

Equivalent weight (Eq.wt):- also known as **gram equivalent** or **equivalent mass**, is the formula weight divided by the number of reacting units.

الوزن المكافئ (Eq.wt): المعروف أيضاً بالجرام المكافئ أو الكتلة المكافئة، هو صيغة الوزن مقسومة على عدد الوحدات المتفاعلة.

$$\text{Equivalent weight (Eq.wt)} = \frac{\text{formula weight}}{\text{no. of reacting units}}$$

Reacting units:

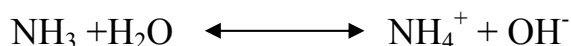
- (H⁺ or OH⁻) for acid and base
- Number of electrons for oxidation-reduction reaction
- Number of cations or anions multiplied by charge of ion.

$(\text{Eq. wt})\left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}\right)$ for acid – base reaction = $\frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{(\text{No. of H}^+ \text{ or OH}^-)\text{react}}$
$(\text{Eq. wt})\left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}\right)$ for redox reaction = $\frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{\text{No. of electron}}$
$(\text{Eq. wt})\left(\frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}\right)$ for salt reaction = $\frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{\text{No. of (cation or anion)} * \text{charge of ion}}$

Example (1):-Calculate the equivalent weight of the following substances: (a) NH₃, (b) H₂SO₄, (c) H₂C₂O₄ (in reaction with NaOH), (d) KMnO₄ [Mn⁷⁺ is reduced to Mn²⁺], and (e) Al₂(SO₄)₃

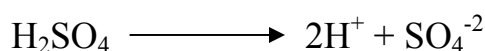
Solution:

(a) Base NH₃



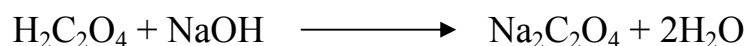
$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{\text{Mwt}}{\text{No. of H}^+ \text{ or OH}^-} = \frac{17.03}{1} = 17.03 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

(b) Strong acid H₂SO₄



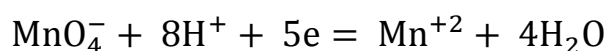
$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{98}{2} = 49 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

(C) Weak acid H₂C₂O₄ (in reaction with NaOH)



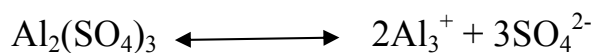
$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{90.04}{2} = 45.02 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

(d) KMnO₄ [Mn⁷⁺ is reduced to Mn²⁺]



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{\text{M. wt}}{\text{No. of electron}} = \frac{158.04}{5} = 31.608 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

(e) Salt Al₂(SO₄)₃



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{\text{No. of (cation or anion) * charge of ion}} = \frac{342}{2 * 3} = 57 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

Homework : Example (2):- Calculate the equivalent weight of the following substances: (a) Na₂CO₃, (b) Ba(OH)₂.

Normality (N): Normal concentration: Number of equivalent solute in solution volume in litre.

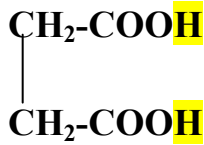
التركيز النورمالي (العيارية) : وهي صيغة اخرى من صيغ التركيز: هو عدد الأوزان المكافئة للمذاب في واحد لتر من المحلول

عدد المكافئات	$\text{No. of Eq} = \frac{wt}{\text{Eq. wt}}$
الوزن المكافئ	$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{Mwt}{n}$
وحدات حجم اللتر	$N = \frac{\text{No. of equivalent (Eq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (L)}}$
	$\text{No. of Eq} = N \times V(L)$
	$N = \frac{wt}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1}{V (L)}$
وحدات حجم مل	$N = \frac{\text{No. of equivalent (meq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (ml)}}$
	$\text{No. of meq} = N \times V(\text{ml})$
	$N = \frac{wt}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1000}{V (\text{mL})}$
	$N = \left(\frac{\text{Eq.}}{L} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{meq.}}{\text{mL}} \right)$
قانون تحويل نورمالية الى مولارية وبالعكس	$N = nM$

ملاحظات مفيدة بالحل :

1- الحوامض 3 انواع هي

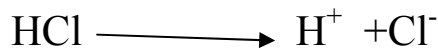
- الحوامض المعدنية (تكون H^+ بالبداية) مثل HCl و $HClO_4$ و H_2SO_4
- الحوامض العضوية (تكون H^+ بالاخير) مثل CH_3COOH
- الحوامض العضوية متعدد البروتون مثل حامض الاوكزاليك



