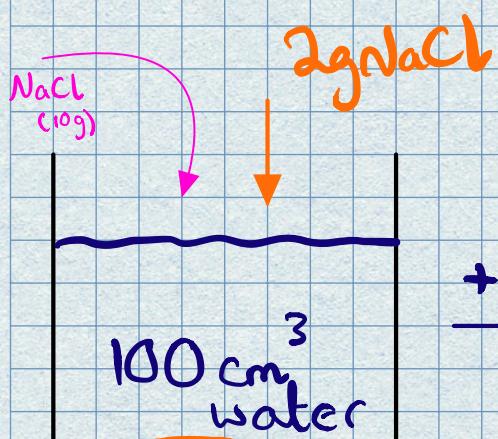
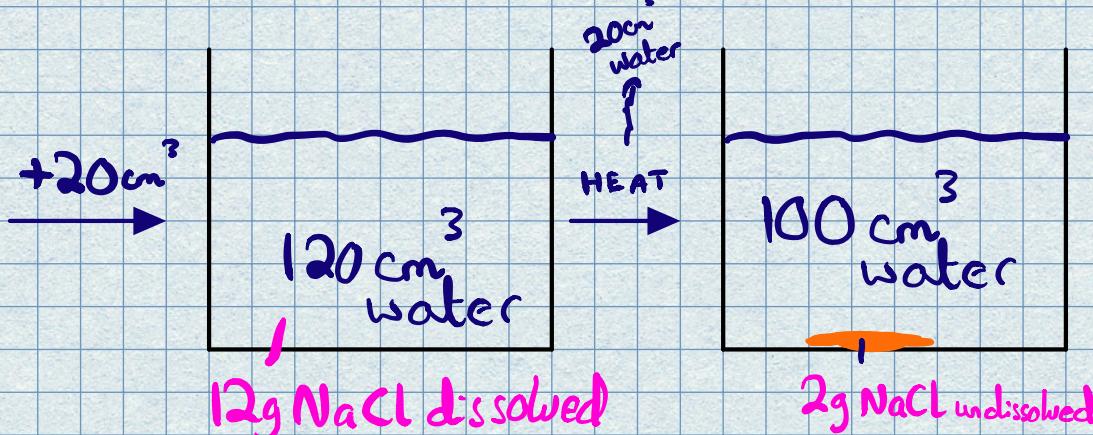


# Crystallization



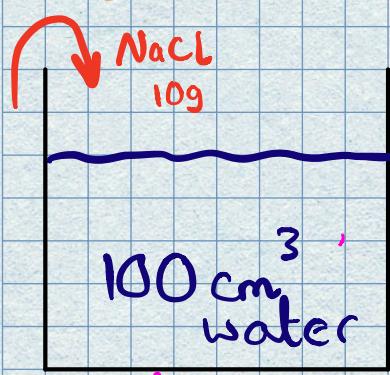
Saturated

Case #1:-



$12\text{g NaCl dissolved}$

Case #2:-



Saturated



- ★ The amount of solvent used to dissolved the solute, The same amount of solute will be undissolved if same amount of solvent is removed from solution
- ★ Solubility of solids can be increased by increasing Solvent or Increase in Temperature !
- ★ When a saturated solution is heated, half its volume, then cooled at r.t.p. The crystal of solute reappear in solution !

