



ASSIST

AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL SCIENCE
INFORMATION SUPPORT FOR
TEACHERS AND TECHNICIANS

Published on ASSIST (<https://assist.asta.edu.au>)

[Home](#) > making ionic compounds

making ionic compounds

Posted by Anonymous on Fri, 2015-05-08 14:40

Making ionic compounds: I need help to understand the products we ended up with when we ran this practical.

Fresh solutions of sodium sulphide 0.1M and copper (II) chloride -0.1M were made up and 10 ml of each were mixed together as described in the practical.

The precipitate formed was black, but when filtered, the filtrate was yellow! Once the filtrate was evaporated off, the crystals remaining in the watch glass were sodium chloride.

What would the yellow colour be due to? The expected products of the reaction are copper sulfide crystals and sodium chloride solution i.e. not a yellow solution.

I would appreciate any help. Thanks.

Voting:



No votes yet

Year Level:

9

10

Senior Secondary

Laboratory Technicians:

Laboratory Technicians

Showing 1-2 of 2 Responses

making ionic compounds

Submitted by on 14 October 2021

We have had tried this prac, it gave us tint green precipitate instead. what happened to this reaction? Saying the sodium sulfite and copper chloride are aged stock.

making ionic compounds prac from Pearson Science 9 p19

Submitted by on 27 May 2015

Answer reviewed 23 February 2023

This reaction is a typical example of a double displacement reaction whereby an aqueous solution of sodium sulfide reacts with an aqueous solution of copper (II) chloride to form copper (II) sulfide (black shiny crystals) and aqueous sodium chloride (a colourless solution). Solid sodium sulfide is a yellow, yellow–pink or white solid flake with a sulfurous (rotten egg) smell. It is hygroscopic and absorbs moisture from air to form hydrogen sulfide. Discolouration of the solid occurs with time. When sodium sulfide is dissolved in water, hydrolysis occurs and the sulfide solution develops the characteristic rotten-egg odour. Dissolving an aging sodium sulfide solid in water will result in more hydrolysis of the anion (-ve ion) compared to a fresh sample. Instead of colourless, a yellow aqueous solution of sodium sulfide is observed.

When an aging sodium sulfide solution is made to react with copper (II) chloride solution, a black precipitate (copper (II) sulfide) in a yellow solution is formed. Filtration results in a yellow filtrate, which contains aqueous sodium chloride and sulfide/polysulfide ions in equilibrium.

Recommendations

Science ASSIST strongly recommends precipitating out the sulfide ions from the filtrate before performing evaporation. These ions can be removed through reaction with aqueous silver nitrate solution:

To the filtrate, add 0.1 M silver nitrate solution drop wise, until no further black precipitate is formed, filter the mixture and evaporate the filtrate to get the sodium chloride crystals.

Warning: If the filtrate contains sulfide ions and is heated, the sulfide ions will be oxidized to sulfur dioxide, a very toxic and corrosive gas.

Science ASSIST also recommends

- using a fume hood and appropriate PPE while preparing the copper (II) chloride and sodium sulfide solution,
- storing sodium sulfide in a tightly closed secondary containment container in the fridge,
- ensuring proper disposal of all chemicals involved in this experiment.

Disposal of waste chemicals

- The sulfides of copper and silver should be kept in the heavy metal wastes (solid) disposal bottle, which then should be disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor.

- Old degradable samples of solid sodium sulfide should also be disposed of by a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Alternative reactions

Due to the toxic and corrosive nature of sodium sulfide, other safer chemicals can be used to illustrate “Making ionic compounds” such as:

- Reaction between aqueous solutions of copper (II) chloride and sodium phosphate.
- Reaction between aqueous solution of copper (II) chloride and sodium hydroxide.
- Reaction between aqueous copper (II) chloride and potassium carbonate.

References

Chem-Supply. (2018). *Sodium sulfide*, Safety Data Sheet. Search <https://shop.chemsupply.com.au/> to source the latest Safety Data Sheet via the product information page.

Chem-Supply. (2018). *Copper chloride*, Safety Data Sheet. Search <https://shop.chemsupply.com.au/> to source the latest Safety Data Sheet via the product information page.

Wikibooks (2022, September) ‘Inorganic chemistry/Qualitative analysis/test for anions’ Retrieved from the Wikibooks website: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Inorganic_Chemistry/Qualitative_Analysis/T...

Source URL:<https://assist.asta.edu.au/question/2820/making-ionic-compounds>