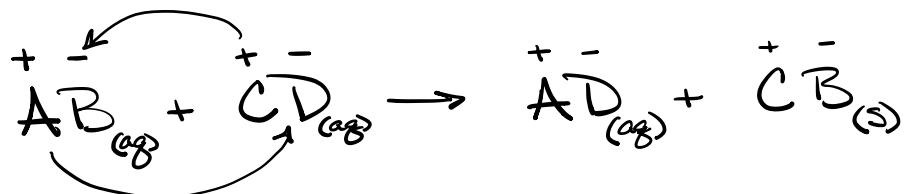


Today: Double Displacement

Different Names: Double Replacement
Precipitation Reactions

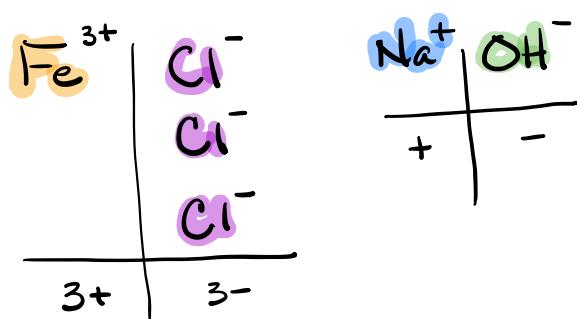


Cation first Anion Second

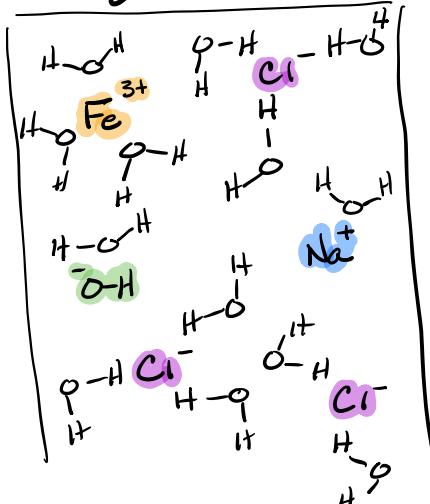
(aq) = aqueous solution
 \Rightarrow dissolved in H_2O

(s) = solid

Ex

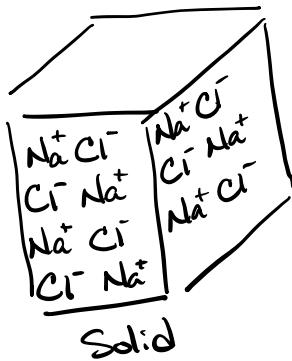


aqueous Solution

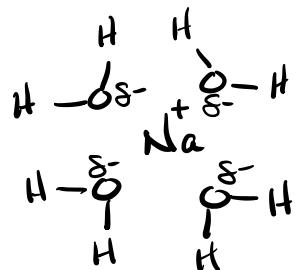
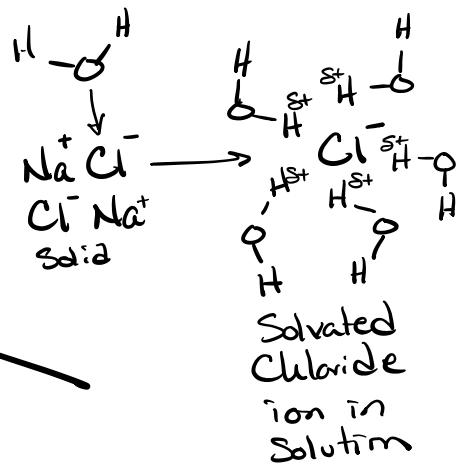
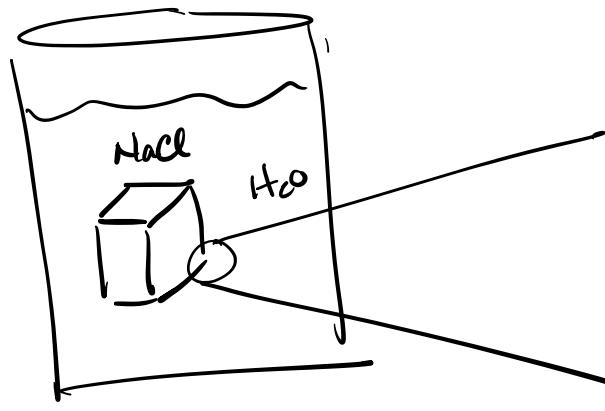


