

## HOOFDSTUK 15: Zuren en basen

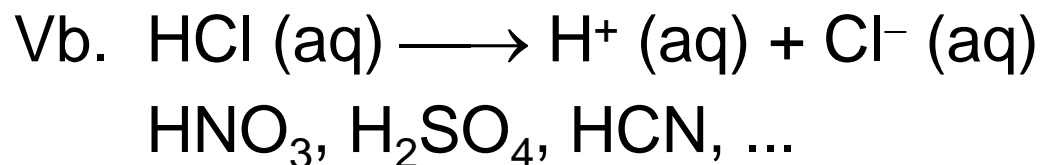
## Relevantie:

- ☞ milieu: - zure regen  
- bodemverzuring  
    ↳ voeg kalk toe
- ☞ noordzeetong geserveerd met schijfje citroen
- ☞ hortensia's (**Hydrangea**):  
kleur **f**(pH bodem)
- ☞ ontkalken met azijn
- ☞ bakpoeder (Al-zout +  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ )

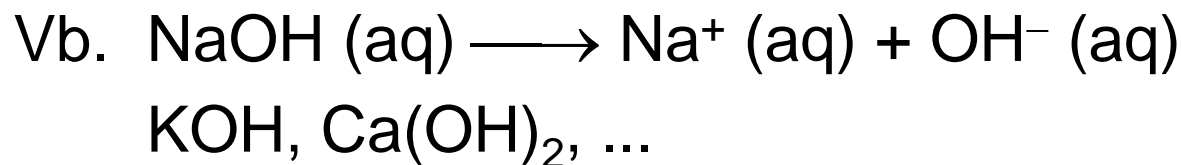


## 15.1 ARRHENIUSTHEORIE

**ZUUR:** bevat H;  $\text{H}^+$  (aq) in opl.



**BASE:** bevat OH;  $\text{OH}^-$  (aq) in opl.



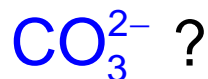
Svante A. Arrhenius  
(1859 - 1927)

## Neutralisatie:



$$\Delta H^0 = -55,9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Arrheniustheorie beperkt tot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  als oplosmiddel

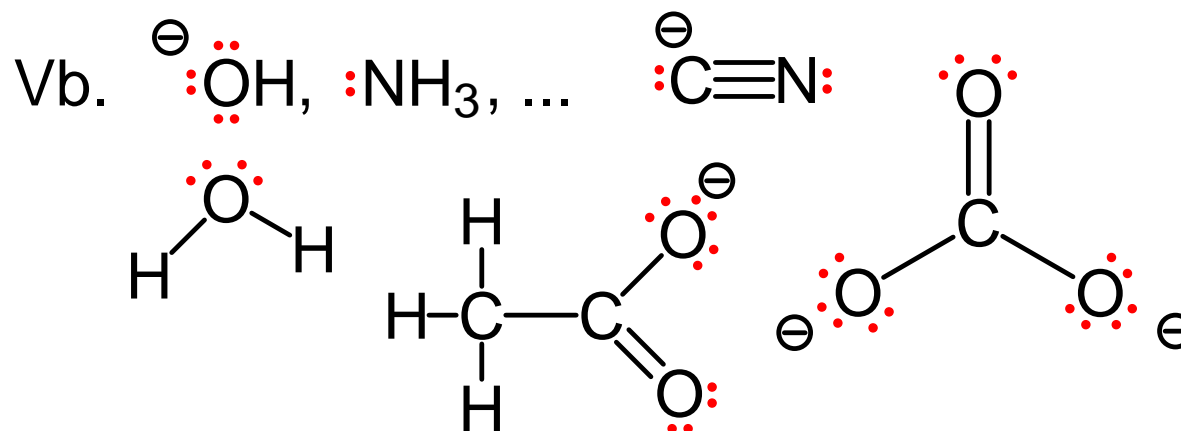


## 15.2 BRØNSTED-LOWRYTHEORIE

**ZUUR:** bevat H; **H<sup>+</sup> donor**

Vb. HCl, HNO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, ...

**BASE:** bezit **VEP**; **H<sup>+</sup> acceptor**

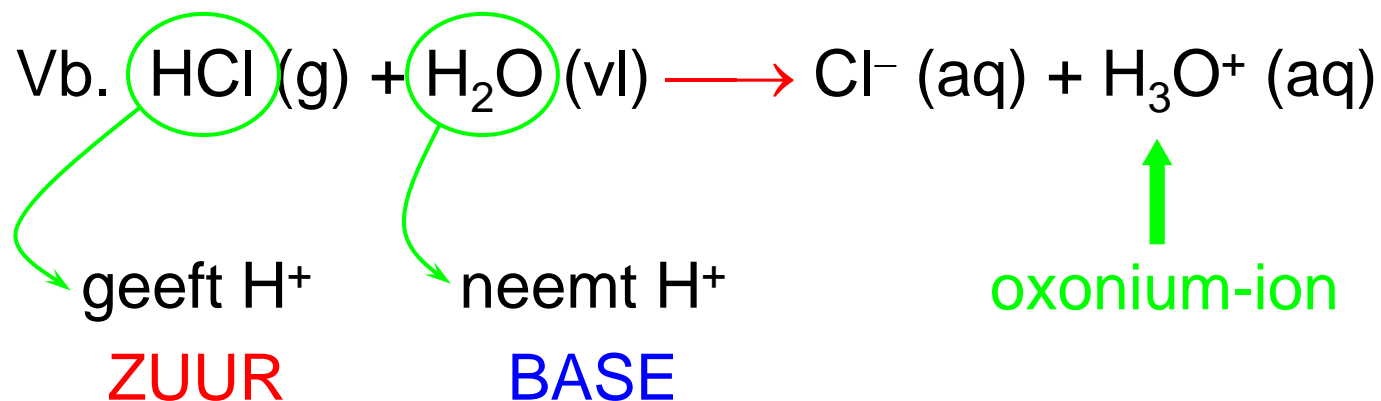


J. N. Brønsted  
(1879 - 1947)

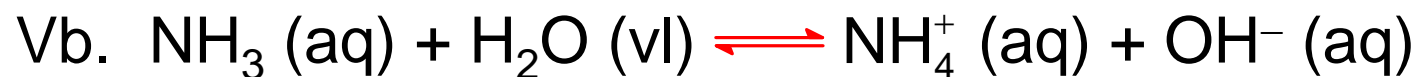


T. M. Lowry  
(1874 - 1936)

## ZUUR-BASEreactie: $H^+$ transfer



## ZUUR-BASEreactie: H<sup>+</sup> transfer



base

zuur



zuur

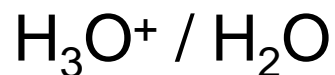
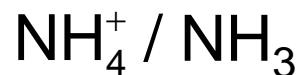
base

## ZUUR-BASEreactie: $H^+$ transfer

- $H_2O$  zowel zuur als base

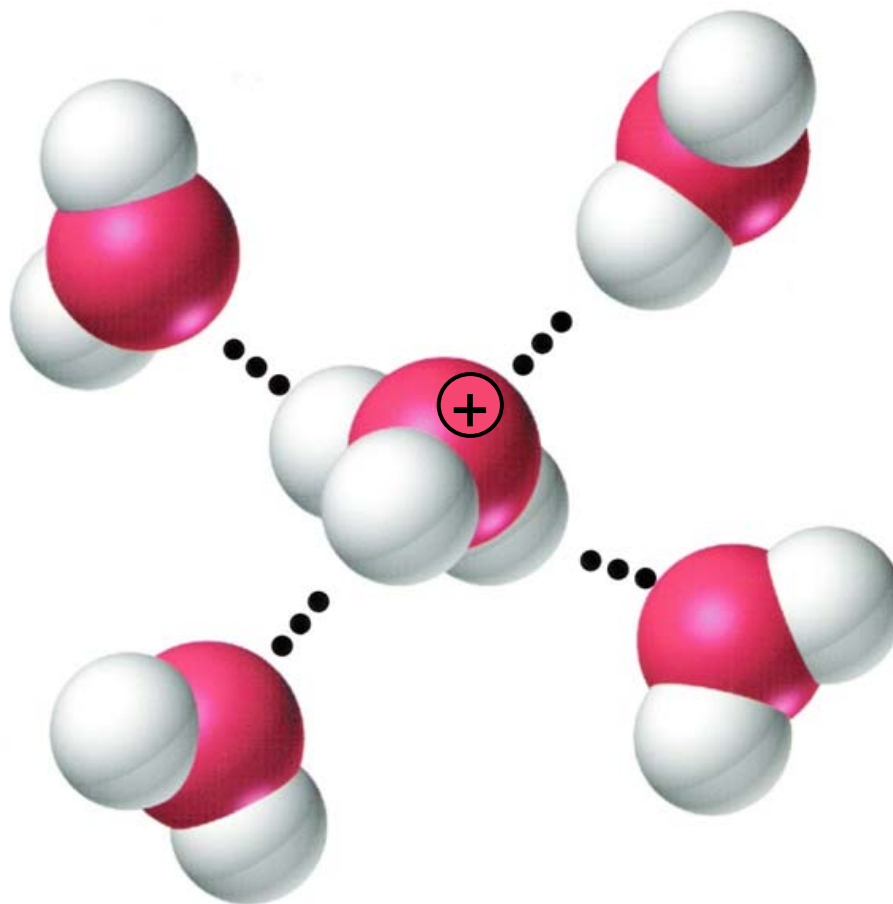
*“amfoteer”*

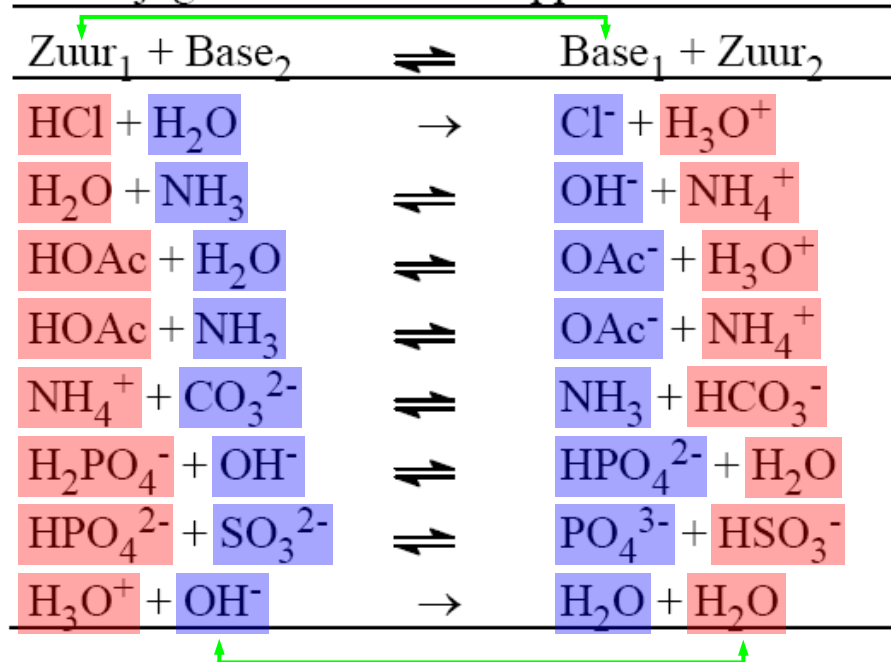
- *geconjugeerd* zuur-basekoppel



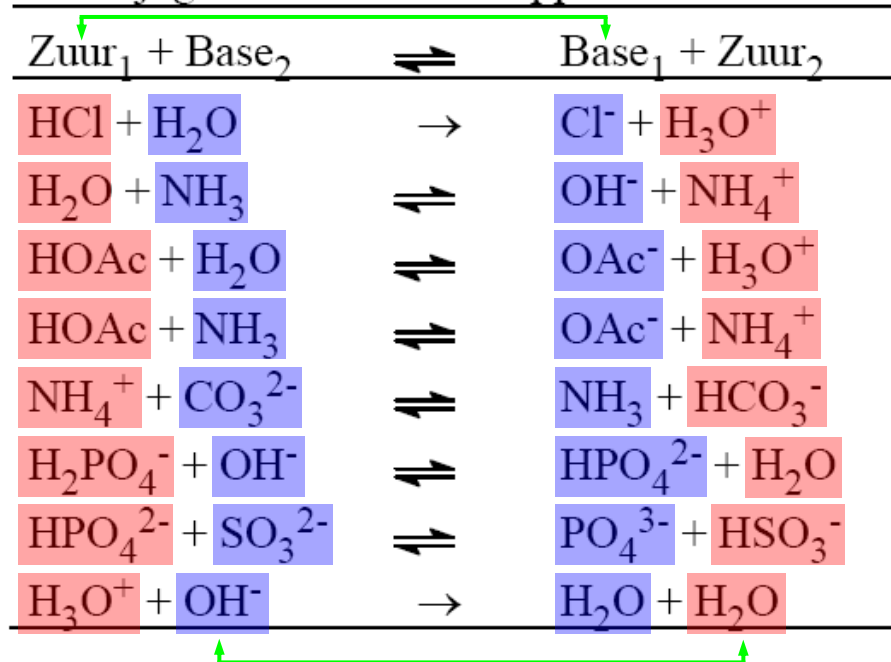


oxonium-ion

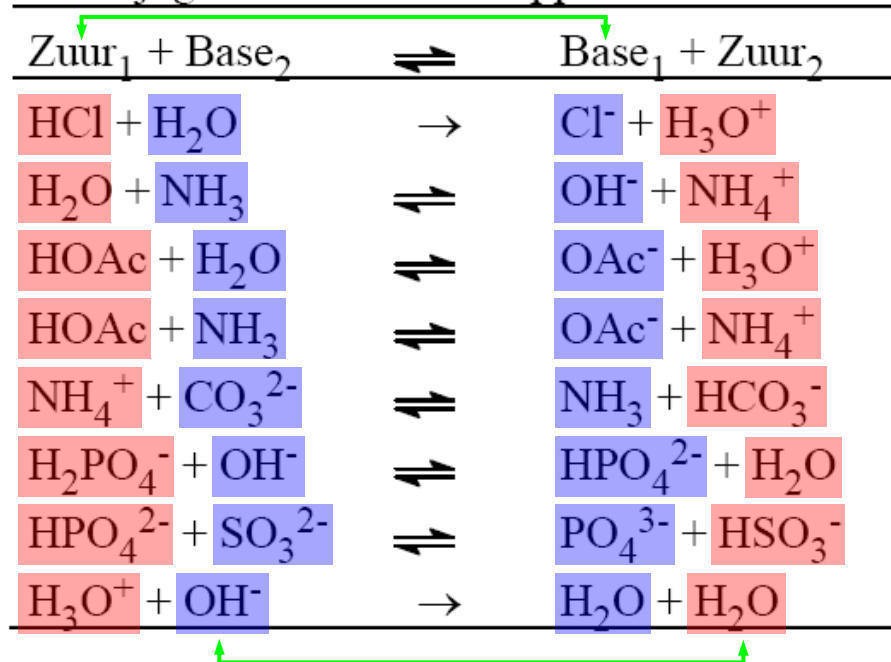


**Tabel 15.1** Geconjugeerde zuur-basekoppels in zuur-basereacties


zuur-basereactie: 2 zuur-basekoppels

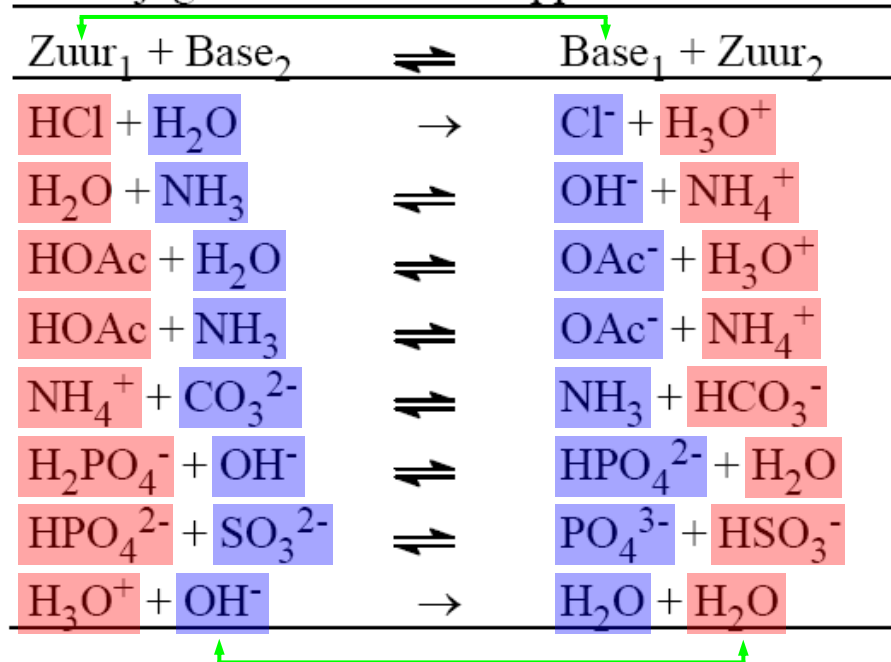
**Tabel 15.1** Geconjugeerde zuur-basekoppels in zuur-basereacties


|       |   |                         |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| zuren | } | kation, anion, neutraal |
| basen |   |                         |

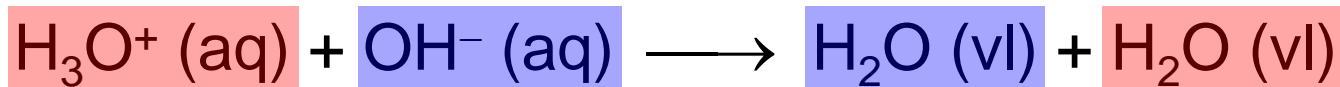
**Tabel 15.1** Geconjugeerde zuur-basekoppels in zuur-basereacties


**zuur-base**gedrag: wisselend volgens andere component



**Tabel 15.1** Geconjugeerde zuur-basekoppels in zuur-basereacties


*neutralisatie* volgens Arrhenius:



Arrhenius: enkel in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  als solvent

Brønsted-Lowry: ook in **andere solventen**

☞ koolstofchemie

Vb.  $\text{NH}_3$  (vl) (am)  $(-77\text{ °C} \leftrightarrow -33\text{ °C})$



Arrhenius: enkel in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  als solvent

Brønsted-Lowry: ook in **andere solventen**

☞ koolstofchemie

Vb.  $\text{NH}_3$  (vl) (am)  $(-77\text{ °C} \leftrightarrow -33\text{ °C})$



Arrhenius: enkel in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  als solvent

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☞ koolstofchemie

Vb.  $\text{NH}_3$  (vl) (am)  $(-77\text{ °C} \leftrightarrow -33\text{ °C})$

*neutralisatie:*





Arrhenius: enkel in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  als solvent

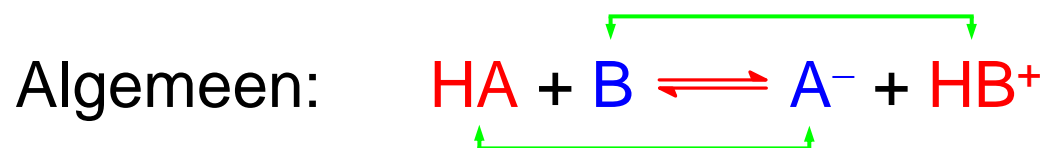
Brønsted-Lowry: ook in **andere solventen**

☞ koolstofchemie

Vb.  $\text{NH}_3$  (vl) (am)      ( $-77\text{ °C} \leftrightarrow -33\text{ °C}$ )

Vb. HOAc (vl) (az)      ( $25\text{ °C}$ )

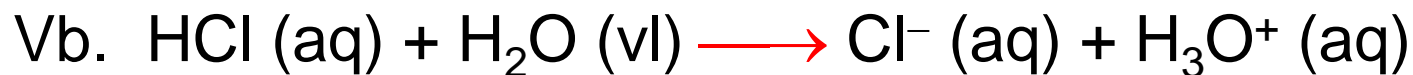
## Relatieve zuur-basesterkteschaal



☞ Evenwichtsligging

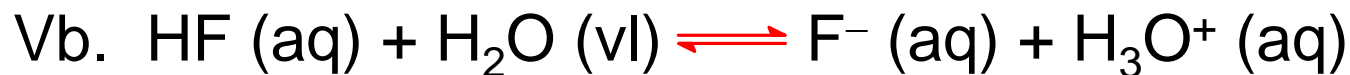
☞ Evenwichtsconditie:  $K = \frac{[\text{A}^-] \cdot [\text{HB}^+]}{[\text{HA}] \cdot [\text{B}]}$  (exp)

## Relatieve zuur-basesterkteschaal



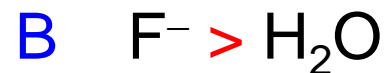
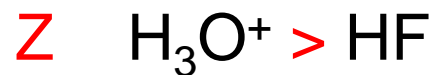
$$K \gg 1$$