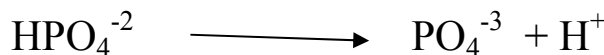
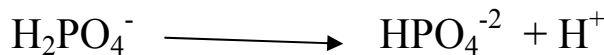
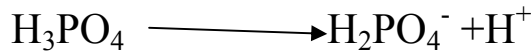
انواع الحوامض

- الحوامض المعدنية **Mineral acid**: هي حوامض تحتوي على ذرة H بشكل رئيسي وتنقسم الى :

1. حوامض لها ذرة H واحدة فقط وتفقدتها بشكل تام بخطوة واحدة اي تفكك تام مثل HCl , HCN



2. حوامض لها اكثر من ذرة H وتفقدتها باكثر من خطوة أي ان التفكك غير تام مثل H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4

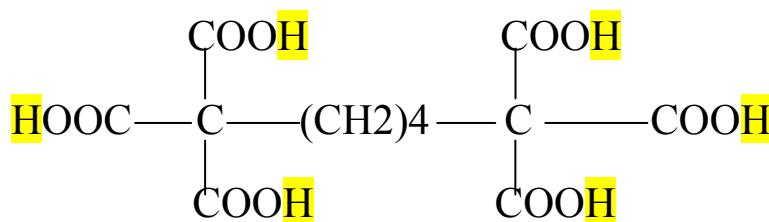


- الحوامض العضوية **Organic acid**: هي حوامض تحتوي على C و H (كاربوكسيل COO) بشكل اساسي وتكون H في النهاية او على جانبي المركب وتنقسم الى

1. احادية الكاربوكسيل: CH_3COOH

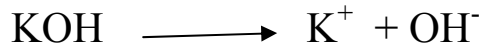
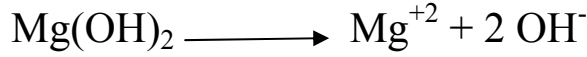
2. ثنائية الكاربوكسيل: $HCOO(CH_2)_4COOH$

3. متعددة الكاربوكسيل:

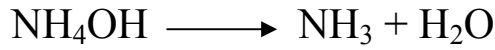


2- القواعد تنتهي دائما ب OH⁻ مثل Bi(OH)₂, Mg(OH)₂, NaOH
أنواع القواعد

- القواعد القوية Strong base: لها ايون OH⁻ رئيسي وتتأين بسهولة في الماء حيث تفقد OH⁻ بالماء بخطوة واحدة مثل NaOH , KOH, Mg(OH)₂



- القواعد الضعيفة Weak base: هي قواعد عندما تتحلل بالماء لاتعطي ايون OH⁻ مثل هيدروكسيد الامونيوم NH₄OH



- 3 – الاملاح: الاملاح تتكون من ايونات موجبة (كاتيونات) على اليسار وايونات سالبة (انيونات) على اليمين مثال NaCl (الصوديوم على اليسار ايون موجب والكلور على اليمين ايون سالب)

- 4- في معادلات الاكسدة والاختزال يجب ان يتم موازنه المعادلة ثم ايجاد عدد الالكترونات المفقودة او المكتسبة

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ No. of Eq} = \frac{\text{وزن wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} = \frac{\text{عدد المكافئات}}{\text{وزن مكافئ}}$$

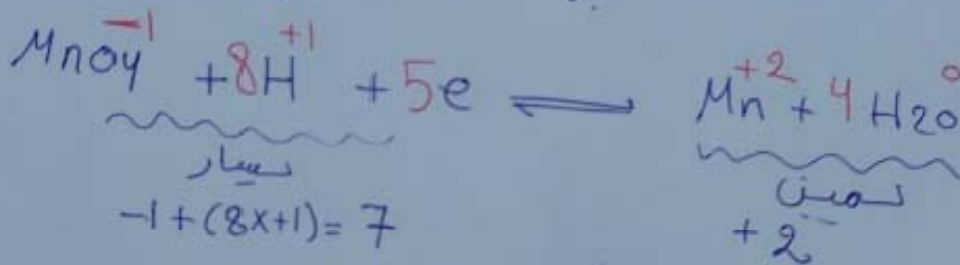
تاريخ حاضرة رقم 3

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Eq. wt} = \frac{\text{وزن M. wt}}{n} = \frac{\text{وزن مكافئ}}{\text{وزن مكافئ}}$$

n هي اذا
 ① حامض = عدد ذرات H
 ② قاعدة = عدد OH
 ③ ملح = رقم التكافؤ × عدد الذرات
 ④ عوامل الأكسدة والاختزال = عدد e

