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- (8) Mingardi and Porter^{5b} reported a very weak (ε ~0.01) absorption band at 18 500 cm⁻¹. We have found this latter transition to be present in some, but not all, samples studied; it is likely associated with an impurity present in the lattice. For our experiments, large crystals of K₃Co(CN)₆ were grown in darkness by slow evaporation of saturated, filtered aqueous solutions of commercial material. The resultant crystals were redissolved in water and the process was repeated; crystals from several different batches were used in our studies. Very large crystals were grown from seeds.
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Acidity of Zinc Chloride Solutions

Sir:

In a recent issue of Inorganic Chemistry the Hammett acidity function, H_0 , was reported for a series of zinc chloride solutions, and it was concluded that "highly concentrated solutions of certain metal salts must be regarded as strong protonic acids".1 This conclusion was arrived at by comparing the H_0 of ZnCl₂ solutions with that of other acids at the same (high) molarities. It is the purpose of this correspondence to point out that comparisons of H_0 for the purpose of providing orders of acid strength should be made at the same water activity.²⁻⁴ Figure 1 displays the H_0 values as a function of water activity for the zinc chloride solutions, as well as for several strong acids and phosphoric acid ($pK_a = 2.15$). The

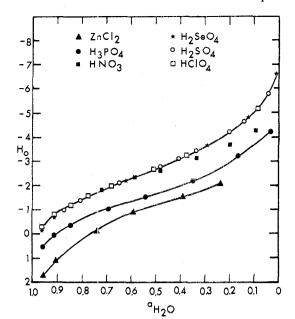


Figure 1. H_0 values of some mineral acid solutions and zinc chloride solutions vs. water activity of the solutions.8

curve for nitric acid⁵ is similar to that for the strong acids down to a water activity of 0.6.

From Figure 1 we may conclude that the acidity of the aquozinc ion is less than that of phosphoric acid even at high concentration. More quantitative treatments of acidity from H_0 and $a_{\rm H_2O}$ data are available,⁶ but in view of the unknown salting-out effect⁷ of concentrated ZnCl₂ solutions on the neutral indicator, no attempt has been made to apply them.

Registry No. ZnCl₂, 7646-85-7.

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