

Range of Henry's Law Constants

Water partitioning
increases

Air partitioning
increases

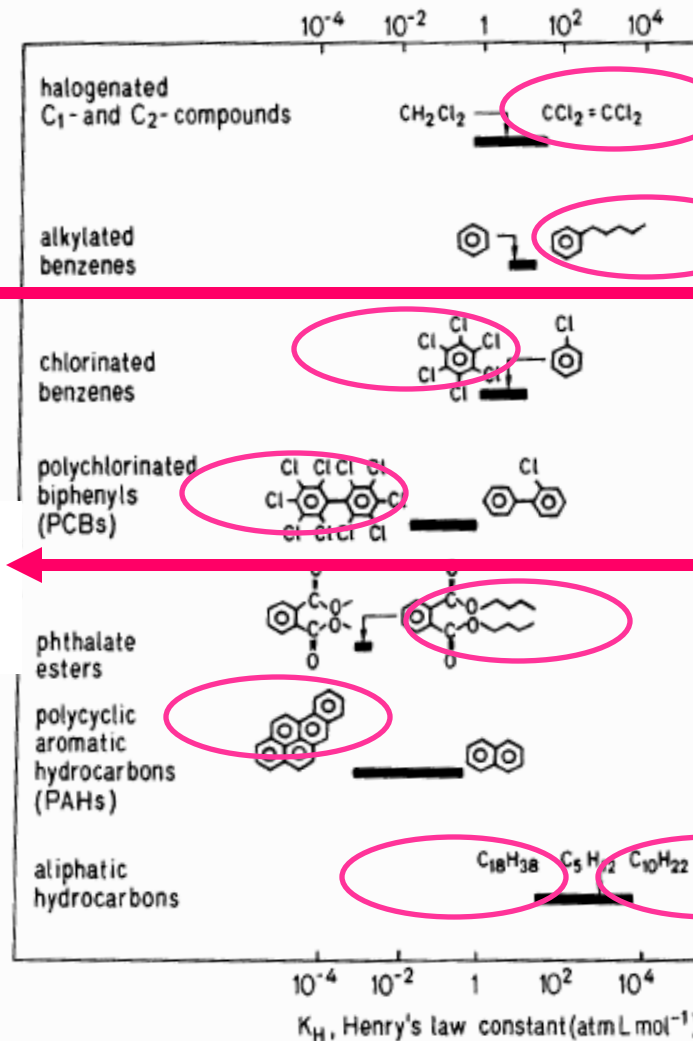
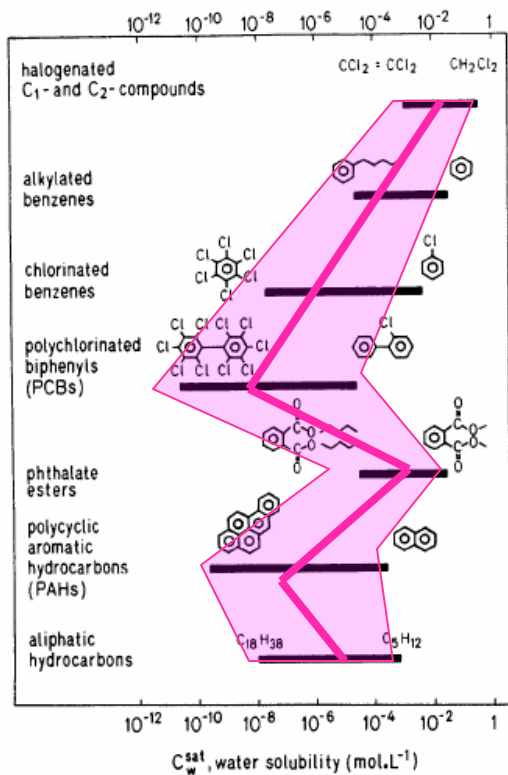


Figure 6.2 Ranges in Henry's Law constants (K_H) for some important classes of organic compounds.