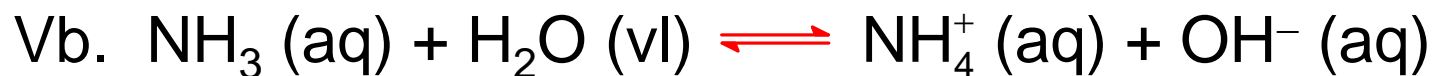
(exp)



$$K = 7,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

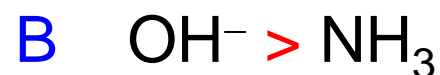
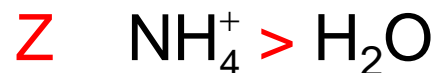
(exp)



Relatieve **zuur-base**sterkteschaal


$$K = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

(exp)

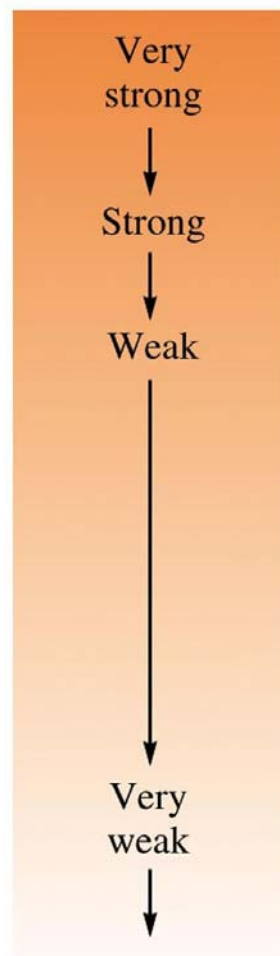


zuur-basekoppels:

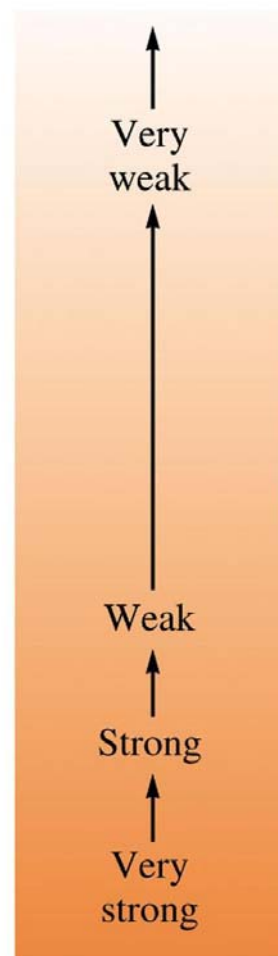
 des te sterker het **zuur**  
 des te zwakker de *geconjugeerde base*

en omgekeerd

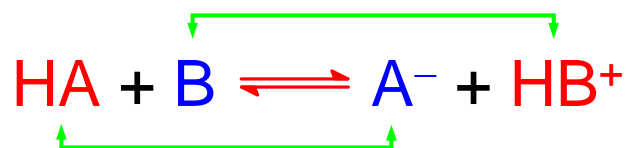
Relative  
acid strength



Relative  
conjugate  
base strength



## Relatieve zuur-basesterkteschaal



$$K > 1$$

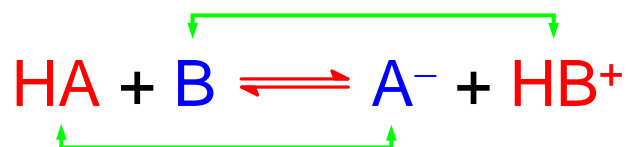


evenwicht naar *rechts*

$\text{A}^-$ : zwakste base

$\text{HB}^+$ : zwakste zuur

## Relatieve zuur-basesterkteschaal



$$K < 1$$



evenwicht naar *links*

**B**: zwakste base

**HA**: zwakste zuur

**Tabel 15.2** Relatieve sterkte van zuren en basen.

|              | ZUUR                           |   | BASE   |              |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
|              | HClO <sub>4</sub>              | → | H <sup>+</sup> + ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> |              |
|              | HBr                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Br <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| sterke zuren | HCl                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup>               | zeer zwakke  |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> | → | H <sup>+</sup> + HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> | basen        |
|              | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | → | H <sup>+</sup> + NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>  |              |
|              | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | → | H <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O              |              |
|              | HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> |              |
|              | HF                             | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + F <sup>-</sup>                |              |
| zwakke zuren | HOAc                           | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + OAc <sup>-</sup>              | zwakke basen |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> S               | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + HS <sup>-</sup>               |              |
|              | NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>   | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>3</sub>               |              |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> O               | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + OH <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| zeer zwakke  | OH <sup>-</sup>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + O <sup>2-</sup>               | sterke       |
| zuren        | NH <sub>3</sub>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | basen        |





**Tabel 15.2** Relatieve sterkte van zuren en basen.

|              | ZUUR                           |   | BASE   |              |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
|              | HClO <sub>4</sub>              | → | H <sup>+</sup> + ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> |              |
|              | HBr                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Br <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| sterke zuren | HCl                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup>               | zeer zwakke  |
| 100 %        | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> | → | H <sup>+</sup> + HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> | basen        |
|              | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | → | H <sup>+</sup> + NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>  |              |
|              | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | → | H <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O              |              |
|              | HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> |              |
|              | HF                             | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + F <sup>-</sup>                |              |
| zwakke zuren | HOAc                           | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + OAc <sup>-</sup>              | zwakke basen |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> S               | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + HS <sup>-</sup>               |              |
|              | NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>   | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>3</sub>               |              |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> O               | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + OH <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| zeer zwakke  | OH <sup>-</sup>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + O <sup>2-</sup>               | sterke       |
| zuren        | NH <sub>3</sub>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | basen        |

**Tabel 15.2** Relatieve sterkte van zuren en basen.

|                   | ZUUR                           |   | BASE   |              |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
|                   | HClO <sub>4</sub>              | → | H <sup>+</sup> + ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> |              |
|                   | HBr                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Br <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| sterke zuren      | HCl                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup>               | zeer zwakke  |
|                   | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> | → | H <sup>+</sup> + HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> | basen        |
|                   | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | → | H <sup>+</sup> + NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>  |              |
|                   | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | → | H <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O              |              |
|                   | HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> |              |
|                   | HF                             | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + F <sup>-</sup>                |              |
| zwakke zuren      | HOAc                           | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + OAc <sup>-</sup>              | zwakke basen |
|                   | H <sub>2</sub> S               | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + HS <sup>-</sup>               |              |
|                   | NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>   | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>3</sub>               |              |
|                   | H <sub>2</sub> O               | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + OH <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| zeer zwakke zuren | OH <sup>-</sup>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + O <sup>2-</sup>               | sterke basen |
|                   | NH <sub>3</sub>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | basen        |

100 %

**Tabel 15.2** Relatieve sterkte van zuren en basen.

|              | ZUUR                           |   | BASE   |              |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
|              | HClO <sub>4</sub>              | → | H <sup>+</sup> + ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> |              |
|              | HBr                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Br <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| sterke zuren | HCl                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup>               | zeer zwakke  |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> | → | H <sup>+</sup> + HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> | basen        |
|              | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | → | H <sup>+</sup> + NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>  |              |
|              | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | → | H <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O              |              |
|              | HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> |              |
|              | HF                             | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + F <sup>-</sup>                |              |
| zwakke zuren | HOAc                           | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + OAc <sup>-</sup>              | zwakke basen |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> S               | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + HS <sup>-</sup>               |              |
|              | NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>   | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>3</sub>               |              |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> O               | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + OH <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| zeer zwakke  | OH <sup>-</sup>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + O <sup>2-</sup>               | sterke       |
| zuren        | NH <sub>3</sub>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | basen        |



**Tabel 15.2** Relatieve sterkte van zuren en basen.

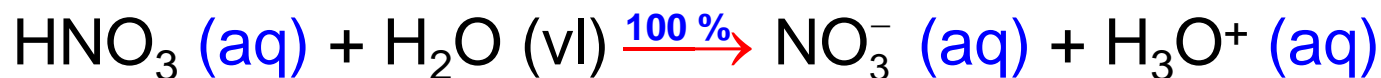
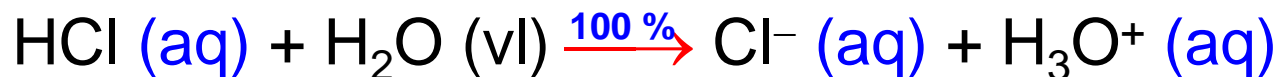
|              | ZUUR                           |   | BASE   |              |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|
|              | HClO <sub>4</sub>              | → | H <sup>+</sup> + ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> |              |
|              | HBr                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Br <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| sterke zuren | HCl                            | → | H <sup>+</sup> + Cl <sup>-</sup>               | zeer zwakke  |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> | → | H <sup>+</sup> + HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> | basen        |
|              | HNO <sub>3</sub>               | → | H <sup>+</sup> + NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>  |              |
|              | H <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup>  | → | H <sup>+</sup> + H <sub>2</sub> O              |              |
|              | HSO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> |              |
|              | HF                             | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + F <sup>-</sup>                |              |
| zwakke zuren | HOAc                           | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + OAc <sup>-</sup>              | zwakke basen |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> S               | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + HS <sup>-</sup>               |              |
|              | NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>   | ⇌ | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>3</sub>               |              |
|              | H <sub>2</sub> O               | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + OH <sup>-</sup>               |              |
| zeer zwakke  | OH <sup>-</sup>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + O <sup>2-</sup>               | sterke       |
| zuren        | NH <sub>3</sub>                | ← | H <sup>+</sup> + NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>  | basen        |



Onderscheid *zuursterkte* van **sterke zuren**

Vb. **HCl** en **HNO<sub>3</sub>**

In water:



even sterk

Onderscheid *zuursterkte* van *sterke zuren*

Vb. HCl en HNO<sub>3</sub>

In azijnzuur (sterker zuur dan water):



## 15.3 MOLECULAIRE STRUCTUUR EN ZUURSTERKTE

Zuursterkte **HB** in solvent **S**:



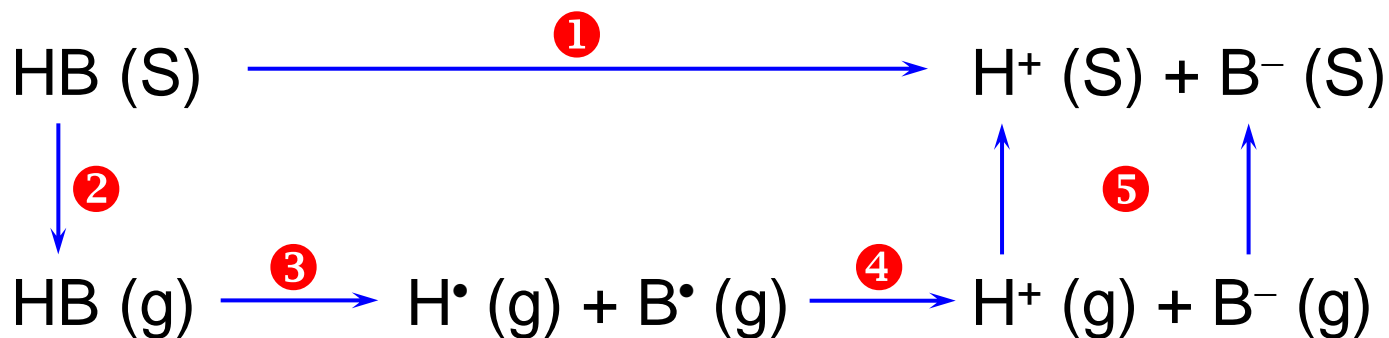
met  $K' = \frac{[\text{B}^-] \cdot [\text{HS}^+]}{[\text{HB}] \cdot [\text{S}]}$        $K = \frac{[\text{B}^-] \cdot [\text{HS}^+]}{[\text{HB}]}$        $[\text{S}] = c^{\text{te}}$

**ZUURSTERKTE:**

bindingssterkte  
bindingspolariteit  
solvatatie

thermodynamische  
cyclus

thermodynamische  
cyclus



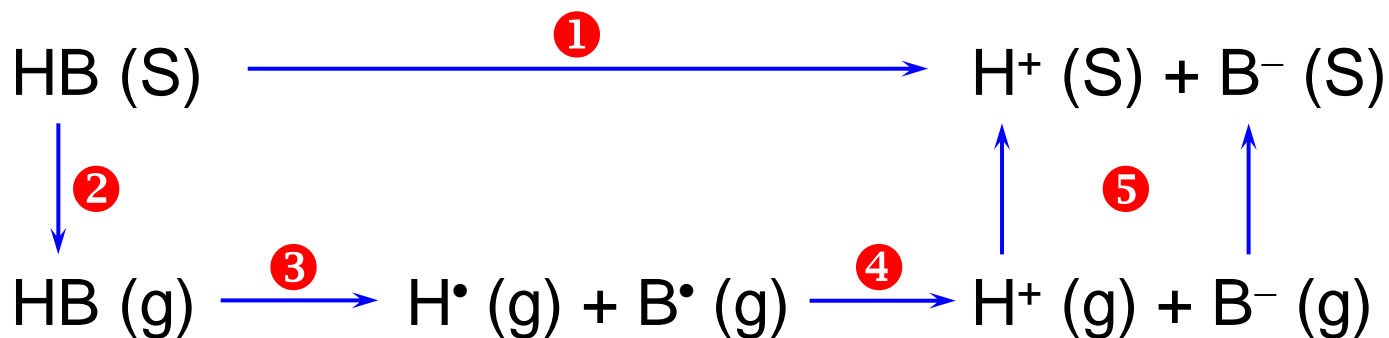
**1** zuursterkte in solvent S

**3** + **4** zuursterkte in de gasfase

= *“intrinsieke zuursterkte”*



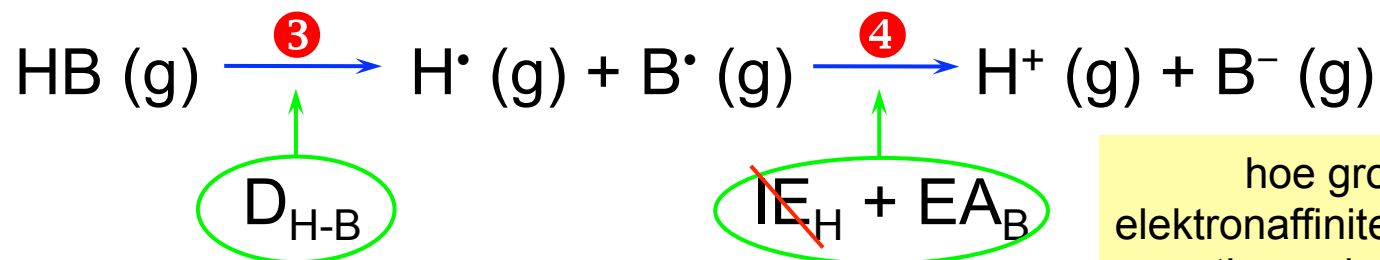
thermodynamische  
cyclus



**2** desolvatatie HB (S)

**5** solvatatie ~~H<sup>+</sup>~~ en B<sup>-</sup>

 elke stap beoordelen

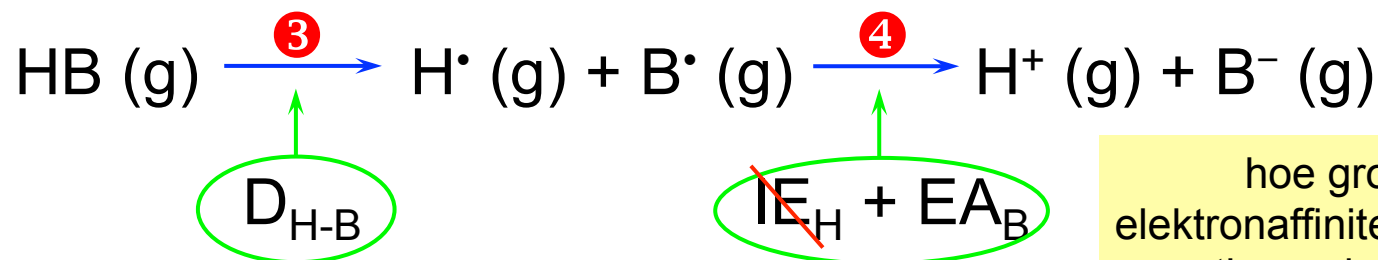
Binaire zuren *intrinsiek*


hoe groter de elektronaffiniteit van B, hoe negatiever de EA-waarde !

⇒ als  $(D_{\text{H-B}} + \text{EA}_{\text{B}}) \downarrow$  dan zuursterkte  $\uparrow$

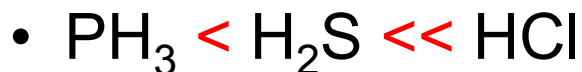
|   |                   |                 |                    |      |                                 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| • | [ CH <sub>4</sub> | NH <sub>3</sub> | H <sub>2</sub> O ] | ≪ HF | (zelfde periode)                |
|   | 313               | 391             | 326                | 237  | $(D + EA) / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ |
|   | 0,4               | 0,9             | 1,4                | 1,9  | $\Delta\chi$                    |

Binaire zuren *intrinsiek*



hoe groter de elektronaffiniteit van B, hoe negatiever de EA-waarde !

⇒ als  $(D_{\text{H-B}} + \text{EA}_{\text{B}}) \downarrow$  dan zuursterkte  $\uparrow$



analoog

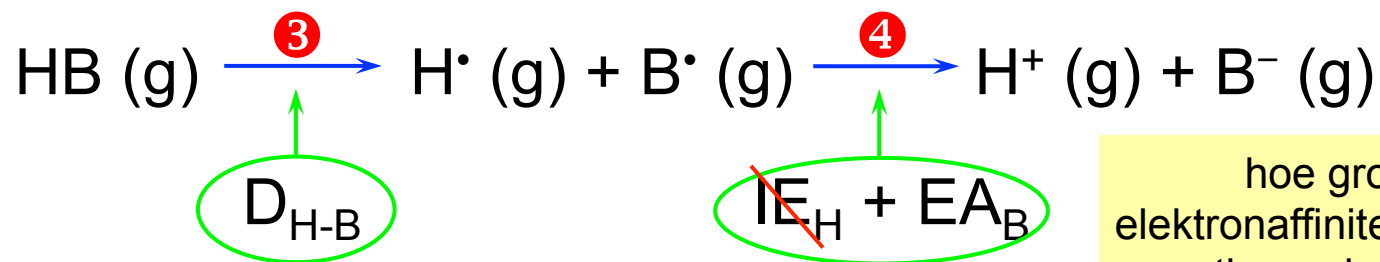


(zelfde groep)

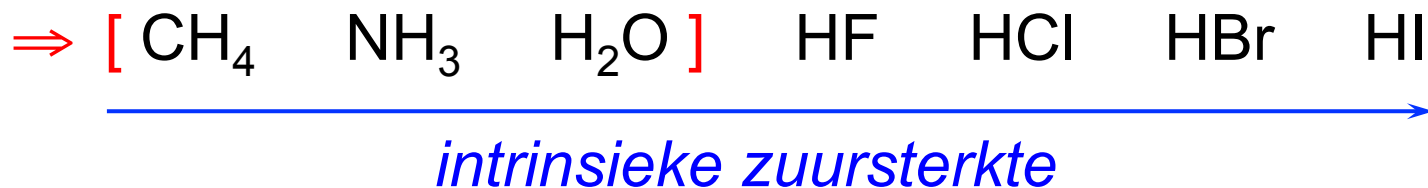
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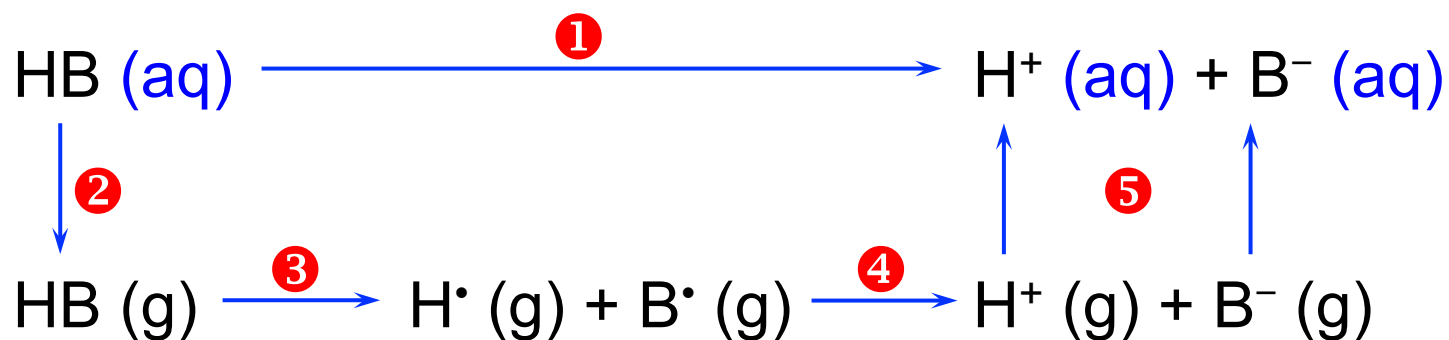
|     |     |     |     |  |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 237 | 78  | 39  | 0   | $(D + \text{EA}) / \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ |
| 1,9 | 0,9 | 0,7 | 0,4 | $\Delta\chi$                           |

Binaire zuren *intrinsiek*

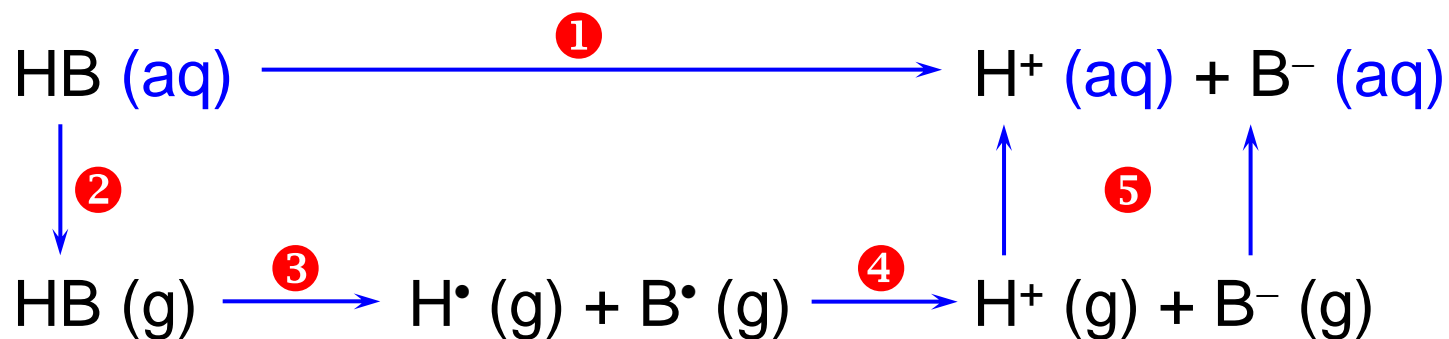


hoe groter de elektronaffiniteit van B, hoe negatiever de EA-waarde !

