

ANALITIČKA KEMIJA

– ODREĐIVANJE KATIONA –



KVALITATIVNA ANALIZA ANORGANSKIH TVARI

1. ČVRSTI UZORAK - “reakcije suhim putem”
- prethodna dokazivanja, pomoćni dokaz

2. OTOPINA - “reakcije mokrim putem”
- temeljitija i sigurnija analiza

- Analiza kationa i aniona u otopini koji su u ravnoteži
- Reakcijom između dva iona nastaje produkt koji ovisi o:
 - kemijsko-fizikalnoj prirodi iona
 - uvjetima u kojima ioni reagiraju
- Kemijska ravnoteža
 - promjenom uvjeta (pH, dodatak reagensa, uklanjanjem spoja ili iona koji sudjeluje u ravnoteži)

ANALIZA OTOPINE UZORKA:

- Vizualno ispitivanje otopine:

1. boja (i miris)
2. pH
3. prisutstvo taloga \Rightarrow boja i izgled taloga (kristalan, želatinozan, amorfan)

TEHNIKE RADA - makro, semi-mikro, mikro i ultra-mikro tehnika
- razlika: količina uzorka, volumen otopine uzorka i reagensa, laboratorijski pribor

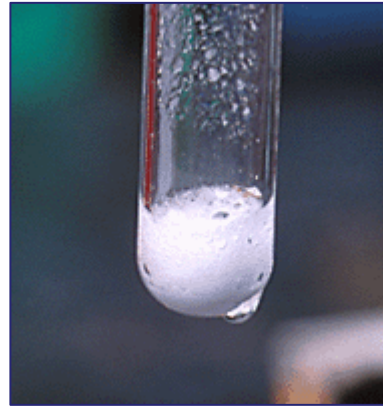
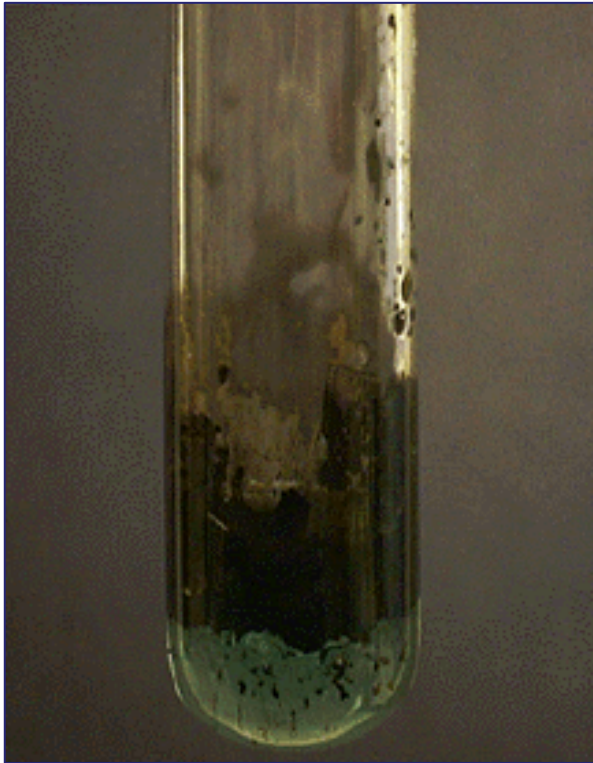
Semi-mikro kvalitativna kemijska analiza anorganskog uzorka obuhvaća:

1. Prva zapažanja i pripremu uzoraka za analizu



Semi-mikro kvalitativna kemijska analiza anorganskog uzorka obuhvaća:

2. Ispitivanje čvrstog uzorka



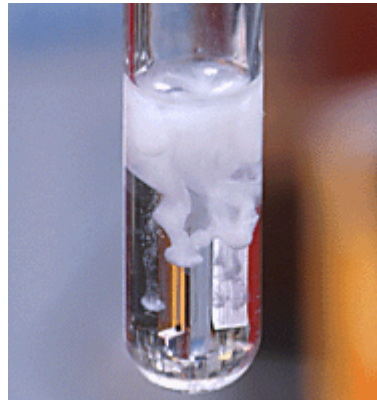
Semi-mikro kvalitativna kemijska analiza anorganskog uzorka obuhvaća:

3. Sistematsko dokazivanje kationa



Semi-mikro kvalitativna kemijska analiza anorganskog uzorka obuhvaća:

4. Dokazivanje aniona



SISTEMATSKA ILI SLIJEDNA ANALIZA KATIONA

- OTOPINA ČISTIH KATIONA (NJIHOVIH ČISTIH SOLI)
- OTOPINA SMJESE KATIONA

- TALOŽENJE



$$K_{\text{PT}}(\text{MeS}) > c(\text{Me}^{2+}) \cdot c(\text{S}^{2-}) \quad \Rightarrow \text{NEZASIĆENA OTOPINA}$$

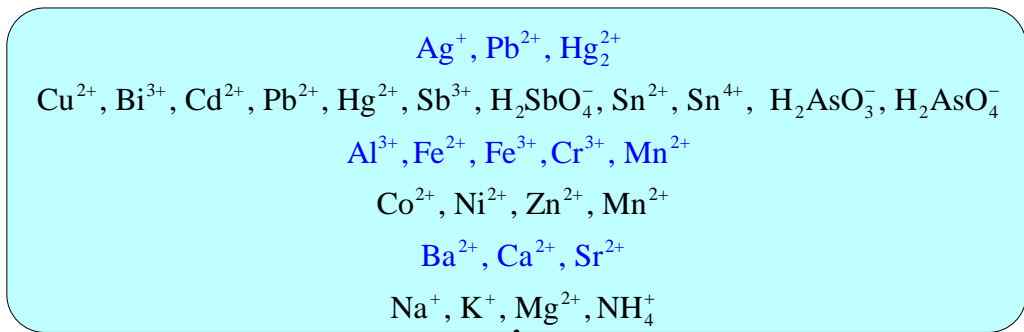
$$K_{\text{PT}}(\text{MeS}) = c(\text{Me}^{2+}) \cdot c(\text{S}^{2-}) = [\text{Me}^{2+}][\text{S}^{2-}] \quad \Rightarrow \text{ZASIĆENA OTOPINA}$$

$$K_{\text{PT}}(\text{MeS}) < c(\text{Me}^{2+}) \cdot c(\text{S}^{2-}) \quad \Rightarrow \text{PREZASIĆENA OTOPINA}$$

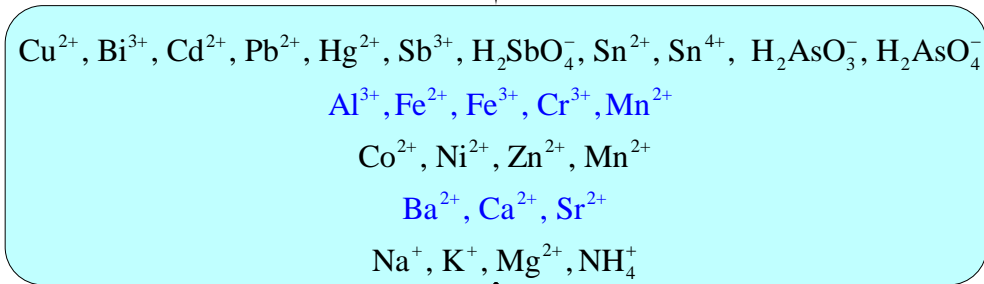
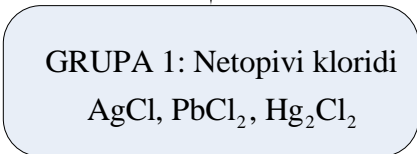
\Rightarrow STVARA SE TALOG

SKUPINA	ZAJEDNIČKI		TALOŽE SE KATIONI
	TALOŽNI REAGENS	ION	
I	Razrijeđena otopina HCl	Cl ⁻	Ag ⁺ , Hg ₂ ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺
II	(NH ₄) ₂ S u kloridno kiseloj otopini, c(HCl) = 0,3 mol/L	S ²⁻	II A skupina Sulfidi netopljivi u otopini (NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ Hg ²⁺ , Pb ²⁺ , Bi ³⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Cd ²⁺ II B skupina Sulfidi topljivi u otopini (NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ As(III), As(V), Sb ³⁺ , Sb(V), Sn ²⁺ , Sn ⁴⁺
III	Amonijska lužina NH ₃ -voda + NH ₄ Cl	OH ⁻	Al ³⁺ , Fe ³⁺ , Cr ³⁺ , (Mn ²⁺)
IV	(NH ₄) ₂ S	S ²⁻	Ni ²⁺ , Co ²⁺ , Mn ²⁺ , Zn ²⁺
V	(NH ₄) ₂ CO ₃	CO ₃ ²⁻	Ba ²⁺ , Ca ²⁺ , Sr ²⁺
VI	Nema reagensa		Na ⁺ , K ⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , NH ₄ ⁺

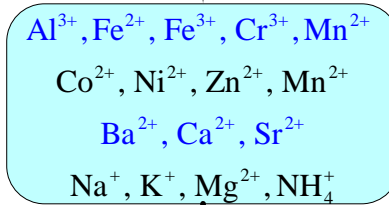
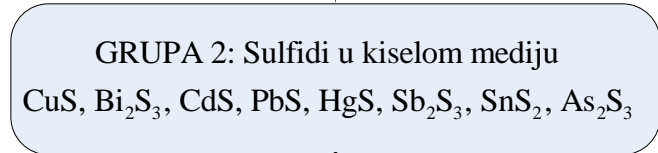
SISTEMATSKA ILI SLIJEDNA ANALIZA KATIONA



6M HCl



$(NH_4)_2S$ (pH = 0,5)



$(NH_4)_2S_x$

...

NH_4OH / NH_4Cl

...

■ ■ ■

■ ■ ■

GRUPA 2: Sulfidi u kiselom mediju
CuS, Bi₂S₃, CdS, PbS, HgS, Sb₂S₃, SnS₂, As₂S₃

Al³⁺, Fe²⁺, Fe³⁺, Cr³⁺, Mn²⁺
Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺
Ba²⁺, Ca²⁺, Sr²⁺
Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, NH₄⁺

(NH₄)₂S_x

NH₄OH / NH₄Cl

GRUPA 2A:
CuS, Bi₂S₃, CdS, PbS, HgS

GRUPA 2B:
AsS₄³⁻, SbS₄³⁻, SnS₃²⁻

GRUPA 3: Hidroksidi
Al(OH)₃, Fe(OH)₃, Cr(OH)₃, Mn(OH)₂

Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, Mn²⁺
Ba²⁺, Ca²⁺, Sr²⁺
Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, NH₄⁺

(NH₄)₂S (pH = 8)

GRUPA 4: Sulfidi u alkalnom mediju
CoS, NiS, ZnS, MnS

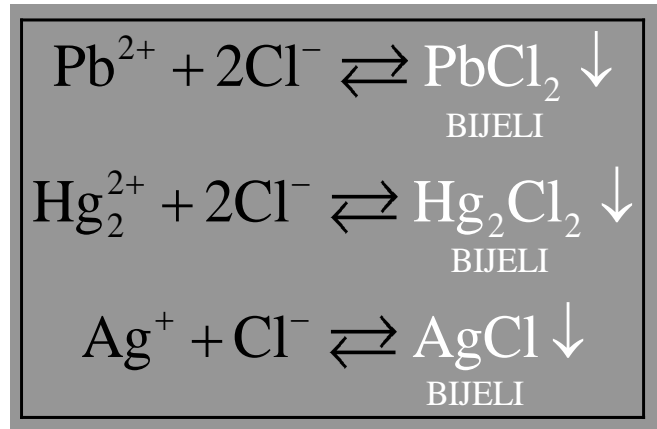
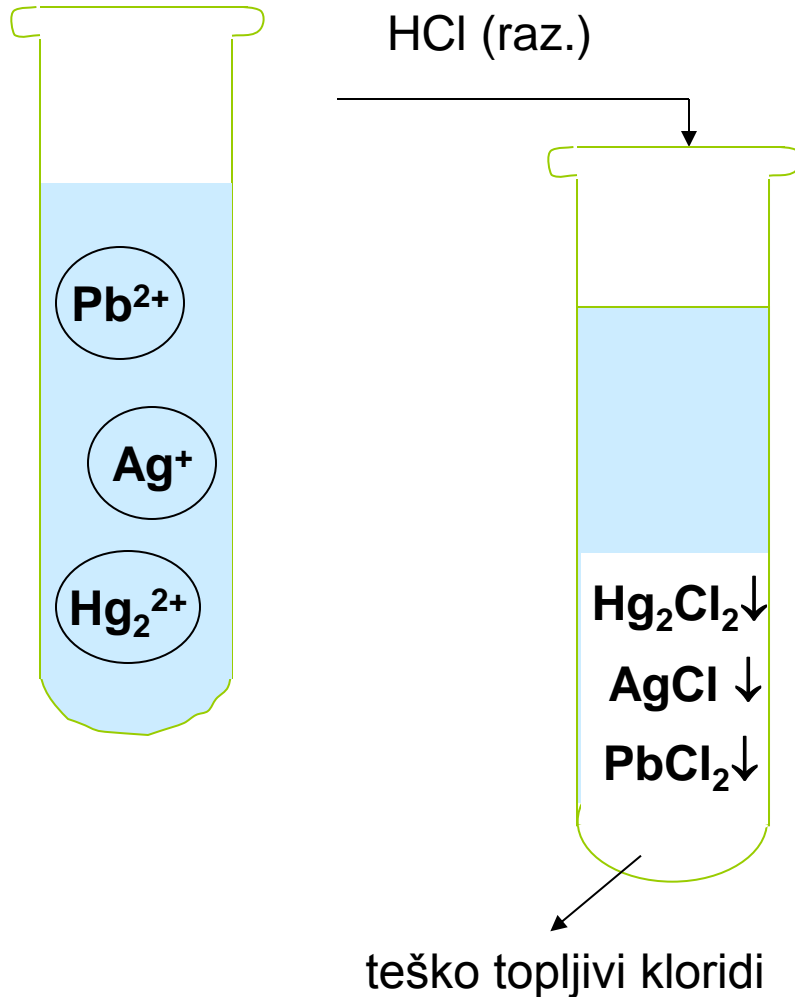
Ba²⁺, Ca²⁺, Sr²⁺
Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, NH₄⁺

