Lab Simulation: Salts & Solubility

Name: Key

Block:

- 1. Go to: https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/legacy/soluble-salts
- 2. Start the simulation by pressing the "play" button.
- 3. Start with the "Table Salt" tab. What ions make up table salt? _Sodium_ and _Chloride_
- 4. The elemental symbol for the ions are: Nat and Cloud (Don't forget the proper charges!!)
- 5. Shake the salt shaker. What do you notice happens to the salt when it hits the water?

6. Keep shaking the salt shaker until the "Total" for Sodium and Chloride are **over 200** each.

a. How many "Dissolved" Sodium and Chloride ions are there?

1(80

b. How many "Bound" Sodium and Chloride ions are there?

~ 20

7. Keep shaking the salt shaker until the "Total" for Sodium and Chloride are **over 300** each.

a. How many "Dissolved" Sodium and Chloride ions are there?

~180

b. How many "Bound" Sodium and Chloride ions are there?

~120

8. Sketch a picture of what you see.

**No matter how much more we shake, we've exceeded saturation point and the max.

Amount of Nat & CI*

8.0x10⁻²³L ions that can 7.0x10⁻²³L dissolve in this 6.0x10⁻²³L volume is 180 ions

5.0x10⁻²³L

4.0x10⁻²³L

2.0x10⁻²³L

1.0x10⁻²³L

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- 9. Move to the "Slightly Soluble Salts" tab.
- 10. Fill in the following table:

Salt	Positive Ion (Cation)	Negative Ion (Anion)	Compound Formula and Ratio of Cations to Anions	Maximum Dissolved Cations	Maximum Dissolved Anions	Ratio of Dissolved Cations to Anions
Strontium Phosphate	Scz+	P043-	Sr ₃ (PO ₄) ₂ 3:2	45	30	3:2
Silver (I) Bromide	Ag *	Br-	Ag Br	45	45	1: (
Thallium (I) Sulfide	T(*	Sz-	T125 2:1	7	3	2:1
Copper (I) Iodide	Cut	I	CuI 1:1	65	65	1:1
Silver (I) Arsenate	Agt	AsO ³⁻	Ag 3 As 0	260	80	3:1
Mercury (II) Bromide	Hg2+	Br-	HgBrz 1:2	15	30	1:2

11. What is the relationship between the compound formula and the ratio of dissolved cations to anions?



They are the same ratio!!!

12. Which salt is most soluble? (Can dissolve the most ions)

Silver (I) Arsenate

13. Which salt is least soluble?

Thallium (I) Sulfide