

The express of solution concentrations

طرق التعبير عن التراكيز

هنالك نوعين من الوحدات التي يتم استخدامها للتعبير عن التراكيز:

الأولى: وحدات تعتمد على **وزن المحلول** (مثل المولالية (M) والتركيز بالنسبة المئوية الوزنية (Weight Percentage) (Conc. %W/W) أو التركيز بالنسبة المئوية الوزنية/ حجم (Volume Percentage Conc. %V/V) وهذا النوع من الوحدات يستخدم في التجارب التي تحتاج إلى دقة عالية.

النوع الثاني: من الوحدات يعتمد على **حجم المحلول** (المولارية، العيارية، وكذلك وزن المذاب) ويستخدم هذا النوع بشكل أكثر شيوعاً.

ومن أهم طرق التعبير عن التركيز ما يلي:

1. المولارية (Molarity (M))
2. الفورمالية (Formality (F))
3. المولالية (Molality (m))
4. النورمالية (Normality (N))
5. التركيز بالجزء بالمليون (Part Per Million (ppm))
6. التركيز بالنسبة المئوية الوزنية (Weight Percentage Concentration %W/W)
7. التركيز بالنسبة المئوية الحجمية (Volume Percentage Conc. %V/V)
8. التركيز بالنسبة المئوية الوزنية/ حجم (Weight Percentage Concentration %W/V)

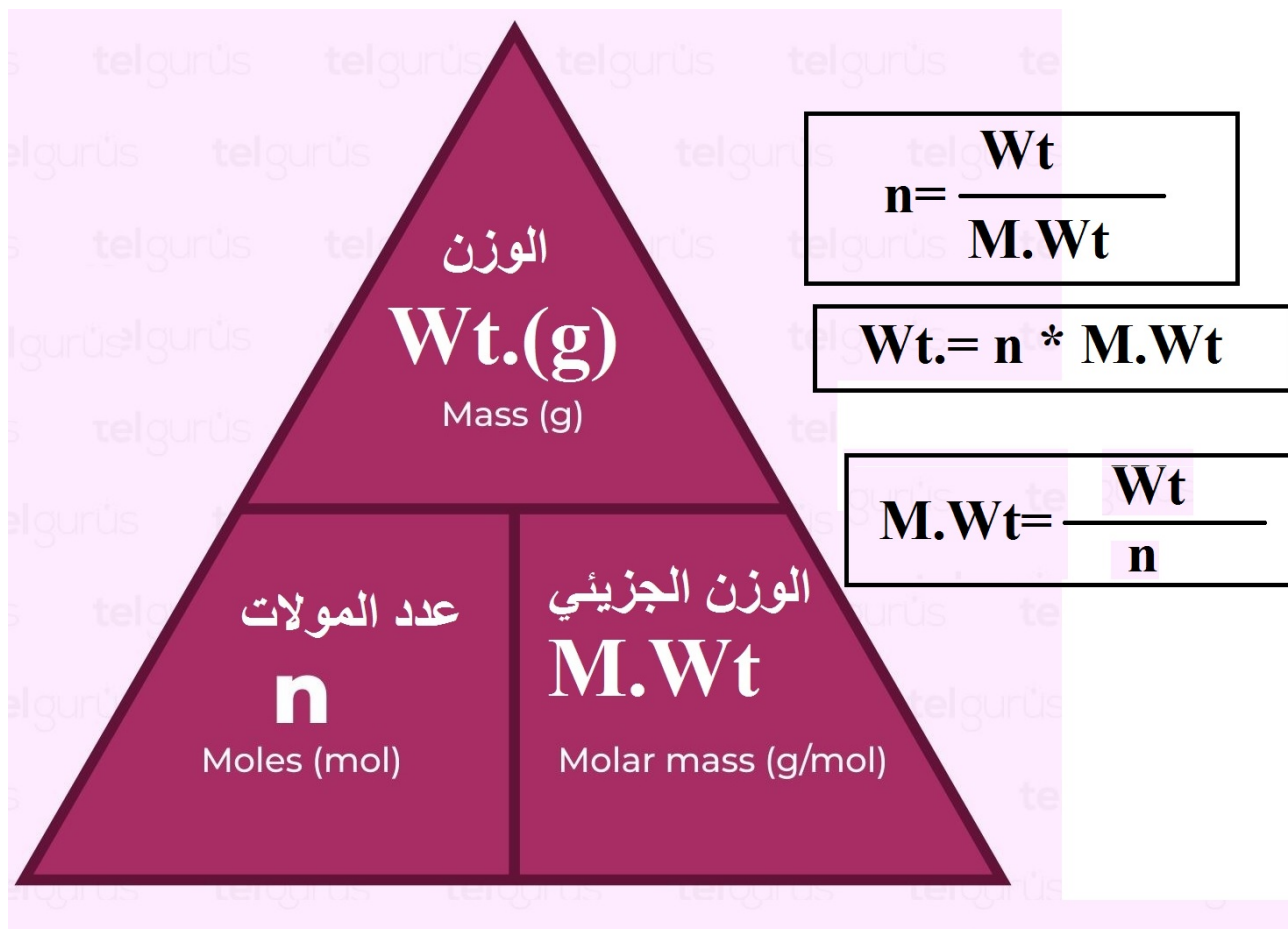
Concentration is a measure of how much solute is dissolved in a given amount of solution.