(NH₄)₂CO₃ uz NH₃ i NH₄Cl (pH = 9,2)

GRUPA 5: Karbonati
CaCO₃, BaCO₃, SrCO₃

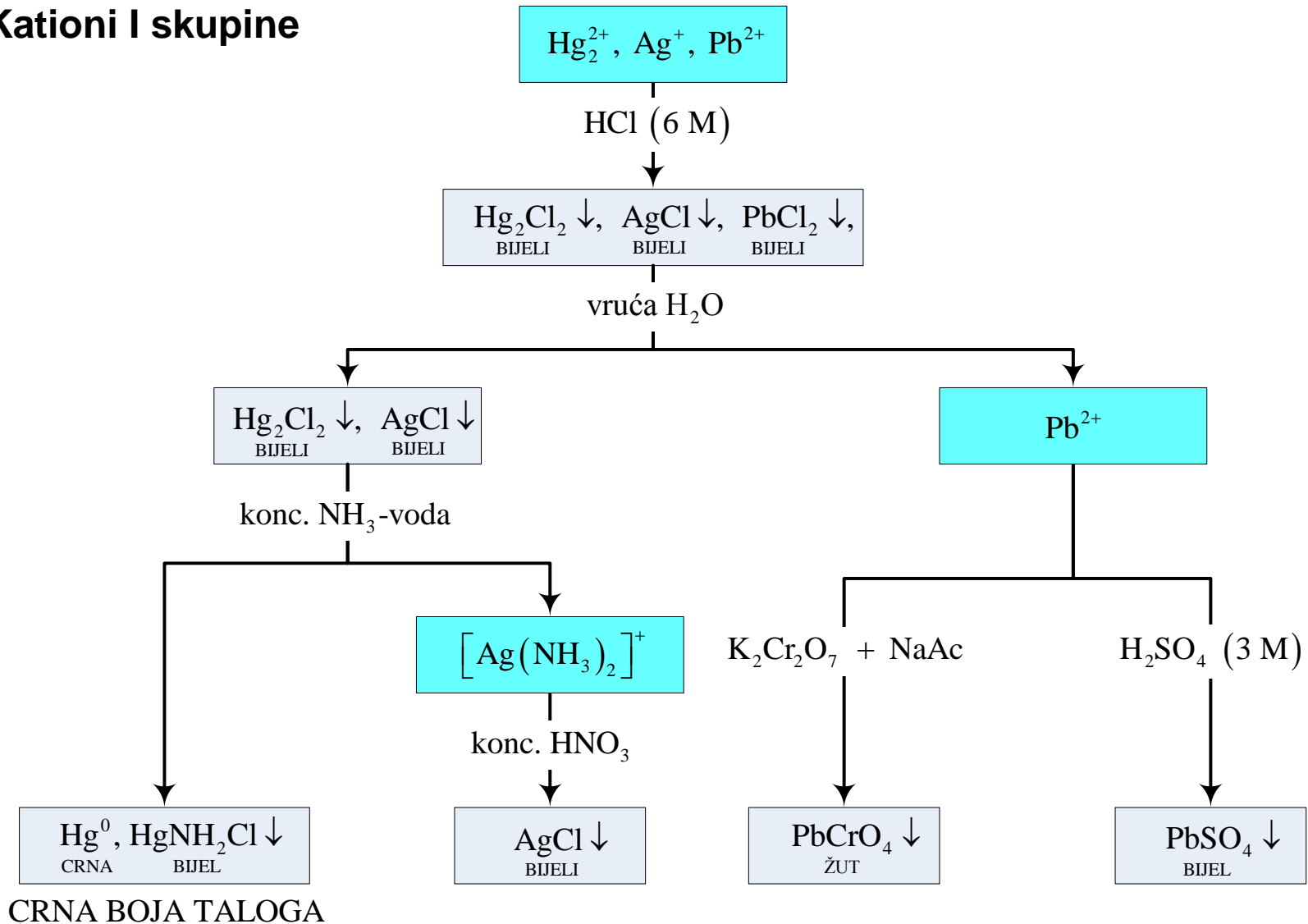
GRUPA 6: Kationi bez taložnog reagensa
Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, NH₄⁺

KATIONI I SKUPINE



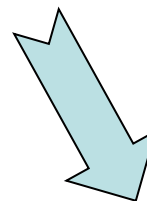
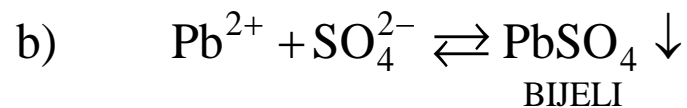
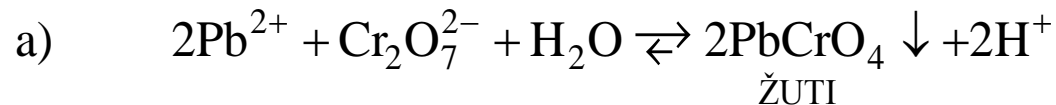
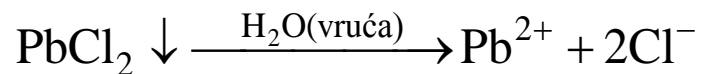
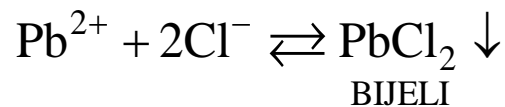
KATIONI I SKUPINE

Kationi I skupine

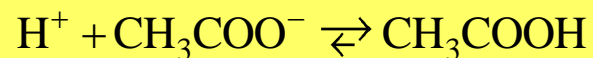


KATIONI I SKUPINE – Pb²⁺

OLOVO, Pb²⁺

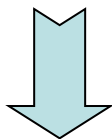
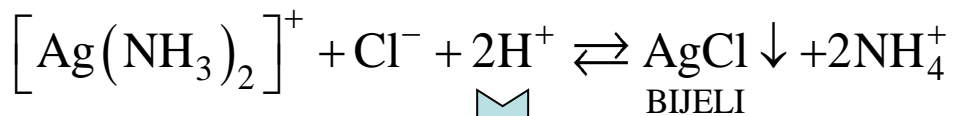
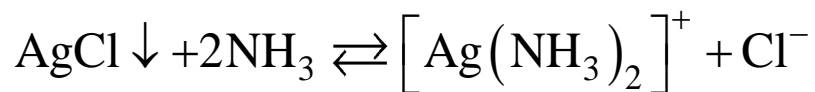
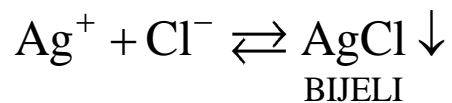


Dodatak CH₃COONa:



KATIONI I SKUPINE – Ag⁺

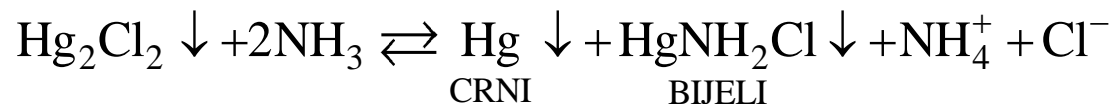
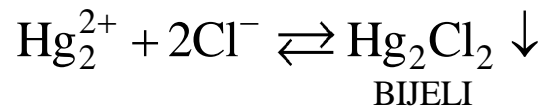
SREBRO, Ag⁺



H⁺ iz HNO₃

KATIONI I SKUPINE - Hg₂²⁺

ŽIVA(I), Hg₂²⁺

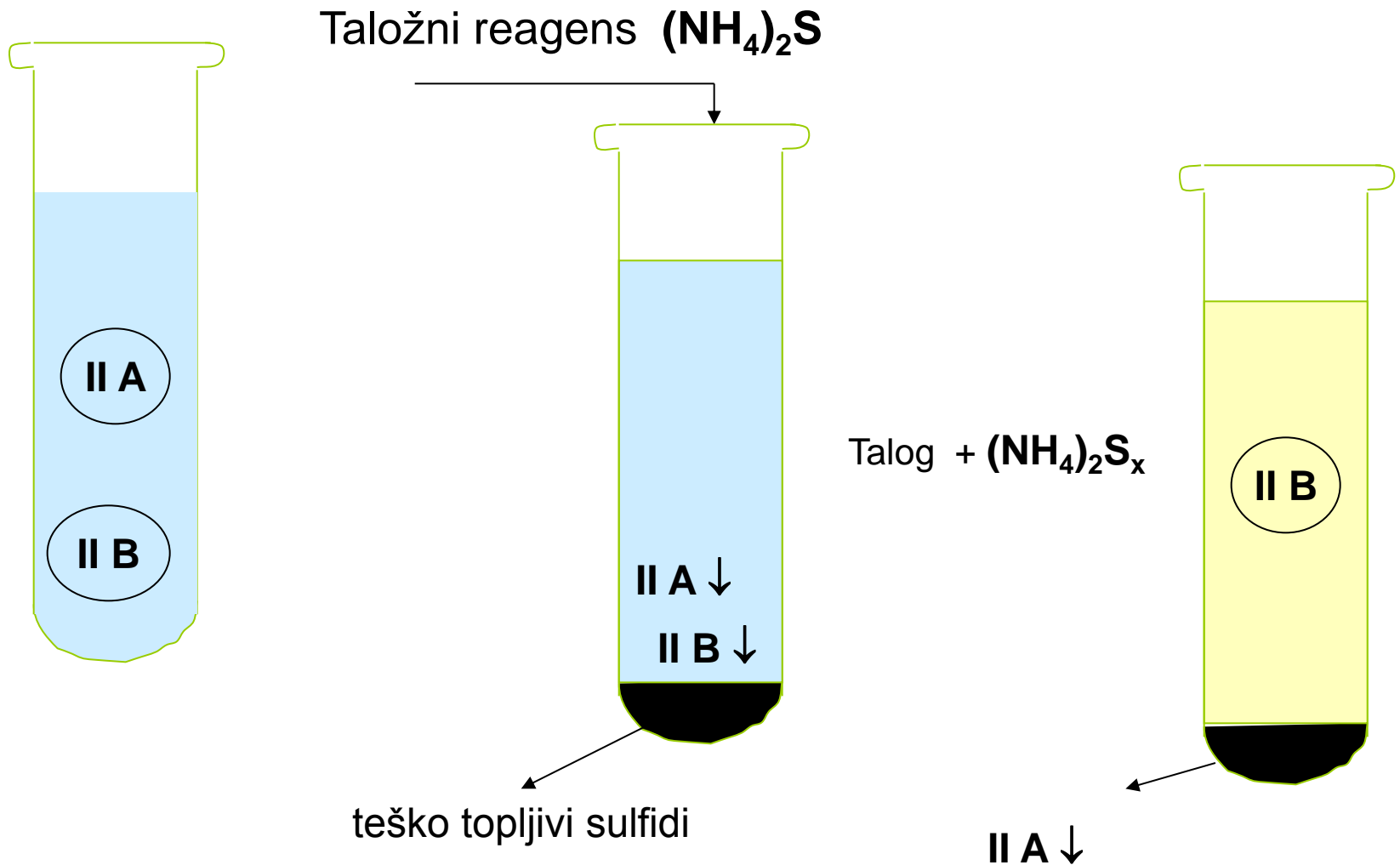


Disproporcioniranje žive:



