

M(NTO)_n 和 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O 的热化学和热力学性质

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摘要 本文着重介绍了用 Calvet 微量热量计在 298.15K 下测定了 20 种 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O (M=金属; NTO=3-硝基-1,2,4-三唑-5-酮; M=Li, n=1, m=2; M=Na, K, n=1, m=1; M=Mg, Mn, Co, Ni, n=2, m=8; M=Ca, n=2, m=4; M=Ba, n=2, m=3; M=Y, Yb, n=3, m=6; M=La, Ce, Pr, Sm, Eu, Gd, n=3, m=7; M=Nd, n=3, m=8; M=Tb, Dy, n=3, m=5) 在水中的溶解焓和 KNTO · H₂O(cr) 与 CuSO₄(aq)、Pb(NO₃)₂(aq) 和 Zn(NO₃)₂(aq) 的沉淀反应焓。利用测得的溶解焓和沉淀反应焓数据, 计算了这 20 种 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O 和 3 种沉淀反应产物 [Cu(NTO)₂ · 2H₂O, Pb(NTO)₂ · H₂O 和 Zn(NTO)₂ · H₂O] 的标准生成焓。用 Kapustinskii 公式计算了 20 种 M(NTO)_n (M=Li, Na, K, n=1; M=Mg, Ca, Mn, Co, Cu, Zn, n=2; M=Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Yb, n=3) 的晶格能, 进而算出了它们的晶格焓。结果表明, 镧系元素原子序数(Z)及离子半径(r)与 NTO 镧系金属盐的晶格能(ΔU_l⁰)和晶格焓(ΔH_l⁰)之间有如下线性关系: ΔU_l⁰ = -2840 - 14.55Z, R' = -0.9941; ΔU_l⁰ = -4664 + 950.6r, R' = 0.9983; ΔH_l⁰ = -2837 - 14.77Z, R' = -0.9955; ΔH_l⁰ = -4689 + 964.8r, R' = 0.9998。Y(NTO)₃ 的晶格能值 3781kJ · mol⁻¹ 处在 Gd(NTO)₃ 的 3773kJ · mol⁻¹ 和 Tb(NTO)₃ 的 3788kJ · mol⁻¹ 之间, 佐证 Y 确实归属稀土元素组。随着离子半径的收缩, -ΔU_l⁰[M(NTO)_n] 依次增大, 反映出晶格能与组成晶体的金属离子半径成反比这一规律。由 M(NTO)_n 的晶格焓, 气态金属离子的标准生成焓与由 KNTO, NaNTO 和 NH₄NTO 标准生成焓算得的 NTO 气态负一价离子的标准生成焓, 得到了上述 20 种 M(NTO)_n 的标准生成焓。结果表明, 在稀土元素中, 除 Eu 和 Yb 因其 +3 价离子不稳定而偏离线性较远外, 其余元素的 Z 和 r 与 NTO 镧系金属盐的标准生成焓(Δ_fH_m⁰) 有如下线性关系: Δ_fH_m⁰ = -1873 + 17.57Z, R' = 0.9865; Δ_fH_m⁰ = 266.5 - 1083r, R' = -0.9920。由 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O(cr), Mⁿ⁺(g) 和 NTO⁻(g) 的标准生成焓, 得到 20 种 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O (M=Li, n=1, m=2; M=Na, K, n=1, m=1; M=Mg, Mn, Co, n=2, m=8; M=Ca, n=2, m=4; M=Cu, n=2, m=2; M=Zn, n=2, m=1; M=Y, Yb, n=3, m=6; M=La, Ce, Pr, Sm, Eu, Gd, n=3, m=7; M=Nd, n=3, m=8; M=Tb, Dy, n=3, m=5) 的晶格焓, 进而算得它们的晶格能。由这 20 种 M(NTO)_n · mH₂O 的热化学方程算得它们的标准脱水焓。

关键词 NTO 盐 溶解焓 沉淀反应焓 标准生成焓 晶格能 晶格焓 标准脱水焓

1 前 言

3-硝基-1,2,4-三唑-5-酮(NTO)的盐类是未来的火药、分子间炸药和推进剂的组分之一,它们的合成、性能及应用是近十年来国内外火炸药工作者的研究热点之一。为了推动 NTO 盐类在火炸药中的应用,我国火炸药工作者在近几年内开展了富有成效的“NTO 及其盐类的合成”、“NTO 在分子间炸药中的应用”、“NTO 盐作含能燃烧催化剂”及“NTO 金属盐的制备、结构表征、热分解机理和非等温反应动力学”的研究工作。随着对 NTO 金属盐在推进剂中用作含能燃烧催化剂的深入研究,在理论和应用上对这类盐的热化学和热力学数据的需要,显得十分迫切。为了满足这种需要,我们选取了“ $M(\text{NTO})_n$ 和 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的热化学和热力学性质”这一研究课题。

NTO 盐的热化学及基础热力学方面的系统研究工作,目前尚未见报道。只有 Finch 等人^[1,2]曾就 NaNTO , KNTO 和 NH_4NTO 的标准生成焓和晶格能做过一些研究。作者试图在 NTO 金属盐的热化学和热力学性质方面作较系统的研究,以便为 NTO 金属盐在推进剂中的应用提供丰富的基础热力学数据。

2 NTO 金属盐水合物 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 在水内的溶解焓及 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (cr) 与 $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ 、 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应焓测定

易溶性 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓及 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ 、 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的反应焓是通过量热实验获得的。

2.1 试 样

实验中所用 NTO 金属盐水合物 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($M=\text{Li}$, $n=1$, $m=2$; $M=\text{Na}$, K , $n=1$, $m=1$; $M=\text{Mg}$, Mn , Co , Ni , $n=2$, $m=8$; $M=\text{Ca}$, $n=2$, $m=4$; $M=\text{Ba}$, $n=2$, $m=3$; $M=\text{Y}$, Yb , $n=3$, $m=6$; $M=\text{La}$, Ce , Pr , Sm , Eu , Gd , $n=3$, $m=7$; $M=\text{Nd}$, $n=3$, $m=8$; $M=\text{Tb}$, Dy , $n=3$, $m=5$) 均按文献[3]报道的方法制备与纯化。溶解反应用 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和沉淀反应生成物 $\text{Pb}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{Cu}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的结构经元素分析、电导分析、IR、MS、NMR、TG-DTG 及 X 射线衍射等技术表征^[3]。它们的纯度经化学分析确定,大于 99.6%。实验前所有盐均过 160 目筛,置于真空干燥器中备用。实验中所用去离子水由美国 MILLI-Q 系统制备,其电导率为 $5.48 \times 10^{-8} \text{S} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ 。

