

Beaker tongs  
Crucible tongs

Lab 1: [Basic laboratory operations]

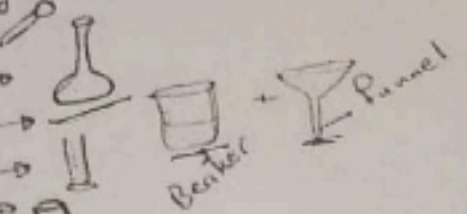
Lab 1

Techniques

- Disposing of chemicals →
- measuring mass → "Balance"
- Reading and recording meniscus →
- Pipetting liquid →
- volumetric flask →
- Funnel and Beaker →
- Graduated cylinder →
- Round Bottom →
- Erlenmeyer flask →

\* مع دراسة الامتثال  
في الميزان

التقريب (تقريب)



Balance

الميزانية  
تعتمد الميزانية على الدقة

Balance Depend on [sensitivity]

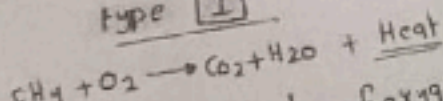
type of Balance	sensitivity
① Triple-beam	± 0.01
② top loading	± 0.01    ± 0.001    ± 0.0001
③ Analytical	± 0.00001

Bunsen Burner

\* لعلنا نستخدمه اذا هو مهم جدا وفي  
الاشارة لها نوعين "تحدد على البروتونات  
وكمية الاكسجين اذا كانت اذلة"

Bunsen Burner flame have two type

type 1



sufficient amount of oxygen

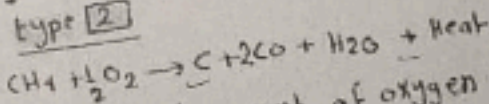
we use CH<sub>4</sub> gas

product

CO<sub>2</sub> / H<sub>2</sub>O / Heat

Blue non luminous flame

type 2



Insufficient amount of oxygen

we use CH<sub>4</sub> gas

product = -

2CO + C + H<sub>2</sub>O + Heat / Yellow luminous flame

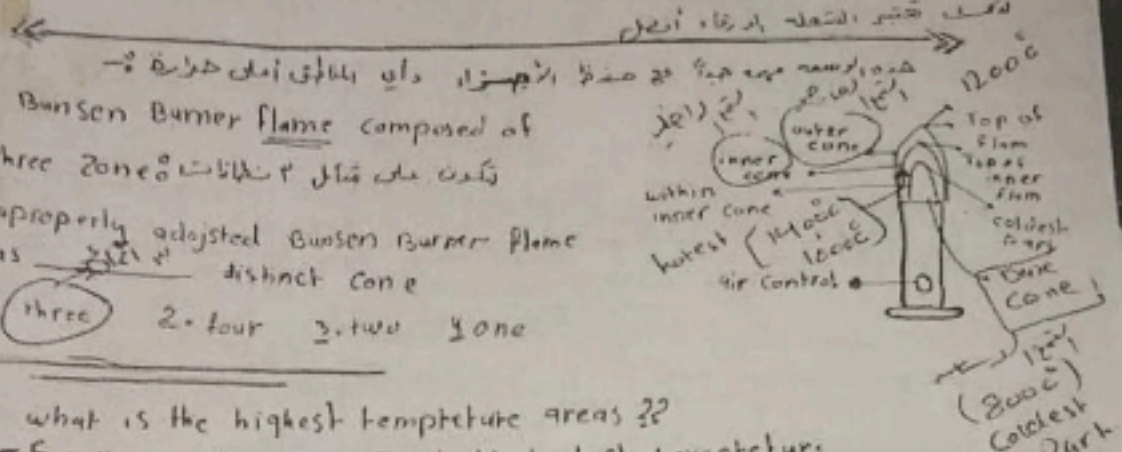
ليس احمر متوهج  
\* حسب وجود  
غير كافي  
C و CO هو انه كمية ال O<sub>2</sub> الاكسجين  
insufficient oxygen

1

strong Base

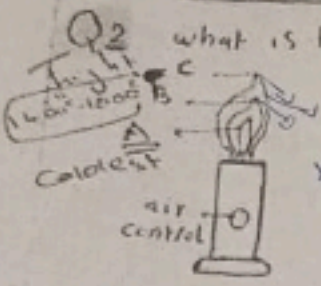
blue  
[A] شفاف  
[B] متوهج  
[C] ...

So in type two "yellow luminous flame" because its insufficient oxygen and its less energy than blue flame  
 Blue flame hotter than yellow



The Bunsen burner flame composed of three zones

Q1 properly adjusted Bunsen burner flame has 3 distinct cone  
 1 - three 2 - four 3 - two 4 - one



Q2 what is the highest temperature areas??  
 answer:- The hottest highest temperature is [B] = Top of inner flame  
 (1400°C - 1600°C)

Density "Intensive property" => independent on sample size

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass [g]}}{\text{Volume [L] [ml]}}$$

الكتلة خاصة كمية لا تعتمد على حجم العينة

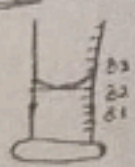
Q1 which of the following is Intensive property??  
 1 mass 2 volume 3 density

- 1 mass
- 2 volume

extensive

mass  
volume

Q2 which of them true reading??



