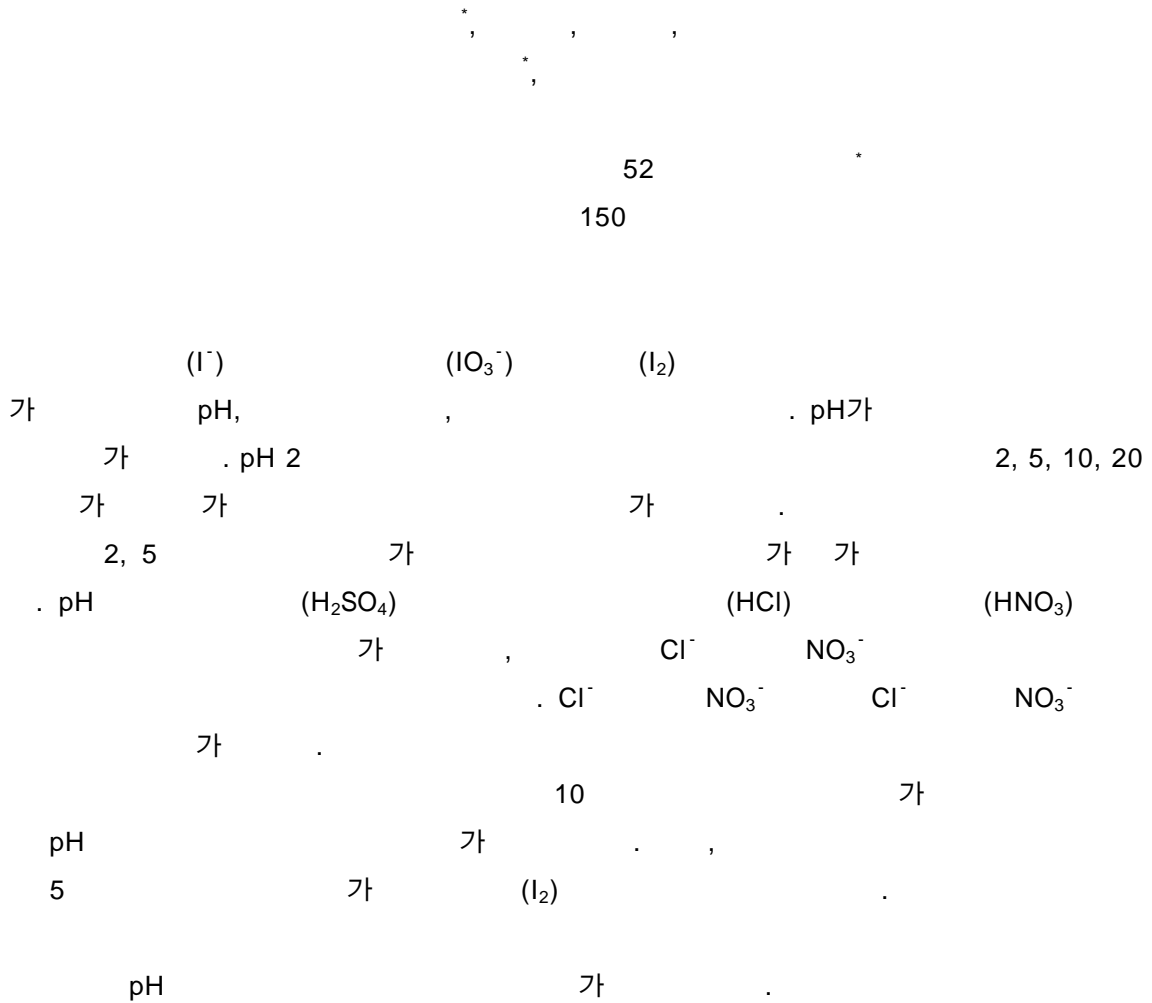


가
Increase of the Reaction Rate in Iodine Formation



Abstract

In the formation of iodine by reaction of iodide ion(I^-) and iodate ion(IO_3^-), the effects of PH, the concentration of reactants and catalysts were investigated in order to increase reaction rate. As pH decreased, the reaction rate increased. As the concentration of iodate ion increased as 2, 5, 10, 20 times compared to the concentration of iodide ion, the reaction rate increased. As the concentration of iodide ion increased by 2, 5 times compared to the concentration of iodate ion, the reaction rate increased. HCl and HNO₃ were more effective than H₂SO₄ in lowering pH because

