

Kiselo-bazni indikatori

Slabe kiseline ili baze koje imaju različite boje nejonizovanog i jonizovanog oblika u rastvoru

Primer: slaba kiselina



nejonizovani
oblik

jonizovani
oblik

Boja rastvora indikatora zavisi od odnosa koncentracije jonizovanog i nejonizovanog oblika

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]}$$

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} \geq 10$$

rastvor ima
boju HIn

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} \leq 0,1$$

rastvor ima
boju In⁻

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} \approx 1$$

rastvor ima
boju između HIn i In⁻

Kiselo-bazni indikatori



nejonizovan
i oblik

jonizovani
oblik

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{In}^-]}{[\text{HIn}]}$$

i boju određuje

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]}$$



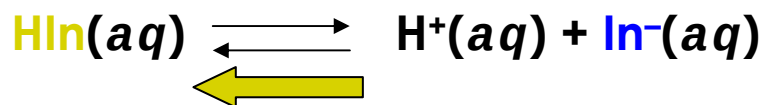
$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_a}$$

Boja je određena veličinom K_a i koncentracijom H^+ -jona u rastvoru

KISELINE I BAZE

Kiselo-bazni indikatori

- u rastvoru kiseline – velika $[H^+]$



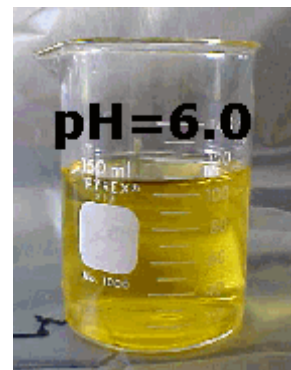
$$\frac{[HIn]}{[In^-]} = \frac{[H^+]}{K_a} > 10$$

- u rastvoru baze – mala $[H^+]$



$$\frac{[HIn]}{[In^-]} = \frac{[H^+]}{K_a} < 0,1$$

Bromtimol-plavo



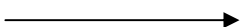
Kiselo-bazni indikatori

- vrednost K_a određuje pri kom pH dolazi do promene boje

$$\frac{[\text{HIn}]}{[\text{In}^-]} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]}{K_a} \approx 1$$

dolazi do promene boje

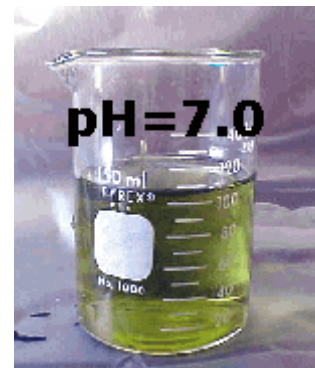
$$[\text{H}^+] \approx K_a$$



$$\text{pH} \approx \text{p}K_a$$

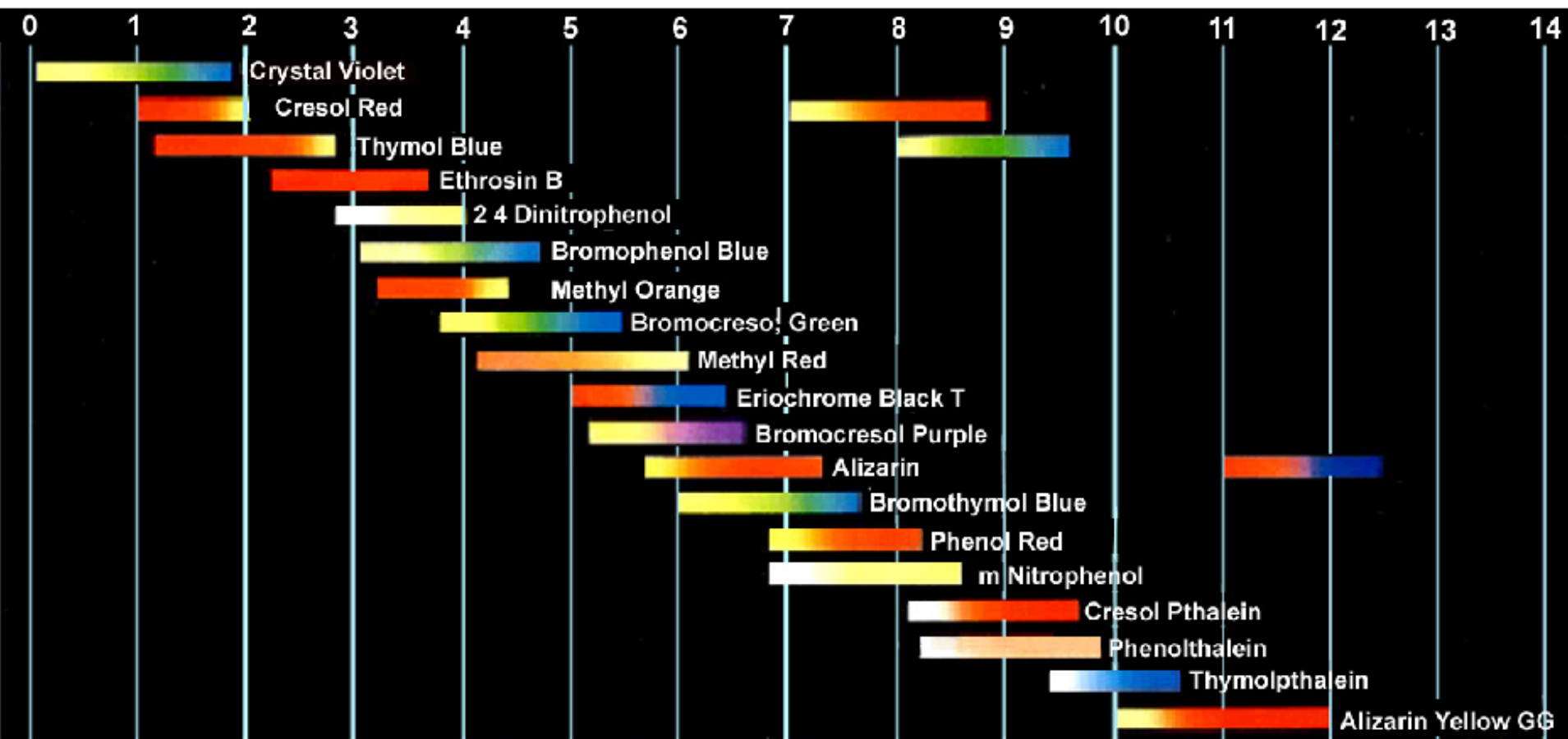
- za bromtimol plavo $K_a = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$

$\text{p}K_a = 7 \longrightarrow$ promena boje se dešava na $\text{pH} \approx 7$



KISELINE I BAZE

Kiselo-bazni indikatori

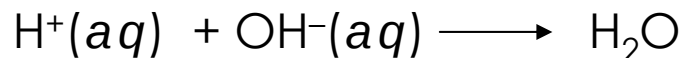
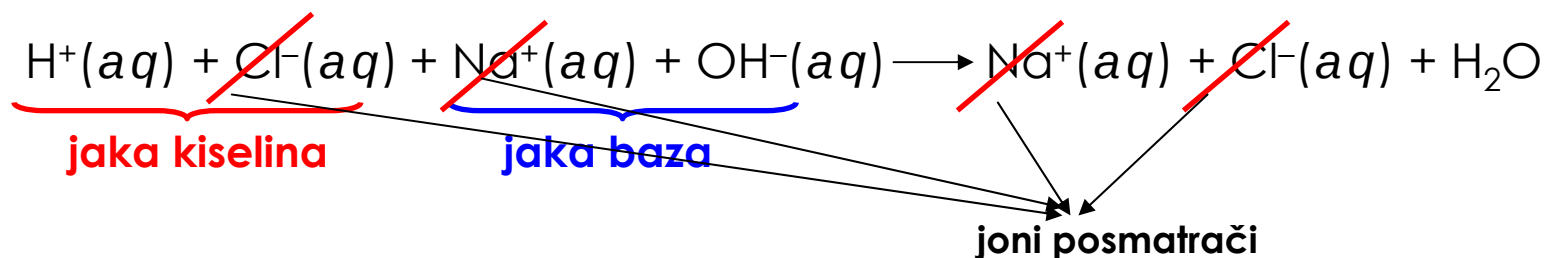
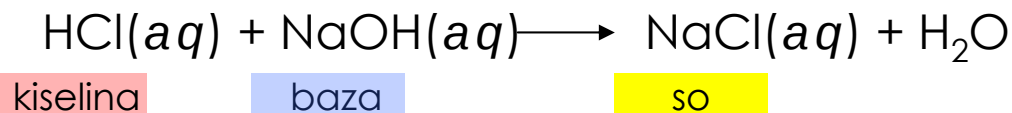


KISELINE I BAZE

Reakcije između kiselina i baza; neutralizacija

Jonska jednačina reakcije između kiseline i baze zavisi od jačine kiseline i baze

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza



$$\Delta_n H = -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

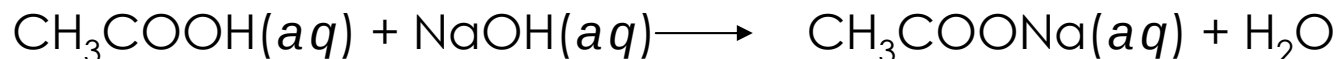
$$K = \frac{1}{K_w} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 10^{-14}} = 1 \cdot 10^{14}$$

Reakcija se odigrava do kraja

KISELINE I BAZE

Reakcije između kiselina i baza; neutralizacija

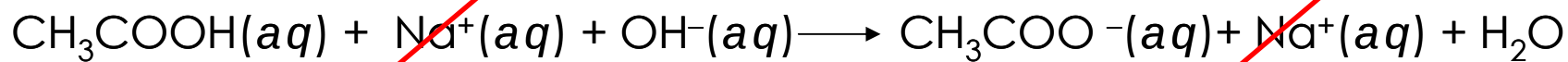
Slaba kiselina-jaka baza



kiselina

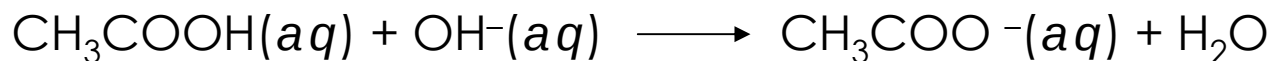
baza

so



slaba kiselina

jaka baza

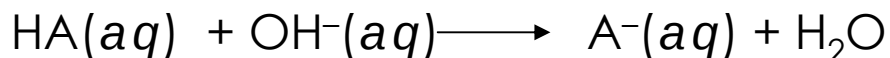


slaba kiselina

reakcija suprotna reakciji hidrolize acetat jona $K_b(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$

$$K = \frac{1}{K_b(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)} = \frac{1}{5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1,8 \cdot 10^9$$

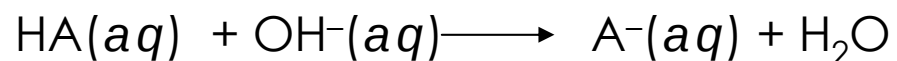
Reakcija se odigrava do kraja



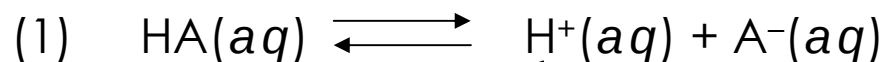
$$\Delta_n H' \neq -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Reakcije između kiselina i baza; neutralizacija

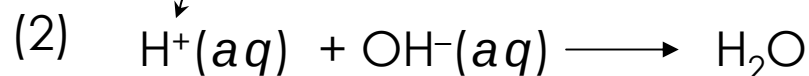
Podsećanje:



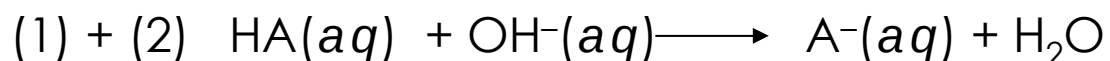
$$\Delta_n H' \neq -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



$\Delta_i H > 0$ jonizacija je
endoterman proces



$$\Delta_n H = -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

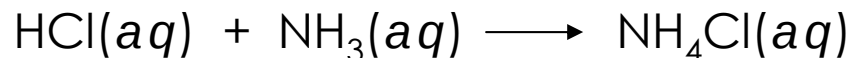


$$\Delta_n H' > -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Reakcije između kiselina i baza; neutralizacija

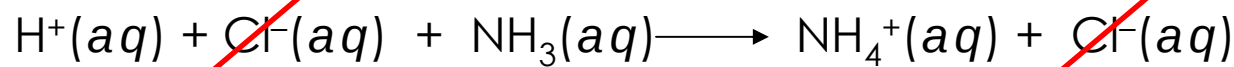
Jaka kiselina-slaba baza



kiselina

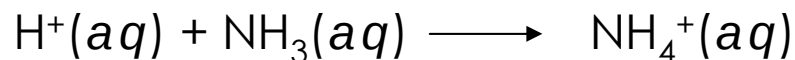
baza

so

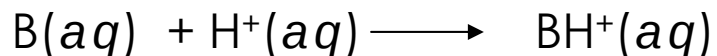


jaka kiselina

slaba baza



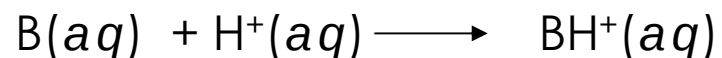
slaba baza



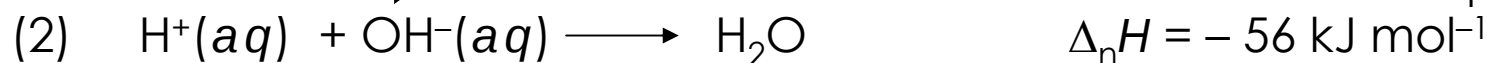
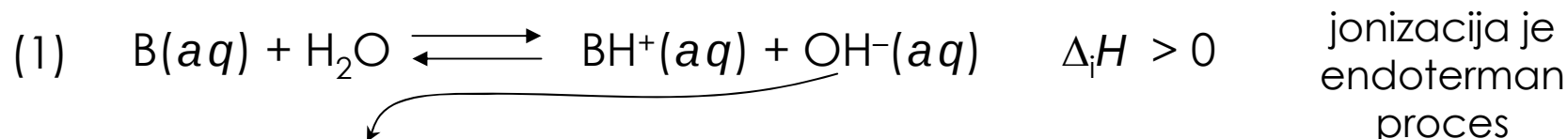
$$\Delta_n H' \neq -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Reakcije između kiselina i baza; neutralizacija

Slično kao u slučaju slaba kiselina-jaka baza:



$$\Delta_n H' \neq -56 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



reakcija suprotna reakciji hidrolize amonijum jona $K_a(NH_4^+) = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$

$$K = \frac{1}{K_a(NH_4^+)} = \frac{1}{5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}} = 1,8 \cdot 10^9$$

