

Class – XI	Subject: Chemistry (Practical) Term-2 Experiment (2021_22)
Exp. No	Aim
	QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS(Term-2)
1	To Identify the given inorganic salt[Ba(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]
2	To Identify the given inorganic salt [ZnCo <sub>3</sub> ]
3	To Identify the given inorganic salt [Pb(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]
4	To Identify the given inorganic salt PbCl <sub>2</sub>
5	To Identify the given inorganic salt MgSO <sub>4</sub>
6	To Identify the given inorganic salt [BaSO <sub>4</sub> ]
7	To Identify the given inorganic salt [Sr(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ]
	Content based Experiment
1	Purification of the impure samples like copper sulphate, by the process of crystallization.

## **EXPERIMENT-1**

#### Aim: To analyze the given salt for acidic and basic radicals.

Experiment	Observations	Inference
1. Physical examination :		
(a) Noted the color of the given salt.	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> absent.
(b) Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific odour	$NH_4^+$ , $S^{2-}$ and $CH_3COO^-$ may be absent.
2. Dry heating test		
Heated a pinch of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the following observations :		
(a) Gas evolved	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned freshly prepared FeSO4 solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.
(b) Sublimation	No sublimate formed.	Ammonium halides, alu- minium chloride, iodide may be absent.
(c) Decrepitation	No crackling sound observed.	Lead nitrate, barium nitrate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride and potassium iodide may be absent.
(d) Fusion	Salt does not fuse. White	Alkali (sodium, potassium) salts may be absent.
(e) Colour of the residue		$Zn^{2+}$ , $Pb^{2+}$ may be absent.

<b>5. Flame test</b> Prepared a paste of the salt in conc. HCl and performed flame test.	Persistent grassy green flame on prolonged heating.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> present.	
6. Borax bead test Did not perform this test since the given salt was white.	—	$Cu^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Fe^{3+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$ may be absent.	
<b>7. Dil. sulphuric acid test</b> Treated a pinch of the salt with dil. $H_2SO_4$ and warmed.	No gas evolved.	$CO_{3}^{2-}$ , S <sup>2-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> may be absent.	
<b>8. KMnO4 test</b> To a pinch of the salt added dil. H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> warm and then a drop of KMnO <sub>4</sub> solution.	Pink colour of KMnO4 was not discharged.	Cl <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , I <sup>-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> <sup><math>2-</math></sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> may be absent.	
<b>9.</b> Conc. sulphuric acid test Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and added to it a paper pellet.	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned FeSO <sub>4</sub> solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.	
10. Confirmatory test for nitrate (a) Copper chips test. Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and a few copper	Reddish brown gas evolved.	$NO_3^{-}$ confirmed.	
chips. (b) <i>Ring test.</i> To 2–3 ml of the salt solution, added freshly pre- pared FeSO <sub>4</sub> solution. Now added conc. sulphuric acid along the sides of the test tube.	A dark brown ring formed at the junction of the two liquids. No ammonia gas evolved.	$NO_3^{-}$ confirmed.	
11. Heated a pinch of salt with conc. NaOH solution 12. Preparation of Original	No anniona gas evolved.	NH4 <sup>+</sup> absent.	
Solution (O.S.) Shook a pinch of the salt with	Solution obtained	Labelled it as Original Solu tion (O.S.)	
<ul> <li>water.</li> <li>13. To a part of the O.S. added</li> <li>1-2 mls of dilute hydrochloric</li> </ul>	No ppt. formed.	Group I absent. (Pb <sup>2+</sup> absent)	
acid. <b>14.</b> Through a part of the above solution, passed H <sub>2</sub> S gas.	No ppt. formed.	Group II absent (Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , As <sup>3+</sup> , absent)	
<b>15.</b> To the remaining solution, added a pinch of solid ammonium chloride. Boiled the solution, cooled it and added excess of ammonium hydroxide solution.	No ppt. formed.	Group III absent. (Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Al <sup>3+</sup> absent)	
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Experiment	<b>Observations</b>	Inference
16. Through a part of this so- lution, passed H <sub>2</sub> S gas.	No ppt. formed.	Group IV absent. (Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> , absent)
17. To the remaining ammonical solution added ammonium carbonate solution.	White ppt. formed.	Group V present. (Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> may be present)
18. Confirmatory test for Barium		
Filtered the above white ppt. Dissolved the ppt. in hot dilute acetic acid.	Yellow ppt.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.
( <i>a</i> ) <i>Pot. chromate test.</i> To one part of the above solution, added a few drops of pot. chromate solution.	Persistent grassy green flame on prolonged heating.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.
( <i>b</i> ) <i>Flame test</i> . Performed flame test with the salt.		

