Slide 1

# Solution Chemistry

Dealing with mixtures

1

Slide 2

## Solutions

A **solution** is a homogenous mixture consisting of a **solvent** and at least one **solute**.

The solvent is the most prevalent species.

The solute is the less prevalent species.

2

Slide 3

## Examples of Solutions

Saline (salt water) is a solution. The solvent is water, the solute is salt.

Wet salt is also a solution. The solvent is salt, the solute is water.

3

Slide 4

## 160 proof Vodka

What is the solvent?

Alcohol – It is 80% alcohol.

What is the solute?

Water – It is 20% water.

4

Slide 5

## Aqueous Solutions

**Aqueous solutions** are specifically solutions where water is the solvent.

Aqueous solutions are a very common medium for performing chemical reactions.

5

Slide 6

## Advantages of Aqueous Solutions

1. Mixing – you can stir the solution.
2. Ability to dissipate heat (or cold) – the mass of the solvent allows it to absorb significant amounts of heat (or cold).
3. "Universal solvent" – water dissolves many different materials, especially ionic materials.

6

Slide 7

## Concentration

Because a solution is a mixture – there are different ratios of solvent/solute quantities possible.

For example, I could put 1 teaspoon of salt in a cup of water OR I could put 2 teaspoons of salt in a cup of water.

Both are saline solutions, but they have different amounts of salt.

7

Slide 8

## Concentration

Almost any unit of measure can be used to specify concentration. (teaspoon solute/cup solvent would work!)

There are certain common units of measuring solution concentration that are most frequently used. Understanding their UNITS! UNITS! UNITS! And being able to manipulate those UNITS! UNITS! UNITS! is crucial.

8

Slide 9

## Common units of concentration

% by mass – $\frac{g\ solute}{100\ g\ solution}$

% by volume $\frac{mL\ solute}{100\ mL\ solution}$

% by mass-volume $\frac{g\ solute}{100\ mL\ solution}$

Molarity – $\frac{moles\ solute}{L\ solution}$

Molality – $\frac{moles\ solute}{kg\ solvent}$

Normality $\frac{equivalent\ moles\ solute}{L\ solution}$

ppt – $\frac{g\ solute}{1000\ g\ solution}$

ppm – $\frac{g\ solute}{1{,}000{,}000\ g\ solution}$

ppb – $\frac{g\ solute}{1{,}000{,}000{,}000\ g\ solution}$

lb/million gallons - $\frac{lb\ solute}{1{,}000{,}000\ gal\ solution}$

Slide 10

## Converting units

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution?

UNITS! UNITS! UNITS!

$$\frac{10\text{ g NaCl}}{100\text{ g NaCl solution}} = \frac{\text{moles NaCl}}{\text{L solution}}$$

To convert g NaCl to moles, you need to know…
Molar mass of NaCl

To convert g solution to L solution, you need to know…
Density of the solution

10

Slide 11

## The Density

We ALWAYS know the molar mass of any substance.

But what about the density?

11

Slide 12

## The Density

You don't always know the density.

Density depends on concentration.

Sometimes you know the density.
Sometimes you can figure out the density.
Sometimes you just have to ASSUME the density.

12

Slide 13

## The Density

If you don't know anything except what was given:

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution?

What would you do?

Assume the density is that of pure water (1.0 g/mL at 25°C)

13

Slide 14

## The Density

Suppose I had further information:

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution? (Density of 5% NaCl solution = 1.05 g/mL, Density of 20% NaCl solution = 1.13 g/mL)

Now what would you do?

I can either ASSUME that 5% is "close enough" to 10%.
OR I can "interpolate" the density between 5% and 20%.

14

Slide 15

## Linear Interpolation

Do you know what a "linear interpolation is"?

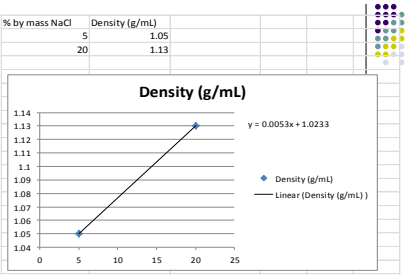
I assume that there is a linear (straight-line) dependence of the density on the concentration. (By the way, this is not true, but it is an OK assumption if the range is narrow enough.)

Then I draw a straight line between the two points I know and find the interpolated concentration at my concentration of interest.

