



# INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS

**Fifth Edition**

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# Preface

The Fifth Edition continues to survey modern instrumental methods of chemical analysis. Most of the chapters have been extensively revised and some have been completely rewritten.

Changes in order of presentation now place molecular fluorescence and phosphorescence methods after ultraviolet and visible absorption methods, Raman spectroscopy after infrared spectroscopy, and flame emission and atomic absorption spectrometry before emission spectroscopy. This arrangement is more logical than the order of presentation in the earlier editions.

Among the new topics treated in this edition are: turbidimetry and nephelometry, the vacuum ultraviolet, reflectance measurements, Fourier transform infrared, laser-Raman spectroscopy, Mössbauer spectroscopy, interfacing gas chromatography with mass spectrometry, and all classes of selective ion electrodes. Atomic absorption has been expanded and integrated with flame emission methods. Classical polarography has been absorbed within an enlarged chapter on voltammetry, polarography, and related techniques. Emphasis continues to be placed on structural identification of compounds through infrared and Raman spectra, nuclear magnetic resonance and electron spin resonance spectroscopy, ultraviolet absorption spectra, and mass spectrometry.

Individual chapters are designed, in general, to stand alone. Consequently, the order of presentation is not critical. Instructors will be able to select material for several levels of achievement. References to the literature and collateral readings are included in each chapter. The book should also be suitable as a reference manual.

Numerous examples are incorporated within the text, including those illustrating mathematical operations. These introduce the student to the unit of measurement and reduce, and possibly eliminate, the dependence upon additional problem books. There are 390 numerical problems; answers to virtually all are given separately at the end of the text. Many of these problems contain data that would be obtained in the laboratory experiments and are thus of particular value for schools unable to furnish equipment for specific areas of instrumentation, for supplementing experiments when laboratory periods are limited in number, or for self-study.

Experiments have been selected to illustrate the principles discussed in the theoretical portions of each chapter. Some experiments are described in considerable detail and thus are suitable for use by less experienced undergraduate students. Others are merely sketched outlines or suggestions for work to give instructors in advanced courses flexi-

## (vi) Preface

bility in eliciting from students a degree of independence and originality in the outline and execution of experimental work.

Because some confusion may arise over the meanings of abbreviations and the uses of symbols, particularly the overlapping uses of certain symbols in the diverse techniques covered in this book, separate listings of abbreviations and symbols are included in pages xii to xix. Whenever available, recommendations of concerned nomenclature commissions have been followed. In addition, the Appendices provide a fairly comprehensive tabulation of standard-reduction potentials in aqueous solution, polarographic half-wave potentials and diffusion-current constants, acid dissociation constants, formation constants of some metal complexes, flame emission and atomic absorption spectra, and a conversion table involving values of absorbance for percent absorption. A four-place table of common logarithms, a table of 1971 atomic weights, and a periodic chart of the elements facilitate computations and provide ready reference data.

The authors remain greatly indebted to the manufacturers who have so generously furnished schematic diagrams, photographs, and technical information of their instruments. Thanks are expressed also to many colleagues who have kindly helped with suggestions and improvements.

HOBART H. WILLARD  
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# Contents

List of Experiments *ix*

Abbreviations *xii*

Symbols *xvi*

- 1 Electronics: Passive Elements and Basic Electrical Measurements 1
- 2 Electronics: Vacuum Tubes, Semiconductors, and Associated Circuits 19
- 3 Ultraviolet and Visible Absorption Instrumentation 42
- 4 Ultraviolet and Visible Absorption Methods 82
- 5 Molecular Fluorescence and Phosphorescence Methods 133
- 6 Infrared Spectroscopy 150
- 7 Raman Spectroscopy 189
- 8 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 203
- 9 Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy 236
- 10 X-Ray Methods 258
- 11 Radiochemical Methods 302
- 12 Flame Emission and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry 350