**Result.** Acid radical: NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Basic radical: Ba<sup>2+</sup>.

## To analyse the given salt for acidic and basic radicals.

Experiment	Observations	Inference
1. Physical examination		
(a) Noted the colour of the given salt.	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> absent.
(b) Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific odour	$NH_4^+$ , $S^{2-}$ and $CH_3COO^-$ may be absent.
<b>2. Dry heating test</b> Heated a pinch of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the following :		
(a) Gas evolved	A colourless, odourless gas evolved which turned lime wa- ter milky.	$\operatorname{CO}_{3}^{2-}$ may be present.
(b) Sublimation	No sublimate formed.	Ammonium halides, iodide may be absent.
(c) Decrepitation	No crackling sound observed.	Lead nitrate, barium nitrate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride and potassium iodide may be absent.
(d) Colour of the residue	Yellow when hot and white when cold.	$Zn^{2+}$ may be present.
3. Flame test		
Prepared a paste of the salt in conc. HCl and performed flame test.	Green flashes seen with naked eye.	Zn <sup>2+</sup> may be present.
4. Borax bead test		
Did not perform this test since the given salt was white.	—	$Cu^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Fe^{2+}$ , $Fe^{3+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$ may be absent.
5. Dil. Sulphuric acid test	Calendara adamilara	
Treated a pinch of the salt with dil. $H_2SO_4$ and warmed.	Colourless, odourless gas evolved with brisk efferves- cence, turned lime water milky.	CO <sup>2–</sup> <sub>3</sub> present
Shook a pinch of salt with water taken in test tube.	Salt did not dissolve.	Insoluble CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> indicated. Cl-
6. KMnO4 test		
To a pinch of the salt added dilute $H_2SO_4$ warm and then a drop of KMnO <sub>4</sub> solution.	Pink colour of KMnO4 was not discharged.	, Br <sup>-</sup> , I <sup>-</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , C O <sup>2–</sup> are absent.
7. Conc. Sulphuric acid test		
Did not perform this test because the salt reacted with dil. $H_2SO_4$ .	—	Cl-, Br <sup>-</sup> , I-, NO <sup>-</sup> , CH COO <sup>-</sup> , $3$ $3$
8. Confirmatory tests forcarbonate		$C_2O_4^{2-}$ are absent.
(a) Shook a pinch of the		
saltwith water. (b) To the salt added dil. HCl.	Salt did not dissolve.	
(b) 10 me san audeu un. rich.	Brisk effervescence with evolu- tion of colourless, odourless gas which turned lime water milky.	Insoluble carbonate indi- cated. Insoluble carbonate con- firmed.

