

## Solubility Equilibrium and Recrystallization

### Problem 13-42

One way to recrystallize a solute from a solution is to change the temperature. Another way is to evaporate solvent from the solution. A 335-g sample of a saturated solution of  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{s})$  in water is prepared at  $25.0^\circ\text{C}$ . If 55 g  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is evaporated from the solution at the same time as the temperature is reduced from  $25.0$  to  $0.0^\circ\text{C}$ , what mass of  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{s})$  will recrystallize? (Refer to Figure 13-8.)

### Solution:

Figure 13-8 is necessary to get the solubility of  $\text{KNO}_3$  at both temperatures (shown on the graph).

At  $0^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $s_{\text{KNO}_3} = 15 \text{ g KNO}_3/100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$

At  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $s_{\text{KNO}_3} = 38 \text{ g KNO}_3/100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$

The solution to the problem can be done in 2 steps: 1) evaporate the water and calculate the amount of  $\text{KNO}_3$  that precipitates and 2) reduce the temperature and calculate again. There are several ways to achieve the same results. It's best to convert the mass of sample to mass of water in the sample.

$s_{\text{KNO}_3} = 38 \text{ g KNO}_3/100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$  can be rewritten as  $s_{\text{KNO}_3} = 38 \text{ g KNO}_3/138 \text{ g solution}$

$$s_{\text{KNO}_3} = \frac{38 \text{ g KNO}_3}{100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} + 38 \text{ g KNO}_3} = 0.275 \frac{\text{g KNO}_3}{\text{g soln}}$$

or as

$$c_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}/138 \text{ g solution}$$

So, the mass of  $\text{KNO}_3$  in the 335 g of solution is

$$m_{\text{KNO}_3} = 0.275 \frac{\text{g KNO}_3}{\text{g soln}} \times 335 \text{ g soln} = 92.3 \text{ g KNO}_3 \text{ dissolved at } 25^\circ\text{C}$$

and the mass of water in the 335 g of solution is  $m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}}{138 \text{ g soln}} \times 335 \text{ g soln} = 242.8 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}$

Now, remove 55 g of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , lower the temperature, and recalculate the mass of dissolved  $\text{KNO}_3$ :

$$m_{\text{KNO}_3} = 187.8 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} \times \frac{15 \text{ g KNO}_3}{100 \text{ g H}_2\text{O}} = 28.2 \text{ g KNO}_3 \text{ dissolved at } 0^\circ\text{C}$$

Almost done: calculate the amount of  $\text{KNO}_3$  that precipitates after the temperature change from the amounts remaining in solution

$$m_{\text{KNO}_3 \text{ ppt}} = 92.3 \text{ g originally} - 28.2 \text{ g remaining} = 64.1 \text{ g KNO}_3 \text{ ppts}$$

