# Practical General Chemistry 

## Lecture notes

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First year students

Five Lecture: Preparation Solution from Liquid

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## Preparing a Standard Solution from a Liquid

## (Diluting a Solution of Known Concentration)

Dilution is the addition of more solvent to produce a solution of reduced concentration. Most often a diluted solution is created from a small volume of a more concentrated stock solution. To make such a solution, a volumetric pipet is used to deliver an exact amount of the stock solution into a clean vol flask, which is then diluted to volume. To prevent extra dilution or contamination, prerinse the vol pipet with the stock solution to remove any water droplets or impurities

## Caution

This procedure is reversed if the addition of the concentrated solution to solvent causes heating (an exothermic reaction). A notable example is the dilution of a concentrated acid. NEVER add water to concentrated acid. The reaction is very exothermic, heating the solution and potentially causing splattering. Always add the concentrated acid to water slowly with stirring. Place the beaker or flask in an ice bath to help cool the resulting solution and prevent spattering.

## Glassware

$\square$ Pipette
$\square$ Volumetric flask
$\square$ Graduated cylinder
$\square$ Beaker
$\square$ Funnel
$\square$ Washing bottle

## Chemicals

Sulfuric acid $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ to prepare 2 N in 250 ml of D.W.

## Procedure

1. Use a pipette to take an exact amount from the stock solution(concentrated) into a clean volumetric flask.
2. Put a funnel into the slim neck of the volumetric flask.
3. Add the solvent until the liquid level reaches to the mark on the neck.

$$
\begin{gathered}
N=\frac{\% \times s p \cdot g m \times 1000}{E q \cdot w t} \\
N_{1} V_{1_{(\text {Conc })}}=N_{2} V_{2}
\end{gathered}
$$

Standard result: 13.62 ml of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ conc. in 250 ml D.W.


## Discussion

Standard (stock) solutions: Solutions with accurately known concentrations.

There are two types of standard solution: primary and secondary standard solution. Standard Solution can be prepared by two ways:

1. Solids added to liquids
2. Liquids added to liquids

The preparing a standard solution must be accurate when using of balance because the increasing or decreasing of materials result wrong concentration and so for liquids materials when using increasing or decreasing of volume of solution.

