# N34 - SOLUTIONS

# Net Ionic Equations and Particle Diagrams

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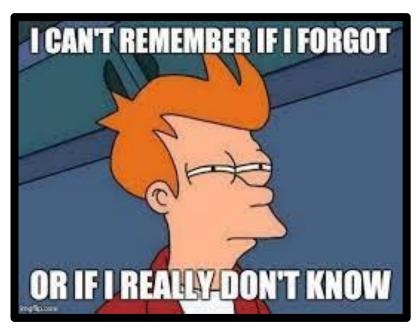
# Net Ionic Equations and Particle Diagrams

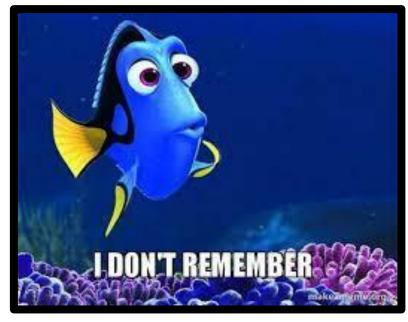
Target: I can write and draw diagrams to represent chemical reactions in a way that focuses attention on just the particles participating.

## **REVIEW!**

#### This is OLD info!

This is one of those topics that people don't practice enough in Honors Chem, and they don't remember. **WE HAVE TO** REMEMBER IT!!!!!







# **Solubility Chart**

# Soluble means it dissolves in water.

The right hand column are some acronyms to help you remember the rules. We don't memorize, but might speed up your homework!

You have a copy in your binder!

Solubility of Some Ionic Compounds in Water			
Always Soluble	9		
Alkali metals =	Li <sup>+</sup> , Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , Rb <sup>+</sup> , Cs <sup>+</sup>		
Ammonium =	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	AAA	
Acetate =	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -	CNP	
Chlorate =	CIO <sub>3</sub> -		
Nitrate =	NO <sub>3</sub> -		
Perchlorate =	CIO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>		
Generally Soluble			
Cl⁻, Br⁻-, l⁻	Soluble <u>except</u> : Ag <sup>+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup>	AP-H	
F-	Soluble <u>except</u> : Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup>	CBS-PM	
Sulfate = SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -	Soluble except: Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup>	CBS-P	
Generally Insoluble			
O <sup>2-</sup> , OH <sup>-</sup>	Insoluble <u>except</u> : Alkali metals and NH <sub>4</sub> +	AA	
	Somewhat soluble: Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup>	CBS	
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>			
S <sup>2-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Insoluble except: Alkali metals and NH <sub>4</sub> +	AA	
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup> -			
CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>			

Not Soluble = forms precipitate

Soluble = dissolves in water (aqueous)

# **Solubility Chart**

Na<sub>2</sub>O
SOLUBLE b/c it has Na<sup>+</sup> in it!

Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>
INSOLUBLE b/c OH<sup>-</sup> insoluble and Mg<sup>2+</sup> not one of the exceptions

Solubility of Some Ionic Compounds in Water			
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Acetate =	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> -	CNP	
Chlorate =	CIO <sub>3</sub> -		
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Sulfate = SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -	Soluble except: Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup>	CBS-P	
Generally Insoluble			
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S <sup>2-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	Insoluble except: Alkali metals and NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	AA	
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>			
CrO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>			

Not Soluble = forms precipitate

Soluble = dissolves in water (aqueous)

Sodium plus Oxygen yields ???

Na + 
$$O_2 \rightarrow$$

What type of reaction does this look like?

$$Na + O_2 \rightarrow NaO_2 NO!!!$$

$$Na + O_2 \rightarrow Na_2O$$

$$4Na + O_2 \rightarrow 2Na_2O$$

Synthesis

Ionic so cross over!

Don't steal

subscripts!

Fix numbers with balancing

Sodium chloride breaks into its components  $NaCl \rightarrow ???$ 

What type of reaction does this look like?

Decomposition

 $NaCl \rightarrow Na + Cl NO!!!$ 

Diatomic

NaCl→ Na + Cl<sub>2</sub>

Balance

 $2NaCl \rightarrow 2Na + Cl_2$ 

**Aluminum is added Lead(II) Nitrate**  $AI + Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow ???$ 

Is Al above Pb on Activity Series?

Yes! So rxn will happen!

What type of rxn does this look like? Single Replacement

Ionic so cross over!