Free to move
in any direction

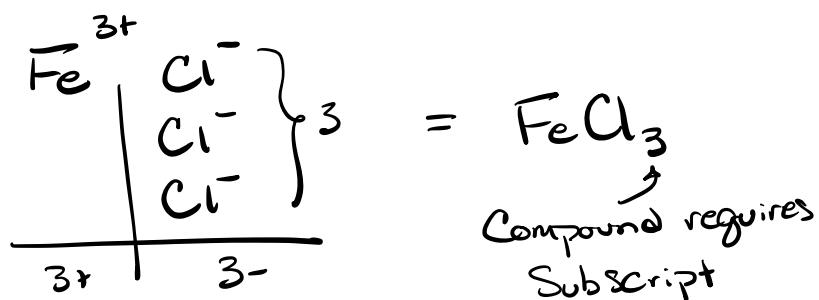
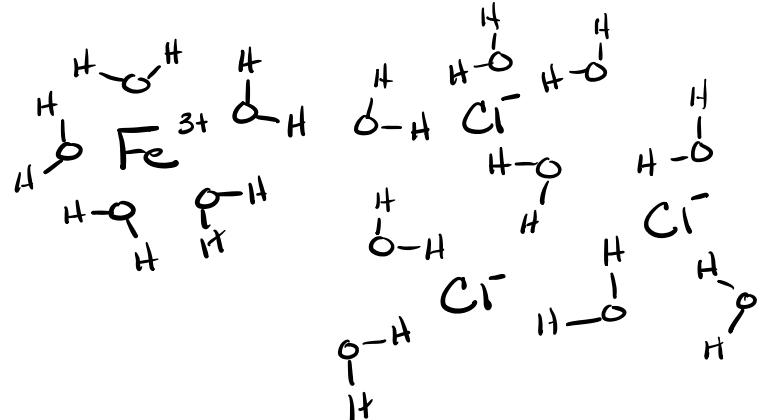
$\text{NaCl}_{(s)}$
unit



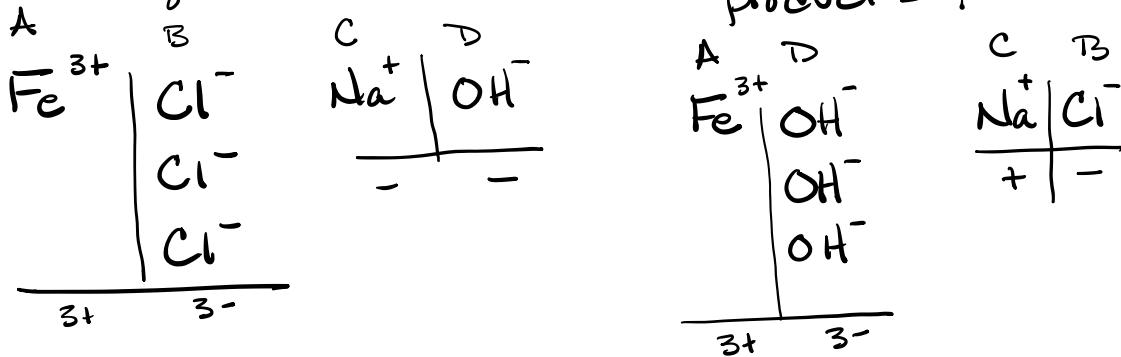
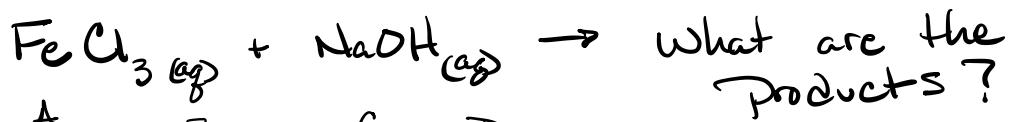
Solid



