

Puspa Shrestha

Best Quality Resource Site for Class 11 And 12 Students
(Based on Updated Curriculum 2077)

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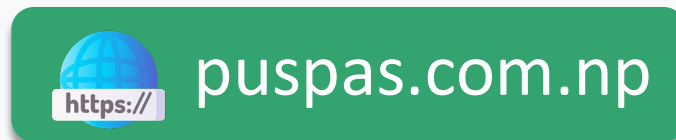


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EXPERIMENT NO. 13

NAME OF EXPERIMENT: TO IDENTIFY THE ACID RADICAL PRESENT IN A GIVEN SAMPLE OF SALT (S_3)

APPARATUS REQUIRED

1. Test tube
2. Test tube holder
3. Burner

CHEMICAL REQUIRED

1. H_2SO_4
2. HCl
3. dil. HNO_3
4. $AgNO_3$
5. $BaCl_2$
6. $FeSO_4$
7. NH_4OH

THEORY

Radical is an atom having positive or negative charge and behaves as a single unit in a chemical change. The electropositive radical which comes from base is called basic radical. The electronegative radical which comes from an acid is called acidic radical.

OBSERVATION

Dry Test:

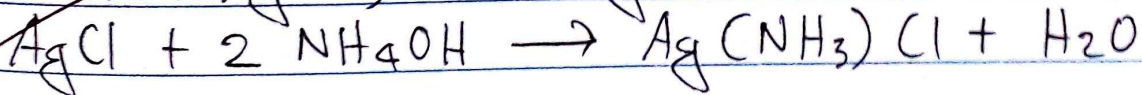
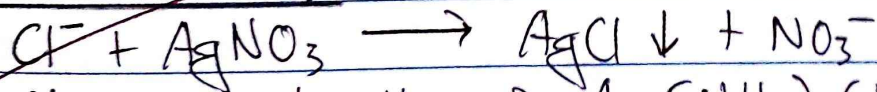
Experiment	Observation	Inference
1. A pinch of salt was taken and few drops of HCl was added.	1. No gas was seen.	1. Absence of SO_3^- , CO_3^- , NO_2^-
2. Salt + conc. H_2SO_4	2. gas was seen.	2. May be halogen.

3. exp. 2 + (u turning warm)	3. brown fume was not seen.	3. Absence of NO_3^-
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Wet Test:

Experiment	Observation	Inference
1. 2ml of salt solution was taken in a clean test tube and few drops of BaCl_2 was added. (IF ppt appeared add dil HCl)	1. No ppt was seen.	1. Absence of SO_4^{2-}
2. salt solution + AgNO_3 (IF ppt appeared, add NH_4OH)	2. white ppt was formed which was soluble in NH_4OH .	2. Presence of chloride confirmed.
3. Salt solution + FeSO_4 + conc. H_2SO_4	3. No brown ring was formed.	3. Absence of NO_3^-

~~REACTION INVOLVED~~



RESULT

Hence, the acid radical was identified present in the given sample of salt. (S_3)

(Signature)