**(viii) Contents**

<b>13</b>	<b>Emission Spectroscopy</b>	<b>390</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Refractometry and Interferometry</b>	<b>420</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Polarimetry, Circular Dichroism, and Optical Rotatory Dispersion</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Mass Spectrometry</b>	<b>455</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Thermal Analysis</b>	<b>496</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Gas Chromatography</b>	<b>522</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Introduction to Electrometric Methods of Analysis</b>	<b>561</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>pH and Ion Selective Potentiometry</b>	<b>573</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>Potentiometric Titrations</b>	<b>598</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Voltammetry, Polarography, and Related Techniques</b>	<b>633</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Separations by Electrolysis</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Coulometric Methods</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Amperometric Titration Methods</b>	<b>727</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Conductance Methods</b>	<b>740</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Process Instruments and Automatic Analysis</b>	<b>771</b>
	<b>Answers to Problems</b>	<b>801</b>
	<b>Appendices</b>	<b>819</b>
	<b>Index</b>	<b>832</b>

# List of Experiments

## Experiment

3-1	Determination of Spectral Response of Photosensitive Detectors	78
3-2	Determination of Effective Slit Width of Spectrometers	79
4-1	Determination of Iron with 1,10-Phenanthroline	113
4-2	Determination of Manganese as Permanganate	114
4-3	Determination of Titanium as Its Peroxide	115
4-4	Comparison of Dichromate Solutions	115
4-5	Determination of Cobalt with Nitroso-R-Salt	116
4-6	Determination of the Dissociation Constant of Indicators	116
4-7	Simultaneous Determination of Binary Mixtures	117
4-8	High-Absorbance Differential Spectrophotometry	118
4-9	Low-Absorbance Differential Spectrophotometry	119
4-10	Maximum Precision Spectrophotometry	119
4-11	Photometric Titrations	120
4-12	Composition of Complexes: Mole-Ratio Method, Method of Continuous Variation, and Slope-Ratio Method	121
4-13	Identification of Complex Ions in Solution	122
5-1	Determination of Quinine	144
5-2	Determination (Simplified) of Riboflavin	145
5-3	Selection of a Proper Pair of Filters	145
5-4	Excited State Dissociation	146
10-1	Identification of Substances by the Powder Diffraction Method	295
11-1	Geiger Counter Characteristics	338
11-2	Statistical Fluctuations in Counting Rate	339
11-3	Dead Time of Counter	339
11-4	Counter Geometry	340
11-5	Absorption Curve for Beta or Gamma Emitters	340
11-6	Back-Scattering of Beta Particles	341
11-7	Identification of a Radionuclide from Its Decay Curve	341



(x) List of Experiments

Experiment

11-8	Isotope Dilution Analysis	342
11-9	Solubility of Precipitates	342
12-1	Determination of Sodium and Potassium	382
12-2	Influence of Fuel and Oxygen (or Air) Pressure	383
12-3	Influence of Solvent	383
12-4	Operating Parameters in Atomic Absorption	383
15-1	Determination of the Specific Rotation of a Substance	452
15-2	Determination of Concentration of Sucrose Solutions	452
17-1	Determination of Quantity of Reactant Present	513
17-2	$\Delta H$ Determination	513
17-3	Benzene in Cyclohexane by Heat of Reaction	514
18-1	Efficiency of Chromatographic Columns	550
18-2	Effect of Temperature on Retention Behavior	550
18-3	Qualitative Analysis	550
18-4	Resolution of Mixtures	551
21-1	Acid-Base Titrations	625
	A. Aqueous Systems	625
	B. Glacial Acetic Acid	625
	C. Methanol or Ethanol	626
21-2	Oxidation-Reduction Titrations	626
	A. Determination of Cobalt with Ferricyanide	626
	B. Determination of Manganese with Permanganate	627
	C. Other Suggested Systems	627
21-3	Argentometric Titration of Halides	627
	A. Determination of a Single Halide	627
	B. Mixture of Halides	627
	C. Determination of Iodide with Redox Indicating System	627
21-4	Complexometric Titrations with EDTA	628
21-5	Determination of Zinc with Ferrocyanide	628
21-6	Determination of Apparent Dissociation Constants	628
21-7	Titration with Constant Electrolysis Current	629
21-8	Study of the Response of a Platinum-Tungsten Electrode Combination	629
22-1	Evaluation Methods: Direct Comparison	663
22-2	Evaluation Methods: Standard Addition	663
22-3	Evaluation Methods: Internal Standard Method	663
22-4	Cathodic, Anodic, and Mixed Current-Voltage Curves	664
22-5	Analysis of a Copper-Base Alloy	664