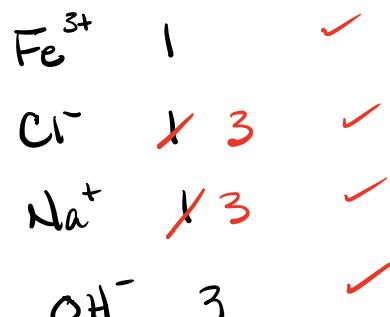
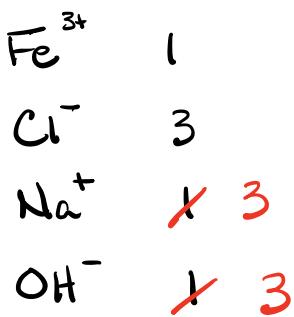
Solvated Sodium
ion in Solution



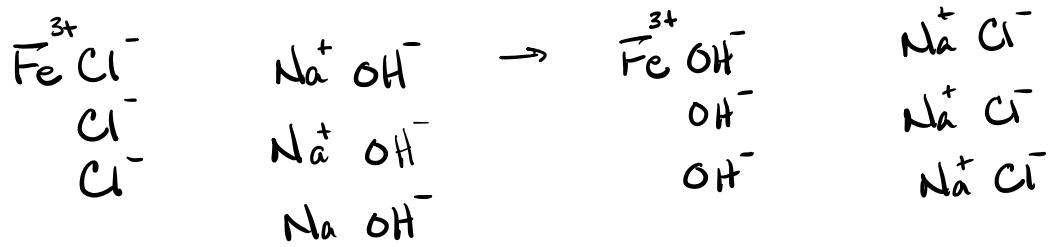
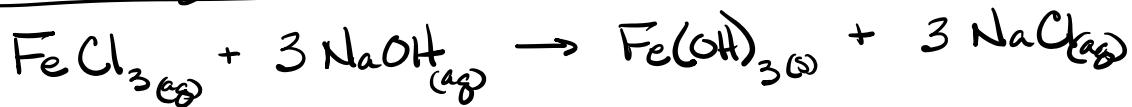
Ex



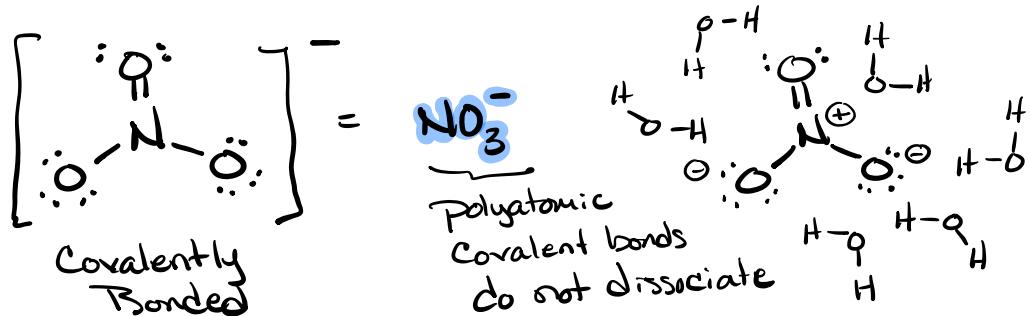
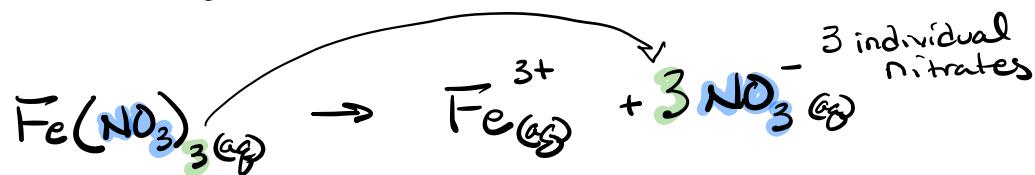
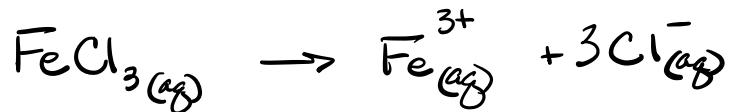
Initially out of Balance \Rightarrow Balance it