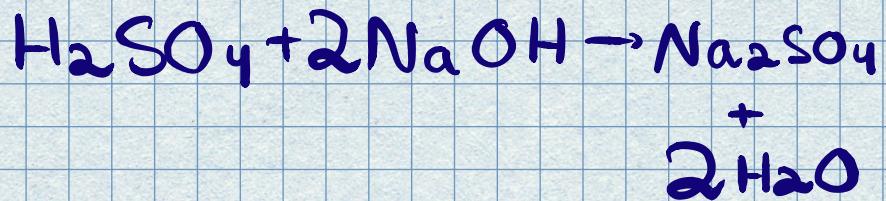
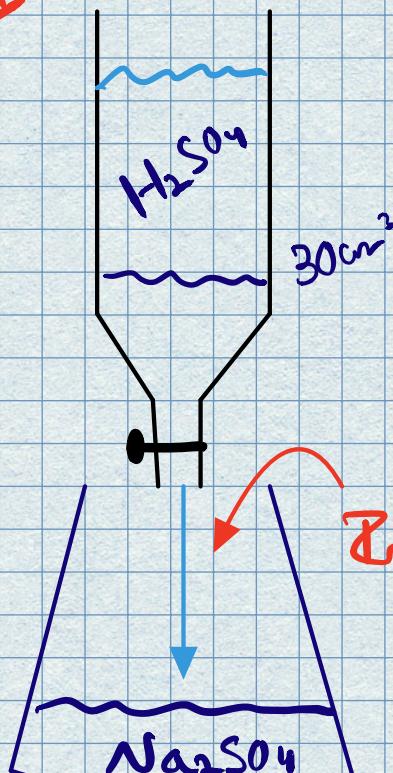
# Preparation of Soluble Salt



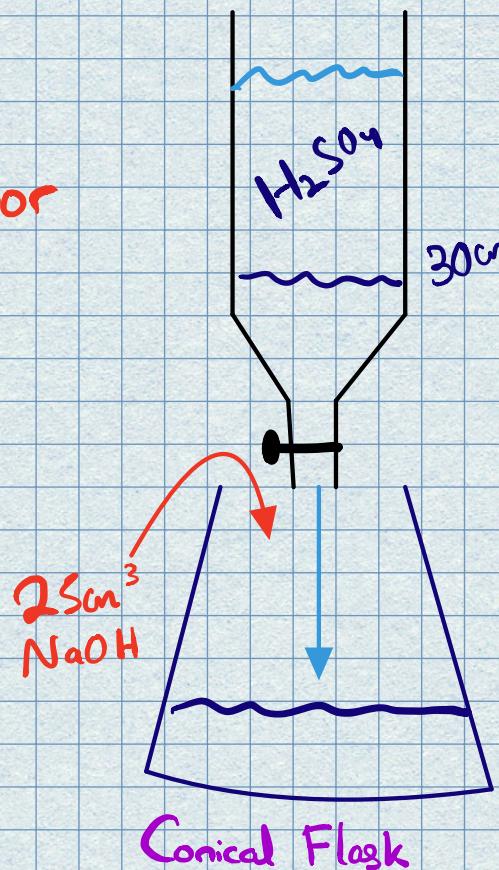
$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  :- The Chosen one ❤

