

Lecture 17 CH101 A1 (MWF 9 am) Fall 2016 Copyright © 2016 Dan Dill dan@bu.edu

[TP] Identify the compound with the **largest** energy of vaporization (kJ/mol).

33% 1. Ethane, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 33% 2. Propane, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  
 33% 3. Dimethyl ether, CH<sub>3</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>

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Response Counter 10 1

Lecture 17 CH101 A1 (MWF 9 am)  
 Monday, October 17, 2016

- Practice: Intermolecular forces
- Dissolving ionic solids

Next lecture: Solubility rules (memorize solubility guidelines fig 6.28 p 181); precipitation reactions; concentrations after precipitation; ionization of molecular solutes; self-ionization of water

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[TP] The correct order of **boiling point** of CH<sub>3</sub>OH, CH<sub>4</sub>, S=C=O, and Xe is (**lowest to highest**) ...

17% 1. CH<sub>3</sub>OH < CH<sub>4</sub> < S=C=O < Xe  
 17% 2. Xe < S=C=O < CH<sub>4</sub> < CH<sub>3</sub>OH  
 17% 3. Xe < CH<sub>4</sub> < S=C=O < CH<sub>3</sub>OH  
 17% 4. CH<sub>4</sub> < Xe < CH<sub>3</sub>OH < S=C=O  
 17% 5. CH<sub>4</sub> < Xe < S=C=O < CH<sub>3</sub>OH  
 17% 6. some other order

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**[Quiz]** The correct order of **boiling point** of  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$  and  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  is (lowest to highest) ...

17% 1.  $\text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2 < \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 < \text{CH}_3\text{Br} < \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$   
 17% 2.  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 < \text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2 < \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} < \text{CH}_3\text{Br}$   
 17% 3.  $\text{CH}_3\text{Br} < \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} < \text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2 < \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$   
 17% 4.  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} < \text{CH}_3\text{Br} < \text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2 < \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$   
 17% 5.  $\text{CH}_3\text{Cl} < \text{CH}_3\text{Br} < \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2 < \text{CH}_2\text{Br}_2$   
 17% 6. some other order

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Dissolving ionic solids

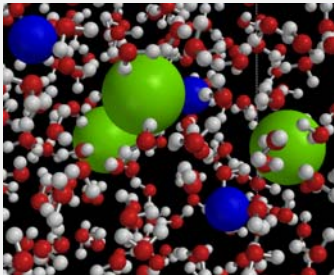
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Dissolving ionic salts

$\text{Na}^+(aq)$  and  $\text{Cl}^-(aq)$  disperse throughout water



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About “ $\text{NaCl}(aq)$ ”, etc.

Ionic solids dissolve by their ions being surrounded by water.

For example,  $\text{NaCl}(s) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(aq) + \text{Cl}^-(aq)$

The collection of hydrated ions is sometimes represented as “ $\text{salt}(aq)$ ”.

For example,  $\text{Na}^+(aq) + \text{Cl}^-(aq)$  is abbreviated as  $\text{NaCl}(aq)$

However, chemically,  $\text{salt}(aq)$  does not exist.

It is only an abbreviation for the hydrated ions, e.g.,  $\text{Na}^+(aq) + \text{Cl}^-(aq)$

Since  $\text{salt}(aq)$  does not exist, in this course please do not use it!


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## Representing 5 M NaCl solution




Make a sketch of a 5 M NaCl aqueous solution, representing  
waters as chevrons (>)  
Na<sup>+</sup> ions as +  
Cl<sup>-</sup> ions as -

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[TP] From your sketch, in a 5 M aqueous solution of NaCl, for every Na<sup>+</sup> ion, there will be about ...

- 14% 1. 5 waters
- 14% 2. 10 waters
- 14% 3. 50 waters
- 14% 4. 100 waters
- 14% 5. 500 waters
- 14% 6. 1000 waters
- 14% 7. More than 1000 waters

  10  14