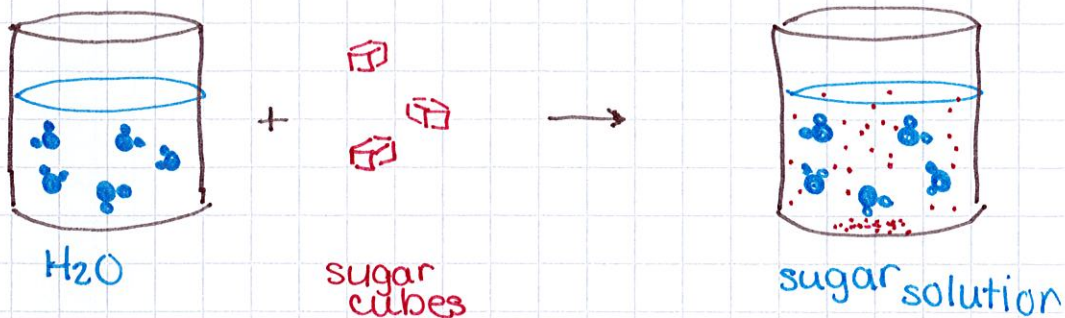


Solutions

Unit 6



solvent -
substance that
does the dissolving

solute -
substance getting
dissolved

• What solutes dissolve in which solvents?

"Like dissolves like"

Polar solvents dissolve
Polar solutes.

Nonpolar solvents dissolve
Nonpolar solutes

1. Ionic compounds are polar.

Ex. NaCl

formed when metal & nonmetal
form ions - Na⁺ & Cl⁻
NaCl(aq) → Na⁺(aq) + Cl⁻(aq)

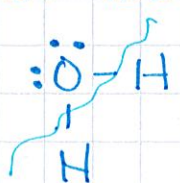
1. Pure covalent molecules
are nonpolar.



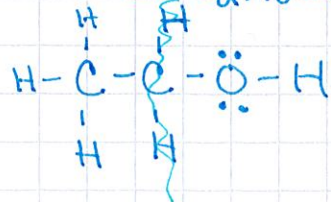
2. Polar molecules are polar.
1 side is different from the
other side.

2. molecules that do NOT
have 1 side different
from the other.

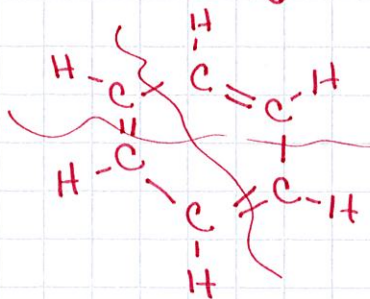
Ex. H₂O



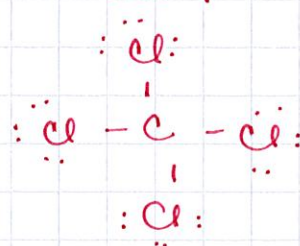
Ex. C₂H₅OH



Ex. C₆H₆

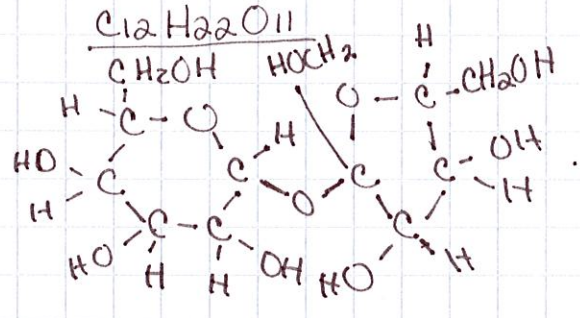
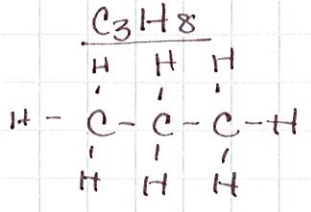
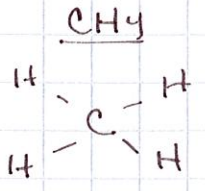


Ex. CCl₄



Ex (1) Can these solutes dissolve in these solvents?

	<u>solute</u>	<u>solvent</u>	<u>Y or N?</u>
(A)	CH_4 NP	H_2O P	N
(B)	K_2SO_4 P	H_2O P	Y
(C)	$NaCl$ P	C_6H_6 NP	N
(D)	C_3H_8 NP	C_2H_5OH P	N
(E)	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ P	CF_4 NP	N
(F)	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ P	H_2O P	Y



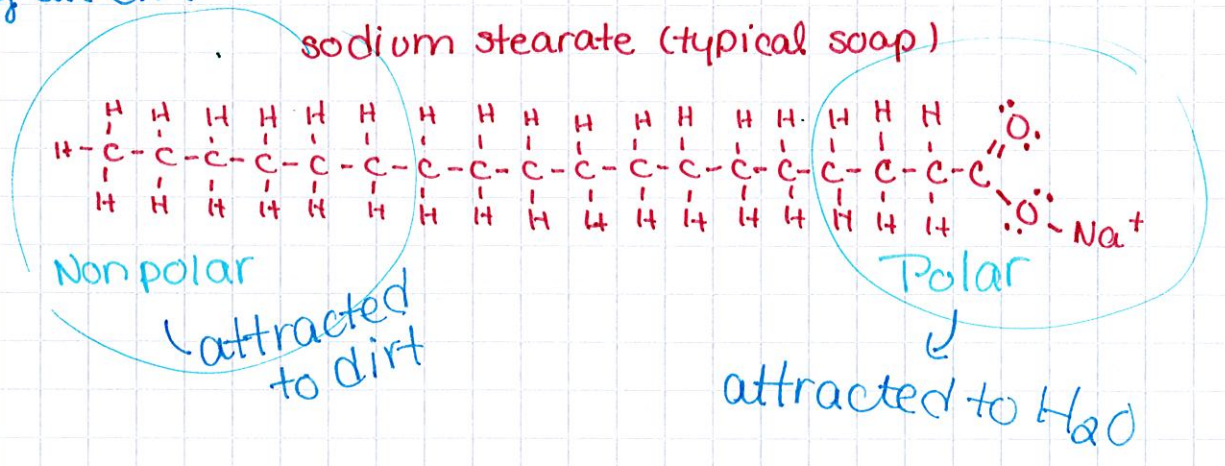
(2) what's the best way to remove dirt?
 (Dirt is nonpolar.)

w/ H_2O only?

with soap & H_2O ?

H_2O is polar.
 It won't wash
 away all dirt

works better!



(3) why is it never a good idea to take too many vitamins?

water soluble vitamins

B & C

can't o.d. on these.

fat soluble vitamins

A, D, E, & K

can o.d. on these

Factors Affecting Solvation (dissolving)

(1) Surface Area - Increasing surface area makes solutes dissolve faster.

Why? more solute _____ available to touch solvent & dissolve

(2) Agitation (stirring) - makes solutes dissolve faster.

Why? solute & solvent collide more often.

(3) Temperature

(A) Solid solutes - higher temperatures dissolve solids faster than lower temperatures

Why? higher KE & move faster, collide more often

(B) Gas solutes - lower temperatures dissolve gases faster than higher temperatures

Why? lower temperatures, particles move slower, collide less often to stay in solution & not escape.