Reakcija se odigrava do kraja

Kiselo-bazna titracija

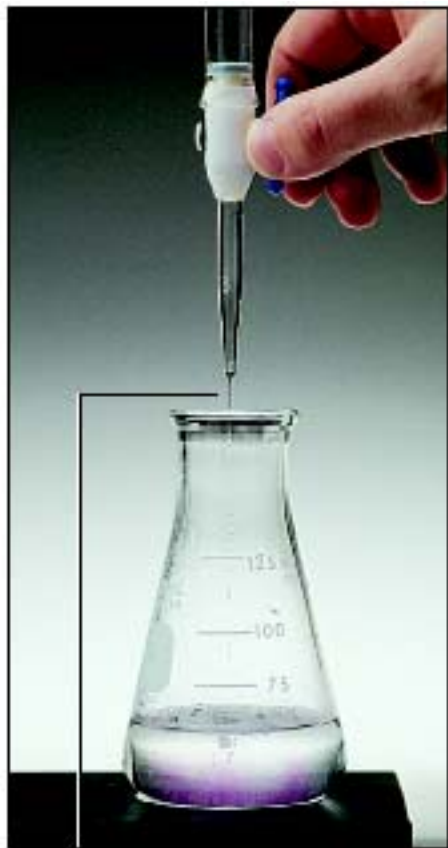
Za određivanje nepoznate koncentracije ili količine rastvorene supstance (kiseline ili baze)

Erlenmajer sa
rastvorom
sirćetne kiseline
i indikatorom



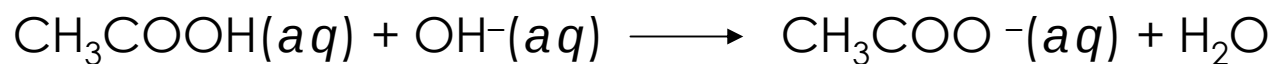
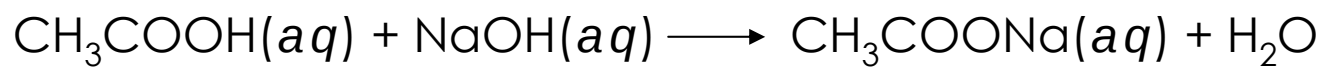
Bireta sa rastvorom
NaOH poznate
koncentracije

Kiselo-bazna titracija



Rastvor NaOH se
postepeno dodaje
rastvoru CH_3COOH uz
mešanje

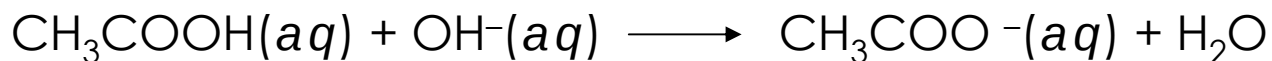
Kiselina i baza reaguju:



Kiselo-bazna titracija



Postignuta tačka
ekvivalencije – promena
boje indikatora



Postignuta **tačka ekvivalencije**

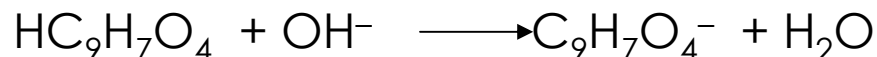
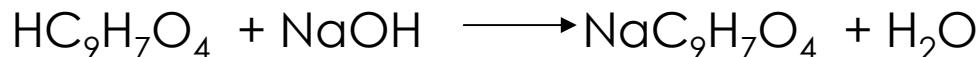
$$n(\text{OH}^-) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})$$

Poznata količina baze
na osnovu V i c

može se izračunati
nepoznata količina kiseline

Kiselo-bazna titracija

Izračunati sadržaj acetilsalicilne kisline u tableti aspirina mase 2,50 g, ako je za titraciju rastvora tablete utrošeno 25 cm³ rastvora NaOH koncentracije 0,500 mol dm⁻³.



$$n(\text{NaOH}) = c(\text{NaOH}) V(\text{NaOH}) = 0,500 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0125 \text{ mol}$$

stehiometrija: $n(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4) = n(\text{NaOH}) = 0,0125 \text{ mol}$

$$m(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4) = n(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4) M(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4) = 0,0125 \text{ mol} \cdot 180,2 \text{ g mol}^{-1} = 2,25 \text{ g}$$

$$100w(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4) = \frac{m(\text{HC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4)}{m(\text{tablete})} \cdot 100 = \frac{2,25 \text{ g}}{2,50 \text{ g}} \cdot 100 = 90 \text{ mas.}\%$$

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Praćenje promene pH tokom dodavanja baze kiselini ili obrnuto – **tok kiselo-bazne titracije**

Kriva zavisnosti pH od zapremine dodate baze ili kiseline – **kriva neutralizacije**

Kako odabrati pogodan indikator?

Tačka ekvivalencije – kraj reakcije neutralizacije

Završna tačka – pH pri kome indikator menja boju

Cilj:

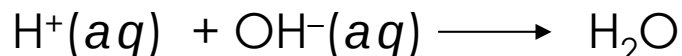
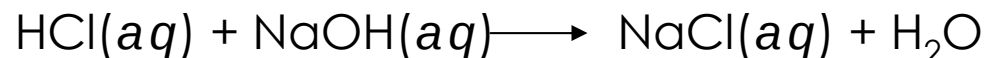
završna tačka ~ tačka ekvivalencije



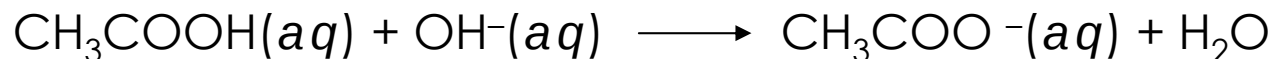
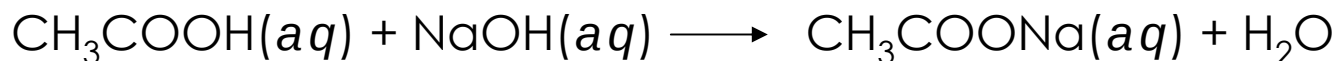
Postignuta tačka ekvivalencije – promena boje indikatora

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

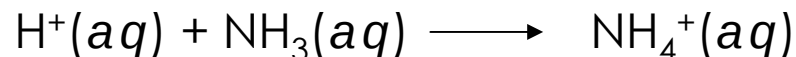
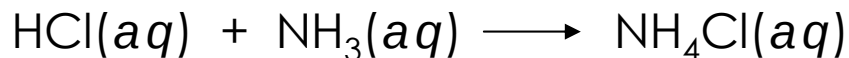
Jaka kiselina-jaka baza



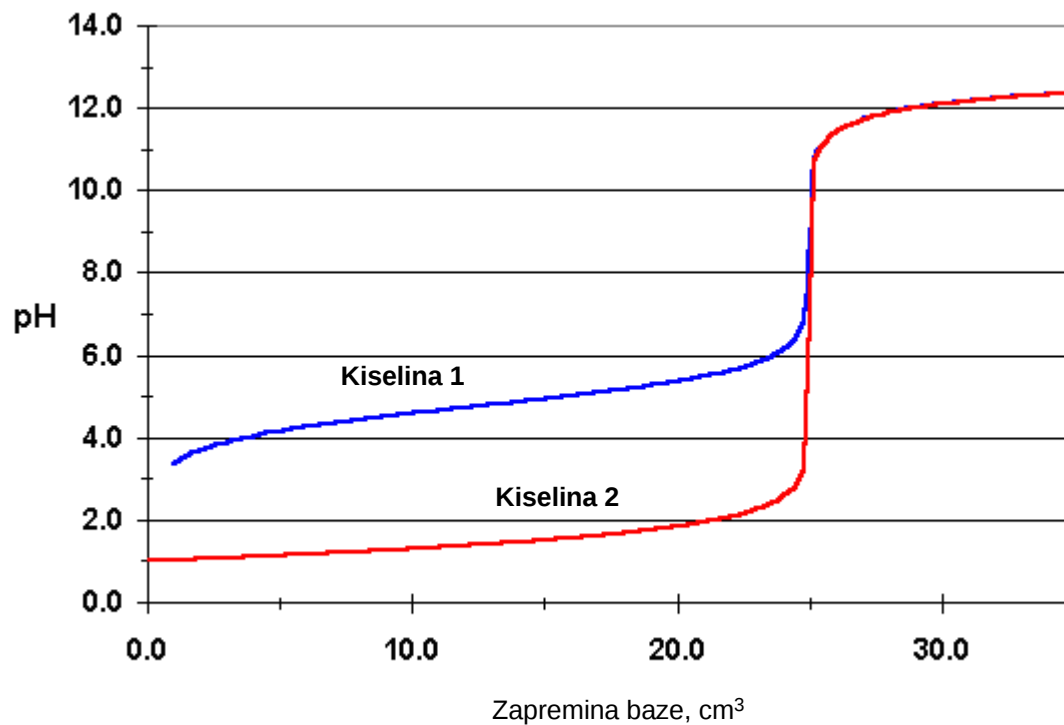
Slaba kiselina-jaka baza



Jaka kiselina-slaba baza



Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije



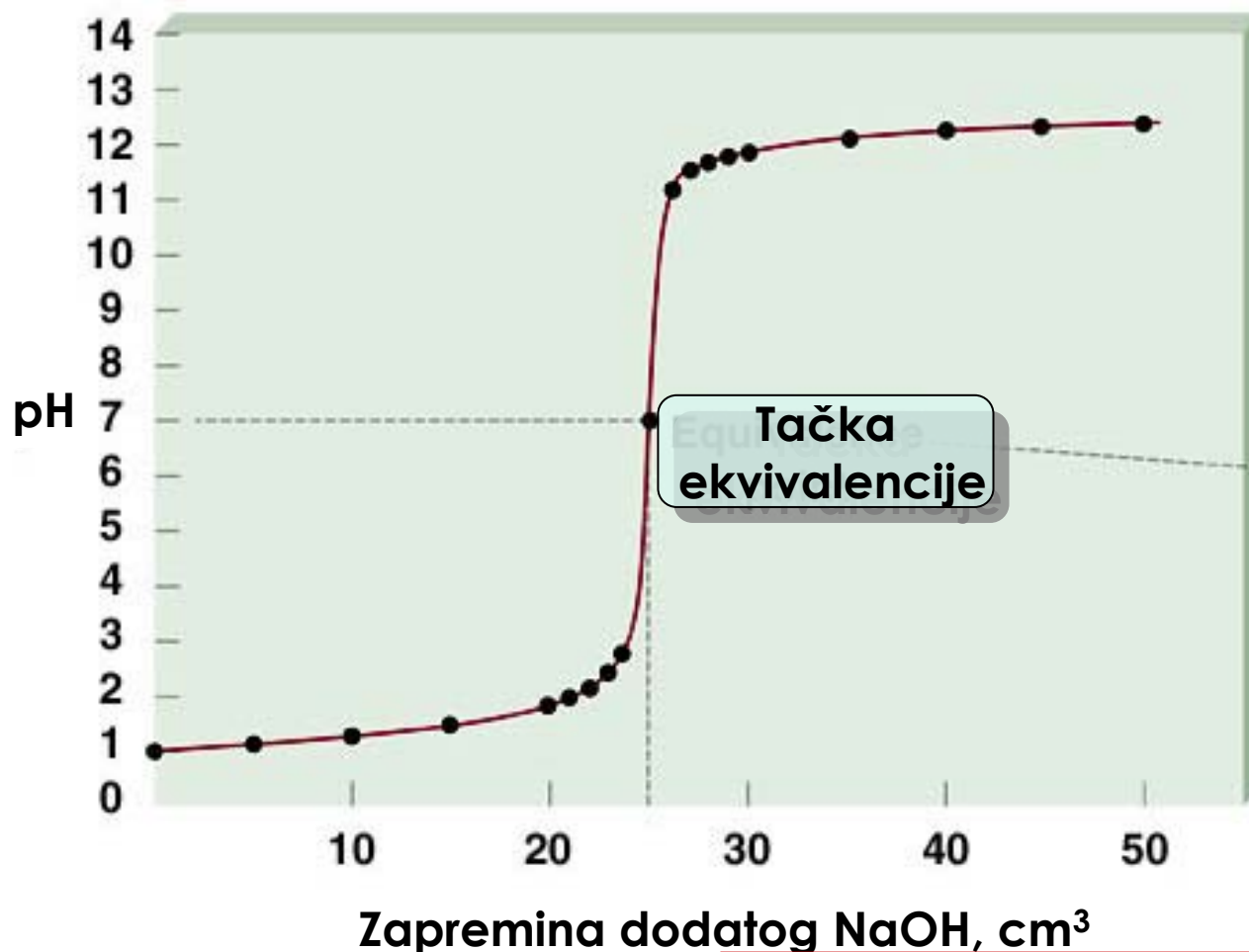
Koja je razlika izmedju kiseline 1 i kiseline 2?

