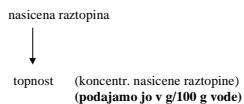
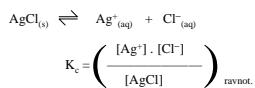


## KISLINE, BAZE IN SOLI

### RAZTAPIJANJE



### TOPNOSTNI PRODUKT



konzentracija AgCl je stalna, zato jo vkljucimo v  $K_c$ :

$$K_{sp} = [\text{Ag}^+][\text{Cl}^-] : \text{oz. splošno za sol s formulo M}_x\text{A}_y$$

$$K_{sp} = [\text{M}^{m+}]^m \cdot [\text{A}^{n-}]^n$$

$$K_{sp} (25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\text{AgCl} \quad 1.8 \times 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{AgJ} \quad 8.3 \times 10^{-17}$$

$$\text{CuS} \quad 6.3 \times 10^{-36}$$

$$\text{Fe(OH)}_3 \quad 2.0 \times 10^{-39}$$

vpliv dodanih soli

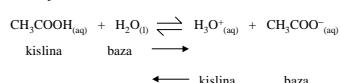
topnost AgCl:      v vodi  
                        v raztopini Cl<sup>-</sup> ionov  
                        (Le Chatelier)

## KISLINE IN BAZE

Johannes Brønsted in Thomas Lowry:

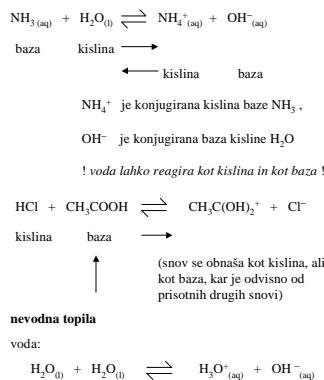
kislina je donor protonov  
baza je akceptor protonov

nevratalizacija

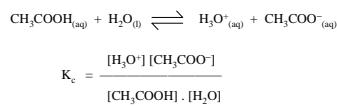


acetatni ion je konjugirana baza ocetne kisline

H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup> ion je konjugirana kislina baze H<sub>2</sub>O



### **Ionizacijske konstante**



*koncentracija  $H_2O$  je konstanta (skoraj), zato*

$$K_{\text{dis}} = K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}$$

velikokrat se podaja vrednost  $pK_a$ :

$$pK_a = -\log K_a$$

za ocetno kislino pri 25°C:

$$K_a = 1.76 \times 10^{-5} , \quad pK_a = 4.75$$

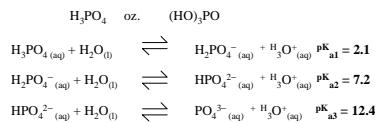
$$K_a = 10^{-pK} \quad /zaradi negativnega predznaka v pK_a vecja vrednost pK_a pomeni manjšo ionizacijsko konstanto kisline K_a /$$

mocne kisline

šibke kisline

HCl ... mocna kislina  
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  ... mocna kislina v 1. stopnji  
 $\text{HSO}_4^-$  ... ni vec mocna kislina

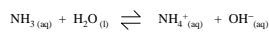
**poliproticne (olibazne) kisline**



KISLINE IN pH

$$\text{pH} = -\log a_{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \quad / \quad \text{Sørensen: pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$$

### BAZE IN pH



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

[H<sub>2</sub>O] je konstanta, zato

$$K_{\text{dis}} = K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \quad ; \quad pK_b = -\log K_b$$

$$\text{NH}_3 : K_b = 1.77 \times 10^{-5}, \quad pK_b = 4.75 \text{ (pri } 25^\circ\text{C)}$$

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Ionski produkt vode K<sub>w</sub>:

$$K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] \quad pK_w = -\log K_w$$

$$\text{pri } 25^\circ\text{C} : K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}; \quad pK_w = 14$$

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

če definiramo še pOH kot  $-\log [\text{OH}^-]$ :

$$pK_w = pH + pOH$$

kisle raztopine: pH manjši od 7

neutralne raztopine: pH = 7

bazичne raztopine: pH je vecji od 7

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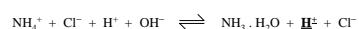
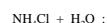
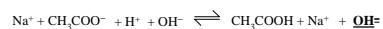
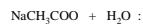
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### HIDROLIZA SOLI

spremembe pH zaradi prisotnosti soli



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## Titracije kislina - baza

ekvivalentna tocka

## Puferske raztopine

pH se le malo spreminja

šibka kislina + sol te kisline  
primer:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  in  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$

šibka baza + sol te baze  
primer: vodna raztopina  $\text{NH}_3$  in  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$

## Indikatorji

LEWISOVE KISLINE IN BAZE

kislina je akceptor elektronskega para  
baza je donor elektronskega para

