

Analytical chemistry

Analytical solutions

المحاليل التحليلية

Standard Solution

المحلول القياسي

A solution of accurately known concentration, prepared by dissolving a known amount of solute in a known volume of solvent.

Examples: - $0.1M Na_2CO_3$, $0.1N - HCl$, $2\%NaCl$, $100mg/ml$ glucose, $40mg/dL$ HDL , $50 ppm Na^+$ etc.

محلول ذو تركيز معلوم بالضبط يحتوي على كمية معلومة من المذاب مذابة في حجم معلوم من المذيب.

Primary standard solution

المحلول القياسي الاولي

A solution of accurately known concentration prepared from primary standard material which has the following properties:

محلول معلوم التركيز بالضبط حضر من مادة قياسية اولية تمتلك الصفات التالية

Requirements of the primary standard materials:-

- 1- High purity (99.99%) "Analar"
- 2- Stable toward air (not absorb H_2O or CO_2 from atmosphere).
- 3- Available in reasonable price.
- 4- Soluble in titration medium.
- 5- Has a large molecular weight (M.wt.) so that the relative error associated with weighing would be low.

نقاوة عالية ، مستقرة تجاه الهواء لا تمتص الماء او ثاني اوكسيد الكربون من الجو، متوفرة بسعر معقول ، ذائبة في وسط التسحيح ، تمتلك وزن جزيئي عالي حتى تكون الاخطاء التجريبية المتسببة نتيجة الوزن قليلة.

EX: Na_2CO_3 , $AgNO_3$, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, $H_2C_2O_4$, $EDTA$, $Na_2S_2O_3$, KIO_3 .

المحلول القياسي الثانوي

Secondary standard solution

This is usually prepared from non-primary standard substance and prepared in approximate concentration $\approx 0.1M$, and its concentration is then determined accurately by titration with a solution of primary standard material

Ex/ $0.1 M HCl$, $0.1N NaOH$, $0.1N H_2SO_4$, $0.1N KMnO_4$

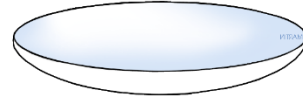
يحضر عادة من مادة غير قياسية أولية ويحضر بتركيز تقريبي مثلا ($0.1 \approx$) مولاري، ثم يعين تركيزه بالضبط عن طريق تسحيحه مع محلول مادة قياسية أولية.

كيفية تحضير المحلول القياسي

Preparation of standard solution

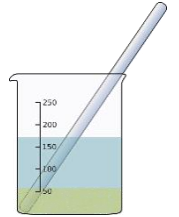
1- Weight the substance in watch glass.

نزن المادة في زجاجة ساعة.



2- Dissolve the substance in little water in a beaker supplied with glass rod.

تذاب المادة في قليل من الماء المقطر في بيكر مجهز بمحرك زجاجي.



3- Transfer the dissolve substance into 100ml volumetric flask supplied with a funnel and diluted to the mark with distilled water.

حجمية سعة 100 مل مجهز
بالماء المقطر.

ينقل محلول المادة المذابة الى قنينة
بقمع ويخفف المحلول الى العلامة



- 4- Shake the volumetric flask with the solution for homogeneity.
حرك القنينة الحجمية عدة مرات من اجل تجانس المحلول .

Methods of expressing concentration

Preparation of solutions:

From solid materials

من المواد الصلبة

Percentage % (wt. / vol.) (Weight / volume)

$$\% \text{ wt./vol.} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute (gm)}}{\text{vol. of solution (ml)}} \times 100$$

Weight = الوزن

- wt. of solute = وزن المذاب

Volume = الحجم

- vol. of solution = حجم المحلول

Examples:

Ex1/ Find the weight in (gm) required for preparation of 250ml of 0.5%NaCl.