Does Al make cation or anion?

Cation

$$AI + Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow Pb + AI(NO_3)_2$$

$$AI + Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow Pb + AI(NO_3)_3$$

Balance

NO!!!

$$2AI + 3Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow 3Pb + 2AI(NO_3)_3$$

NOT DONE!!!! NEED TO THINK ABOUT PHASES!

The Balanced Equation

$$2AI + 3Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow 3Pb + 2AI(NO_3)_3$$

NOT DONE!!!!
NEED TO THINK
ABOUT PHASES!

The Overall Equation

$$2AI_{(s)} + 3Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)} \rightarrow 3Pb_{(s)} + 2AI(NO_3)_{3(aq)}$$

The Complete Ionic Equation

$$2Al_{(s)} + 3Pb^{2+}_{(aq)} + 6NO_{3^{-}(aq)} \rightarrow 3Pb_{(s)} + 2Al^{3+}_{(aq)} + 6NO_{3^{-}(aq)}$$

Spectator Ions

The Net Ionic Equation

$$2AI_{(s)}+3Pb^{2+}_{(aq)}\rightarrow 3Pb_{(s)}+2AI^{3+}_{(aq)}$$

What type of rxn does this look like?

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + KI \rightarrow ???$$

Double Replacement

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + KI \rightarrow PbI + K(NO_3) NO!!!$$

Ionic so cross over!

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + KI \rightarrow PbI_2 + K(NO_3)$$

Balance

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2KI \rightarrow PbI_2 + 2K(NO_3)$$

NOT DONE!!!! NEED TO THINK ABOUT PHASES!

NOT DONE!!!!
NEED TO THINK
ABOUT PHASES!

The Balanced Equation

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2KI \rightarrow PbI_2 + 2K(NO_3)$$

The Overall Equation

$$Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + 2KI_{(aq)} \rightarrow PbI_{2(s)} + 2K(NO_3)_{(aq)}$$

The Complete Ionic Equation

$$Pb^{2+}_{(aq)} + 2NO_{3^{-}(aq)} + 2K^{+}_{(aq)} + 2I^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow PbI_{2(s)} + 2K^{+}_{(aq)} + 2NO_{3^{-}(aq)}$$

The Net Ionic Equation

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

Spectator Ions

A solution of Silver
Nitrate with a solution
of potassium chloride

AgNO<sub>3</sub> + KCl 
$$\rightarrow$$
 AgCl + KNO<sub>3</sub>

AgNO<sub>3</sub> + KCl 
$$\rightarrow$$
 AgCl + KNO<sub>3</sub>

What type of rxn does this look like?

Double Replacement

Already neutral!

Already Balanced!

NOT DONE!!!! NEED TO THINK ABOUT PHASES!

The Balanced Equation

$$AgNO_3 + KCI \rightarrow AgCI + KNO_3$$

NOT DONE!!!!
NEED TO THINK
ABOUT PHASES!

The Overall Equation

$$AgNO_{3(aq)} + KCl_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgCl_{(s)} + KNO_{3(aq)}$$

The Complete Ionic Equation

$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)}+NO_{3}^{-}_{(aq)}+K^{+}_{(aq)}+Cl^{-}_{(aq)}\rightarrow AgCl_{(s)}+K^{*}_{(aq)}+NO_{3}^{-}_{(aq)}$$

Spectator Ions

The Net Ionic Equation

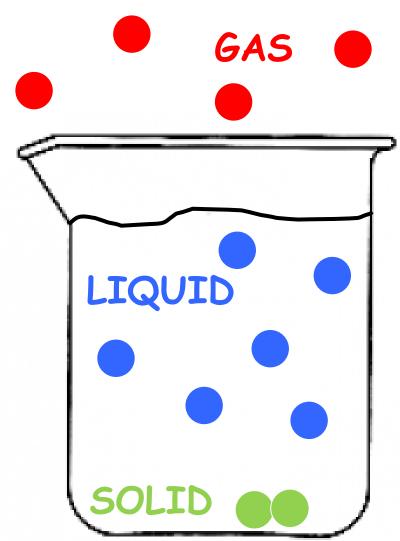
$$Ag^{+}_{(aq)} + Cl^{-}_{(aq)} \rightarrow AgCl_{(s)}$$

### Particulate Diagrams

"Particulate representations of solutions communicate

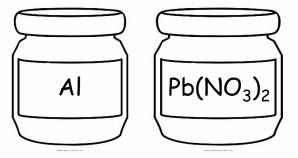
the structure and properties of solutions, by illustration of the relative concentrations of the components in the solution and drawings that show interactions among the components."