- 1 82
- 2 82.00
- 3 81
- 4 83

دائما اقرأه تأمناً من أسفل التقعر  
 Bottom of meniscus

82.00 أكثر دقة من 82

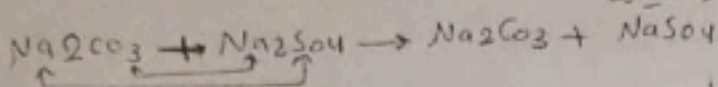
Q3 (8.50 ml) of alcohol are pipetted into beaker of mass (9.916 g) The combined mass of alcohol and beaker was (14.837 g) what density alcohol??

$$D = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{Volume}} = \frac{(14.837 - 9.916)}{8.50} = 0.588 \text{ g/ml}$$

2

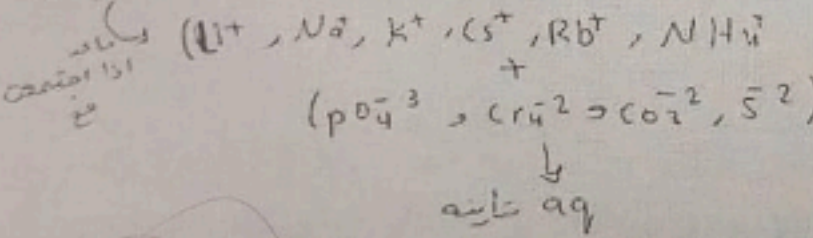
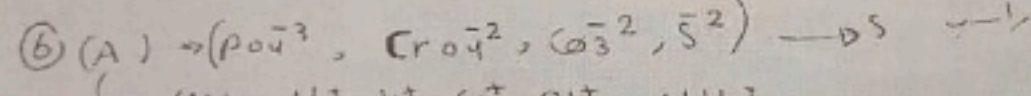
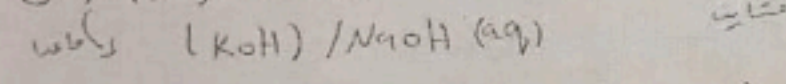
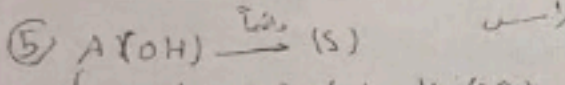
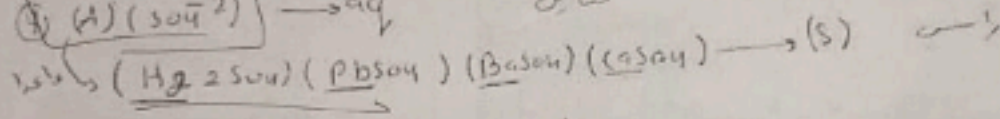
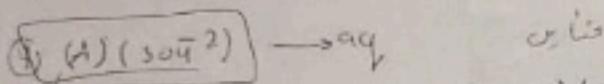
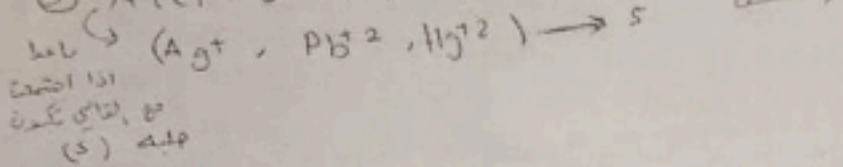
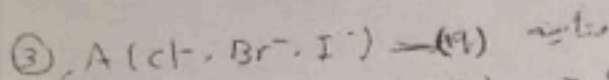
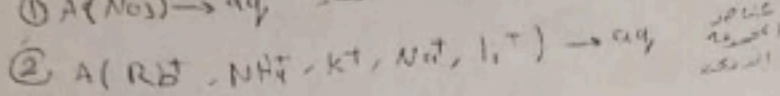
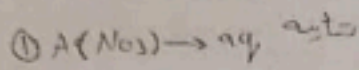
الخصول من حرارة المجموعة التي لا تتصل  
 Beaker كتلة ال

⊕ امتداد على الحالة الأربعة (no change)  
 السوائل نفس التبادلات لا تغير عليها



⊗ حالات تكون راسية أو عدم تكون راسية  
 المركب A الذي يتبقى على التقاطع

حفظ ☺



test tube contain  $(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 / \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 / \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2)$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

← بلع

⊗ ملح الغاز قناه  
 ملح الكبريتا، لوانه  
 سحابة

van-vapor to y  
 nose used to  
 test oder of



① molecular equation المعادلة التي ما يعظم فيها ايونات امسا

② ionic equation معادلة لانضمة لفظية المعادلة التي ايونات

### lab 7

عاشق مركب (5) بالمعادلة ما تنقله

## [Inorganic Compound]

مركبات غير عضوية

### Techniques

- ① cleaning glass ware
- ② Disposing of chemicals

- ③ Test Tube
- ④ wall plast
- ⑤ Test for odor
- ⑥ Testing for acid / Basic

### ③ net ionic eqn

لايج المعادلة الايونية ويجذف الايونات المتشابهة.

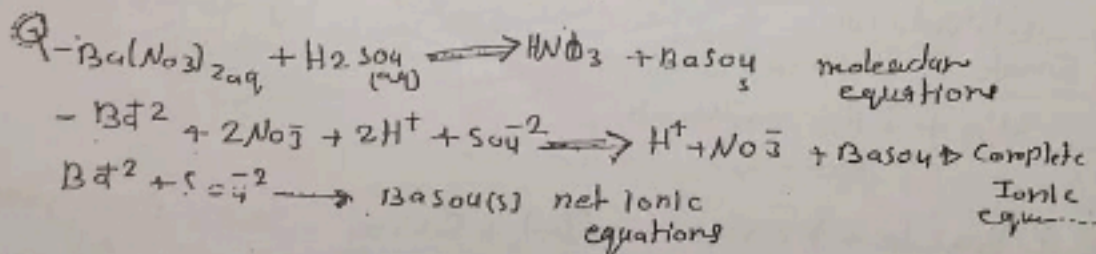
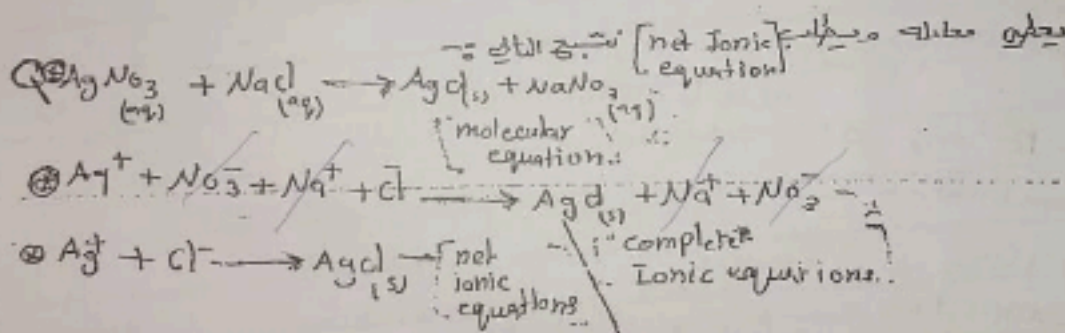
ايونات مشفرة spectator ions