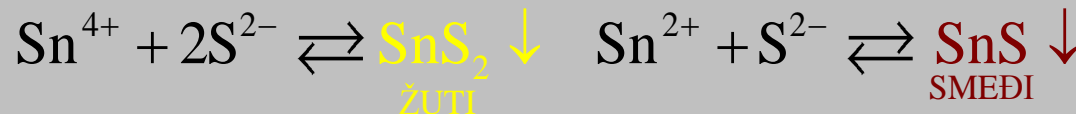
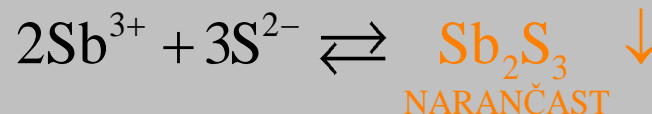
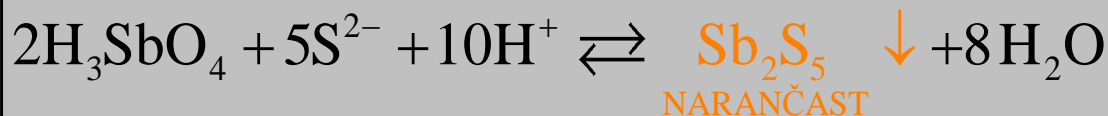
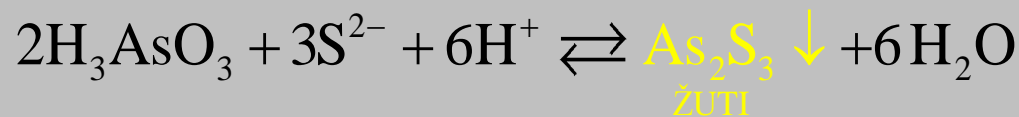
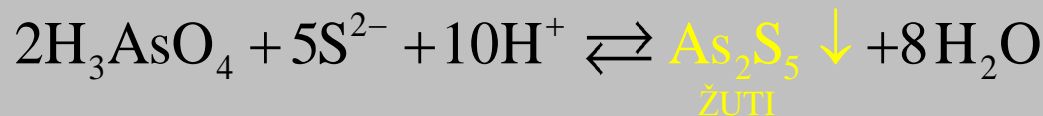
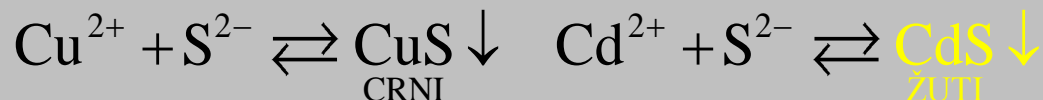
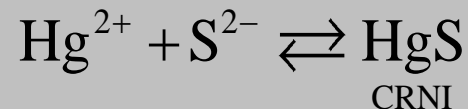
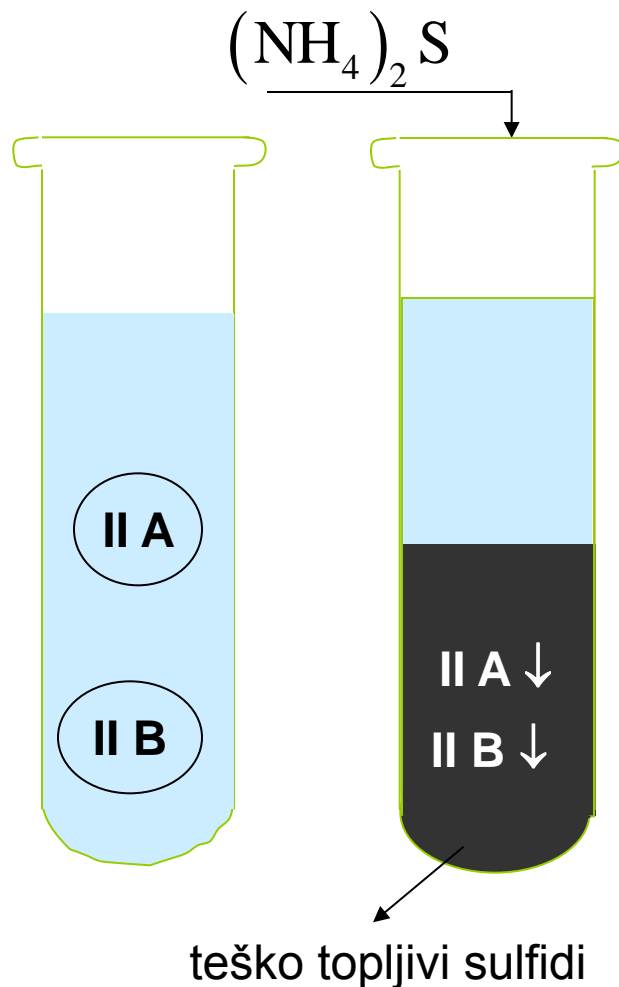
KATIONI II SKUPINE

taložni reagens $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$

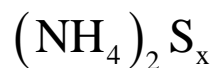
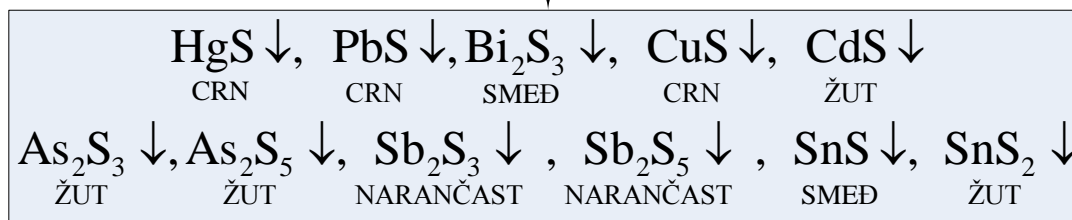
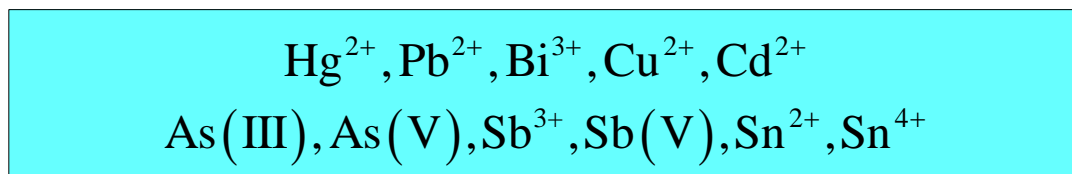


KATIONI II SKUPINE

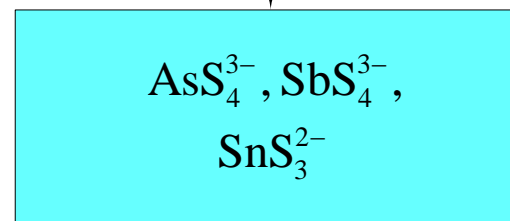
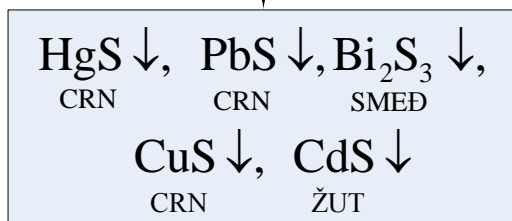
taložni reagens $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$



Kationi II skupine



II A skupina
(sulfobaze)



II B skupina
(sulfokiseline)

KATIONI II SKUPINE

$\text{H}_2\text{S} \Rightarrow$ slaba dvoprotonska kiselina



$$K_1 = 1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$



$$K_2 = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ M}$$

U neutralnoj vodenoj otopini ($\text{pH} = 7$) u kojoj je $c(\text{H}_2\text{S}) = 0,1 \text{ M}$:



$$K_{\text{KUM}} = K_1 \cdot K_2 = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2 \cdot [\text{S}^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{S}]} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ M}^2$$

$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_{\text{KUM}} [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ M}^2 \cdot 0,1 \text{ M}}{(10^{-7} \text{ M})^2} = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{M}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{S}^{2-}] = K_{\text{PT}}$$

$$[1 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ M}] [1,3 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ M}] = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ M}^2$$

\Rightarrow **Taloži i II i IV skupina!!!**

KATIONI II SKUPINE

Uz dodatak jake kiseline HCl



↑

H^+ (iz HCl, $c = 0,3 \text{ M}$)

$$c(\text{H}^+) = c(\text{HCl}) = 0,3 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_{\text{KUM}} [\text{H}_2\text{S}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = \frac{1,3 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ M}^2 \cdot 0,1 \text{ M}}{(0,3 \text{ M})^2} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{M}^{2+}] \cdot [\text{S}^{2-}] = K_{\text{PT}}$$

$$[1 \cdot 10^{-5}] [1,4 \cdot 10^{-20}] = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ M}^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{Taloži samo II skupina!!!}$$

Sulfidi I i II skupine kationa teže topljivi (manja K_{PT}) od sulfida III i IV skupine kationa (veća K_{PT})

PRIMJER

Usporedimo K_{PT} dvovalentnih kationa II., III. i IV. skupine:

II.	SKUPINA	III.	SKUPINA	IV.	SKUPINA
$K_{PT}(\text{HgS}) =$	$2 \cdot 10^{-53}$	$K_{PT}(\text{FeS}) =$	$8 \cdot 10^{-19}$	$K_{PT}(\text{MnS}) =$	$3 \cdot 10^{-11}$
$K_{PT}(\text{PbS}) =$	$3 \cdot 10^{-28}$			$K_{PT}(\text{CoS}) =$	$5 \cdot 10^{-22}$
$K_{PT}(\text{SnS}) =$	$1 \cdot 10^{-26}$			$K_{PT}(\text{ZnS}) =$	$2 \cdot 10^{-25}$
$K_{PT}(\text{CdS}) =$	$1 \cdot 10^{-27}$			$K_{PT}(\text{NiS}) =$	$4 \cdot 10^{-20}$
$K_{PT}(\text{CuS}) =$	$8 \cdot 10^{-37}$				

Kolike koncentracije sulfidnih iona su potrebne za njihovo taloženje?

PRIMJER

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Kolike koncentracije sulfidnih iona su potrebne za njihovo taloženje?



$$[\text{S}^{2-}] = \frac{K_{PT}(\text{MeS})}{[\text{Me}^{2+}]}$$

II.	SKUPINA	III.	SKUPINA	IV.	SKUPINA
$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{HgS}}$	$= 2 \cdot 10^{-51} \text{ M}$	$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{FeS}}$	$= 8 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ M}$	$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{MnS}}$	$= 3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ M}$
$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{PbS}}$	$= 3 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ M}$			$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{CoS}}$	$= 5 \cdot 10^{-20} \text{ M}$
$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{SnS}}$	$= 1 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ M}$			$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{ZnS}}$	$= 2 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ M}$
$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{CdS}}$	$= 1 \cdot 10^{-25} \text{ M}$			$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{NiS}}$	$= 4 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ M}$
$c(\text{S}^{2-})_{\text{CuS}}$	$= 8 \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ M}$				

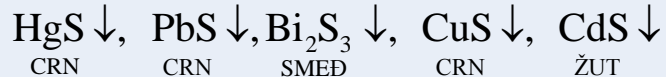
1. Ukoliko podesimo koncentraciju sulfida malo iznad 10^{-24} M taložiti će odabrani kationi druge skupine. Pri tim uvjetima ne talože ostali odabrani kationi.
2. Kada odvojimo katione druge skupine, preostale katione možemo taložiti većim koncentracijama sulfidnog iona.
3. Za Fe^{2+} potrebno iznad $8 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ M}$. Pri tim uvjetima taložili bi i kationi četvrte skupine. Zato je bilo potrebno pronaći drugi taložni reagens za treću skupinu.
4. Kada odvojimo katione treće skupine, možemo taložiti katione četvrte skupine visokim koncentracijama sulfidnog iona.

KATIONI II SKUPINE

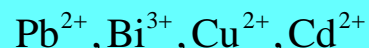
POSTUPAK TALOŽENJA SULFIDA KATIONA II SKUPINE S $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$

1. Uliti u kivetu, koja ima skalu s oznakom volumena, 1 mL (ako nema skale 30 kapi) otopine iza taloženja I. skupine ili izvorne otopine ako nije bilo prve skupine.
2. Otopini zatim dodati nekoliko kapi (10) amonijevog sulfida $c((\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}) = 3\text{M}$ protresajući kivetu.
3. Reagens dodavati do potpunog taloženja tj. dok se talog više ne stvara.
4. Centrifugirati.

