

# 土壤电荷对盐桥的液接电位的长距离影响

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Jenny 等<sup>[3]</sup>和 Coleman 等<sup>[2]</sup>发现, 当将参比电极的盐桥插入土壤悬液中时, 带电荷的土壤颗粒可以使盐桥中阳离子和阴离子的淌度发生改变, 因而在与土壤溶液的接触界面产生一个液接(扩散)电位。这个液接电位受一系列因素的影响<sup>[4]</sup>。一般认为, 这个液接电位与土壤胶体双电层的存在有关。在胶体化学上, 普遍的概念是双电层的(有效)厚度为数百至数千埃<sup>[4]</sup>。

我们发现, 并不一定需要使盐桥与土壤直接接触才能产生液接电位。实际上土壤对盐桥的影响范围较通常认为的双电层的厚度大得多。由图 1 可见, 当将 0.1MKCl 银-氯化银电极由远处向土壤泥糊逐渐移动时, 在距泥糊数毫米处即可观察到明显的液接电位 ( $E_j$ ), 其数值随距离的减小而增加。当将电极再向远处移动时, 又可以观察到液接电位渐小的现象。因此, 如果以液接电位对距离作图, 可以得到一个  $E_j$  剖面, 而且渐近时的剖面 and 渐远时的剖面是基本对称的, 虽然其绝对值稍有差异。

这个液接电位与土壤胶体的电荷密切相关。对于带净负电荷的黄棕壤, 液接电位为

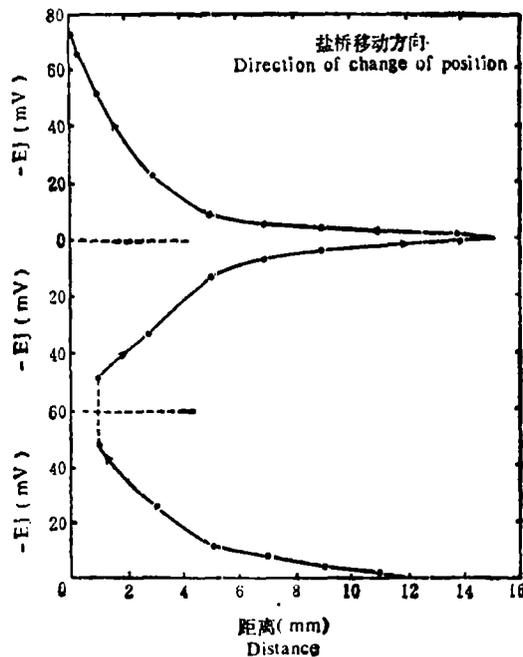


图 1 土壤对盐桥的液接电位的影响(黄棕壤胶体)

Fig. 1 Effect of soil clay on liquid-junction potential of salt bridge (yellowbrown soil)

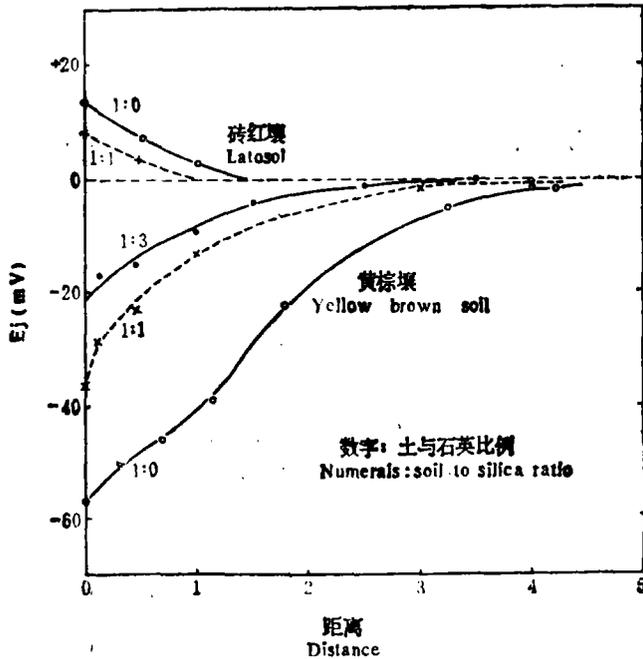


图2 液接电位与土壤电荷的关系

Fig. 2 Liquid-junction potential in relation to electric charge of the soil

负(图1)。从图2看到,如果黄棕壤胶体混以细石英粉以减低其泥糊的体积电荷密度,则液接电位减小,而且混入的石英粉愈多,减小愈甚。对于带净正电荷的砖红壤胶体,液接电位为正,而且电位值也是因石英粉的混入而减小。

用阳离子交换树脂和阴离子交换树脂进行的试验,也得到相同的结果。

当盐桥溶液为  $AlCl_3$  或  $CaCl_2$  时,液接电位比  $KCl$  盐桥还大一些。

这些观察与通常概念中的胶体双电层的理论有矛盾。因为土壤对盐桥发生影响的距离,较通常概念中的双电层厚度大  $10^4-10^5$  倍。关于这种长距离影响的具体原因,目前还不清楚。可以肯定的是,液接电位是发生在盐桥与土壤溶液的接触界面或紧临界面之处,而且这个电位是由于土壤的电荷通过某种方式所引起。在这方面,似乎可以提出一个关于双电层的“有效”厚度的问题。从理论上说,自胶体表面起,电位和反离子(counterion)的浓度都逐渐减小,直至无限远处才渐近于零。盐桥与土壤溶液界面上的液接电位实际上是一个扩散电位。它是一种强度性质而不是一种容量性质,有可能对胶体电荷本身或其某种派生性质的微弱影响极为敏感。关于这个问题,还需要进行更多的工作。

### 参 考 文 献

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## LONG-RANGE EFFECT OF CHARGED SOIL CLAY ON LIQUID-JUNCTION POTENTIAL OF SALT BRIDGE

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### Summary

It is well-known that the charged soil clay induces a liquid-junction (diffusion) potential at the interface salt bridge-clay sediment. However, careful observations revealed that it was not necessary for the soil to directly contact the salt bridge to create such an effect. Soil mass could cause a liquid-junction potential with a thickness of several millimeters from the surface outwards, and the sign and the magnitude of the potential were closely related to the charge of the soil. The yellow brown soil carrying a net negative charge caused a negative potential, while the potential caused by latosol carrying net positive charge was positive in sign. When the soil clay was mixed with silica powder to decrease the volume charge density of the soil mass, the potential decreased. This long-range effect on the liquid-junction potential is directly in conflict with the commonly accepted concept about the electrical double layer, in which the effective thickness of the layer is visualized to be only several thousand Angstrom units.