

Thermo. Titr. Application Note No. H-014

Title:	Determination of Free Acid Content of Solutions Containing Fe(III)		
Scope:	Determination of free acid in solutions containing metal ions, particularly Fe(III).		
Principle:	An aliquot of test solution is diluted with propan-2ol and titrated with standard KOH in isopropanol. The effect of titration in an alcoholic environment is considered to be twofold: metal salts are substantially precipitated from solution, and the relationship between pKa's of sulfuric acid and Fe(III) is considerably changed, enabling a clear separation of endpoints		
Reagents:	1 mol/L KOH in isopropanol, standardized against potassium hydrogen phthalate		
	Propan-2-ol		
Method:	Basic Experimental Parameters:		
	Data rate (per second) 10		
	Titrant delivery rate (mL/min.) 2		
	No. of exothermic endpoints 1		
	Data smoothing factor 50		
	Procedure: For the purpose of illustration, synthetic test solutions were made approximately to the compositions of actual copper refining solutions according to the table below. Solutions were prepared from concentrated sulfuric acid, ammonium iron (III) sulfate, ammonium iron (II) sulfate and copper (II) sulfate.		

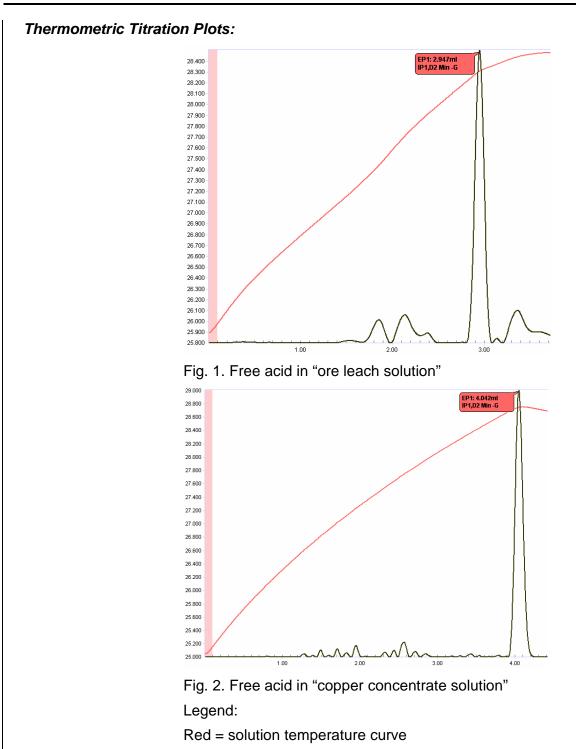
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Method (continued):	Make-up of synthetic copper ore refining solutions		
	Analyte	"Ore Leach Solution"	"Copper Concentrate Solution"
	Free acid as H ₂ SO ₄ g/L	20	200
	Fe(III) g/L	10	1
	Cu(II) g/L	8	40
	Fe(II) g/L	20	2
	Analysis. Pipette an aliquessel, and dilute to appropriate to an exothermic KOH in propan-2-ol. For analytical precision data were made. For routine a positive displacement has satisfactory results	roximately 25mL endpoint with sta the purpose of c reported here, s analytical purpos	with propan-2-ol. andard 1 mol/L obtaining basic erial dilutions ses, the use of

Results:	Synthetic copper or	Synthetic copper ore refining solutions		
	Solution type	Mean Free Acid, as H ₂ SO ₄ g/L	Std. Deviation (n=5)	
	"Ore Leach Solution"	22.9	0.05	
	"Copper Concentrate Solution"	196.7	0.18	

Calculation:	
	Free acid $g / L = \frac{((titre, mL - blank, mL) \times M KOH \times FW H_2SO_4)}{(sample vol., mL \times 2)}$
	Example:
	Free acid g / L = $\frac{((2.947 - 0.025) \times 1.000 \times 98.08)}{(6.25 \times 2)}$ = 22.9





Black = second derivative curve