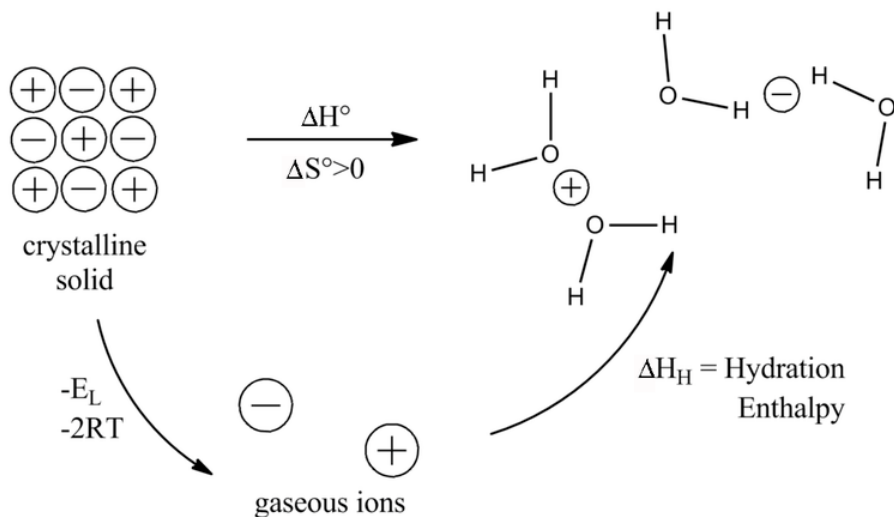


6.4.3: Lattice Energies and Solubility

Lattice energies can also help predict compound solubilities. Let's consider a Born-Haber cycle for dissolving a salt in water. We can imagine this as the sum of two processes: (1) the vaporization of the salt to produce gaseous ions, characterized by the lattice enthalpy, and (2) the hydration of those ions to produce the solution. The enthalpy change for the overall process is the sum of those two steps. We know that the entropy change for dissolution of a solid is positive, so the solubility depends on the enthalpy change for the overall process.



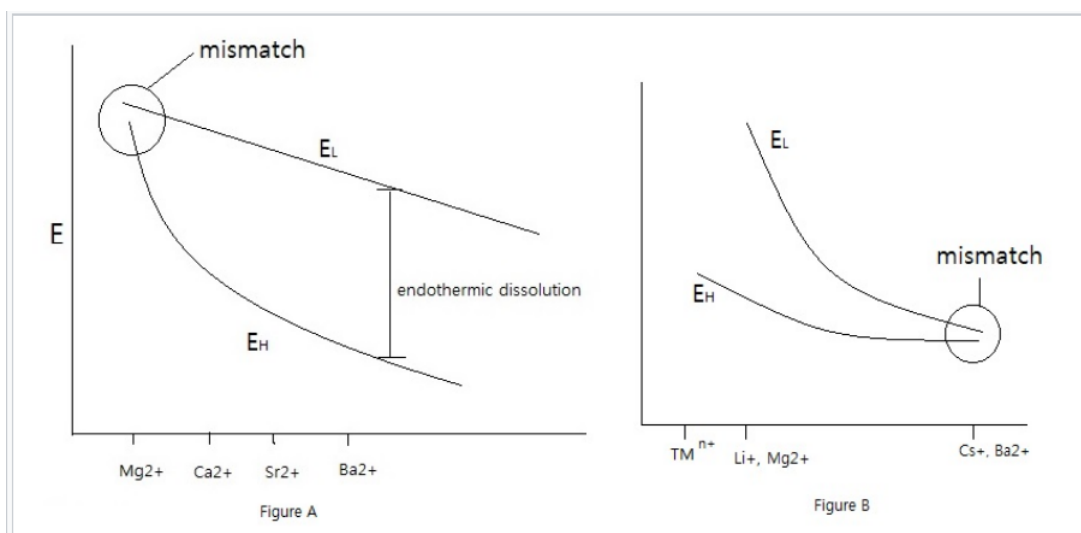
Here we need to consider the trends in both the lattice energy E_L and the hydration energy E_H . The lattice energy depends on the sum of the anion and cation radii ($r_+ + r_-$), whereas the hydration energy has separate anion and cation terms. Generally the solvation of small ions (typically cations) dominates the hydration energy because of the $1/r^2$ dependence.

