

PRAAYAS

JEE 2026

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PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

REDOX REACTION

Lecture -06

FAISAL RAZAQ





Topics to be covered

- A** Law of equivalence
- B** Volume Strength and Labelling of oleum

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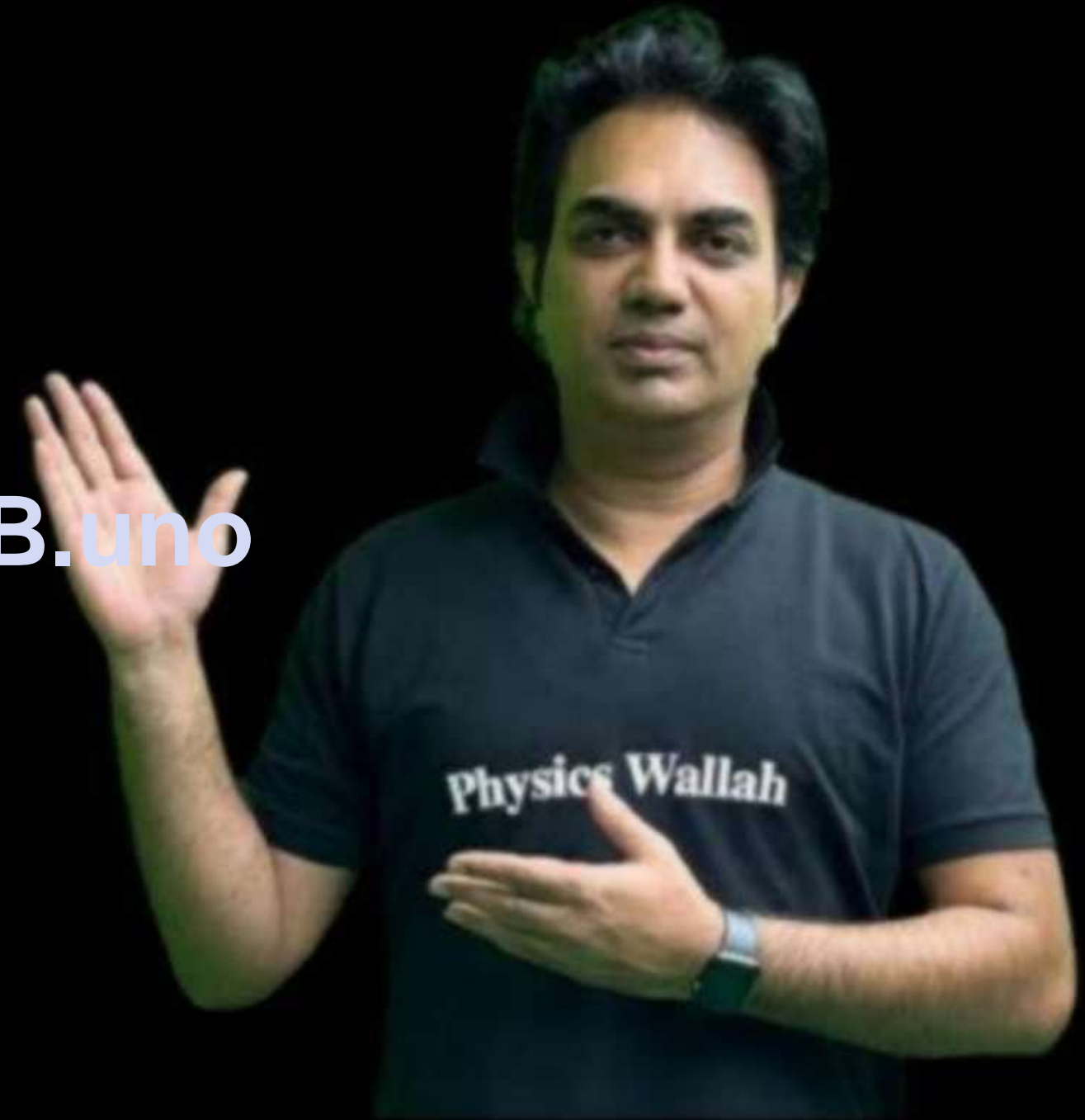


