

水溶液の凝固点降下による溶質の電離度の測定

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Measurement of ionizing level of solute by freezing point descent of solution

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目的

水に電離度を測定したい試料を溶かし、冷却することで凝固点を測定して凝固点から電離度を計算し濃度の違うもの同士や理論値との比較をする。

Purpose

The one and the theory value that the ionizing level is calculated from the freezing point measuring the freezing point by melting, and cooling the sample that wants to measure the ionizing level to water and the density is different are compared.

凝固点降下とは？

純粋な溶媒より溶液の凝固点が低くなること。

What is the freezing point descent?

The freezing point of the solution must lower more than a pure solvent.

器具

500ml ビーカー

底にふたをしたチューブ

砕いた氷

食塩

ピペット

温度センサー付きノートパソコン

Apparatus

500ml beaker

Tube where cap of bottom

Crushed ice

Salt

Pipet

Notebook computer with temperature sensor

方法

500ml ビーカーに砕いた氷と塩を混ぜる。

試料を入れたチューブに温度センサーを入れたものを 500ml ビーカーに入れて冷却し凝固点を測定する。

Method

Crushed ice and salt are mixed with 500ml beaker.

The one that the temperature sensor was put in the tube where the sample was put is put in 500ml

beaker, it cools, and the freezing point is measured.



計測された凝固点を Δ

{ ΔT は凝固点降下度、

K_b は水のモル凝固点降下 1.85°C 、

C は粒子の質量モル濃度 (例 NaCl は $C = c(1 + \alpha)$ α は電離度、

c は化合物の質量モル濃度)}

に代入する

It is $\Delta T = K_b \times C$ as for the measured freezing point.

{In ΔT , a mole freezing point descending 1.85°C and C of water are the mass molar concentrations of the particle (In example NaCl, ionizing level and c are the mass molar concentrations of the compound in the $C=c(1+\alpha)$ α) in the freezing point descent level and K_b }

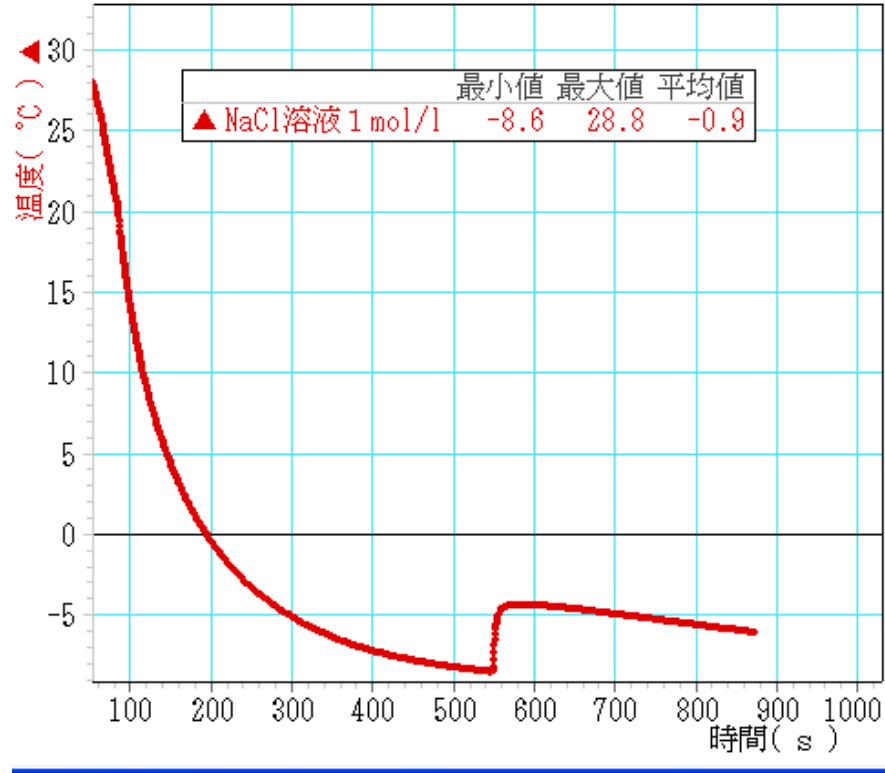
Is substituted.

