

in a large increase in solubility for some solvents and only a slight change for others.

In **Table 4** and **Figure 15**, compare the effect of temperature on the solubilities of potassium nitrate,  $\text{KNO}_3$ , and sodium chloride,  $\text{NaCl}$ . About 14 g of potassium nitrate will dissolve in 100. g of water at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . The solubility of potassium nitrate increases by more than 150 g  $\text{KNO}_3$  per 100. g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  when the temperature is raised to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ . Under similar circumstances, the solubility of sodium chloride increases by only about 2 g  $\text{NaCl}$  per 100. g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . In some cases, solubility of a solid *decreases* with an increase in temperature. For example, between  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and  $60^\circ\text{C}$  the solubility of cerium sulfate,  $\text{Ce}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ , decreases by about 17 g/100 g.

## Enthalpies of Solution

The formation of a solution is accompanied by an energy change. If you dissolve some potassium iodide,  $\text{KI}$ , in water, you will find that the outside of the container feels cold to the touch. But if you dissolve some sodium hydroxide,  $\text{NaOH}$ , in the same way, the outside of the container feels hot. The formation of a solid-liquid solution can apparently either absorb energy ( $\text{KI}$  in water) or release energy as heat ( $\text{NaOH}$  in water).

During the formation of a solution, solvent and solute particles experience changes in the forces attracting them to other particles. Before dissolving begins, solvent molecules are held together by intermolecular forces (solvent-solvent attraction). In the solute, molecules are held together by intermolecular forces (solute-solute attraction). Energy is required to separate solute molecules and solvent molecules from their neighbors. *A solute particle that is surrounded by solvent molecules, as shown by the model in **Figure 9**, is said to be solvated.*

Solution formation can be pictured as the result of the three interactions summarized in **Figure 16**.

**FIGURE 16** The graph shows the changes in the enthalpy that occur during the formation of a solution. How would the graph differ for a system with an endothermic heat of solution?