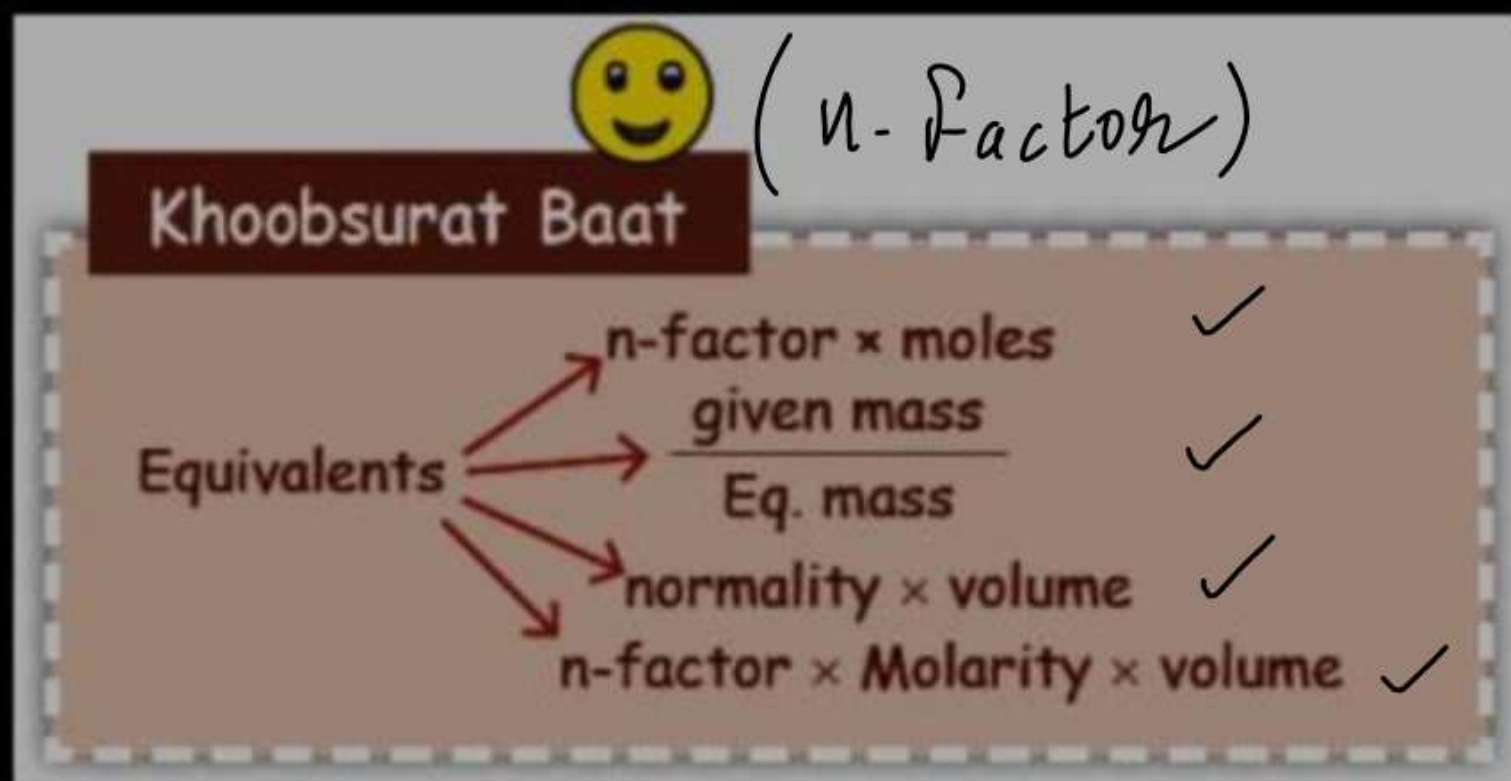


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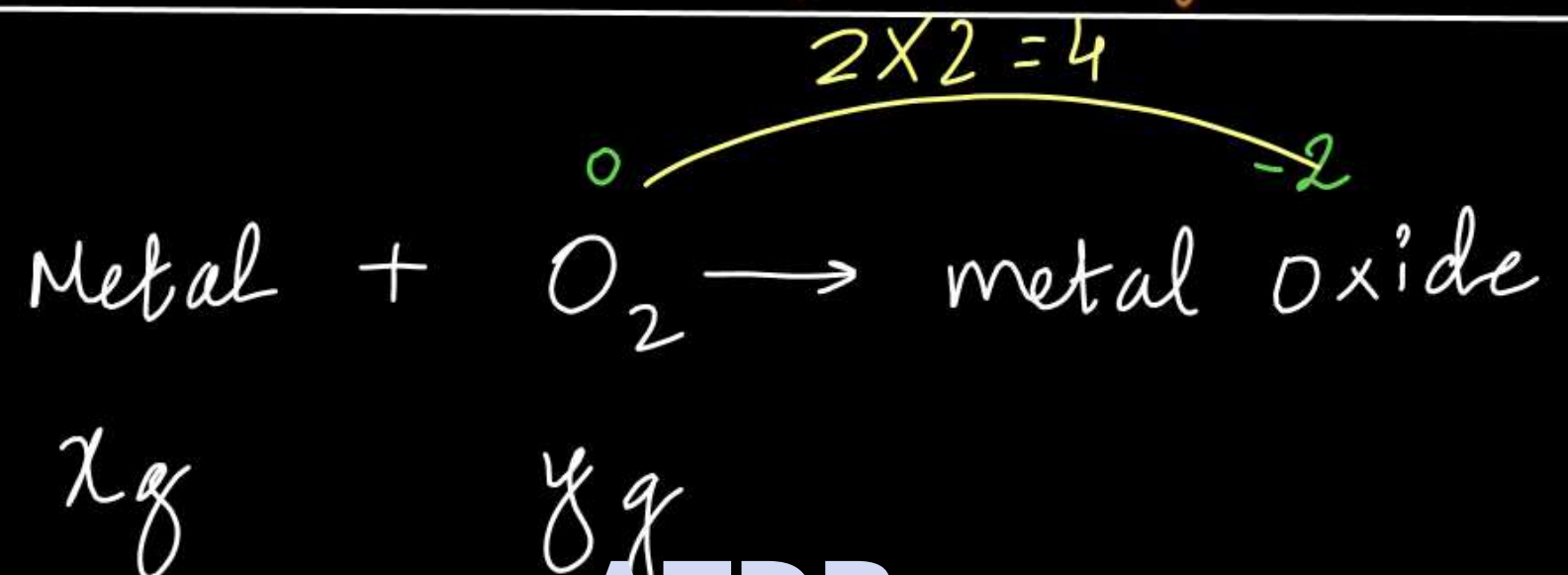


$$\text{Eq. mass} = \frac{\text{Molar mass}}{n\text{-Factor}}$$

$$\text{Normality} = \text{Molarity} \times n\text{-Factor}$$

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Question When metal is burnt with oxygen and weight of oxygen used or wt of oxide formed is given—



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq. wt} &= \frac{\text{M. wt}}{n} \\ &= \frac{32}{4} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

