

CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS & ITS APPLICATIONS.

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CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS:

It Is a process of qualitative chemical analysis in which conc of sample is determined. Which is done by adding areagent(titrant) of known conc in measured volumes to the sample (anylate).

TYRES OF CONDUCTOMETRIC TITRATIONS:

- 1. Acid –base or neutral titrations
- 2.Replacement or displacement titrations
- 3. Redox titrations
- 4. **Precipitation titrations**
- 5. Complexometric titrations
- 6. Non-aqueous titrations



ACID- BASE OR NEUTRAL TITRATIONS: STRONG ACID-STRONG BASE EG: HCL vs NaOH STRONG ACID-WEAK BASE EG: HCL vs NH4OH WEAK ACID-STRONG BASE EG: CH3COOH vs NaOH • WEAK ACID -WEAK BASE EG: CH3COOH vs NH4OH



Strong acid strong base:

- Fall in conductance due to replacement of high conductivity Hydrogen ions by poor conductivity sodium ions
- Rise in conductance due to increase in hydroxyl ions

Weak acid- weak base:

- Increase in conductance due to excess of CH3COOH
- Constant conductance due to supression of NH4OH by CH3COOH



Strong acid- weak base:

- Fall in conductance due to replacement of hydrogen by ammonium ions
- Conductance remain constant due to supression of NH40H by NH4CL

Weak acid – Strong base:

- Initial decrease in conductance followed by increase due to NaOH
- Steep rise due to excess of NaOH



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measured by conductometer

- 2. Suitable for coloured solutions
- 3. Since end point is determined by graphical means accurate results are obtained with minimum error
- Used for analysis of turbid suspensions, weak acids, weak bases, mix of weak & strong acids



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- 1. Increased level of salts in solution masks the conductivity changes , in such cases it does not give accurate results
- 2. Application of conductometric titrations to redox systems is limited because, high concentrations of hydronium ions in the solution tends to mask the changes in conductance



APPLICATIONS :

Check water pollution in rivers and lakes

- 2. Alkalinity of fresh water
- **3. Salinity of sea water (oceanography)**
- 4. Deuterium ion concentration in water- deuterium mixture
- **5. Food microbiology- for tracing micro organisms**
- 6. Tracing antibiotics
- 7. Estimate ash content in sugar juices
- 8. Purity of distilled and de ionised water can determined
- 9. Solubility of sparingly soluble salts like AgCl,BaSo4 can be detected



THANK YOU