

Co-ordination Compounds 1.

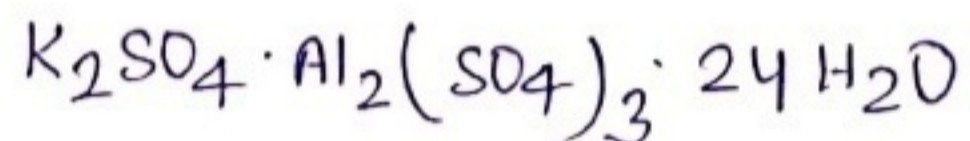
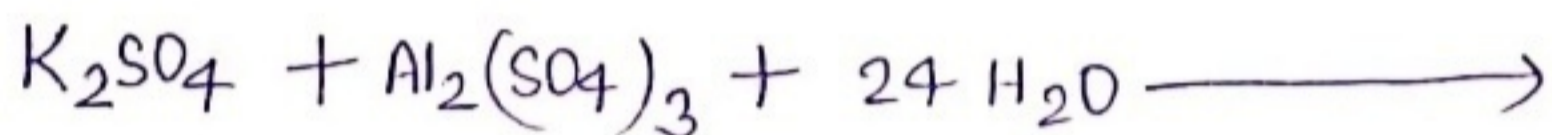
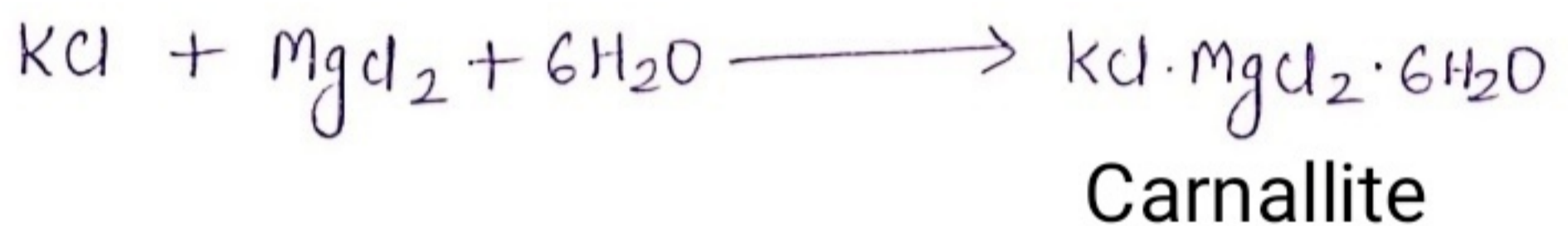
Degree-II (H) ,Paper-III ,Group-B

Lecture-1 ,Date:-10/09/2020

Double Salts and Complex Salts

* Addition compounds are formed when stoichiometric amounts of two or more stable compounds join together.

For example :



