

**Supplementary Information**

**An improved theory of the electric conductance of ionic solutions based on the  
concept of the ion-atmosphere's smaller-ion shell**

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Table S1 lists the co-ion ISP values –  $b_+$  and  $b_-$  – of the ions of the electrolytes of this study, along with the corresponding limiting ionic equivalent conductivity values ( $\lambda_i^0$ 's;  $i = +, -$ ).

**Table S1** Ion size and limiting ionic equivalent conductivity<sup>a</sup>

<b>Cation</b>	$b_+$	$\lambda_+^0$	<b>Anion</b>	$b_-$	$\lambda_-^0$
<b>H<sup>+</sup></b>	1.16	349.65	<b>Cl<sup>-</sup></b>	3.62	76.31
<b>Li<sup>+</sup></b>	1.36	38.66	<b>Br<sup>-</sup></b>	3.92	78.1
<b>Na<sup>+</sup></b>	1.94	50.08	<b>I<sup>-</sup></b>	4.40	76.8
<b>K<sup>+</sup></b>	2.66	73.48	<b>ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	4.80	67.3
<b>Tl<sup>+</sup></b>	2.94	74.7	<b>SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup></b>	4.60	80.0
<b>Mg<sup>2+</sup></b>	2.12	53.0	<b>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>3-</sup></b>	5.20	100.9
<b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b>	2.26	59.47	<b>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub><sup>4-</sup></b>	5.60	110.4
<b>Cu<sup>2+</sup></b>	2.3	53.6			
<b>Sr<sup>2+</sup></b>	2.24	59.4			
<b>Zn<sup>2+</sup></b>	2.3	52.8			
<b>La<sup>3+</sup></b>	2.12	69.7			

<sup>a</sup> in water at 25 °C;  $b$ 's are in Å;  $\lambda_i^0$ 's in S cm<sup>2</sup> g-eq, as those of  $(1/z_+)C^{(z_+)+}$  or  $(1/z_-)A^{(z_-)-}$ ;  $b$  data are from Refs. 18 (salts) and 22 (acids), and  $\lambda_i^0$  data, from Ref. 23, 5-95–5-97.

Table S2 lists values of  $\omega^\ddagger$  computed at different concentrations ( $c$ , mol/lit), for six representative electrolytes, all in water at 25 °C, along with the limiting values of  $I$  and  $\kappa a$  for the conductivity model, as used in the current work.

**Table S2** Change of  $\omega^\ddagger$  as a function of concentration and the assumed maximum  $c$ -range (and maximum  $\kappa a$ ,  $a$  in Å) of applicability of DHO–SiS, for different aqueous electrolytes at 25 °C

$c$ , mol/liter	HCl	LiCl	KCl	SrCl <sub>2</sub>	ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	K <sub>3</sub> Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub>
0.001	1.0175	1.0030	1.00001	1.00057	1.0033	1.00201
0.005	1.0392	1.0067	1.00002	1.00127	1.0074	1.00449
0.01	1.0554	1.0095	1.00003	1.00180	1.0105	1.00635
0.05	1.1239	1.0213	1.00006	1.00402	1.0234	1.01419
0.1	1.1752	1.0301	1.00008	1.00569	1.0332	1.02007
0.2	1.2478	1.0426	1.00012	1.00805	1.0469	1.02839
$c_{max}$	0.105	0.105	0.101	0.0343	0.022	0.0187
$(\kappa a)_{max}$	0.385	0.385	0.358	0.371	0.266	0.433

Figures S1 to S6 are supplementary Figures, as discussed in the main text.

