

STE

Name _____

Lab 3.1 Titration of an Acid with a Base Acidic Partner's name _____

Purpose: To neutralize a HCl solution of unknown concentration and to calculate its concentration from the volume of NaOH used.

Materials: burettes, 250ml Erlenmeyer flask, 100ml beaker

Chemicals: HCl_(aq), NaOH_(aq), phenolphthalein

Procedure:

1. From the burette labeled "A" (A = acid), let out some HCl of unknown concentration into a waste beaker. This step will get rid of any air bubbles from the tip of the instrument.
2. Add more acid, and make sure that the bottom of the meniscus reads 0.00 mL. If not, either add more HCl, or pour some out.
3. Into a clean, dry Erlenmeyer flask, pour out exactly 20.00 mL of acid.
4. Add 2 drops of phenolphthalein to the 20.00 ml of acid.
5. From the burette labeled "B" (B = base), let out some NaOH whose concentration is 0.10 moles/L into a waste beaker. This step will get rid of any air bubbles from the tip of the instrument.
6. Make sure that the bottom of the meniscus reads 0.00 mL. If not, either add more NaOH, or pour some out.
7. Add the first 10mL of NaOH quickly, but be careful not to add more than 10.
8. ***Drop by drop***, and while stirring constantly, slowly add more NaOH until the first permanent and ***light pink*** colour appears (it should last for 30 seconds; after that, it will gradually fade.) Then stop.
9. Record this important volume of 0.10 M NaOH that's needed to neutralize the acid. _____

Analysis: Since the ratio in which NaOH and HCl react is 1:1,
(NaOH + HCl → NaCl + H₂O),

we can calculate the HCl's unknown concentration by using

$$C_1V_1 = C_2V_2, \text{ where}$$

C_2 = unknown concentration of the HCl

V_2 = HCl's volume

C_1 = NaOH's concentration, and

V_1 = volume of NaOH.

Show calculations:

Conclusion:

Things to include:

- Answer the purpose (don't repeat it).
- How was the purpose accomplished?
- Make sure to include the numerical result.
