

# Strong Acids

- Here we are going to talk about strong acid, not concentrated acid
- What is the difference?
- Concentration refers to number of moles in a litre of solution
- What about acid strength – what does it mean?
- What is it that determines the strength of an acid

- Acid strength depends on the number of  $H^+$  ions an acid can give when dissolved in water
- That is how much of the acid produces  $H^+$  ions in water
- So, you can have a concentrated solution of a weak acid
- Or, a concentrated solution of a strong acid
- A dilute solution of a strong or weak acid

- According to Bronsted-Lowry definition, an acid is a substance that produces  $\text{H}^+$  when dissolved in water
- $\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$
- This reaction is reversible
- But HCl ionizes almost completely, such that the reaction can be taken to be almost one way
- $\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$

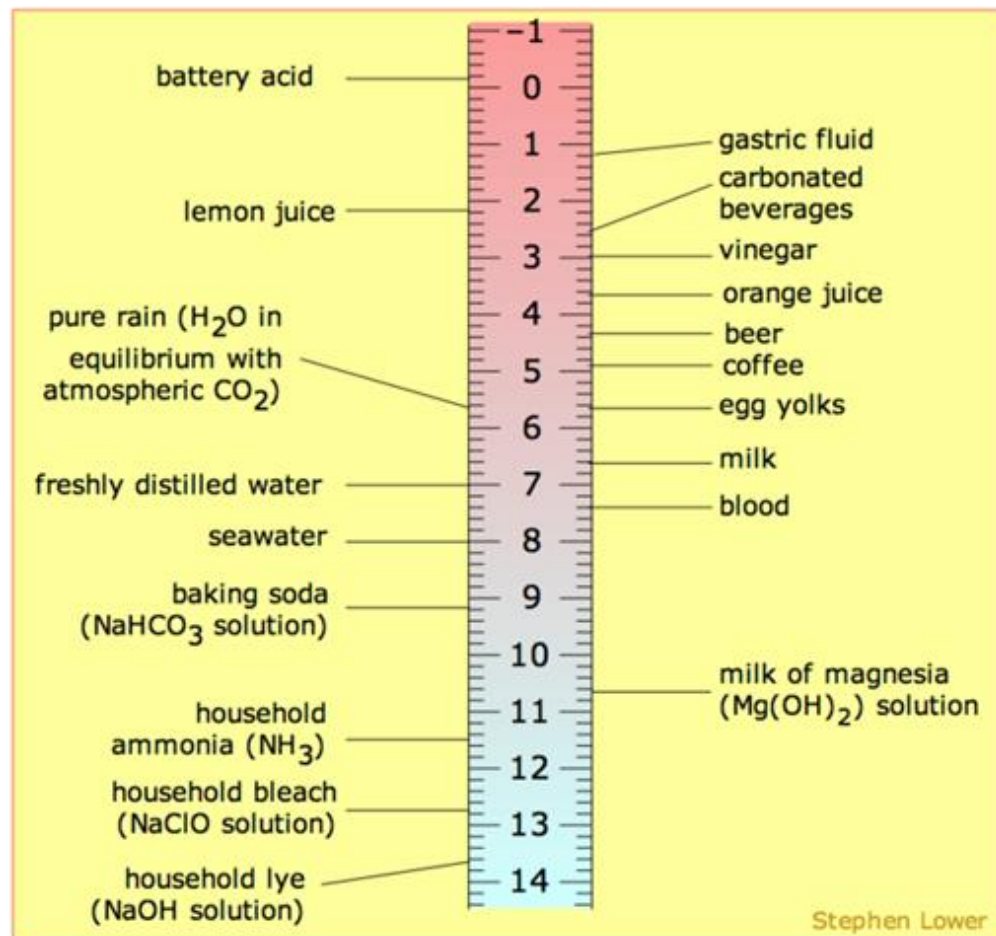
- That means HCl gets almost 100% ionized when dissolved in water
- Very little of the reverse reaction takes place
- An acid that does what HCl does – **ionizing almost completely, is called a strong acid**
- What are other strong acids that you know?
  - $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
  - $\text{HNO}_3$

# Strong Acids and pH

- Remember pH is a measure of the concentration of  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$  or  $\text{H}^+$  ions
- The higher the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  the more acidic a solution is
- Acidic solutions have a lower pH
- As the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  increases, the pH gets lower and lower
- Strong acids have their pH towards 0

- Strong acids like HCl have a pH of around 1 to 0.
- Also, remember:  $\text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+]$
- This means  $-\log$  of a higher concentration of will be a smaller number (lower pH)
- While  $-\log$  of a lower concentration will give a bigger number (higher pH)
  - e.g. Workout pH for the following concentrations
    - $[\text{H}^+] = 3 \times 10^{-1}$
    - $[\text{H}^+] = 3 \times 10^{-13}$

- Which concentration between  $3 \times 10^{-1}$  and  $3 \times 10^{-13}$  is higher?
- Which one gives a lower pH?
- Which one gives a higher pH?



A strong acid (with higher concentration of H<sup>+</sup> ions) has a lower pH value

# Working Out pH of a Strong Acid

- If you have HCl solution of concentration 0.001M and you know that HCl dissociates completely:
  - What will be the concentration of  $H^+$  ions in the solution?
  - Remember:
    - strong acids ionize almost completely
    - Water contributes very little  $H^+$  ions – can be ignored
  - Because HCl is a strong acid conc of HCl = Con of  $H^+$  ions



- Calculate the pH of the HCl solution referred to above