


Chapter 14

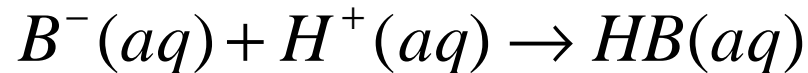
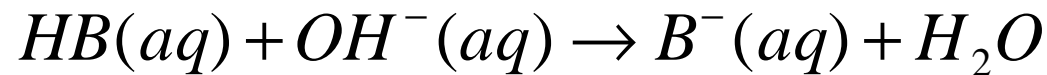
Equilibria in Acid-Base solutions

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- Buffers
 - Acid-Base Indicators
 - Acid-Base Titration

14.1 Buffers ()

: (HB) (B⁻) .

$$[H^+] = K_a \times \frac{[HB]}{[B^-]} = K_a \times \frac{n_{HB}}{n_{B^-}} \quad \therefore K_a = \frac{[H^+][B^-]}{[HB]}$$



, 가 H⁺, OH⁻ pH

pH ? $pH = pKa + \log_{10} \frac{[B^-]}{[HB]}$

0.200

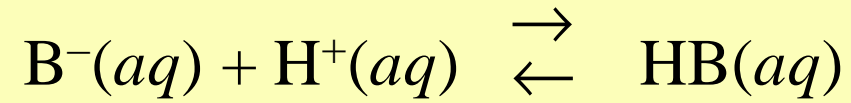
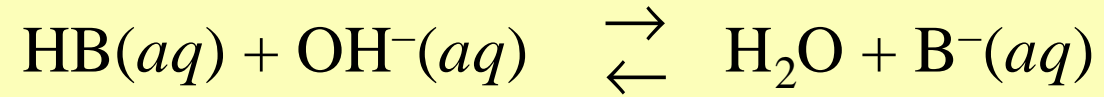
0.200

1L

[H⁺]

$$[\text{H}^+] = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.200}{0.200} = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M} \quad \text{pH} = 4.74$$

가



pH

.

H^+ OH^-

)

0.200 HAc 0.200 Ac⁻
0.020 NaOH 가 pH?

HAc	0.200	-0.020	0.180
Ac ⁻	0.200	+0.020	0.220

$$[\text{H}^+] = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \times \frac{0.180}{0.220} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

pH = 4.82, pH = 4.74

buffer Capacity ()

: $n_{\text{OH}^-} = n_{\text{HB}}$ originally

: $n_{\text{H}^+} = n_{\text{B}^-}$ originally

, n_{HB} or n_{B^-} 가 0 pH 가 .

14.2 Acid-Base Indicators()

HIn

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_a}$$

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]}, \quad [\text{H}^+], \quad K_a.$$

bromthymol blue ($K_a = 10^{-7}$), HIn, In⁻, 10, 0.1, 1

- pH < 6 ; [HIn] > 10[In⁻] ; yellow
- pH > 8 ; [HIn] < 0.1[In⁻] ; blue
- pH = 7 ; [HIn] = [In⁻] ; green

Acid-Base Indicators

	Color of HIn	Color of In ⁻	K_a	pH at End Point
Methyl Red	Red	Yellow	1×10^{-5}	5
Bromthymol Blue	Yellow	Blue	1×10^{-7}	7
Phenolphthalein	Colorless	Pink	1×10^{-9}	9

