



The pH scale and the chemistry of ocean acidification – teacher notes

Education in Chemistry

Sustainability in chemistry 2021 Goal 14: conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources rsc.li/3lkmoW3

Ocean acidification provides a useful and engaging context to explore the pH scale and other chemistry topics.

Use the questions in the worksheet to check or aid understanding during the lesson, or as a homework task to consolidate knowledge.

Question 4 gives learners an opportunity to apply their knowledge and practise a longer-answer question. A structure strip to support this question is provided on page 4. Structure strips give scaffolded prompts and help overcome 'fear of the blank page'. Learners stick the strip into the margin of their exercise book, or a sheet of A4 paper, and write alongside it. Read more at <u>rsc.li/2P0JDIW</u>.

The extension questions provide further challenge for learners within the topic. Question 7c asks learners to consider equilibrium and they may need a prompt to think about Le Chatelier's principle if attempting this question.

Question 9 asks learners to undertake further research and present their findings as a poster or infographic, you could suggest alternative formats for this. You could also give learners more of a scaffold, eg:

- Choose a sea creature that will be affected by ocean acidification.
- State why that creature is affected.
- Identify what might happen to other creatures, either who eat this organism or who are eaten by it.
- Use the information on carbonic acid in this worksheet to help you include the chemistry.

The references below contain a wealth of information, in an accessible form for learners and you may wish to give these, either as a starting point or for sole use in this piece of work.

- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, New Zealand
- Smithsonian Museum, USA
- <u>Compound Chemistry: ocean acidification infographic</u>

Answers

1. We talk about 'ocean acidification' because the pH of the oceans is decreasing, but seawater is actually an alkaline solution.

Match each pH change of a solution with the correct description of the change. *1d*, *2b*, *3a*, *4c*

2. The pH of a solution is measured on a logarithmic scale, so each change in a unit of pH means the acidity or alkalinity has changed by a magnitude of 10.

For example, a solution with a pH of 1 is 10 times as acidic as a solution with a pH of 2. A solution with a pH of 8 is 10 times less alkaline that a solution with a pH of 9.

Match the sentence stems and endings to create a correct description of the relationship between pH values. *1b, 2c, 3a, 4d*

3. A solution with a pH of 9 is 100 times more alkaline than a solution with a pH of 7. A solution with a pH of 2 will be 100 times more acidic than a solution with a pH of 4.

a. How much more acidic would a solution with a pH of 3 be than a solution with a pH of 5? *100 times more acidic*

b. How much more acidic would a solution with a pH of 2 be than a solution with a pH of 5? *1000 times more acidic*

4. Ocean pH has dropped from 8.2 to 8.1 since the industrial revolution. If we continue to add carbon dioxide at current rates, seawater pH may drop to 7.8 or 7.7 by the end of this century, creating an ocean more acidic than any seen for the past 20 million years or more.

Many people think the oceans are acidic, because we talk about 'ocean acidification', and they may also believe that a change from pH 8.2 to pH 7.7 is only a small change.

Help them to understand more about the oceans, and correct some of their incorrect ideas, using ideas about acidity and pH.

Answers will vary, key points for each section of the structure strip are given below.

Explain whether the oceans are acidic	Seawater is alkaline
or alkaline and describe how this	
relates to their pH value.	pH > 7
Is a solution with pH 8.2 acidic or	Alkaline
alkaline?	
How would you describe a change	More acidic
from pH 8.2 to 8.1? Is it becoming	
more, or less, acidic?	
Outling the connection between	Carbon diavida diapativos in accuvator and reasts to form
carbon dioxide and ocean pH	carbonic acid. This lowers the pH
carbon dovide and ocean pri.	
State the link between ocean pH.	Human activity increases the amount of carbon dioxide
carbon dioxide and human activity.	released into the atmosphere. This dissolves into the oceans
	and lowers the pH. This has increased significantly since the
	industrial revolution.
Suggest why ocean pH might drop	The industrial revolution led to an increase in the amount of
more by the end of this century than it	carbon dioxide produced via human activity, which has a
nas in the past 20 million years.	кпоск-оп епест оп осеап рн.
How does the acidity change with each	Acidity increases by a factor of 10 for each decrease in unit of
decrease in a unit of pH?	pH.
	·
Outline how the magnitude of the	Acidity increases by a factor of 10.
acidity changes when the pH	
decreases from 8 to 7.	

Green chemistry extension questions

5. Carbonic acid is a weak acid. It dissociates into a hydrocarbonate ion and a hydrogen ion. Use your knowledge of acids and the equation shown below, to explain why carbonic acid is weak.

$$H_2CO_3 \rightleftharpoons HCO_3^- + H^+$$

The H₂CO₃ does not dissociate or ionise very much and therefore there is only a low concentration of H⁺.

6. a. Carbon dioxide reacts with seawater to form carbonic acid. Write a word and symbol equation to show this.

Carbon dioxide + water \rightarrow carbonic acid CO₂ + H₂O \rightarrow H₂CO₃

b. Shells of sea creatures, including corals, are often made from calcium carbonate (CaCO₃), which contains carbonate ions The hydrogen ions (H^+) released in the reaction in question 5 will react with carbonate ions (CO₃²⁻) dissolving the shells of these organisms releasing more carbon dioxide.

Complete the equation below to show how shells could dissolve as the ocean becomes more acidic. Indicate which ion represents the shells.

$$2H^+ + CO_3^{2-} \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$$

shells

c. Using the equation from question 5 ($H_2CO_3 \rightleftharpoons HCO_3^- + H^+$), state and explain what happens to the equilibrium position when the H⁺ ions react with shells and are 'removed' from the equilibrium system. *The equilibrium will shift toward the right (or in the forward direction) in order to increase the concentration of H*⁺.

7. Fish without shells are also affected by carbonic acid in seawater. It changes the pH of their blood, and they use energy to excrete the excess acid. This makes it more difficult to do other things, such as escaping predators, catching food or reproducing. You have already learnt about the effect on organisms that use calcium carbonate.

Produce an infographic or poster explaining some of the consequences of ocean acidification on marine organisms. Make your poster concise, focussing on the key points and the chemistry behind each point.

A variety of resources could be found. A selection of what learners might write about:

- dissolving of coral reefs
- dissolving a variety of plankton relying on CaCO₃ as an integral part of their structure
- dissolving of sea organisms shells
- the change in hydrocarbonate blood buffering systems of various organisms and the subsequent extra energy needed to react to the change
- the effects on animal chemical signalling
- the knock on effect on the food chain (especially if plankton species are being removed)

| Ocean acidification |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Structure strip |
| Explain whether the |
| oceans are acidic or |
| alkaline and describe |
| how this relates to |
| their pH value. |
| Is a solution with pH |
| 8.2 acidic or |
| alkaline? | alkaline? | alkaline? | alkaline? | alkaline? |
| How would you |
| describe a change |
| from pH 8.2 to 8.1? |
| Is it becoming more, |
| or less, acidic? |
| Outline the |
| connection between |
| carbon dioxide and |
| ocean pH. |
| State the link |
| between ocean pH, |
| carbon dioxide and |
| human activity. |
| Suggest why ocean |
| pH might drop more |
| by the end of this |
| century than it has in |
| the past 20 million |
| years. | years. | years. | years. | years. |
| How does the acidity |
| change with each |
| decrease in a unit of |
| pH? | pH? | pH? | pH? | pH? |
| Outline how the |
| magnitude of the |
| acidity changes |
| when the pH |
| decreases from 8 to |
| 7. | 7. | 7. | 7. | 7. |