Experiment 4
Acid-Base Titration

CH 204 Spring 2008
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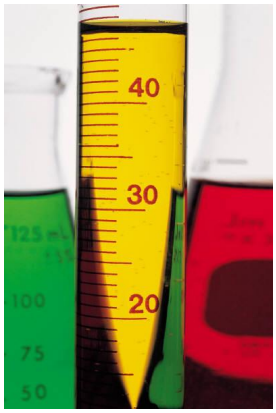


Whut We Lernd in Skool Last Week

Molecular Equations

Simple Solubility Rules

Spectator Ions and Net Ionic Equations

Microscale Techniques

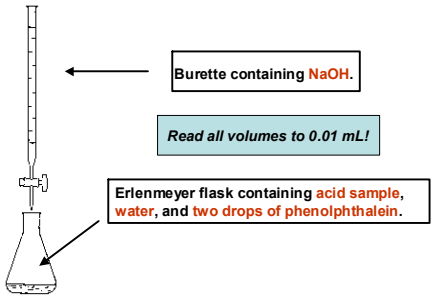
This Week: Acid-Base Titrations

What exactly *is* a titration, anyway?

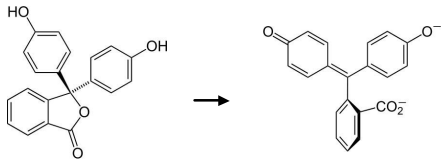
Acid + Base $\longrightarrow$ Salt + H_2O

At the equivalence point
Moles H^+ = Moles OH^-

Titration Setup



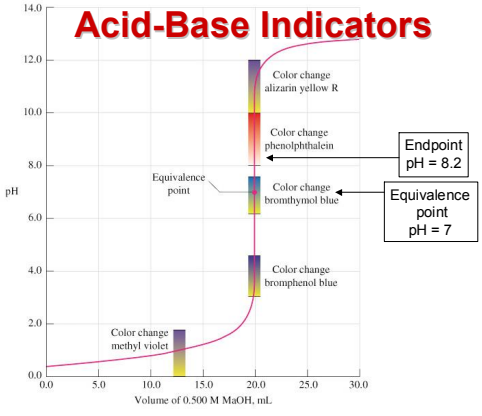
Phenolphthalein



Colorless below pH 8.2 **Pink above pH 8.2**

http://www.chemistry.wustl.edu/~courses/genchem/Labs/AcidBase/phph.htm

Acid-Base Indicators



Today: Titration Marathon!

Any time you see words like
titrate, *titration*, *neutralize*, *neutralization*, *end point* or *equivalence point*, think:

Moles H^+ = Moles OH^-

This is the starting point for post-lab problems 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Experiment 4 Overview

PART 1: STANDARDIZATION OF NaOH

Mix up *500 ml* of NaOH solution.

Weigh out 2 grams of KHP powder, dissolve in about 75 ml water, ADD PHENOLPHTHALEIN, and titrate (3×).

Calculate the concentration of NaOH using

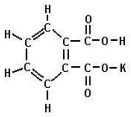
Moles of H^+ = Moles of OH^-

Moles aqueous = Moles solid

$$M_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH} = \frac{\text{Mass of KHP}}{\text{MW of KHP}}$$

$$M_{NaOH} = \frac{\text{Mass of KHP}}{\text{MW of KHP} \times V_{NaOH}}$$

Was ist KHP?



Das ist KHP.
Es ist Potassium Hydrogen Phthalate.

$C_8H_5O_4K$

Nicht haben der Phosphorus!

Part Two: A Return to the Potions Lab

Fill out an unknown request slip and get an unknown acid from the stockroom.

Ignore any writing on the bottle.

Identify your unknown acid sample using the qualitative reactions from last week.

Part 3: Titrate Your Unknown

5.00 ml unknown acid, 75 ml water, and
2 drops of phenolphthalein
in a 250 ml flask.
Titrate using NaOH (3×)

In an ideal world, you will get the exact same V_{NaOH} all three times.

Calculate the molarity of your acid.

General Form for Acid-Base Titrations

Moles H^+ = Moles OH^-

monoprotic acid/monobasic base

NaOH, moles OH^- = moles NaOH

HCl or HNO_3, moles H^+ = moles acid

diprotic acid/dibasic base

H_2SO_4, moles H^+ = 2 x moles acid

$Ba(OH)_2$, moles OH^- = 2 x moles $Ba(OH)_2$

triprotic acid

H_3PO_4, moles H^+ = 3 x moles acid

$C_3H_5O(COOH)_3$, moles H^+ = 3 x moles acid

Und so...

General formula for titrations/neutralizations:

Moles H^+ = Moles OH^-

Moles Acid × # of H^+ = Moles Base × # of OH^-

Moles = M × V or Moles = grams/MW

Let's try one of these...

$Moles_{H^+} = Moles_{OH^-}$

For HCl and HNO_3,

$$M_{acid} \times V_{acid} = M_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH}$$

For H_2SO_4

$$2 \times M_{acid} \times V_{acid} = M_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH}$$

$$V_{acid} = 5.00\ ml$$

Part 4: Citric Acid in Juice

Orange or Pineapple
15 ml juice, 60 ml water, and
2 drops of phenolphthalein.

Titrate just once. Solution goes from yellowish to orangey.

A word about citric acid

That word is *tri*protic!
1 Mole of citric acid = *3* moles of H^+

So the number of moles of H^+ is *3 times* the number of moles of citric acid:

$$3 \times M_{Citric\ acid} \times V_{Citric\ acid} = M_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH}$$

All your base are belong to us

Leftover NaOH goes into the waste container in the hood.
Keep your unknown acid for now.

DO YOUR CALCULATIONS BEFORE YOU DUMP YOUR LEFTOVER BASE!!

If you have time, fill in all the data tables before you leave the lab.

Final Exam Part 3

No calculator this week.

You will need a calculator on every quiz after this one.

Learn your section number and your TA's name!