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

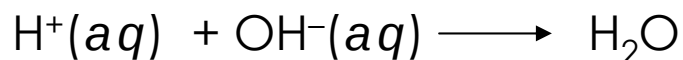
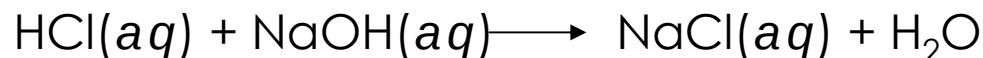


Zapremina NaOH, cm³	pH
0.0	1.00
5.0	1.18
10.0	1.37
15.0	1.60
20.0	1.95
22.0	2.20
24.0	2.69
25.0	7.00
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
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Četiri oblasti:

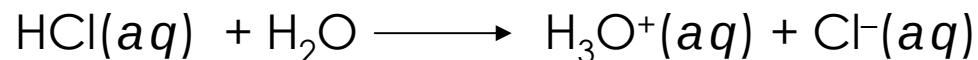
1. **početni rastvor** kiseline pre dodatka baze
 2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)
 3. **tačka ekvivalencije** – dodato $25,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$
 4. **nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $26,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)
-

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

1. početni rastvor kiseline pre dodatka baze



jaka kiselina

$$[\text{H}^+] = c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pH} = 1,00$$

količina kiseline u rastvoru:

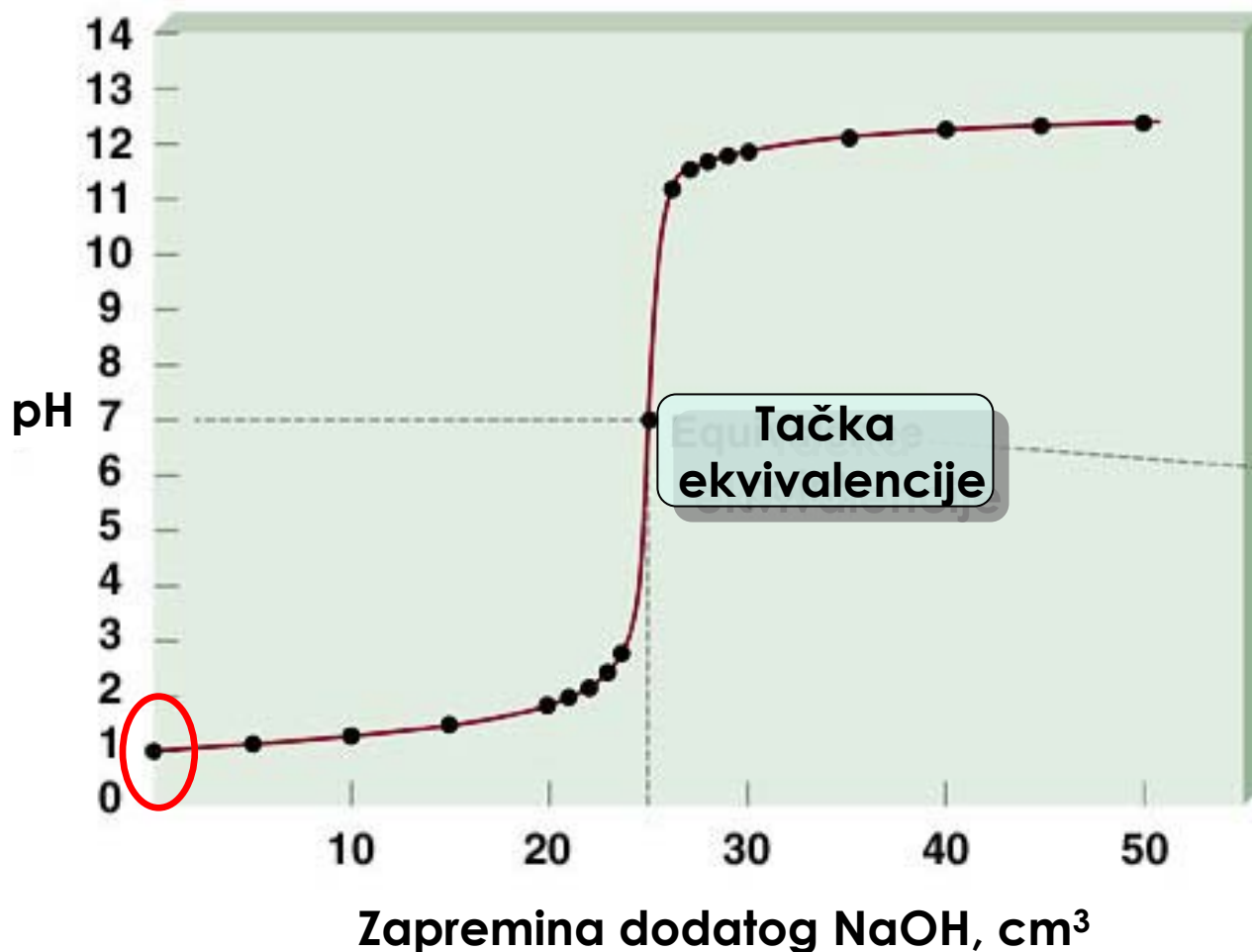
$$n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} = c(\text{HCl}) \cdot V(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 25,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
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40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

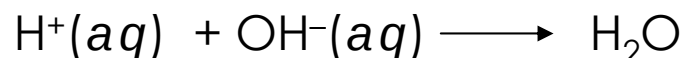
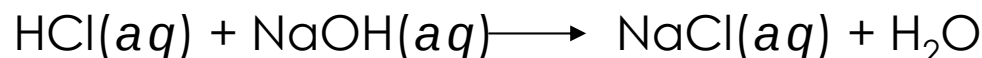
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)



- dodato baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 24,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$$

- deo kiseline je izreagovao: $n(\text{OH}^-) = n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{proreagovalo}} = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$

- količina preostale kiseline:

$$n(\text{H}^+) = n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} - n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{proreagovalo}} = 0,0025 - 0,0024 = 0,0001 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{ukupno}} = 25,0 + 24,0 = 49,0 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = \frac{n(\text{H}^+)}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 2,04 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

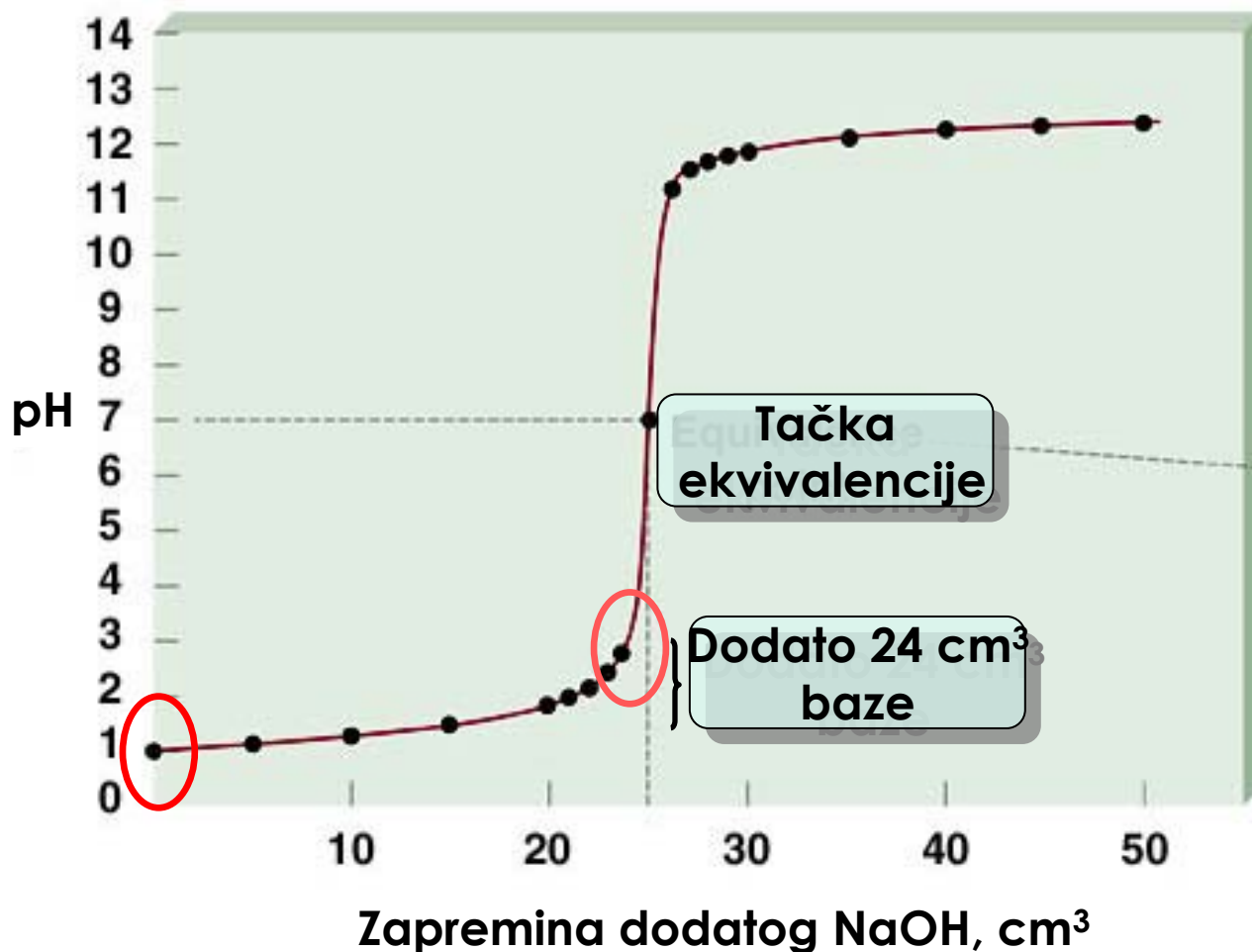
$$\text{pH} = 2,69$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

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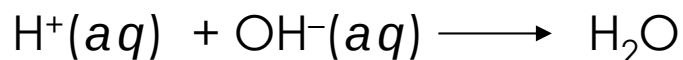
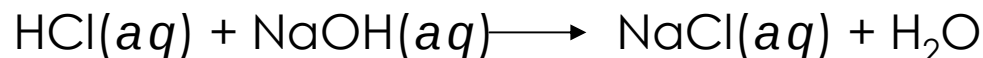


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Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

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$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



3. **tačka ekvivalencije** – dodato $25,0 \text{ cm}^3$ NaOH

$$n(\text{H}^+) = n(\text{OH}^-) \quad \text{potpuna neutralizacija}$$

U rastvoru su NaCl (Na^+ - i Cl^- -joni) i voda

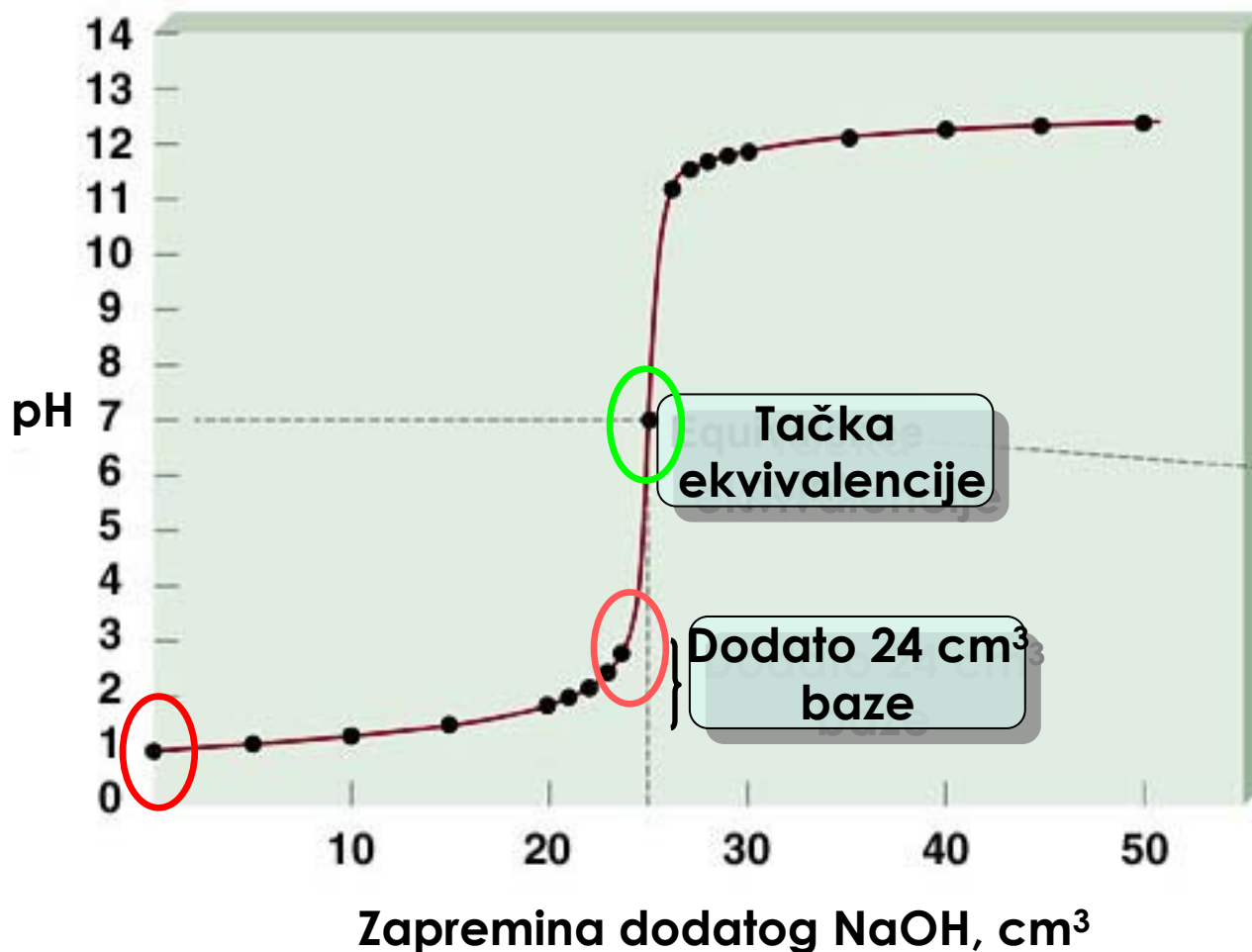
Vodeni rastvor NaCl reaguje **neutralno** $\longrightarrow$ pH = 7

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



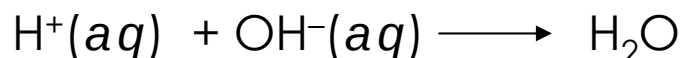
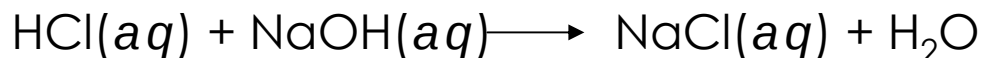
Zapremina NaOH, cm³	pH
0.0	1.00
5.0	1.18
10.0	1.37
15.0	1.60
20.0	1.95
22.0	2.20
24.0	2.69
25.0	7.00
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$



4. nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije (npr. dodato 26,0 cm³ NaOH)

- dodato baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ukupno}} = c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 26,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0026 \text{ mol}$$

- sva kiselina je izreagovala: $n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$ kiseline je utrošeno

- deo baze je izreagovao: $n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{preagovao}} = n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$

- količina preostale baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ukupno}} - n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{preagovao}} = 0,0026 - 0,0025 = 0,0001 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{ukupno}} = 25,0 + 26,0 = 51,0 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{n(\text{OH}^-)}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 1,96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 2,71$$

