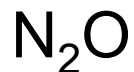
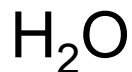


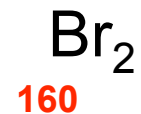
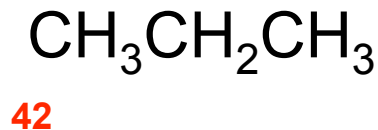
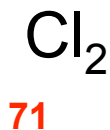
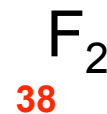
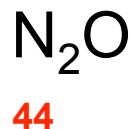
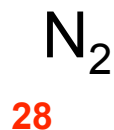
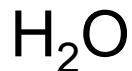
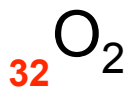
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



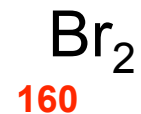
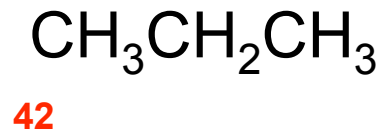
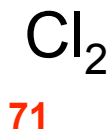
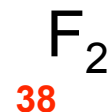
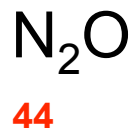
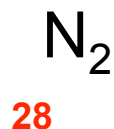
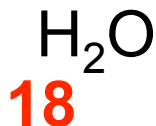
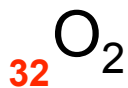
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual

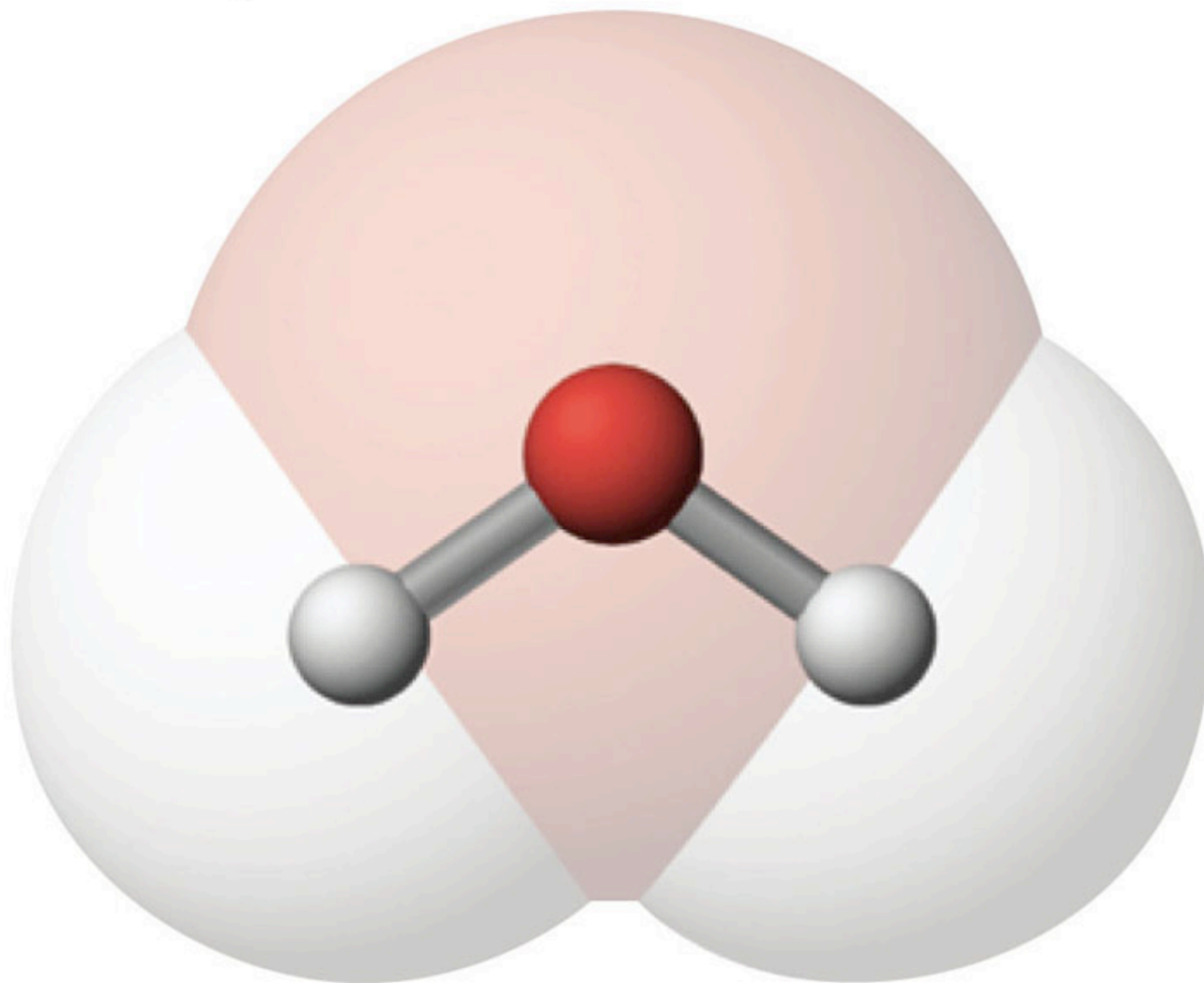


# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



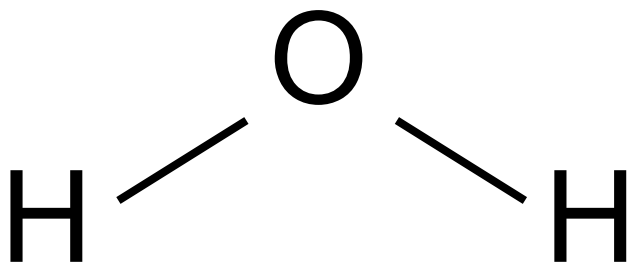
Charge on O atom =  $-0.4$



Charge on each H atom =  $+0.2$

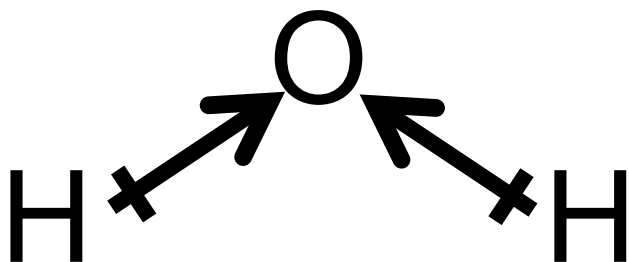
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



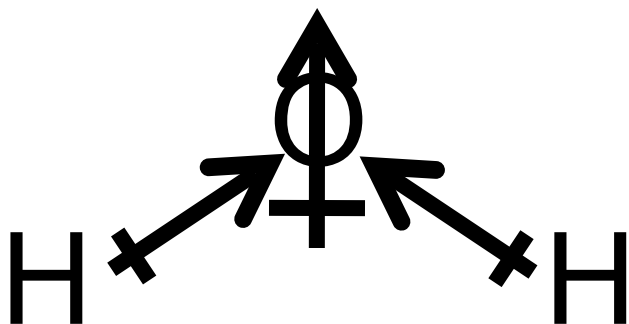
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



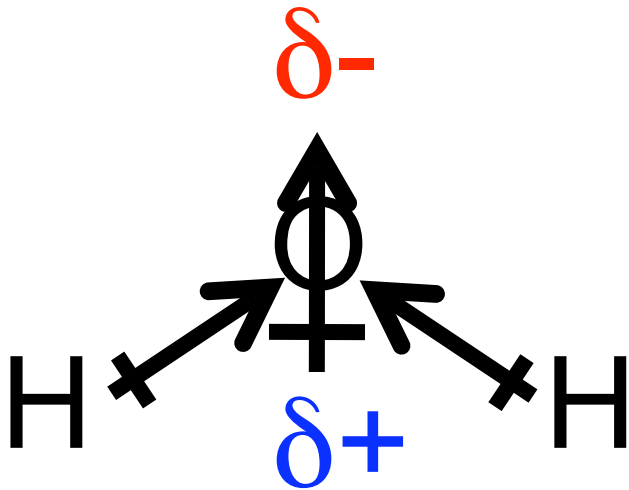
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

