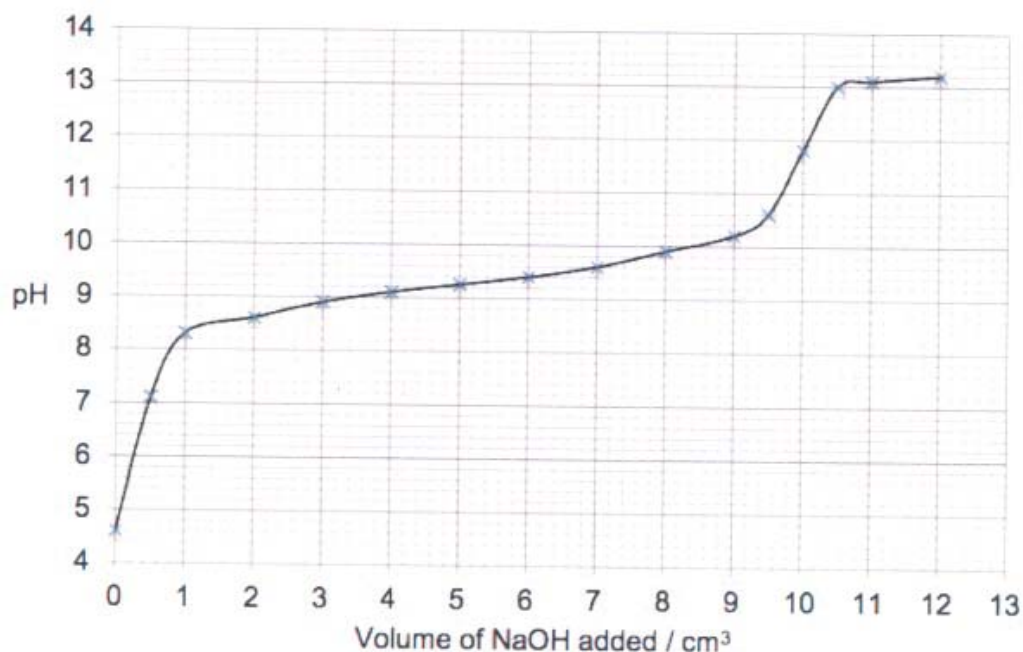


Figure 1 shows a graph of data obtained by a student when a solution of sodium hydroxide was added to a solution of ammonium chloride. The pH of the reaction mixture was measured initially and after each addition of the sodium hydroxide solution.

Figure 1



The pH at the end point of this reaction is 11.8

- a) Use this pH value and K_w , $10^{-14} \text{ mol}^2\text{dm}^{-6}$, to calculate the concentration of hydroxide ions at the end point of the reaction.

① Calculate $[\text{H}^+]$ ions:

$$\Rightarrow 10^{-11.8} = 1.58 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$$

② Use K_w to find $[\text{OH}^-]$ ions:

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{OH}^-] &= \frac{K_w}{[\text{H}^+]} \\ &= \frac{10^{-14}}{1.58 \times 10^{-12}} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= \underline{6.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}}$$



The expression for the acid dissociation constant for aqueous ammonium ions is:

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

The initial concentration of the ammonium chloride solution was 2.00 mol dm^{-3} .

- b) Use the pH of this solution, before any sodium hydroxide had been added, to calculate a value for K_a .

① Rewrite the K_a expression:

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$$

← At this point, $[\text{NH}_3]$ is equal to $[\text{H}^+]$.

② Use the graph to find the initial pH:

$$y \text{ intercept} = \text{pH } 4.6$$

③ Use pH to find $[\text{H}^+]$ ions:

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{H}^+] &= 10^{-4.6} \\ &= 2.51 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}}$$

④ Sub these values into the K_a expression:

$$\begin{aligned} K_a &= \frac{(2.51 \times 10^{-5})^2}{2.00} \\ &= \underline{\underline{3.15 \times 10^{-10}}} \end{aligned}$$

⑤ Find the units of K_a :

$$\frac{(\text{mol dm}^{-3})^2}{\text{mol dm}^{-3}} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{mol dm}^{-3}}}$$



A solution contains equal concentrations of ammonia and ammonium ions.

- c) Use your value of K_a from part (b) to calculate the pH of this solution.

① Rewrite the K_a expression:

$$K_a = \frac{[H^+][\cancel{NH_3}]}{[\cancel{NH_4^+}]}$$

In this reaction,
 $[NH_3] = [NH_4^+]$ so
they cancel.

$$\Rightarrow K_a = [H^+]$$

② Find the value of $[H^+]$ ions:

$$\Rightarrow K_a = [H^+] = 3.15 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

③ Use $[H^+]$ ions to find pH:

$$pH = -\log_{10}(3.15 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$pH = -\log_{10}[H^+]$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{pH = 9.50}$$

pH values are
always given to
2 d.p.

