

## Short Communications

Association of Ammonium  
Bromide in AcetoneG. WIKANDER, A.-M. NILSSON,  
A. HOLMGREN and P. BERONIUSDivision of Physical Chemistry, University  
of Umeå, S-901 87 Umeå, Sweden

Ammonium bromide shows considerable ion-pair formation in anhydrous acetone even at high dilutions. For an electrolyte concentration of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  M more than 50 % of the ions are associated into ion-pairs. This conclusion rests upon measurements of electrolytic conductivity performed in connection with a kinetic investigation.<sup>1</sup>

In the present communication conductivity data at 25°C over a concentration range of  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  M for the salt are reported.

*Reagents.* Ammonium bromide (Carlo Erba, *pro analysi*) was dried at 110°C for 2 h. Acetone with an electrolytic conductivity of less than  $1.5 \times 10^{-8} \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$  was prepared from *pro analysi* acetone (Merck) according to Ref. 2.

*Conductivity measurements.* Determinations of electrolytic conductivity at  $25.00 \pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$  were performed using a Leeds and Northrup 4666 conductivity bridge as described in Ref. 3. Corrections for the electrolytic conductivity of the solvent were applied.

*Results.* Molar conductivities,  $\Lambda$ , at different salt concentrations,  $c$ , are quoted in Table 1. A maximum ammonium bromide concentration of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  M was used because of the limited solubility of this salt in the solvent concerned.

The ion-pair association constant,  $K_A$ , and the molar conductivity at infinite dilution,  $\Lambda_0$ , were calculated from the data in Table 1 by means of the Shedlovsky

Table 1. Molar conductivities of ammonium bromide in acetone at 25°C.

$c \times 10^4$ M	$\Lambda$ $\Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$	$c \times 10^4$ M	$\Lambda$ $\Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$
Run A		Run B	
2.043	62.77	2.055	62.61
0.8209	86.94	0.8478	85.38
0.6560	94.38	0.6207	95.68
0.5893	97.83	0.5238	101.94
0.4217	108.89	0.4318	107.47
0.3275	117.36	0.3816	111.68

method according to a computer programme previously described.<sup>4</sup> The permittivity,  $\epsilon = 20.7$ , and the viscosity,  $\eta = 0.00316$  P (1 P =  $10^{-1} \text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ ), for the solvent were used. For the ion-size parameter,  $\lambda = 1.48 + 1.95 = 3.43$  Å, cf. Ref. 5, this procedure yielded  $K_A = 32\,860 \pm 430 \text{ M}^{-1}$  and  $\Lambda_0 = 190.9 \pm 2.8 \Omega^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \text{mol}^{-1}$ , where uncertainties quoted are standard deviations.

*Acknowledgement.* The authors thank the Swedish Natural Science Research Council for financial support.

- Beronius, P., Holmgren, A., Nilsson, A.-M. and Wikander, G. *Radiochem. Radioanal. Letters* 5 (1970) 131.
- Smith, S. G., Fainberg, A. H. and Winstein, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 83 (1961) 618.
- Nilsson, A.-M., Wikander, G. and Beronius, P. *Acta Chem. Scand.* 24 (1970) 1175.
- Beronius, P. *Acta Chem. Scand.* 23 (1969) 1175.
- Robinson, R. A. and Stokes, R. H. *Electrolyte Solutions*, Butterworths, London 1959, p. 461.

Received March 17, 1971.