Chem 224 Lab - WS/2007 Midterm Exam (100 pt)

Name_____ Ask about any questions that are unclear to you. Stdnt. No. _____

1. What is a eutectic mixture? (A phase diagram sketch may be useful here) (4 pt)

2. Explain the mixture melting point technique, how it differs from a simple melting point and why it is more useful in identifying an unknown organic solid compound. (6 pt)

3. Why is the refractive index of a material always greater than 1? (3 pt)

4. What is a theoretical plate as applied to distillation? When is it of the greatest advantage to have multiple theoretical plates in a distillation? (4 pt)

- 5. What effect will a nonvolatile solute dissolved in a volatile solvent have on the BP of the volatile solvent? (4 pt)
 - a. the BP will always decrease
 - b. the BP will always increase
 - c. the BP will not change
 - d. the BP effect depends on the solute
- 6. Using the following phase composition diagram, a) Determine the mole fraction of B in a liquid with a boiling point of 160 °C. b) Calculate the composition of the condensate obtained from a simple distillation process. c) Determine the temperature at the still head for the distillate. Show how these values are obtained by clearly labeling the diagram. (6 pt total)



7. What was the purpose of adding Na_2CO_3 to the water when extracting caffeine from tea? (Also, write the reaction that is occurring.) (4 pt)

8. What is the meaning of the term *salting out* as applied to liquid /liquid extraction? (4 pt)

9. Why should the vacuum be applied before adding ice to the condenser in the sublimation of caffeine procedure? (4 pt)

10. Could ethanol be substituted for CH_2Cl_2 in the liquid / liquid extraction step for caffeine? Explain. (4 pt)

- 11. What are the two main methods for spot visualization in TLC? (4 pt)
- 12. What is the most likely cause of tailing (elongated) spots after a TLC procedure? (4 pt)

- 13. In a TLC experiment on SiO_2 plates, substances A and B gave R_f values of 0.80 and 0.85, respectively. How could the separation best be improved? (3 pt)
 - a. use less solvent
 - b. use more solvent
 - c. use a less polar solvent
 - d. use a more polar solvent
 - e. continue development until the solvent has climbed higher on the plate

For the following solvent pairs, circle the most polar solvent. (2 pt ea)

- 14. water and methanol
- 15. dichloromethane and ethyl acetate
- 16. toluene and hexane
- 17. Why should the BP of the solvent be less than the MP of the solid compound in recrystallization? Explain (4 pt)

18. For a compound, the solubility in water is 1 gm in 120 ml at 25 °C and 1 gm in 30 ml at 100 °C. Calculate the maximum percent recovery of the compound in a recrystallization, assuming the minimum volume of water was used to dissolve a 1 gm sample at 100 °C, and crystals were recovered at 25 °C. Show all calculations. (6 pt)

19. Give the proper name for the glassware items pictured below. (8 pt)



20. Give two reasons why an Erlenmeyer flask is better than a beaker for preparing a hot saturated solution in a recrystallization procedure. (4 pt)

21. Give names for the following compounds. (2 pt ea)



22. On the lab floor plan, label the location of all of the following safety items. (6 pt)

- A) Safety ShowerB) Fire BlanketC)D) Eye Wash Fountain E) Eye Wash BottlesF)
- Personal Eye Wash Station Fire Extinguisher