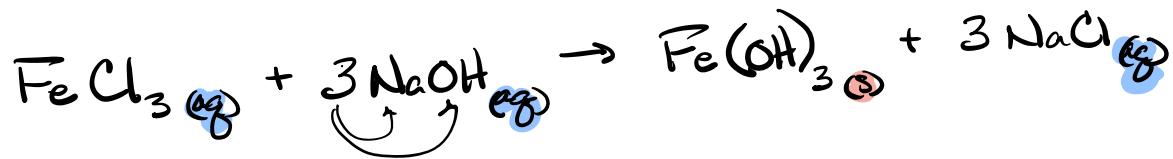
Chemical Equation - Balanced Eq_s w/ Cation & Anions grouped



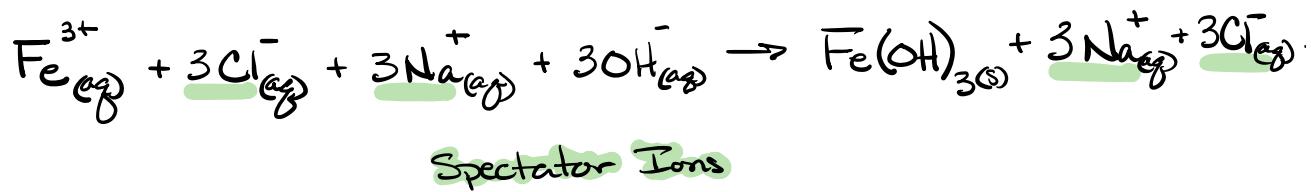
Ionic Equation \rightarrow Shows individual ions dissociated



Chemical Equation



Ionic Equation



Net Ionic Equation \Rightarrow Equation without spectators

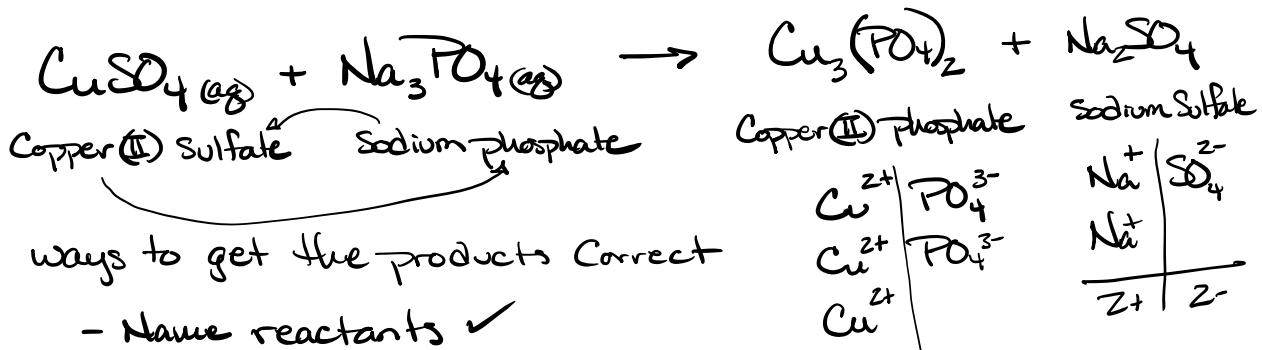


Chemical Equation \rightarrow Shows overall reaction.
Everything that is being added & produced

Ionic equation \rightarrow How the reaction looks in solution. It shows the individual dissociated ions.

