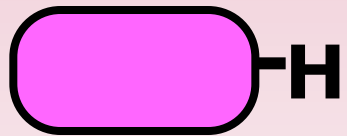


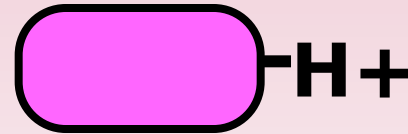
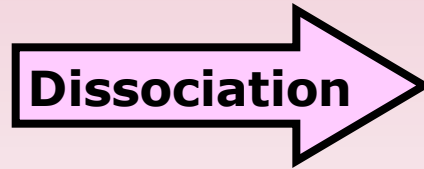
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acids: Donate a proton



Weak acid

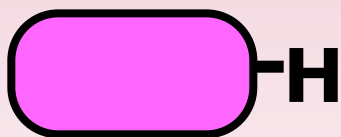


Weak conjugate base

Proton

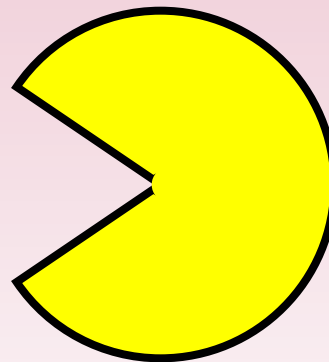
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

When a weak acid is titrated with a strong base:



Weak conjugate base

Weak acid

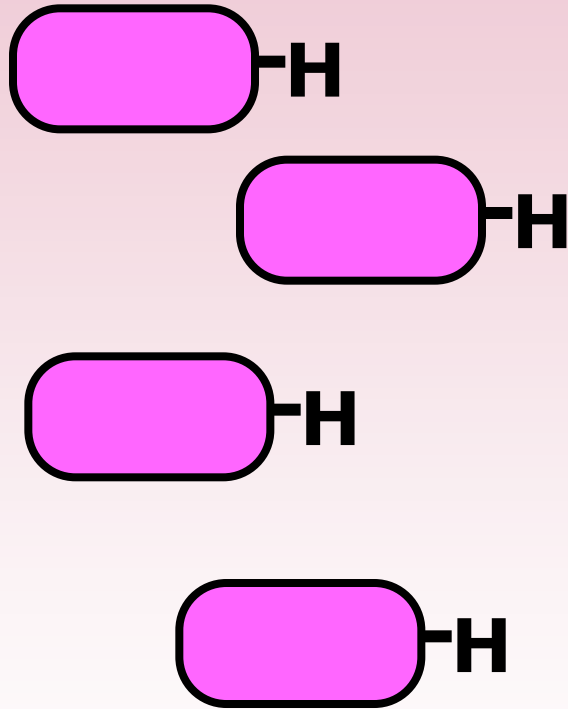


Strong base

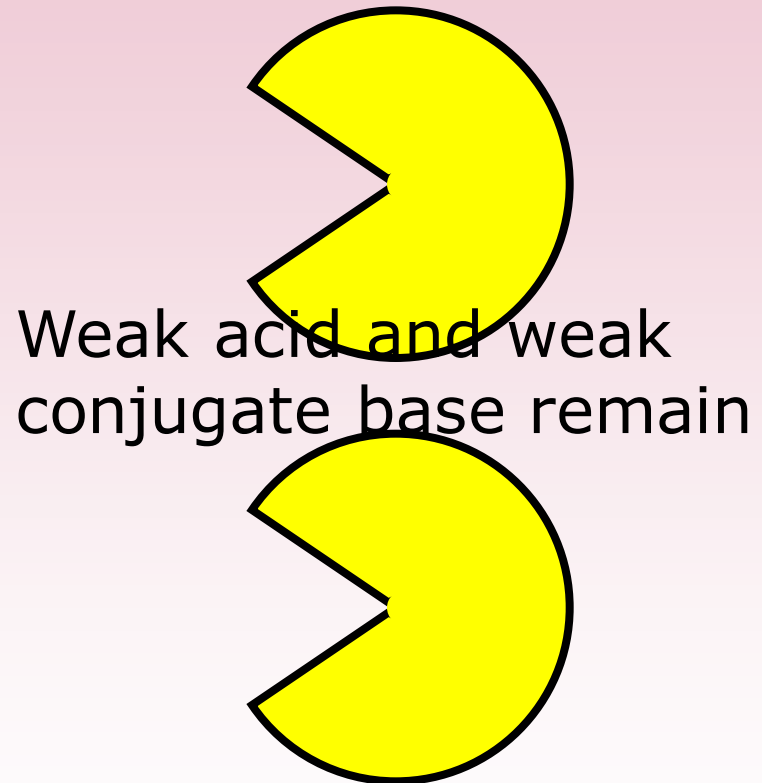
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 1: When there are more moles of acid than base...



Weak acid



Weak acid and weak conjugate base remain

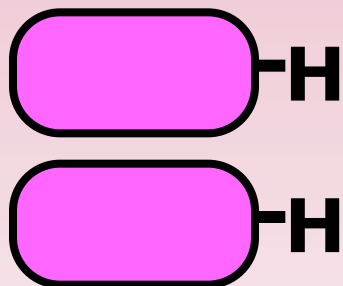
Weak conjugate base

Is the resulting solution *acidic* or *basic*?

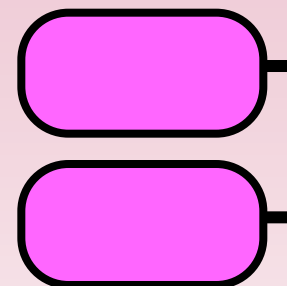
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 1: When there are more moles of acid than base...



