

# CONTENTS

## VOLUME II

<b>Chapter 17. THE DETERMINATION OF pH</b>	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
<i>The pH scale (1)</i>	
<b>THE PRIMARY STANDARD</b>	3
<i>Preparation and use of primary standard (4)</i>	
<b>THE ELECTRICAL DETERMINATION OF pH</b>	5
<i>Indicator electrodes (6). Reference electrodes (16). Salt bridges (17). Apparatus for measurement of e.m.f. (18). Measurements between 60° and 95° C. (21)</i>	
<b>MEASUREMENT OF pH BY MEANS OF INDICATORS</b>	22
<i>Preparation of indicator solutions (25). Comparison standards (26). Preparation of buffer solutions (26). Aids to visual comparison (28). Sources of error (29)</i>	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	31
<b>Chapter 18. ELECTROMETRIC TITRATION</b>	32
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	32
<b>POTENTIOMETRIC METHODS</b>	32
<i>Apparatus. Potentiometers. Indicator electrodes (33). Reference electrodes (34). Salt bridges (34). Types of titration. Neutralization reactions (35). Oxidation/reduction reactions (38). Precipitation reactions (43)</i>	
<b>AMPEROMETRIC METHODS</b>	52
<i>Introduction (52). Apparatus. Indicator electrodes. Reference electrodes (53). Titration cells (53). Electrical equipment (54). Procedure and applications (54). Polarization (dead-stop)end-point (56)</i>	
<b>COULOMETRIC METHODS</b>	58
<i>Introduction (58). Practical considerations. Source of current. Current measurement (59). Reagents (60). Titration vessels (63). Detection of end-point (63). Uses (64)</i>	
<b>THE USE OF HIGH FREQUENCY CIRCUITS</b>	66
<i>Introduction (66). Cell design (66). Types of instruments (67). Advantages and limitations (68). Applications (69). Example: the determination of sulphate (69)</i>	
<b>AUTOMATIC TITRIMETERS</b>	71
<i>Introduction (71). Applications (71). Automatic analysers (74)</i>	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	75
<b>Chapter 19. CONDUCTOMETRIC ANALYSIS</b>	78
<b>ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES</b>	78
<b>CONDUCTIVITY OF SOLUTIONS</b>	80
<i>Conductivity cells (81). Measuring apparatus (83). Single determinations of conductivity (86). Conductivity water (87)</i>	

<b>CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS</b>	<b>87</b>
<i>Applicability</i> (87). <i>Procedure</i> (96). <i>Future possibilities</i> (96)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Chapter 20. POLAROGRAPHY</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>104</b>
<i>Manually operated instruments</i> (104). <i>Photographic recording instruments</i> (106). <i>Pen recording instruments</i> (106). <i>Cathode ray polarographs</i> (106). <i>Derivative circuits</i> (108). <i>Subtractive polarography</i> (109). <i>A.C. polarography</i> (110)	
<b>ELECTRODES AND CELLS</b>	<b>112</b>
<i>The dropping mercury electrode</i> (112). <i>Use and maintenance of dropping mercury electrode</i> (114). <i>Solid electrodes</i> (115). <i>Cells</i> (116)	
<b>POLAROGRAPHIC PROCEDURE</b>	<b>117</b>
<i>Composition of the electrolyte</i> (117). <i>The removal of dissolved oxygen</i> (121). <i>Methods of calibration</i> (122). <i>Measurement of wave heights</i> (124)	
<b>APPLICATIONS</b>	<b>127</b>
<i>Inorganic</i> (127). <i>Organic</i> (128)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Chapter 21. ELECTRODEPOSITION</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>131</b>
<i>Faraday's laws</i> (131). <i>Electrode potential</i> (131). <i>Deposition potential</i> (133). <i>Deposition potential of hydrogen</i> (134). <i>Oversvoltage</i> (134)	
<b>PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>137</b>
<i>Control of deposition potential</i> (137). <i>Depolarizers and complex formation</i> (139). <i>Alloy formation</i> (139). <i>Anodic deposition</i> (139). <i>Structure of deposits</i> (140).	
<b>APPARATUS AND METHODS</b>	<b>140</b>
<i>General apparatus</i> (140). <i>General methods</i> (142). <i>Special methods</i> (143). <i>Microchemical methods</i> (145)	
<b>LITERATURE TO BE CONSULTED</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Chapter 22. INTRODUCTION TO COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS, U-V AND I-R ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>GENERAL REMARKS</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>LAWS OF ABSORPTION</b>	<b>153</b>
<i>Lambert's law</i> (163). <i>Beer's law</i> (154). <i>Lambert-Beer law</i> (154)	
<b>MEASUREMENT OF POSITION OF ABSORPTION BANDS</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>MEASUREMENT OF INTENSITIES</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>DIFFERENCE SPECTROSCOPY</b>	<b>158</b>

