Name:Blk:Date: Chemistry 12 Solubility Lesson # 8 Chloride Titrations
Recall from Unit V + Chem 11: A Titration is
The purpose of carrying out a TITRATION is toof an unknown substance.
For SILVER-CHLORIDE TITRATIONS the is used as an indicator. WHY?  AgCl (s) $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ Ag $^+$ (aq) $+$ Cl $^-$ (aq) Ksp = [Ag $^+$ ][ Cl $^-$ ]=1.8 x 10 $^{-10}$ ( ) (colourless) (colourless)
$Ag_2CrO_4 (s) \leftarrow 2 Ag^+ (aq) + CrO_4^{2-} (aq)$ <b>Ksp</b> = $[Ag^+]^2 [CrO_4^{2-}] = 1.1 \times 10^{-12}$ ( colourless) ( )
When unknown [Ag $^+$ ](aq) is slowly added into a beaker containing both 0.10 M Cl $^-$ (aq) and 0.10 M CrO $_4^{-2}$ (aq). What will the first ppt to form be?
<b>Re-arrange</b> the above Ksp expressions and Solve for [ Ag <sup>+</sup> ]:
The first ppt to form will be as is requires a SMALLER [Ag $^+$ ]. As more and more Ag $^+$ is added to the beaker the Cl $^-$ is eventually all used up, and at that point the CrO $_4$ $^{2-}$ will begin to combine with the Ag $^+$ and there will be a distinctive colour produced as is formed. At this point the titration is STOPPED.  AT THIS POINT THE MOLES OF Ag $^+$ ADDED = MOLES OF Cl $^-$ PRESENT

IN SUMMARY: \_\_\_\_\_

**Example 1.** In order to find the [Cl<sup>-</sup>] in a sample of sea water, a 25.0 mL sample was titrated with 0.500 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution, using sodium chromate as an indicator. At the EQUIVALENCE POINT 26.8 mL of AgNO<sub>3</sub>had been added. What was the [Cl<sup>-</sup>] in the sea water? Step 1. Balanced equation

Step 2. Solve for moles of KNOWN

Step 3 .Convert to moles of UNKNOWN

Step 4 .Solve for [] of UNKNOWN

Example 2. What volume of 0.125 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> will be required to titrate 50.0 mL**0**f 0.0500 M Cl<sup>-</sup> solution, using the chromate indicator? Step 1. Balanced equation

Step 2. Solve for moles of KNOWN

Step 3. Convert to moles of UNKNOWN

Step 4. Solve for volume of UNKNOWN

Sample Problem. A 5.29 g sample of impure NaCl was dissolved and diluted to at total volume of 250.0 mL. If 25.0 mL of the NaCl solution required 28.5 mL of 0.300 M AgNO<sub>3</sub> solution to reach the equivalence point, using the chromate indicator, what was the percentage purity of the original NaCl solution?

Recall Percent Purity = actual /expected x 100 %

Seatwork/Homework: Exercises 70-75 pgs 101-102

PLO's: I7