

Chemistry 30 IB

Acids & Bases

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Unfinished!

Contents

1 Theories	3
1.1 Arrhenius	3
1.2 Brønsted-Lowry (aka. Modified Arrhenius)	3
2 General Equations	3
2.1 Ionization of Acids	3
2.1.1 Strong	3
2.1.2 Weak	3
2.2 Dissociation of Bases	4
2.2.1 Strong	4
2.2.2 Weak	4
3 pH & pOH	4
3.1 pH/pOH from Concentration	4
3.1.1 Shortcut	4
3.2 Estimation	4
3.3 Concentration from pH/pOH	5
3.4 Switching between pH and pOH	5
3.5 K_w	5
3.6 Significant Digits	5
3.7 Square	5
3.8 Example	7

4	Acid/Base Reaction	7
4.1	Net Reaction	8
4.2	Conjugate	9
4.3	Polyprotic Acids	9
4.4	Amphiprotic	9
4.5	Favourability	10
4.5.1	Hydronium or Hydroxide Present	10
4.5.2	No Hydronium/Hydroxide	10
5	(AB) Relative Strength	10
5.1	K_a of Common Substances	10
5.2	Converting between acid/base equilibrium constants	10
5.2.1	Example	11

1 Theories

The following two equations mean the same thing.

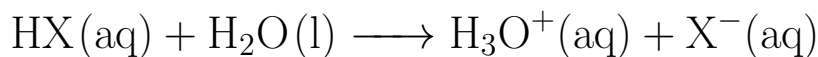
$\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ and $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq})$ are interchangeable.

1.1 Arrhenius



- doesn't specifically state water is present (aq)
- uses hydrogen ions, $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$
- cannot determine strong or weak

1.2 Brønsted-Lowry (aka. Modified Arrhenius)



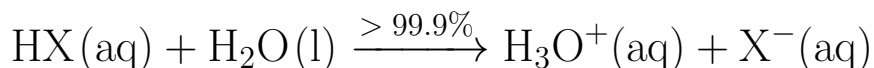
- specifically states water is present
- uses hydronium ions, $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq})$
- can determine strong or weak

2 General Equations

2.1 Ionization of Acids

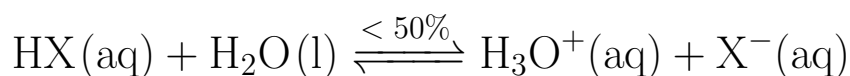
Forming ions from molecular compounds.

2.1.1 Strong



- ionize completely ($> 99.9\%$ of the reaction completes)
- irreversible (\longrightarrow)
- high K value ($K > 1$)

2.1.2 Weak



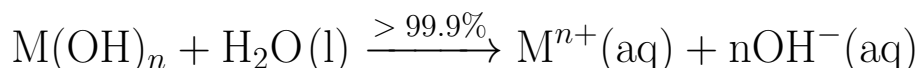
- do not ionize completely ($< 50\%$ of the reaction completes)
- reversible (\rightleftharpoons)

- ionize at equilibrium
- low K value ($K < 1$)

2.2 Dissociation of Bases

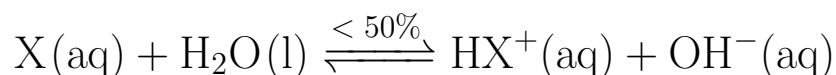
Separation of existing ions in solution.

2.2.1 Strong



- M is a metal, $\text{M}(\text{OH})_n$ is highly soluble
- dissociate quantitatively

2.2.2 Weak



- dissociate at equilibrium

3 pH & pOH

3.1 pH/pOH from Concentration

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}]$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^{-}]$$

3.1.1 Shortcut

The absolute value of the exponent of a concentration is the pH/pOH, for hydronium and hydroxide concentrations respectively.

e.g. $1.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ of H_3O^{+} has a $\text{pH} = 4$

3.2 Estimation

This isn't required to know.

This only applies if the base is equal to 1.00. If the base is not 1.00, you can predict ranges that the pH/pOH could be.

Of course, you can just calculate it, but this is a trick you can use to quickly figure out and compare pH/pOH from concentration.