15

Slide 16

| % by mass NaCl | Density (g/mL) |
|---|---|
| 5 | 1.05 |
| 20 | 1.13 |




Slide 17

## I can plug and chug….

$$Density = 0.0053\ (\%\ by\ mass) + 1.0223$$
$$Density = 0.0053\ (10) + 1.0223 = 1.075$$
$$\approx 1.08\ g/mL$$

17

Slide 18

## You can also do it without the graph.

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution? (Density of 5% NaCl solution = 1.05 g/mL, Density of 20% NaCl solution = 1.13 g/mL)

I find the slope of the line: $\frac{\Delta\ \text{Density}}{\Delta\ \%\ \text{NaCl}}$

$\frac{1.13\ g/mL - 1.05\ g/mL}{20\% - 5\%} = 5.33 \times 10^{-3}\ \frac{g/mL}{\%}$

18

Slide 19

## My Problem

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution? (Density of 5% NaCl solution = 1.05 g/mL, Density of 20% NaCl solution = 1.13 g/mL)

$5.33 \times 10^{-3}$ g/mL means that every 1% change in concentration
% results in a $5.33 \times 10^{-3}$ g/mL change in density

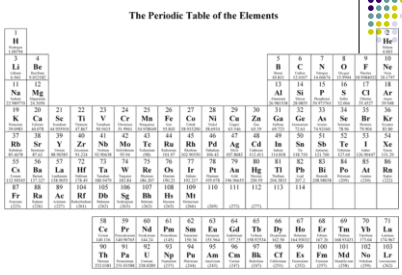
10%-5% = 5% change

$5.33 \times 10^{-3}$ g/mL * 5 % = 0.0267 g/mL change
%

1.05 g/mL + 0.0267 g/mL = 1.077 g/mL = 1.08 g/mL interpolated density

19

Slide 20




Slide 21

## Solving the problem

What is the molarity of a 10% by mass aqueous NaCl solution? (Density of 5% NaCl solution = 1.05 g/mL, Density of 20% NaCl solution = 1.13 g/mL)

$$\frac{10 \text{ g NaCl}}{100 \text{ g solution}} * \frac{1 \text{ mol NaCl}}{58.45 \text{ g NaCl}} = \frac{0.171 \text{ mol NaCl}}{100 \text{ g solution}}$$

$$\frac{0.171 \text{ mol NaCl}}{100 \text{ g solution}} * \frac{1.08 \text{ g solution}}{1 \text{ mL solution}} * \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = \frac{1.84 \text{ mol NaCl}}{\text{L solution}}$$

21

Slide 22

## Converting units

Typically speaking, you can convert any of the concentration units into any of the others as long as you have the Molar Mass and the Density!

22

Slide 23

## Density – your critical judgment

For a solution, sometimes you know the density, sometimes you don't.

There are tables, but they are not all inclusive.

You might, for example, find in a table that:
Density (30% HCl) = 1.12 g/mL
Density (40% HCl) = 1.23 g/mL
Density (36% HCl) = ???

Slide 24

## Interpolate or Assume

Density (30% HCl) = 1.12 g/mL
Density (40% HCl) = 1.23 g/mL
Density (36% HCl) = ???

You could assume that 36% is closest to 40% and use 1.23 g/mL. This is legitimate, although not 100% accurate. Results may vary, depending on how good the assumption is.

Slide 25

## Interpolate or Assume

Density (30% HCl) = 1.12 g/mL Density (40% HCl) = 1.23 g/mL
Density (36% HCl) = ???

You could assume that density changes linearly with concentration (it doesn't, but it is pseudo-linear for small changes). In that case, you would "linearly interpolate" the density.

$\frac{1.23\ g/mL - 1.12\ g/mL}{40\%\ HCl - 30\%\ HCl} = \frac{0.011\ g/mL}{\%} = 0.011\ \frac{g}{mL\%}$

1.12 g/mL + 0.011 g/mL% * 6% = 1.186 g/mL = 1.19 g/mL

This is legitimate, although still not 100% accurate, but probably better than the previous assumption.

Slide 26

## If I don't have Density tables…

For dilute solutions, you can get pretty close by assuming the density of the solution is the same as the density of pure water.

For concentrated solutions (like 36%), this is probably not a good assumption, but it is better than nothing!

Slide 27

## Some Other Examples

- have an aqueous solution of carbon dioxide that is 1.1 % by mass. What is the Molarity of this solution?

$\frac{1.1\ g\ CO_2}{100\ g\ solut} * \frac{1\ mol\ CO_2}{44.01\ g\ CO_2} * \frac{1.0\ g\ sol}{1.0\ mL\ sol} * \frac{1000\ mL}{1\ L} = 0.25\ M\ CO_2$

$$M = \frac{mol}{L}$$

Slide 28

## Further Example

56.0 g of $Fe_2O_3$ was dissolved in water yielding a total solution volume of 2.65 L. What is the molarity of the resulting solution?

$$56.0\ g\ Fe_2O_3 * \frac{1\ mol\ Fe_2O_3}{159.69\ g\ Fe_2O_3} = 0.351\ mol\ Fe_2O_3$$

$$\frac{0.351\ mol\ Fe_2O_3}{2.65\ L} = 0.132\ M\ Fe_2O_3$$

28

Slide 29

## What's it all about?

MOLES! MOLES! MOLES!