Cl⁻ and NO₃⁻ increased the reaction rate as catalysts. As catalyst, Cl⁻ was more effective than NO₃⁻

For the removal of iodide ion, about 10 times concentration of iodate ion might be added and reacted with iodide ion at pH 1.5 using HCl. For the removal of iodate ion, about 5 times concentration of iodide ion might be added and reacted with iodate ion at pH 1.5 using HCl. For the removal of both iodide ion and iodate ion, the high concentration of iodide ion and iodate ion might be added according to reaction ratio in order to include low concentration of iodide ion and iodate ion. Then, pH might decrease using HCl. Also, the addition of NaCl might increase reaction rate as catalyst.

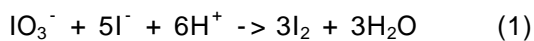
1.

127, 129, 131, 132, 133
 -129 가 1.57x10⁷ ,
 (I⁻), (IO₃⁻), (I₂)
 [1]. pH Eh pH(>3)
 (I⁻)
 (IO₃⁻) (pH<3) (IO₃⁻)
 (I₂)

(1)

pH

[2].



1888

[3-8].

가

2.

KI(Merck Co.) ,
 NaIO₃(Junsei che Co.) pH 1N H₂SO₄ , 1N HCl , 1N HNO₃
 1000mg/L
 278mg/L , PH
 free chloride(Hach Co)

spectrophotometer(Hach DR 2000)

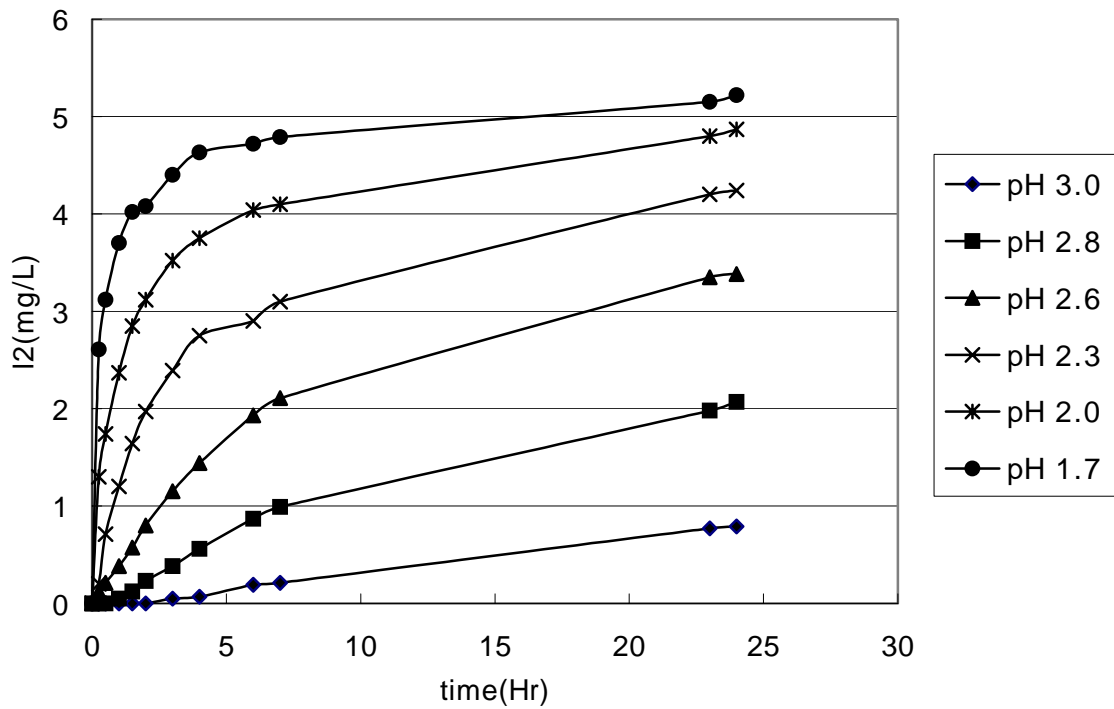
530nm

NaCl(Duksan Pharmaceutical Co.) 가

3.

