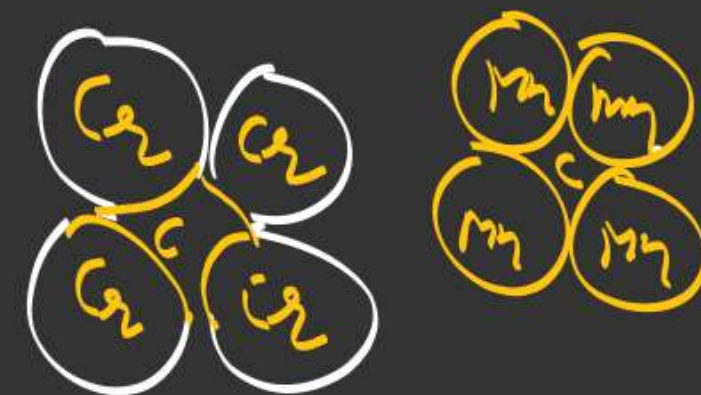


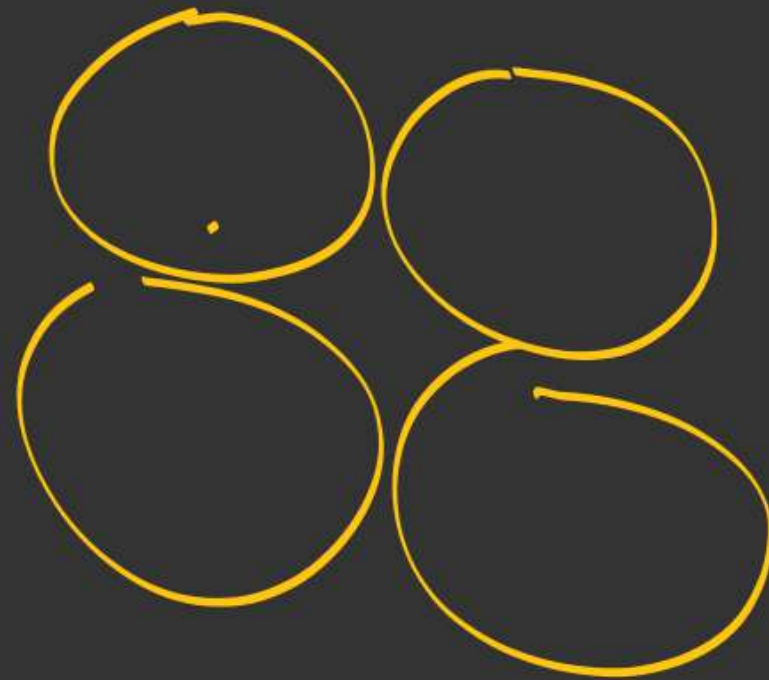
are why chromium and Mn oxides do not reduced by Carbon reduction.

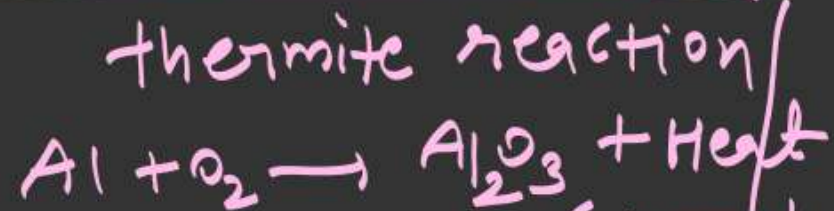
Ans \Rightarrow Cr and Mn both have higher oxygen affinity than the Carbon.
(ii) at high temp. Cr and Mn both can form Carbide



Ques Why ZnO can be reduced by Carbon.

due to large size Zn can not form carbide with Carbon.