Kationi II A skupine

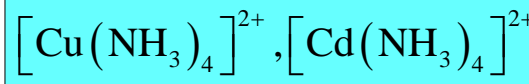
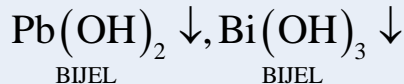
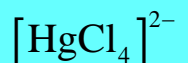


3M HNO_3 ili $\text{HNO}_3(\text{konc}) : \text{H}_2\text{O} = 1:3$



konc. HNO_3 + konc. HCl

konc. NH_3 – voda



2M NaOH

KCN

Cu-lim

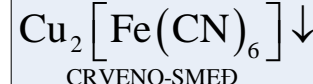
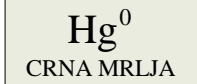
SnCl_2

$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{HAc}$

K_2SnO_2

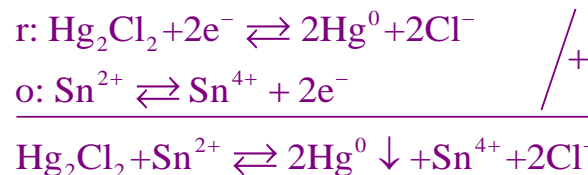
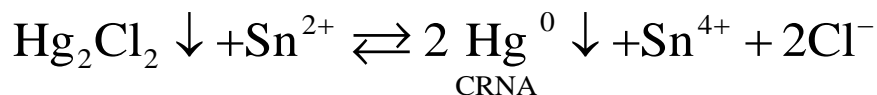
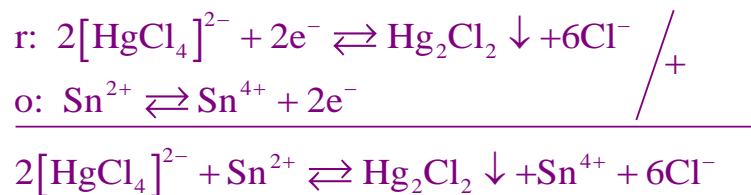
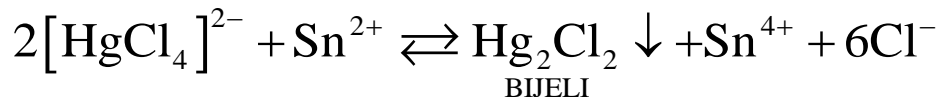
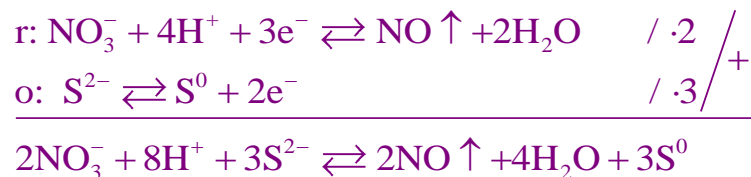
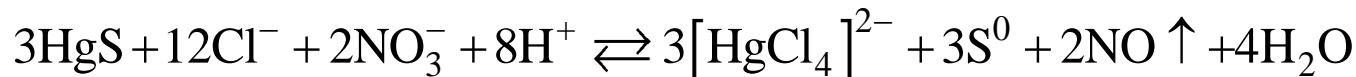
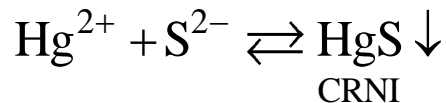
$\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6] + \text{HAc}$

H_2S



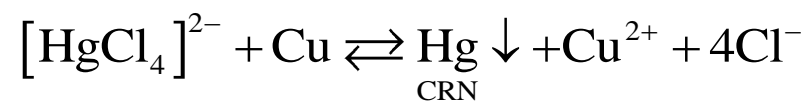
II A SKUPINA – Hg²⁺

ŽIVA(II), Hg²⁺



II A SKUPINA – Hg²⁺

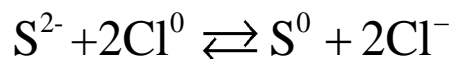
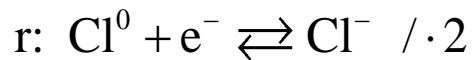
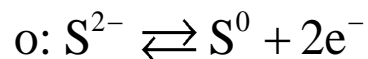
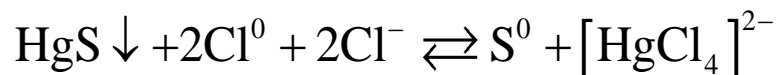
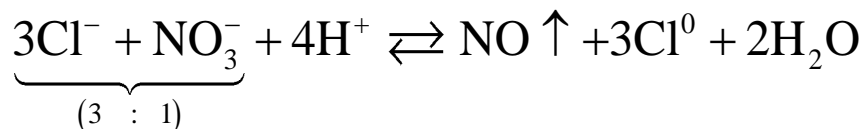
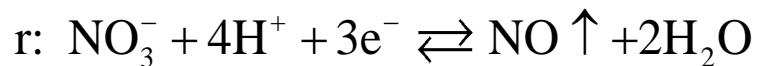
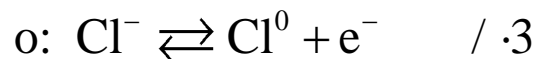
ŽIVA(II), Hg²⁺



II A SKUPINA – Hg²⁺

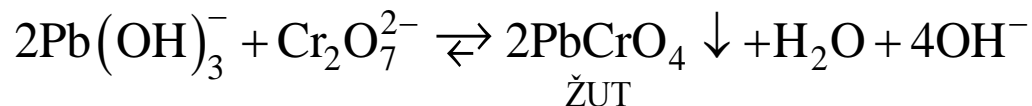
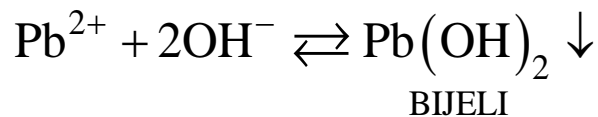
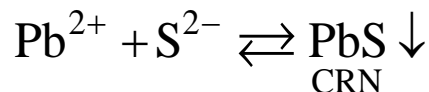
ŽIVA(II), Hg²⁺

ZLATOTOPKA:



II A SKUPINA – Pb²⁺

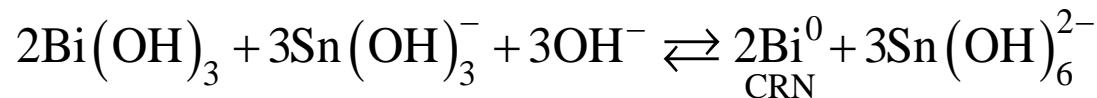
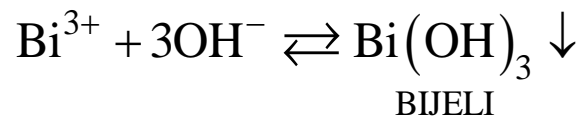
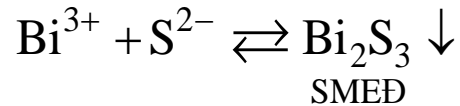
OLOVO, Pb²⁺



Dodatak CH₃COOH pomiče
reakciju u desno!!!

II A SKUPINA – Bi³⁺

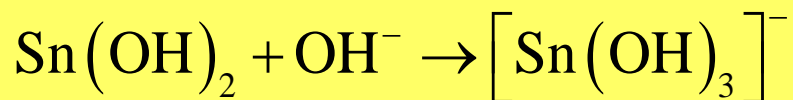
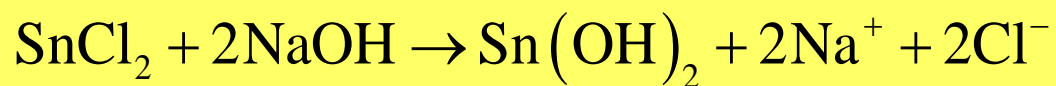
BIZMUT, Bi³⁺



II A SKUPINA – Bi³⁺

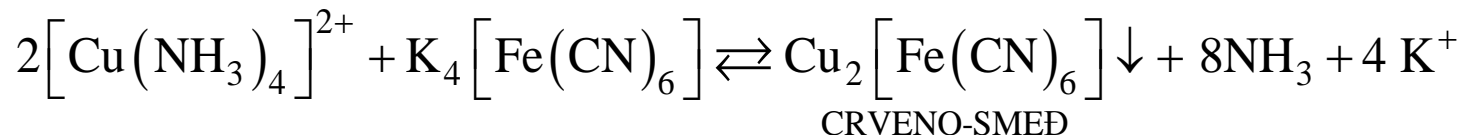
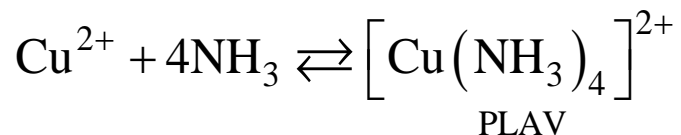
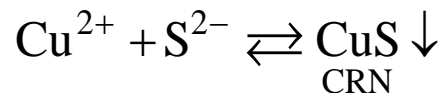
BIZMUT, Bi³⁺

Priprava $[\text{Sn}(\text{OH})_3]^-$:



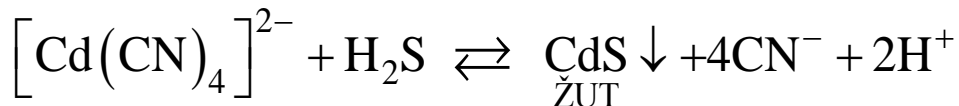
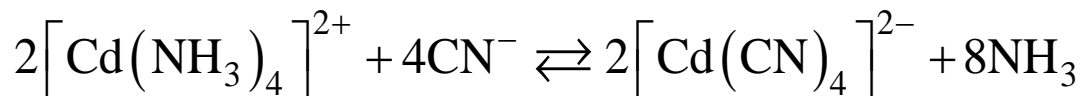
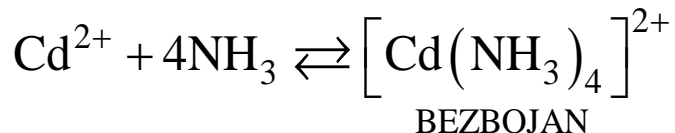
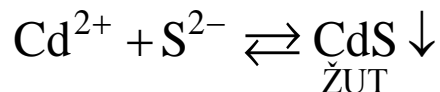
II A SKUPINA – Cu²⁺

BAKAR, Cu²⁺

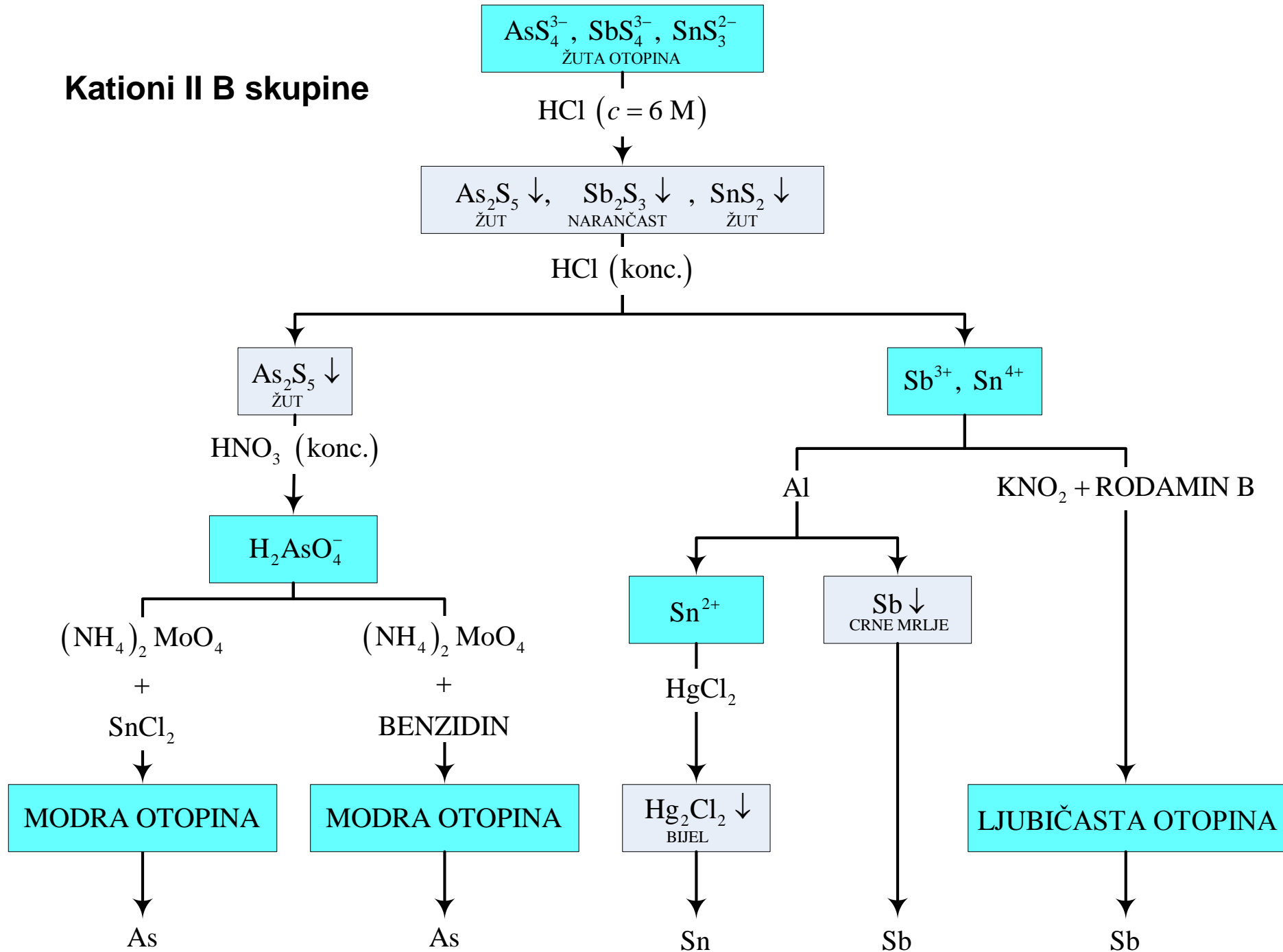


II A SKUPINA – Cd²⁺

KADMIJ, Cd²⁺

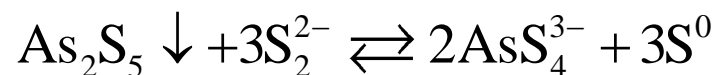
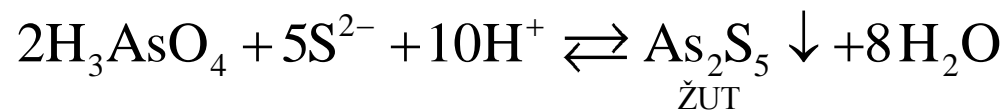


