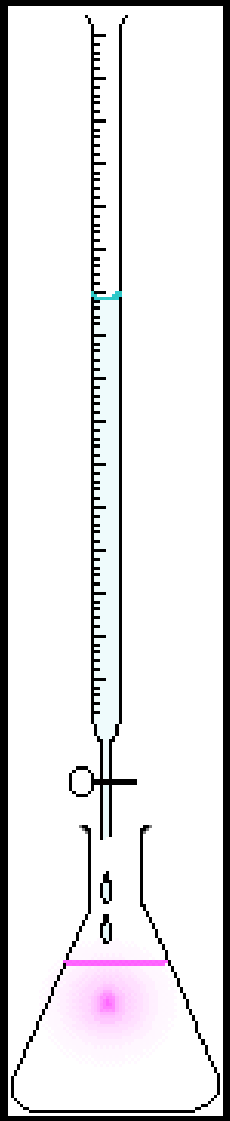
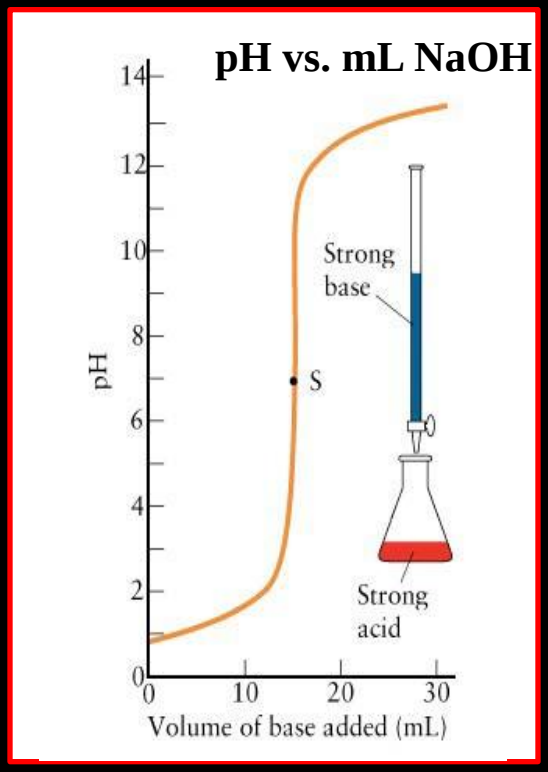


Titrations



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Titration Terms

Titration

Controlled addition of a liquid into a vessel to measure the volume that reacts with a substance already in the vessel. Titration measures concentration.

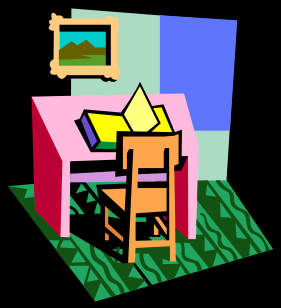
Indicators

substances that change color to signal when to stop a titration

Organic dyes whose color is sensitive to pH

Endpoint

point in a titration when the indicator changes color



Standard Solution

solution of known concentration used in a titration

Neutralization

double replacement reaction: an acid and a base react to form water and a salt

Acid + Base → Salt + Water

$H^+ + OH^-$ ➔ H_2O

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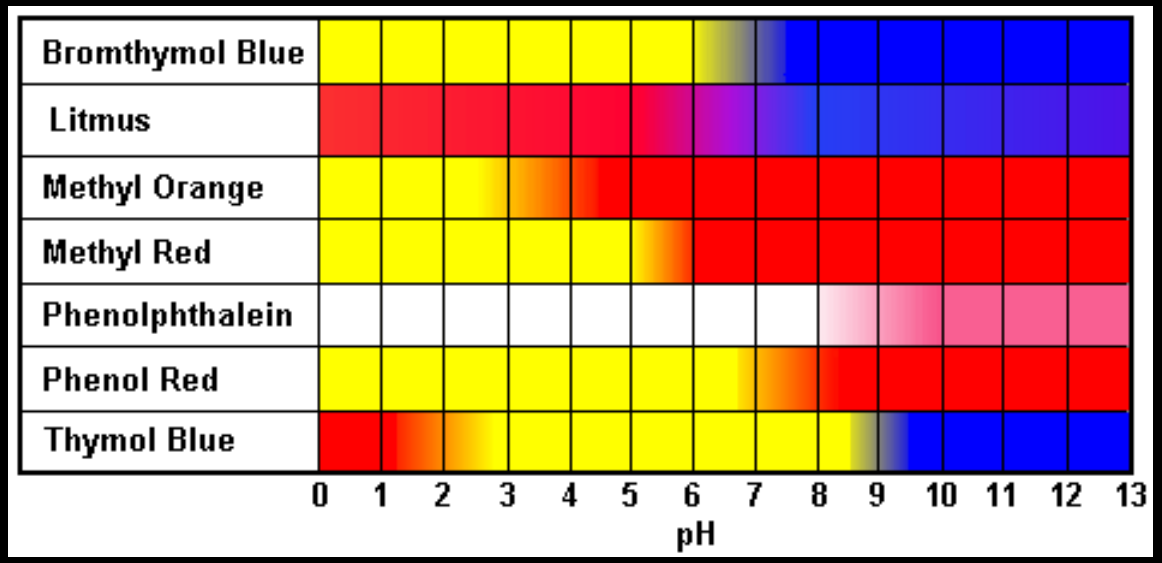
Indicators

