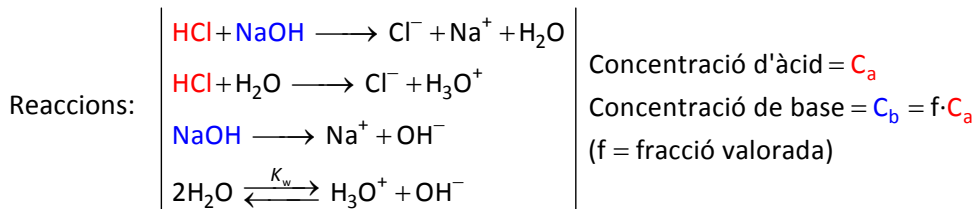


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**1. VALORACIÓ D'UN ÀCID FORT AMB UNA BASE FORTA**

Exemple: HCl amb NaOH



Constants d'equilibri:  $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$

**f=0: pH d'un àcid fort**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [\text{Cl}^-]$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \text{pH} = -\log [\text{Cl}^-] \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \boxed{\text{pH} = -\log C_a}$$

**0 < f < 1: defecte de base forta**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [\text{Cl}^-]$

(BM)  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+] = f \cdot C_a$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \text{pH} = -\log ([\text{Cl}^-] - [\text{Na}^+]) \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \text{pH} = -\log (C_a - f \cdot C_a) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = -\log (C_a(1 - f))}$$

**f=1: punt d'equivalència**

Valoració d'un àcid fort amb una base forta:  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 7}$

**f>1: excés de base forta**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [Cl^-]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

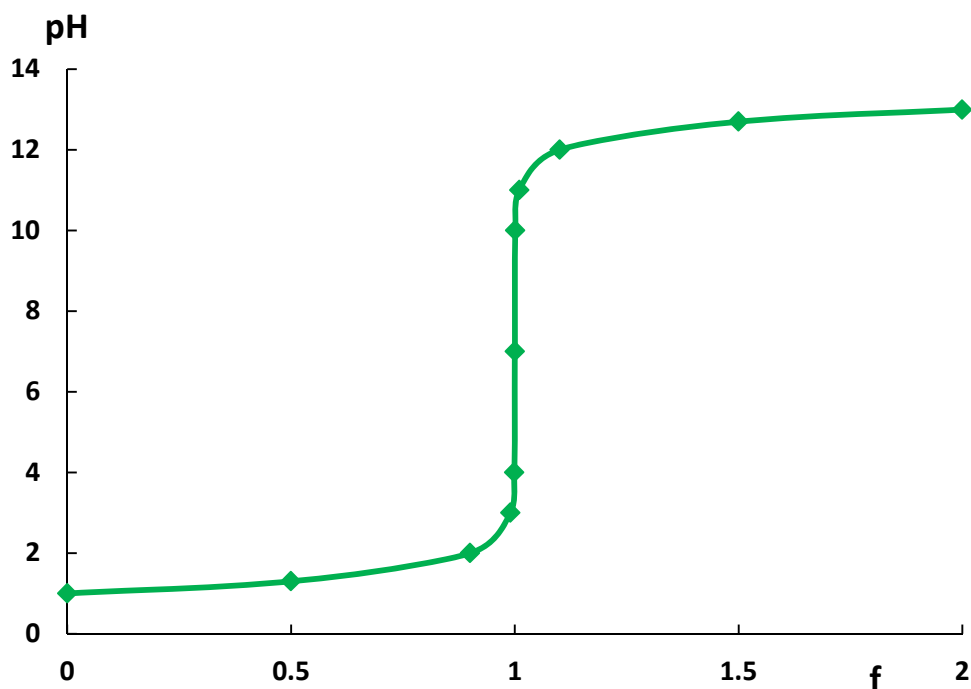
Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[H_3O^+] + [Na^+] = [Cl^-] + [OH^-]$

$pH = -\log [H_3O^+] \xrightarrow{K_w} pH = -\log \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]} = -\log K_w + \log [OH^-] = 14 + \log [OH^-] \xrightarrow{BC}$

$\xrightarrow{BC} pH = 14 + \log ([Na^+] - [Cl^-]) \xrightarrow{BM} pH = 14 + \log (f \cdot C_a - C_a) \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 14 + \log (C_a (f - 1))}$

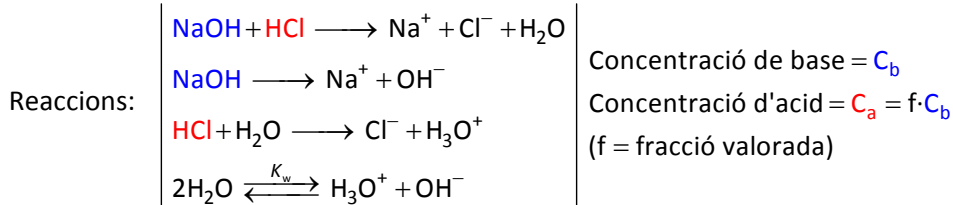
Si  $C_a = 0,1 \text{ M}$ , tindrem:

f	% valorant	$[H_3O^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-1,00}$	1,00
0,5	50	$10^{-1,30}$	1,30
0,9	90	$10^{-2,00}$	2,00
0,99	99	$10^{-3,00}$	3,00
0,999	99,9	$10^{-4,00}$	4,00
1	100	$10^{-7,00}$	7,00
1,001	100,1	$10^{-10,00}$	10,00
1,01	101	$10^{-11,00}$	11,00
1,1	110	$10^{-12,00}$	12,00
1,5	150	$10^{-12,70}$	12,70
2	200	$10^{-13,00}$	13,00



