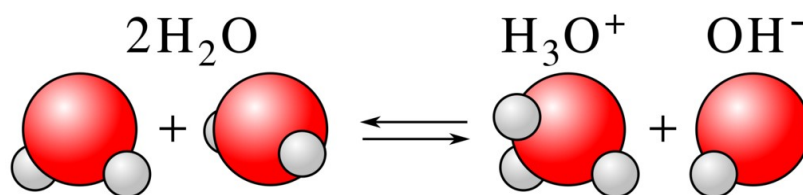


LO: Students will be able to determine the pH and pOH of a solution based on the concentration of the dissolved solutes.

DO: Students will be able to correctly calculate pH and pOH at least 4/5 times.

Aqueous Solutions and the Concept of pH

Water has been shown to be a very weak electrolyte. This is due to the self-ionization of the water molecules.



Concentration of molecules

[molecule] means the concentration of that molecule

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Water -

- It undergoes self-ionization



- $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ means "hydronium ion concentration in moles per liter"
- In water, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$ and
 $[\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}$
- Ionization constant for water $K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$

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When $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$, the solution is neutral.

When $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$, the solution is acidic.

When $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] < [\text{OH}^-]$, the solution is basic.

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Calculating $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$

Consider a 1 L solution containing 0.4 g of NaOH. The concentration would be .01 M. In scientific notation, this is 1.0×10^{-2} M.

Since there is one ion of OH^- for every molecule of NaOH, then $[\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$ M.

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Given that in water, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$,
and our solution of NaOH is in water and we
already know the $[\text{OH}^-] = 1 \times 10^{-2}$,
then $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{1.0 \times 10^{-14}}{1 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$

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pH is defined as the **negative of the common logarithm of the hydronium ion concentration.**

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

pOH is defined as the **negative of the common logarithm of the hydroxide ion concentration.**

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

The sum of the pH and pOH of a solution is 14

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

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hence, the pH of the .01 M solution of NaOH

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

$$\text{pH} = -\log(1.0 \times 10^{-12})$$

$$\text{pH} = 12$$

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

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 12 = 2$$

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Determine the pH of a 0.500 L solution containing 15 g of HCl

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Determine the pH of 0.2M H_2SO_4

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Determine the pH of concentrated HCl (12M)

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Determine how many grams of NaOH you would need make a 250 mL solution with a pH of 11.2

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