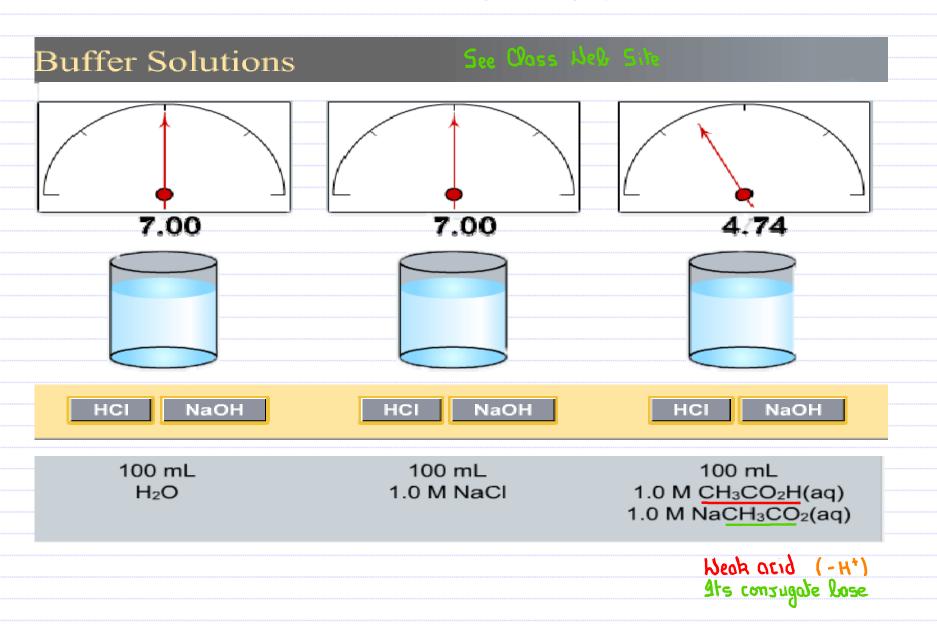
17.2 Buffers
What Constitutes a Buffer and why are they Special



**How do they Resist Drastic pH Change – A Summary** 

2. How does a buffer resist drastic pH changes when it comes in contact : HaO'or OH'

- H+

How do they Resist Drastic pH Change

Buffer: 1M CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H / 1M CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-Addition of Strong Acid – H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

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HaloaH / CHaloa Base Buse Buse
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# OVERALL CHANGES:

[CH3[02]: 1 ... Rearts with the added H30+

[[H3[O2H]: 1 ... PROduct of the Reaction that Removes the H3O+

[H30']: 1 ... Slight uncrease ... The Result of the ['Buffer Ocid'] 1

pH: 1 ... I Brom the slight uncrease un [430+]

**How do they Resist Drastic pH Change** 

Buffer: 1M CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H / 1M CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>-Addition of Strong Base – OH

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CH3CO2H / [H3CO2]
Weak Claid [on I was A Rase]
'Buffer acid' Buffer Rose'
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OH' + 
$$[H_3[O_2H(aq)] = H_2O(P) + [H_3[O_2]]$$
  
'Buffer Ocid' : Buffer Base'

# OVERALL [HANGES

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[CH3[OxH]: 1 ... Reacts with the added OHT.
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**Identifying Buffers** 

Which of the following aqueous solutions are good buffer systems?

- 0.34 M ammonium bromide + 0.36 M ammonia
   NH₄⁺
- 0.22 M nitric acid + 0.16 M potassium nitrate
- 0.32 M nitrous acid + 0.21 M potassium nitrite
- 0.18 M <u>barium hydroxide</u> + 0.21 M barium bromide
- 2 To LOOK OUT FOR:
  1) Strong acid + Weak Base ) When the concentration of the Strong
  2.) Weak acid + Strong Base ) 15 < concentration of the Neak.
  - O, O7M NaOH (ag) + O.14M HF (ag) = H2O(1) + No F (ag)

    O, O7M HF (ag)

    O, O7M No F (ag)

    Neok (Icid

IM Na O.OTM F Consugate Base of HF(ag)

Buffer pH – ICE

Calculate the pH of a buffer solution made from 1.00 L of a 0.133 M hydrofluoric acid and 0.243 mol of sodium fluoride.

 $Ka HF = 7.2 \times 10^{-4}$ 

Shortest way to approach this is from the Buffer Ocid equilibrium as this directly determines ph

	HF (og) +	H₂O(I) ∉	H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>	+ F.
I	0.133		O	O. 243
С	- <b>x</b>		X	χ
Е	0.133 - x		χ	0.243+x

 $[HF]_{L} > 100 (1.2 \times 10^{-4}), O.133-X \approx O.133$ 

$$[F']_i > 100(7.2 \times 10^{-4}), \quad 0.243 + x \approx 0.243$$

$$K_{0} = \frac{[H_{3}0^{4}][F^{2}]}{[HF]}$$

$$7.2 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{\times (0.243)}{0.133}$$

$$0.243 \times = 0.133(1.2 \times 10^{-4})$$

$$\chi = \frac{0.133(7.2\times10^{-4})}{0.243} = 3.94\times10^{-4} = [H_30^{4}]$$

$$\rho H = -\log_{10}(394\times10^{-4}) = 3.40$$

# **Buffer pH – The Henderson–Hasselbalch Equation**

HA (aq) + H2O(P) <=> H3O+ + A-Buffer Ocid' Buffer Bose'

$$K_0 = \frac{[H_3O^*][A]}{[HA]}$$

$$[H^3O_{\downarrow}] = K^0\left(\frac{[A]}{[HA]}\right)$$

\* BEWARE : This formula works only if [Buffer Base] > 100 Ke and :
[Buffer Acia] > 100 Ka
Yet at no stage is this checked

The ICE method is much sofer as it checks the above to see if you can use the approximation short cut or whether you need to solve the quadriatic.