为使沉淀反应中的 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 完全反应,配制了 0.02502M $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 0.05607M CuSO_4 和 0.05204M $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 溶液。配制溶液中所用的 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (AR, >99%), $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (AR, >99%), 和 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ (GR, >99.9%), 均由西安化学试剂厂提供。

2.2 仪器及实验条件

量热实验在法国 SETARAM 公司的 BT215 型 Calvet 微量热量计上进行。实验条件为:放大器量程 $1000 \mu\text{V}$; 操作温度 $298.15 \pm 0.005 \text{K}$; 记录仪量程 $5 \sim 50 \text{mV}$, 视试样量大小而定; 走纸速率 $2.5 \text{mm} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; 自动积分打印时间 100s; 298.15K 时仪器的量热

常数经焦耳效应实验确定,其值为 $18.451 \times 10^{-4} \text{J} \cdot \text{Numb}^{-1}$ 。采用水和试样分开装填的体积为 15ml 的不锈钢试样池,热平衡 3h 后,用快门线同时推开参考和测量单元的试样皿,使溶质与溶剂混合。为了考核量热系统的可靠性,测定了在 298.15K 时纯度为 99.999% 的 KCl 晶体在去离子水中的溶解焓,结果列于表 1 中。

表 1 在 298.15K 下 KCl(cr) 在去离子水中的溶解焓¹⁾

Table 1 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of KCl(cr) at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\ominus/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|------|--|
| 12.110 | 3075 | 17.238 |
| 18.280 | 2037 | 17.257 |
| 19.452 | 1914 | 17.110 |
| 29.383 | 1267 | 17.316 |
| 34.612 | 1078 | 17.243 |
| 44.620 | 834 | 17.179 |
| | | 平均值 $17.217 \pm 0.053^{2)}$ |

注: 1) m 表示 KCl(cr) 的质量; $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\ominus$ 表示摩尔溶解焓;

r' 表示摩尔比 $n(\text{H}_2\text{O})/n(\text{KCl})$ 。

2) 置信区间按 t 检验法在置信度 99% 下计算,下同。

实测值 $17.217 \pm 0.53 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 与相同条件下的文献报道值 $17.234 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ^[4] 十分接近,两者相差在 0.1% 以内,证明我们采用的量热系统是可靠的。

2.3 实验结果

在 298.15K 下 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($M=\text{Li}, n=1, m=2$; $M=\text{Na}, \text{K}, n=1, m=1$; $M=\text{Mg}, \text{Mn}, \text{Co}, \text{Ni}, n=2, m=8$; $M=\text{Ca}, n=2, m=4$; $M=\text{Ba}, n=2, m=3$; $M=\text{Y}, \text{Yb}, n=3, m=6$; $M=\text{La}, \text{Ce}, \text{Pr}, \text{Sm}, \text{Eu}, \text{Gd}, n=3, m=7$; $M=\text{Nd}, n=3, m=8$; $M=\text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, n=3, m=5$) 在去离子水中的溶解焓 ($\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\ominus$) 值列在表 2~21 中。

表 2 在 298.15K 下 $\text{LiNTO} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 2 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{LiNTO} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\ominus/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 2.534 | 26969 | 22.00 |
| 2.640 | 25936 | 22.00 |
| 4.791 | 16407 | 22.09 |
| 6.596 | 10560 | 22.17 |
| 6.892 | 9808 | 22.31 |
| 7.315 | 9225 | 22.16 |
| 8.740 | 7626 | 22.02 |
| 10.000 | 6696 | 22.12 |
| 10.041 | 6749 | 22.20 |
| 10.030 | 6684 | 22.30 |
| 11.022 | 6207 | 22.26 |
| 13.034 | 6135 | 22.14 |
| 10.970 | 6142 | 22.20 |
| 11.965 | 5686 | 22.25 |
| 11.954 | 5674 | 22.68 |
| 11.952 | 5697 | 22.02 |
| | | 平均值 22.16 ± 0.08 |

KNTO · H₂O(cr)与 Pb(NO₃)₂(aq)、CuSO₄(aq)和 Zn(NO₃)₂(aq)的沉淀反应焓 ($\Delta_r H_m^\ominus$)见表 22~24。

表 3 在 298.15K 下 NaNTO · H₂O(cr)在去离子水中的溶解焓

Table 3 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of NaNTO · H₂O(cr) at 298.15K

| $m/(mg)$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}} H_m^\ominus / (kJ \cdot mol^{-1})$ |
|----------|-------|---|
| 7.180 | 11833 | 30.29 |
| 8.130 | 10450 | 30.41 |
| 12.065 | 7042 | 30.65 |
| 13.534 | 6273 | 30.28 |
| 13.738 | 6184 | 30.08 |
| 16.025 | 5301 | 30.62 |
| 20.230 | 4241 | 30.38 |
| 平均值 | | 30.39 ± 0.28 |

表 4 在 298.15K 下 KNTO · H₂O(cr)在去离子水中的溶解焓

Table 4 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of KNTO · H₂O(cr) at 298.15K

| $m/(mg)$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}} H_m^\ominus / (kJ \cdot mol^{-1})$ |
|----------|-------|---|
| 7.284 | 13310 | 45.06 |
| 8.932 | 10800 | 43.61 |
| 9.147 | 10604 | 44.23 |
| 11.311 | 8539 | 44.68 |
| 12.403 | 7950 | 44.52 |
| 15.376 | 6292 | 45.32 |
| 16.601 | 5819 | 44.01 |
| 17.284 | 5589 | 44.01 |
| 20.176 | 4789 | 44.28 |
| 22.301 | 4340 | 43.78 |
| 25.505 | 3772 | 43.08 |
| 27.163 | 3554 | 43.94 |
| 29.778 | 3243 | 45.24 |
| 平均值 | | 44.41 ± 0.48 |

表 5 在 298.15K 下 Mg(NTO)₂ · 8H₂O(cr)在去离子水中的溶解焓

Table 5 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of Mg(NTO)₂ · 8H₂O(cr) at 298.15K

| $m/(mg)$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}} H_m^\ominus / (kJ \cdot mol^{-1})$ |
|----------|--------|---|
| 1.680 | 126843 | 60.43 |
| 1.930 | 110413 | 60.31 |
| 2.400 | 88791 | 60.01 |
| 3.230 | 66974 | 60.66 |
| 3.450 | 61756 | 60.91 |
| 3.810 | 55494 | 60.61 |
| 4.375 | 48708 | 60.35 |
| 5.510 | 38675 | 60.71 |
| 6.140 | 34706 | 60.38 |
| 平均值 | | 60.49 ± 0.30 |