(1600-1700°C)

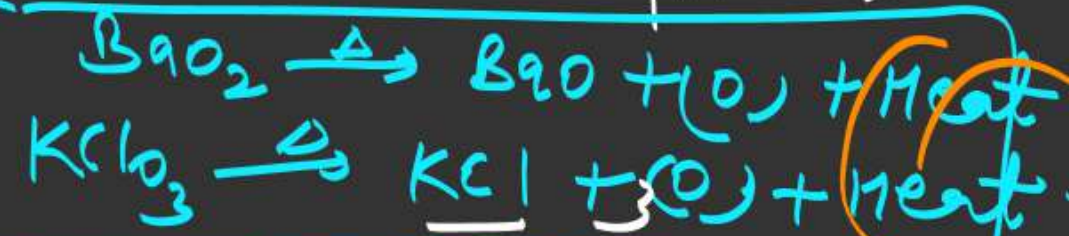
Al - reduced method

Goldschmidt aluminothermite reduction process.

thermite reduction

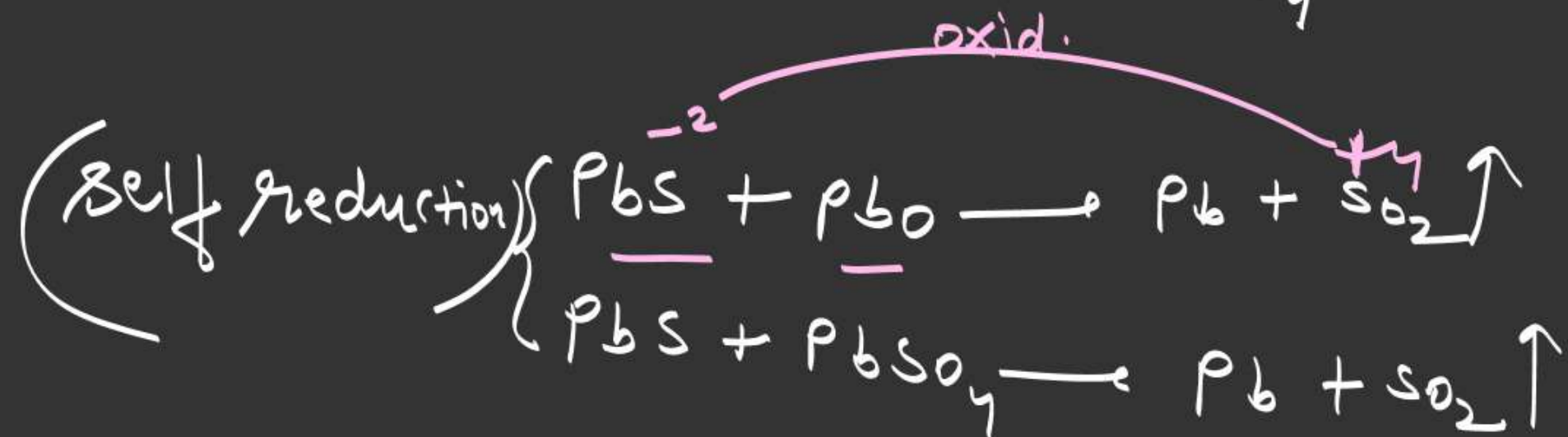
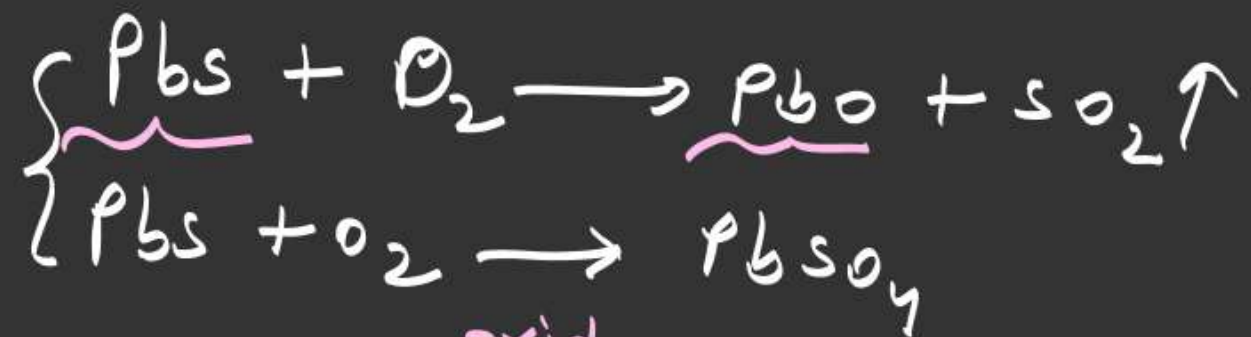
$\text{BaO}_2 / \text{KClO}_3$