Sol//

$$\% \text{ wt./vol.} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute (gm)}}{\text{vol. of solution (ml)}} \times 100$$

$$0.5 = \frac{x}{250} \times 100$$

$$0.5 \times 250 = 100 x$$

$$x = \frac{0.5 \times 250}{100}$$

$$x = 1.25 \text{ gm}$$

يوزن 1.25gm من مادة $NaCl$ وتذاب في 250ml من الماء المقطر في قنينة حجمية

EX2/ A solution of sodium chloride of concentration of 0.5%, find the weight of $NaCl$ dissolved

Sol//

$$\% \text{ wt./vol.} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute (gm)}}{\text{vol. of solution (ml)}} \times 100$$

$$0.5 = \frac{x}{100} \times 100$$

$$x = 0.5 \text{ gm of } NaCl \text{ dissolved}$$

HOME WORK

1- Calculate the weight required for preparation of :-

a- 100 ml of 3% $NaOH$. sol; wt = 3gm .

b- 500 ml of 5% $NaCl$. sol; wt = 25gm .

2- A solution of 200ml lead nitrate of concentration of 0.25%, find the weight of lead nitrate $Pb(NO_3)_2$ dissolved?

sol ; wt = 0.5 gm

Part per million

جزء لكل مليون جزء

A solution containing one part of solute dissolved in 10^6 part of Solution.

محلول يحتوي على جزء واحد من المذاب مذاب في 10^6 جزء من المحلول .

i.e. One gram of $NaCl$ (sodium chloride) dissolved in 10^6 ml $\rightarrow$ give 1ppm. Of $NaCl$ solution.

$$\begin{aligned} ppm &= \mu g/ml = mg/L . \\ &= \mu g/gm = mg/Kg . \\ &= nl/ml = ul/L . \end{aligned}$$

$$1Kg = 1000 gm = 1000\ 000 mg = 1000\ 000\ 000 \mu g .$$

$$1L = 1000 ml = 1000\ 000 ul = 1000\ 000\ 000 nl .$$

$$ppm = \frac{wt.of\ solute}{wt.of\ solution} \times 10^6$$

Weight of solution = volume of solution (in case of water as a solvent).

- $ppm = \frac{wt.of\ solute\ (gm)}{vol.of\ solution\ (ml)} \times 10^6$ (In case of H_2O as a solvent).

EX1/ Find the weight of sodium chloride required for the preparation of 100ml of:

a- 100ppm $NaCl$

b- 100 ppm Na^+

c- 100 ppm Cl^- .

Sol//

a-

$$ppm = \frac{wt.of\ solute\ (gm)}{vol.of\ solution\ (ml)} \times 10^6$$

$$100 = \frac{x}{100} \times 10^6$$

$$100 = 10^4 \times x$$

$$x = \frac{100}{10^4} = \frac{1}{100}$$

= 0.01 gm of NaCl dissolve in 100ml of H₂O give → 100ppm solution of NaCl

b-

$$100 = \frac{x \text{ of } Na^+}{100} \times 10^6$$

$$x \text{ of } Na^+ = 0.01 \text{ gm of } Na^+$$

$$\frac{M. wt \text{ of } NaCl}{23 + 35.5 = 58.5}$$

$$\frac{At. wt. \text{ of } Na^+}{23}$$

$$x = \frac{58.5 \times 0.01}{23} = 0.0254 \text{ gm of } NaCl$$

$$0.01$$

0.0254 gm of NaCl dissolve in 100 ml of H₂O give 100 ppm of Na⁺

c-

$$100 = \frac{x \text{ of } Cl^-}{100} \times 10^6$$

$$x \text{ of } Cl^- = 0.01 \text{ gm of } Cl^-$$

$$\frac{M. wt \text{ of } NaCl}{23 + 35.5 = 58.5}$$

$$\frac{At. wt. \text{ of } Cl^-}{35.5}$$

$$x = \frac{58.5 \times 0.01}{35.5} = 0.0164 \text{ gm}$$

x = 0.0164 gm of NaCl dissolve in 100ml of H₂O give 100 ppm of Cl⁻

EX2/ Find the weight of glucose required for the preparation of 100ml of 150mg/L glucose in water.

mg/L = ppm so 150mg/L = 150 µg/ml = 150 ppm.

Sol//

$$ppm = \frac{wt. of solute(gm)}{vol. of solution(ml)} \times 10^6$$

$$150 = \frac{x}{100} \times 10^6$$

$$x = \frac{150}{10^4} = 0.015gm$$

0.015gm of glucose dissolve in 100ml of water to give 150mg glucose/L

Concentration in (mg/ml)

Number of milligrams of substance dissolve in one milliliter of solution.

