

## Chapter 10

### Acids, Bases, and Salts

## Chapter 10 Outline

- I. Arrhenius Definition
- II. Bronsted-Lowry Definition
- III. Strengths of Acids and Bases
- IV. Acid-Base Reactions
- V. Acidic and Basic Salts
- VI. Lewis Acids and Bases

## I. Arrhenius Definition

*Arrhenius definition of acids and bases:*

**Acid** – substance that contains H and produces  $H^+$  ions in solution

**Base** – substance that contains the OH group and produces  $OH^-$  ions in solution

*What about  $NH_3$ ?*

## II. Bronsted-Lowry Definition

*Bronsted-Lowry definition of acids and bases:*

**Acid** – proton donor

**Base** – proton acceptor

**Acid-Base Reaction** – proton is transferred from an acid to a base

### III. Strengths of Acids and Bases

*General Rules:*

1. The stronger the acid, the weaker its conjugate base
2. The weaker the acid, the stronger its conjugate base.

TABLE 10-2

Relative Strengths of Conjugate Acid–Base Pairs

Acid			Base	
↑ Acid strength increases	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{HClO}_4 \\ \text{HI} \\ \text{HBr} \\ \text{HCl} \\ \text{HNO}_3 \end{array} \right\}$	$\xrightleftharpoons[\text{base gains H}^+]{\text{acid loses H}^+}$	Negligible base strength in water.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ClO}_4^- \\ \text{I}^- \\ \text{Br}^- \\ \text{Cl}^- \\ \text{NO}_3^- \end{array} \right.$
	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ \\ \text{HF} \\ \text{CH}_3\text{COOH} \\ \text{HCN} \\ \text{NH}_4^+ \\ \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ \text{NH}_3 \end{array} \right\}$			$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{H}_2\text{O} \\ \text{F}^- \\ \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- \\ \text{CN}^- \\ \text{NH}_3 \\ \text{OH}^- \\ \text{NH}_2^- \end{array} \right\}$
	100% ionized in dilute aq. soln. No molecules of nonionized acid.			↓ Base strength increases
	Equilibrium mixture of nonionized molecules of acid, conjugate base, and $\text{H}^+(\text{aq})$ .		Reacts completely with $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to form $\text{OH}^-$ ; cannot exist in aqueous solution.	

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### III. Strengths of Acids and Bases (cont.)

- *Relative strengths of binary acids*
- *Relative strengths of oxoacids*

### IV. Acid-Base Reactions

## V. Acidic and Basic Salts

### A. *Book Definition*

- *Normal salt = salt that results from a complete neutralization reaction*
- *Acidic and basic salts = salts that result from incomplete neutralization reactions*

### B. *Another important definition*

- *Neutral salt = salt that when dissolved in water produces a neutral solution*
- *Acidic salt = salt that when dissolved in water produces an acidic solution*
- *Basic salt = salt that when dissolved in water produces a basic solution*

## VI. Lewis Acids and Bases

*Most comprehensive definition of acids and bases:*

- *Lewis acid = electron pair acceptor*
- *Lewis base = electron pair donor*