1- Molarity (M) is a number of solute moles dissolved in solution volumes in Liter.

A- Molarity concentration for solutions prepared from **dissolving solid in liquid solvent**.

التركيز: هو مقياس لكمية من المذاب الموجود في كمية معينة من المحلول
المولارية: هو عدد مولات المذاب في 1 لتر من المحلول و يُعبّر عنها بوحدة مول /لتر أو ملمول /مللتر
أ - التركيز المولاري يحضر من اذابة مادة صلبة في المذيب السائل

جدول قوانين حفظ	
$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{No.of mole solute}}{\text{solution volume (L)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$	
$\text{No. of mole} = M \times V_{(L)}$	
$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{No.of mmole solute}}{\text{solution volume (mL)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{mL}}\right)$	
$\text{No. of mmole} = M \times V_{(mL)}$	
$M = \frac{\text{No of mole solute}}{\text{Volume solution (L)}} = \frac{\frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}}}{\frac{V \text{ (mL)}}{1000 \text{ (mL /L)}}}$	
$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$	حجم بالمل
$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1}{V(L)}$	حجم باللتر
$M\left(\frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (mg)}}{\text{M.wt (mg /mmole)}} \times \frac{1}{V(\text{ml})}$	وحدات ملي مول /مل



جدول قوانين حفظ
$\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{weight (g)}}{\text{Formula weight } \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mole}}\right)}$
$\text{mMole} = \frac{\text{weight (mg)}}{\text{Formula weight } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmole}}\right)}$
Mole= 1000 mMole
g= 1000 mg
No. Molecules = No. moles × Avogadro number

Example (1):- A solution is prepared by dissolving 1.26 g AgNO₃ in a 250 mL volumetric flask and diluting to volume. Calculate the molarity of the silver nitrate solution. How many millimoles AgNO₃ were dissolved? (Ag=107.9 g/mol, N= 14 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Solution:

- **M.Wt of AgNO₃** = 107.8+14+(16×3) =169.9 g/mol

اولا: ايجاد المولارية

$$M = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$M = \frac{1.26 \text{ g}}{169.9 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{1000 (\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}})}{250 \text{ mL}} = 0.0297 \text{ mol/L}$$

ثانيا: ايجاد الملي مول

$$\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{weight (g)}}{\text{Formula weight } (\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mole}})} = \frac{1.26 \text{ g}}{169.9 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.00742 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mole} = 1000 \text{ mMole}$$

$$0.00742 \text{ mol} \times 1000 = 7.42 \text{ mmol}$$

او طريقة ثانية من التركيز المولاري كالتالي

$$\text{Litter} = 1000 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow \frac{250}{1000} = 0.25 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{No. of mole} = M \times V_{(L)} = 0.0297 \text{ mol/L} \times 0.25 \text{ L} = 0.00742 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mole} = 1000 \text{ mMole} \longrightarrow 0.00742 \times 1000 = 7.42 \text{ mmol}$$

او طريقة ثالثة

$$(g=1000 \text{ mg}) \longrightarrow \text{wt} = 1.26 \times 1000 = 1260 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{mmol} = \frac{\text{wt (mg)}}{\text{mwt } (\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}})} = \frac{1260 \text{ mg}}{169.9 (\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}})} = 7.416 \text{ mmol}$$

Example (2):-How many **grams per millilitre** of NaCl are contained in a 0.250 M? (Na=23 g/mol, Cl 35.5 g/mol)

Solution:

- **M.Wt of NaCl**= 23+35.5 =58.5 g/mol

المطلوب بالسؤال ايجاد الوزن (ملاحظة هو ذكر عبارة جد الوزن لكل 1مللتر يعني الحجم هو 1 مل)

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$0.250\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt}}{58.5 \text{ (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{1(\text{mL})}$$

$$\text{Wt} = \frac{0.25\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) \times 58.5 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \times 1(\text{mL})}{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)} = 0.0146 \text{ g}$$

Example (3):-**How many grams** Na₂SO₄ should be weight out to prepare 500 mL of a 0.100 M solution?(Na =23 g/mol, O=16 g/mol, S =32 g/mol)

Solution:

- **M.Wt of Na₂SO₄**= (23×2)+32+(16×4) =142 g/mol

المطلوب ايجاد الوزن

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$0.1\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt}}{142 \text{ (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{500(\text{mL})}$$

$$\text{Wt} = \frac{0.1\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) \times 142 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} \times 500 \text{ ml}}{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)} = 7.1 \text{ g}$$

Example (4):- Calculate the **concentration** of potassium ion in **grams per litter** after mixing 100 mL of 0.250 M KCl and 200 mL of 0.100 M K₂SO₄? (K= 39 g/mol)

Solution:

اولا: يتم تحويل الحجوم الى لتر

Litter = 1000 ml  $V_1 \text{ of KCl} = \frac{100}{1000} = 0.1 \text{ L}$

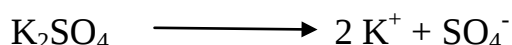
$$V_2 \text{ of K}_2\text{SO}_4 = \frac{200}{1000} = 0.2 \text{ L}$$