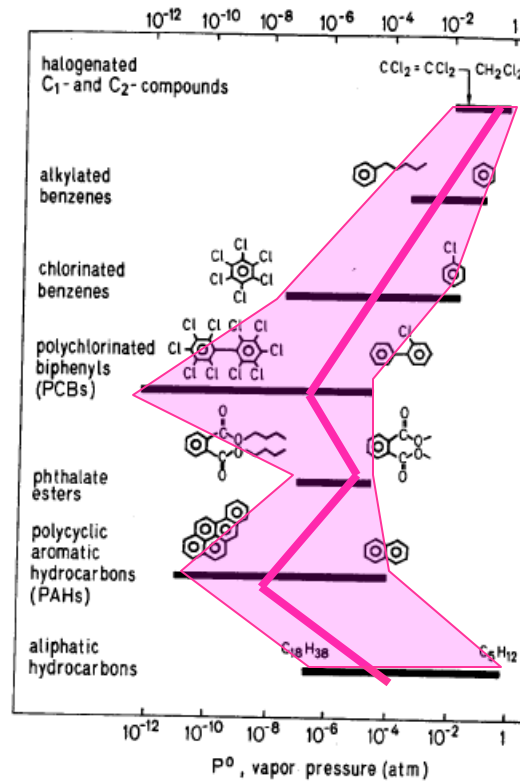
Relative range in values

solubility



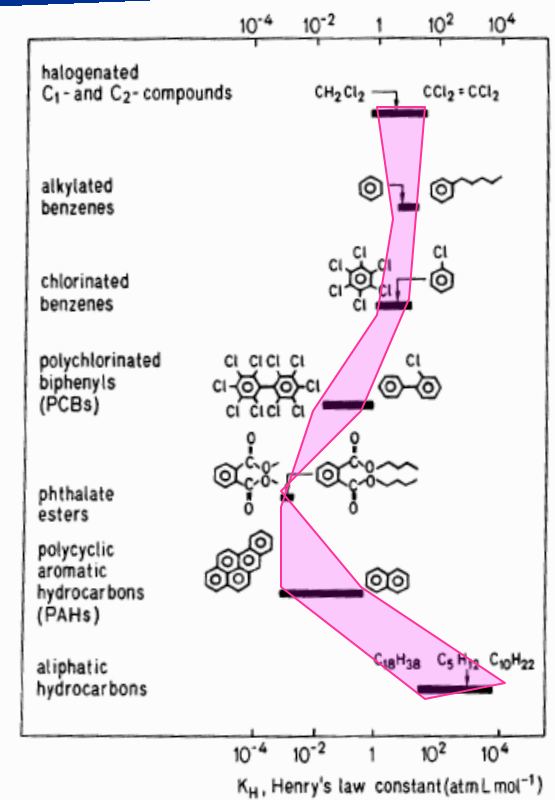
Ranges in water solubilities (C_w^{sat}) of some important classes of organic compounds.

Vapor pressure



Ranges at 25°C in saturation vapor pressure (P^0) values for some important classes of organic compounds.

Henry's coefficient



Ranges in Henry's Law constants (K_H) for some important classes of organic compounds.

Presentations: powerpoint on go/echem

- 15 minutes + 5 for questions
- Paper of your choosing, approved by me
 - *Environmental Science & Technology* (ACS)
 - Organic compounds in the environment
 - Chemistry & Experimental focus
- Sources beyond the article are expected
 - Textbooks/online sources to refine understanding of terms, particularly in the Methods section, as needed
 - at least 2 important sources cited in the Discussion of your article – integrate other literature findings that your article is being interpreted in light of

Intermolecular force LFER for K_H

$$\ln \gamma_{iw} = -\ln p_{iL}^\circ - 0.572 \left[(V_i)^{2/3} \left(\frac{n_{Di}^2 - 1}{n_{Di}^2 + 2} \right) \right] - 5.78\pi_i - 8.77(\alpha_i) - 11.1(\beta_i) + 0.0472V_i + 9.49$$

$$\ln K_{i,h}(-) = -0.540 \left[(V_i)^{2/3} \left(\frac{n_{Di}^2 - 1}{n_{Di}^2 + 2} \right) \right] - 5.71\pi_i - 8.74\alpha_i - 11.2\beta_i + 0.0459V_i + 2.25$$

London dispersion forces

n_D = refractive index
(polarizability, Table 3.1)

Dipolar (HDA) interactions

π = "pi term"
(Table 5.5)

HDA interactions

H-donor (α) & H-acceptor (β) terms
(Table 4.3)