Is the resulting
solution *acidic*
or *basic*?



Weak acid

$$K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

Weak conjugate base

$$K_b = \frac{K_w}{K_a}$$

$$K_b = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$K_b = 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$$

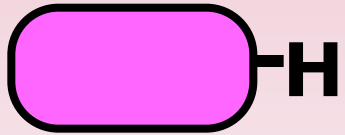
The weak acid
dissociates much more
than the weak base

\therefore the solution is *acidic*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

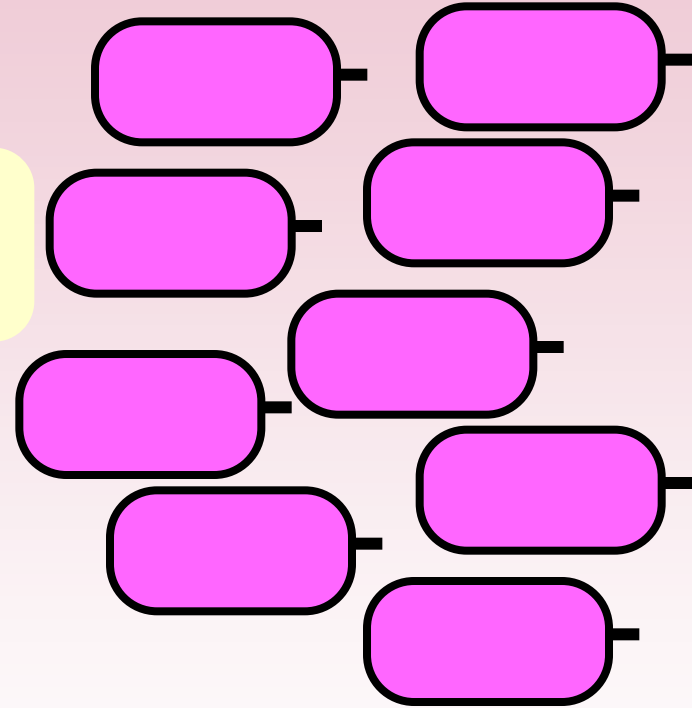
Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 1: When there are more moles of acid than base...



The solution is **NOT**
always acidic

Eventually, VERY few moles of acid remain, and
a lot of its conjugate base will be produced.

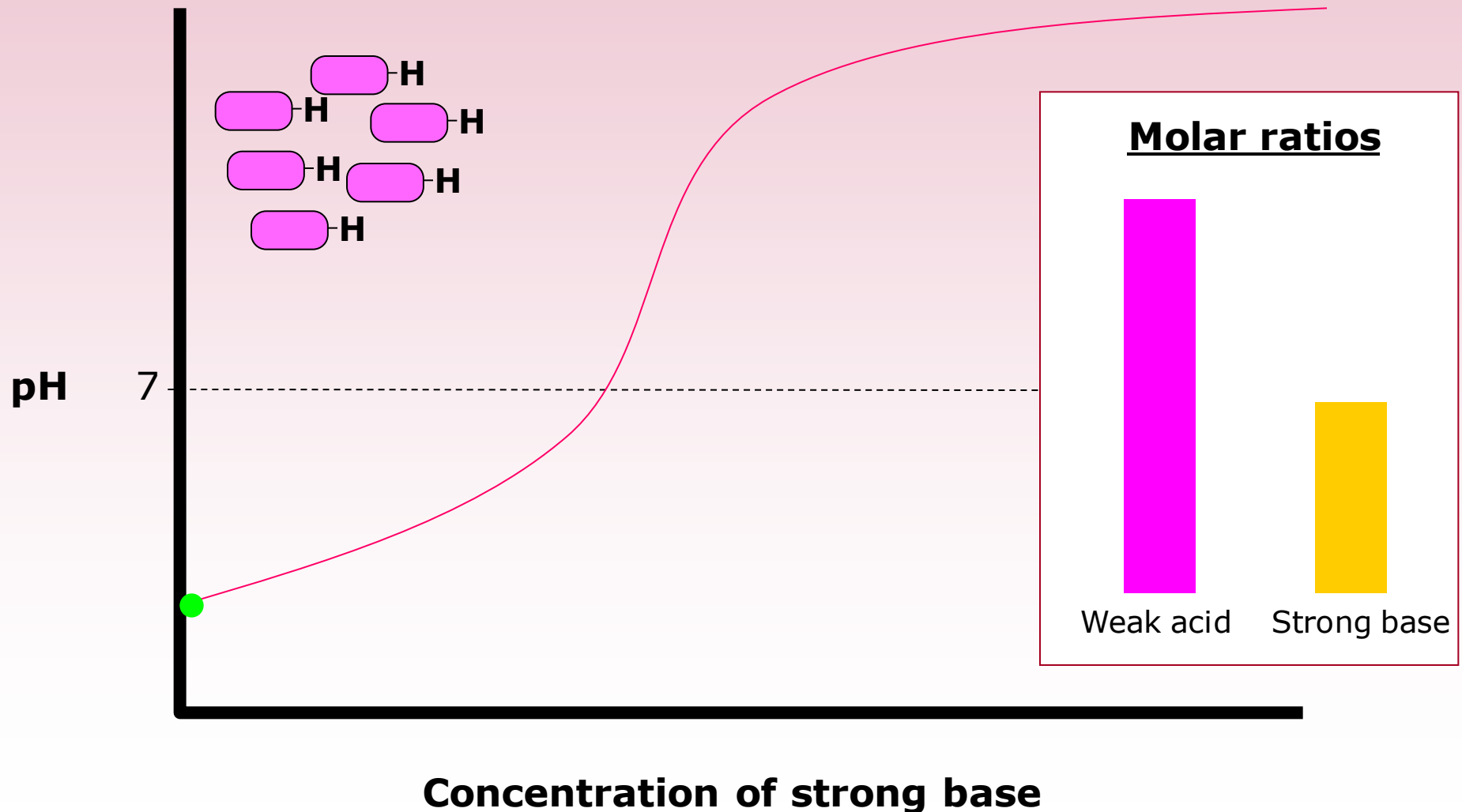


In this case, the solution will be
neutral or *slightly basic*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