Experiment	Observations	Inference
12. <b>Preparation of Original</b> solution (O.S.)		
( <i>a</i> ) Shook a pinch of the salt with water.	Insoluble	Labelled it as O.S.
( <i>b</i> ) Shook a pinch of the salt in dil. HCl.	Clear solution obtained.	
13. As the O.S. is prepared in dil. HCl.		Group I absent. (Pb <sup>2+</sup> absent)
14. Through a part of O.S. passed $H_2S$ gas.	No ppt. formed.	Group II absent (Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Hg <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , As <sup>3+</sup> absent).
15. To the remaining solution, added a pinch of solid ammonium chloride. Boiled the solution, cooled it and added excess of am- monium hydroxide solution.	No ppt. formed	Group III absent. (Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Al <sup>3+</sup> absent).
16. Through a part of this solution, passed $H_2S$ gas.	Dull white ppt. formed.	Group IV present. (Zn <sup>2+</sup> present)
17. Confirmatory tests for Zn <sup>2+</sup> ion		
Dissolved the above dull white ppt. in dil HCl. Boiled off H <sub>2</sub> S.		
Divided the solution into two parts.		
( <i>a</i> ) To one part added NaOH solution dropwise.	White ppt. soluble in excess of NaOH.	Zn <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.
( <i>b</i> ) To another part, added potassium ferrocyanide solution.	Bluish white ppt.	Zn <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.

**Result.** Acid Radical :  $CO_3^{2-}$ 

Basic Radical : Zn<sup>2+</sup>.

## **EXPERIMENT-3**

#### Aim:To analyse the given salt for acidic and basic radicals.

Experiment	<b>Observations</b>	Inference
1. Physical examination :		
(c) Noted the colour of the given salt.	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> absent.
(d) Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific odour	$NH_4^+$ , $S^{2-}$ and $CH_3COO^-$ may be absent.
2. Dry heating test		
Heated a pinch of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the following observations :		
(f) Gas evolved	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned freshly prepared FeSO <sub>4</sub> solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.
(g) Sublimation	No sublimate formed.	Ammonium halides, alu- minium chloride, iodide may be absent.
(h) Decrepitation	No crackling sound observed.	Lead nitrate, barium nitrate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride and potassium iodide may be absent.
(i) Fusion	Salt does not fuse. White	Alkali (sodium, potassium) salts may be absent.
(j) Colour of the residue		Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Pb <sup>2+</sup> may be absent.

Experiment	Observations	Inference	
<b>11. Flame test</b> Prepared a paste of the salt in conc. HCl and performed flame test.	Persistent grassy green flame on prolonged heating.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> present.	
<ul><li>12. Borax bead test</li><li>Did not perform this test since</li><li>the given salt was white.</li><li>13. Dil. sulphuric acid test</li></ul>		$Cu^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Fe^{3+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$ may be absent.	
Treated a pinch of the salt with dil. $H_2SO_4$ and warmed. 14. KMnO4 test	No gas evolved.	$CO_3^{2-}$ , S <sup>2-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> may be absent.	
To a pinch of the salt added dil. $H_2SO_4$ warm and then a drop of KMnO4 solution.	Pink colour of KMnO4 was not discharged.	Cl-, Br-, I-, C O <sup>2-</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> may 2 4 be absent.	
<ul> <li>15. Conc. sulphuric acid test</li> <li>Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and added to it a paper pellet.</li> </ul>	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned FeSO4 solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.	
<ul> <li>16. Confirmatory test for nitrate</li> <li>(c) Copper chips test. Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and a few copper</li> </ul>	Reddish brown gas evolved.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ confirmed.	
chips. (d) <i>Ring test</i> . To 2–3 ml of the salt solution, added freshly pre- pared FeSO <sub>4</sub> solution. Now	A dark brown ring formed at the junction of the two liquids.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ confirmed.	
added conc. sulphuric acid along the sides of the test tube. 16. Heated a pinch of salt with conc. NaOH solution 17. Preparation of Original	No ammonia gas evolved.	NH4 <sup>+</sup> absent.	
Solution (O.S.) Shook a pinch of the salt with water.	Solution obtained	Labelled it as Original Solu tion (O.S.)	
18. Confirmatory test for Barium	ppt. formed.	Group I absent. (Pb <sup>2+</sup> present)	
Add KI in original Solution	Yellow ppt formed	Pb2+ conformed	

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**Result.** Acid radical: NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

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Basic radical: Pb<sup>2+</sup>.