Complex Organic Compounds
Change color (chemical change) with pH changes
Choice depends on desired end-point

Most Used →



Indicators INDICATE Endpoint
An Indicator is the substance that indicates end of titration

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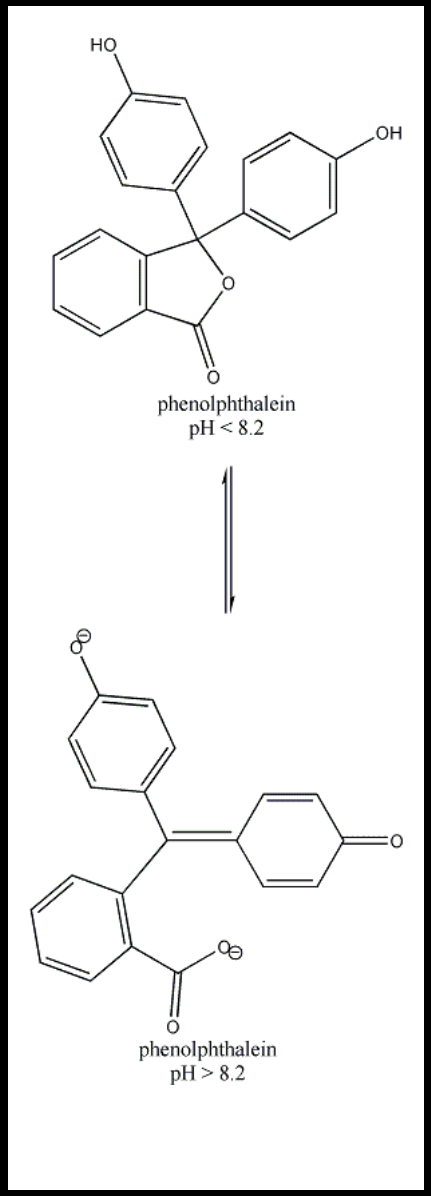
Phenolphthalein



One of the most common indicators used

Laxative

C.S.I. = used to determine if stain is blood

- Kastle-Meyer Spot Test
  - Phenolphthalein plus sample
  - Add H_2O_2
  - Hemoglobin present oxidizes to pink form

OH^- attacks acid form and changes structure

- Acid form: colorless
- Basic form: magenta

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Many Plant Colors (Anthrocyanins) are pH Indicators

Indicators ➔ color depends on pH
Color change ➔ Chemical change

The "colors" in vegetables have significant cancer risk reductions

Hydrangea Basic Soil

Hydrangea Acidic Soil

LPT

pH

pH = measurement of molar H^+ concentration

The H means $[H^+]$ (molar concentration of hydrogen ions)

The p in pH means "the negative logarithm of"