LOE

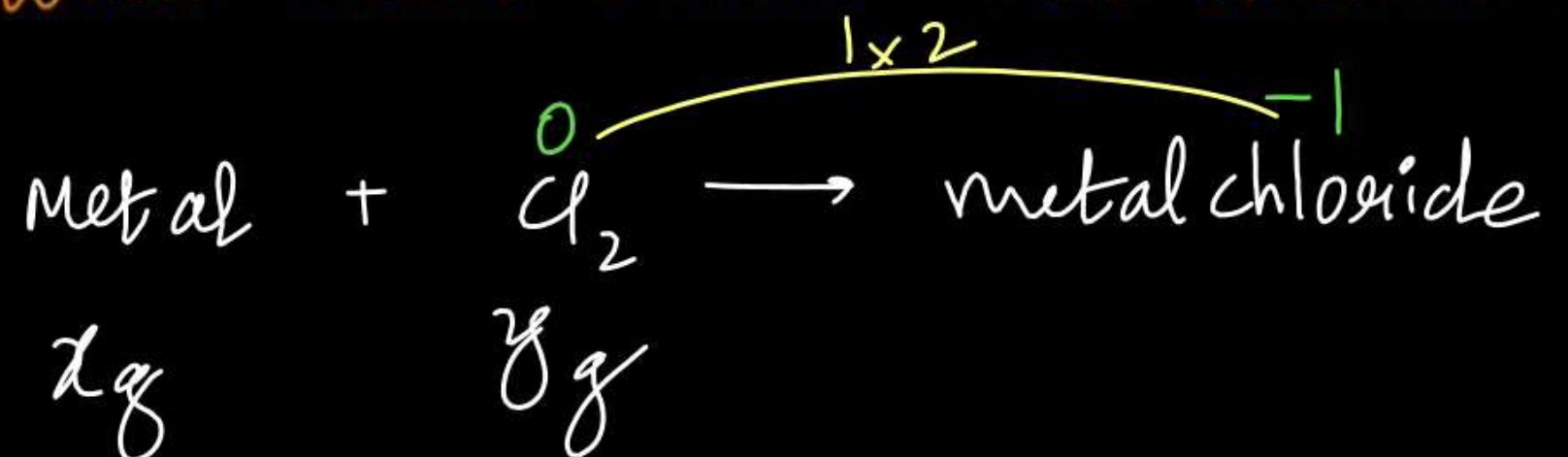
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Eq of metal = Eq of Oxygen.

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{E} = \frac{y}{8}}$$

Question

When metal reacts with chlorine to give chloride-



$$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{\text{Mol. wt.}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{71}{2}$$

$$= 35.5$$

LOE

Eq. of metal = Eq. of Chlorine

$$\frac{x}{E} = \frac{71}{35.5}$$

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Question

2.2 gm metal reacts with chlorine to form 3.08g metal chloride. Find out the eq. wt of metal.



$$\begin{array}{r} 3.08 \\ 2.20 \\ \hline 0.88 \end{array}$$



$$2.2 \text{ g} \quad 0.88 \text{ g}$$

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$$\frac{2.2}{E} = \frac{0.88}{35.5}$$

$$E = \frac{35.5 \times 2.2}{0.88}$$

Question

When metal reacts with nitrogen to give its nitride -



Nitride = N^{-3}



xg yg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq wt} &= \frac{\text{Mol wt}}{n} \\ &= \frac{28}{6} \end{aligned}$$

LOE

Eq of metal = Eq of nitrogen

$$\boxed{\frac{x}{E} = \frac{y}{28/6}}$$

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Simple Titrations



The aim of simple titration is to find the concentration of an unknown solution with the help of the known concentration of another solution.

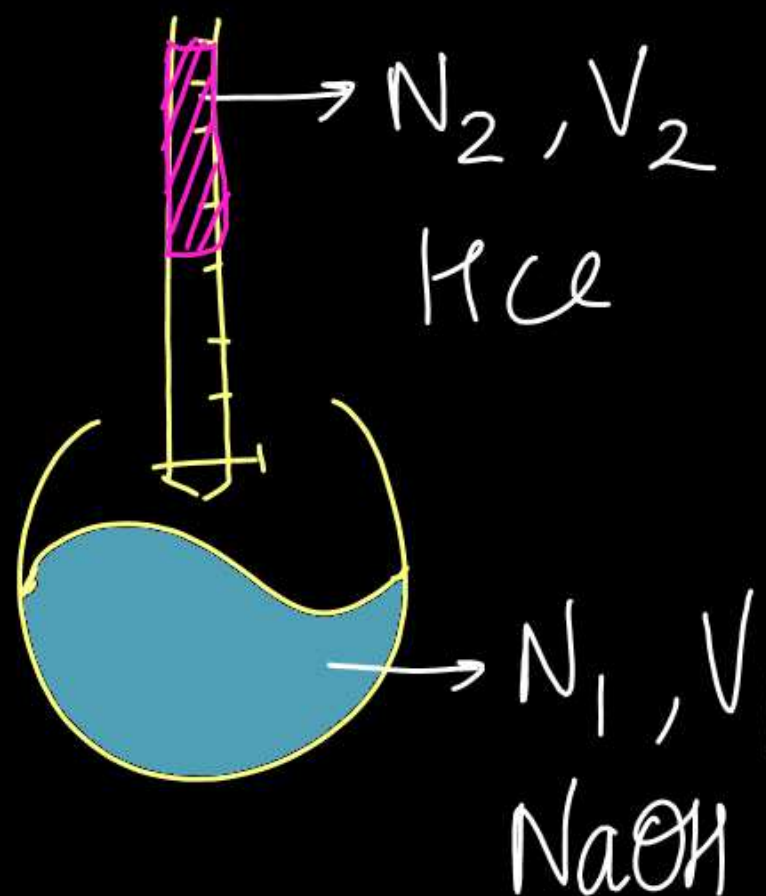
- ✓ (a) Acid-base titrations
- ✓ (b) Redox titrations