عدد الملغرامات من المادة المذابة في واحد ملي ليتر من المحلول.

Ex3/ Find the weight of *NaCl* required for preparation of 100ml of 5mg/ml of *NaCl*.

Sol//

$$\frac{volume}{1 ml}$$

$$\frac{weghit}{5 mg}$$

$$100$$

$$x$$

$$x = \frac{5 \times 100}{1} = 500 mg$$

$$x = \frac{500}{1000} = 0.5 gm$$

0.5 gm of *NaCl* dissolve in 100ml H_2O

Concentration in (mg/ dL)

$$1 \text{ dL} = 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{So } 1 \text{ mg /ml} = 100 \text{ mg / dL}$$

$$2 \text{ mg / ml} = 200 \text{ mg / dL}$$

$$3 \text{ mg /ml} = 300 \text{ mg /dL}$$

Ex4/

Molarity (M)

المولارية

Number of moles of solute dissolve in one liter of solution.

$$\text{molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{no. of moles of solute}}{\text{vol. of solution in liter}} = \frac{\frac{\text{wt. of solute}}{\text{M. wt. of solute}}}{\frac{\text{vol. of solution (ml)}}{1000}}$$

$$\text{molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute} \times 1000}{\text{M. wt. of solute} \times \text{vol. (ml)}}$$

$$\text{المولارية} = \frac{1000 \times \text{وزن المذاب}}{\text{وزن جزيئي للمذاب} \times \text{حجم المحلول (مل)}}$$

Wt. of solute = وزن المذاب

M. wt. of solute = الوزن الجزيئي للمذاب

Vol. (ml) = حجم المحلول بالملي ليتر

ومن قانون المولارية يمكن ايجاد الوزن (wt.)

$$\text{wt. (gm)} = \frac{M \times \text{M. wt} \times \text{vol}_{ml}}{1000}$$

$$\frac{\text{المولارية} \times \text{الوزن الجزيئي} \times \text{الحجم (مل)}}{1000} = \text{الوزن (غم)}$$

EX5/ Calculate the weight of sodium hydroxide ($NaOH$) required for preparation of 500ml 0.5M of $NaOH$.

at. wt: Na = 23 , O = 16 , H = 1 gm/mole.

Sol//

$$wt.(gm) = \frac{M \times M.wt \times vol_{ml}}{1000}$$

$$wt.(gm) = \frac{0.5 \times (23 + 16 + 1) \times 500}{1000} = \frac{0.5 \times 40 \times 500}{1000}$$

Wt. = 10 gm of $NaOH$ dissolve in 500ml to give 0.5M – $NaOH$.

او حل اخر

كل وزن جزيئي من المادة يذاب في 1 ليتر من المحلول يعطي 1 مولار

40 غم من $NaOH$ تذاب في 1 ليتر يعطي ← 1 مولار

2/40 غم من $NaOH$ تذاب في 500 مل يعطي ← 1 مولار ايضا

EX6/ A solution of concentration of 2-molar of $NaOH$ calculate the weight of $NaOH$ dissolve?

Sol//

$$M = \frac{wt. \times 1000}{M.wt. \times Vol.}$$

$$2 = \frac{wt. \times 1000}{40 \times 1000}$$

wt. = 80 gm dissolve in one liter

Normality (N)

العيارية

Number of gram – equivalent of solute dissolve in liter of solution.

عدد الغرامات المكافئة من المذاب المذابة في لتر من المحلول .

$$\text{Normality (N)} = \frac{\text{gram – equivalent of solute}}{\text{volume of solution in liter}}$$

$$\frac{\text{عدد الغرامات المكافئة}}{\text{حجم المحلول باللتر}} = \text{العيارية}$$

$$(N) = \frac{\text{weight of solute/equivalent weight of solute}}{\text{Volume of solution (ml)/1000}}$$

$$(N) = \frac{\text{Wt. of solute} \times 1000}{\text{eq. wt. of solute} \times \text{vol. (ml)}}$$

$$\frac{1000 \times (\text{wt.}) \text{ وزن المذاب}}{\text{الوزن المكافئ للمذاب (eq. wt.)} \times \text{حجم المحلول بالمل (ml)}} = \text{العيارية}$$

$$\frac{\text{العيارية (N)} \times \text{الوزن المكافئ} \times \text{الحجم (مل)}}{1000} = \text{الوزن (غم)}$$

$$\text{wt.} = \frac{N \times \text{eq. wt.} \times \text{vol.}}{1000}$$

Equivalent weight (Eq. Wt.)