14.3 Acid-Base Titration(-)

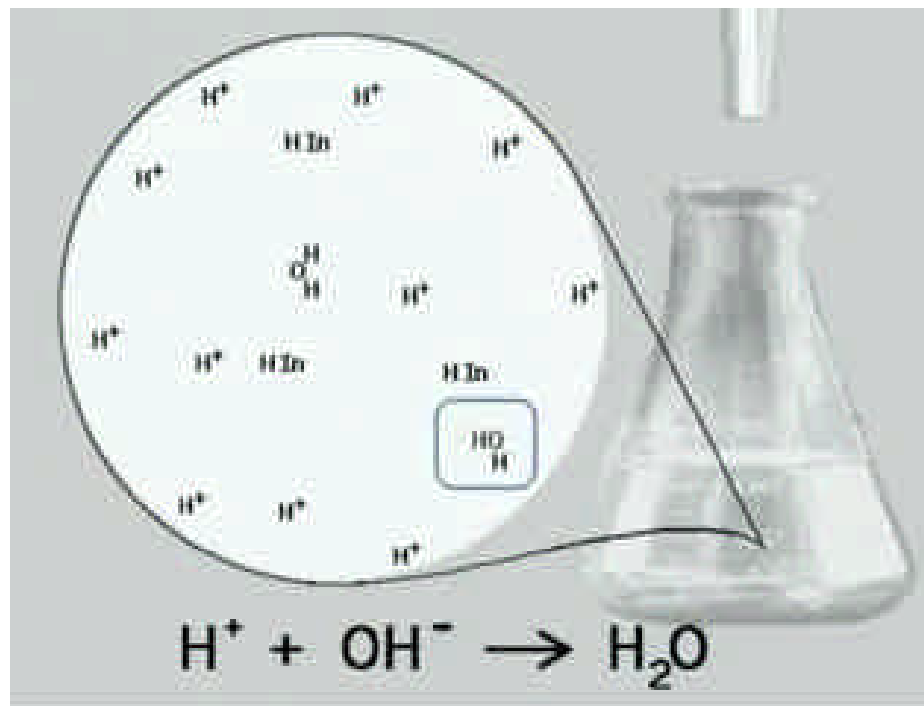
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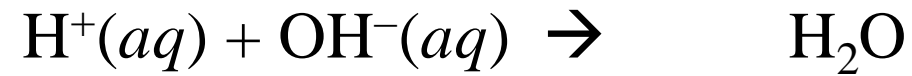
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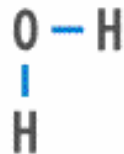
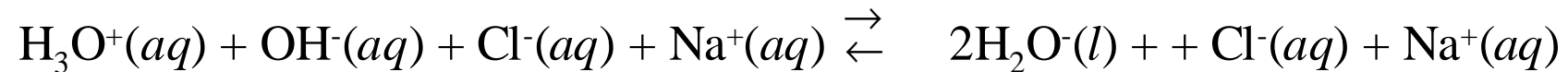


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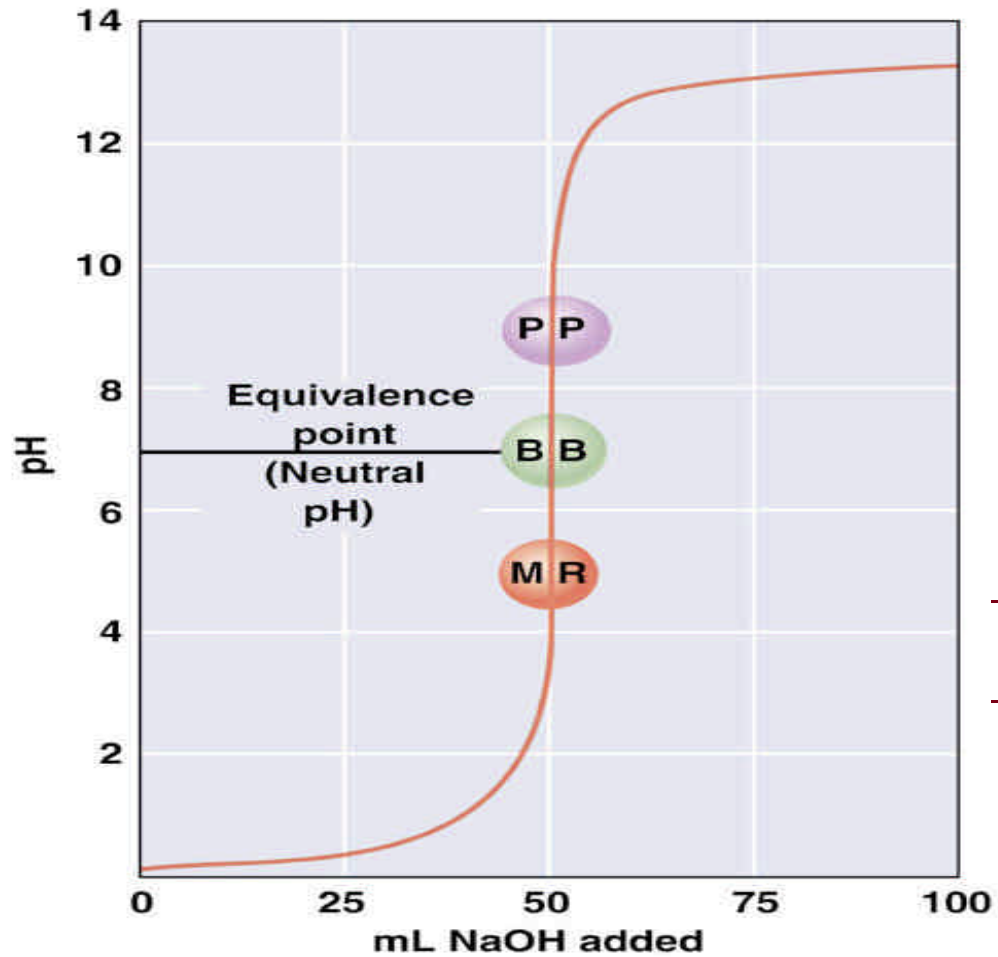


$$K = 1 / K_W = 1.0 \times 10^{14}$$

) HCl + NaOH :