Mg ribbon

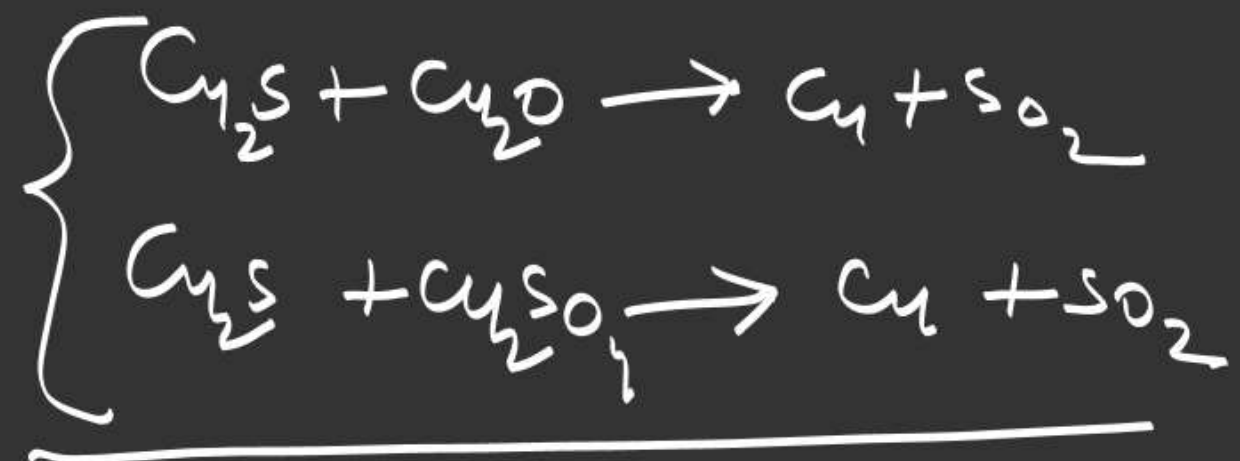
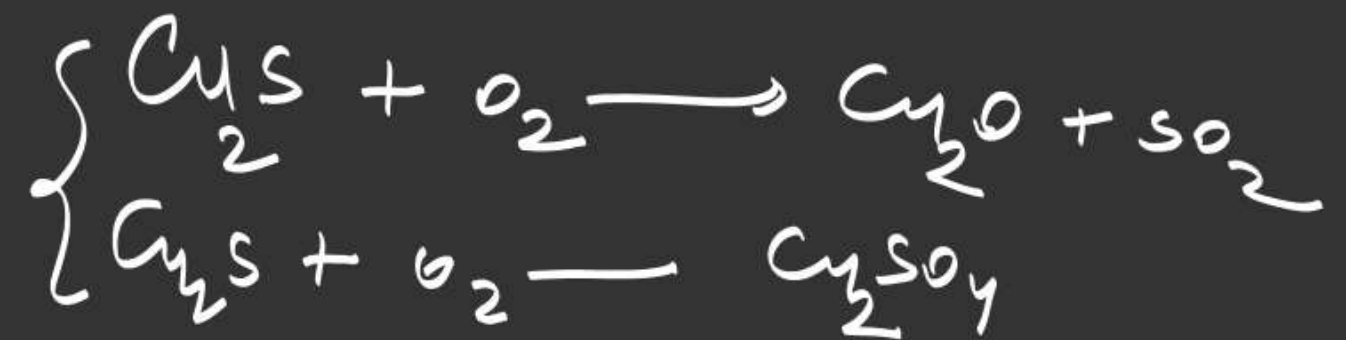


