

Acidimetry and Alkalimetry

Equivalent weight of a salt

- The equivalent weight of a salt is the weight of the salt which contains one equivalent mass of a metal or compound radical acting like a metal.

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Formula of salt	Number of metal atom x valency of the metal	Molecular weight	Equivalent weight of the Salt
NaCl	$1 \times 1 = 1$	58.5	$58.5 / 1 = 58.5$
Na ₂ CO ₃	$2 \times 1 = 2$	106	$106 / 2 = 53$
Na ₂ SO ₄	$2 \times 1 = 2$	142	$142 / 2 = 71$
CaCO ₃	$1 \times 2 = 2$	100	$100 / 2 = 50$

Equivalent weight of Oxidising and Reducing agents

- In a redox reaction, one of the reacting entities is oxidizing agent (OA).and the another entity is reducing agent (RA).
- The oxidizer is recipient of electrons, whereas reducer is releaser of electrons.
- The valence factor for either an oxidizing or reducing agent is equal to the numbers of electrons transferred from one entity to another.

Equivalent weight of Oxidising and Reducing agents

- *Equivalent weight of an oxidizing agent = $\frac{\text{Formula weight of oxidizing agent}}{\text{Number of electrons gain}}$*
- *Equivalent weight of a reducing agent = $\frac{\text{Formula Weight of reducing agent}}{\text{Number of electrons lost}}$*

Standard solution :

- When a definite amount of solute is dissolved in a definite volume of a solvent, the solution is said to be as a standard solution.
- A standard solution can be classified into two types:
 - Primary standard solution and
 - Secondary standard solution.
- A primary standard solution contains solutes which shows a high solubility in solvents and are easily available.
- In such solutions, the solutes are in pure state and do not decompose during storage. For example, sodium carbonate solution, oxalic acid solution.
- The substances whose standard solutions cannot be prepared directly are called secondary standards. For example, NaOH, KOH, KMnO_4 , etc.
- In such solutions, the solutes are in impure state and can be dissociate during storage.

normal solution, molar solution

- The solution where one equivalent weight of solute present in one litre of solution is known as a Normal solution.
- Whereas, the solutions which are expressed in terms of mole are known as Molar solutions.

Thank You