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Acid-Base Titration



$$\begin{aligned} N_2 &= M_2 \times n_2 \\ N_1 &= M_1 \times n_1 \end{aligned}$$



LOE

Eq of HCl = Eq of NaOH

$$N_2 V_2 = N_1 V_1$$

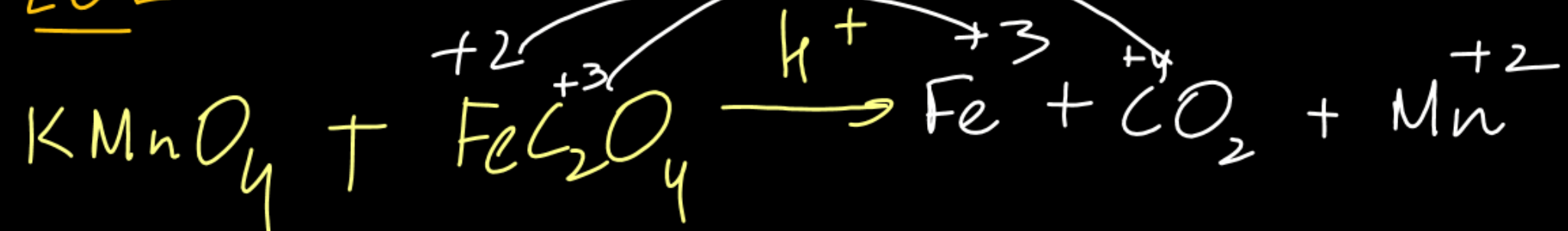
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$$n_1 \times M_1 \times V_1 = n_2 \times M_2 \times V_2$$

Redox Titration

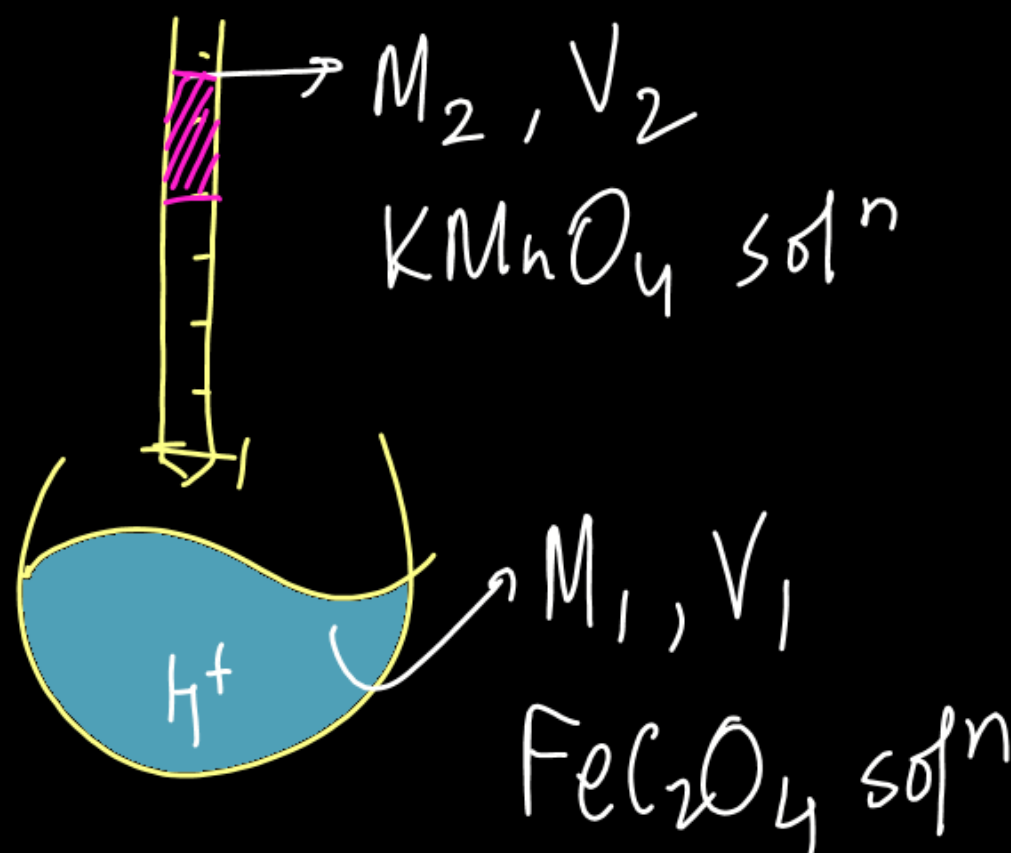


LOE



$$\text{Eq of KMnO}_4 = \text{Eq of FeCl}_2\text{O}_4$$

$$n_2 \times M_2 \times V_2 = n_1 \times M_1 \times V_1$$



Question

Find out the volume of 0.2M KMnO_4 which is used to completely oxidise 1.44 g FeC_2O_4 in acidic medium.

