

# Science-1A Lecture: Week-12, Friday, April 9, 2021

## Moles, Acids & Bases, pH and Flint, MI, Tragedy

### Moles and Molarity

When we buy eggs, we do not buy them one at a time, but in groups of 12 called a dozen which we abbreviate as “doz” or “dz”.

When we do chemistry, we do not work with atoms one at a time, but with atoms in groups of  $6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$  called a **mole** which we abbreviate as “**mol**”.

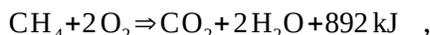
1 dozen = 12 thingies, usually eggs

1 mol =  $6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$  thingies, usually atoms, molecules, or ions

1 mol  $\approx$   $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  thingies, usually atoms, molecules, or ions

Note: The symbol  $\approx$  means approximately equal to.

In chemistry, we usually deal with amounts of the chemicals that we can easily weigh and mix, not individual atoms and molecules. We therefore talk of moles of each chemical. For example, when we write the chemical equation



we are describing 1 mol of methane  $\text{CH}_4$  burned with 2 mol of oxygen  $\text{O}_2$  to produce 1 mol of carbon dioxide  $\text{CO}_2$  and 2 mol of water  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  while releasing  $892 \text{ kJ} = 892000 \text{ J}$  of energy. 1 mol of  $\text{CH}_4$  contains 1 mol of carbon and 4 mol of hydrogen with a total molecular mass of

$$(1 \text{ mol}) \times (12.01 \text{ g/mol}) + (4 \text{ mol}) \times (1.01 \text{ g/mol}) = 16.05 \text{ g} .$$

But methane is a gas and weighing gasses is difficult. At standard conditions of temperature and pressure (293.15 K and 101325 Pa), gasses such as  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ , and  $\text{CO}_2$  all have a volume of about 24 L/mol so we just need to measure their volumes to determine how many moles of each we have. For  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , we need make it all gas or all liquid in order to measure it.

The number  $6.02214076 \times 10^{23}$  is called the **Avogadro constant** and is determined by very careful experiments to be the number of carbon atoms in exactly 12.0000000 g of isotopically pure carbon-12 (Carbon with 6 protons, 6 neutrons and 6 electrons). The value in our periodic table of 12.011 g/mol is actually an average that includes other carbon isotopes found in nature and is the value we must normally use when doing chemistry.

A handout to explain working with moles which emphasizes the similarity with buying eggs is at <https://yosemitefoothills.com/Science-1A/Handouts/Week-12/CalculatingMolecularMasses.pdf>.

### Acids and Bases

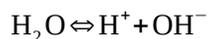
Water is crucial to life on Earth because chemical reactions happen most easily in water solutions like blood and the protoplasm in living cells. Some molecules release a hydrogen when placed in water, others acquire extra hydrogens, and these alterations often change single bonds to double bonds and visa versa.

For example, the fatty acids shown on page 5 of our molecular diagrams handout all have a **hydroxide**  $-\text{OH}$  group at one end. In water or blood, that hydroxide group releases its hydrogen to become a negative oxygen ion  $-\text{O}^-$ . In a lab, we will study amino acids which have a carboxyl group  $-\text{COOH}$  that loses its hydrogen to become a  $-\text{COO}^-$  ion. Famous strong acids like hydrochloric acid  $\text{HCl}$ ,

sulfuric acid  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , and nitric acid  $\text{HNO}_3$  all release a hydrogen ion when added to water. That is why they are called **acids** – they increase the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions when added to water.

Other molecules, such as ammonia  $\text{NH}_3$  acquire a hydrogen ion when placed in water to become ammonium  $\text{NH}_4^+$ . Those molecules are called **bases**.

Near the end of this note, we calculate that absolutely pure water at room temperature has one molecule out of every 555 million break in two ions with the reaction



When a water molecule breaks into its ions, the ions might immediately find each other and recombine, but it is also possible that they will wander apart and search out ions elsewhere in the solution with which they can combine. An equilibrium condition will exist where the number of water molecules spontaneously breaking apart will be balanced by the number of  $\text{H}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^-$  ions that run into each other and combine to make a new water molecule.

1 out of 555 million might seem insignificant, but with  $10^{21}$  water molecules in a drop of water, this breaking apart and recombining happens continually. **This natural concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions marks a level of above which something is considered an acid and below which something is considered a base.** The effect of these ions is easily observed in measurements of the electrical conductivity of water and its solutions as well as in its effect on chemical reactions in the water solution.

