



Al-Mustansiriyah University College of Science/Department of Chemistry

Analytical Chemistry Lab. Second Year

Four Lecture Exp.2 /II Semester

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♣ يرجى حل الحسابات مع حل اسئلة المناقشة لكل طالب وتعتبر تقرير للطالب وهو مهم جدا في درجه السعي وارساله لغاية الاسبوع القادم حصرا يوم الاثنين بل النسبة شعبة A و B يكون يوم الثلاثاء مع كتابة الاسم الثلاثي للطالب بل العربي وكذلك باقي التجارب

 + ان اختلاف التجربة الاولى عن التجربة الثانية هو النموذج المستخدم حيث يكون في التجربة الثانية هو مزيج ملحى و الحسابات

Experiment (2)

- Determination of the number of total equivalents of salts
- Determination the ratio of the NaCl and KCl salts using cationic exchanger

معادلات التبادل الايوني في العمود الكاتيوني المنشط هي $R-H^++NaCl \leftrightarrow R-Na^++HCl_{eluent\ solution}$

 $R - H^+ + KCl \leftrightarrow R - K^+ + HCl_{eluent solution}$

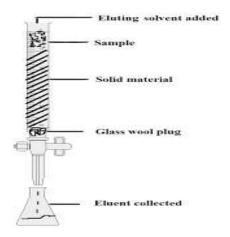
نلاحظ حصول تبادل فى الايونات الموجبة الشحنة فقط بين الراتنج المنشط والمحلول الملحى اما الايونات السالبة للراتنج تبقى مرتبطه بل السلسلة البوليمرية للراتنج بينما الايونات السالبة فى محلول ملحى والمتمثله فانها تنزل من اسفل العمود

Materials

- 1- HCI (3M)
- 2- AgNO₃ (0.1 M)
- 3- Mixture Saline (NaCl + KCl)
- 4- Methyl orange (M.O)
- 5- Standard base NaOH (0.1N)

Procedure

1. Activate the cationic column by hydrochloric acid (3M HCI), as we Know



2. Carefully weigh (0.2 g) from the sample contain (NaCl & KCl)



3. Dissolve the salt with a little amount of the distilled water in the beaker, then transfer it to the cationic exchanger



4. Collect the solution from the bottom of the column (eluent solution) in the conical flask 1 and then wash the beaker with a little distilled water and transfer it to the ion exchang column.

- 5. Collect the first amount in conical flask1 of washing water from the column and check it by adding of the M.O indicator. when a pink color appear, transfer to conical flask2 Add another amount of the distilled water to the column and we take eluent solution it in the conical flask1, then also check it by use the M.O indicator and repeat this process until the pink color disappearance and it changes yellow color
- 6. Titrate the solution that collected pink color in the conical flask 2 with the sodium hydroxide NaOH (0.1N).
- 7. We find the standard base volume by a burette Let it be (20 ml).

Calculation

هنا تركيز القاعدة القياسية NaOH(0.1N) والحجم المستخرج من سحاحه (20ml) الماتخرج من سحاحه NaOH(0.1N) الماتخرج من المحاحد القياسية المحادث المحا

No. of meq. of NaCl + No.of meq. of KCl = No. of meq. of NaOH

$$N_{(NaCl)} \times V_{(NaCl)} + N_{(KCl)} \times V_{(KCl)} = N_{(NaOH)} \times V_{(NaOH)from burette}$$

$$\frac{wt_{NaCl}}{eq.\,wt_{NaCl}} \,+\, \frac{wt_{KCl}}{eq.\,wt_{KCl}} =\, \frac{N_{(NaOH)}\times V_{(NaOH)}}{1000}$$

Wt of NaCl = (X) g

Wt of KCI = (0.2 - X)g

$$\frac{x}{58.5} + \frac{0.2 - x}{74.5} = \frac{N_{(NaOH)} \times V_{(NaOH)}}{1000}$$

2. NaCl % =
$$\frac{X}{0.2} \times 100$$

3. KCl
$$\% = \frac{0.2 - X}{0.2} \times 100$$

Discussion questions

- 1- How do we know that the column has become neutral?
- 2- What will happen to the column after we transfer the solution sample to it and what the type of the groups that the column will be carry?
- 3- What is the eluent solution that collected from the bottom of the column cationic if the component solution was passed through the resin

(CaCl₂, H₂SO₄, H₂O, KOH, F)

- 4- (0.5)g of mixture saline solution (30%silver chloride and potassium nitrate) was passed through a cationic exchanger and the collected solution from the column was calibrated against the (0.1N) sodium hydroxide base, the equivalent size of the eluent solution (10ml), calculate
- 1. The weight of AgCl and weight of KNO3 in the sample?
- 2. The percentage of CI in AgCI?
- 3. ppm for potassium nitrate in the solution (5ml)?
- 4. Write the equation for this question?

The atomic weight for (K = 39 , N = 14 , O = 16 , CI = 35.5 , Ag = 108 , Na = 23)