PRECIPITACIÓN DE SALES DE Hg^{2+}

7. Cloruro de mercurio(II) y hidróxido sódico
Partimos de una gota de cloruro de mercurio y otra de hidróxido sódico (fig.1). Mezclamos las gotas (fig.2). Rápidamente se produce un precipitado amarillento de $Hg(OH)_2$ ($Kps=3,6.10^{-26}$), que se extiende a las dos gotas (fig.3-10).

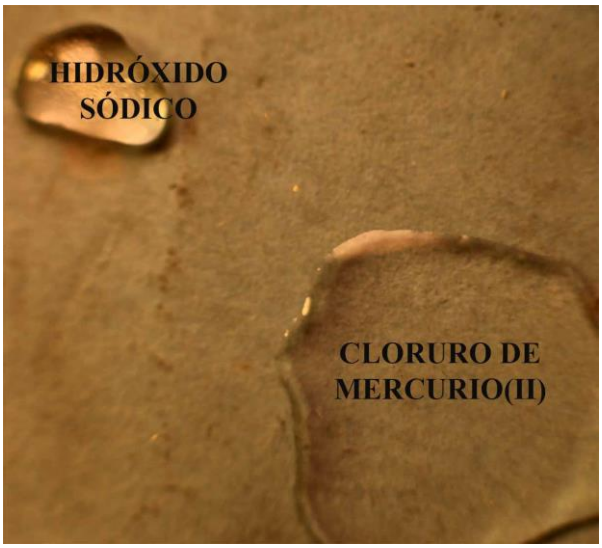

Fig.1

El proceso que tiene lugar es:

