



Al-Mustansiriyah University College of Science/Department of Chemistry

Analytical Chemistry Lab. Second Year

Three Lecture /II Semester

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Experiment (1)

NaOH calibration using cationic exchanger

The theoretical part

The cation exchanger contains effective sites that are rich with positive ions which are usually of the H^+ form. The positive ion can be changed by another positive ion such as Na^+ or K^+ , the hydrogen proton will replace by the ions(Na^+ and K^+) when added saline solution such as NaCl, KCl.

$$R_SO_3 \stackrel{H^+}{H^+} + \stackrel{Na}{Na}Cl \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longleftarrow} R_SO_3Na^+ + HCl$$
 $R_COO^- \stackrel{H^+}{H^+} + \stackrel{Na}{Na}Cl \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longleftarrow} R_COO^- Na^+ + HCl$

When a sodium chloride (NaCl) or potassium chloride KCl solution is passed on cation exchanger (H⁺ Form), the exchange will be between sodium ions (Na⁺) and hydrogen ions (H⁺) as follows:

$$R - H^+ + NaCl \leftrightarrow R - Na^+ + HCl_{eluent solution}$$

The flow solution from the column is acid (HCl) and the calibration this acid with sodium hydroxide we can be known the number of the mille equivalent of the acid or hydrogen. We can calculate the normality of the base (NaOH).

Materials

- 1. (3N) HCl Hydrochloric acid
- 2. $AgNO_3$ Silver nitrate (0.1 N)
- 3. NaCl Sodium chloride
- 4. Methyl orange
- 5. NaOH standard sodium hydroxide solution

Procedure

- 1. Carefully weigh (0.1) g of sodium chloride (NaCl) and dissolve it with a little amount of the distilled water, then add it to the activated column and leave (2) ml of distilled water above the resin.
- 2. Collect the first amount of washing water from the column and check it by adding of the methyl orange indicator. When a pink color appear, why? Add another amount of the distilled water to the column and collect solution by the conical flask, then also check it by use the methyl orange indicator (M.O) and repeat this process until the pink color disappearance. why?
- 3. Titrate the solution in the conical flask (collection Pink solution) with the standard sodium hydroxide solution (NaOH) in the burette until the pink color disappearance.

Calculation

❖ (Determine concentration of NaOH)

No. of meq.NaCl = No. of meq.HCl = No.of meq.NaOH $\frac{\text{Wt of NaCl}}{\text{Eq. wt of NaCl}} \times 1000 = \frac{N_{(NaOH)?}}{\text{No.of meq.HCl}} \times V_{(NaOH)\text{from burette}}$

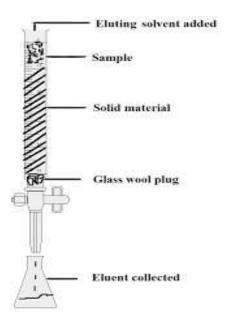
Discussion questions

- 1. What is the purpose of activating the ion exchanger column?
- 2. Why we use silver nitrate as indicator for the collect solution from the column in the process of the activating for the ion exchanger column?
- 3. What is the color of the methyl orange indicator when use it to check the acidic media and neutral media

- 4. What is the type of resins in the both of the cationic and anionic ion exchange columns?
- 5. Why we cannot use litmus paper to check the solution that comes down from the column through the activation process?

توضيح خطوات العمل بل الرسم

١. نقوم بتنشيط العمود (Form H) كما تعلمنا سابقا



٢. نزن الملح (0.1)غرام من NaCl، ونذوبها باقل كمية من الماء حوالي ١٠ مل ثم تضاف
 الى اعلى العمود المنشط



٣. نجمع السائل النازل من اسفل العمود (eluent solution) في دورق مخروطي الاول باقل
 سرعه جريان يجب الملاحظة بان يترك ٢ مل فوق الراتنج حتى لا يجف الراتنج وتتاثر كفائته.
 ٤. نأخذ السائل المجموع ونضع قطرة من دليل مثيل البرتقائي فاذا كان لونه وردي نجمعه في
 دورق ثاني (اخر)





- ه. نظيف الماء المقطر الى العمود من الاعلى (غسل العمود)، ونفتح الصنبور ونجمع السائل ونازل من العمود في دورق مخروطي الاول وبعدها نضيف M.O فاذا كان لونه وردي نجمعه في الدورق المخروطي الثاني
 - ٦. نكرر الخطوه (٥) الى ان يختفى اللون الوردي الذي يهمل
- ٧. ان السائل الوردي الذي تم جمعه في الدورق المخروطي الثاني و هو حامض لذلك نقوم
 بتسحيحه مع القاعدة قياسية NaOH الى ان يختفي اللون الوردي نوقف التسحيح ونجد حجم
 قاعده من سحاحه وليكن مثلا (١٠ مل)
 - ارجوا ارسال ورقة الحسابات مع حل اسئلة المناقشة لكل طالب كونها تعتبر تقرير عن
 التجربة

