### **Analytical Chemistry**

1st Class

Fourth Lecture. Analytical Chemistry

#### **Percentage Ratio:**

التركيز المئوي النسبة المنوية:

A-Weight Volume Percentage Concentration: No. of g of solute in

100ml of solution

$$\label{eq:wtgof} \text{WVV} = \begin{array}{c} Wt_gof \ solute \\ \hline V_{mL} \ of \ solution \end{array} \quad x100$$

# B-Volume Percentage Concentration: No. of mL of solute in 100 mL of solution

ب - النسبة المئوية الحجمية: عدد مليلترات المذاب في 100 مليلتر من المحلول.

% V/V= 
$$\frac{V_{mL} \text{ of solute}}{V_{mL} \text{ of solution}} \quad x100$$

$$200 \text{ x}$$
 = %V/V =  $-400 \text{ m}$  = %V/V

C-Weight Percentage Concentration: No. of g of solute in 100 g of solution.

ج- النسبة المئوية الوزنية: عدد غرامات المذاب في 100 غرام من المحلول.

$$\%W/W = \frac{Wt_g \text{ of solute}}{Wt_g \text{ of solution}} \times 100$$

Ex: Calculate the percentage ratio for solution result from dissolving 5 g of Sodium hydroxide in 0.25 L of solution

$$\%W/V = \frac{Wt_g \text{ of solute}}{V_{mL} \text{ of solution}} \quad x100 \quad = \quad \frac{5}{250} \quad x100 \quad = 2\%$$

Ex: Calculate the percentage ratio for solution result from addition of 200 mL of Methanol to 400 mL distilled water.

% V/V= 
$$\frac{V_{mL} \text{ of solute}}{V_{mL} \text{ of solution}} \times 100$$
  
% V/V=  $\frac{200}{200 + 400} \times 100 = 33.333\%$ 

Ex: Calculate the No. of g of glucose solution in 800 mL industrial solution, if its percentage ratio is 15%

800

#### الوزن الجزيئي ووزن الصيغة (molecular weight and formula weight)

الوزن الجزيئي (molecular weight)

هو مجموع الاوزان الذرية المكونة للجزيء ويرمز له بالرمز (Mw). ويســتخدم الوزن الجزيئي للمركبات التي توجد على هيئة جزيئات في الطبيعة ومن الأمثلة على المركبات التي تحتوي على ايونات: - المركبات الايونية مثل مركب ملح الطعام كلوريد الصوديوم (NaCl).

مثال/ اوجد الوزن الجزيئي (Mw) للجزيئات التالية: -

 $N_2$ , NO,  $C_2H_6$ ,  $N_2O_4$ ,  $C_8H_{18}O_4N_2S$ ,  $CO_2$ ,  $H_2O_2$ ,  $Ca(NO_3)_2$ ,  $AI_2(CO_3)_3$ ,  $MgSO_4.7H_2O$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ ,  $C_2H_5OH$ ,  $Zn(NO_3)_2$ ,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ,  $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$ 

علما ان الاوزان الذربة

(H=1, C=12, O=16, Mg= 24.3, Al= 27, N= 14, S=32.1, Ca=40.1, Zn= 65.4)

Sol.

 $Mw_{N2} = (2 \times 14) = 28 i g/mol$ 

 $Mw_{NO} = (14) + (16) = 30$  g/mol

 $Mw_{C2H6} = (2 \times 12) + (6 \times 1) = 30$  g/mol

Mw <sub>C8H18O4N2S</sub> =  $(8 \times 12) + (18 \times 1) + (4 \times 16) + (2 \times 14) + (1 \times 32.1) = 238$  g/mol

Mw  $_{Al2(CO3)3}$  = (2 × 27) + 3[(1 × 12) + (3 × 16)] = 234 g/mol

Mw MgSO4.7H2O =  $(1 \times 24.3) + (1 \times 32.1) + (4 \times 16) + 7[(2 \times 1) + (1 \times 16)] = 246.4$  g/mol

مثال/ اوجد وزن الصيغة (Fw) لما يلي: - NaCl, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

علما ان الاوزان الذرية: - 35.5 - 32, Cl= 35.5 علما ان الاوزان الذرية: - 35.5 - 32, Cl

Sol.

 $Fw_{NaCl} = 23 + 35.5 = 58.5 amu$ 

Fw  $_{\text{Na2SO4}}$ = (2 × 23) + 32 + (4 × 16)= 142 amu

### الايونات وتسيتها

#### أولا الايونات الموجبة

#### الايونات الصالبة

التكافؤ	اسم الايون	1846	الزمز	العلسر
-1	ڪوريد	F	L.	الغلور
-1	كثوريد	CI	CI	الكثور
-1	بروميد	Br	Br	اليروم
-1	يوديد	r	1	اليود
-2	اكسيد	0	0	الاكسجين
-2	كبريتيد	s	s	الكبريت
-3	ثيترب	N	N	النيتر وجين

