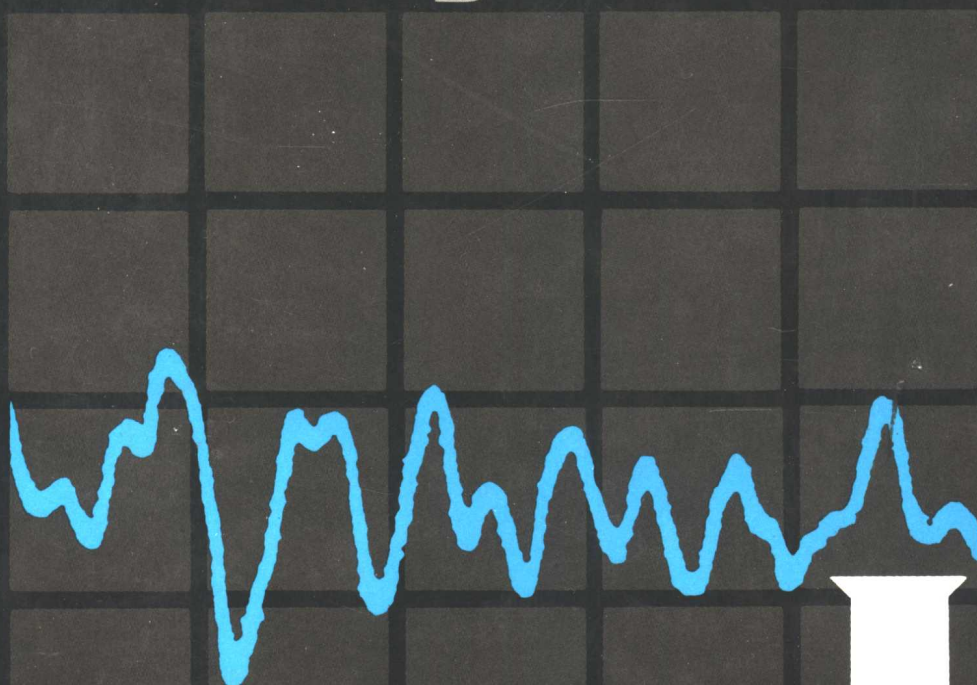


quantitative analysis



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Dedicated to Bess Harrison Kenner

Preface

Modern analytical chemistry is the science of chemical measurements. Chemical measurements play an important role in many diverse disciplines, such as agriculture, geology, metallurgy, medicine, psychology, engineering, and environmental science, by providing information essential in solving practical problems. In its widest sense, analytical chemistry embraces the theory and practice of all the diverse means by which information of all forms may be obtained on the composition of matter. The content and scope of analytical chemistry is continually expanding as new techniques are developed to solve ever more challenging problems. To meet the need for increasingly more sophisticated knowledge regarding the composition of matter, analytical scientists are studying all facets of the chemical measurement process. Indeed, research on the development of new means of obtaining chemical information on the composition of matter may more appropriately be termed analytical science rather than analytical chemistry, because its progress depends on a combination of disciplines, including chemistry, physics, engineering, and applied mathematics.

The present work is an attempt on the part of the authors to meet the needs of students and teachers for an introductory textbook covering some of the more important aspects of modern analytical chemistry. Every effort has been made to produce a balanced, readable text flexible enough to be adaptable to the wide range of analytical programs currently being offered at colleges and universities throughout the country. In this respect, the text should be appropriate for programs where only a single course in analytical chemistry is offered and where the instructor wishes to discuss some basic instrumental methods as well as gravimetric and volumetric principles. Furthermore, we anticipate that this text will also prove useful at institutions that offer a separate course for the large number of students in related disciplines, such as biology, geology, medicine, clinical chemistry, and science education. Such students need some basic knowledge of instrumentation but not at the level or depth needed by chemistry majors who plan to become practicing chemists. Our philosophy in writing the instrumental portion of the book has been to emphasize the principles and capabilities of instruments to solve analytical problems rather than to stress their design and construction.

