- □ Sodium hydroxide is a strong base that is usually used to prepare standard alkaline solutions useful for volumetric analysis of acidic compounds.
- □ Sodium hydroxide is hygroscopic and can react with atmospheric carbon dioxide.

$$2NaOH + CO_2 \longrightarrow Na_2CO_3 + H_2O$$

contaminant
(water soluble)



2. preparation of 1L of 1N NaOH solution

Dissolve 45 g sodium hydroxide in distilled water using a beaker, allow to cool, transfer the solution to a 1L volumetric flask and complete the volume to the mark by distilled water.

Then standardize against standard HCl solution.



□ standardization

The principle of the reaction is acid base titration reaction

$$NaOH + HCl \longrightarrow NaCl + H_2O$$

- ➤ 1 N HCl solution is used as a secondary standard
- > phenolphthalein is used as the indicator



□ procedure

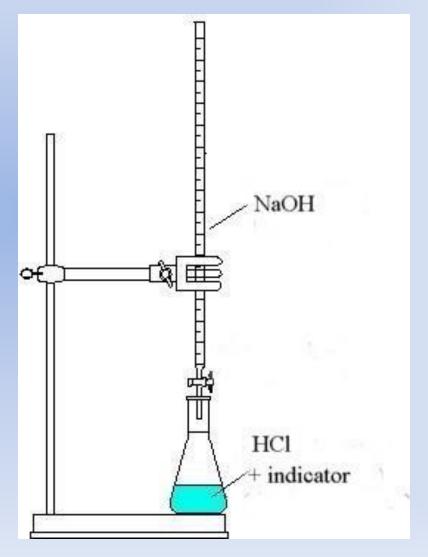
- wash the burette with the D. W. and the titrant (NaOH)
- fill the burette with NaOH to a level (adjust it)
- wash a 10 mL bulb pipette with D. W. then by a little of HCl solution; fill it to the mark with the acid
- transfer the acid into a clean conical fask; add D.W. (50 mL)
- add 2 drops of phenolphthalein indicator
- start titration by adding NaOH solution drop wise with continuous stirring until the solution changes from colourless to pink
- **record** the volume of NaOH solution used and calculate the normality



wash the burette with water thoroughly

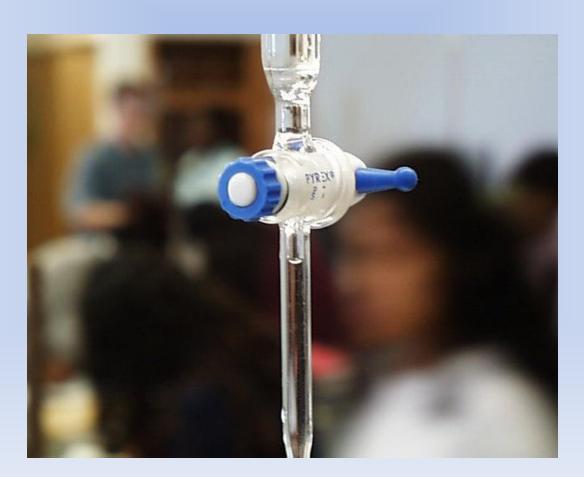


□ <u>titration apparutus</u>

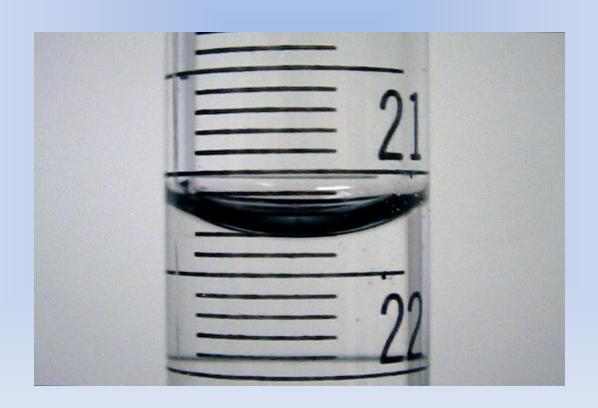




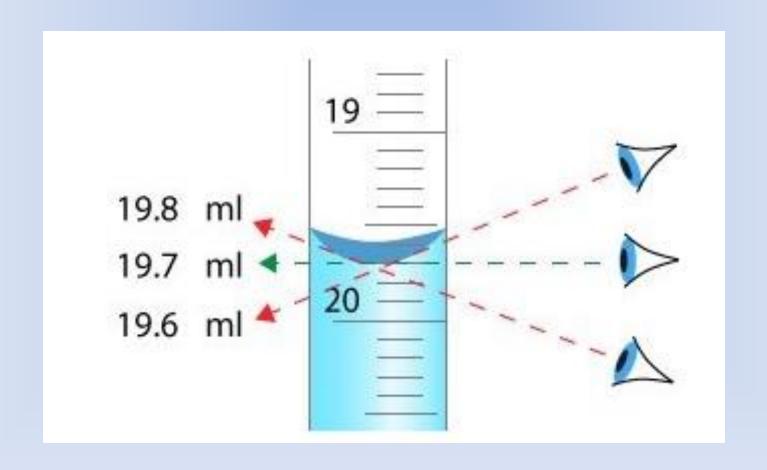
□ <u>burette adjusment</u>



□ <u>burette adjusment</u>



How to read the burette?





end point
 (pink)



□ <u>calculations</u>

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
NaOH & HCI \\
\hline
& & & \\
N_1 \times V_1 &= N_2 \times V_2
\end{array}$$

 N_1 : the normality of NaOH solution

 V_1 : the volume of NaOH solution used

 N_2 : the normality of HCl

 V_2 : volume of HCl solution used (10 mL in our experiment)



☐ Home work

Why have you used 45 g of NaOH to prepare 1000 mL of 1 N NaOH solution?

