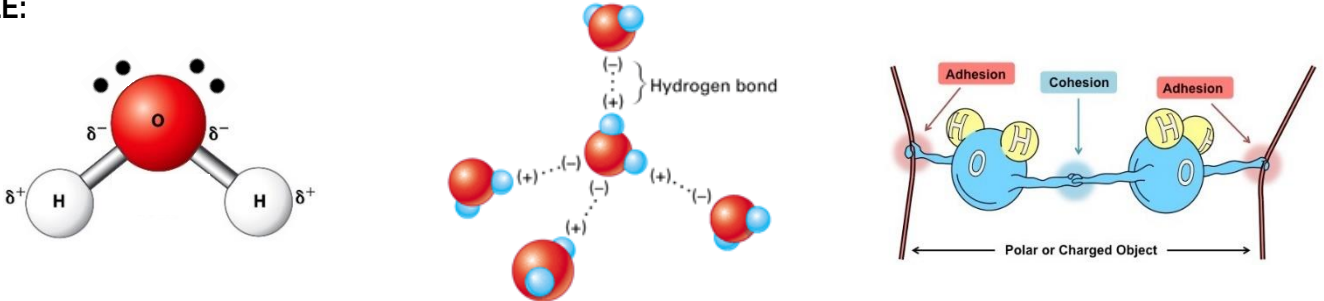


## CONCEPT: PROPERTIES OF WATER

- Water ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ): *polar, bent* molecule with two \_\_\_\_\_ covalent bonds & two \_\_\_\_\_ of electrons.
  - Each  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  forms up to \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen bonds with neighboring molecules.
- Abundance & strength of \_\_\_\_\_ bonds in water accounts for many of its unique properties:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ boiling point      \_\_\_\_\_ Heat Capacity      \_\_\_\_\_ density of solid ice (crystal formation)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ melting point      \_\_\_\_\_ Heat of Vaporization      Strong surface tension (*cohesion* + *adhesion*)

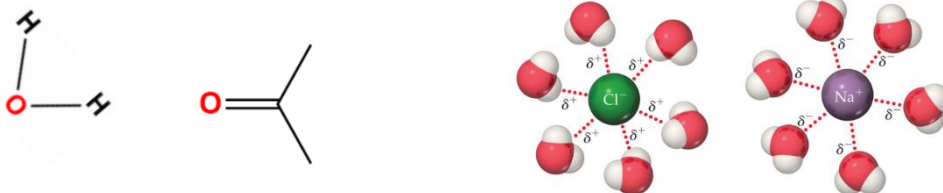
### EXAMPLE:



## Solubility

- Solubility:** the property of a \_\_\_\_\_ to be dissolved by a *solvent*.
- $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is the biological solvent that interacts with other polar substances & dissolves \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Electrolytes:** molecules that dissociate to form ions & form dipole-dipole interactions with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .
  - \_\_\_\_\_ electrolytes have a shell/layer of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  molecules surrounding them (*hydration shell*).
- Water has a high \_\_\_\_\_ constant.
  - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  is perfect for dissolving proteins, carbohydrates, & nucleic acids (but not \_\_\_\_\_).

### EXAMPLE:



## Water vs. Methane

- Compare  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to a molecule of similar molecular weight & size, methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ):

### Water

- Chemical Formula:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- Molar Mass: \_\_\_\_\_ g/mole
- Boiling Point: \_\_\_\_\_  $^\circ\text{C}$
- Melting Point: \_\_\_\_\_  $^\circ\text{C}$
- Heat Capacity: 4.186 joules/g $^\circ\text{K}$
- Heat of Vaporization: 40.7 kJ/mole
- Liquid Density ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ): \_\_\_\_\_ g/mL
- Solid Ice Density ( $0^\circ\text{C}$ ): 0.92 g/mL
- Dielectric Constant ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ): 80

### Methane

- Chemical Formula:  $\text{CH}_4$
- Molar Mass: 16.04 g/mole
- Boiling Point:  $-161.5^\circ\text{C}$
- Melting Point:  $-182^\circ\text{C}$
- Heat Capacity: 2.19 joules/g $^\circ\text{K}$
- Heat of Vaporization: 8.19 kJ/mole
- Liquid Density ( $-162^\circ\text{C}$ ): 0.42 g/mL
- Solid Density ( $-253^\circ\text{C}$ ): 0.52 g/mL
- Dielectric Constant ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ): 1.7

**CONCEPT: PROPERTIES OF WATER**

**PRACTICE:** Water stuck to the glass window shield of a car is an example of what?

- a) High Surface Tension
- b) Adhesion
- c) Cohesion
- d) High Heat Capacity

**PRACTICE:** Rank the following compounds according to increasing water solubility:

- i)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
- ii)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-O-CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$
- iii)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$
- iv)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$

- a)  $\text{i} < \text{iii} < \text{iv} < \text{ii}$
- b)  $\text{i} < \text{ii} < \text{iv} < \text{iii}$
- c)  $\text{iii} < \text{iv} < \text{ii} < \text{i}$
- d)  $\text{i} < \text{ii} < \text{iii} < \text{iv}$
- e) None of the above are correct.