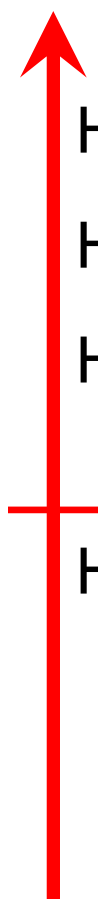


Binaire zuren *in water*


- Kwalitatief:
- effect ⑤ > effect ②  
ion-dip > dip-dip
  - effect ⑤ < effecten ③ + ④  
ion-dip < breken binding + ionisatie

Binaire zuren *in water*


⇒ Trend *aq. zuursterkte* loopt parallel met trend in *intrinsieke zuursterkte*

Binaire zuren *in water*


HI (aq)

HBr (aq)

HCl (aq)

HF (aq)

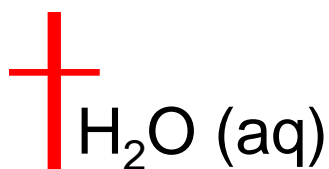
sterk

- hoge intrinsieke zuursterkte
- losse solvatatie  $B^-$  (zie later)

 ⇒ *nivellering* tot  $H_3O^+$ 

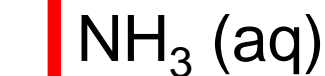
zwak

- beperkte intrinsieke zuursterkte
- sterke solvatatie  $F^-$
- idem  $H_2S$  (aq),  $H_2Se$  (aq)

Binaire zuren *in water*


zeer zwak

- zwakke intrinsieke zuursterkte
- sterke solvatatie OH<sup>-</sup>



niet zuur

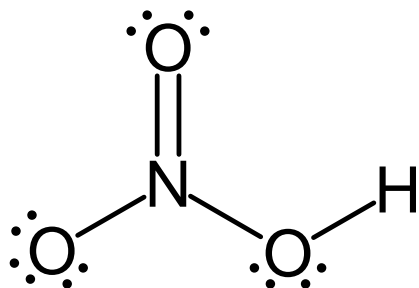
- te zwakke intrinsieke zuursterkte



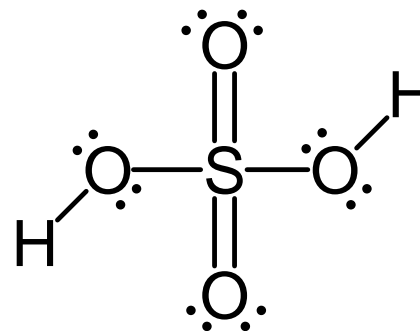
## Oxozuren

Vb.  $\text{HNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ , ...

Te formuleren als:  $(\text{HO})_m\text{Z}(\text{O})_n$



$$m = 1, n = 2$$

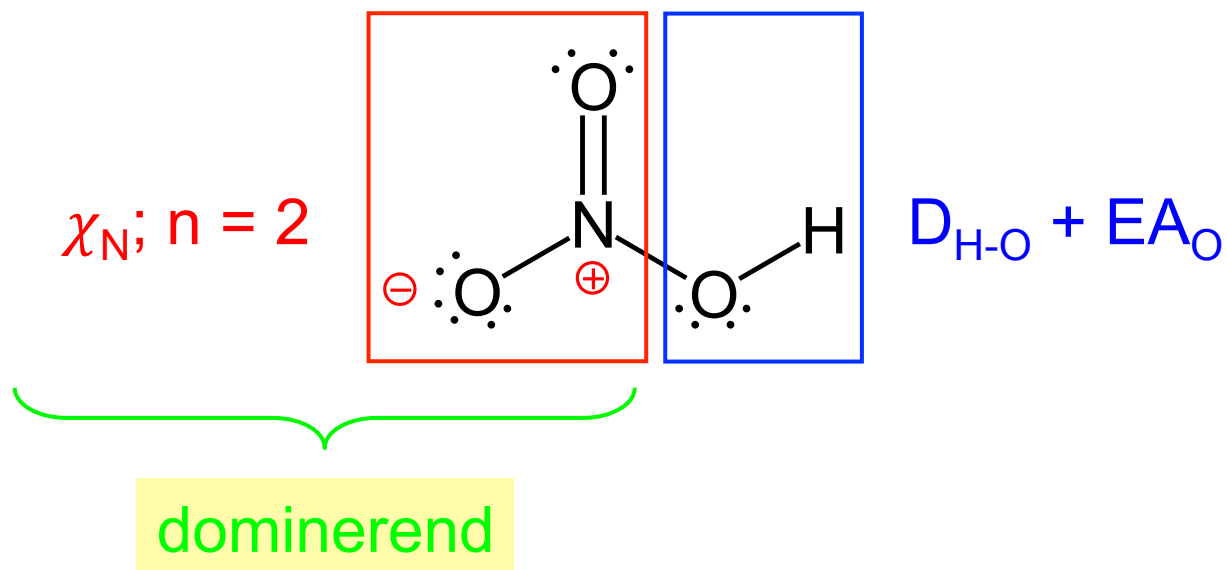


$$m = 2, n = 2$$

Oxozuren

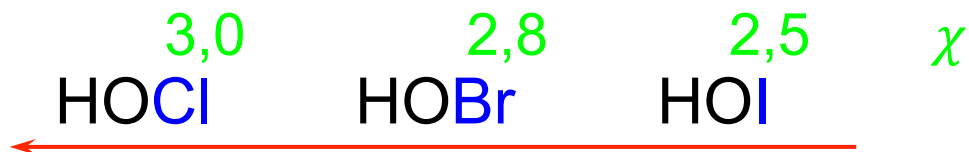
*intrinsiek*

Vb.



Oxozuren *intrinsiek*

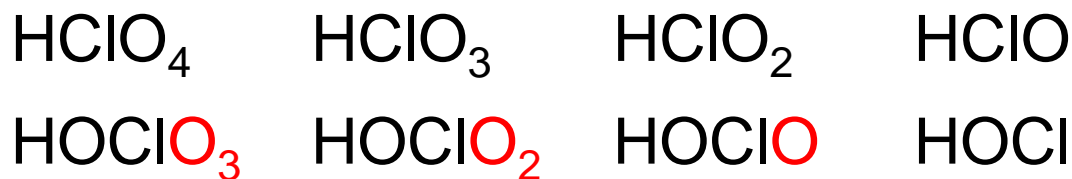
(1)  $m = c^{\text{te}}$ ,  $n = c^{\text{te}}$ ,  $\chi_Z$  varieert



→ *intrinsieke* zuursterkte ↑ als  $\chi_Z$  ↑

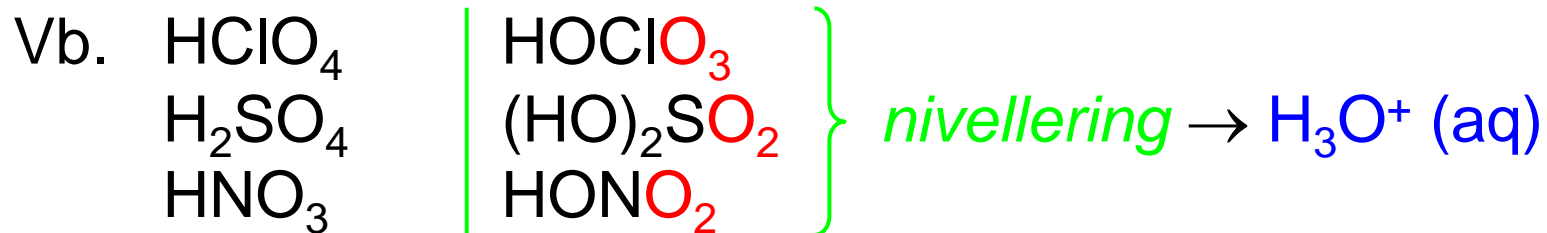
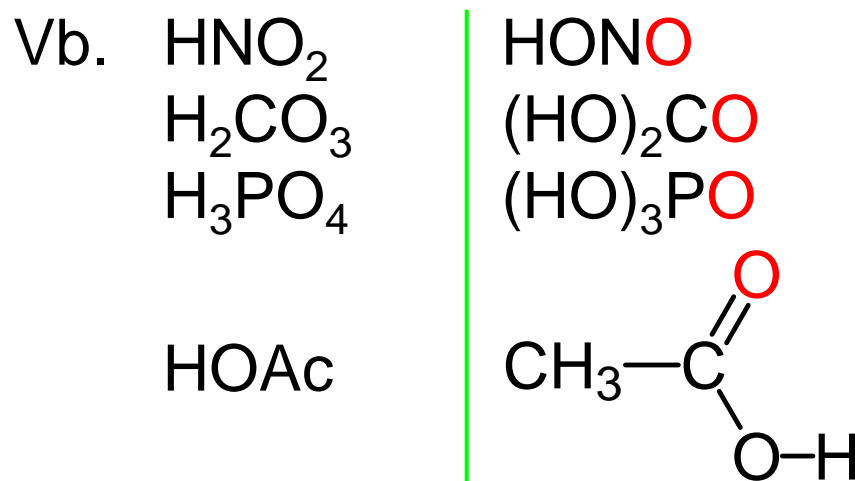
Oxozuren *intrinsiek*

(2)  $m = c^{te}$ ,  $Z = c^{te}$ ,  $n$  varieert

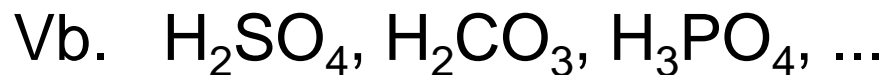
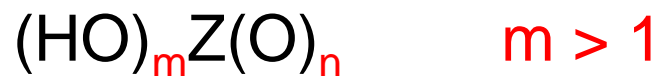


**→** *intrinsieke* zuursterkte ↑ als  $n$  ↑

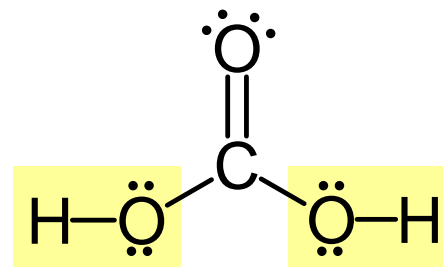
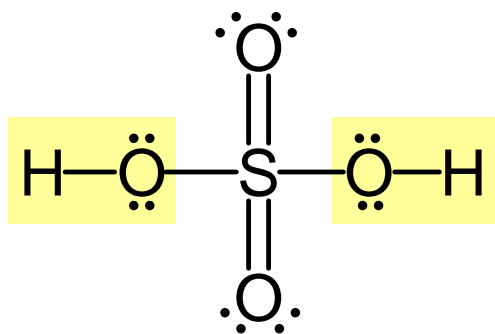
Oxozuren *in water*

 (1)  $n \geq 2$  sterke zuren

 (2)  $n < 2$  zwakke zuren


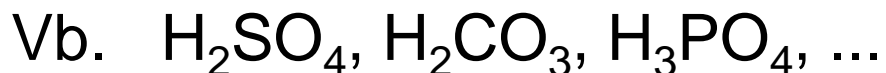
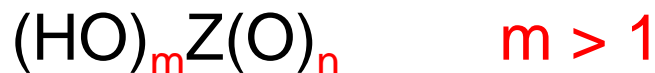
Oxozuren *polyprotische zuren*



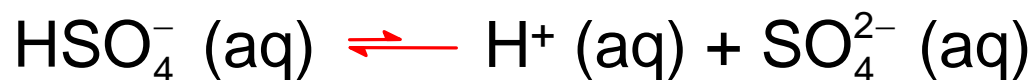
(1) Bij 1<sup>ste</sup> dissociatiestap: *equivalentie*  $(\text{HO})_m \text{Z}(\text{O})_n$



Oxozuren *polyprotische zuren*

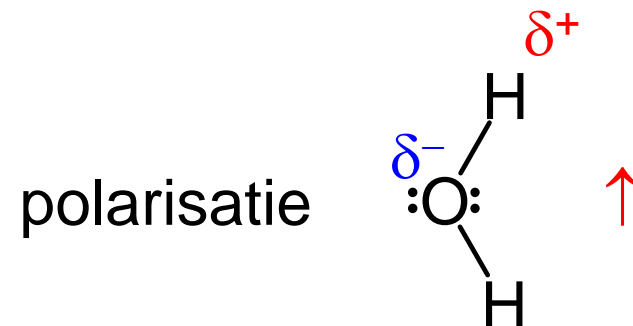
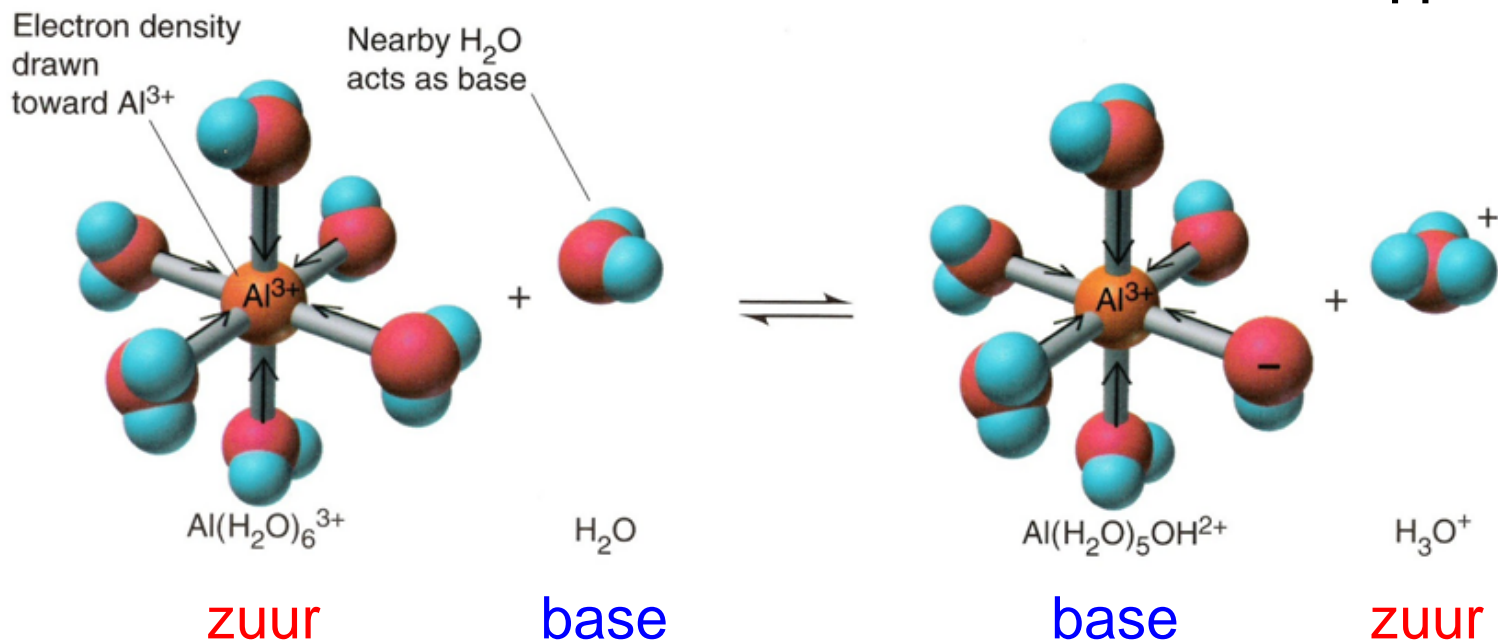


(2) **Na** 1<sup>ste</sup> dissociatiestap: *zwak* (zuurrest  $\ominus$  geladen)



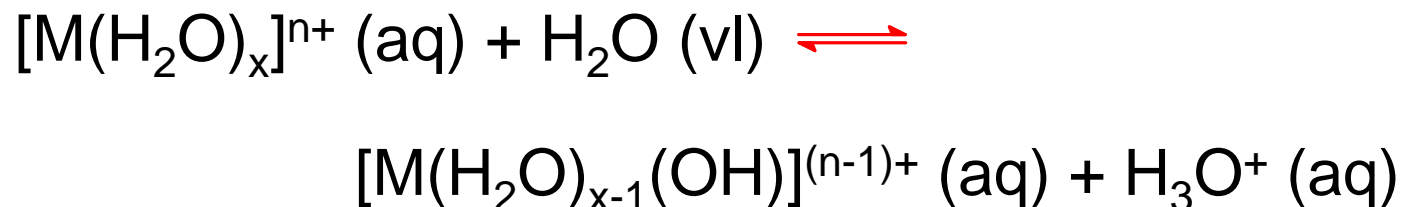
## Gehydrateerde metaalionen

Vb.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  (aq) reageert *zuur*





## Gehydrateerde metaalionen



$$K = \frac{[\text{M}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{x-1}(\text{OH})]^{(n-1)+} \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{M}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_x]^{n+}}$$


 zuur karakter  $\text{M}^{n+} (\text{aq})$  ↑ als  $K$  ↑ (Tabel 15.3)

## Gehydrateerde metaalionen

➔ zuur karakter  $M^{n+} (aq)$  ↑ als:

- $M^{n+}$  kleiner is; lading  $> +1$

*zuur*:  $Be^{2+} (aq)$ ,  $Mg^{2+} (aq)$ ,  $Al^{3+} (aq)$

*neutraal*:  $Li^+ (aq)$ ,  $Na^+ (aq)$ ,  $K^+ (aq)$ ,  
 $Ca^{2+} (aq)$ ,  $Ba^{2+} (aq)$

- $M^{n+}$  heeft *lege orbitalen* in valentieschaal

*zuur*:  $Fe^{3+} (aq)$ ,  $Cr^{3+} (aq)$ ,  $Cu^{2+} (aq)$ ,  $Zn^{2+} (aq)$ , ...

