

TABLE 2-3 Solubilities of Some Gases in Water

Gas	Structure*	Polarity	Solubility in water (g/L) [†]
Nitrogen	$\text{N}\equiv\text{N}$	Nonpolar	0.018 (40 °C)
Oxygen	$\text{O}=\text{O}$	Nonpolar	0.035 (50 °C)
Carbon dioxide	$\begin{array}{c} \delta^- \quad \delta^- \\ \leftarrow \quad \rightarrow \\ \text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O} \end{array}$	Nonpolar	0.97 (45 °C)
Ammonia	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \diagdown \quad \quad \diagup \\ \text{N} \\ \downarrow \delta^- \end{array}$	Polar	900 (10 °C)
Hydrogen sulfide	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{H} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{S} \\ \downarrow \delta^- \end{array}$	Polar	1,860 (40 °C)

*The arrows represent electric dipoles; there is a partial negative charge (δ^-) at the head of the arrow, a partial positive charge (δ^+ ; not shown here) at the tail.

[†]Note that polar molecules dissolve far better even at low temperatures than do nonpolar molecules at relatively high temperatures.