LOE

$$5 \times 0.2 \times V = \frac{1.44 \times 3}{144}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

eq

$$\Downarrow$$

eq

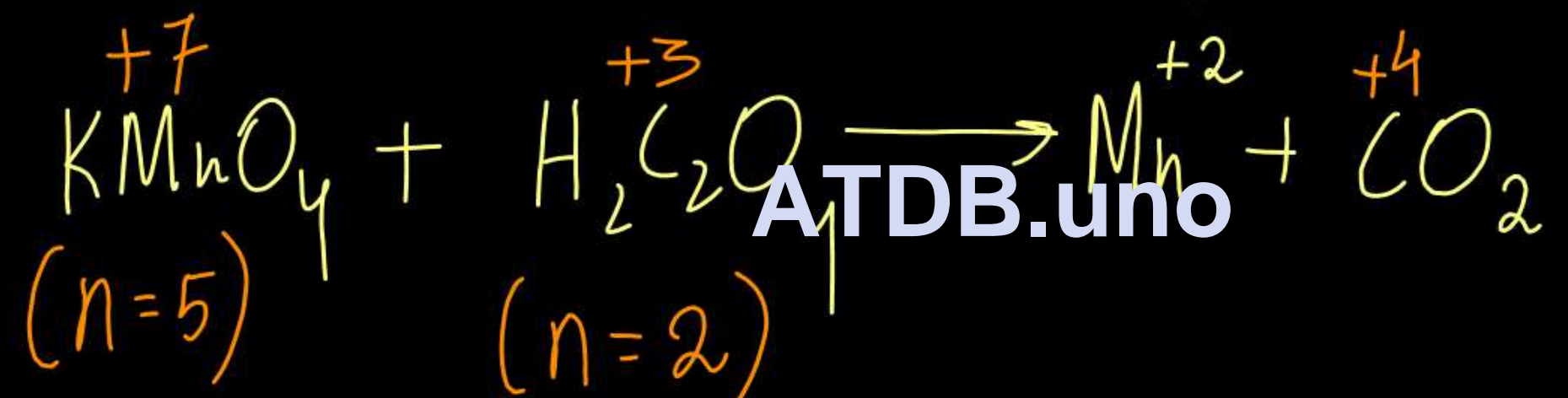
$$V = 0.03 \text{ lt} = 30 \text{ ml.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq. wt} &= \frac{\text{Mol wt}}{n} \\ &= \frac{144}{3} \end{aligned}$$



74. Only 2 mL of KMnO_4 solution of unknown molarity is required to reach the end point of a titration of 20 mL of oxalic acid (2 M) in acidic medium. The molarity of KMnO_4 solution should be _____ M.

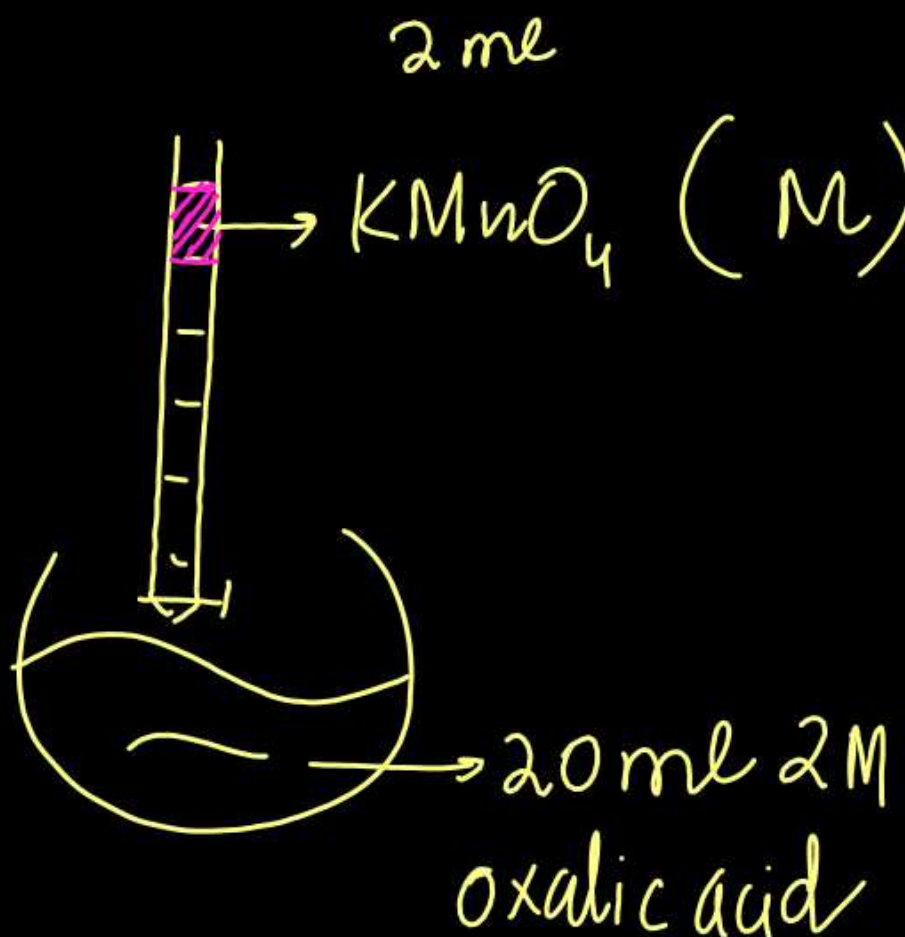
[04 April, 2024 (Shift-I)]



LOE m.eq of $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 = \text{m.eq of } \text{KMnO}_4$

$$\cancel{2} \times \cancel{2} \times \cancel{20}^4 = \cancel{5} \times M \times \cancel{2}$$

