

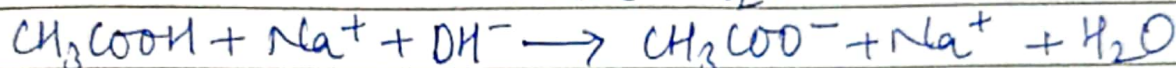
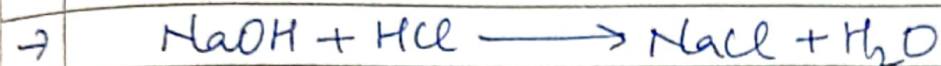
DETERMINATION OF THE STRENGTH OF A MIXTURE OF ACETIC ACID AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID BY CONDUCTOMETRY.

* AIM:

- To estimate the strength of the mixture of acetic acid and hydrochloric acid present in a given mixture by conductometrically.

* PRINCIPLE:

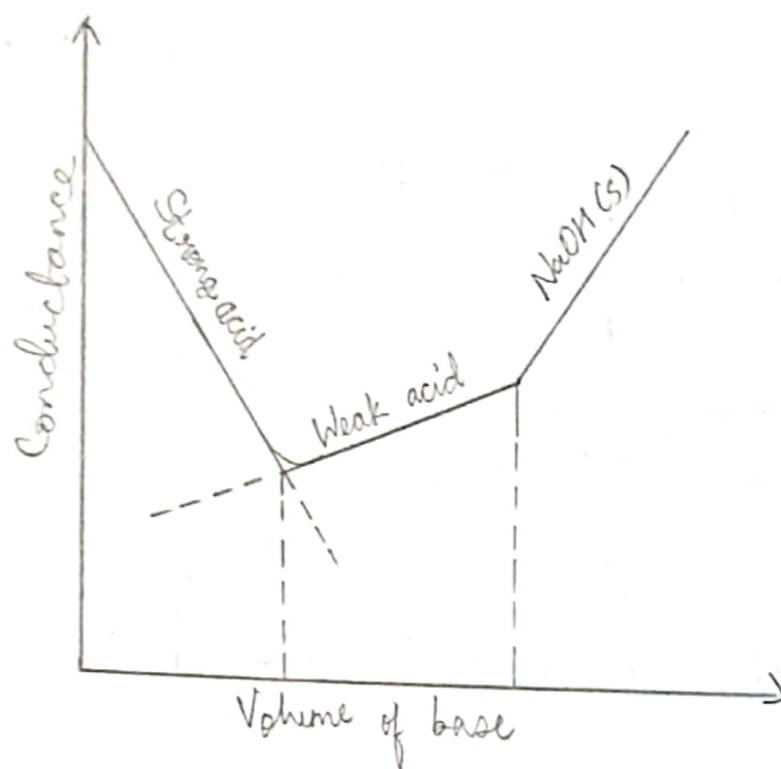
- The conductivity of the solution is related to the mobility of ions which in turn related with the size of the ions.



* PROCEDURE:

- The given mixture of acids is made up to 100 ml using distilled water.
- 10 ml of this made up solution is pipetted out into clean beaker and 100 ml of distilled water is added.
- The conductivity cell is dipped into the test solution and titrated against NaOH (0.5 ml) interval with proper stirring.
- The conductance is measured after each 0.5 ml addition of NaOH at various stages of neutralization.
- After complete neutralization, the amount of acid present in the given mixture is determined based on the volume of NaOH consumed.
- Volume of base consumed for strong acid and weak acid are determined by plotting a graph between conductance