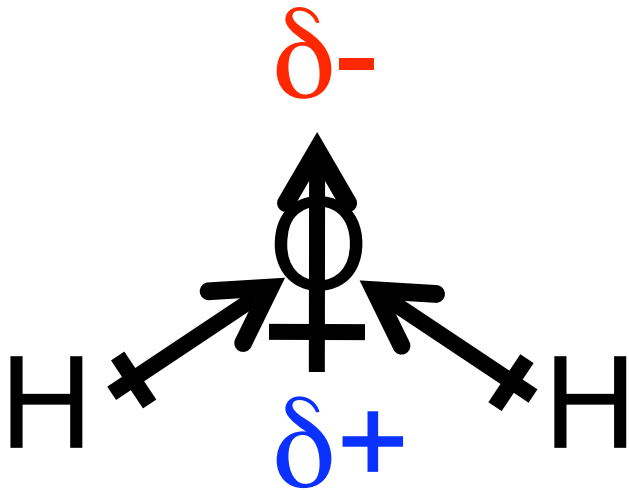
Water is unusual





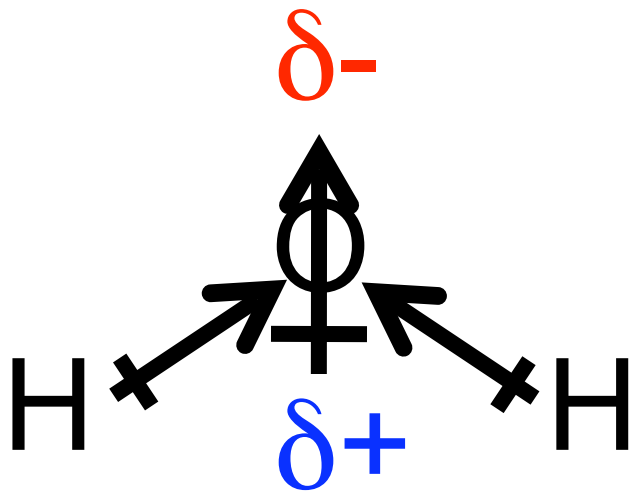
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



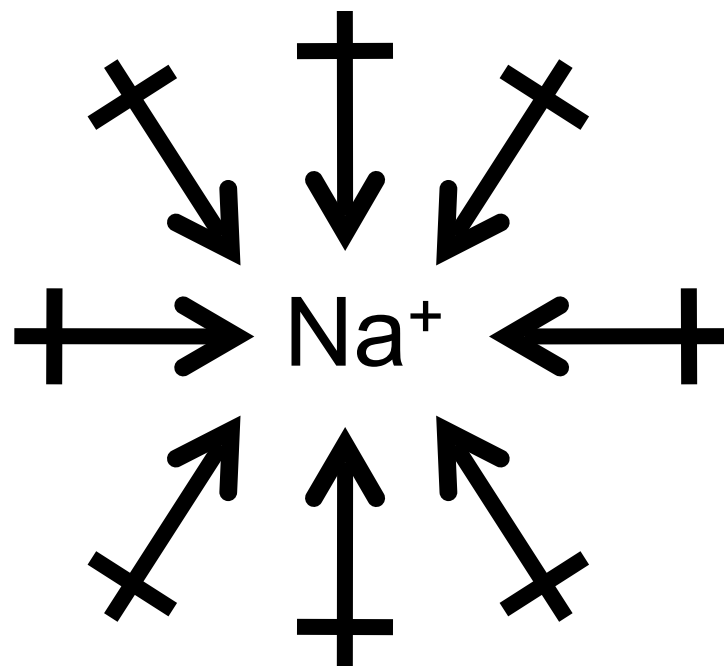
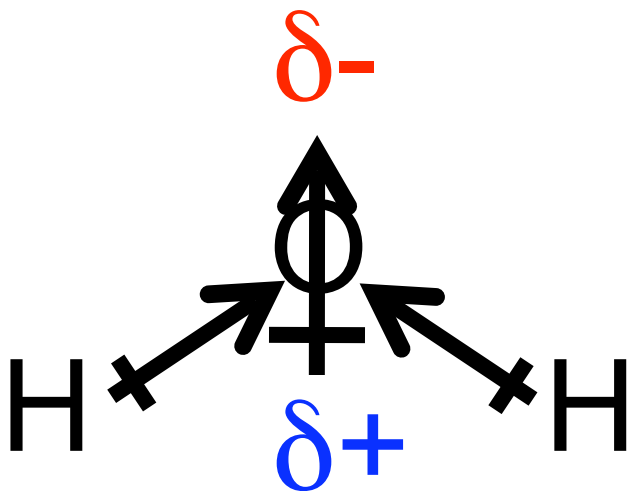
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



