### CLARK COUNTY MINERALS EDUCATION WORKSHOP

Precipitation of Calcium Carbonate activity
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#### Introduction:

Limestone is made of calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). This mineral precipitates from solutions that contain calcium ions (Ca<sup>2+</sup>) and carbonate ions (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>). The carbonate ion can enter the solution from of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the air that is dissolved in the water:

$$CO_2(g) + H_2O(I) \rightarrow CO_3^{2-}(ag) + 2H^+(ag)$$

This carbonate ion can then react with calcium ions that are already in the water:

$$Ca^{2+}(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) \to CaCO_3(s)$$

The reaction can be illustrated through the introduction of carbon dioxide gas (exhaled air) into a saturated solution of calcium oxide (lime, CaO). Calcium oxide dissolves only slightly in water to form a solution of calcium hydroxide:

CaO (s) + 
$$H_2O$$
 ( $I$ )  $\rightarrow$  Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> (aq)

Caution: The solution of calcium hydroxide is basic and should be kept away from eyes. If solution gets into the eyes, wash thoroughly with water (15 minutes in eye wash).

### Materials:

- Lime
- Straw
- 25 mL vial or other small container
- Bottle or beaker in which to make lime solution
- Water

## Procedure:

- 1. For a class of about 25, make a saturated solution of lime by adding about one quarter of a cup of powdered lime to about 1 quart of water.
- 2. Let the solution sit undisturbed until the solid settles to the bottom.
- 3. Carefully decant about 10 mL of the clear calcium hydroxide solution into the vials for participants.
- 4. Have participants blow through a straw until they notice a white precipitate forming.

# **Explanation:**

The air blown into the calcium hydroxide solution contains carbon dioxide. That reacts with the water to form carbonate ion. The carbonate ion reacts with the calcium ions in solution to form the white calcium carbonate precipitate. Calcium carbonate is the chemical composition of the mineral calcite that makes up limestone

These reactions also cause changes in the acidity (pH) of the solution that can be followed by adding a solution of red cabbage juice or other universal indicator, or by testing with pH paper.