- If $[] = 1$, then $\text{pH} = |\text{exponent}|$
- If $[] > 1$, then $\text{pH} < |\text{exponent}|$
- If $[] < 1$, then $\text{pH} > |\text{exponent}|$

3.3 Concentration from pH/pOH

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = 10^{-\text{pOH}}$$

3.4 Switching between pH and pOH

$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14$$

3.5 K_w

The equilibrium constant of water can be used to solve for hydrogen ion concentration or hydronium ion concentration when you have the other.

$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$$

$$K_w = 1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$1.00 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$$

3.6 Significant Digits

The significant digits of the concentration is the number of decimal places of the pH/pOH.

For instance,

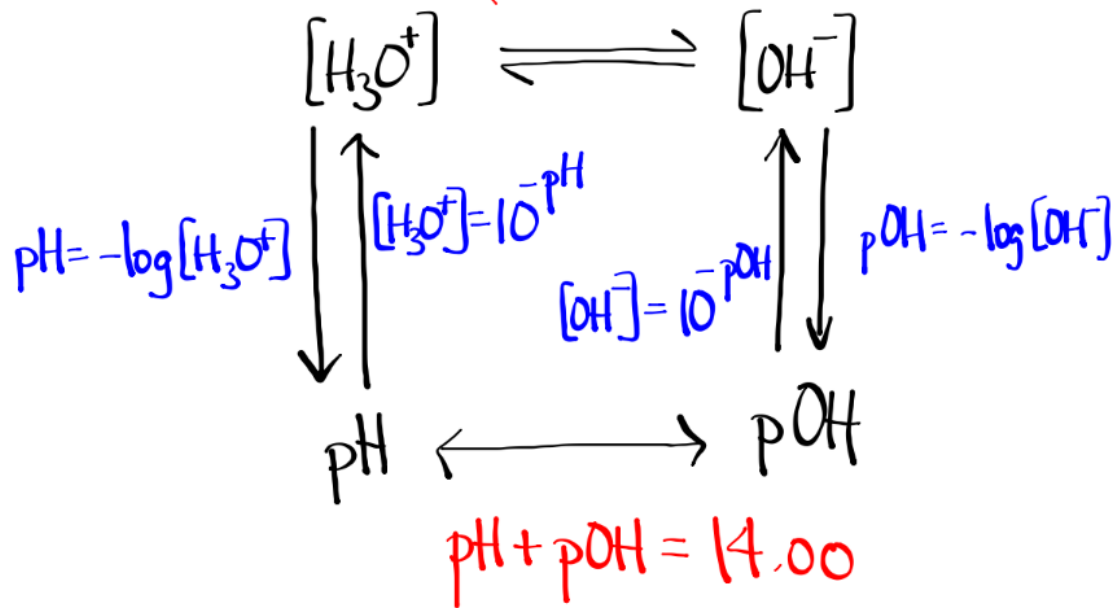
$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \underline{2.3} \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}$$

$$\text{pH} = \underline{5.64}$$

3.7 Square

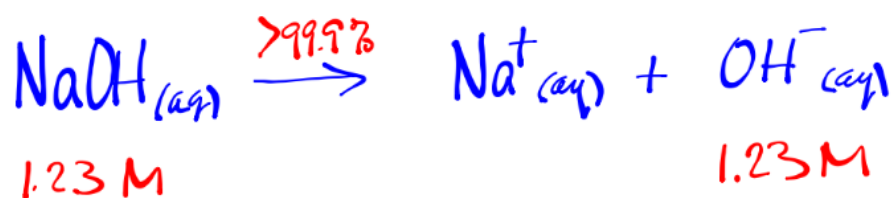
This may help you remember when to use what.

$$K_w = \frac{[H_3O^+][OH^-]}{(1.0 \times 10^{-7})(1.0 \times 10^{-7})} = 1.0 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{mol}^2}{\text{L}^2} \quad (\text{p.3})$$



3.8 Example

Determine the pH of a 1.23 mol/L NaOH solution.



