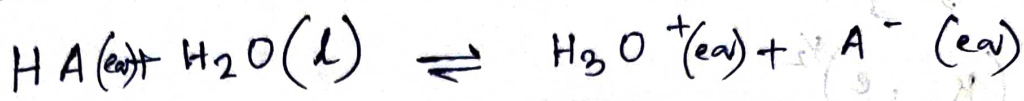


কৃত্রিম এসিডের ক্ষেত্রে pH নির্ণয়:-



Initial Concentration: c

Equilibrium Concentration: $(1-\alpha) \cdot c$

0 0
 $c\alpha$ $c\alpha$

$$\therefore K = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}][\text{H}_2\text{O}]}$$

$$K \times [\text{H}_2\text{O}] = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]}$$

$$\therefore K_a = \frac{c\alpha \times c\alpha}{c(1-\alpha)} = \frac{c\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)}$$

For weak acid,

$$\therefore (1-\alpha) \approx 1$$

$$[\because \alpha \ll 1]$$

$$\therefore K_a = c\alpha^2$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_a}{c}}$$

$$\therefore [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] = c \times \sqrt{\frac{K_a}{c}}$$

$$= \sqrt{K_a \cdot c}$$

$$pH = -\log [H_3O^+]$$

$$= -\log (K_a \cdot c)^{1/2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log (K_a \cdot c)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log K_a - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

$$\text{or, } \boxed{pH = \frac{1}{2} pK_a - \frac{1}{2} \log c} \quad \left[\because -\log K_a = pK_a \right]$$

ಇದು ಎರಡು ಅನಿಲಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ pH ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



Initial
Concentration:

c

0

0

0

Equilibrium
Concentration:

c(1-α)

cα

cα

$$\therefore K = \frac{[BH^+][OH^-]}{[B][H_2O]}$$

$$\Rightarrow K \times [H_2O] = \frac{[BH^+][OH^-]}{[B]}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_b = \frac{[BH^+][OH^-]}{[B]}$$

$$\therefore K_b = \frac{c\alpha \times c\alpha}{c(1-\alpha)} = \frac{c\alpha^2}{1-\alpha}$$

For weak base,

$$\alpha \ll \ll 1$$

$$\therefore 1-\alpha \approx 1$$

$$\therefore K_b = c \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{K_b}{c}}$$

$$\therefore [OH^-] = c \times \sqrt{\frac{K_b}{c}} = \sqrt{K_b \cdot c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore pOH &= -\log [OH^-] \\ &= -\log (K_b \cdot c)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log (K_b \cdot c)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log K_b - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

~~$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log c$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{2} pK_b - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

$$\therefore pOH = \frac{1}{2} pK_b - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

$$\therefore pH = 14 - \left(\frac{1}{2} pK_b - \frac{1}{2} \log c \right)$$

$$\boxed{pH = 14 - \frac{1}{2} pK_b + \frac{1}{2} \log c}$$

1) 0.1 (N) acetic acid का pH ज्ञात करें, $K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$

$$K_a = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} pH &= -\log [H^+] \\ &= -\log(0.1) = -(\log 1 + \log 10^{-1}) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$pH = \frac{1}{2} pK_a - \frac{1}{2} \log c$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log K_a - \frac{1}{2} \log c \quad [\because -\log \log K_a = pK_a]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \log(1.8 \times 10^{-5}) - \frac{1}{2} \log(0.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4.745 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1) \\
 &= 2.372 + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= 2.375 + 0.5 \\
 &= 2.875 \text{ (Ans)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) NH_3 (aq) ର pH କଣ? $[\text{NH}_3] = 0.1 \text{ M}$, $K_b = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{pH} &= 14 - \frac{1}{2} \text{p}K_b + \frac{1}{2} \log c \\
 &= 14 + \frac{1}{2} \log K_b + \frac{1}{2} \log c \\
 &= \left(14 + \frac{1}{2} \log (1.8 \times 10^{-5}) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \log (0.1) \\
 &= 14 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4.745 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0.477 \right) \\
 &= 14 - 2.372 + 0.238 \\
 &= 11.866 \text{ (Ans)}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) NH_3 (aq) ର pH କଣ? $[\text{NH}_3] = 0.05 \text{ M}$, $\text{pH} = 12$, K_b କଣ?

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \text{pH} &= 14 - \frac{1}{2} \text{p}K_b + \frac{1}{2} \log c \\
 \text{or } -\frac{1}{2} \log K_b &= 14 + \frac{1}{2} \log c - \text{pH} \\
 \text{or } -\frac{1}{2} \log K_b &= 14 + \frac{1}{2} \log (0.05) - 12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{a), } -\frac{1}{2} \log k_b = 14 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-1.3) - 12$$

$$\text{a), } -\frac{1}{2} \log k_b = 2 - 0.65 = 1.35$$

$$\text{a), } \log k_b = -2.7$$

$$\log_{10} k_b = -2.7$$

$$\therefore k_b = 10^{-2.7}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \quad (\text{Ans:})$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \sqrt{k_b/c}$$

$$= \sqrt{(2 \times 10^{-3}) \div 0.05}$$

$$= 0.2 \quad (\text{Ans:})$$