

4/10/23

# Chapter 8

## Solubility Rule:

• Solubility - tendency of a compound to dissociate in water (if aqueous)

Observation: large ions w/ low charges are most soluble

soluble + ← charge	insoluble - ← charge
<p><u>always</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alkali (<math>\text{Li}^+</math>, <math>\text{Na}^+</math>, <math>\text{K}^+</math>)</li> <li>- Ammonium (<math>\text{NH}_4^+</math>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <math>\text{NO}_3^-</math></li> <li>- <math>(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)^-</math></li> </ul>
<p><u>usually</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- halides (<math>\text{Cl}^-</math>, <math>\text{Br}^-</math>, <math>\text{I}^-</math>) (not <math>\text{F}^-</math>)            except: <math>\text{Ag}^+</math>, <math>\text{Hg}_2^{2+}</math>, <math>\text{Pb}^{2+}</math></li> <li>- sulfate (<math>\text{SO}_4^{2-}</math>)            including (<math>\text{MgSO}_4</math>)            except: <math>\text{Ba}^{2+}</math>, <math>\text{Ca}^{2+}</math>, <math>\text{Sr}^{2+}</math>, <math>\text{Ba}^{2+}</math>            heavy metals: <math>\text{Ag}^+</math>, <math>\text{Pb}^{2+}</math></li> </ul>

solvable  
+

insoluble  
-

usually insoluble

$\text{OH}^-$  hydroxide  
except: above (alkali)

•  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$

slightly soluble

$\text{S}^{2-}$  sulfide

Almost  
always  
insoluble

$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  (carbonate)

$\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  (phosphate)

(except alkali &  $\text{NH}_4^+$ )