表6 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Ca}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 2 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Ca}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 6.081 | 28548 | 31.24 |
| 9.442 | 19371 | 30.90 |
| 10.606 | 16359 | 30.84 |
| 16.935 | 10237 | 30.89 |
| 19.112 | 9075 | 30.33 |
| 21.536 | 8057 | 30.56 |
| 23.538 | 7361 | 31.07 |
| 27.060 | 6413 | 31.02 |
| 30.359 | 5713 | 30.43 |
| 35.360 | 4908 | 30.68 |
| 39.371 | 4406 | 30.73 |
| 45.352 | 3826 | 30.49 |
| 51.107 | 3394 | 30.70 |
| 55.288 | 3135 | 30.90 |
| 66.290 | 2616 | 30.30 |
| 平均值 | | 30.74±0.21 |

表7 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Ba}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 7 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Ba}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 5.300 | 79638 | 43.65 |
| 6.594 | 66942 | 43.53 |
| 6.433 | 65137 | 43.21 |
| 9.312 | 47443 | 43.20 |
| 10.242 | 43033 | 43.01 |
| 12.176 | 36335 | 43.39 |
| 15.152 | 29026 | 42.91 |
| 15.388 | 28681 | 43.01 |
| 15.450 | 31764 | 44.00 |
| 平均值 | | 43.32±0.39 |

表8 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Mn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 8 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Mn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 9.360 | 24401 | 64.26 |
| 10.570 | 21608 | 64.04 |
| 10.900 | 20954 | 64.08 |
| 11.280 | 20248 | 63.49 |
| 11.950 | 19113 | 63.39 |
| 12.770 | 17886 | 63.14 |
| 13.400 | 17045 | 63.35 |
| 13.800 | 16550 | 63.62 |
| 平均值 | | 63.68±0.48 |

表9 在298.15K下 $\text{Co}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 9 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Co}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 4.835 | 47651 | 61.42 |
| 5.570 | 41363 | 61.09 |
| 5.780 | 39860 | 61.39 |
| 6.990 | 32960 | 61.35 |
| 8.180 | 28165 | 61.48 |
| 9.380 | 24562 | 61.11 |
| 9.428 | 24437 | 61.60 |
| 12.000 | 19199 | 61.91 |
| 12.660 | 18190 | 61.72 |
| 平均值 | | 61.34±0.26 |

表10 在298.15K下 $\text{Ni}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 8 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Ni}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 3.870 | 59502 | 56.04 |
| 3.900 | 59044 | 56.30 |
| 4.100 | 56164 | 56.01 |
| 4.340 | 53058 | 56.24 |
| 4.860 | 47381 | 56.70 |
| 5.240 | 43945 | 56.35 |
| 5.700 | 40399 | 56.74 |
| 7.093 | 32465 | 56.71 |
| 平均值 | | 56.39±0.32 |

表11 在298.15K下 $\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 11 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 12.460 | 23423 | 33.56 |
| 15.947 | 18301 | 34.13 |
| 22.830 | 12783 | 33.81 |
| 24.238 | 12041 | 34.38 |
| 29.520 | 9886 | 34.03 |
| 31.990 | 9120 | 34.00 |
| 32.340 | 9024 | 33.46 |
| 41.470 | 7038 | 33.74 |
| 平均值 | | 33.89±0.38 |

表 12 在 298.15K 下 $\text{La}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 12 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{La}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{in}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 5.180 | 62900 | 41.35 |
| 5.940 | 54852 | 40.92 |
| 6.620 | 49218 | 40.72 |
| 7.550 | 43135 | 40.96 |
| 7.697 | 42331 | 40.96 |
| 9.161 | 35566 | 40.72 |
| 9.418 | 34596 | 41.02 |
| 10.018 | 32534 | 41.40 |
| 平均值 | | 41.01±0.25 |

表 13 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Ce}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 13 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Ce}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{in}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 4.780 | 68291 | 40.60 |
| 6.390 | 51085 | 41.13 |
| 7.285 | 44809 | 41.04 |
| 8.600 | 37957 | 40.80 |
| 9.470 | 34470 | 41.12 |
| 10.056 | 32461 | 40.63 |
| 10.950 | 29811 | 41.07 |
| 15.220 | 25386 | 40.72 |
| 18.510 | 17635 | 41.22 |
| 平均值 | | 40.93±0.24 |

表 14 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Pr}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 14 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Pr}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{in}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 11.247 | 29059 | 36.81 |
| 12.375 | 26410 | 37.85 |
| 14.300 | 22855 | 37.06 |
| 18.270 | 17888 | 37.13 |
| 19.760 | 16540 | 37.32 |
| 23.040 | 14181 | 37.00 |
| 24.760 | 13200 | 37.34 |
| 28.875 | 11319 | 36.88 |
| 30.430 | 10740 | 37.52 |
| 36.760 | 8891 | 37.76 |
| 平均值 | | 37.27±0.36 |

表 15 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Nd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 15 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Nd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 7.220 | 46744 | 38.67 |
| 11.891 | 28382 | 39.62 |
| 14.590 | 23132 | 39.73 |
| 15.002 | 22499 | 39.14 |
| 16.180 | 20858 | 39.03 |
| 16.376 | 20609 | 39.37 |
| 17.830 | 18928 | 38.73 |
| 19.000 | 17763 | 38.71 |
| 20.250 | 16666 | 39.15 |
| 20.630 | 16359 | 39.70 |
| 平均值 | | 39.15 ± 0.41 |

表 16 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Sm}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 16 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Sm}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 12.560 | 26397 | 49.20 |
| 12.850 | 25801 | 49.74 |
| 14.440 | 22960 | 49.42 |
| 15.590 | 21267 | 49.64 |
| 15.640 | 21199 | 49.64 |
| 16.060 | 20644 | 49.94 |
| 24.620 | 13467 | 49.69 |
| 27.500 | 12056 | 49.83 |
| 33.790 | 9812 | 49.60 |
| 平均值 | | 49.63 ± 0.24 |

表 17 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Eu}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 17 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Eu}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 14.208 | 23391 | 48.38 |
| 15.350 | 21651 | 47.34 |
| 15.900 | 20902 | 48.25 |
| 17.180 | 19345 | 48.08 |
| 17.319 | 19190 | 47.98 |
| 17.504 | 18987 | 48.18 |
| 18.370 | 18092 | 48.44 |
| 18.470 | 17994 | 47.60 |
| 18.800 | 17678 | 47.79 |
| 平均值 | | 48.09 ± 0.29 |

表 18 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 18 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| 2.560 | 135832 | 50.20 |
| 5.841 | 59507 | 50.21 |
| 6.522 | 53316 | 50.11 |
| 6.738 | 51631 | 49.94 |
| 8.259 | 42280 | 50.33 |
| 8.700 | 39997 | 50.19 |
| 9.434 | 46843 | 50.29 |
| 13.229 | 27557 | 50.12 |
| 14.440 | 24123 | 50.03 |
| 平均值 | | 50.19 ± 0.13 |