### Testing

① test for odor → van the vapor toward the nose  
الرائحة، الرائحة

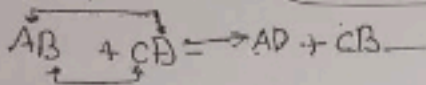
② Test for acidity/basicity → Touch wet stirring rod to test paper for Litmus paper  
acidic solution turns blue to red  
basic turned red to blue

ايونات ما يتبقى net ionic

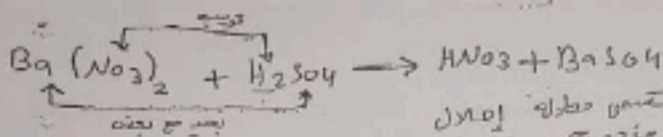


- \* A chemical reaction is observed when a precipitate form
- ① gas evolved
  - ② heat is evolved / absorbed
  - ③ color change occurs
  - ④ light
  - ⑤ change in acidity / basicity occurs.

**Double Displacement**  
الاصطدام، المزدوج



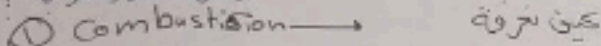
التقريب، التقوية  
التباعد مع البعض لبعض



تتضمن مطولة الاموال  
مزدوج لا نشأ خلال التفاعل  
منشأ مركبات جديدة

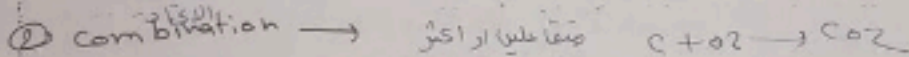
**chemical reaction**

تفاعل تآكسد واختزال

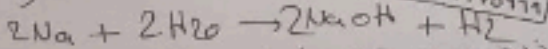
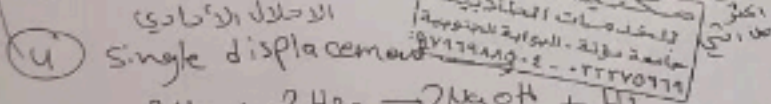
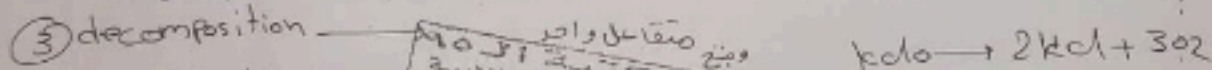


اذا كانا ياكافرة

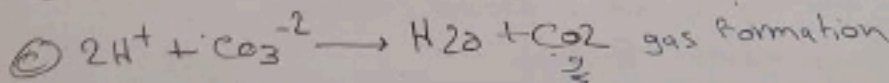
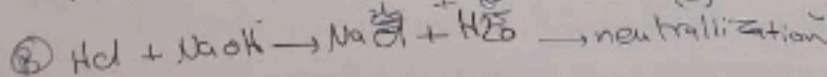
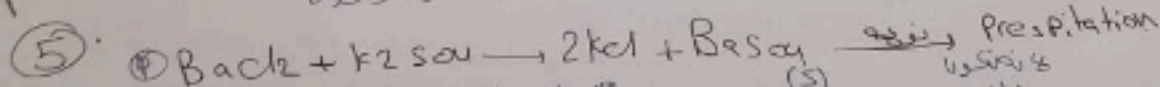
بالمتعادلات  $O_2$  ونواتج  $CO_2$



النتائج  
نتيجة التي واخرين



ذرة وحدة مكان ذرة وحدة

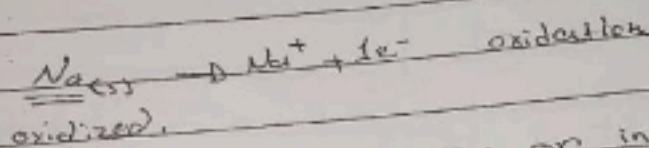


## Experiment 8:-

### Oxidation - Reduction Reaction (Redox - reaction)

#### \* Redox - reaction:-

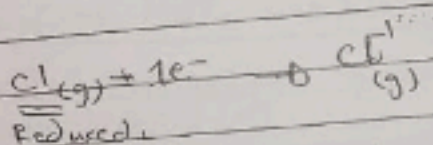
Reaction in which one or more electrons are transferred.



oxidation:- losing electron or increases

on its oxidation number  
(increases in charge)

reducing agent



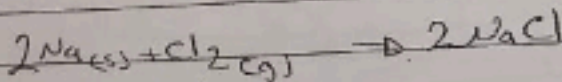
Reduction:- gaining electron or decreases

on its oxidation state.

(decrease in charge)

oxidizing agent.

In general:-



↓

↓

oxidized

Reduced.

↓  
reducing agent

↑  
oxidizing agent

In Titration procedure the completion of reaction detected by color change

التفاعل اكتمل  
 ملاحظة التغير في اللون  
 indicator [when pH change] Color change

Base  
 acid

|| → Base

∪ → acid

Base, acid  
 neutralization reaction  
 (Base)

$\text{pH} = 7$

لا يبقى يتغير  
 drop  
 نقطة  
 التفاعل تكون  
 Base

neutral anions  $\text{pH} \approx 7$   
 weakly hydrated  
 $\text{Cl}^-, \text{Br}^-, \text{NO}_2^-$   
 $\text{pH} \approx 7$

strongly hydrated  
 $\text{Mg}^{+2}$   
 $\text{Na}^+$   
 acidic solution  
 translation  
 $\text{pH} < 7$

strongly hydrated  
 $\text{F}^-$   
 $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$   
 $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$   
 $\text{HCO}_3^-$   
 basic solution  $\text{pH} > 7$