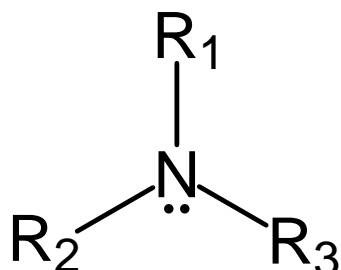
- $M^{n+}$  is *polariseerbaar*

*zuur*:  $Pb^{2+} (aq)$

## Brønsted N-basen



Vb. **algemener:**

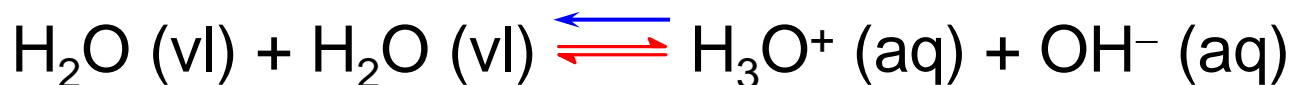


R = **substituent**  
(zie **koolstofchemie**)

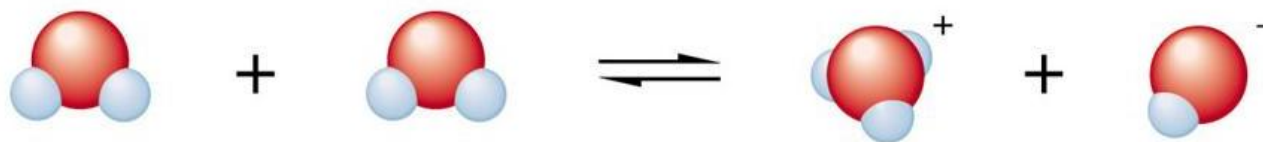


Vb. methylamine, pyridine, amfetamines,  
toluïdine, piperazine, ...

## 15.4 IONENPRODUCT WATER – pH SCHAAL



*zeer zwakke* elektrische geleiding



$$K = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2} = c^{\text{te}} \approx 55,5 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$K_w = K \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 = \underbrace{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}_{\text{ionenproduct}}$$

- $K_w = K \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2 = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$

| T (°C) | $K_w$                 |
|--------|-----------------------|
| 0      | $0,12 \cdot 10^{-14}$ |
| 25     | $1,00 \cdot 10^{-14}$ |
| 37     | $2,42 \cdot 10^{-14}$ |
| 60     | $9,6 \cdot 10^{-14}$  |

- Zuiver water:  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{K_w}$   
(25 °C)  $= 1,00 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

## Zelf-ionisatie van water:

(1)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  en  $\text{OH}^-$  *altijd samen* aanwezig

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  en  $[\text{OH}^-]$   $\uparrow \downarrow$  door aanwezigheid andere stoffen

(2)  $K_w = c^{\text{te}}$                       ( $T = c^{\text{te}}$ )

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \uparrow \downarrow$                        $[\text{OH}^-] \downarrow \uparrow$

$\leftarrow$  *zure* oplossing:                       $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] > [\text{OH}^-]$

$\leftarrow$  *neutrale* oplossing:                       $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$

$\leftarrow$  *basische* oplossing:                       $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] < [\text{OH}^-]$

Zelf-ionisatie van water:

(1)  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  en  $\text{OH}^-$  *altijd samen* aanwezig

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  en  $[\text{OH}^-]$   $\uparrow \downarrow$  door aanwezigheid andere stoffen

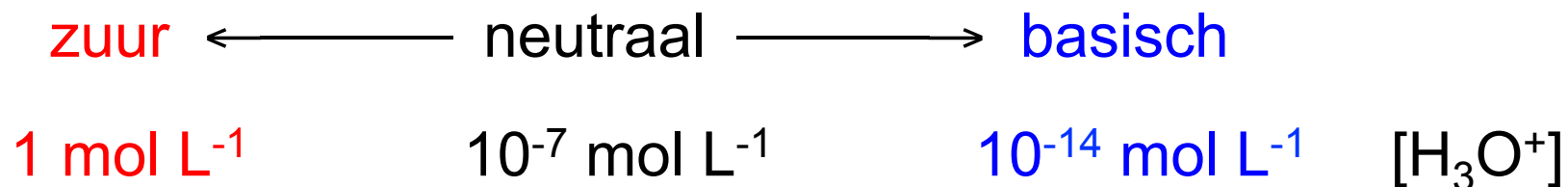
$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{OH}^-]}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$$

ALTIJD

pH-schaal

pondus Hydrogenii



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

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

$$\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = -\log K_w = \text{p}K_w$$



pH-schaal

 pondus **H**ydrogenii

|                        |        |                              |        |  |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--|
| zuur                   | ←————— | neutraal                     | —————→ | basisch  |
| $1 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ |        | $10^{-7} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ |        | $10^{-14} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ |

|         |                           |              |         |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|
| ☞ 25 °C | <i>zure</i> oplossing     | pH < 7       | pOH > 7 |
|         | <i>neutrale</i> oplossing | pH = pOH = 7 |         |
|         | <i>basische</i> oplossing | pH > 7       | pOH < 7 |

$$\text{pK}_w = 14$$

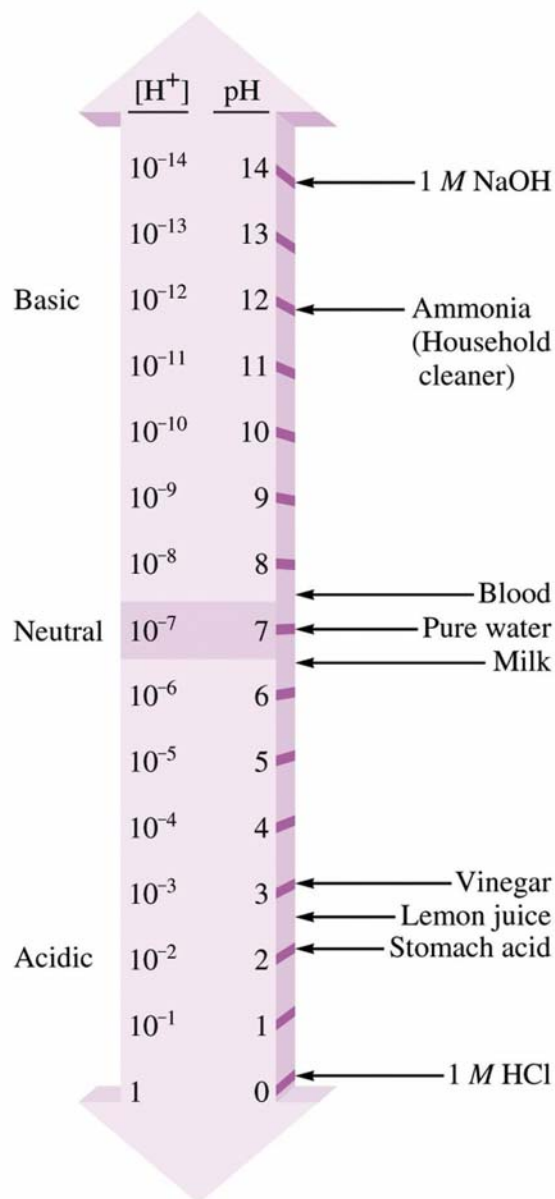
☞ praktisch:     $0 \leq \text{pH} \leq 14$

*zuur*                      *basisch (alkalisch)*

## pH - controle:

wijnproductie  
bierproductie  
cosmetica  
vleeswaren  
milieu

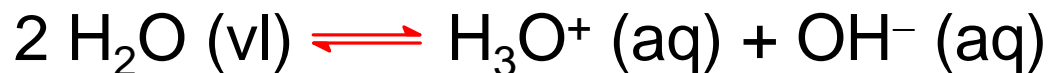
...



## 15.5 STERKE ZUREN EN BASEN IN WATER

### oplossingen

**STERK ZUUR** *volledig* gedissocieerd



$\Rightarrow$  aanwezig:  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$

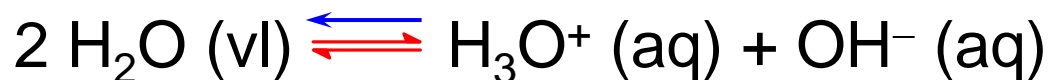
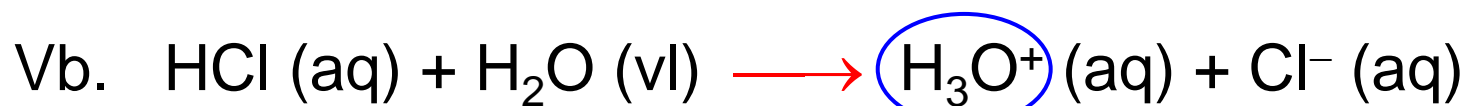
$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{HCl}} + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{w}}$$

## 15.5 STERKE ZUREN EN BASEN IN WATER

oplossingen

Le Châtelier

**STERK ZUUR** *volledig* gedissocieerd



$\Rightarrow$  aanwezig:  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] &= [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{HCl}} + \cancel{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{w}}} \\
 &= c_{\text{HCl}} \quad (\text{formele concentratie})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] &= [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{HCl}} + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]_{\text{w}} \\
 &= c_{\text{HCl}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**c :**  
 formele concentratie  
 analytische concentratie  
 concentratie volgens de bereiding van de oplossing

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

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{c_{\text{HCl}}} \quad \text{en} \quad [\text{Cl}^-] = c_{\text{HCl}}$$

**LET OP !**  $c_{\text{HCl}} > 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

## TOEPASSING 15.1

Bereken de pH van een waterige oplossing van  $0,02 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ HNO}_3$  bij  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

Bereken ook  $[\text{OH}^-]$ .

## TOEPASSING 15.1

Bereken de pH van een waterige oplossing van  $0,02 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ HNO}_3$  bij  $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

Bereken ook  $[\text{OH}^-]$ .

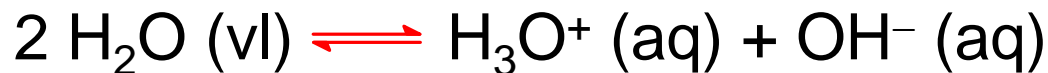
Oplossing:



$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -\log (0,02) = 1,70$$

$$\text{pOH} = 14 - 1,70 = 12,30 \Rightarrow [\text{OH}^-] = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

**STERKE BASE** *volledig* gedissocieerd



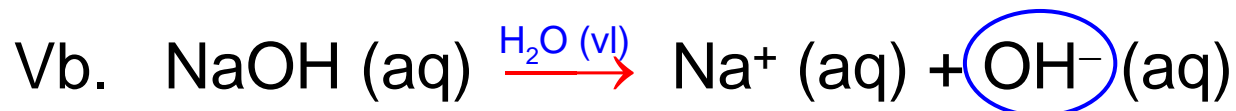
$\Rightarrow$  aanwezig:  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{NaOH}} + [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{w}}$$



**STERKE BASE** *volledig* gedissocieerd

Le Châtelier



⇒ aanwezig:  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\text{OH}^-] &= [\text{OH}^-]_{\text{NaOH}} + \cancel{[\text{OH}^-]_{\text{w}}} \\
 &= c_{\text{NaOH}} \quad (\text{formele concentratie})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_w - \text{pOH} = \text{pK}_w + \log c_{\text{NaOH}}$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{K_w}{c_{\text{NaOH}}} \quad \text{en} \quad [\text{Na}^+] = c_{\text{NaOH}}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.2

Bereken de pH van een oplossing van 3,25 g  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  (v) in 500 mL water.

Bereken ook  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ .

## TOEPASSING 15.2

Bereken de pH van een oplossing van 3,25 g Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> (v) in 500 mL water.

Bereken ook [H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>].

Oplossing:



$$M = 171,3 \text{ g mol}^{-1} \Rightarrow 3,25 \text{ g} \propto 0,0190 \text{ mol (in 500 mL)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{in 1 L: } 0,0380 \text{ mol}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{formele conc.} = 0,0380 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$= C_{\text{Ba(OH)}_2}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.2

Bereken de pH van een oplossing van 3,25 g Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> (v) in 500 mL water.

Bereken ook [H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>].

Oplossing:



$$[\text{OH}^-] = 2 \times c_{\text{Ba(OH)}_2} = 2 \cdot 0,0380 \text{ mol L}^{-1} = 0,0760 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\log [\text{OH}^-] = 1,12 \Rightarrow \text{pH} = 12,88$$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

## 15.6 ZWAKKE ZUREN IN WATER

**MONOPROTISCH** *beperkte* dissociatie

Vb. HOAc, HCN, HF, HNO<sub>2</sub>, ...

Vb. HOAc (aq) + H<sub>2</sub>O (vl)  $\rightleftharpoons$  OAc<sup>-</sup> (aq) + H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> (aq)

~~2 H<sub>2</sub>O (vl)  $\rightleftharpoons$  H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> (aq) + OH<sup>-</sup> (aq)~~

$$K' = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OAc}^-]}{[\text{HOAc}] \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}]} = c^{\text{te}} \approx 55,5 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$K_a = K' \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OAc}^-]}{[\text{HOAc}]} = 1,82 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad (25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$$

$= c^{\text{te}}$

zuurconstante

verkort:  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \equiv \text{H}^+$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{OAc}^-]}{[\text{HOAc}]}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{[\text{OAc}^-]}{[\text{HOAc}] + [\text{OAc}^-]} = \frac{[\text{OAc}^-]}{c_{\text{HOAc}}}$$

dissociatiegraad

## TOEPASSING 15.3

Gegeven een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van HOAc.

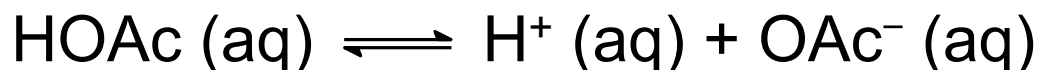
Bereken de pH, [HOAc], [OAc<sup>-</sup>],  $\alpha$ .

## TOEPASSING 15.3

Gegeven een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van HOAc.

Bereken de pH, [HOAc], [OAc<sup>-</sup>],  $\alpha$ .

Oplossing:



|             |             |   |    |
|-------------|-------------|---|----|
| $[ ]_0$     | 0,100       | $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$                           | 0  |
| $\Delta[ ]$ | -x          | +x  | +x |
| $[ ]_{ev}$  | $0,100 - x$ | <del><math>1 \cdot 10^{-7}</math></del> + x | x  |

$$K_a = 1,82 \cdot 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x}$$



## TOEPASSING 15.3

$$K_a = 1,82 \cdot 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x}$$

$$x = [\text{H}^+]_{ev} = [\text{OAc}^-]_{ev} = 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\log(1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 2,87$$

$$[\text{HOAc}]_{ev} = 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1} - 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = 0,0987 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

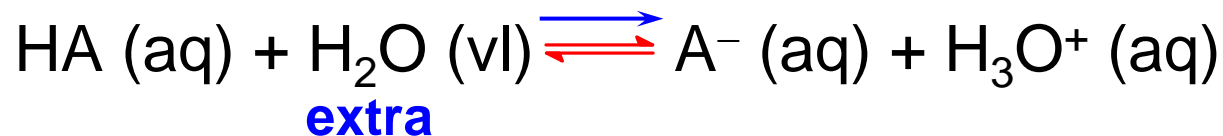
$$\alpha = \frac{[\text{OAc}^-]}{C_{\text{HOAc}}} = \frac{1,34 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,100} = 0,0134$$

$$\% \alpha = 1,34$$

## OPMERKINGEN

(1)  $\alpha_{\text{zwak zuur}}$   $\uparrow$  als  $c_{\text{zwak zuur}}$   $\downarrow$

- **Kwalitatief:**



- **Kwantitatief:**

Herhaal toepassing 15.3 met afnemende  $c_{\text{HOAc}}$



resultaten **Tabel 15.4**

## OPMERKINGEN

(2) Als  $K_a \leq 10^{-3}$        $c_{HA} \geq 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

dan:

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+] \cdot [A^-]}{[HA]} = \frac{[H^+]^2}{c_{HA} - [H^+]}$$

⇒


$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \text{p}K_a - \frac{1}{2} \log c_{HA}$$

Gebruik deze formule niet blindelings !

zuursterkte klassieke zuren:

- $\text{HClO}_4$  perchloorzuur
- $\text{HNO}_3$  salpeterzuur
- $\text{HBr}$  •
- $\text{HCl}$  •
- $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1<sup>ste</sup> stap)
- $\text{HClO}_3$  chloorzuur

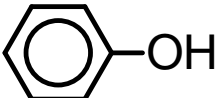
$\gg 1$   
(niet opgegeven)

$K_a$    $pK_a$

## zuursterkte klassieke zuren:

|   |                               | $K_a$                | $pK_a$ |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|
|   | $\text{HSO}_4^-$              | $1,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$  | 1,92   |
| • | $\text{HClO}_2$ chlorigzuur   | $1,2 \cdot 10^{-2}$  | 1,92   |
|   | $\text{HF}$ •                 | $7,2 \cdot 10^{-4}$  | 3,14   |
|   | $\text{HNO}_2$ salpeterigzuur | $4,0 \cdot 10^{-4}$  | 3,40   |
|   | $\text{HOAc}$ azijnzuur       | $1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$  | 4,74   |
| • | $\text{HClO}$ hypochlorigzuur | $3,5 \cdot 10^{-8}$  | 7,45   |
|   | $\text{HCN}$                  | $6,2 \cdot 10^{-10}$ | 9,21   |

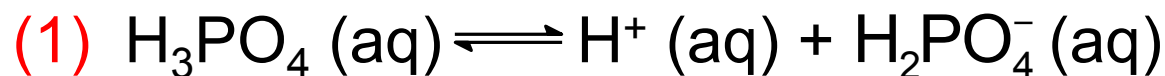
## zuursterkte klassieke zuren:

|   |             | $K_a$                | $pK_a$ |
|---|-------------|----------------------|--------|
| $NH_4^+$  | ammoniumion | $5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$ | 9,25   |
|  | fenol       | $1,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$ | 9,80   |

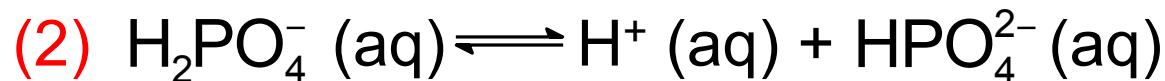
**POLYPROTISCH** *beperkte* dissociatie voor elke stap

Vb.  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ , ...

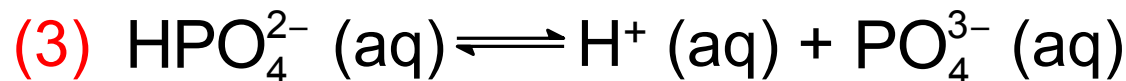
Vb.  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (aq) (25 °C)



$$K_{a1} = 6,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



$$K_{a2} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$



$$K_{a3} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-13}$$

$K_{a1} \gg K_{a2} \gg K_{a3} \Rightarrow$  1<sup>ste</sup> stap  $\rightarrow [\text{H}^+] \rightarrow \text{pH}$

## TOEPASSING 15.4

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Gegeven:

$$\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4: \quad K_{a1} = 6,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}: \quad K_w = 1 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$K_{a2} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$K_{a3} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-13}$$

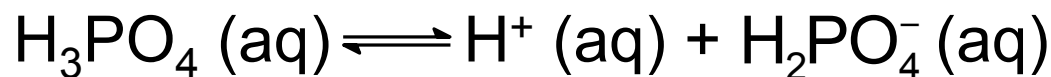


## TOEPASSING 15.4

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Oplossing:

(1)  $K_{a1} \gg K_{a2}, K_{a3}, K_w \Rightarrow$  1<sup>ste</sup> stap levert alle  $\text{H}^+$  (aq)



|         |       |   |   |
|---------|-------|---|---|
| $[ ]_0$ | 0,100 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|-------|---|---|

|              |      |      |      |
|--------------|------|------|------|
| $\Delta [ ]$ | $-x$ | $+x$ | $+x$ |
|--------------|------|------|------|

---

|            |             |     |     |
|------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| $[ ]_{ev}$ | $0,100 - x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
|------------|-------------|-----|-----|

## TOEPASSING 15.4

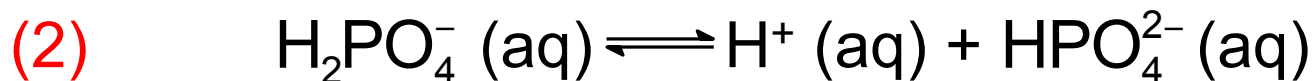
$$K_{a1} = 6,9 \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [\text{H}^+] = 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = [\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 1,64$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4] = 7,7 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.4



$$[ ]_0 \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad 0$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad -y \quad +y \quad +y$$

---

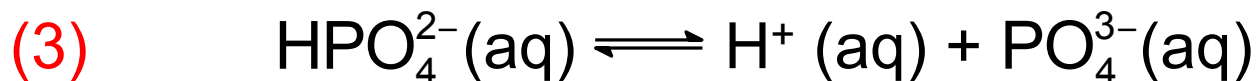

$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} - y \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} + y \quad y$$

$$K_{a2} \ll K_{a1} \Rightarrow y \ll x$$

$$K_{a2} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} = \frac{(2,4 \cdot 10^{-2}) \cdot y}{(2,4 \cdot 10^{-2})}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = [\text{HPO}_4^{2-}] = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.4



$$[ ]_0 \quad 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \quad 0$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad -z \quad +z \quad +z$$

---


$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} - z \quad 2,3 \cdot 10^{-2} + z \quad z$$

