## 5.111 Principles of Chemical Science: Week 9

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## Progress Update

Over the past week I have:

- Watched lectures 23-24 and completed associated review problems.
- Completed exam 3.

### Acid-base Titration

Acid-base titrations fall into 3 classes:

- Strong acid strong base
- Strong acid weak base
- Weak acid strong base

The foremost case (Strong acid - strong base) has a simple method and the latter two cases have nearly identical methods, sans swapping  $k_a$  of the weak acid for  $k_b$  of the weak base and relevant equation formatting.

# Strong acid - strong base titration

Strong acid/ strong base titrations are the easiest titration problems, made up of 3 steps:

- Find whether there is a surplus of hydronium or hydroxide generated by the addition of the acids and bases.
- ② Find the difference of the greater presence minus the lesser presence, and plug into  $pH = -\log([H_3O^-]) = 14 + \log([OH^-])$

### Titrations of weak acids or weak bases

In titrations of weak acids or weak bases, we consider a few points in particular at which a certain amount of a strong base or strong acid has been added:

- When no titrant has been added, we use the given  $k_a$  or  $k_b$  on its own alongside the initial concentration.
- At the half equivalence point, we use the Henderson-Hasselbach equation to solve for this buffer solutions pH.
- At the equivalence point, we solve for the equation involving the conjugate in the quantity of solute, and
- Past the equivalence point, we account for how much extra ion is added by the strong acid and/or strong base.

### Review problem

#### Consider the following review problem from lecture 23:

- 3. 50.0 mL of 0.10 M acetic acid (CH<sub>3</sub>COOH (aq)) is titrated 0.20 M NaOH (aq). The  $K_a$  of acetic acid is 1.74 x  $10^{-5}$ .
- (a) Calculate the initial pH of the 0.10 M acetic acid solution?
- (b) Calculate the pH of the solution after addition of 10.0 mL of NaOH.
- (c) Calculate the volume of 0.20 M NaOH required to reach the half-equivalence point.
- (d) Calculate the pH at the half-equivalence point.

# Olympiad Exam Problem

I was unable to find a problem.