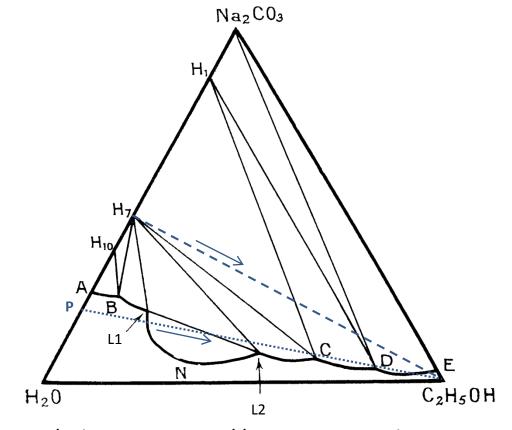


Conversely it is possible to obtain directly: NaHSO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O and NaHSO<sub>4</sub> by just starting from mixtures P2 and P3 respectively.

ESI, Tutorial Review: G. Coquerel After: Ketner, Z. Physik Chem., 39, 641, 1902 (Isotherm at 31.5°C)
B, L1, L2, C and D are invariant liquids. Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>; exists as an anhydrous phase, a monohydrate H1, a Heptahydrate H7 and a decahydrate H10.
H7, H1 and the anhydrous sodium carbonate have a non congruent solubility in water. H10, H7 and H1 have a non congruent solubility in pure ethanol.



Starting from the undersaturated aqueous solution represented by P, on successive addition of ethanol the system will exhibit: (i) a liquid liquid demixion (ii) H7 and liquids L1 plus L2 (iii) H7 and a saturated solution, (iv) small domain where H7 and H1 co-exist with the doubly saturated liquid C (v) H1 and its saturated solution (vi) very small domain: liquid D and H1 plus sodium carbonate (viii) few crystals of anhydrous sodium carbonate and its saturated solution (vii) homogeneous understaturated solution Starting from H7, on successive additions of pure ethanol one can observe: (i) coexistence of H7, H1 and doubly saturated liquid C (ii) H1 and a saturated solution (iii) a narrow domain including H1 Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and the doubly saturated liquid D (iv) Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> with its saturated solution (v) homogeneous undersaturated solution.