

Experiment - 5

* pH-metric titration of strong acid with strong base.

→ Objective: To determine strength of given HCl solⁿ using a standard NaOH solⁿ by performing a pH metric titration.

→ Principle :- The -ve logarithm of the hydrogen ion concⁿ of given solution is defined as pH of solution.

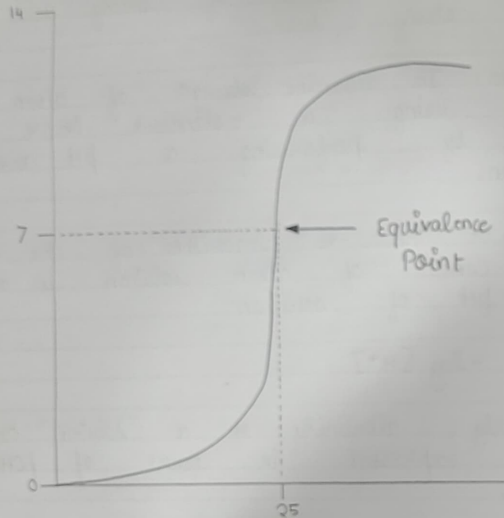
$$pH = -\log [H^+]$$

Similarly, alkalinity of a solution can be expressed in terms of pOH, where,

$$pOH = -\log [OH^-]$$

In this experiment pH of a solution is utilised as an indicator for determining the endpoint of a strong acid - strong base titration. The base solution is standard while concⁿ of acid is unknown.

pH



Vol of Alkali
added (ml) →

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A fixed quantity of strong acid is placed in a beaker, its initial pH is recorded with a pH meter. Adding a strong base results in sigmoid pH curve (see graph).

★ Graph Description.

- pH starts low, rises slowly, then increases rapidly near equivalence point (pH ~ 7, 25 cm³ alkali added).
- Equivalence point is where acid & base neutralize, marked by a sharp pH jump.

★ Key points

- Initial slow pH rise accelerates near the endpoint due to base ionization.
- The inflection point's shape & symmetry depend on base ionization.
- The endpoint can be found by noting alkali vol at pH 7.

Teacher's Signature

→ Observations

S.no	Vol of NaOH	pH	S.no	Vol of NaOH	pH
1	0.0	1.2	26	2.5	10.1
2	0.1	1.9	27	2.6	10.2
3	0.2	2.6	28	2.7	10.9
4	0.3	2.9	29	2.8	11.0
5	0.4	3.2	30	2.9	11.0
6	0.5	3.9			
7	0.6	4.6			
8	0.7	5.1			
9	0.8	5.4			
10	0.9	6.0			
11	1.0	6.4			
12	1.1	6.7			
13	1.2	7.0			
14	1.3	7.1			
15	1.4	7.1			
16	1.5	7.4			
17	1.6	7.6			
18	1.7	8.0			
19	1.8	8.0			
20	1.9	8.2			
21	2.0	8.7			
22	2.1	9.4			
23	2.2	9.6			
24	2.3	9.6			
25	2.4	9.8			

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→ Calculations

$$N_1 V_1 = N_2 V_2$$

$$N_1 = \frac{N_2 V_2}{V_1} = 0.0088 \text{ N}$$

↓
Normality

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Strength} &= N_1 \times \text{equivalent weight of HCl} \\ &= 0.0088 \times 36.5 = 0.3212 \text{ g/L} \end{aligned}$$

→ Result

$$\text{Strength of given HCl sol}^n = 0.3212 \text{ g/L}$$