(Quantitative 1:1 dissociation of strong base).

$$\text{pOH} = -\log\left(1.23 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}\right) = -0.090$$

$$\text{pH} = 14.00 - -0.090 = \underline{\underline{14.09}}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14} \frac{\text{mol}^2}{\text{L}^2}}{1.23 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}} = \underline{\underline{8.1 \times 10^{-15} \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{L}}}}$$

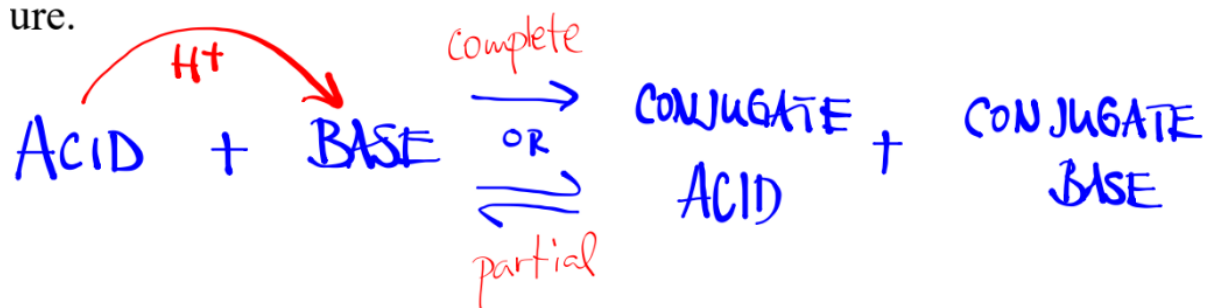
$$\text{pH} = -\log(8.1 \times 10^{-15}) = \underline{\underline{14.09}}$$

4 Acid/Base Reaction

Also known as a neutralization reaction.

The complete or partial transfer of protons (H^+) from the strongest acid to the strongest base. The acids donate protons, the bases accept protons.

ure.

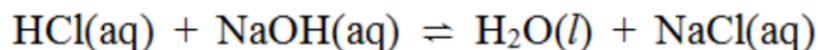


4.1 Net Reaction

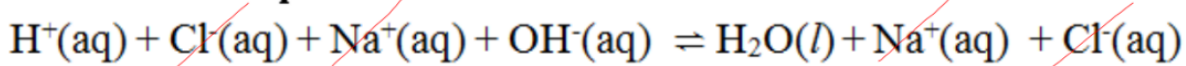
At this level, we typically only see the net reaction.

For your information, this is what leads to the net reaction.

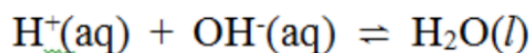
1. Molecular equation:



2. Ionic Equation:



3. Net Equation (Reaction):



* ionize/dissociate all strong or highly soluble substances

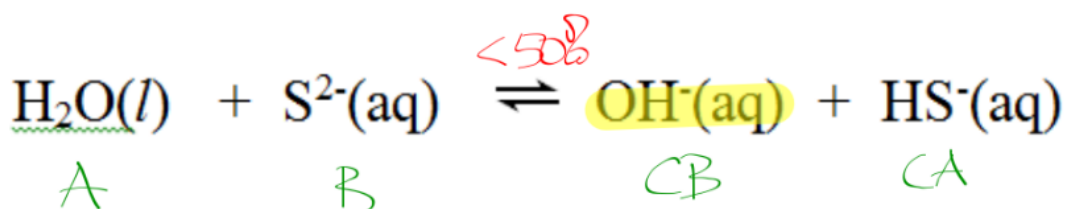
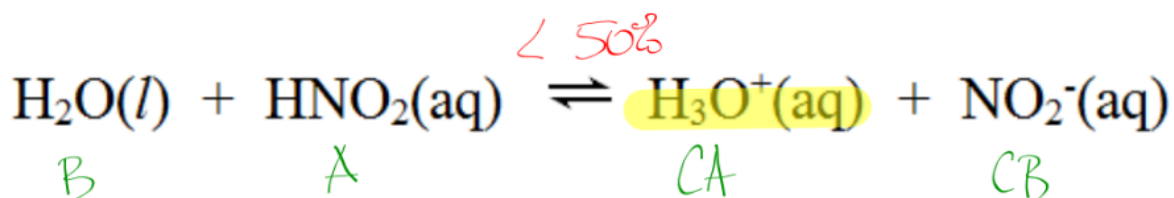
remove all spectators for Brønsted-Lowry reactions.

