

**Chemistry 12**  
**ACID BASE PART II Lesson # 18**  
**PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TITRATIONS**

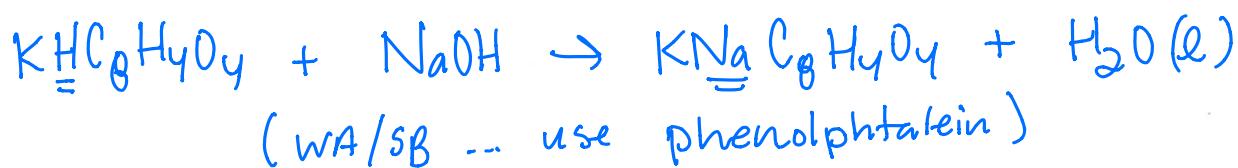
To carry out a titration you must have a solution of Known concentration. This is also referred to as a Standardized or a Standard Solution.

A Primary Standard is a substance that is used to determine the concentration of a standard solution. A primary standard is one that can be obtained in a pure and stable form (does not absorb or react with atmospheric gases) and has a "set" molar mass (known to 2 decimal places).

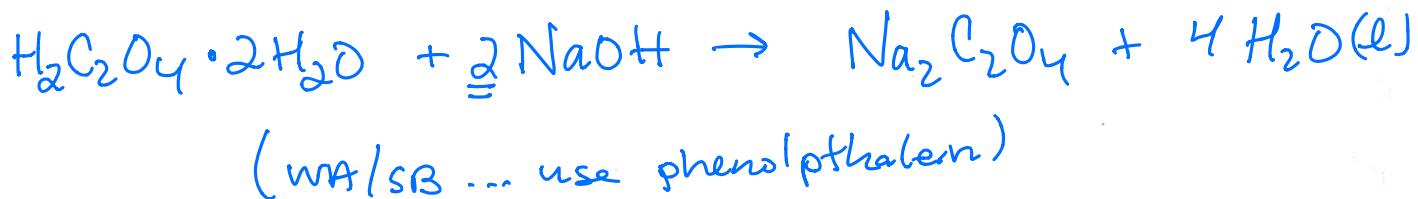
There are TWO WAYS to prepare a STANDARD SOLUTION:

1. To prepare a standard solution of a base eg. NaOH

a. use: Potassium hydrogen phthalate ( $KHC_8H_4O_4 = 204.22 \text{ g/mol}$ )

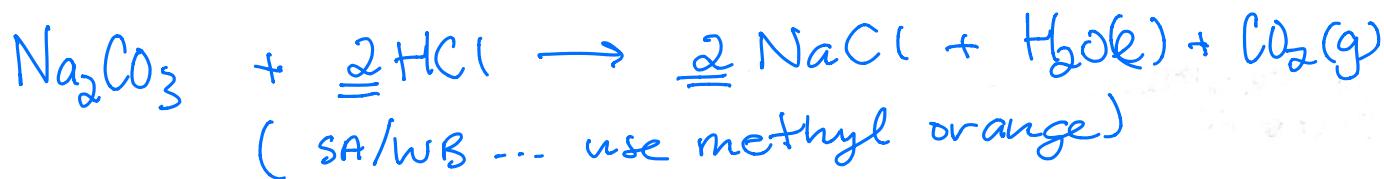


b. use: oxalic acid dihydrate ( $H_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O = 126.07 \text{ g/mol}$ )



2. To prepare a standard solution of an acid eg. HCl

use: sodium carbonate ( $Na_2CO_3 = 105.99 \text{ g/mol}$ )



**SEATWORK:** Do Exercises 121-123 pg 165 in HEBDEN

**PLO's:** P1 (PRIMARY STANDARDS AND STANDARDIZED SOLUTIONS)

## TYPES OF NEUTRALIZATION REACTIONS

Recall from earlier in this unit that we investigated the Formula, Complete and Net Ionic equations for a STRONG ACID and STRONG BASE neutralization reaction:

Ex. When NaOH reacts with HCl

- i.  $\text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$
- ii.  $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$
- iii.  $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$   
 $\therefore \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-$

When the  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$  the solution is NEUTRAL, but if one is in excess it is either basic or acidic (depending on which ion is in excess)

When a WEAK ACID is reacted with a STRONG BASE:

eg. HF + NaOH

- i.  $\text{HF}(\text{aq}) + \text{NaOH}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NaF}(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$
- ii.  $\text{HF}(\text{aq}) + \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{F}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$
- iii.  $\text{HF}(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{F}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell)$   
 $\therefore \text{F}^-(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightleftharpoons \text{HF}(\text{aq}) + \text{OH}^-$

When a WEAK BASE is reacted with a STRONG ACID:

Ex.  $\text{NH}_3 + \text{HCl}$

- i.  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$
- ii.  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4^+(\text{aq}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{aq})$
- iii.  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}^+(\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_4^+$   
 $\therefore \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) \rightleftharpoons \text{NH}_3(\text{aq}) + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

SEATWORK/HOMEWORK: Worksheet

PLO's: P4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Key.  
Blk: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TITRATIONS WORKSHEET**

Write out the FORMULA, COMPLETE and NET IONIC Equations for the following neutralization reactions: (specialized double replacement rxns!)