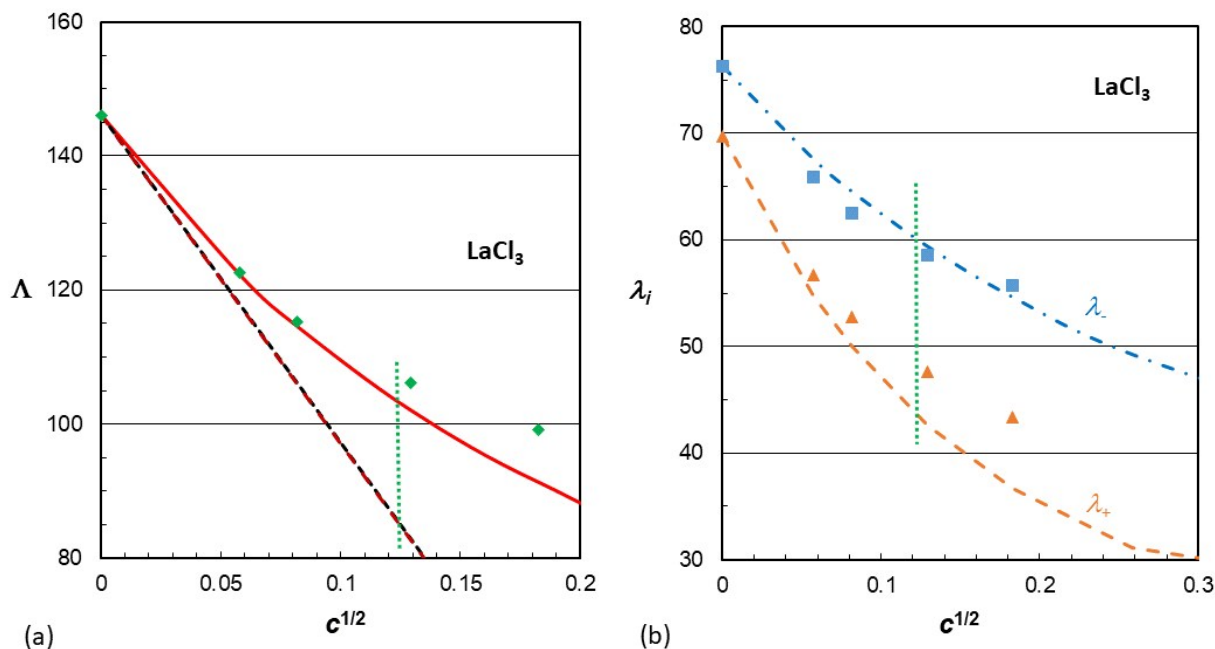


Fig. S1 Equivalent conductivities ( $\Lambda$ ,  $\lambda_i$ ) of  $\text{LaCl}_3$  and its ions in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at 25 °C, as functions of concentration,  $c$ , as mole electrolyte solute per liter solution (M); vertical bars (dotted lines) indicate the expected limit of the DHO model validity (Table 2): (a) Comparison between the proposed DHO–SiS theory, “Aclc” (solid line); the DHO–SiS limiting law “ALL” (hyphenated line), and the “DHOLL” limiting law, eqn (1) (broken line), here the two lines merge with each other; and experimental data (full diamond symbols). (b) Theory–experiment comparison of the single-ion equivalent conductivity of  $\text{Na}^+$  ( $\lambda_+$ ) and of  $\text{Cl}^-$  ( $\lambda_-$ ); broken line ( $\lambda_+$ ) and broken-dotted line ( $\lambda_-$ ) are calculated, symbols (full triangles for  $\lambda_+$ , full squares for  $\lambda_-$ ) are data based on measured  $\Lambda$  and  $t_i$ . Experimental data are in references listed in Table 3.

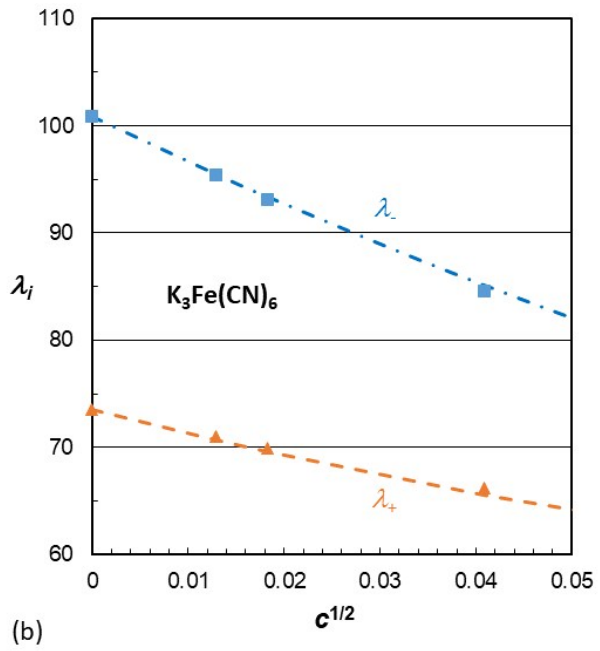
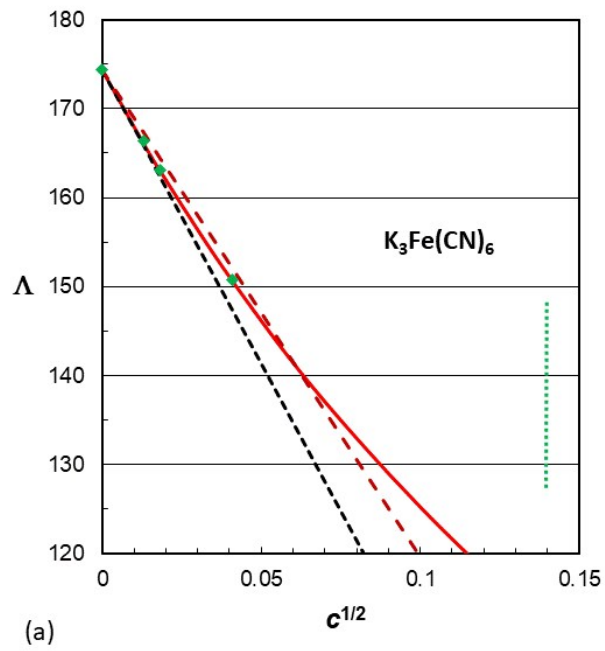