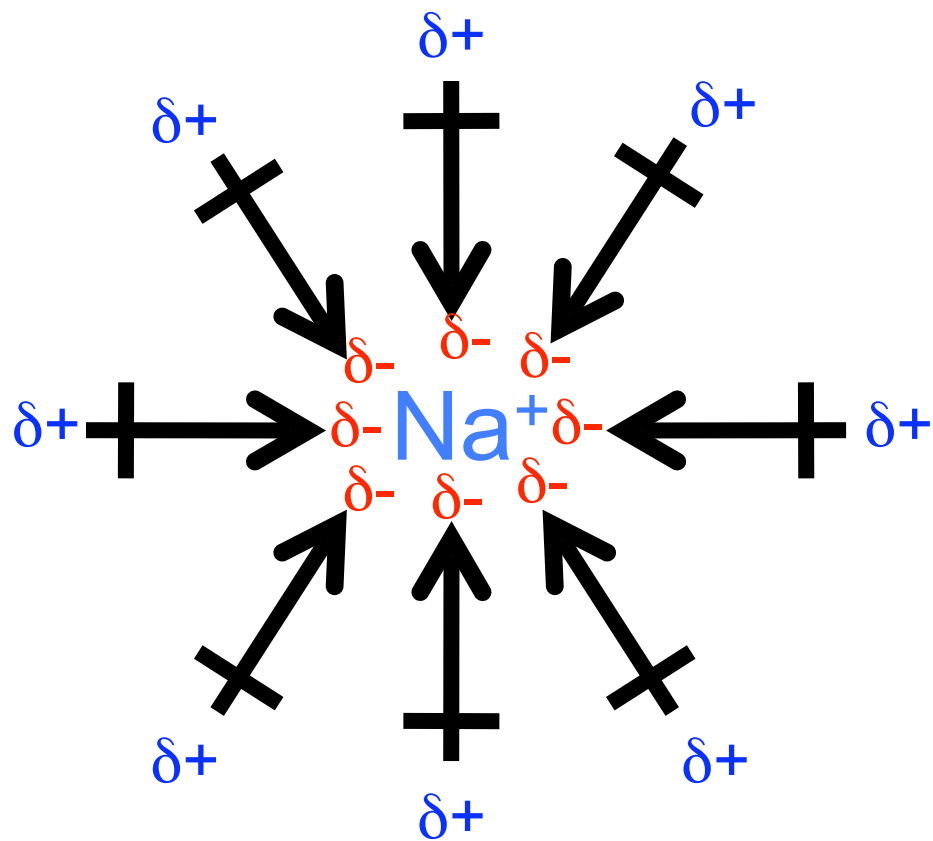
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual



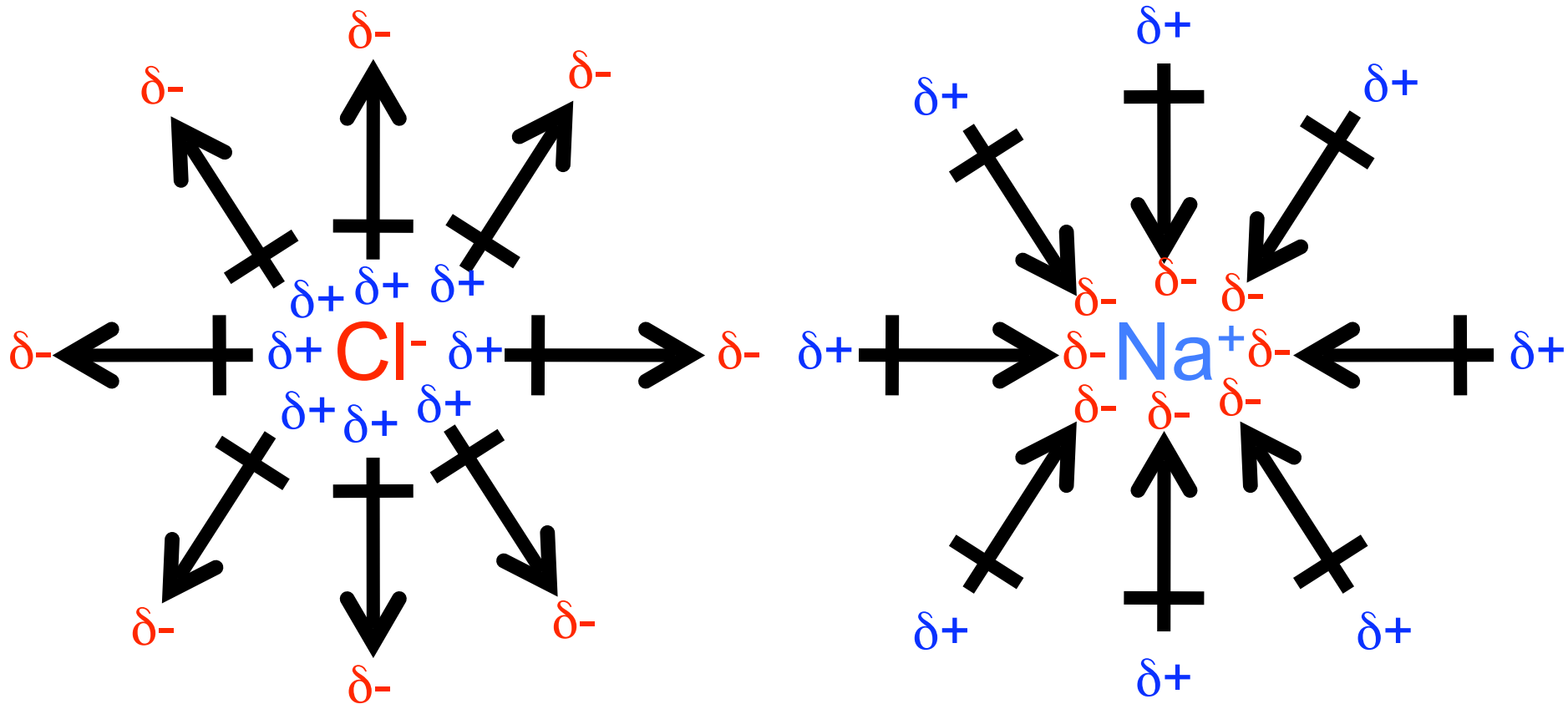
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

