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TOPIC 1.1: EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

THE ABOUT



TIME

- Straight forward chapter
- 1 **key** concept

CHAPTER ANALYSIS



EXAM

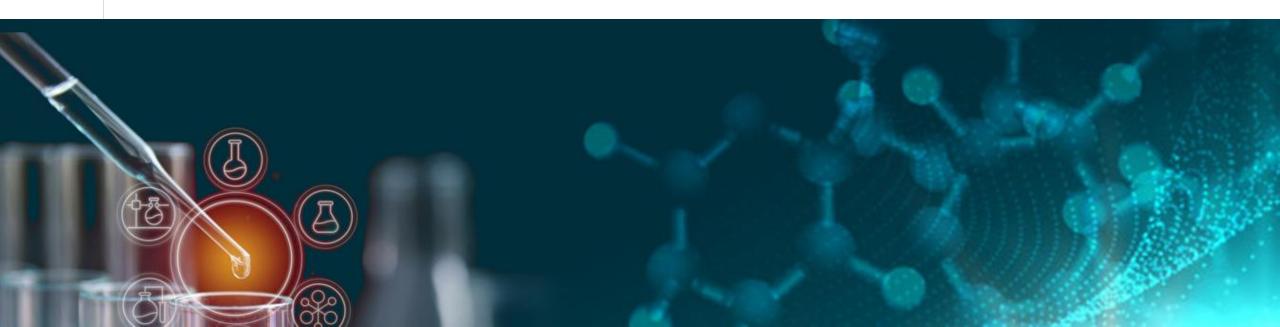
- Usually tested only in MCQ
- Useful knowledge for Practical Exam



- Light overall weightage
- Constitute to **0.5%** of marks for past 5 year papers

KEY CONCEPT

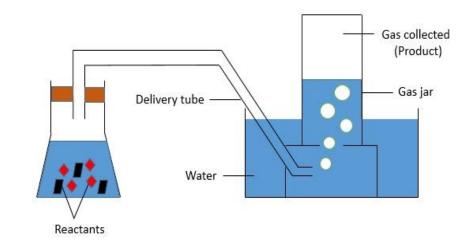
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN APPARATUS FOR MEASUREMENT GAS COLLECTION



APPARATUS FOR MEASUREMENT

Apparatus	Smallest division	Uncertainty (1/2 of smallest division)	Example
Burette	0.1cm ³	0.05 cm ³	27.00 cm ³
			28.85 cm ³
Pipette	fixed	fixed	25.0 cm ³
			(fixed value)
Measuring cylinder	1 cm ³	0.5 cm ³	16.0 cm ³
			23.5 cm ³
Electronic balance	0.01g	0.01g	4.53 g
Digital stopwatch	0.01s	0.01s	26.46 s
			1.5 mins
Thermometer	1°C	0.5 °C	21.0 °C
			46.5 °C

DISPLACEMENT OF WATER

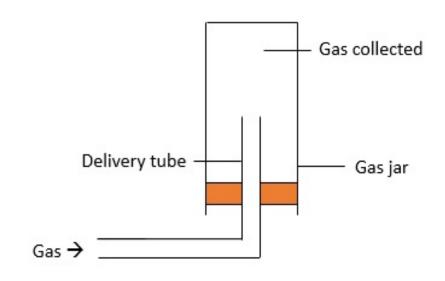


This method is suitable for collecting **gases** which are insoluble or only slightly soluble in water.

As the gases cannot dissolve in water and are lighter in density than water, they would rise to the top of the gas jar and be collected there.

Some examples of gases collected via this way include **H₂, O₂**. **CO and CO₂**.

UPWARDS DELIVERY

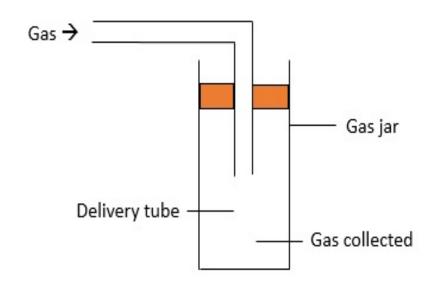


This method is used to collect gases which are soluble in water and has a **lighter density as** compared to air*.

NH₃ & **H**₂ are gases which can be collected this way.

* Mr of air is around **28.8**. (78% N_2 + 21% O_2)

DOWNWARDS DELIVERY

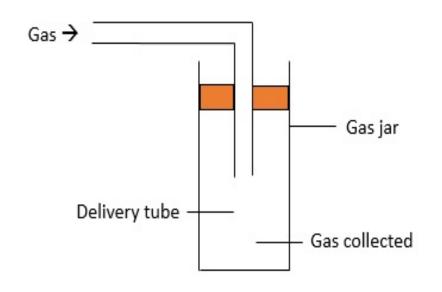


This method is used to collect gases which are soluble in water and has a **heavier density as compared to air***.

Some examples of gases collected this way include Cl₂, HCl and SO₂.

* Mr of air is around **28.8**. $(78\% N_2 + 21\% O_2)$

DOWNWARDS DELIVERY

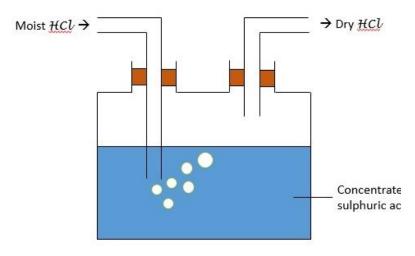


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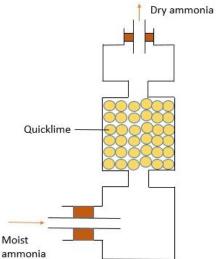
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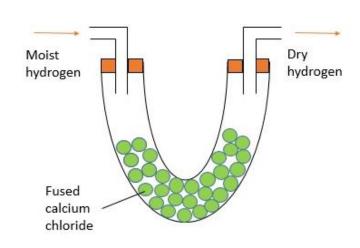
DRYING OF GAS



Using concentrated sulphuric acid to dry most gases including chlorine and hydrogen choride

To prepare a dry sample of gas, we can pass it through drying agents like **concentrated sulfuric acid**, **quicklime** (**calcium oxide**) and **fused calcium chloride** (heated calcium chloride).





Fused calcium chloride can also be used to dry most of the gases

ADVANCED

things to note

For drying of gas, which set up to use depends on the nature of the gas. (acidic or alkaline)

Using a wrong set up will cause the gas to neutralise with the drying agent instead.

To know whether the gas is acidic or alkaline, refer to chapter 6.1 'Acid & Bases'

Concentrated sulfuric acid

This set up is used to dry acid gas only. (chlorine / hydrogen chloride gas/ carbon dioxide / sulfur dioxide)

Quicklime (Calcium Oxide)

This set up is used to dry alkaline gas only. (Ammonia)

Fused Calcium Chloride

Best choice as it can dry most gases since its neutral!



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Need help?

Darrell Er (Private tutor with 8 years of experience)

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