في الفصل الدراسي الدول يوجد 4 معادلات أكسدة واختزال (حفظ)

① برمنغنات بوتاسيوم KMnO_4



$$-1 + (8 \times +1) = 7$$

$$+2$$

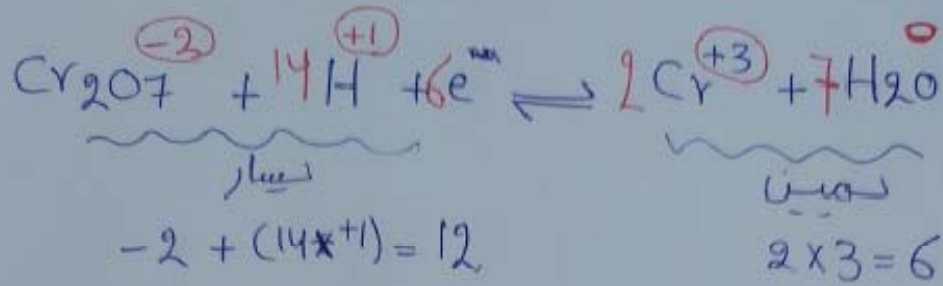
$$7 - 2 = \textcircled{5}$$

عدد المفقود او مكتسبة

$$\text{M. wt } \text{KMnO}_4 = 158 \text{ g/mol} = 158 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}}$$

$$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{\text{M. wt}}{n} = \frac{158}{5} = 31.6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}} = 31.6 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$

② ثنائي كرومات البوتاسيوم $K_2Cr_2O_7$



نظح

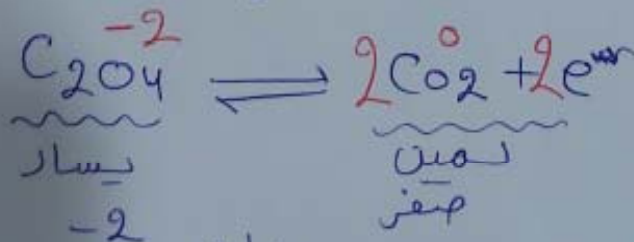
$$12 - 6 = 6 \rightarrow \text{عدد المفقودة أو المكتسبة}$$

$$M.wt \ K_2Cr_2O_7 = 294 \frac{g}{mol} = 294 \frac{mg}{mmol}$$

$$Eq.wt = \frac{M.wt}{n} = \frac{294}{6} = 49 \frac{g}{Eq}$$

$$49 \frac{mg}{meq}$$

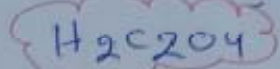
③ حمض الاوكزاليك $H_2C_2O_4$ او كزالات صوديوم $Na_2C_2O_4$



نظح

$$2 - 0 = 2 \rightarrow \text{عدد المفقودة أو المكتسبة}$$

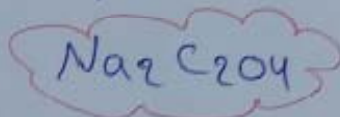
في حالة حامض الاوكزاليك



$$\text{M.wt H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 = 90 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 90 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}}$$

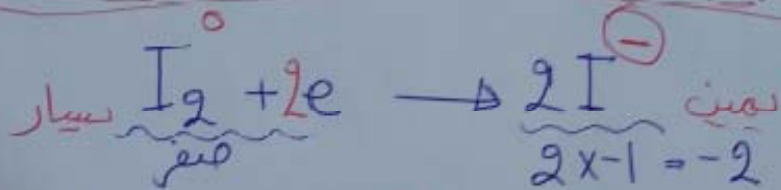
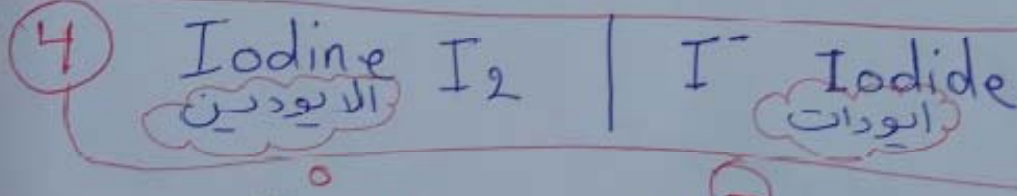
$$\text{Eq.wt} = \frac{\text{M.wt}}{n} = \frac{90}{2} = 45 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}} = 45 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$