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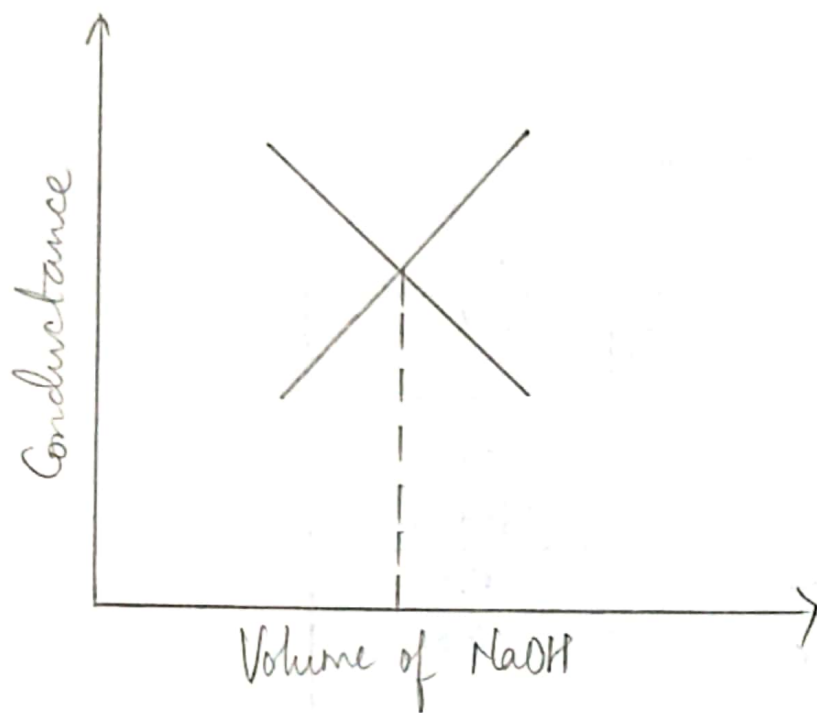


and volume of base added, where first end point corresponds to strong acid and second end point corresponds to weak acid.

* OBSERVATIONS:

| S.No. | Volume of NaOH added (ml) | Conductance (Ω^{-1}) | (TABLE 1) (FAIR TITRATION) |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 9 | 1.736 | |
| 2 | 9.2 | 1.670 | |
| 3 | 9.4 | 1.605 | |
| 4 | 9.6 | 1.523 | |
| 5 | 9.8 | 1.503 | |
| 6 | 10 | 1.424 | |
| 7 | 10.2 | 1.363 | |
| 8 | 10.4 | 1.320 | |
| 9 | 10.6 | 1.282 | |
| 10 | 10.8 | 1.270 | |
| 11 | 11 | 1.236 | |
| 12 | 11.2 | 1.260 | |
| 13 | 11.4 | 1.302 | |
| 14 | 11.6 | 1.318 | |
| 15 | 11.8 | 1.370 | |
| 16 | 12 | 1.383 | |
| 17 | 12.2 | 1.387 | |
| 18 | 12.4 | 1.449 | |
| 19 | 12.5 | 1.457 | |

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| S.No. | Volume of NaOH added (ml) | Conductance (Ω^{-1}) | (TABLE 2) (PILOT TITRATION) |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 0 | 4.4 | |
| 2 | 1 | 4.2 | |
| 3 | 2 | 3.8 | |
| 4 | 3 | 3.5 | |
| 5 | 4 | 3.2 | |
| 6 | 5 | 2.9 | |
| 7 | 6 | 2.5 | |
| 8 | 7 | 2.3 | |
| 9 | 8 | 2 | |
| 10 | 9 | 1.853 | |
| 11 | 10 | 1.498 | |
| 12 | 11 | 1.215 | |
| 13 | 12 | 1.283 | |
| 14 | 13 | 1.40 | |
| 15 | 14 | 1.552 | |
| 16 | 15 | 1.704 | |
| 17 | 16 | 1.843 | |
| 18 | 17 | 1.973 | |

* CALCULATIONS:

→ Volume of HCl (V_1) = 10 ml

$$\text{Normality of HCl } (N_1) = \frac{V_2 N_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow \frac{11 \times 0.1}{10} \Rightarrow 0.11 N$$