ثانيا : يتم ايجاد المول

$$\text{No. of mole} = M \times V_{(L)}$$



$$\text{mol of K}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{green arrow}} 0.250 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 0.1 \text{ L} = 0.025 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{mol of K}^+ \xrightarrow{\text{green arrow}} 2 \times 0.1 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 0.2 \text{ L} = 0.04 \text{ mol}$$

بما انه المزيج يحتوي على المادتين KCl و K₂SO₄ معا لذلك نقوم بجمع عدد مولات K⁺ ونقوم بجمع الحجوم للحصول على التركيز بوحدات (**الغرام لكل لتر $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$**)

$$\text{No. of mol (mixed solution)} = 0.025 \text{ mol} + 0.04 \text{ mol} = 0.065 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total volume} = 0.1 \text{ L} + 0.2 \text{ L} = 0.3 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{No. of mole solute}}{\text{solution volume (L)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \right)$$

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{0.065 \text{ mol}}{0.3 \text{ L}} = 0.216 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

(ملاحظة لايجاد التركيز بوحدات **grams per litter** يتم ضرب التركيز المولاري في الوزن الذري للبوتاسيوم)

$$0.216 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \times 39 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 8.424 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

Example (5) (a) How many grams of K_2SO_4 are contained in 50 ml of 0.200 M,
(b) How many millimoles of K_2SO_4 are present? (S=32 g/mol, O= 16 g/mol, K= 39 g/mol)

Solution:

- **M.Wt of K_2SO_4** = $(39 \times 2) + 32 + (16 \times 4) = 174$ g/mol

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{mL}{L}\right)}{V(mL)}$$

$$0.2 \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{wt}}{174 \text{ (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{mL}{L}\right)}{50(mL)}$$

$$\text{Wt} = \frac{0.2\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) \times 174 \frac{g}{\text{mol}} \times 50 \text{ ml}}{1000 \left(\frac{mL}{L}\right)} = 1.74 \text{ g}$$

هناك طريقتان لإيجاد المولي مول

أولاً: من قانون مول

- $\text{Mole} = \frac{\text{weight (g)}}{\text{Formula weight } \left(\frac{g}{\text{mole}}\right)} = \frac{1.74 \text{ g}}{174 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.01 \text{ mol}$

$$\text{Mole} = 1000 \text{ mMole}$$

$$0.01 \text{ mol} \times 1000 = 10 \text{ mmol}$$

ثانياً: طريقة ثانية من التركيز المولاري كالتالي

$$\text{Litter} = 1000 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow \frac{50}{1000} = 0.05 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{No. of mole} = M \times V_{(L)} = 0.2 \text{ mol/L} \times 0.05 \text{ L} = 0.01 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Mole} = 1000 \text{ mMole} \longrightarrow 0.01 \times 1000 = 10 \text{ mmol}$$

أو طريقة ثالثة

$$(g=1000 \text{ mg}) \longrightarrow \text{wt} = 1.74 \times 1000 = 1740 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{mmol} = \frac{\text{wt (mg)}}{\text{mwt } \left(\frac{mg}{\text{mmol}}\right)} = \frac{1740 \text{ mg}}{174 \left(\frac{mg}{\text{mmol}}\right)} = 10 \text{ mmol}$$

Example (6):- Calculate the **concentration** of Fe^{+3} in **mg per litter** after mixing 50mL of 0.30 M FeCl_3 and 100 mL of 0.25 M $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$? ($\text{Fe} = 56 \text{ g/mol}$)

Solution:

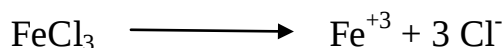
اولا: يتم تحويل الحجوم الى لتر

$$\text{Litter} = 1000 \text{ ml} \quad \longrightarrow \quad V_1 \text{ of } \text{FeCl}_3 = \frac{50}{1000} = 0.05 \text{ L}$$

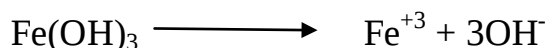
$$V_2 \text{ of } \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3 = \frac{100}{1000} = 0.1 \text{ L}$$

ثانيا : يتم ايجاد المول

$$\text{No. of mole} = M \times V_{(L)}$$



$$\text{mol of } \text{Fe}^{+3} \longrightarrow 0.3 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 0.05 \text{ L} = 0.015 \text{ mol}$$



$$\text{mol of } \text{Fe}^{+3} \longrightarrow 0.25 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}} \times 0.1 \text{ L} = 0.025 \text{ mol}$$

بما انه المزيج يحتوي على المادتين FeCl_3 و $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ معا لذلك نقوم بجمع عدد مولات Fe^{+3} ونقوم بجمع الحجوم للحصول على التركيز بوحدات (الغرام لكل لتر $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$)

$$\text{No. of mol (mixed solution)} = 0.025 \text{ mol} + 0.015 \text{ mol} = 0.04 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{Total volume} = 0.1 \text{ L} + 0.05 \text{ L} = 0.15 \text{ L}$$

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{\text{No. of mole solute}}{\text{solution volume (L)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \right)$$

$$\text{Molarity (M)} = \frac{0.04 \text{ mol}}{0.15 \text{ L}} = 0.266 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

(ملاحظة لايجاد التركيز بوحدات $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$ grams per litter يتم ضرب التركيز المولاري في الوزن الذري للحديد)

$$0.266 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \times 56 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 14.896 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\text{g} = 1000 \text{ mg} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 14.896 \times 1000 = 14896 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \quad \left(\text{ثم نحول وحدات } \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \text{ الى } \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} \right)$$

Example (7):-Calculate the molar concentrations of 1.00 mg/L solutions of each of AgNO_3 ?