**2. VALORACIÓ D'UNA BASE FORTA AMB UN ÀCID FORT**

Exemple: NaOH amb HCl


 Constants d'equilibri:  $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$ 
**f=0: pH d'una base forta**

 Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+]$ 

 Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{Na}^+] + [\text{OH}^-]$ 

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \xrightarrow{K_w} \text{pH} = \text{p}K_w - \text{pOH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{Na}^+] \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \text{pH} = 14 + \log C_b$$

**0 < f < 1: defecte de d'àcid fort**

 Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+]$ 

$$C_a = [\text{Cl}^-] = f \cdot C_b$$

 Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$ 

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \xrightarrow{K_w} \text{pH} = 14 + \log [\text{OH}^-] \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \text{pH} = 14 + \log ([\text{Na}^+] - [\text{Cl}^-]) \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \text{pH} = 14 + \log (C_b - f \cdot C_b) \rightarrow \text{pH} = 14 + \log (C_b(1 - f))$$

**f=1: punt d'equivalència**

 Valoració d'una base forta amb una àcid fort:  $[\text{OH}^-] = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \rightarrow \text{pH} = 7$ 
**f > 1: excés d'àcid fort**

 Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+]$ 

$$\text{(BM)} C_a = [\text{Cl}^-] = f \cdot C_b$$

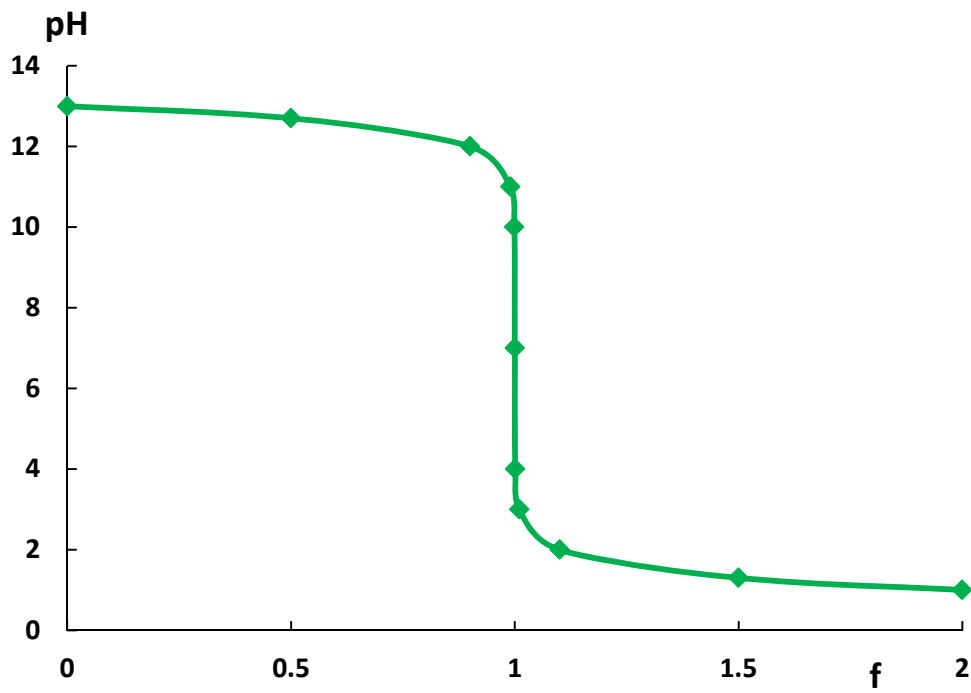
 Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$ 

$$\text{pH} = -\log [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} \text{pH} = -\log ([\text{Cl}^-] - [\text{Na}^+]) \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \text{pH} = -\log ([\text{Cl}^-] - C_b) \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \text{pH} = -\log (f \cdot C_b - C_b) \rightarrow \text{pH} = -\log (C_b(f - 1))$$



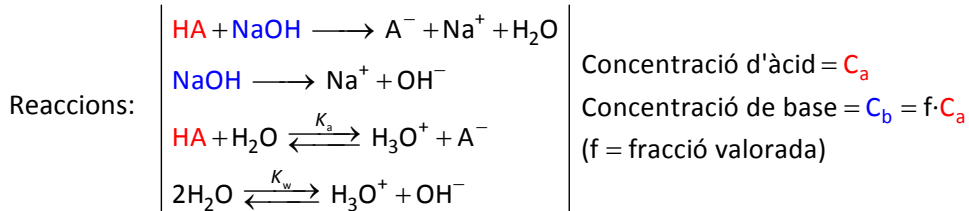
Si  $C_b = 0,1 \text{ M}$ , tindrem:

f	% valorant	$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-13,00}$	13,00
0,5	50	$10^{-12,70}$	12,70
0,9	90	$10^{-12,00}$	12,00
0,99	99	$10^{-11,00}$	11,00
0,999	99,9	$10^{-10,00}$	10,00
1	100	$10^{-7,00}$	7,00
1,001	100,1	$10^{-4,00}$	4,00
1,01	101	$10^{-3,00}$	3,00
1,1	110	$10^{-2,00}$	2,00
1,5	150	$10^{-1,30}$	1,3
2	200	$10^{-1,00}$	1,00



### 3. VALORACIÓ D'UN ÀCID FEBLE MONOPRÒTIC AMB UNA BASE FORTA

Exemple: HA amb NaOH



Constants d'equilibri:  $K_a = \frac{[\text{A}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HA}]}$ ;  $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$

