
Equilibrium constants for hydrolysis and associated equilibria in critical compilations

Titanium(III)

Equilibrium reactions	lgK at infinite dilution and T = 298 K		
	Perrin, 1969	Baes and Mesmer, 1976	Brown and Ekberg, 2016
$\text{Ti}^{3+} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{TiOH}^{2+} + \text{H}^+$	-1.29	-2.2	-1.65 ± 0.11
$2 \text{Ti}^{3+} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Ti}_2(\text{OH})_2^{4+} + 2 \text{H}^+$		-3.6	-2.64 ± 0.10

C.F. Baes and R.E. Mesmer, *The Hydrolysis of Cations*. Wiley, New York, 1976, p. 151.

P.L. Brown and C. Ekberg, *Hydrolysis of Metal Ions*. Wiley, 2016, pp. 433–442.

D.D. Perrin, *Dissociation Constants of Inorganic Acids and Bases in Aqueous Solutions*. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Electroanalytical Chemistry. Butterworths, 1969, pp. 208.

Distribution diagrams

These diagrams have been computed at two Ti(III) concentrations (1 mM = 1×10^{-3} mol L⁻¹ and 1 µM = 1×10^{-6} mol L⁻¹) with the ‘best’ equilibrium constants above (in green). Calculations assume $T = 298$ K for the limiting case of zero ionic strength (*i.e.*, even neglecting plotted ions).