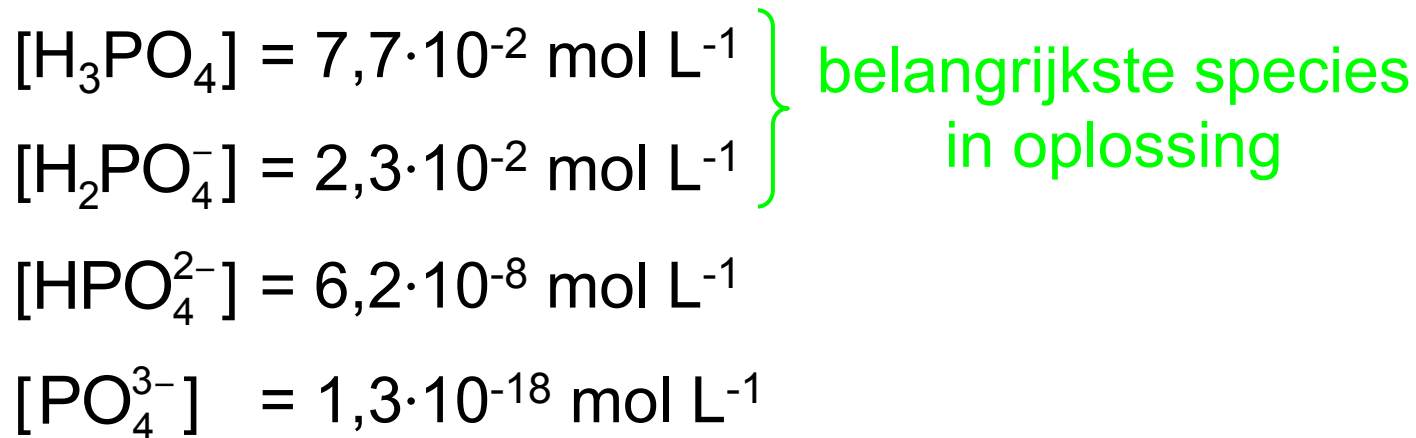
$$K_{a3} \ll K_{a2} \Rightarrow z \ll y$$

$$K_{a3} = 4,8 \cdot 10^{-13} = \frac{(2,3 \cdot 10^{-2}) \cdot z}{(6,2 \cdot 10^{-8})}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = [\text{PO}_4^{3-}] = 1,3 \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.4

Resultaat:



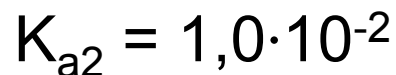
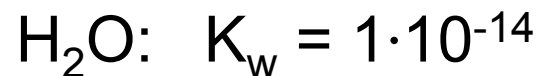
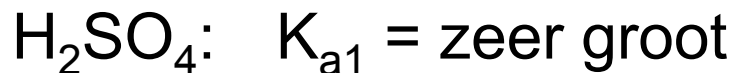
$$\text{pH} = 1,62$$

$$\text{pOH} = 12,38$$

**TOEPASSING** *extra*

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Gegeven:

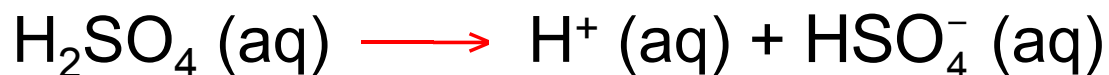


**TOEPASSING** *extra*

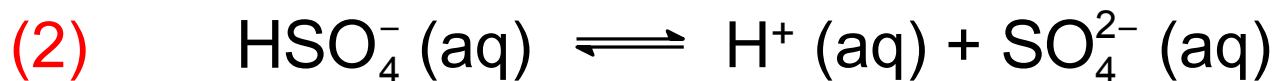
Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Oplossing:

(1)  $K_{a1}$  zeer groot  $\Rightarrow$  1<sup>ste</sup> stap is aflopend



$$\Rightarrow [\text{HSO}_4^-] = 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

**TOEPASSING** *extra*


$$[ ]_0 \quad 0,100 \quad 0,100 \quad 0$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad -x \quad +x \quad +x$$

---


$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 0,100 - x \quad 0,100 + x \quad x$$

$$K_{a2} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-2} = \frac{(0,100 + x) \cdot x}{(0,100 - x)}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 8,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$



**TOEPASSING** *extra*

Resultaat:

$$[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4] = 0$$

$$[\text{HSO}_4^-] = 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1} - 8,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = 0,0916 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{SO}_4^{2-}] = 8,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1} + 8,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = 0,1084 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$\text{pH} = 0,96$$

$$\text{pOH} = 13,04$$

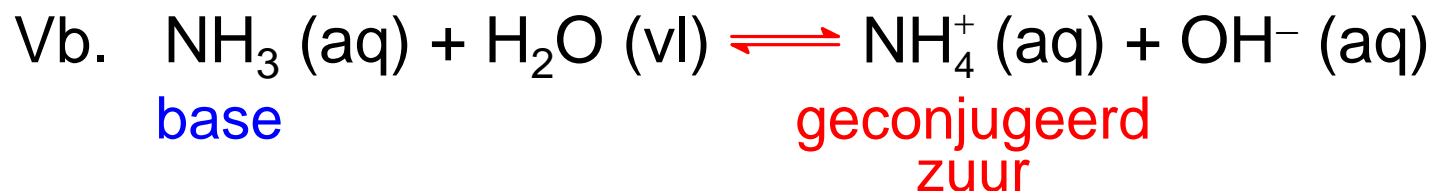
## Zuurconstanten van enkele polyprotische zuren

| Name                            | Formula                                    | $K_{a_1}$            | $K_{a_2}$             | $K_{a_3}$             |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Phosphoric acid                 | $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$                    | $7.5 \times 10^{-3}$ | $6.2 \times 10^{-8}$  | $4.8 \times 10^{-13}$ |
| Arsenic acid                    | $\text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4$                   | $5 \times 10^{-3}$   | $8 \times 10^{-8}$    | $6 \times 10^{-10}$   |
| Carbonic acid*                  | $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$                    | $4.3 \times 10^{-7}$ | $4.8 \times 10^{-11}$ |                       |
| Sulfuric acid                   | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$                    | Large                | $1.2 \times 10^{-2}$  |                       |
| Sulfurous acid                  | $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$                    | $1.5 \times 10^{-2}$ | $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  |                       |
| Hydrosulfuric acid <sup>†</sup> | $\text{H}_2\text{S}$                       | $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ | $\approx 10^{-19}$    |                       |
| Oxalic acid                     | $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$           | $6.5 \times 10^{-2}$ | $6.1 \times 10^{-5}$  |                       |
| Ascorbic acid<br>(vitamin C)    | $\text{H}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ | $7.9 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{-12}$ |                       |

\*This is really  $\text{CO}_2(aq)$ .

<sup>†</sup>The  $K_{a_2}$  value for  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is quite uncertain. Its small size makes it very difficult to measure.

## 15.7 ZWAKKE BASEN IN WATER

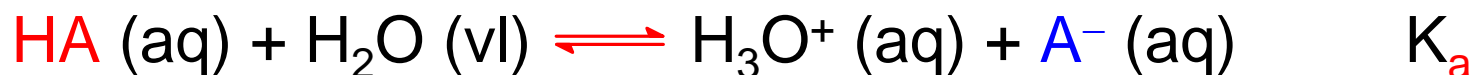


$$K = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}]} = c^{\text{te}}$$

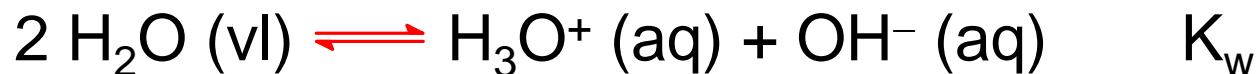
$$K_b = K \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad (25 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$$

basiciteitsconstante

Relatie  $K_a$  -  $K_b$  bij geconjugeerd zuur-basekoppel HA / A<sup>-</sup>



+



$$\Rightarrow K_w = K_a \cdot K_b$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{p}K_w = \text{p}K_a + \text{p}K_b$$

Relatie  $K_a$  -  $K_b$  bij geconjugeerd zuur-basekoppel HA / A<sup>-</sup>

Vb. NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> / NH<sub>3</sub> koppel



$$K_b = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$pK_b = 4,74$$

$$K_w = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$pK_w = 14,0$$



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

$$pK_a = pK_w - pK_b$$

$$K_a = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$pK_a = 9,26$$

Relatie  $K_a$  -  $K_b$  bij geconjugeerd zuur-basekoppel HA / A<sup>-</sup>

Vb. HF / F<sup>-</sup> koppel

HF

$$K_a = 6,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$pK_a = 3,17$$

$$K_w = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$pK_w = 14,0$$

F<sup>-</sup>

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

$$pK_b = pK_w - pK_a$$

$$K_b = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-11}$$

$$pK_b = 10,83$$

## TOEPASSING 15.5

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{NH}_3$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Gegeven:

$$\text{NH}_3: K_b = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}: K_w = 1 \cdot 10^{-14} \quad (25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C})$$

## TOEPASSING 15.5

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{NH}_3$  en bereken de concentratie van alle species.

Oplossing:



|                    |             |      |   |
|--------------------|-------------|------|---|
| $[\ ]_0$           | $0,100$     |      | $1 \cdot 10^{-7}$                             |
| $\Delta[\ ]$       | $-x$        | $+x$ | $+x$  |
| $[\ ]_{\text{ev}}$ | $0,100 - x$ | $x$  | <del><math>1 \cdot 10^{-7}</math></del> $+ x$ |



## TOEPASSING 15.5

$$K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = x = 1,33 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = \frac{K_w}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,33 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-12} \Rightarrow \text{pH} = 11,12$$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{NH}_3] = 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1} - 1,33 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = 0,0987 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

## 15.8 MENGSELS VAN ZUREN OF VAN BASEN

(vergelijkbare concentratie)

### 2 STERKE ZUREN

Elk zuur is volledig gedissocieerd.

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = c_1 + c_2$$

Vb.  $0,01 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ HCl} + 0,02 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ HNO}_3$

$$\text{pH} = -\log (0,01 + 0,02) = 1,52$$

## STERK ZUUR + ZWAK ZUUR

- sterk zuur:  $\text{HX (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{X}^- \text{ (aq)}$
- zwak zuur:  $\text{HA (aq)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{A}^- \text{ (aq)}$
- solvent:  $\text{H}_2\text{O (vl)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)}$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = [\text{H}^+]_{\text{HX}} + [\text{H}^+]_{\text{HA}} + \cancel{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}}$$

$$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{HX}} = c_{\text{HX}}$$

$$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{HA}} = x \longrightarrow \text{wel voldoen aan evenwichtsconditie}$$

$$[\text{H}^+]_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = \text{verwaarloosbaar}$$

## STERK ZUUR + ZWAK ZUUR

- sterk zuur:  $\text{HX (aq)} \longrightarrow \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{X}^- \text{ (aq)}$
- zwak zuur:  $\text{HA (aq)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{A}^- \text{ (aq)}$
- solvent:  $\text{H}_2\text{O (vl)} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}^+ \text{ (aq)} + \text{OH}^- \text{ (aq)}$

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = c_{\text{HX}} + [\text{H}^+]_{\text{HA}} = c_{\text{HX}} + x$$

$$\bullet K_{a,\text{HA}} = \frac{[\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} = \frac{(c_{\text{HX}} + x) \cdot x}{(c_{\text{HA}} - x)} \Rightarrow x \Rightarrow [\text{H}^+]$$

- Als  $c_{\text{HX}} \gg c_{\text{HA}}$  of  $K_{a,\text{HA}}$  klein

$$\Rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = c_{\text{HX}} + \cancel{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{HA}}} = c_{\text{HX}}$$

## 15.9 LEWIS ZUUR-BASE-DEFINITIE

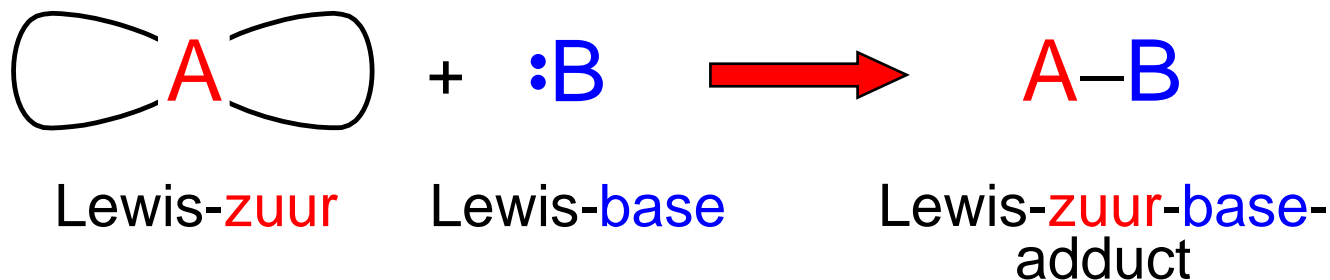
Lewis-**zuur**: - elektronenpaar-*acceptor*  
- bezit leeg orbitaal

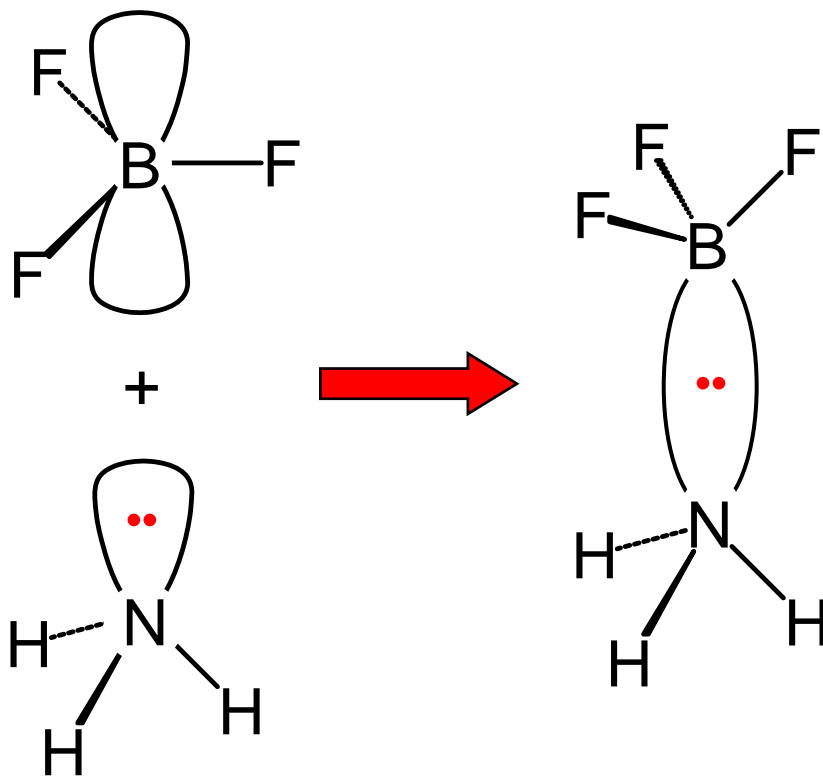
Lewis-**base**: - elektronenpaar-*donor*



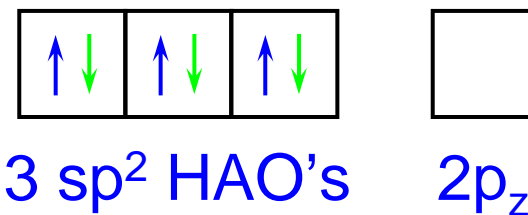
Gilbert N. Lewis  
(1875 - 1946)

Algemeen:

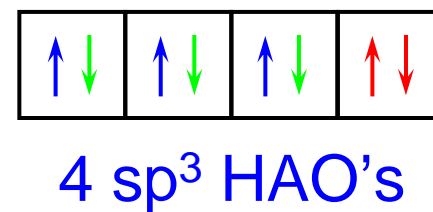


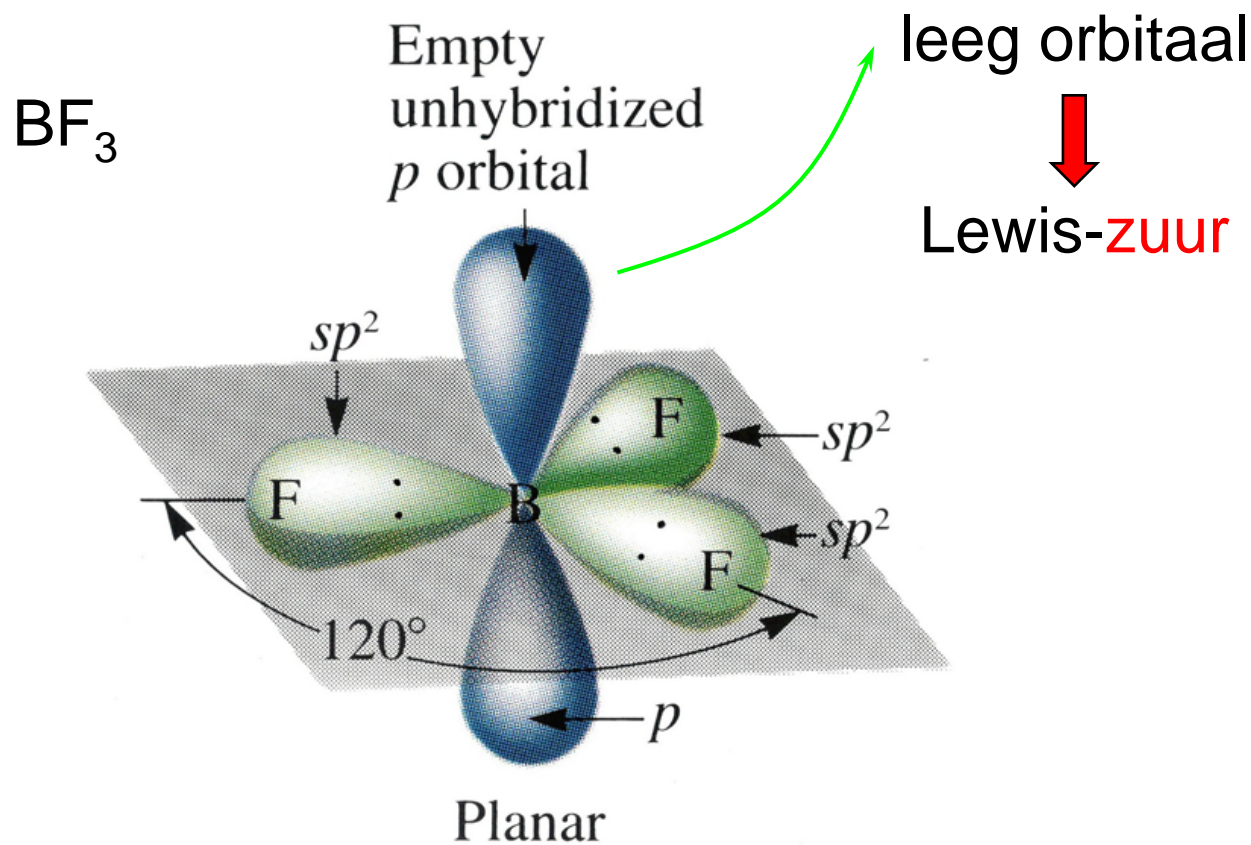


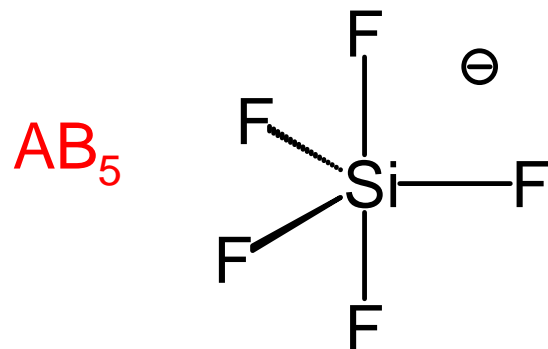
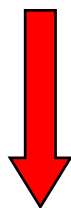
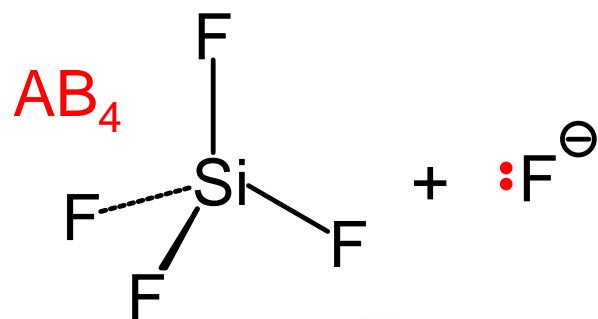
B in  $\text{BF}_3$  :



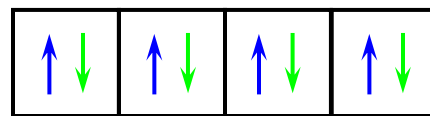
B in  $\text{F}_3\text{B}-\text{NH}_3$  :