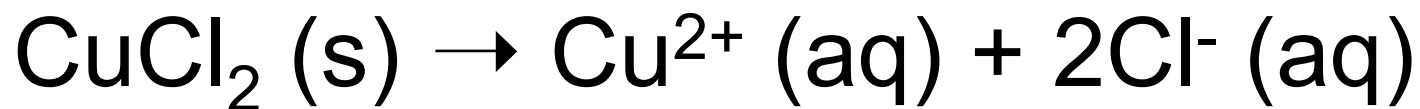
Water is unusual



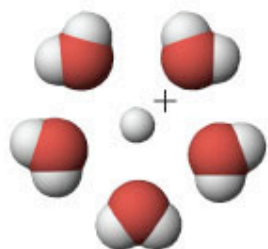
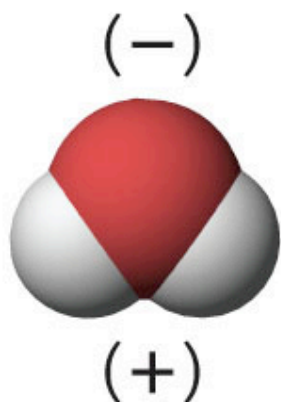
# Chemical Reactions in Aqueous Solution

Water is unusual

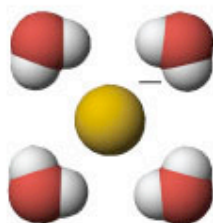




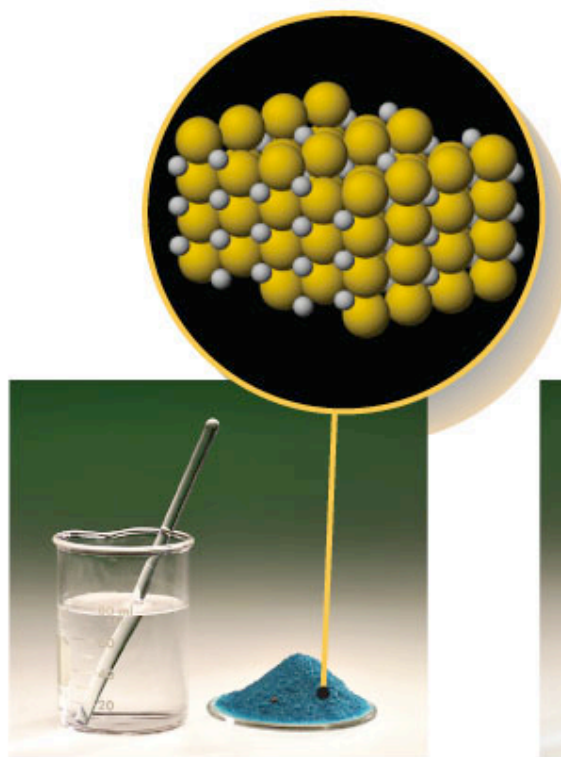
A water molecule is electrically positive on one side (the H atoms) and electrically negative on the other (the O atom). These charges enable water to interact with negative and positive ions in aqueous solution.



