

The pH Scale

- Because [H₃O⁺] is so small, we need a more convenient scale to work with
- Using logarithms to convert, we use the pH scale to determine acidity and basicity
- pH scale is between 0 and 14, no units for pH

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

Logarithm

• A logarithm is an exponent of a power of ten

 $\log(10^5) = 5$ $\log(10^{-10}) = -10$

- The number of significant figures in the concentration is equal to the number of decimal places in the pH
- When calculating pH, remember to take the negative log

 $-\log(10^5) = -5$ $-\log(10^{-10}) = -(-10) = 10$

Acidity/Basicity

- A neutral solution has a pH = 7
- An acidic solution has a pH < 7
- A basic solution has a pH > 7
- Because pH is the negative log of [H₃O⁺], the higher the [H₃O⁺] the lower the pH
 Inverse relationship

Example #1

- Convert each $[H_3O^+]$ to a pH value.
- a. $[H_3O^+] = 1 \times 10^{-12} M$
- b. $[H_3O^+] = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} M$
- C. $[H_3O^+] = 4.3 \times 10^{-9} M$

Example #1 Solved

a. $[H_3O^+] = 1 \times 10^{-12} M$ pH = -log[H₃O⁺] = -log[1 × 10⁻¹²] = 12.0

b.
$$[H_3O^+] = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} M$$

pH = -log[H₃O⁺] = -log[2.5 x 10⁻⁵] = 4.60

c.
$$[H_3O^+] = 4.3 \times 10^{-9} M$$

pH = -log[H₃O⁺] = -log[4.3 × 10⁻⁹] = 8.37

Calculating [H₃O⁺]

- When given the pH of a solution, it is possible to determine the $[H_3O^+]$
- $[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH}$
- The number of significant figures in the concentration is equal to the number of decimal places in the pH



What [H₃O⁺] corresponds to each pH value?

a. 10.2

b. 7.8

c. 4.3

Example #2 Solved

a. 10.2 $[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-10.2} = 6 \times 10^{-11} M$

b. 7.8 $[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-7.8} = 2 \times 10^{-8} M$

c. 4.3 $[H_3O^+] = 10^{-pH} = 10^{-4.3} = 5 \times 10^{-5} M$

Example #3

- Convert each concentration to a pH value.
- a. $[OH^{-}] = 2 \times 10^{-12} M$
- b. $[H_3O^+] = 4.7 \times 10^{-3} M$
- c. $[OH^{-}] = 8.6 \times 10^{-8} M$



What [H₃O⁺] corresponds to each pH value?

a. 2.1

b. 6.3

c. 11.47