Pot. alum



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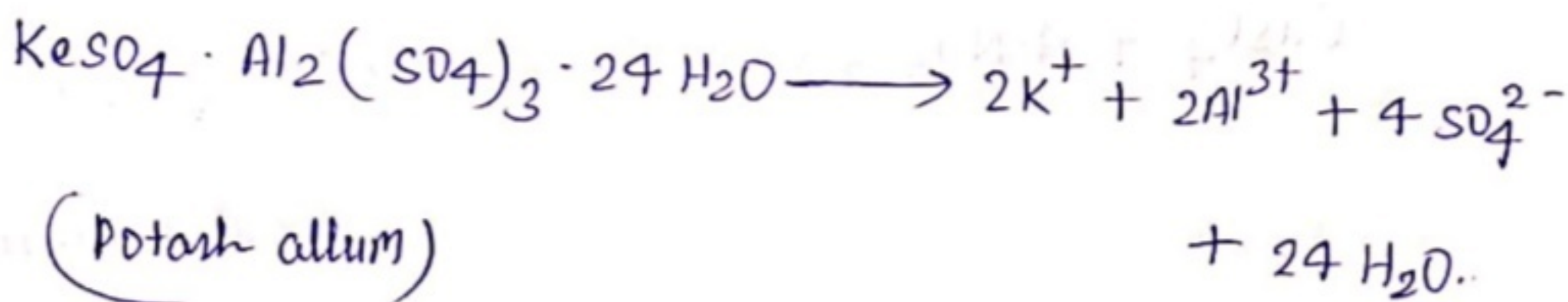
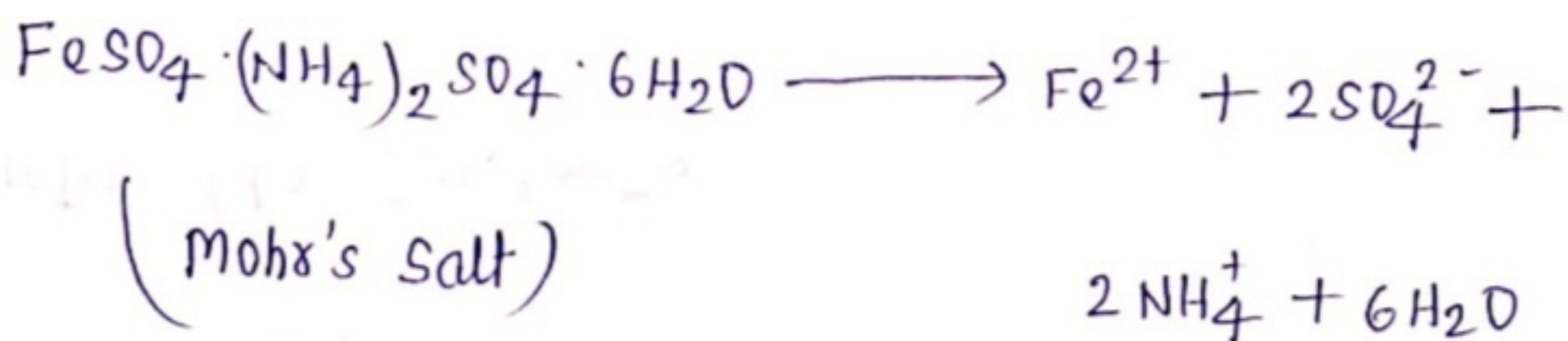
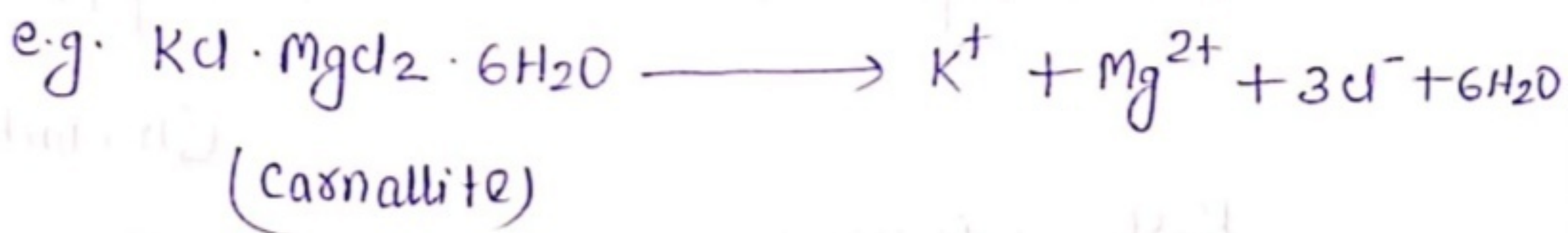
Addition Compounds are of two 2.

types :-

1. Those which lose their identity in solution :
(Double salts)
2. Those which retain their identity in solution :
(Complex salts)

Double Salts

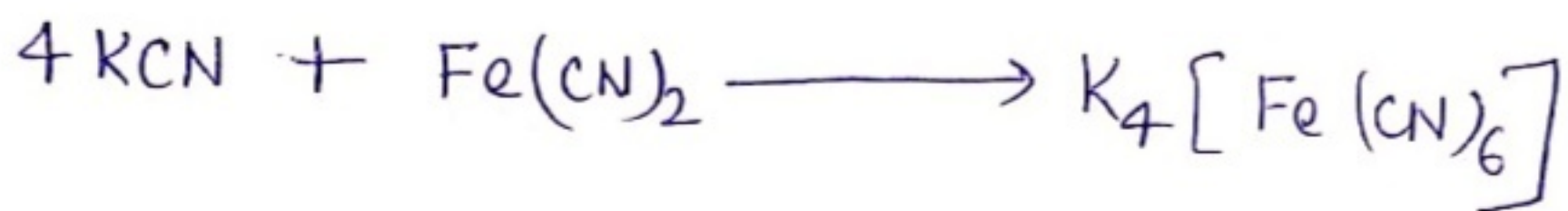
* Double Salts are those addition compounds which exist only in crystal lattice but lose their identity in solution. Double salts ionise when dissolved in water.



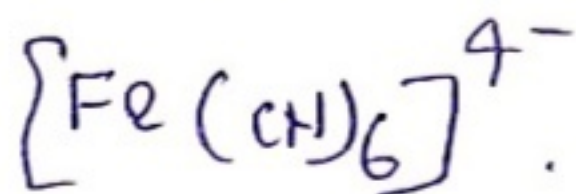
Complex Salts

* Complex Salts are those addition compounds which retain their identity in solid/crystal lattice as well as in the solution.

e.g. Potassium ferrocyanide is a complex compound which is formed by adding KCN to a saturated solution of ferrous cyanide.



* $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ is dissolved in water, the resulting solution does not give positive tests for ferrous or cyanide ions but we get a positive test for



To be continued in next lecture..