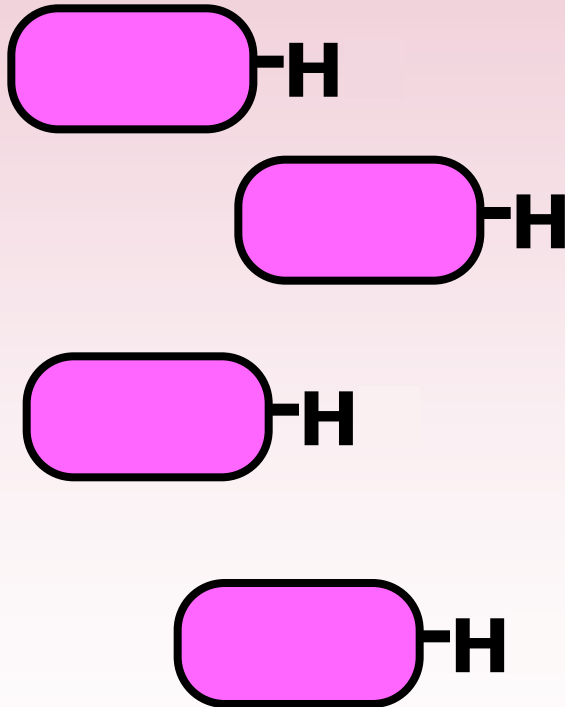
Part 1: When there are more moles of acid than base...



TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 2: When there are equal moles of acid and base...



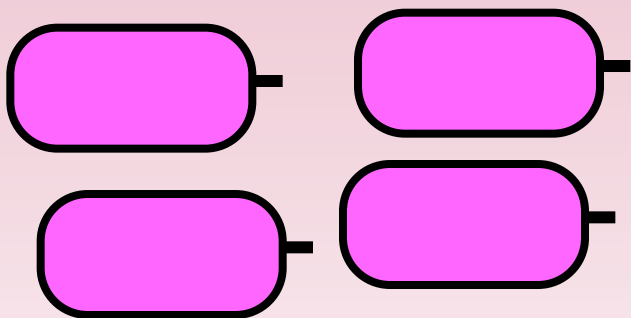
Only the weak conjugate base remains

Is the resulting solution *acidic*, *basic*, or *neutral*?

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

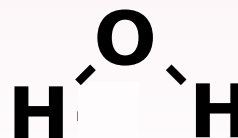
Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 2: When there are equal moles of acid and base...



Is the resulting solution *acidic*,
basic, or *neutral*?

The conjugate base will accept protons from water,
producing OH^- ions.