3-1. 가

pH 3 가 (1). pH가 pH가 pH 1.7 ,



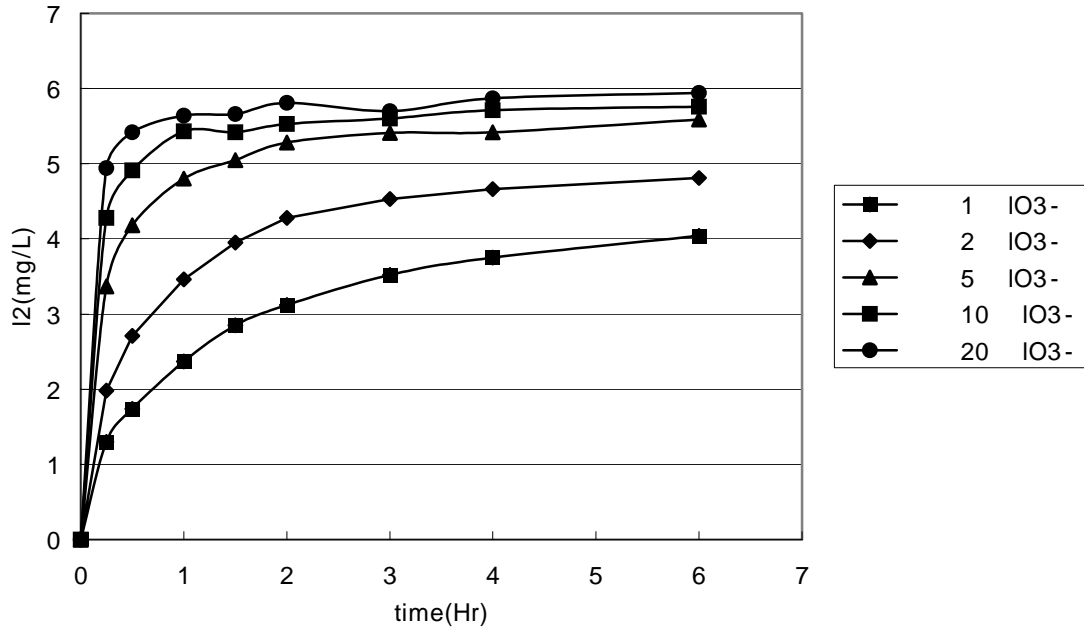
1. 5.0mg/L I⁻ 1.4mg/L IO₃⁻ I₂ pH 가

2

5mg/L 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 가 가 ,

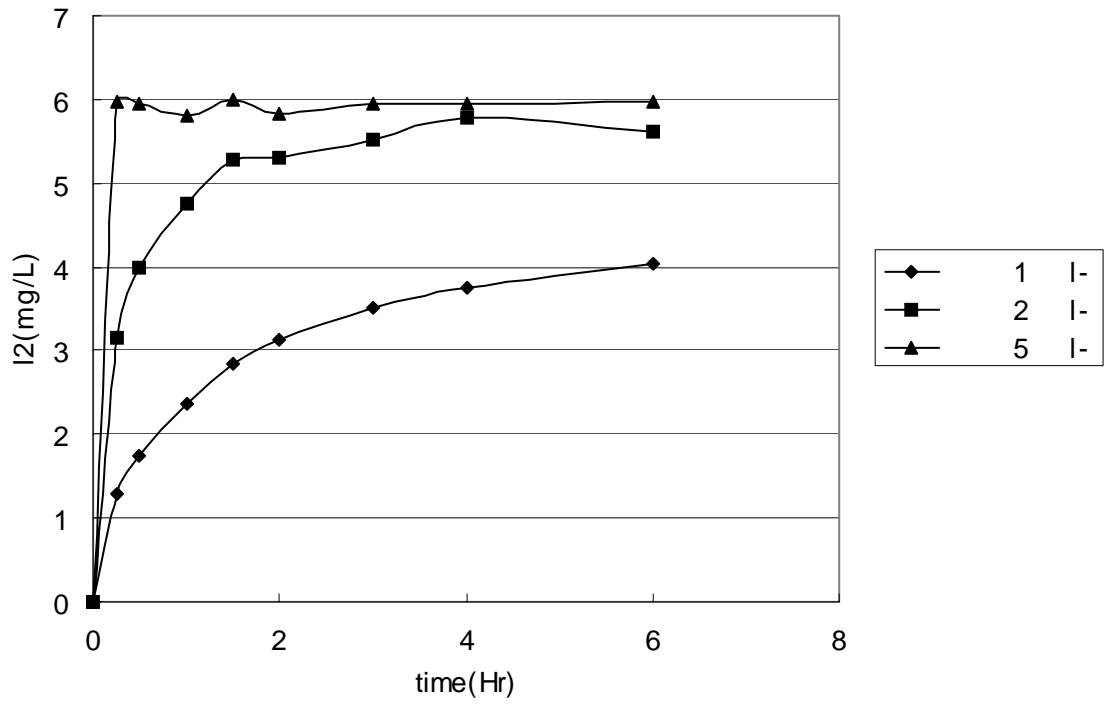
20 1~2

5~10 가 , pH