Kationi II B skupine



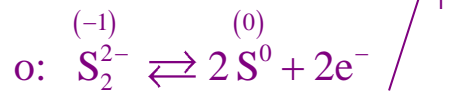
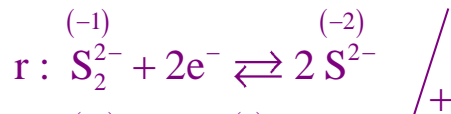
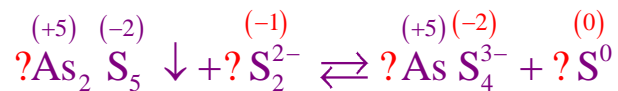
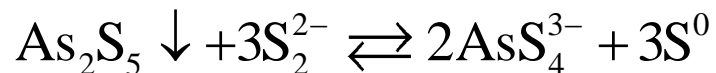
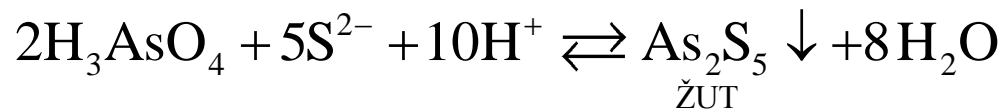
II B SKUPINA – As(V)

ARSEN(V)



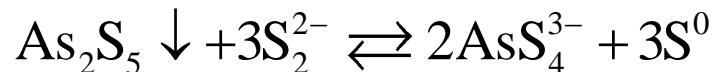
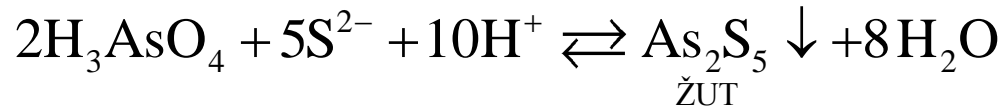
II B SKUPINA – As(V)

ARSEN(V)

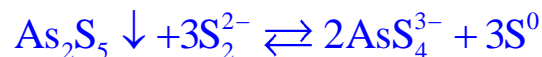


II B SKUPINA – As(V)

ARSEN(V)



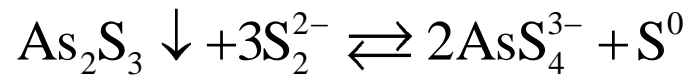
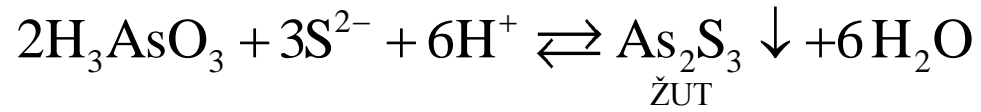
Znamo da po jednoj molekuli As_2S_5 trebaju nastati dva iona kompleksa AsS_4^{3-} , a zato su potrebna tri dodatna atoma sumpora oksidacijskog stanja (–2)! To znači da u sustavu disproporcioniraju tri S_2^{2-} iona.



+ NASTAVAK

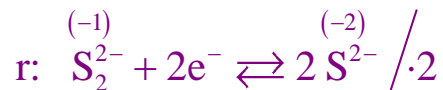
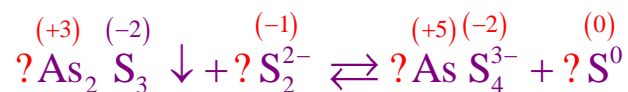
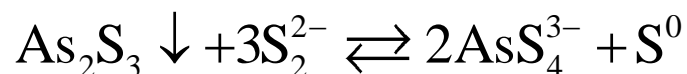
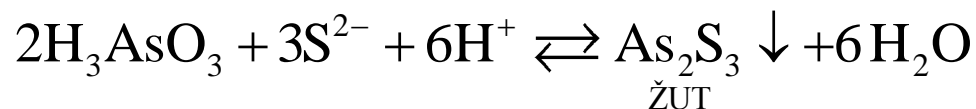
II B SKUPINA – As(III)

ARSEN(III)



II B SKUPINA – As(III)

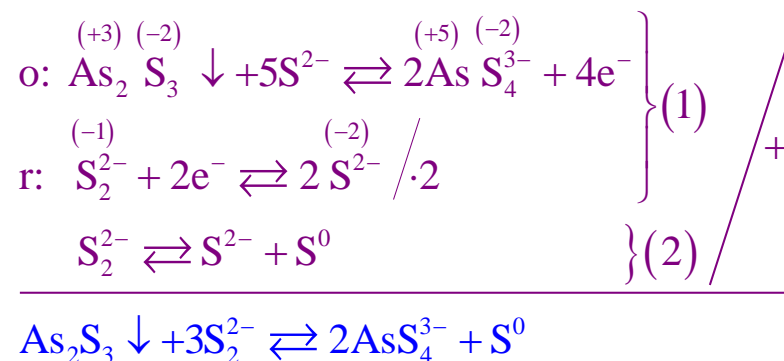
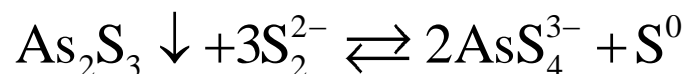
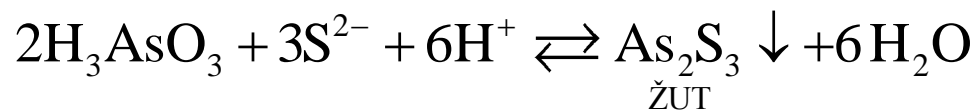
ARSEN(III)



Ako izjednačimo elektrone vidimo da redukcijom nastaje svega 4 iona S^{2-} . Očito postoji još jedna oksidoredukcija, a to je disproporcioniranje disulfida: $\text{S}_2^{2-} \rightleftharpoons \text{S}^{2-} + \text{S}^0$.

II B SKUPINA – As(III)

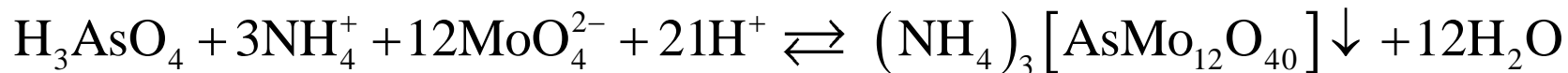
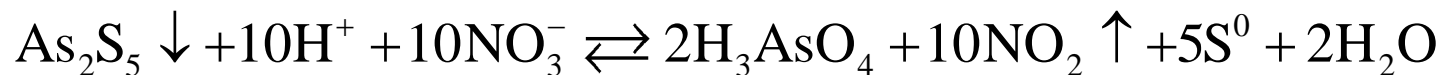
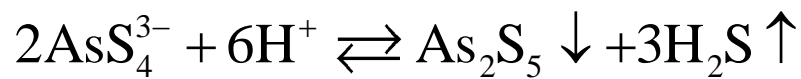
ARSEN(III)



+ NASTAVAK

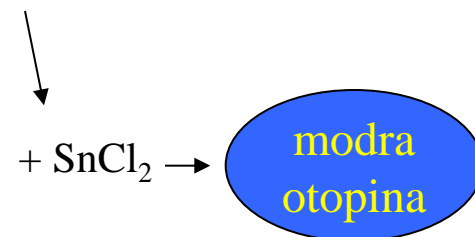
II B SKUPINA – As(V) & As(III)

NASTAVAK ZA ARSEN(III) I ARSEN(V)



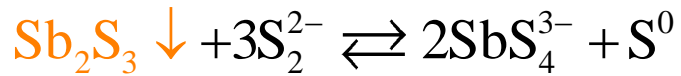
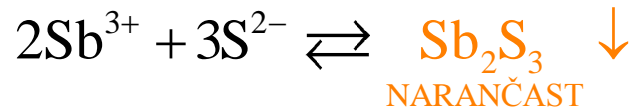
žuti amonij-dodekamolibdenato-arsenat

Molibdat nastojati dodati u suvišku
jer se nastali talog otapa u suvišku arsenata!!!



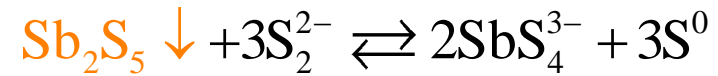
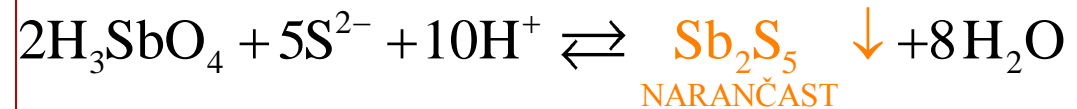
II B SKUPINA – Sb(V) & Sb(III)

ANTIMON(III)



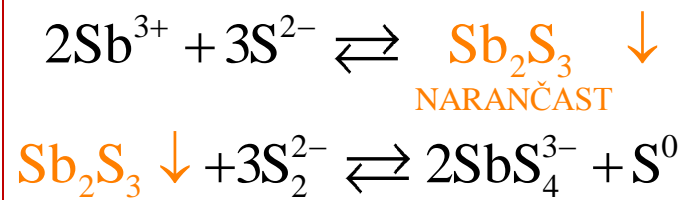
i

ANTIMON(V)



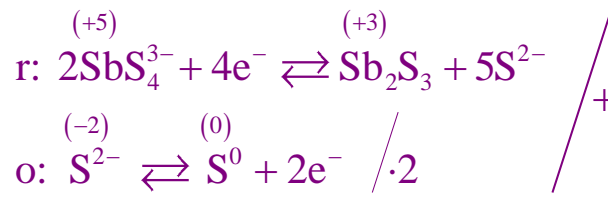
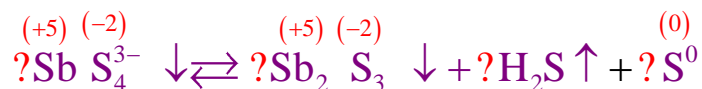
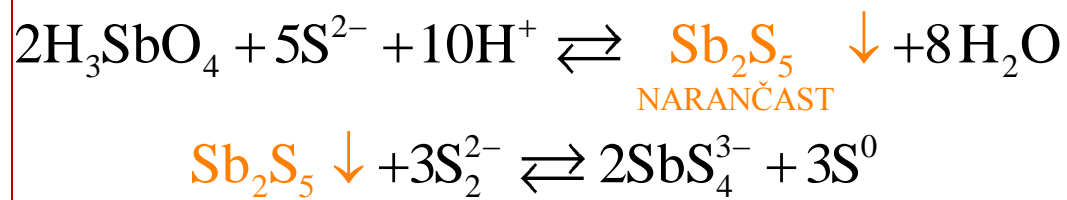
II B SKUPINA – Sb(V) & Sb(III)

ANTIMON(III)



i

ANTIMON(V)

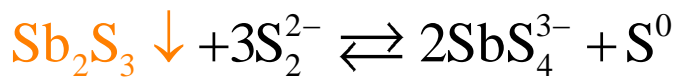
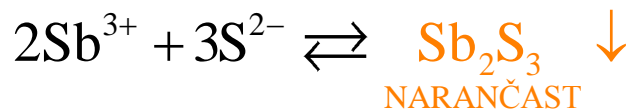


Očito uz svaki reducirani kation antimona oksidira se jedan S^{2-} ion. Ostatak sulfidnih iona ne! Dakle, po svakom izreagiranom kompleksnom ionu u sustavu ostaju 3 neoksidirana sulfidna iona.