表 19 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 19 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 9.150 | 34736 | 42.17 |
| 10.370 | 30649 | 41.94 |
| 12.250 | 25945 | 42.35 |
| 12.763 | 24903 | 42.12 |
| 12.820 | 24792 | 41.94 |
| 13.340 | 23823 | 42.10 |
| 15.200 | 20910 | 42.09 |
| 15.876 | 20020 | 42.29 |
| 24.165 | 13152 | 42.20 |
| 平均值 | | 42.14 ± 0.17 |

表 20 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Dy}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 20 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Dy}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_m^\circ/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 9.180 | 34186 | 41.63 |
| 11.580 | 27600 | 41.24 |
| 13.200 | 24213 | 41.21 |
| 13.645 | 23423 | 41.31 |
| 14.570 | 21956 | 41.71 |
| 14.830 | 21552 | 41.56 |
| 19.600 | 16307 | 41.59 |
| 22.692 | 14085 | 41.31 |
| 25.070 | 12748 | 41.62 |
| 平均值 | | 41.46 ± 0.22 |

表 21 在 298.15K 下 $\text{Yb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 在去离子水中的溶解焓Table 21 Enthalpy of solution in deionized water of $\text{Yb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | r' | $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H_{\text{m}}^{\circ}/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 7.355 | 45395 | 36.21 |
| 8.900 | 37514 | 36.58 |
| 13.130 | 25429 | 36.20 |
| 17.310 | 19288 | 36.19 |
| 17.390 | 19199 | 36.59 |
| 17.850 | 18705 | 36.48 |
| 23.580 | 14159 | 36.08 |
| 23.640 | 14123 | 36.15 |
| | | 平均值 36.31±0.25 |

表 22 在 298.15K 下 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 0.02502M $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应焓Table 22 Enthalpy of precipitation of $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ with 0.02502M $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | $\Delta_{\text{r}}H_{\text{m}}^{\circ}/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|---|
| 4.381 | 83.45 |
| 5.482 | 82.37 |
| 7.064 | 83.36 |
| 8.248 | 81.86 |
| 9.567 | 82.61 |
| 11.500 | 81.81 |
| 12.740 | 82.34 |
| 12.974 | 82.45 |
| 17.179 | 81.61 |
| 平均值 82.43±0.72 | |

表 23 在 298.15K 下 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 0.05607M $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应焓Table 23 Enthalpy of precipitation of $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ with 0.05607M $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | $\Delta_{\text{r}}H_{\text{m}}^{\circ}/(\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|---|
| 12.150 | 72.38 |
| 13.949 | 72.20 |
| 20.711 | 72.18 |
| 22.322 | 72.02 |
| 22.756 | 72.33 |
| 22.050 | 72.14 |
| 平均值 72.20±0.21 | |

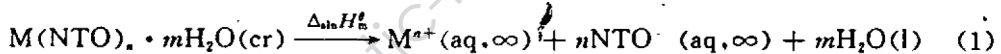
表 24 在 298.15K 下 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 $0.05204\text{M Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应焓Table 24 Enthalpy of precipitation of $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ with $0.05204\text{M Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ at 298.15K

| $m/(\text{mg})$ | $\Delta_r H_m^\ominus / (\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$ |
|-----------------|--|
| 13.410 | 88.35 |
| 15.142 | 88.73 |
| 16.100 | 88.47 |
| 17.494 | 87.76 |
| 18.258 | 88.05 |
| 19.046 | 88.13 |
| 23.345 | 87.58 |
| 24.034 | 87.87 |
| 26.260 | 89.11 |
| 平均值 | 88.30 ± 0.53 |

3 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的标准生成焓

表 2~21 中的结果表明,在我们的实验条件下, $\Delta_{\text{in}} H_m^\ominus$ 值与浓度几乎无关。

由于 NTO 有较强的酸性 ($\text{p}K_a = 3.76$)^[5], 因此, 有理由认为上述各盐在去离子水中是按过程(1)进行的:



溶解实验后在溶液中未检测到固体残渣的事实, 进一步佐证上述 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 确实是按过程(1)完全离解的。

在做过程(1)的实验中, 由于使用了高 r' 值, 即浓度小, 稀释热小, 因此表 2~21 中的 $\Delta_{\text{in}} H_m^\ominus$ 平均值可视为无限稀释状态时的溶解焓值。

将表 2~21 中的 $\Delta_{\text{in}} H_m^\ominus$ 平均值, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-, \text{aq}, \infty) = -(94.3 \pm 2.1)\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ^[1], 及取自文献[6]的下列数据:

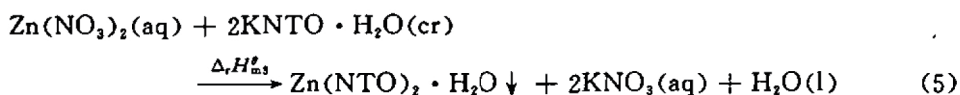
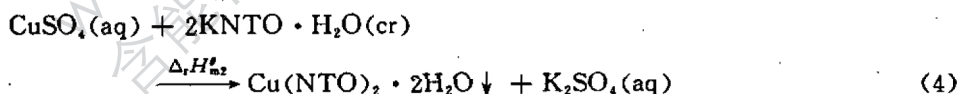
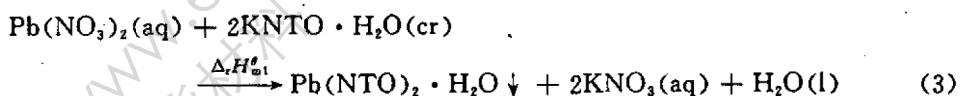
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) &= -285.83\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Li}^+, \text{aq}, \infty) = -278.48\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Na}^+, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -240.12\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{K}^+, \text{aq}, \infty) = -252.38\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -466.85\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -542.83\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Ba}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -537.64\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Mn}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -220.75\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Co}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -58.16\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Ni}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -53.97\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Y}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -723.41\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{La}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -707.10\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Ce}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -696.22\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Pr}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -704.59\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Nd}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -696.22\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Sm}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -691.62\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Eu}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -605.0\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Gd}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -686.18\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Tb}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -682.83\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Dy}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) = -698.73\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \\ \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Yb}^{3+}, \text{aq}, \infty) &= -674.46\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}; \text{代入式(2):} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{K}] = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(M^{n+}, \text{aq}, \infty)$$

$$+ n\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-, \text{aq}, \infty) + m\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) - \Delta_{\text{in}} H_m^\ominus \quad (2)$$

