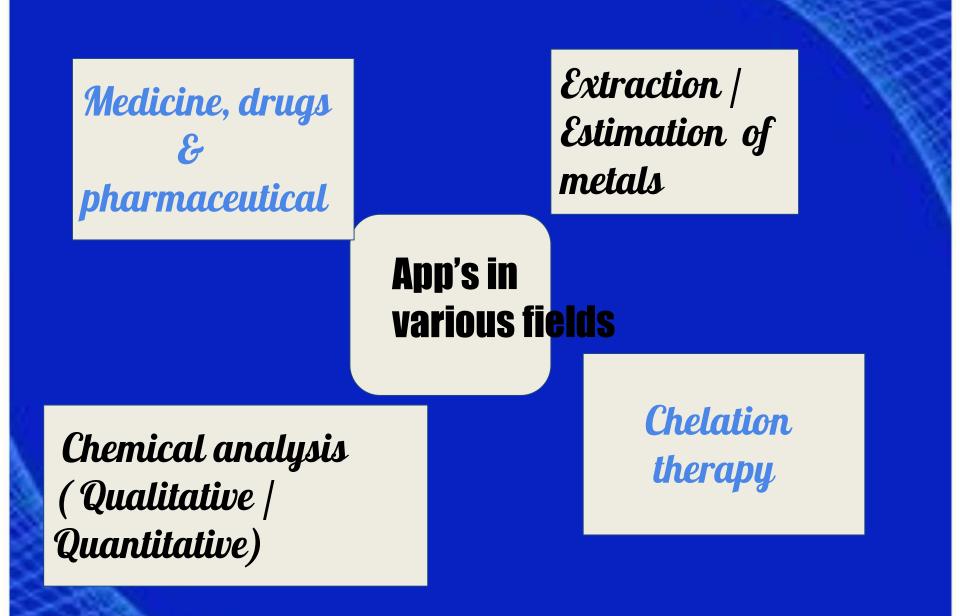


TRINITY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN NAMAKKAL Department of Chemistry

Application of co-ordination complexes

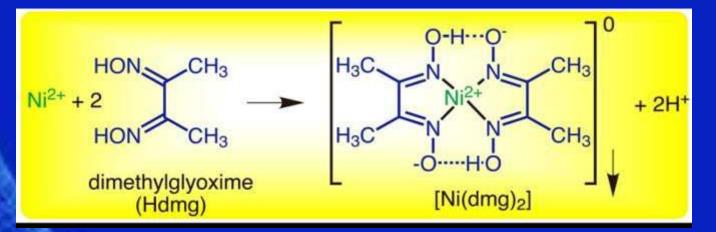


Prepared and done by Dr.S.ANIDHA AP/Chemistry



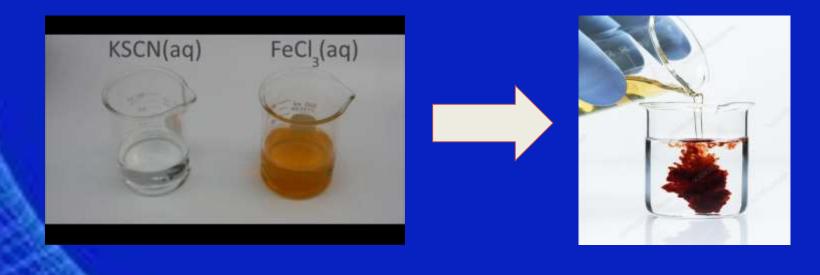
Qualitative Analysis

 Detection of metal ions If ammoniacal solution of the substance gives a scarlet red precipitate with DMG it indicates the presence of <u>Nickel</u>