$NaOH\ (ac) + HgCl_2\ (ac) = Hg(OH)_2(s) + NaCl(ac)$

Realmente $Hg(OH)_2(s) = HgO + H_2O$

Precipitado naranja

Fig.2

Fig.3

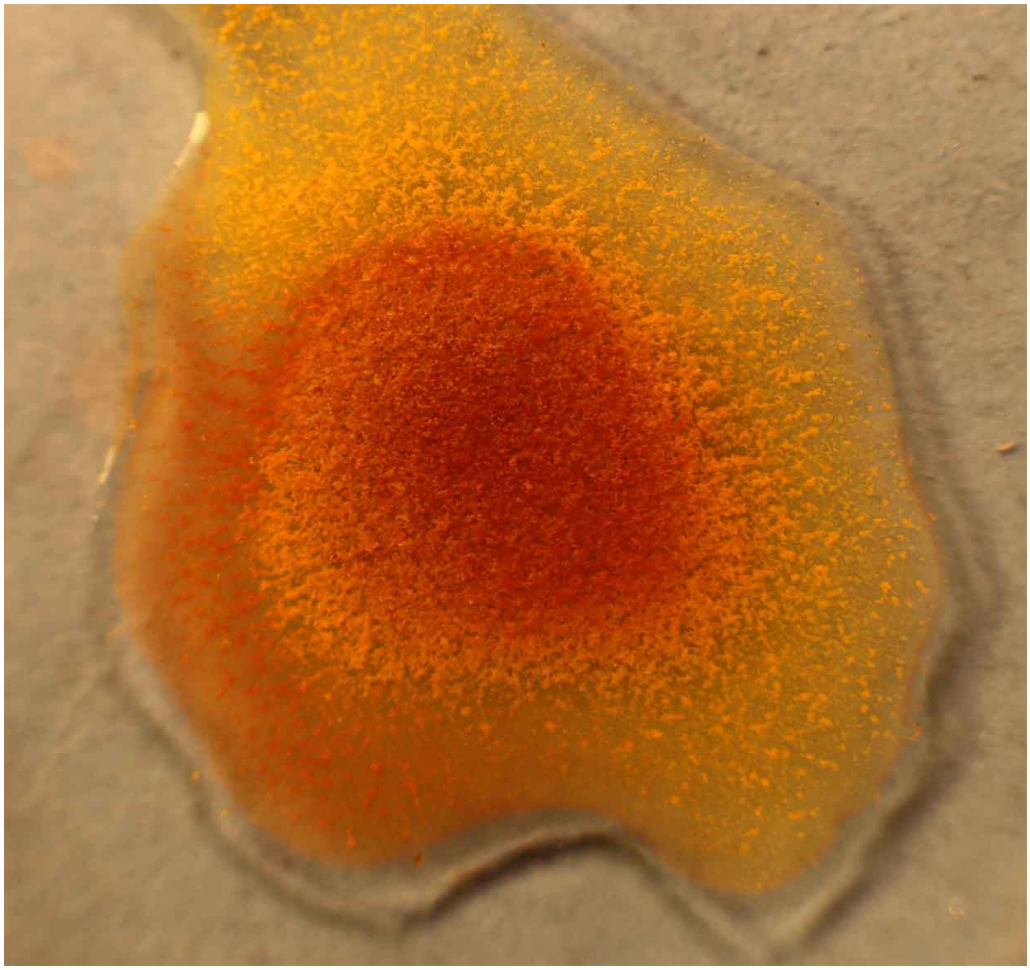

Fig.4 (ampliación y detalle)

