Chemistry 5

## Lecture Demo: Solubility Equilibrium

Consider two "insoluble" compounds, white lead carbonate (PbCO<sub>3</sub>) and yellow lead iodide (PbI<sub>2</sub>). When placed in water, the following equilibria are established with the  $K_{sp}$  indicated. (We will negelect the hydrolysis reaction of the weak base carbonate.)

PbCO<sub>3(s)</sub> 
$$\rightleftharpoons$$
 Pb<sup>+2</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + CO<sub>3</sub><sup>-2</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> K<sub>sp</sub> = 3.3 x 10<sup>-14</sup>  
PbI<sub>2(s)</sub>  $\rightleftharpoons$  Pb<sup>+2</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> + 2 I<sup>-</sup><sub>(aq)</sub> K<sub>sp</sub> = 1.4 x 10<sup>-8</sup>

1. Combine 5 mL 0.10 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3(aq)</sub> and 5 mL of 0.10 M Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2(aq)</sub>

Will precipiation occur?		
Ion concentrations before ppt:	[CO <sub>3</sub> -2] <sub>0</sub>	[Pb+2] <sub>o</sub>

Q expression and value:

Conclusion: ppt	no ppt
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**Solubility equilibrium after precipitation:** Ion concentrations after ppt:

K<sub>sp</sub> expression and value:

Solubility equilibrium reaction:

Equilibrium concentrations:

$PbCO_{3(s)} \rightleftharpoons Pb$	$^{+2}(aq) + CO_3^{-2}(aq)$	$K_{sp} = 3.3 \times 10^{-14}$
$PbI_{2(s)} \rightleftharpoons Pb^{+2}$	$(aq) + 2 I^{-}(aq)$	$K_{sp} = 1.4 \text{ x } 10^{-8}$

2. Now combine 10 mL 0.10 M  $KI_{(aq)}$  and 5 mL of 0.10 M  $Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)}$ 

## Will precipiation occur?

Proprieta Contractional Contraction		
Ion concentrations before ppt:	[I-] <sub>0</sub>	[Pb+2] <sub>o</sub>

Q expression and value:

Conclusion: ppt no ppt

## **Solubility equilibrium after precipitation:** Ion concentrations after ppt:

K<sub>sp</sub> expression and value:

Solubility equilibrium reaction:

Equilibrium concentrations:

Finally, we can use the equilibrium constants for the two precipitation reactions to predict what precipitate will form when we add  $Pb^{+2}$  to a mixture of I<sup>-</sup> and  $CO_3^{-2}$ :

PbCO <sub>3(s)</sub> ≓	$Pb^{+2}(aq) + CO_3^{-2}(aq)$	$K_{sp} = 3.3 \times 10^{-14}$
$PbI_{2(s)} \rightleftharpoons P$	$b^{+2}(aq) + 2 I^{-}(aq)$	$K_{sp} = 1.4 \text{ x } 10^{-8}$

3. Combine 10 mL 0.10 M KI<sub>(aq)</sub>, 5 mL 0.10 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3(aq)</sub>, 5 mL of 0.10 M Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2(aq)</sub>

Based on the Ksp values, which salt to you expect to precipitate more readily?

## Will precipiation occur?

Ion concentrations before ppt:  $[CO_3^{-2}]_0$   $[Pb^{+2}]_0$   $[I^{-}]_0$ 

Q expression and value for LEAST soluble salt:

Conclusion: ppt no ppt

Q expression and value for MORE soluble salt:

Conclusion: ppt no ppt

**Solubility equilibrium after precipitation:** Ion concentrations after ppt:

K<sub>sp</sub> expression and value:

Solubility equilibrium reaction:

Equilibrium concentrations:

Do we expect there to be any  $PbI_{2(s)}$ ? Summarize the reasons why or why not.

What is observed?

What other factors may be involved in these reactions?