$$E_L \propto \frac{1}{r_+ + r_-} \quad (6.4.3.1)$$

$$E_H \propto \frac{1}{r_+^2} + \frac{1}{r_-^2} \quad (6.4.3.2)$$

For salts that contain large anions, E_L doesn't change much as r_+ changes. That is because the anion dominates the $r_+ + r_-$ term in the denominator of the formula for E_L . On the other hand, E_H changes substantially with r_+ , especially for small cations.

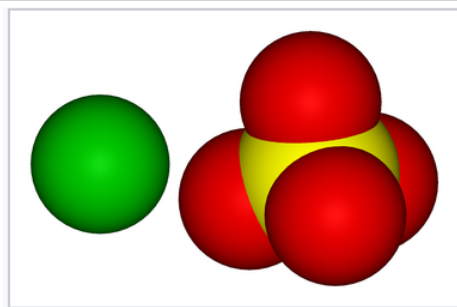
As a result, sulfate salts of small divalent cations, such as MgSO_4 (epsom salts), are soluble, whereas the lower hydration energy of Ba^{2+} in BaSO_4 makes that salt insoluble ($K_{sp} = 10^{-10}$).



Left: E_L diagram for sulfate salts. The large SO_4^{2-} ion is size-mismatched to small cations such as Mg^{2+} , which have large hydration energies, resulting in soluble salts. With larger cations such as Ba^{2+} , which have lower E_H , the lattice energy exceeds the solvation enthalpy and the salts are insoluble. Right: In the case of small anions such as F^- and OH^- , the lattice energy dominates with small cations such as transition metal ions (TM^{n+}), Mg^{2+} , and Li^+ . Anion-cation size mismatch occurs with larger cations, such as Cs^+ and Ba^{2+} , which make soluble fluoride salts.

For small anions, E_L is more sensitive to r_+ , whereas E_H does not depend on r_+ as strongly. For fluorides and hydroxides, LiF is slightly soluble whereas CsF is very soluble, and $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ is insoluble whereas $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ is very soluble.

Putting both trends together, we see that **low solubility** is most often encountered when the **anion and cation match well in their sizes**, especially when one or both are **multiply charged**.



Space-filling models showing the van der Waals surfaces of Ba^{2+} and SO_4^{2-} . The similarity in size of the two ions contributes to the low solubility of BaSO_4 in water.

Combining all our conclusions about solubility, we note the following trends:

- 1) Increasing **size mismatch** between the anion and cation leads to greater solubility, so CsF and LiI are the most soluble alkali halides.
- 2) Increasing **covalency** leads to lower solubility in the salts (due to larger E_L). For example, AgF , AgCl , AgBr , and AgI exhibit progressively lower solubility because of increasing covalency.
 $\text{AgF} > \text{AgCl} > \text{AgBr} > \text{AgI}$
- 3) Increasing the **charge on the anion** lowers the solubility because the increase in E_L is large relative to the increase in E_H .
- 4) Small, polyvalent cations (having large E_H) make **soluble salts with large, univalent anions** such as I^- , NO_3^- , ClO_4^- , PF_6^- , and acetate.

Examples: Salts of transition metal and lanthanide ions

- Ln^{3+} : Nitrate salts are soluble, but oxides and hydroxides are insoluble.

- Fe^{3+} : Perchlorate is soluble, but sulfate is insoluble.

5) Multiple charged anions such as O^{2-} , S^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} , and SO_4^{2-} make insoluble salts with most M^{2+} , M^{3+} , and M^{4+} metals.

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