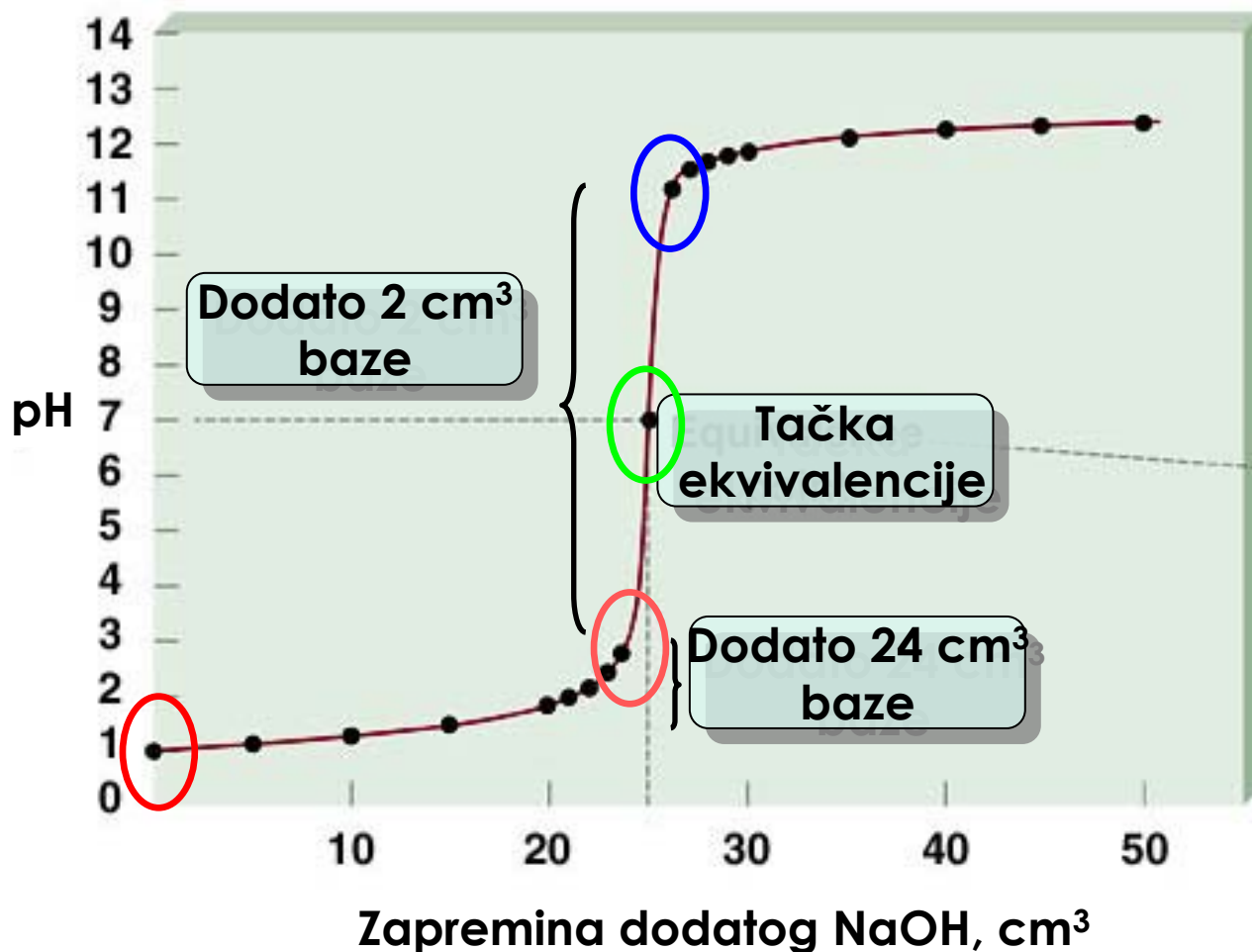
$$\text{pH} = 11,29$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

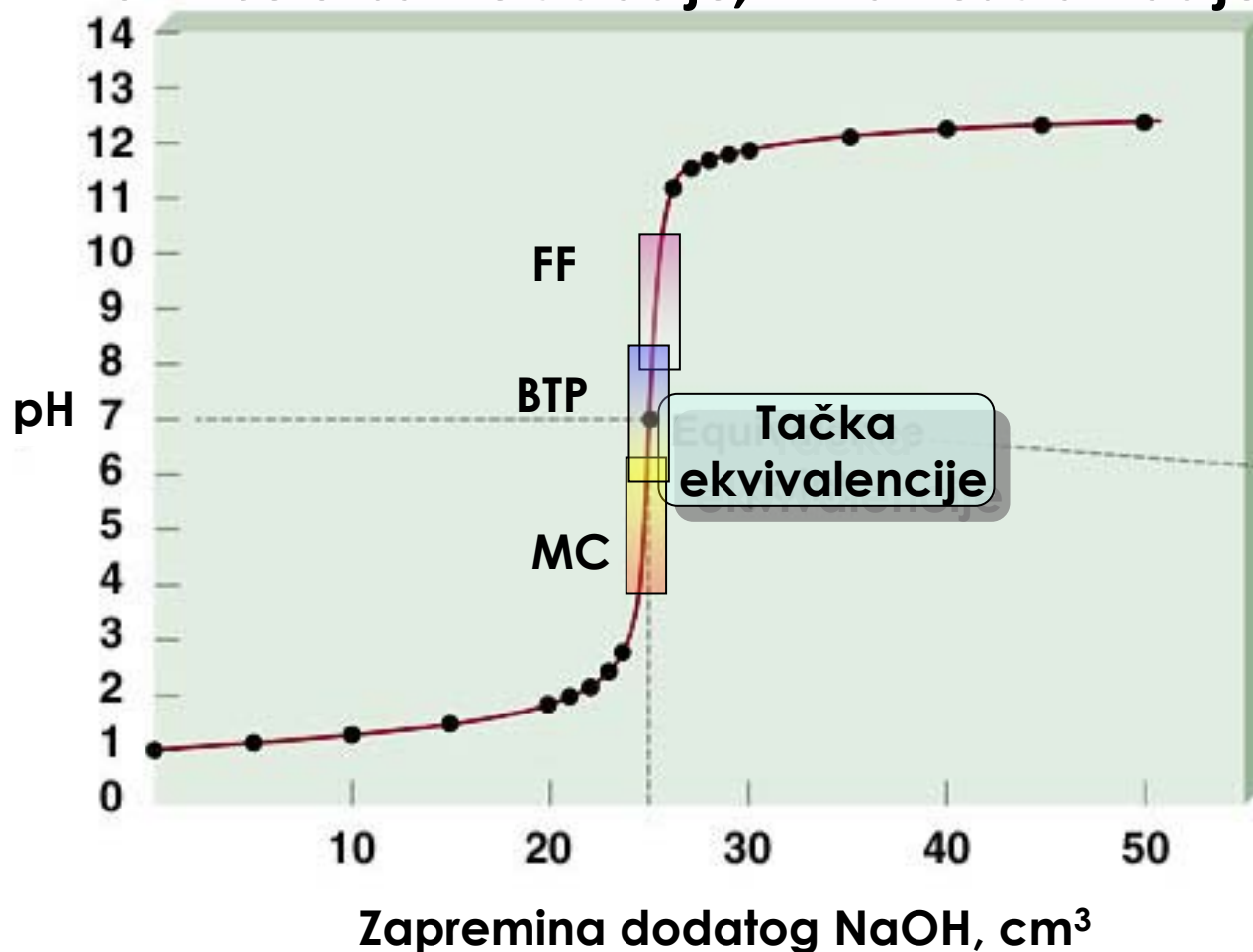
Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{HCl}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Zapremina NaOH, cm ³	pH
0.0	1.00
5.0	1.18
10.0	1.37
15.0	1.60
20.0	1.95
22.0	2.20
24.0	2.69
25.0	7.00
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije



Zapremina NaOH, cm³	pH
0.0	1.00
5.0	1.18
10.0	1.37
15.0	1.60
20.0	1.95
22.0	2.20
24.0	2.69
25.0	7.00
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

- Metil-crveno (MC): 4,4 – 6,2
- Bromtimol-plavo (BTP): 6,0 – 7,6
- Fenolftalein (FF): 8,2 – 9,8

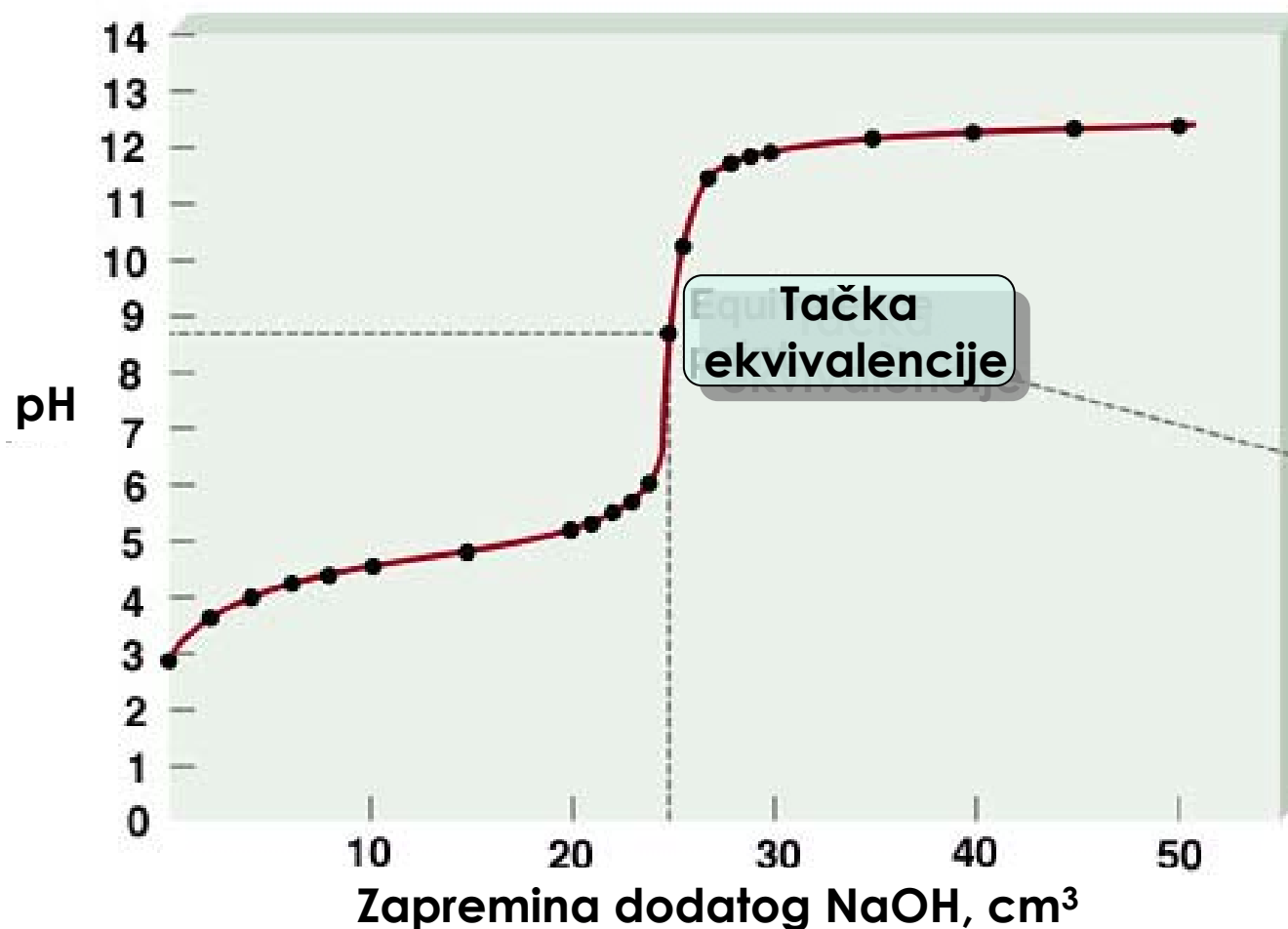
može se koristiti bilo koji od navedenih indikatora

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

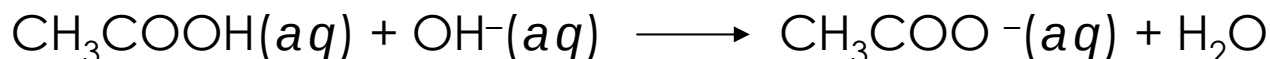
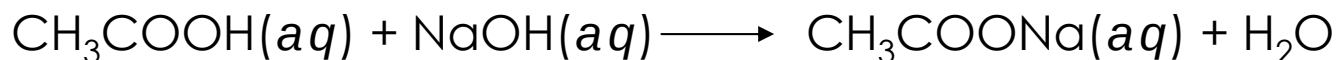


Zapremina NaOH, cm³	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
22.0	5.61
24.0	6.12
25.0	8.72
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Četiri oblasti:

1. **početni rastvor** kiseline pre dodatka baze
 2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)
 3. **tačka ekvivalencije** – dodato $25,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$
 4. **nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $26,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)
-

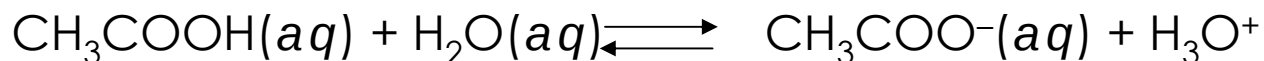
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \\ c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

1. početni rastvor kiseline pre dodatka baze



Koncentracija H^+ -jona određena konstantom jonizacije i koncentracijom kiseline

$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_a c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}$$

$$[\text{H}^+] = 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} *$$

$$\text{pH} = 2,87$$

količina kiseline u rastvoru:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_{\text{ukupno}} = c \cdot V = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 25,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$$

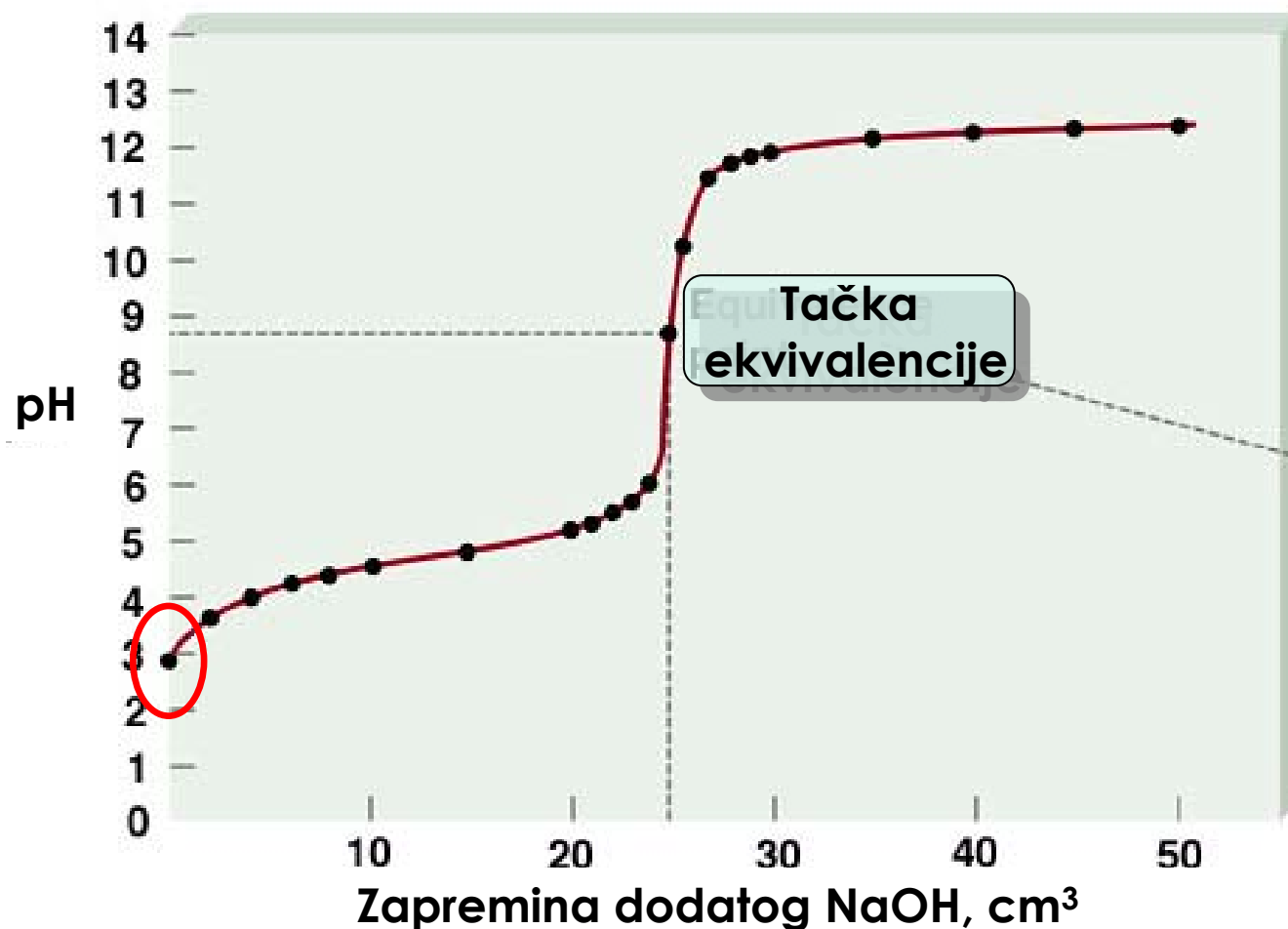
*provera za $\alpha = 1,34 \% < 2 \%$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Zapremina NaOH, cm ³	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
22.0	5.61
24.0	6.12
25.0	8.72
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