Buffer  
 weak acid + conjugate base  
 weak base + conjugate acid

weak acid + strong Base → basic solution

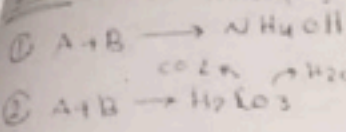
$\text{pH}$  nearly constant value

shift  $[\text{HA}] \rightleftharpoons [\text{A}^-] + [\text{H}^+]$



Lab 3

Chemical properties  
 $NH_3 + H_2O \rightarrow NH_4OH$



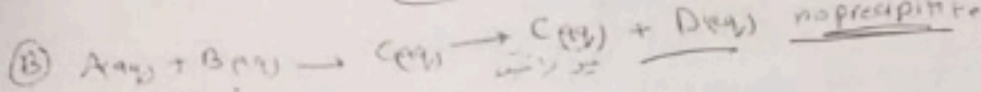
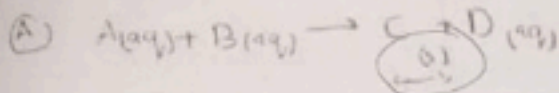
14/10/20

خواص شیمیایی

①  $\rightarrow$  with odor or without odor  
 \*  $\rightarrow$  با بوی یا بدون بو

②  $\rightarrow$  gas with odor  
 ③  $\rightarrow$  gas without odor

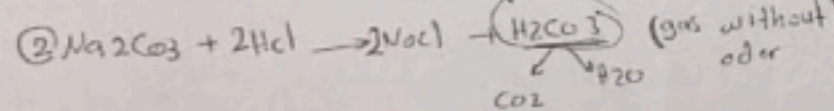
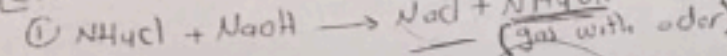
④ precipitate  
 رسوب



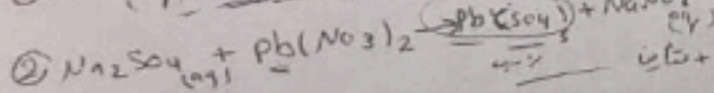
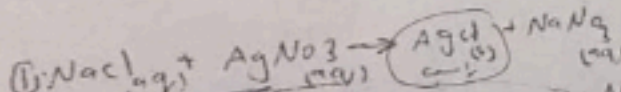
strong acid + strong base  $\rightarrow$  Heat + heat  
 اسید قوی + باز قوی  $\rightarrow$  گرما + گرما

③  $\rightarrow$  Heat

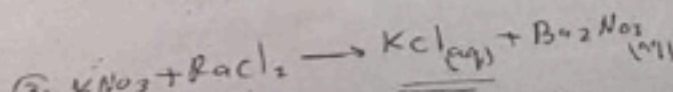
Example  $\rightarrow AB + AC \rightarrow AB_3 + AC_3$



④ no change  
 (gas)  $\rightarrow$  تغییر نمی کند



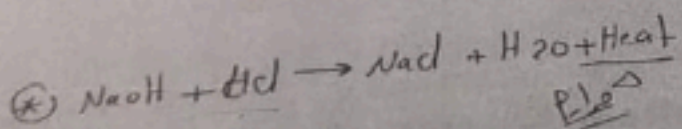
(precipitate)  $\rightarrow$  رسوب  
 همیشه استخارات با بوی (aq) تا این  
 بوی (aq + aq) تا این  
 (s + aq)  $\rightarrow$  رسوب



precipitate  $\rightarrow$  رسوب

no precipitate  
 (aq)  $\rightarrow$  رسوب نیست

(Heat)  $\rightarrow$  گرما

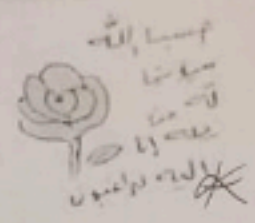


mass hydrate = 21.17

2013

المسألة ->

- mass of crucible and lid → 18.733g
- mass of lid and hydrate salt → 21.171
- mass of crucible and lid and anhydrate salt → 20.122



1) Determine the percent water in the hydrate salt?

$$\text{percent H}_2\text{O} = \frac{\text{mass H}_2\text{O alone}}{\text{mass hydrate}} \times 100 \rightarrow \frac{21.171 - 20.122}{21.171 - 18.733} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{1.049}{2.438} \times 100 = 43\%$$

$$\frac{\text{mol H}_2\text{O}}{\text{mole}} = 1.05$$

2) m.m of anhydrous = (36.1) mole what is the mole ratio of water to the anhydrous salt?

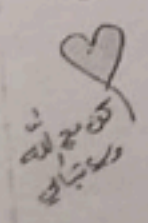
$$x = \frac{\text{mole of H}_2\text{O}}{\text{mole of anhydrous}} = \frac{1.049}{18}$$

$$= \frac{0.0582}{0.01205} = 5.7 \text{ mol} \approx 6 \text{ mol}$$

the percent of water in the hydrated salt (AB.xH<sub>2</sub>O) is 14.74%. Given the formula weight of AB is 202.9 g/mole. the formula is??

المسألة  
Homework  
المسألة

m.w of anhydrous = 202.9



14.74 =  $\frac{\text{mass water}}{100 \text{ hydrate}}$

14.74 H<sub>2</sub>O

100 - 14.74 = 85.26 AB


$$x = \frac{\text{mole H}_2\text{O}}{\text{mole anhydrous}} = \frac{14.74}{18} = 0.82$$

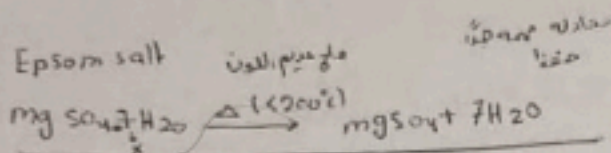
0.41 AB - 0.82 → AB. 2H<sub>2</sub>O

Lab 4 (percent water in hydrated salt)

المسألة الأولى  
المسألة الثانية

Technique 8-

- 1 cleaning glass ware
- 2 measuring mass  balance
- 3 Dispensing of chemical
- 4 Crucible
- 5 Desiccation
- 6 Disposing of chemicals



