

Titration 2: Standardization of NaOH with KHP and Using Standardized NaOH to Determine Mass of Unknown Diprotic Acid

Purpose:

- Standardize NaOH solution with KHP to get concentration to four significant figures Chem Eq?
- Evaluating precision of standardization of NaOH from triplicates
- Use titration of unknown diprotic acid with standardized NaOH to determine molecular weight of unknown diprotic acid to four significant figures. $H_2X + 2 NaOH \rightarrow Na_2X + 2 H_2O$
- Evaluating precision and accuracy of calculated molecular weight from triplicates

Reference:

(1) Kateley, L. J., *Introduction to Chemistry in the Laboratory*, 20th Ed., Lake Forest College, 2021, Experiment Titration 2 Appendix B_AccuracyErrorPercision

Standardization of NaOH

Burette prepped with ~0.1M NaOH

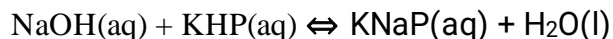
- Burette drained of deionized water
- 400mL beaker filled with ~250mL of ~0.1M NaOH from box on the left
- Rinsed 3 times with ~5mL of NaOH solution and finally filled

Flasks of KHP prepped

- 0.3 - 0.4 g of KHP added to each flask
- ~30mL of deionized water added to each flask
- One drop of indicator phenolphthalein added to each flask
- Indicator starts clear in acid and turns pink in presence of base

Titration of KHP to Pink End Point

- NaOH base is titrant
- KHP acid analyte
- Run off ~10mL

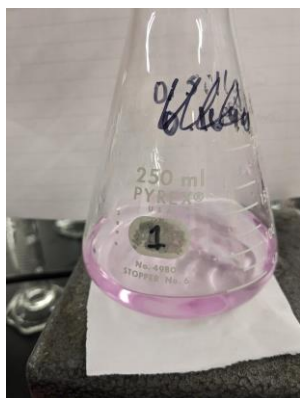


	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 4
Mass of KHP (g)	0.3060	0.3515	0.3575	0.3292
Mol of KHP/NaOH	0.001498	0.001721	0.001751	0.001612
Initial NaOH(mL)	0.35	0.27	0.48	0.25
Final NaOH(mL)	13.31	15.22	17.62	13.98
Total NaOH (mL)	12.96	14.95	17.14	13.73
Color of Final Solution	Pale Pink	Pale Pink	Medium Pale Pink	Pale Pink
M NaOH	0.1156	0.1151	0.1022	0.1174

Calculations for standardization of NaOH

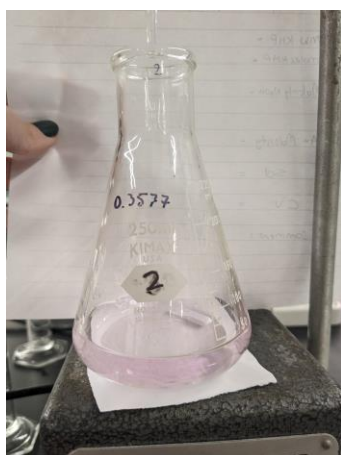
Trial 1:

$0.3060g \text{ KHP} (1 \text{ mol KHP} / 204.22g \text{ KHP}) = 0.001498 \text{ mol KHP} = 0.001498 \text{ mol NaOH}$
 $0.001498 \text{ mol NaOH} / 12.96 \text{ mL} (1000 \text{ mL} / 1 \text{ L}) = 0.1156 \text{ M}$



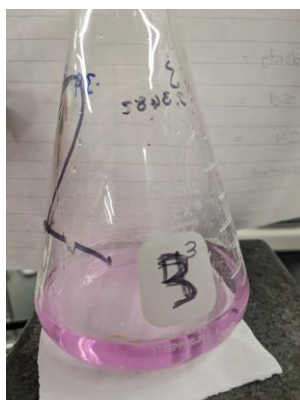
Trial 2:

$0.3515\text{g KHP} (1\text{mol KHP}/204.22\text{g KHP}) = 0.001721\text{mol KHP} = 0.001721\text{mol NaOH}$
 $0.001721\text{mol NaOH}/14.95\text{mL} (1000\text{mL}/1\text{L}) = 0.1151\text{M}$



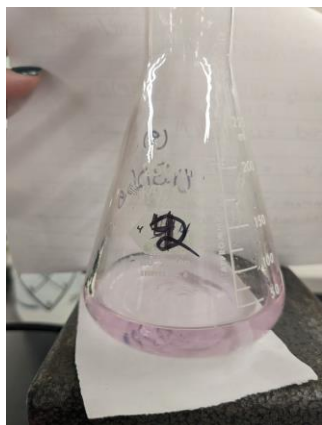
Trial 3:

$0.3575\text{g KHP} (1\text{mol KHP}/204.22\text{g KHP}) = 0.001751\text{mol KHP} = 0.001751\text{mol NaOH}$
 $0.001751\text{mol NaOH}/17.14\text{mL} (1000\text{mL}/1\text{L}) = 0.1022\text{M}$



Trial 4:

$0.3292\text{g KHP} (1\text{mol KHP}/204.22\text{g KHP}) = 0.001612\text{mol KHP} = 0.001612\text{mol NaOH}$
 $0.001612\text{mol NaOH}/17.14\text{mL} (1000\text{mL}/1\text{L}) = 0.1174\text{M}$



Overall:

Average M NaOH: $(.1156 + 0.1151 + .1174)/3 = 0.1160\text{M}$

Standard Deviation = 0.0012M

CV = $0.0012\text{M}/0.1160\text{M} \times 100 = 1.0\%$

Additional Comments

- Trial 3 was suspect so trial 4 was run and the data from trail 3 was dropped.
- Good precision

Titration of 0.1160M standardized NaOH with Unknow Diprotic Acid F

Refill burette with standardized NaOH solution

- Average molarity from standardization is 0.1160M

Prep flask of unknown acid

- Between .13-.17 g of acid added to each flask
- ~30mL of water added to each flask
- 2 drops of indicator added to each flask
- Swirled to mix
-

Titration of unknow diprotic acid to pink end point

- Titrant standardized 0.1160M NaOH
- Analyte unknown diprotic acid F
- Run off ~15mL

	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3
Mass of Unknow F(g)	0.1481	0.1507	0.1398
Initial NaOH(mL)	0.11	0.31	0.60
Final NaOH(mL)	24.51	24.40	23.75
Total NaOH(mL)	24.40	24.09	23.15
Color	Pale Pink	Pale Pink	Pale Pink
Mol of NaOH	0.002830	0.002794	0.002685
Mol of Acid	0.001415	0.001397	0.001343
MW of Acid	104.7	107.9	104.1

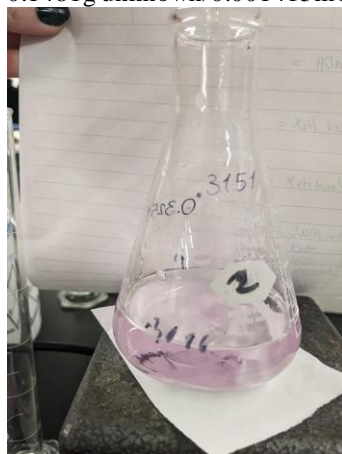
Calculation for MW of unknow diprotic base

Trial 1:

$24.40\text{mL NaOH (1L/1000mL)}(0.1160\text{mol/1L}) = 0.002830 \text{ mol NaOH}$

$0.002830 \text{ mol NaOH}(1 \text{ mol unknown}/2\text{mol NaOH}) = 0.001415 \text{ unknown}$

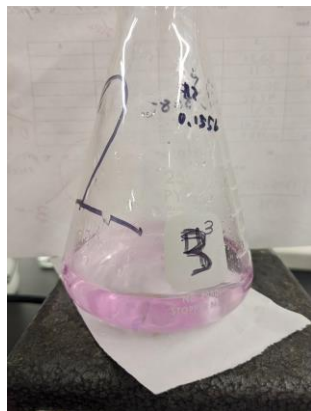
$0.1481\text{g unknown}/0.001415\text{mol unknown} = 104.7\text{g/mol}$

**Trial 2:**

$24.09\text{mL NaOH (1L/1000mL)}(0.1160\text{mol/1L}) = 0.002794 \text{ mol NaOH}$

$0.002794 \text{ mol NaOH}(1 \text{ mol unknown}/2\text{mol NaOH}) = 0.001397 \text{ mol unknown}$

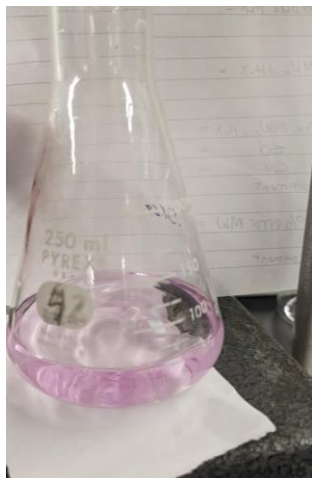
$0.1507\text{g}/0.001397\text{mol} = 107.9\text{g/mol}$

**Trial 3:**

$23.15\text{mL NaOH (1L/1000mL)}(0.1160\text{mol/1L}) = 0.002685\text{mol NaOH}$

$0.002685 \text{ mol NaOH}(1 \text{ mol unknown}/2\text{mol NaOH}) = 0.001343 \text{ mol unknown}$

$0.1398\text{g}/0.001343\text{mol} = 104.1\text{g/mol}$



Overall:

Average mol of NaOH = 0.002770 mol

Average mol of unknown acid = 0.001385 mol

Average MW of unknown = 105.6 g/mol

Standard Deviation = 2.0 g/mol 1 place after decimal to match value

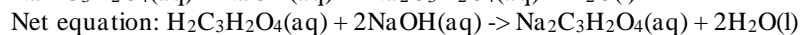
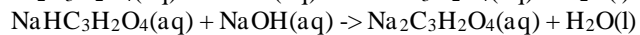
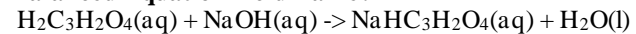
CV = $2.049/105.6 \times 100 = 1.940\%$ 1.9% 2sfs

Percent Error = $(105.6-104.1)/104.1 \times 100 = 1.4\%$

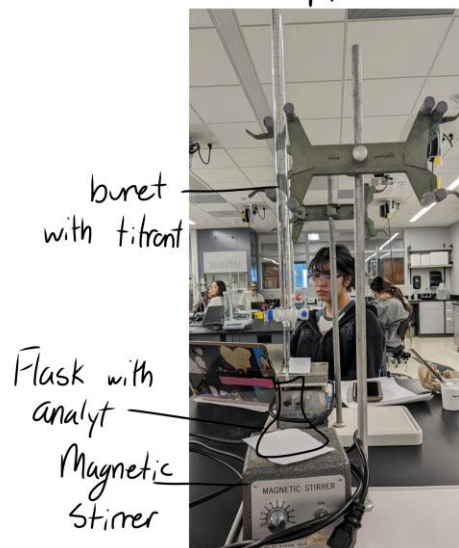
Additional Comments:

- Trial 2 is slightly suspect
- Good precision (CV)
- Good accuracy (percent error)
- High accuracy suggest high accuracy in standardization

Balanced Equation-Acid name?

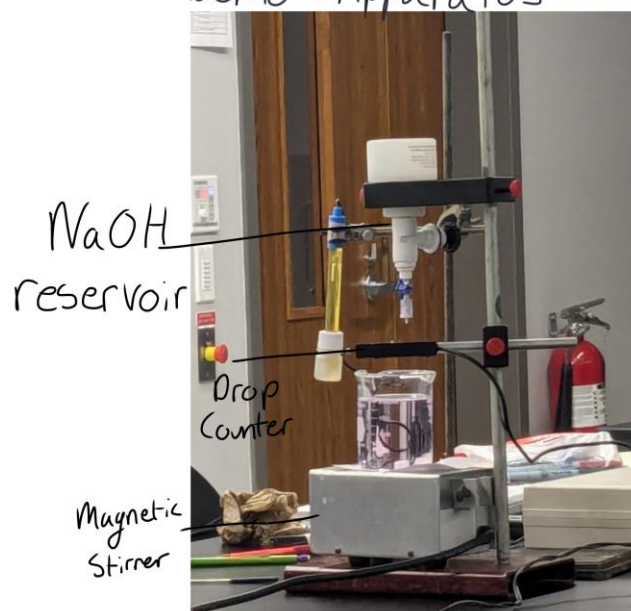


Titration apparatus

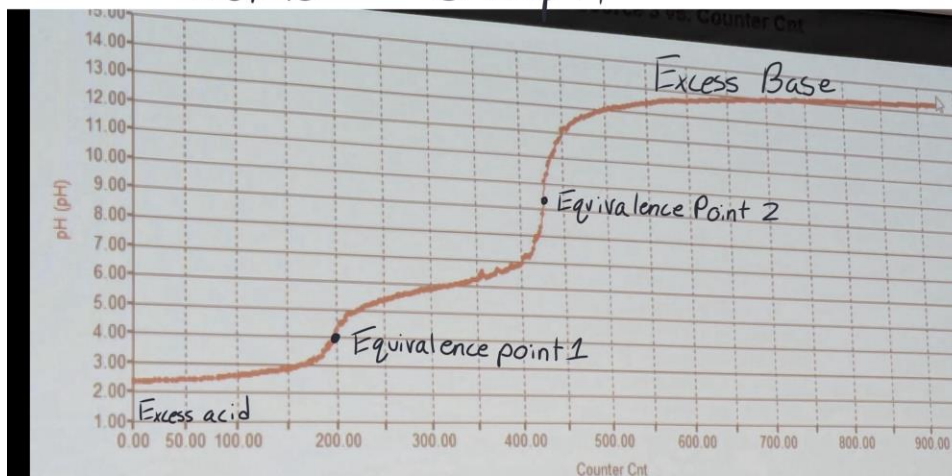


Demo:

Demo Apparatus



Demo Graph



- Acid is diprotic therefore it has 2 equivalence points
- First point is where first H atom/ proton is removed
- Second is where second H atom/ proton is removed