

- Make sure the menisqus of liquid is perfectly on the line.
- As you are approaching the end point add drop by drop for precision. Ask partner opinion.

According to the result of the experiment li can be said that in the experiemtent must been some error have occurred which changed the end result of the experiment but none experiement can be done 100% accurately not matter how good apparatus or chemical get use. Therefore ensure accuracy of the result of the experiement, the experiment must be repeated and to get result more accurately automation can be use. Notesale

Conclusion

it vas (ts) poor as well because it is nearly impossible to do any experiment without any error. The accuracy of the experiment w ent with 100% accuracy but its also important try to minimise the errors. There will be no experi company I will prepare the solution in differerent way where automation will be used to ensure accuracy. If my result e e to be vsed

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Element	in sub-shell notation	No of principal quantum shens	
Li	25°25'	2	1
Be	1 52 252	2	2
В	1522522p'	2	3
С	1522522p2	2	4
N	1522522p3	2	5
0	1822522ph	2	6
F	152252205	2	7
Ne	1 s2 2s2 2p6	2	8

Explain how:

11.

the number of principal quantum shells and the number of outer electrons of each element determine where the element is placed in 2 ii. the Periodic Table.

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Titration is a procedure or method to ascertain the compression of a substance in an an unfamiliar resolution to produce a resignited reply such alongside elevated school chemicant substance in an unfamiliar resolution, in that a recognized reagent is added to an unfamiliar resolution to produce a rectoring of reply such as a come in color or mechanical measurement. As it is extra usually associated alongside elevated school chamistry labs, medicing and testience industry, countless public items use titration to examination for the attendance of assorted substance

A titration is a method whereas a resolution of recognized compression is used to ascertain the compression of an unfamiliar solution. Typically, the titrant (the understand solution) is added from a buret to a recognized number of the analyte (the unfamiliar solution) till the reply is complete.

A titration is a measurement to ascertain a concentration. Those can be completed offline (meaning they seize a example and next do the titration in a lab - precisely the alike as you do it

The concentrations of materials are ambitious in a disparate method (pH, gas chromatography, hplc, etc), and if a plant is easy, next a good design way that there is no demand to do too many checks. Quality control at the end of the production line is sufficient then.

Blood sugar testing:

Diabetics can measure the amount of glucose in their blood by using a small portable machine called a blood glucose meter. To use the machine, a small sample of blood is applied to a test strip and mixed with reactants, then a small electrical current is applied to the sample. The current is affected by the concentration of the reactants and can then be used to measure the amount of glucose present in the blood.

Titration Problems

In titration, one resolution is added to one more resolution till a chemical reply amid the constituents in the resolutions has run to completion. Resolution 1 is shouted the titrant, and we say that it is utilized to titrate resolution 2. The completion of the reaction is normally shown by a change of color provoked by a substance shouted an indicator.

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A specific volume of the resolution to be titrated (solution 2) is dispensed into an Erlenmeyer flask. For example, 25.00 mL of a nitric acid resolution of unfamiliar compression could be added into a 250 mL Erlenmeyer flask.

A resolution of a substance that reacts alongside the solute in resolution 2 is added to a buret. (A buret is a workshop instrument utilized to add measured volumes of resolutions to supplementary containers.) This resolution in the puret, that has a recognized concentration, is the titrant. The buret is set up above the Erlenmeyer flask so the titrant can be added in a compelled manner to the resolution to be titrated. For example, a 0.115 M NaOH resolution could be added to a buret, that is set up above the Erlenmeyer flask so the titrant can be compelled manner to the resolution to be titrated. For example, a 0.115 M NaOH resolution could be added to a buret, that is set up above the Erlenmeyer flask encompassing the nitric acid solution.

Titration is utilized in stacks of industries. Its utilized in wheres, dairy farms, excavating firms, cleaning physical manufaturers, juce makers, food makers, cosmetic industries, condition industries, paint makers and stacks more. Pretty far each industry that relies on something that has a pH is still ation. Normally in the start at a method to make sure that somehting's pH is sutable for human consumption or for human to be close to. Though, it is additionally utilized to make sure that produce, such a cleaning produce, remove bacteria. Cleaning produce demand to be somewhat rancid for these produce to work so they titrate to become the right molarity

REFERENCE:

http://www.scienceforums.net/topic/53349-titrations-are-done-in-industry/ http://preparatorychemistry.com/Bishop_Titration.htm http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/science/triple_ocr_gateway/how_much/titrations/revision/1/