2. pH 2 5mg/L I⁻ I₂ IO₃⁻ 가

3 pH 2
 가 가
 pH 2 5 가



3. pH 2.0 1.4mg/L IO₃⁻ I₂ I⁻ 가

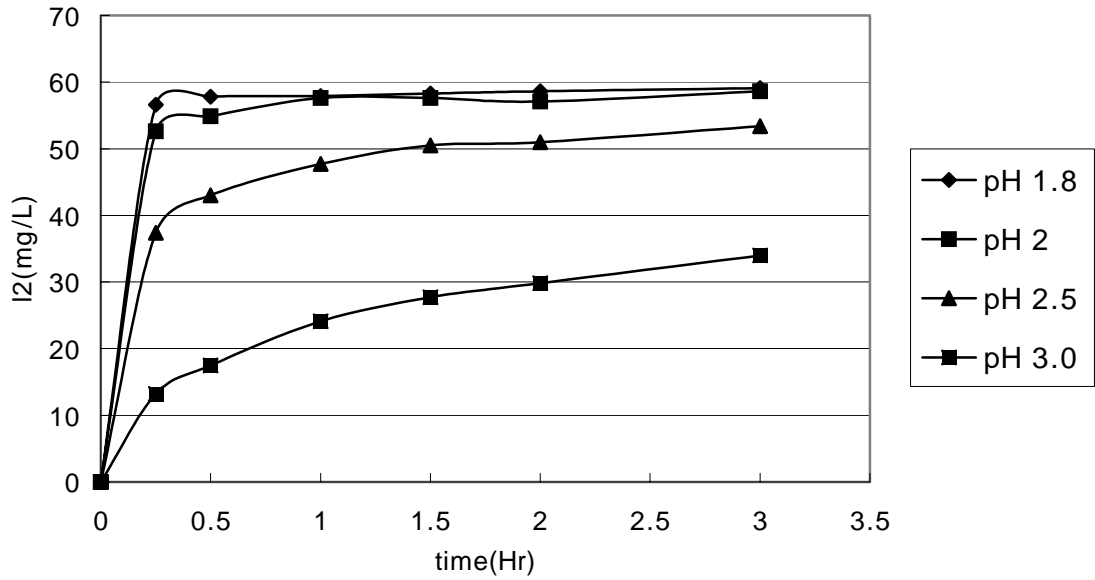
4 . 1

가 (1,

4). PH가 가 .

(1) () 가

가 가 .



4. 50ppm I⁻ 1 IO₃⁻ I₂ pH 가

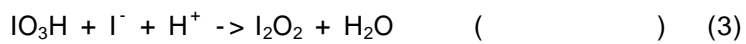
G.

Schmitz

I₂O₂

I₂O₂
[9, 10].

