

Beaumont

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Concentration Formulas - Hematology RO

Document Type: Procedure

I. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE:

A. To make common concentration formulas readily available to laboratory staff.

II. APPROXIMATE NORMALITIES FOR CONCENTRATED ACIDS AND BASES:

Acid Bases	Normalities	Specific Gravity
Hydrochloric (HCL)	12 N	1.19
Acetic (CH ₃ COOH)	17.4 N	1.06
Nitric (HNO ₃)	15-17 N	1.42
Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH)	15-18 N	1.50-1.53
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)	14 N	1.55
Ammonium Hydroxide (NH ₄ OH)	15-17 N	0.880
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	36 N (18M)	1.84

III. CALCULATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS:

A. Formulas for Transposing Units of Concentration

1. Preparation of % Solutions

$$X\% = \frac{X \text{ gm}}{100 \text{ mL H}_2\text{O}} \quad \text{e.g. } 10\% \text{ sucrose} = \frac{10 \text{ g sucrose}}{100 \text{ mL water}}$$

-OR-

$$X\% = X \text{ mL diluted to a total volume of } 100\text{mL}$$

$$= X \text{ mL} + (100 - \text{mL distilled water})$$

$$\text{E.g., } 70\% \text{ Ethanol} = 70 \text{ mL absolute} + 30 \text{ mL water}$$

2. From One Percentage Solution to Another Percentage Solution: $V \times \% = V \times \%$

$$\text{E.g., } 100 \text{ mL of } 50\% \text{ isopropyl alcohol from } 70\% \text{ isopropyl alcohol:}$$

$$100 \times 50\% = V \times 70\%$$

$$V = \frac{100 \text{ mL} \times 50\%}{70\%} = 71.4 \text{ mL}$$

Thus, 71.4 mL 70% isopropyl + 28.6 mL distilled water = 50%

3. **From Molarity to Normality: $N = M \times \text{valence}$**

From Normality to Molarity: $M = N / \text{valence}$

From One Normality to Another Normality: $V \times N = V \times N$

E.g., If you need 100 mL of 1 N HCl from concentrated HCl (12N):

$$12 \text{ N} \times (x \text{ mLs}) = 1 \text{ N} \times (100 \text{ mLs})$$

$$X \text{ mLs} = \frac{1 \text{ N} \times 100 \text{ mL}}{12 \text{ N}}$$

$$X \text{ mLs} = 8.4 \text{ mL}$$

Thus, 8.4 mL concentrated HCl + 91.6 mL distilled water = 1 N HCl.

4. **From Normality to Percent Solution: $\% = \frac{N \times \text{molecular weight}}{\text{valence} \times 10}$**

E.g., If you need 10% H₂SO₄ from concentrated H₂SO₄:

$$\% = \frac{N \times \text{M.W.}}{V \times 10} = \frac{36 \times 98.08}{2 \times 10} = 176\%$$

Since $V \times \% = V \times \%$, $10\% \times 100 \text{ mL} = 176\% \times (?)$

$$X \text{ mLs} = \frac{10\% \times 100 \text{ mL}}{176\%} = 5.68 \text{ mL}$$

Thus, 5.68 mL concentrated H₂SO₄ + 94.32 mL distilled water.

5. **From Molarity to Percent Solution (gm/100 mL): $\% = \frac{M \times \text{M.W.}}{10}$**

6. **From Percent Solution (gm/100 mL) to Normality: $N = \frac{\% \times \text{valence} \times 10}{\text{M.W.}}$**

7. **From Percent Solution (gm/100 mL) to Molarity: $M = \frac{\% \times 10}{\text{M.W.}}$**

Attachments

No Attachments

Approval Signatures

Step Description	Approver	Date
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