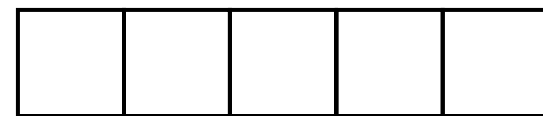




Si in  $\text{SiF}_4$  :

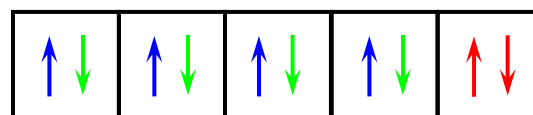


4  $\text{sp}^3$  HAO's

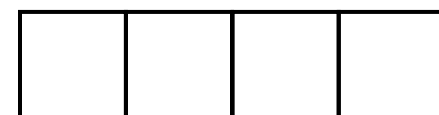


3d AO's

Si in  $\text{SiF}_5^-$  :



5  $\text{sp}^3\text{d}$  HAO's

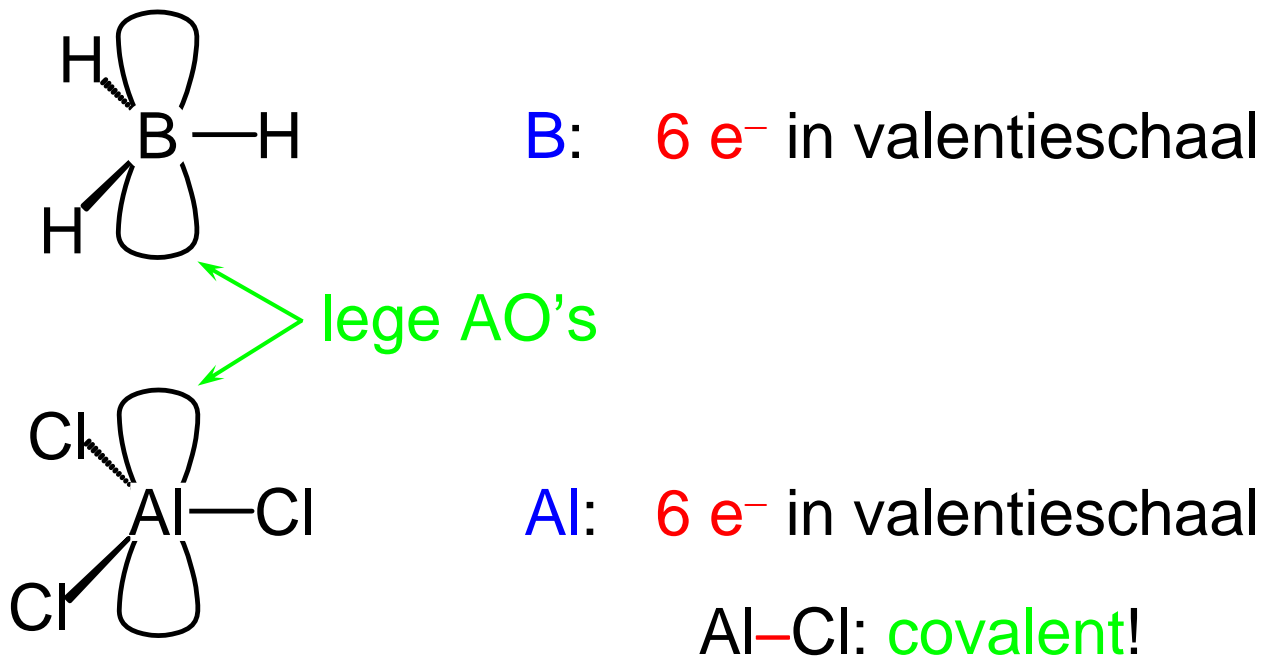


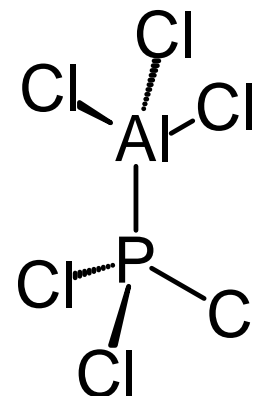
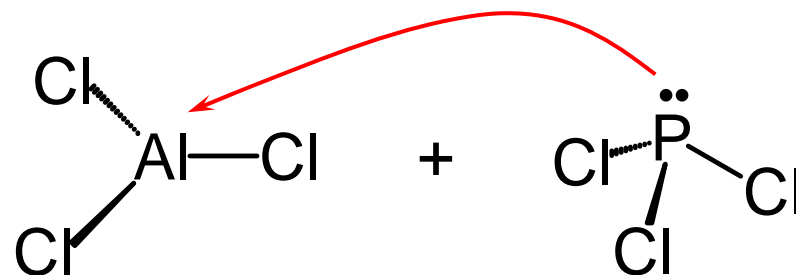
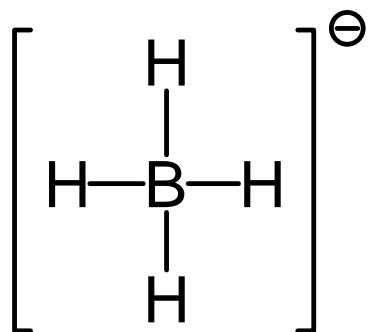
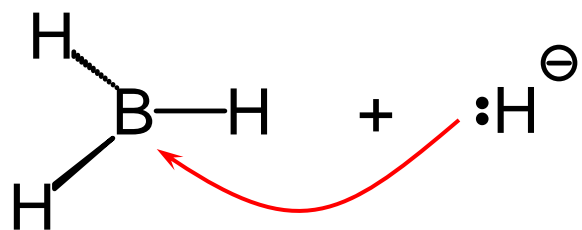
3d AO's



## Soorten Lewis-zuren:

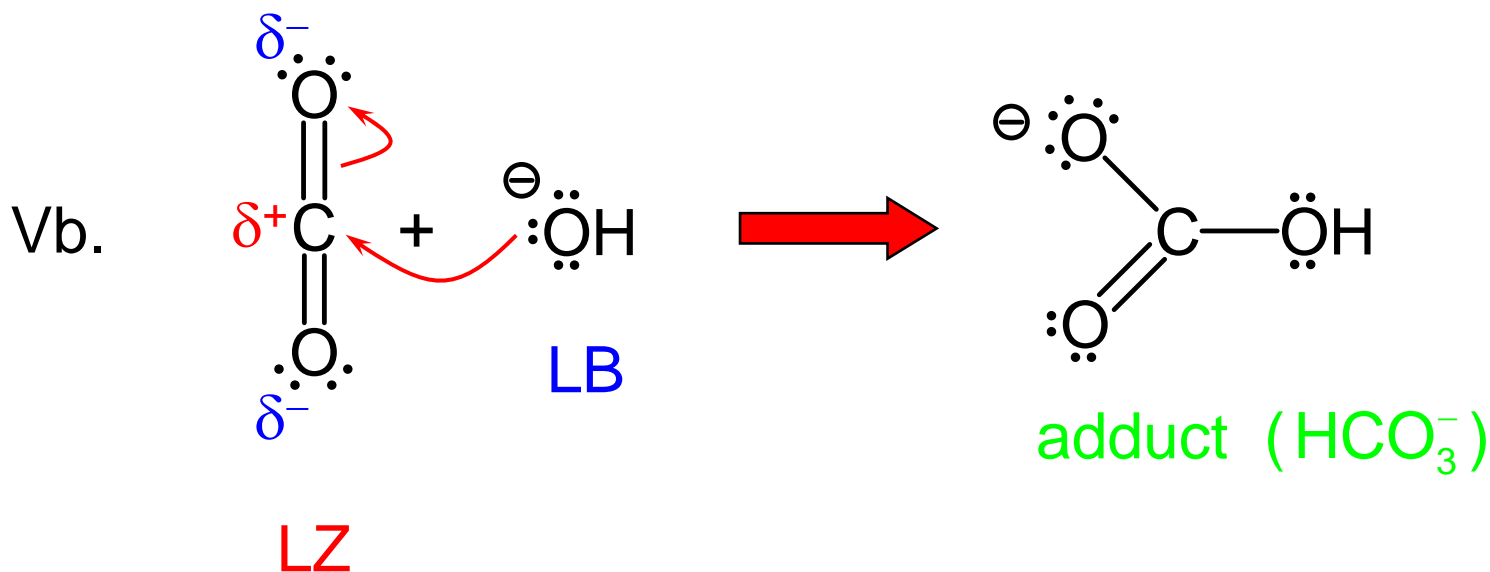
### (1) Moleculen met lege valentie-orbitalen



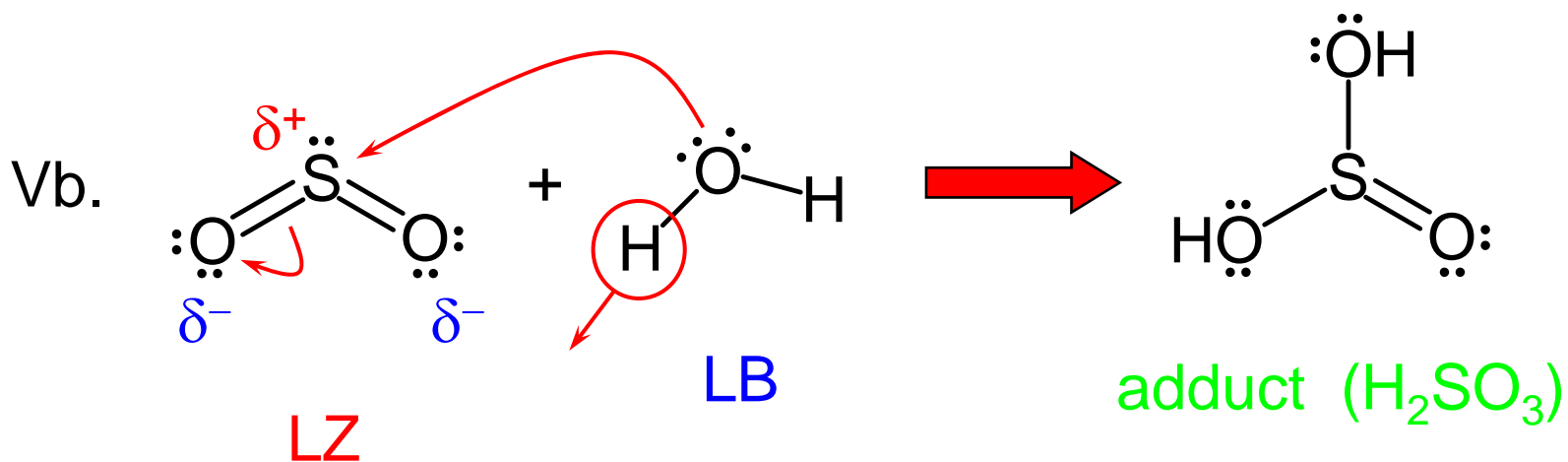


Lewis-  
adducten

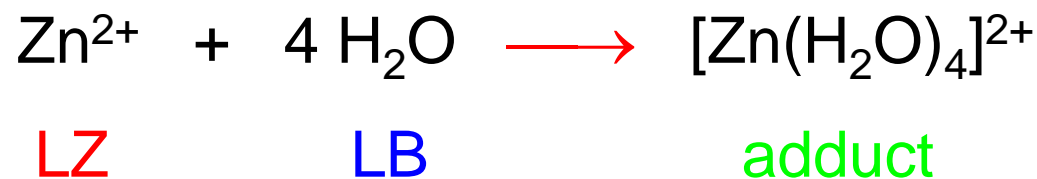
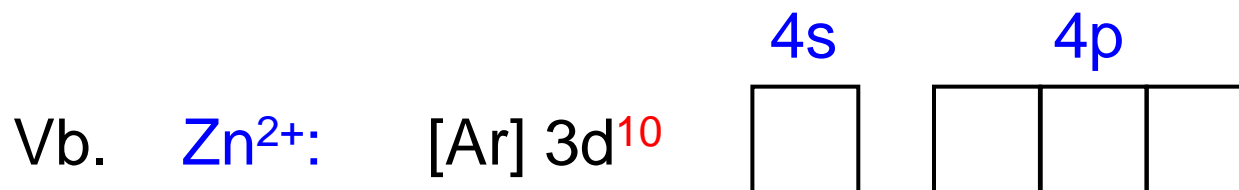
(2) Moleculen met  $\overset{\delta^+}{\text{X}}=\overset{\delta^-}{\text{O}}$



(2) Moleculen met  $\overset{\delta^+}{\text{X}}=\overset{\delta^-}{\text{O}}$





(3) Metaalionen met lege valentie-orbitalen


(3) Metaalionen met lege valentie-orbitalen

In water:  $[\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4]^{2+} (\text{aq}) \equiv \text{Zn}^{2+} (\text{aq})$

Analoog:  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , ...

(transitiemetalen)

Vb.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ar}] 3d^9 \underline{4s^0 4p^0}$

$\text{Mn}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 \underline{4s^0 4p^0}$

## *Substitutiereacties met Lewis-zuren en -basen:*

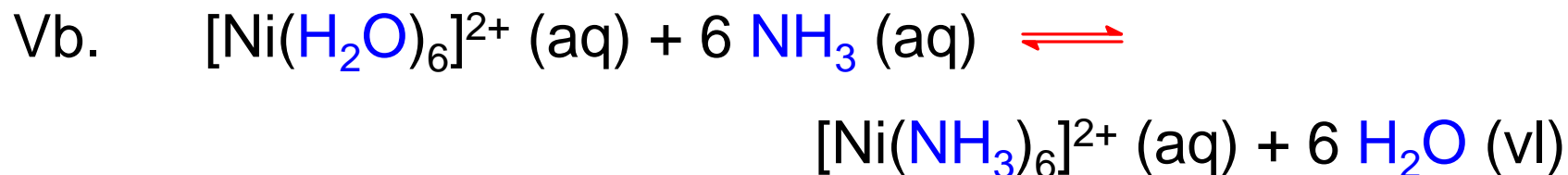
(enkelvoudige substitutie)



adduct

adduct'

Basesterkte:  $\text{LB}' > \text{LB}$





## *Substitutiereacties met Lewis-zuren en -basen:*

(enkelvoudige substitutie)



adduct

adduct'

Basesterkte:  $\text{LB}' > \text{LB}$



## 15.10 ZOUTEN

☞ neutralisatieproducten van **zuur** + **base**



☞ indien goed oplosbaar: volledige dissociatie



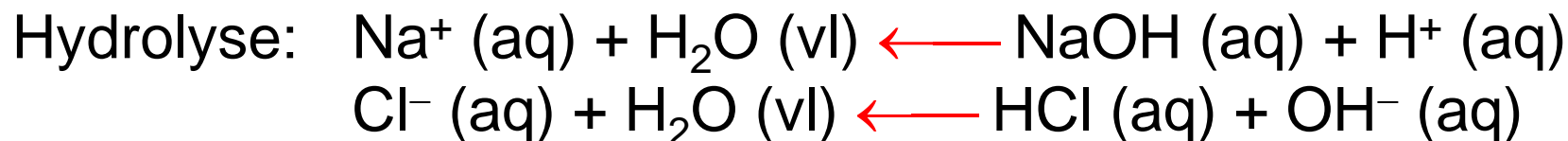
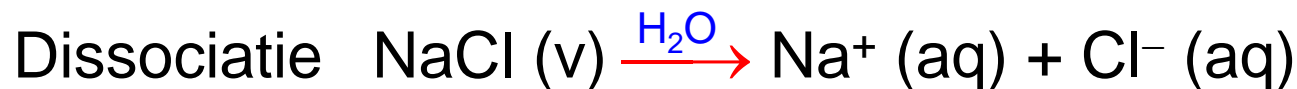
☞ ionen reageren met water: **HYDROLYSE**

⇒ invloed op zuurtegraad (pH)

Invloed van **zouten** op **zuurtegraad** van water:

| Combinatie van                              | Vb.                                       | pH         |
|---|---|------------|
| { sterk <b>zuur</b><br>{ sterke <b>base</b> | NaCl                                      | = 7        |
| { sterk <b>zuur</b><br>{ zwakke <b>base</b> | NH <sub>4</sub> Cl                        | < 7        |
| { zwak <b>zuur</b><br>{ sterke <b>base</b>  | NaOAc                                     | > 7        |
| { zwak <b>zuur</b><br>{ zwakke <b>base</b>  | NH <sub>4</sub> CN<br>NH <sub>4</sub> OAc | > 7<br>< 7 |

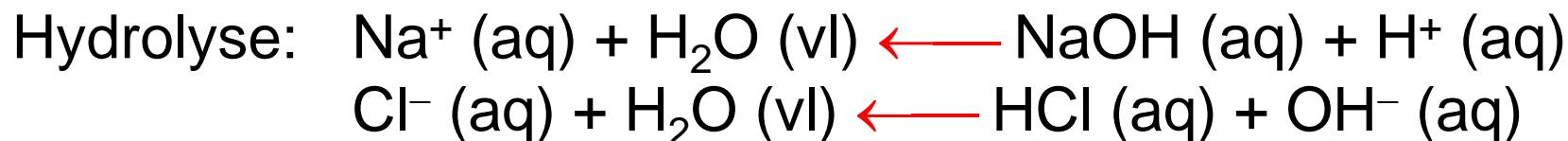
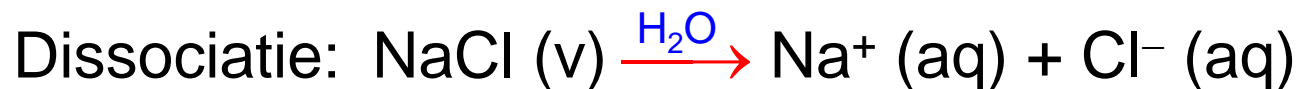
(1) Type **NaCl** (sterk **zuur** + sterke **base**)



$\text{Na}^+$ : lading +1, vrij groot ion  
 geen reactie met water  
 $\Rightarrow$  *geen hydrolyse*

$\text{Cl}^-$ : als base *zwakker dan*  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
 (Tabel 15.2)  
 $\Rightarrow$  *geen hydrolyse*

(1) Type **NaCl** (sterk **zuur** + sterke **base**)



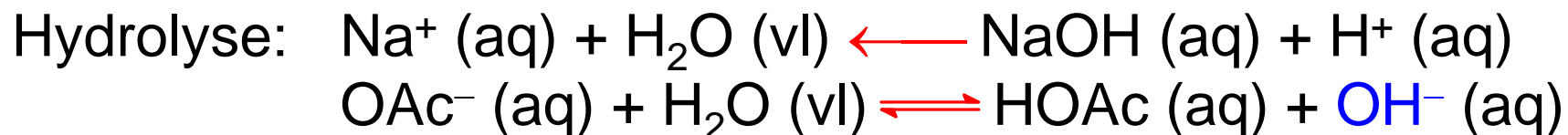
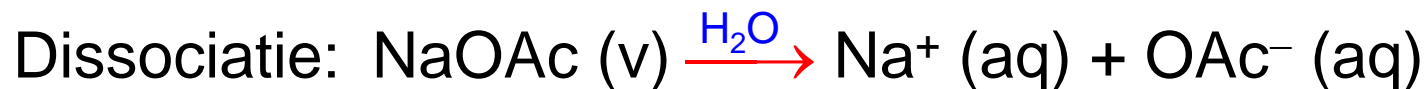
 **NaCl** *geen invloed* op pH zuiver water:

**neutraal**

Analoog: kationen:  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

anionen:  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{Br}^-$ ,  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{ClO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

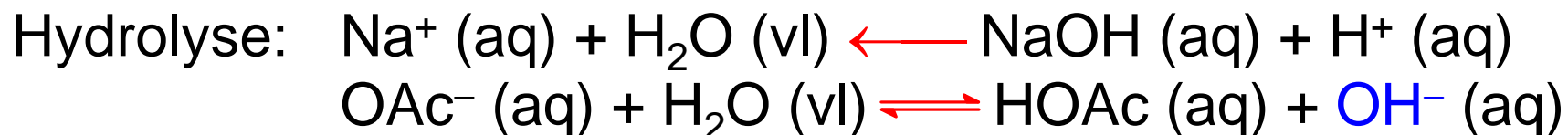
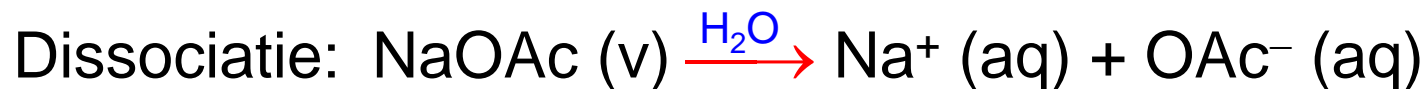
(2) Type **NaOAc** (zwak **zuur** + sterke **base**)



$\text{Na}^+$ : lading +1, vrij groot ion  
 geen reactie met water  
 $\Rightarrow$  *geen hydrolyse*

$\text{OAc}^-$ : als base *sterker dan* water  
 (Tabel 15.2)  
 $\Rightarrow$  *maakt de oplossing basisch !*

(2) Type **NaOAc** (zwak **zuur** + sterke **base**)



**→** NaOAc • verhoogt  $[\text{OH}^-]$  t.o.v. neutraal water  
 • reageert zwak **basisch**:

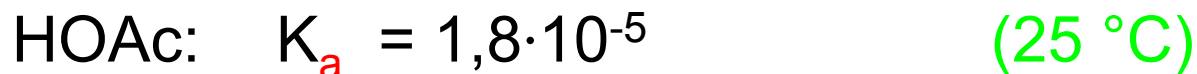
pH > 7

Analoog: NaF, KCN,  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , NaOCl, ...