$$[H^+] = 1 \times 10^{-pH}$$

pH 7 means the concentration of $H^+ = 10^{-7}$ M

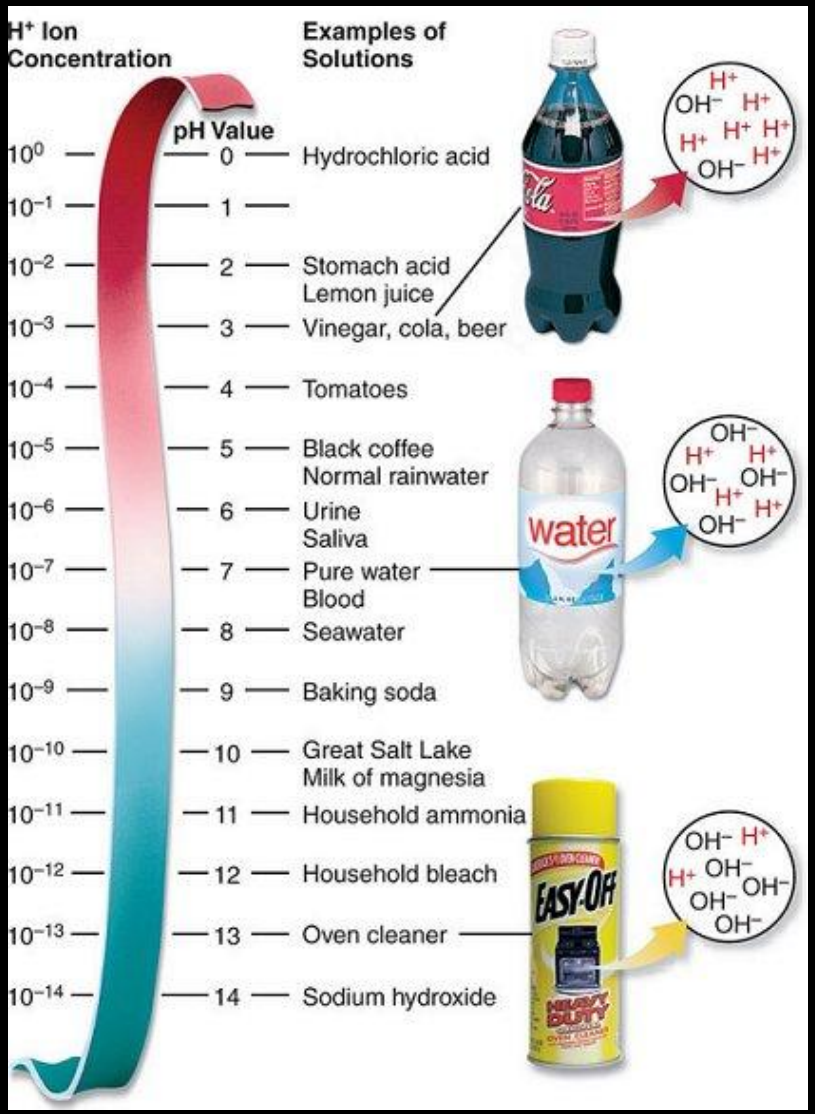
pH < 7 → acidic
pH = 7 → neutral
pH > 7 → basic (alkaline)

pH is measured with electronics or indicators

LPT

Common pH Values

Concentration of Hydrogen ions compared to distilled water		Examples of solutions at this pH
10,000,000	pH= 0	Battery acid, Strong Hydrofluoric Acid
1,000,000	pH = 1	Hydrochloric acid secreted by stomach lining
100,000	pH = 2	Lemon Juice, Gastric Acid Vinegar
10,000	pH = 3	Grapefruit, Orange Juice, Soda
1,000	pH = 4	Acid rain Tomato Juice
100	pH = 5	Soft drinking water Black Coffee
10	pH = 6	Urine Saliva
1	pH = 7	"Pure" water
1/10	pH = 8	Sea water
1/100	pH = 9	Baking soda
1/1,000	pH = 10	Great Salt Lake Milk of Magnesia
1/10,000	pH = 11	Ammonia solution
1/100,000	pH = 12	Soapy water
1/1,000,000	pH =13	Bleaches Oven cleaner
1/10,000,000	pH = 14	Liquid drain cleaner



