## **Qualitative Analysis Notes**

## 1 Reactions of aqueous cations

ion	reaction with		
	NaOH(aq)	NH <sub>3</sub> (aq)	
aluminium, Al³⁺(aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess	
ammonium, NH₄⁺(aq)	no ppt. ammonia produced on heating	_	
barium, Ba²⁺(aq)	faint white ppt. is nearly always observed unless reagents are pure	no ppt.	
calcium, Ca²⁺(aq)	white ppt. with high [Ca <sup>2+</sup> (aq)]	no ppt.	
chromium(III), Cr³⁺(aq)	grey-green ppt. soluble in excess	grey-green ppt. insoluble in excess	
copper(II), Cu²+(aq)	pale blue ppt. insoluble in excess	blue ppt. soluble in excess giving dark blue solution	
iron(II), Fe²⁺(aq)	green ppt. turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	green ppt. turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	
iron(III), Fe³⁺(aq)	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess	red-brown ppt. insoluble in excess	
magnesium, Mg²⁺(aq)	white ppt. insoluble in excess	white ppt. insoluble in excess	
manganese(II), Mn²⁺(aq)	off-white ppt. rapidly turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	off-white ppt. rapidly turning brown on contact with air insoluble in excess	
zinc, Zn²⁺(aq)	white ppt. soluble in excess	white ppt. soluble in excess	

## 2 Reactions of anions

ion	reaction
carbonate, CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	CO <sub>2</sub> liberated by dilute acids
chloride, C <i>l</i> ⁻(aq)	gives white ppt. with Ag <sup>+</sup> (aq) (soluble in $NH_3(aq)$ )
bromide, Br⁻(aq)	gives cream ppt. with Ag <sup>+</sup> (aq) (partially soluble in $NH_3(aq)$ )
iodide, I⁻(aq)	gives yellow ppt. with Ag <sup>+</sup> (aq) (insoluble in NH <sub>3</sub> (aq))
nitrate, NO₃⁻(aq)	NH <sub>3</sub> liberated on heating with OH⁻(aq) and A <i>l</i> foil
nitrite, NO₂⁻(aq)	NH <sub>3</sub> liberated on heating with OH⁻(aq) and A <i>t</i> foil
sulfate, SO <sub>4</sub> ²-(aq)	gives white ppt. with Ba <sup>2+</sup> (aq) (insoluble in excess dilute strong acids)
sulfite, SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2–</sup> (aq)	gives white ppt. with Ba <sup>2+</sup> (aq) (soluble in excess dilute strong acids)

## 3 Tests for gases

gas	test and test result
ammonia, NH <sub>3</sub>	turns damp red litmus paper blue
carbon dioxide, CO <sub>2</sub>	gives a white ppt. with limewater (ppt. dissolves with excess CO <sub>2</sub> )
chlorine, $Cl_2$	bleaches damp litmus paper
hydrogen, H <sub>2</sub>	'pops' with a lighted splint
oxygen, O <sub>2</sub>	relights a glowing splint