Because of the wide scope of modern analytical chemistry, it is difficult to select the subjects and instruments to discuss as well as to decide on the amount and level of material that should be included in an introductory text. Comprehensive coverage of basic quantitative analysis, separation science, and instrumental methods in one book is neither desirable nor practical; thus, this text is necessarily a compromise. Although there is no formal separation into parts, the first fifteen chapters in the text deal with material ordinarily covered in beginning analytical courses, stressing volumetric and gravimetric analysis. Chapters 16 through 27 cover instrumental methods and introductory separation science. Chapter 28 discusses and illustrates the most widely used manual laboratory techniques. The detailed table of contents gives a complete outline of the text, which will be helpful both to students and to instructors. Each chapter is written so that the material may be covered in any sequence desired by the instructor.

We believe that we have included sufficient material for the student to understand each technique and instrument without having a detailed knowledge of all of its operational aspects. We have selected subjects and instruments that are in widest use in commercial, educational, and research laboratories. As examples, we have given preference to volumetric analysis over gravimetric, and have included radiochemical techniques and electrophoresis instead of thermal and high-frequency methods. A short introduction to organic chelates and a short review of inorganic complexes are included for those students who have not completed a course in organic chemistry. This material is needed to understand extraction, which, in turn, is needed to understand liquid-liquid and gas-liquid chromatography. We have stressed all types of chromatography and all types of absorption photometry, together with flame atomic spectroscopy, potentiometric measurement of hydrogen and other ions, and automated analyses by giving more details of these techniques than is given for subjects such as x-ray, nuclear magnetic resonance, mass spectrometry, and emission spectroscopy.

No laboratory directions are given in the text, although the theoretical basis of typical determinations is discussed. The authors believe that most instructors prefer to design their own experiments, and that they normally modify the experiments in any text by issuing complete mimeographed instructions suited to their own needs. The students prefer to use the inexpensive or free instructions so that they will not have to bring their textbooks into the laboratory.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many students who have aided in the preparation of the book through their comments and class notes during the preparative stages. Thanks are expressed to Dr. George Howard Luttrell, Jr., who prepared Chapter 25 on automated analysis, and Rev. Walter Ross Purkey, who is responsible for Chapter 27 on microelectronics. We are deeply grateful to Mrs. Shirley McLean, who typed the manuscript with a minimum of errors. Our thanks also go to our wives, Bess and Marianna, for their forbearance during the preparatory stages and for sharing in the task of proofreading the manuscript.

C. T. K.

K. W. B.

Contents

1 Introduction 1

Types and Methods of Analysis	1
Steps in an Analysis	3
Obtaining the sample	3
Selection of the method of determination	5
Measurement of the sample	6
<i>Selection of proper sample weight</i>	6
<i>Weighing by difference</i>	6
<i>Aliquoting procedure</i>	7
Solution of the sample	8
<i>Water</i>	8
<i>Nonoxidizing acids</i>	8
<i>Oxidizing acids</i>	8
<i>Fusion</i>	9
<i>Organic solvents</i>	9
Separation and measurement of the constituent(s) being determined	10
Problems	10

2 The Analytical Balance 11

History of Weighing	11
Mass and Weight	12
Theory of Weighing	13
The equal-arm mechanical balance	13
The substitution mechanical balance	15
Electronic balances	17
Analytical Weights	20
Weighing Errors	21
Problems	23

3 *Methods of Expressing Concentrations of Solutions* 24

Methods of Expressing Analytical Concentrations	25
Weight–volume (w/v)	25
Percentage methods	26
Dilution ratio	27
Molar (m) and formal (f) concentrations	28
Normal (n) concentration	30
Titer methods	31
Equivalent Weights	33
Equivalent weights for reactions in which there is no electron transfer	36
<i>Neutralization</i>	36
<i>Precipitation</i>	38
<i>General method</i>	39
Equivalent weights for oxidation–reduction reactions	39
The concept of the analytical reaction	41
Equivalent weights in analytical sequences	42
Conversion from One Method to Another	43
Weight–volume to molar or normal	43
Molar to normal and vice versa	44
Molar or normal to titer	45
Weight percent (w/w) to molar or normal	45
Problems	46

4 *Reliability of Measurements* 48

Significant Figures	48
Accuracy, Precision, and Errors	51
Classification of Errors	53
Types of determinate errors	55
Types of indeterminate or random errors	56
Statistical Treatment of Data	56
Mean and standard deviation	57
Confidence limits	57
Student's <i>t</i>	59
Comparison of averages	59
Rejection of data	61
The Q test	62