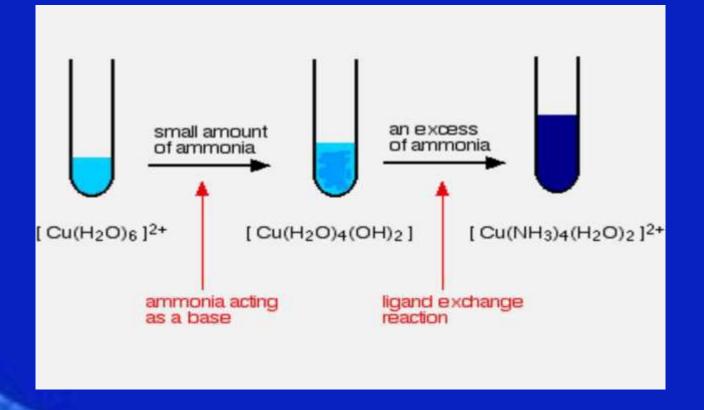




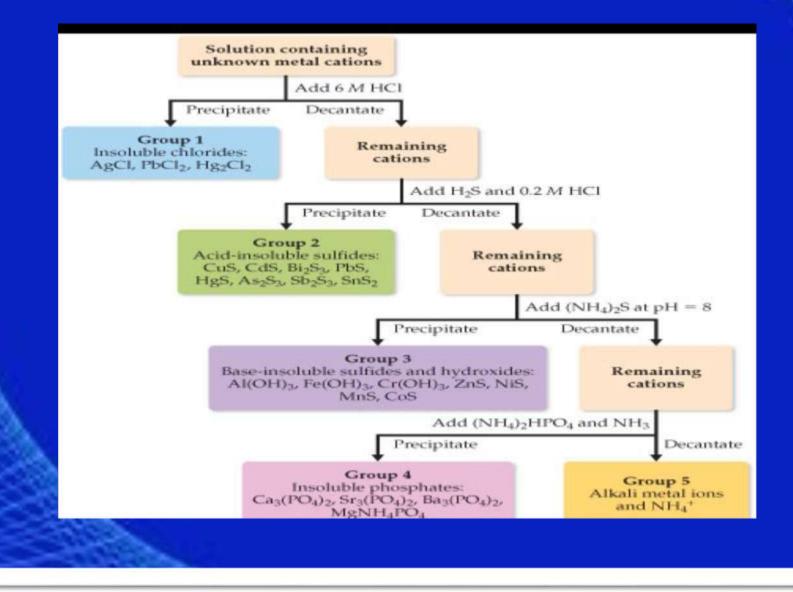
If a solution of substance gives a blood res colour with potassium thio cyanate (KCNS) it indicates, the presence of Iron (III). It is due to the formation of [Fe(CNS) 6]3-



• If a solution of the substance gives a deep blue colour with ammonia it indicates the presence of copper (II). The deep blue colour is due to the formation of the complex[Cu (Nh3) 4]2+



OSeparating metal ions



Quantitative Analysis



The Gravimetric Estimation of Nickel:

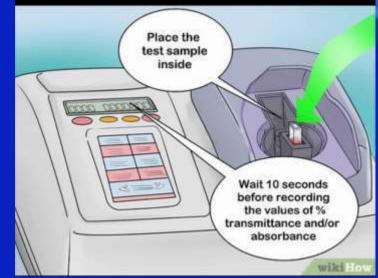
The nickel is **precipitated as nickel dimethyl glyoxime** by adding alcoholic solution of dimethyl glyoxime $C_4H_6(NOH)_2$ and then adding a slight excess of aqueous ammonia solution. Al forms a complex with oxine, it is used for gravimetric estimation of aluminum OHardness of water It is estimated by complexometric titration with standard EDTA using EBT or murexide as indicator. The indicator metal complex and the EDTA Ave different colour. So the end point indicates by colour change



Wine red - > Steel blue

OSpectrometric method It is used to estimate metal ions like iron, nickel, copper,..





 Iodine can be estimated by titrating it against Mercury.
The formation of a red ppt of HgI2, it indicates the end point



THANK YOU

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