

PRECIPITACIÓN DE SALES DE Hg^{2+}

5. Cloruro de mercurio(II) y dicromato potásico

Partimos de una gota de cloruro de mercurio (II) y dicromato potásico sólido naranja (fig.1).

Hacemos que la disolución del cloruro de mercurio (II) invada al dicromato (fig.2). Rápidamente se produce un precipitado naranja de HgCr_2O_7 , que se extiende a toda la caja Petri donde se realiza el experimento (fig.3-8).



Fig.1

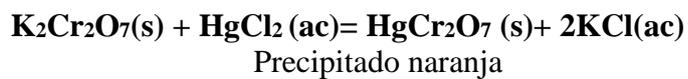


Fig.2

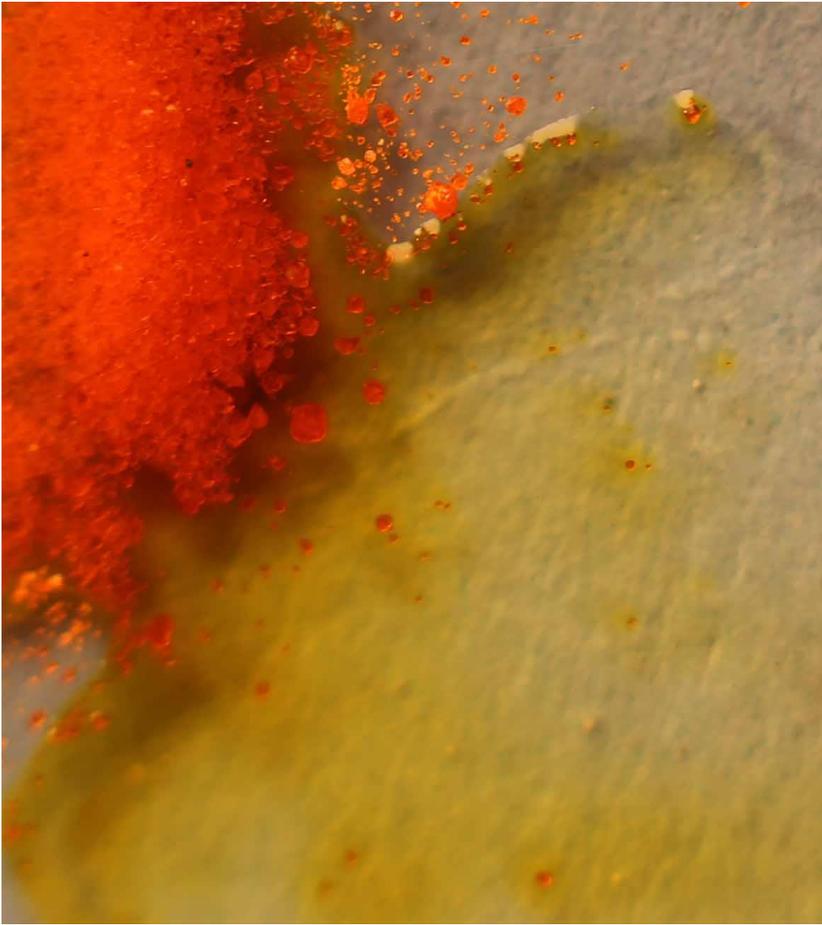


Fig.3

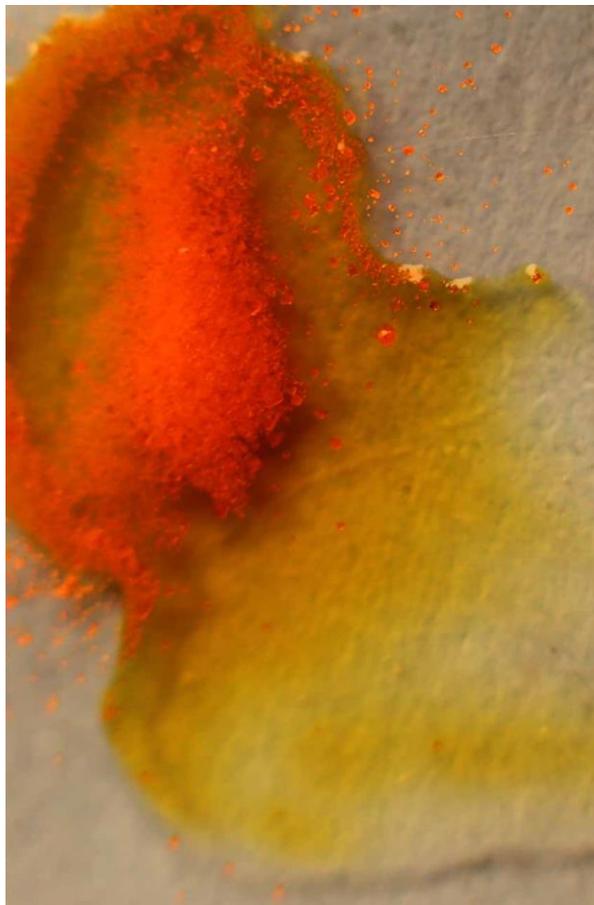


Fig.4

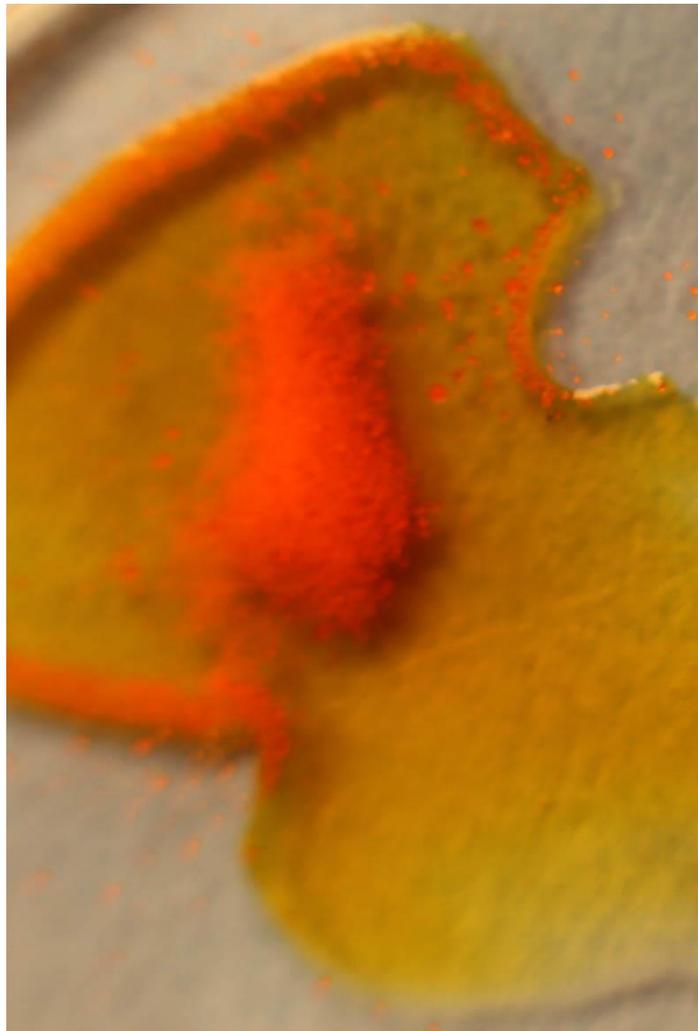


Fig.5

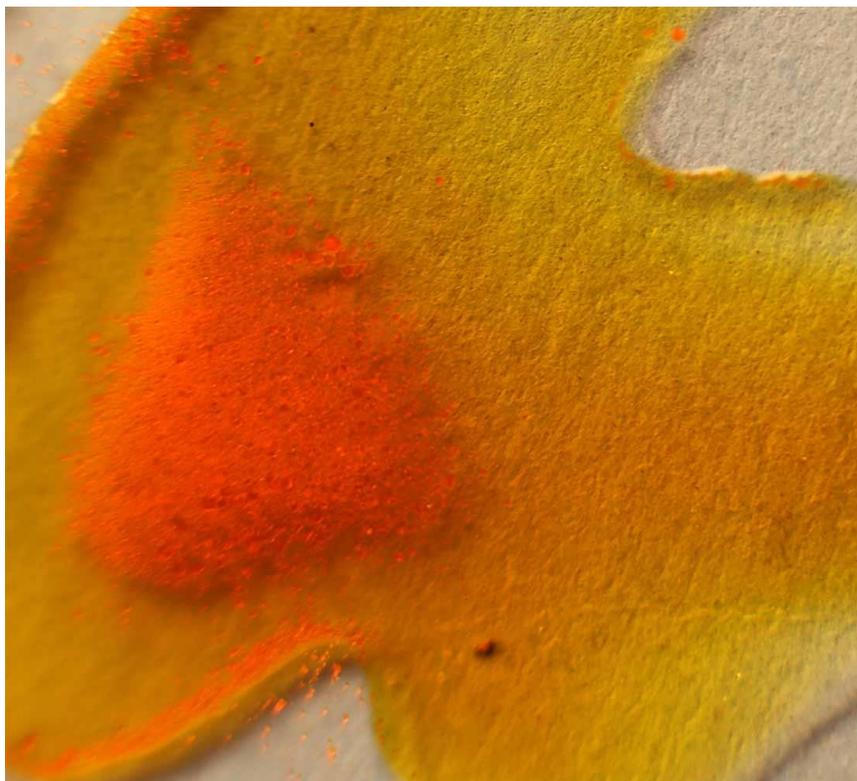


Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8