## TITRATION

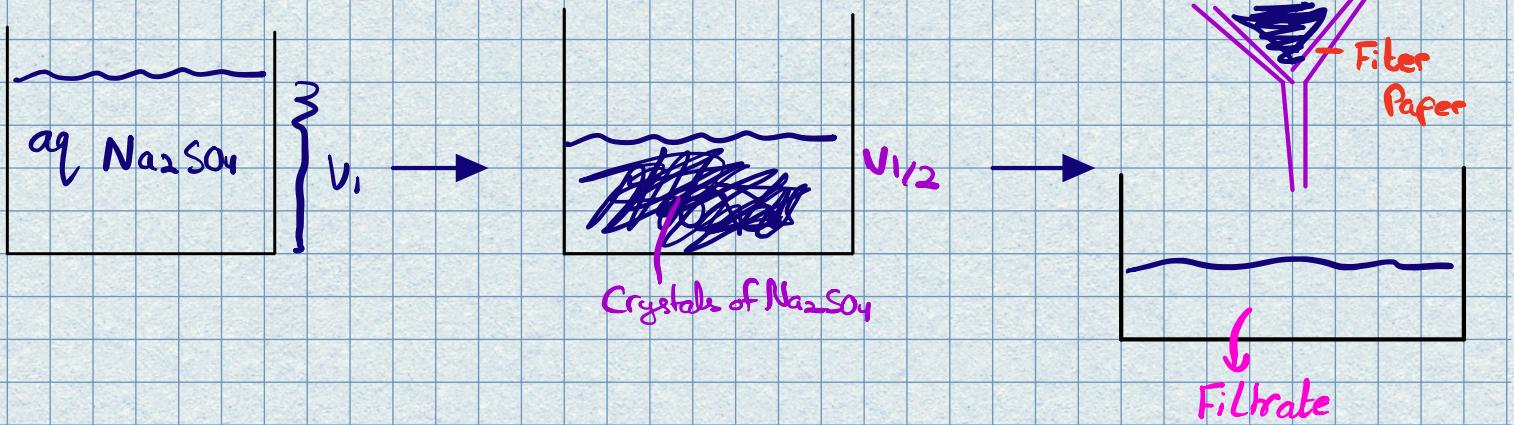
I



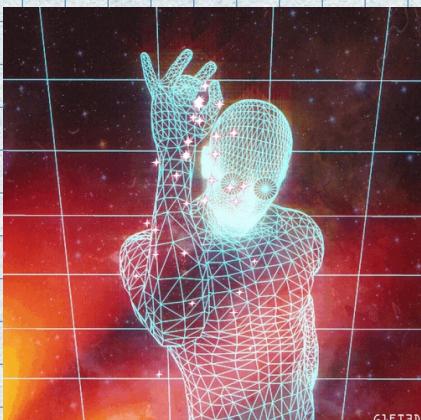
Conical Flask



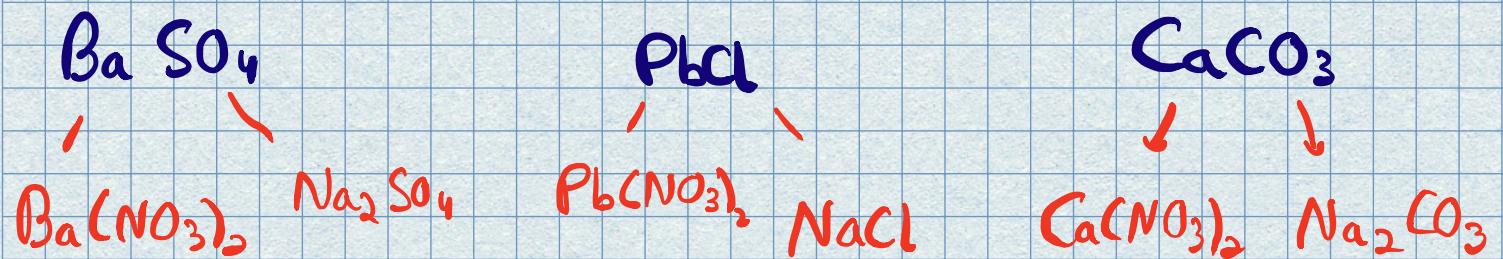
Conical Flask



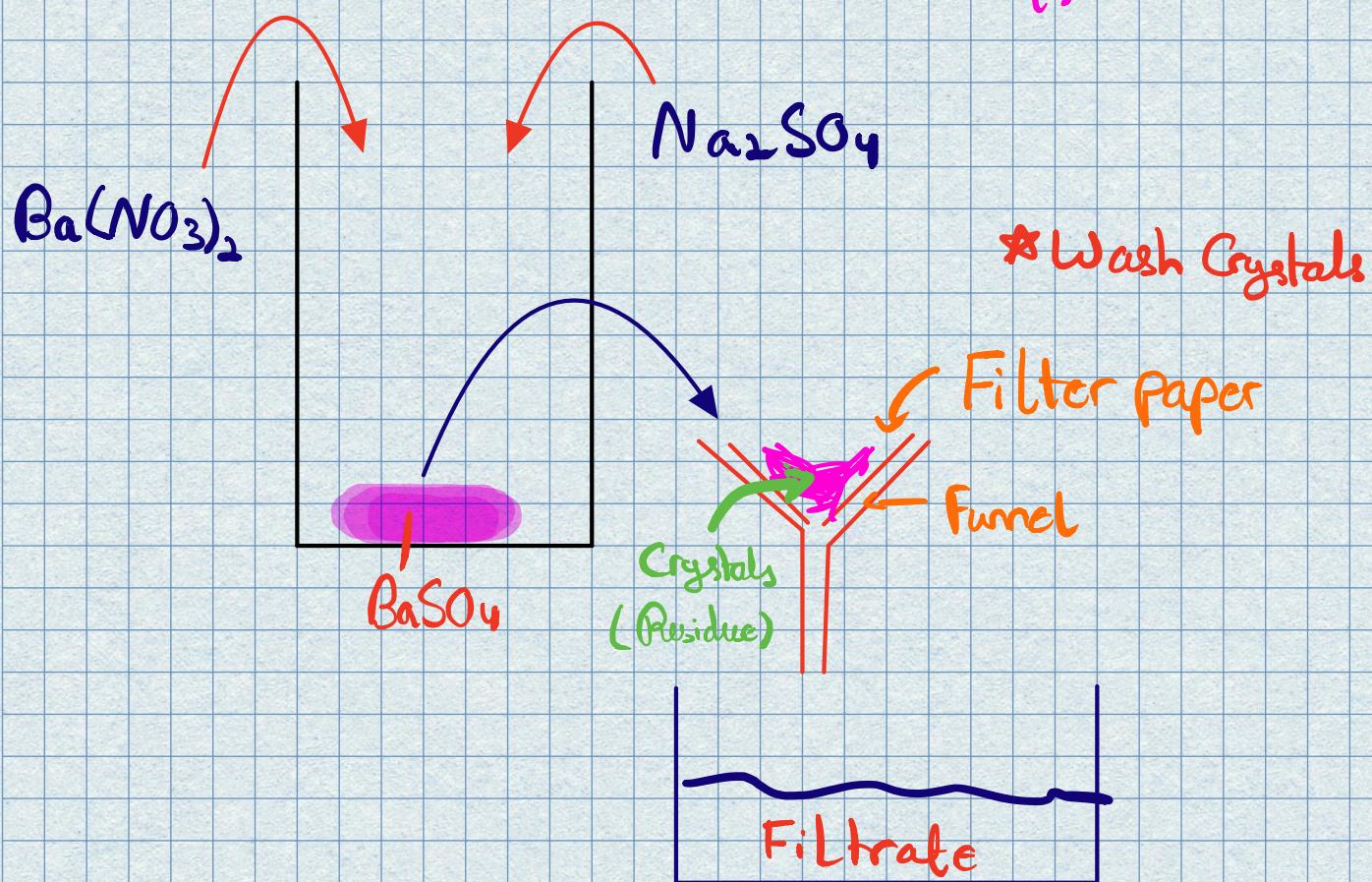
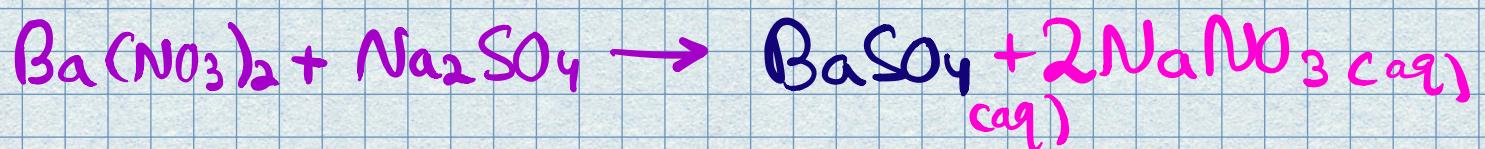
- \* Put the standard solution of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in burette
- o Pipette out standard solution  $\text{NaOH}$  into the flask  
then add few drops of Indicator
- \* Start Titration, by adding solution from burette into the flask until Indicator shows the color change
- o Repeat the Titration without indicator by addition of known Volume of Solution from Burette into the flask
- \* Now, heat the salt solution half its volume, then cool it down at R.t.P
- o Filter out the crystals and dry them in Sunlight/Oven!



