N40 – Acid Base

K_{sp}

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Target: I can perform K_{sp} calculations to determine the solubility of different salts.

K$_{sp}$ Values for Some Salts at 25°C

Name	Formula	K$_{sp}$
Barium carbonate	$BaCO_3$	2.6×10^{-9}
Barium chromate	$BaCrO_4$	1.2×10^{-10}
Barium sulfate	$BaSO_4$	1.1×10^{-10}
Calcium carbonate	$CaCO_3$	5.0×10^{-9}
Calcium oxalate	CaC_2O_4	2.3×10^{-9}
Calcium sulfate	$CaSO_4$	7.1×10^{-5}
Copper(I) iodide	CuI	1.3×10^{-12}
Copper(II) iodate	$Cu(IO_3)_2$	6.9×10^{-8}
Copper(II) sulfide	CuS	6.0×10^{-37}
Iron(II) hydroxide	$Fe(OH)_2$	4.9×10^{-17}
Iron(II) sulfide	FeS	6.0×10^{-19}
Iron(III) hydroxide	$Fe(OH)_3$	2.6×10^{-39}
Lead(II) bromide	$PbBr_2$	6.6×10^{-6}
Lead(II) chloride	$PbCl_2$	1.2×10^{-5}
Lead(II) iodate	$Pb(IO_3)_2$	3.7×10^{-13}
Lead(II) iodide	PbI_2	8.5×10^{-9}
Lead(II) sulfate	$PbSO_4$	1.8×10^{-8}

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Lead(II) sulfate	$PbSO_4$	1.8×10^{-8}
Magnesium carbonate	$MgCO_3$	6.8×10^{-6}
Magnesium hydroxide	$Mg(OH)_2$	5.6×10^{-12}
Silver bromate	$AgBrO_3$	5.3×10^{-5}
Silver bromide	$AgBr$	5.4×10^{-13}
Silver carbonate	Ag_2CO_3	8.5×10^{-12}
Silver chloride	$AgCl$	1.8×10^{-10}
Silver chromate	Ag_2CrO_4	1.1×10^{-12}
Silver iodate	$AgIO_3$	3.2×10^{-8}
Silver iodide	AgI	8.5×10^{-17}
Strontium carbonate	$SrCO_3$	5.6×10^{-10}
Strontium fluoride	SrF_2	4.3×10^{-9}
Strontium sulfate	$SrSO_4$	3.4×10^{-7}
Zinc sulfide	ZnS	2.0×10^{-25}

Mostly Review!

Equilibrium constants and ICE Tables.

Only real difference is that your reactant is always a solid so it doesn't show up in the Law of Mass Action.

But that isn't "new" – we've known that forever!

Solubility

We typically describe the solubility in how much solute can you dissolve in how much solvent.

Moles / Liter
Grams / Liter
Etc…

Always check what units it wants answers in!

Usually represented by "S"

Solving Solubility Problems

For the salt AgI at 25°C, $K_{sp} = 1.5 \times 10^{-16}$

AgI(s) → Ag⁺(aq) + I⁻(aq)

I	O	O
C	+x	+x
E	x	x

$$Ksp = [Ag^+][I^-]$$

Nothing on the denominator because the reactant was a solid!

$1.5 \times 10^{-16} = x^2$

x = solubility of AgI in mol/L **= 1.2×10^{-8} M**

Solving Solubility Problems When Not 1:1

For the salt $PbCl_2$ at $25°C$, $K_{sp} = 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$

$PbCl_2(s) \rightarrow Pb^{2+}(aq) + 2Cl^-(aq)$
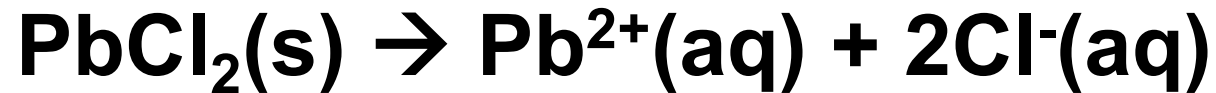
I	O	O
C	+x	+2x
E	x	2x

Be careful with the stoichiometry!

$1.6 \times 10^{-5} = (x)(2x)^2 = 4x^3$

x = solubility of $PbCl_2$ in mol/L   = 1.6×10^{-2} M

Common Ion Effect

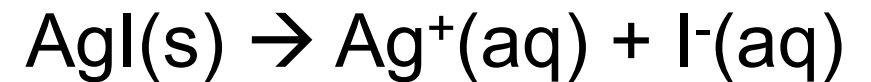**What happens to the solubility of a substance if one of its ions is already present in the solution?**

Will the solubility increase or decrease????

It decreases!

