

4/3/2019

## Buffer range + preparation to target pH

best to have equal amts of weak acid/conj. base

$$pH = pK_a + \log \frac{[base]}{[acid]}$$

$$\frac{[base]}{[acid]} = 1 \Rightarrow \log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow pH = pK_a$$

if  $[base] > [acid]$

let's say it's 10x bigger ...  $\frac{[base]}{[acid]} = 10, \log(10) = 1$

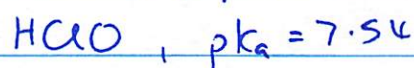
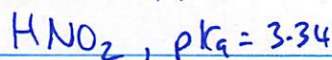
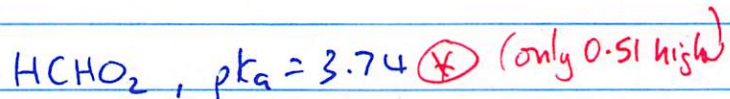
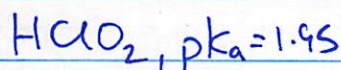
$$\Rightarrow pH = pK_a + 1$$

if  $[acid]$  is 10x larger than  $[base]$  ...  $\frac{[base]}{[acid]} = 0.1, \log(0.1) = -1$

$$pH = pK_a - 1$$

"Effective buffer range":  $pH: pK_a - 1 \leq pH \leq pK_a + 1$

ex: let's say we need a buffer of pH 4.25



$$pK_a = -\log(K_a)$$

H-H:  $pH = pK_a + \log \frac{b}{a}$ , so  $pH - pK_a = \log \frac{b}{a}$

$$\Rightarrow 4.25 - 3.74 = 0.51 = \log \frac{[b]}{[a]} \Rightarrow \frac{[b]}{[a]} = 10^{0.51} = 3.24$$



acid:  $\text{HCHO}_2$ ,  $\frac{[b]}{[a]} = 3.24$

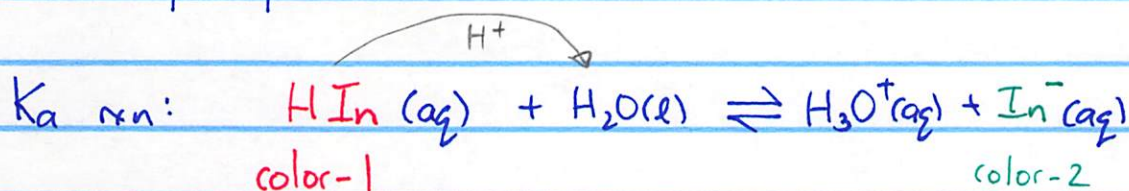
$$\frac{[\text{CHO}_2^-]}{[\text{HCHO}_2]} = 3.24$$

ex: if  $[\text{HCHO}_2] = 0.10\text{M}$ , then  $[\text{CHO}_2^-] = 3.24 \times [\text{HCHO}_2] = 0.324\text{M}$

$\text{CH}_2\text{O}^-$ ? NaCH<sub>2</sub>O  
formate sodium formate

## Titration curves + acid-base indicators

pH indicators are usually weak acids  
(such as phenolphthalein)