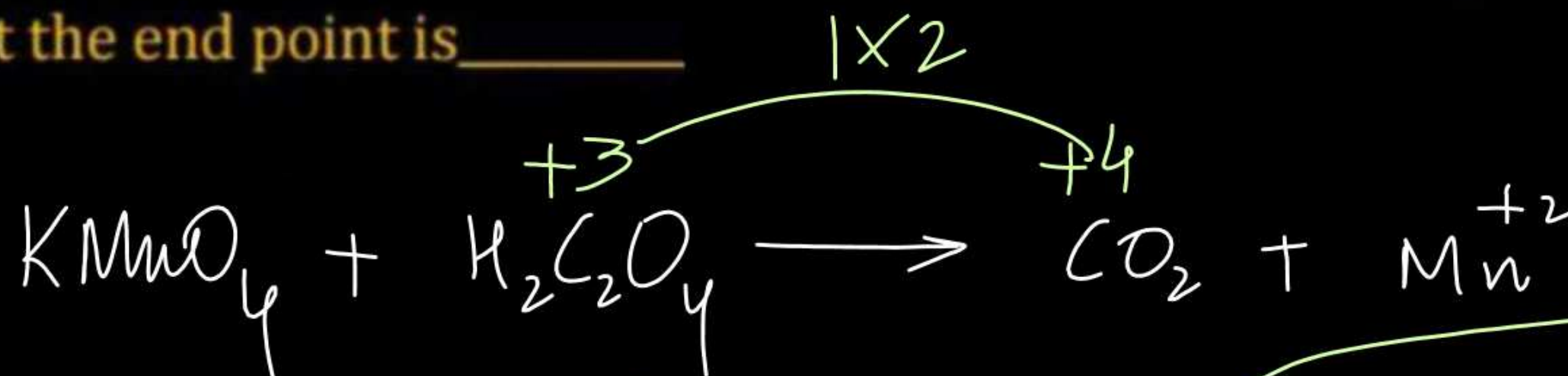
$$M = 8 \text{ M}$$



JEE Main 27 July 2022 Shift-1



In the titration of KMnO_4 and oxalic acid in acidic medium, the change in oxidation number of carbon at the end point is _____



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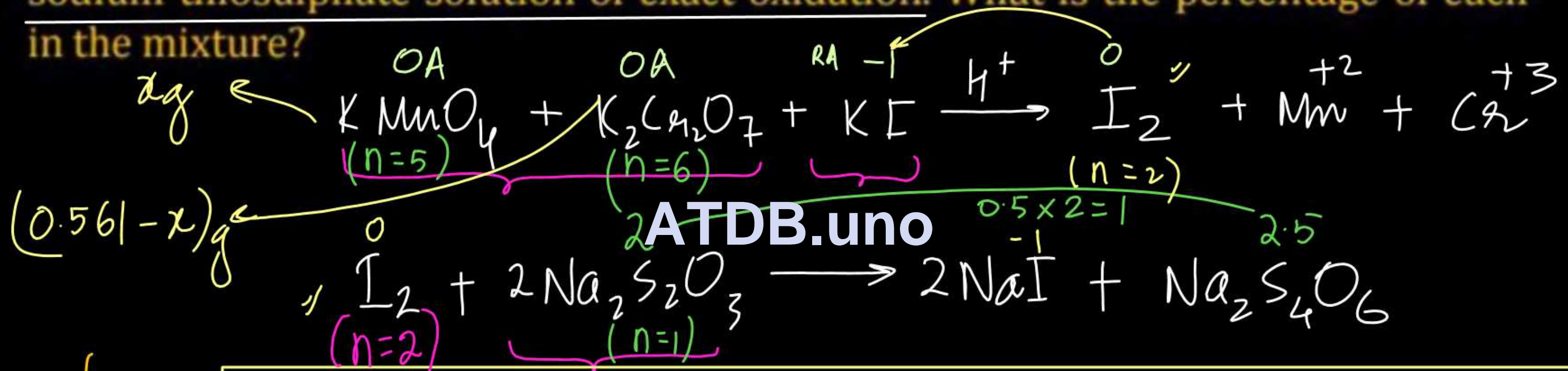
change = 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Eq. wt} &= \frac{\text{M. wt}}{2} \\ &= \frac{90}{2} = 45 \end{aligned}$$

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OA +6 OA +7

A mixture of pure $K_2Cr_2O_7$ and pure $KMnO_4$ weighing 0.561g was treated with excess of KI in acidic medium. Iodine liberated required 100 ml of 0.15 M of sodium thiosulphate solution of exact oxidation. What is the percentage of each in the mixture?



x g
 $(0.561 - x)$ g

LOE

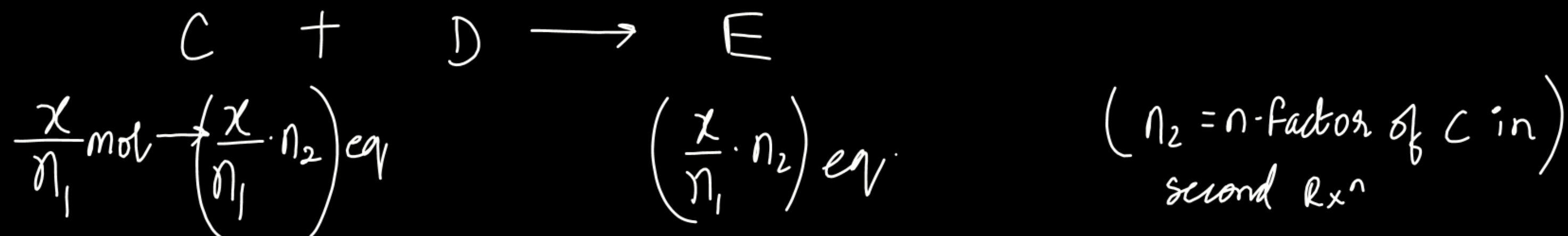
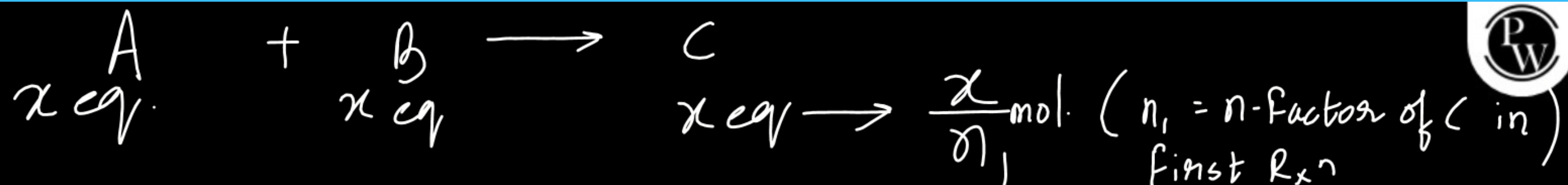
$$\text{Eq of hypo} = \text{Eq of I}_2 = \text{Eq of KI} = \text{Eq of KMnO}_4 + \text{Eq of K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$$