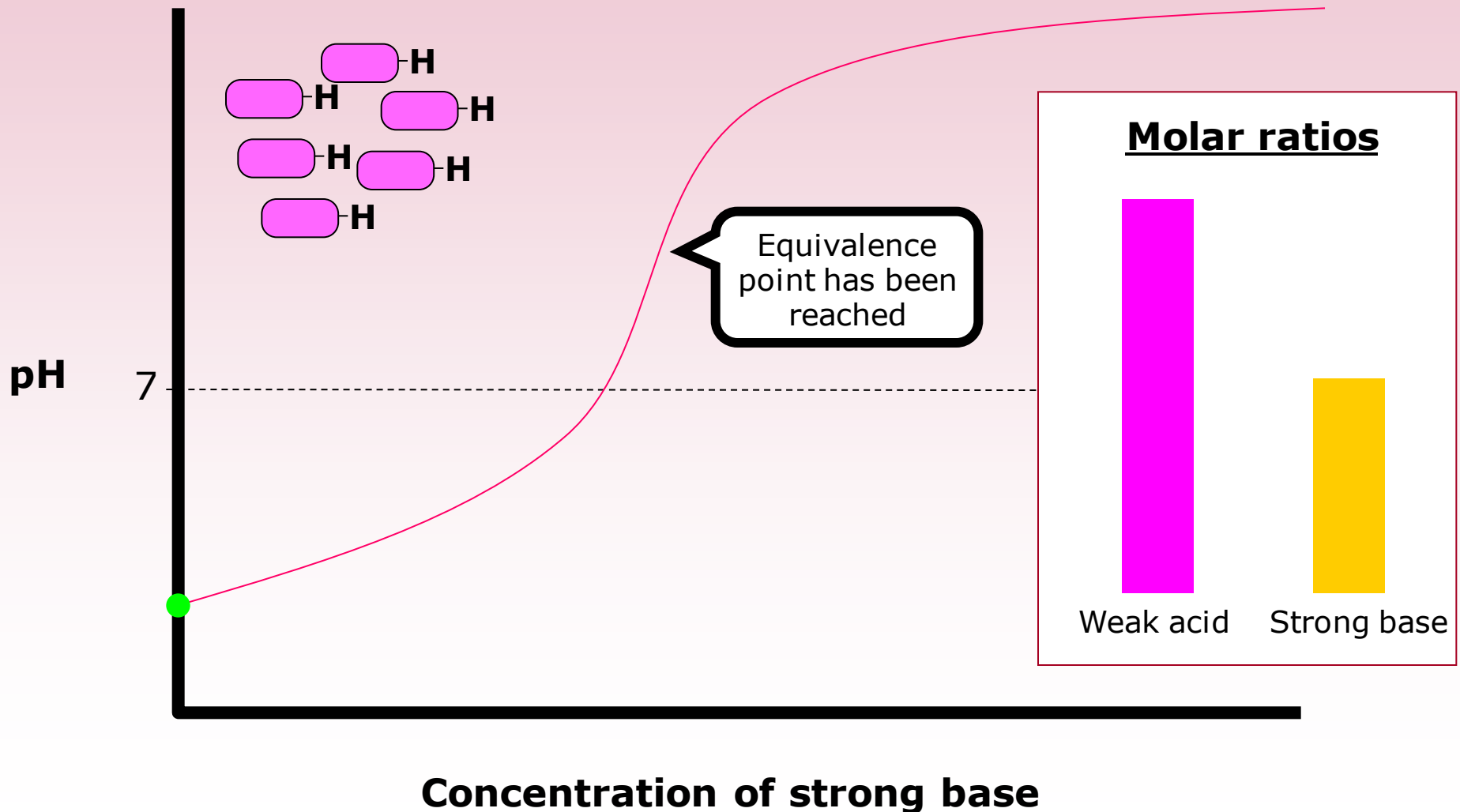


\therefore the solution is *basic*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

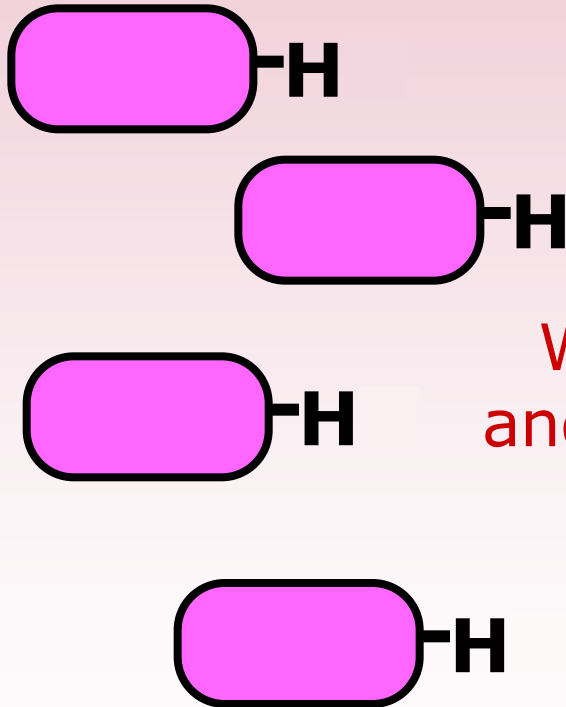
Part 2: When there are equal moles of acid and base...



TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 3: When there less moles of acid than base



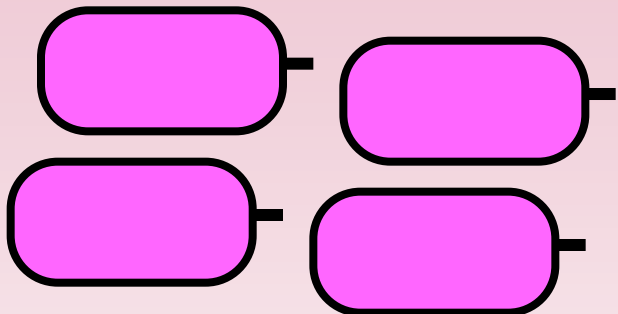
Weak conjugate base
and strong base remains

Is the resulting solution *acidic* or *basic*?

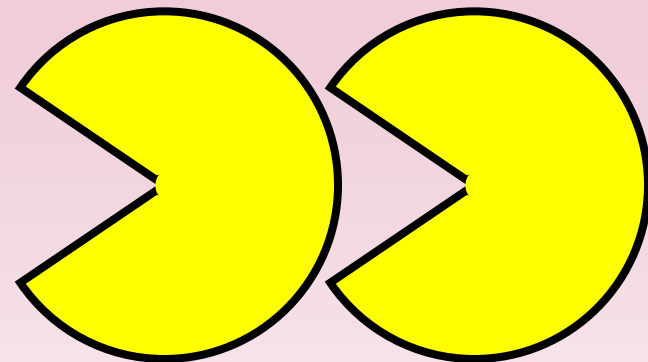
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 3: When there less moles of acid than base



Is the resulting solution *acidic* or *basic*?