Fig. S2 As Fig. S1, but for  $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ .

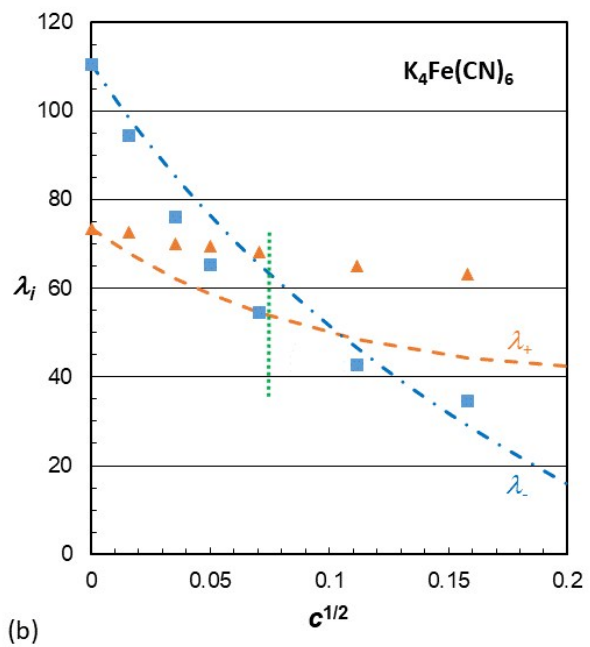
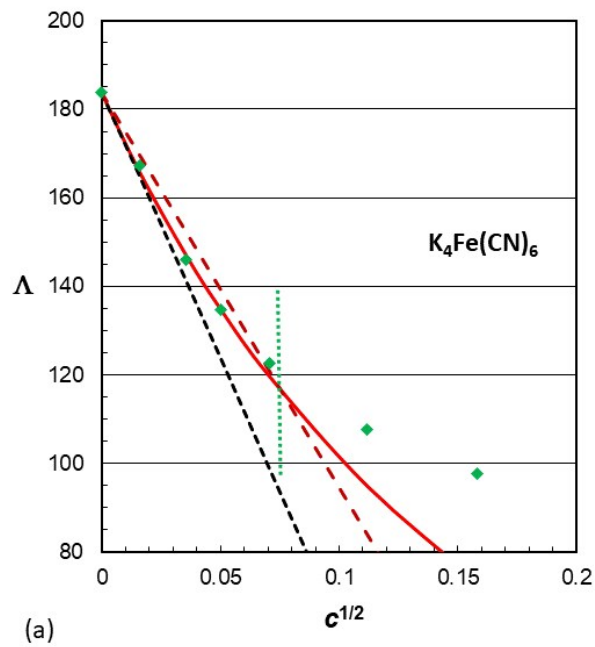


Fig. S3 As Fig. S1, but for  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ .

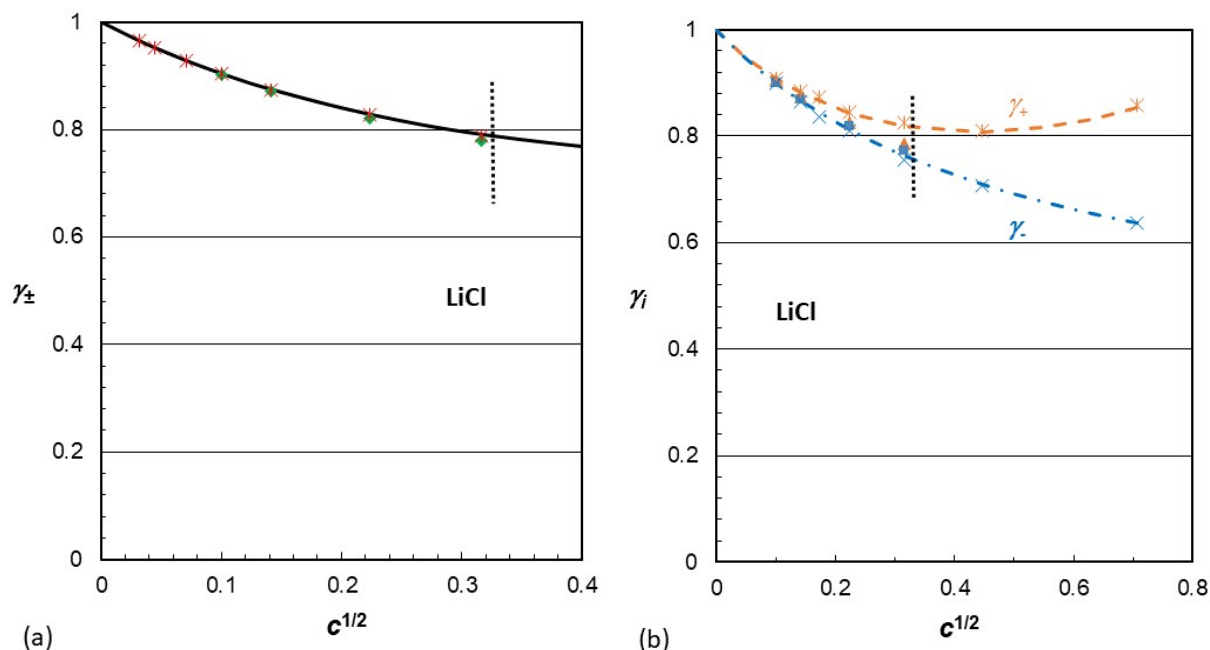


Fig. S4 Activity coefficients of LiCl in H<sub>2</sub>O at 25 °C; vertical bars (dotted lines) indicate the expected limit of the DHO model validity (Table 2). (a)  $\gamma_{\pm}$  vs.  $c^{1/2}$ ; the line is the theoretical function computed from the DH-SiS expression using the ISPs of Tables S1 and 3, the star symbols are experimental values (Table 3), and the full diamond symbols are values calculated from conductivity, eqn (16) – (18). (b)  $\gamma_i$  vs.  $c^{1/2}$ ,  $i = +, -$ ; the lines are the theoretical functions (of DH-SiS); the dashed line is of  $\gamma_+$ , the dashed-dotted line is of  $\gamma_-$ ; the full triangle and full square symbols are  $\gamma_i$  values calculated from conductivity, for  $\text{Li}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ , respectively; and the \* and  $\times$  symbols are, respectively, experimental data of Vera's group, Ref. 27.

