

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACY**

Educational degree master Training area 22 – PUBLIC HEALTH
(level of educational degree) (code number and title of training area)
 Speciality 226 – PHARMACY, INDUSTRIAL PHARMACY Educational program PHARMACY (ФМ(5,0)АНГЛ)
(code number and title of speciality) (title of educational program)
 Semester spring semester, 2019/2020 academic year Subject ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
(title of academic subject)

**FINAL MODULE CONTROL
MODULE 2. CLASSIC QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS**

QUESTION CARD (EXAMPLE)

1. Propose at least three methods of quantitative determination for FeI_2 by titrimetric methods of analysis. For each method specify the titrant and indicator. Write the equation of reaction. Calculate the stoichiometrical ratio s and factor of equivalence f for the substance to be determined.
2. Carry out determination of $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ($M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134.000 \text{ g/mole}$) by the method of permanganatometry (the method of separate samples). Write the equation of reaction. Calculate the stoichiometrical ratio s , the factor of equivalence f for the substance to be determined and its molar mass of equivalent E . Calculate the percentage of the substance to be determined in three ways – according to the molar mass of equivalent, according to the molar mass and according to the titre of the titrant by the substances to be determined ($c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4) = 0.1015 \text{ mole/dm}^3$, $V(\text{KMnO}_4) = 25.18 \text{ cm}^3$, $m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 0.2458 \text{ g}$).
- 3.1. Detection of glucose and maltose has been carried out by the method of thin-layer chromatography. The next distances have been passed by glucose and maltose – 3.8 cm and 2.3 cm respectively. The solvent has passed the distance of 10.0 cm for the same time. Calculate the values of R_f for each substance to be determined.
- 3.2. Determination of the substance by the method of spectrophotometry. At $\lambda = 410 \text{ nm}$ the molar absorption coefficient is $8000 \text{ L/mole}\cdot\text{cm}$, the specific absorption coefficient is $147.75 \text{ 1/\%}\cdot\text{cm}$. Calculate the molar mass of the substance to be determined.
- 3.3. Determination of glucose in the solution by the method of polarimetry. The rotation angle of polarization plane for the solution to be analysed is $+11.80^\circ$, the layer thickness is 1 dm and the value of the specific rotation is $+53.1^\circ$. Calculate the concentration of glucose (g/100 mL) in the solution to be analysed.
- 3.4. Determination of the individual substance by the method of refractometry. Calculate the concentration of the KBr solution, if the refraction index of the solution n is equal to 1.3574, the refraction index of the solvent n_0 is equal to 1.3330, the refraction index factor F is equal to 0.00117.
4. Answer the tests.

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**FINAL MODULE CONTROL
MODULE 2. CLASSIC QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS. INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF ANALYSIS**

QUESTION CARD (EXAMPLE)

POINTS DISTRIBUTION

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| question 1 | 12 points |
| question 2 | 12 points |
| question 3 | 6 points |
| question 4 | 10 points |
| in all | 40 points |

Estimation scale: national and ECTS

| Points in all | ECTS mark | Mark by national scale |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 36 – 40 | A | 5 |
| 34 – 35 | B | 4 |
| 30 – 33 | C | 3 |
| 26 – 29 | D | 3 |
| 24 – 25 | E | 3 |
| 0 – 23 | F | 2 |

It has been approved at the meeting of the Analytical Chemistry Department.
The minutes №1 from 29. 08. 2019 year.

Head of the Analytical Chemistry Department, prof.

(sign)

I. S. Grytsenko

Examiner, as. prof.

(sign)

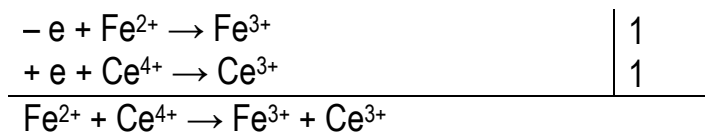
L. Yu. Klimenko

performed by as. prof. Klimenko L. Yu., as. prof. Mykytenko O. Ye., as. prof. Kostina T. A.