## To analyse the given salt for acidic and basic radicals.

Experiment	Observations	Inference
3. Physical examination		
(a) Noted the colour of the given salt.	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> absent.
(b) Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific odour	$NH_4^+$ , $S^{2-}$ and $CH_3COO^-$ may be absent.
<b>4. Dry heating test</b> Heated a pinch of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the following :		
(a) Gas evolved	A colourless, odourless gas evolved	Cl <sup>−</sup> may be present.
(b) Sublimation	No sublimate formed.	Ammonium halides, iodide may be absent.
(c) Decrepitation	No crackling sound observed.	Lead nitrate, barium nitrate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride and potassium iodide may be absent.
(d) Colour of the residue	Yellow when hot and white when cold.	$Zn^{2+}$ may be present.
9. Flame test		
Prepared a paste of the salt in conc. HCl and performed flame test.	White Flame observed with nakedeye.	Pb <sup>2+</sup> may be present.
10. Borax bead test		
Did not perform this test since the given salt was white.	—	$Cu^{2+}$ , $Ni^{2+}$ , $Fe^{2+}$ , $Fe^{3+}$ , $Mn^{2+}$ , $Co^{2+}$ may be absent.
11. Dil. Sulphuric acid test		
Treated a pinch of the salt with dil. $H_2SO_4$ and warmed.	Colourless, odourless gas evolved	Cl <sup>–</sup> present
12. Conc. Sulphuric acid test		
Did not perform this test because the salt reacted with dil. $H_2SO_4$ .		Cl-, Br⁻, I-, NO ⁻, CH COO⁻,
13. Confirmatory tests forcarbonate	—	$C_2O_4^{2-}$ are absent.
1. Silver nitrate test		
Acidify a portion of aqueous solution (or sodium carbonate		
extract) with dil. HNO <sub>3</sub> . Boil for some time, cool and add silver nitrate solution.	A <b>white ppt.</b> is formed which is soluble in ammonium hydroxide.	Cl-is Conformed

2. Manganese dioxide test Heat a pinch of the salt with a small quantity of manganese dioxide and conc. $H_2SO_4$ .	Evolution of <b>greenish yellow</b> <b>gas</b> having a pungent irritating smell. It turns moist starch- iodide paper blue.	Cl-is Conformed
11. Heated a pinch of saltwith conc. NaOH solution	No ammonia gas evolved.	NH4 <sup>+</sup> absent

Experiment	Observations	Inference
12. <b>Preparation of Original solution (O.S.)</b>		
( <i>a</i> ) Shook a pinch of the salt with water.	Insoluble	Labelled it as O.S.
( <i>b</i> ) Shook a pinch of the salt in dil. HCl.	Clear solution obtained.	
13. As the O.S. is prepared in dil. HCl.	ppt. formed.	Group I present.(Pb <sup>2+</sup> present)
17. Confirmatory tests for <b>Pb<sup>2+</sup> ion</b>		
Add KI in original Solution	Yellow ppt formed	Pb2+ conformed

**Result.** Acid Radical : Cl<sup>-</sup>

Basic Radical : Pb<sup>2+</sup>.

## Aim To analyses the given salt for one anion and one cation present in it.

Boiling tubes, test tubes, test tube holder, test tube stand, delivery tube, corks, filter papers, reagents