Let's redo this problem but this time let's have some I- already in the solution. x should end up less than 1.2 x 10⁻⁸ mol/L

For the salt AgI at 25°C, K_{sp} = 1.5 x 10⁻¹⁶

$$AgI(s) \rightarrow Ag^+(aq) + I^-(aq)$$

x = solubility of AgI in mol/L

= 1.2 x 10⁻⁸ M

Solving Solubility with a Common Ion

For the salt AgI at 25°C, K$_{sp}$ = 1.5 x 10^{-16}
What is its solubility in 0.05 M NaI?

AgI(s) → Ag$^+$(aq) + I$^-$(aq)

I	O	0.05
C	+x	0.05+x
E	x	0.05+x

5% rule!

1.5 x 10^{-16} = (x)(0.05+x) $\cong$ (x)(0.05)

x = solubility of AgI in mol/L = 3.0 x 10^{-15} M

The molar solubility of PbI$_2$ is 1.50 × 10^{-3} M. Calculate the value of K_{sp} for PbI$_2$.

(A) 3.38E^{-9}

(B) 4.50E^{-6}

(C) 1.35E^{-8}

(D) 1.50E^{-3}

(E) none of these

The molar solubility of PbI_2 is 1.50×10^{-3} M. Calculate the value of K_{sp} for PbI_2.

A $3.38E^{-9}$

B $4.50E^{-6}$

C $1.35E^{-8}$

D $1.50E^{-3}$

E none of these

$PbI_{2\ (s)}$	$\leftrightarrow$	$Pb^{2+}_{(aq)}$	+	$2I^-_{(aq)}$
-		0		0
-		+ x		+ 2x

$$Ksp = (x)(2x)^2$$

$$Ksp = 4(x)^3$$

$$Ksp = 4(1.5 \times 10^{-3})^3$$

$$Ksp = 1.35 \; x \; 10^{-8}$$

Precipitation and Qualitative Analysis

Solution of
Ag^+, Hg_2^{2+}, Pb^{2+}

Add cold
$HCl(aq)$

Precipitate of
$AgCl(s)$, $Hg_2Cl_2(s)$, $PbCl_2(s)$

Heat

Solution of Pb^{2+}

Add CrO_4^{2-}

Precipitate of
$PbCrO_4(s)$ (yellow)

Precipitate of
$AgCl(s)$, $Hg_2Cl_2(s)$

Add $NH_3(aq)$

Solution of
$Ag(NH_3)_2^+$, Cl^-

Add H^+

Precipitate of
$AgCl(s)$ (white)

Precipitate of
$Hg(l)$ (black),
$HgNH_2Cl(s)$ (white)
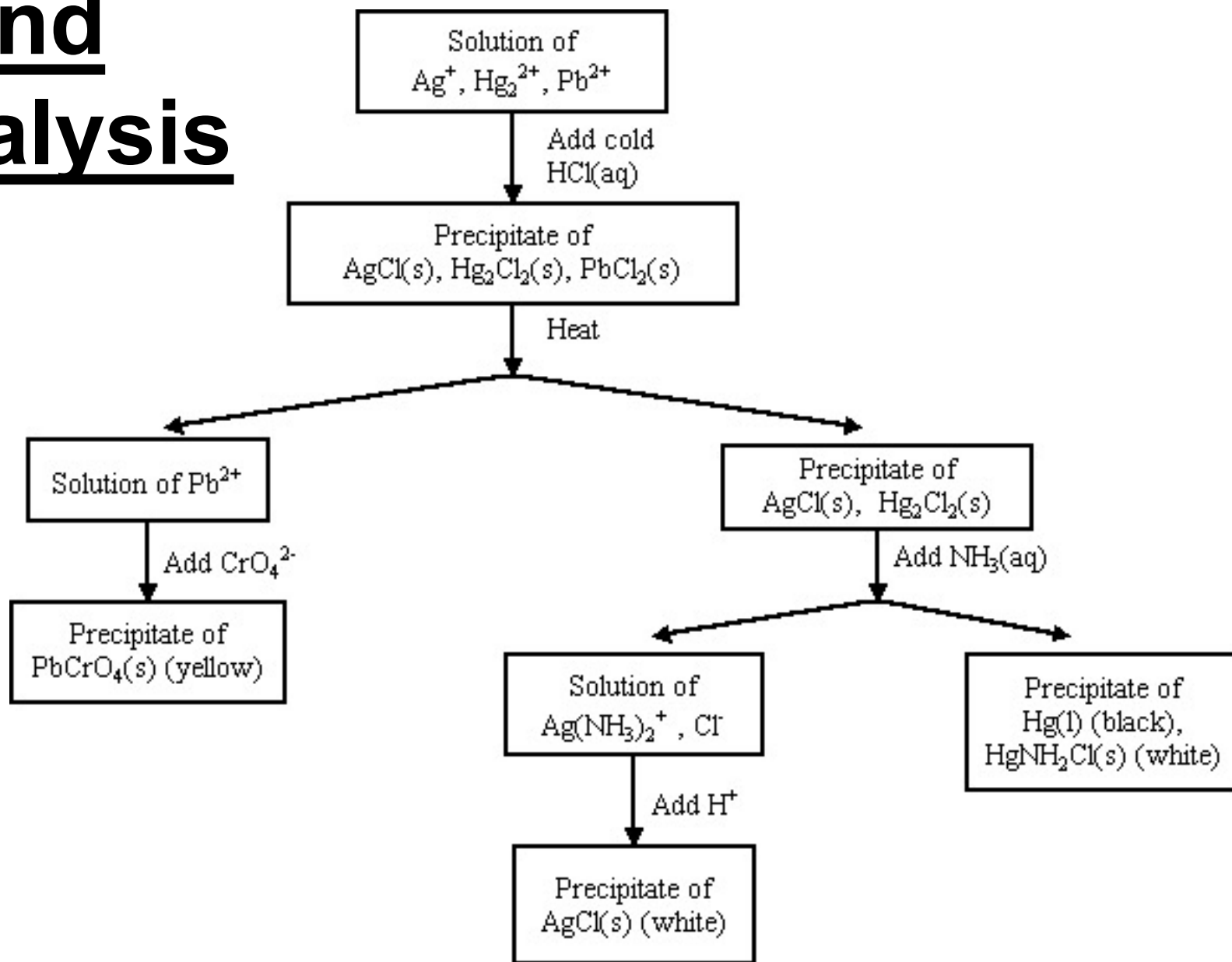
FYI - Complex Ions