Fig.5

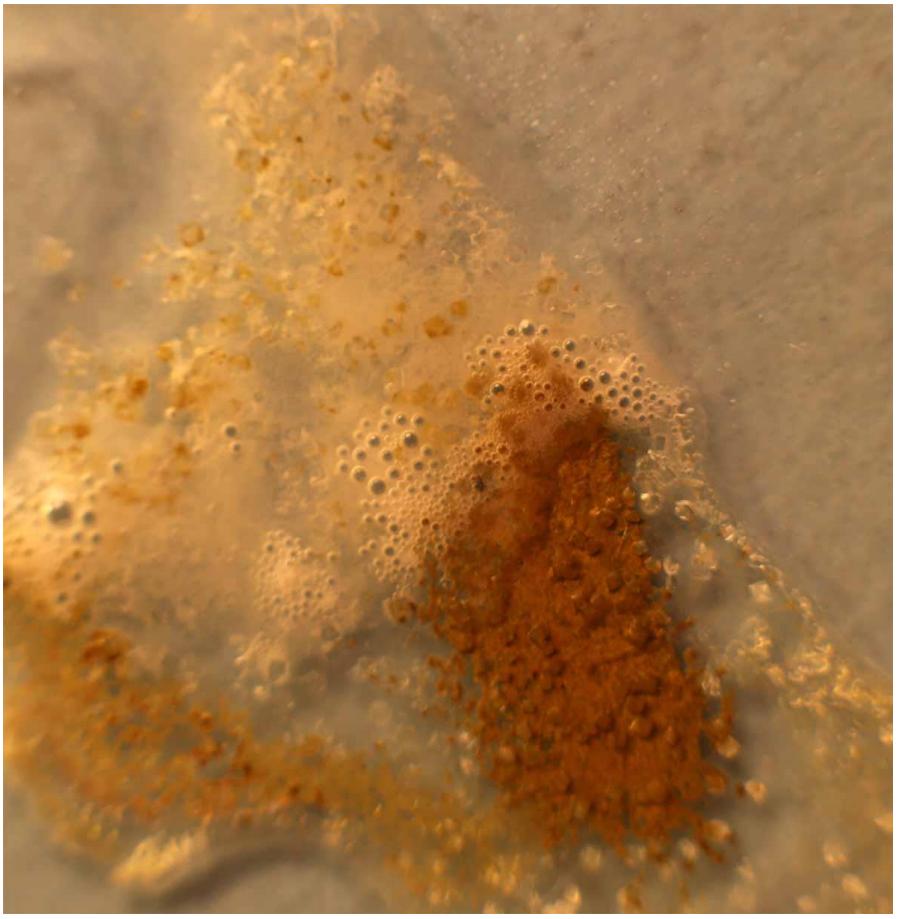

Fig 6

Fig.7

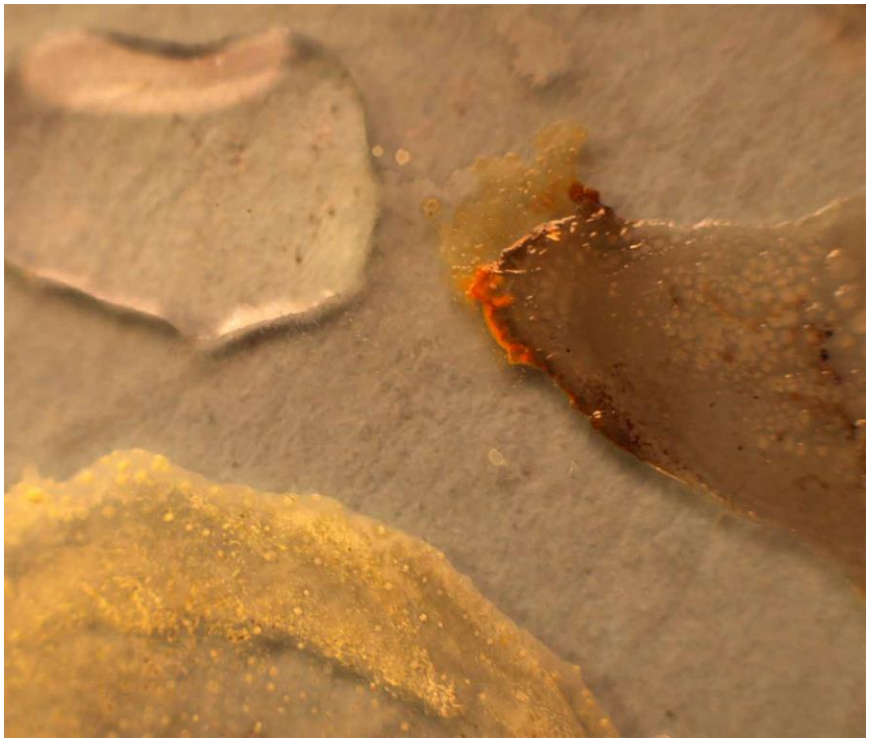

Fig.8 (Agregando mas NaOH)