(Ag=107.9 g/mol, N= 14 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Solution:

- **M.Wt of AgNO_3** = $107.8 + 14 + (16 \times 3) = 169.9 \text{ g/mol}$

لدينا التركيز بوحدات $\frac{mg}{L}$ نحولها الى وحدات $\frac{g}{L}$

$$g = 1000 \text{ mg} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1 \frac{mg}{L}}{1000 \frac{mg}{g}} = 0.001 \frac{g}{L}$$

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1}{V(L)}$$

اعادة ترتيب القانون

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{V(L)} \times \frac{1}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}}$$

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{V(L)} \times \frac{1}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad M = 0.001 \frac{g}{L} \times \frac{1}{169.9 \text{ (g/mole)}}$$

$$M = 5.8 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{L}\right)$$

Homework

Q1: Calculate the molar concentration of a brine solution obtained by mixing equal volumes of two solutions of the same substance, the first 0.1 M and the second 0.5 M?

Q2: Calculate the molar concentrations of 1.00 mg/L solutions of each of the following:

- $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- CO_2
- $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- HCl
- HClO_4

Q3: How many moles and millimoles of benzoic acid ($M_w=122.1 \text{ g/mol}$) are contained in 2.00 g of the pure acid?

Q4: Typical seawater contains 2.7 g of salt (sodium chloride, NaCl) per 100 mL. What is the molarity of NaCl in the ocean? (b) MgCl_2 has a concentration of 0.054 M in the ocean. How many grams of MgCl_2 are present in 25 mL of seawater?

Homework حل

Q1: Calculate the molar concentration of a brine solution obtained by mixing equal volumes of two solutions of the same substance, the first 0.1 M and the second 0.5 M?

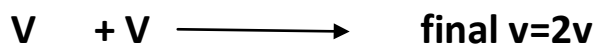
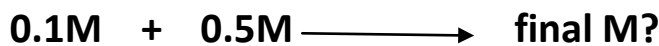
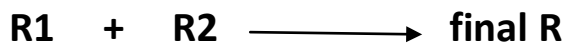
محلول ملحي brine solution ناتج من مزج حجوم متساوية من نفس المادة لها تراكيز مختلفة

خطوات الحل هي اولا: يجب استخراج مولات لكل ملح منفرد

ثانيا: نجمع مولات الملحين لانه بالسؤال قال مزج mixing

ثالثا: يتم جمع حجوم الملحين لانه بالسؤال قال مزج mixing

رابعا: يتم استخراج تركيز مولاري للملح النهائي final R



$$\text{Mol} = M \cdot V$$

$$\text{mol of R1} \longrightarrow \text{mol} = 0.1 \cdot V \dots (1)$$

$$\text{mol of R2} \longrightarrow \text{mol} = 0.5 \cdot V \dots (2)$$

$$\text{Mol of final R} = \text{mol R1} + \text{mol R2}$$

$$\text{Mol of final R} = 0.1 \cdot V + 0.5 \cdot V = 0.6 \cdot V$$

تم مزج الحجوم والحجوم متساوية اذا :

$$\text{Volume of Final R} = V + V = 2V$$

نعوض قانون مولارية لاستخراج تركيز final R

$$M = \frac{\text{mol}}{V} \longrightarrow M = \frac{0.6 V}{2V} = 0.3 M$$

Q2) calculate the molar concentration of a 1.00 mg/L $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ solution?

Solution:

Molar mass (M.wt) $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 = (2 \times 26.98 \text{ g/mol}) + (3 \times 32.06 \text{ g/mol}) + (12 \times 16.00 \text{ g/mol}) = 342.14 \text{ g/mol}$

$$1 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{WT}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$(\text{g}=1000\text{mg}) \implies \frac{1}{1000} = 0.001 \text{ g/L}$$

إعادة ترتيب القانون

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{V(L)} \times \frac{1}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}}$$

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{V(L)} \times \frac{1}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \implies M = 0.001 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1}{342.14 \text{ (g/mole)}}$$

$$M = 2.9 \times 10^{-6} \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$$

1-B:-Molarity concentration for solution prepared from dissolved solid solute in liquid solvent

ب. - التركيز المولاري يحضر من اذابة مادة صلبة في المذيب السائل

$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{density} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}}$
$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{sp.gr.} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}}$
$\frac{\text{Wt.}}{\text{Wt.}} \% = \frac{\text{wt solute (g)}}{\text{wt solution (g)}} \times 100$

Density: is the weight per unit volume at the specified temperature, usually (gm/mL) or (gm/cm³) or (gm.cm⁻³) in 20°C (is the ratio of the mass in (gm) and volume (mL)).