Since both are basic, then the solution is *basic*

$$K_b = 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$$



$$K_b = \text{very high}$$

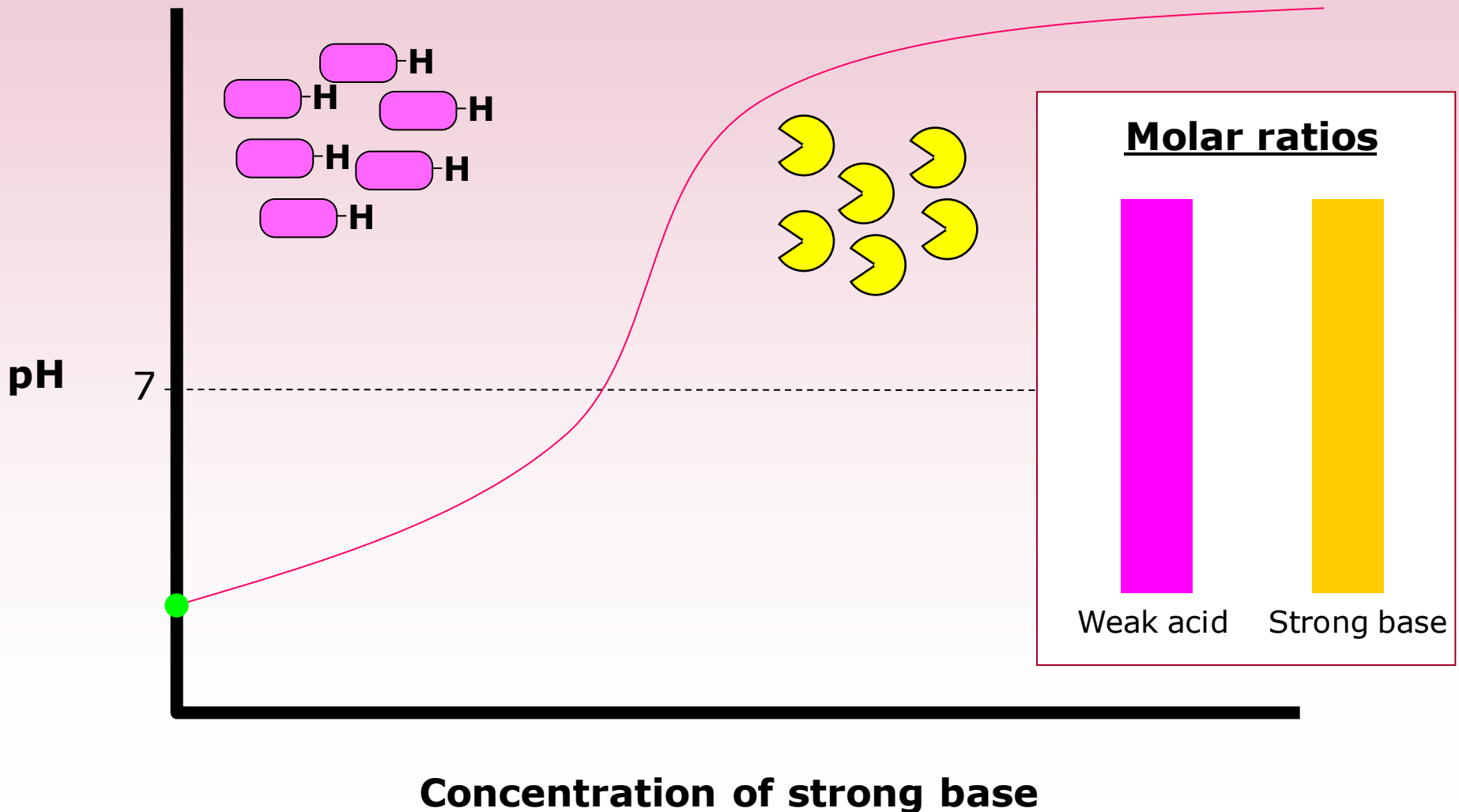
The strong base will ionize MUCH more than the weak conjugate base.

→ the pH will be solely determined by the amount of strong base that remains

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

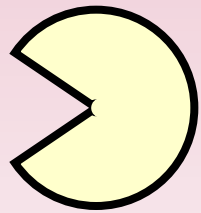
Weak acid-Strong base:

Part 3: When there less moles of acid than base



TITRATION ANIMATIONS

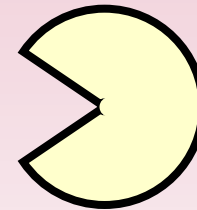
Weak bases: **Accept a proton**



Weak base



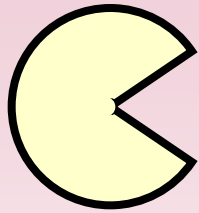
H⁺



Weak conjugate acid

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

When a weak base is titrated with a strong acid:



Weak base

Weak conjugate acid



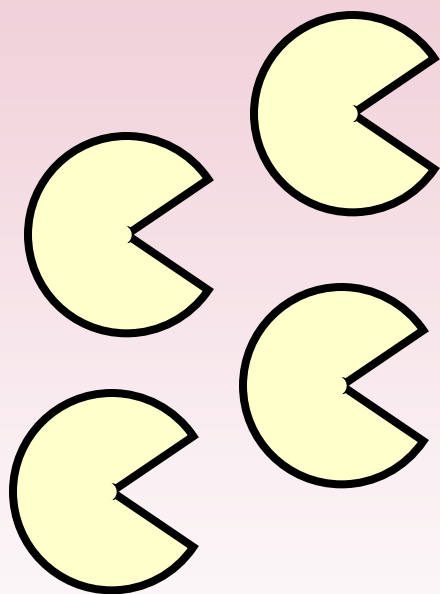
Strong acid

Neutral anion

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 1: When there are more moles of weak base than strong acid...



Weak base and weak
conjugate acid remain

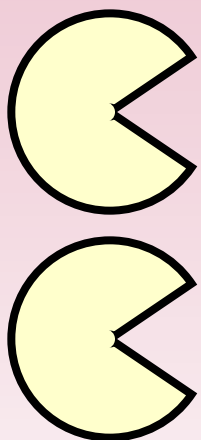


Is the resulting solution *acidic* or *basic*?