## TOEPASSING 15.6

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van NaOAc.

Gegeven:

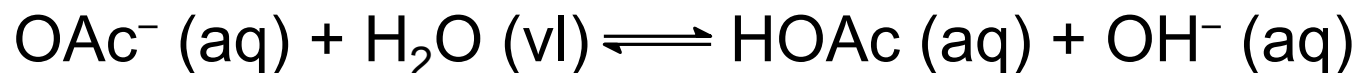




## TOEPASSING 15.6

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van NaOAc.

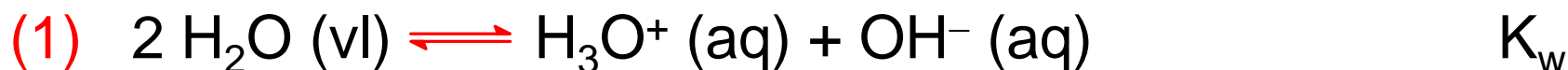
Oplossing:



|                   |             |      |      |
|-------------------|-------------|------|------|
| $[ ]_0$           | 0,100       |      |      |
| $\Delta[ ]$       | $-x$        | $+x$ | $+x$ |
| $[ ]_{\text{ev}}$ | $0,100 - x$ | $x$  | $x$  |

## TOEPASSING 15.6

$$K_h = \frac{[\text{HOAc}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{OAc}^-]} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x} = ?$$



$$(h) = (1) - (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_h = \frac{K_w}{K_a} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.6

$$\Rightarrow \frac{[\text{HOAc}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{OAc}^-]} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = [\text{OH}^-] \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{pOH} = 5,12$$

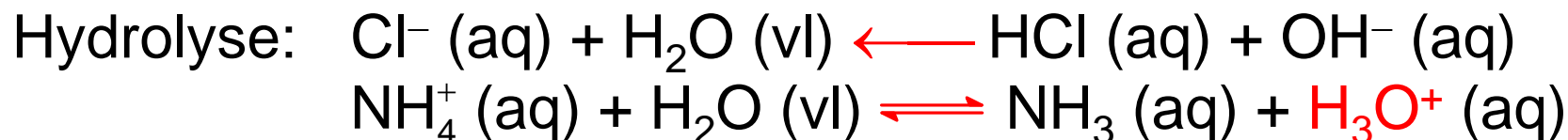
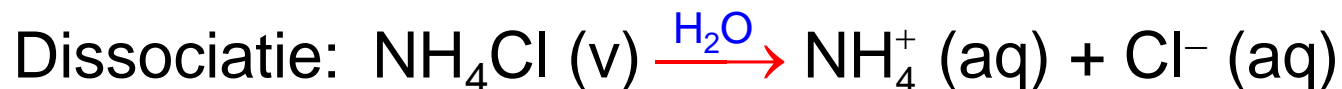
$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 14 - 5,12 = 8,88$$

## TOEPASSING 15.6

Sneller uitgewerkt:

$$K_h = \frac{[\text{HOAc}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{OAc}^-]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_a}$$

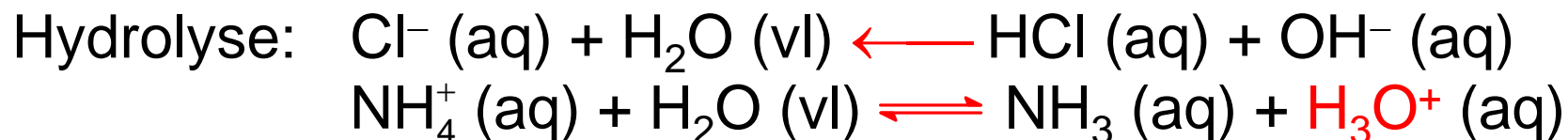
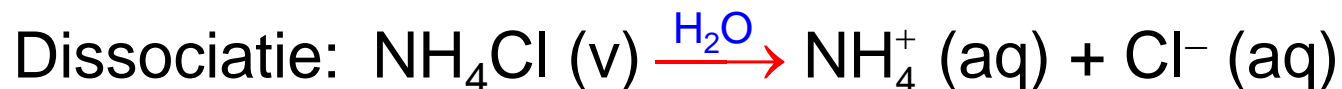
(3) Type  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (sterk **zuur** + zwakke **base**)



$\text{Cl}^-$ : als base *zwakker dan* water  
 geen reactie met water  
 $\Rightarrow$  *geen hydrolyse*

$\text{NH}_4^+$ : als zuur *sterker dan* water  
 (Tabel 15.2)  
 $\Rightarrow$  *maakt de oplossing zuur !*

(3) Type  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (sterk **zuur** + zwakke **base**)



**→**  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  • verhoogt  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  t.o.v. neutraal water  
 • reageert zwak **zuur**:

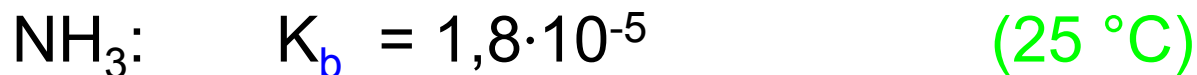
$\text{pH} < 7$

Analoog:  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ , ...

## TOEPASSING 15.7

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ .

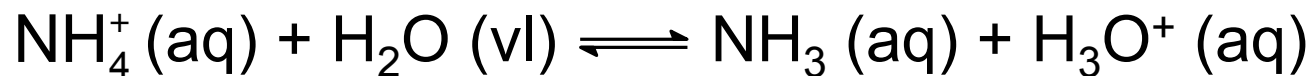
Gegeven:



## TOEPASSING 15.7

Bereken de pH van een 0,100 mol L<sup>-1</sup> waterige oplossing van NH<sub>4</sub>Cl.

Oplossing:



$$[\ ]_0 \quad 0,100$$

$$\Delta[\ ] \quad -x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x$$

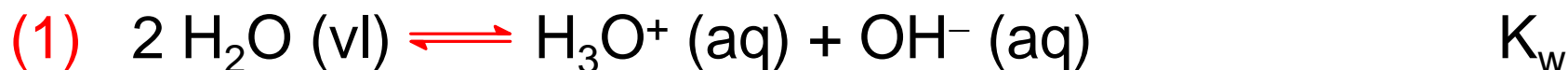
---


$$[\ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 0,100 - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x \qquad \qquad \qquad x$$



## TOEPASSING 15.7

$$K_h = \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x} = ?$$



$$(h) = (1) - (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow K_h = \frac{K_w}{K_b} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10} = K_{a,\text{NH}_4^+} \quad (\text{slide 78})$$

## TOEPASSING 15.7

$$\Rightarrow \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = \frac{x^2}{0,100 - x} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 7,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol L}^{-1} = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 5,12$$

## TOEPASSING 15.7

Sneller uitgewerkt:

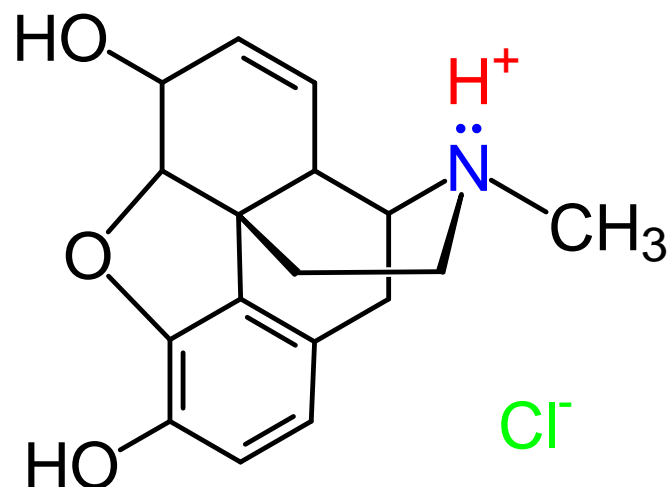
$$K_h = \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} \cdot \frac{[\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{OH}^-]} = \frac{K_w}{K_b}$$

Reageren als zouten ook *zwak zuur*:

- zouten van *amines* + *sterk zuur*

Vb. *morfine*·hydrochloride

HMorf<sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup>  
(zoutvorm)



Dissociatie: HMorf<sup>+</sup>Cl<sup>-</sup> (v)  $\xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  HMorf<sup>+</sup> (aq) + Cl<sup>-</sup> (aq)

Hydrolyse: HMorf<sup>+</sup> (aq)  $\rightleftharpoons$  Morf (aq) + H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> (aq)

Hydrolyse:  $\text{HMorf}^+ (\text{aq}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Morf} (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ (\text{aq})$

$$K_h = \frac{[\text{Morf}] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HMorf}^+]} = K_{a,\text{HMorf}^+} = \frac{K_w}{K_{b,\text{Morf}}}$$

**Farmaceutica:**

Vb. efedrine·hydrochloride  
codeïne·hydrochloride  
novocaïne·hydrochloride

Reageren als zouten ook *zwak zuur*:

- bepaalde metaalzouten

Vb.  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{Be}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , ...

Dissociatie:  $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3 (\text{v}) \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{Al}^{3+} (\text{aq}) + \text{NO}_3^- (\text{aq})$

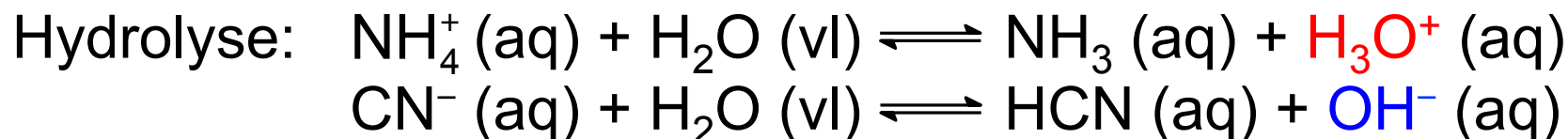
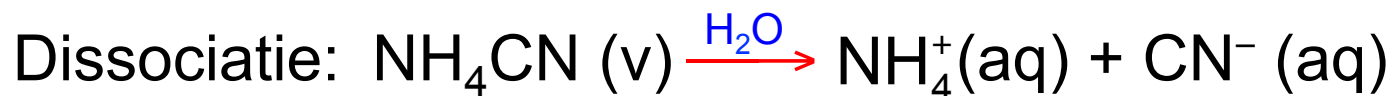


Hydrolyse:  $[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+} (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{vl}) \rightleftharpoons$   
 $[\text{Al}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5(\text{OH})]^{2+} (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ (\text{aq})$

$$K_h = K_{a,\text{Al}^{3+}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-5} \quad (\text{Tabel 15.3})$$

$$1,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \text{ Al}^{3+} \quad \text{pH} = 3,44$$

(4) Type  $\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$  (zwak **zuur** + zwakke **base**)

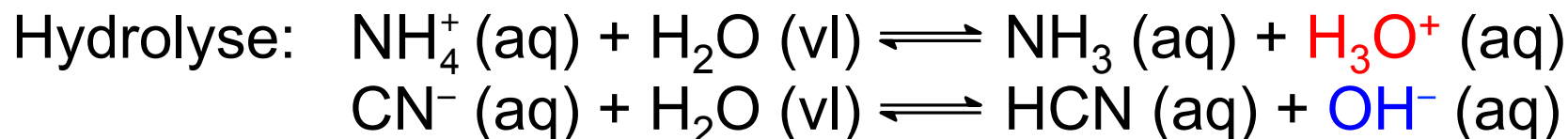
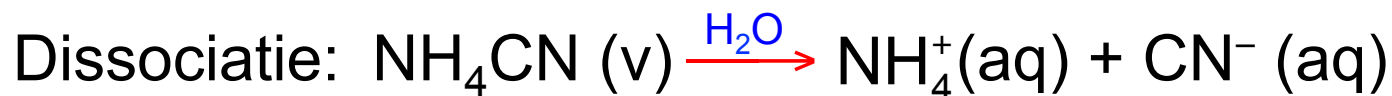


Beide hydrolyses beïnvloeden  $[\text{H}^+]_{\text{finaal}}$ .

**Kation**-hydrolyse:

$$K_{\text{h,k}} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = K_{\text{a,NH}_4^+} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

(4) Type  $\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$  (zwak **zuur** + zwakke **base**)



Beide hydrolyses beïnvloeden  $[\text{H}^+]_{\text{finaal}}$ .

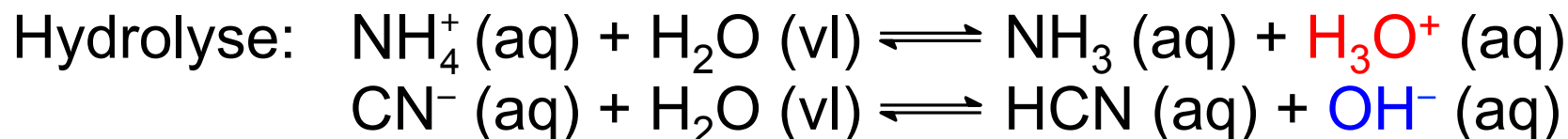
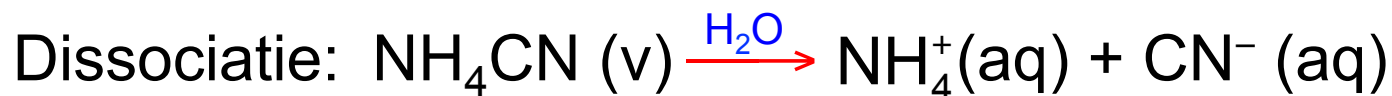
Anion-hydrolyse:

$$K_{h,a} = \frac{[\text{HCN}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{CN}^-]} = \frac{[\text{HCN}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{CN}^-]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$$

$$= \frac{K_w}{K_{a,\text{HCN}}} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{6,2 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-5}$$



(4) Type  $\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$  (zwak **zuur** + zwakke **base**)



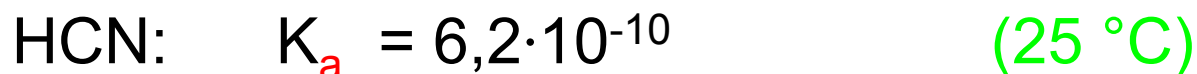
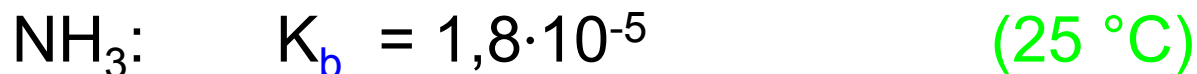
Beide hydrolyses beïnvloeden  $[\text{H}^+]_{\text{finaal}}$ .

$$K_{h,a} > K_{h,k} \Rightarrow \text{oplossing } \textit{licht basisch}$$

## TOEPASSING 15.8

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$ .

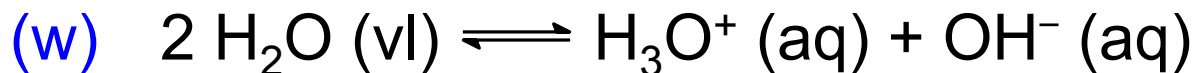
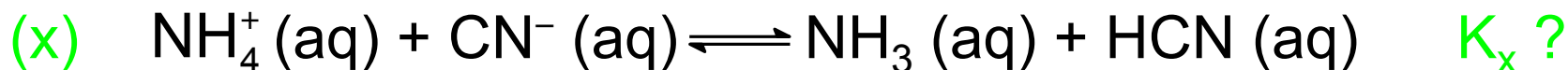
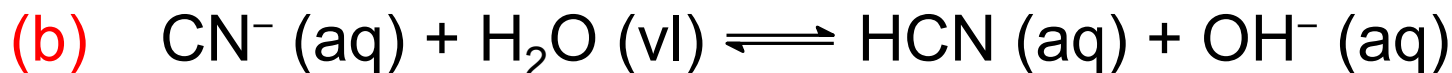
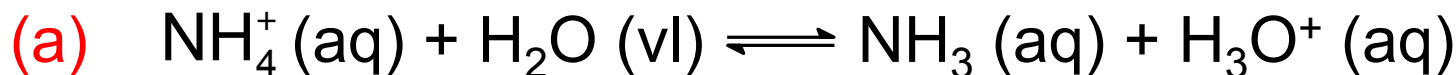
Gegeven:



## TOEPASSING 15.8

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$ .

Oplossing:



## TOEPASSING 15.8

Wegens reactie (x) zal  $[\text{NH}_4^+]_0 < 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$   
 $[\text{CN}^-]_0 < 0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ .

☞ Wat is de waarde van  $K_x$  voor reactie (x) ?



$$\Rightarrow K_x = K_{a,\text{NH}_4^+} \cdot K_{b,\text{CN}^-} \cdot \frac{1}{K_w} = \frac{K_w}{K_{b,\text{NH}_3}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{K_w}}{K_{a,\text{HCN}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{K_w}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{(1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}) \cdot (6,2 \cdot 10^{-10})} = 0,90$$

evenwichtsligging:  
 bijna 50%  
 omzetting

## TOEPASSING 15.8



|                   |             |             |      |      |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------|------|
| $[ ]_0$           | 0,100       | 0,100       |      |      |
| $\Delta [ ]$      | $-x$        | $-x$        | $+x$ | $+x$ |
| $[ ]_{\text{ev}}$ | $0,100 - x$ | $0,100 - x$ | $x$  | $x$  |

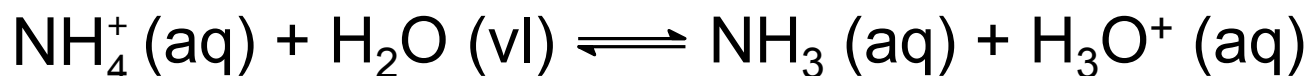
$$\Rightarrow K_x = \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{HCN}]}{[\text{NH}_4^+] \cdot [\text{CN}^-]} = \frac{x^2}{(0,100 - x)^2} = 0,90$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0,049 \quad \Rightarrow \quad [\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{CN}^-] = 0,051 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$[\text{NH}_3] = [\text{HCN}] = 0,049 \text{ mol L}^{-1} \quad 141$$

## TOEPASSING 15.8

Hydrolyse (a):



$$[\ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 0,051$$

$$0,049$$

$$\Delta[\ ] \quad -y$$

$$+y$$

$$+y$$

---


$$[\ ]'_{\text{ev}} \quad 0,051 - y$$

$$0,049 + y$$

$$y$$

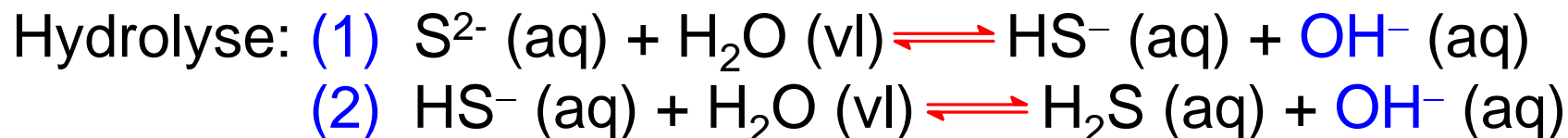
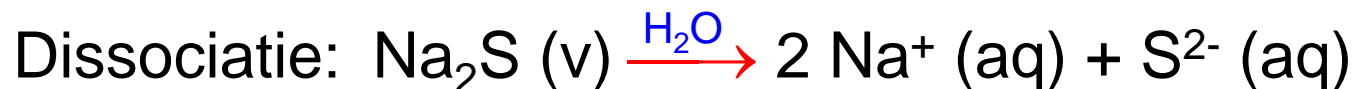
$$\Rightarrow K_{a, \text{NH}_4^+} = \frac{[\text{NH}_3] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = \frac{(0,049 + \cancel{y}) \cdot y}{(0,051 - \cancel{y})} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 5,8 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{pH} = 9,23$$

## TOEPASSING 15.8

Idem via hydrolyse (b) !

(5) Type  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$  (polyprotisch zwak **zuur** + sterke **base**)



→ Zowel  $\text{S}^{2-}$  als  $\text{HS}^-$  zijn *sterkere basen* dan  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ : ondergaan *allebei* hydrolyse.

→ Hydrolyseconstanten berekenen voor beide hydrolysestappen, uitgaande van  $K_{a1, \text{H}_2\text{S}}$  en  $K_{a2, \text{HS}^-}$ .