Thermite mixture = metaloxide + Al
 3 : 1

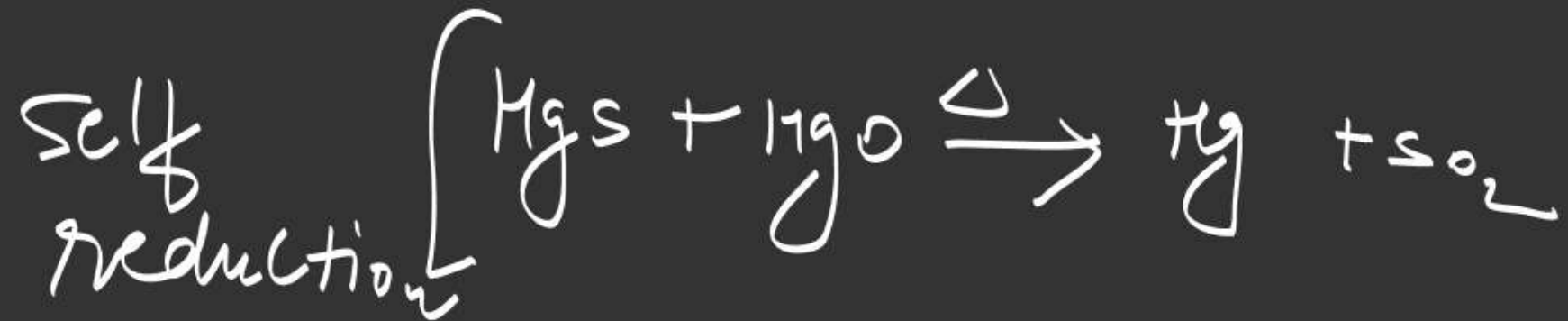
Self reduction



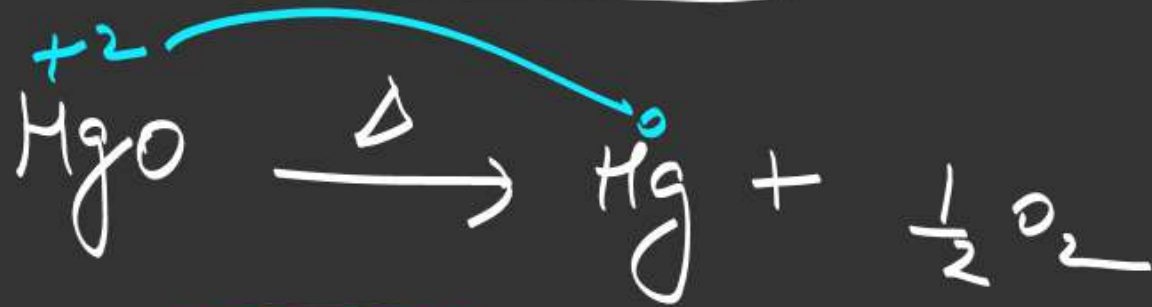
Reducing agent = S^{-2}
(R.A.)



