



Colorimetric analysis of paracetamol

Teacher and technician sheet

Health and safety note

Make sure students wear eye protection. 5 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid is irritant.

Equipment and materials

Each student or pair of students will require:

- Spectrometer (a solution of the complex displays maximum absorption at about 700 nm) or colorimeter with suitable filter (red)
- 250 cm³ beaker
- 1 dm³ volumetric flask
- 50 cm³ burette x 2
- 50 cm³ volumetric flask x 7
- 1 cm³ graduated pipette and pipette filler

- 5 cm³ graduated pipette
- Mortar and pestle
- Paracetamol Harmful
- 5 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid Irritant
- 0.002 mol dm⁻³ potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) solution
- 0.02 mol dm⁻³ iron(III) chloride solution
- Deionised water

Describe to students how the volumetric flasks and the pipette need to be cleaned before being used to measure new solutions.

Preparation of solutions

To make up the iron(III) chloride and potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) solutions you will need:

- 1 dm³ volumetric flask x 2
- Concentrated hydrochloric acid Irritant
- Potassium chloride
- Iron(III) chloride-6-water Harmful
- Potassium hexacyanoferrate(III)

0.02 mol dm⁻³ iron(III) chloride solution Weigh out 5.44 g iron(III) chloride-6-water and transfer quantitatively to a 1 dm³ volumetric flask. Add about 100 cm³ deionised water and swirl the flask to dissolve the solid. Now add 3 cm³ of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 10 g of potassium chloride. Again, swirl the contents of the flask to dissolve the potassium chloride before making up to the mark with deionised water.

0.002 mol dm⁻³ potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) solution Weigh out 0.66 g potassium hexacyanoferrate(III) and transfer quantitatively to a 1 dm³ volumetric flask. Add about 100 cm³ and swirl the flask to dissolve the solid. Make up to the mark with deionised water.