가



(I⁻)

$$r = k[\text{IO}_3^-][\text{H}^+]^2[\text{I}^-] \quad (5)$$

(I⁻)

$$r = k[\text{IO}_3^-][\text{H}^+]^2[\text{I}^-]^2 \quad (6)$$

(I⁻)

$$r = k[\text{IO}_3^-][\text{H}^+]^2[\text{I}^-]^{-2} \quad (7)$$

(H⁺)

가 50mg/L

가 5mg/L

3-2.

M⁻(Cl⁻, NO₃⁻)

가 (4), (5), (6)

4

5 Wright CH₃COO⁻ PO₄⁻ 가 Barton [11].

Cl⁻ Br⁻

[12, 13].

pH 1.9

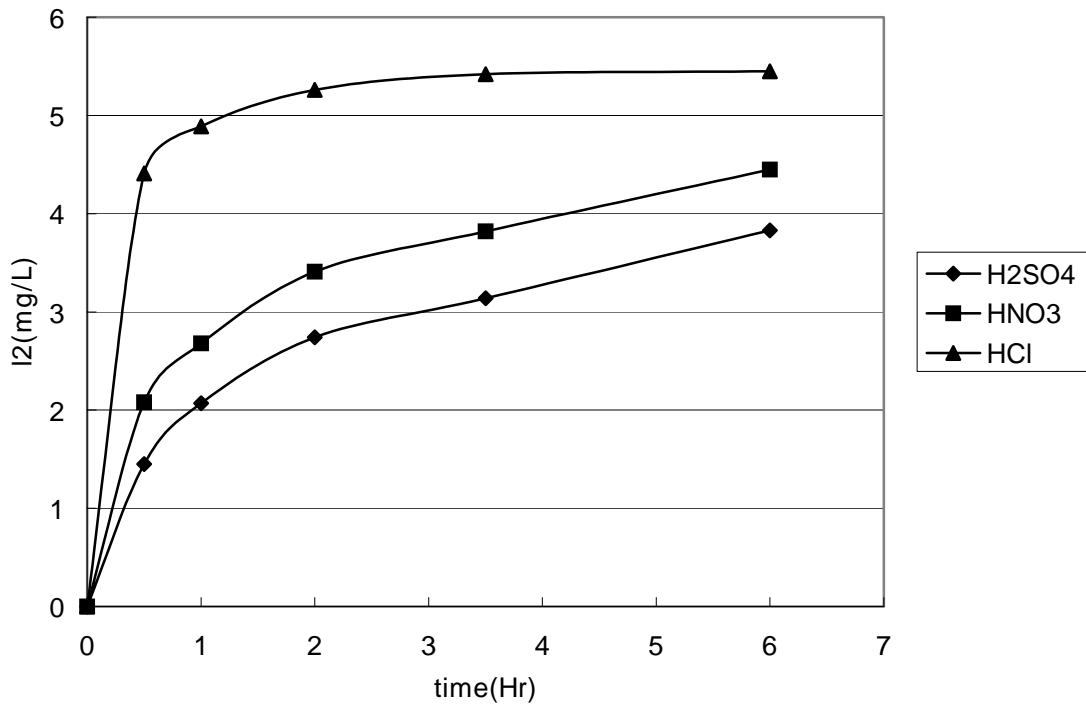
가 (5).