FINAL CONTROL №2

1. Propose at least three methods of quantitative determination for FeI_2 by titrimetric methods of analysis. For each method specify the titrant and indicator. Write the equation of reaction. Calculate the stoichiometrical ratio s and factor of equivalence f for the substance to be determined.

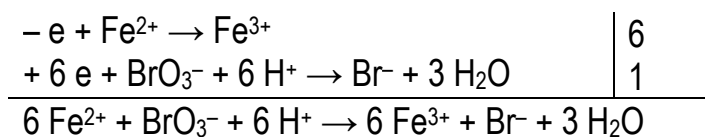
1) cerimetry:



$$s = 1; f(\text{FeI}_2) = 1$$

titrant – $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$; indicator – ferroin

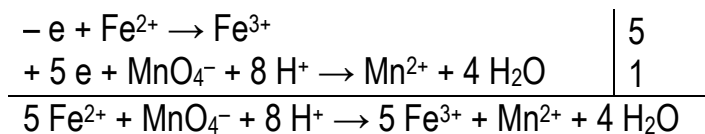
2) bromatometry:



$$s = 6; f(\text{FeI}_2) = 1$$

titrant – KBrO_3 ; indicator – methyl orange

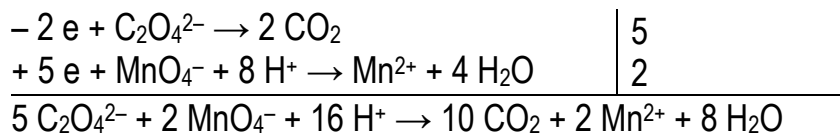
3) permanganatometry:



$$s = 5; f(\text{FeI}_2) = 1$$

titrant – KMnO_4 ; without an indicator

2. Carry out determination of $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ($M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134.000 \text{ g/mole}$) by the method of permanganometry (the method of separate samples). Write the equation of reaction. Calculate the stoichiometrical ratio s , the factor of equivalence f for the substance to be determined and its molar mass of equivalent E . Calculate the percentage of the substance to be determined in three ways – according to the molar mass of equivalent, according to the molar mass and according to the titre of the titrant by the substances to be determined ($c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4) = 0.1015 \text{ mole/dm}^3$, $V(\text{KMnO}_4) = 25.18 \text{ cm}^3$, $m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 0.2458 \text{ g}$).



$$s = 5/2; f(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 1/2; f(\text{KMnO}_4) = 1/5;$$

$$E(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot f(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134.000 \cdot 1/2 = 67.000 \text{ g/mole}$$

Given:

$$c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4) = 0.1015 \text{ mole/dm}^3$$

$$V(\text{KMnO}_4) = 25.18 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 0.2458 \text{ g}$$

$$E(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 67.000 \text{ g/mole}$$

$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = 134.000 \text{ g/mole}$$

$$\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = ?$$

calculation of $\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$ according to $E(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) &= \frac{c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot V(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot E(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 100}{1000 \cdot m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)} = \\ &= \frac{0.1015 \cdot 25.18 \cdot 67.000 \cdot 100}{1000 \cdot 0.2458} = 69.70\% \end{aligned}$$

$$c(\text{KMnO}_4) = c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot f(\text{KMnO}_4) = 0.1015 \cdot 1/5 = 0.02030 \text{ mole/dm}^3$$

calculation of $\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$ according to $M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$ and s