$$\frac{100 \times 0.15 \times 1}{1000} = \frac{x}{\left(\frac{M_{\text{KMnO}_4}}{5}\right)} + \frac{(0.561 - x)}{\left(\frac{M_{\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7}}{6}\right)}$$

$$x = ?$$

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K.O.B.O**ATDB.uno**

Note: if $n_1 = n_2$ then equivalents of $A = \text{Eq. of } D = \text{Eq. of } E$

Question

1



If 83 mL of 0.45 M NaOH solution neutralizes a 235 mL HCl solution. Calculate the molarity of the HCl solution.

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Question

2



When 30 ml of acid is neutralized by 15 ml of 0.2 N alkali, the acid concentration is _____

- A 0.1 N
- B 0.2 N
- C 0.3 N
- D 0.4 N

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JEE Main 5 Sep 2020 Shift-2

3



The volume, in ml, of 0.02 M $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution required to react with 0.288 g of ferrous oxalate in acidic medium is _____.

(Molar Mass of $FeC_2O_4 = 144 \text{ g/mol}$)

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JEE Main 27 July 2022 Shift-1

4



20 mL of 0.02 M $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution is used for the titration of 10 mL of Fe^{2+} solution in the acidic medium. The molarity of Fe^{2+} solution is _____ $\times 10^{-2}$ M. (Nearest Integer)

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5



A 10 g mixture of Cu_2S and CuS was treated with 400 ml of 0.4 M - MnO_4^- in acid solution producing SO_2 , Cu^{2+} and Mn^{2+} . The SO_2 was boiled off and the excess of MnO_4^- was titrated with 200 ml of 1 M - Fe^{2+} solution. The percentage of CuS in original mixture is ($\text{Cu} = 64$)

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JEE Adv. 1998**6**

An aqueous solution containing 0.10 g KIO_3 (formula weight = 214.0) was treated with an excess of KI solution. The solution was acidified with HCl. The liberated I_2 consumed 45.0 mL of thiosulphate solution to decolourise the blue starch-iodine complex. Calculate the molarity of the sodium thiosulphate solution.

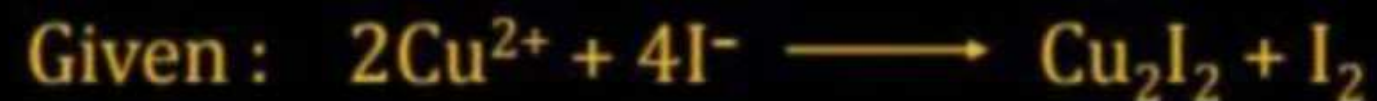
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JEE Main 26 June 2022 Shift-2

7



20 mL of 0.02 M hypo solution is used for the titration of 10 mL of copper sulphate solution, in the presence of excess of KI using starch as an indicator. The molarity of Cu^{2+} is found to be _____ $\times 10^{-2}$ M [nearest integer]



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Question**Q8**

0.3 g of an oxalate salt was dissolved in 100 mL solution. The solution required 90 mL of N/20 KMnO_4 for complete oxidation. The % of oxalate ion in salt is

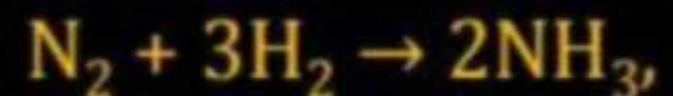
- A 33%
- B 66%
- C 70%
- D 40%

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Question



Molecular masses of NH_3 and N_2 are x_1 and x_2 , respectively. In the reaction.



Their equivalent weights are y_1 and y_2 . The $(y_1 - y_2)$ is

A $\left(\frac{2x_1 - x_2}{6} \right)$

B $(x_1 - x_2)$

C $(3x_1 - x_2)$

D $(x_1 - 3x_2)$

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10



H_2S (5 moles) reacts completely with acidified aqueous potassium permanganate solution. In this reaction, the number of moles of water produced is x , and the number of moles of electrons involved is y . The value of $(x + y)$ is _____.

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Question



0.7 gm of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is dissolved in 100 ml, 20 ml of which required 19.8 ml of 0.1 N HCl. The value of x is

- A 4
- B 3
- C 2
- D 1

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12



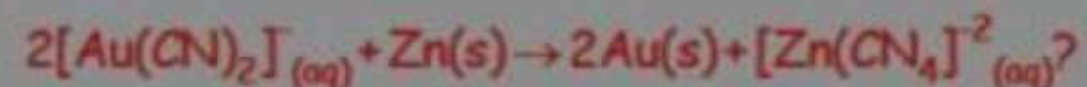
A solution of 0.2 g of a compound containing Cu^{2+} and $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ ions on titration with 0.02M KMnO_4 in presence of H_2SO_4 consumes 22.6 ml. of the oxidant. The resultant solution is neutralized with Na_2CO_3 , acidified with dil. acetic acid and treated with excess KI. The liberated iodine requires 11.3 ml of 0.05M $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ solution for complete reduction. Find out the molar ratio of Cu^{2+} to $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ in the compound.

