Background pattern

Description automatically generated

RF calculation

Using a ruler measure the distance from the baseline to the spot. Measure the distance from the baseline to the solvent line.

RF = Distance moved by spot /

Distance moved by solvent

**Testing for oxygen**

Light a splint and blow it out so it is glowing. Place splint into the gas. The splint will relight if oxygen is present.

**Chromatography experiment**

Draw the baseline with a pencil 1cm above the bottom of the paper.

The baseline must be placed slightly above the level of the solvent.

Mobile phase is the solvent.

Stationary phase is the filter paper.

**Chromatograms**

Number of spots tells you the number of components of the mixture.

The height of the spot helps you to compare what different mixtures contain.

**Chromatography**

This is used to separate a mixture of colours.

**Pure substances and mixtures**

A pure substance is made from one type of substance.

An impure substance is made from two or more types of substances. Impure substances have a range of numbers for the boiling and melting points.

**Keywords**

Pure

Impure

Formulation

Mixture

Separate

Chromatography

Mobile phase

Stationary phase

**Testing for chlorine gas**

Inset blue litmus paper into the chlorine gas. The paper will change to pink and then white if the chlorine is present.

**Testing for carbon dioxide**

Make carbon dioxide using a metal carbonate and acid reacted together.

The gas is collected in limewater using a delivery tube.

If the limewater goes cloudy then carbon dioxide is present.

If the limewater does not go cloudy then carbon dioxide is not present.

**Testing for hydrogen gas**

Place a lit splint above the gas.

If hydrogen is present a squeaky pop will be heard.

**Pure substances**

Made from one type of substance.

**Year 11 C8: Chemical analysis**

**Ambitious Vocabulary**

Mixture

Separation

**Science**