في حالة اوكرات الصوديوم



$$\text{M.wt Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 = 134 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 134 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}}$$

$$\text{Eq.wt} = \frac{\text{M.wt}}{n} = \frac{134}{2} = 67 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}} = 67 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$



$$2 - 0 = 2$$

عدد
مفقود او مكتسب

$$\text{M.wt I}_2 = 254 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}} = 254 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{mmol}}$$

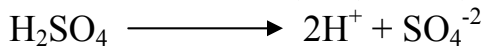
$$\text{Eq.wt} = \frac{\text{M.wt}}{n} = \frac{254}{2} = 127 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}} = 127 \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{meq}}$$

Problem: Find the normality (N) and number of equivalent of a solution prepared by dissolving **4.9 grams of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄)** in enough water to make a total volume of **250 mL**?

(Aw.t H=1, S=32, O=16g/mol)

Solution:

M.Wt of H₂SO₄ = (2×1)+32+(16×4)=98 g/mol



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{98}{2} = 49 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}$$

$$N = \frac{\text{wt.}}{\text{Eq.Wt}} \times \frac{1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{L}}}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$N = \frac{4.9 \text{ g}}{49 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}} \times \frac{1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{L}}}{250 \text{ mL}} \longrightarrow N = 0.4 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}}$$

لايجاد عدد المكافئات يوجد طريقتان :

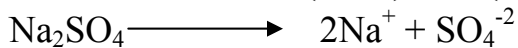
<p>عدد المكافئات $\text{No. of Eq} = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq.wt}}$</p> <p>$\text{No. of Eq} = \frac{4.9 \text{ g}}{49 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq}}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$</p>	<p>$N = \frac{\text{No. of equivalent(Eq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (L)}}$</p> <p>(L=1000mL)</p> <p>$\frac{250}{1000} = 0.25\text{L}$</p> <p>$0.4 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{No.of Eq}}{0.25\text{L}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$</p>
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Problem: Find the normality (N) and number of equivalent of a solution prepared by dissolving **7.1 grams of sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄)** in enough water to make a total volume of **100 mL**, assuming it is being used in a reaction where the sulfate ion precipitates?

(Aw.t Na=23, S=32, O=16g/mol)

Solution:

M.Wt of Na₂SO₄ = (23×2)+32+(16×4)=142 g/mol



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{142}{2} = 71 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

$$N = \frac{\text{wt.}}{\text{Eq.Wt}} \times \frac{1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{L}}}{V(\text{mL})}$$

$$N = \frac{7.1 \text{ g}}{71 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}} \times \frac{1000 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{L}}}{100 \text{ mL}} \longrightarrow N = 1 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}}$$

لايجاد عدد المكافئات يوجد طريقتان :

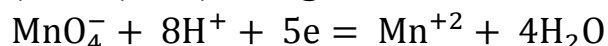
<p>عدد المكافئات No. of Eq = $\frac{wt}{Eq.wt}$</p> <p>No. of Eq = $\frac{7.1 \text{ g}}{71 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$</p>	<p>$N = \frac{\text{No. of equivalent(Eq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (L)}}$</p> <p>(L=1000mL)</p> <p>$\frac{100}{1000} = 0.1 \text{ L}$</p> <p>$1 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{No.of Eq}}{0.1\text{L}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$</p>
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Problem: Find the normality (N) and number of equivalent of a solution prepared by dissolving **3.16 grams of potassium permanganate (KMnO₄)** in enough water to make a total volume of **2.0 Liter** when used as an oxidizing agent in an **acidic medium?**

(Aw.t K=39.1, Mn=54.9, O=16g/mol)

Solution:

M.Wt of KMnO₄ = (39)+55+(16×4)=158 g/mol



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{\text{M. wt}}{\text{No. of electron}} = \frac{158}{5} = 31.6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

$$N = \frac{\text{wt.}}{\text{Eq.Wt}} \times \frac{1}{V(L)}$$

$$N = \frac{3.16 \text{ g}}{31.6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}} \times \frac{1}{2 \text{ L}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad N = 0.05 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}}$$

لايجاد عدد المكافئات يوجد طريقتان :

<p>عدد المكافئات</p> $\text{No. of Eq} = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq.wt}}$ $\text{No. of Eq} = \frac{3.16 \text{ g}}{31.6 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$	$N = \frac{\text{No. of equivalent(Eq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (L)}}$ $0.05 \frac{\text{Eq}}{\text{L}} = \frac{\text{No.of Eq}}{2\text{L}} = 0.1 \text{ Eq}$
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Problem: Find the normality (N) and number of equivalent of a solution prepared by dissolving **8.0 grams of Mg (OH)₂** in enough water to make a total volume of **500 mL**.