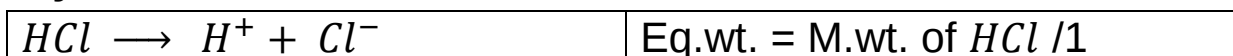
الوزن المكافئ

$$eq. wt. of acid = \frac{\text{Molecular weight of acid}}{\text{Number of proton liberated or No. of } OH^- \text{ reacted}}$$

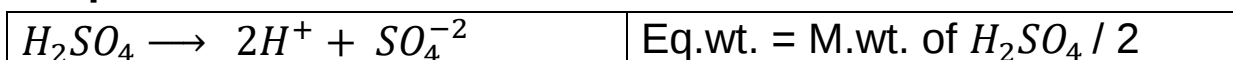
$$\frac{\text{الوزن الجزيئي للحمض}}{\text{عدد البروتونات المتحررة او عدد مجاميع } OH^- \text{ المتفاعلة}} = \text{وزن المكافئ للحمض}$$

EX;

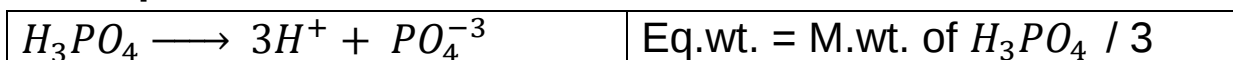
1- Hydrochloric acid



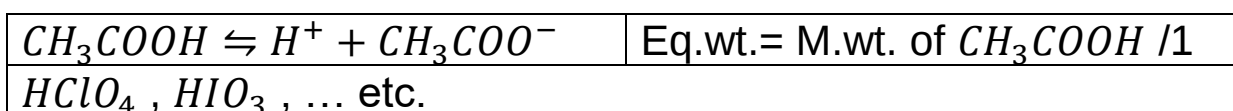
2- Sulphuric acid



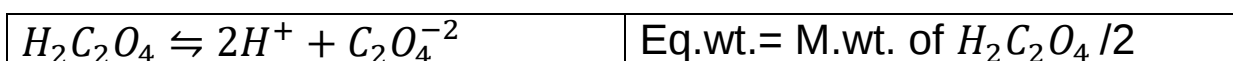
3- Phosphoric acid



4- Acetic acid



5- Oxalic acid



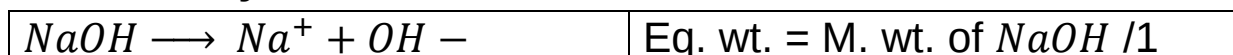
.....

$$Eq. wt. of base = \frac{\text{Molecular weight of base}}{\text{No. of } OH^- \text{ group or with No. of proton reacted}}$$

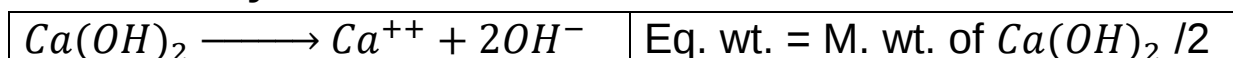
$$\frac{\text{الوزن الجزيئي للقاعدة}}{\text{عدد مجاميع } OH^- \text{ المتحررة او عدد البروتونات المتفاعلة}} = \text{وزن المكافئ للقاعدة}$$