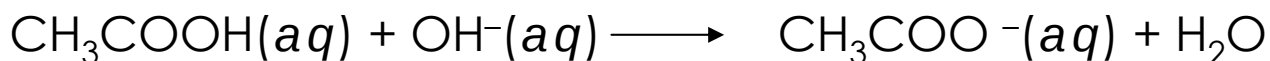
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)



- dodato baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 24,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$$

- deo kiseline je izreagovao: $n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_{\text{preagovao}} = n(\text{OH}^-) = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$

- količina preostale kiseline:

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_{\text{ukupno}} - n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_{\text{preagovao}} = 0,0025 - 0,0024 = 0,0001 \text{ mol}$$

- količina acetatnog jona koji je nastao u reakciji

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})_{\text{preagovao}} = n(\text{OH}^-) = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$$

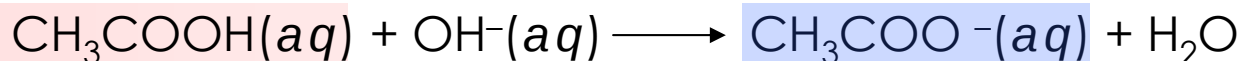
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)



U rastvoru se nalazi neproreagovala kiselina i nastali acetatni joni

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,0001 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{ukupno}} = 25,0 + 24,0 = 49,0 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] = \frac{n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 2,04 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{neproreagovala kiselina}$$

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-) = 0,0024 \text{ mol}$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = \frac{n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 4,90 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \quad \text{nastali acetatni joni}$$

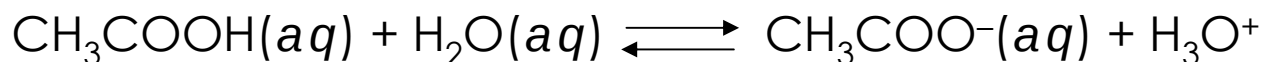
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$)



$$K_a = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]} = 1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

nastali acetatni joni utiču
na jonizaciju kiseline –
puferski sistem

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a [\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]} = \frac{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 2,04 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4,90 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 7,49 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} *$$

$$\text{pH} = 6,12$$

(u slučaju jaka kiselina-jaka baza u ovom trenutku $\text{pH} = 2,69$)

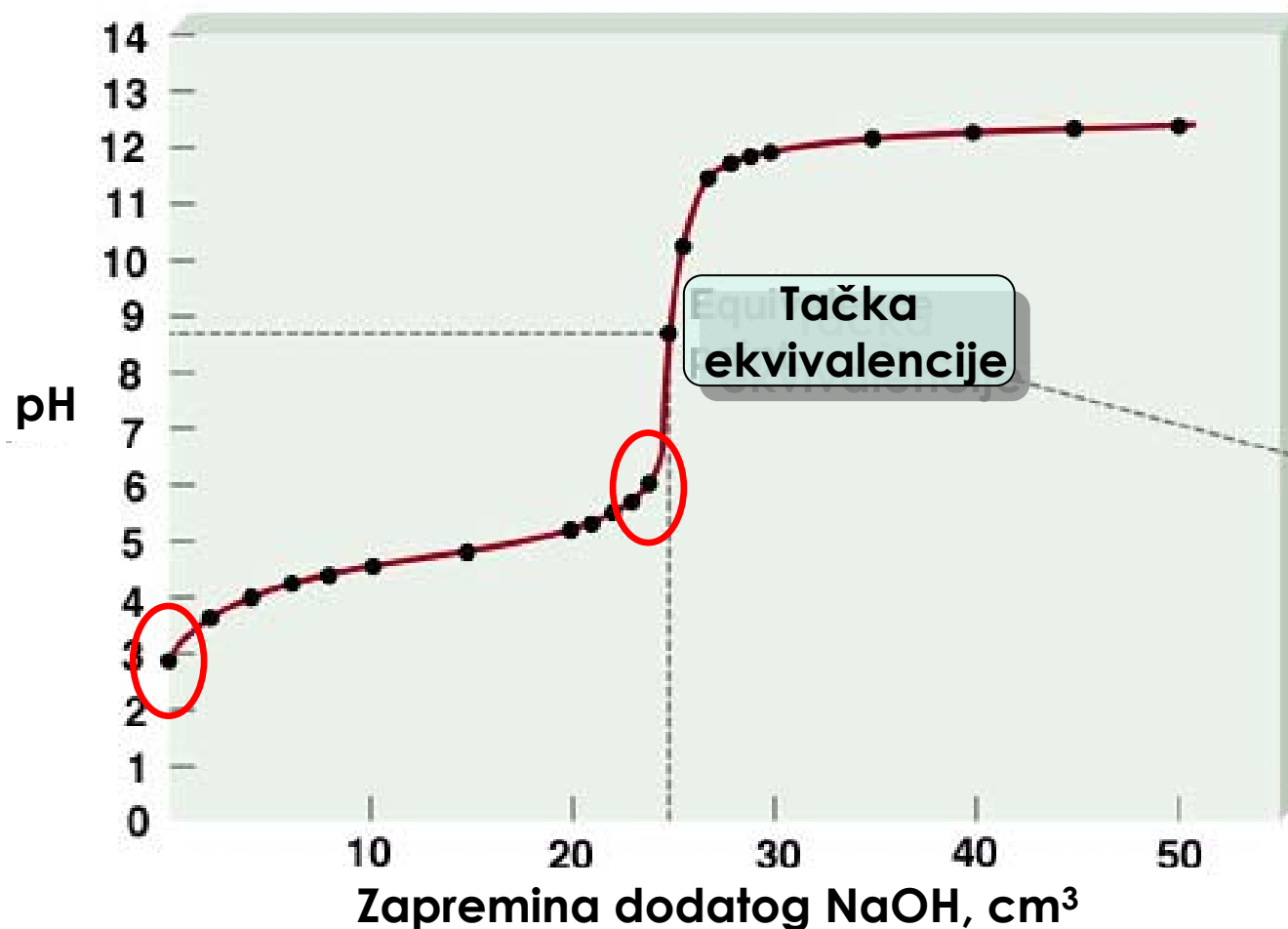
*provera za α

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



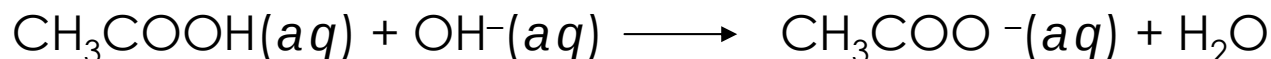
Zapremina NaOH, cm ³	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
22.0	5.61
24.0	6.12
25.0	8.72
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

3. tačka ekvivalencije – dodato 25,0 cm³ NaOH



$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{OH}^-) = 0,0025 \text{ mol} \quad \text{potpuna reakcija}$$

U rastvoru su CH₃COONa (CH₃COO⁻- i Na⁺-joni i voda)

CH₃COONa reaguje bazno zbog hidrolize acetatnog jona

$$n(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = n(\text{OH}^-) = 0,0025 \text{ mol} = n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)$$

$$V_{\text{ukupno}} = 25,0 + 25,0 = 50,0 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-] = \frac{n(\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-)}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 5,00 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

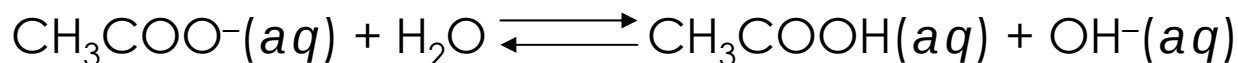
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

3. **tačka ekvivalencije** – dodato $25,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ NaOH}$



$$K_b = K_h = \frac{[\text{OH}^-][\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]} = \frac{K_w}{K_a(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH})} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{K_b [\text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-]} = 5,29 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ mol dm}^{-3} *$$

$$\text{pOH} = 5,28$$

$$\text{pH} = 8,72$$

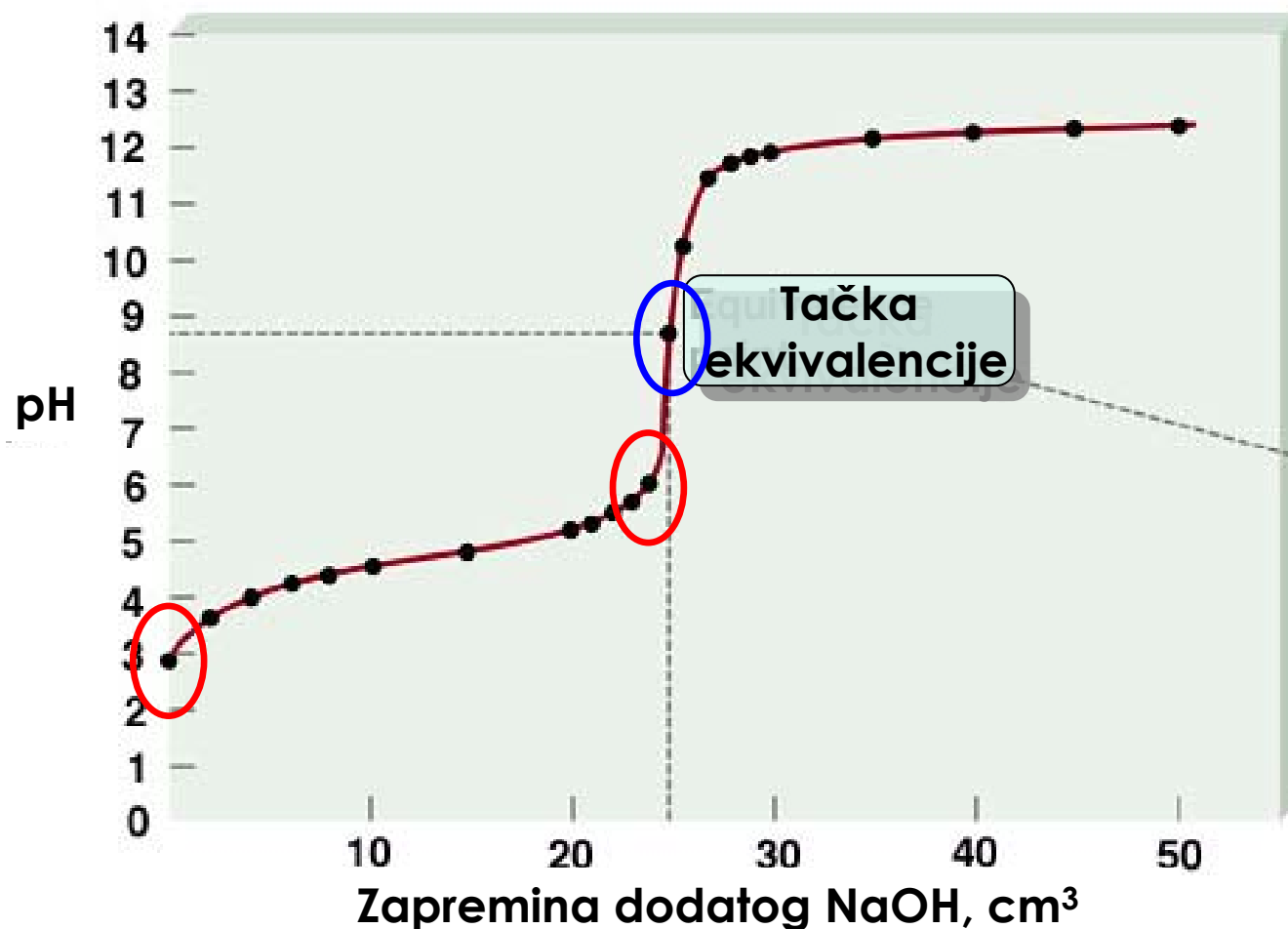
*provera za $h = 0,0106 \% < 2 \%$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Zapremina NaOH, cm^3	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
22.0	5.61
24.0	6.12
25.0	8.72
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

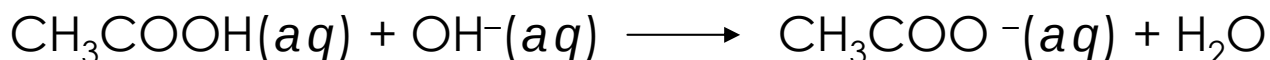
KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

4. nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije (npr. dodato 26,0 cm³ NaOH)



- dodato baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ukupno}} = c(\text{NaOH}) \cdot V(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3} \cdot 26,0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3 = 0,0026 \text{ mol}$$

- sva kiselina je izreagovala: $n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$ kiseline je utrošeno

- deo baze je izreagovao: $n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{preagovalo}} = n(\text{H}^+)_{\text{ukupno}} = 0,0025 \text{ mol}$

- količina preostale baze:

$$n(\text{OH}^-) = n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{ukupno}} - n(\text{OH}^-)_{\text{preagovalo}} = 0,0026 - 0,0025 = 0,0001 \text{ mol}$$

$$V_{\text{ukupno}} = 25,0 + 26,0 = 51,0 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$[\text{OH}^-] = \frac{n(\text{OH}^-)}{V_{\text{ukupno}}} = 1,96 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 2,71$$

