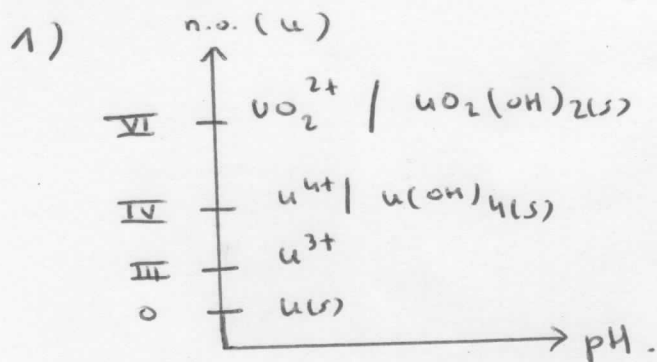
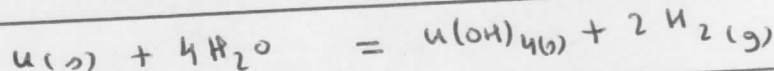
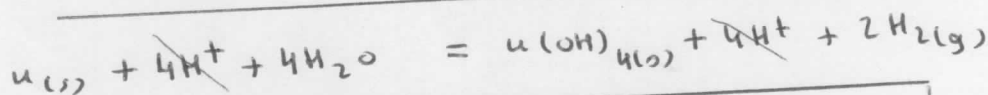
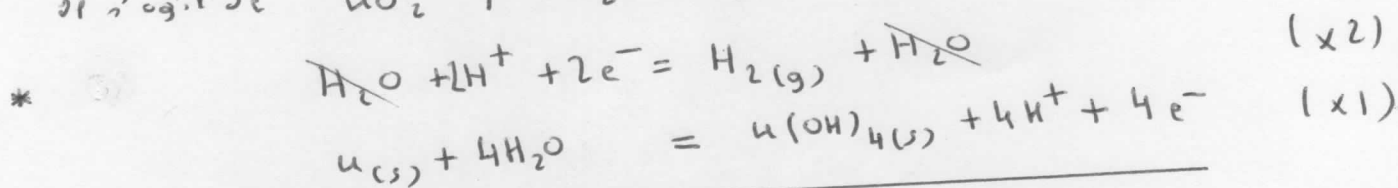


E-pH de l'uranium



2) on superpose l'E-pH de l'uranium avec celui de l'eau.

* Les espèces stables dans l'eau ont un domaine commun avec l'eau.
il s'agit de $UO_2^{2+} / UO_2(OH)_2(s) / U^{4+} / U(OH)_4(s)$



3) frontière verticale: $U^{4+} / U(OH)_4(s)$ $pH = 1,75$

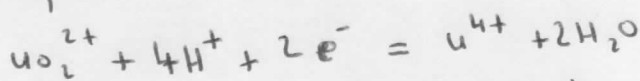


1 grain de solide existe à la frontière.

$$K_s = [U^{4+}][OH^-]^4 = C \left(\frac{K_e}{h} \right)^4 = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{10^{-14}}{10^{-1,75}} \right)^4 = 10^{-49}$$

$$pK_s = 49$$

frontière oblique: UO_2^{2+} / U^{4+}



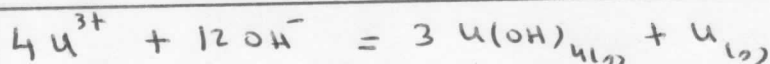
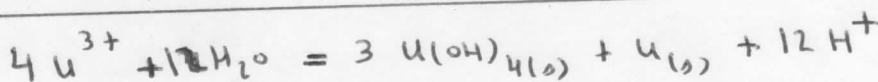
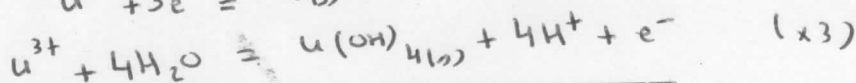
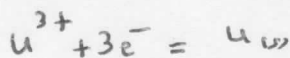
$$E = E^0 + \frac{0,06}{2} \log \frac{[UO_2^{2+}][H^+]^4}{[U^{4+}]}$$

$$[UO_2^{2+}] = [U^{4+}] = C$$

$$\text{à } pH=0 \quad [H^+] = 1 \text{ mol/l}$$

$$E^0 = E = 0,3 \text{ V}$$

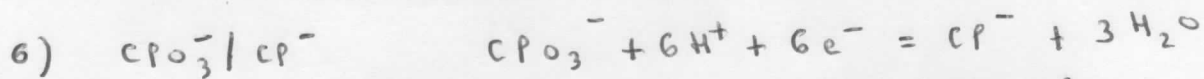
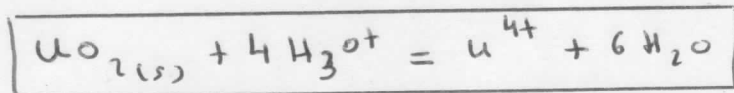
4) U^{3+} ne domine au delà de $pH = 6,7$.



En milieu basique.

5) UO_2 n.o. (U) = +IV

UO_2 se dissout sous la forme U^{4+} en milieu acide.



$$E_4 = E_4^\circ + \frac{0,06}{6} \log \frac{[\text{CrO}_3^-][\text{H}^+]^6}{[\text{Cr}^-]}$$

à la frontière $[\text{UO}_3^-] = [\text{Cr}^-] = C$

$$E_4 = E_4^\circ + 0,06 \log [\text{H}^+] = E_4^\circ - 0,06 \text{ pH.}$$

$$E_4 = 1,45 - 0,06 \text{ pH.}$$

7) U^{4+} et CrO_3^- ont des domaines adjoints.

en milieu acide

