

It is seen that at atmospheric pressure the value of ΔV° , as concentration decreases, approaches that predicted from the Fuoss theory, namely, -7.4 cc./mole.

There appears to be a concentration dependence of ΔV° at atmospheric pressure but not at 2000 atm. A comparison in Table V of the ratios of the equilibrium constants at 2000 and 1 atm. indicates that a

Table VI: Comparison of ΔV° for $MgSO_4$ and $MnSO_4$ Aqueous Solutions at 25° and 1 Atm.

$MgSO_4$	$MnSO_4$
ΔV° , cc./mole	ΔV° , cc./mole

0.0005	-8.5
0.001	-7.0
0.002	-7.0
0.01	-7.3
0.02	-6.9
0.0005	-7.4
0.001	-7.1
0.002	-8.0
0.01	-9.3
0.02	-10.0

Table VII: Cell Constants^a

Cell constants at atm. press.	L_i	P_i , atm.	L_i^{*p}
0.808	0.808	500	0.991
0.811	0.811	1000	0.986
0.812	0.812	1500	0.982
0.824	0.824	2000	0.979

^a To find cell constant L_p at pressure P multiply atmospheric pressure value L_i by L_i^{*p} .

Table VIII: Copy of Original Conductivity Data Measured for Electrolytes at 25° in Aqueous Solutions (Teflon Cell without Glass Bar)

P , atm.	1 ^a	500	1000	1500	2000
$MnSO_4$	3.338	3.484	3.582	3.670	3.722
K_2SO_4	3.118	3.436	3.681	3.868	4.008
$MnCl_2$	5.769	6.046	6.245	6.381	6.456
$MnSO_4$	4.941	5.197	5.374	5.482	5.539
$MnCl_2$	1.715	1.790	1.840	1.871	1.886
$MnSO_4$	1.812	1.977	2.101	2.196	2.264
$MnSO_4$	359.7	375.0	385.4	391.6	394.8
$MnSO_4$	486.7	519.9	543.8	560.3	571.5
K_2SO_4	684.4	712.6	732.3	744.6	751.4
$MnCl_2$	575.6	602.6	620.3	631.5	637.1
$MnSO_4$	267.5	283.4	295.0	302.6	307.6
$MnSO_4$	92.0	96.1	99.0	100.4	101.4
$MnSO_4$	144.2	152.0	157.9	161.5	163.8
K_2SO_4	181.8	189.5	194.5	197.8	199.6
$MnCl_2$	153.4	160.7	165.7	168.8	170.3
Water, μ hos	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
Series lead resistance, ohms	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134

^a The readings in this column were obtained the day after the pressure run was made.

Table II: A_p for Aqueous $MnSO_4$ Solutions at 25°

$C \times 10^4$	1	500	1000	1500	2000
0	133.2 ^b	135.0	135.3	134.5	133.0
5	116.3 ^b	118.7	120.3	120.3	119.6
10	108.7 ^b	111.6	113.3	113.8	113.4
20	99.7 ^b	103.3	105.4	106.2	106.3
100	75.2 ^c	79.6	82.6	84.5	85.4
200	65.9 ^c	70.4	73.7	75.8	77.0

^a C is atmospheric pressure concentration in moles/liter. ^b C. J. Hallada and G. Atkinson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **83**, 3759 (1961). ^c Measured this experiment.

Table III: Degree of Association ($1 - \alpha$) for Aqueous $MnSO_4$ at 25°

$C \times 10^4$	1	500	1000	1500	2000
5	0.070	0.065	0.055	0.050	0.046
10	0.115	0.105	0.094	0.085	0.079
20	0.172	0.155	0.140	0.129	0.119
100	0.345	0.316	0.292	0.271	0.255
200	0.415	0.383	0.355	0.332	0.314

^a C is atmospheric pressure concentration in moles/liter.

Table IV: Molal Dissociation Constant (K_m) and ΔV° for Aqueous $MnSO_4$ at 25°

P , atm.	0.0005	0.001	0.002	0.01	0.02
1	0.0044	0.0044	0.0046	0.0052	0.0060
500	0.0048	0.0050	0.0053	0.0063	0.0073
1000	0.0059	0.0057	0.0062	0.0073	0.0086
1500	0.0066	0.0065	0.0069	0.0084	0.0099
2000	0.0073	0.0072	0.0077	0.0094	0.0111

^a ΔV° was calculated by a least-squares fit of $\log K$ to a quadratic curve.

Table V: Comparison of $K_m(P = 2000)/K_m(P = 1)$ for $MgSO_4$ and $MnSO_4$ Aqueous Solutions at 25°

C, M	$MgSO_4$	$MnSO_4$
0.0005	1.9	1.7
0.001	1.8	1.8
0.002	1.7	1.7
0.01	1.8	1.8
0.02	1.7	1.9

different trend as a function of concentration exists between MgSO_4 and MnSO_4 solutions.

At atmospheric pressure and at the lower concentrations the values of $\Delta \bar{V}^0$ for both MnSO_4 and MgSO_4 agree with the value predicted by the Fuoss theory. For MnSO_4 there appears to be a dependence of $\Delta \bar{V}^0$ on pressure which was not observed for MgSO_4 . Furthermore, there is a more noticeable concentration dependence of $\Delta \bar{V}^0$ at atmospheric pressure for MnSO_4 and in the opposite direction to that exhibited by Mg -

SO_4 , as shown in Table VI. The change in $\Delta \bar{V}^0$ is greater than would be accounted for assuming errors in Λ_p/Λ_1 to be as great as $\pm 0.5\%$.

The differences in the pressure behavior of these two salts may, in fact, be due to differences in the various ion-pair species which can be related to the differences in acoustic behavior. However, a multistate model cannot be deduced from conductivity data; these results can only provide a check for consistency of any multistate models which may be proposed.