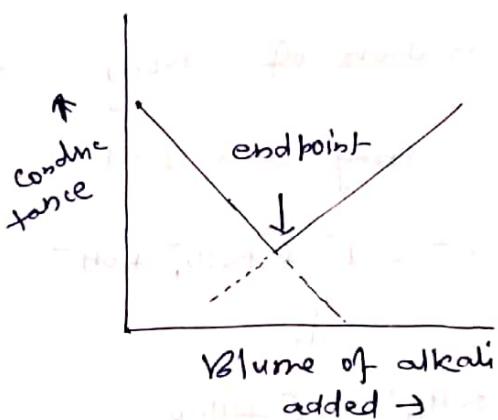
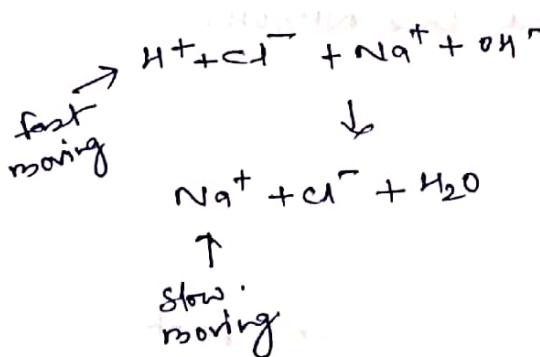


Conductometric Titration :-

The principle involved in the conductometric titration is that electrical conductance depends upon the no. & mobility of ions. The conductance reading are noted (recorded) for the amount of various titrants. These two are plotted against each other. The intersection of the line gives the end-point. The most common conductometric titrations are as follows:

(1). Titration of strong acid against strong base —

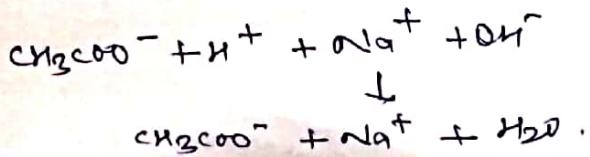
When strong alkali NaOH is added to strong acid HCl.



Since, H^+ is released by Na^+ . So, Conductance initially decreases with the addition of alkali. But after end-point Conductance increases. On further addition of alkali due to presence of fast moving OH^- .

(2). Titration of weak acid against strong base. —

When weak acid CH_3COOH is added to strong base NaOH .



The Conductance value

initially increases with

the addition of the salt

(CH_3COO^-). with further

addition of NaOH , the

Conductance of highly

ionised salt (CH_3COONa)

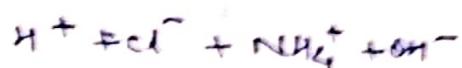
exceed that of the weak

acid which it releases.

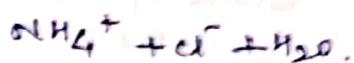
So, Conductance increases and it increases rapidly at end point
due to presence of OH^- .

(3). Titration of strong acid against weak base :-

When strong acid HCl is added to weak base NH_4OH ,



↓



The Conductance decreases

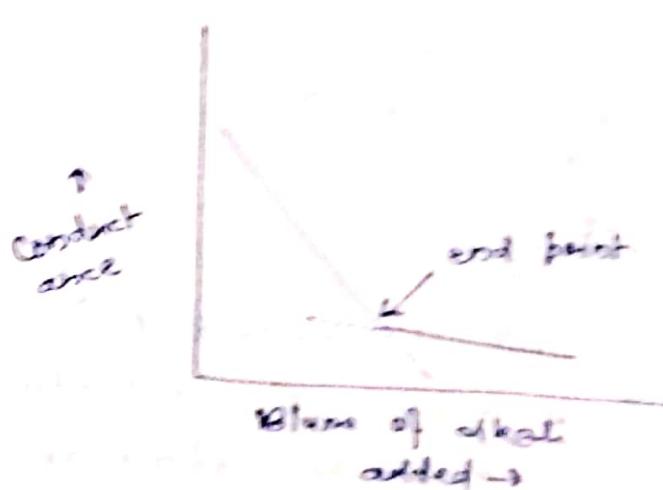
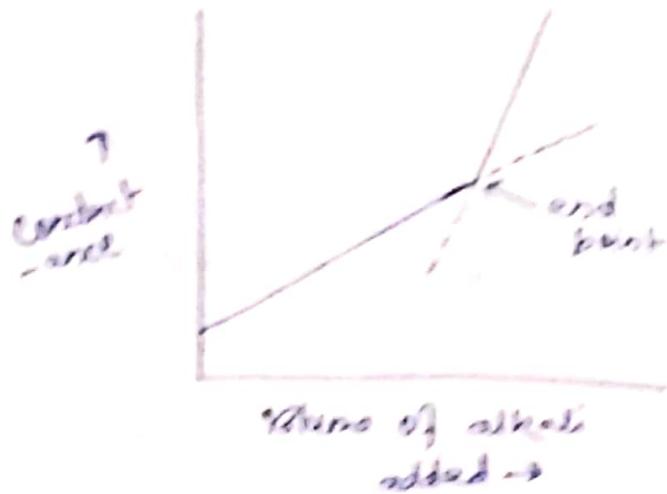
when NH_4OH is added

because fast moving H^+

is replaced by slow moving

NH_4^+ . After end point is

reached the Conductance value remains practically constant on
further addition of weak base (NH_4OH).



Advantage :-

- ① Colourless solutions are easily titrated conductometrically.
- ② no special precaution is needed at the end point.
- ③ Conductometric titrations may also be employed for very dilute solutions.
- ④ It is also used in the precipitation titrations.
- ⑤ Conductometric titration is very much useful in the titration of weak acid against weak base.

Dr. A. R. Gupta.
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