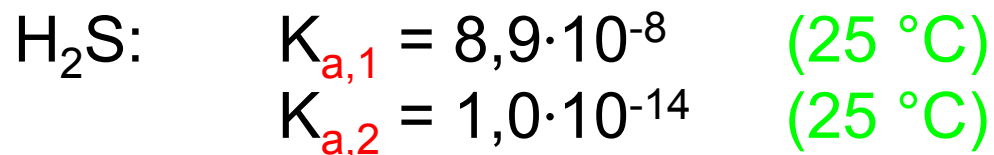
Analoog:  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ , ...



## TOEPASSING 15.9

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ .

Gegeven:



## TOEPASSING 15.9

Bereken de pH van een  $0,100 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$  waterige oplossing van  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ .

Oplossing: **2** hydrolysestappen:

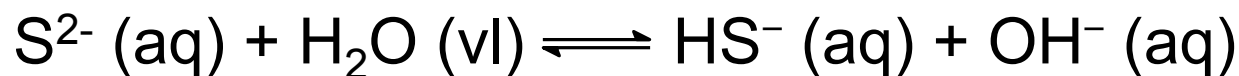
$$K_{h,1} = \frac{[\text{HS}^-] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{S}^{2-}]} = \frac{[\text{HS}^-] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{S}^{2-}] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_{a,2}} = 1$$

$$K_{h,2} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{S}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{HS}^-]} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{S}] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HS}^-] \cdot [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_{a,1}} = 1,1 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

⇒ Alleen hydrolysestap **(1)** bepaalt de pH !

## TOEPASSING 15.9

Hydrolyse (1):



$$[ ]_0 \quad 0,100$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad -x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x$$

---


$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 0,100 - x$$

$$x$$

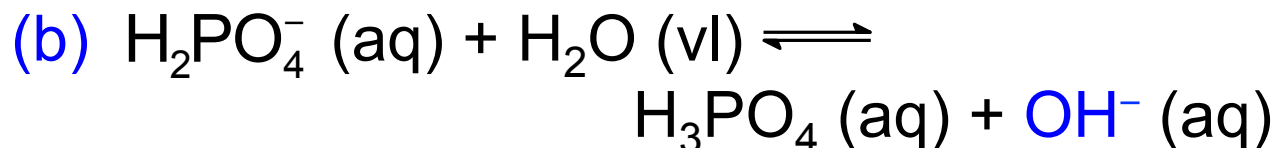
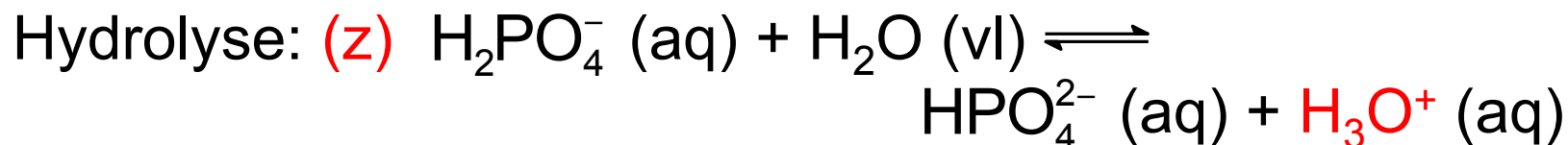
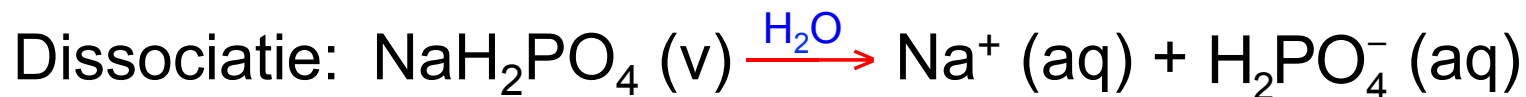
$$x$$

$$\Rightarrow K_{h,1} = \frac{[\text{HS}^{-}] \cdot [\text{OH}^{-}]}{[\text{S}^{2-}]} = \frac{x^2}{0,1-x} = \frac{K_w}{K_{a,2}} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [\text{OH}^{-}] = 9,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{pOH} = 1,04$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 12,96$$

(6) Type  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (amfolyten)



$$K_{\text{h,z}} = K_{\text{a2,H}_3\text{PO}_4} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-8} \ll 1$$

$$K_{\text{h,b}} = \frac{K_{\text{w}}}{K_{\text{a1,H}_3\text{PO}_4}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-12} \ll 1$$

hydrolyse  
zeer beperkt

$K_{\text{h,z}} > K_{\text{h,b}} \Rightarrow$  oplossing toch *licht zuur*

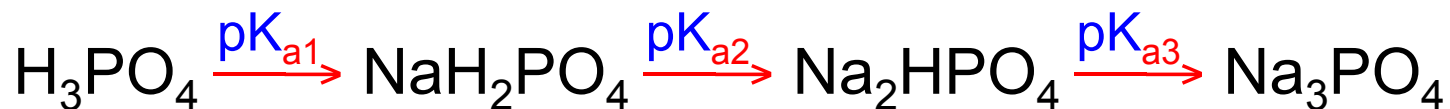
(6) Type  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$  (amfolyten)

Men kan bewijzen dat

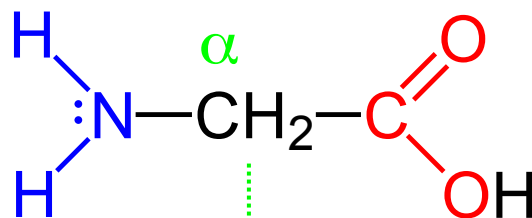
- ALS  $c_{\text{amfolyt}} \geq 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
- DAN  $\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\text{pK}_a + \text{pK}'_a)$

Voor  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ :  $\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2,16 + 7,21) = 4,69$

Algemeen:

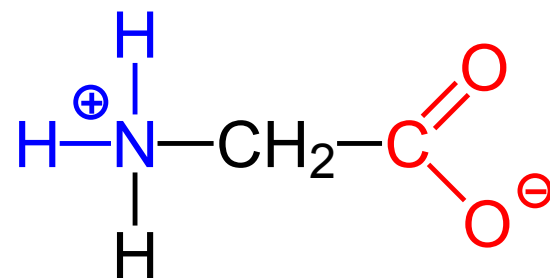


(7) Type **glycine** ( $\alpha$ -aminozuren)



aminogroep  
basisch

carbonzuurgroep  
zuur

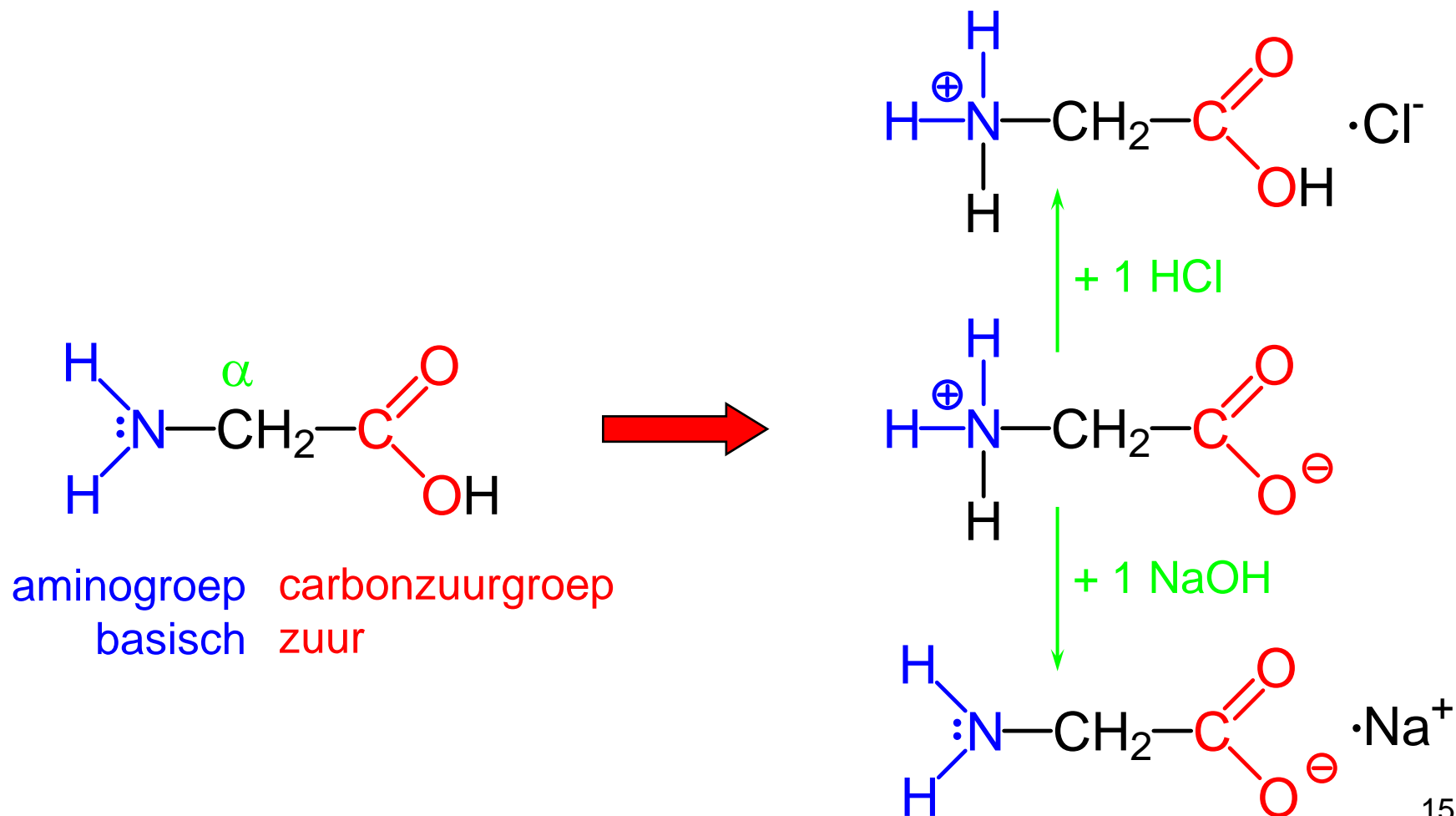


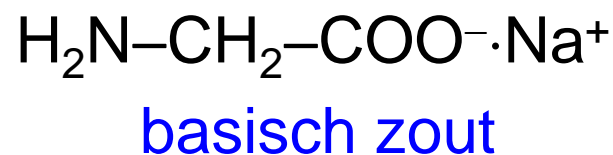
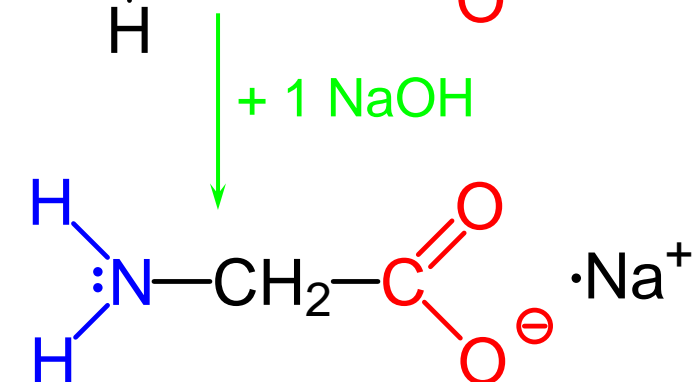
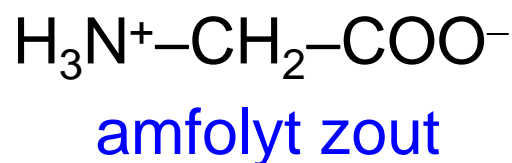
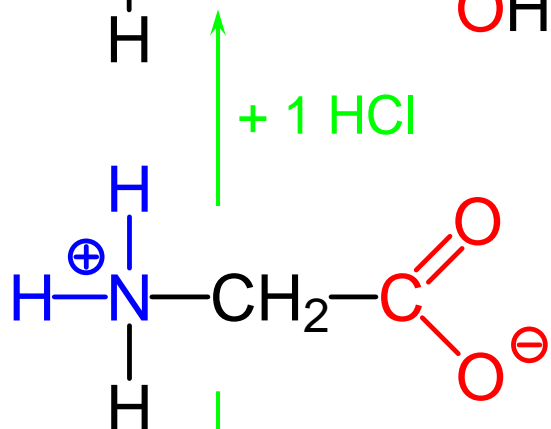
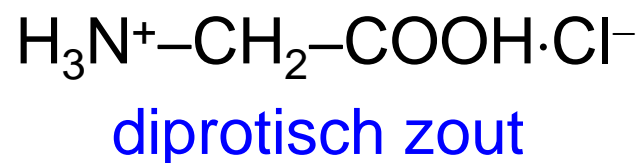
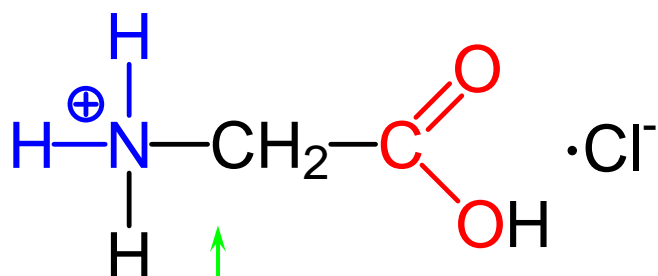
zwitter-ion

$$K'_b = 5,9 \cdot 10^{-5} > K_b = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-12} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} K_a = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ K_b = \frac{K_w}{K_a} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\text{H}_2\text{N}^-$  sterkere base dan  $-\text{COO}^-$

(7) Type **glycine** ( $\alpha$ -aminozuren)



(7) Type **glycine** ( $\alpha$ -aminozuren)


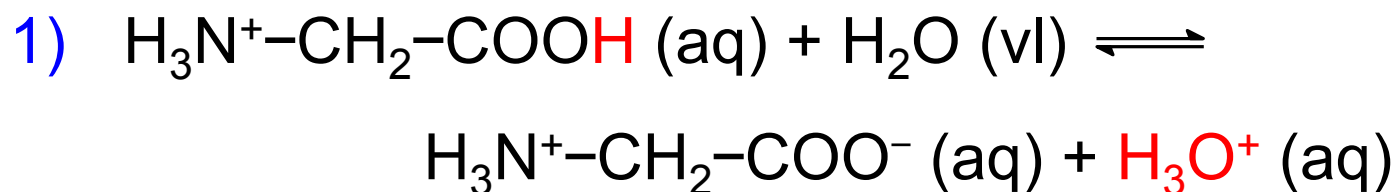
3 zoutvormen



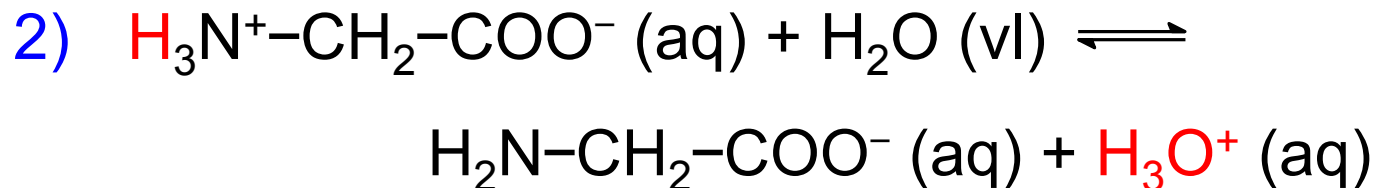
(7) Type **glycine** ( $\alpha$ -aminozuren)

Dissociatie-evenwichten:

(analoog andere  $\alpha$ -aminozuren)  
 → biochemie / voeding / farma



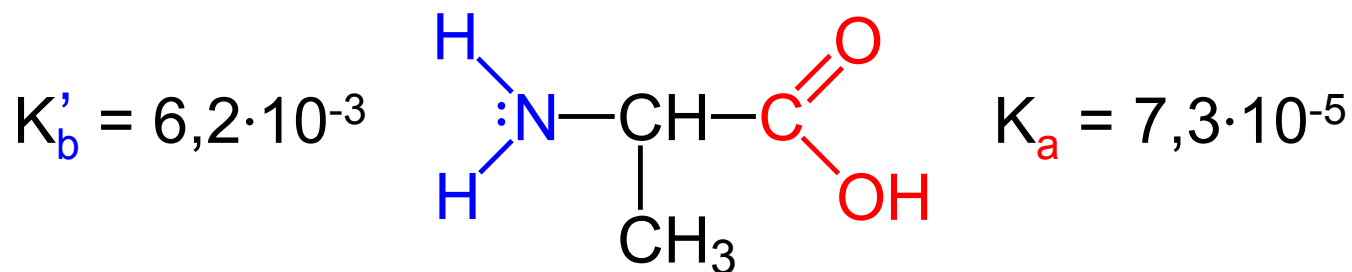
$$K_{a1} = 4,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



$$K_{a2} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-10} = \frac{K_w}{K'_{b, \text{NH}_2}}$$

## EXTRA OEFENING

Gegeven het  $\alpha$ -aminozuur Alanine (Ala):

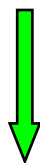


Bereken de pH van een  $5,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mol L<sup>-1</sup> oplossing van:

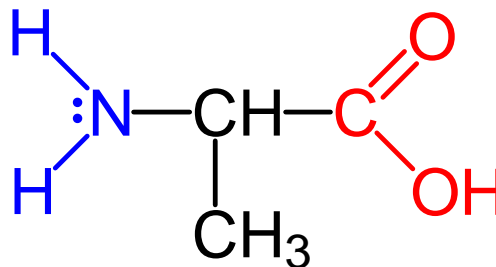
- de zure vorm
- de zwitter-ion-vorm
- de basische vorm

## EXTRA OEFENING

$$K'_b = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



$$K_{a2} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-12}$$



$$K_{a1} = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-5}$$



$$K_b = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

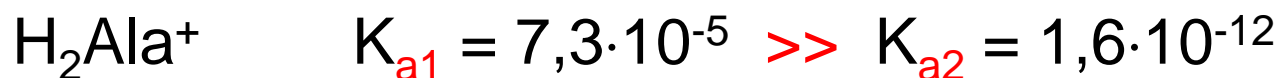
## EXTRA OEFENING

- zure vorm  $\text{H}_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOH}$   $\text{H}_2\text{Ala}^+$
- zwitterion  $\text{H}_3\text{N}^+\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}^-$   $\text{HAla}^0$
- basische vorm  $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}^-$   $\text{Ala}^-$

## EXTRA OEFENING

1) Zure vorm

$$c = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$



⇒ 1<sup>ste</sup> dissociatiestap bepaalt  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$  !



$$[ ]_0 \quad 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad \begin{array}{ccc} -x & +x & +x \end{array}$$

---


$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} - x & x & x \end{array}$$

## EXTRA OEFENING



|                   |                         |      |      |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------|------|
| $[ ]_0$           | $5,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$     |      |      |
| $\Delta[ ]$       | $-x$                    | $+x$ | $+x$ |
| $[ ]_{\text{ev}}$ | $5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} - x$ | $x$  | $x$  |

$$K_{a1} = 7,3 \cdot 10^{-5} = \frac{x^2}{5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} - x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = 1,86 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 2,73$$

**EXTRA OEFENING**

## 2) Zwitterion

$$c = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

HAla<sup>0</sup>      amfolyt

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{pH} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\text{pK}_{a1} + \text{pK}_{a2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (4,14 + 11,80) \\ &= 7,97 \end{aligned}$$

## EXTRA OEFENING

## 3) Basische vorm

$$c = 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$$

Ala<sup>-</sup> hydrolyse in 2 stappen

Hydrolyse (1):



$$K_{h1} = \frac{[\text{HAla}^0] \cdot [\text{OH}^{-}]}{[\text{Ala}^{-}]} = \frac{[\text{HAla}^0] \cdot [\text{OH}^{-}]}{[\text{Ala}^{-}]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^{+}]} = \frac{K_w}{K_{a2}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



## EXTRA OEFENING

Hydrolyse (2):



$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{h2} &= \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{Ala}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{HAla}^0]} = \frac{[\text{H}_2\text{Ala}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{HAla}^0]} \cdot \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_{a1}} \\
 &= \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{7,3 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-10}
 \end{aligned}$$

 $K_{h1} \gg K_{h2} \Rightarrow$  stap (1) bepaalt de pH !

## EXTRA OEFENING



$$[ ]_0 \quad 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta[ ] \quad -x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x \qquad \qquad \qquad +x$$

---


$$[ ]_{\text{ev}} \quad 5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} - x \qquad \qquad \qquad x \qquad \qquad \qquad x$$

$$K_{h1} = 6,25 \cdot 10^{-3} = \frac{x^2}{5,0 \cdot 10^{-2} - x}$$

$\approx 30\%$  van c  
sterke hydrolyse !

$$\Rightarrow x = [\text{OH}^-] = 1,48 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1} \Rightarrow \text{pOH} = 1,83$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pH} = 12,17$$

Einde HOOFDSTUK 15