Complex ion - a charged species composed of:

1. A metallic cation

2. Ligands

Ligand – Lewis bases that have a lone electron pair that can form a covalent bond with an empty orbital belonging to the metallic cation

NH₃, CN⁻, and H₂O are Common Ligands
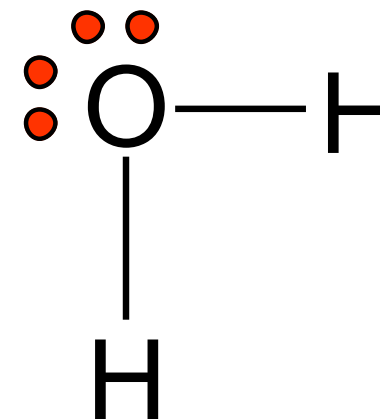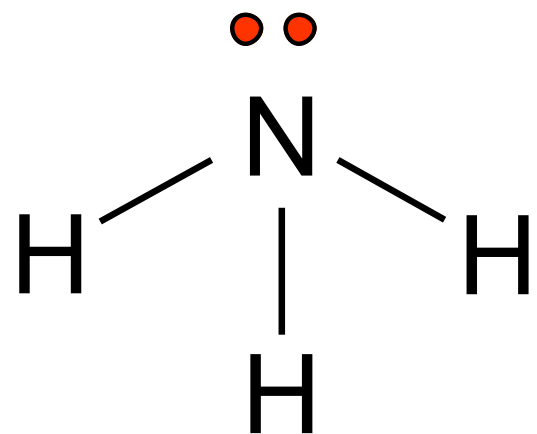
NOTE A lot of Lewis acids/bases act as ligands. They are often involved in solubility problems, which is why we tend to put Ksp in the Acid Base chapter and not always Equilibrium chapter.

Coordination Number

Coordination number
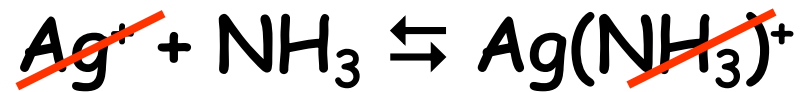
The number of ligands attached to the cation

- 2, 4, and 6 are the most common coordination numbers

Coordination #	Example(s)
2	$Ag(NH_3)_2^+$
4	$CoCl_4^{2-}$ $Cu(NH_3)_4^{2+}$
6	$Co(H_2O)_6^{2+}$ $Ni(NH_3)_6^{2+}$