EX/

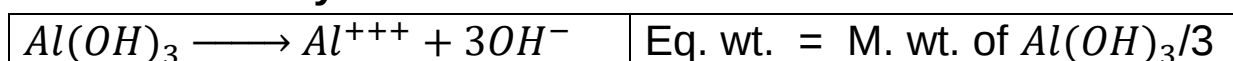
1. Sodium hydroxide



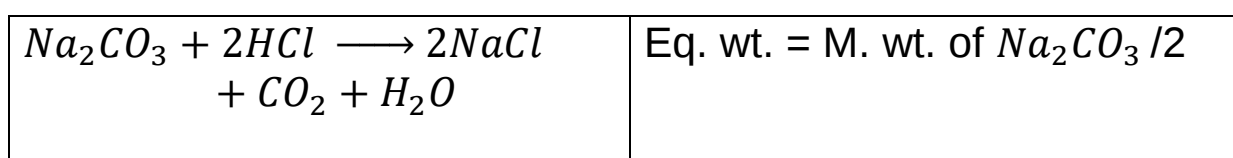
2. Calcium hydroxide



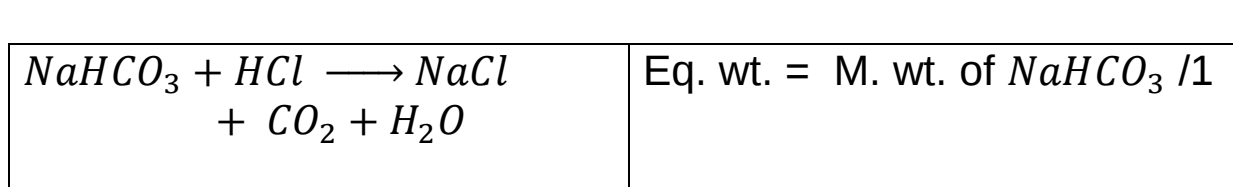
3. Aluminium hydroxide



4. Sodium carbonate



5. Sodium bicarbonate

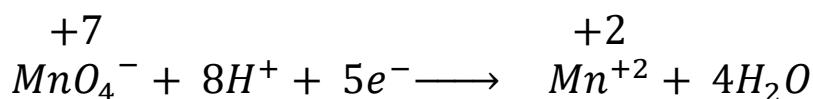


Equivalent weight of oxidizing and reducing substance

$$Eq. wt. = \frac{M. wt. of oxidizing or reducing substance}{No. of electrons released or accepted}$$

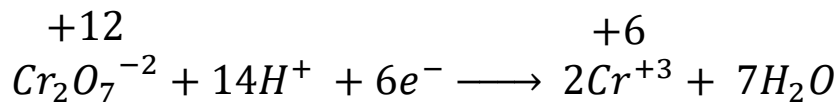
$$\frac{\text{الوزن الجزيئي للمادة}}{\text{عدد الإلكترونات المفقودة أو المكتسبة}} = \text{الوزن المكافئ للمادة المؤكسدة أو المختزلة}$$

EX/



$$y + (4 \times -2) = -1 \quad , \quad y = -1 + 8 = +7$$

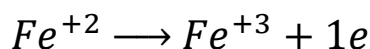
$$Eq. wt. of KMnO_4 = \frac{M. Wt. of KMnO_4}{5}$$



$$2y + (7 \times -2) = -2 \quad , \quad 2y = 14 - 2 = 12$$

$$Y = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

Ex/



$$eq. wt. for Fe = M. wt./1$$

$$\text{Equivalent weight of salts} = \frac{\text{M. wt of salt}}{\text{No. of charge}}$$

$$\frac{\text{الوزن الجزيئي للملح}}{\text{عدد الشحنات}} = \text{الوزن المكافئ للملح}$$

Ex/

$$Eq. wt. CdCl_2 = \frac{\text{M.wt.of } CdCl_2}{2}$$

$$Eq. wt. SnCl_4 = \frac{\text{M.wt.of } SnCl_4}{4}$$

EX/ Find the normality of a solution containing 5gm of $KMnO_4$ in one liter solution.

Sol//

$$M. wt. of KMnO_4 = 158$$

$$N = \frac{Wt. of solute \times 1000}{Eq. wt. of KMnO_4 \times Vol. (ml)}$$

$$= \frac{5 \times 1000}{\frac{M.wt}{5} \times 1000} = \frac{5 \times 1000}{\frac{158}{5} \times 1000}$$

$$N = 0.158$$

EX/ A solution of 2% $KMnO_4$ find out its normality?

Sol//

$$\% \text{ wt/vol.} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute}}{\text{vol. of solution}} \times 100$$

$$2 = \frac{x}{100} \times 100$$

$$x = 2 \text{ gm in } 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$N = \frac{\text{wt.} \times 1000}{\text{Eq. wt.} \times \text{vol. (ml)}}$$

$$N = \frac{2 \times 1000}{\frac{158}{5} \times 100}$$

$$N = 0.63$$

EX/ Calculate the weight required for preparation of 100ml 0.1N $KMnO_4$?

