$$N = \frac{\frac{90 * sp.gr.*1000}{eq.wt.}}{8}$$

N: the normality of the concentrated acid %: the weight by weight concentration of the acid sp. gr.: the specific gravity of the acid eq. wt.: the equivalent weight of the acid



### □ preparation of 100 mL of 1 NHCl solution

Dilute 9 mL of HCl with distilled water to a final volume of 100 mL using a 100 ml volumetric flask.

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2$$
11.315 ? 1 100

V1= 8.837 ml

 $N_1$ : the normality of concentrated HCl used  $V_1$ : the volume of concentrated HCl to be used for dilution  $N_2$ : the requested normality of HCl (1 Nin our experiment)  $V_2$ : final volume after dilution (100 mL in our experiment)



**□** standardization

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

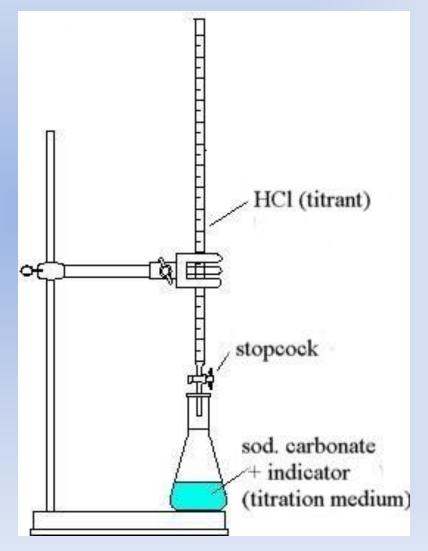
rimary standard carbonate is used as the

>methyl red is used as the indicator

$$pH = 6 4.4$$



**□** <u>titration apparutus</u>



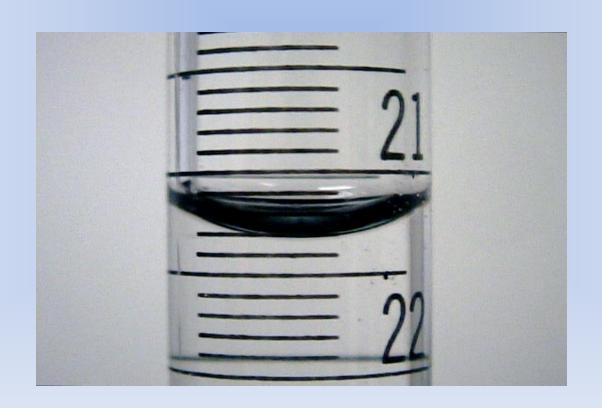


### **□** <u>burette adjusment</u>





**□** <u>burette adjusment</u>



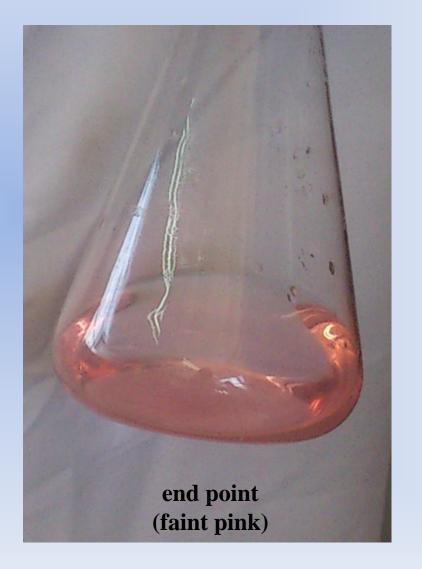


### □ procedure

- wash the burette with the D. W. and the titrant (HCl)
- fill the burette with HCl to a level (adjust it)
- dissolve the primary standard (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) in enough D. W. (100 mL) using the conical flask
- add 2 drops of methyl red
- start titration by adding HCl drop wise with continuous stirring until the solution becomes faint pink
- heat the solution to boiling so that the colour changes back into yellow, cool, and titrate again until the faint pink colour is no longer affected by boiling
- record the volume of HCl used and calculate the normality



□ <u>procedure</u>





#### □ <u>calculations</u>

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

N: the normality of HCl to be calculated

V: the volume of HCl used (in mL)

wt.: the weight of sodium carbonate (in g)

eq. wt.: the equivalent weight of sodium carbonate

