Book Name: Selina concise

EXERCISE .1

Solution 1:

(a) Aqua fortis: Nitric acid is called aqua fortis. Aqua fortis means strong water. It is so called because it reacts with nearly all metals.

(b) Aqua Regia: Conc. Nitric acid (1part by volume) when mixed with conc. Hydrochloric acid (3 parts by volume) gives a mixture called aqua regia. It means Royal water.

$HNO_3 + 3HCl \rightarrow NOCl + 2H_2O + 2[Cl]$

(c) Fixation of Nitrogen: The conversion of free atmospheric nitrogen into useful nitrogenous compounds in the soil is known as fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

Solution 2:

During lightning discharge, the nitrogen present in the atmosphere reacts with oxygen to form nitric oxide.

$N_2 + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO$

Nitric oxide is further oxidized to nitrogen dioxide.

$2NO + O_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NO_2$

The nitrogen dioxide dissolves in atmospheric moisture in the presence of oxygen of the air and forms nitric acid which is washed down by the rain and combines with the salt present on the surface of the earth.

$4NO_2 + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow 4HNO_3$

Solution 3:

(a) Chemical equation is:

$KNO_3 + H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{<200^0 C} KHSO_4 + HNO_3$

(b) Concentrated hydrochloric acid cannot replace Conc. Sulphuric acid for the preparation of nitric acid because hydrochloric acid is volatile acid and hence nitric acid vapours will carry HCl vapours.

(c) Conc. Nitric acid prepared in the laboratory is yellow in colour due to the dissolution of reddish brown coloured nitrogen dioxide gas in acid. This gas is produced due to the thermal dissociation of a portion of nitric acid.

$4HNO_3 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 4NO_2 + O_2$

The yellow colour of the acid is removed:

If dry air or CO_2 is bubbled through the yellow acid, the acid turns colourless because it drives out NO_2 from warm acid which is further oxidized to nitric acid.

By addition of excess of water, nitrogen dioxide gas dissolves in water and thus the yellow colour of the acid is removed.

(d) The temperature of the mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate should not exceed 200°C because sodium sulphate formed at higher temperature forms a hard crust which sticks to the walls of the retort and is difficult to remove. At higher temperature nitric acid may also decompose.

$NaNO_3 + NaHSO_4 \xrightarrow{>200^0 C} Na_2SO_4 + HNO_3$

Solution 4:

Nitric acid forms a constant boiling mixture with water containing 68% acid. This mixture boils constantly at constant boiling point without any change in its composition. At this temperature, the gas and the water vapour escape together. Hence the composition of the solution remains unchanged. So nitric acid cannot be concentrated beyond 68% by distillation of dilute solution of HNO_3.

Solution 5:

Iron becomes inert when reacted with nitric acid due to the formation of extremely thin layer of insoluble metallic oxide which stops the reaction.
Passivity can be removed by rubbing the surface layer with the sand paper or by treating with strong reducing agent.

Solution 6:

(a) When carbon and conc. Nitric acid is heated the products formed are Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide and water.

$$C + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O + 4NO_2$$

(b) Copper when reacts with dilute HNO_3 forms Copper nitrate, Nitric oxide and water.

$$3Cu + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow 3Cu(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$$

Solution 7:

(a) Reaction of nitric acid with non-metals:

$$C + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O + 4\ NO_2$$

$$S + 6\ HNO_3 \rightarrow H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O + 6\ NO_2$$

(b) Nitric acid showing acidic character:

$$K_2O + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow 2KNO_3 + H_2O$$

$$ZnO + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Zn(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$$

(c) Nitric acid acting as oxidizing agent

$$P_4 + 20HNO_3 \rightarrow 4H_3PO_4 + 4H_2O + 20NO_2$$

$$3Zn + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow 3Zn(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$$

Solution 8:

(a) When Sodium hydrogen carbonate is added to nitric acid sodium nitrate, carbon dioxide and water is formed.

$$NaHCO_3 + HNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O + CO_2$$

(b) When Cupric oxide reacts with dilute nitric acid, it forms Copper nitrate.

$CuO + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$

(c) Zinc reacts with nitric acid to form Zinc nitrate, nitric oxide and water.

$3\ Zn + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow 3Zn(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$

(d) $4HNO_3 \rightarrow 2H_2O + 4NO_2 + O_2$

Solution 9:

A: Copper can be converted into copper nitrate.

$3Cu + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow 3Cu(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$

B: $2Cu(NO_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2CuO + 4NO_2 + O_2$

C: $2Cu + O_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2CuO$

D: By reduction

$2CuO + C \rightarrow 2Cu + CO_2$

Solution 10:

(a) Sodium nitrate:

$NaOH + HNO_3 \rightarrow NaNO_3 + H_2O$

Sodium hydroxide reacts with nitric acid to form sodium nitrate.

(b) Copper nitrate:

$CuO + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2O$

Copper oxide reacts with nitric acid to form copper nitrate.

(c) Lead nitrate:

$Pb + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O + 2NO_2$

Lead reacts with conc. nitric acid to form lead nitrate.

(d) Magnesium nitrate:

$Mg + 2HNO_3 \rightarrow Mg(NO_3)_2 + H_2$

Magnesium with dil. nitric acid to form magnesium nitrate.

(e) Ferric nitrate:

$Fe + 6HNO_3 \rightarrow Fe(NO_3)_3 + 3H_2O + 3NO_2$

Iron reacts with conc. nitric acid to form ferric nitrate.

(f) Aqua regia:

$HNO_3 + 3HCl \rightarrow NOCl + 2H_2O + 2[Cl]$

Nitric acid reacts with hydrochloric acid to form a mixture called aqua regia.

