## **Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials**

Programme	: Bachelor of Science
Subject	: Chemistry
Paper Code	: CHC102
Paper Title	: Physical Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.
Unit	: Ionic Equilibria
Module Name: Ionization constant and Ionic Product of water	
Module No	:03
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## **NOTES:**

## Ionization constant and Ionic Product of water

The dissociation of water is given by the following reaction,

 $H_2O \longrightarrow H^+(aq) + OH^-(aq)$ 

On applying law of mass action

 $\mathsf{K} = \frac{[\mathsf{H} +][\mathsf{O}\mathsf{H} -]}{[\mathsf{H} 2\mathsf{O}]}$ 

K is called ionisation constant

 $K [H_2O] = [H^+][OH^-]$ 

 $K_w = [H^+][OH^-]$  ......1

K [H<sub>2</sub>O] may be written as another constant, K<sub>w</sub>

[H<sub>2</sub>O] is a constant quantity because the concentration of water does not change. It is very large compared to H+ and OH- ions hence can be regarded as practically constant.

 $K_{\mathsf{w}}$  is called the ionic product of water.

Conductivity measurements show that in pure water

 $[H+] = 1 \times 10^{-7}$  mole/litre at 25°C

Also in pure water:  $[H^+] = [OH^-]$ 

Therefore equation 1 may be written as;

 $kw = [1 \times 10^{-7}] [1 \times 10^{-7}]$ 

Kw = 1 x 10-14 at 25°C.....2

Taking equation 1

Kw = [H+] [OH-]

And taking log on both side

 $\log Kw = \log [H+] [OH-]$ 

Change the sign on both sides

-log Kw = -log [H+] [OH-]

-log Kw = -log [1 x 10-7] [1 x 10-7]

-log Kw = -log 10-14

pKw = 14

pKw = pH + pOH

= 14

pKw is an important quantity for aqueous solutions

For neutral solution pH is 7

pH = - log [1 x 10-7]

## = 7

In acidic solution [H+] > 10-7 ; therefore pH is less than 7 In alkaline solution [OH-] > [H+] ; therefore [OH-]> 10-7 and [H+] < 10-7 Hence their pH is greater than 7 Thus pH value of the solution is 7, if it is neural If pH value is less than 7, the solution is acidic, If it is more than 7, the solution is alkaline A pH scale ranges from 0 to 14