الكثافة: هو وزن المادة لكل وحدة حجم عند درجة حرارة معينة. ويقاس بوحدات (gm/mL) او (gm/cm³) او (gm.cm⁻³) عند درجة حرارة 20°C (ويمثل نسبة الوزن بالغرام الى الحجم بالمل)

Specific gravity (sp. gr.): defined as the ratio of the mass of a body (e.g. a solution) usually at 20°C to the mass of an equal volume of water at 4 °C (or sometimes 20°C) or (is the ratio of the densities of the two substances).

الوزن النوعي (Specific Gravity): هو نسبة كتلة حجم معين من المادة إلى كتلة نفس الحجم من الماء عند درجة حرارة معينة، عادةً 4 °C أو 20°C

Example (8):- Calculate the molarity of 28.0% NH₃, specific gravity 0.898? (N=14 g/mol, H=1 g/mol)

Solution:

- M.Wt of NH₃ = 14 + (1×3) = 17 g/mol

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{sp.gr.} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}} \longrightarrow M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\frac{28}{100} \times 0.898 \times 1000}{17 \text{ g/mol}} = 14.79\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$$

Example (9) :- calculate the molarity of a 37% HCl solution with a density of 1.18 g/cm³? (H =1 g/mol, Cl =35.5 g/mol)

Solution:

- M.Wt of HCl= 1 +35.5 = 36.5 g/mol

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{density} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}}$$

$$M = \frac{\frac{37}{100} \times 1.18 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 1000}{36.5 \text{ g/mol}} = 11.96 \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$$

Example (10) :- Calculate the molarity of a 70.5% (w/w) HNO₃ solution with a specific gravity of 1.42 g/cm³? (H =1 g/mol, O =16 g/mol, N=14 g/mol)

Solution:

- M.Wt of HNO₃= 1 +14+(16× 3) = 63 g/mol

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{sp.gr} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}}$$

$$M = \frac{\frac{70.5}{100} \times 1.42 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 1000}{63 \text{ g/mol}} = 15.9 \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$$

Diluting Solutions:-

We often must prepare dilute solutions from more concentrated stock solutions. For example, we may prepare a dilute HCL solution from concentrated HCL to be used for titration. Or, we may have a stock standard solution from which we wish to prepare a series of more dilute standards. The millimoles of stock solution taken for dilution will be identical to the millimoles in the final diluted solution.

تخفيف المحاليل : هو عملية إضافة مذيب (عادة الماء) إلى محلول مركّز لخفض تركيز المادة المذابة فيه. والهدف من التخفيف هو استخدام الآمن لأن المحاليل المخففة تكون أقل خطورة من المحاليل المركزة، مما يجعلها أكثر أماناً للاستخدام. كذلك الحصول على تراكيزات محددة لإجراء التجارب أو التحاليل الكيميائية.

قانون التخفيف هو

$$(M \times V) \text{ conc.} = (M \times V) \text{ dil.}$$

$$(M_1 \times V_1) = (M_2 \times V_2)$$

(**ملاحظة:** المحلول المركز concentration solution يسمى احيانا بالمحلول الاساس او المحلول الام **stock solution**)

Example (11): How many millilitres of concentrated sulphuric acid, 94.0% (g/100g solution), density 1.831 g/cm³, are required to prepare 1 liter of a 0.100 M solution? (H=1 g/mol, S=32 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Solution:

- M.Wt of H₂SO₄ = (1×2)+32+ (16×4) = 98 g/mol

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\% \times \text{density} \times 1000}{\text{M.wt}}$$

$$M = \frac{\frac{94}{100} \times 1.831 \text{ g/cm}^3 \times 1000}{98 \text{ g/mol}} = 17.5 \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$$

التركيز 17.5 M هو المحلول المركز والمراد تخفيفه الى 1 لتر و تركيز مخفف 0.100 M

$$(M \times V) \text{ conc.} = (M \times V) \text{ dil.}$$

$$(M_1 \times V_1) = (M_2 \times V_2)$$

$$17.5 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \times V_1 = 0.1 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \times 1\text{L}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0.1 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}} \times 1\text{L}}{17.5 \frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}} = 0.0057 \text{ L}$$

الحجم باللتر المطلوب تحويل الحجم الى مل

$$L=1000 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow 0.0057 \times 1000 = 5.7 \text{ ml}$$

Example (12):- How many mL of (0.1 M) KMnO_4 should be used to prepare 100 ml of 0.001 M solution? (K=39 g/mol, Mn=55 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Solution:

بما انه الحجم هنا بالمل فان التركيز يكون بوحدات $\frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}}$

$$(M_1 \times V_1) = (M_2 \times V_2)$$

$$0.1 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times V_1 = 0.001 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0.001 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{0.1 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}}} = 1 \text{ ml}$$

Homework Example (13):- You have a stock of (0.1 M) KMnO_4 and a series of 100 mL volumetric flasks. What volumes of the stock solution will you have to pipet into the flasks to prepare standards of 1.00, 2.00, and 5.00, M KMnO_4 solutions? (K=39 g/mol, Mn=55 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Example (14):- What is the volume of (0.25 M) $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution must be diluted to prepare 500 ml of 0.1 M solution? ? (K=39 g/mol, Cr=52 g/mol, O=16 g/mol)

Solution:

بما انه الحجم هنا بالمل فان التركيز يكون بوحدات $\frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}}$

$$(M1 \times V1) = (M2 \times V2)$$

$$0.25 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times V1 = 0.1 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times 500 \text{ ml}$$

$$V1 = \frac{0.1 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}} \times 500 \text{ ml}}{0.25 \frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{ml}}} = 200 \text{ ml}$$

Example (15):- What volume of 0.40 M $Ba(OH)_2$ and what the final volume of OH^- must be added to 50 mL of 0.30 M NaOH to give a solution 0.50 M in OH^- ??