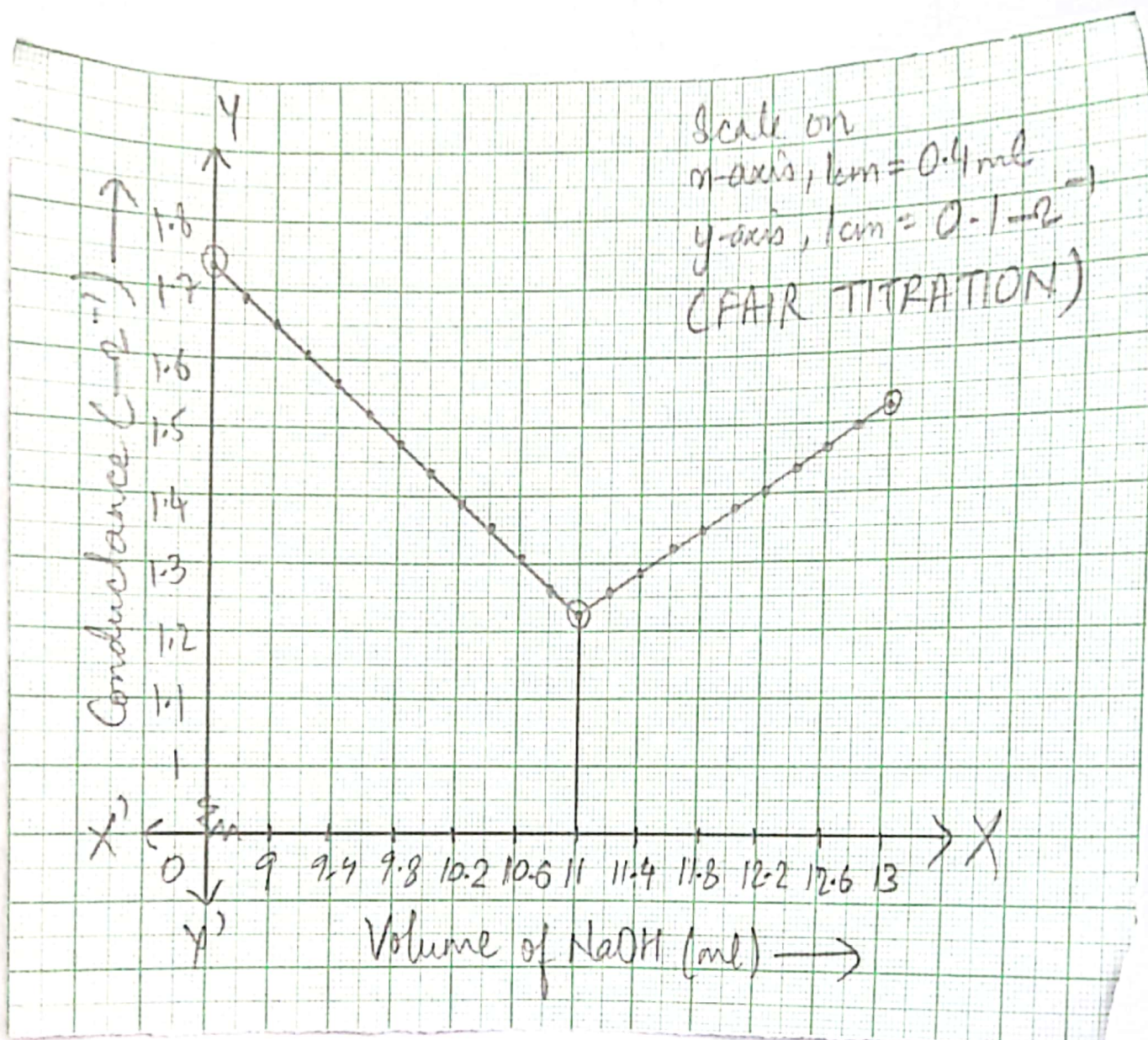
Volume of NaOH (V_2) = 11 ml (from graph)