## CONTENTS

vii

<b>APPENDIX : ELEMENTARY OPTICS</b>	<b>169</b>
<i>Refraction, by a prism (169). Dispersion by a prism (160). Diffraction by a grating (161). Resolving power of an instrument (166). Optical aberrations (168). Properties of spectrometer slits (171). Energy transmission of spectrometer (172)</i>	
<b>REVERENCES</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Chapter 23. COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS— VISUAL AND ABSORPTIOMETRIC</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>SCOPE</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>SENSITIVITY</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>SPECIFICITY</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>ACCURACY</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>TYPICAL PROCEDURES</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>VISUAL COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS</b>	<b>178</b>
<i>Methods. Standard series (179). Duboscq colorimeter (181). Lovibond 'Tintonzeter' (181). Lovibond comparator (184). B.D.H. Lovibond Nessleriser (184)</i>	
<b>ABSORPTIOMETRY</b>	<b>186</b>
<i>General principles of instruments (186). Light sources (185). Optical systems (186). Detectors (186). Containers for solutions (188). Types of absorptiometer (188). Choice of absorptiometer (190). Difference spectroscopy (191). Spectrometric titrations (191)</i>	
<b>TURBIDIMETRY, NEPHELOMETRY, AND FLUORIMETRY</b>	<b>192</b>
<i>Turbidimetry and nephelometry (192). Fluorimetry (193)</i>	
<b>APPENDIX 1. THE HILQER SPEKKER ABSORPTIOMETER</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2. THE UNICAM SP600 SPECTROPHOTOMETER</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3. THE USE OF FILTERS</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>LIST OF BOOKS DEALING WITH COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Chapter 24. ULTRA-VIOLET ABSORPTION SPECTRO-PHOTOMETRY</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>INSTRUMENTS</b>	<b>204</b>
<i>Sources (204). The monochromator (205). Detectors (206). Typical single beam spectrophotometer (207). Typical double beam spectrophotometer (209). Cells (210). Fittings for solid samples (212)</i>	
<b>WAVELENGTH CALIBRATION</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>INTENSITY CALIBRATION</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>PRESENTATION OF RESULTS</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>AVAILABILITY OF DATA</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>SOLVENTS</b>	<b>216</b>
<i>General remarks (216). Purification (217)</i>	

<b>PROCEDURE</b>	<b>220</b>
Solvent influence (220). Effect of pH (221). Chemical effects (221). Optical density level (221). Turbidity and fluorescence (222). Temperature control (222). Wavelength selection (222). Deviations from Lambert-Beer law (222)	220
<b>IDENTIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>	<b>223</b>
Comparison with known spectra (223). Structural diagnosis (224). The ethenoid linkage (225). Conjugated ethenoid linkages (227). Hyperconjugation (228). The acetylenic linkage (229). The carbonyl linkage (230). The carboxyl linkage (233). Nitrogen linkages (235). Sulphur linkages (236). Aromatic compounds (237). Heterocyclic systems (245). Isomers (249). Examples. Identification of unknown octyl phenols (250). Structure of 'Carbothialdine' (251)	223
<b>QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>252</b>
Lead in P.V.C. compositions (252). Acetaldehyde and crotonaldehyde in vinyl acetate (253). Naphthalene in naphthalene oils (253)	252
<b>THE STUDY OF POLYMERS</b>	<b>254</b>
Monomer in polymer (255). Degradation studies (256). Copolymers (256). Determination of additives (258).	254
<b>ABSORPTION BY SOLUTIONS OF INORGANIC SUBSTANCES</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>GENERAL REFERENCES ON SOLVENT PURIFICATION</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>Chapter 25. INFRA-RED ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>APPARATUS</b>	<b>265</b>
Sources (265). Spectrophotometers (269). The single beam prism spectrophotometer (270). Grating monochromators (273). The double beam spectrometer (273). Prism materials (276). Detectors, amplifiers and recorders (277). Optical adjustment (282). Frequency calibration (283). Typical calibration (289)	265
<b>PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES</b>	<b>290</b>
Cells for liquids (290). Gas cells (292). Measurement of cell thickness (293). Examination of materials in the solid state (294). Solvents (296). Microspectroscopy (297)	290
<b>QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>300</b>
Origins of infra-red spectra (300). Use of infra-red spectra for identification (301). Characteristic frequencies (303). Examples of group frequencies (304). Group intensities (319). Examples of qualitative application (320)	300
<b>APPLICATION OF POLARIZED INFRA-RED RADIATION</b>	<b>326</b>
Introduction (326). Production of polarized infra-red radiation (326). Examination of samples (328). Absorption of polarized radiation (329). Uses (331)	326
<b>QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>333</b>
Scattered radiation (333). Measurement of liquid mixtures with single beam spectrometer (334). Double beam recording (337). Difference spectroscopy (337). Derivative spectroscopy (338). Methods in analytical work (339). Accuracy of methods (344)	333
<b>THE NEAR INFRA-RED</b>	<b>345</b>
The nature of infra-red spectra (346). Preparation of samples (347) Applications (348)	345

## CONTENTS

ix

<b>FILING SYSTEMS FOR INFRA-RED DATA</b>	<b>349</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1. THE POLISHING OF ROCK-BALT</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2. INFRA-RED ANALYSERS</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>NOTE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>357</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Chapter 26. EMISSION SPECTROGRAPHY</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND THEORY</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>APPARATUS</b>	<b>365</b>
<i>Excitation</i> (365). <i>Dispersion</i> (370). <i>Instruments</i> (373). <i>Recording photographic</i> (376). <i>Photoelectric</i> (379). <i>Measurement</i> (380)	
<b>PREPARATION AND EXCITATION OF SAMPLES</b>	<b>382</b>
<i>Introduction</i> (382). <i>Powders</i> (383). <i>Liquids</i> (386). <i>Metallic samples</i> (388)	
<b>INTERPRETATION OF SPECTRA</b>	<b>390</b>
<i>Qualitative</i> (390). <i>Quantitative</i> (390)	
<b>FLAME PHOTOMETRY</b>	<b>397</b>
<i>Introduction</i> (397). <i>Apparatus and methods</i> (398). <i>Errors</i> (400)	
<b>ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1. SAFETY IN THE SPECTROGRAPHIC LABORATORY</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2. CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF INSTRUMENTS</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>LITERATURE TO BE CONSULTED</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Chapter 27. X-RAY SPECTROCHEMICAL ANALYSIS</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>409</b>
<i>Origin of X-ray spectra</i> (409). <i>Features of X-ray spectrochemical analysis</i> (412). <i>Dispersion of spectra by use of a single crystal</i> (413). <i>Detection and measurement of intensity of X-rays</i> (416). <i>Methods</i> (417). <i>Range of elements covered</i> (418)	
<b>X-RAY FLUORESCENCE SPECTROMETRY</b>	<b>419</b>
<i>Introduction</i> (419). <i>Equipment</i> (419). <i>Spectrometer components</i> (420). <i>Procedure</i> (421). <i>Applications</i> (427). <i>Automatic X-ray spectrometers</i> (428)	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>REBERENOES</b>	<b>428</b>
<b>Chapter 28. X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSIS</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>431</b>
<i>Diffraction of X-rays by crystals</i> (431). <i>Detection and recording of diffraction maxima</i> (432). <i>Methods</i> (432)	
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>436</b>
<i>X-ray sources</i> (436). <i>Monochromators</i> (437). <i>Photographic cameras</i> (440). <i>Microphotometers</i> (444). <i>Diffractometers</i> (445)	
<b>EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES</b>	<b>451</b>
<i>Preparation of specimens</i> (451). <i>Choice of wavelength</i> (454). <i>Exposure</i> (455). <i>Film processing</i> (455). <i>Measurement of interplanar spacings and relative intensities</i> (455)	

**CONTENTS**

<b>ANALYTICAL USES</b>	<b>456</b>
<i>Phase identification</i> (456). <i>Quantitative analysis</i> (459). <i>Crystallite size</i> (460)	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>461</b>
<i>Introduction. Maximum permissible doses</i> (461). <i>Hazards and precautions</i> (461). <i>Installation of equipment</i> (462). <i>Personnel monitoring</i> (463)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME II</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>INDEX TO VOLUME II</b>	<b>469</b>