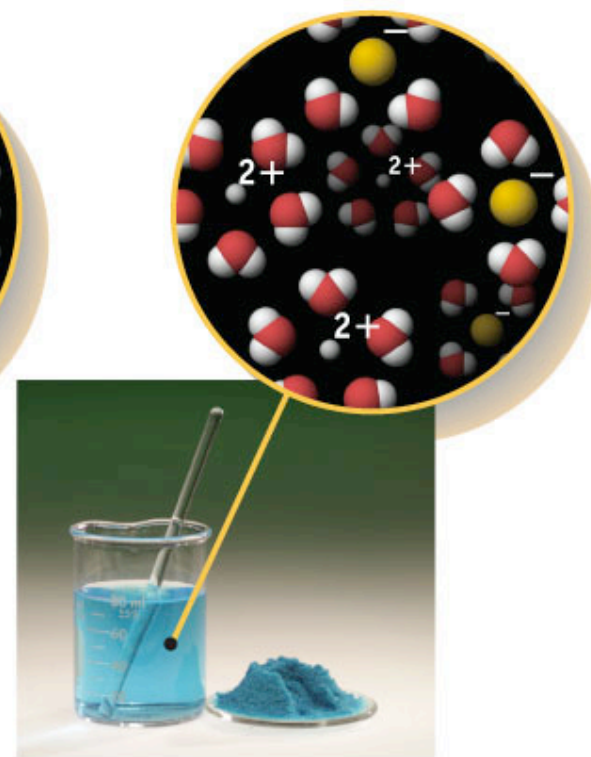
Water surrounding  
a cation



Water surrounding  
an anion



Copper chloride is added to water. Interactions between water and the  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions allow the solid to dissolve.



The ions are now sheathed in water molecules.

# Sodium in Water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

# Sodium in Water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )

What will happen?



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

O

H

# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

O  
3.5

H

# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

O  
3.5

H  
2.2

# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

0.9

O

3.5

H

2.2

# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

0.9

O

3.5

H

2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

0.9

O

3.5

H

2.2



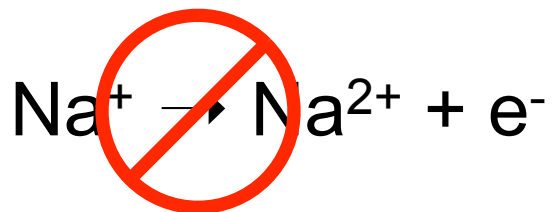
# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na  
0.9

O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na

0.9

O

3.5

H

2.2





# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

Na  
0.9

O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

H-O-H

Na  
0.9

O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Oxidation numbers

Na  
0.9

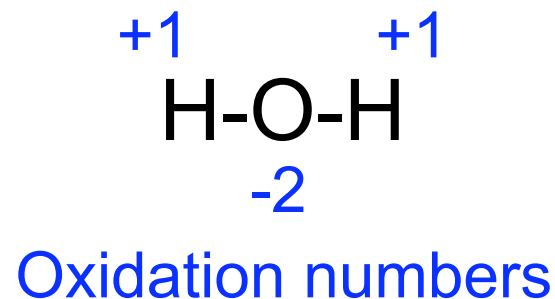
O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Na  
0.9

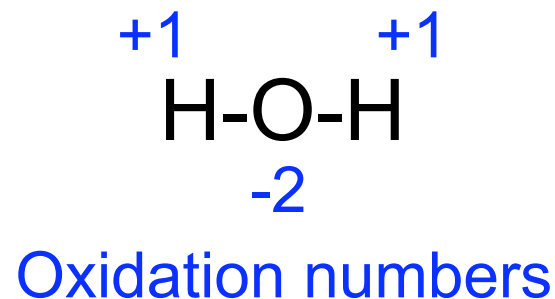
O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Na  
0.9

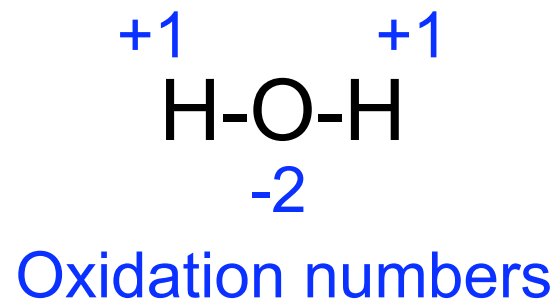
O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Na  
0.9

