

## Strong, Weak, or Non-Electrolyte?

For the purposes of this course, use these criteria to determine if a substance is a strong, weak, or non-electrolyte when dissolved in water (aqueous solution):

1. All ionic compounds are strong electrolytes, because they mostly break up into ions as they dissolve in water. Even insoluble ionic compounds (e.g., AgCl, PbSO<sub>4</sub>, CaCO<sub>3</sub>) are strong electrolytes, because the small amounts that do dissolve in water do so principally as ions; i.e., there is virtually no undissociated form of the compound in solution.
2. Molecular compounds may be non-electrolytes, weak electrolytes, or strong electrolytes, depending on whether they dissolve without ion formation, a little ion formation, or mostly ion formation, respectively. Examples:

<u>Molecular Compound</u>	<u>Electrolyte Type</u>	<u>Species in Solution</u>
sucrose (table sugar)	non-electrolyte	molecules only
acetic acid (HC <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> = HOAc)	weak electrolyte	molecules and some ions
hydrogen chloride (HCl)	strong electrolyte	ions only

3. Strong acids and strong bases are strong electrolytes [e.g., HCl(aq), H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(aq), HClO<sub>4</sub>(aq); NaOH(aq)]. There are virtually no molecules of a strong acid or base in solution, only ions.

Know the strong acids and bases on the accompanying hand-out "Strong and Weak Acids and Bases". Assume that any other acid or base you encounter in this course is weak, unless told to the contrary. [Note: Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, an insoluble compound, is a strong base because it is an ionic compound and therefore a strong electrolyte.]