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13

35. Which of the following options are correct for the reaction

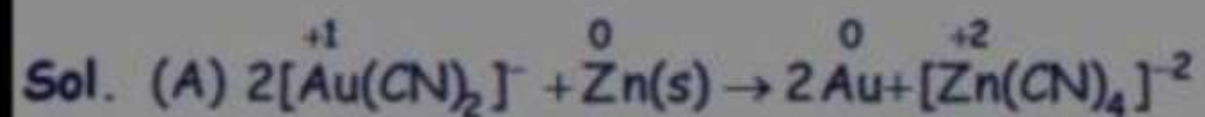


[6 April, 2023 (Shift-I)]

- A. Redox reaction
- B. Displacement reaction
- C. Decomposition reaction
- D. Combination reaction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A and B only
- (B) A only
- (C) C and D only
- (D) A and D only



It is a redox reaction in which Zn displaced Au^+

Reduction and Oxidation both are taking place simultaneously.



assan hai yar kyu ghabra jate ho

58. The equivalent weight of a metal is double that of oxygen. How many times is the weight of its oxide greater than weight of the metal?

- (A) 1.5 (B) 2 (C) 0.5 (D) 3

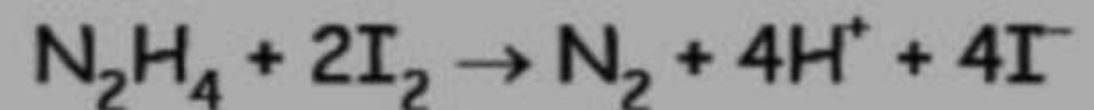
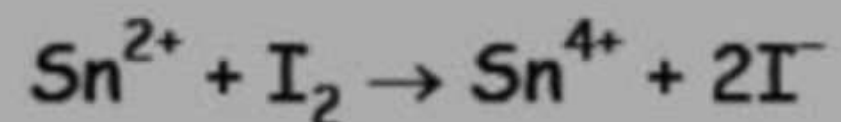
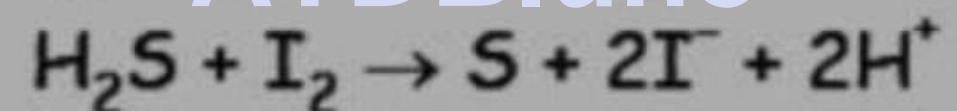
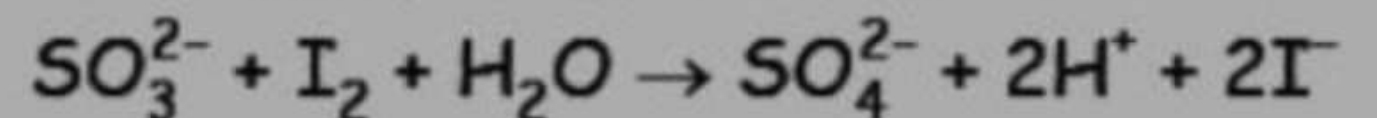
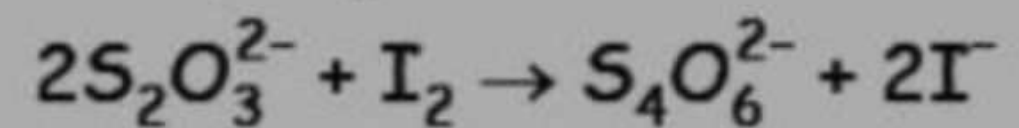
14



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(a) **Iodimetry:** In these titrations, standard I_2 solution is used to titrate easily oxidisable substances. It includes the estimations of thiosulphates, sulphite arsenite etc.

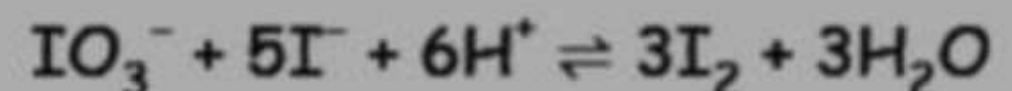
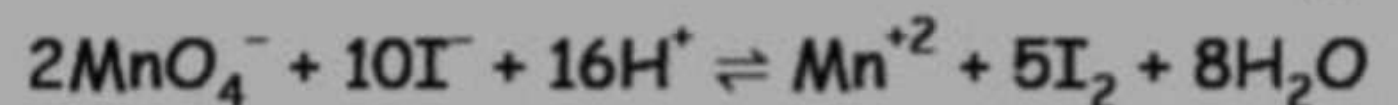


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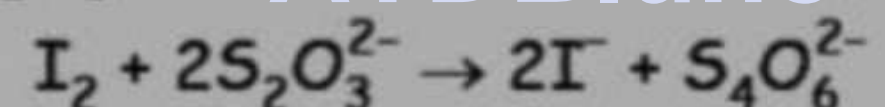


(b) **Iodometry:** In iodometric titrations, an oxidising agent is allowed to react with excess of KI (or I^-) solution.

It includes the estimations of following species



The I_2 liberated is titrated with hypo solution ($Na_2S_2O_3$).



I_2 , though insoluble in water, remains in solution containing KI as KI_3 .



68. If 83 mL of 0.45 M NaOH solution neutralizes a 235 mL HCl solution, then calculate the molarity of the HCl Solution.

15

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THANK
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YOU