

**Class XII**  
**Chemistry**  
**Ch. 2: Solutions**

**Top formulae**

1. Mass percentage of a component  

$$= \frac{\text{Mass of component in solution}}{\text{Total mass of solution}} \times 100$$
2. Volume percentage of a component =  $\frac{\text{Volume of component}}{\text{Total volume of solution}} \times 100$
3. Mole fraction of a component (x)  

$$= \frac{\text{Number of moles of component}}{\text{Total number of moles of all components}}$$
4. ppm =  $\frac{\text{Number of parts of component}}{\text{Total number of parts of all components of solution}} \times 10^6$
5. Molarity =  $\frac{\text{Number of moles of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution in litres}}$
6. Molality =  $\frac{\text{Number of moles of solute}}{\text{Mass of solvent in kilograms}}$
7. Normality =  $\frac{\text{Number of gram equivalent of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution in litres}}$
8.  $\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = x_2$
9.  $\Delta T = T_b - T_b^0$   

$$\Delta T_b = \frac{K_b \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$
10.  $\Delta T = T_f^0 - T_f$   

$$\Delta T_f = \frac{K_f \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$
11.  $\pi = CRT$
12.  $M_2 = \frac{w_2 RT}{\pi V}$

13.

$$i = \frac{\text{Normal molar mass}}{\text{Abnormal molar mass}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Observed colligative property}}{\text{Calculated colligative property}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Total number of moles of particles after association/dissociation}}{\text{Total number of moles of particles before association/dissociation}}$$

$$14. \frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = i \cdot \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$15. \Delta T_b = i \cdot \frac{K_b \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$16. \Delta T_f = i \cdot \frac{K_f \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$17. \pi = i \cdot \frac{n_2 RT}{V}$$

### **Key Learnings**

1. Solutions are the homogeneous mixtures of two or more than two components.
2. Binary solution: A solution having two components is called a binary solution. Components of a binary solution are solute and solvent.
  - a. When the solvent is in solid state, solution is called solid solution.
  - b. When the solvent is in liquid state, solution is called liquid solution.
  - c. When the solvent is in gaseous state, solution is called gaseous solution.
3. Concentration is the amount of solute in given amount of solution.
4. Mass by volume percentage (w/v): Mass of the solute dissolved in 100 mL of solution.
5. Molality (m) is the number of moles of solute present in 1kg of solvent.
6. Molarity (M) is the number of moles of solute present in 1L of solution.
7. Normality is the number of gram equivalent of solute dissolved per litre of solution.
8. Solubility is its maximum amount that can be dissolved in a specified amount of solvent at a specified temperature.
9. A solution in which no more solute can be dissolved at the same temperature and pressure is called a saturated solution.
10. In a nearly saturated solution if dissolution process is an endothermic process, solubility increases with increase in temperature.
11. In a nearly saturated solution if dissolution process is an exothermic process, solubility decreases with increase in temperature.
12. Henry's Law: The law states at a constant temperature the solubility of gas in a liquid is directly proportional to the pressure of gas. Henry's law can also be stated as the partial pressure of gas in vapour phase is proportional to the mole fraction of the gas in the solution.

$$P = K_H \times$$

- 13.** When a non-volatile solute is dissolved in a volatile solvent, the vapour pressure of solution is less than that of pure solvent.
- 14.** According to Raoult's law for a solution of volatile liquids the partial vapour pressure of each component in the solution is directly proportional to its mole fraction.

$$p_1 = p_1^0 x_1 ; p_2 = p_2^0 x_2$$

Using Dalton's law of partial pressure the total pressure of solution is calculated.

$$p_{\text{total}} = p_1^0 + (p_2^0 - p_1^0) x_2$$

- 15.** On comparison of Raoult's law and Henry's law, it is observed that the partial pressure of volatile component or gas is directly proportional to its mole fraction in solution. In case of Henry's Law the proportionality constant is  $K_H$  and it is different from  $p_1^0$  which is partial pressure of pure component. Raoult's Law becomes a special case of Henry's Law when  $K_H$  becomes equal to  $p_1^0$  in Henry's law.

- 16.** Liquid-liquid solutions can be classified into ideal and non-ideal solutions on basis of Raoult's Law.