가

가

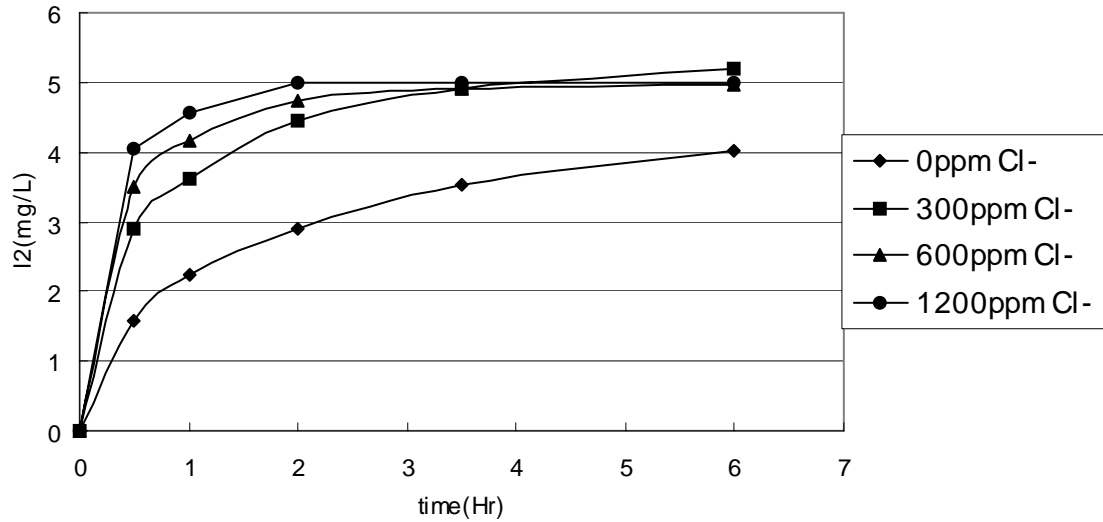
Cl⁻, NO₃⁻, SO₄²⁻

가



5.

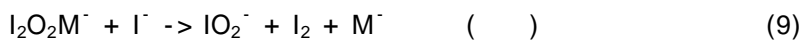
가 (pH 1.9)



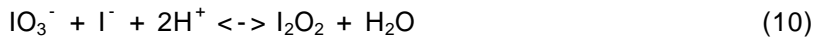
6. H₂SO₄ pH 1.9 I₂ Cl⁻ 가

Cl⁻ pH 1.9 Cl⁻
 300mg/L, 600mg/L, 1200mg/L 가 가 (6). Cl⁻
 300mg/L가 가 가 2 가 가 Cl⁻ 가
 가 . Cl⁻ ..
 Cl⁻ NO₃⁻ SO₄²⁻

[9, 10].



(M = chloride, bromide, phosphate, acetate)



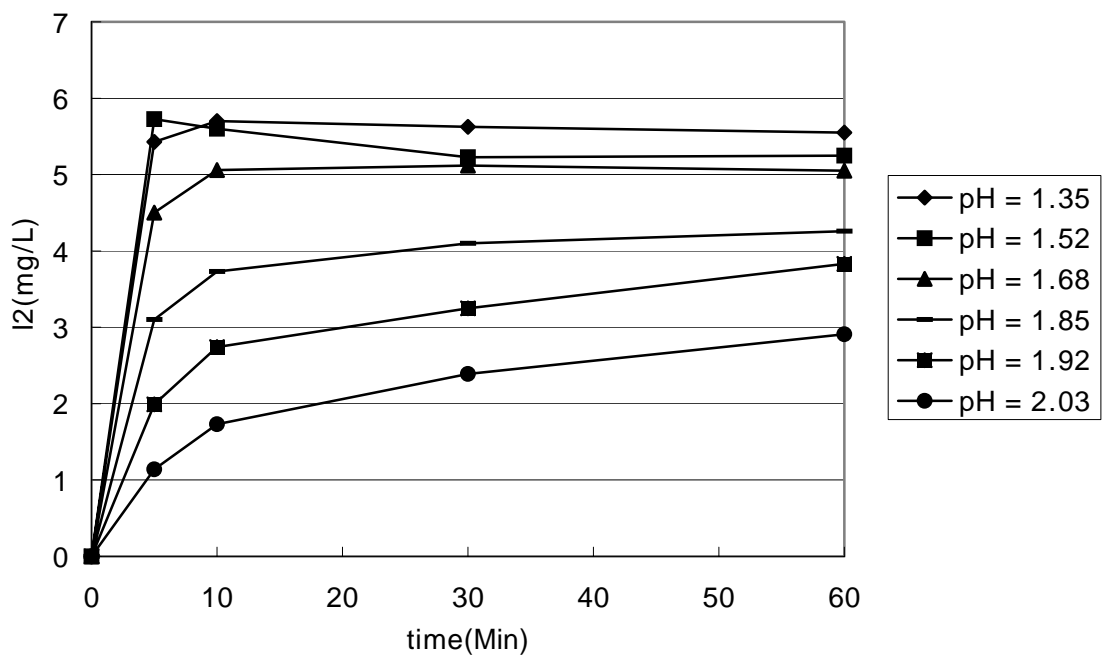
$$r = k[IO_3^-][H^+]^2[I^-]f([I^-],[M^-]) \quad (11)$$

