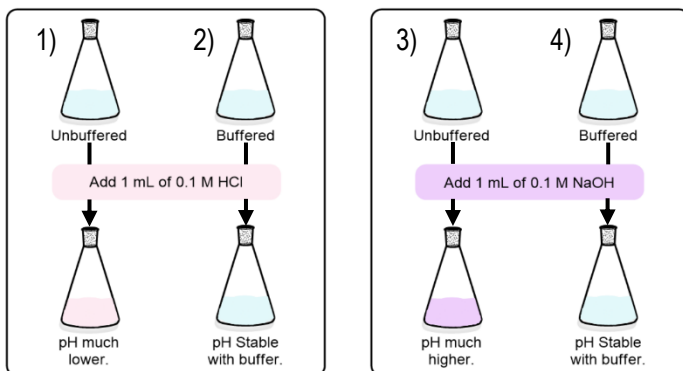


CONCEPT: BUFFER SOLUTION

1) Buffers

● **Buffer:** substance that _____ changes in pH when small/moderate amounts of strong acid/base are added.

EXAMPLE:



*The *Henderson-Hasselbalch* equation can be used to _____ buffer solutions.

Henderson-Hasselbalch Equation

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \frac{[\text{Conjugate Base}]_f}{[\text{Conjugate Acid}]_f}$$

PRACTICE: A) What volume of 0.1 M acetic acid ($\text{pK}_a = 4.8$) is required to make 1 liter of 0.1 M buffer solution at $\text{pH} = 5.8$?

- a) 193 mL
- b) 91 mL
- c) 909 mL
- d) 807 mL

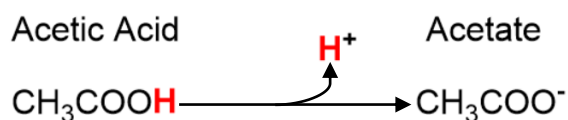
B) What volume of 0.1 M sodium acetate is required?

- a) 193 mL
- b) 91 mL
- c) 909 mL
- d) 807 mL

2) Effective Buffers

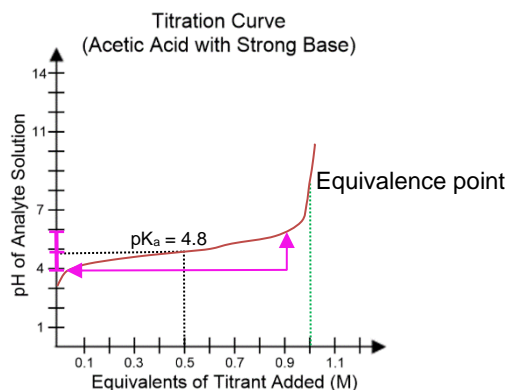
- Weak acids/bases & their _____ together create effective buffers.
- The effective buffering _____ of a **weak acid** is centered around the inflection point & the pK_a .
 - The effective buffer range is \pm _____ of the pK_a .

EXAMPLE: Effective Buffer Range of Acetic Acid.



$\text{pK}_a = 4.8$

Acetic Acid Buffer Range: _____ to _____



CONCEPT: BUFFER SOLUTION

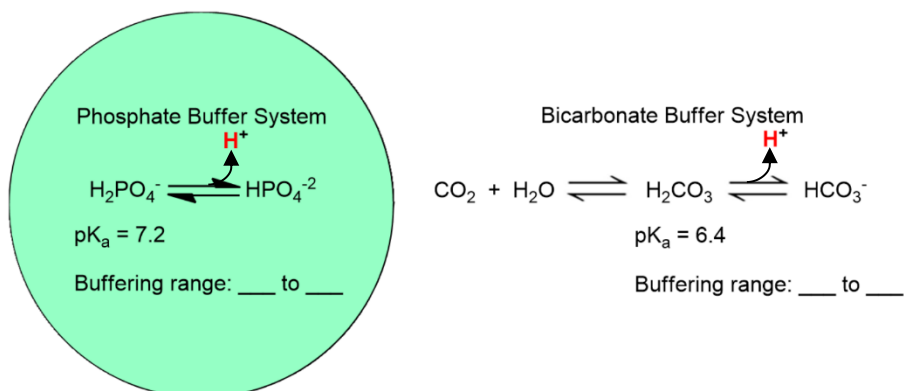
PRACTICE: Which of the following compounds would make for the best buffer at pH 8?

- a) Acetic acid, $pK_a = 4.8$
- b) Tricine, $pK_a = 8.15$
- c) Glycine, $pK_a = 9.9$
- d) Tris, $pK_a = 8.3$

3) Biological Buffers

- Buffers are critical to life! Living systems use weak acids as buffers & a way to maintain _____.
 - Some buffers maintain intracellular pH whereas others maintain _____ pH.
- The _____ buffer system ($HPO_4^{2-} / H_2PO_4^-$) maintains intracellular pH.
- The _____ buffer system maintains extracellular pH.

EXAMPLE:



PRACTICE: MOPS ($pK_a = 7.2$) is a weak acid & acts as a buffer. Calculate the ratio of its basic/acidic species at pH = 6.0.

- a) 0.098
- b) 1.24
- c) 0.377
- d) 0.063