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) &= \frac{c(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot V(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot s \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 100}{1000 \cdot m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)} = \\ &= \frac{0.02030 \cdot 25.18 \cdot 5/2 \cdot 134.000 \cdot 100}{1000 \cdot 0.2458} = 69.70\% \end{aligned}$$

calculation of $\omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$ according to $T(\text{KMnO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)$

$$T(\text{KMnO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = \frac{c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4)_{\text{theor}} \cdot E(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)}{1000} = \frac{0.1000 \cdot 67.000}{1000} = 0.006700 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$T(\text{KMnO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) = \frac{c(\text{KMnO}_4)_{\text{theor}} \cdot s \cdot M(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)}{1000} = \frac{0.02000 \cdot 5/2 \cdot 134.000}{1000} = 0.006700 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$K(\text{KMnO}_4) = \frac{c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4)_{\text{pract}}}{c(1/5\text{KMnO}_4)_{\text{theor}}} = \frac{0.1015}{0.1000} = 1.015$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) &= \frac{K(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot V(\text{KMnO}_4) \cdot T(\text{KMnO}_4/\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 100}{m(\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)} = \\ &= \frac{1.015 \cdot 25.18 \cdot 0.006700 \cdot 100}{0.2458} = 69.70\% \end{aligned}$$

3.1. Detection of glucose and maltose has been carried out by the method of thin-layer chromatography. The next distances have been passed by glucose and maltose – 3.8 cm and 2.3 cm respectively. The solvent has passed the distance of 10.0 cm for the same time. Calculate the values of R_f for each substance to be determined.

Given:

| | |
|---|---|
| $S(\text{glucose}) = 3.8 \text{ cm}$ $S(\text{maltose}) = 2.3 \text{ cm}$ $S(\text{solvent}) = 10.0 \text{ cm}$ | $R_f(\text{glucose}) = \frac{S(\text{glucose})}{S(\text{solvent})} = \frac{3.8}{10.0} = 0.38$ |
| $R_f(\text{glucose}) - ?$ $R_f(\text{maltose}) - ?$ | $R_f(\text{maltose}) = \frac{S(\text{maltose})}{S(\text{solvent})} = \frac{2.3}{10.0} = 0.23$ |

3.2. Determination of the substance by the method of spectrophotometry. At $\lambda = 410 \text{ nm}$ the molar absorption coefficient is $8000 \text{ L/mole}\cdot\text{cm}$, the specific absorption coefficient is $147.75 \text{ 1/\%}\cdot\text{cm}$. Calculate the molar mass of the substance to be determined.

Given:

| | |
|--|---|
| $\epsilon = 8000 \text{ L/mole}\cdot\text{cm}$ $A_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%} = 147.75 \text{ 1/\%}\cdot\text{cm}$ | $M = \frac{\epsilon}{A_{1\text{cm}}^{1\%}} \cdot 10 = \frac{8000}{147.75} \cdot 10 = 541.46 \text{ g/mole}$ |
| $M - ?$ | |

3.3. Determination of glucose in the solution by the method of polarimetry. The rotation angle of polarization plane for the solution to be analysed is $+11.80^\circ$, the layer thickness is 1 dm and the value of the specific rotation is $+53.1^\circ$. Calculate the concentration of glucose (g/100 mL) in the solution to be analysed.

Given:

| | |
|--|---|
| $\alpha = +11.80^\circ$ $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +53.1^\circ$ | $C = \frac{\alpha \cdot 100}{[\alpha]_D^{20} \cdot l} = \frac{11.80 \cdot 100}{53.1 \cdot 1} = 22.2 \text{ g/100 mL}$ |
| $C - ?$ | |

3.4. Determination of the individual substance by the method of refractometry. Calculate the concentration of the KBr solution, if the refraction index of the solution n is equal to 1.3574 , the refraction index of the solvent n_0 is equal to 1.3330 , the refraction index factor F is equal to 0.00117 .

Given:

| | |
|---|---|
| $n = 1.3574$ $n_0 = 1.3330$ $F(\text{KBr}) = 0.00117$ | $C(\text{KBr}) = \frac{n - n_0}{F(\text{KBr})} = \frac{1.3574 - 1.3330}{0.00117} = 20.85\%$ |
| $C(\text{KBr}) - ?$ | |