It turns out that if we know the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions, we can easily deduce the concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions. If the concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions is doubled without adding more  $\text{OH}^-$  ions, the existing  $\text{OH}^-$  ions will be more likely to meet an  $\text{H}^+$  ions and recombine. The concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions will therefore be decreased by the addition of the new  $\text{H}^+$  ions. It will, in fact, be halved. Tripling the  $\text{H}^+$  ions concentration will cause the concentration of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions to become 1/3 as great.

Similarly, if lye, a concentrated  $\text{NaOH}$  and  $\text{KOH}$  solution, is added to pure water, the  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  ions will separate from the  $\text{OH}^-$  ions leaving an excess of  $\text{OH}^-$  ions. Those will then wander around and join with some of the  $\text{H}^+$  ions to make water. The net result will be a lower concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions. Tripling the  $\text{OH}^-$  ion concentration will result in the  $\text{H}^+$  ion concentration becoming 1/3 as great.

We therefore only need to know the  $\text{H}^+$  concentration to characterize the chemical behavior in a water solution since the equilibrium balance in water will determine the  $\text{OH}^-$  ion concentration.

## pH

The concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions has such a strong effect on chemical reactions in water, there is a special quantity **pH** to represent it. Blood is a water solution so all of our body chemistry is sensitive to the pH of our blood. Similarly, plant roots are sensitive to the pH of the surrounding soil.

The concentration of  $\text{H}^+$  ions varies from more than 1 mol/L for very strong acids to less than  $10^{-14}$  mol/L for very strong bases, so we compress this range by using a logarithmic scale for pH:

$$\text{pH} = -\log_{10}[\text{H}^+ \text{ mol/L}] \quad \text{with its companion inverse formula} \quad [\text{H}^+] = 10^{-\text{pH}} \text{ mol/L}$$

When using these formulas, it is crucial to realize that the concentration units are mol/L. The minus sign in these formulas is there to make the pH value a positive number, but it also is a way to trip up student calculations. Pure water has a pH very nearly 7.0. So using the second formula above, the concentration of hydrogen ions in pure water (represented in square brackets) is

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7.0} \text{ mol/L} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7.0} \text{ mol/L} = 0.00000010 \text{ mol/L} \quad .$$

Blood is a bit different with a pH close to 7.4. This corresponds to a hydrogen ion concentration in blood of

$$[\text{H}^+] = 10^{-7.4} \text{ mol/L} = 3.98 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mol/L} = 0.000000398 \text{ mol/L} .$$

Notice that you can do  $10^{-7}$  in your head, but you need your calculator to do  $10^{-7.4}$ .

The number of moles in 1 L of water, which has a mass of 1000 g is obtained by dividing 1000 g/L by the molecular mass of water

$$\frac{1000 \text{ g/L}}{2 \times (1.01 \text{ g/mol}) + 1 \times (16.00 \text{ g/mol})} = \frac{1000 \text{ g/L}}{18.02 \text{ g/mol}} = 55.5 \text{ mol/L} .$$

Near the top of this note, we calculated the molecular mass of methane  $\text{CH}_4$ , here we did it for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  using values from our Periodic Table for the molecular mass of hydrogen (1.01 g/mol) and for oxygen atoms (16.00 g/mol). With this result, we can calculate the ratio of moles of pure water to the moles of hydrogen ions in that water and obtain the 555 million value mentioned above:

$$\frac{[\text{H}_2\text{O}]}{[\text{H}^+]} = \frac{55.5 \text{ mol/L}}{1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol/L}} = 55.5 \times 10^7 = 555 \text{ million for pure water pH}=7.0$$

### **Flint, MI, Tragedy**

You now can better understand the Flint, Michigan, disaster where faulty science and political arrogance allowed lead contamination into a town's drinking water system. Be sure to view the hour-long NOVA video at <https://www.pbs.org/video/poisoned-water-jhhegn/>.

Also, see a 10-minute video focused on Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha at [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pd2qxi2mF\\_4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pd2qxi2mF_4)

We will have more to say about pH in a later lab session when we steep red cabbage to make an inexpensive pH indicator solution.

### **This a lecture, not a lab, but please report that you have done the following:**

1. Read this note.
2. Studied the analogy between dozen and moles at <https://yosemitefoothills.com/Science-1A/Handouts/Week-12/CalculatingMolecularMasses.pdf>.
3. Watched the hour-long Nova about Flint, MI.
4. Watched the 10-minute video about Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha's contribution to uncovering the truth about the Flint, MI, health problems.