#### f=0: pH d'un àcid feble

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{A}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$  (en aquest cas el BC coincideix amb el balanç protònic)

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot C_a}{[\text{A}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot C_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_a \cdot C_a} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = -\frac{\log(K_a \cdot C_a)}{2}}$$

#### 0 < f < 1: solució amortidora

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$

(BM)  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+] = f \cdot C_a$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{A}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a(C_a - [\text{A}^-])}{[\text{A}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a(C_a - [\text{Na}^+])}{[\text{Na}^+]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a(C_a - f \cdot C_a)}{f \cdot C_a} = K_a \left( \frac{1-f}{f} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right)}$$

#### f=1: punt d'equivalència, pH d'una base feble

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [\text{HA}] + [\text{A}^-]$

Balanç protònic (BP):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{HA}] = [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{HA}]}{[\text{A}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{HA}]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{\text{BP}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{OH}^-]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{K_w} \rightarrow$$

$$\xrightarrow{K_w} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot K_w}{C_a[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_a \cdot K_w}{C_a}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{C_a}{K_a \cdot K_w}\right)}$$

**f>1: excés de base forta**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = \cancel{[HA]} + [A^-]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

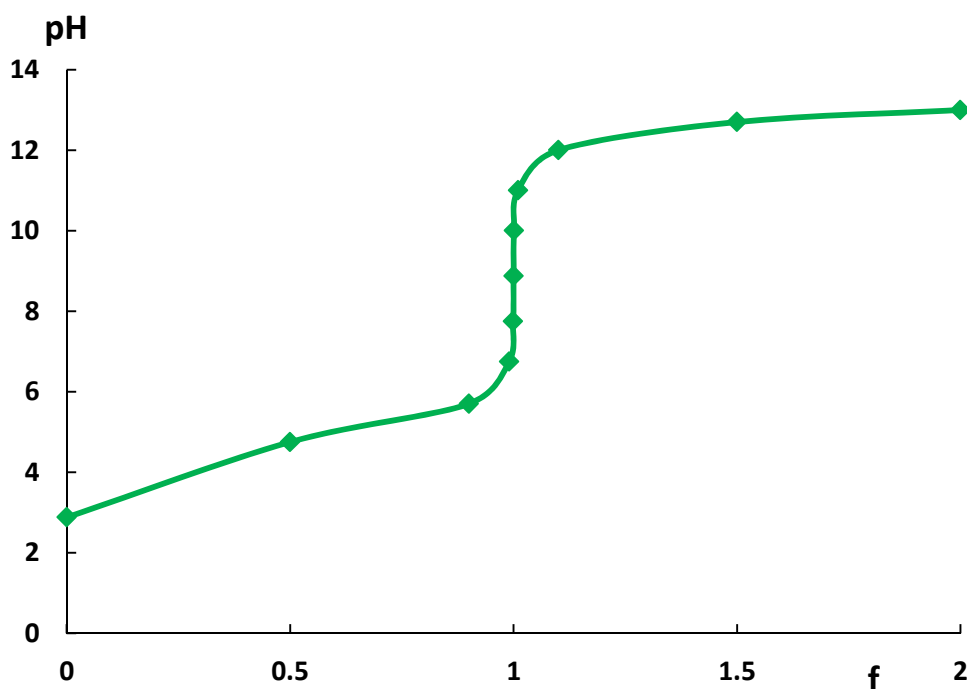
Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $\cancel{[H_3O^+]} + [Na^+] = [A^-] + [OH^-]$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]} \xrightarrow{BC} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - [A^-]} \xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - C_a} \xrightarrow{BM}$$

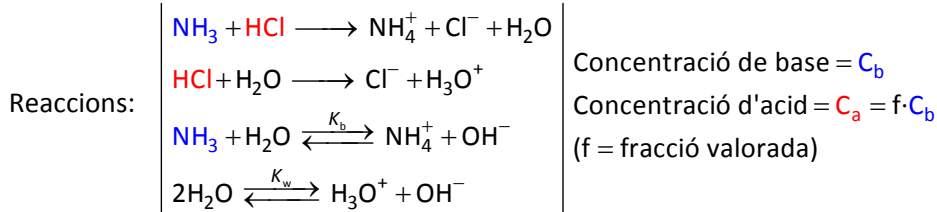
$$\xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{f \cdot C_a - C_a} = \frac{K_w}{C_a(f-1)} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 14 + \log(C_a(f-1))}$$

Si HA= àcid acètic,  $K_a = 10^{-4,75}$  i  $C_a = 0,1$  M, tindrem:

f	% valorant	$[H_3O^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-2,88}$	2,88
0,5	50	$10^{-4,75}$	4,75
0,9	90	$10^{-5,7}$	5,70
0,99	99	$10^{-6,75}$	6,75
0,999	99,9	$10^{-7,75}$	7,75
1	100	$10^{-8,88}$	8,88
1,001	100,1	$10^{-10,00}$	10,00
1,01	101	$10^{-11,00}$	11,00
1,1	110	$10^{-12,00}$	12,00
1,5	150	$10^{-12,70}$	12,70
2	200	$10^{-13,00}$	13,00



**4. VALORACIÓ D'UNA BASE FEBLE MONOPRÒTICA AMB UN ÀCID FORT**

 Exemple:  $\text{NH}_3$  amb  $\text{HCl}$ 


Constants d'equilibri:  $K_b = \frac{[\text{NH}_4^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \leftrightarrow K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]}$ ;  $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$