Ideal solutions	Non-ideal solutions
The solutions that obey Raoult's Law over the entire range of concentrations are known as ideal solutions.	When a solution does not obey Raoult's Law over the entire range of concentration, then it is called non-ideal solution.
$\Delta_{\text{mix}} H = 0$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}} V = 0$	$\Delta_{\text{mix}} H \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{\text{mix}} V \neq 0$
The intermolecular attractive forces between solute molecules and solvent molecules are nearly equal to those present between solute and solvent molecules i.e. A-A and B-B interactions are nearly equal to those between A-B	The intermolecular attractive forces between solute molecules and solvent molecules are not equal to those present between solute and solvent molecules i.e. A-A and B-B interactions are not equal to those between A-B

- 17.** Non-ideal solutions are of two types:

Non ideal solution showing positive deviation	Non ideal solution showing negative deviation
The vapour pressure of a solution is higher than that predicted by Raoult's Law	The vapour pressure of a solution is lower than that predicted by Raoult's Law
The intermolecular attractive forces between solute-solvent molecules are weaker than those between solute-solute and solvent-solvent molecules i.e. $A-B < A-A$ and $B-B$ interactions	The intermolecular attractive forces between solute-solvent molecules are stronger than those between solute-solute and solvent-solvent molecules i.e. $A-B > A-A$ and $B-B$ interactions

- 18.** Azeotropes are binary mixtures having same composition in liquid and vapour phase and boil at constant temperature. Liquids forming azeotrope cannot be separated by fractional distillation.
- 19.** There are two types of azeotropes called minimum boiling azeotrope and maximum boiling azeotrope.
- 20.** The solutions which show a large positive deviation from Raoult's law form minimum boiling azeotrope at a specific composition.
- 21.** The solutions that show large negative deviation from Raoult's law form maximum boiling azeotrope at a specific composition.
- 22.** Properties of solution which depends on only the number of solute particles but not on the nature of solute are called colligative properties.
- 23.** There are four colligative properties:  
 a. Relative lowering of vapour pressure  
 b. Elevation of boiling point  
 c. Depression of freezing point  
 d. Osmotic pressure
- 24.** Relative lowering of vapour pressure: Difference in the vapour pressure of pure solvent ( $p_1^0$ ) and solution ( $p_1$ ) represents lowering in vapour pressure ( $p_1^0 - p_1$ ). Dividing lowering in vapour pressure by vapour pressure of pure solvent is called relative lowering of vapour pressure ( $\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0}$ ).

Relative lowering of vapour pressure is directly proportional to mole fraction of solute. Hence it is a colligative property.

$$\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = x_2$$

- 25.** Elevation of boiling point: The difference in boiling points of solution ( $T_b$ ) and pure solvent ( $T_b^0$ ) is called elevation in boiling point

$$\Delta T = T_b - T_b^0.$$

For a dilute solution elevation of boiling point is directly proportional to molal concentration of the solute in solution. Hence it is a colligative property.

$$\Delta T_b = \frac{K_b \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

- 26.** Depression of freezing point: The lowering of vapour pressure of solution causes a lowering of freezing point compared to that of pure solvent. The difference in freezing point of the pure solvent ( $T_f^0$ ) and solution ( $T_f$ ) is called the depression in freezing point.  $\Delta T = T_f^0 - T_f$   
 For a dilute solution depression in freezing point is a colligative property because it is directly proportional to molal concentration of solute.

$$\Delta T_f = \frac{K_f \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

- 27.** Osmosis: The phenomenon of flow of solvent molecules through a semi permeable membrane from pure solvent to solution is called osmosis.
- 28.** Osmotic pressure: The excess pressure that must be applied to solution to prevent the passage of solvent into solution through a semi permeable membrane is called osmotic pressure.  
Osmotic pressure is a colligative property as it depends on the number of solute particles and not on their identity.  
For a dilute solution, osmotic pressure ( $\pi$ ) is directly proportional to the molarity (C) of the solution i.e.  $\pi = CRT$
- 29.** Osmotic pressure can also be used to determine the molar mass of solute using the equation  $M_2 = \frac{w_2 RT}{\pi V}$
- 30.** Two solutions having same osmotic pressure at a given temperature are called isotonic solution.
- 31.** If a solution has more osmotic pressure than other solution it is called hypertonic solution.
- 32.** If a solution has less osmotic pressure than other solution it is called hypotonic solution.
- 33.** Reverse osmosis: The process of movement of solvent through a semi permeable membrane from the solution to the pure solvent by applying excess pressure on the solution side is called reverse osmosis.
- 34.** Colligative properties help in calculation of molar mass of solutes.
- 35.** Molar mass that is either lower or higher than expected or normal molar mass is called as abnormal molar mass.
- 36.** van't Hoff factor (i) accounts for the extent of dissociation or association .

$$i = \frac{\text{Normal molar mass}}{\text{Abnormal molar mass}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Observed colligative property}}{\text{Calculated colligative property}}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Total number of moles of particles after association/dissociation}}{\text{Total number of moles of particles before association/dissociation}}$$

Value of i is less than unity in case solute undergo association

Value of i is greater than unity in case solute undergo dissociation

- 37.** Inclusion of van't Hoff factor modifies the equations for colligative properties as:

$$\frac{p_1^0 - p_1}{p_1^0} = i \cdot \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

$$\Delta T_b = i \cdot \frac{K_b \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$\Delta T_f = i \cdot \frac{K_f \times 1000 \times w_2}{M_2 \times w_1}$$

$$\pi = i \cdot \frac{n_2 RT}{V}$$