Practical Considerations	63
Methods of expressing precision	63
Average deviation and relative average deviation	63
Methods of calculating standard deviations	64
Confidence limits	65
Method using student's t value	66
Method using range and t_w	66
Problems	66

5 Calculations of Gravimetric Analysis 69

Gravimetric (Chemical) Factors	69
Calculation of Percentage by Weight (General)	73
Calculation of Percent of Constituent for Gravimetric Analysis	73
Factor Weight Samples	74
Quantity of Reagent Required for a Given Reaction	75
Indirect Analysis	77
Problems	79

6 Calculations of Titrimetric Analysis 82

Standards	83
Standard Solutions	84
Calculation of Percent of Constituent from Titrimetric Analysis	86
Direct titration	88
Indirect titration	89
Optimum Weight of Sample for Standardizations	89
Maximum Weight of Unknown Sample to Be Weighed	90
Problems	92

7 Equilibrium 94

The Activity Concept	94
Equilibrium Constants	97
Factors That Affect an Established Equilibrium	99
Applications of the Equilibrium Constant	101
Ionization constants	101
Calculation of ionization constants from percent of ionization and molar concentration	102
Calculation of ionic concentrations from K and M	103

Solubility product	105
<i>Calculation of K_{sp} from solubility</i>	106
<i>Calculation of solubility from K_{sp}</i>	106
<i>Calculation of amount of ion or compound left unprecipitated</i>	108
Concentrations of species present at a given hydrogen ion concentration	109
Factors that affect solubility at a given temperature	111
<i>Effect of diverse ions on solubility</i>	111
<i>Effect of hydrogen ion concentration on solubility</i>	111
<i>Effect of complex formation on solubility</i>	113
Separations by fractional precipitation	115
Problems	116

8 Theory of Precipitation 120

Formation of Precipitates	121
Particle Size of Precipitates	122
Growth of an Individual Particle of a Precipitate	125
Impurities in or on Precipitates	126
Adsorption	126
Postprecipitation	128
Occlusion	129
Coprecipitation	129
Purification of Precipitates	130
Types of Precipitates	131
Rules for Precipitation	132
Precipitation from Homogeneous Solution	132
Types of reactions	133
<i>Control of pH</i>	133
<i>Generation of other reagents</i>	134
Uses of precipitation from homogeneous solution	135
<i>Precipitation of hydrous oxides</i>	135
<i>Production of relatively large crystals</i>	135
<i>Study of coprecipitation</i>	135
Problems	136

9 Gravimetry and Precipitation Titrimetry 137

Gravimetry	137
Determination of sulfate as barium sulfate	137
Determination of chloride as silver chloride	138
Determination of iron as ferric oxide	140

Precipitation of nickel dimethylglyoximate from homogeneous solution	141
Precipitation Titrimetry	142
The Mohr method	143
The Fajans method (adsorption indicator method)	145
Adsorption indicator method for sulfate	146
The Volhard method	147
Problems	148

10 Neutralization 149

Acids and Bases	149
Acidity and Basicity	152
Relationships Among p_cH , $[H^+]$, p_cOH , $[OH^-]$, K_w , and pK_w	153
Acid-Base Titrations	154
Conditions existing in titrated solution at the equivalence point	154
<i>Concentration of salt at the equivalence point</i>	154
Solutions of salts	155
<i>Hydrolysis</i>	155
<i>p_cH of solutions of salts</i>	157
<i>Salts of strong acids and strong bases</i>	157
<i>Salts of strong bases and weak acids</i>	157
<i>Salts of weak bases and strong acids</i>	159
<i>Salts of weak bases and weak acids</i>	161
<i>Amphiprotic salts</i>	161
<i>p_cH of solutions of salts containing excess acid or base</i>	163
<i>Solutions of a weak acid and one of its salts</i>	163
<i>Solutions of a weak base and one of its salts</i>	165
Titration curves	167
<i>Titration curve for strong acid by strong base</i>	167
<i>Titration curve for weak acid by strong base</i>	170
<i>Titration curve for weak base by strong acid</i>	173
Feasibility of titrations	174
Titration of polyprotic acids and mixtures of acids	175
Indicators	178
Explanation of buffer action	178
Range of indicators	179
Differential Titration of Alkalies	181
Buffers	185
Types of buffers	186
Explanation of buffer action	186
Level and range of buffers	188
Capacity of buffers	189
Preparation of buffer solutions of definite p_cH and definite total molar concentration	192