Solution 11:

(a) HNO_3 is strong oxidizing agent.

(b) $NaNO_3$ gives $NaNO_2$ and oxygen on heating.

(c) Constant boiling nitric acid contains 68% nitric acid by weight.

(d) Nitric acid turns yellow solution when exposed to light.

Solution 12:

(a) Sodium nitrate

$2NaNO_3 \xrightarrow{-} 2NaNO_2 + O_2$

(b) A nitrate which on heating leaves no residue behind- Ammonium nitrate.

(c) A metal nitrate which on heating is changed into metal oxide- Calcium nitrate

(d) A metal nitrate which on heating is changed into metal- Silver nitrate

(e) A solution which absorbs nitric oxide- Freshly prepared ferrous sulphate

(f) The oxide of nitrogen which turns brown on exposure to air. - nitric oxide

By catalytic oxidation of ammonia.

$4\ NH_3 + 5\ O_2 \xrightarrow[800^0\,C]{Pt} 4NO + 6\ H_2O + Heat$

Solution 13:

The chemical name of the brown ring is Nitroso ferrous sulphate.

Formula: $FeSO_4$. NO

Solution 14:

Three important uses of Nitric acid and the property of nitric acid involved is:

Sl. NO.	Use	Property
1.	To etch designs on copper and brassware.	Nitric acid act as solvent for large number of metals.
2.	To purify gold.	Impurities like Cu, Ag, Zn, etc. dissolve in nitric acid.
3.	Preparation of aqua regia.	Dissolves noble metals.

Solution 15:

(a) KNO_3

(b) $FeSO_4$

(c) NO_2

Solution 16:

(a) Brown ring test

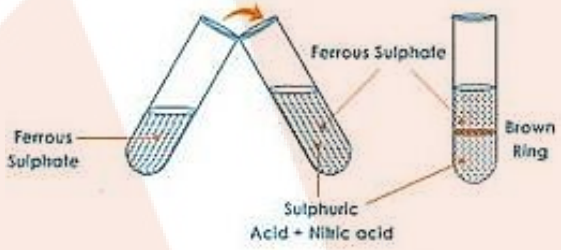
Procedure:

(i) Add freshly prepared saturated solution of iron (II)sulphate to the aq. solution of nitric acid.

(ii) Now add conc. Sulphuric acid carefully from the sides of the test tube, so that it should not fall drop wise in the test tube.

(iii) Cool the test tube in water.

(iv) A brown ring appears at the junction of the two liquids.



$$6FeSO_4 + 2HNO_3 + 3H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow 3Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2NO + 4H_2O$$

(b) A freshly prepared ferrous sulphate solution is used because on exposure to the atmosphere, it is oxidized to ferric sulphate which will not give the brown ring.

Solution 17:

(a) Potassium nitrate
(b) Ammonium nitrate
(c) Lead nitrate

Solution 18:

(a) Aqua regia is a mixture of 3 parts Hydrochloric acid and one part Nitric acid.
(b) The catalytic oxidation of ammonia to nitric oxide is exothermic.
(c) Magnesium gives H_2 with very dilute nitric acid.
(d) Iron become passive in concentrated nitric acid

Solution 19:

(a) A= copper nitrate, B = nitrogen dioxide, C = hydrogen sulphide

(b) $2Cu(NO_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2CuO + 4NO_2 + O_2$

(c) $Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2S \rightarrow CuS + 2HNO_3$

Solution 1(2004):

(a) Nitrate.
(b) Sodium or potassium
(c) Lead
(d) Ammonia
(e) (1) $KNO_3 + H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{< 200^0 C} KHSO_4 + HNO_3$
(f) $2Pb(NO_3)_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2PbO + 4NO_2 + O_2$
(g) $Cu + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + H_2O + 2NO_2$

Solution 1(2005):

(a) Dilute acid is generally considered a typical acid except for its reaction with metals since it does not liberate hydrogen. It is a powerful oxidizing agent and the nascent oxygen formed oxidizes the hydrogen to water.
(b) $3Cu + 8HNO_3 \rightarrow 3Cu(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O + 2NO$

Solution 1(2006):

a) All glass apparatus are used because nitric acid vapours are highly corrosive in nature and corrodes cork and rubber etc.
b) Nitric acid is kept in reagent bottle because nitric acid is a highly fuming liquid; it spreads in air and is highly corrosive.

Solution 2(2006):

The chemical equation:
$HNO_3 \rightleftharpoons H^+ + NO_3^-$

Solution 3(2006):

When ammonium nitrate is heated the products formed are nitrous oxide and steam.

Solution 1(2007):

(a) A = Conc. Sulphuric acid
B = potassium nitrate
C = nitric acid

(b) Nitric acid undergoes decomposition as follows:

$$4\,HNO_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta} 4NO_2 + 2H_2O + O_2$$

(c) Copper is oxidized by concentrated nitric acid:

$$Cu + 4HNO_3 \rightarrow Cu(NO_3)_2 + 2H_2O + 2NO_2$$

Solution 1(2008):

(a) B is nitric acid
Its reaction with copper:

$$Cu + 4HNO_{32} \xrightarrow{\Delta} Cu\left(NO_3\right)_2 + 2H_2O + 2NO_2$$

(b)

Name of the process	Inputs	Equation	Output
Ostwald process	Ammonia + air	$4NH_3 + 5O_2 \xrightarrow[800^0\,C]{Pt} 4NO + 6H_2O + Heat$ $2NO + O_2 \xrightarrow{50^0\,C} 2NO_2$ $4NO_2 + 2H_2O + O_2 \rightarrow 4HNO_3$	Nitric acid

(c) Nitric acid is a very good oxidizing agent its oxidizing property is responsible for its reaction with copper.