**Experiment**

23-1	Controlled Cathode Separations	695
	A. Determination of Copper in Brass	695
	B. Determination of Tin Plus Lead in Brass	695
	C. Successive Determination of Copper, Bismuth, Lead, and Tin in Brass	696
23-2	Separation of Copper by Internal Electrolysis	696
23-3	Removal of Metals at the Mercury Cathode	696
23-4	Electrographic Spot Testing	697
24-1	Electrically Generated Hydroxyl Ion	720
24-2	Electrically Generated Bromine	721
24-3	Electrolytically Generated Cerium(IV) Ion	721
24-4	Electrically Generated Iodine	721
24-5	Electrically Generated Silver Ion	721
24-6	External Titration	722
24-7	Determination of Silver and Copper	722
25-1	Titration of Lead with Dichromate	737
25-2	Titration of Arsenic with Bromate	737
25-3	Use of Two-Indicator Electrode System (Dead-Stop Method)	738
26-1	Titration of a Completely Ionized Acid	764
26-2	Titration of an Incompletely Ionized Acid	764
26-3	Titration of Incompletely Ionized Acid: Partial Neutralization with Ammonia Followed by Titration with Sodium Hydroxide	765
26-4	Titration of a Mixture of Acids	765
26-5	Precipitation Titrations	765
26-6	Ion Combination Titrations	765
26-7	Response Curves for a High-Frequency Titrimeter	766
26-8	Titrations with a High-Frequency Titrimeter	766
26-9	Measurement of Dielectric Constant	766

# Abbreviations

absorption  
 alpha particle  
 alternating current (adj.)  
 ampere  
 angstrom  
 atmosphere  
 atomic weight  
 attenuated total reflectance  
 barn  
 beta particle  
 boiling point  
 calorie  
 capacitance  
 conductance  
 coulomb  
 counts per minute (second)  
 cubic centimeter  
 curie  
 cycles per second (hertz)  
 day  
 decibel  
 degree Celsius  
 degree Kelvin  
 deuteron  
 diameter  
 differential scanning calorimeter  
 differential thermal analysis  
 direct current (adj.)  
 disintegrations per minute (second)  
 dropping mercury electrode  
 dyne  
 electromotive force  
 electron  
 electron paramagnetic resonance

Abs  
 $\alpha$   
 ac  
 A  
 Å  
 atm  
 at. wt  
 ATR  
 b  
 $\beta$   
 bp  
 cal  
 C  
 1/R  
 C, Q  
 c/m 1, cpm (c/s)  
 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 Ci  
 Hz  
 d  
 db  
 °C  
 °K  
 d  
 diam  
 DSC  
 DTA  
 dc  
 dpm, d/m; dps, d/s  
 dme  
 dyn  
 emf  
 e<sup>-</sup>, e  
 epr