**f=0: pH d'una base feble**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_b = [\text{NH}_3] + [\text{NH}_4^+]$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{NH}_4^+] + [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-]$  (en aquest cas el BC coincideix amb el balanç protònic)

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{NH}_4^+]}{C_b} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{OH}^-]}{C_b} \xrightarrow{K_w} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot K_w}{C_b[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}$$

$$\rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_a \cdot K_w}{C_b}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{C_b}{K_a \cdot K_w}\right)}$$

**0 < f < 1: solució amortidora**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_b = [\text{NH}_4^+] + [\text{NH}_3]$

(BM)  $C_a = [\text{Cl}^-] = f \cdot C_b$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{NH}_4^+] = [\text{Cl}^-] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{NH}_4^+]}{C_b - [\text{NH}_4^+]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{Cl}^-]}{C_b - [\text{Cl}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot f \cdot C_b}{C_b - f \cdot C_b} = K_a \left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \text{p}K_a + \log\left(\frac{1-f}{f}\right)}$$

**f=1: punt d'equivalència, pH d'un àcid feble**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_b = [\text{NH}_3] + [\text{NH}_4^+]$

Balanç protònic (BP):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{NH}_3] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a[\text{NH}_4^+]}{[\text{NH}_3]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot C_b}{[\text{NH}_3]} \xrightarrow{\text{BP}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_a \cdot C_b}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_a \cdot C_b} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = -\frac{\log(K_a \cdot C_b)}{2}}$$

**f>1: excés d'àcid fort**

 Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_b = [NH_4^+] + [NH_3]$ 

(BM)  $C_a = [Cl^-] = f \cdot C_b$

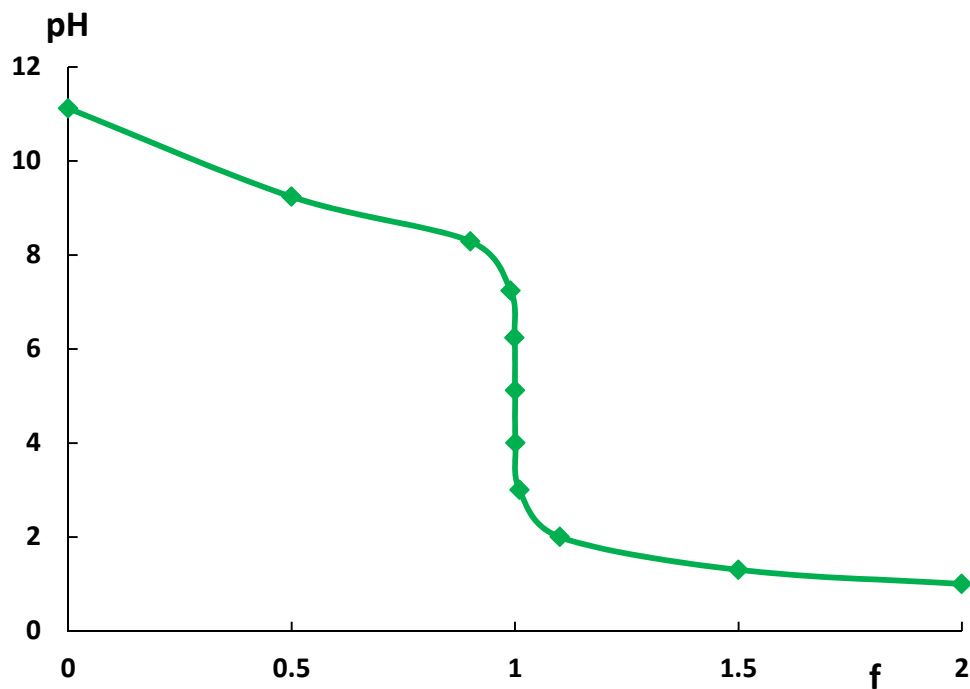
 Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[H_3O^+] + [NH_4^+] = [Cl^-] + [OH^-]$ 

$$[H_3O^+] = [Cl^-] - [NH_4^+] \xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = [Cl^-] - C_b \xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = f \cdot C_b - C_b = C_b(f - 1) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{pH = -\log(C_b(f - 1))}$$

 Si  $K_a = 10^{-9,24}$  i  $C_b = 0,1$  M, tindrem:

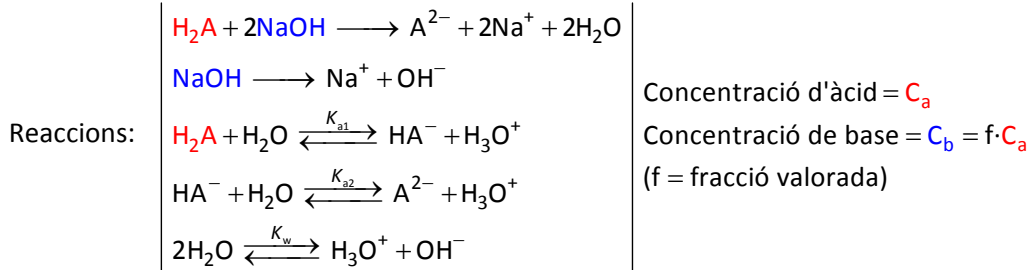
f	% valorant	$[H_3O^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-11,12}$	11,12
0,5	50	$10^{-9,24}$	9,24
0,9	90	$10^{-8,29}$	8,29
0,99	99	$10^{-7,24}$	7,24
0,999	99,9	$10^{-6,24}$	6,24
1	100	$10^{-5,12}$	5,12
1,001	100,1	$10^{-4,00}$	4,00
1,01	101	$10^{-3,00}$	3,00
1,1	110	$10^{-2,00}$	2,00
1,5	150	$10^{-1,30}$	1,30
2	200	$10^{-1,00}$	1,00