Nonaqueous Titrations	194
Solvents	194
Titrations	195
Problems	196

11 Oxidation–Reduction Theory 200

Balancing Oxidation–Reduction Reactions	201
Equivalent Weights in Oxidation–Reduction Reactions	205
Electrochemical Theory of Oxidation–Reduction	205
The Nernst Equation	208
Effect of p_cH upon the Potential of Half-Cells	212
Relationship Between Standard Potentials and the Equilibrium Constant	213
Typical Curve for Oxidation–Reduction Titrations	215
Calculation of Potentials at Various Points on the Titration Curve	217
Before the equivalence point	217
At the equivalence point	218
Beyond the equivalence point	219
Calculation of Concentrations at Various Points on the Titration Curve	220
Before the equivalence point	220
At the equivalence point	220
Oxidation–Reduction Indicators	227
Problems	228

12 Oxidation–Reduction Titrations 231

Permanganate Methods	231
Standardization	232
Determination of calcium in limestone by the oxalate–permanganate method	232
Dichromate Methods	234
Determination of iron in an iron ore by titration with potassium dichromate	235
Cerium(IV) (Ceric) Methods	237
Methods Involving Iodine	238
Indirect iodine methods involving titration with thiosulfate	239
Preparation and standardization of thiosulfate solutions	239
Determination of copper by the indirect iodine method	241

13 Potentiometric Measurements *244*

Origin of Potential Difference	244
Galvanic (Voltaic) Cells	245
Cell Potentials	245
Concentration Cells	246
Potentiometric Determination of pH	247
Reference electrodes	247
The hydrogen electrode	249
Substitute hydrogen electrodes	249
<i>The quinhydrone electrode</i>	249
<i>The glass electrode</i>	250
Origin of the Membrane Potential	252
Factors Affecting the Use of the Glass Electrode	253
The Alkaline Error and Other Cation-Sensitive Glass Membranes	254
Liquid Ion-Exchange Systems	256
Solid State Membrane Electrodes	257
Analytical Utilization	258
Direct potentiometric techniques	259
Potentiometric titration	261
<i>Graphical methods of selection of end point</i>	261
<i>Automatic titrators</i>	263
Problems	264

14 Compleximetry *267*

Characteristics of Coordination Compounds	267
Stability and Instability Constants	270
Compleximetric Titrations	272
Titration of chloride with mercuric nitrate	272
Titration of cyanide with silver nitrate	273
Titration with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)	274
<i>Titration methods</i>	275
<i>Direct titration</i>	275
<i>Indirect or back titration</i>	275
<i>Displacement of a metal ion</i>	275
<i>Titration of hydrogen liberated</i>	275
<i>Titration of anions</i>	275
<i>Indicators</i>	276
<i>Standardization</i>	276
<i>Determination of total hardness in water</i>	277
<i>Determination of calcium and magnesium in limestone</i>	278

<i>Titration for sum of calcium and magnesium</i>	278
<i>Titration for calcium only</i>	278
<i>Calculations</i>	279
Problems	279

15 Analytical Uses of Reaction Rates 281

Some Aspects of Chemical Kinetics	282
Enzyme kinetics	286
Analytical Applications	288
Single-component determinations	289
<i>Differential methods utilizing the initial rate</i>	289
<i>Integral methods</i>	290
<i>Integral methods maintaining constant composition</i>	292
Multicomponent determinations	292
Some Typical Determinations	294
Problems	296

