

## CONCEPT: INTRO TO HENRY'S LAW

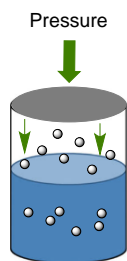
- The solubility of a dissolved gas is \_\_\_\_\_ proportional to the partial pressure of that gas over the liquid.

### Henry's Law

#### Pressure–Solubility Relationship

As the **Pressure** \_\_\_\_\_ the solubility of a gas \_\_\_\_\_.

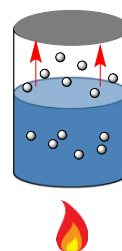
☐ Changes in Pressure have \_\_\_\_\_ effect on solids or liquids.



#### Temperature–Solubility Relationship

As the **Temperature** \_\_\_\_\_ the solubility of a gas \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ As the Temperature \_\_\_\_\_ the solubility of solids \_\_\_\_\_.



**EXAMPLE:** In general, as the temperature increases, the solubility of a gas in a given liquid \_\_\_\_\_, and the solubility of most solids in a given liquid \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Increases, increases
- b) Decreases, increases
- c) Increases, decreases
- d) Decreases, decreases

**PRACTICE:** Which of the following is true for the solubility of KBr (s) and  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$  (g) in water?

- a) Decreasing the temperature will decrease the solubility of  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$ .
- b) Increasing the pressure will decrease the solubility of KBr.
- c) Both KBr and  $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_3$  are completely soluble in water.
- d) Both are insoluble in water.
- e) None of the above.