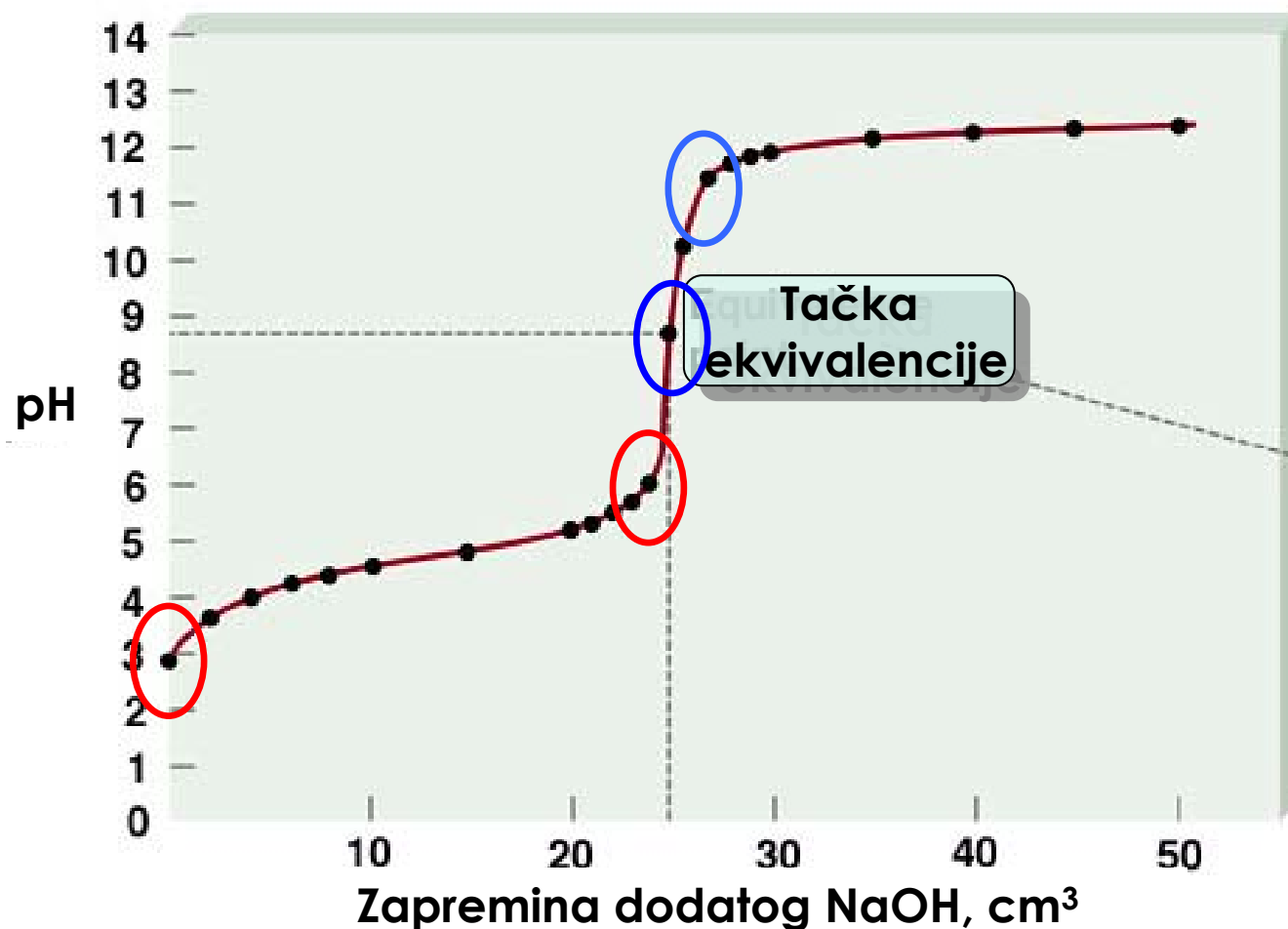
$$\text{pH} = 11,29$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

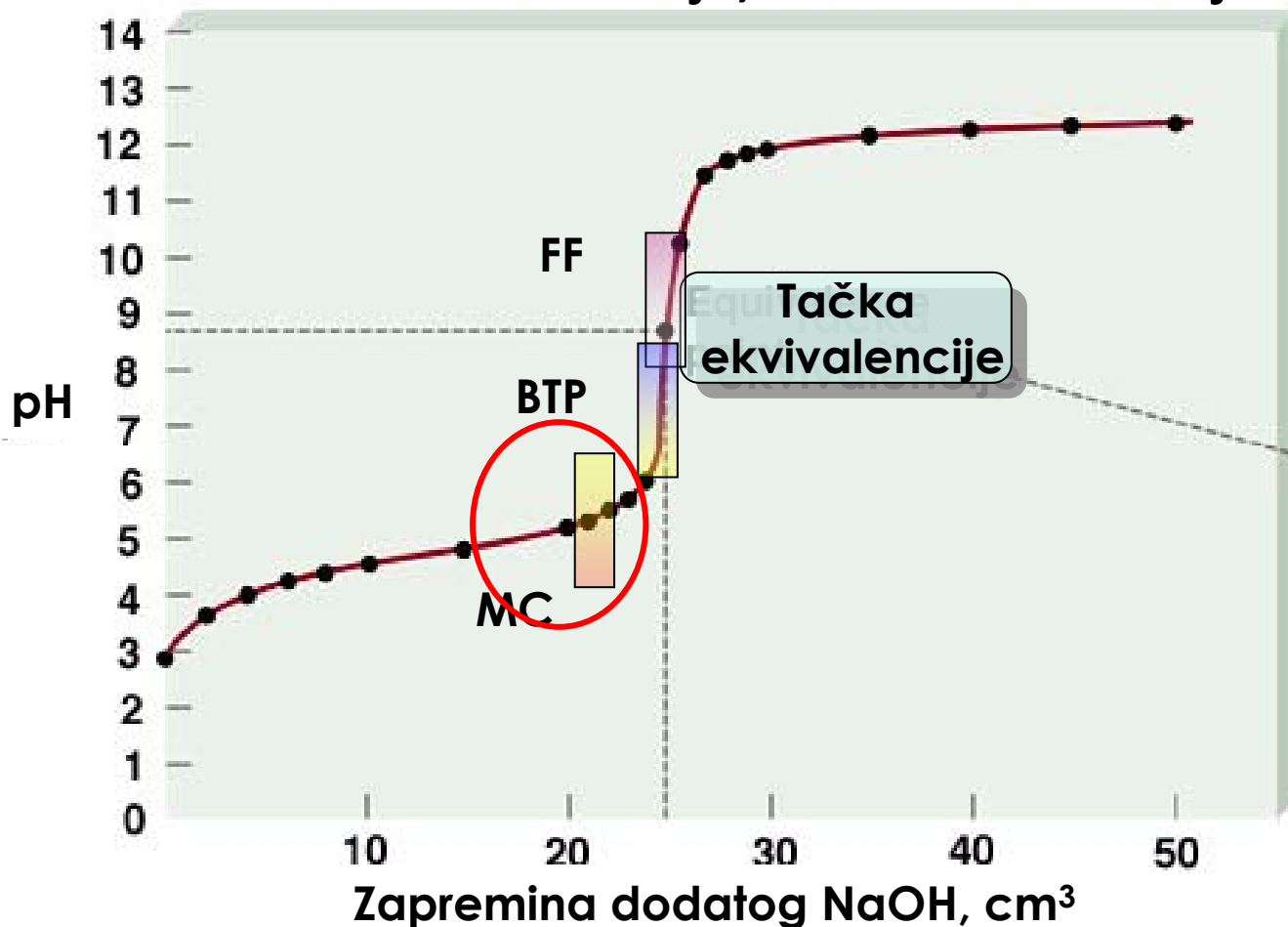
Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

$V(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Zapremina NaOH, cm ³	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
22.0	5.61
24.0	6.12
25.0	8.72
26.0	11.29
28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

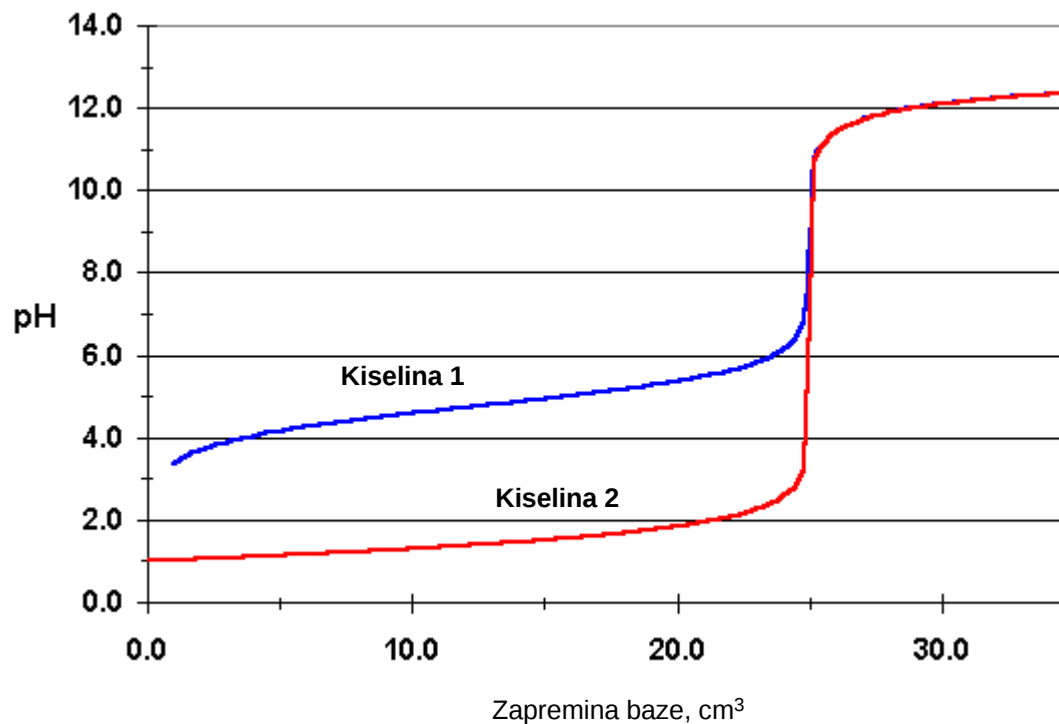


Zapremina NaOH, cm³	pH
0.0	2.87
5.0	4.14
10.0	4.57
15.0	4.92
20.0	5.35
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28.0	11.75
30.0	11.96
35.0	12.22
40.0	12.36
45.0	12.46
50.0	12.52

- Metil-crveno (MC): 4,4 – 6,2
- Bromtimol-plavo (BTP): 6,0 – 7,6
- Fenolftalein (FF): 8,2 – 9,8

ne može se koristiti

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije



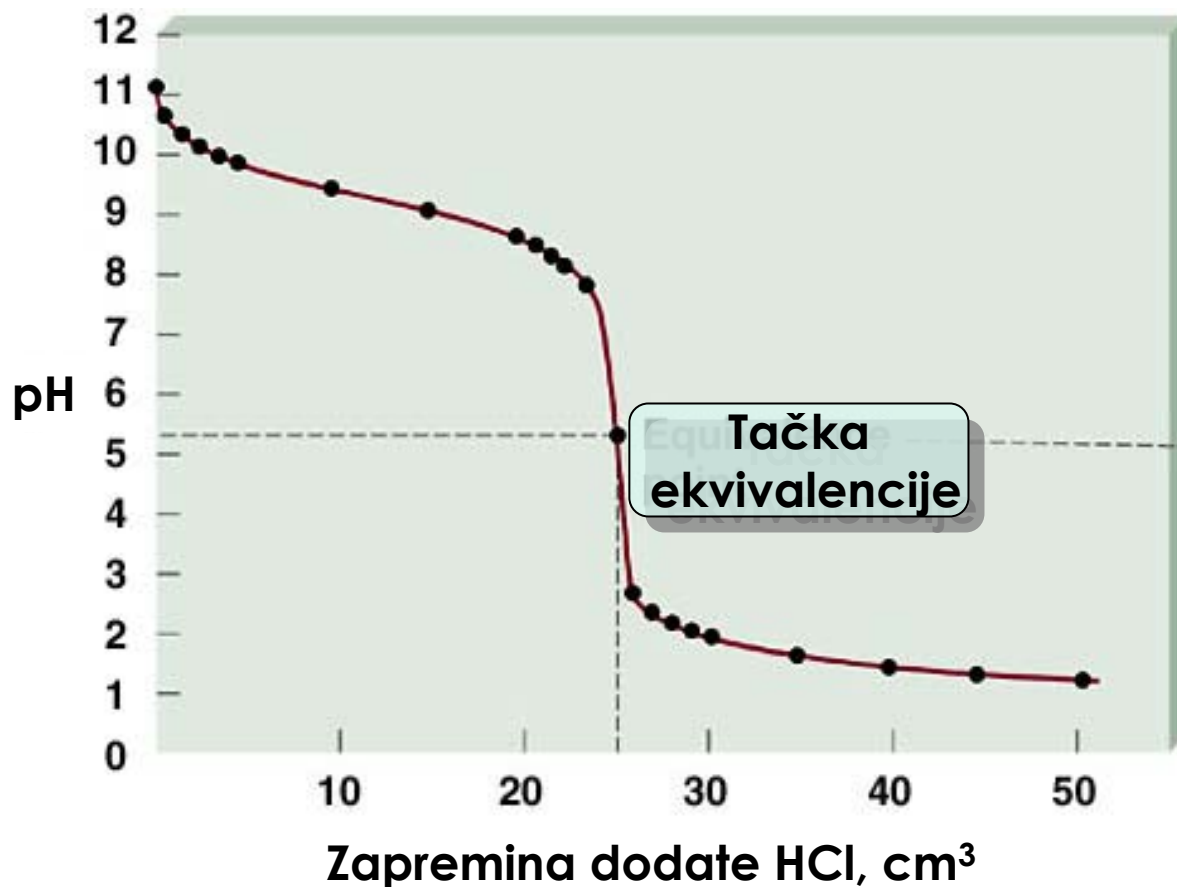
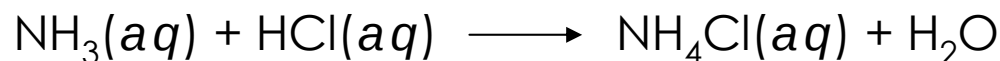
Jaka kiselina-jaka baza

