

When you work with acids and bases, you often need to state the hydronium ion concentration, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$, of a solution. One simple way is to use the negative logarithm of $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$. This quantity is called *pH*. For example, pure water has a $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ of 1.00×10^{-7} M. So, the pH of pure water is

$-\log(1.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ M}) = 7.00$. A solution of 0.1 M HCl has a pH of 1.00 or $\text{pH} = -\log(1 \times 10^{-1}) = 1.00$. The term *pOH* is also used for the negative logarithm of the hydroxide ion concentration, $[\text{OH}^-]$. The pOH of pure water is also 7.00.

Problem-Solving TIPS

- For pure water at 25°C, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = 1.00 \times 10^{-7}$ M.
- The ionization constant of water, K_w , is the product of $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ and $[\text{OH}^-]$, so $K_w = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = (1.00 \times 10^{-7})(1.00 \times 10^{-7}) = 1.00 \times 10^{-14}$ at 25°C.
- If you know either $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$ or $[\text{OH}^-]$, you can determine the other concentration.
- In terms of pH and pOH, $\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14.00$ for an aqueous solution at 25°C.
- Because pH calculations involve scientific notation and changes in signs, you should always check to see if answers make sense.

Sample Problem

What is the pH of a 0.0046 M solution of KOH?

KOH is completely dissociated into equal numbers of $\text{K}^+(\text{aq})$ and $\text{OH}^-(\text{aq})$. The concentration of OH^- is the same as the concentration of dissolved KOH, 0.0046 M. So, $[\text{OH}^-] = 4.6 \times 10^{-3}$ M, and $\text{pOH} = -\log(4.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}) = 2.34$.

For an aqueous solution at 25°C, $\text{pH} + \text{pOH} = 14.00$, so $\text{pH} + 2.34 = 14.00$.

Therefore, the pH of 0.0046 M KOH solution = $14.00 - 2.34 = 11.66$.

What is the hydronium ion concentration, $[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+]$, of a solution with a pH of 4.08?

What is the pOH of the solution?

In this solution, $\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = -4.08$

$[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = \text{antilog}(-4.08) = 0.000083 \text{ M} = 8.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$

The pOH of the solution is $14.00 - \text{pH} = 14.00 - 4.08 = 9.92$.

Practice

Answers in Appendix E

1. What is the pH of a 0.00085 M solution of nitric acid, HNO_3 , which is a strong acid?
2. What is the hydroxide ion concentration of an aqueous solution that has a pH of 9.95?