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THE PROPERTIES OF AMMONIUM MONOPHOSPHATE SALT SYSTEMS

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For the full description of the salt systems one has to know besides the chemical and phase composition data, the physico-chemical properties of salt dispersions: the hygroscopisity H, the cacing C and the autogesion A.

The systems investigated were NH₄H₂PO₄-KH₂PO₄ (I), NH₄H₂PO₄-NH₄NO₃ (II) and NH₄H₂PO₄-KCl (III). It was found out that in system I solid solutions are formed at any component ratio, and H and C are low; in system II and III H and C are changing simultaneously and there is maximum near the equimolar point (Fig. 1a). The formation of solid solutions {NH₄,K}NO₃ and {NH₄,K}Cl or double salt NH₄NO₃. 2KNO₃ results in harsh decrease of H and C Introduction of foreign cations: Mg²⁺, Fe³⁺, Al³⁺, Co²⁺, etc. into the lattice leads to decrease of H and C proportionally to the cation radius. The hypothesis has been worked out according to which H and C depends upon the density of dislocations in surface layers of crystalls. Autogesion A increases with the growth of nitrates content (Fig. 1a).

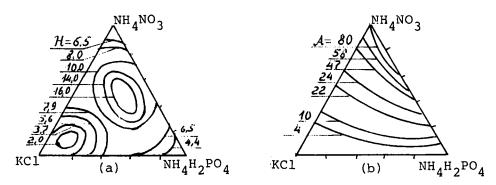


FIG. 1. Hygroscopicity H (mmol/g h) and cacing C (kPa) (a) and autogesion A (kPa) (b) in the system III. C = 52H.

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