Slaba kiselina-jaka baza

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$

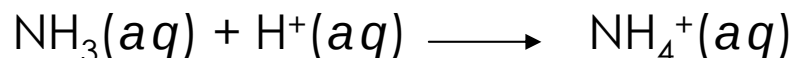
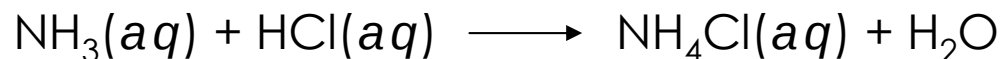


Zapremina HCl, cm³	pH
0.0	11.13
5.0	9.86
10.0	9.44
15.0	9.08
20.0	8.66
22.0	8.39
24.0	7.88
25.0	5.28
26.0	2.70
28.0	2.22
30.0	2.00
35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Četiri oblasti:

1. **početni rastvor** baze pre dodatka kiseline
 2. **pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $24,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ HCl}$)
 3. **tačka ekvivalencije** – dodato $25,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ HCl}$
 4. **nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije** (npr. dodato $26,0 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ HCl}$)
-

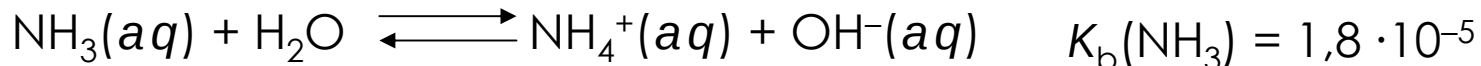
Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

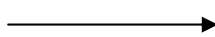
1. početni rastvor baze pre dodatka kiseline

Koncentracija OH-jona određena konstantom jonizacije i koncentracijom baze



$$[\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{K_b c(\text{NH}_3)} = 1,34 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{pOH} = 2,87$$



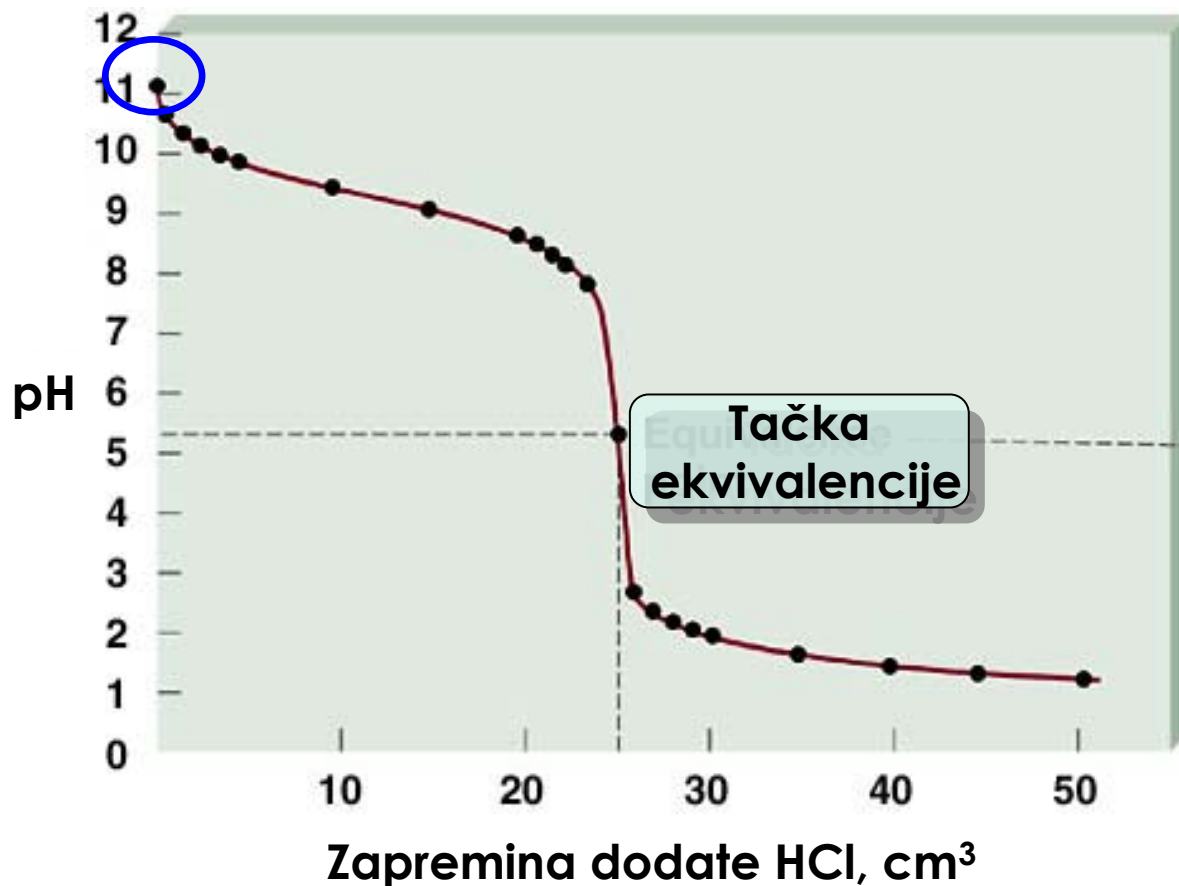
$$\text{pH} = 11,13$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



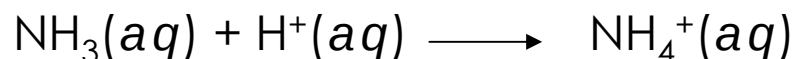
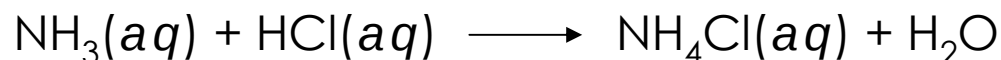
Zapremina HCl, cm ³	pH
0.0	11.13
5.0	9.86
10.0	9.44
15.0	9.08
20.0	8.66
22.0	8.39
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35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

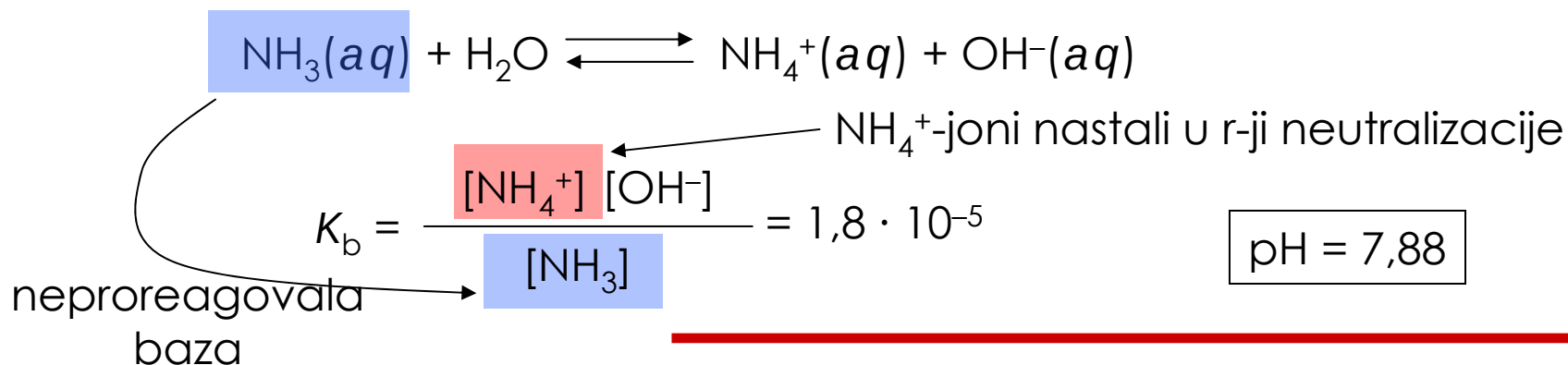
$$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

2. pre postizanja tačke ekvivalencije (npr. dodato 24,0 cm³ HCl)



Puferski rastvor

U rastvoru i neprореagovali NH₃ i nastali NH₄⁺-joni koji utiču na jonizaciju baze:

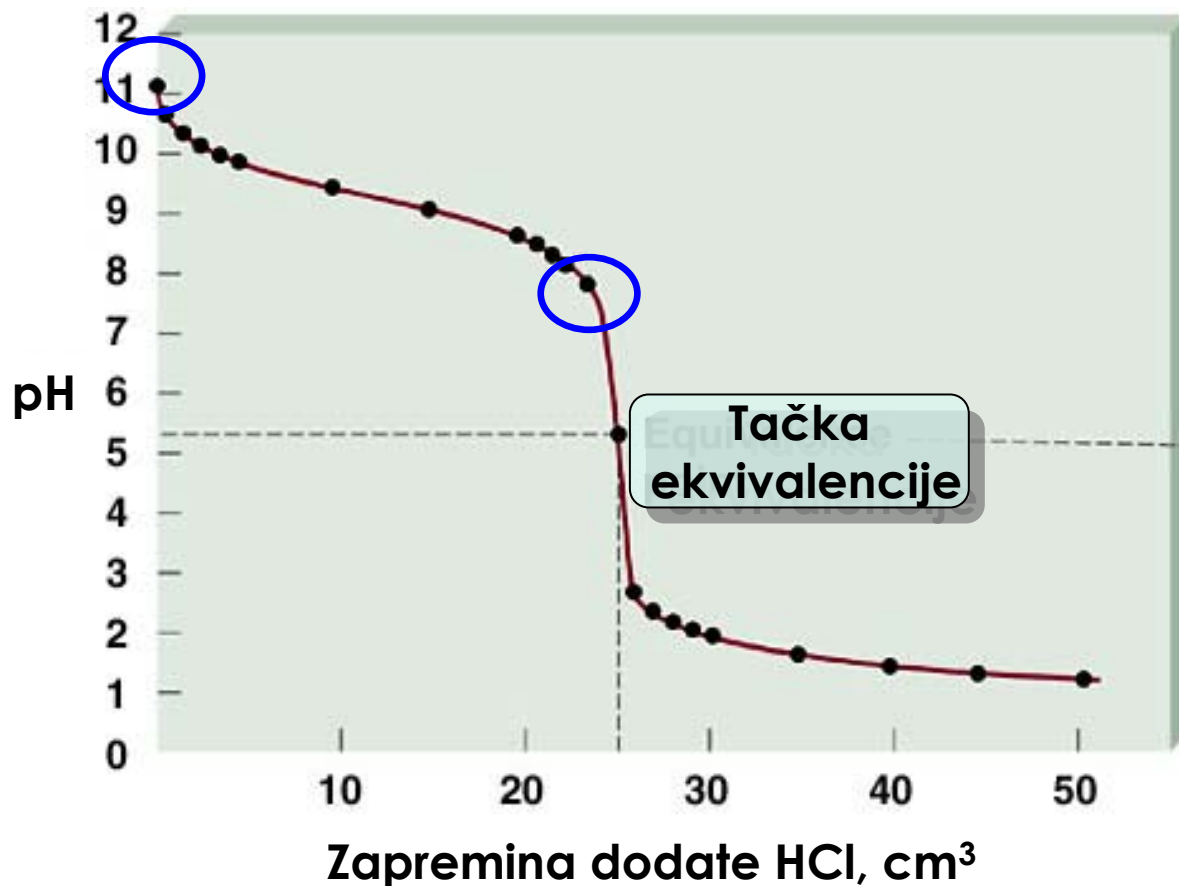


KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



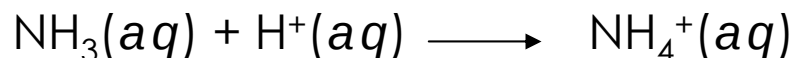
Zapremina HCl, cm ³	pH
0.0	11.13
5.0	9.86
10.0	9.44
15.0	9.08
20.0	8.66
22.0	8.39
24.0	7.88
25.0	5.28
26.0	2.70
28.0	2.22
30.0	2.00
35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

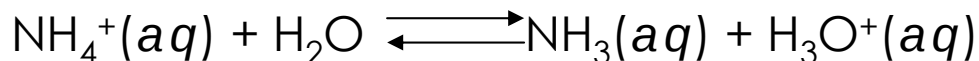
3. tačka ekvivalencije – dodato 25,0 cm³ HCl



Sva baza je izreagovala; nema viška kiseline ili baze

U rastvoru su NH_4Cl (NH_4^+ - i Cl^- -joni) i voda

Vodeni rastvor NH_4Cl reaguje kiselo zbog hidrolize NH_4^+ -jona



$$K_a = K_h = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{NH}_3]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} = \frac{K_w}{K_b(\text{NH}_3)} = \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-14}}{1,8 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 5,6 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

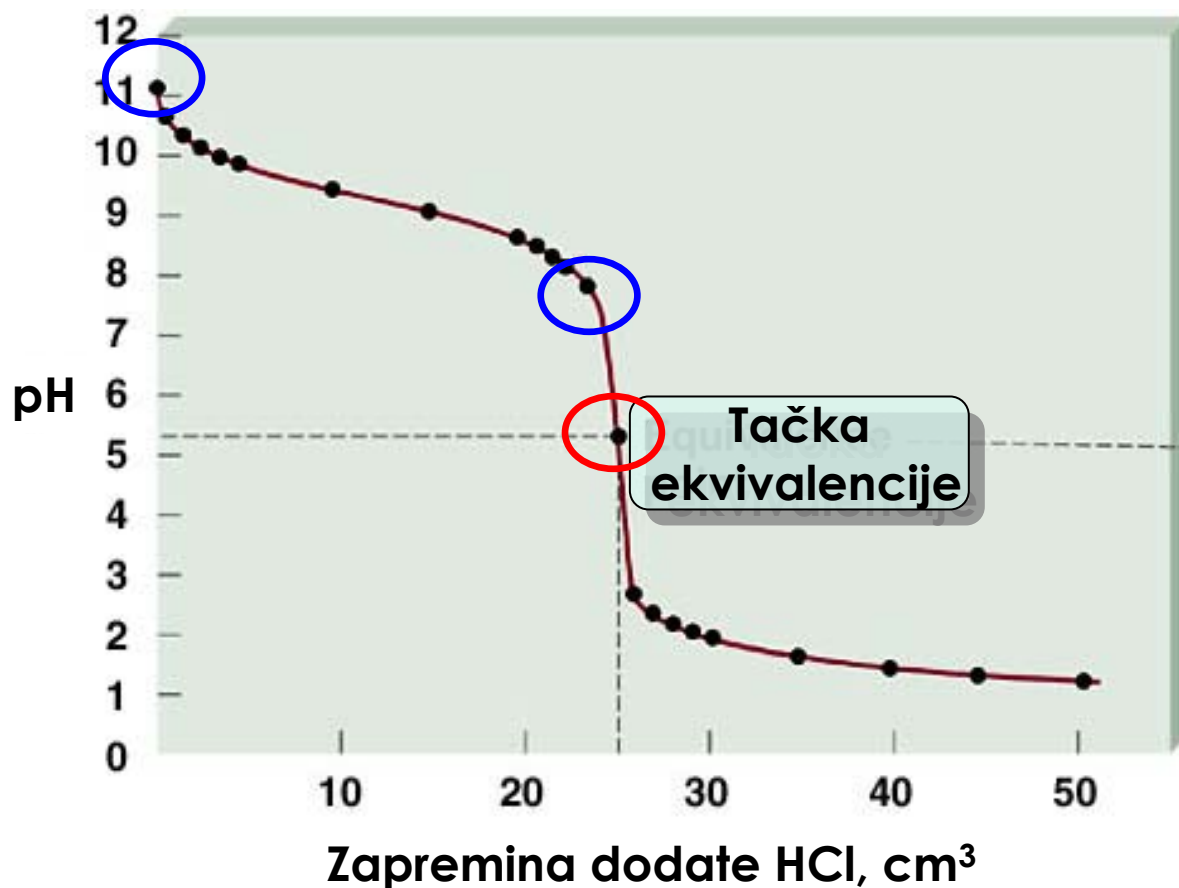
$$[\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{K_a c(\text{NH}_4^+)}$$

$$\text{pH} = 5,28$$

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



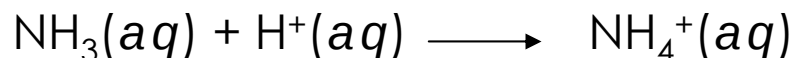
Zapremina HCl, cm ³	pH
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25.0	5.28
26.0	2.70
28.0	2.22
30.0	2.00
35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3; c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$
$$c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$$