Specifically, doing reactions!

29

Slide 30

## An example

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

30

Slide 31

## Limiting Reagent Problem

What's the first thing you need?

A balanced equation!

$(NH_4)_2SO_4 + FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + NH_4Cl$

How do you know this is the right products?

Charges! This is an example of a double replacement reaction. The cations get switched (or the anions, if you prefer).

31

Slide 32

## Limiting Reagent Problem

We still need to balance it!

$(NH_4)_2SO_4 + FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + NH_4Cl$

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

32

Slide 33

## Armed with Stoichiometry!

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

33

Slide 34

## Armed with Stoichiometry!

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

$$36.0\ g\ FeCl_3 * \frac{1\ mol\ FeCl_3}{162.21\ g\ FeCl_3} * \frac{1\ mol\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3}{2\ mol\ FeCl_3} * \frac{399.87\ g\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3}{1\ mol\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3} = 44.37\ g\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3$$

34

Slide 35

## Armed with Stoichiometry!

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

$$2.15\ M\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 = \frac{2.15\ mol(NH_4)_2SO_4}{L\ solution}$$

Like any ratio of units, this is really just a conversion factor!!!

35

Slide 36

## Armed with Stoichiometry!

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

$$56.50\ mL\ solution \frac{1\ L}{1000\ mL} \frac{2.15\ mol(NH_4)_2SO_4}{L\ solution} = 0.121\ mol(NH_4)_2SO_4$$

$$0.121\ mol\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 \frac{1\ mol\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3}{3\ mol\ (NH_4)_2SO_4} \frac{399.87\ g\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3}{1\ mol} = 16.13\ g\ Fe_2(SO_4)_3$$

36

Slide 37

## Armed with Stoichiometry!

56.50 mL of a 2.15 M ammonium sulfate solution is mixed with 36.0 g of iron (III) chloride. If the reaction proceeds with a 65% yield, how much iron (III) sulfate would be acquired?

$3\ (NH_4)_2SO_4 + 2\ FeCl_3 \rightarrow Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 6\ NH_4Cl$

Limiting Reagent is $(NH_4)_2SO_4$. 16.13 g $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ theoretical

16.13 g $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$ theoretical * $\frac{65\text{ g actual}}{100\text{ g theoretical}}$ = 10.48 g actual $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$

37

Slide 38

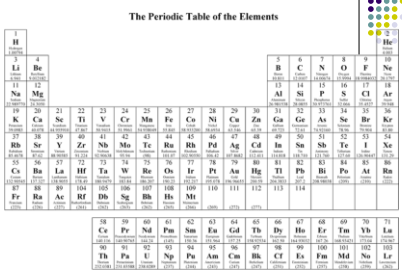
## Clicker Question

I have 1 L of a solution that is 5.4% by mass sodium sulfate. If the density of 5% sodium sulfate is 1.085 g/mL, how much silver (I) chloride would I need to add to precipitate all of the sulfate?

A. 59 g
B. 257 g
C.118 g
D. 129 g
E. 25.4 g

38

Slide 39



Slide 40

$Na_2SO_4 + 2\ AgCl \rightarrow 2\ NaCl + Ag_2SO_4$

$1\text{ L} * \frac{1000\text{ mL}}{1\text{ L}} * \frac{1.085\text{ g}}{1\text{ mL}} * \frac{5.4\text{ g } Na_2SO_4}{100\text{ g solution}} = 58.59\text{ g } Na_2SO_4$

$58.59\text{ g } Na_2SO_4 * \frac{1\text{ mol } Na_2SO_4}{142\text{ g } Na_2SO_4} = 0.4126\text{ mol } Na_2SO_4$

$0.4126\text{ mol } Na_2SO_4 * \frac{2\text{ mol AgCl}}{1\text{ mol } Na_2SO_4} = 0.825\text{ mol AgCl}$

$0.825\text{ mol AgCl} * \frac{143\text{ g AgCl}}{1\text{ mol AgCl}} = 118\text{ g AgCl}$

40

Slide 41

## Question

When 50.00 mL of 0.125 M silver (I) nitrate is mixed with 50.00 mL of 0.250 M sodium sulfate a greyish solid forms. If I recover 0.813 g of solid, what is the yield of the reaction?

41