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

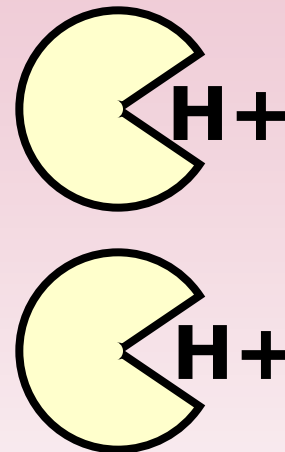
Part 1: When there are more moles of weak base than strong acid...



Weak base

$$K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

Is the resulting solution
acidic or *basic*?



Weak conjugate acid

$$K_a = \frac{K_w}{K_b}$$

$$K_a = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{1.8 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$K_a = 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$$

The weak base
dissociates much more
than the weak acid

\therefore the solution is *basic*

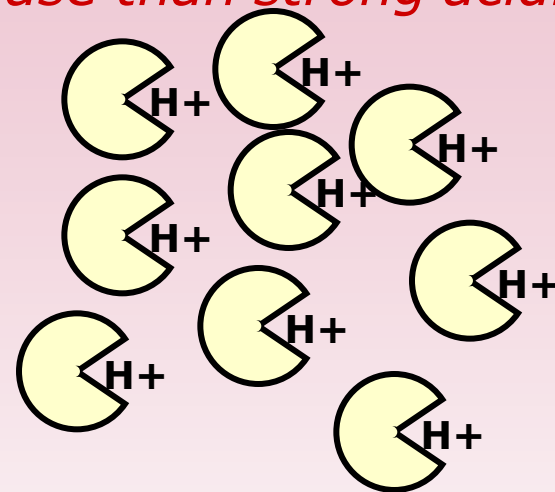
TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 1: When there are more moles of weak base than strong acid...



The solution is **NOT**
always basic



Weak base

Weak conjugate acid

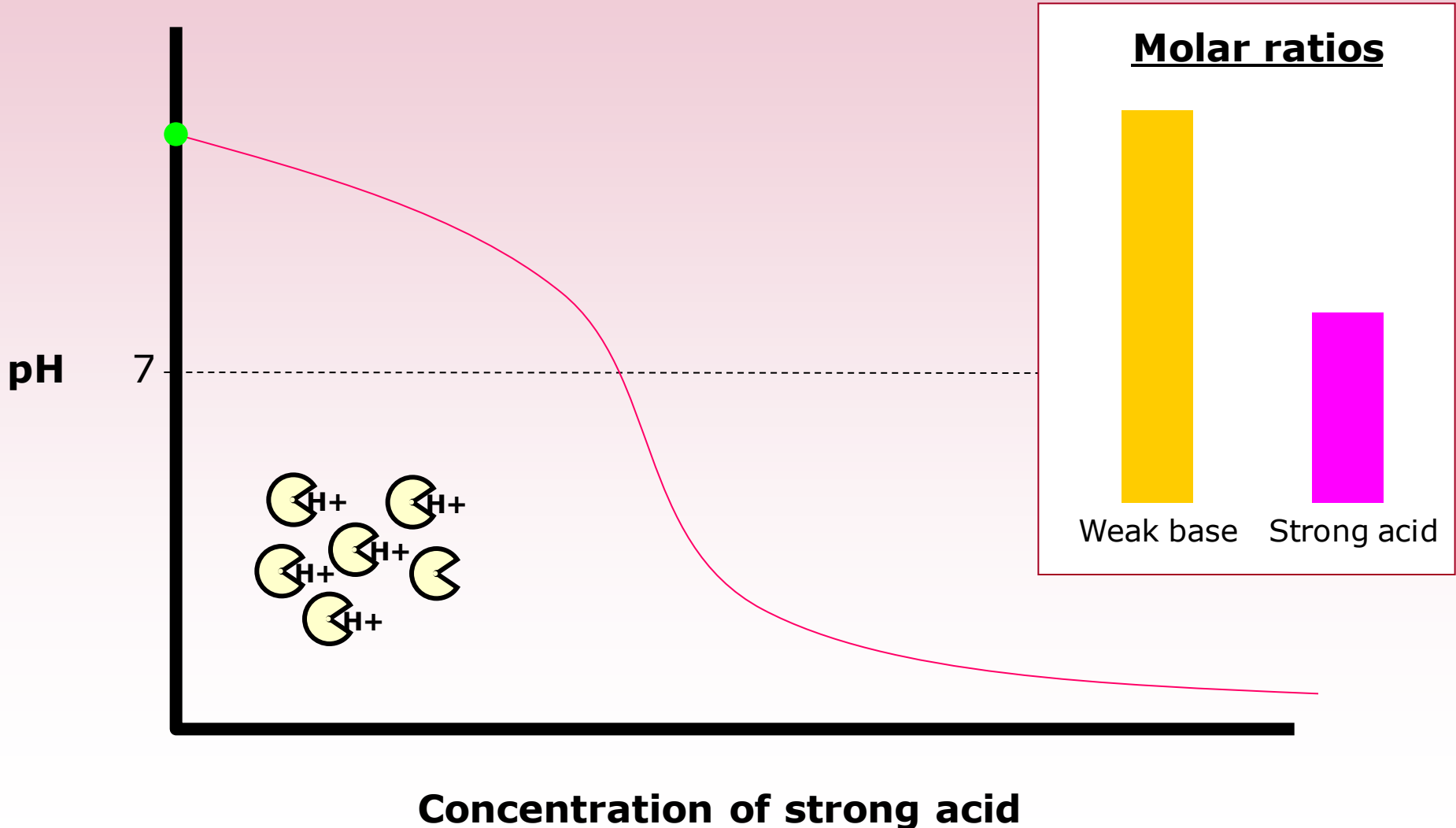
Eventually, VERY few moles of base remain, and a
lot of its conjugate acid will be produced.

