Chemistry<br>Conductivity Lab Demo

## Name

$\qquad$
Date $\qquad$

## Ionic \& Covalent Bonding - Follow-Along Demonstration

Ionic bonds involve a transfer of one or more electrons from a metal to a nonmetal Covalent bonds involve the sharing of one or more pairs of electrons between two nonmetals

## OBJECTIVES:

1. To distinguish between ionic and covalent solutes. (A solute is a substance that is dissolved into another substance)
2. To use the properties of conductivity and solubility to help determine whether a given substance is ionic or covalent in nature.
3. To write appropriate chemical equations expressing the dissolving of each solute.
4. To answer the concept questions at the end of the activity.

DATA: Record conductivity and associated brightness of the bulb in the data table.
QUESTIONS:

1. Make a list of the substances that were ionically bonded and a list of the substances that were covalently bonded.
2. What type of elements make up ionically bonded substances?
3. When a solution conducts electricity, it is because ions are present in solution. In the case of ionic compounds, this occurs due to the dissociation of ions by the water molecules. The charges of the ions can be determined by the number of electrons gained or lost to have the same electron configuration as a noble gas. (Note: polyatomic ions such as $\mathrm{CO}_{3}$ do not break up!)

Examples:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{BaCl}_{2}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ba}^{2+}(\mathrm{aq})+2 \mathrm{Cl}^{-}(\mathrm{aq}) \\
& \mathrm{Pb}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{2}(\mathrm{~s}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Pb}^{2+}+2 \mathrm{NO}^{3-}(\mathrm{aq})
\end{aligned}
$$

Write the dissolving equation for all of the ionic solutes as shown in the above example.
4. An important concept is "likes dissolve likes" which means that ionic substances will easily dissolve other ionic substances. Covalently bonded substances easily dissolve other covalent substances. Compare the solubility of the ionic compounds in water and alcohol. What type of molecules (ionic or covalent) are water and alcohol as indicated by the substances that easily dissolved into them?

|  | TABLE: | Sucrose $=\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{O}_{11}$ |  | Ethanol $=\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | D |
|  | Solute | Solvent | Conductivity | Observations |
| 1 | NaCl | water |  |  |
| 2 | NaCl | ethanol |  |  |
| 3 | KBr | water |  |  |
| 4 | KBr | ethanol |  |  |
| 5 | sucrose | water |  |  |
| 6 | sucrose | ethanol |  |  |
| 7 | $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ | water |  |  |
| 8 | $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ | ethanol |  |  |
| 9 | $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ | water |  |  |
| 10 | $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}$ | ethanol |  |  |
| 11 | [none] | ethanol |  |  |
| 12 | [none] | water |  |  |