Solution:

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Volume of NaOH + Volume of $Ba(OH)_2$ = **final volume of OH^-**

$$50 \text{ ml} + x = (50+x) \text{ mL}$$

Let $x = \text{mL } Ba(OH)_2$ and the final volume is $(50+x) \text{ mL}$

$$\text{No. of mmole} = M \times V_{(\text{ml})}$$



$$(0.3 \text{ M} \times 50 \text{ ml}) + (2 \times 0.4 \text{ M} \times x) = (0.5 \text{ M} \times (50+x))$$

$$15 + 0.8x = 25 + 0.5x$$

$$0.8x - 0.5x = 25 - 15$$

$$0.3x = 10 \longrightarrow x = 33.33 \text{ ml Volume of } Ba(OH)_2$$

$$\text{Final volume of } OH^- = 50+x \longrightarrow 50+33.33 = 83.33 \text{ ml}$$

Homework :- What volume of 0.5 M FeCl_3 and what the final volume of Cl^- must be added to 100 mL of 0.25 M NaCl to give a solution 0.50 M in Cl^- ?

Solution:

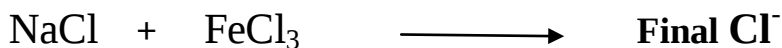
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Volume of NaCl + Volume of FeCl_3 = **final volume of Cl^-**

$$100 \text{ ml} + x = (100+x) \text{ mL}$$

Let $x = \text{mL FeCl}_3$ and the final volume is $(100+x) \text{ mL}$

$$\text{No. of mmole} = M \times V_{(\text{ml})}$$



$$(0.25 \text{ M} \times 100 \text{ ml}) + 3 \times (0.5 \text{ M} \times x) = (0.5 \text{ M} \times (100+x))$$

$$25 + 1.5x = 50 + 0.5x$$

$$1.5x - 0.5x = 50 - 25$$

$$1x = 25 \longrightarrow x = 25 \text{ ml Volume of } \text{FeCl}_3$$

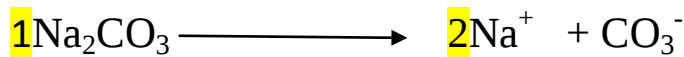
$$\text{Final volume of } \text{Cl}^- = 100+x \longrightarrow 100+25 = 125 \text{ ml}$$

Example (16):- Prepare 500mL of 0.010M solution of Na^+ from solid Na_2CO_3 ? ($\text{Na}=23 \text{ g/mol}$, $\text{C}=12 \text{ g/mol}$, $\text{O}=16 \text{ g/mol}$)

Solution:

- M.Wt of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = (23 \times 2) + (12) + (16 \times 3) = 106 \text{ g/mol}$

نستعمل هنا علاقة مول بمولارية نضرب وسطين في طرفين



Molarity	y		0.01 M
Mole	1 mol.		2 mol.

$$Y = \frac{0.01}{2} = 0.005\text{M of Na}_2\text{CO}_3$$

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$0.005\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt}}{106(\text{g/mole})} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{500(\text{mL})} \quad \longrightarrow$$

$$\text{wt} = \frac{0.005\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) \times 106(\text{g/mole}) \times 500(\text{mL})}{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)} = 0.265 \text{ g}$$

Homework: Prepare 500mL of 0.010M solution of Na_2CO_3 ? ($\text{Na}=23 \text{ g/mol}$, $\text{C}=12 \text{ g/mol}$, $\text{O}=16 \text{ g/mol}$)

Solution:

- M.Wt of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = (23 \times 2) + (12) + (16 \times 3) = 106 \text{ g/mol}$

$$M\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$0.01\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right) = \frac{\text{wt}}{106(\text{g/mole})} \times \frac{1000\left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{500(\text{mL})}$$

$$\text{Wt} = 0.53 \text{ g}$$

Formal concentration: The term use for solutions of ionic salts that do not exist as molecules in the solid or in solution. Operationally, formality is identical to molarity.