In this case, the solution will be
neutral or *slightly acidic*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

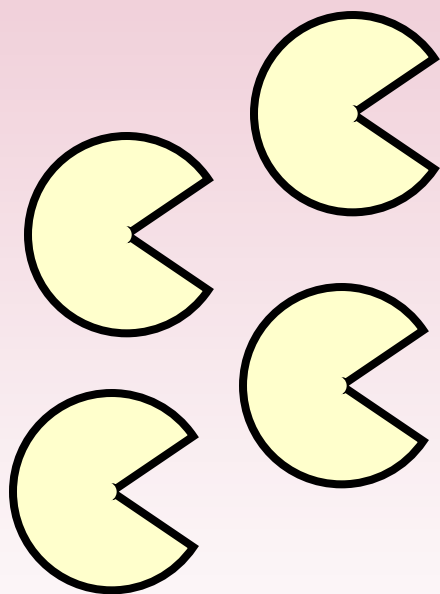
Part 1: When there are more moles of weak base than strong acid...



TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 2: When there are equal moles of weak base and strong acid...



HCl^-

HCl^-

Only the weak
conjugate acid remains

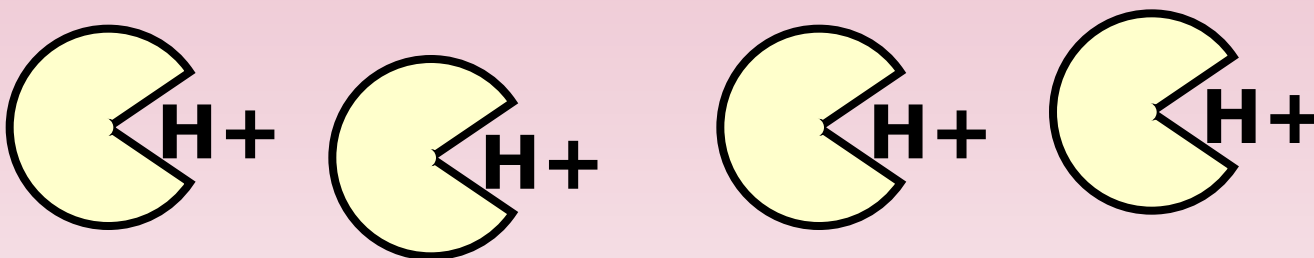
HCl^-

Is the resulting solution *acidic*, *basic*, or *neutral*?

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 2: When there are equal moles of weak base and strong acid...



Is the resulting solution *acidic*, *basic*, or *neutral*?

The conjugate acid will donate protons from water, producing H^+ ions.