⚠ mole =  $\frac{\text{mass (الكتلة)}}{\text{molar mass (الوزن المولّي)}}$

⚠ mole of  $H_2O$  removed =  $\frac{\text{mass of } H_2O \text{ removed}}{\text{m.w. of } H_2O}$

⚠ mole of anhydrous =  $\frac{\text{mass of anhydrous}}{\text{m.w. of anhydrous}}$

⚠ mole hydrate =  $\frac{\text{mass anhydrous} + \text{mass } H_2O}{\text{m.w. of hydrate}}$

⚠ mass percent of  $H_2O$  =  $\frac{\text{mass hydrate} - \text{mass anhydrous}}{\text{mass hydrate}} \times 100$

⚠ (X) (ratio factor)  $\rightarrow$  salt  $(X)H_2O$  formula of hydrate salt

[القوانين المستخدمة في هذه التجربة]

Q1 when "2.914 g" sample of hydrate calcium sulfate  $CaSO_4$  was heated in a crucible & after heating a reproducible mass of (2.304 g) of anhydrous calcium sulfate was obtained (m.w.  $H_2O = 18$ ,  $CaSO_4 = 136$ )

Ⓐ mass percent in hydrate salt??

$$\text{mass percent of } H_2O = 100 \times \frac{\text{mass hydrate} - \text{mass anhydrous}}{\text{mass hydrate}}$$

$$= \frac{2.914 - 2.304}{2.914} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{0.61}{2.914} \times 100 = 20.9\%$$

1

Ⓑ what is the mole ratio of water to  $CaSO_4$  anhydrous salt??

$$X = \frac{\text{mole of } H_2O}{\text{mole of anhydrous}} = \frac{2.914 - 2.304}{18} \div \frac{2.304}{136}$$

$$= \frac{0.0338}{0.01694} = 2$$

ratio  $\rightarrow 2:1$

no. Test tube	observation
1+2	white precipitate
3+4	Gas evolution
1+3	no thing
2+4	white precipitate
4	litmus paper turn red

يطلبنا يعرف البرزاق  
أي ذواته تشير  
??

①  $H_2SO_4$  الذي يتحول من لون أزرق إلى أحمر هو  
[  $H_2SO_4$  رقم 4 هو ]

②  $Ba(NO_3)_2 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow HNO_3 + BaSO_4$   
[  $BaSO_4$  رقم 2 هو ]

③  $Na_2CO_3 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + Na_2CO_3$   
(no change) [  $Na_2CO_3$  رقم 3 هو ]

④  $Na_2SO_4 + BaSO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + Na_2SO_4$   
[  $Na_2SO_4$  رقم 1 هو ]

سنت  
Q The observation which is obtained from mixture of sodium hydroxide and ammonium chloride is

- 1 white precipitate
- 2 No reaction
- 3 Gas with odor
- 4 Gas without odor

Na

Limiting reactant  
Lab 5

\* reactant  
المواد المتفاعلة

limiting  
المحدود

excess  
المزبذ

تقسيم المتفاعلات  
الى مادة واحدة  
و مادة مفرجة للتفاعل  
(المستهلكات)

المادة المتفاعلة  
المادة المتفاعلة

Techniques

- cleaning glass ware
- measuring mass
- disposing chemicals
- preparing filter paper
- gravity filtration
- vacuum filtration
- flushing ppt from beaker
- Beaker / flask
- heating by oven for drying sample

في هذه التجربة يوجد طرفين لكل جانب، أحدهما -

① المادة المتفاعلة / أيون / أملاح مختلفة مثل  
(كل / أملاح) المتفاعلة من المتفاعلات  
من المتفاعلات

② تيار المتفاعلات

③ عند التفاعل المتكافؤ

④ يتم توزيع المواد المتفاعلة من مادة (الفاعل)

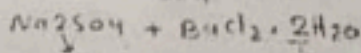
يرجع من limiting

بأنه من أكثر المتفاعلات المتفاعلة

① في هذه التجربة يوجد أيون في الأملاح  
[Ba<sup>2+</sup>] أو [SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>]  
في كل جانب

② المواد المتفاعلة المتكافئة المتكافئة  
في الأملاح المتكافئة المتكافئة المتكافئة  
مثال من المادة

أيون SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>



ليست المتفاعلة limiting  
من الأملاح أيون limiting

example

an aqueous solution of (0.96g) mixture of solid salt (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and [BaCl<sub>2</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O] product (1.203 × 10<sup>-3</sup>) mole of BaSO<sub>4</sub> as ppt

It is experimentally found that the supernatant solution contain (SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>) ions when (molar mass of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> = 142 / BaCl<sub>2</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O = 244.3)

① found: what is the limiting reactant?  
BaCl<sub>2</sub> limiting reactant

② what the number of moles and mass of limiting reactant??  
mole =  $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}} = \frac{1.203 \times 10^3}{244.3}$

1 mole (BaCl<sub>2</sub>) × 1 mole (BaSO<sub>4</sub>)  
1.203 × 10<sup>-3</sup>  
∴ BaCl<sub>2</sub> mole = 1.203 × 10<sup>-3</sup>

so mass = 0.294g

Al → Heat & C3

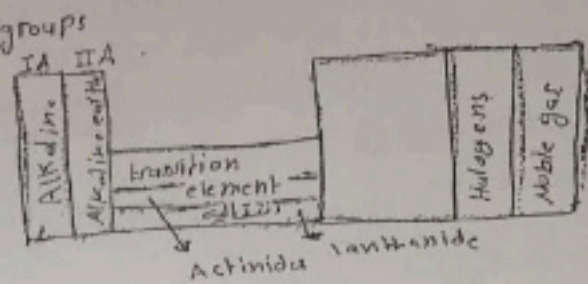
Br → Brown

### [Lab 6] periodic table and law

الجدول الدوري يتكون من عمودين أساسيين هما السطور الأفقية والعمودات الرأسية  
السطور [horizontal] → periods  
العمودات [vertical] → groups