Problem: Find the normality (N) and number of equivalent of a solution prepared by dissolving **15.0 grams of K₂Cr₂O₇** in enough water to make a total volume of **2.5L**.

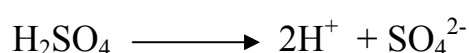
قوانين حفظ
التحويل من مولاري الى نورمالي وبالعكس
$N = nM$ (n = No. of equivalent, H^+ , OH^- , or electron)
التعادل 1- اذا الحجم بالمل
No of Meq = No . of Meq $(N \times V_{mL})_{acid} = (N \times V_{mL})_{base}$
التعادل 1- اذا الحجم باللتر
No. of Eq = No. of Eq $(N \times V_L)_{acid} = (N \times V_L)_{base}$

Example (3):-How many millilitres of a **0.25M** solution of H_2SO_4 will react with 10mL of a **0.25N** solution of NaOH.

Solution:

لدينا التراكيز مختلفة احدها نورمالي والاخر مولاري لذلك يجب ان يتم التوحيد

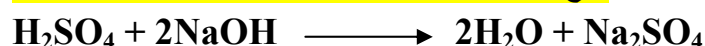
$$N = nM \quad (n = \text{No. of equivalent, } H^+, OH^-, \text{ or electron})$$



عدد ذرات H^+ هو 2

$$N_{H_2SO_4} = 2 \times 0.25 = 0.5 N$$

قاعدة + حامض \longrightarrow ملح + ماء



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Meq } H_2SO_4 &= \text{Meq } NaOH \\ (N \times V)_{H_2SO_4} &= (N \times V)_{NaOH} \end{aligned}$$

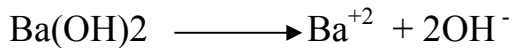
$$\begin{aligned} (0.5 \times V)_{H_2SO_4} &= (0.25 \times 10 \text{ mL})_{NaOH} \\ V_{H_2SO_4} &= 5.0 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Problem: How many millilitres of a **0.1 M** solution of **Ba(OH)₂** will react with **20 mL** of a **0.5 N** solution of **HCl**?

Solution:

لدينا التراكيز مختلفة احدها نورمالي والاخر مولاري لذلك يجب ان يتم التوحيد

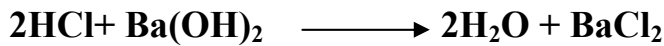
$$N = nM \quad (n = \text{No. of equivalent, } H^+, OH^-, \text{ or electron})$$



n = عدد ذرات OH⁻ هو 2

$$N_{Ba(OH)_2} = 2 \times 0.1 = 0.2 \text{ N}$$

قاعدة + حامض \longrightarrow ملح + ماء



$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of Meq (HCl)} &= \text{no. of Meq (Ba(OH)}_2) \\ (N \times V)_{HCl} &= (N \times V)_{Ba(OH)_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(0.5 \times 20 \text{ mL})_{HCl} = (0.2 \times V)_{Ba(OH)_2}$$

$$V_{Ba(OH)_2} = 50 \text{ mL}$$

Problem: Calculate the volume of **0.1 M H₃PO₄** required to completely neutralize **1.5 L** of **0.6 N KOH**.

Solution:

لدينا التراكيز مختلفة احدها نورمالي والاخر مولاري لذلك يجب ان يتم التوحيد

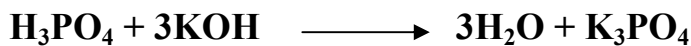
$$N = nM \quad (n = \text{No. of equivalent, } H^+, OH^-, \text{ or electron})$$



n = عدد ذرات H⁺ هو 3

$$N_{H_3PO_4} = 3 \times 0.1 = 0.3 \text{ N}$$

قاعدة + حامض \longrightarrow ملح + ماء



$$\text{No. of Eq (H}_3\text{PO}_4) = \text{No. of Eq (KOH)}$$

$$(N \times V)_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} = (N \times V)_{\text{KOH}}$$

$$(0.3 \times V)_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} = (0.6 \times 1.5 \text{ L})_{\text{KOH}}$$

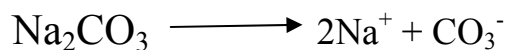
$$V_{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} = 3 \text{ L}$$

Problem: What volume of **0.5 M HNO₃** is needed to react with **40 mL** of **0.2 N Ca(OH)₂**?

