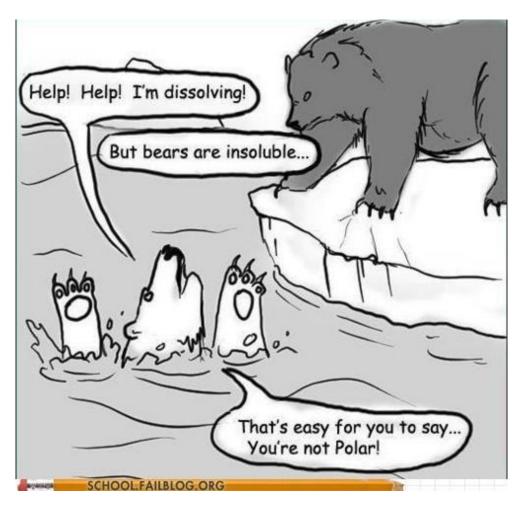
### **Solubility Equilibrium**



#### **Outcomes:**

- Write solubility product expressions (Ksp) from balanced equations for salts with low solubility.
- Solve problems involving Ksp

### Solution Equilibrium...

When a solution is <u>SATURATED</u>, there is an <u>EQUILIBRIUM</u> between the <u>DISSOLVED</u> <u>SOLUTE</u> and <u>SOLID</u> <u>SOLUTE</u> particles.

Ex) 
$$NaCl_{(s)} \leftarrow \rightarrow Na^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)}$$

This is a **DYNAMIC EQUILIBRIUM** since the **RATE** of dissolving = **RATE** of crystallization.

#### The Solubility Product (K<sub>sp</sub>):

- Some substances that were thought to be <u>INSOLUBLE</u> in water, were later found to be <u>SLIGHTLY</u> soluble.
- These substances will form a <u>SATURATED</u> solution quickly and develop a solution <u>EQUILIBRIUM</u>

# Solubility Constant (Ksp)

#### **Example:**

$$\underline{AgCl_{(s)}} \longleftrightarrow \underline{Ag^+_{(aq)}} + \underline{Cl^-_{(aq)}}$$

The **EQUILIBRIUM** LAW would be:

$$K_{eq} = \frac{[Ag^+][Cl^-]}{[AgCl]}$$

The amount of **AgCI** is **CONSTANT** (a **SOLID**), so...

$$K_{eq} = [Ag^+][Cl^-]$$

We can replace the constants with a new constant  $\underline{K_{sp}}$ , the <u>SOLUBILITY PRODUCT CONSTANT</u>.

$$K_{sp} = [Ag^+][Cl^-]$$

# Solubility Constant (Ksp)

In general, for any ionic compound dissolving:

$$A_a B_{b(s)} \leftarrow \rightarrow a A^+_{(aq)} + b B^-_{(aq)}$$

The **SOLUBILITY PRODUCT** is:

$$K_{sp} = [A^+]^a [B^-]^b$$

### Notes on K<sub>sp</sub>:

- Is <u>TEMPERATURE</u> dependent (<u>25</u>°C is the normal K<sub>sp</sub>).
- Applies only in a <u>SATURATED</u> solution at <u>EQUILIBRIUM</u>.

### **Ksp Examples:**

1. Write the dissociation equation and  $K_{\rm sp}$  expression for calcium phosphate.

2. At equilibrium, the concentration of calcium ions and phosphate ions are  $1.3 \times 10^{-5}$  M, calculate  $K_{sp}$ .

# Solubility:

• **SOLUBILITY** and **SOLUBILITY PRODUCT** are two **DIFFERENT** things.

SOLUBILITY is the MAXIMUM AMOUNT of SOLUTE that can dissolve in a certain amount of SOLVENT.

SOLUBILITY PRODUCT is an EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT.

If we know the solubility (mol/L or g/L) of a substance, we can find K<sub>sp</sub> (and vice versa)

### Solubility & Ksp Examples:

1. The solubility of PbF<sub>2</sub> is 0.466g/L. Find the Ksp.

2. The solubility of BaSO<sub>4</sub> is  $9.09 \times 10^{-4}$  g per 100mL of solution Calculate the Ksp of BaSO<sub>4</sub>.

# Solubility & Ksp Examples:

3. Find the solubility of magnesium hydroxide in g/L if Ksp =  $8.9 \times 10^{-12}$ 

### Try these ones:

1. If the solubility of lead(II) chloride is 4x10<sup>-5</sup> g/100ml, calculate Ksp.

### Try these ones:

Calculate the solubility of silver chromate in mol/L and in g/L if its Ksp =  $1.5 \times 10^{-12}$ .