得: $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{LiNTO} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(966.6 \pm 2.2) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{NaNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(650.6 \pm 2.4) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(676.9 \pm 2.6) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Mg}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3002.6 \pm 4.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Ca}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(1905.5 \pm 4.4) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Ba}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(1627.0 \pm 2.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Mn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2759.7 \pm 4.7) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Co}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2594.7 \pm 4.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Ni}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2585.6 \pm 4.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2755.2 \pm 6.7) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{La}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3031.8 \pm 6.6) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Ce}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3020.6 \pm 6.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pr}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3025.6 \pm 6.7) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Nd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3304.9 \pm 6.7) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Sm}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3025.0 \pm 6.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Eu}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2936.8 \pm 6.6) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(3020.1 \pm 6.4) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2437.0 \pm 6.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Dy}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2452.2 \pm 6.5) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$;
 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Yb}(\text{NTO})_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(2708.6 \pm 6.6) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

根据 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 、 $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应 (3)~(5):



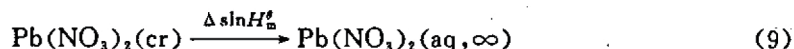
知方程(6)~(8):

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pb}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = \Delta_f H_{m1}^\ominus + \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2, \text{aq}] + 2\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] - 2\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNO}_3, \text{aq}] - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}] \quad (6)$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Cu}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = \Delta_f H_{m2}^\ominus + \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{CuSO}_4, \text{aq}] + 2\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{aq}] \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Zn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = \Delta_f H_{m3}^\ominus + 2\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] + \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2, \text{aq}] - 2\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{KNO}_3, \text{aq}] - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}] \quad (8)$$

将表 22~24 中的实测 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus$ 值; 本实验测得的 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}) = -676.9 \pm 2.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$; 引自文献[6]的 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{KNO}_3, \text{aq}, \infty) = -459.74 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) = -285.83 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{CuSO}_4, \text{aq}, \infty) = -844.50 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4, \text{aq}, \infty) = -1414.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2, \text{aq}, \infty) = -568.60 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 以及由反应(9)



得到的 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2, \text{aq}, \infty] = -181.3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (计算中 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2, \text{cr}] = -219.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 取自文献[7]; $\Delta_{\text{sln}} H_m^\ominus = 37.7 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 取自文献[8]); 代入方程(6)~(8), 得:

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Pb}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(247.4 \pm 5.9) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1};$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Cu}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(712.1 \pm 5.4) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1};$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{Zn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = -(628.8 \pm 5.7) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}.$$

4 NTO 金属盐 $M(\text{NTO})_n$ 的晶格能、晶格焓和标准生成焓

4.1 $M(\text{NTO})_n$ 的晶格能, $\Delta U_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$

$\Delta U_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 值按 Kapustinskii 公式^[9]计算:

$$\Delta U_L^\ominus = 1201.6 \frac{\eta_1 \eta_2 \sum n}{r_1 + r_2} \left(1 - \frac{0.345}{r_1 + r_2} \right) \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad (10)$$

式中: η_1, η_2 分别为阴阳离子化合价的绝对值; r_1, r_2 分别为阴阳离子的半径, \AA , 其中 NTO 负离子的半径为 2.5\AA ^[2]; 求和项 $\sum n$ 为晶体分子中正负离子数目之和。计算结果见表 25。由 NTO 镧系金属盐的晶格能分别对镧系元素的原子序数(Z)、金属离子半径(r)作图, 得图 1 的直线 I 和 II。由此可见: ① 随 Z 值增加, 相应 NTO 镧系金属盐的晶格能递增。这与随着镧系元素的 Z 的增加, 镧系金属离子半径收缩有关。NTO 镧系金属盐的晶格能与镧系元素的 Z 值间符合线性关系: $\Delta U_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}] = -2840 - 14.55Z$, 相关系数 $R' = -0.9941$ 。随着 r 的收缩, $-\Delta U_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 依次增大, 符合关系式: $\Delta U_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -4664 + 950.6r$, $R' = 0.9983$, 反映出晶格能与组成晶体的金属离子半径成反比这一规律。② $\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的晶格能 $3781 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 处在 $\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的 $37731 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 和 $\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的 $37881 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 之间, 佐证 Y 确实归属稀土元素组。

4.2 $M(\text{NTO})_n$ 的晶格焓, $\Delta H_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$

根据晶格焓与晶格能的关系式:

$$\Delta H_L^\ominus = \Delta U_L^\ominus + \Delta nRT \quad (11)$$

式中: Δn 为晶格形成前后气态离子数的变化量。

算出的 $\Delta H_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 值, 见表 25。由 NTO 镧系金属盐的晶格焓对镧系金属的 Z 值及 r 值作图, 得图 1 的直线 III 和 IV。图中两条直线可用如下方程描述:

$$\Delta H_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -2837 - 14.77Z, R' = -0.9955; \Delta H_L^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -4689 + 964.8r, R' = 0.9998.$$

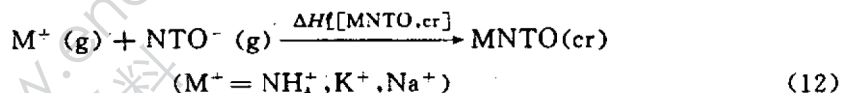
表 25 NTO 金属盐[M(NTO)_n,cr]的晶格能、晶格焓和标准生成焓Table 25 Lattice energy, lattice enthalpy and standard enthalpy of formation for [M(NTO)_n,cr]

| M(NTO) _n | $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(M^{n+},g)$ (kJ·mol ⁻¹) | $r(M^{n+},g)$ (Å) | $-\Delta U_l^\ominus$ (kJ·mol ⁻¹) | $-\Delta H_l^\ominus$ (kJ·mol ⁻¹) | $-\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[M(NTO)_n,cr]$ (kJ·mol ⁻¹) |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|--|--|---|
| LiNTO | 679.57 | 0.60 | 689.0 | 694.0 | 388.7 |
| NaNTO | 608.98 | 0.95 | 626.9 | 631.9 | 397.2 |
| KNTO | 514.30 | 1.33 | 571.0 | 575.9 | 435.9 |
| Mg(NTO) ₂ | 2348.5 | 0.65 | 2038 | 2046 | 446.1 |
| Ca(NTO) ₂ | 1925.9 | 0.99 | 1862 | 1869 | 691.7 |
| Mn(NTO) ₂ | 2519.2 | 0.80 | 1956 | 1964 | 193.6 |
| Co(NTO) ₂ | 2841.6 | 0.74 | 1988 | 1996 | 97.0 |
| Cu(NTO) ₂ | 3054.0 | 0.72 | 1999 | 2007 | -298.4 |
| Zn(NTO) ₂ | 2782.7 | 0.74 | 1988 | 1996 | -38.1 |
| Y(NTO) ₃ | 4215.4 | 0.93 | 3781 | 3791 | 698.5 |
| La(NTO) ₃ | 3904.5(57) ¹⁾ | 1.061 | 3657 | 3667 | 885.4 |
| Ce(NTO) ₃ | 3963.9(58) | 1.034 | 3682 | 3692 | 851.0 |
| Pr(NTO) ₃ | 4002.0(59) | 1.013 | 3702 | 3711 | 831.9 |
| Nd(NTO) ₃ | 4041.3(60) | 0.995 | 3719 | 3728 | 809.6 |
| Sm(NTO) ₃ | 4095.3(62) | 0.964 | 3748 | 3758 | 785.6 |
| Eu(NTO) ₃ | 4230.9(63) | 0.950 | 3762 | 3772 | 664.0 |
| Gd(NTO) ₃ | 4165.6(64) | 0.938 | 3773 | 3783 | 740.3 |
| Tb(NTO) ₃ | 4197.0(65) | 0.923 | 3788 | 3798 | 723.9 |
| Dy(NTO) ₃ | 4026.6(66) | 0.908 | 3803 | 3813 | 729.3 |
| Yb(NTO) ₃ | 4318.9(70) | 0.858 | 3853 | 3863 | 604.0 |

