



Weak Acid-Weak Base Systems Example:

 $H_2CO_3(aq) / HCO_3^{-1}(aq) / CO_3^{-2}(aq)$ 

 $CO_2(g) + H_2O(l) \leftrightarrows HCO_3^{-1}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq) \leftrightarrows CO_3^{-2}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq)$ 



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XR 0k8JlawY



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLKEjXbCU30

## **QUESTION**

In the following equilibrium:

 $HCO_{3}^{-}(aq) + H_{2}O(l) = H_{2}CO_{3}(aq) + OH(aq)$ 

- A) HCO<sub>3</sub> is an acid and H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is its conjugate base.
- B) H<sub>2</sub>O is an acid and OH is its conjugate base.
- C) HCO<sub>3</sub> is an acid and OH is its conjugate base.
- D) H<sub>2</sub>O is an acid and H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is its conjugate base.
- E) H<sub>2</sub>O is an acid and HCO<sub>3</sub> is its conjugate base.

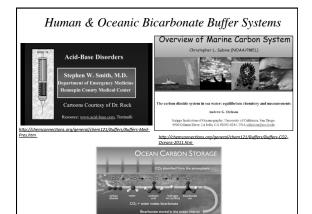
 $H_2CO_3(aq) / HCO_3^{-1}(aq) / CO_3^{-2}(aq)$ 

## Two VERY IMPORTANT Buffer Systems

"Bicarbonate"

 $CO_2(g) + H_2O(l) \leftrightarrows HCO_3^{-1}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq) \leftrightarrows CO_3^{-2}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq)$ 

- Blood: a human's blood serum volume is relatively small, 4-6 Liters with a narrow pH range, pH = 7.35 – 7.45; pH is maintained through buffering (homeostasis) Have you ever had respiratory alkalosis during an exam?
- Oceans: an extraordinarily large volume of a "salt water" solution with a pH ~ 8.1; maintained through buffering



## **EQUILIBRIUM**

CO<sub>2</sub> & Oceanic Bicarbonate Buffering



 $CO_2(g) + H_2O\left(l\right) \leftrightarrows HCO_3^{-1}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq) \leftrightarrows CO_3^{-2}(aq) + H^{+1}(aq)$ 

Oceans: pH ~ 8.1 and falling

 $\label{local-http://www.tos.org/oceanography/issues/issue} \begin{tabular}{l} $$http://www.tos.org/oceanography/issues/issue archive/22 4.html \\ $$Increasing CO_2$ is decreasing ocean pH; long term effects? \\ $$http://sos.noaa.gov/datasets/Ocean/ocean acidification.html \\ \end{tabular}$ 