#### Material required

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Sl. No.	Experiment	Observation	Inference
1.	Noted the colour of give thesalt. n	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> ,Co <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> are absent.
2.	Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific smell.	$S^{2-}$ , $SO^{2-}_{3}$ CH COO- may be absent.
3.	Heated 0.5 g of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the colour of the gas evolved and change in the colour of the residue on heating and cooling.	<ul> <li>(i) No gas was evolved.</li> <li>(ii) No particular change in colour of the residue is observed when heated and when cooled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(i) CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2−</sup> may be present, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>−</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>−</sup>, Br<sup>−</sup> may be absent.</li> <li>(ii) Zn<sup>2+</sup> may be absent.</li> </ul>
4.	Prepared a paste of the salt with conc. HCl and performed the flame test.	No distinct colour of theflame seen.	$Ca^{2+}$ , $Sr^{2+}$ , $Ba^{2+}$ $Cu^{2+}$ may be absent.
5.	Borax bead test was not performed as the salt was white in colour.	_	_
6.	Treated 0.1 g of salt with 1 mLdil.H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> and warmed.	No effervescence and evolution of vapours.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}^{2-}, \text{ SO}^{2-}, \text{ S}^{2-}, \text{ NO}^{-}, \\ \text{CH}_{3}^{2} \text{COO}^{-} \text{ absent.} \end{array}$
7.	Heated 0.1 g of salt with 1 mLconc. $H_2SO_4$ .	No gas evolved.	Cl <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , I <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sup>-</sup> are absent.
8.	Acidified 1mL of aqueous salt solution with conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> . Warmed the contents molybut acidention 5 drops of ammonium	No yellow precipitate	$PO_4^{3-}$ absent.

9.	Acidified water extract of the salt with dil. HCl and then added 2mL of BaCl <sub>2</sub> solution.	A white ppt. is obtainedwhich is insoluble in conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> and conc. HCl.	$SO_4^{2-}$ present.
10.	Heated 0.1 g of salt with 2 mLNaOH solution.	Ammonia gas is not evolved.	NH <sup>+</sup> <sub>4</sub> absent.
11.	Attempted to prepare original solution of the salt by dissolving 1g of it in 20 mLwater.	Clear solution formed	Water soluble salt is present.
12.	To a small part of the above salt solution added 2 mL of dil. HCl.	No white precipitate formed.	Group–I absent.
13.	Passed $H_2S$ gas through oneportion of the solution of step 12.	No precipitate formed.	Group–II absent.
14.	Since salt is white, heating with conc. $HNO_3$ is not required. Added about 0.2 g of solid ammonium chloride and then added excess of ammonium hydroxide to the solution of step 12.	No precipitate formed.	Group–III absent.
15.	Passed $H_2S$ gas through the above solution.	No precipitate formed.	Group–IV absent.
16.	Added excess of ammonium hydroxide solution to the original solution and then added 0.5 g of ammonium carbonate.	No precipitate formed.	Group–V absent.
17.	To the original solution of salt added ammonium hydroxide solution, followed by disodium hydrogen phosphate solution. Heated and scratched the sides of the test tu.	White precipitate.	Mg <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.

### Result

The given salt contains:

**Result.** Acid Radical : SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2–</sup>

Basic Radical : Mg<sup>2+</sup>.

Aim To analyses the given salt for one anion and one cation present in it.

• Boiling tubes, test tubes, test tube holder, test tube stand, delivery tube, corks, filter papers, reagents

#### Material required

Sl. No.	Experiment	Observation	Inference
1.	Noted the colour of give thesalt. n	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> ,Co <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> are absent.
2.	Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific smell.	$S^{2-}$ , $SO^{2-}_{3, -}CH COO^{-}_{3, -}$ may be absent.
3.	Heated 0.5 g of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the colour of the gas evolved and change in the colour of the residue on heating and cooling.	<ul> <li>(i) No gas was evolved.</li> <li>(ii) No particular change in colour of the residue is observed when heated and when cooled.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>(iii) CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> may be present, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup> may be absent.</li> <li>(iv) Zn<sup>2+</sup> may be absent.</li> </ul>
4.	Prepared a paste of the salt with conc. HCl and performed the flame test.	Green colour of the flame seen.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> may be present.
5.	Borax bead test was not performed as the salt was white in colour.		_
6.	Treated 0.1 g of salt with 1 mLdil.H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> and warmed.	No effervescence and evolution of vapours.	$CO_{3}^{2-}$ , $SO_{3}^{2-}$ , $S^{2-}$ , $NO_{2}^{-}$ , CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> absent.
7.	Heated 0.1 g of salt with 1 mLconc. $H_2SO_4$ .	No gas evolved.	Cl <sup>-</sup> , Br <sup>-</sup> , I <sup>-</sup> , NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> , C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> are absent.
8.	Acidified 1mL of aqueous salt solution with conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> . Warmed the contents <b>molyburg edut</b> ion 5 drops of ammonium	No yellow precipitate	$PO_4^{3-}$ absent.

