

EXPERIMENT NO.5 – PRE-LAB REPORT**Qualitative Analysis – Determination of Cations and Anions**

I. Objectives:

- Record **observable results for elimination and confirmatory tests** for all cations and anions in solutions from the experiment video.
- Deduce presence or absence of ions** in aqueous solutions using the results recorded.
- Balance chemical equations and net ionic equations representing reactions in the qualitative tests.
- Identify ions in an unknown solution** using the results from the qualitative analysis.

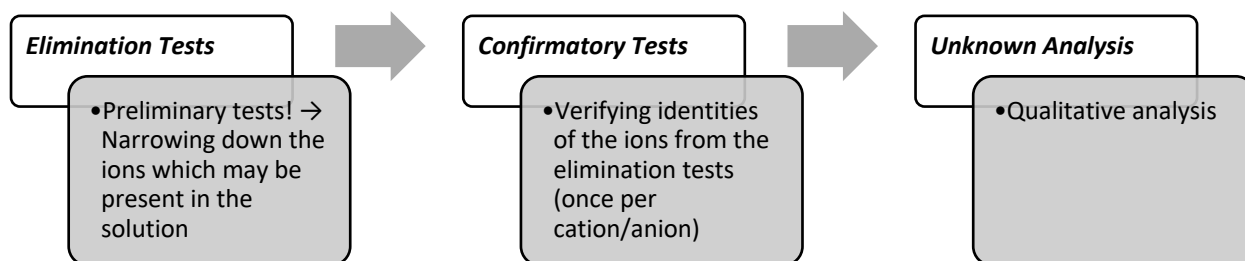
II. Outline/Schematic diagram of procedure:

MATERIALS AND APPARATUS

0.1 M Cu(NO ₃) ₂	1.0 M Na ₂ CO ₃	0.1 M MgCl ₂
0.1 M FeCl ₃	18.0 M H ₂ SO ₄	1 M HNO ₃
0.1 M CaCl ₂	6.0 M H ₂ SO ₄	1 M NaOH
0.1 M Zn(NO ₃) ₂	0.01 M KMnO ₄	1 M NH ₃
0.1 M NH ₄ NO ₃	FeSO ₄ (freshly prepared)	1 M CH ₃ COOH
0.1 M NaI	Toluene	Pasteur pipettes
0.1 M NaBr	0.1 M KSCN	Test tubes
0.1 M NaSCN	0.1 M K ₃ Fe(CN) ₆	Evaporating dish
0.1 M NaNO ₃	0.1 M K ₄ Fe(CN) ₆	Watch glass
0.1 M Na ₃ PO ₄	0.1 M (NH ₄) ₂ C ₂ O ₄	Litmus paper (red and blue)
0.1 M Na ₂ SO ₄	0.1 M Ba(NO ₃) ₂	

Overview of the Experiment

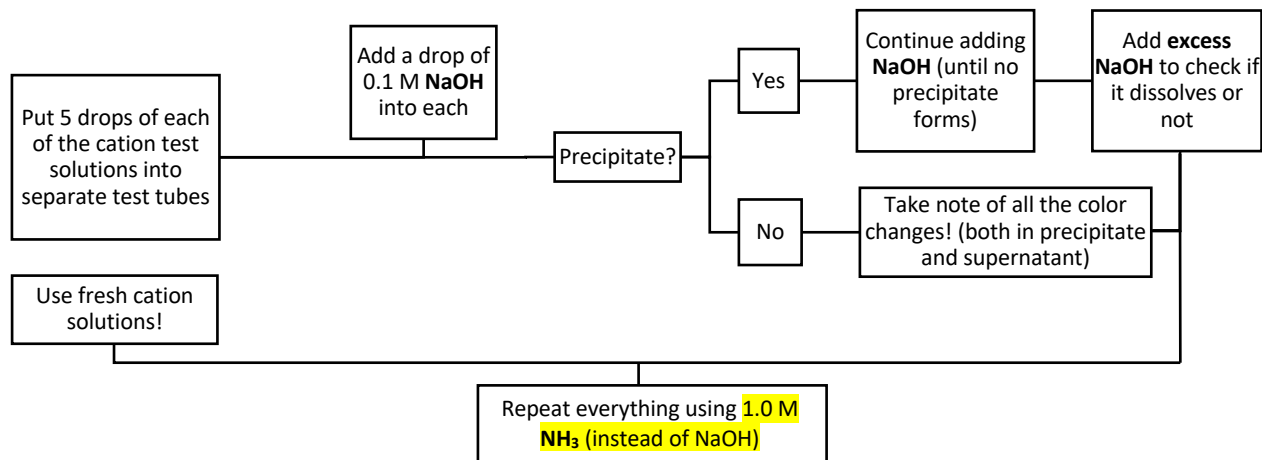
- There will be separate analyses for the cations and anions (in two phases → will be used for unknown analysis!)
- FIVE (5)** test tubes for cations and **SEVEN (7)** test tubes for anions!