Normality of NaOH (N_2) = 0.1 N

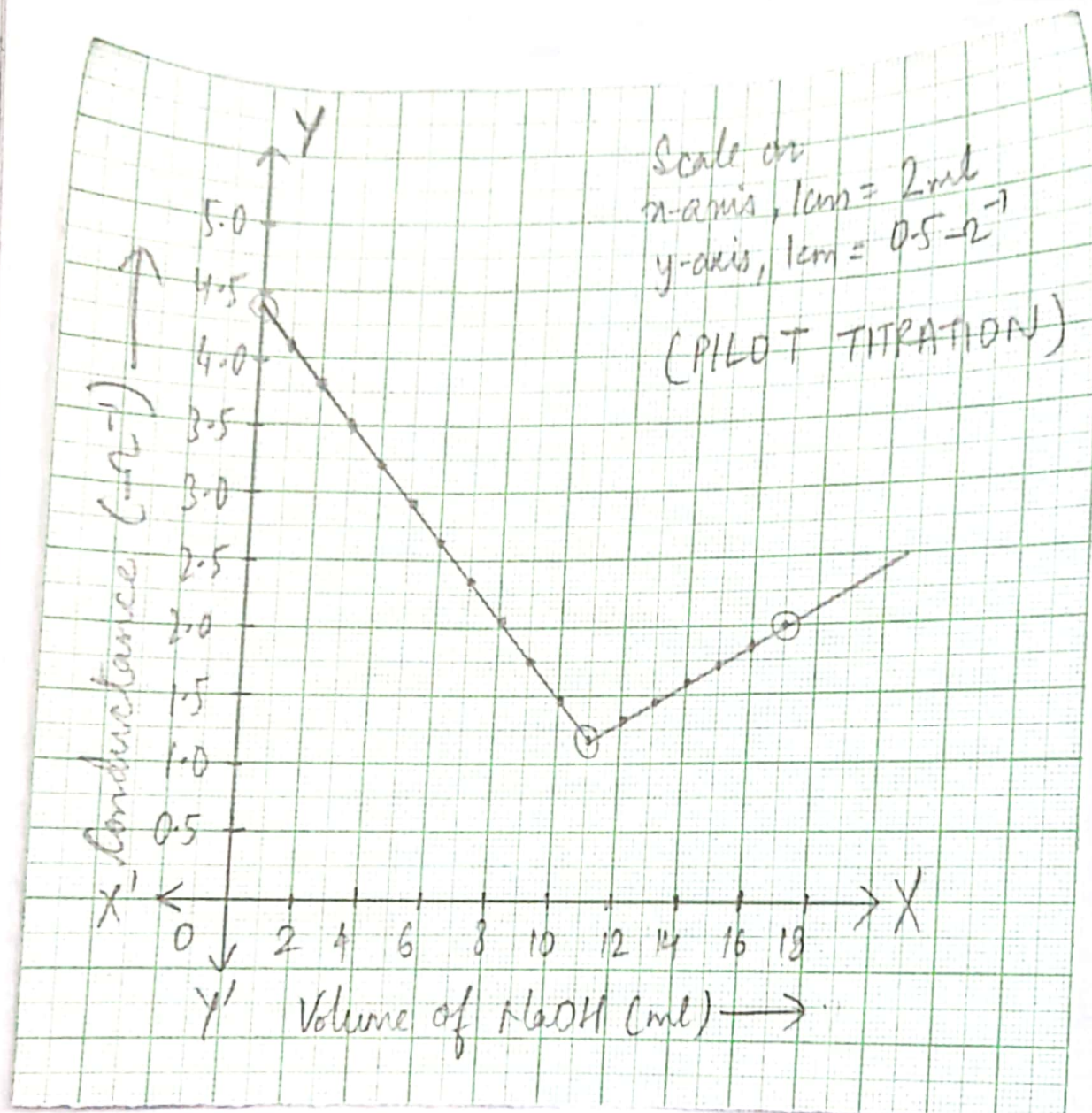
Strength of HCl acid = 0.11 N //

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★ GRAPH :



★ GRAPH :



★ RESULT:

→ The strength of given HCl solution = 0.11N //

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