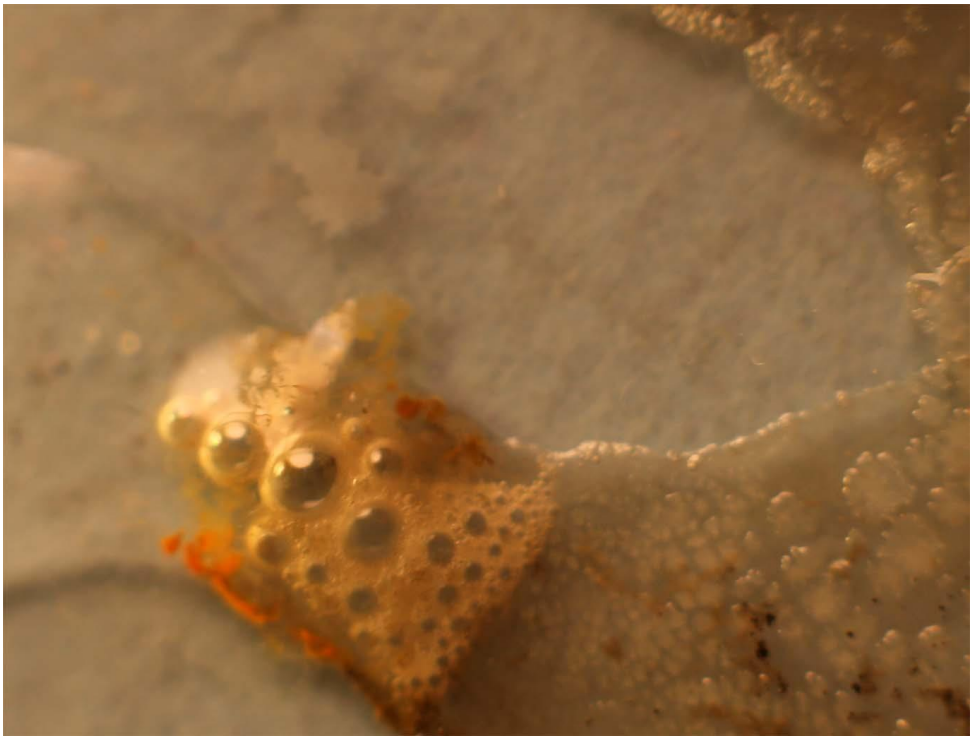

Fig.9

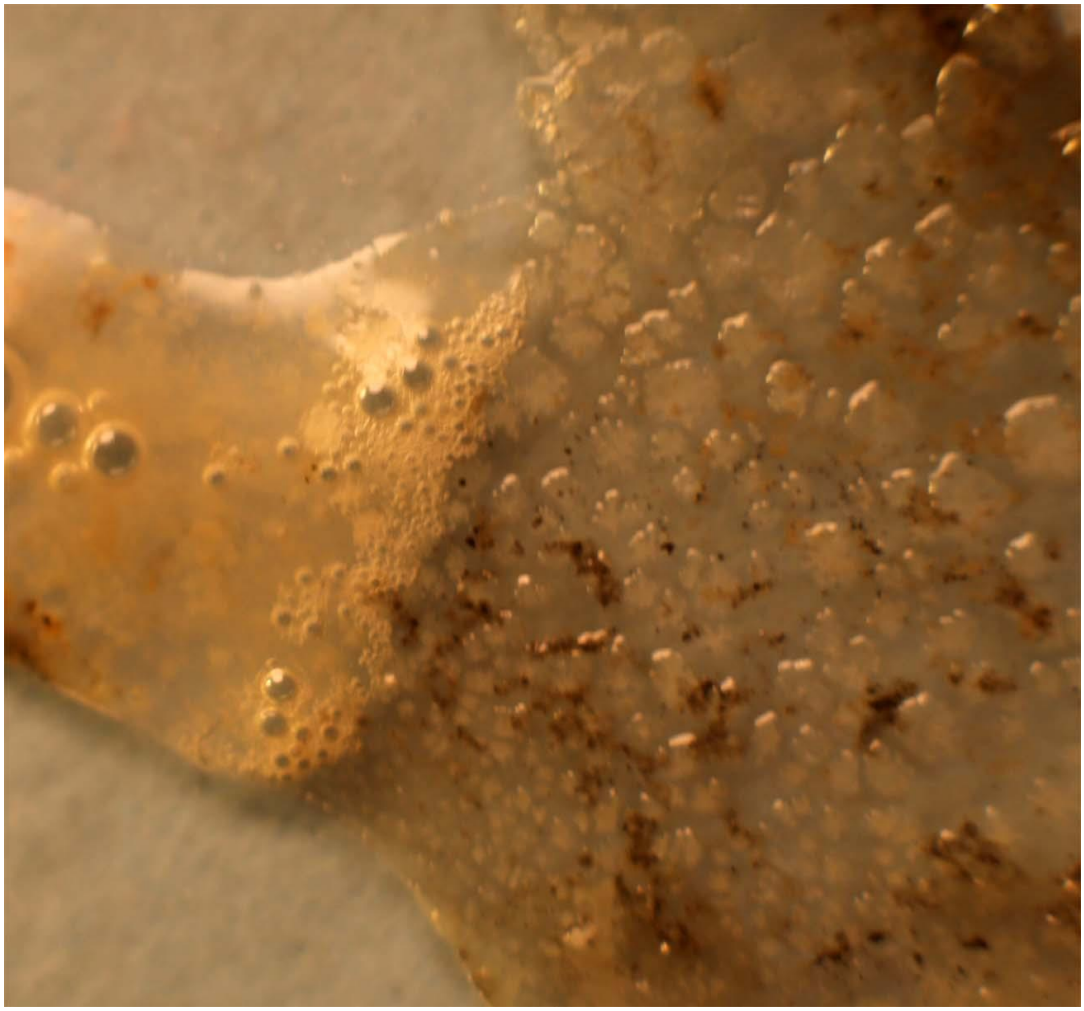

Fig.10