

2 Experimental techniques

2.1 Measurement

Core

 Name appropriate apparatus for the measurement of time, temperature, mass and volume, including burettes, pipettes and measuring cylinders

2.2 Purity

2.2.1 Criteria of purity

Core

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of paper chromatography
- Interpret simple chromatograms
- Identify substances and assess their purity from melting point and boiling point information
- Understand the importance of purity in substances in everyday life, e.g. foodstuffs and drugs

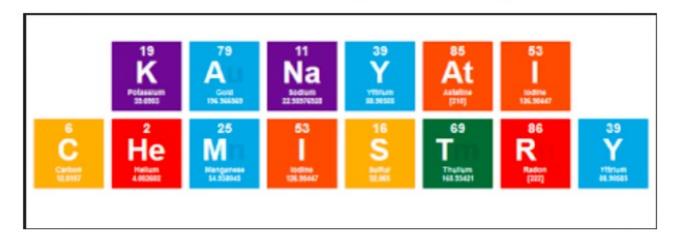
2.2.2 Methods of purification

Core

- Describe and explain methods of purification by the use of a suitable solvent, filtration, crystallisation and distillation (including use of a fractionating column). (Refer to the fractional distillation of petroleum in section 14.2 and products of fermentation in section 14.6.)
- Suggest suitable purification techniques, given information about the substances involved

Supplement

- Interpret simple chromatograms, including the use of R, values
- Outline how chromatography techniques can be applied to colourless substances by exposing chromatograms to substances called locating agents. (Knowledge of specific locating agents is not required.)



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Appropriate apparatus for measuring. of

Time: stopwatch/clock

Temperature: thermometer

Mass: balance

Volume: measuring cylinder, burette, pipette

Temperature

- Temperature is measured with a thermometer which can normally give readings to the nearest degree Celsius
- · Digital thermometers are more precise than regular thermometers
- The units of temperature are degrees Celsius (°C)

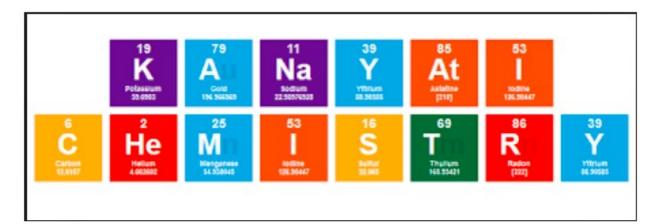
Time

Time can be measured using a stopwatch

accurate to one or two decimal places

The units of time are seconds or minutes





Mass

- Mass is measured using a digital balance with readings to two decimal places.
- Units of mass commonly used are kilograms (kg) and grams (g)



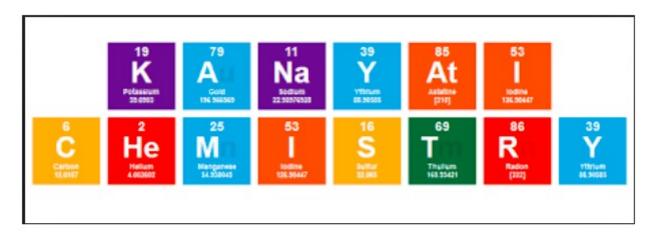
Volume-liquids

The volume of a liquid can be determined using several types of apparatus according to the accuracy required.



- For approximate volumes where accuracy is not an important factor, measuring cylinders are used.
 They are graduated (have a scale so can be used to measure) and are available in 25 cm3, 50 cm3, 100 cm3 and 250 cm3
- Pipettes are the most accurate way of measuring a fixed volume of liquid, usually 10 cm3 or 25 cm3



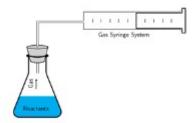


- Burettes are the most accurate way of measuring a variable
- volume of liquid between 0 cm3 and 50 cm3 (e.g. in a titration)

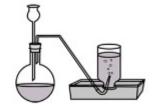


Volume-gases

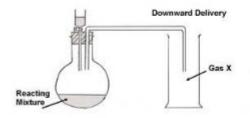
- The volume of a gas measurement is done through
- A gas syringe
- · A graduated cylinder inverted in water but the gas should not be water-soluble
- If the gas happens to be heavier than air and is colored, the cylinder can be used upright



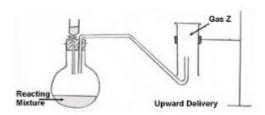
Gas Syringe collection



Over water collection



Downward delivery collection



Upward delivery collection