المعادن  
المعادن

المعادن  
المعادن



- metal contain → Alkali
- Alkali earth
- Transition
- actinide
- lanthanides

- non metal → Noble gas
- Halogens

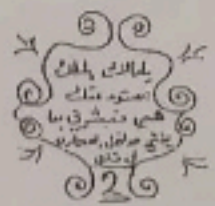
- ① Representative elements → Group (A) elements
- ② Noble metal → Ru, Os, Rh, Ir, Pd, Pt, Ag, Au, Hg
- ③ Coinage metal → Cu, Ag, Au (الفضة، الذهب، البلاتين)

### Physical properties of element in periodic

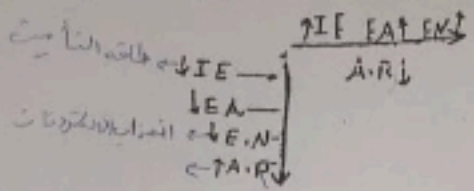
- ① Ionization energy [I.E] the energy required to remove an electron from a gaseous atom
- ② Atomic radius [A.R] the radius of an atom of the element
- ③ electron affinity [E.A] the electron released when a neutral gaseous atom accepts an electron
- ④ electron negativity [E.N]
- ⑤ molar volume الحجم المولي
- ⑥ density الكثافة

الخواص الفيزيائية  
بالتفصيل

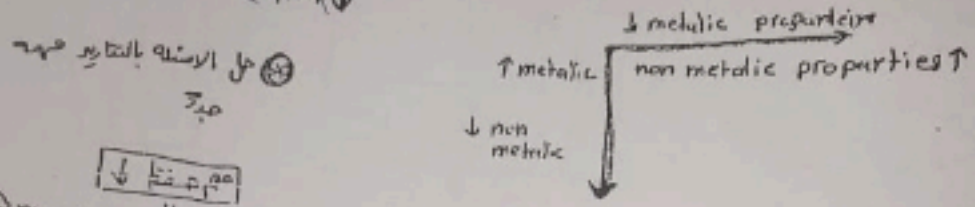
mass of a substance per unit volume  
مادة لكل وحدة حجم  
مادة لكل وحدة حجم



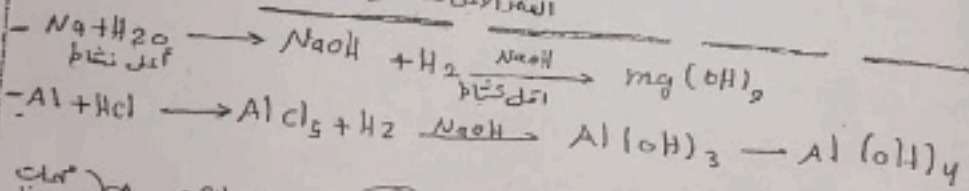
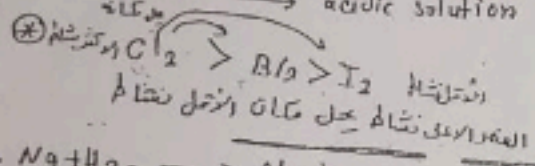
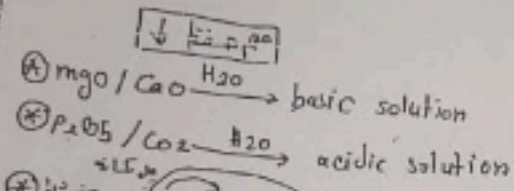
- I.E  $\rightarrow$  Ionization energy طاقة التأين
- E.A  $\rightarrow$  electron affinity الميل للإلكترونات
- E.N  $\rightarrow$  electron negativity
- A.R  $\rightarrow$  Atomic Radius نصف القطر



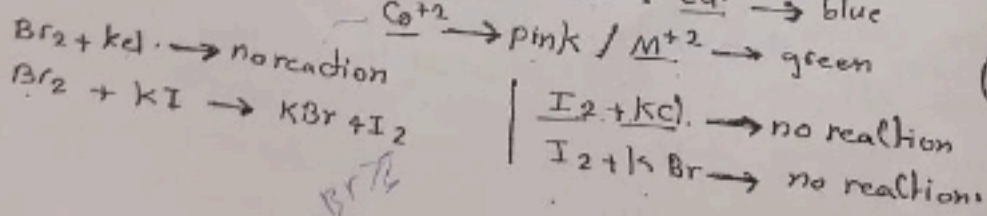
اتجاه التغير في  
الخصائص الذرية  
والفيزيائية، كامله على هذا الشكل  
والعناصر



حل الأسئلة بالتتابع  
عبد

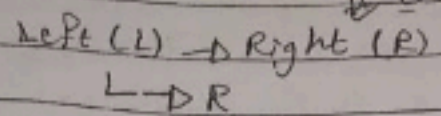


- النواصب (أقل نشاطاً)
- $\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow$  yellow green أصفر مائل
  - $\text{Br}_2 \rightarrow$  red fuming أحمر زرقاق
  - $\text{I}_2 \rightarrow$  violet بنفسجي
  - $\text{Fe}^{3+} \rightarrow$  red brown /  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-} \rightarrow$  orange
  - $\text{MnO}_4^{2-} \rightarrow$  violet /  $\text{Cu}^{2+} \rightarrow$  blue
  - $\text{Co}^{2+} \rightarrow$  pink /  $\text{M}^{2+} \rightarrow$  green



