

Thermo. Titr. Application Note No. H-068

Title:	Determination of Ferric Ion by Iodometric Titration
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Scope:	Determination of Fe^{3+} by iodometric titration. Useful if Fe^{3+} is accompanied by Al^{3+} , Mg^{2+} , Ca^{2+} and Fe^{2+} .
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Principle:	<p>Ferric ions oxidize iodide to iodine, which is then reduced by titration with standard sodium thiosulfate solution</p> $[\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{e} \leftrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}] \times 2$ $2\text{I}^- \leftrightarrow \text{I}_2 + 2\text{e}$ $2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \leftrightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{e}$ $\text{I}_2 + 2\text{e} \leftrightarrow 2\text{I}^-$ $2\text{Fe}^{3+} + 2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} \leftrightarrow \text{S}_4\text{O}_6^{2-} + 2\text{Fe}^{2+}$
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Reagents:	<p><i>Titrant:</i> 1mol/L standard $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ solution</p> <p>Glacial acetic acid</p> <p>50% w/v KI solution (store in amber bottle in a cool place).</p> <p>0.04mol/L KIO_3 solution (for standardizing $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ titrant)</p>
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Method:	<p><i>Basic Experimental Parameters:</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>Titrant delivery rate (mL/min.)</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of exothermic endpoints</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Delay start of titration (secs.)</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data smoothing factor (DSF)</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stirring speed (802 stirrer)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table> <p>Iron must be in Fe^{3+} form, and sufficiently acidic to prevent hydrolysis of the $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{3+}$ aquo ion. Dispense aliquot into titration vessel. Add 2mL glacial acetic acid. Fit titration vessel to titration head and start the analysis sequence. Add 10mL KI solution through a port in the titration head immediately after clicking the "Start" button.</p>	Titrant delivery rate (mL/min.)	4	No. of exothermic endpoints	1	Delay start of titration (secs.)	20	Data smoothing factor (DSF)	60	Stirring speed (802 stirrer)	10
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Standardization of Na₂S₂O₃ titrant. Pipette aliquots of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25mL KIO₃ solution into titration vessels. Add 2mL glacial acetic acid, and make to ~30mL with DI water. Start the titration, and add 10mL KI solution through a port in the titration head immediately after clicking the “Start” button. Plot mmole of KIO₃ (x-axis) against mL Na₂S₂O₃ titrant (y-axis) and compute the titrant molarity.

Example:

Ferric alum solution

9.38±0.02g/L (n=5)

Calculation:

$$\text{Fe}^{3+} \text{g/L} = \frac{((\text{Titre, mL} - \text{blank, mL}) \times \text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \times 55.845)}{(\text{sample vol, mL})}$$

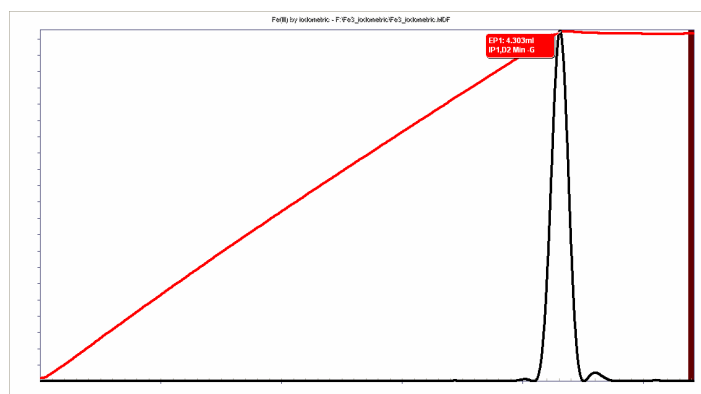
Thermometric Titration Plots:

Legend:

Red = solution

temperature curve

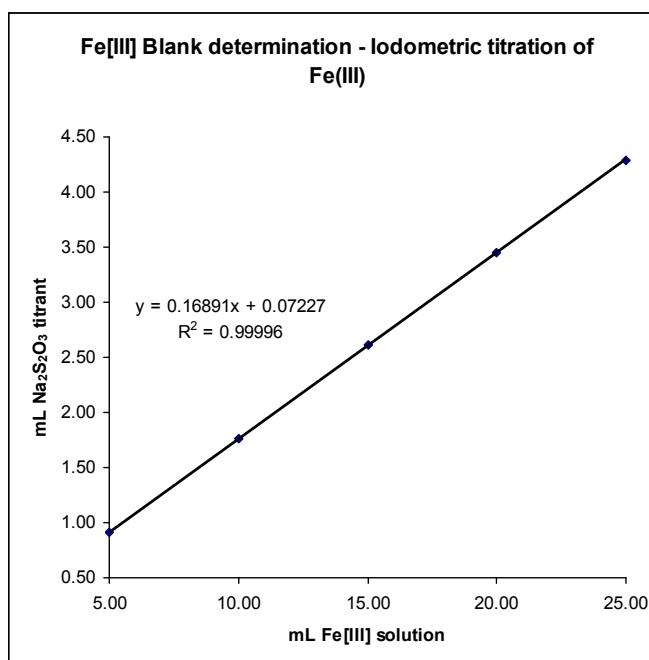
Black =second derivative curve (for endpoints)



Titration of I₂ with Na₂S₂O₃

Blank determination:

Blank = y-intercept
= 0.0723mL



Standardization of Na₂S₂O₃ titrant:

Molarity = 6/gradient =
6/6.04237 = 0.9930mol/L