1. CATIONS – Ca^{2+} , Fe^{3+} , Cu^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , NH_4^+

Elimination Tests

A-1

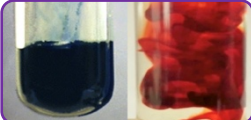


Confirmatory Tests




Cu^{2+}

- **Deep blue complex** (upon mixing of solution with excess NH_3)




Fe^{3+}

- **Blood red complex** (FeSCN^{2+}) (upon addition of 2 drops of 0.1 M KSCN)
- **Dark blue precipitate** ($\text{KFe}^{\text{III}}\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN})_6$) (upon addition of 2 drops of 0.1 M $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$)




Ca^{2+}

White precipitate (upon mixing with 2 drops of 0.1 M $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$)



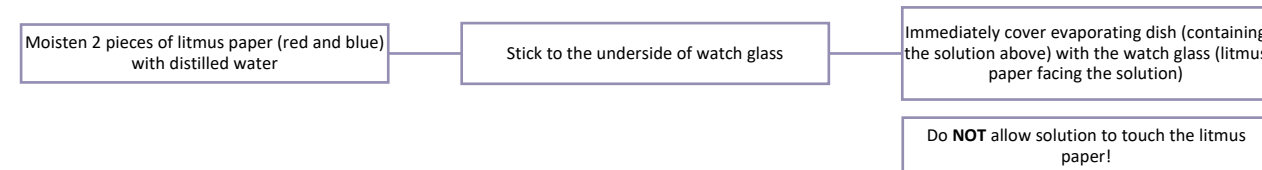
Zn^{2+}

- **Yellow precipitate** ($\text{KZnFe}(\text{CN})_6$) (upon addition of 2 drops of 0.1 M $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$)
- **White precipitate** ($\text{K}_7\text{Zn}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_2$) (upon addition of 0.1 M $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$)



NH_4^+

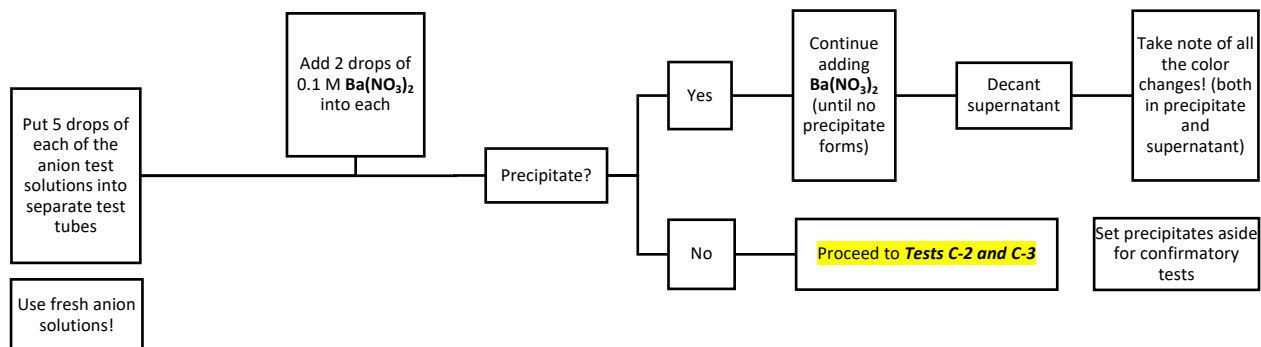
- **Red litmus paper** turns **blue** upon contact with vapor formed by mixing 10 drops of solution with 5 drops of 1.0 M NaOH



2. ANIONS – CO_3^{2-} , SO_4^{2-} , PO_4^{3-} , I^- , SCN^- , Br^- , NO_3^-

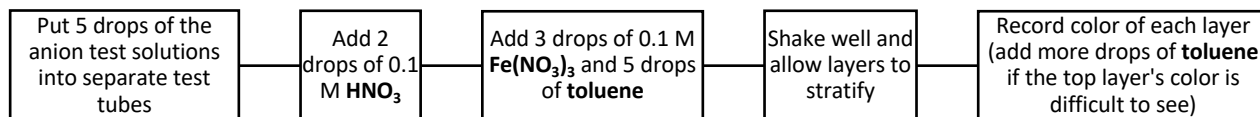
Elimination Tests

C-1

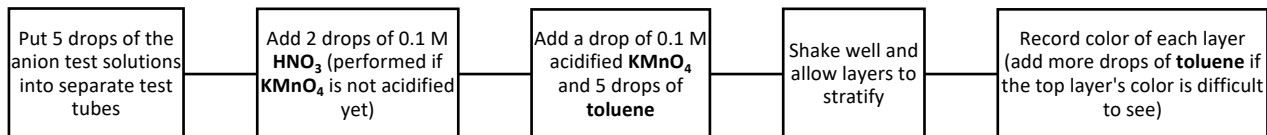


Note: HANDLE TOLUENE WITH UTMOST CARE!