Net Ionic equation \rightarrow Shows only what is changing. Drops out spectator ions.

Ex Write the products & the 3 different Eq.

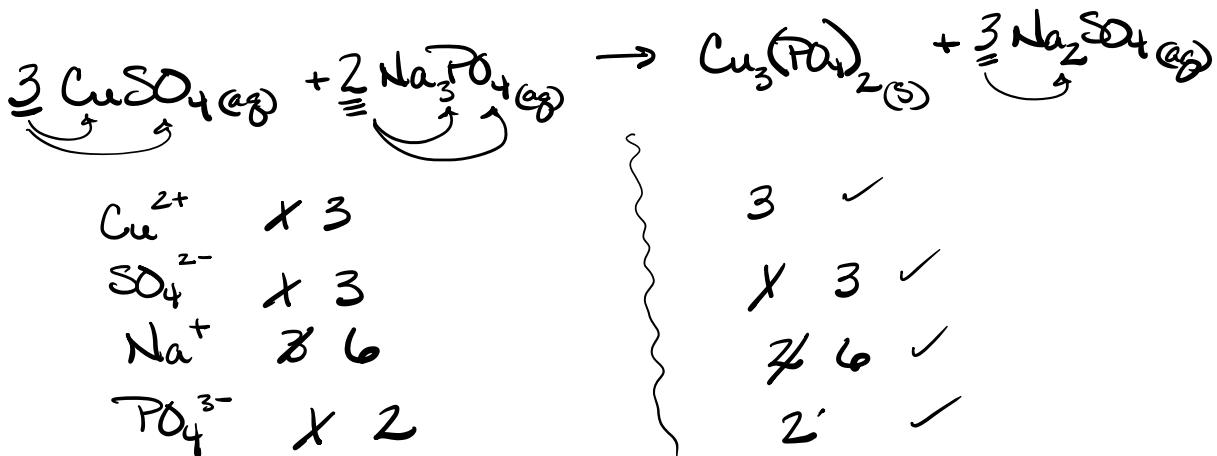


Cu	PO_4^{3-}	Na	SO_4^{2-}
Cu^{2+}	PO_4^{3-}	Na ⁺	SO_4^{2-}
Cu^{2+}	PO_4^{3-}	Na ⁺	SO_4^{2-}
Cu^{2+}	PO_4^{3-}	Na ⁺	SO_4^{2-}
		Z+	Z-
		G+	G-

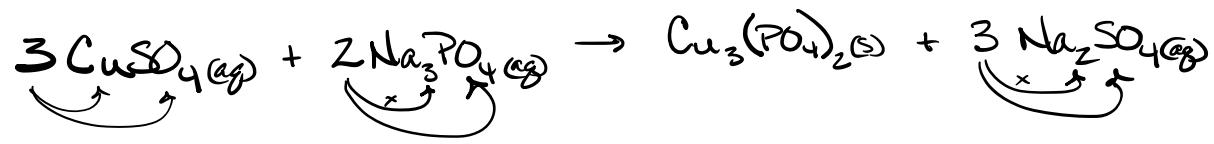
- Name reactants ✓
- Form products by Name ✓
- Balance the formulas of the products (Subscripts) ✓
- Balance the equation with Coefficients