注: 1) 括号内数据系镧系元素原子序数。

4.3 NTO 气态负一价离子的标准生成焓, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-,g)$

设 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{NTO},cr]$ 是 298.15K 时从气态阴、阳离子 $M^+(g)$ 和 $\text{NTO}^-(g)$ 形成晶体 MNTO 过程中的焓变:



由 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-,g) = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{MNTO},cr) - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(M^+,g) - \Delta H_l^\ominus(\text{MNTO},cr)$ 和关系式 (11) 知:

$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-,g) = \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{MNTO},cr) - \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(M^+,g) - \Delta U_l^\ominus(\text{MNTO},cr) - \Delta nRT$
式中:

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NH}_4\text{NTO},cr) = -269.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[2]}, \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{KNTO},cr) = -385.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[2]},$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NaNTO},cr) = -362.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[1]}, \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NH}_4^+,g) = 619 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[6]},$$

$$\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{K}^+,g) = 514.30 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[6]}, \Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{Na}^+,g) = 608.98 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[6]},$$

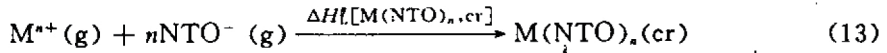
$$\Delta_f H_l^\ominus(\text{NH}_4\text{NTO},cr) = -512 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[2]}, \Delta U_l^\ominus(\text{KNTO},cr) = -550 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[2]},$$

$$\Delta U_l^\ominus(\text{NaNTO},cr) = -560 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1[2]}, \Delta n = -2; RT = 2.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1};$$

由此算得 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus(\text{NTO}^-,g) = -374.3 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

4.4 NTO 金属盐的标准生成焓, $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n,cr]$

设 $\Delta_f H_l^\ominus[M(\text{NTO})_n,cr]$ 是 298.15K 时, 从气态阴、阳离子形成晶体过程 (13) 时的焓变:



则有:

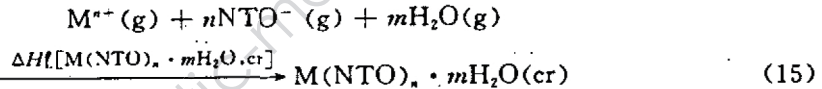
$$\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}] = \Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{M}^{n+}, \text{g}) + n\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{NTO}^{-}, \text{g}) + \Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}] \quad (14)$$

将引自文献[6]的 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{M}^{n+}, \text{g})$, 本文算得的 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{NTO}^{-}, \text{g})$ 和 $\Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 值代入(14)式, 得表 25 中的 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 值。以镧系金属元素的 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 值对镧系元素的相应 Z 值和 r 值作图, 得图 1 的直线 V 和 VI。由图可见, 除 Eu 和 Yb 两点外, 其余各点符合线性关系: $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}] = -1873 + 17.57Z$, $R' = 0.9865$; $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}] = 266.5 - 1083r$, $R' = -0.9920$ 。 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{Eu}(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}]$ 和 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{Yb}(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}]$ 的值偏离直线可能与 Eu 和 Yb 易形成外层电子半满 ($4f^7$) 的 Eu^{2+} 和全满 ($4f^{14}$) 的 Yb^{2+} 价态, 而不易形成 Eu^{3+} 和 Yb^{3+} 有关。

5 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的晶格焓、晶格能和标准脱水焓

5.1 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的晶格焓, $\Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$

设 $\Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$ 是 298.15K 时从气态阴、阳离子 $\text{M}^{n+}(\text{g})$ 、 $\text{NTO}^{-}(\text{g})$ 和气体分子 $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$ 形成晶体过程(15)的焓变:



$$\Delta H_f^\circ = \Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] - \Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{M}^{n+}, \text{g}) - n\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{NTO}^{-}, \text{g}) - m\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{g}) \quad (16)$$

式中 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$ 系本文计算值; $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{NTO}^{-}, \text{g}) = -374.3\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, 取自本文第 4.3 节的结果; $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{g}) = -241.82\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 和 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{M}^{n+}, \text{g})$ 引自文献[6]; 将上述数据代入式(16), 则得表 26 中的 $\Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$ 值。

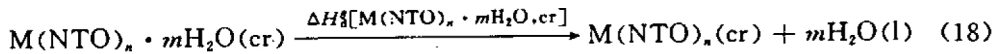
5.2 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的晶格能, $\Delta U_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$

$\Delta U_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$ 值由关系式(17)算得, 结果列于表 26 中。

$$\Delta H_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = \Delta U_f^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] + \Delta nRT \quad (17)$$

5.3 $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的标准脱水焓, $\Delta H_d^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$

按脱水反应(18)和方程(19)计算标准脱水焓:



$$\Delta H_d^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] = \Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n(\text{cr})] + m\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) - \Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}] \quad (19)$$

式中: $\Delta_f H_m^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{l}) = -285.83\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ [6]; $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n, \text{cr}]$ 和 $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[\text{M}(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{cr}]$ 值取自本文计算值。