Entropy/size

Volume term

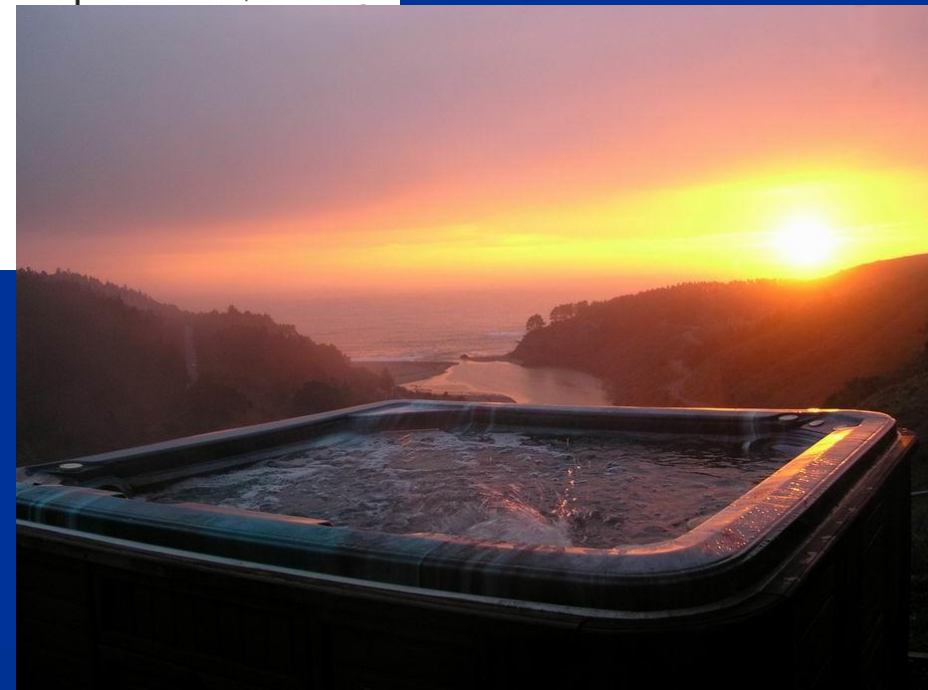
K_H resources

Environ. Sci. Technol. 2010, 44, 352

Genotoxicity of Water Concentrates from Recreational Pools after Various Disinfection Methods

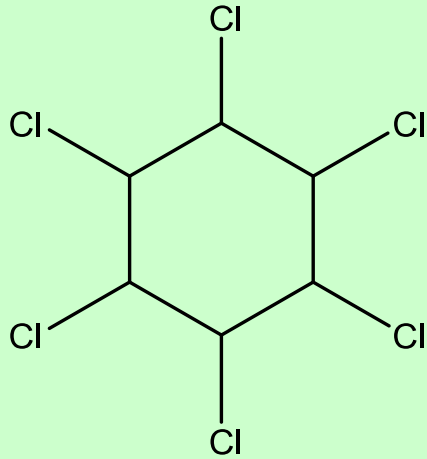
DANAE LIVIAC,[†]
ELIZABETH D. WAGNER,[‡]
WILLIAM A. MITCH,[§]
MATTHEW J. ALTONJI,[§] AND
MICHAEL J. PLEWA*^{·,‡}