- Use little color coded (or labeled) circles to represent particles
- A "particle" can be an atom, an ion, a polyatomic ion, compound or molecule.
- Use the right number of circles! Draw them to represent phases too!

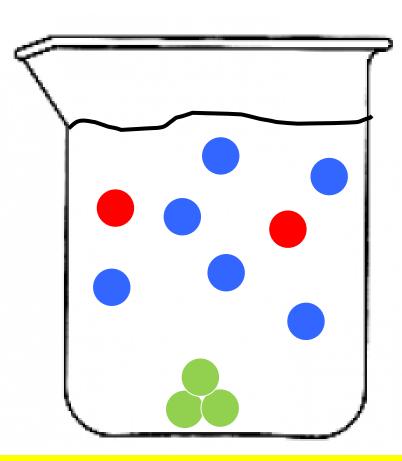


#### The Balanced Equation

$$2AI + 3Pb(NO_3)_2 \rightarrow 3Pb + 2AI(NO_3)_3$$

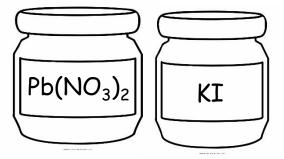


Dump into beaker...

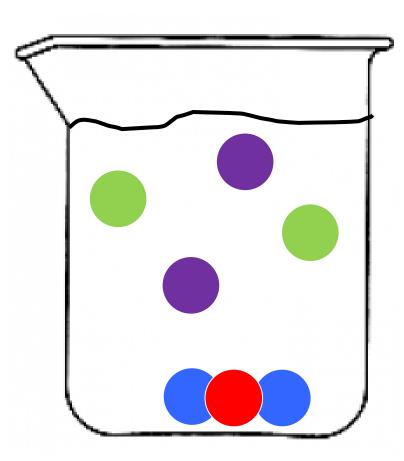


#### The Balanced Equation

$$Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2KI \rightarrow PbI_2 + 2K(NO_3)$$

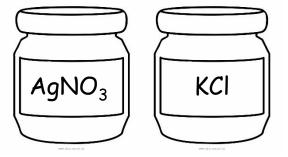


Dump into beaker...

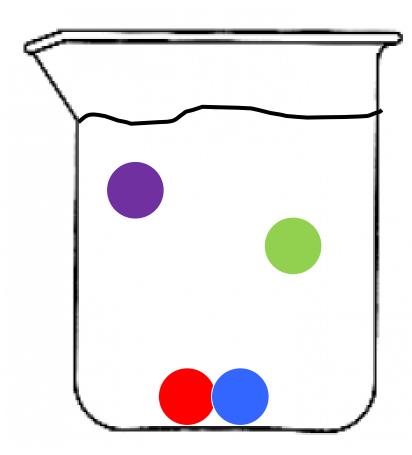


#### The Balanced Equation

$$AgNO_3 + KCI \rightarrow AgCI + KNO_3$$



Dump into beaker...

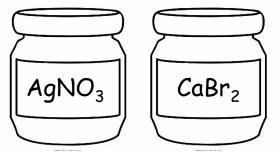


## New one to try!

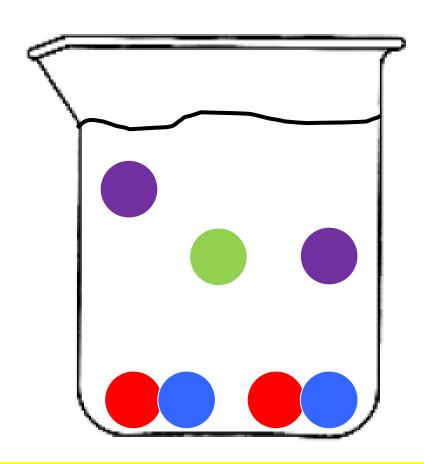
#### Silver nitrate plus calcium bromide →

#### The Balanced Equation





Dump into beaker...



YouTube Link to Presentation
This is actually the link to the Honors
lecture for a similar presentation! If I get
time I will update this with a new video
for this AP lecture.

https://youtu.be/Jw0uwkF568s