计算结果见表 26。

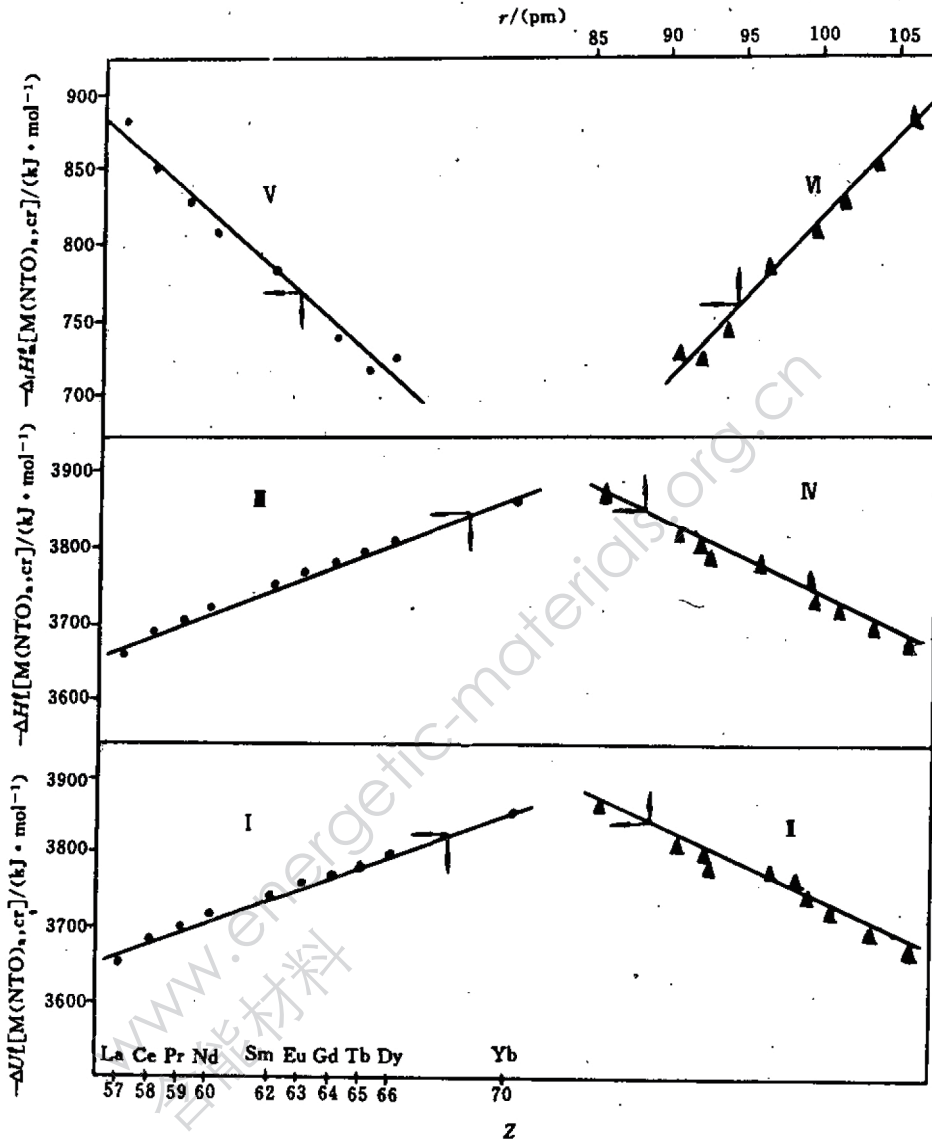


图1 $-\Delta U_f^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$ 、 $-\Delta H_f^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$

和 $-\Delta_i H_m^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$ 值与镧系元素的原子序数 (Z) 和离子半径 (r) 的关系图

Fig. 1 A plot of $-\Delta U_f^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$, $-\Delta H_f^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$

and $-\Delta_i H_m^0[M(NTO)_{n,cr}]$ values vs. the values of Z and r of elements in lanthanide series

表 26 NTO 金属盐水合物的标准生成焓、晶格焓、晶格能和标准脱水焓

Table 26 Standard enthalpy of formation, lattice enthalpy, lattice energy and standard enthalpy of dehydration for $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$

| $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ | $-\Delta_f H_m^\ominus$ ($\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) | $-\Delta H_l^\ominus$ ($\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) | $-\Delta U_l^\ominus$ ($\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) | ΔH_d^\ominus ($\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| LiNTO · 2H ₂ O | 966.6 ± 2.2 | 788.13 | 778.21 | 6.21 |
| NaNTO · H ₂ O | 650.6 ± 2.4 | 643.36 | 635.92 | 2.17 |
| KNTO · H ₂ O | 676.9 ± 2.6 | 574.98 | 567.54 | 5.97 |
| Mg(NTO) ₂ · 8H ₂ O | 3002.6 ± 4.5 | 2667.74 | 2640.46 | 269.86 |
| Ca(NTO) ₂ · 4H ₂ O | 1905.5 ± 4.4 | 2115.32 | 2097.96 | 70.48 |
| Mn(NTO) ₂ · 8H ₂ O | 2759.7 ± 4.7 | 2595.54 | 2568.26 | 279.66 |
| Co(NTO) ₂ · 8H ₂ O | 2594.7 ± 4.5 | 2752.94 | 2725.66 | 211.06 |
| Cu(NTO) ₂ · 2H ₂ O | 712.1 ± 5.4 | 2533.66 | 2521.26 | 438.84 |
| Zn(NTO) ₂ · H ₂ O | 628.8 ± 5.7 | 2420.88 | 2410.96 | 381.07 |
| Y(NTO) ₃ · 6H ₂ O | 2755.2 ± 6.7 | 4395.08 | 4370.28 | 340.32 |
| La(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 3031.8 ± 6.6 | 4120.36 | 4093.08 | 145.59 |
| Ce(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 3020.9 ± 6.5 | 4168.86 | 4141.58 | 169.09 |
| Pr(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 3025.6 ± 6.7 | 4211.66 | 4184.38 | 192.89 |
| Nd(NTO) ₃ · 8H ₂ O | 3304.9 ± 6.7 | 4288.44 | 4258.68 | 208.66 |
| Sm(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 3025.0 ± 6.5 | 4304.36 | 4277.08 | 238.59 |
| Eu(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 2936.8 ± 6.6 | 4352.06 | 4324.78 | 271.99 |
| Gd(NTO) ₃ · 7H ₂ O | 3020.1 ± 6.4 | 4370.66 | 4342.78 | 278.99 |
| Tb(NTO) ₃ · 5H ₂ O | 2437.0 ± 6.5 | 4302.00 | 4289.68 | 283.95 |
| Dy(NTO) ₃ · 5H ₂ O | 2452.2 ± 6.5 | 4326.80 | 4314.48 | 293.75 |
| Yb(NTO) ₃ · 6H ₂ O | 2708.6 ± 6.6 | 4516.38 | 4491.58 | 389.62 |

6 结 论

作者在系统研究了 NTO 的二十余种金属盐及其水合物的热化学及热力学性质后,得到了以下一些有意义的结果:

