Experiment - 4.

Conductometric titration

Aim: To determine the molarity of the given dil. Hel acid by Conductance method using o.1 m NaoH standard Solution.

Procedure:

The Standard Maot Solution is taken in a wall cleaned 25 ml burette. The given dil. Has solution (10 ml) is transferred into a clean looml beaker and well mixed with Home of deionised water. The beaker is placed on a nynetic Stirrer for a Continuos Smooth mixing of the Solution, the Conductivity Cell is placed in it and the conductance measured. Now into of sodium hydroxide Bolution from the burette is added to the beaker solution, well mixed and then the Conductance measured. The experiment is repeated with further additions of burette solution up to 15 m. 1 totaly. The. Conductance decreases up to the completion of new tralization of acid solution by the alkalisolution and then increases due to further addition of Mant Solution.

Observation:

Sho	Volume of NaoH added (mx)	Total volume of NaoH added (ml)	Specific Conductance by Conductivity ms/cm
1	0.0	0.0	19.88
2	1.0	(.0	17:50
3	1.0	2.0	15.26
4	1.0	30	13.23
5	1.0	40	11.50
6	1.0	5.0	9.79
7	1.0	6.0	8.38
8	1.0	7.0	6.90
9	1.0	8.0	5.67
	1.0	9.0	4-28
ij	1.0	10.0	4.06
12	1.0	11.0	4.66
13	1.0	12.0	5.24
14	1.0	13.0	5.80
15	1.0	14.0	6.32
16	1.0	15.0	6.75
17	1.0	16.0	7.01

Calculation:

volume of ticl (vi)= 10ml.

Strength of HCI(M)= x.

volume of North Solution (vit 10ml

Streigth of NaoH Solution(M2)= 0.1 ml.

Relation:

 $\frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$

Strength of Hel M, = $\frac{V_1}{V_2} \times M_2$

 $x = \frac{10}{10} \times 0.1$

x = 0.1 M

The amount of Hcl present in 1 litre of Solution =

Strength x molecularius

= 0.1M × 36.45 g/L

= 3.6458/L

Resultir

The strength of the given Hcl Solution = 0.1M. The amount of Hcl present in 12 of the given Solution = 36:45 g/L