to swimming
(1). Hot tub
recreational
infectious c
lighted an a



- Killer Showers
- Killer Hot Tubs
- EPA Estimator

Lindane Global Transport



1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane

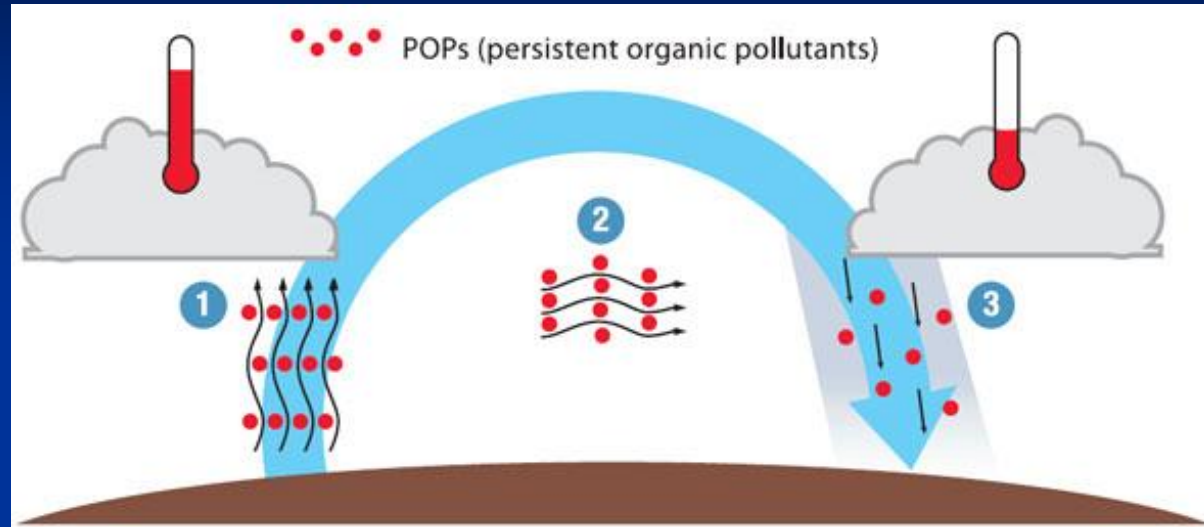
- γ -HCH – a “toxic 21” POP
- $K_{aw}(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 0.24\text{ Pa m}^3/\text{mol}$
- $\Delta H_{aw}(25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) = 61400\text{ J/mol}$
- $R = 8.314\text{ Pa m}^3/(\text{mol K})$

Compare $[L]_w$ in Lake Champlain ($25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) near a farm that uses it on its crops with...

$[L]_w$ in the Arctic ($1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

given that the $[L]_a$ is 100 and 10 pg/m^3 in each location, respectively.

Grasshopper effect: spatial & temporal



Warmer areas

Net evaporation

higher K_H

(source)

Elevational, latitudinal

Daily, seasonal

Coastal/continental

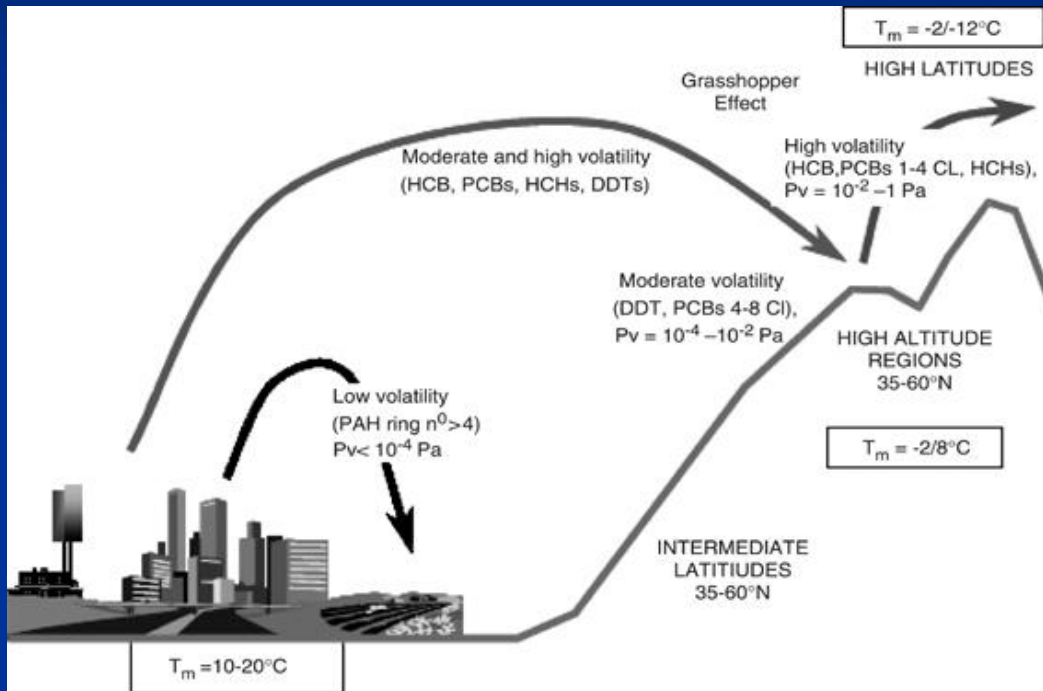
Colder areas

Net condensation

Lower K_H

(sink)

Global Distillation



- More volatile compounds are transported faster (atmosphere moves faster than ocean)