(1) 得到了如表 2~21 所示的 20 种易溶性 NTO 金属盐水合物在去离子水中的溶解焓和如表 26 所示的标准生成焓。

(2) 测定了 $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ 与 $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 、 $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq})$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ 的沉淀反应焓,其值分别为 82.43 ± 0.72 、 72.20 ± 0.21 和 $88.30 \pm 0.53 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。由此得到沉淀物 $\text{Pb}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{Cu}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 和 $\text{Zn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的标准生成焓分别为: $-(247.4 \pm 5.9)$ 、 $-(712.1 \pm 5.4)$ 和 $-(628.8 \pm 5.7) \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

(3) 根据 Kapustinskii 公式和热力学关系式得到了如表 25 所示的 20 种 NTO 金属盐 $M(\text{NTO})_n$ ($M=\text{Li}, \text{Na}, \text{K}, n=1$; $M=\text{Mg}, \text{Ca}, \text{Mn}, \text{Co}, \text{Cu}, \text{Zn}, n=2$; $M=\text{Y}, \text{La}, \text{Ce}, \text{Pr}, \text{Nd}, \text{Sm}, \text{Eu}, \text{Gd}, \text{Tb}, \text{Dy}, \text{Yb}, n=3$) 的晶格能、晶格焓和标准生成焓。

(4) NTO 气态负一价离子 (NTO^-, g) 的标准生成焓 $\Delta_f H_m^\ominus[\text{NTO}^-, \text{g}] = -374.3 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 。

(5) $\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的晶格能值 $3781 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 处在 $\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的 $3773 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 和 $\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3$ 的 $3788 \text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 之间,再一次证明 Y 确实归属稀土元素组。

(6) 在 NTO 镧系金属盐中,晶格能与原子序数 (Z) 及金属离子半径 (r) 存在线性关

系: $\Delta U_L^\circ[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -2840 - 14.55Z = -4664 + 950.6r$; 晶格焓与 Z 和 r 存在线性关系: $\Delta H_L^\circ[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -2837 - 14.77Z = -4689 + 964.8r$; 标准生成焓与 Z 和 r 存在线性关系: $\Delta_f H_m^\circ[M(\text{NTO})_3, \text{cr}] = -1873 + 17.57Z = 266.5 - 1083r$ (Eu 和 Yb 除外)。

(7) 通过热化学方程得到了如表 26 所示的 20 种 NTO 金属盐水合物的晶格能, 表中还列出了由热力学关系式算得的晶格焓及由热化学方程得到的标准脱水焓值。

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THERMOCHEMICAL AND THERMODYNAMICAL PROPERTIES OF $M(\text{NTO})_n$ AND $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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ABSTRACT The enthalpies of solution in water of twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (M = metal; $\text{NTO} = 3\text{-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one}$; $M = \text{Li}$, $n = 1$, $m = 2$; $M = \text{Na, K}$, $n = 1$, $m = 1$; $M = \text{Mg, Mn, Co, Ni}$, $n = 2$, $m = 8$; $M = \text{Ca}$, $n = 2$, $m = 4$; $M = \text{Ba}$, $n = 2$, $m = 3$; $M = \text{Y, Yb}$, $n = 3$, $m = 6$; $M = \text{La, Ce, Pr, Sm, Eu, Gd}$, $n = 3$, $m = 7$; $M = \text{Nd}$, $n = 3$, $m = 8$; M

$=\text{Tb, Dy, } n=3, m=5)$ and the enthalpies of precipitation of $\text{KNTO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr})$ with $\text{CuSO}_4(\text{aq}), \text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ and $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2(\text{aq})$ have been measured calorimetrically at 298.15K. By using the enthalpies of solution and those of precipitation, the standard enthalpies of formation of above twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and three precipitates of $[\text{Cu}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{Pb}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Zn}(\text{NTO})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}]$ were obtained. With the help of Kapustinskii's equation and literature data, the values of the lattice energies (ΔU_L°) and lattice enthalpies (ΔH_L°) of twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n$ ($M=\text{Li, Na, K, } n=1; M=\text{Mg, Ca, Mn, Co, Cu, Zn, } n=2; M=\text{Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Yb, } n=3)$ were obtained. The results show that there are following linear relationships between the values of $-\Delta U_L^\circ$ and $-\Delta H_L^\circ$ of lanthanide metal salts of NTO and the atomic numbers (Z) and ionic radii (r) of lanthanide elements: $\Delta U_L^\circ = -2840 - 14.55Z$, the correlation coefficient $R' = -0.9941$; $\Delta U_L^\circ = -4664 + 950.6r$, $R' = 0.9983$; $\Delta H_L^\circ = -2837 - 14.77Z$, $R' = -0.9955$; $\Delta H_L^\circ = -4689 + 964.8r$, $R' = 0.9998$. The magnitude of the lattice energy of $\text{Y}(\text{NTO})_3$ falls between those of $\text{Gd}(\text{NTO})_3$ and $\text{Tb}(\text{NTO})_3$. It has been proved that yttrium belongs to the group of lanthanide elements. The values of $-\Delta U_L^\circ [M(\text{NTO})_3]$ increase with contraction of ionic radius. This shows that lattice energy is in reciprocal ratio to the ionic radius of rare earth cations. According to the lattice enthalpies of $M(\text{NTO})_n$, the standard enthalpies of formation of gaseous ions of metals and the standard enthalpies of formation of $\text{NTO}^- (\text{g})$ derived from the standard enthalpies of formation of $\text{KNTO}, \text{NaNTO}$ and NH_4KNTO crystal, the standard enthalpies of formation ($\Delta_f H_m^\circ$) of above twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n$ were obtained. The results show that the following relationships hold: $\Delta_f H_m^\circ = -1873 + 17.57Z$, (except Eu and Yb), $R' = 0.9865$; $\Delta_f H_m^\circ = 266.5 - 1083r$, (except Eu and Yb), $R' = -0.9920$. With the help of the standard enthalpies of formation of $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{cr}), M^{n+} (\text{g})$ and $\text{NTO}^- (\text{g})$, the lattice enthalpies and lattice energies of twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($M=\text{Li, } n=1, m=2; M=\text{Na, K, } n=1, m=1; M=\text{Mg, Mn, Co, } n=2, m=8; M=\text{Ca, } n=2, m=4; M=\text{Cu, } n=m=2; M=\text{Zn, } n=2, m=1; M=\text{Y, Yb, } n=3, m=6; M=\text{La, Ce, Pr, Sm, Eu, Gd, } n=3, m=7; M=\text{Nd, } n=3, m=8; M=\text{Tb, Dy, } n=3, m=5)$ were obtained. By means of the thermochemical equations of the above twenty $M(\text{NTO})_n \cdot m\text{H}_2\text{O}$, their standard enthalpies of dehydration were obtained.

KEYWORDS NTO salt, enthalpy of solution, enthalpy of precipitation, standard enthalpy of formation, lattice energy, lattice enthalpy, standard enthalpy of dehydration.