

# Analysis of ribena using titration



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Title: Analysis of Vitamin C in Ribena Using Titration Aim: The objectives of this experiment were to gain knowledge on how to titrate solution and determine amount of Vitamin C in Ribena. Results Table 1: Mass of Ascorbic Acid in Volumetric Flask

Mass of empty bottle (g)	Mass of empty bottle with ascorbic acid (g)	Mass of ascorbic acid used (g)
21.5922	21.6954	0.1002

Number of moles:  $(\text{mass of ascorbic acid used}) / (\text{molecular mass of ascorbic acid}) = 0.1002\text{g} / (176.10\text{g mol}^{-1}) = 5.9 \times 10^{-4}$  moles

M1: concentration of stock ascorbic acid  
V1: volume in volumetric flask with stock solution  
M2: concentration of diluted ascorbic acid  
V2: volume in volumetric flask with diluted solution  $(M1 \times 100) / 1000 = 5.69 \times 10^{-4}$  moles

M1:  $5.69 \times 10^{-3}$  mol/L  
 $M1V1 = M2V2$   
 $5.69 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} \times (10/1000) = M2 \times (100/1000)$   
M2:  $5.69 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L

Table 2: Standardization of NBS Titration

Number	Rough	Final burette reading (ml)	Initial burette reading (ml)	Titre (ml)	Number of OK titres, N	Sum of OK titres	Average (ml)
123	16.80	27.00	37.20	$47.30 \pm 0.10$	5	40	10.80
	16.80	27.00	37.20	$47.30 \pm 0.10$	5	40	10.80

Calculation:  $(10.00 + 10.10) / 2 = 10.05$

$M1V1 = M2V2$   
M1: concentration of diluted ascorbic acid  
V1: volume of diluted solution in conical flask  
M2: concentration of NBS  
V2: volume needed for titration  $5.69 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L} \times (10/1000) = M2 \times (10.05/1000)$   
M2:  $5.66 \times 10^{-4}$  mol/L

Table 3: Quantity of Vitamin C in Ribena Titration

Number	Rough	Final burette reading (ml)	Initial burette reading (ml)	Titre (ml)	Number of OK titres, N	Sum of OK titres	Average (ml)
12	12.20	18.60	25.00	$6.40 \pm 0.00$	5	70	12.20
	12.20	18.60	25.00	$6.40 \pm 0.00$	5	70	12.20

Moles of NBS:  $MV$   
 $5.66 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L} \times (6.40/1000) = 3.62 \times 10^{-6}$  moles

$M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$   $M_1$ : concentration of NBS solution  $V_1$ : volume of NBS needed for titration  $M_2$ : concentration of Vitamin C in ribena  $V_2$ : volume of ribena added  $5.66 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L} \times (6.40/1000) = M_2 \times (2/1000)$   $M_2$ :  $1.81 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L}$  Moles of ascorbic acid:  $MV$   $1.81 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol/L} \times (2/1000) = 3.62 \times 10^{-6} \text{ moles}$  Moles of NBS: moles of Vitamin C =  $3.62 \times 10^{-6}$ :  $3.62 \times 10^{-6} = 1:1$  Mass of ascorbic acid: molecular mass of ascorbic acid  $\times$  number of moles of ascorbic acid =  $176.100 \text{ g/mol} \times 3.62 \times 10^{-6} = 6.370 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g} = 0.637 \text{ mg}$  Concentration of ascorbic acid in ribena per 100ml:  $2.000 \text{ ml} > 0.637 \text{ mg}$   $100 \text{ ml} > 31.5 \text{ mg}$  There are 31.850mg of ascorbic acid in 100ml of ribena Discussion: Volume needed to satisfy minimum requirement of 60mg vitamin C:  $(60.000 \text{ mg} / 0.637 \text{ mg}) \times 2.000 \text{ ml} = 188.383 \text{ ml}$  The calculated value of ascorbic acid is much higher than the value stated by manufacture which is 12mg/100ml. This may be due to inaccuracy during titration. A better technique that is by using high turbulence layer chromatography will be able to determine the amount of ascorbic acid accurately. Reference: Douglas A Skoog, Donald M. West, F. James Holler. 1996. Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry, 7th edition, US.