実験結果

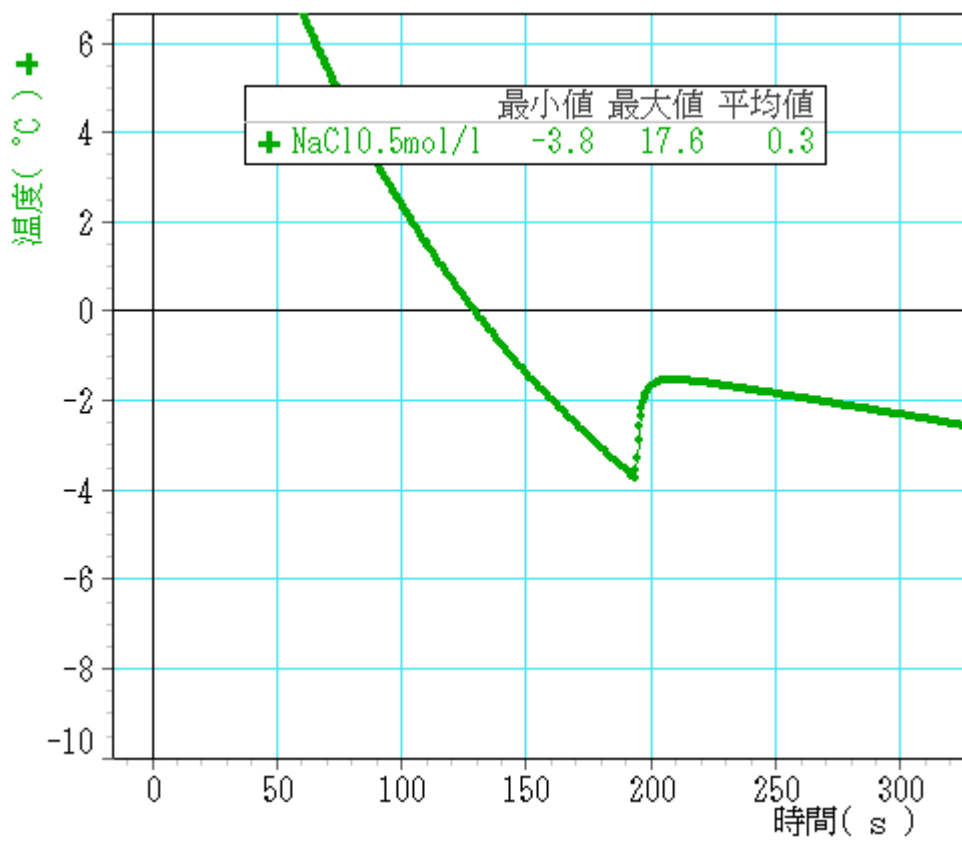
Experiment result

溶質	凝固点	電離度
NaCl 1.0mol/l	-2.5	0.351
NaCl 0.5mol/l	-0.8	-0.14
LiCl 1.0mol/l	-2.5	0.891
LiCl 0.5mol/l	-0.3	0.22
K C 1 1.0mol/l	-3.5 -1.0~+4.5	0.891 計算不能
K C 1 0.5mol/l	-0.8 -0.4	-0.285 -0.725
SrCl ₂ 1.0mol/l		
SrCl ₂ 0.5mol/l		

solute	solvement	Inozing level
NaCl 1.0mol/l	-2.5	0.351
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SrCl ₂ 1.0mol/l		
SrCl ₂ 0.5mol/l		



がわかる。



評価・考察

結果で求めた電離度は理論値との誤差が非常に大きかった。NaClなどは希薄溶液の理論値では電離度がほとんど1なのに実験で求めた凝固点をもとに電離度を求めたら濃度が1.0 mol/lのときは0.35、0.5 mol/lの時は-0.8になり、最初の式が濃度の濃い溶液には適用できないことがわかる。

Evaluation and consideration

The error margin of the ionizing level requested by the result with the theory value was very large. When the density is 1.0 mol/l, NaCl etc. are 0.35 when the ionizing level is requested in the theory value of the dilute solution based on the freezing point requested by the experiment though most ionizing levels are 1 Do at 0.5 mol/l? It becomes 0.8, the first expression understands, and it is understood that it is not applicable in the solution with high density.

仮説

この様に正確な電離度が出なかった理由

1mol/l や 0.5mol/l の溶液は濃度が非常に濃いため、溶液中で溶質のイオンが水と水和物を作り、溶媒としての水が少なくなるため、正確な電離度の計算ができないから。

Hypothesis

Reason why accurate in this manner ionizing level did not go out

Because an accurate ionizing level cannot be calculated because the solution of 1mol/l and 0.5mol/l makes water and the hydrate in the solution by the ion of the solute because the density is very high, and decreases water as the solvent.

評価・考察

今回の実験では最後に電離度を求める計算をしたのでどう考えてもおかしい電離度の値が出ていることも気づかずに実験をやり続けていましたが、最終的には、なぜ正確な凝固点が求められないことを考えたり理解したりできたり、正確に実験をするための知識を手に入れたりや、今まで知らなかった凝固点降下に関係するいろいろなことがわかったりできて逆に良かったと思います。

Evaluation and consideration

Though it kept experimenting without noticing the value of an ionizing level amusing no matter how it thinks go out because the calculation from which the ionizing level was requested at the end was done in this experiment, finally, I think a lot that put the knowledge to be able to think, to understand an accurate freezing point is not requested, and to experiment accurately in the hand and relate to the freezing point descent that has not been known worth and up to now are understood or it was good oppositely.