

PRECIPITACIÓN DE SALES DE Hg^{1+}

4. Nitrato de mercurio(I) y tiocianato potásico

Partimos de 2 gotas de nitrato de mercurio (I) y tiocianato potásico disueltos en agua (fig.1).

Las unimos (fig.2). Rápidamente se produce un precipitado oscuro de HgSCN ($K_{ps}=2.10^{-30}$), que se extiende a las dos gotas (fig.3-10).

El proceso que tiene lugar es:

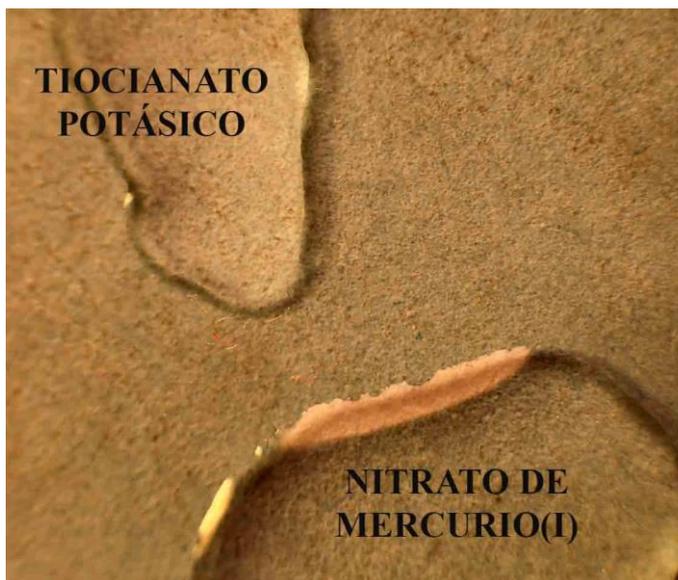
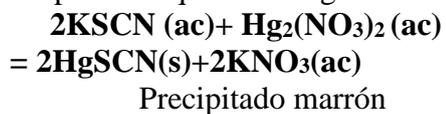