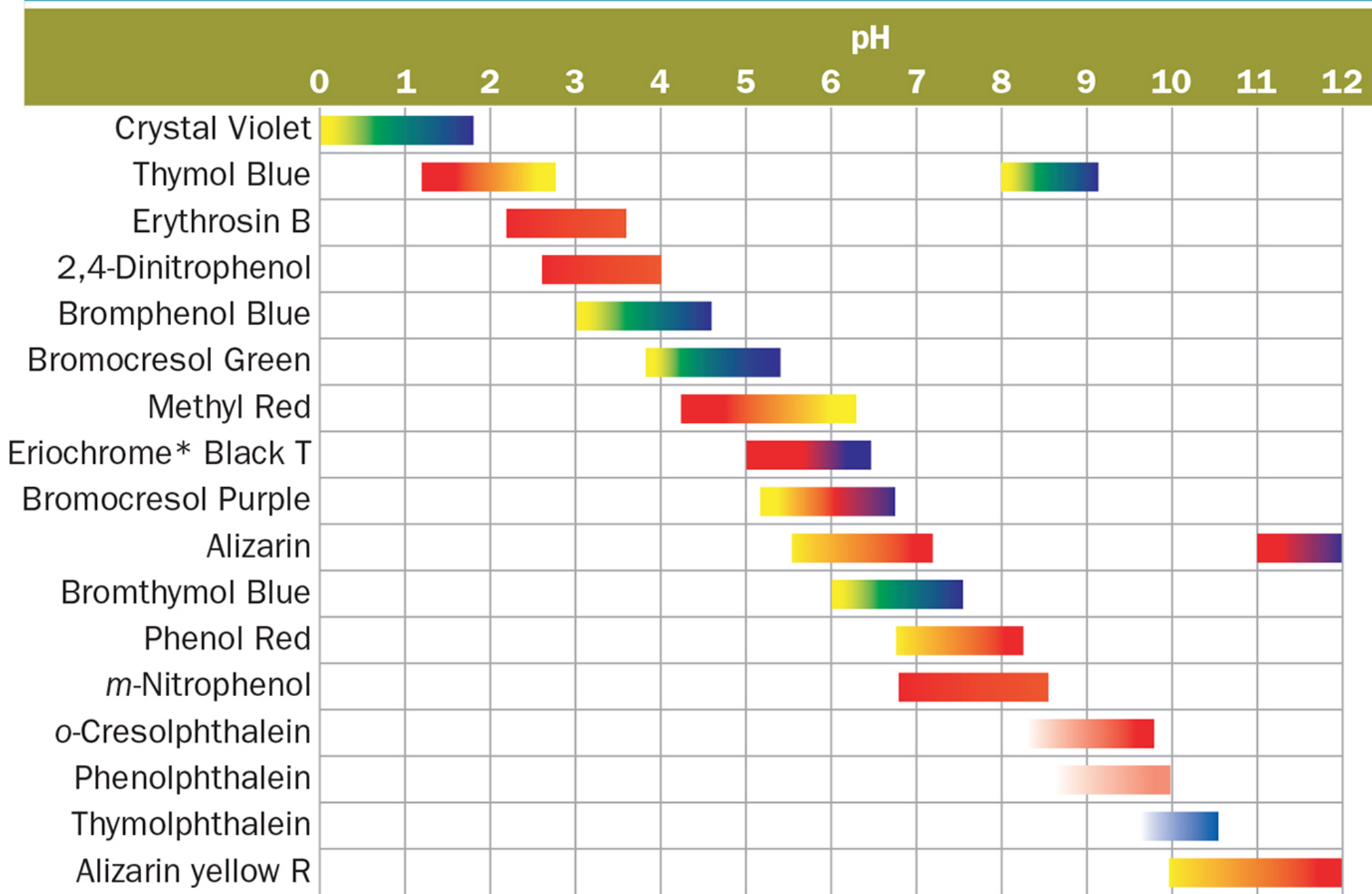
Using H-H<sup>+</sup>:  $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + \log \frac{[\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]}$

□  $\text{pH} = \text{pKa}$ ,  $\frac{[\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]} = 1$  equal amounts of 2-colored forms.

□ when  $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} + 1$ ,  $\frac{[\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]} = 10$ , so 10x more  $\text{In}^-$  than  $\text{HIn}$

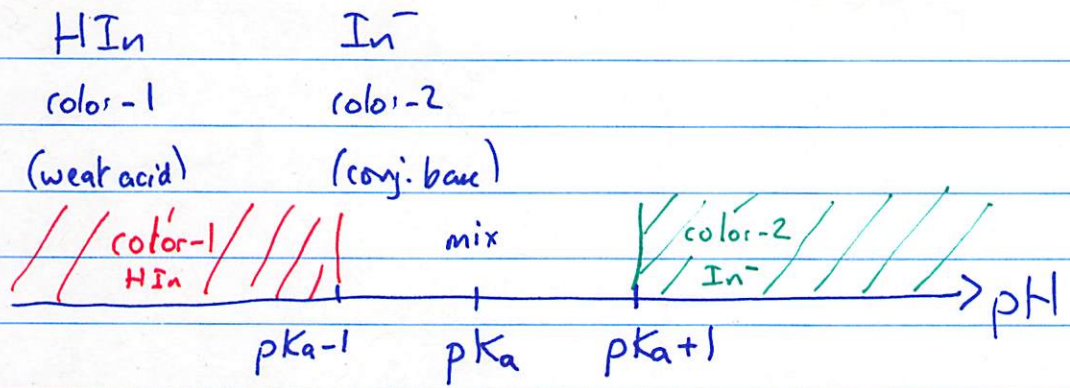
□ when  $\text{pH} = \text{pKa} - 1$ ,  $\frac{[\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]} = 0.1$ , so 10x more  $\text{HIn}$  than  $\text{In}^-$