Reducing agent = S^{2-}



Thermal decomp. Reduction



Purification


① Zone refining

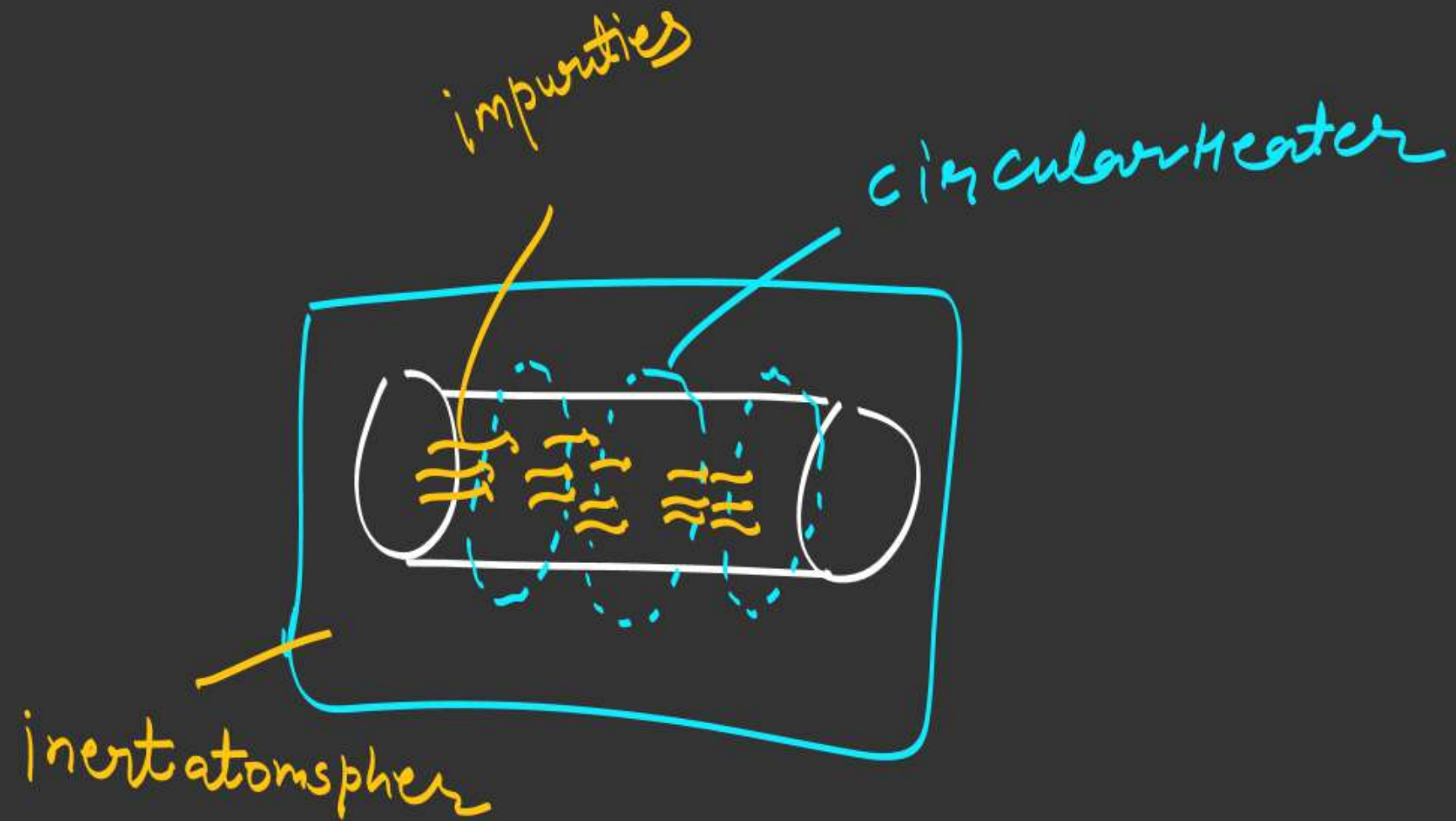
Concept \Rightarrow Impurities are more soluble in liq. phase than the solid.

It is based on fractional crystallisation.