C-2

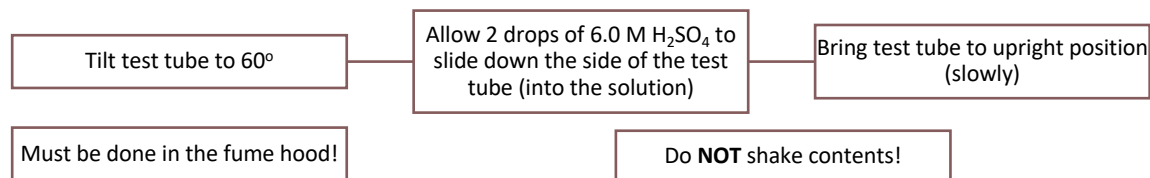


C-3



Confirmatory Tests

CO_3^{2-}	•Dissolution of precipitate from C-1 with effervescence — subsequent conversion to CO_2 gas (upon addition of 1.0 M CH_3COOH dropwise)
PO_4^{3-}	•Dissolution of precipitate from C-1 (upon addition of 1.0 M CH_3COOH) <i>White precipitate ($\text{Mg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$)</i> upon addition of 1.0 M MgCl_2
SO_4^{2-}	•Undissolved precipitate of barium from C-1 after addition of 5 drops of 1.0 M CH_3COOH
I^-	•Pink or pinkish-red toluene layer (I_2) from C-2
SCN^-	•Deep red aqueous layer (FeSCN^{2+}) from C-2
Br^-	•Yellow or orange toluene layer (dissolved Br_2) from C-3
NO_3^-	•Brown ring upon addition of six drops of 6.0 M concentrated H_2SO_4 to solution containing five drops of NO_3^- (→ acidified) and eight drops of FeSO_4 solution



III. Special Notes

Proper Waste Disposal

1. **Solutions of inorganic salts:** Dilute with plenty of water and flush directly down the sink with copious running water (dilute acidified and basic solutions with water, when needed, before flushing)
2. **Excess concentrated acids:** Dispose to acid waste container
3. **Solutions containing KMnO_4 :** Dispose to inorganic waste container (or KMnO_4 waste container if available)
4. **Undissolved solids:** Dispose to solid waste container; place and wrap these precipitates in a filter paper/tissue before throwing into the solid waste jar.
5. **Mixtures with layering:** Pour into separatory funnel; separate toluene layer from aqueous layer.
 - **Toluene layer:** Dispose to halogenated organic waste jar.
 - **Aqueous layer:** Dispose to inorganic waste jar.

References

Experiment 2 Pre-lab Module

Chem 16.1 General Chemistry I Laboratory Manual (2017). General Chemistry Group, Institute of Chemistry, University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City.

↳ *Photos (in order of appearance)*

Deep blue complex from Cu^{2+}

Lambert, A. (n.d.). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from <https://fineartamerica.com/featured/copper-hydroxide-precipitate-andrew-lambert-photography.html>

Dark blue precipitate: $\text{KFe}^{\text{III}}\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{CN})_6$

Birk, J. (2020, August 16). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from [https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_\(Analytical_Chemistry\)/Qualitative_Analysis/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Select_Metal_Ions/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Iron_\(Fe%20B3%E2%81%BA\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_(Analytical_Chemistry)/Qualitative_Analysis/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Select_Metal_Ions/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Iron_(Fe%20B3%E2%81%BA))

Blood red complex: FeSCN^{2+}

Startsev, M. (2018, April 29). Reaction between iron (III) and thiocyanate. Retrieved October 09, 2020, from <https://youtu.be/6IQp3upVnIA>

White precipitate from Ca^{2+}

Lambert, A. (n.d.). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from <https://fineartamerica.com/featured/calcium-hydroxide-precipitate-andrew-lambert-photography.html?product=art-print>

Yellow precipitate: $\text{KZnFe}(\text{CN})_6$

(n.d.). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from <http://www.public.asu.edu/~jpbirk/qual/qualanal/confirm.htm>

White precipitate: $\text{K}_2\text{Zn}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]_2$

Birk, J. (2020, August 15). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from [https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_\(Analytical_Chemistry\)/Qualitative_Analysis/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Select_Metal_Ions/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Zinc_Ions_\(Zn%20B2%E2%81%BA\)](https://chem.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Analytical_Chemistry/Supplemental_Modules_(Analytical_Chemistry)/Qualitative_Analysis/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Select_Metal_Ions/Characteristic_Reactions_of_Zinc_Ions_(Zn%20B2%E2%81%BA))

Red litmus paper turned blue

(n.d.). Retrieved October 9, 2020, from <http://acidsandbaseskate.weebly.com/indicators.html>