| HIRANUMA APPLICATION DATA | Automatic Titrator | Data No. | K4 | Oct. 7, <br> 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Organic acid | Determination of lactic acid |  |  |  |

## 1. Abstract

Lactic acid is oxycarboxylic acid which has carboxy group ( -COOH ) and alcoholic hydroxyl group ( -OH ). It shows acidic property when dissolved in water. Lactic acid is produced as raw material of organic compound or food additive.
"JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) K8726" prescribes the determination method for the lactic acid by the back-titration with sodium hydroxide and sulfuric acid using phenolphthalein indicator. This report introduces an example of the potentiometric titration (formula (1)) with sodium hydroxide standard solution for the measurement of lactic acid sanitizer solution for raw noodles.


## 2. Configuration of instruments and reagents

(1) Configuration of instruments

| Main unit | $:$ | Hiranuma Automatic Titrator COM series |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Electrodes | $:$ | Glass electrode | GE-101B |
|  |  | Reference electrode | RE-201Z |

*Instead of the above electrodes, the following electrodes are usable.

- Glass reference combination electrode GR-501BZ…Fixed sleeve type
- Glass reference combination electrode GR-511BZ $\cdots$ Moveable sleeve type
(2) Reagents

Titrant : $0.1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ Sodium hydroxide standard solution

## 3. Measurement procedure

(1) Dispense 20 mL of sample into a 100 mL beaker with volumetric pipette.
(2) Add 40 mL of carbon dioxide-free DI water.
(3) Immerse electrodes and start titration with $0.1 \mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ sodium hydroxide standard solution.

## 4. Measurement conditions and results

## Example of titration condition

| Cndt No. | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Method | Auto | ConstantNo. | 1 |  | Mode No. | 20 |  |
| Buret No. | 1 |  | Size | 20 | mL | Pre Int | 0 |
| Amp No. | 1 | Blank | 0 | mL | Del K | 5 |  |
| D. Unit | pH |  | Molarity | 0.100 | $\mathrm{~mol} / \mathrm{L}$ | Del Sens | 0 |
| S-Timer | 5 | sec | Factor | 1.0004 |  | Int Time | 2 |
| C.P. mL | 0 | mL | K | 90.08 | sec |  |  |
| T Timer | 0 | sec | L | 0 | Int Sens | 3 | mV |
| D.P. mL | 0 | mL | Unit | Brt Speed | 2 |  |  |
| End Sens | 1000 |  | Formula | (D-B)*K*F*M/(S*10) |  | 40 |  |
| Over mL | 0.2 | mL |  |  |  |  |  |
| Max.Vol. | 20 | mL | Decimal Places | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  | Auto In Pram. | Non |  |  |  |  |

## Measurement results



| Meas. <br> No. | Size <br> $(\mathrm{g})$ | Titrant <br> Volume $(\mathrm{mL})$ | Conc. <br> $(\%)$ | Statistic calculation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 20 | 8.193 | 0.3692 | Avg. | 0.370 | $\%$ |
| 2 | 20 | 8.221 | 0.3704 | SD | 0.001 | $\%$ |
| 3 | 20 | 8.221 | 0.3704 | RSD | 0.187 | $\%$ |

Example of titration curve

## 5. Note

Oxycarboxylic acid has both properties of carboxylic acid and alcohol. Hydroxyl group enhances the acidic property, and it gets weaker as the position goes farther from COOH .

Keywords: Lactic acid, Neutralization titration,

