18.2 BUFFER SOLUTIONS

What is a Buffer Solution?

- Definition: solution that resists a change in pH when a small amount of an acid or base is added to them.
 Made of:
- weak acid and its conjugate base from a salt
 - Ex: CH₃COOH/CH₃COONa
- Weak base and its conjugate acid from a salt
 - Ex: NH₃/NH₄Cl

Acidic Buffer Solutions

- $CH_3COOH \leftrightarrow CH_3COO- + H^+$
- Get a significant amount of CH₃COO- from the sodium ethanoate.
- Describe what happens:
 - a) When a small amount of HCl is added
 - b) When a small amount of NaOH is added

Basic Buffer Solution

- $NH_3 + H_2O \leftrightarrow NH_4^+ + OH^-$
- Get significant amount of NH₄⁺ from ammonium chloride salt
- Describe what happens:
 - a) When a small amount of HCl is added
 - b) When a small amount of NaOH is added

Making Buffer Solutions

- Most useful when concentration of acid and base are equal
- And pH = pKa
- Can add acid/base and its salt or acid/base and small amount of strong base/strong acid

Solving Problems for Buffer Solutions

• Use the Ka or Kb equilibrium equations!

*Henderson-Hasselbalch equation:

 $pH = pK_a + log ([A^-]/[HA])$

pOH = pK_b + log ([HB⁺]/[B])

Example 1

 Solid sodium ethanoate is added to 0.20 mol dm⁻³ ethanoic acid until the concentration of the salt is 0.050 mol dm⁻³. Given that the K_a for ethanoic acid is 1.74 x 10⁻⁵ mol dm⁻³. Calculate the pH of the buffer solution formed.



• Will 30 cm³ of 0.100 mol dm⁻³ CH₃COOH (Ka = 1.74 x 10^{-5} mol dm⁻³) and 10 cm³ of 0.100 mol dm⁻³ NaOH produce a buffer solution and if so what will be its pH?