

Chapter 14 – Equilibrium with Acid/Base Reactions

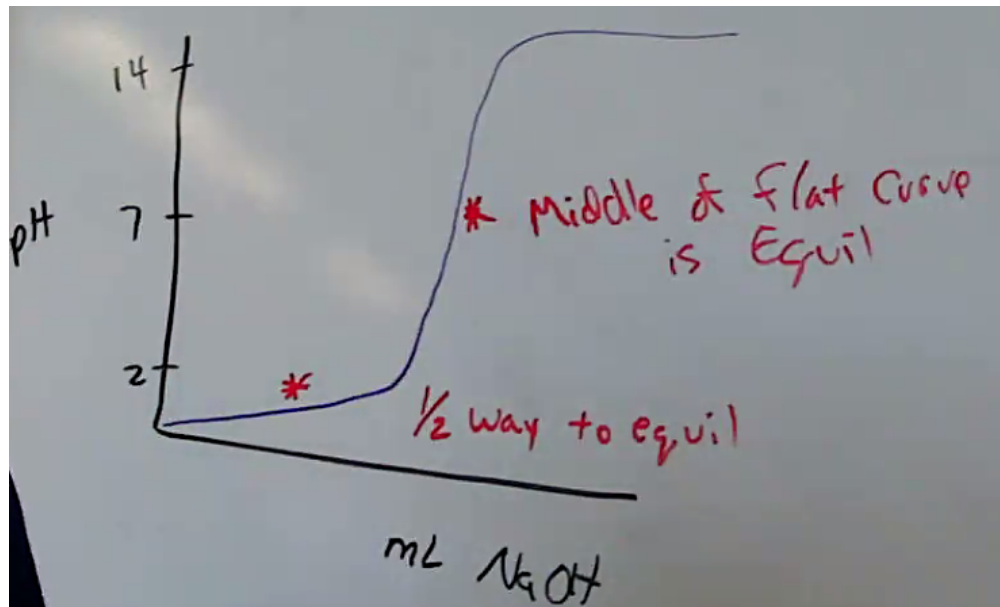
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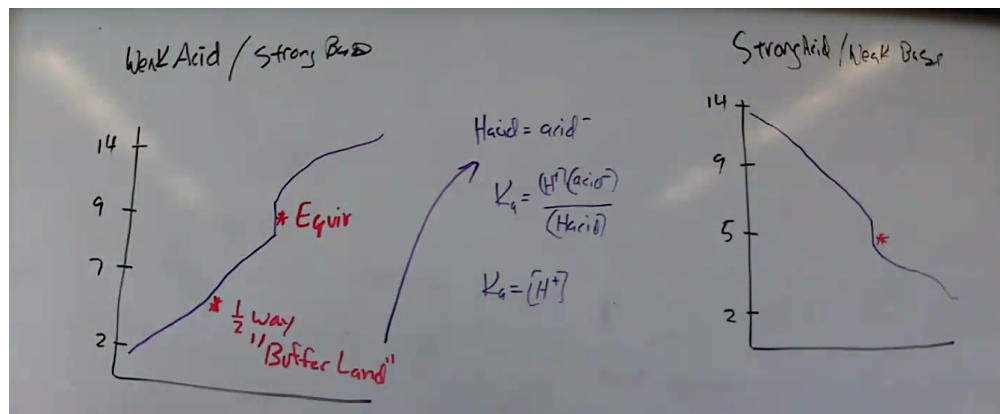
- Buffered Solutions – Resist pH change. Made of weak acid and concentrated base.
 1. Ex. $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ and $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. Add: HCl and NaOH
- Buffer Capacity – How many ions can be added to destroy the buffers effectiveness
- Titration – Adding an acid to base or base to acid to determine concentration
- When the amount of acid-base is at the equivalence point, $M_a V_a = M_b V_b$
 1. Indicators are used to tell if the solution is at an equivalence point
- Three main indicators:
 1. Methyl Red – End point = 5. Acid is red, base is yellow.
 2. Bromothymol Blue – End point = 7. Acid is yellow, base is blue
 3. Phenolphalein – End point = 9. Acid is colorless, base is pink
- End point needs to coincide with the equivalence point

- Titration Curve for Strong and Strong



Titration Curve Example

- Titration Curve for Weak Acid Strong Base and Strong Base Weak Acid



Titration Curve Example