## 5. VALORACIÓ D'UN ÀCID FEBLE DIPRÒTIC AMB UNA BASE FORTA

Exemple: H<sub>2</sub>A amb NaOH



Constants d'equilibri:  $K_{a1} = \frac{[\text{HA}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{H}_2\text{A}]}$ ;  $K_{a2} = \frac{[\text{A}^{2-}][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{[\text{HA}^-]}$ ;  $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-]$

### **f=0: pH d'un àcid feble (H<sub>2</sub>A)**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [\text{H}_2\text{A}] + [\text{HA}^-] + [\text{A}^{2-}]$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{HA}^-] + 2[\text{A}^{2-}] + [\text{OH}^-]$  (en aquest cas el BC coincideix amb el balanç protònic)

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[\text{H}_2\text{A}]}{[\text{HA}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[\text{H}_2\text{A}]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1} \cdot C_a}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot C_a} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = -\frac{\log(K_{a1} \cdot C_a)}{2}}$$

### **0 < f < 1: solució amortidora (H<sub>2</sub>A/HA<sup>-</sup>)**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [\text{H}_2\text{A}] + [\text{HA}^-] + [\text{A}^{2-}]$

(BM)  $C_b = [\text{Na}^+] = f \cdot C_a$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{Na}^+] = [\text{HA}^-] + 2[\text{A}^{2-}] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[\text{H}_2\text{A}]}{[\text{HA}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - [\text{HA}^-])}{[\text{HA}^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - [\text{Na}^+])}{[\text{Na}^+]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - f \cdot C_a)}{f \cdot C_a} = K_{a1} \left( \frac{1-f}{f} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \text{p}K_{a1} + \log\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right)}$$

### **f=1: primer punt d'equivalència, pH d'un amfòlit (HA<sup>-</sup>)**

Balanç protònic (BP):  $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] + [\text{H}_2\text{A}] = [\text{A}^{2-}] + [\text{OH}^-]$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{A}] = [\text{A}^{2-}] \xrightarrow{K_{a1}} \frac{[\text{HA}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{K_{a1}} = [\text{A}^{2-}] \xrightarrow{K_{a2}} \frac{[\text{HA}^-][\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]}{K_{a1}} = \frac{K_{a2}[\text{HA}^-]}{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \frac{\text{p}K_{a1} + \text{p}K_{a2}}{2}}$$

**1 < f < 2: solució amortidora (HA<sup>-</sup>/A<sup>2-</sup>)**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [\cancel{H_2A}] + [\cancel{HA^-}] + [A^{2-}]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\cancel{H_3O^+}] + [Na^+] = [\cancel{HA^-}] + 2[A^{2-}] + [\cancel{OH^-}]$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{BM } [HA^-] = C_a - [A^{2-}] \\ \text{BC } [HA^-] = [Na^+] - 2[A^{2-}] \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [HA^-] = f \cdot C_a - 2[A^{2-}] \end{array} \right\} C_a - [A^{2-}] = f \cdot C_a - 2[A^{2-}] \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow [A^{2-}] = C_a(f-1) \quad (*)$$

BM  $[HA^-] = C_a - [A^{2-}] \xrightarrow{(*)} [HA^-] = C_a - C_a(f-1) \rightarrow [HA^-] = C_a(2-f) \quad (**)$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2}[HA^-]}{[A^{2-}]} \xrightarrow{(*)} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2}[HA^-]}{C_a(f-1)} \xrightarrow{(**)} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2} \cdot C_a(2-f)}{C_a(f-1)} = \frac{K_{a2}(2-f)}{f-1} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \text{p}K_{a2} + \log\left(\frac{f-1}{2-f}\right)}$$

**f=2: segon punt d'equivalència, pH d'una base feble (A<sup>2-</sup>)**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [\cancel{H_2A}] + [\cancel{HA^-}] + [A^{2-}]$

Balanç protònic (BP):  $[\cancel{H_3O^+}] + [\cancel{HA^-}] + 2[\cancel{H_2A}] = [OH^-]$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2}[HA^-]}{[A^{2-}]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2}[HA^-]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{\text{BP}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2}[OH^-]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{K_w}$$

$$\xrightarrow{K_w} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a2} \cdot K_w}{C_a [H_3O^+]} \rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a2} \cdot K_w}{C_a}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{C_a}{K_{a2} \cdot K_w}\right)}$$

**f > 2: excés de base forta**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [\cancel{H_2A}] + [\cancel{HA^-}] + [A^{2-}]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