Example(4):-Calculate the normality (N) and of the solutions containing the following: (a) 5.300gm/L Na₂CO₃ (when the CO₃⁻² reacts with two protons), (b) 5.267 gm/L K₂Cr₂O₇ (the Cr⁶⁺ is reduced to Cr³⁺).

Solution :(a)

$$\text{M.wt Na}_2\text{CO}_3 = (23*2)+ 12+(16*3)= 106 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$$



$$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{\text{No. of (cation or anion) * charge of ion}}$$

$$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{106}{2 * 1} = 53$$

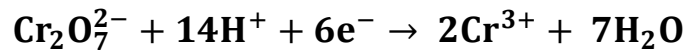
$$N = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1}{V \text{ (L)}}$$

نقوم بترتيب القانون لان اعطى بالسؤال الوزن بوحدات 5.300 g/L

$$N = \frac{\text{wt(g)}}{V \text{ (L)}} \times \frac{1}{\text{Eq. wt}}$$

$$N = 5.3 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}} \times \frac{1}{53} = 0.10 \text{ Eq/L}$$

(b) M.wt $K_2Cr_2O_7 = (39 \times 2) + (52 \times 2) + (16 \times 7) = 294 \frac{g}{mol}$



$$(\text{Eq. wt}) \left(\frac{g}{\text{Eq}} \right) \text{ for redox reaction} = \frac{\text{formula weight (F. wt)}}{\text{No. of electron}}$$

$$\text{Eq. wt} = \frac{294}{6} = 49$$

$$N = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1}{V (L)}$$

نقوم بترتيب القانون لان اعطى بالسؤال الوزن بوحدات 5.267 gm/L

$$N = \frac{\text{wt}}{V (L)} \times \frac{1}{\text{Eq. wt}}$$

$$N = 5.267 \frac{g}{L} \times \frac{1}{49} = 0.1074 \text{ Eq/L}$$

Example(5):- A solution of sodium carbonate is prepared by dissolving 0.212 gm Na_2CO_3 and diluting to 100mL. Calculate the normality of the solution (a) if it is used as a **monoacidic base**, and (b) if it is used as a **diacidic base**.

Solution : (a)

$$\text{M.wt } Na_2CO_3 = (23 \times 2) + 12 + (16 \times 3) = 106 \frac{g}{mol}$$

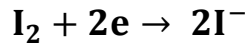
$$N = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1000}{V (mL)} = \frac{0.212}{\frac{106.0}{1}} \times \frac{1000}{100} = 0.020 \text{ meq/mL}$$

(b)

$$N = \frac{0.212}{\frac{106.0}{2}} \times \frac{1000}{100} = 0.040 \text{ meq/mL}$$

Example(6):-Iodine (I₂) is an oxidizing agent that in reactions with reducing agent is reduced to iodide (I⁻). How many grams I₂ would you weigh out to prepare 100mL of a 0.10N I₂ solution?

Solution : (M.Wt I₂= 254 g/mol)



$$N = \frac{wt}{Eq.wt} \times \frac{1000}{V (mL)} \quad \longrightarrow \quad 0.1 = \frac{wt}{\frac{254}{2}} \times \frac{1000}{100}$$

$$wt = 1.27g$$

Example (7):-Calculate the normality of a solution of 0.25 g/L H₂C₂O₄, both as an acid and as a reducing agent.(M.wt H₂C₂O₄= 90 g/mol)

Solution:



$$N = \frac{wt}{Eq. wt} \times \frac{1}{V (L)}$$

نقوم بترتيب القانون لان اعطى بالسؤال الوزن بوحدات 0.25 g/L

$$N = \frac{wt(g)}{V (L)} \times \frac{1}{Eq. wt}$$

$$N = 0.25 \frac{g}{L} \times \frac{1}{\frac{90}{2}} = 0.00555 \text{ meq./mL}$$

Example(8):-How many milliequivalents (meq) are involved in 43.50 mL of 0.1379N K₂Cr₂O₇?

