Task 3 Volumetric Analysis Practical Test

Name: Solutions.

Task description: You are required to determine the concentration of ammonia (NH₃) in the undiluted household cleaner. You can use any pieces of chemistry equipment in the laboratory.

Equipment in tray:

- Bromothymol blue dropper bottle
- Methyl orange dropper bottle
- Phenolphthalein dropper bottle
- Plastic pipette x2
- Plastic distilled water bottle

Equipment in stock bottles at the front of the room:

- 0.1M HCl solution standardised solution
- Household cleaner solution undiluted approximately 2M

Initial planning section:

1. Within the area below, with the assistance of labelled diagrams, explain how you are going to perform the activity. (5 marks)

Diagram - 1)

Laselled - 1)

Explaination - dilution of bleach - 1)

method

- record volume in burette (titre) - 1)

- what is the aliquot and what is the titre - (1)

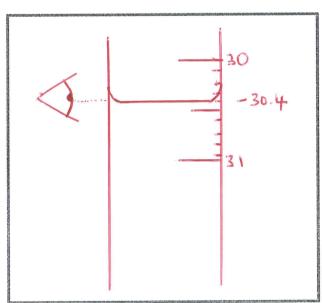
(specific clemical)

2. Which indicator are you going to use? methy orange (1 mark) 3. Explain why you chose that particular indicator? You may want to use a labelled pH titration (2 marks) graph to help. Colour base in alignot. Assumity bicid eguivalent - OIC Perform the experiment - check with your teacher first that your activity is safe (3 marks) 4. Results: Table. - title - (1)
-ruled - (1)
-columna titles and units

During the experiment

5.	What did you use to rinse the burette with? The solution.
	Why? Using H,O would dilute the solution and
	Why? Using 4,0 would dilute the solution and other resignit would reach with the solution.
	(1 mark)
6.	What did you use to rinse the pipette with? The solution. Why?as a some
	(1 mark)
7.	What did you use to rinse the conical flask (aliquot) with? <u>distilled 4,0</u>
	Many? The fifette will deline a specific - (1)
	number of roles. Adding / rinse with 140

8. Use a diagram to show how you accurately read the fluid level in the burette. (1 mark)



Analysis of results:

9. Write a balanced equation for the reaction between hydrochloric acid and ammonia (2 marks)

NH3(e) + H + + CI -> NHy C/(aa) -> NHy (aa) + C/(aa) NH3/ag) + H30/ag, -> NH4/ag) + H20. 10. Determine the ammonia concentration in the undiluted household cleaner

(4 marks)

$$n(H^{+}) = n(NH_3) - ($$

$$n(H^{\dagger}) = C.U$$

$$= C.U$$

$$n(NH_3) = x$$

$$\left[NH_{3}\right] = \frac{X}{V(NH_{3})}$$

dilutton

Repends on experimental avangement.

ost activity analysis:
11. Give two (2) system errors associated with you activity (1 mark)
11.1 instrumental - lack of calibration
11.2 <u>nethodological</u> - wrong indicator feseral - records only even numbers on the brief 12. How does the accuracy of the burette affect the results? (1 mark)
12. How does the accuracy of the burette affect the results?
Affectly V in concentration calculation. Not the true volume calibration. Yet true Diolume . required .
Not the true volume calibration
result?
(2 marks)
An incorrect indicator will have an incorrect end point
to suit the equivalence. The difference in volume
An incorrect indicator will have an incorrect end point to suit the equivalence. The difference in volume will affect the conc = to value. Either to or to
14. Give 3 ways in which you could improve your activity. Explain how they would improve the activity. (3 marks)
14.1 <u>Reducing cross - Random</u> - Systemic (Dx 3.
- Systemic (1) x 3.
14.2
Any 3 valid
14.3
14.3 in parents + explaination
15. Ammonia is a very effective cleaning agent and disinfectant. Why is the concentration of ammonia in household cleaner so low? (1 mark)
Ammonia in high concentrations causes injury
Ammonic in high concentrations causes injury to the spiratory system and can decompose at high temps -> Hz or smiles
16. If concentrated ammonia was spilt on the floor in the laboratory, what would be the safest way to have it cleaned up? Why?
Dilute with either water then mopup or a heak acid (CH, (OUH) and nop up or similar (2 marks)
or a heak acid (CH, 100H) and nop up.
END OF TASK (2 marks)

131 males.