التركيز الفورمالي : يستخدم المصطلح لمحاليل الأملاح الأيونية التي لا توجد على شكل جزيئات في المادة الصلبة أو في المحلول . وبالتالي فان معنى الفورمالي هو نفس معنى التركيز المولاري

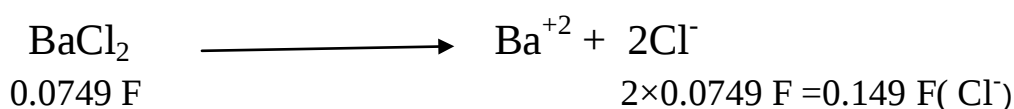
$$F = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000(\frac{mL}{L})}{V(mL)}$$

Example (17): Exactly 4.57 g of $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are dissolved in sufficient water to give 250mL of solution. Calculate the formal concentration of BaCl_2 and Cl^- in this solution? ($\text{Ba}=137 \text{ g/mol}$, $\text{Cl}=35.5 \text{ g/mol}$)

Solution:

- M.Wt of $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 137 + (35.5 \times 2) + 2 \times (18) = 244 \text{ g/mol}$

$$F_{\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000(\frac{mL}{L})}{V(mL)} = \frac{4.57 \text{ (g)}}{244 \text{ (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000(\frac{mL}{L})}{250(mL)} = 0.0749 \text{ F (BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O)}$$



Equilibrium Molarity: The equilibrium molarity expresses the molar concentration of a particular species in a solution at equilibrium. To state the species molarity, it is necessary to know how the solute behaves when it is dissolved in a solvent. For example, the species molarity of H_2SO_4 in a solution with an analytical concentration of 1.0 M is 0.0 M because the sulphuric acid is entirely dissociated into a mixture of H^+ , HSO_4^- , and SO_4^{2-} ions; essentially no H_2SO_4 molecules as such are present in this solution. The equilibrium concentrations and thus the species molarity of these three ions are 1.01, 0.99, and 0.01 M, respectively.

التراكيز التوازنية

التراكيز التوازنية هي تعبير عن تركيز مولي لنوع معين من الجزيئات في محلول عند حالة التوازن. لتحديد تركيز نوع معين، يجب معرفة سلوك المادة المذابة عند إذابتها في المذيب.

باختصار: التراكيز التوازنية هي التركيزات الفعلية للأيونات أو الجزيئات في محلول عند حالة التوازن الكيميائي. وهي تختلف عن التركيز التحليلي الذي يمثل كمية المادة المذابة في المحلول قبل حدوث أي تفاعل.

مثال ليس حفظ هو للفهم: على سبيل المثال، التركيز المولي لحمض الكبريتيك (H_2SO_4) في محلول بتركيز تحليلي 1.0 مولار هو 0.0 مولار. وذلك لأن حمض الكبريتيك يتفكك تمامًا إلى أيونات الهيدروجين (H^+)، وأيونات الهيدروجين الكبريتات (HSO_4^-)، وأيونات الكبريتات (SO_4^{2-}). وبالتالي، لا توجد جزيئات حمض كبريتيك كاملة في المحلول. التراكيز التوازنية لهذه الأيونات الثلاثة هي 1.01 و 0.99 و 0.01 مولار، على التوالي.

Example (18):- Calculate the formal concentration of: (a) an aqueous solution that contains 1.80g of ethanol in 750mL. (b) An aqueous solution that contains 365mg of iodic acid HIO_3 in 20.0mL (the acid is 71.0% **ionized** in this solution) ? ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, ethanol , C=12 g/mol, H= 1g/mol, O=16 g/mol)(iodic acid HIO_3 , I=127 g/mol)

Solution:

- M.Wt of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} = (12 \times 2) + (6 \times 1) + 16 = 46 \text{ g/mol}$
- M.Wt of $\text{HIO}_3 = (1) + (127) + (16 \times 3) = 176 \text{ g/mol}$

(a)

$$F_{C_2H_5OH} = \frac{wt}{Fwt} \times \frac{1000}{V \text{ mL}} = \frac{1.80}{46} \times \frac{1000}{750} = 0.0521 F_{C_2H_5OH}$$

يوجد مادة واحدة ذائبة في المحلول المائي وهو الايثانول لذلك فان التركيز المولاري نفسه الفورمالي

The only solute species present in significant amount in an aqueous solution of ethanol is C_2H_5OH , therefore; $M = F = 0.0521$

(b)

$$F = \frac{wt}{Fwt} \times \frac{1000}{V \text{ mL}} = \frac{\frac{365}{1000}}{176} \times \frac{1000}{20} = 0.104 F \text{ (71\% ionized)}$$

متاين + غير متاين = 100 محلول يحتوي على أيونات وجزيئات محايدة

Ionized+ deionized =100

ذكر في السؤال انه 71% فقط من المادة **ionized** متاين في المحلول ، والباقي نسبة المادة غير المتأينة هو 29.0% من المادة المذابة لم تتفكك إلى أيونات.

Here, only 29.0% (100%-71.0%) of the solute exists as undissociated HIO_3 . Thus, the molar concentration of this species will be

:

$$\frac{29.0}{100} \times 0.104F = 0.0302 F \text{ HIO}_3 \text{ (29\% deionized)}$$

Example(19):- Calculate the **analytical and equilibrium molar concentration** of the solute species in an aqueous solution that contains 285 mg of trichloroacetic acid, Cl_3CCOOH ($Fwt=163.4$) in 10.0mL (the acid is **73% ionized** in water). Employing HA as the symbol for Cl_3CCOOH , we substitute into equation (law) to obtain the analytical or total concentration of the acid?