# Preparation of Insoluble Salt (Precipitation)



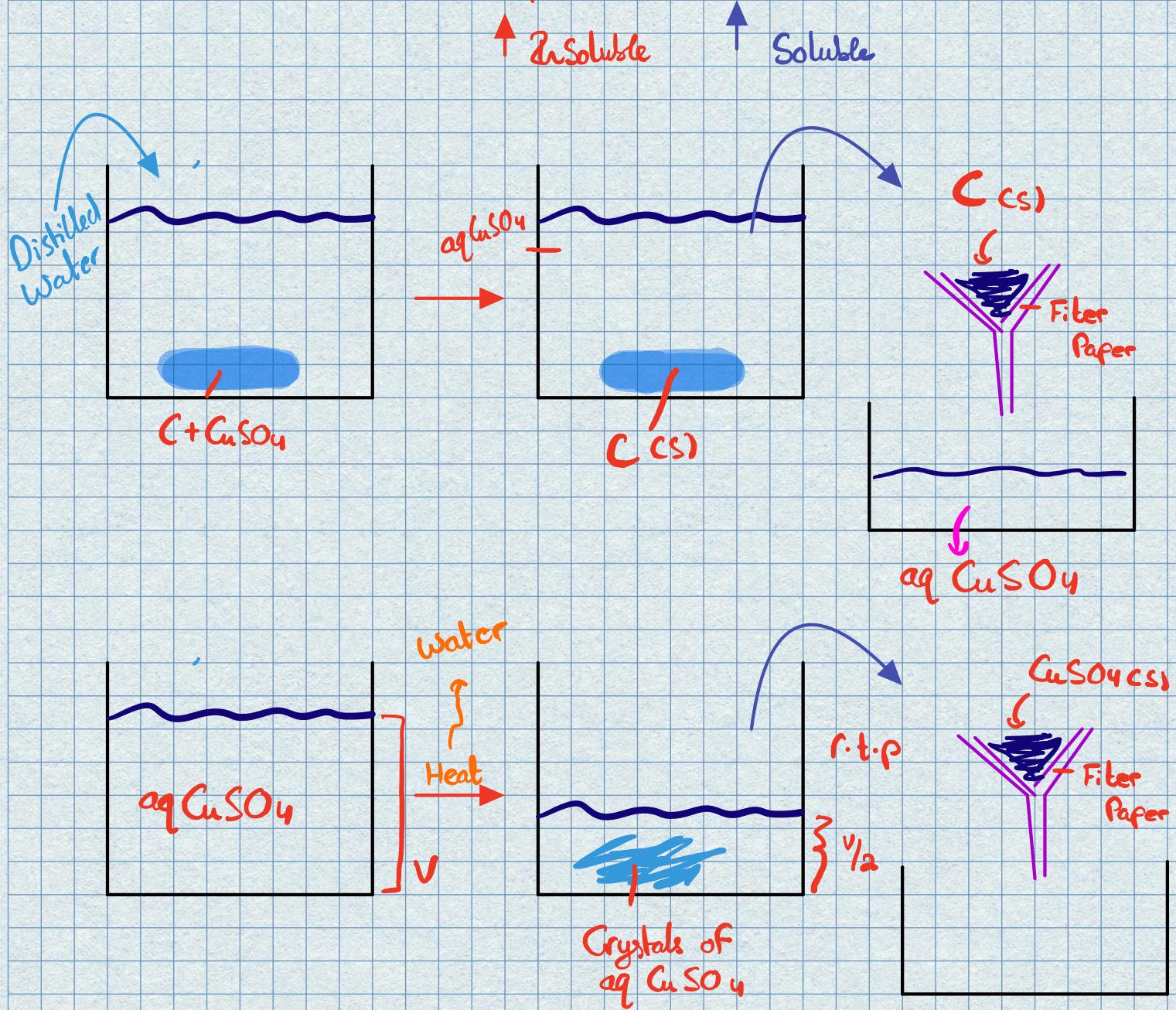
$\text{Ba SO}_4$  (The Chosen one) ❤



- o Mix both Aq Solution of  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$
- o Filter of the precipitate of  $\text{Ba SO}_4$  and then wash with distilled water
- o Dry them with help of oven / sunlight

# Preparations of Soluble salt from a mixture containing Soluble & Insoluble substance

Q) A mixture contains carbon powder &  $\text{CuSO}_4$  powder!