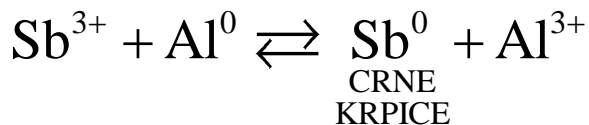
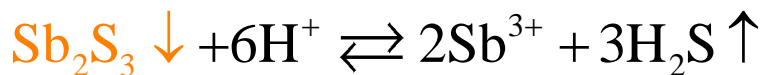
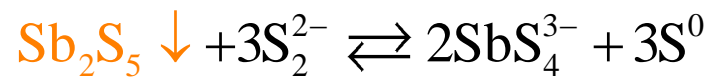
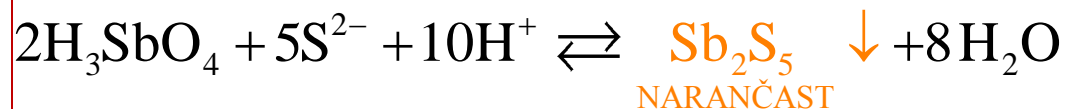
II B SKUPINA – Sb(V) & Sb(III)

ANTIMON(III)



i

ANTIMON(V)

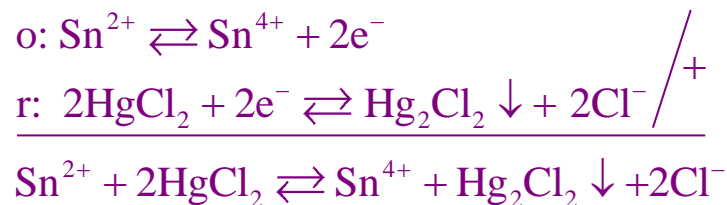
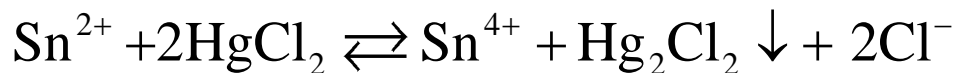
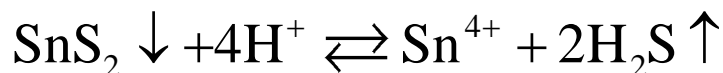
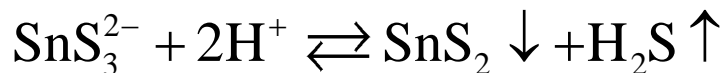
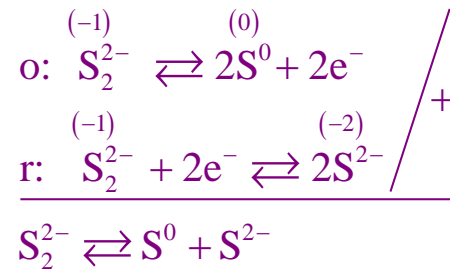
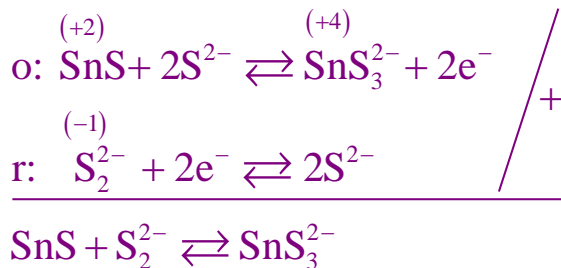
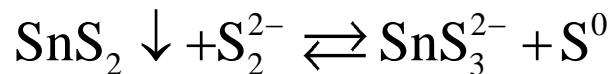
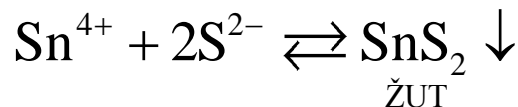
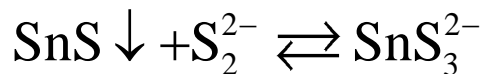
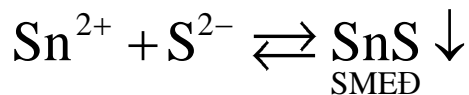


II B SKUPINA – Sn²⁺ & Sb⁴⁺

KOSITAR Sn²⁺

i

KOSITAR Sn⁴⁺



KATIONI III SKUPINE

taložni reagens $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}/\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

Taložni reagens : $\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (NH_4OH)

$$K_B = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

- dovoljno da se istalože hidroksidi III, IV skupine i Mg^{2+}
- potrebna manja koncentracija OH^- iona (niži pH)



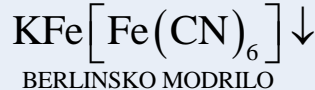
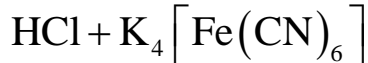
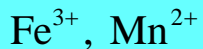
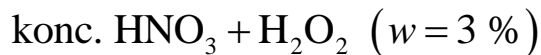
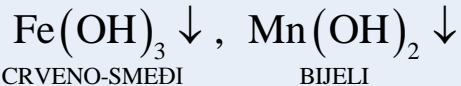
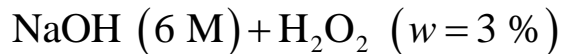
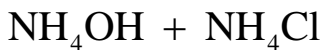
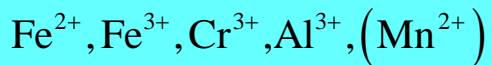
NH_4^+ (iz NH_4Cl) potiskuje ionizaciju otopljenog amonijaka

- pufer sistem $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} / \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = K_B \cdot \frac{[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

Hidroksidi III skupine kationa teže topljivi (manja K_{pt}) od hidroksida viših skupina

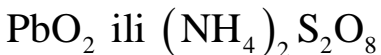
Kationi III skupine



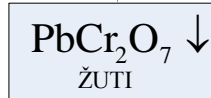
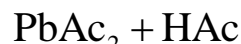
Fe



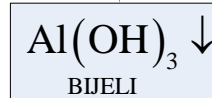
Fe



Mn



Cr



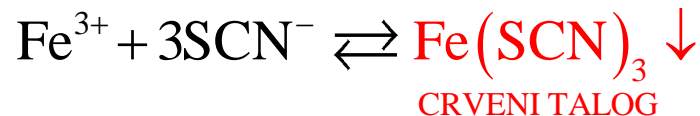
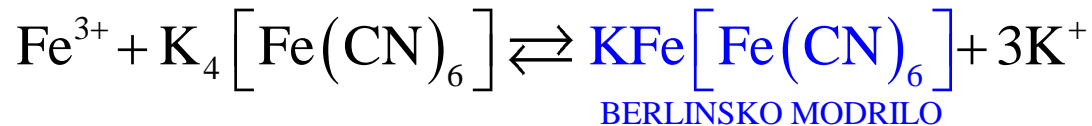
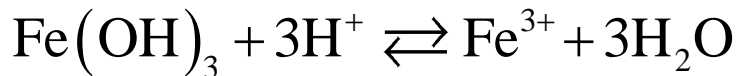
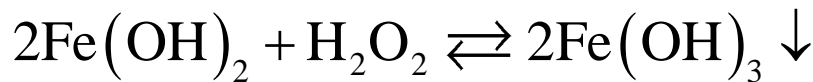
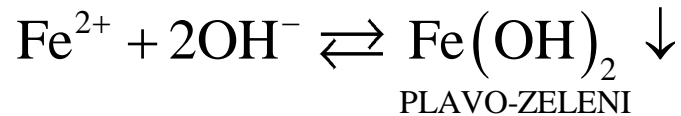
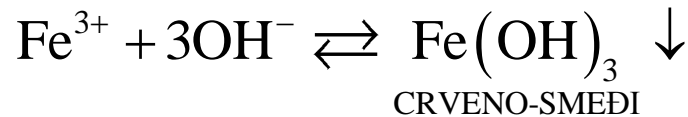
Al



Al

III SKUPINA – Fe²⁺ & Fe³⁺

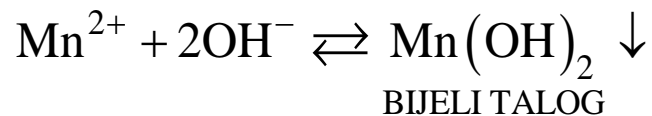
ŽELJEZO Fe²⁺ i Fe³⁺



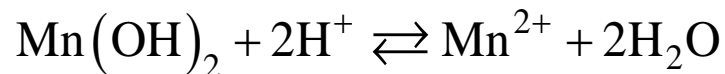
Ovisno o količini dodanog tiocijanata umjesto Fe(SCN)₃ taloga mogu nastati kompleksi identičnog obojenja u rasponu od [FeSCN]²⁺ do [Fe(SCN)₆]³⁻.

III SKUPINA – Mn²⁺

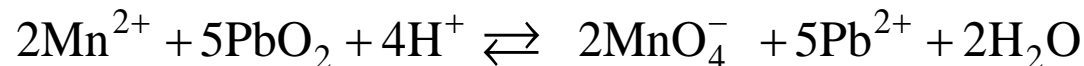
MANGAN Mn²⁺



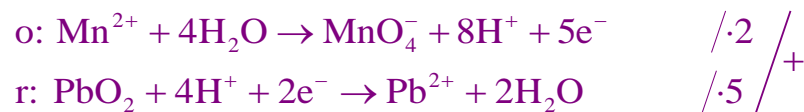
1. Ako Mn(OH)₂ ne oksidira:



Oksidacija s PbO₂:



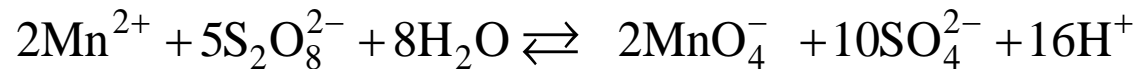
LJUBIČASTA
OTOPINA



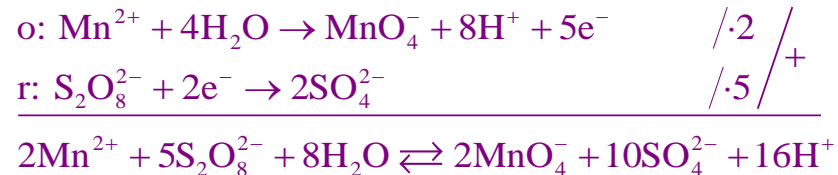
III SKUPINA – Mn²⁺

MANGAN Mn²⁺

Oksidacija s (NH₄)₂S₂O₈:



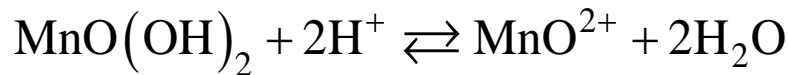
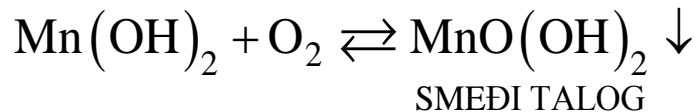
LJUBIČASTA
OTOPINA



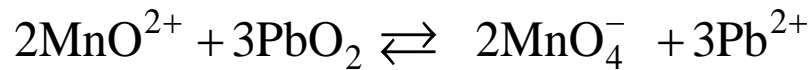
III SKUPINA – Mn²⁺

MANGAN Mn²⁺

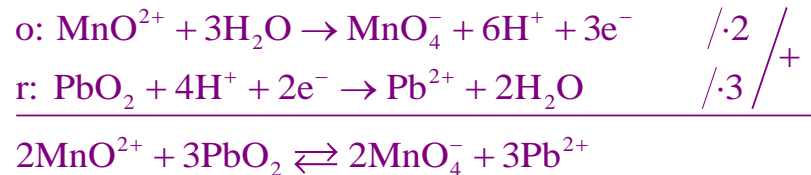
2. Ako Mn(OH)₂ oksidira:



Oksidacija s PbO₂:



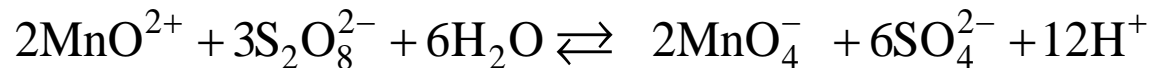
LJUBIČASTA
OTOPINA



III SKUPINA – Mn²⁺

MANGAN Mn²⁺

Oksidacija s (NH₄)₂S₂O₈:

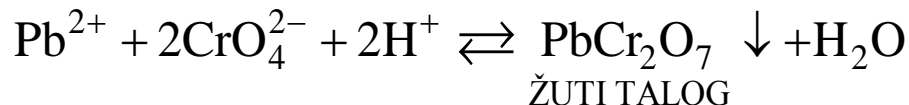
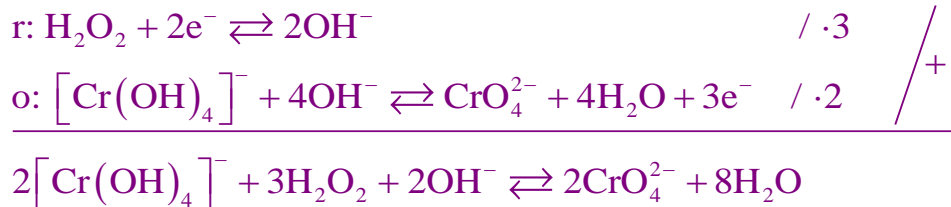
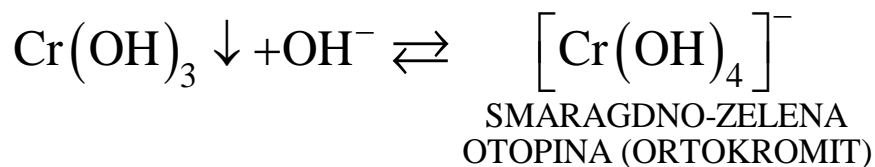
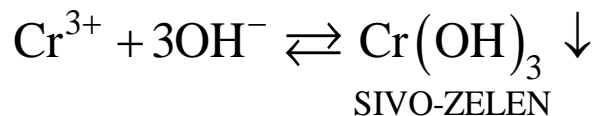