Solution:

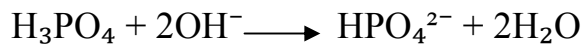
$$\text{no. of milliequivalents} = N \times V$$

$$\text{meq} = N \times V(\text{ml})$$

$$= 0.1379 \frac{\text{meq.}}{\text{mL}} \times 43.50 \text{ mL}$$

$$= 5.9987 \text{ meq}$$

Example (9): What is normality of 0.3 M H_3PO_4 when it undergoes the following reaction?

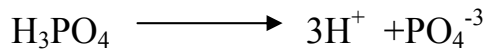


Solution:

$$\text{Normality} = \text{molarity} \times 2 = 0.3 \times 2 = 0.6 \text{ N}$$

Homework: What is normality of 0.3 M H_3PO_4 ?

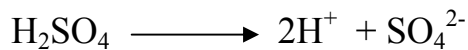
Solution:



$$\text{Normality} = \text{molarity} \times 3 = 0.3 \times 3 = 0.9 \text{ N}$$

Example (10): Calculate the number of **mg present in 1 ml** of 0.3 N H_2SO_4 (Mwt = 98 g/mol) solution.

Solution:



$$\text{Eq wt} = \frac{98}{2} = 49 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{Eq.}}$$

$$\text{N} = \frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1000}{\text{V (mL)}}$$

$$0.3 = \frac{\text{wt}}{49} \times \frac{1000}{1} = 0.0147 \text{ g}$$

$$(\text{g}=1000 \text{ mg})$$

$$\text{wt} = 0.0147 * 1000 = 14.7 \text{ mg}$$

عدد المولات No. of Mole = $\frac{\text{weight (g)}}{\text{Formula weight } (\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mole}})}$	عدد المكافئات No. of Eq = $\frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq.wt}}$
	الوزن المكافئ Eq.wt = $\frac{\text{Mwt}}{n}$

مولارية	نورمالية
Molarity (M) = $\frac{\text{No. of mole solute}}{\text{solution volume (L)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$	N = $\frac{\text{No. of equivalent (Eq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (L)}}$
No. of mole = $M \times V_{(L)}$	No. of Eq = $N \times V(L)$
Molarity (M) = $\frac{\text{No. of mmole solute}}{\text{solution volume (mL)}} = \left(\frac{\text{mmole}}{\text{mL}}\right)$	N = $\frac{\text{No. of equivalent (meq)}}{\text{Solution Volumn (ml)}}$
No. of mmole = $M \times V_{(mL)}$	No. of meq = $N \times V(\text{ml})$
M $\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$ = $\frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1000 \left(\frac{\text{mL}}{\text{L}}\right)}{V(\text{mL})}$	N = $\frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1000}{V(\text{mL})}$
M $\left(\frac{\text{mole}}{\text{L}}\right)$ = $\frac{\text{wt (g)}}{\text{M.wt (g/mole)}} \times \frac{1}{V(L)}$	N = $\frac{\text{wt}}{\text{Eq. wt}} \times \frac{1}{V(L)}$
	قانون تحويل نورمالية الى مولارية وبالعكس N = nM
n = no. of H^+ , OH^- , electron. Or n = no. of salt (no. of cation or anion* charge of ion)	

Exercise

1. Calculate the normality of the solution obtained by dissolving 0.321 g of the salt sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) in 250 mL water. (Assuming the salt solution is being used in a complete neutralisation by a strong acid).
 2. What is the normality of a- 0.138 M NaOH, b-0.052 M H_3PO_4 and c- 0.34 M $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$?
 3. Determine the normality for each of the following solutions:
 - 0.44 mol of CoCl_2 in 0.654 L of solution
 - b. 0.87 g of phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 , in 1.00 L of solution (dibasic reaction)
 - c. 0.23 g of calcium hydroxide, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, in 48.00 mL of solution
 - d. 9 kg of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 15.34 L of solution
 4. In the following reaction, calculate and find the normality when it is 1.0 M H_3PO_4 : $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 2\text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{HASO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
 5. What is the molar concentration of aluminium in a 3.0 N solution of aluminium sulfate ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$)?
 6. What volume of a 0.20 N of K_2SO_4 solution contains 57 g of K_2SO_4 ?
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