

CHEMISTRY PROJECT
On
Determination Of The
Contents Of Cold Drinks

PROJECT PREPARED BY:

Gaurav

XII

Session : 2008-2009

Board's Roll Number : 6229000

Mother Divine Sr. Sec. Public School

AIM

COMPARITIVE STUDY AND QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT BRANDS OF
COLD DRINKS AVAILABLE IN MARKET.

ICBSE.COM

CERTIFICATE

This is hereby to certify that, the original and genuine investigation work has been carried out to investigate about the subject matter and the related data collection and investigation has been completed solely, sincerely and satisfactorily by **GAURAV of CLASS XII A, Mother Divine Sr. Sec. Public School (Rohini)**, regarding his project titled **“Determination of the Contents of Cold Drinks”**.

Teacher’s Signature

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It would be my utmost pleasure to express my sincere thanks to My Chemistry Teachers **Mrs. Aditi, Mrs. Richa and Mrs. Shobhna** in providing a helping hand in this project. Their valuable guidance, support and supervision all through this project titled “**Determination of the Contents of Cold Drinks**”, are responsible for attaining its present form.

Gaurav
XII

PURPOSE

In recent days, soft drink brands were put into various questions regarding their purity. News flashed that they contain harmful pesticide, which arouse many interest in knowing its contents because I have been drinking them for years. I wanted to confirm that whether the charge imposed on these brands are true or not.

Another fact which inspired me to do this project is that I am in touch with qualitative analysis whose knowledge with other factors helped me to do so.

CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
- II. Theory
- III. Apparatus
- IV. Chemicals Required
- V. Detection of pH
- VI. Test for Carbon Dioxide
- VII. Test for Glucose
- VIII. Test for Phosphate
- IX. Test for Alcohol
- X. Test for Sucrose
- XI. Result
- XII. Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

The era of cold drinks began in 1952 but the industrialization in India marked its beginning with launching of Limca and Goldspot by parley group of companies. Since, the beginning of cold drinks was highly profitable and luring, many multinational companies launched their brands in India like Pepsi and Coke.

Now days, it is observed in general that majority of people viewed Sprite, Miranda, and Limca to give feeling of lightness, while Pepsi and Thumps Up to activate pulse and brain.

THEORY

Cold drinks of different brands are composed of alcohol, carbohydrates, carbon dioxide, phosphate ions etc. These soft drinks give feeling of warmth, lightness and have a tangy taste which is liked by everyone. Carbon dioxide is responsible for the formation of froth on shaking the bottle.

The carbon dioxide gas is dissolved in water to form carbonic acid which is also responsible for the tangy taste. Carbohydrates are the naturally occurring organic compounds and are major source of energy to our body. General formula of carbohydrates is $C_x(H_2O)_y$.

On the basis of their molecule size carbohydrates are classified as:-

Monosaccharide, Disaccharides and Polysaccharides. Glucose is a monosaccharide with formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It occurs in Free State in the ripen grapes in bones and also in many sweet fruits. It is also present in human blood to the extent of about 0.1%. Sucrose is one of the most useful disaccharides in our daily life. It is widely distributed in nature in juices, seeds and also in flowers of many plants. The main source of sucrose is sugar cane juice which contain 15-20 % sucrose and sugar beet which has about 10-17 % sucrose. The molecular formula of sucrose is $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. It is produced by a mixture of glucose and fructose. It is non-reducing in nature whereas glucose is reducing. Cold drinks are a bit acidic in nature and their acidity can be measured by finding their pH value. The pH values also depend upon the acidic contents such as citric acid and phosphoric acid.

APPARATUS

- ❖ Test Tube
- ❖ Test Tube Holder
- ❖ Test Tube Stand
- ❖ Stop Watch
- ❖ Beaker
- ❖ Burner
- ❖ pH Paper
- ❖ Tripod Stand
- ❖ China Dish
- ❖ Wire Gauge
- ❖ Water Bath

CHEMICALS REQUIRED

- Iodine Solution
- Potassium Iodine
- Sodium Hydroxide
- Fehling's A & B Solution
- Lime Water
- Concentrated HNO_3
- Benedict Solution
- Ammonium Molybdate

DETECTION OF PH

EXPERIMENT

Small samples of cold drinks of different brands were taken in a test tube and put on the pH paper. The change in the color of pH paper was noticed and was compared with the standard pH scale.

OBSERVATION

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	COLOUR CHANGE	pH VALUE
1	COCA COLA	PINK	2.5-3
2	SPRITE	RED	3
3	LIMCA	PINKISH	4
4	FANTA	LIGHT ORANGE	3-4

INFERENCE

Soft drinks are generally acidic because of the presence of citric acid and phosphoric acid. pH values of cold drink of different brands are different due to the variation in amount of acidic contents.

TEST FOR CARBON DIOXIDE

EXPERIMENT

As soon as the bottles were opened, one by one the sample was passed through lime water. The lime water turned milky.

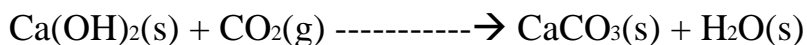
OBSERVATION

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	TIME TAKEN (SEC.)	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	26.5	CO ₂ IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	21	CO ₂ IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	35	CO ₂ IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	36	CO ₂ IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the soft drinks contain dissolved carbon dioxide in water. The carbon dioxide (CO₂) dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, which is responsible for its tangy taste.

