

METHODS OF MINIMIZING ERRORS

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Centurion WINREWIS ING SYSTEMATIC ERRORS-Systematic errors may be reduced Studying Lives... Empowering Communities... substantially and significantly by adopting one of the following procedures rigidly, such as :

(i)CALIBRATION OF INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLYING NECESSARY CORECTIONS-

Most of the instruments, commonly used in an analytical laboratory, such as : UV-Spectrophotometer,pH-meter, turbidimeter and nephelometer,, refractometer and the like must be calibrated duly, before use so as to eliminate any possible errors. In the same manner all apparatus, namely : pipettes, burettes, volu- metric flasks, thermometers, weights etc., must be calibrated duly, and the necessary corrections

incorporated to the original measurements.



²ÉRIFORMING A PARALLEL CONTROL DETERMINATION-

- It essentially comprises of performing an altogether separate estimation under almost identical experimental parameters with a quantity of a standard substance that consists of exactly the same weight of the component as is present in the unknown sample. Thus, the weight of the component present in the unknown sample may be calculated with the help of the following expression :
 - Wt. of component in Standard Substance/X = Result obtained for Standard Substance/ Result obtained for Unknown Sample
 - where, X = Weight of the component present in the Unknown Sample.

^g **B**^aL^{unit}A^{s.}NK DETERMINATION : In order to ascertain the effect of the impurities present in the reagents employed and reaction vessels used ; besides establishing exactly the extent to which an excess of standard solution required to locate the exact end-point under the prevailing experimental parameters of the unknown sample—a blank determination is an absolute necessity. It may be accomplished by performing a separate parallel estimation, without using the sample at all, and under identical experimental **pa**rmeters as employed in the actual analysis of the given sample.

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<u>Centurion</u> specific cases the accuracy of a result may be cross-checked by UNIVERSITY Shaping Derforming another analysis of the same substance by an altogether radically different method. Examples :

MEROSS-CHECKING RESULTS BY DIFFERENT METHODS OF ANALYSIS

HCl-Solution : It may be assayed either by titration with a standard solution of a strong alkali (NaOH), or by precipitation and weighing as AgCl ; and Fe3+ : It may be assayed either by gravimetric method as Fe(III) hydroxide after getting rid of the interfering elements and igniting the precipitate to Fe(III) oxide, or by titrimetric method.

(V) METHOD OF STANDARD ADDITION

• Here, a small known quantity of the component under estimation is added to the sample, which is subsequently subjected to analysis for the total amount of component present.

Centurion UNIVERSTACTUAL difference in the quantity of components present in samples with or Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities... Without the added component ultimately gives the recovery of the quantum added component. A good satisfactory recovery builds up the confidence in the accuracy of the method of analysis.

(VI) METHOD OF INTERNAL STANDARDS

- Here, a fixed quantity of a reference substance (i.e., the 'internal standard') is added to a series of known concentrations of the material to be assayed.
 - A graph is plotted between the concentration values and the ratios obtained from the physical value of the 'internal standard' and the series of known concentrations.



Shaping Lives... Expowering Centerby producing a straight line. Any unknown concentration may be determined effectively by adding the same amount of 'internal standard' and locating exactly where the ratio obtained falls on the concentration scale.



THANK YOU