electron spin resonance	esr
electron volt	eV
equivalent weight	equiv wt
ethyl	Et
ethylenediamine	en
ethylenediamine- <i>N, N, N', N'</i> -tetraacetic acid (the anion)	EDTA $Y^{4-}$
<i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	e.g.
exponential	exp
farad	F, f
formal (concentration)	<i>F</i>
frequency	f
gamma radiation	$\gamma$
gas (physical state)	<i>g</i>
gauss	G
gram	g
hertz	Hz
hour	hr, h
<i>ibidem</i> (in the same place)	Ibid.
<i>id est</i> (that is)	i.e.
inch.	in.
indicator	ind
inductance	<i>L</i>
infrared	ir
inside diameter	i.d.
joule	J
kilo- (prefix)	k-
kilocalorie	kcal
liquid (physical state)	liq, <i>l</i>
liter	liter (alone), l (with prefixes)
logarithm (common)	log
logarithm (natural)	ln
maximum	max
meg- (prefix)	M-
melting point	mp
meter	m
methyl	Me
micro- (prefix)	$\mu$ -
micrometer (micron)	$\mu$ m
milli- (prefix)	m-
milliequivalent	mequiv
milliliter	ml
millimole	mM
minimum	min

(xiv) Abbreviations

minute	min, m
molar	<i>M</i>
mole	mol
molecular weight	mol wt
nano- (prefix)	n-
nanometer (millimicron)	nm
Naperian base	<i>e</i>
negative	neg
neutron	<i>n</i>
normal (concentration)	<i>N</i>
normal hydrogen electrode	NHE, SHE
nuclear magnetic resonance	nmr
ohm	$\Omega$
optical speed	<i>f</i> /number
outside diameter	o.d.
oxidant	ox
page(s)	p. (pp.)
parts per billion, volume	ng/ml
parts per billion, weight	ng/g
parts per million, volume	$\mu\text{g/ml}$
parts per million, weight	$\mu\text{g/g}$
percent	%
phenyl	$\phi$ , Ph
pico- (prefix)	p-
positive	pos
potential	<i>E</i>
positron	$\beta^+$
proton	<i>p</i>
proton magnetic resonance	pmr
quantum (energy)	$h\nu$
radiofrequency	rf
reciprocal ohm	mho ( $\Omega^{-1}$ )
reductant	red
reference	ref
resistance	<i>R</i>
revolutions per minute	rpm
saturated calomel electrode	SCE
second	sec, s
solid (physical state)	<i>s</i>
specific gravity	sp gr
standard hydrogen electrode	SHE, NHE
standard temperature and pressure	STP
temperature	temp, <i>T</i>
thermal gravimetric analysis	TGA

torr (mm of mercury)

tritium

ultraviolet

vacuum

vacuum tube voltmeter

versus

volt

volume

volume per volume

volume per weight

watt

wavenumber

wavenumber difference (Raman)

year

torr

t,  $^3\text{H}$ 

uv

vac

VTVM

vs.

V

vol,  $V$ , v

v/v

v/w

W

 $\text{cm}^{-1}$  $\Delta\text{cm}^{-1}$ 

yr, y

# Symbols

$A$	absorbance; activity (radiochemistry); area; atomic weight
$A_{nm}$	transition probability of spontaneous emission ( $m \rightarrow n$ energy level)
$a$	specific absorptivity
$a_i$	hyperfine coupling constant (esr)
$a_x$	activity of species $x$
$B$	source brightness
$B_{mn}$	transition probability of absorption ( $n \rightarrow m$ energy level)
$B_{nm}$	transition probability of induced or stimulated emission ( $m \rightarrow n$ energy level)
$b$	distance, optical path length, thickness
$C$	concentration; capacitance
$C_M$	concentration of solute in mobile phase
$C_S$	concentration of solute in stationary phase
$c$	velocity of light
$D$	dielectric constant; diffusion coefficient
$D_{MO}$	dissociation energy (of metal oxide)
$d$	diameter, distance, or spacing
$d_f$	thickness of liquid film
$d_p$	particle diameter
$E$	electrode potential; potential of a half-reaction; energy
$E^\circ$	standard electrode potential
$E_{1/2}$	half-wave potential
$E_i$	ionization potential; energy of electronic state
$E_j$	junction potential; energy of electronic state
$e$	electronic charge; Napierian base (logarithms)
$F$	faraday; fluorescence
$F_c$	volume flow rate of gas
$F_T$	total flux transmitting power
$f$	focal length; fractional abundance
$f_{nm}$	oscillator strength ( $n \rightarrow m$ energy level)
$f_x$	activity coefficient of species $x$
$f/\text{number}$	effective aperture ratio
$G$	high-frequency conductance
$\Delta G^\circ$	Gibbs free energy