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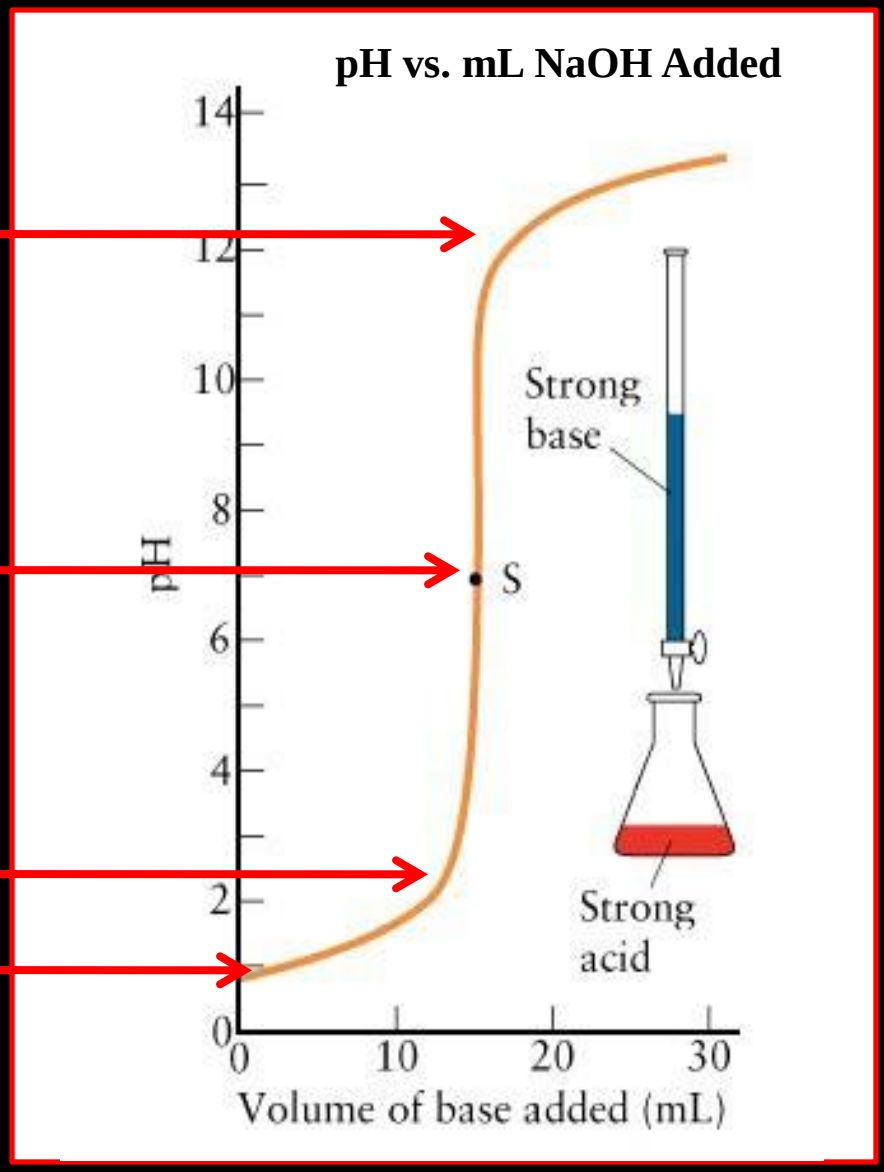
The Titration Experiment

