

Friday worksheet 2a – concentrations in solutions with ionic substances.

Keep in mind - Square brackets [ ] denotes concentration (mol/L)

eg [NaCl] = concentration of NaCl in mol/L

eg [NaCl] = 0.12M = the concentration of NaCl in the solution is 0.12 mol/L

Exaple 1- What is the concentration of Lead(II) and nitrate ions in a 1.00M  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  solution.

Since there is 1.00 mol of  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  in every litre we also conclude that there is also 1.00 mol of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$  and 2.0 mol of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  ions in every litre. We can see from the formula that the ratio of ions.

Example 2 - Find the  $[\text{NH}_4^+]$  and  $[\text{PO}_4^{3-}]$  in a 0.40M solution of ammonium phosphate.

Step 1 – write the formula of ammonium phosphate

=>  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$

Step 2 – From the formula we see that for every mol of  $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{PO}_4$  we have one mol of  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  and three mol of  $\text{NH}_4^+$  ions.

=>  $[\text{NH}_4^+] = 3 \times 0.40 = 1.2\text{M}$ ,  $[\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = 1 \times 0.40 = 0.40\text{M}$

Valency	Simple (+ve) ions	Simple (-ve) ions	Polyatomic ions
1	Copper(I), $\text{Cu}^+$ Hydrogen, $\text{H}^+$ Potassium, $\text{K}^+$ Silver, $\text{Ag}^+$ Sodium, $\text{Na}^+$	Hydride, $\text{H}^-$ Chloride, $\text{Cl}^-$ Bromide, $\text{Br}^-$ Iodide, $\text{I}^-$	Ammonium, $\text{NH}_4^+$ Hydrogencarbonate, $\text{HCO}_3^-$ Hydroxide, $\text{OH}^-$ Nitrate, $\text{NO}_3^-$
2	Calcium, $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Copper(II), $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ Iron(II), $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ Lead(II), $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ Magnesium, $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ Zinc, $\text{Zn}^{2+}$	Oxide, $\text{O}^{2-}$ Sulfide, $\text{S}^{2-}$	Carbonate, $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ Sulfate, $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
3	Aluminium, $\text{Al}^{3+}$ Iron(III), $\text{Fe}^{3+}$	Nitride, $\text{N}^{3-}$	Phosphate, $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$

- 1) Calculate the  $[\text{Fe}^{3+}]$  and  $[\text{OH}^-]$  in a 1.21 M Iron(III) hydroxide solution.
- 2) Calculate the concentration, in mol/L, of aluminium and nitrate ions in a 3.2 M solution of aluminium nitrate.
- 3) Calculate the concentration of ions, in mol/L, in a 0.500 M ammonium nitride solution.
- 4) A solution of aluminium nitrate is formed by dissolving 8.90 g of the substance in 300.0 mL of distilled water.
  - a. Calculate the concentration of the aluminium nitrate solution.
  - b. Calculate the:
    - i.  $[\text{Al}^{3+}]$
    - ii.  $[\text{NO}_3^-]$

5) A 1.00 L sample of 0.100 M NaCl was mixed with a 500.0 mL 0.200 M NH<sub>4</sub>Cl . Given that no reaction takes place and assuming that both NaCl and ammonium chloride are soluble in water, find the concentration in mol/L of chloride ions in the final solution.

6) 4.52 grams of ammonium phosphate is dissolved in 2.00 L of pure water.  
a. calculate the :

i. Concentration of ammonium phosphate in ppm

ii. Concentration of ammonium phosphate in mol/L

iii. [NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>]

iv. [PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-3</sup>]

7) 52.0 grams of aluminium nitrate is dissolved in 4.00 L of pure water and then mixed with 2.00 L of a 1.00 M sodium nitrate solution.

a. calculate the :

i. Concentration of aluminium in ppm in the final solution

ii. Concentration of nitrate ions, in mol/L, in the final solution.