CHEMICAL REACTION INVOLVED



TEST FOR GLUCOSE

EXPERIMENT

Glucose is a reducing sugar acid. Its presence is detected by the following test:-

1. BENEDICTS'S REAGENT TEST:-

Small samples of cold drinks of different brands were taken in a test tube and a few drops of Benedict's reagent were added. The test tube was heated for few seconds. Formation of reddish color confirmed the presence of glucose in cold drinks.

OBSERVATON

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	REDDISH COLOUR PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	REDDISH COLOUR PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	REDDISH COLOUR PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	REDDISH COLOUR PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the samples gave positive test for glucose with Benedict's reagent. Hence all the drinks contain glucose.

2. FEHLING'S SOLUTION TEST

Small samples of cold drinks of different brands were taken in a test tube and a few drops of Fehling's A solution and Fehling's B solution was added in equal amount. The test tube was heated in a water bath for 10 minutes. Appearance of brown precipitate confirmed the presence of glucose in cold drinks.

OBSERVATION

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	REDDISH BROWN PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	REDDISH BROWN PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	REDDISH BROWN PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	REDDISH BROWN PRECIPITATE	GLUCOSE IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the samples gave positive test for glucose with Fehling's (A & B) solutions. Hence all the cold drinks contain glucose.

TEST FOR PHOSPHATE

EXPERIMENT

Small samples of each brand of cold drinks were taken in separate test tubes and Ammonium Molybdate followed by concentrated Nitric Acid (HNO_3) was added to it. The solution was heated. Appearance of canary-yellow precipitate confirmed the presence of phosphate ions in cold drinks.

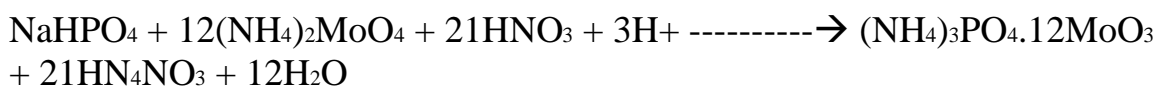
OBSERVATION

SER. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	CANARY-YELLOW PRECIPITATE	PHOSPHATE IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	CANARY-YELLOW PRECIPITATE	PHOSPHATE IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	CANARY-YELLOW PRECIPITATE	PHOSPHATE IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	CANARY-YELLOW PRECIPITATE	PHOSPHATE IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the soft drinks samples gave positive test for phosphate ions. Hence all the cold drinks contain phosphate.

CHEMICAL REACTION INVOLVED



TEST FOR ALCOHOL

EXPERIMENT

Small samples of each brand of cold drinks were taken in separate test tubes and Iodine followed by Potassium Iodide and Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) solution was added to each test tube. Then the test tubes were heated in hot water bath for 30 minutes. Appearance of yellow colored precipitate confirmed the presence of alcohol in cold drinks

OBSERVATION

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	YELLOW PRECIPITATE	ALCOHOL IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	YELLOW PRECIPITATE	ALCOHOL IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	YELLOW PRECIPITATE	ALCOHOL IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	YELLOW PRECIPITATE	ALCOHOL IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the cold drinks samples gave positive test for alcohol. Hence all the cold drinks contain glucose.

CHEMICAL REACTION INVOLVED



TEST FOR SUCROSE

EXPERIMENT

5 ml samples of each brand of cold drinks were taken in separate china dishes and were heated very strongly until changes occur. Black colored residue left confirmed the presence of sucrose in cold drinks.

OBSERVATION

SR. NO.	NAME OF THE DRINK	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
1	COCA COLA	BLACK RESIDUE	SUCROSE IS PRESENT
2	SPRITE	BLACK RESIDUE	SUCROSE IS PRESENT
3	LIMCA	BLACK RESIDUE	SUCROSE IS PRESENT
4	FANTA	BLACK RESIDUE	SUCROSE IS PRESENT

INFERENCE

All the brands of cold drinks contain sucrose. But amount of sucrose varies in each brand of drink. Fanta contains highest amount of sucrose.

RESULT

After conducting several tests, it was concluded that the different brands of cold drinks namely:

1. Coca Cola
2. Sprite
3. Limca
4. Fanta

All contains glucose, alcohol, sucrose, phosphate and carbon dioxide. All cold drinks are acidic in nature. On comparing the pH value of different brands Coca Cola is the most acidic and Limca is least acidic of all the four brands taken.

CARBON DIOXIDE

Among the four samples of cold drinks taken, Sprite has the maximum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide and Fanta has the minimum amount of dissolved carbon dioxide.

CONCLUSION

DIS-ADVANTAGES OF COLD DRINKS

1. Soft drinks are little more harmful than sugar solution. As they contain sugar in large amount which cause problems in diabetes patients.
2. Soft drinks can cause weight gain as they interfere with the body's natural ability to suppress hunger feeling.
3. Soft drinks have ability to dissolve the calcium so they are also harmful for our bones.
4. Soft drinks contain "phosphoric acid" which has a pH of 2.8. So they can dissolve a nail in about 4 days.
5. For transportation of soft drinks syrup the commercial truck must use the hazardous matter place cards reserved for highly consive material.
6. Soft drinks have also ability to remove blood so they are very harmful to our body.

USES OF COLD DRINKS

1. Cold drinks can be used as toilet cleaners.
2. They can remove rust spots from chrome car humpers.
3. They clean corrosion from car battery terminals.
4. Soft drinks are used as an excellent 'detergent' to remove grease from clothes.
5. They can loose a rusted bolt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

LABORATORY MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY
BY- VEENA SURI

DINESH COMPANION CHEMISTRY
BY- S.K. MALHOTRA

WEBSITES — www.icbse.com

ICBSE.COM

TEACHER'S REMARKS

iCBSE.com