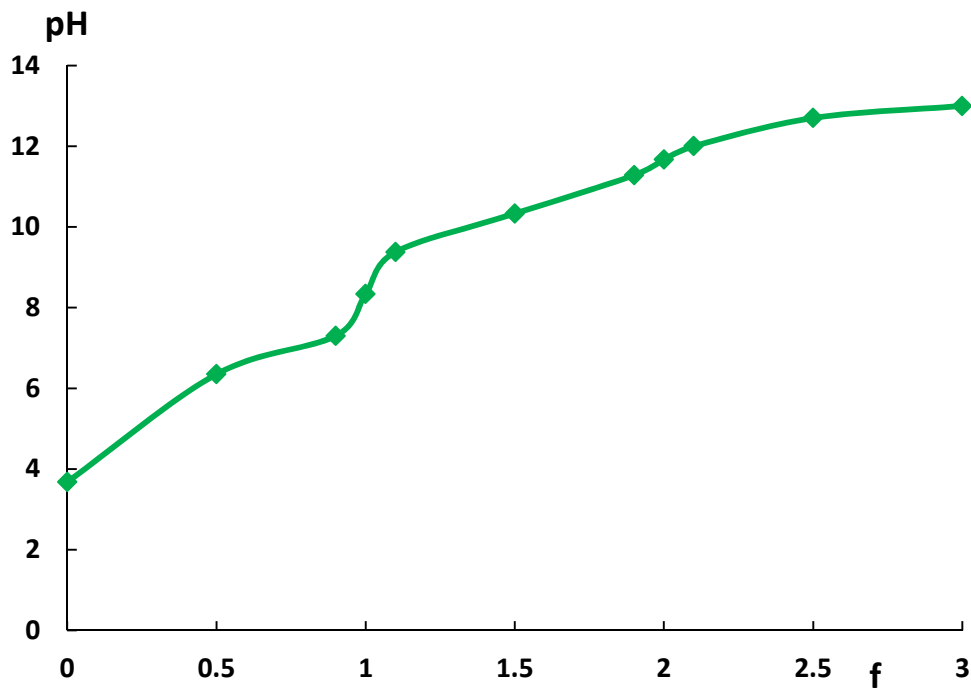
Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[\cancel{H_3O^+}] + [Na^+] = [\cancel{HA^-}] + 2[A^{2-}] + [OH^-]$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - 2[A^{2-}]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - 2C_a} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{f \cdot C_a - 2C_a} = \frac{K_w}{C_a(f-2)} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{pH} = 14 + \log(C_a(f-2))}$$

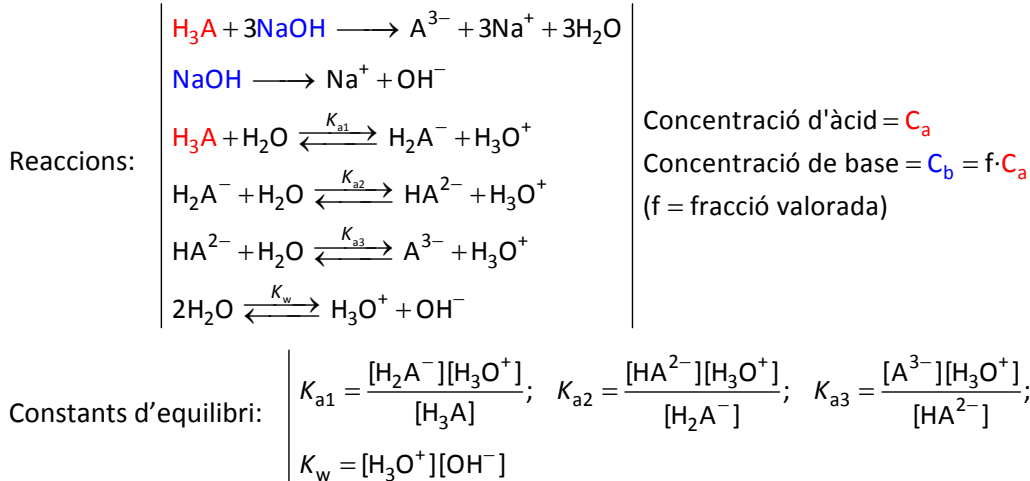
Si  $\text{H}_2\text{A}$ = àcid carbònic,  $K_{a1} = 10^{-6,35}$ ,  $K_{a2} = 10^{-10,33}$  i  $C_a = 0,1 \text{ M}$ , tindrem:

f	% valorant	$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-3,68}$	3,68
0,5	50	$10^{-6,35}$	6,35
0,9	90	$10^{-7,30}$	7,30
1	100	$10^{-8,34}$	8,34
1,1	110	$10^{-9,38}$	9,38
1,5	150	$10^{-10,33}$	10,33
1,9	190	$10^{-11,28}$	11,28
2	200	$10^{-11,67}$	11,67
2,1	210	$10^{-12,00}$	12,00
2,5	250	$10^{-12,70}$	12,70
3	300	$10^{-13,00}$	13,00



Nota: Per obtenir una representació més acurada de la corba de valoració seria convenient calcular punts addicionals a increments més petits de f.

**6. VALORACIÓ D'UN ÀCID FEBLE TRIPRÒTIC AMB UNA BASE FORTA**

 Exemple:  $H_3A$  amb  $NaOH$ 

**f=0: pH d'un àcid feble ( $H_3A$ )**

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = [H_3A] + [H_2A^-] + [HA^{2-}] + [A^{3-}]$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[H_3O^+] = [H_2A^-] + 2[HA^{2-}] + 3[A^{3-}] + [OH^-]$

(en aquest cas el BC coincideix amb el balanç protònic)

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[H_3A]}{[H_2A^-]} \xrightarrow{BC} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[H_3A]}{[H_3O^+]} \xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1} \cdot C_a}{[H_3O^+]} \rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \sqrt{K_{a1} \cdot C_a} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{pH = -\frac{\log(K_{a1} \cdot C_a)}{2}}$$

**0 < f < 1: solució amortidora ( $H_3A/H_2A^-$ )**

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = [H_3A] + [H_2A^-] + [HA^{2-}] + [A^{3-}]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