Br<sub>2</sub> > I<sub>2</sub> > Br<sub>2</sub>

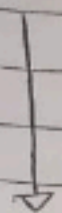
في جدول لويس، E.N



E.N → ↑ ~~تزداد~~ ~~القيمة~~  
Reactivity → ↓ ~~تقل~~ ~~القيمة~~

~~E.N ↓~~ ~~تقل~~ ~~القيمة~~

Reactivity ↑ ~~تزداد~~

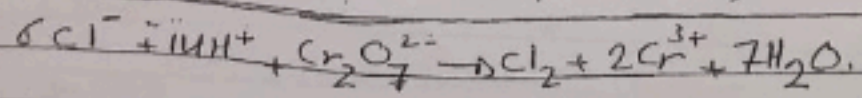
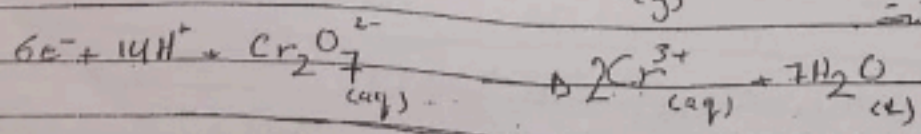
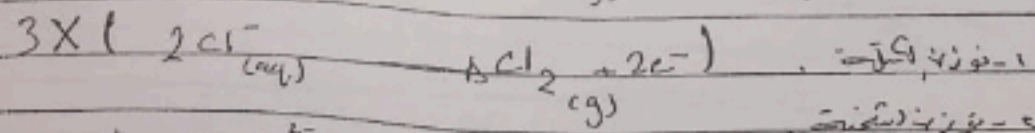
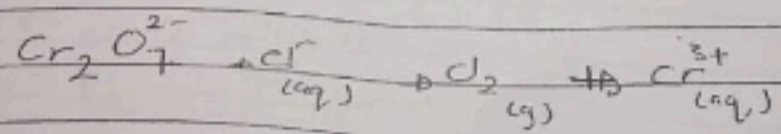


~~القيمة~~

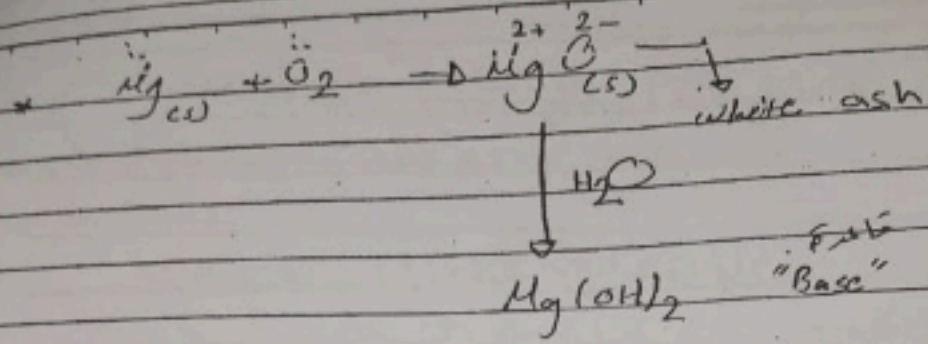
E.N ~~تزداد~~ ~~القيمة~~ Reactivity

change colour ~~تغيير~~ ~~اللون~~

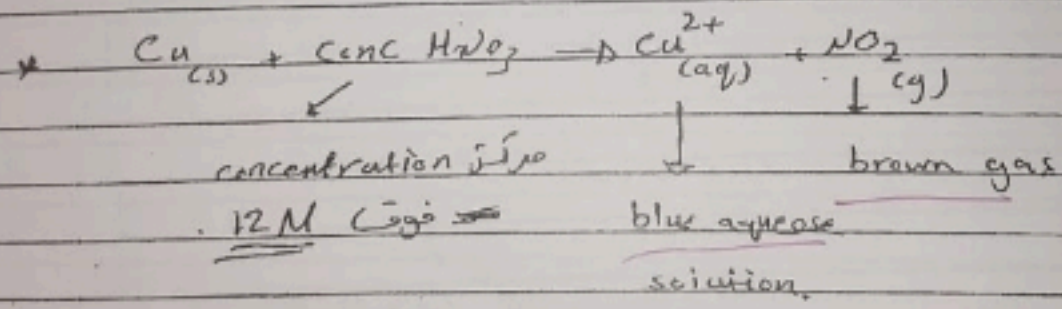
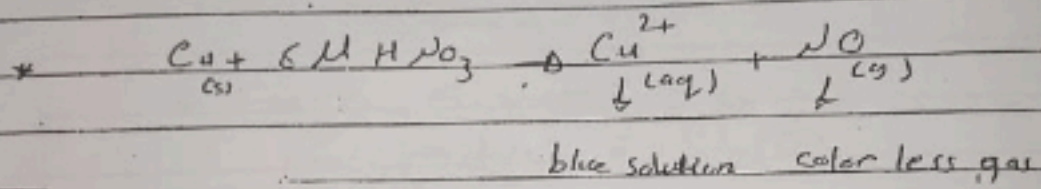
\* Balance the following equations in acidic medium  $H^+$



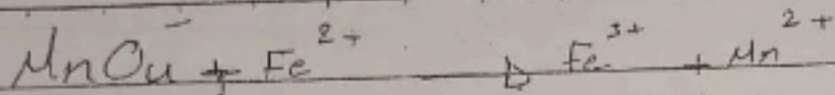




litmus paper → red change to blue.



0.01M  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$   
 2 drop  
 + 2 drop 6M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
 + drops 0.1M  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)$   
 ...  
 ...



purple

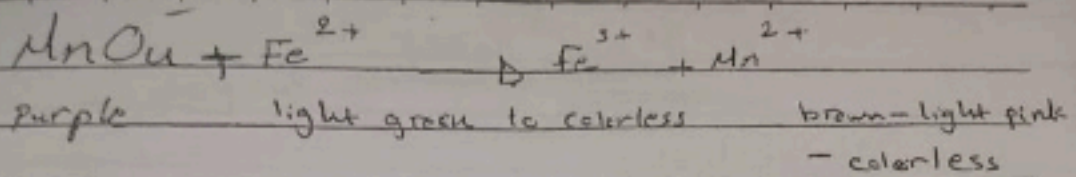
light green to colorless

brown - light pink  
- colorless

من اللون البنفسجي إلى أخضر فاتح، ثم عديم اللون -  
وتجرب موازنة بالحامض في acidic medium

× عند إذابة في HCl موازنة في Basic medium

× لتجرب على دقة حساب Fe  
عند موازنة بالخطوات



من اللون يتبدل على التوالي، انفاعل -  
وتجب موازنة بالادوية في acidic medium

Basic medium في موازنة HCl

تغير على سرعة التفاعل  
موازنة بالادوية

5.2

2g KHP acid  
+ dissolve in min amount H<sub>2</sub>O  
+ 2-3 drops phenolphthalein

