# Buffer solutions: teacher notes

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## Teacher notes

The problems that follow are based on the information in the fact sheet and allow learners to apply their mathematical skills in these different contexts.

**Part 1** involves the use of logarithms to convert between [H+] and pH and between *K*a and p*K*a. If learners are not taking higher level courses in mathematics, they may not have met this type of calculation elsewhere, so consolidation of this skill is a good idea before the more complicated buffer solution calculations are tackled.

**Part 2** gives an opportunity to practise using the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation to process buffer solution data with the aim of helping learners become more familiar with the equation and its inverse.

**Part 3** has two more extended questions combining buffer solution calculations with stoichiometry in the context of making buffers by partial neutralisation of the weak acid.

Parts 1 and 2 should be accessible to learners who have studied pH, weak acids and buffer solutions, typically in the second year of a post-16 chemistry course. Part 3 is aimed at more able students at the same stage of the course who need practice at more unstructured synoptic questions.

# Answers

These questions are based on the information about the lateral flow test, pH balanced shampoo and ocean acidification given on the fact sheet and will allow you to practise the mathematical skills required for calculations involving pH and buffer solutions.

## Part 1: pH and p*K*a calculations

1. [H+] = 10-7.40 = **3.98 x 10-8 mol dm-3**
2. pH = -log(1.60 x 10-7) = **6.80**
3. Ka = 10-10.32 = **4.79 x 10-11 mol dm-3**
4. pKa = -log(1.48 x 10-4) = **3.83**

3.13, the Ka for citric acid, is less than 3.83, therefore **citric acid is the stronger acid.**
5. At pH 8.2, [H+] = 10-8.2 = **6.3 x 10-9 mol dm-3**
At pH 8.1, [H+] = 10-8.1 = **7.9 x 10-9 mol dm-3**

Therefore the % increase = (100 x 7.9/6.3) – 100% = **25%**

## Part 2: using the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation

1. Substituting the pKa into the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation for the target pH of 7.40 gives:

*[HPO42-]*

*[H2PO4-]*

*[HPO42-]*

*[H2PO4-]*

7.40 = 7.21 + log10 , which can be rearranged to give: = 10 7.40 – 7.21, resulting in a ratio

of 10 0.19 = **1.54**.

Note that you can use any actual concentrations, as long as the acid/salt concentration ratio is correct. However, if the concentrations of acid and salt are too low, then the buffer will be easily overwhelmed by addition of significant amounts of acid or alkali.

1. Substituting into the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation using the pKa for the first dissociation gives:
pH = 3.13 + log10 , which gives: pH = 3.13 + 0.95 = **4.08**

*0.0090*

*0.0010*

*[CO32-]*

*0.0018*

1. Substituting into the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation gives: 8.10 = 10.32 + log10

Rearranging this gives: = 10 8.10 – 10.32, so [CO32-] = 0.0018 x 10 -2.22 = **1.08 x 10-5 mol dm-3**

## Part 3: making buffer solutions by partial neutralisation

* 1. Equation C6H8O7(aq) + NaOH(aq) C6H7O7-Na+(aq) + H2O(l)

Amount of citric acid = 0.100 dm3 x 0.0100 moldm-3 = 0.00100 mol
Amount of sodium hydroxide added = 0.020 dm3 x 0.040 moldm-3 = 0.00080 mol

Equation ratio citric acid:sodium hydroxide is 1:1, so the amount of citric acid that reacts with the sodium hydroxide = 0.00080 mol, which would give 0.00080 mol of sodium monocitrate salt

Amount of citric acid left over = 0.00100 – 0.00080 = 0.00020 mol
Salt/acid concentration ratio = 0.00080/0.00020 = **4.0**

Note that although it’s the salt/acid concentration ratio that is needed, it’s OK to calculate the salt/acid mole ratio, as this will be the same value because both salt and acid are dissolved in the same volume of water.

* 1. Substituting into the Henderson–Hasselbalch equation gives:
	pH = 3.13 + log104.0, therefore: pH = 3.13 + 0.60 = **3.73**
	2. H2PO4-(aq) + OH-(aq) HPO42-(aq) + H2O(l)
	3. Amount of sodium dihydrogen phosphate = 0.500 dm3 x 0.100 mol dm-3 = 0.0500 mol

	If x mol of sodium hydroxide is added and the equation ratio in part a. is 1:1
	then the amount of hydrogen phosphate salt formed = x mol
	and the amount of dihydrogen phosphate remaining = 0.0500 – x mol

	The required salt/acid ratio of 1.5 = x / (0.0500 – x), which rearranged gives: 0.075 = 2.5 x,
	so x = 0.030 mol sodium hydroxide

	Therefore the volume of 0.200 mol dm-3 aqueous sodium hydroxide required = 0.030 / 0.200 = **0.15 dm3**