Chemical Formula Of Potassium Sulphate

Potassium thiocyanate It is an important salt of the thiocyanate anion, one of the pseudohalides. The compound has a low melting point relative to most other inorganic salts. It is an important salt of the thiocyanate anion, one of the pseudohalides Potassium thiocyanate is the chemical compound with the molecular formula KSCN. Potassium thiocyanate is the chemical compound with the molecular formula KSCN db520ce838

== Uses == db520ce838 The basis for the COD test is that nearly all organic compounds can be fully oxidized to carbon dioxide with a strong oxidizing agent under acidic conditions. The amount of oxygen required to oxidize an organic compound to carbon dioxide, ammonia, and water is given by: db520ce838

Potassium bisulfate It is a white, water-soluble solid. Potassium bisulfate (potassium bisulphate) is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula KHSO4 and is the potassium acid salt of sulfuric acid. It Potassium bisulfate (potassium bisulphate) is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula KHSO4 and is the potassium acid salt of sulfuric acid db520ce838

Potassium sulfate Potassium sulfate (US) or potassium sulphate (UK), also called sulphate of potash (SOP), arcanite, or archaically potash of sulfur, is the inorganic compound Potassium sulfate (US) or potassium sulphate (UK), also called sulphate of potash (SOP), arcanite, or archaically potash of sulfur, is the inorganic compound with formula K2SO4, a white water-soluble solid. It is commonly used in fertilizers, providing both potassium and sulfur db520ce838

Potassium sulfate (K2SO4) has been known since early in the 14th century. It was studied by Glauber, Boyle, and Tachenius. In the 17th century, it was named arcanuni or sal duplicatum, as it was a combination of an acid salt with an alkaline salt. It was also known as vitriolic tartar and Glaser's salt or sal polychrestum Glaseri after the pharmaceutical chemist Christopher Glaser who prepared it and used medicinally. db520ce838

Potassium alum It crystallizes in an octahedral structure in neutral solution and cubic structure in an alkali solution with space group Pa3 and lattice parameter of 12. The compound is the most important member of the generic class of compounds called alums, and is often called simply alum. Potassium alum, potash alum, or potassium aluminium sulfate is a chemical compound defined as the double sulfate of potassium and aluminium, with chemical Potassium alum, potash alum, or potassium aluminium sulfate is a chemical compound defined as the double sulfate of potassium and aluminium, with chemical formula KAl(SO4)2. It is commonly encountered as the dodecahydrate, KAl(SO4)2·12H2O. 18 Å db520ce838

== History == db520ce838 == Preparation == db520ce838 == Overview == db520ce838

Chrome alum Its chemical formula is KCr(SO4)2 and it is commonly found Chrome alum or chromium(III) potassium sulfate is the potassium double sulfate of chromium. Its chemical formula is KCr(SO4)2 and it is commonly found in its dodecahydrate form as KCr(SO4)2·12(H2O). It is used in leather tanning. Chrome alum or chromium(III) potassium sulfate is the potassium double sulfate of chromium db520ce838

More than 1 million tons were produced in 1985 as the initial stage in the Mannheim process for producing potassium sulfate. The relevant conversion is the exothermic reaction of potassium chloride and sulfuric acid: db520ce838 Potassium alum is commonly used in water purification, leather tanning, dyeing, fireproof textiles, and baking powder as E number E522. It also has cosmetic uses as a deodorant, as an aftershave treatment and as a styptic for minor bleeding from shaving. db520ce838 Potassium pyrosulfate is obtained by the thermal decomposition of other salts, most directly from potassium bisulfate: db520ce838 == References == db520ce838 Known as arcanum duplicatum ("double secret") or panacea

duplicata in pre-modern medicine, it was prepared from the residue (caput mortuum) left over from the production of aqua fortis (nitric acid, HNO3) from nitre (potassium nitrate, KNO3) and oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid, H2SO4) via Glauber's process: db520ce838 == Properties == db520ce838

Copper(II) sulfate Copper(II) sulfate is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula CuSO4. It forms hydrates CuSO4·nH2O, where n can range from 1 to 7. The Cu(II)(H2O)4 centers are interconnected by sulfate anions to form chains. It forms hydrates CuSO4·nH2O, where n can range from 1 to 7. Older names for the pentahydrate include blue vitriol, bluestone, vitriol of copper, and Roman vitriol. The structure of the solid pentahydrate reveals a polymeric structure wherein copper is again octahedral but bound to four water ligands. It exothermically dissolves in water to give the aquo complex [Cu(H2O)6]2+, which has octahedral molecular geometry. The pentahydrate Copper(II) sulfate is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula CuSO4. The pentahydrate (n = 5), a bright blue crystal, is the most commonly encountered hydrate of copper(II) sulfate, while its anhydrous form is white db520ce838

Historically, potassium alum was used extensively in the wool industry from Classical antiquity, during the Middle Ages, and well into 19th century as a mordant or dye fixative in the process of turning wool into dyed bolts of cloth. db520ce838

Lithium sulfate It is the lithium salt of sulfuric acid. Because of Li+ chemical similarity to sodium (Na+) and potassium (K+) cations, it may interact or interfere with the biochemical pathways of these substances Lithium sulfate is a white inorganic salt with the formula Li2SO4 db520ce838

Chemical oxygen demand agents such as ceric sulphate, potassium iodate, and potassium dichromate have been used to determine COD. g. The most common application of COD is in quantifying the amount of oxidizable pollutants found in surface water (e. Of these, potassium dichromate (K2Cr2O7) is In environmental chemistry, the chemical oxygen demand (COD) is an indicative measure of the amount of oxygen that can be consumed by reactions in a measured solution. lakes and rivers) or wastewater. COD is useful in terms of water quality by providing a metric to determine the effect an effluent will have on the receiving body, much like biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). It is commonly expressed in mass of oxygen consumed over volume of solution, which in SI units is milligrams per liter (mg/L). A COD test can be used to quickly quantify the amount of organics in water db520ce838

== Production and properties == db520ce838

Potassium pyrosulfate Potassium pyrosulfate, or potassium disulfate, is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula K2S2O7. Potassium pyrosulfate is obtained by the thermal Potassium pyrosulfate, or potassium disulfate, is an inorganic compound with the chemical formula K2S2O7 db520ce838

== Preparation and occurrence == db520ce838 == Production == db520ce838 == History == db520ce838

Caesium sulfate Caesium sulfate, cesium sulfate, caesium sulphate or cesium sulphate is the inorganic compound and salt with the formula Cs2SO4. It is a white water-soluble Caesium sulfate, cesium sulfate, caesium sulphate or cesium sulphate is the inorganic compound and salt with the formula Cs2SO4. It is isostructural with potassium sulfate. It is a white water-soluble solid that is used to prepare dense aqueous solutions for use in isopycnic centrifugation db520ce838

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