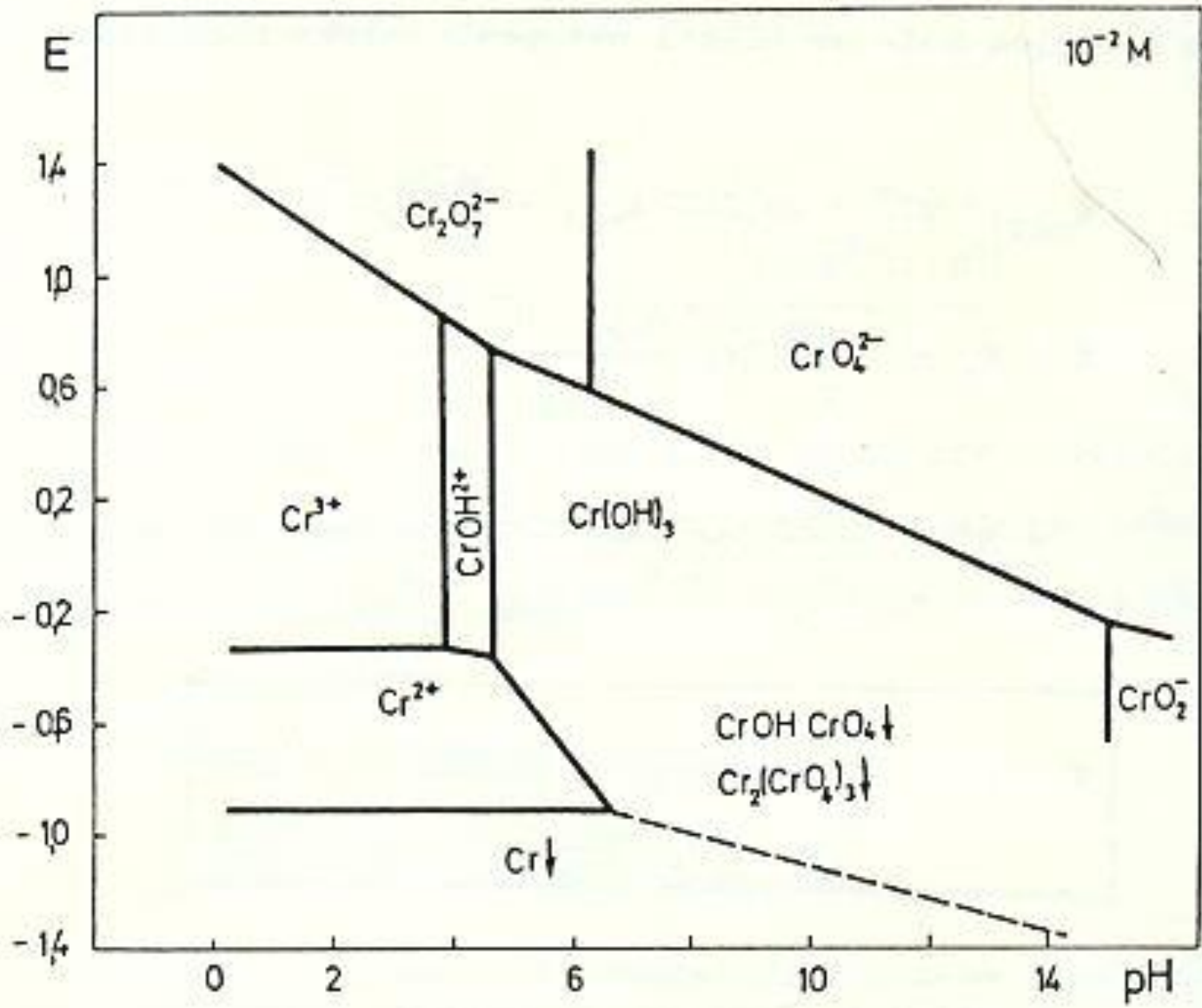
LJUBIČASTA
OTOPINA



III SKUPINA – Cr³⁺

KROM Cr³⁺

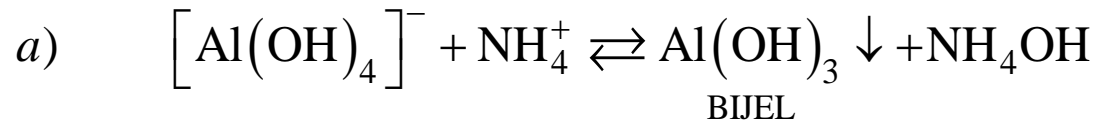
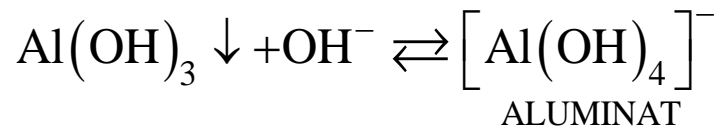
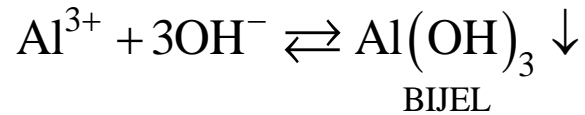




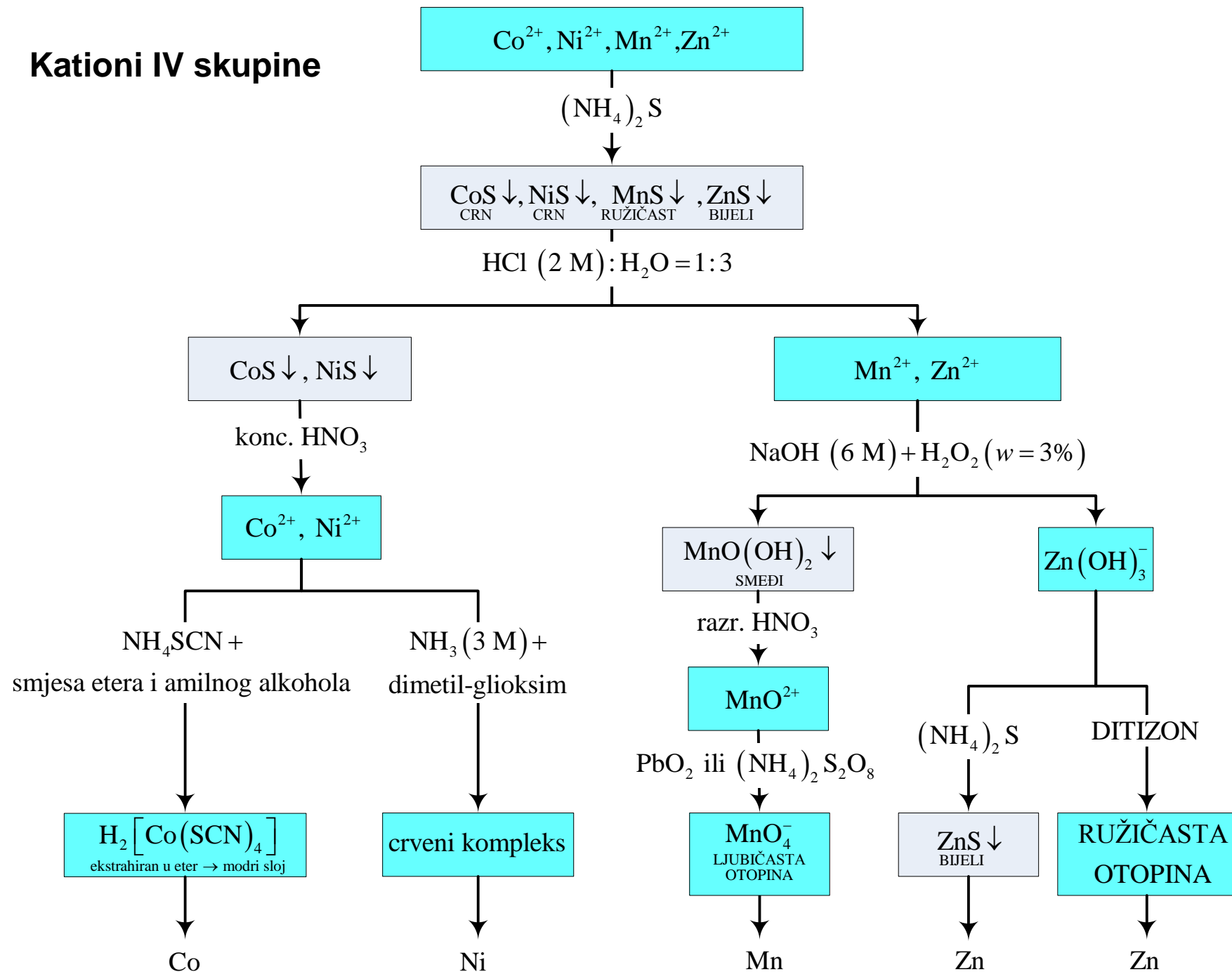
POURBAIX DIJAGRAM

III SKUPINA – Al³⁺

ALUMINIJ Al³⁺

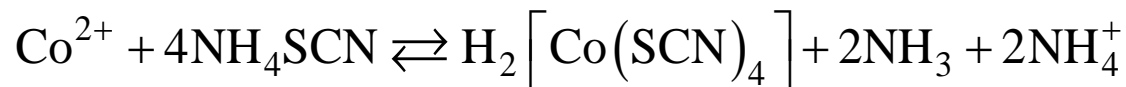
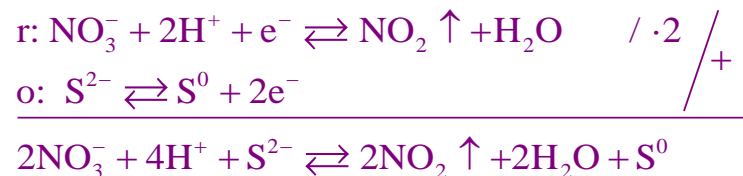
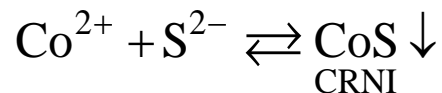


Kationi IV skupine



IV SKUPINA – Co²⁺

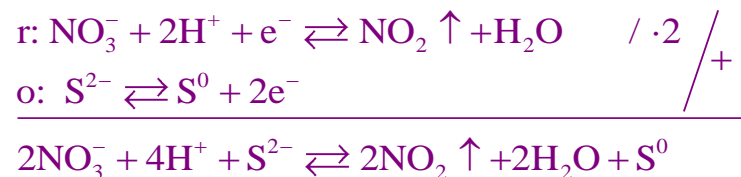
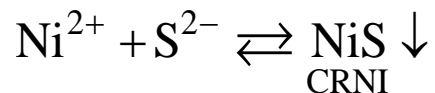
KOBALT Co²⁺



- otapa se u smjesi amilnog alkohola i etera
- nastaje modri prsten

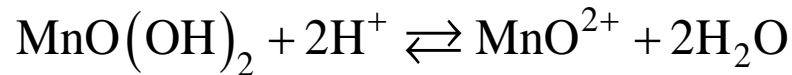
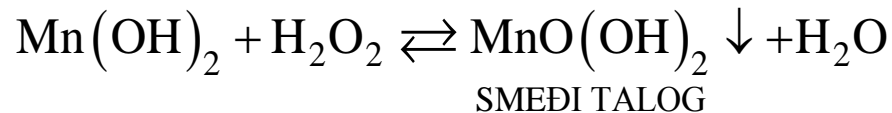
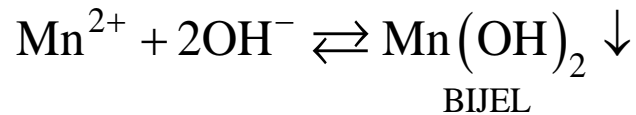
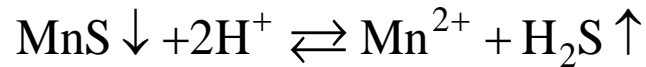
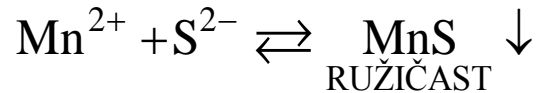
IV SKUPINA – Ni²⁺

NIKAL Ni²⁺



IV SKUPINA –Mn²⁺

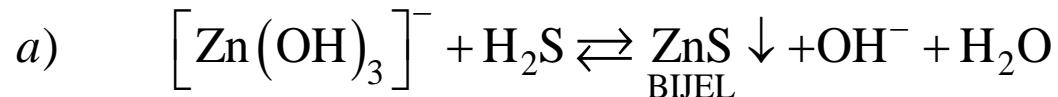
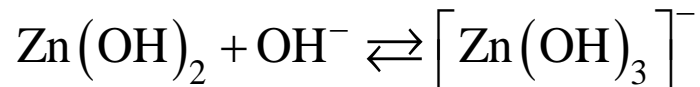
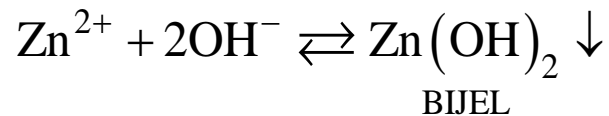
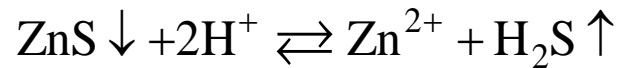
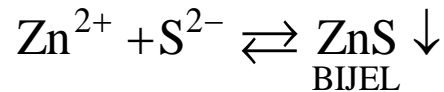
MANGAN Mn²⁺



Daljnji dokaz s PbO₂ ili (NH₄)₂S₂O₈ kao i u trećoj skupini.