9.	Acidified water extract of the salt with dil. HCl and then added 2mL of BaCl <sub>2</sub> solution.	A white ppt. is obtained which is insoluble in conc. HNO <sub>3</sub> and conc. HCl.	$SO_4^{2-}$ present.
10.	Heated 0.1 g of salt with 2 mL NaOH solution.	Ammonia gas is not evolved.	$NH_4^+$ absent.
11.	Attempted to prepare original solution of the salt by dissolving 1g of it in 20 mL water.	Clear solution formed	Water soluble salt is present.
12.	To a small part of the above salt solution added 2 mL of dil. HCl.	No white precipitate formed.	Group–I absent.
13.	Passed $H_2S$ gas through one portion of the solution of step 12.	No precipitate formed.	Group–II absent.
14.	Since salt is white, heating with conc. $HNO_3$ is not required. Added about 0.2 g of solid ammonium chloride and then added excess of ammonium hydroxide to the solution of step 12.	No precipitate formed.	Group–III absent.
15.	Passed $H_2S$ gas through the above solution.	No precipitate formed.	Group–IV absent.
16.	Added excess of ammonium hydroxide solution to the original solution and then added 0.5 g of ammonium carbonate.	No precipitate formed.	Group–V present.
17.	Confirmatory test forBarium		
	(a) Pot. chromate test. To one part of the above solution, added a few drops of pot. chromate solution.	Yellow ppt.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> conformed
	(b) Flame test. Performed flame test with the salt.	Persistent grassy green flameon prolonged heating.	Ba <sup>2+</sup> conformed

## Result

The given salt contains:

Acid Radical :  $SO_4^{2-}$ 

Basic Radical : Ba<sup>2+</sup>.

## **EXPERIMENT-7**

#### Aim:To analyse the given salt for acidic and basic radicals.

Experiment	Observations	Inference
1. Physical examination :		3
(e) Noted the colour of the given salt.	White	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> absent.
(f) Noted the smell of the salt.	No specific odour	$NH_4^+$ , $S^{2-}$ and $CH_3COO^-$ may be absent.
2. Dry heating test		
Heated a pinch of the salt in a dry test tube and noted the fol- lowing observations :		
(k) Gas evolved	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned freshly prepared FeSO4 solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.
(l) Sublimation	No sublimate formed.	Ammonium halides, alu- minium chloride, iodide may be absent.
(m) Decrepitation	No crackling sound observed.	Lead nitrate, barium nitrate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride and potassium iodide may be absent.
(n) Fusion	Salt does not fuse. White	Alkali (sodium, potassium) salts may be absent.
(o) Colour of the residue		$Zn^{2+}$ , $Pb^{2+}$ may be absent.