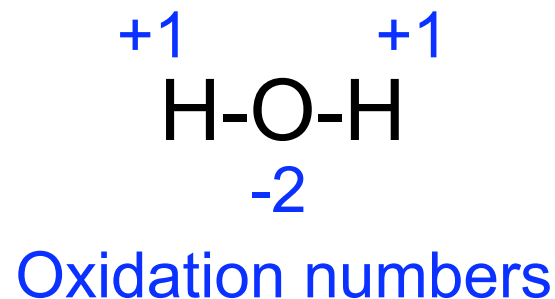
O  
3.5

H  
2.2



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Na  
0.9

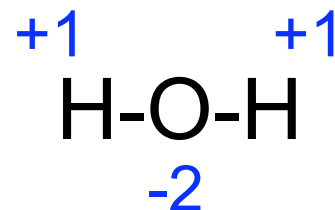
O  
3.5

H  
2.2

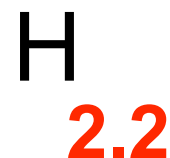
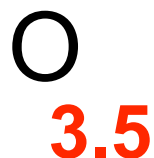
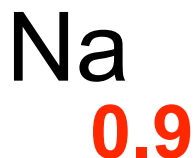


# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

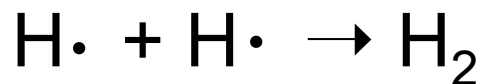
What will happen?



Oxidation numbers



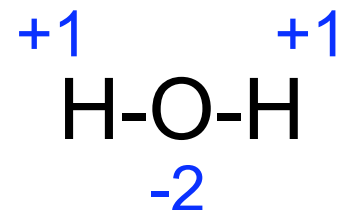
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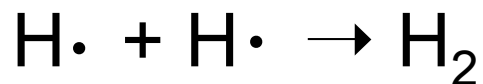
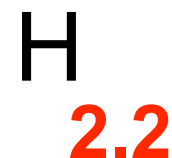
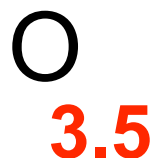
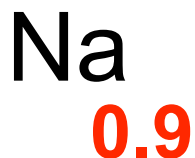


# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

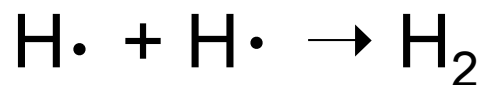


Oxidation numbers



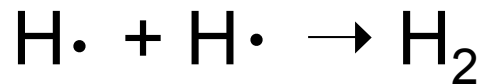
# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



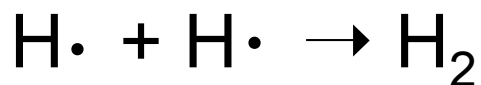
# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



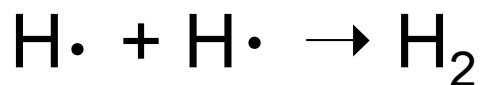
# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



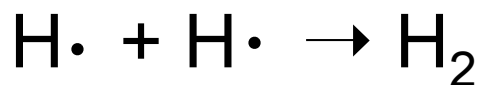
# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?

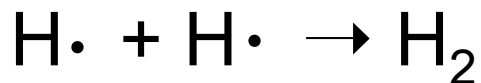


# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

What will happen?



Knowing where  
electrons want to go!



# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

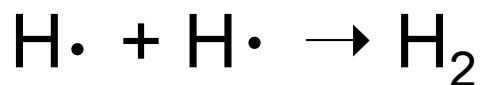
What will happen?



Knowing where  
electrons want to go!



Stoichiometry!





# Sodium in Water (H<sub>2</sub>O)

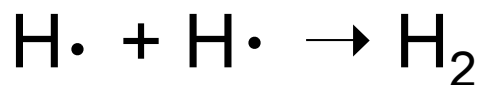
What will happen?



Knowing where  
electrons want to go!



Stoichiometry!



Balanced, reasonable  
equation!



What just happened?

# What just happened?

- Gas was evolved (given off)

# What just happened?

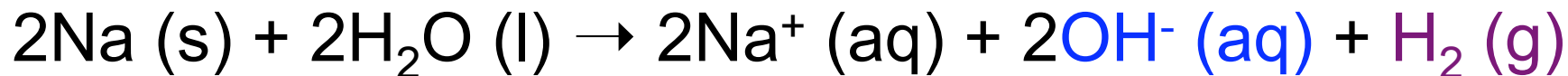
- Gas was evolved (given off)
- Fire erupted occasionally