4.2 Conjugate

- The conjugate base (CB) is what an acid becomes on the product side.
- The conjugate acid (CA) is what a base becomes on the product side.

Conjugates differ from their original by one proton. (H^+)

This is because, say a compound loses a proton from left to right, then it is an acid. Read that in reverse, right to left, and it gains a proton, making it a base.



A conjugate pair would be either,

- an acid and its conjugate base
- a base and its conjugate acid

4.3 Polyprotic Acids

Acids that can donate a proton more than once.

They do it one at a time, yielding a different K_a value every time.

- $H_2CO_3(aq) + H_2O(l) \rightleftharpoons H_3O^+(aq) + HCO_3^-(aq) \quad K_a = 4.4 \times 10^{-7}$
- $HCO_3^-(aq) + H_2O(l) \rightleftharpoons H_3O^+(aq) + CO_3^{2-}(aq) \quad K_a = 4.7 \times 10^{-11}$

For calculating the pH of a polyprotic acid, the K_a of the first ionization should be used for calculations.

The conjugate base of polyprotic acids are amphoteric.

4.4 Amphoteric

Sometimes called amphoteric. Water is amphoteric.

Substances that are both a base and an acid. Whether they behave as an acid or a base depends on the other substance in the acid/base reaction.

It will do the opposite of the other substance, so if it were an acid, the amphoteric will behave as a base, and vice versa.

Amphiprotics also often are a negative ion with hydrogen— HX^- —such as $\text{HSO}_4^-(\text{aq})$.

If both substances in an acid/base reaction can behave as an acid, the stronger acid will behave as an acid, the other as a base.

4.5 Favourability

4.5.1 Hydronium or Hydroxide Present

If H_3O^+ or OH^- are present, the reaction will favour the side they are not on.

If either one of these two ions are,

- a reactant, then products are favored. $\xrightarrow{> 99.9\%}$
- a product, then reactants are favored. $\xleftarrow{< 50\%}$

4.5.2 No Hydronium/Hydroxide

On page 8-9 in your data booklet,

- if the acid is above the base, then products are favored. $\xrightarrow{> 99.9\%}$
- if the base is above the acid, then reactants are favored. $\xleftarrow{< 50\%}$

The higher on the table, the stronger the acid. If the acid is stronger, it'll more likely donate protons, increasing the concentration of the opposing side of the reaction.

5 (AB) Relative Strength

The following is, oddly enough, non-IB.

- K_a = acid equilibrium constant
how much $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+(\text{aq})$ is produced when an acid interacts with water
- K_b = base equilibrium constant
how much $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$ is produced when a base interacts with water

Equilibrium constants are calculated the same as usual. Product of concentrations of products divided by product of concentrations of reactants, not including liquid water.

5.1 K_a of Common Substances

The equilibrium constant of many common acids is provided on page 8-9 of the Alberta data booklet, on the right-most column.

But what if you want K_b ?

5.2 Converting between acid/base equilibrium constants

$$K_w = K_a \times K_b$$

This means you can calculate K_b as long as you have K_a , since K_w is a known constant.

The K_a of a base on the table is actually the conjugate acid. Doesn't really change anything—they are on the same line, after all—but good to know.

$$K_b = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol L}^{-1}}{K_a}$$

If the $K_b > K_a$, then the base is a stronger base than the conjugate is an acid. This doesn't always mean its a base—its just a stronger base.

5.2.1 Example

The target base is ammonia, NH_3 . The conjugate acid of ammonia, ammonium NH_4^+ , has a K_a listed on the table— $5.6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$.

Therefore,

$$K_b = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14} \text{ mol L}^{-1}}{5.6 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol L}^{-1}}$$
$$K_b = 1.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

Ammonia NH_3 is a stronger base than ammonium NH_4^+ is an acid.