$g$	spectroscopic splitting factor; statistical weights of particular energy levels
$H$	magnetic field strength, plate height (chromatography)
$\Delta H$	enthalpy change; peak-to-peak separation (esr)
$h$	height; Planck constant
$I$	radiant intensity; spin quantum number
$I_d$	diffusion current constant
$I_\nu$	emission line intensity
$i$	angle of incidence; current
$i_d$	diffusion current
$i_{\text{lim}}$	limiting current
$i_r$	residual current
$J$	spin-spin coupling constant
$j$	compressibility factor (gas chromatography)
$K_a$	acid dissociation constant
$K_d$	partition coefficient
$K_f$	formation constant
$K_i$	ionization constant (gaseous state)
$K_{\text{sp}}$	solubility product
$K_w$	ion product of water
$k$	Boltzmann constant; partition ratio and capacity factor (chromatography); force constant (ir); general constant
$k_\nu$	absorption coefficient (optical)
$L$	length or distance; lightness (color), inductance
$M_s$	angular momentum quantum number
$m$	mass of mercury (dme); order number (optical); metastable
$m^+$	ionized mass fragment
$m/e$	mass-to-charge ratio
$N$	noise; plate number (chromatography); total number of something
$N_A$	Avogadro number
$N_j, N_m$	number of species in excited energy state
$N_n, N_0$	number of species in ground energy state
$n, n_D$	refractive index (at $D$ sodium line)
$n$	number of electrons transferred in an electrode reaction; unshared $p$ -electrons
$P$	pressure; radiant power
$P_M$	parent mass peak
$P_0$	incident radiant power
$p$	pressure; type of electron; depolarization ratio (Raman)
$p$	(prefix) negative logarithm of, pico-
$Q$	flow rate; heat capacity
$R$	gas constant; resolving power
$R.I.$	retention index (Kovats)
$r$	radius; counting rate; resolution (recorders); angle of diffraction
$r_D$	specific refraction



### (xviii) Symbols

$S$	electron spin; saturation factor (radiochemistry)
$S_1$	first excited singlet state
$S_0$	ground electronic state
$\Delta S$	entropy
$S/N$	signal-to-noise ratio
$T$	temperature; transmittance
$T_1$	spin-lattice relaxation; first excited triplet state
$T_c$	column temperature
$t$	time; prism base length
$t_{1/2}$	half-life
$t_R$	retention time
$V$	volume; voltage
$V_g^0$	specific retention volume at 0°C
$V_M$	volume of mobile phase
$V_N$	net retention volume
$V_R$	retention volume
$V_R'$	adjusted retention volume
$v$	volume; velocity
$W$	weight; zone width at base line (chromatography)
$W_{1/2}$	zone width at $\frac{1}{2}$ peak height
$W_f$	flux
$W_L$	weight of liquid phase
$w$	effective aperture width
$X_C$	capacitive reactance
$X_L$	inductive reactance
$Z$	atomic number
$z$	valence
$z_+, z_-$	ionic charge
$\alpha$	degree of ionization; relative retention ratio
$[\alpha]$	specific rotation
$\beta$	blaze angle; buffer value; volumetric phase ratio
$\beta_N$	Bohr magneton
$\gamma$	activity coefficient; emulsion characteristic (photography); ratio of specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume; surface tension
$\Delta$	(prefix) symbol for finite change
$\delta$	chemical shift (nmr); thickness of diffusion layer
$\partial$	(prefix) partial derivative
$\epsilon$	molar absorptivity
$\epsilon_{\max}$	molar absorptivity at wavelength of an absorption maximum
$\eta$	viscosity
$\eta_D$	refractive index ( $D$ line of sodium)
$\theta$	cell constant (conductance)
$[\theta]$	molecular ellipticity
$\kappa$	specific conductance