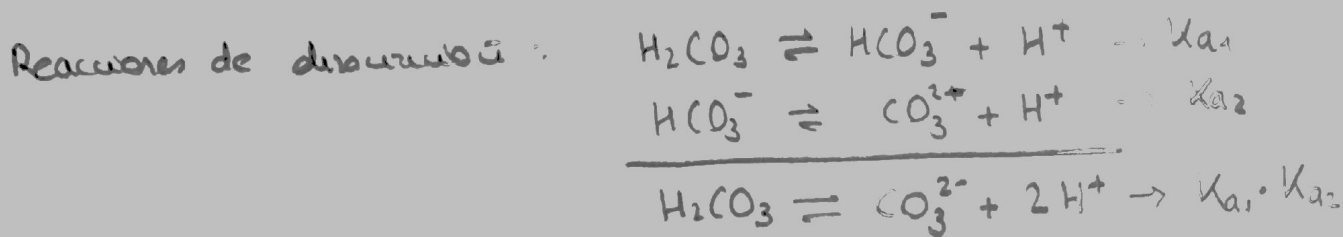


5. Calcular el pH resultante de agregar 2 mL de HCl 0.1 M a 500 mL de una disolución 2 M de ~~bicarbonato~~ ^{hidroencarbonato} ~~sódico~~ ^{NaHCO₃} en agua, sabiendo que pKa del ácido carbónico es 6.4 mientras que el pKa del ión bicarbonato es 10.3.

Datos: $[\text{NaHCO}_3 (2\text{M}) 500\text{ mL}] + [\text{HCl} (0.1\text{M}) \cdot 2\text{ mL}] \rightarrow \text{pH} ?$

$$\text{pK}_{a1} = 6.4 \quad / \quad \text{pK}_{a2} = 10.3$$



$$\text{K}_{a1} \cdot \text{K}_{a2} = \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}][\text{H}^+]^2}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]} \rightarrow [\text{H}^+] = \sqrt{\frac{\text{K}_{a1} \cdot \text{K}_{a2} \cdot [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{pK}_{a1} + \text{pK}_{a2} + \log \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]} \right)} \quad \text{ec1} \quad \text{Ecuación general}$$

• Situación antes de añadir el HCl:

- Balance de masas: $C_0 = \text{Na}^+ = [\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \quad (\text{ec2})$

- Balance de cargas: $[\text{Na}^+] + [\text{H}^+] = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] + [\text{OH}^-] \quad (\text{ec3})$

Donde $[\text{H}^+]$ y $[\text{OH}^-]$ son despreciables y $[\text{Na}^+] = C_0$

Igualamos ec2 y ec3: $[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] + [\text{HCO}_3^-] + [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$

$$[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \Rightarrow \log \frac{[\text{CO}_3^{2-}]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]} = 0$$

$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{2} (6.4 + 10.3 + 0) = \underline{\underline{8.35}}$$

Donde $[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3] = [\text{CO}_3^{2-}]$ y $\text{K}_{a1} = \frac{[\text{HCO}_3^-][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]}$

$$[\text{H}^+] = (\text{K}_{a1} \cdot \text{K}_{a2})^{1/2}$$

$$C_0 = [\text{HCO}_3^-] + 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] \rightarrow [\text{HCO}_3^-] = C_0 - 2[\text{CO}_3^{2-}] = C_0 - 2[\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3]$$

$$K_{a1} = \frac{[HCO_3^-][H^+]}{[H_2CO_3]} = \frac{(C_0 - 2[H_2CO_3]) \cdot (K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2})^{1/2}}{[H_2CO_3]}$$

$$\frac{K_{a1}}{(K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2})^{1/2}} \cdot [H_2CO_3] = C_0 - 2[H_2CO_3]$$

$$\frac{K_{a1}}{(K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2})^{1/2}} \cdot [H_2CO_3] + 2[H_2CO_3] = C_0$$

$$[H_2CO_3] = \frac{C_0}{\left(\frac{K_{a2}}{(K_{a1} \cdot K_{a2})^{1/2}} + 2 \right)} = \frac{\frac{2 \text{ mol}}{L} \cdot 0,5 L}{\frac{10^{-6,4}}{(10^{-6,4} \cdot 10^{-10,3})^{1/2}} + 2} = 0,01$$

Después de añadir el HCl (consideramos $\Delta V = 0$)

$$[H_2CO_3] = [H_2CO_3] + \frac{[HCl]}{2} = 0,01 + \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,002 L}{2 \cdot 0,002 L} = 0,01019 M$$

$$[CO_3^{2-}] = [CO_3^{2-}] - \frac{[HCl]}{2} = 0,01 - \frac{0,1 \cdot 0,002 L}{2 \cdot 0,002 L} = 9,8 \cdot 10^{-3} M$$

$$pH = \frac{1}{2} \left(6,4 + 10,3 + \log \frac{9,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,01019} \right) = \underline{\underline{8,34}}$$

Varia muy poco el pH. Al añadir HCl disminuye el

$$pH \quad 0,01$$