Balanced Chemical Equation

↓
Ionic
↓
Net Ionic



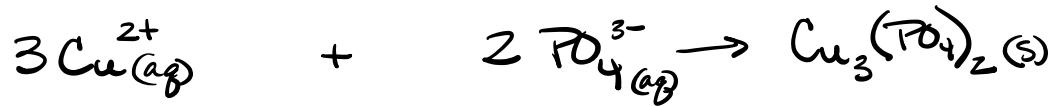
Chemical Equation

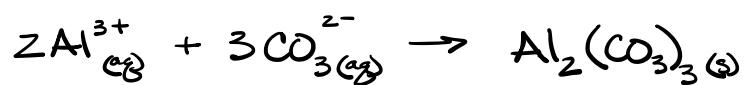
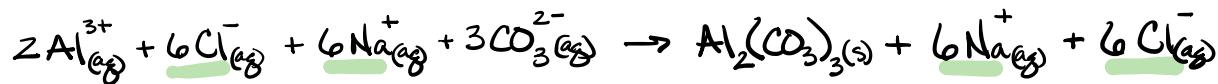
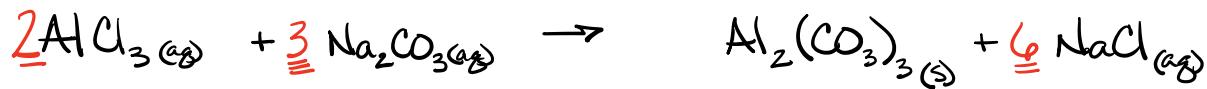
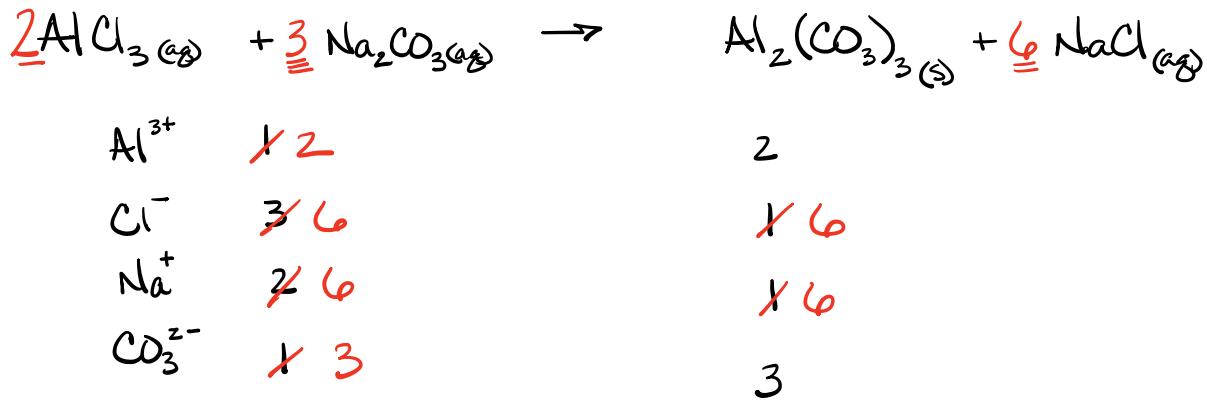
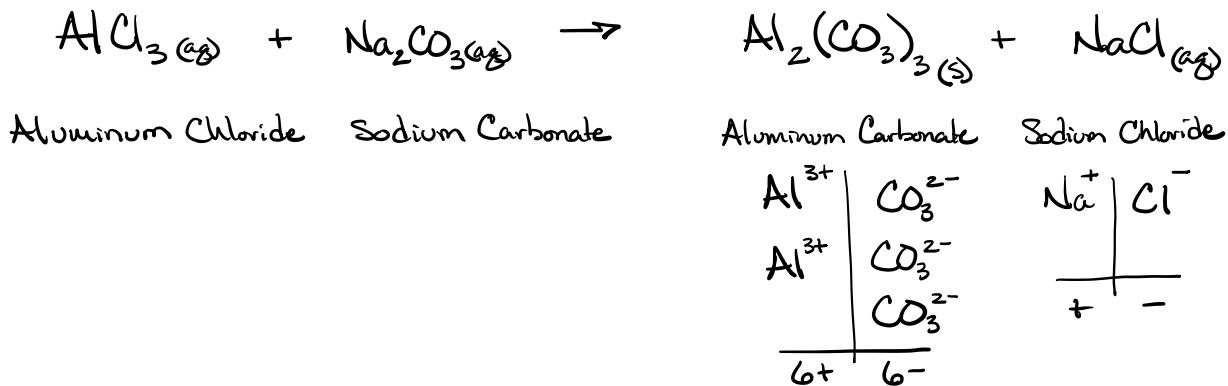