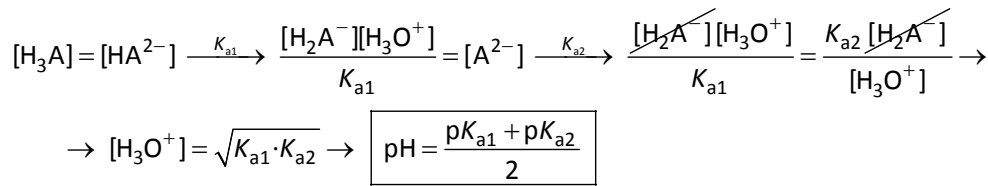
Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $[H_3O^+] + [Na^+] = [H_2A^-] + 2[HA^{2-}] + 3[A^{3-}] + [OH^-]$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}[H_3A]}{[H_2A^-]} \xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - [H_2A^-])}{[H_2A^-]} \xrightarrow{BC} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - [Na^+])}{[Na^+]} \xrightarrow{BM}$$

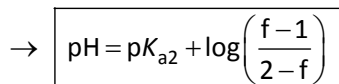
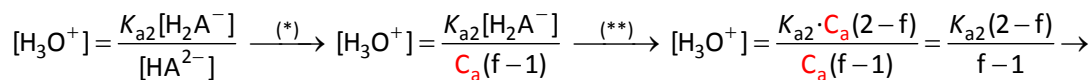
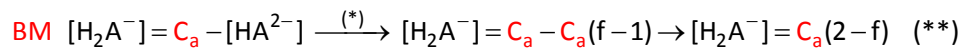
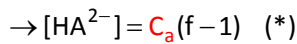
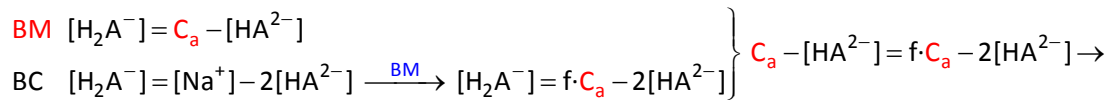
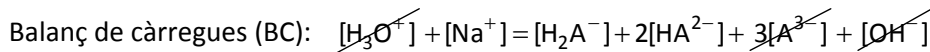
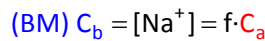
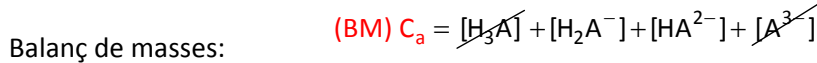
$$\xrightarrow{BM} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a1}(C_a - f \cdot C_a)}{f \cdot C_a} = K_{a1} \left( \frac{1-f}{f} \right) \rightarrow \boxed{pH = pK_{a1} + \log\left(\frac{f}{1-f}\right)}$$

**f=1: primer punt d'equivalència, pH d'un amfòlit ( $H_2A^-$ )**

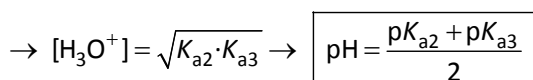
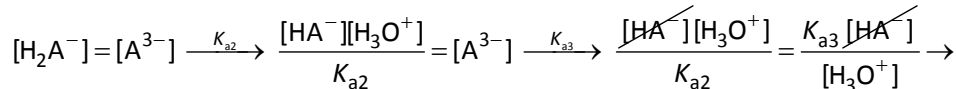
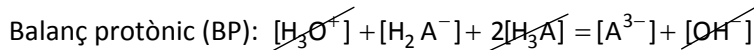
Balanç protònic (BP):  $[H_3O^+] + [H_3A] = [HA^{2-}] + 2[A^{3-}] + [OH^-]$



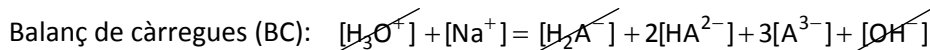
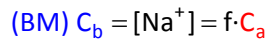
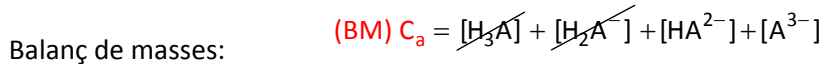
**1 < f < 2: solució amortidora (H<sub>2</sub>A<sup>-</sup>/HA<sup>2-</sup>)**



**f=2: segon punt d'equivalència, pH d'un amfòlit (HA<sup>2-</sup>)**



**2 < f < 3: solució amortidora (HA<sup>2-</sup>/A<sup>3-</sup>)**



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BM } [HA^{2-}] &= C_a - [A^{3-}] \\
 \text{BC } [HA^{2-}] &= \frac{1}{2}([Na^+] - 3[A^{3-}]) \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [HA^{2-}] = \frac{1}{2}(f \cdot C_a - 3[A^{3-}]) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} C_a - [A^{3-}] = \frac{1}{2}(f \cdot C_a - 3[A^{3-}]) \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow [A^{3-}] = C_a(f-2) \quad (*) \\
 \text{BM } [HA^{2-}] &= C_a - [A^{3-}] \xrightarrow{(*)} [HA^{2-}] = C_a - C_a(f-2) \rightarrow [HA^{2-}] = C_a(3-f) \quad (**) \\
 [H_3O^+] &= \frac{K_{a3}[HA^{2-}]}{[A^{3-}]} \xrightarrow{(*)} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3}[HA^{2-}]}{C_a(f-2)} \xrightarrow{(**)} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3} \cdot C_a(3-f)}{C_a(f-2)} = \frac{K_{a3}(3-f)}{f-2} \rightarrow \\
 &\rightarrow \boxed{pH = pK_{a3} + \log\left(\frac{f-2}{3-f}\right)}
 \end{aligned}$$