Example

Ga Si Ge In B

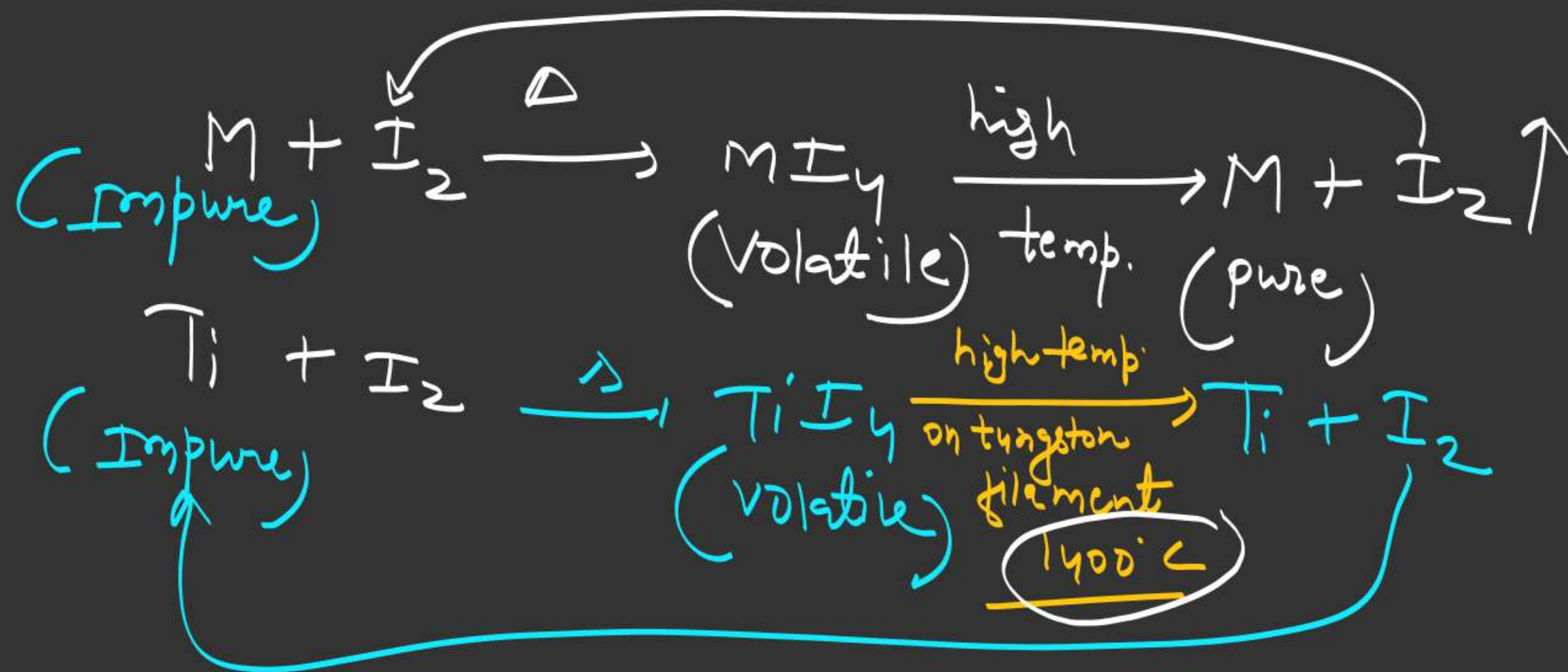


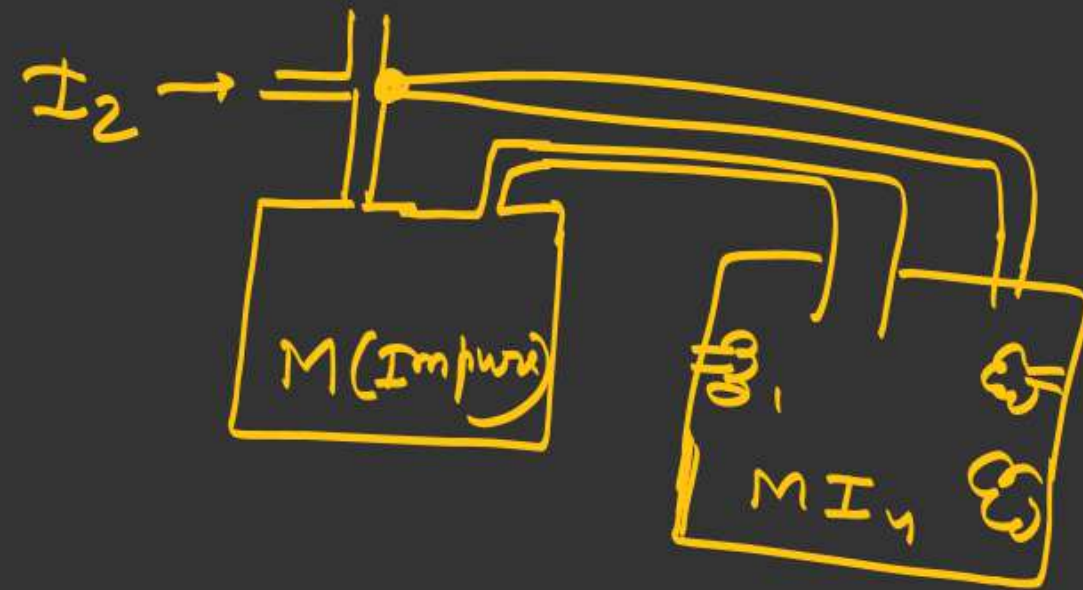


In this method ultrapure metal. (impurity content ppm)

② Vapour phase refining method

① Van Arkel method





Impurity = Oxygen and N_2

example \Rightarrow Ti Zr Th Hf B

Mond's process \rightarrow

Concept is similar to van Arkel method.

