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really experience
topic

doesn't apply to the

Calcium Chloride are two different enemical that are combined two make one compound calcium chloride their both have their own chemicals that are use for different things when they are not combined together. Calcium is a silver-white divalent metal, that it is combined with limestone chalk gypsum. Chloride is a salt of hydrochloric acid that is consisting of two elements. And when those two elements are combined is made one whole element. The Chemical that is made is white with lumpy, deliquescent solid. The things that I will be explain you about is how Calcium Chloride is use for.

Calcium can be symbolize as Ca, the atomic number is 20

Example:

Calcium has a fifth among element and third among metals in abundance in the Earth crust. Chloride is a element that is symbolize as CL, atomic number is 17, and atomic weight is 35.453. Chloride can be also describe as a greenish-yellow gas at a ordinary temperature and pressure.

Calcium Chloride have their own symbol which is CaCl<sub>2</sub>. When both of the element are combined they have a deliquescent power that is soluble in water and ethanol. This element is mostly used in antifreeze and antidust agent. One of the things that can be most useful is for snow, or to melt the snow.

Chloride as a NaClQ m are produced by the reduction of Calcium Chloride by hydrochloric acid to Chloride Dioxide.

The use of Sodium Chloride permits controlled bleaching, but it is stable unless it is heated, but the correct acid for Chlorites is Chlorous acid.

$$C_a (C10_3)_2 + 4 H C1 \rightarrow$$
  
2 C10<sub>2</sub> + C1<sub>2</sub> + Ca C1 + 2H<sub>2</sub> O

Lord appropriate

Calcium Chloride can be prepared with chlorination of lime with heating of 70°C (120-160°F) In the chart below I will be showing you how energy is released during ion hydration which than is needed to separation of ions and water molecules. If more energy is released in hydration lons than is use to pull them apart from ions and water molecules. When you are dissolving a compound like ammonium nitrate absorb so much heat. The solvent temperature will drop quickly, but while the temperature is changing as the ammonium nitrate change dissolved. When the ions separation occurs and the ions compounds dissolves this separation will be called dissociation. This problem represent the dissociation of Sodium Chloride and Calcium Chloride. Solution Energy absorb Energy . released in Energy absorbed the pulling water mole cules apart Solution n pulling water hydrating ions. molecules apart ydration g nergy absorbed in pulling heat of increasing heat Energy absorbed in pulling, Energy absorbed; Positive heat of solution increasing Energy released; Negative heat of solution. (b) Endothermic Solution process. (a) Exothermic solution process No CI(s) - Nat(aq) + c1-(aq) CaCl<sub>2</sub>(s) - Ca<sup>2</sup>+(aq) + 2c1-(aq)

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