## **Chapter 13, Properties of Solutions**

## Chem1A, General Chemistry I

Solution: homogeneous mixture of two or more substances

- **solute:** smaller component (being dissolved)
- solvent: larger component (doing dissolution)

**Solubility:** maximum amount of solute that dissolves in a set amount of solvent at a set temperature

- unsaturated: less than the maximum amount of solute dissolved
- saturated: equal to the maximum amount of solute dissolved
- supersaturated: greater than the maximum amount of solute dissolved

Solubility is **dependent** on:

- solute-solvent interactions: stronger attractions → more favorable
- **pressure:** for gases only, higher → more favorable
- **temperature:** for gases, higher → less favorable; for solids, higher → more favorable

Concentration: ratio of solute to solvent/total solution

- **dilute:** low ratio of solute
- concentrated: high ratio of solute

## COMMON UNITS OF CONCENTRATION

$$mass \ percent = \frac{g \ solute}{total \ g \ solution} \times 100$$

$$parts \ per \ million \ (ppm) = \frac{g \ solute}{total \ g \ solution} \times 10^6$$

$$parts \ per \ billion \ (ppb) = \frac{g \ solute}{total \ g \ solution} \times 10^9$$

$$mole \ fraction \ (X) = \frac{moles \ component}{total \ moles \ mixture}$$

$$Molarity \ (M) = \frac{moles \ solute}{L \ solution}$$

$$molality \ (m) = \frac{moles \ solute}{kg \ solvent}$$

Colligative Properties: dependent on quantity, not identity.

• **Vapor pressure reduction:** lowering of vapor pressure over a volatile (liquid with measurable vapor pressure) liquid due to the presence of an impurity.

Raoult's Law=
$$P_A = X_A P_A^O$$

• Freezing Point Depression/Boiling Point Elevation: presence of solute lowers the triple point for the solvent, thus changing the phase change line.

$$\Delta T_f = K_f \cdot m \text{ OR } \Delta T_b = K_b \cdot m$$

• Osmosis: Selective passage of molecules through a semipermeable membrane.