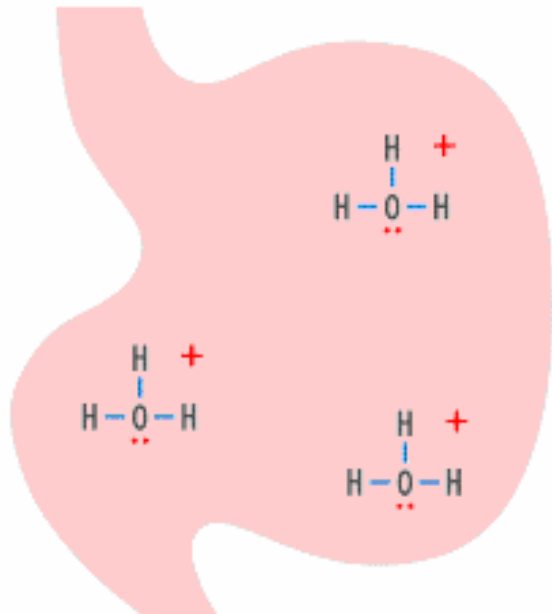
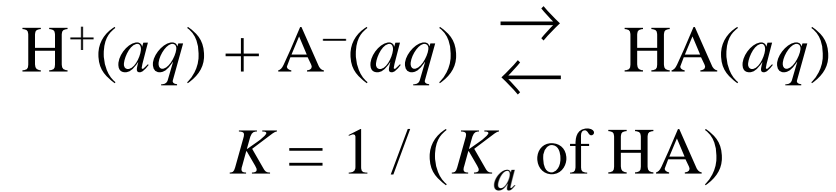