pH high, dark color

End Point, Perfect Faint Pink

pH changing, lingering color

pH low, no indicator color



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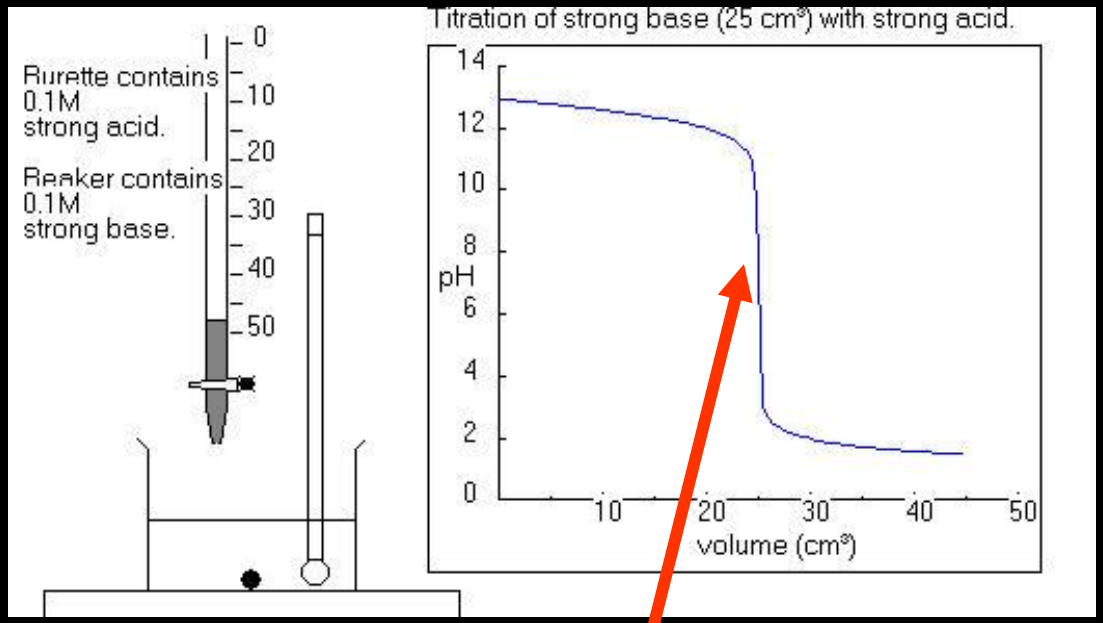
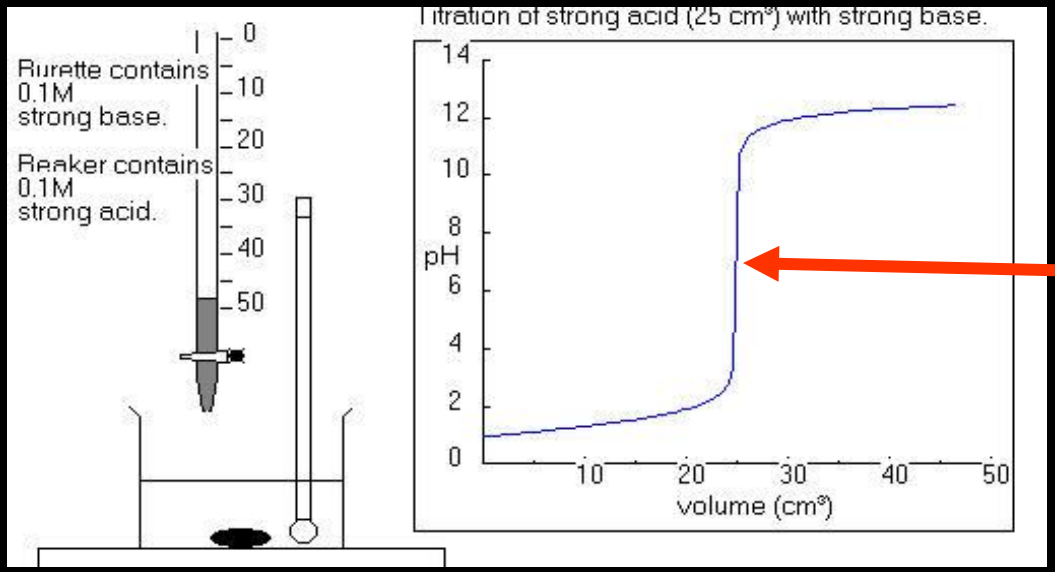
Titration Experiment

Using Phenolphthalein

Color change
Colorless ➔ Magenta
Easier to visualize

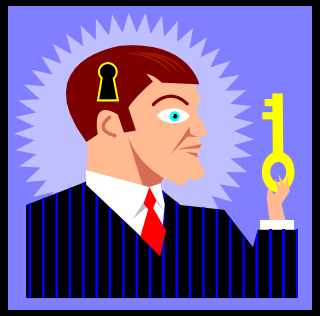
Most Common





End Point

LPT



Titration Experiment

Key to "Titrations"

At end point:

Moles standard added = Moles unknown present

↑

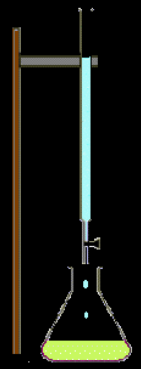
via "Per Expression" from reaction coefficients

Let the units drive the solution

LPT

Neutralization Reactions: Acid + Base → Salt + Water

How many mL's of 0.835 M HNO_3 will neutralize 38.5 mL of 0.522 M $Mg(OH)_2$?



Write the balanced reaction

$$2\ HNO_3 + Mg(OH)_2 \rightarrow Mg(NO_3)_2 + 2\ H_2O$$

Given: 38.5 mL 0.522 M magnesium hydroxide

Wanted: ml's 0.835 M nitric acid

1. Find # moles (using molarity) of given:

$$\frac{0.522 \text{ moles } Mg(OH)_2}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 38.50 \text{ ml}$$

2. Use per expression from reaction coefficients to find moles unknown:

$$\times \frac{2 \text{ moles } HNO_3}{1 \text{ mole } Mg(OH)_2}$$

3. Use unknown molarity to convert to volume unknown needed:

$$\times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.835 \text{ moles}} = 48.1 \text{ mL}$$

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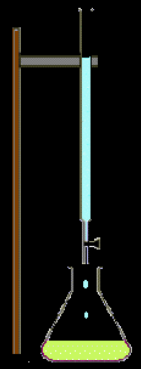
How many mL of 0.0957 M Sodium Hydroxide are needed to neutralize 20.00 mL of 0.180 M Hydrochloric acid?