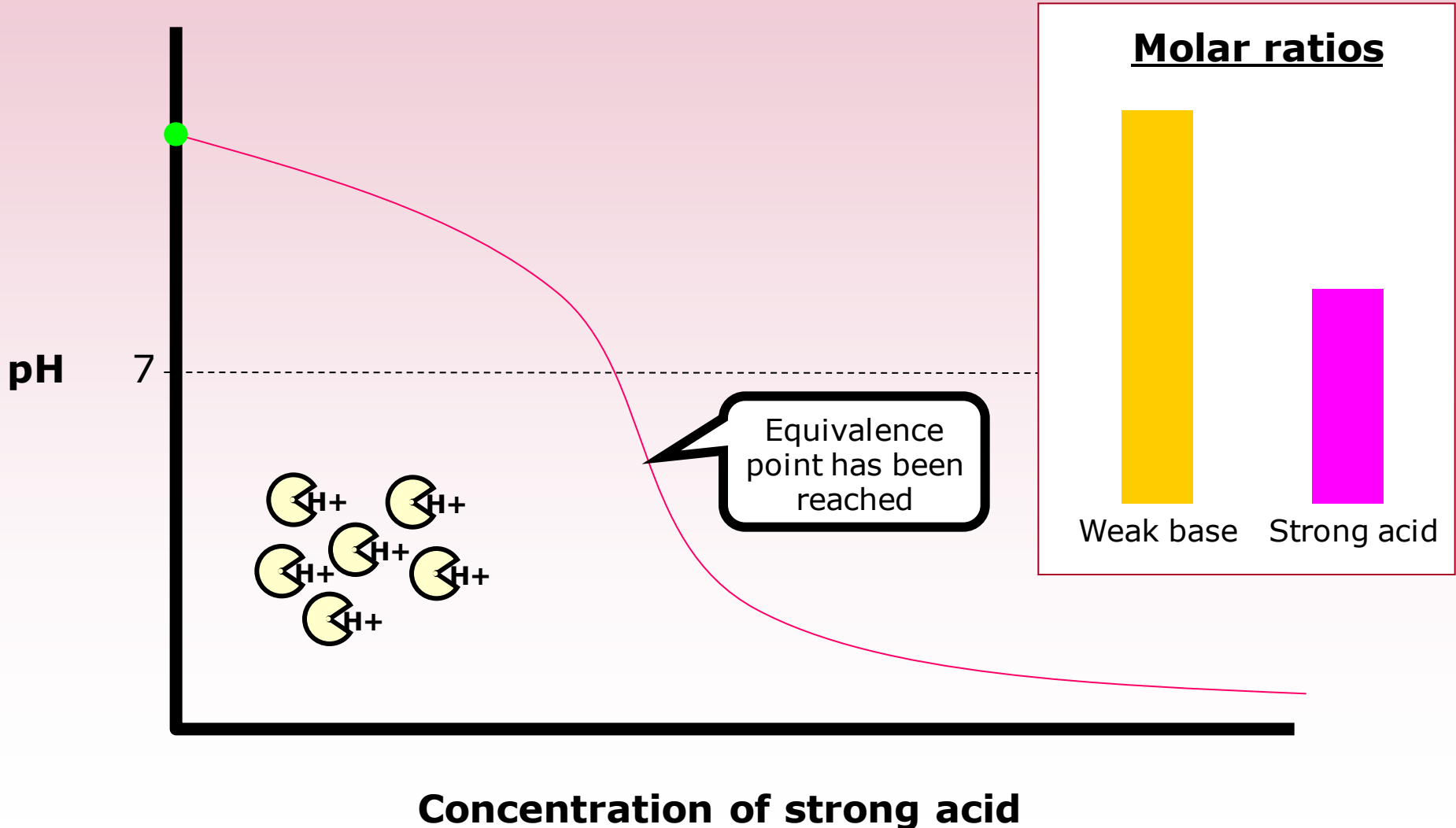


\therefore the solution is *acidic*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

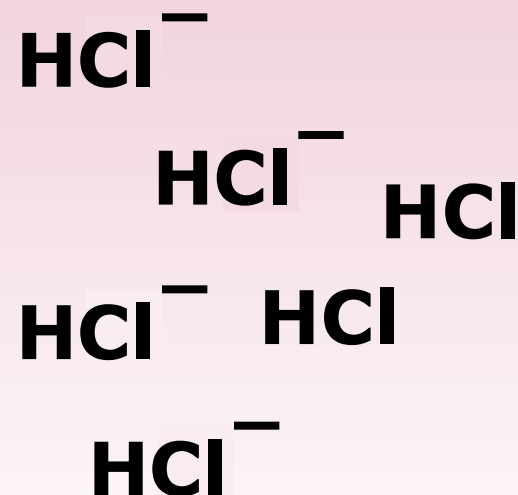
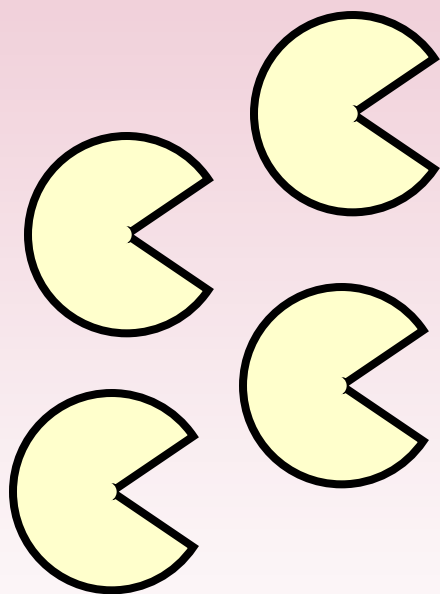
Part 2: When there are equal moles of weak base and strong acid...



TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 3: When there are fewer moles of weak base than strong acid...



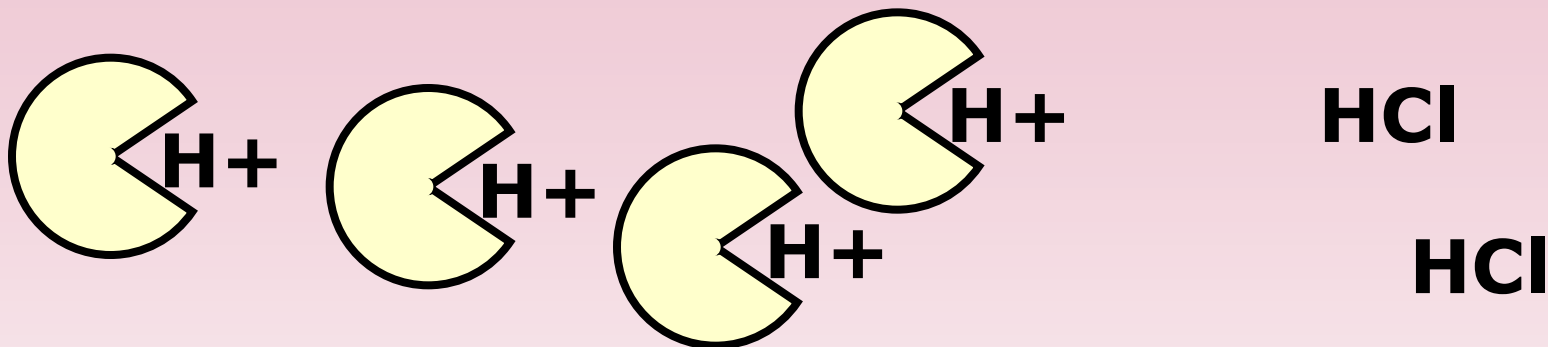
The weak conjugate acid AND strong acid remain

*Is the resulting solution **acidic** or **basic**?*

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 3: When there are fewer moles of weak base than strong acid...



Since both are acidic, then the solution is **acidic**

$$K_a = 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$$



$$K_a = \text{very high}$$

The strong acid will ionize MUCH more than the weak conjugate acid.

→ the pH will be solely determined by the amount of strong acid that remains

TITRATION ANIMATIONS

Weak base-Strong acid

Part 3: When there are fewer moles of weak base than strong acid...