) Titration of HCl with NaOH

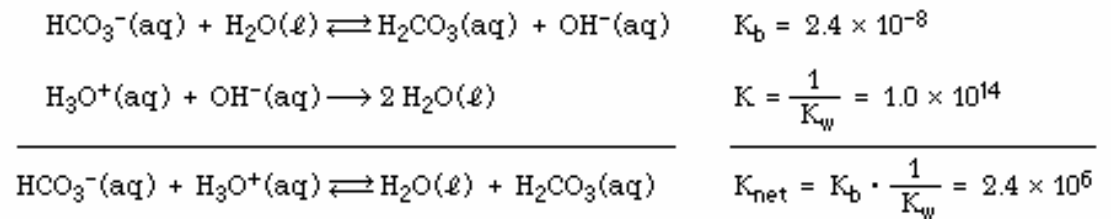


pH = 7

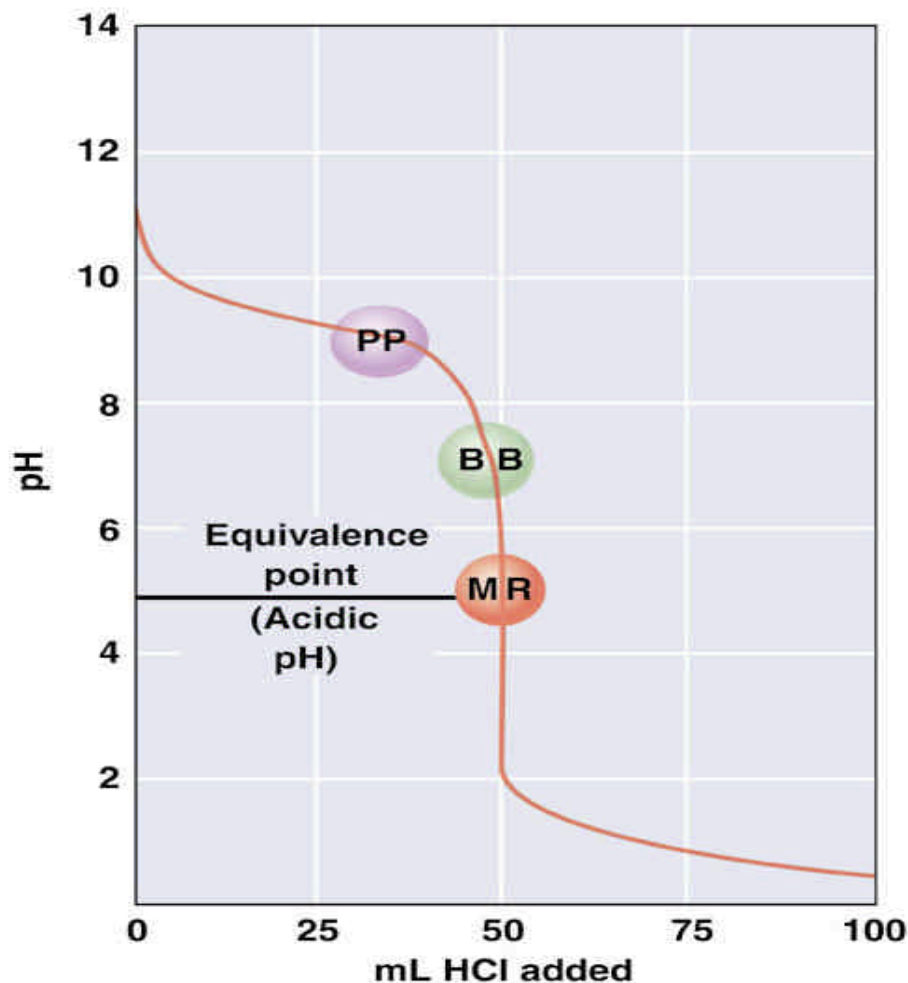
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) : HCl + NaHCO₃



) Titration of NH₃ (1.0 M) and HCl (1.0 M)



1.0 M NH₃ 50mL ($K_b=1.8 \times 10^{-5}$)

: $[\text{OH}^-] = (1.8 \times 10^{-5})^{1/2} = 4.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$;
 $\text{pOH} = 2.38$ $\text{pH} = 11.62$

(25 mL HCl ㄱ)

: $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} ([\text{NH}_3] = [\text{NH}_4^+]) = 9.25$

0.5M NH₄⁺

$[\text{H}^+] = (0.5 \times 5.6 \times 10^{-10})^{1/2} = 1.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

$\text{pH} = 4.77$

$\text{pH} < 7$

) Titration of $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ with NaOH

0.10 M HA

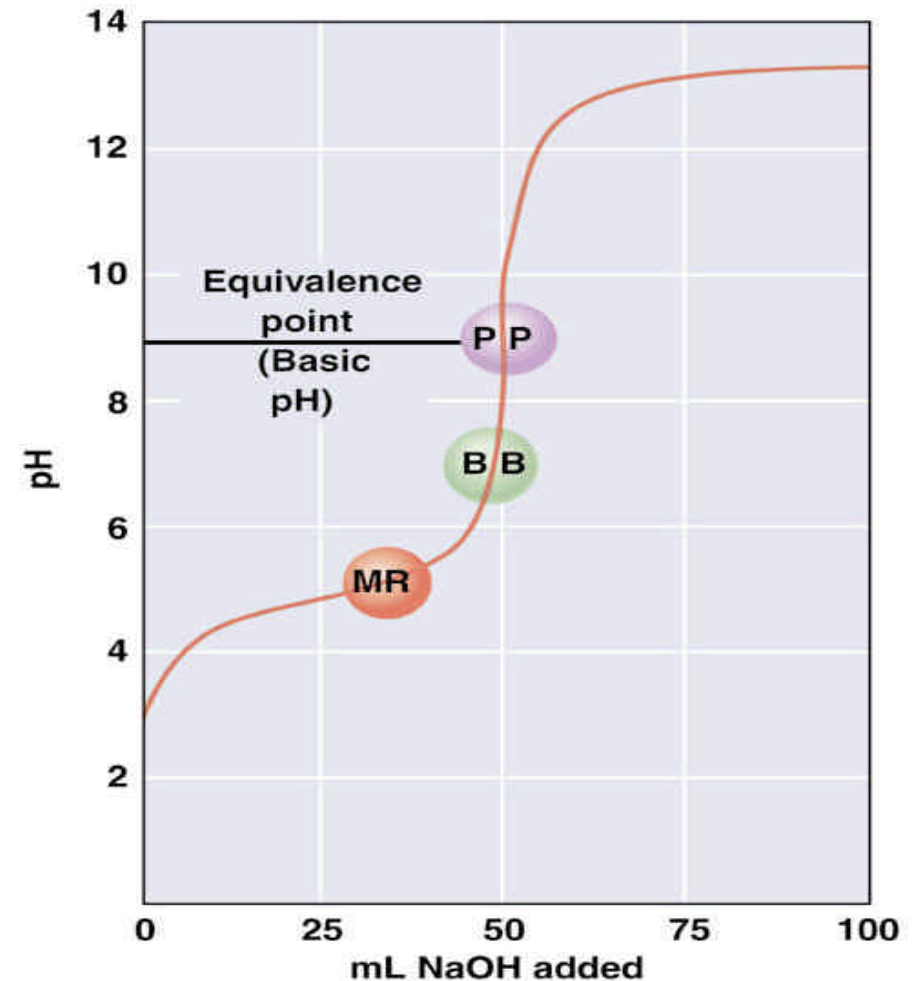
: $[\text{H}^+] = (1 \times 10^{-6})^{1/2} = 1 \times 10^{-3}$; pH = 3.0