16 Absorption Methods in the Visible and Ultraviolet 298

The Nature of Radiant Energy	299
The Absorption Process	300
Nomenclature	301
Fundamental Laws of Absorbance	302
The Bouguer or Lambert law	302
The Beer law	303
The combined Bouguer–Beer law	304
Deviations from Beer's law	304
Photometric error	306
Visual Colorimetric Methods	308
The dilution method	308
The standard series method	308
Photometric Instruments	309
Radiant energy sources	309
The optical system	310
The wavelength selectors	311
<i>Filters</i>	311
<i>Monochromators</i>	313
Light-sensitive devices	315
<i>Vacuum-tube photocells (photoemissive cells)</i>	315
<i>Barrier-layer cells (photovoltaic cells)</i>	316
<i>Photomultiplier tubes</i>	318
Commercial Instruments	318

Photometric Methods	318
Absorption spectra	318
Determination of concentration from absorbance	319
<i>By calculation</i>	319
<i>Calibration curves</i>	320
Determination of pH and pK	322
Determination of the formula of a complex	324
<i>The mole-ratio method</i>	324
<i>The method of continuous variations</i>	325
Multicomponent analysis	326
Photometric titrations	330
Turbidimetry and Nephelometry	331
Problems	332

17 Infrared and Raman Spectrometry 340

Infrared Spectrophotometry	341
Absorption of infrared radiation	341
Principles of infrared instrument design	346
<i>Sources</i>	347
<i>Detectors</i>	347
<i>Wavelength selectors</i>	349
Sample handling	349
Use in analysis	351
Raman Spectroscopy	352
Theory	352
Principles of Raman instrumentation	354
Applications and comparisons	355
Problems	356

18 Analytical Flame Spectrometry 358

The Production of an Atomic Vapor	359
The premix burner	360
The analytical flame	361
Atomization	362
Spectroscopic Observation of the Atomic Vapor	363
Atomic emission spectrometry	363
Instrumental aspects of atomic emission spectrometry	364
Atomic absorption	366
Instrumental aspects of atomic absorption	368
<i>Hollow cathode discharge lamp</i>	369

<i>The role of the monochromator</i>	370
<i>Elimination of interfering flame emission</i>	370
<i>Nonflame devices</i>	371
Quantitative Determinations Based on the Spectroscopic	
Observation of an Atomic Vapor	373
Selection of the analytical line	373
Optimization	373
Instrument calibration	374
Interferences	375
Comparison of Atomic Emission and Atomic Absorption	377
Problems	377

19 *Miscellaneous Optical Methods* 379

Origin of Spectra	379
Fluorescence	382
Fluorescence spectra	382
Instrumentation	384
Applications	384
Emission Spectroscopy	385
Excitation methods	386
Electrodes and sample preparation	387
Instrumentation	388
Applications	391
Qualitative identification	391
Quantitative analysis	391
X-ray Methods	392
Absorption methods	393
Fluorescent methods	395
X-ray diffraction methods	396
Problems	398

20 *Electrolytic Methods: Electrogravimetry, Polarography, and Coulometry* 400

Electrogravimetry	401
Decomposition potential	401
The Theoretical counterpotential	401
The overvoltage	404

Separation and determination of metals by electrodeposition	404
Controlled cathode potential	406
Factors that affect electrolytic deposits	407
<i>Formation of complex ions</i>	407
<i>Current density</i>	407
<i>Agitation</i>	408
<i>Evolution of gas</i>	408
Polarography	408
Basic principles	408
Electrodes	410
The limiting current	411
<i>The residual current</i>	412
<i>The migration current</i>	412
<i>Adsorption currents</i>	412
<i>The diffusion current</i>	412
The half-wave potential	413
Analytical applications	413
Evaluation methods	414
<i>Direct comparison</i>	414
<i>Standard addition</i>	414
<i>Internal standard</i>	414
<i>Absolute method</i>	415
Coulometry	415
Coulometers	416
Coulometric titrations	417
Problems	419

21 Solvent Extraction 422

Types of Metal Extraction Systems	422
Principles of Solvent Extraction	423
The distribution law	423
Efficiency of extraction	424
The sequence of the extraction process	426
<i>Formation of a distributable species</i>	426
<i>Distribution of the distributable species</i>	427
<i>Interactions in the organic phase</i>	427
Effect of pH on Chelate Extraction Systems	427
Extraction Techniques	431
Batch extractions	431
Stripping or back-extraction	431
Continuous extraction	432
Countercurrent extraction	433
Extraction of solids	433
Advantages and Disadvantages	434
Problems	434