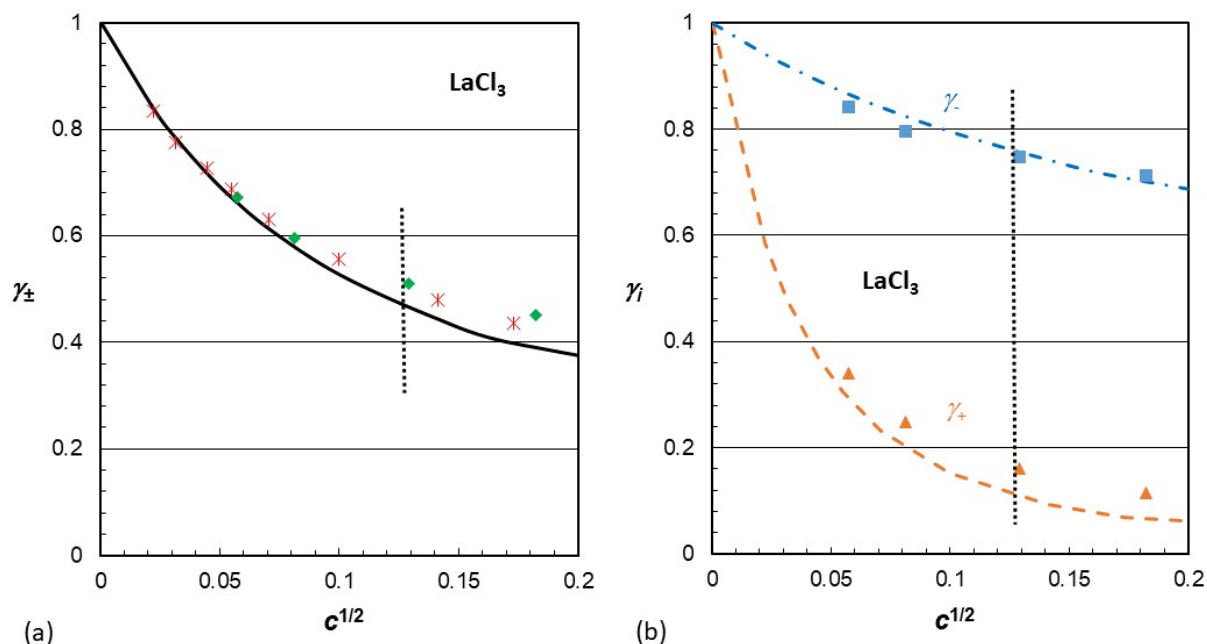


Fig. S5 Activity coefficients of LaCl<sub>3</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>O at 25 °C; vertical bars (dotted lines) indicate the expected limit of the DHO model validity (Table 2). (a)  $\gamma_{\pm}$  vs.  $c^{1/2}$ ; the line is the theoretical function computed from the DH-SiS expression using the ISPs of Tables S1 and 3, the star symbols are experimental values (Table 3), and the full diamond symbols are values calculated from conductivity, eqn (16) – (18). (b)  $\gamma_i$  vs.  $c^{1/2}$ ,  $i = +, -$ ; the dashed and dashed-dotted lines are the theoretical functions (of DH-SiS) for  $\gamma_+$  and  $\gamma_-$ , respectively; and the full triangle and full square symbols are, respectively, values calculated from conductivity.

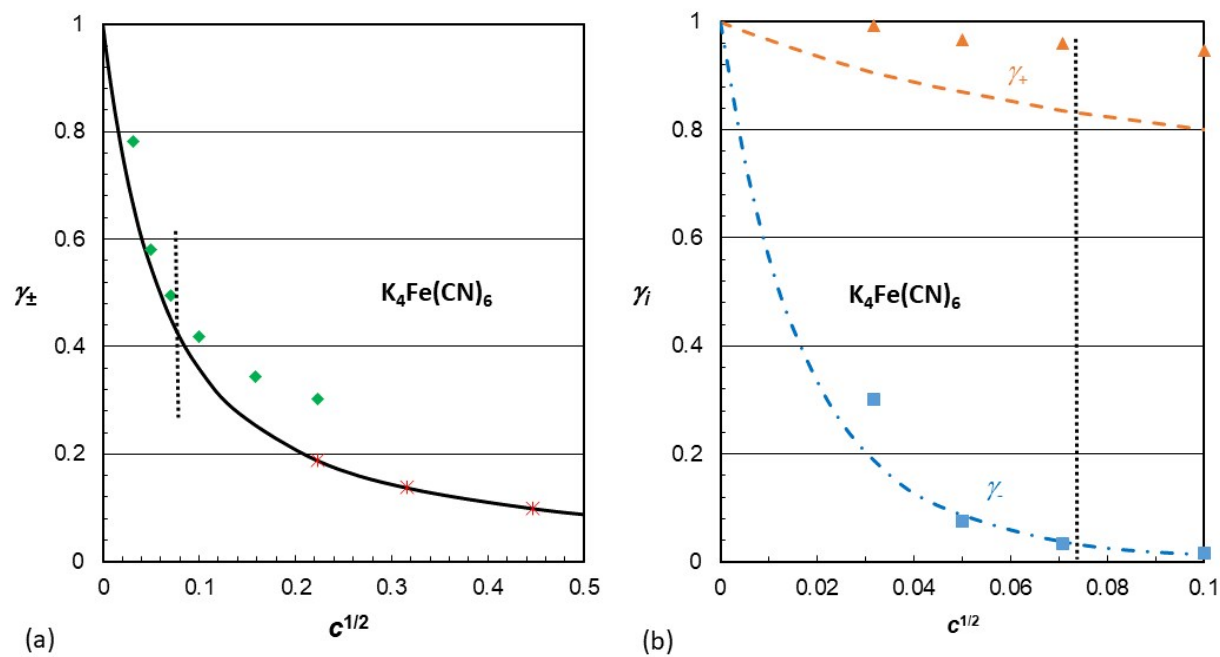


Fig. S6 As Fig. S5, but for  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ .