

EXPERIMENT 4

THE MANY OXIDATION STATES OF
VANADIUM (V)



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CHEMISTRY 134L // SPRING 2019

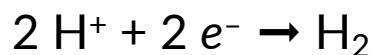
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Intro

Oxidation: Loss of electron(s)



Reduction: Gain of electron(s)

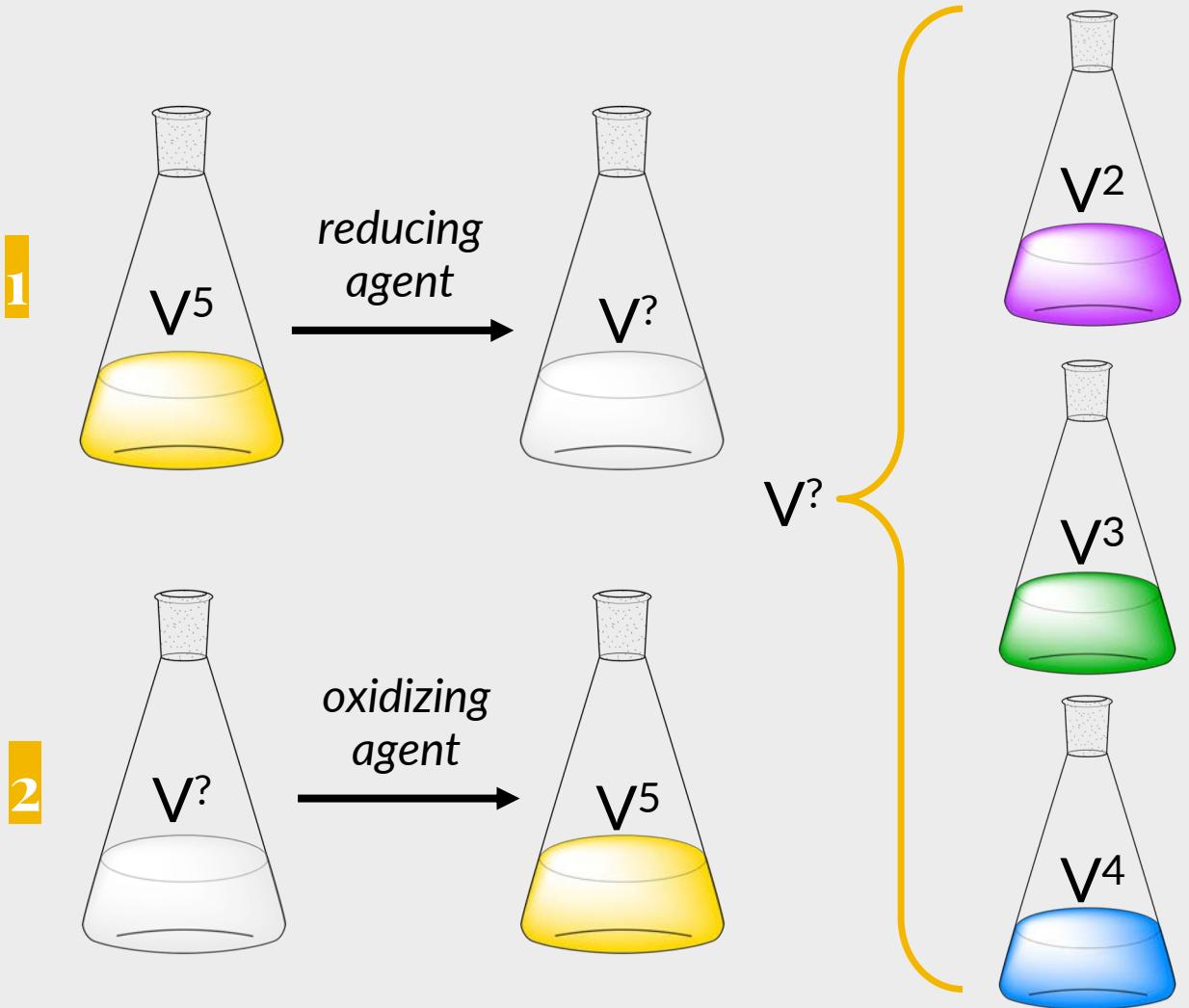


Oxidation Number: Indication of how many electrons (e^-) have been lost or gained by an atom in a chemical species *relative to the neutral atom.*

Shades of Vanadium



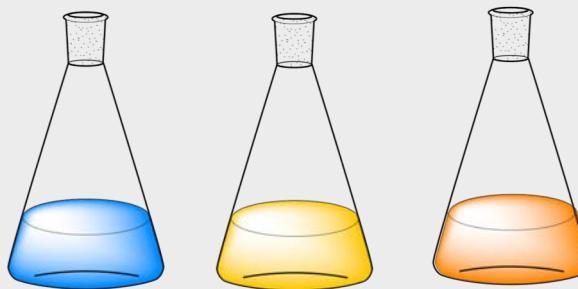
Overview



Scenario 1

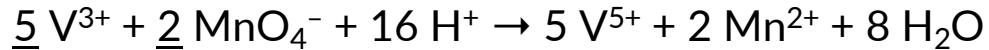
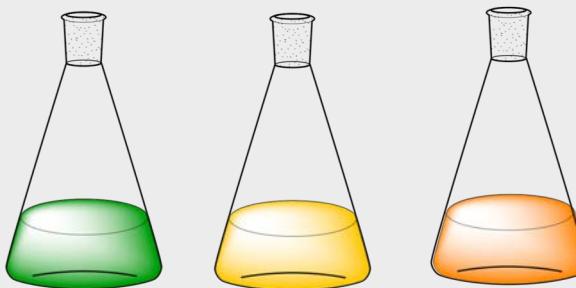
$$\text{V}^{5+} \rightarrow \text{V}^{4+}$$


MnO_4^-



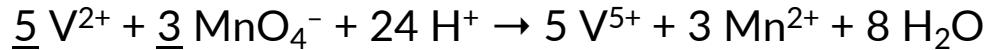
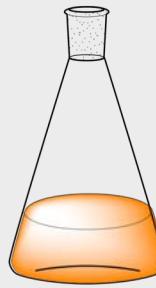
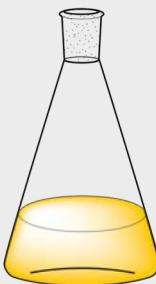
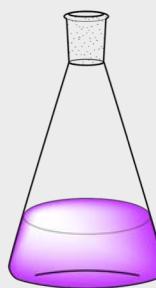
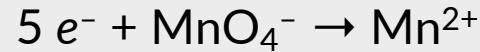
oxidation

Scenario 2

$$\text{V}^{5+} \rightarrow \text{V}^{3+}$$


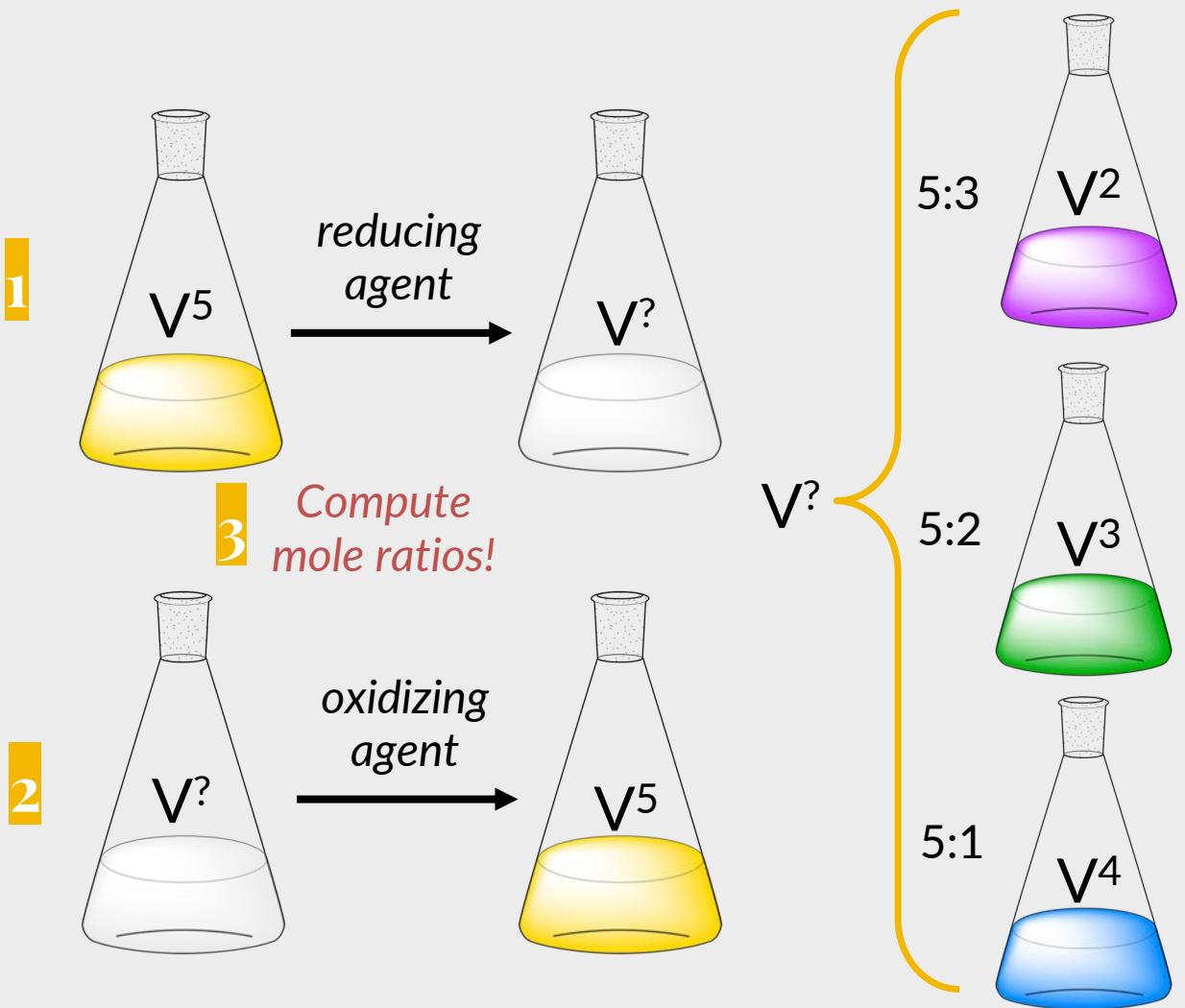
oxidation

Scenario 3

$$\text{V}^{5+} \rightarrow \text{V}^{2+}$$


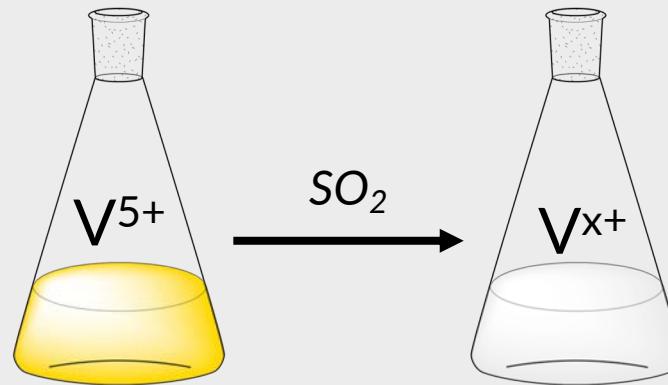
oxidation

Overview



Part B I

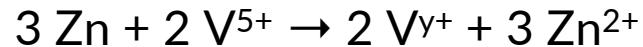
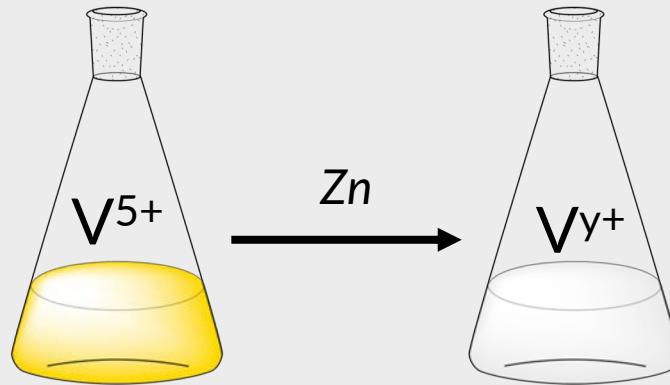
V^{5+} reduces to V^{x+} using SO_2



What can we do to find the value of x?

Part B *II-III*

V^{5+} reduces to V^{y+} using Zn



What can we do to find the value of y?

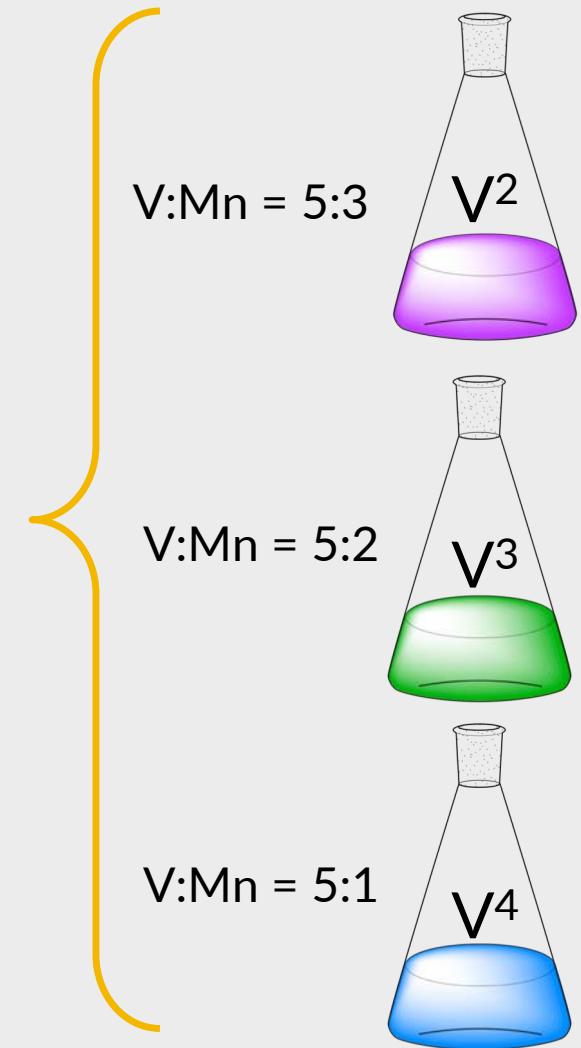
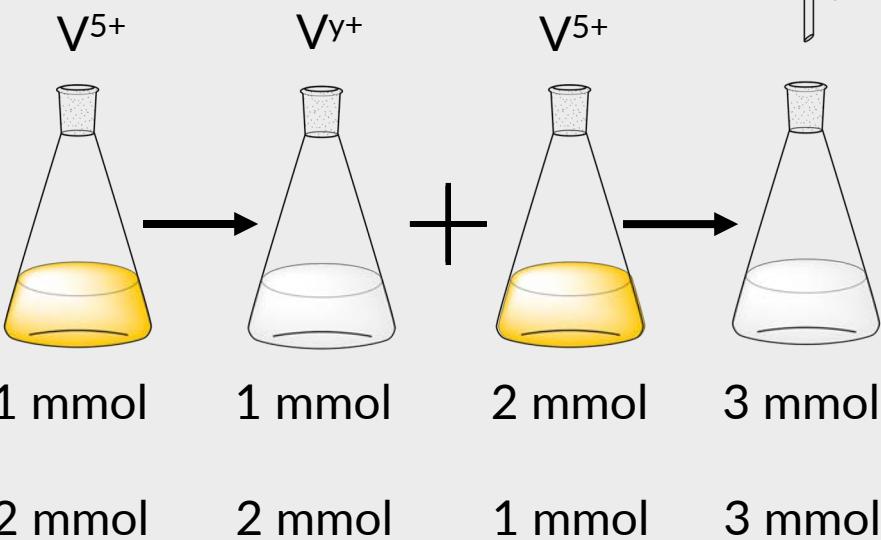
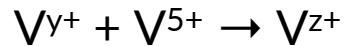
Instead

of titrating right away...

Let's

make use of comproportionation

Comproportionation



Notes

1. Do Part 1 in the fume hood because SO₂ is toxic!
2. Be careful with the hot plates.
3. Be careful when inserting the rubber hose onto the filter flask – be gentle.
4. Parts 2 & 3: Loosen rubber stopper & swirl for 20 minutes.
5. Keep in the interference of O₂ in the air.