Write the balanced reaction

$$HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$$



Given: 20.00 mL 0.180 M hydrochloric acid
Wanted: ml's 0.0957 M sodium hydroxide

As Linear String: Starting with standard molarity

$$\frac{0.180 \text{ moles HCl}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 20.00 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole NaOH}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.0957 \text{ moles NaOH}} = 37.6 \text{ mL}$$

As Linear String: Starting with mL's standard added

$$20.00 \text{ mL} \times \frac{0.180 \text{ moles HCl}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole NaOH}}{1 \text{ mole HCl}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{0.0957 \text{ moles NaOH}} = 37.6 \text{ mL}$$

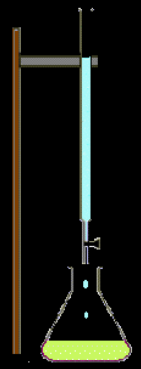
Let the units drive the solution

LPT

How many mL of 0.266 M Potassium Hydroxide are needed to neutralize 20.5 mL of 0.172 M Sulfuric acid?

Write the balanced reaction:

$$H_2SO_4 + 2\,KOH \rightarrow K_2SO_4 + 2\,H_2O$$



Given: 20.5 mL 0.172 M sulfuric acid

Wanted: ml's 0.266 M potassium hydroxide

As Linear String: Starting with standard molarity

$$\frac{0.172 \text{ moles } H_2SO_4}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times 20.5 \text{ mL} \times \frac{2 \text{ moles KOH}}{1 \text{ mole } H_2SO_4} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{0.266 \text{ moles}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 26.5 \text{ mL}$$

As Linear String: Starting with standard ml's added

$$20.5 \text{ mL} \times \frac{0.172 \text{ moles } H_2SO_4}{1000 \text{ mL}} \times \frac{2 \text{ moles KOH}}{1 \text{ mole } H_2SO_4} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{0.266 \text{ moles}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mL}}{1 \text{ L}} = 26.5 \text{ mL}$$

Let the units drive the solution

LPT

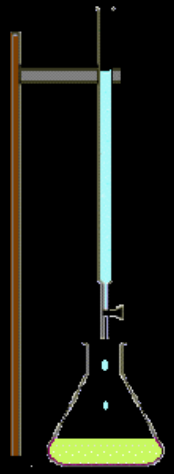
How many mLs of 0.832 M HCl are required for 1.46 g of Na_2CO_3?

$$2\ HCl + Na_2CO_3 \rightarrow H_2O + CO_2 + 2\ NaCl$$

Given: 1.46 grams sodium carbonate (molar mass 105.98 g/mole)
Wanted: mL of 0.832 M HCl

As Linear String:

$$1.46\ g\ Na_2CO_3 \times \frac{1\ mole}{105.98\ g} \times \frac{2\ mole\ HCl}{1\ mole\ Na_2CO_3} \times \frac{1\ L}{0.832\ moles\ HCl} \times \frac{1000\ mL}{1\ L} = 33.1\ mL$$

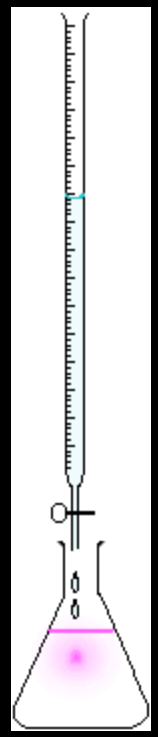


Let the units drive the solution

LPT

Neutralization Reactions: Solution Stoichiometry

Determine moles present in given solution
Use reaction coefficients ("per expression") to get moles wanted
Convert moles wanted to solution concentration

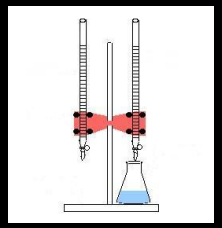


At endpoint:

