

# PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS: ELECTROLYTES and NON-ELECTROLYTES

## LAB CND 1.CALC

From *Chemistry with Calculators*, Vernier Software & Technology, 2000.

## INTRODUCTION

Substances that dissolve in water fall into one of two broad classes, electrolytes and non-electrolytes. An electrolyte is a substance that dissolves in water to give an electrically conducting solution. A non-electrolyte is a substance that dissolves in water to give a non-conducting solution.

In this experiment, you will discover some properties of strong electrolytes, weak electrolytes, and non-electrolytes by observing the behavior of these substances in aqueous solutions. You will determine these properties using a Conductivity Probe. When the probe is placed in a solution that contains ions, and thus has the ability to conduct electricity, an electrical circuit is completed across the electrodes that are located on either side of the hole near the bottom of the probe body (see Figure 1). This results in a conductivity value that can be read by the interface and calculator. The unit of conductivity used in this experiment is the microsiemens, or  $\mu\text{S}$ .

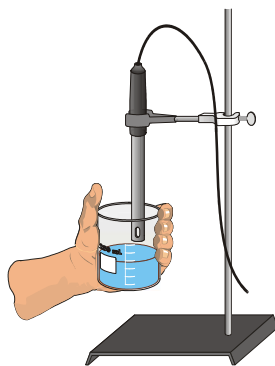


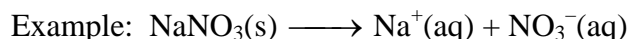
Figure 1

The size of the conductivity value depends on the ability of the aqueous solution to conduct electricity. Strong electrolytes produce large numbers of ions, which results in high conductivity values. Weak electrolytes result in low conductivity, and non-electrolytes should result in no conductivity. In this experiment, you will observe several factors that determine whether or not a solution conducts, and if so, the relative magnitude of the conductivity. Thus, this simple experiment allows you to learn a great deal about different compounds and their resulting solutions.

In each part of the experiment, you will be observing a different property of electrolytes. You will encounter three types of compounds and their aqueous solutions.

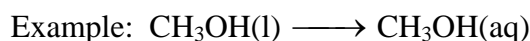
### **Ionic Compounds**

These are usually strong electrolytes and can be expected to 100% dissociate in aqueous solution.



### **Molecular Compounds**

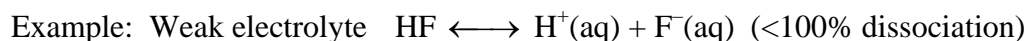
These are usually non-electrolytes. They do not dissociate to form ions. Resulting solutions do not conduct electricity.



### **Molecular Acids**

These molecules can partially or wholly dissociate, depending on their strength.

Example: Strong electrolyte  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq})$  (100% dissociation)



## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this lab is to observe differences in the properties of electrolytes and non-electrolytes and to classify compounds as ionic compounds, molecular compounds, and molecular acids based on their conductivity.

## **EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS**

LabPro interface	H <sub>2</sub> O (deionized)
TI Graphing calculator	0.05 M NaCl
DataMate program	0.05 M CaCl <sub>2</sub>
Conductivity probe	0.05 M AlCl <sub>3</sub>
ring stand	0.05 M HC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
utility clamp	0.05 M H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
250-mL beaker	0.05 M H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>
wash bottle and deionized water	0.05 M HCl
tissues	0.05 M CH <sub>3</sub> OH (methanol)
H <sub>2</sub> O (tap)	0.05 M C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (ethylene glycol)

## SAFETY

- Always wear an apron and goggles in the lab.
- Handle the solutions in this experiment with care. Do not allow them to contact your skin. Notify your teacher in the event of an accident.

## PROCEDURE

1. Assemble the conductivity probe, utility clamp, and ring stand as shown in Figure 1. Be sure the probe is clean and dry before beginning the experiment.
2. Plug the conductivity probe into Channel 1 of the LabPro interface. Set the selector switch on the side of the conductivity probe to the 0-20000 range. Use the link cable to connect the TI Graphing calculator to the interface. Firmly press in the cable ends.
3. Turn on the calculator and start the DATAMATE program. Press  to reset the program.
4. Prepare the Conductivity Probe for data collection.
  - a. If the calculator displays CONDUCT(MICS) in CH 1, proceed directly to Step 6. If it does not, continue with this step to set up your sensor manually.
  - b. Select SETUP from the main screen.
  - c. Press  to select CH 1.
  - d. Select CONDUCTIVITY from the SELECT SENSOR menu.
  - e. Select CONDUCT 20000(MICS) from the CONDUCTIVITY menu.
  - f. Select OK to return to the main screen.
5. Obtain the Group A solution containers. The solutions are: 0.05 M  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.05 M  $\text{NaCl}$ , and 0.05 M  $\text{AlCl}_3$ .
6. Measure the conductivity of each of the solutions.
  - a. Carefully raise each vial and its contents up around the conductivity probe until the hole near the probe end is completely submerged in the solution being tested. **Important:** Since the two electrodes are positioned on either side of the hole, this part of the probe must be completely submerged.
  - b. Briefly swirl the beaker contents. Monitor the reading displayed on the calculator for 6-8 seconds, then record the conductivity value in your data table (round to the nearest  $1 \mu\text{S}$ ).

- c. Before testing the next solution, clean the electrodes by surrounding them with a 250-mL beaker and rinse them with deionized water from a wash bottle. Blot the outside of the probe end dry using a tissue. It is *not* necessary to dry the *inside* of the hole near the probe end.
7. Obtain the four Group B solution containers. These include 0.05 M HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 0.05 M HCl, 0.05 M H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.05 M H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>. Repeat the Step 7 procedure.
8. Obtain the five Group C solutions or liquids. These include deionized H<sub>2</sub>O, tap H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.05 M CH<sub>3</sub>OH, and 0.05 M C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Repeat the Step 7 procedure.
9. When you have finished collecting data, select QUIT, and exit the DATAMATE program.

**DATA SHEET**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS: ELECTROLYTES and NON-ELECTROLYTES TITLE****DATA TABLE**

Group	Solution	Conductivity ( $\mu\text{S}$ )
A	$\text{CaCl}_2$	
A	$\text{AlCl}_3$	
A	$\text{NaCl}$	
B	$\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$	
B	$\text{HCl}$	
B	$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$	
B	$\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$	
C	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{deionized}}$	
C	$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{tap}}$	
C	$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	
C	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$	

**PROCESSING THE DATA**

- Based on your conductivity values, do the Group A compounds appear to be molecular, ionic, or molecular acids? Would you expect them to partially dissociate, completely dissociate, or not dissociate at all?
- Why do the Group A compounds, each with the same concentration (0.05 M), have such large differences in conductivity values? Hint: Write an equation for the dissociation of each. Explain.
- In Group B, do all four compounds appear to be molecular, ionic, or molecular acids? Classify each as a strong or weak electrolyte, and arrange them from the strongest to the weakest, based on conductivity values.
- Write an equation for the dissociation of each of the compounds in Group B. Use  $\longrightarrow$  to represent complete dissociation;  $\longleftrightarrow$  to represent incomplete dissociation.

5. For  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ , does the subscript “3” of hydrogen in these two formulas seem to result in additional ions in solution as it did in Group A? Explain.
6. In Group C, do all four compounds appear to be molecular, ionic, or molecular acids? Based on this answer, would you expect them to dissociate?
7. How do you explain the relatively high conductivity of tap water compared to a low or zero conductivity for deionized water?
8. Did aqueous methanol,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ , have the same conductivity value as aqueous ethylene glycol,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ ? Explain.