# **Acids and Bases**

Electrolytes

Strong

Weak

Non-electrolyte

Acids and Bases are Electrolytes

Acids

Bases

Arrhenius Model

Acid

Base

$$\label{eq:hcl} \begin{split} HCl(aq) + NaOH(aq) &\leftrightarrows H_2O(l) + NaCl~(aq) \end{split}$$

Bronsted-Lowry Theory

Acid

Base

$$HCl(aq) + NaOH(aq) \Longrightarrow H_2O(l) + NaCl (aq)$$

Lewis Acid/Base Theory

Acid

Base

	Conj	ugate	Acid	and	Bases
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Acid

Example

Base

Example

Write the dissociation equations when the following electrolytes react with water:

- 1) HNO<sub>3</sub>
- 2) HC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- 3) HCN
- 4) HOCl
- 5) CH<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>
- 6) F<sup>-</sup>
- 7) NH<sub>3</sub>
- 8) HC1
- 9) HBr
- 10) HI

Δ	mathematical	treatment of	acide	and	hacec
$\overline{}$	mamemancai	treatment of	acius	and	Dases

How do hydrogen and hydroxide relate to each other in a solution? We base everything on Kw.

Acids

Bases

Some Background from math class

Logarithms

pH is a measure of a substances acidity!

Are pH and pOH related to each other?

How about Ka and Kb?

A square roadmap

Can you do significant digits with logs?

	T	<u> </u>	
рН	рОН	$\mathrm{H}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}$	OH <sup></sup>
7			
	10		
		$1.00 \times 10^{-5}$	
			$1.00 \times 10^{-3}$
		2.00 x 10 <sup>-9</sup>	
	7.65		
1.23			
	0.05		
		$1.00 \times 10^{-14}$	
			7.98 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>

#### **Weak Acids**

1. What is the pH of a 0.20 M HCN solution? The Ka for HCN is  $6.5 \times 10^{-10}$ .

2. The Ka for acetic acid is  $1.75 \times 10^{-5}$ . What is the H<sup>+</sup> and pH of a 0.10M solution of acetic acid in water?

3. What is the pH of some formic acid (HCOOH) whose original concentration was 0.50M? The Ka for formic acid is  $1.772 \times 10^{-4}$ .

4. What is the pH of a solution of HOCl whose original concentration was 0.25M if the Ka is  $3.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ?

5. What is the pH of a 0.10M HF solution. Ka is  $6.5 \times 10^{-4}$ ?

#### **Weak Bases**

We have the same basic problems here with pH exchanged for pOH!

6. Dimethyl amine is a weak base whose formula is  $(CH_3)_2NH$ . Kb for it is 5.9 x  $10^{-4}$ . What is the pH of some 0.750 M dimethyl amine?

#### **Salts**

When HCl dissociates in water the two remaining ions have no affinity to react with water. What if the remaining ions DO react with water? What would determine this?

NaF

NH<sub>4</sub>Cl

#### **Acid Dissociation Constants**

HClO <sub>4</sub>	large	$H_2CO_3$	$4.5 \times 10^{-7}$
HBr	large	$NH_4^+$	$6.3 \times 10^{-10}$
HF	$6.5 \times 10^{-4}$	HCN	$6.3 \times 10^{-10}$
CH <sub>3</sub> COOH	$1.8 \times 10^{-5}$	$H_2O$	$10^{-14}$

Using the above hierarchy of acid/base strength determine if solutions of the following salts are acidic, basic, or neutral.

	Parent Acid/Strength	Parent Base/ Strength	Salt
VC1			

KCl

KF

NH<sub>4</sub>Br

KClO<sub>4</sub>

KCN

NH<sub>4</sub>CN

KCH<sub>3</sub>COO

NH<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>COO

 $NH_4F$ 

7. What is the pH of some LiCN in water if it is 0.10 M and Ka for HCN is 6.3 x  $10^{-10}$ ?

8. What is the pH of some  $NH_4Cl$  in water? The solution is 0.250 M and Kb for ammonia is 1.8  $\times 10^{-5}$ ?

9. What is the pH of a NaF solution that is 0.10M? Ka is  $6.5 \times 10^{-4}$ 

10. What is the pH of a KF solution that is 0.10M?

11. What is the pH of a 0.10~M solution of KCH $_3$ COO?

# **Polyprotic Acids**

Write the two dissociations for  $H_2SO_4$ 

### Ka Values

	$H_2SO_4$	$H_2CO_3$	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
K <sub>al</sub>	Large	$4.3 \times 10^{-7}$	$7.5 \times 10^{-3}$
K <sub>a2</sub>	$1.2 \times 10^{-2}$	5.6 x 10 <sup>-11</sup>	$6.2 \times 10^{-8}$
K <sub>a3</sub>	none	none	$4.8 \times 10^{-13}$

Size Matters

What is the pH of some  $0.10 \text{ M H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ?

First Dissociation

Second Dissociation

What is the pH of some 0.10 M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>?

First Dissociation

Second Dissociation

# **Determining the strengths of Acids and Bases**

What makes a halogen acid stronger then another halogen acid? Why is HF a weak acid?

What happens in an oxyacid?

Table 14.3 Correlation of acid strength and oxidation number

Acid	Structure*	Oxidation number of chlorine atom	p <i>K</i> a
hypochlorous acid, HClO	:Ċį−Ö-H	+1	7.52
chlorous acid, HClO <sub>2</sub>	:ू: <mark>t</mark> :сі-о-н	+3	2.00
chloric acid, HClO3	:○:• :Cl-Ö-H :Ö:•	+5	strong
perchloric acid, HClO4	∷C:+ C=Cl-O-H :O:•	+7	strong

<sup>\*</sup> The red arrows indicate the direction of the shift of electron density away from the O—H bond.

Table 14.4 Correlation of acid strength and electronegativity

Acid, HXO	Structure*	Electronegativity of atom X	$pK_a$
hypochlorous acid, HClO	:аЁ-ё-н	3.2	7.53
hypobromous acid, HBrO	: <mark>Br</mark> −Ö-H	3.0	8.69
hypoiodous acid, HIO	: <u>Ï</u> −Ö-H	2.7	10.64

<sup>\*</sup> The red arrows indicate the direction and magnitude of the shift of electron density away from the O—H bond.