Ionic Equation



Net Ionic Equation





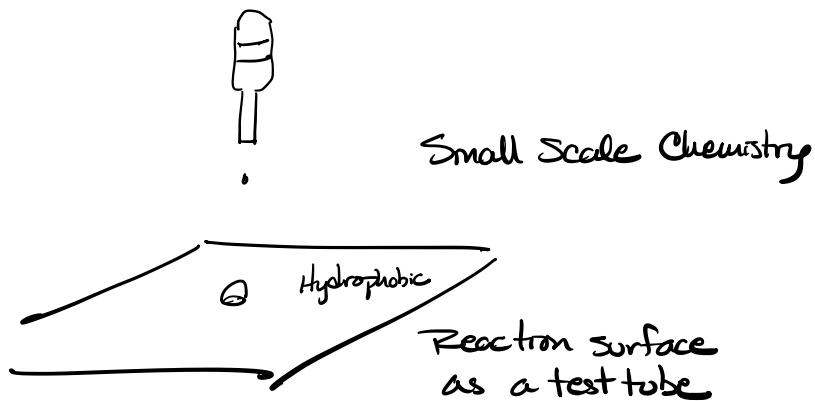
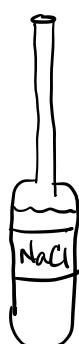
Solubility Experiment

Purpose

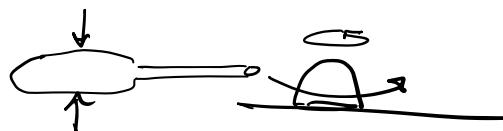
To Conduct double displacement reactions to discern the solubility rules for ionic Compounds.
⇒ practice writing double displacement equations.

Procedure

: Place drops of reactants onto a reaction surface and make initial observations. Combine one drop of each pair of chemicals, mix, and make final observation.



uses a lot less
Chemicals



Looking for Precipitates.

* Precipitate is a solid resulting from mixing two aqueous solutions.

Solids can be:

Hard
Crystalline
free flowing } Salt sitting at the bottom of a glass of water.
gel
milky
Cloudy
Turbid
Opaque (opposite of clear)

aqueous solutions w/o Solids

Clear ← you can see through them

Colorless

or

Colored blue, yellow, red

Actual Experiment Photo
blow air past the droplet to complete the mixing.

	CO_3^{2-} Na_2CO_3	Cl^- NaCl	OH^- NaOH	NO_3^- NaNO_3	PO_4^{3-} Na_3PO_4	SO_4^{2-} Na_2SO_4
Sol'ns						
Al^{3+} AlCl_3						
NH_4^+ NH_4Cl						
Ca^{2+} CaCl_2						
Cu^{2+} CuSO_4						
Fe^{3+} FeCl_3						
Pb^{2+} $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$						
K^+ KI						
Ag^+ AgNO_3						

→ all anions

Cations ↓	CO_3^{2-}	Cl^-	OH^-	NO_3^-	PO_4^{3-}	SO_4^{2-}
	Na_2CO_3	NaCl	NaOH	NaNO_3	Na_3PO_4	Na_2SO_4
Al^{3+} AlCl_3	PPT		PPT		PPT	
NH_4^+ NH_4Cl						
Ca^{2+} CaCl_2	PPT		PPT		PPT	PPT
Cu^{2+} CuSO_4	PPT		PPT		PPT	
Fe^{3+} FeCl_3	PPT		PPT		PPT	
Pb^{2+} $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$	PPT	PPT	PPT		PPT	PPT
K^+ KI						
Ag^+ AgNO_3	PPT	PPT	PPT		PPT	

PPT = Precipitate = Solid Formation

No notation = No reaction observed