التعاطو	الرعز	المجموعة
+1	NH4+	الاموتيوم
-1	OH.	الهيدر وكسيد
-1	NO <sub>3</sub>	الللرات
-1	NO <sub>2</sub>	الليتريت
-1	MnO <sub>4</sub>	البرمتجنات
-1	H C O	البيكر بوئات
-1	CN	السيائيد
-1	CI O	البير وكثورات
-1	CI O	الكنورات
-1	CI O <sub>2</sub>	الكلوريت
-1	CIO-	الهيبو كلوريت

التكافؤ	الايون	الومز	العلصر
+1	Li*	Li	النيثيوم
+1	Na*	Na	السوديوم
+1	K-	K	البوتاميوم
+1	Rb*	Rb	الرييديوم
+1	Cs*	Cs	السيزيوم
+1	Ag*	Ag	النشة
+2	Be**	Be	البر ليوم
+2	Mg**	Mg	الماغلميوم
+2	Ca**	Ca	الكالسيوم
+2	Sr**	Sr	الساتر نفيوم
+2	Ba**	Ba	الباريوم
+2	Cu**	Cu	اللحاس
+2	Zn**	Zn	الخارسيق
+2	Hg**	Hg	الزنيق
+2	Fe <sup>⊷</sup>	Fe	الحديد
+3	Fe***	Fe	العديد
+3	A!***	Al	الالومليوم

PRINCIPA	الرمز	البجعوعة
-2	CO,2	الكربونات
-2	SO4 3	الكبريقات
-2	SO <sub>3</sub> 2-	الكبريتيت
- 2	Cr O <sub>4</sub> 2	الكرومات
-2	Cr2 O72	ثانى الكرومات
-3	PO,3	القوسفات

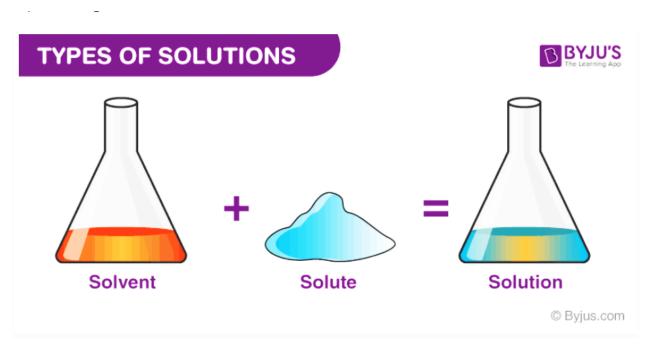
## **Types of Solutions**

#### **Define Solution**

A solution is defined as

a homogenous mixture which mainly comprises two components namely solute and solvent.

For example, salt and sugar is a good illustration of a solution. A solution can be categorized into several components.



In solid solutions, solute and solvent are in the solid-state. For example ceramics and polymer blends. In liquid solutions, solid, gas or liquid is mixed in a liquid state. Gaseous solutions are usually homogenous mixtures of gases like air. Depending upon the number of solutions and solutes, it can be classified into dilute and concentrated solutions.

## **Different Types of Solutions**

Depending upon the dissolution of the solute in the solvent, solutions can be categorized into supersaturated solution, unsaturated and saturated solutions.

- A supersaturated solution comprises a large amount of solute at a temperature wherein it will be reduced, as a result the extra solute will crystallize quickly.
- An unsaturated solution is a solution in which a solvent is capable of dissolving any more solute at a given temperature.
- A saturated solution can be defined as a solution in which a solvent is not capable of dissolving any more solute at a given temperature.

The solutions are of two forms, depending on whether the solvent is water or not.

- Aqueous solution When a solute is dissolved in water the solution is called an aqueous solution. Eg, salt in water, sugar in water and copper sulfate in water.
- Non-aqueous solution When a solute is dissolved in a solvent other than water, it is
  called a non-aqueous solution. Eg, iodine in carbon tetrachloride, sulphur in carbon
  disulfide, phosphorus in ethyl alcohol.

Solutions are spoken of as having two components, the solvent and the solute.

Another classification of the solution depends on the amount of solute added to the solvent.

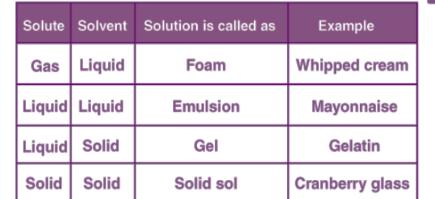
- A dilute solution contains a small amount of solute in a large amount of solvent.
- A concentrated solution contains a large amount of solute dissolved in a small amount of solvent.

## Homogenous and Heterogeneous Solutions

Homogeneous solutions are solutions with uniform composition and properties throughout the solution. For example a cup of coffee, perfume, cough syrup, a solution of salt or sugar in water, etc.

Heterogeneous solutions are solutions with non-uniform composition and properties throughout the solution. A solution of oil and water, water and chalk powder and solution of water and sand, etc.

#### **Examples**



Solid aerosol

Smoke

Gas

Solid

