



## C8 Key Word Glossary

\* = Triple Only

**Chromatogram:** A graph that shows the result of separating the components of a mixture by chromatography.

**Chromatography:** A technique used to separate mixtures due to the distribution of the substances between the stationary and mobile phase. It can give information to help identify substances.

**\*Flame emission spectroscopy:** An instrumental method used to analyse metal ions in solutions.

**\*Flame test:** Qualitative test used to identify metal ions (cations). Carried out by inserting a nichrome wire loop with the unknown compound on into a flame and observing the colour.

**Formulation:** A mixture that has been designed as a useful product. They are made by mixing the components in carefully measured quantities to ensure that the product has the required properties.

**Impure substance:** A substance made up of two or more elements or compounds that are not bonded together chemically.

**\*Instrumental methods:** Instrumental methods can be used to detect and identify elements and compounds. They are accurate, sensitive and rapid.

**Litmus paper:** Paper stained with litmus which can be used to indicate the acidity or alkalinity of a substance. Used in the test for chlorine.

**Mobile phase:** Where the molecules can move during chromatography. It is always a liquid or gas.

**Precipitation:** The creation of a solid from a solution.

**Pure substance:** In chemistry a pure substance is a single element or compound, not mixed with any other substance. In everyday language, a pure substance can mean a substance that has had nothing added to it, so it is unadulterated and in its natural state.

**R<sub>f</sub> value:** The ratio of the distance moved by a compound to the distance moved by the solvent.

**Stationary phase:** Where the molecules are stationary during chromatography. It is a solid or a liquid supported on a solid.