Experiment	<b>Observations</b>	Inference
<b>17. Flame test</b> Prepared a paste of the salt in conc. HCl and performed flame test.	Red flame on prolonged heating.	Sr <sup>2+</sup> present.
<ul> <li>18. Borax bead test</li> <li>Did not perform this test since</li> <li>the given salt was white.</li> <li>19. Dil. sulphuric acid test</li> <li>Treated a pinch of the salt</li> </ul>	— No gas evolved.	Cu <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> may be absent. CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> , S <sup>2-</sup> , NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> , SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup> may
with dil. $H_2SO_4$ and warmed. 20. KMnO4 test	No gas evolved.	be absent.
To a pinch of the salt added dil. $H_2SO_4$ warm and then a drop of KMnO <sub>4</sub> solution.	Pink colour of KMnO4 was not discharged.	Cl-, Br <sup>-</sup> , I-, C O $^{2-}$ , Fe <sup>2+</sup> may $_{2 4}$ be absent.
21. Conc. sulphuric acid test Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and added to it a paper pellet.	A reddish brown gas evolved which turned FeSO4 solution black.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ may be present.
<ul> <li>22. Confirmatory test for nitrate</li> <li>(e) Copper chips test. Heated a pinch of the salt with conc. sulphuric acid and a few copper</li> </ul>	Reddish brown gas evolved.	$NO_3^{-}$ confirmed.
chips. (f) <i>Ring test.</i> To 2–3 ml of the salt solution, added freshly pre- pared FeSO <sub>4</sub> solution. Now added conc. sulphuric acid along the sides of the test tube.	A dark brown ring formed at the junction of the two liquids.	$NO_{3}^{-}$ confirmed.
18. Heated a pinch of salt with conc. NaOH solution 19. Preparation of Original	No ammonia gas evolved.	NH4 <sup>+</sup> absent.
Solution (O.S.) Shook a pinch of the salt with water.	Solution obtained	Labelled it as Original Solu tion (O.S.)
<b>20.</b> To a part of the O.S. added 1–2 mls of dilute hydrochloric acid.	No ppt. formed.	Group I absent. (Pb <sup>2+</sup> absent)
<b>21.</b> Through a part of the above solution, passed $H_2S$ gas.	No ppt. formed.	Group II absent (Pb <sup>2+</sup> , Cu <sup>2+</sup> , As <sup>3+</sup> , absent)
22. To the remaining solution, added a pinch of solid ammonium chloride. Boiled the solution, cooled it and added excess of am- monium hydroxide solution.	No ppt. formed.	Group III absent. (Fe <sup>3+</sup> , Al <sup>3+</sup> absent)

Experiment	Observations	Inference
16. Through a part of this solution, passed $H_2S$ gas.	No ppt. formed.	Group IV absent. (Zn <sup>2+</sup> , Mn <sup>2+</sup> , Ni <sup>2+</sup> , Co <sup>2+</sup> , absent)
<ul><li>17. To the remaining ammonical solution added ammonium carbonate solution.</li><li>18. Confirmatory test for</li></ul>	White ppt. formed.	Group V present. (Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Ba <sup>2+</sup> , Sr <sup>2+</sup> may be present)
<b>1. Amm. sulphate test</b> To the second part of the solu- tion, add 1 ml of amm. sulphate solution and warm.	White ppt.	Sr <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.
<b>2.</b> Flame test Perform the flame test with the original salt.	Crimson red flame.	Sr <sup>2+</sup> confirmed.

**Result.** Acid radical: NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>

Basic radical: Sr<sup>2+</sup>

## Experiment-8 Content Based Experiment

**Aim**: Purification of the impure samples like copper sulphate, Alum, Benzoic Acid and Iron Sulphate by the process of crystallization

## **Materials Required:**

 $50\ mL$  capacity Beaker, filtration unit, watch glass, kerosene burner and CuSO4 .5H20

## The procedure of crystallization of copper sulphate:

- 1. Prepare a clear solution of copper sulphate.
- 2. Dissolve 0.8g of CuSO4.5H20 in about 8 mL of water and add 1-2 drops about 6 mL H2SO4 to it.
- 3. Heat the solution for a while and filter it using a filtration unit.
- 4. Transfer the solution from filtration unit to another beaker and allow it to cool to room temperature.
- 5. The crystals will appear.
- 6. Filter, wash these crystals and let it dry
- 7. Weigh the crystals and report the yield.