Moles added ($\frac{\text{Moles}}{1000\ \text{mL}}$ x mL standard) = moles present in standard

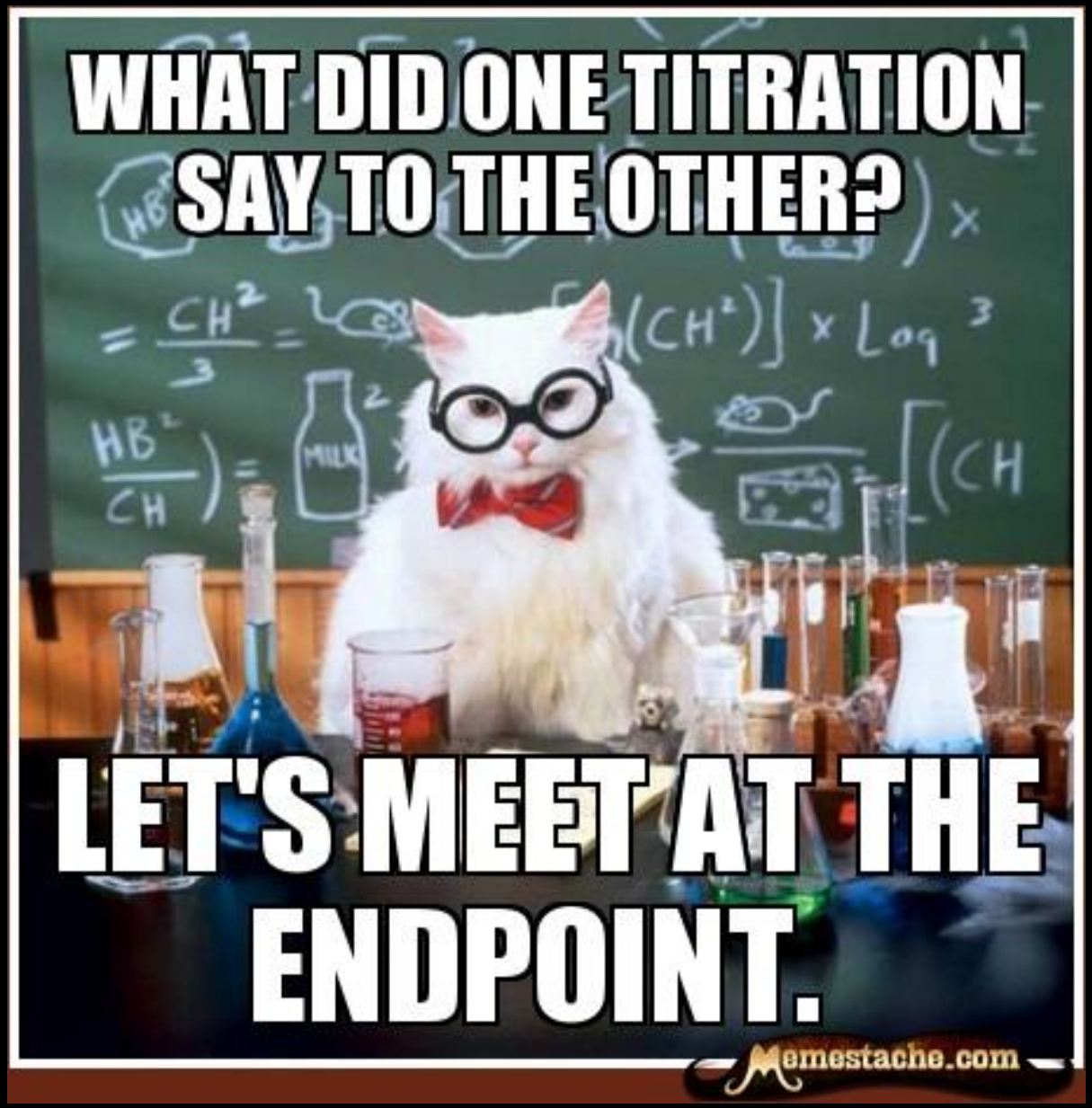
Moles present standard x "per expression" = moles present in unknown

$\frac{\text{moles present in unknown}}{\text{ml unknown}}$ x $\frac{1000\ \text{ml}}{\text{L}}$ = Molarity (M /L) unknown



Let the units drive the solution

LPT


WHAT DID ONE TITRATION SAY TO THE OTHER?
LET'S MEET AT THE ENDPOINT.
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