SAPONIFICATION REACTION OF ETHYL ACETATE WITH SODIUM HYDROXIDE

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AIM

- Monitor the kinetics of a reaction by looking at the concentration of one of its reactants.
- Check that the reaction is a first order reaction with respect to both reactants.
- Obtain the speed constant at the reaction temperature.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

CH3COOCH2CH3 + NaOH → CH3CH2OH + CH3COONa

1. b a 0 0 a>b
2. b-X X X X

1 is the initial situation, and once time is passed (t), we finish in the second one, in which a quantity of X mol/L of each reagent will have been consumed.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k[NaOH]^{\alpha} [EtAz]^{\beta} = k(a-x)^{\alpha} (b-x)^{\beta}$$

Equation 1: Kinetic equation

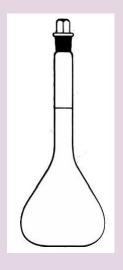
$$k \cdot t = \frac{1}{(a-b)} \ln \frac{b(a-x)}{a(b-x)}$$

Equation 2

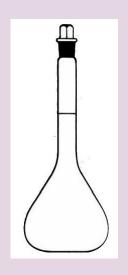
$$\ln\left(\frac{V_0 - V_t}{V_{\infty} - V_t}\right) + \ln\frac{b}{a} = k(a - b) \cdot t$$

Equation 3

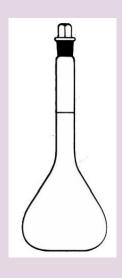
1. Initial dissolutions



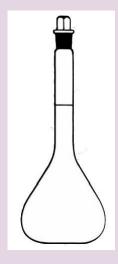
1L NaOH 0,025M



250 mL HCL 0,05M

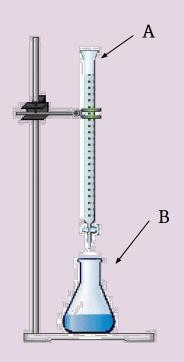


KHFt 0,025M



1L AcEt (1,6 mL solute/1L dissolution)

2. Titration



TITRATION	1	2
A: Reagent solution	KHFt	NaOh
B: Analyte	NaOh	Hcl

3. Heat the dissolutions in an isothermal bath



Until you reach 25°C

15mins aprox.



100mL NaOh



100 mL AcEt

4. HCl



x6

10mL Hcl

5. Reaction NaOh and Acet

Quickly!



100mL NaOh



100mL AcEt

Leave it for 3 minutes

*Keep the reaction Tcte

6. Pour the reacting mixture with Hcl



25ml

100mL NaOh + 100mL AcEt



10mL HCL

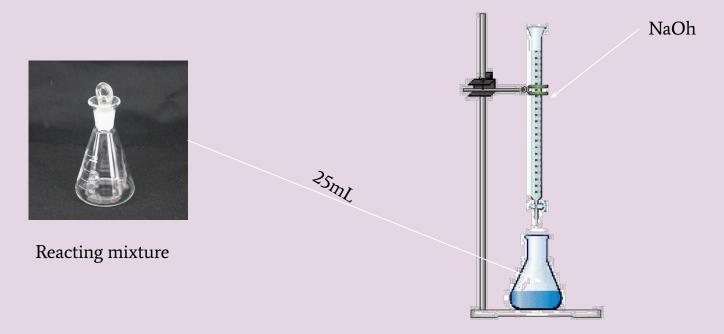
Repeat this operation after.

- 7min
- 13min
- 20min
- 30min
- 45min

(Remember to back-titrate the excess acid)

After the last extraction, cover the erlenmeyer and leave it to react at room T until the following day.

7. Titrate



BIBLIOGRAPHY

https://egela.ehu.eus/pluginfile.php/2546939/mod_resource/content/1/9_SaponificationRxn.pdf