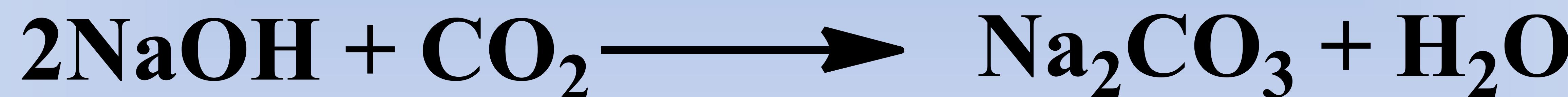


# Preparation and Standardization of 1 N NaOH Solution

- 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.



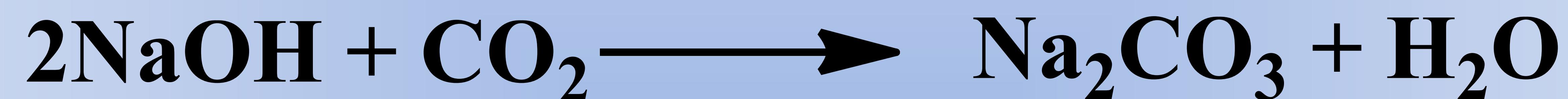
contaminant  
(water soluble)

# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution

## preparation of 100 mL of 1 *NNaOH* 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.

# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution



contaminant  
(water soluble)



water insoluble

# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution

## □ standardization



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

*colourless* → *pink*

pH: 8.3

10

# Preparation and Standardization of 1 N NaOH Solution

## □ 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

Note

wash the burette with water thoroughly

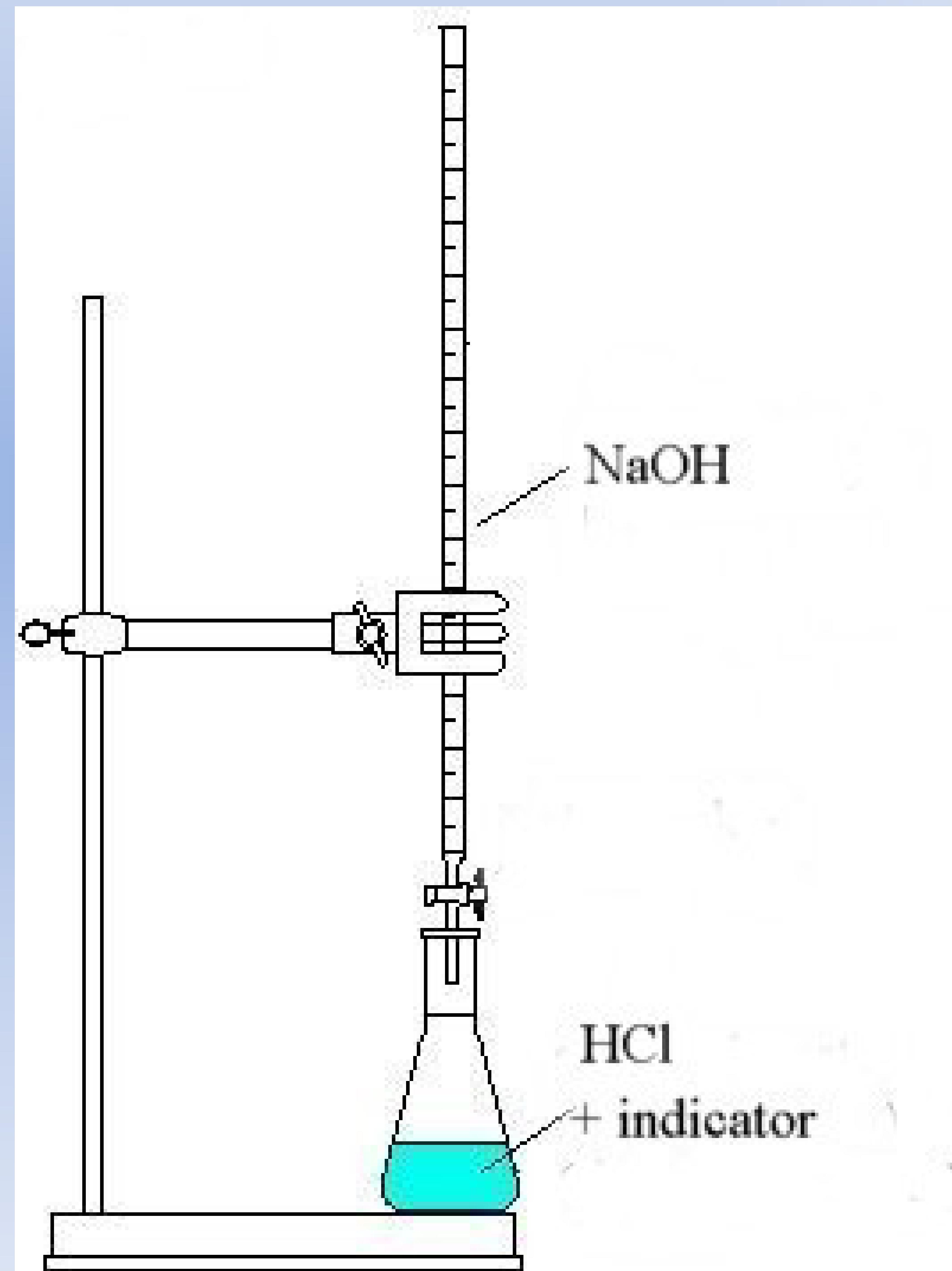
# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution

## procedure



# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution

## □ titration apparatus



# Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution



end point  
(pink)

# Preparation and Standardization of 1 N NaOH Solution

## □ calculations

$$\overbrace{\text{NaOH}} \quad \overbrace{\text{HCl}}$$
$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2$$

$N_1$  : 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 (20mL in our experiment)

# **Preparation and Standardization of 1 *N* NaOH Solution**

## **□ Home work**

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