## How much phosphorous is in plant food?

## Schweitzer

## $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5} / \mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$

- PentaPhosphorus pentoxide
 crystallizes in at least four forms or polymorphs. The most familiar one, shown in the figure, comprises molecules of $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}$. Weak van der Waals forces hold these molecules together in a hexagonal lattice


## Why do they call it phosphate?

- Chemical reaction
- Non-metal oxide + water $\rightarrow$ Acid
- $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4} \quad(-177 \mathrm{~kJ})$
- Metal oxide + water $\rightarrow$ Base
- $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}^{-}$


## \%P in Miracle-Gro®

- The quantity of $P$ Miracle-Gro varies depending on the type of fertilizer you buy.
- We are using a variety that is $8 \%$ by mass $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
-100 g of Miracle-Gro yield 8 g of $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
- \%P in $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$
$-61.94 \mathrm{~g} / 141.94=43.6 \% \mathrm{P}$
$-8 \mathrm{~g} * .436=3.49 \mathrm{~g}$ in 100 g of plant food
$-3.49 \% \mathrm{P}$ is expected or accepted known value


## Gravimetric Analysis

- $\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ is a water soluble form of phosphate. This is one of the main reasons it is used. If it was not soluble it would simply not be able to be used by the plant.
- Gravimetric analysis will simply take this water soluble form of phosphate and convert it to a known insoluble form.
- We will then collect and dry it. Based on it's chemical composition we will determine the amount of $P$


## Chemical reactions

- $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
or
- $\mathrm{P}_{4} \mathrm{O}_{10}+6 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{HPO}_{4}^{-2}+2 \mathrm{H}^{+}$
- This reaction takes place as soon as you add it to the water. The water is then a little acidic.


## Chemical reactions

- Adding $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}$ is a needed to form the insoluble salt
- $\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ Adding the ammonia causes the $\mathrm{H}^{+}$to be converted over $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$
- Both of these chemicals are simply being added in excess. Extra simply does not precipitate.
- Salt formed is $\mathrm{MgNH}_{4} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$


## $\mathrm{MgNH}_{4} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$

- Determination of P in $\mathrm{MgNH}_{4} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$
- $\%$ mass $=$ mass $P /$ total mass * 100
- Take a moment and determine \% mass P.


## Final calculation

- Original sample of Plant food: 1.5 g
- \% Mass = mass of P/1.5 *100 = \%P
- \% error, compare your percent to $3.4 \%$