: $[\text{HA}] = [\text{A}^-]$; $[\text{H}^+] = 1 \times 10^{-5}$; pH = 5.0

: $\text{B}^- \gg -0.10 \text{ M}$; $[\text{OH}^-]^2 = 1 \times 10^{-10}$; pH = 9.0

— pH > 7

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. : pH 7

PP

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- : pH 7

MR

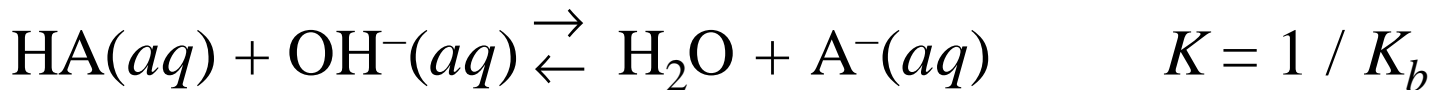
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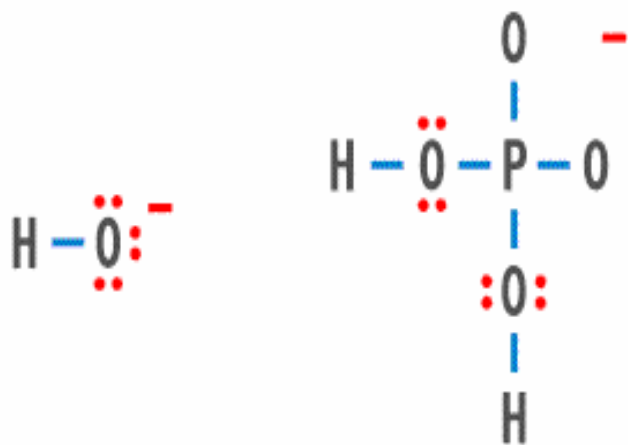
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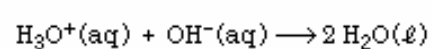
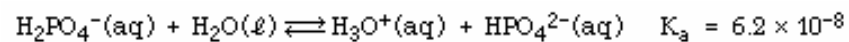




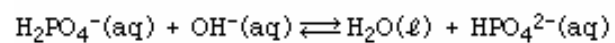
$$K_a = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \quad K_b = 1 \times 10^{-9}, \quad K = 1 \times 10^9$$



)



$$K = \frac{1}{K_w} = 1.0 \times 10^{14}$$



$$K_{\text{net}} = K_a \cdot \frac{1}{K_w} = 6.2 \times 10^6$$

Take Home Exam.

1. pH=10.50

2. 0.1 M, NH_3 50 mL 0.1M HCl

pH
HCl 25 mL 가 pH
pH

) pH 7.00

:

• Step 1 :

pH 7

H_2PO_4^- , HPO_4^{2-} ($K_a = 6.2 \times 10^{-8}$)

: HB B^-

$[\text{H}^+]$

K_a

!

• Step 2 :

pH 7.00

,

$$\frac{[\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]}{[\text{HPO}_4^{2-}]}$$

=

$$\frac{1.0 \times 10^{-7}}{6.2 \times 10^{-8}}$$

$$\because \text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log_{10} \frac{[\text{B}^-]}{[\text{HB}]}$$

$$= 1.6$$

• Step 3 :

100 mL

0.100 M HPO_4^{2-}

0.100 M

H_2PO_4^-

160 mL

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