### f=3: pH d'una base feble (A<sup>3-</sup>)

Balanç de masses (BM):  $C_a = \cancel{[H_3A]} + \cancel{[H_2A^-]} + [HA^{2-}] + [A^{3-}]$

Balanç protònic (BP):  $\cancel{[H_3O^+]} + [HA^{2-}] + 2\cancel{[H_2A^-]} + 3\cancel{[H_3A]} = [OH^-]$

$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3}[HA^{2-}]}{[A^{3-}]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3}[HA^{2-}]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{\text{BP}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3}[OH^-]}{C_a} \xrightarrow{K_w}$$

$$\xrightarrow{K_w} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_{a3} \cdot K_w}{C_a [H_3O^+]} \rightarrow [H_3O^+] = \sqrt{\frac{K_{a3} \cdot K_w}{C_a}} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{C_a}{K_{a3} \cdot K_w}\right)}$$

### f>3: excés de base forta

Balanç de masses: (BM)  $C_a = \cancel{[H_3A]} + \cancel{[H_2A^-]} + \cancel{[HA^{2-}]} + [A^{3-}]$

(BM)  $C_b = [Na^+] = f \cdot C_a$

Balanç de càrregues (BC):  $\cancel{[H_3O^+]} + [Na^+] = \cancel{[H_2A^-]} + 2\cancel{[HA^{2-}]} + 3[A^{3-}] + [OH^-]$

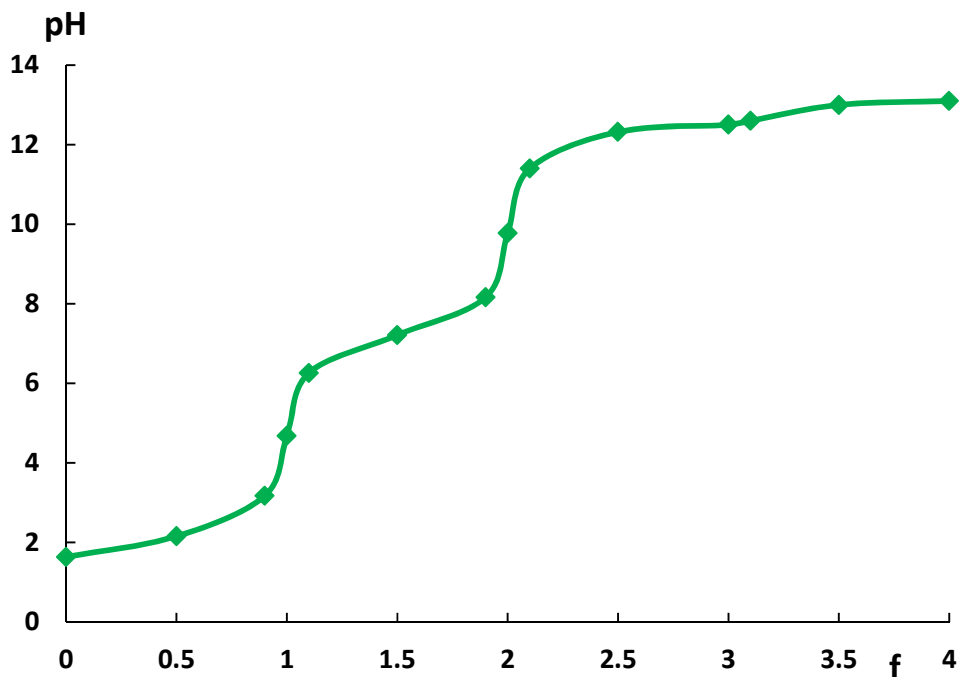
$$[H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[OH^-]} \xrightarrow{\text{BC}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - 3[A^{3-}]} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{[Na^+] - 3C_a} \xrightarrow{\text{BM}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{BM}} [H_3O^+] = \frac{K_w}{f \cdot C_a - 3C_a} = \frac{K_w}{C_a(f-3)} \rightarrow \boxed{pH = 14 + \log(C_a(f-3))}$$



Si  $\text{H}_3\text{A}$  = àcid fosfòric,  $K_{a1} = 10^{-2,15}$ ,  $K_{a2} = 10^{-7,21}$ ,  $K_{a3} = 10^{-12,33}$  i  $C_a = 0,1 \text{ M}$ , tindrem:

f	% valorant	$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$	pH
0	0	$10^{-1,63}$	1,63
0,5	50	$10^{-2,15}$	2,15
0,9	90	$10^{-3,17}$	3,17
1	100	$10^{-4,68}$	4,68
1,1	110	$10^{-6,26}$	6,26
1,5	150	$10^{-7,21}$	7,21
1,9	190	$10^{-8,16}$	8,16
2	200	$10^{-9,77}$	9,77
2,1	210	$10^{-11,40}$	11,40
2,5	250	$10^{-12,32}$	12,32
3	300	$10^{-12,50}$	12,50
3,1	310	$10^{-12,60}$	12,60
3,5	350	$10^{-13,00}$	13,00
4	400	$10^{-13,10}$	13,10



Nota: Per obtenir una representació més acurada de la corba de valoració seria convenient calcular punts addicionals a increments més petits de f.