IV SKUPINA – Zn²⁺

CINK Zn²⁺

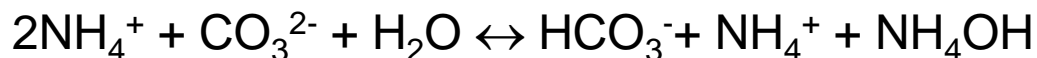


KATIONI V SKUPINE

taložni reagens $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$

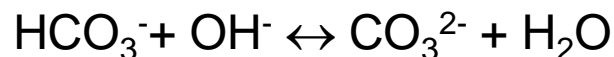
Taložni reagens $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$

- podesiti koncentraciju karbonatnih iona u otopini
- prevelika koncentracija – istaložit će se Mg^{2+} (VI skupina)
- dodatak amonijevih soli – utječe na pH – veća ili manja konc. CO_3^{2-}
- u otopini – pufer sistem $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}/\text{NH}_4^+$
- otopina $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ – pufer sistem
- hidroliza $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$

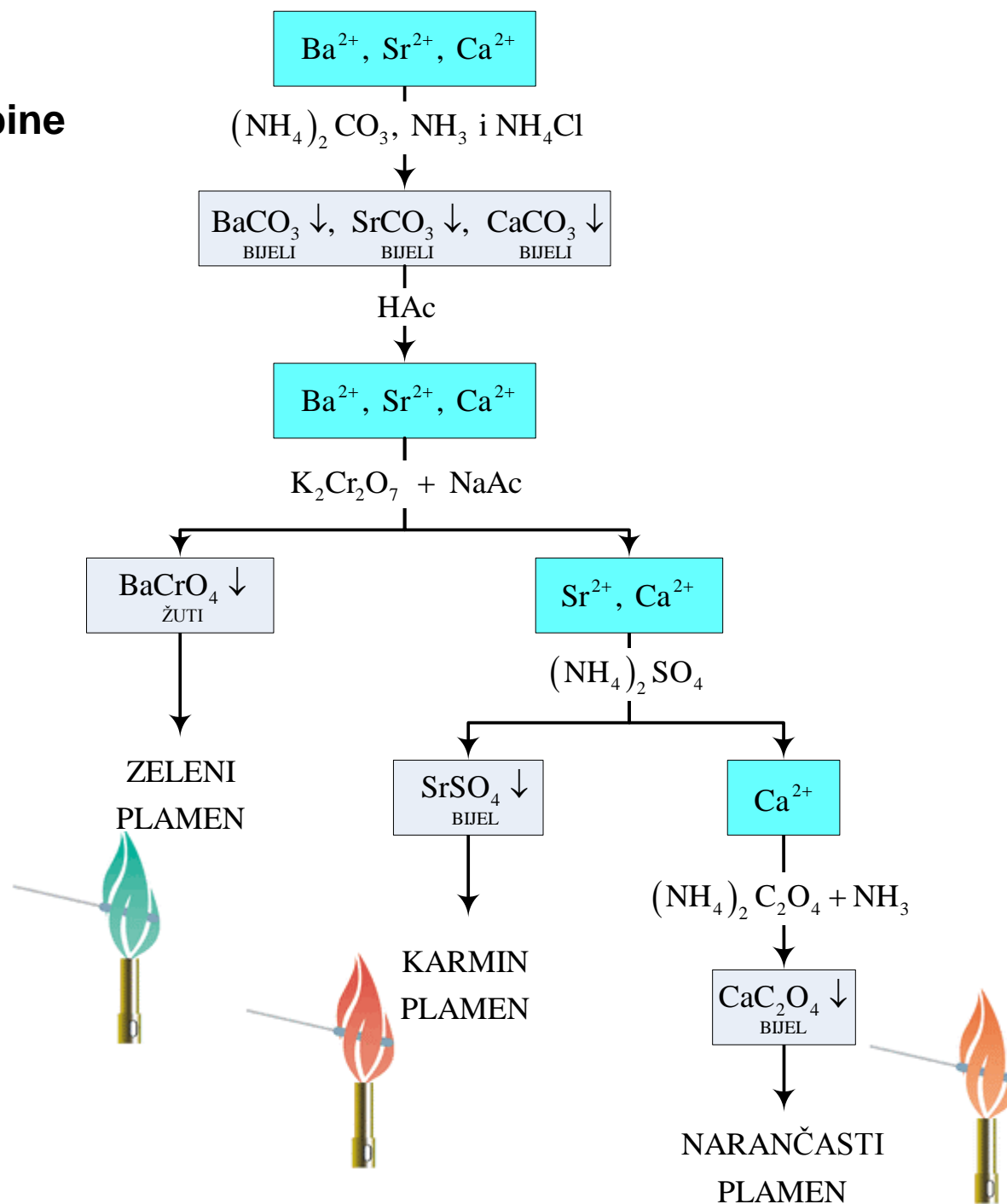


$$[\text{OH}^-] = K_B \cdot \frac{[\text{NH}_4\text{OH}]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

- karbonati V skupine talože kod pH=9,2 (Mg taloži između pH=9,3 i 12)
- u otopini: amonijak, amonijska sol, CO_3^{2-} i HCO_3^-

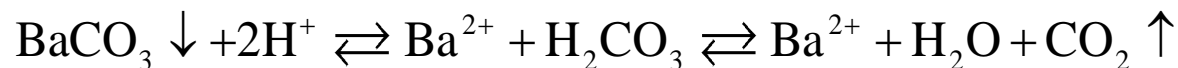
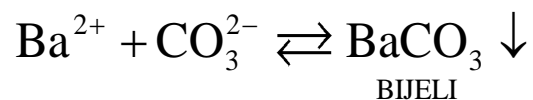


Kationi V skupine

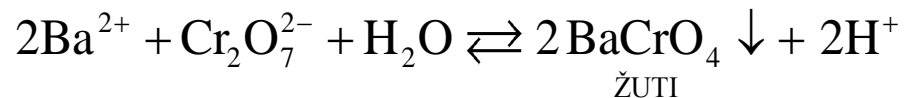
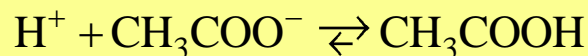


V SKUPINA – Ba²⁺

BARIJ Ba²⁺

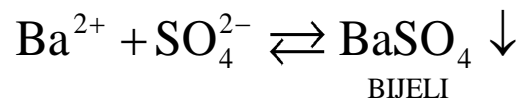


Dodatakom CH₃COONa uklanjamo protone:



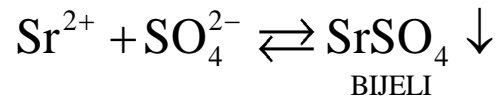
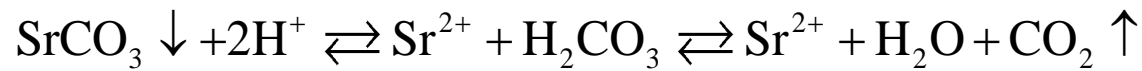
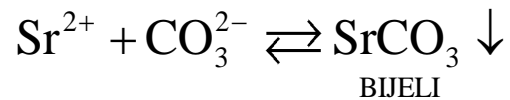
+

HCl ⇒ zeleni plamen



V SKUPINA – Sr²⁺

STRONCIJ Sr²⁺



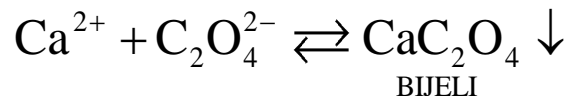
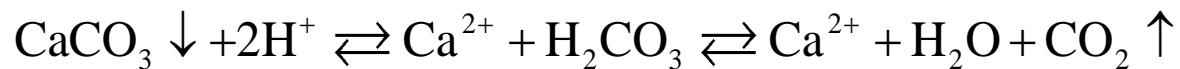
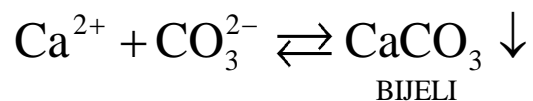
+

HCl ⇒ karmin (crvena) boja plamena



V SKUPINA – Ca²⁺

KALCIJ Ca²⁺

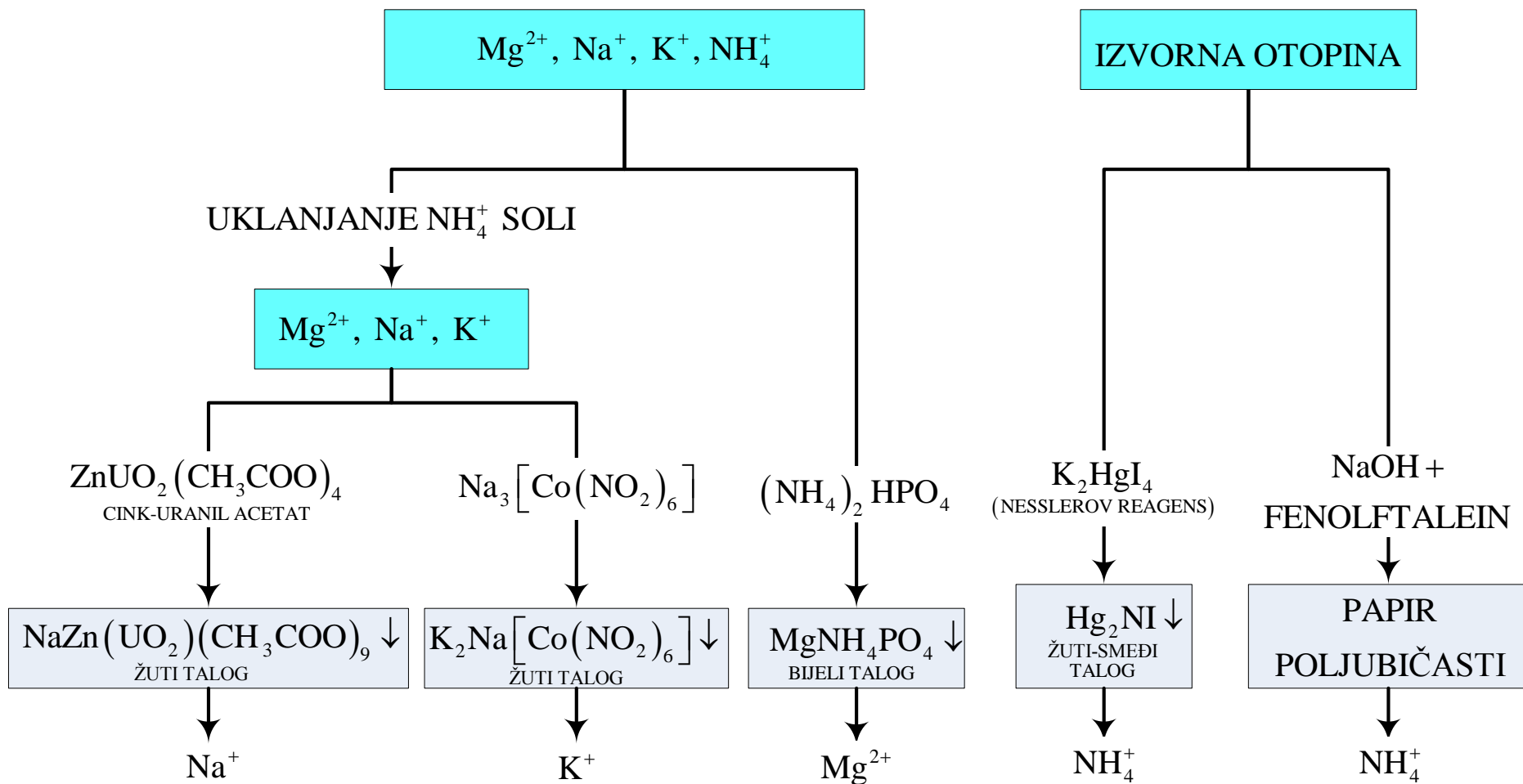


+

HCl ⇒ narančasto-crvena boja plamena

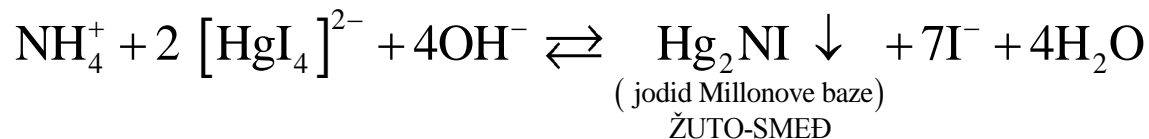


Kationi VI skupine

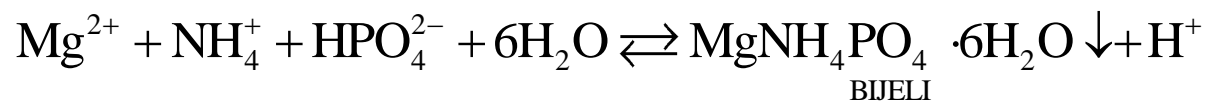


VI SKUPINA

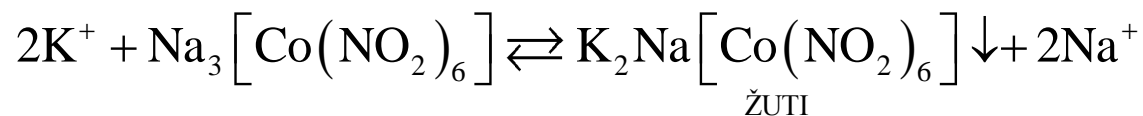
AMONIJ NH_4^+ (Određuje se u izvornoj otopini!!!)



MAGNEZIJ Mg^{2+}



KALIJ K^+



NATRIJ Na^+





Literatura

Novo izdanje:

**Z. Šoljić, *Kvalitativna kemijska analiza anorganskih tvari*, Fakultet kemijskog inženjerstva i tehnologije, Zagreb, 2003.
- *systematska analiza kationa (od 55. do 177. str.)***

Staro izdanje:

**I. Eškinja, Z. Šoljić, *Kvalitativna anorganska kemijska analiza*
- *systematska analiza kationa (od 38. do 169. str.)***