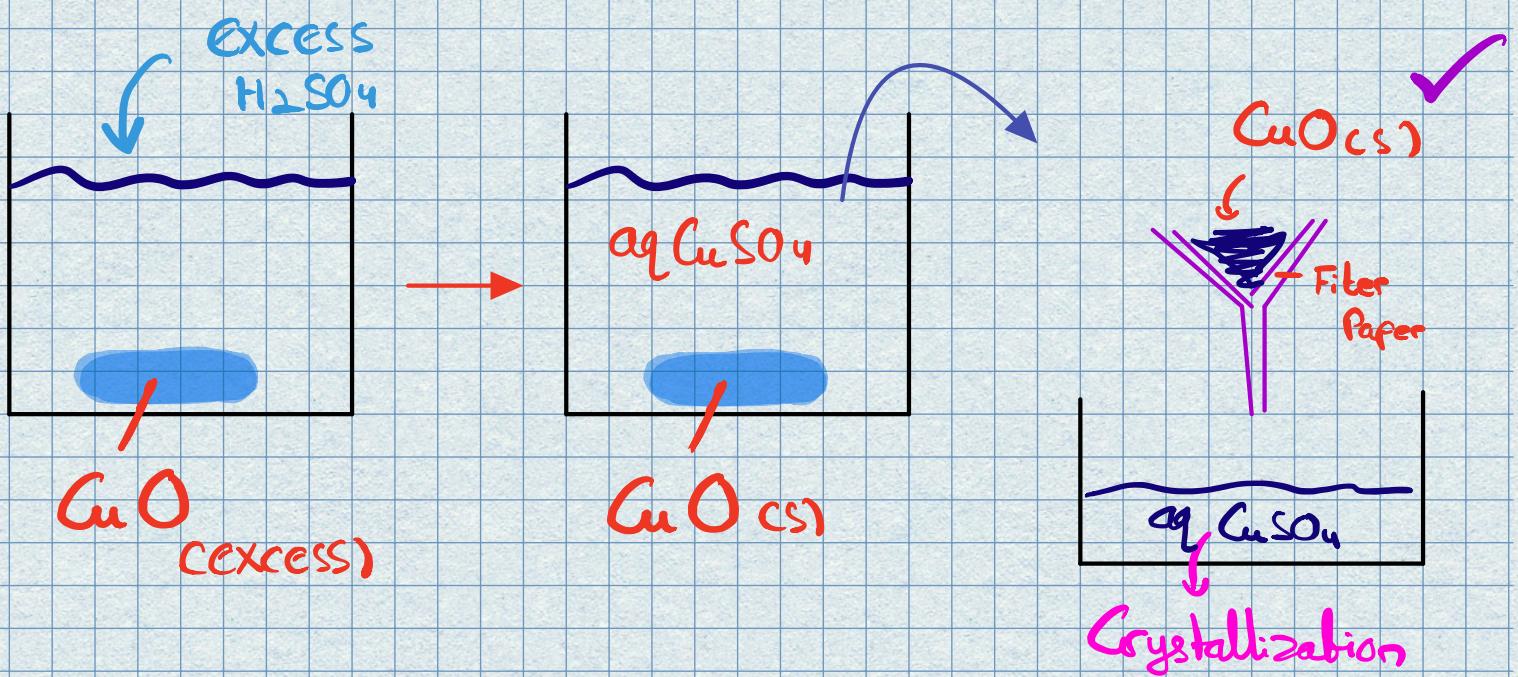
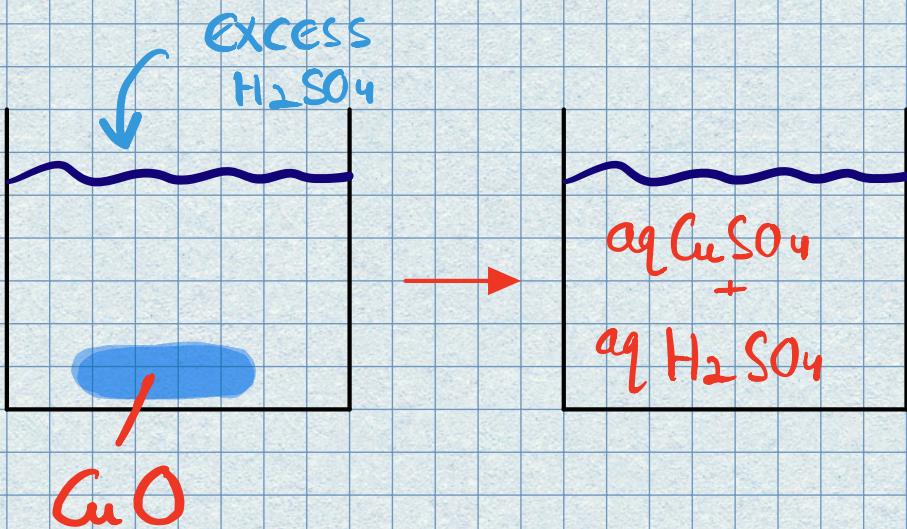