Sol//

$$\text{wt.} = \frac{N \times \text{Eq. wt.} \times \text{vol. (ml)}}{1000}$$

$$\text{wt.} = \frac{0.1 \times \frac{158}{5} \times 100}{1000} = 0.316 \text{ gm}$$

Relationship between N, M and ppm

العلاقة بين العيارية المولارية جزء لكل مليون جزء

$$\text{ppm} = \text{molarity (M)} \times M.\text{wt.} \times 10^3$$

$$\text{ppm} = \text{normality (N)} \times \text{Eq. wt.} \times 10^3$$

Preparation of solution from concentrated liquid solution:

If we have a bottle of concentrated hydrochloric acid (conc.), we will find the following notes on it:

1- % of HCl =

36.5 %



2- specific gravity (sp. gr) = 1.18

3- molecular weight (M. wt.) = 36.5

1- نحسب مولارية القنينة لحامض الهيدروكلوريك المركز من القانون الاتي

EX/ preparation of 500ml of 0.1M $-HCl$.

Sol//

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Molarity of the bottle} &= \frac{\% \times \text{sp. gr.} \times 10}{M. \text{wt.}} \\ &= \frac{36.5 \times 1.18 \times 10}{(36.5 + 1)} = 11.8 M \end{aligned}$$

2- نستخدم قانون التخفيف

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

بعد التخفيف قبل التخفيف

$$11.8 \times V_1 = 0.1 \times 500$$

$$V_1 = 0.1 \times \frac{500}{11.8} = 4.23 \text{ ml}$$

3- نقيس 4.23 مل من حامض الهيدروكلوريك باستخدام ماصة (pipet) (pipet) (volumetric filler) ويضاف الى قليل من الماء المقطر الموضوع في قنينة حجمية (500 ml flask) حجم 500 مل

4- يخفف المحلول الى العلامة بالماء المقطر ويرج عدة مرات للتجانس، وبهذا يكون المحلول الناتج هو 500 مل من 0.1 مولاري من حامض الهيدروكلوريك.

بنفس الطريقة يمكن تحضير محلول 500 مل من 0.1 عياري من HCl ونستخدم القانون التالي:

$$Normality\ of\ bottle = \frac{\% \times sp.\ gr. \times 10}{Eq.\ wt.}$$

$$\frac{10 \times \text{الوزن النوعي} \times \text{النسبة المئوية}}{\text{الوزن المكافئ}} = \text{عيارية القنينة}$$

ثم يستخدم قانون التخفيف :

$$\underline{N_1 \ V_1} = \underline{N_2 \ V_2}$$

Summary:

الخلاصة

$$1- \% \text{ wt./vol.} = \frac{\text{wt.of solute}}{\text{vol.of solution}} \times 100$$

$$2- \text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{wt.of solute} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt.of solute} \times \text{vol. (ml)}}$$

$$3- \text{Normality (N)} = \frac{\text{wt.of solute} \times 1000}{\text{Eq.wt.of solute} \times \text{vol.(ml)}}$$

$$4- \text{ppm} = \frac{\text{wt.of solute}}{\text{wt.of solution}} \times 10^6$$

$$5- \text{ppm} = \text{Molarity} \times \text{M.wt.} \times 1000$$

$$6- \text{ppm} = \text{Normality} \times \text{Eq.wt.} \times 1000$$

$$7- \text{Molarity of bottle} = \frac{\% \times \text{sp.gr.} \times 10}{\text{M.wt.}}$$

$$8- \text{Normality of bottle} = \frac{\% \times \text{sp.gr.} \times 10}{\text{Eq.wt.}}$$

$$9- M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$10- \text{Equivalent of acid} = \frac{\text{M.wt.of acid}}{\text{No.of protons liberated or OH}^- \text{ accepted}}$$

$$11- \text{Equivalent of base} = \frac{\text{M.wt.of base}}{\text{No.of OH}^- \text{ or No.of H}^+ \text{ reacted}}$$

$$12- \text{Equivalent of salt} = \frac{\text{M.wt.of salt}}{\text{No.of charge}}$$

$$13- \text{Equivalent of oxid. red.} = \frac{\text{M.wt.of oxid. or red.}}{\text{No. of electrons liberated or accepted}}$$

Examples:

Ex 1/ a solution of 2% $Cd(NO_3)_2$ find:

a- Molarity of the solution.

b- Normality of the solution.

c- The concentration in ppm of $Cd(NO_3)_2$ or $\mu g / ml$.

d- The concentration in ppm of Cd^{+2} or $\mu g / ml$.

e- The concentration in ppm of (NO_3^-) or $\mu g / ml$.

f- The concentration of $Cd(NO_3)_2$ in mg/ml.