**TABLE 17.1** Ranges of Color Changes for Several Acid–Base Indicators



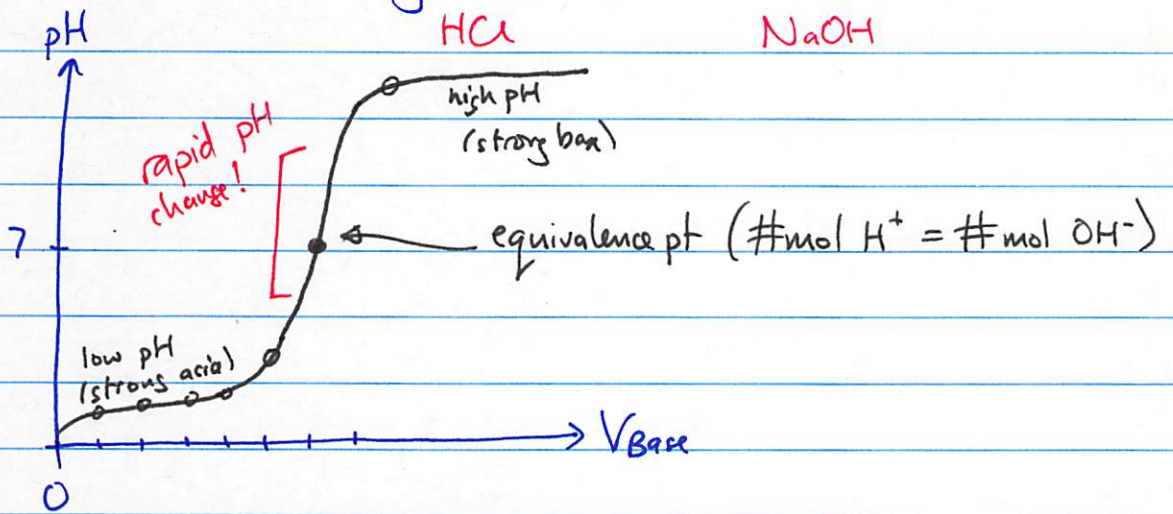
\*Trademark of CIBA GEIGY CORP.



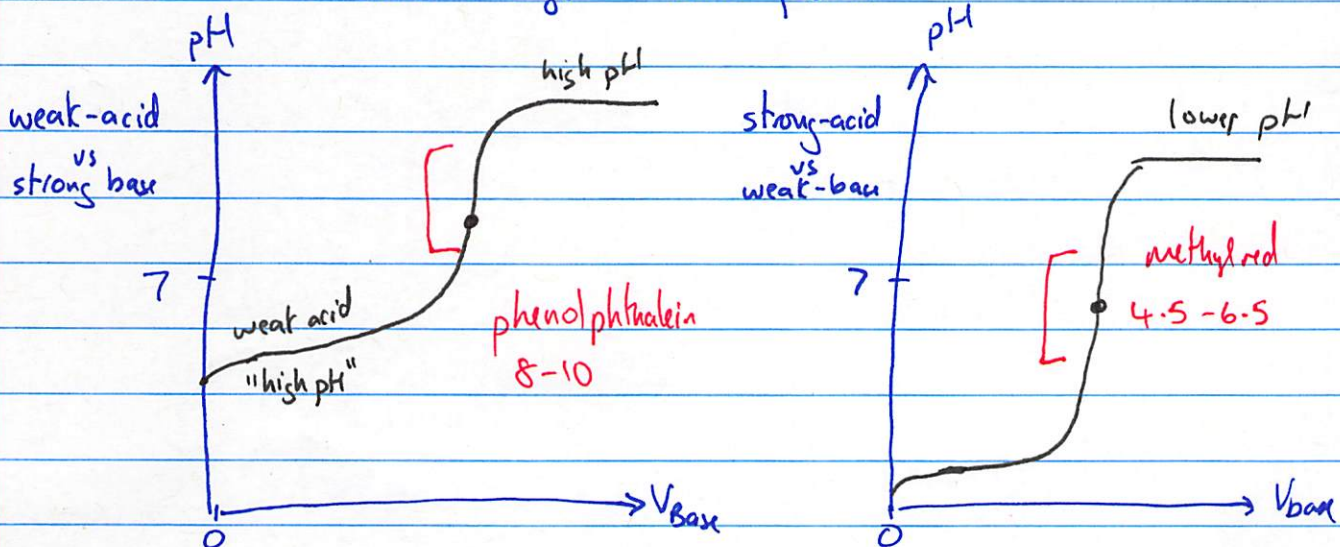


Why useful? During a titration, pH changes!