تغيرا لوني على...  
تغيرا لوني

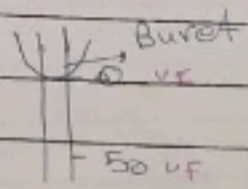
colorless to pink

اذنا انقلى  
التفاعل اي  
لقوة زيادة  
تبدل base

تغيرا يوفقا Titr

Calculation:-

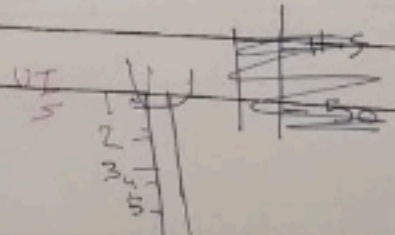
① mole KHP =  $\frac{\text{mass}}{M.M}$  =  $\frac{0.2}{204.2}$



②  $V_{NaOH} = V_F - V_I = 50 - 0 = 50$

③ mole NaOH = mol KHP

④ molarity NaOH =  $\frac{\text{mol NaOH}}{V(L)}$



50  
5

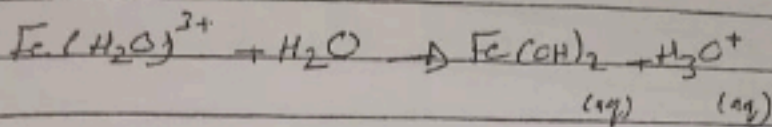






قواعد متكونة من الفلزات القلوية القوية  
 $\left[ \begin{matrix} \text{NaOH} \\ \text{KOH} \end{matrix} \right]$

Examples-



Acidic solutions

+ Basic solutions:-

bases :-  $\text{OH}^-$

antacid  $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$

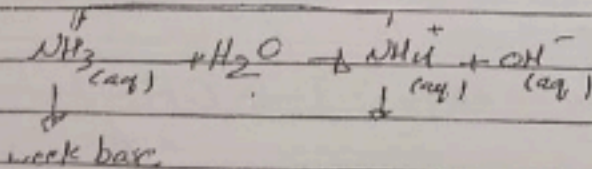
مواد قلوية

$\text{NaHCO}_3$

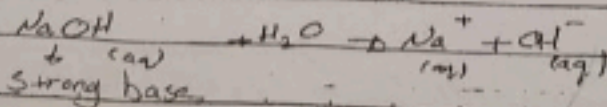
صابون  
soaps

detergents, household  $\text{NH}_3$

Examples



Examples







PH can be measured by  $\Delta \text{PH} \rightarrow \text{change in pH}$

1) universal indicator.

2) PH-meter.

Rate of reaction  $\propto \frac{\Delta C}{\Delta t} = \frac{\text{change in concentration}}{\text{change in time}}$

قياس التركيز / القياسية

Standardization

the process by which the concentration of solution is accurately determined.

Titration

standard solution [stock solution]

solution whose concentration has been accurately determined

Primary standard

- 1. highly pure
- 2. high stability
- 3. high M.W. molecular weight

Example:-

Potassium hydrogen phthalate [KHP]  $\rightarrow$  acid

KHC8H4O4, chemical formula

M.W. = 204.2 g/mol

- acidic material  $\rightarrow$  standardization of Base (NaOH)

## Experiment 10

# Volumetric Analysis

Volumetric Analysis is a technique for determining the amount of substance (mole) by doing a titration or a gravimetric analysis.

(neutralization)

مثال:  $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

مثال:  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

مثال:  $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{SCN}^- \rightarrow \text{FeSCN}^{2+}$

Hydroscopic. مثال:  $\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$

### Objectives:

1) To prepare and standardize NaOH.

2) To determine the molar concentration of a strong acid (unknown) monoprotic

..  $\text{H}^+$  one

By

Quantitative

Chemical analysis in which the amount of substance is determined by the measurement of the volume that substance occupies

[Lab 10]

Volumetric analysis

Q

① primary standard → substance that has an ~~high~~ known high degree of purity relatively molar mass are large

② standard solutions → solution having a very well known concentration of solute

$$\text{mole} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{molar mass}}$$

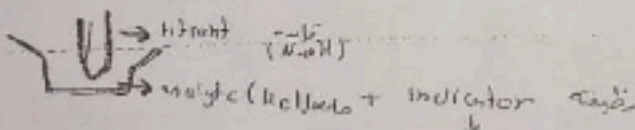
$$\text{molarity} = \frac{\text{mole no}}{\text{Volume (L)}}$$

$$\text{Dilution: } m_1 \cdot v_1 = m_2 \cdot v_2$$

In experiment (20ml) of an [HCl] solution with unknown concentration was titrated with [0.098M] of NaOH. The end point appeared when [22.45ml] of NaOH add to (HCl) calculate the molar concentration of HCl ⇒

$$m_1 \cdot v_1 = m_2 \cdot v_2$$
  

$$(0.2)(M) = (0.098)(22.45) \quad m_1 = \frac{2.2007}{0.2} = 11 \checkmark$$



mole of NaOH = mole of HCl

$$[HCl] \times V_{HCl} = N_{NaOH} \times V_{NaOH}$$

It has different colors at different pH

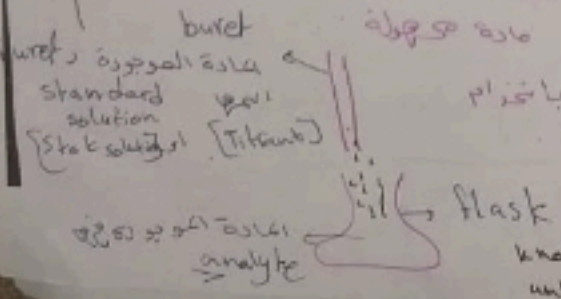
equivalence point → point which the reactants react completely  
 end-point (indicator) → point at which the indicator change

[pH - pK] → colorless in acid, pink in basic

volumetric

titration → is a laboratory procedure where a measured volume of one solution is added to a known volume of another solution until the reaction is complete

[Concentration known, unknown volume]



known volume, unknown concentration