4. nakon postizanja tačke ekvivalencije (npr. dodato 26,0 cm³ HCl)



Sva baza je izreagovala

Rastvor reaguje kiselo usled prisustva viška kiseline, dok se koncentracija H⁺-jona nastalih hidrolizom NH₄⁺-jona može zanemariti

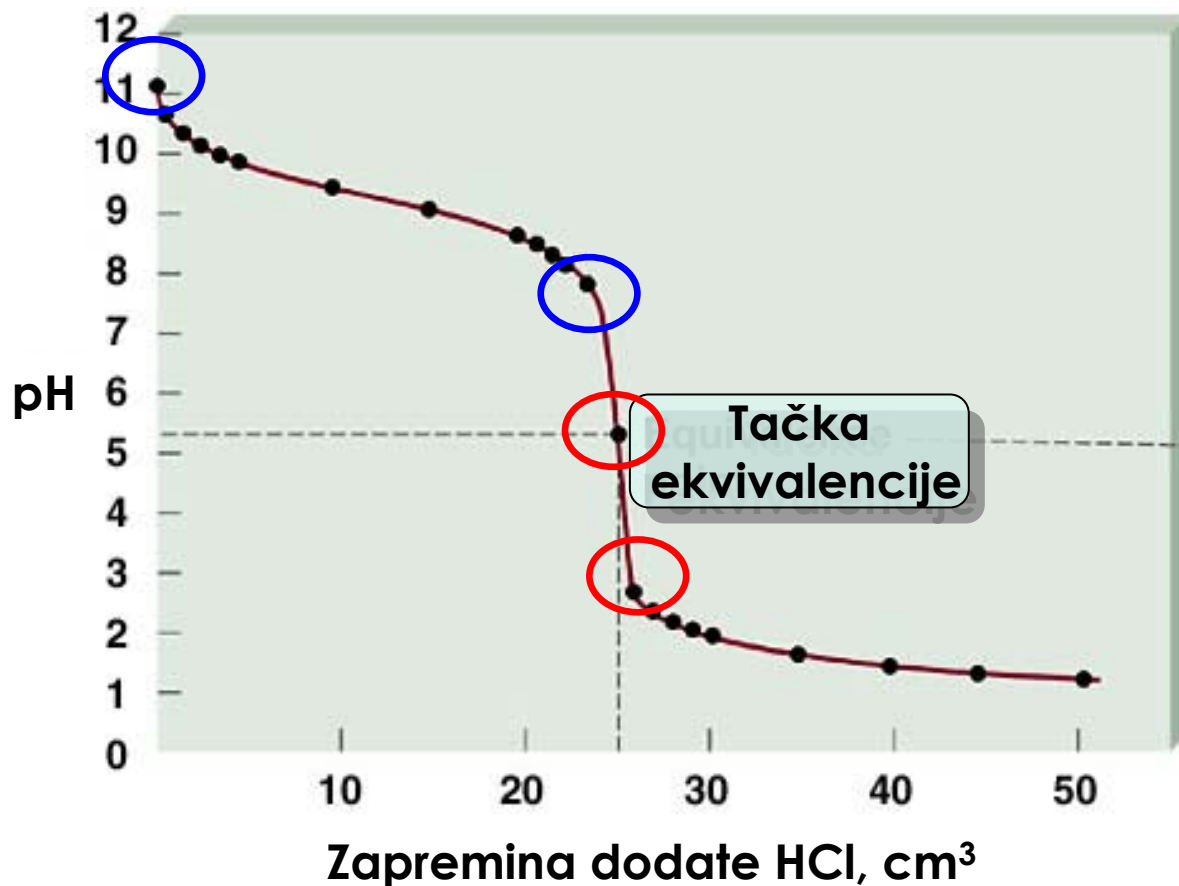
$$\text{pH} = 2,70$$

KISELINE I BAZE

Tok kiselo-bazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije

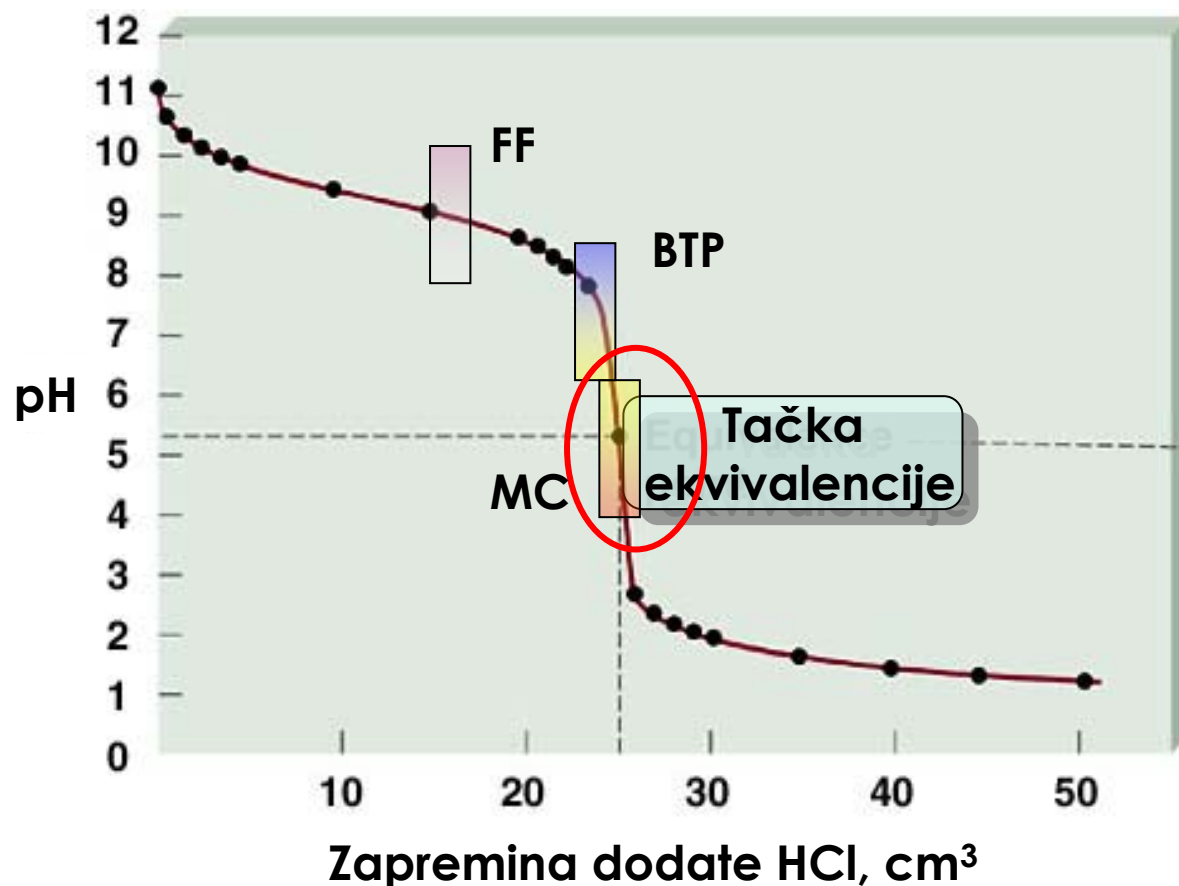
Slaba baza-jaka kiselina

$V(\text{NH}_3) = 25,0 \text{ cm}^3$; $c(\text{NH}_3) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$
 $c(\text{HCl}) = 0,10 \text{ mol dm}^{-3}$



Zapremina HCl, cm ³	pH
0.0	11.13
5.0	9.86
10.0	9.44
15.0	9.08
20.0	8.66
22.0	8.39
24.0	7.88
25.0	5.28
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28.0	2.22
30.0	2.00
35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

Tok kiselobazne titracije; kriva neutralizacije



Zapremina HCl, cm ³	pH
0.0	11.13
5.0	9.86
10.0	9.44
15.0	9.08
20.0	8.66
22.0	8.39
24.0	7.88
25.0	5.28
26.0	2.70
28.0	2.22
30.0	2.00
35.0	1.70
40.0	1.52
45.0	1.40
50.0	1.30

-  Metil-crveno (MC): 4,4 – 6,2 → najpogodniji indikator
-  Bromtimol-plavo (BTP): 6,0 – 7,6
-  Fenolftalein (FF): 8,2 – 9,8

Luisova definicija kiselina i baza

Tri modela kiselina i baza		
Model	Kiselina	Baza
Arenijus	daje H^+	daje OH^-
Brenšted-Lori	donor H^+	akceptor H^+
Luis	akceptor elektronskog para	donor elektronskog para

Kiselina je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **akceptor elektronskog para**

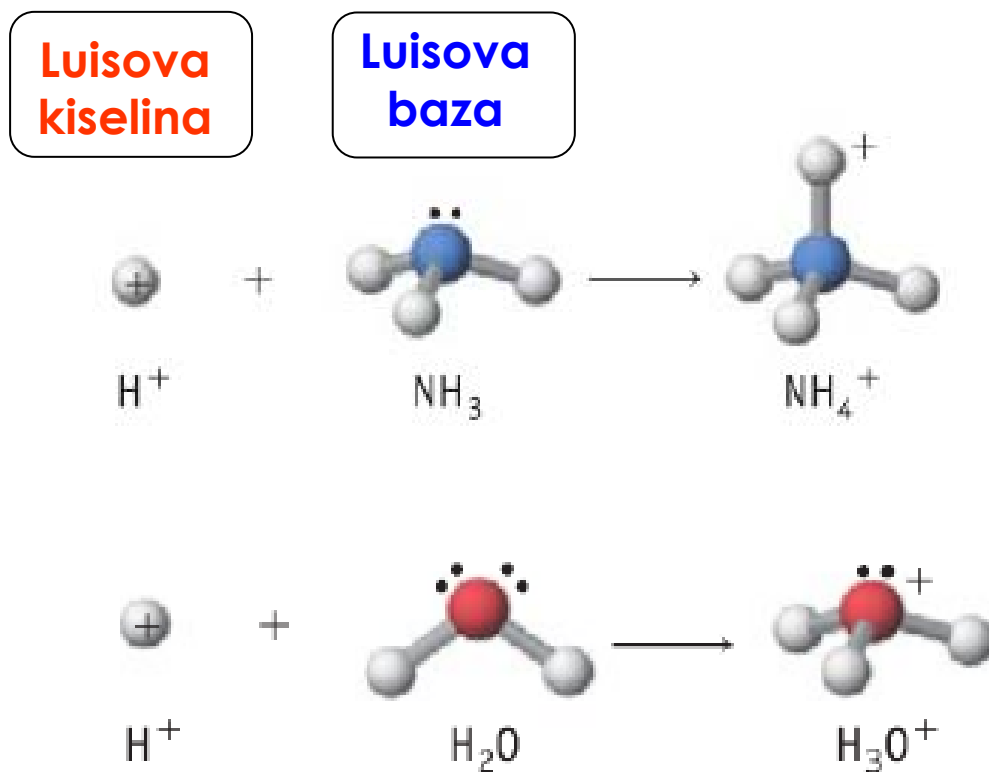
Baza je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **donor elektronskog para**

KISELINE I BAZE

Luisova definicija kiselina i baza

Kiselina je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **akceptor elektronskog para**

Baza je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **donor elektronskog para**

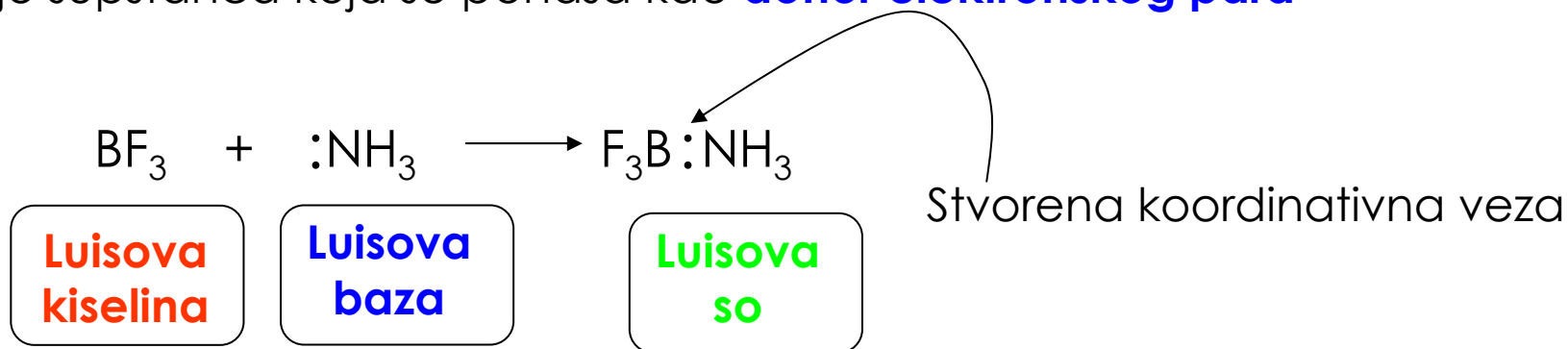


KISELINE I BAZE

Luisova definicija kiselina i baza

Kiselina je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **akceptor elektronskog para**

Baza je supstanca koja se ponaša kao **donor elektronskog para**



Metalni joni kao Luisove kiseline – stvaranje kompleksnih jona

