- □ 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)

□ preparation of 100 mL of 1 N NaOH solution

Dissolve 4.5 g of sodium hydroxide in 100 mL distilled water, allow to cool, and then add saturated barium hydroxide solution drop wise with stirring until a precipitate is formed. Leave aside allowing for complete precipitation, filter, and collect the filtrate to be standardized against 1 N HCl solution.

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

contaminant
(water soluble)

$$Ba(OH)_2 + Na_2CO_3 \longrightarrow BaCO_3 + 2NaOH$$

water insoluble

□ standardization

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

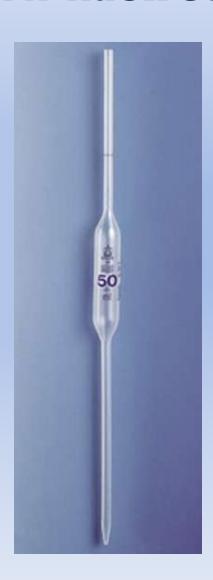
- ➤ 1 N HCl solution is used as a secondary standard
- > phenolphthalein is used as the indicator

□ procedure

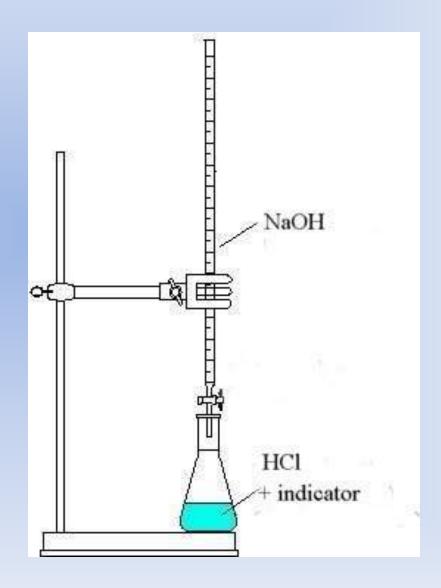
- wash the burette with the D. W. and the titrant (NaOH)
- fill the burette with NaOH to a level (adjust it)
- wash a 20 mL bulb pipette with D. W. then by a little of HCl solution; fill it to the mark with the acid
- transfer the acid into a clean conical fask; add D.W. (50 mL)
- add 2 drops of phenolphthalein 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



□ procedure



□ <u>titration apparutus</u>





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_I : the volume of NaOH solution used

 N_2 : the normality of HCl

 V_2 : volume of HCl solution used (20mL in our experiment)

☐ Home work

Why have you used 4.5 g of NaOH to prepare 100 mL of 1 N NaOH solution?