Fig.1



Fig.2



Fig.3

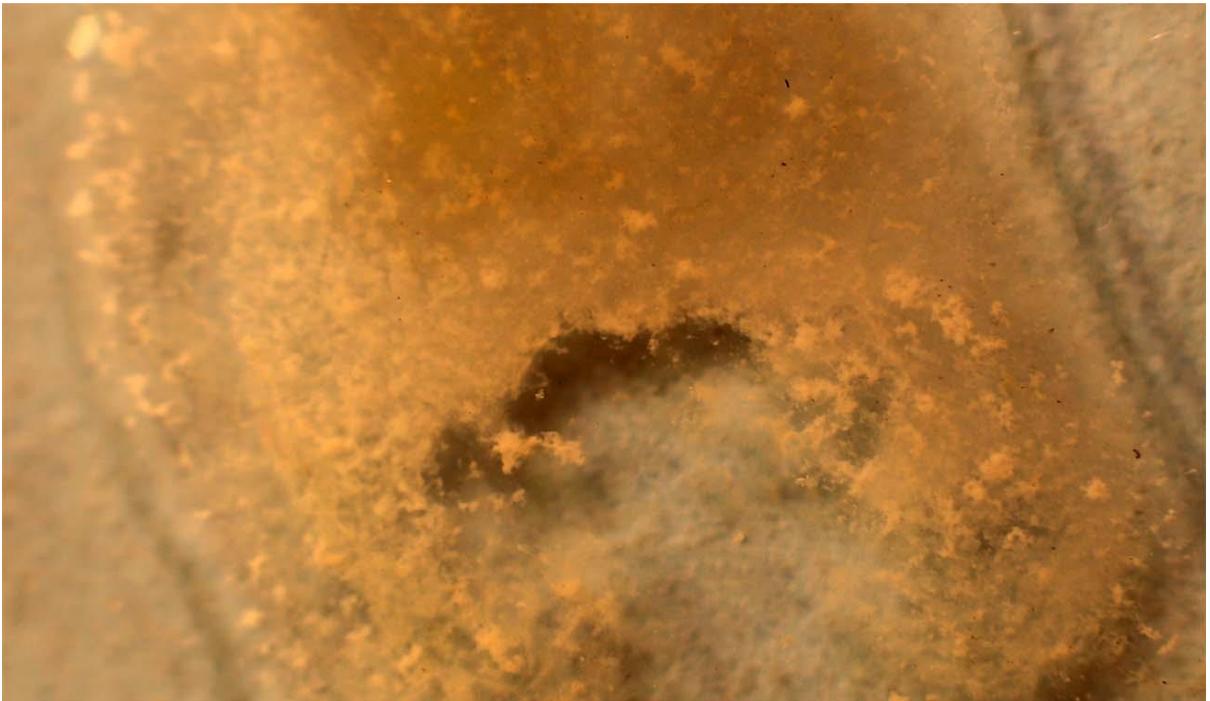


Fig.4

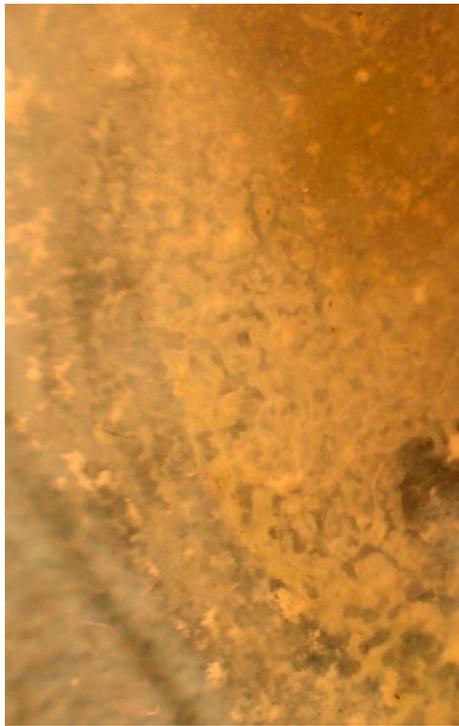


Fig.5



Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8

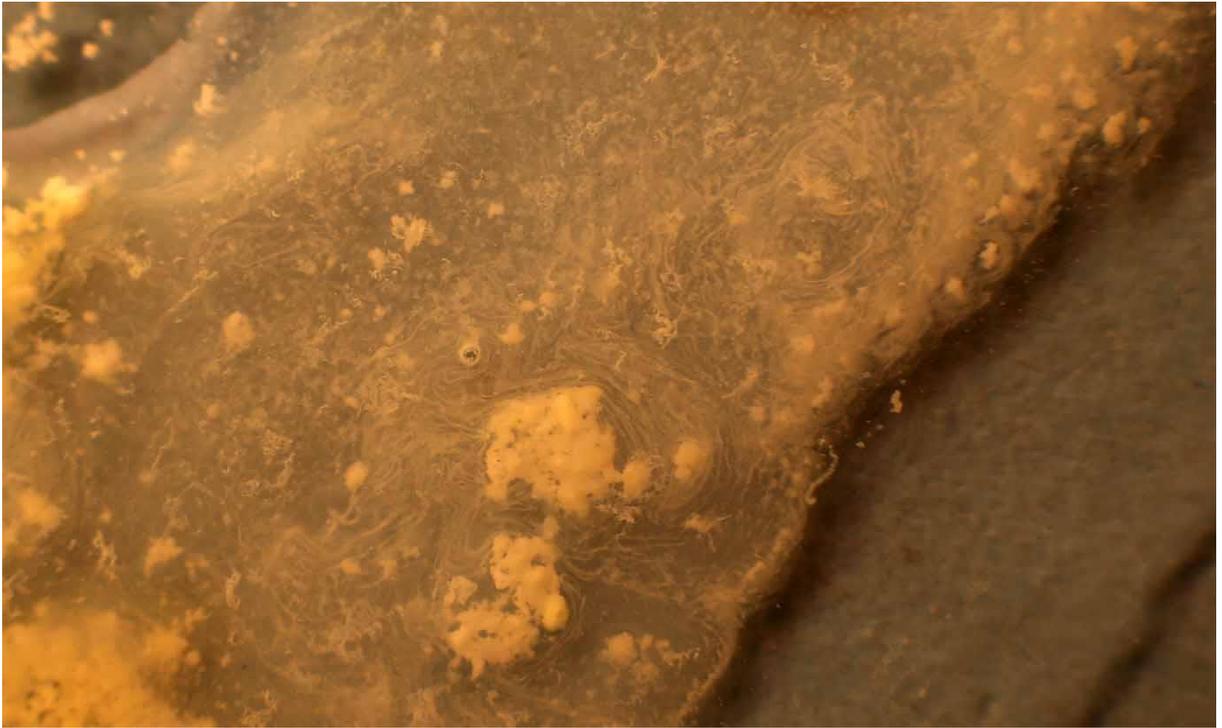


Fig.9



Fig.10