Q)  $\text{CuO} \xrightarrow{?} \text{CuSO}_4$



1 excess    X excess

✓ Limiting ✓



LOVE  
YOURSELF

承



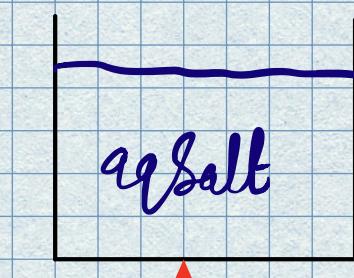
## Soluble and insoluble mix Salt :-

- \* add distilled water to the mixture containing "C" and "CuO"
  - o) Stir the mixture well with the help of Glass rod !
  - \* ) Filter the solution by using a funnel and filter paper
  - o) Crystallize out the filtrate  
(Heat half its volume than cool it down at r.t.p)
- Dry the crystals !

## Insoluble base and Acid :-

- \* ) Add excess CuO to aq  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  - \* ) Stir well with the help of Glass rod !
  - \* ) Filter out excess CuO with the help of Funnel & Filter Paper
  - \* ) o) Crystallize out the  $\text{CuSO}_4$  crystals  
( Filter them )
- Dry the crystals !

# Types of Crystals :-

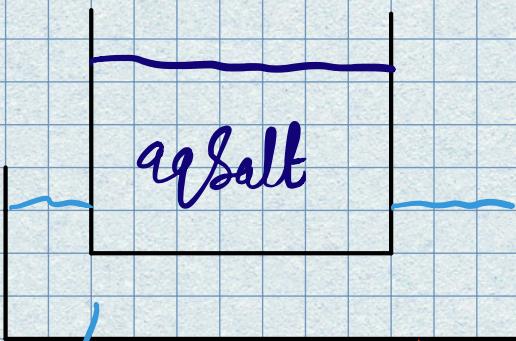


aq salt

↑ HEAT  
(Direct Heat)

Powdered  
Crystals

No water of  
Crystallization



Oil Bath / Sand Bath  
↑ HEAT  
(Indirect heat)

Small Crystals

Still contain water  
of Crystallization

Sunlight

aq salt

Slow Heating

large Crystals

Still contain water  
of Crystallization

## \* Hydrone and An Hydrone Salt



H<sub>2</sub>O  
Test for Water

Water:- It turns anhydrous CuSO<sub>4</sub> from White to Blue !