Solution

$$g = 1000 \text{ mg} \longrightarrow \frac{285}{1000} = 0.285 \text{ g}$$

$$F = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{M. wt}} \times \frac{1000}{V \text{ mL}} = \frac{0.285 \text{ g}}{163.4 \left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}\right)} \times \frac{1000}{10} = 0.174 \frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mL}} \quad (\text{HA } 73\% \text{ Ionized})$$

$$= 0.174 \text{ M}$$

تركيز الحامض HA المتاين هو 0.174 M

متاين + غير متاين = 100

Ionized+ deionized =100

100-73=27%

Because all but 27% of the acid is dissociated into H^+ and A^- , the species concentration of HA is:

$$[\text{HA}]_{\text{deionized}} = 0.174 \times \frac{27.0}{100} = 0.047 \frac{\text{mmol}}{\text{mL}} \quad (\text{HA } 27\% \text{ Deionized}) = 0.047 \text{ M}$$

تركيز الحامض HA غير المتاين هو 0.047 M

The molarity of H^+ as well as that of A^- equal to the analytical concentration of the acid minus the species concentration of undissociated acid

نطرح تركيز الحامض المتاين من غير المتاين حتى نحصل على تركيز الايونات الموجبة والسالبة في المحلول

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{A}^-] = 0.174 - 0.047 = 0.127 \text{ mmol/mL} = 0.127 \text{ M}$$

Note: the analytical concentration of HA is the sum of the species concentration of HA and A^-
 $C_{\text{HA}} = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-] = [\text{HA}] + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \text{ or } [\text{H}^+]$

analytical molar concentration	equilibrium molar concentration
التركيز التحليلي C_{HA} تشمل مجموع تركيز الحامض غير المتاين مع تركيز احد الايونات بالمحلول	التركيز عند التوازن يشمل
$C_{\text{HA}} = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$	1- $[\text{HA}]_{\text{deionized}} = 0.047 \text{ M}$
او قانون $C_{\text{HA}} = [\text{HA}] + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \text{ or } [\text{H}^+]$	2- $[\text{A}^-] = [\text{H}^+] = 0.127 \text{ M}$
$C_{\text{HA}} = 0.047 + 0.127 = 0.174 \text{ M}$	

Exercises:

1. How many milliliters of concentrated hydrochloric acid, 38% (wt/wt), specific gravity 1.19, are required to prepare 1 L of a 0.1 M solution?

2. Calculate the molarity of each of the following commercial acid or base solutions:
(a) 70% HClO_4 , sp. gr. 1.668, (b) 69% HNO_3 , sp. gr. 1.409.
3. Calculate the molar concentrations of all the cations and anions in a solution prepared by mixing 10.0 mL each of the following solutions: 0.100 M $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, 0.100 M KNO_3 , and 0.100 M K_2SO_4 .
4. A solution containing 10.0 mmol CaCl_2 is diluted to 1 L. Calculate the number of grams of $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ per milliliter of the final solution.
5. Calculate the molarity of each of the following solutions:

(a) 10.0 g H_2SO_4 in 250 mL of solution (b) 6.00 g NaOH in 500 mL of solution (c) 25.0 g AgNO_3 in 1.00 L of solution
6. Calculate the number of grams in 500 mL of each of the following solutions: (a) 0.250 M Na_2SO_4 (b) 0.250 M $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) 0.667 M $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$
7. Calculate the grams of each substance required to prepare the following solutions:

(a) 1.00 L of 0.0275 M $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ (b) 500 mL of 0.0500 M $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (c) 250 mL of 0.100 M KOH
8. How many milliliters of concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl), 38.0% (wt/wt), specific gravity 1.19, are required to prepare 1 L of a 0.100 M solution?
9. Calculate the number of moles and the mass of the solute in each of the following solutions: (a) 2.00 L of 18.5 M H_2SO_4 , concentrated sulfuric acid (b) 100.0 mL of 3.8×10^{-3} M NaCN (c) 5.50 L of 13.3 M HCHO , the formaldehyde used to "fix" tissue samples (d) 325 mL of 1.8×10^{-4} M FeSO_4
10. If 1718 mL of a 0.5356 M $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ solution is diluted to a concentration of 0.1222 M, what is the volume of the resulting solution?
11. An analyst wishes to add 256 mg of Cl^- to a reaction mixture. How many mL of 0.217 M BaCl_2 is this?

12. The density of concentrated ammonia, which is 28.0% w/w NH_3 , is 0.899 g/mL. What volume of this reagent should be diluted to 500 mL to make a solution that is 0.036 M in NH_3 ?
13. A city's water supply is fluoridated by adding NaF. The desired concentration of F^- is 1.6 ppm. How many mg of NaF should be added per gallon of treated water if the water supply already is 0.2 ppm in F^- ?
14. How many grams per milliliter of NaCl are contained in a 0.250 M solution?
- 15.

Dilution calculation

16. A 12.5 mL portion of a solution is diluted to 500 mL, and its molarity is determined to be 0.125. What is the molarity of the original solution?
17. What volume of 0.50 M H_2SO_4 must be added to 65 mL of 0.20 M H_2SO_4 to give a final solution of 0.35 M? Assume volumes are additive.
18. You are required to prepare working standard solutions of 1.00×10^{-5} , 2.00×10^{-5} , 5.00×10^{-5} , and 1.00×10^{-4} M glucose from a 0.100 M stock solution. You have available (100 mL) volumetric flasks and pipets of 1.00-mL, 2.00-mL, 5.00-mL, and 10.00-mL volume. Outline a procedure for preparing the working standards.