Atomic weight of Cd = 112.41, N = 14, O = 16 gm/mole.

Sol//

$$\begin{aligned} M. wt. of Cd(NO_3)_2 &= 112.41 + 2(14 + 3 \times 16) \\ &= 236.41 \text{ gm/mole} \end{aligned}$$

$$Eq. wt. of Cd(NO_3)_2 = \frac{236.4}{2} = 118.2 \text{ gm/ mole.}$$

$$\text{a- Molarity} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute} \times 1000}{M. wt. of solute \times Vol(ml)}$$

$$Molarity = \frac{2 \times 1000}{236.41 \times 100} = 0.084 M$$

$$\% = \frac{\text{wt. of solute}}{\text{Vol. of solution}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{x}{100} \times 100 = 2 \text{ gm of } Cd(NO_3)_2$$

$$\text{b-Normality} = \frac{\text{wt. of solute} \times 1000}{Eq. wt. of solute \times Vol.(ml)}$$

$$Normality = \frac{2 \times 1000}{118.2 \times 100} = 0.169N$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C-ppm of } Cd(NO_3)_2 &= Molarity \times M. wt. \times 1000 \\ &= 0.084 \times 236.41 \times 1000 \\ &= 19857.6 \text{ ppm of } Cd(NO_3)_2 \end{aligned}$$

d-

$$\frac{M. wt \text{ of } Cd(NO_3)_2}{236.4} \qquad \frac{At. wt. of Cd^{+2}}{112.4}$$

$$2 \text{ gm} \qquad y$$

$$y = 112.4 \times \frac{2}{236.4} = 0.9509 \text{ gm wt. of } Cd^{+2}$$

$$ppm \text{ of } Cd^{+2} = \frac{wt. of Cd^{+2}}{wt. of solution} \times 10^6$$

$$= \frac{0.9509}{100} \times 10^6 = 9509 \text{ ppm}$$

e-

$$\frac{M. wt \text{ of } Cd(NO_3)_2}{236.4} \qquad \frac{At. wt. of 2(NO_3)}{2(14 + 3 \times 16) = 124 \text{ gm}}$$

$$2 \text{ gm} \qquad z$$

$$z = 124 \times \frac{2}{236.4} = 1.0490 \text{ gm of } NO_3$$

$$ppm NO_3^- = \frac{1.0490}{100} \times 10^6 = 10490 \text{ ppm of } NO_3^-$$

f-

The conc. Of $Cd(NO_3)_2$ in mg / ml

The concentration of solution is 2gm in 100ml.

$$2 \times 1000 = 2000 \text{ mg}$$

$$mg/ml = \frac{2000}{100} = 20 \text{ mg / ml.}$$

Home Work 1:

A solution of 0.1% $Pb(NO_3)_2$ find the concentration in:

- a- Molarity
- b- Normality
- c- ppm $Pb(NO_3)_2$
- d- ppm of Pb^{+2}
- e- ppm of (NO_3)
- f- mg/ml of $Pb(NO_3)_2$.

At. wt. of Pb = 207.2 , N = 14 , O = 16 gm/mole.

Home Work 2:

Find the volume of concentrated Hydrochloric acid required for preparation of 2 liter of 0.1N HCl .

M. wt. of HCl = 36.5 gm/mole, % = 36.5 , Sp. gravity = 1.18.

Home Work 3:

Find the weight of $NaCl$ required for the preparation of 100ml of:

- a- 500 ppm of $NaCl$
- b- 100 ppm of Na^+ .
- c- 200 ppm of Cl^- .

At. Wt. Na = 23 , Cl = 35.5 gm/mole.

Home Work 4:

A solution of 0.2M of HCl . Find its concentration in ppm?