

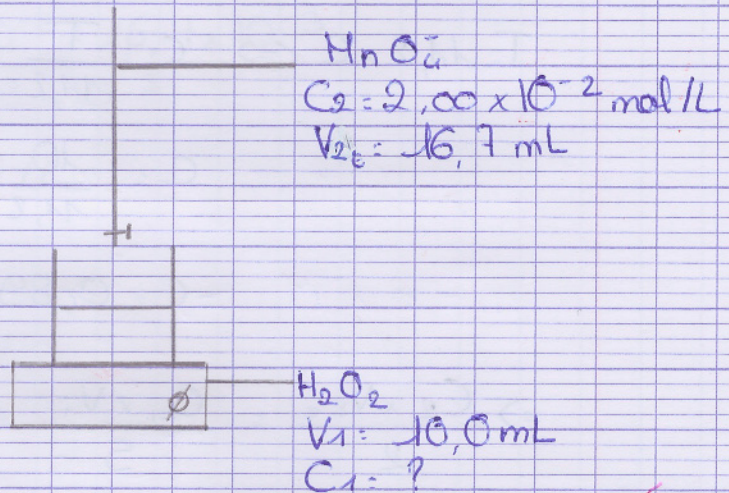
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TP n° 5: Titration  
of hydrogen peroxide

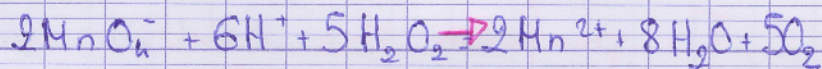
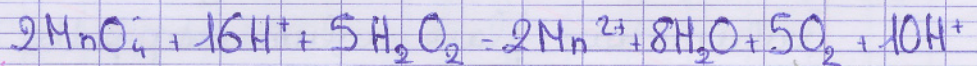
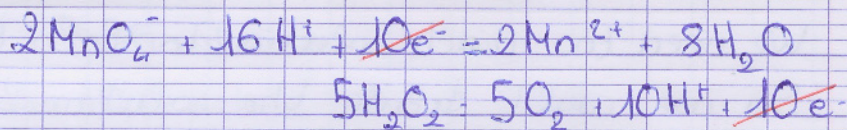
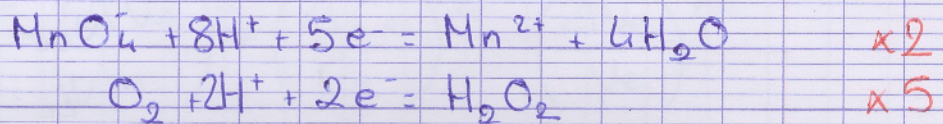
IB

I - PreLab work.

1)



2)



! Reaction  
totale indispensable  
pour un  
titrage.

3) Because we need  $\text{H}^+$  ion to have an oxydoreduction.

4) The reagents are introduced in stoichiometric proportion.  
To find it we will do a titration and look at the change.

of coloration: *incolorred*  $\rightarrow$  *violet* -

5)  $V_1 = 10,0 \text{ ml}$  of a "10 volumes" hydrogen peroxide solution.

by:  $C_2 = (2,00 \pm 0,01) \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$  of  $\text{K}_2\text{MnO}_4$

$$T = 11,2 \times C \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{T}{11,2}$$

$$C = \frac{10}{11,2}$$

$$C = 0,89 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{C_2 \times V_{2e}}{2} = \frac{C_1 \times V_1}{5} \Leftrightarrow V_{2e} = \frac{C_1 \times V_1 \times 2}{5 \times C_2}$$

$$V_{2e} = \frac{0,89 \times 10,0 \times 10^{-3} \times 2}{5 \times 2,00 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$V_{2e} = 0,178 \text{ L}$$

$$V_{2e} = 178 \text{ mL}$$

We need too much solution to reach the equivalence

So we could dilute the solution 10 times.

So we need ~~a beaker, graduated burette,~~  
~~volumetric flask, graduated pipette and distilled~~  
~~water~~

To perform the dilution, we need:  
a volumetric flask (50 mL) -  
a volumetric pipette (5 mL) -  
(a beaker).

## II - Lab work.

$$V_{gE} = 16,7 \text{ mL}$$

$$C_d = \frac{C_2 \times V_2 \times 5}{2 \times V_1}$$

$$C_d = \frac{5 \times 2,00 \times 10^{-2} \times 16,7 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10,0 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$C_d = 0,8335 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$C_1 = 10 \times C_d$$

$$C_1 = 0,8335 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$T = 11,2 \times C_1$$

$$T = 9,35 \text{ volumes}$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\Delta V_1}{V_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta C_2}{C_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta V_e}{V_e}\right)^2$$

Avec  $T = 9,35 \text{ volumes}$

\*  $V_1 = 10,0 \text{ mL}$

\*  $\Delta V_1 = 0,020 \text{ mL}$  (indication pipette jaugée)

\*  $C_2 = 2,00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$

\*  $\Delta C_2 = 0,01 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol/L}$  (énoncé)

\*  $V_e = 16,7 \text{ mL}$

\*  $\Delta V_e = 0,05 \text{ mL}$  (indication burette graduée)

$$\left(\frac{\Delta T}{T}\right)^2 = 3,80 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \sqrt{3,80 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = 6,16 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\Delta T = 0,06$$

### Postlab work

1) Préparation de la solution de permanganate de potassium.

$$m = n \times M \Rightarrow m = C \times V \times M$$

$$\text{Avec: } C = 0,020 \text{ mol/L}$$

$$V = 250 \text{ mL}$$

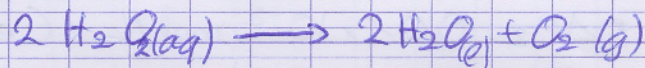
$$M = 158 \text{ g/mol}$$

On a donc  $m = 0,79 \text{ g}$ .

Il faut donc prélever  $0,79 \text{ g}$  de permanganate de potassium solide pour préparer la solution.

2) Calcul de la concentration de l'eau oxygénée à 10 volumes et démonstration de la formule  $T = 11,2C$ .

1,0 L d'eau oxygénée réagit pour former 10 L de dioxygène:



$$\text{Donc: } \frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)}{2} = n(\text{O}_2)$$

$$\text{Alors: } n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{10}{V_m} = \frac{10}{22,4} = 0,45 \text{ mol}$$

Donc;  $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2) = 2 \times n(\text{O}_2) = 2 \times 0,45 = 0,89 \text{ mol}$ .

D'après la définition, il s'agit de la quantité pour 1,0L de solution.

Donc  $C(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2) = 0,89 \text{ mol/L}$ .

Démonstration de la formule  $T = 11,2 \times C$ :

Le litre T est le volume de dioxygène gazeux libéré par 1L de solution.

Donc;  $n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{T}{V_m}$

On sait que  $\frac{n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)}{2} = n(\text{O}_2)$

Avec:  $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2) = C \times V$  et  $n(\text{O}_2) = \frac{T}{V_m}$

D'où:  $\frac{C \times V}{2} = \frac{T}{V_m}$

$$T = \frac{C \times V}{2} \times V_m$$

$V = 1\text{L}$  (définition du litre)  
 $V_m = 22,4\text{L}$ .

Donc:  $T = C \times \frac{1}{2} \times 22,4$ .

$$\underline{T = 11,2 \times C}$$