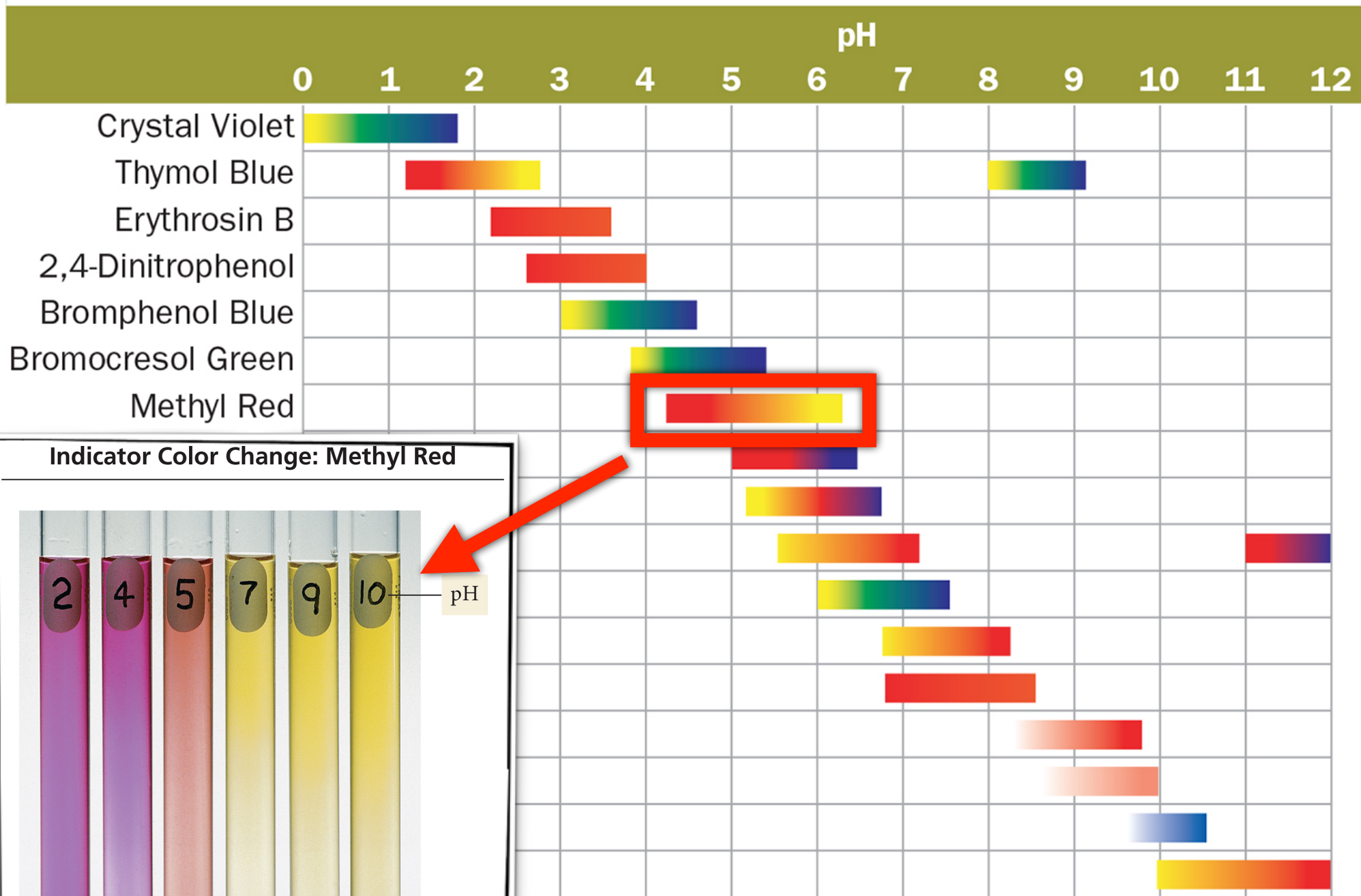
ex: titrate a strong acid w/ a strong base



A good Indicator: Bromothymol blue, pH: 6-8  
color change: "end point"



**TABLE 17.1** Ranges of Color Changes for Several Acid–Base Indicators



Indicator Color Change: Methyl Red