# What just happened?

- Gas was evolved (given off)
- Fire erupted occasionally
- Smells like Drano

# What just happened?

- Gas was evolved (given off)
- Fire erupted occasionally
- Smells like Drano



# What just happened?

- Gas was evolved (given off)
- Fire erupted occasionally
- Smells like Drano



Back to NaCl



# Back to NaCl

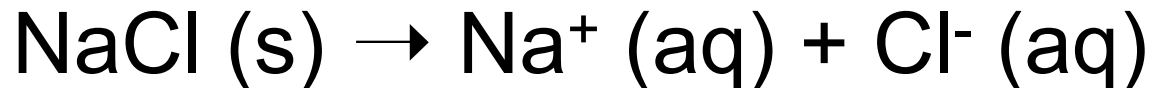


# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

In contrast

# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

In contrast



# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

In contrast



a ***very weak*** electrolyte

# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

In contrast



a ***very weak*** electrolyte

Electricity – movement of charge

# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

Conducts  
electricity well

In contrast



a ***very weak*** electrolyte

Electricity – movement of charge

# Back to NaCl



a ***strong*** electrolyte

Conducts  
electricity well

In contrast



a ***very weak*** electrolyte

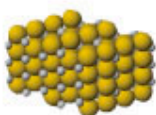
Conducts  
electricity poorly

Electricity – movement of charge



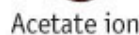
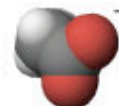
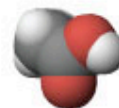
### Strong Electrolyte

A **strong electrolyte** conducts electricity.  $\text{CuCl}_2$  is completely dissociated into  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions.



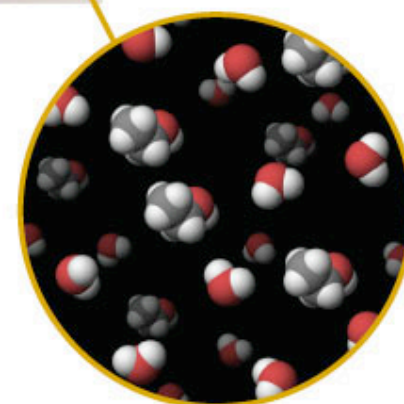
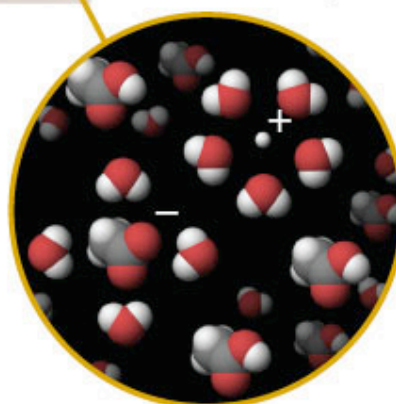
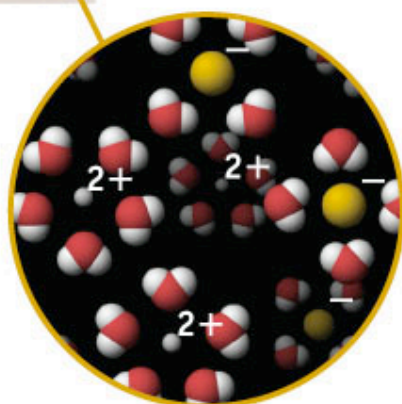
### Weak Electrolyte

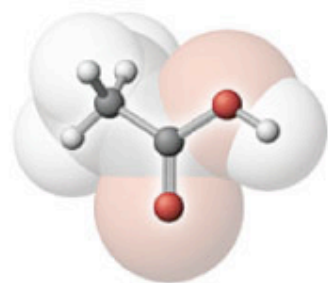
A **weak electrolyte** conducts electricity poorly because only a few ions are present in solution.



### Nonelectrolyte

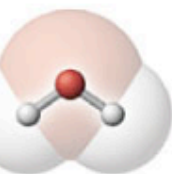
A **nonelectrolyte** does not conduct electricity because no ions are present in solution.



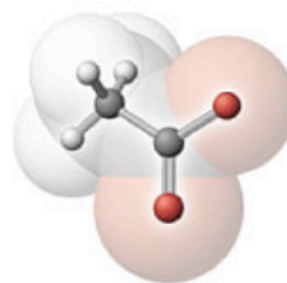


acetic acid

< 1% ionized



water



acetate ion



hydronium ion

= weak electrolyte

© Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning

### SOLUBLE COMPOUNDS

Almost all salts of  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$

Salts of nitrate,  $\text{NO}_3^-$   
chlorate,  $\text{ClO}_3^-$   
perchlorate,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$   
acetate,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2^-$

### EXCEPTIONS

Almost all salts of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$

Halides of  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

Salts containing  $\text{F}^-$

Fluorides of  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

Salts of sulfate,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

Sulfates of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

### INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS

Most salts of carbonate,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$   
phosphate,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$   
oxalate,  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$   
chromate,  $\text{CrO}_4^{2-}$   
sulfide,  $\text{S}^{2-}$

### EXCEPTIONS

Salts of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  and the alkali metal cations

Most metal hydroxides and oxides

Alkali metal hydroxides and  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$