

V SEMESTER
PRACTICAL MANUAL FOR THIRD B.Sc. CHEMISTRY
(w. e. f. 2020 – 2021)

PRACTICAL – 6 (ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY)



PREPARED BY
S. ANIL DEV
M. Sc.
LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY

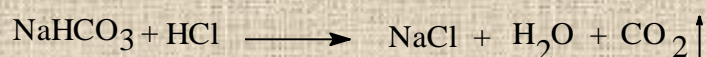
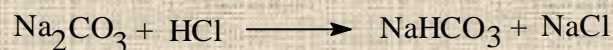
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
D.N.R.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) BHIMAVARAM

DETERMINATION OF SODIUM CARBONATE AND SODIUM BI CARBONATE IN A WATER SAMPLES BY DOUBLE TITRATION METHOD

AIM

Estimate the amount of sodium carbonate and sodium bi carbonate in a given 100 ml problem solution.

PRINCIPLE:



PROCEDURE

The burette is filled with the given HCl. The given problem solution is diluted with distilled water and made up to the mark and shake well thoroughly.

Take 20 ml of problem solution into a conical flask and add 100 ml ice cold water and one or two drops of phenolphthalein indicator. The solution in the conical flask changes into pale pink colour. The acid is rundown carefully from the burette into the conical flask with constant shaking. The titration is continued till the solution in the conical flask changes to colourless. This is the first end point. Burette reading is noted. Then two drops of methyl orange indicator is added to the colourless solution. A light yellow colour solution is formed. Titration is continued till the light yellow colour solution in the conical flask changes to pale pink colour. This is the end point. The experiment is repeated until two consecutive readings are obtained.

REPORT

The amount of sodium carbonate present in the given problem solution= g

The amount of sodium bi carbonate present in the given problem solution= g

NAME OF THE FACULTY: **S. ANIL DEV**

LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY

D.N.R.COLLEGE (A), BHIMAVARAM

CALCULATIONS

S.NO	VOLUME OF MIXTURE SOLUTION	BURETTE READINGS			2X	Y - 2X
		I	X	Y		
1	20 mL	0				
2	20 mL	0				

Volume of HCl required for the half neutralisation of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = X$ mL

Volume of HCl required for the complete neutralisation of $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = 2X$ mL

Volume of HCl required for complete neutralisation of mixture solution = Y mL

Volume of HCl required for the neutralisation of NaHCO_3 present in the given problem solution = Y - 2X mL

VALUES OF NaHCO_3		VALUES OF Na_2CO_3	
Values of HCl	values of NaHCO_3	Values of HCl	values of Na_2CO_3
$M_2 =$	$M_3 =$	$M_2 =$	$M_4 =$
$V_2 =$	$V_3 =$	$V_2 =$	$V_4 =$
$n_2 =$	$n_3 =$	$n_2 =$	$n_4 =$
Molarity of NaHCO_3 in mixture $M_3 = \frac{M_2 V_2 n_3}{V_3 n_2}$ m/L		Molarity of Na_2CO_3 in mixture $M_4 = \frac{M_2 V_2 n_4}{V_4 n_2}$ m/L	
Amount of NaHCO_3 in 100 mL solution $= \frac{M_3 \times \text{GMWt} \times 100}{1000}$ grams		Amount of Na_2CO_3 in 100 mL solution $= \frac{M_4 \times \text{GMWt} \times 100}{1000}$ grams	

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DETERMINATION OF HARDNESS OF WATER USING EDTA

TOTAL HARDNESS

Reagents: EDTA solution, EBT indicator, Ammonia buffer

Procedure for total hardness

Burette is rinsed with the given EDTA solution and filled with the same. 100 mL of the water sample is taken into a conical flask. To this 1 mL ammonia buffer solution and 5 or 6 drops of Erio chrome Black T (EBT) indicator is added. The solution in the conical flask changes to wine red colour. This solution is titrated with EDTA solution from the burette. The titration is continued till the solution in the conical flask changes into wine red to blue colour. This is the end point. The experiment is repeated until two consecutive readings are obtained.

Procedure for permanent hardness

Burette is rinsed with the given EDTA solution and filled with the same. 100 mL of the water sample is taken into a conical flask and put it on a water bath for about 15 minutes. After 15 minutes of the time the sample is cool. During the boiling of water some volume is lost so add same amount of distilled water is added to the cooled sample. To this 1 mL ammonia buffer solution and 5 or 6 drops of Erio chrome Black T (EBT) indicator is added. The solution in the conical flask changes to wine red colour. This solution is titrated with EDTA solution from the burette. The titration is continued till the solution in the conical flask changes into wine red to blue colour. This is the end point. The experiment is repeated until two consecutive readings are obtained.

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CALCULATIONS

Tabular form of total hardness

S.No	Volume of water sample	Burette readings		Volume of EDTA
		Initial	Final	
1	100 mL			
2	100 mL			

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total hardness} &= \frac{\text{mL of EDTA used (unboiled)}}{\text{mL of water sample is used}} \times 10^3 \\ &= \frac{\text{mL of EDTA used (unboiled)}}{\text{mL of water sample is used}} \times 1000 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= \text{----- mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

Tabular form of permanent hardness

S.No	Volume of water sample	Burette readings		Volume of EDTA
		Initial	Final	
1	100 mL			
2	100 mL			

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Permanent hardness} &= \frac{\text{mL of EDTA used (boiled)}}{\text{mL of water sample is used}} \times 1000 \text{ mg/L} \\ &= \text{----- mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Temporary hardness} &= \text{Total hardness} - \text{Permanent hardness} \\ &= \text{----- mg/L}\end{aligned}$$

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- ❖ Determination of Chlorides in water samples by Mohr's method.
- ❖ Determination of pH, turbidity and totalsolids in water sample.
- ❖ Determination of Ca^{+2} and Mg^{+2} in soil sample by flame photometry.
- ❖ Determination of PH in soil samples using pH metry.

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