$$f([I^-],[M^-]) = \frac{k_3 + k_4[I^-] + k_8k_9[I^-][M^-]}{k_{-3} + \{k_3 + k_4[I^-] + k_8k_9[I^-][M^-]\}} \quad (11)$$

$$f([I^-],[M^-]) = \frac{[IO_3^-]}{[IO_3^-] + \frac{[I_2O_2]}{[I_2O_2]}}$$

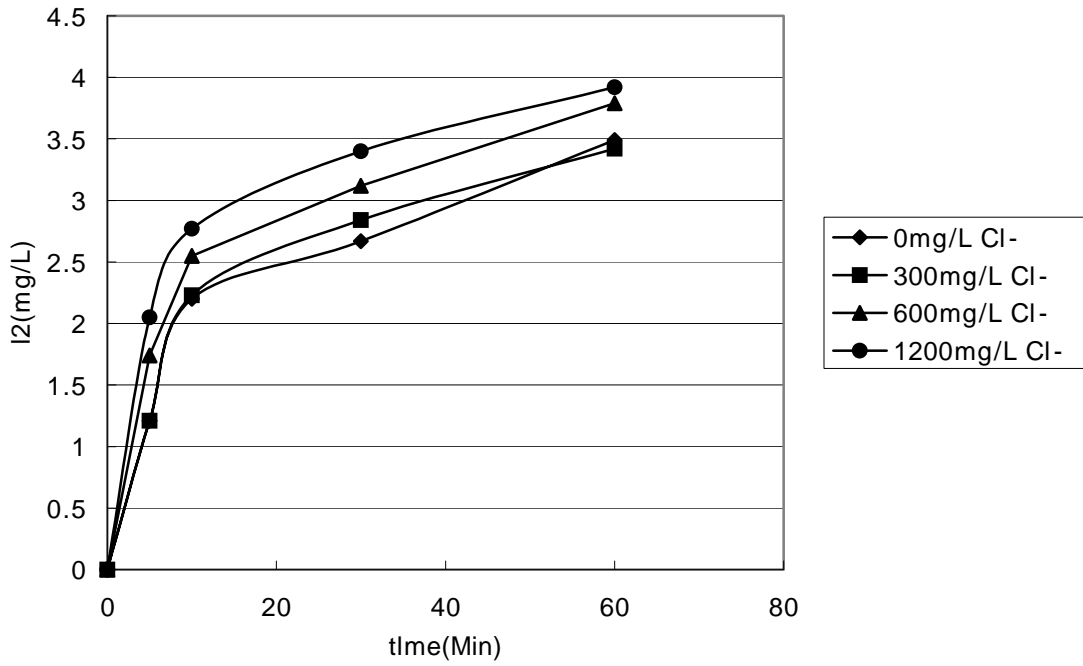
$$\frac{[IO_3^-]}{[IO_3^-] + \frac{[I_2O_2]}{[I_2O_2]}} = \frac{[IO_3^-]}{[IO_3^-] + \frac{[I_2O_2]}{[I_2O_2M^-]}} \quad (11)$$

$f([I^-], [M^-])$ $f([I^-], [M^-])$
 I_2O_2 가 I_2O_2 가
 I^- M^- $[IO_3^-]$ 가
 M^- I_2O_2 I_2 M^- I_2
 Cl^- NO_3^- I_2O_2 가



7. HCl pH 가

HCl pH 5mg/L (I^-) 1 1.4mg/L
 (IO_3^-) 가 (7). pH가 가
 pH가 1.5 가 . 5mg/L
 HCl pH 1.5



8. pH 2.0 Cl⁻ 가

pH 2 가 Cl⁻ 가 600mg/L 300mg/L Cl⁻ 가
 가 가 , 2 1200mg/L Cl⁻ 가 600mg/L Cl⁻ 가
 2 가 가 .
 pH Cl⁻

가

4.

(I⁻) (IO₃⁻) (I₂) PH, ,
 10
 가 pH HCl
 5 가 HCl pH
 NaCl 가
 Cl⁻ NO₃⁻ -1가
 가 .

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