Complex Ions and Solubility

$AgCl(s) \leftrightarrows Ag^+ + Cl^-$ $K_{sp} = 1.6 \times 10^{-10}$

$Ag^+ + NH_3 \leftrightarrows Ag(NH_3)^+$ $K_1 = 2.1 \times 10^3$

$Ag(NH_3)^+ \ NH_3 \leftrightarrows Ag(NH_3)_2^+$ $K_2 = 8.2 \times 10^3$

$AgCl + 2NH_3 \leftrightarrows Ag(NH_3)_2^+ + Cl^-$ $K = K_{sp} \cdot K_1 \cdot K_2$
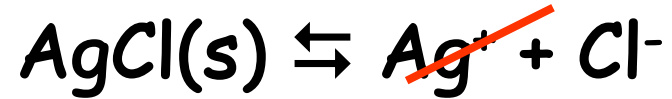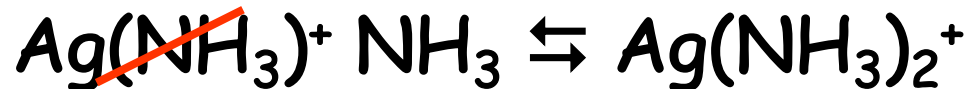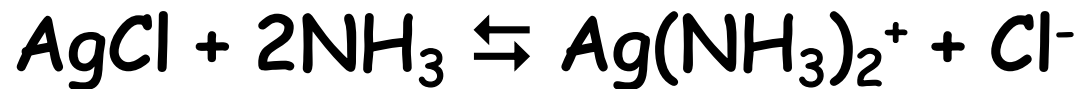
$$K = 2.8 \, x \, 10^{-3} = \frac{[Ag(NH_3)_2^+][Cl^-]}{[NH_3]^2}$$

Practice to Glue In

[14] When solid BaF_2 is added to H_2O the following equilibrium is established.

$$BaF_2(s) \rightleftharpoons Ba^{2+}(aq) + 2\,F^-(aq) \quad K_{sp} = 1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ at } 25\ °C$$
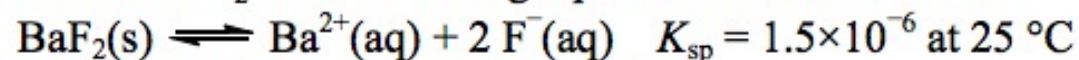
a. Calculate the molar solubility of barium fluoride at 25 °C.

b. Explain how adding each of the following substances affects the solubility of BaF_2 in water.
   i. 0.10 M $Ba(NO_3)_2$
   ii. 0.10 M HNO_3

c. In an experiment to determine the K_{sp} of PbF_2 a student starts with 0.10 M $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and 0.10 M KF and uses the method of serial dilutions to find the lowest $[Pb^{2+}]$ and $[F^-]$ that form a precipitate when mixed. If the student uses the concentration of the ions in the combined solution to determine K_{sp}, will the value of K_{sp} calculated be too large, too small or just right? Explain.

K_{sp} for $PbF_2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-8}$

d. i. In a solution of 0.010 M barium nitrate and 0.010 M lead(II) nitrate, which will precipitate first, BaF_2 or PbF_2, as $NaF(s)$ is added? Assume volume changes are negligible. Explain (support your answer with calculations).

   ii. When the more soluble fluoride begins to precipitate, what is the concentration of the cation for the less soluble fluoride that remains in solution?

Key

a. If S = molar solubility of BaF_2 (s), then $[Ba^{2+}] = S$, $[F^-] = 2S$

$K_{sp} = [Ba^{2+}][F^-]^2 = (S)(2S)^2 = 4S^3 = 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$

S = 0.00721 mol/L

b. i. Adding Ba^{2+} ion will decrease the molar solubility of BaF_2 due to the common ion effect.

   ii. Adding H^+ will increase the molar solubility of BaF_2 as the F^- ion will react with H^+ to form HF, thereby causing more BaF_2 to dissolve by Le Chatelier's Principle.

c. The calculated K_{sp} will be too large because the student is relying on seeing the formation of a precipitate at the moment that Q exceeds K_{sp}. The student will miss the exact moment that happens, so the calculated value of K_{sp} will be too large.

Other possible issues: Protolysis will decrease the concentration of fluoride, so more fluoride will need to be added to cause precipitation; therefore measured K_{sp} will be too large. Likewise, some complex ions such as PbF^+ or PbF_2 (aq) may form, again leading to an experimental value that is too large.

Key

d. i. As both BaF_2 and PbF_2 are 1:2 compounds, and the concentrations of the metal ions are both 0.010 M, you can tell that PbF_2 will precipitate first, because it has the lower K_{sp}. For calculations to support this:

For PbF_2, $4.0 \times 10^{-8} = (0.01)[F^-]^2$ $[F^-]^2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-6}$ $[F^-] = 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ M
For BaF_2, $1.5 \times 10^{-6} = (0.01)[F^-]^2$ $[F^-]^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ $[F^-] = 1.2 \times 10^{-2}$ M

The PbF_2 will precipitate first because a lower value for the concentration of fluoride is needed.

ii. From part (i) we know that the BaF_2 precipitates second, when the $[F^-]$ reaches 1.2×10^{-2} M
Since PbF_2 (s) is present, then $[Pb^{2+}][F^-]^2 = K_{sp} = 4.0 \times 10^{-8}$
$[Pb^{2+}](1.2 \times 10^{-2})^2 = 4.0 \times 10^{-8}$
$[Pb^{2+}] = 2.8 \times 10^{-4}$ M

YouTube Link to Presentation

www.