



Water Kit[©] pH Lesson



Objectives

Students will:

- **Create** a physical representation of the autoionization of water using the water kit.
- **Describe** and **produce** a physical representation of the dissociation of a strong acid and a strong base.
- **Associate** a high hydronium ion (H_3O^+) concentration with low pH and a high hydroxide ion (OH^-) concentration with a high pH.
- **Demonstrate** how the structure of an amino acid is affected by the pH of the environment into which it has been placed.

Materials

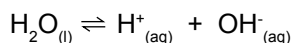
- 1 Water Kit[©] cup per small group
- 1 copy of this packet per person

Water Dissociation

The water kit may also be used to introduce the concepts of water dissociation (autoionization) and pH to students. A small percentage of water molecules (about 1 in 10,000,000) break apart in pure water at room temperature. Positively charged hydrogen ions (H^+) and negatively charged hydroxide ions (OH^-) are formed in this dissociation.

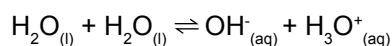
Remove two water molecules from the water cup. Begin the dissociation of water by pulling off a hydrogen from one of the water molecules.

Sketch the model representation of the first step in the dissociation of water.



When water dissociates, one of the hydrogen nuclei leaves its electron behind with the oxygen atom to become a hydrogen cation (H^+). The hydrogen ion is not stable and bonds to the oxygen atom of a second unionized water molecule to form a hydronium ion (H_3O^+).

Sketch the model representation of the next step in the dissociation of water with hydronium ion formation.





Water Kit® pH

Optional Mathematical Connection

Teachers may want to add a mathematical component to this activity. You may want to have your students answer the following questions:

Questions

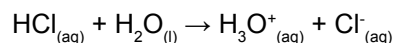
1. Calculate the approximate number of water molecules in an 8 oz. glass of water.

2. Calculate the number of water molecules that would autoionize in an 8 oz. glass of water.

Acid/Base Dissociation

Acid

An acid is a compound that produces H⁺ cations in solution. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) is an example of a strong acid found in the stomach. In an aqueous solution hydrochloric acid breaks into H⁺ and Cl⁻ ions.



Use the water kit to model the dissociation of hydrochloric acid in water.

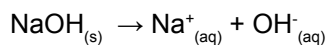


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Base

The oldest Arrhenius theory identifies a base as a **hydroxide ion anion donor**.

Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) is an example of a strong base commonly found in drain cleaners.



Use water kit to model NaOH and dissociation in water.

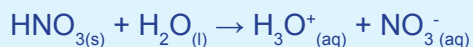
Alternate definitions of a base include the Brønsted-Lowry theory which defines a **base** as a **proton (hydrogen cation) acceptor**. The more general Lewis theory defines a base as an **electron pair donor**.

Questions:

1. Why are acids called proton donors?

2. What happens when an aqueous NaOH donates OH⁻ anions to an aqueous acidic solution with many H⁺ cations?

3. Given the equation below, identify HNO₃ as an acid or base and explain your choice.





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Neutralization

Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide are considered to be a strong acid and a strong base respectively. Model a neutralization reaction using parts from the water kit that you have assembled. Sketch in the space below.

Questions

1. Write the neutralization reaction for sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid.

2. What are the reactants in this neutralization reaction?

3. What are the products of this reaction?



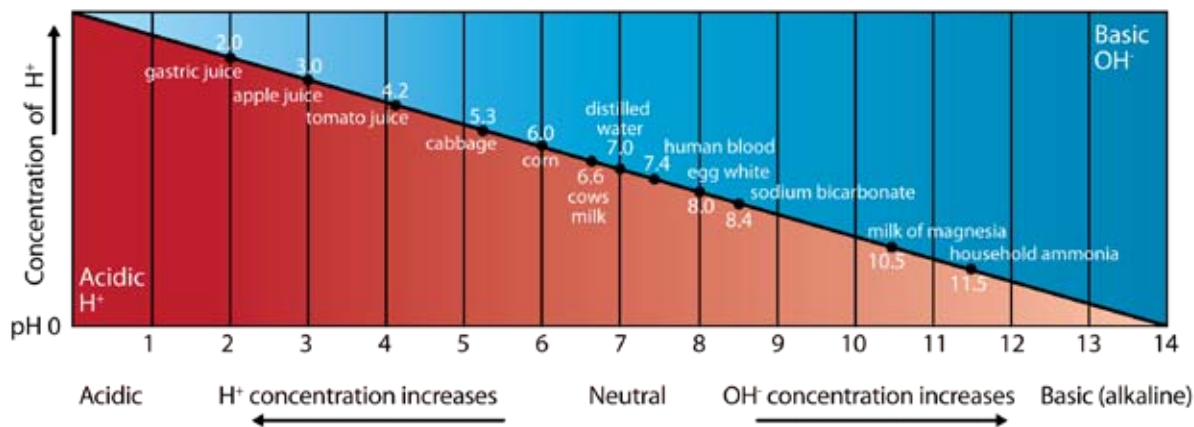
Water Kit® pH

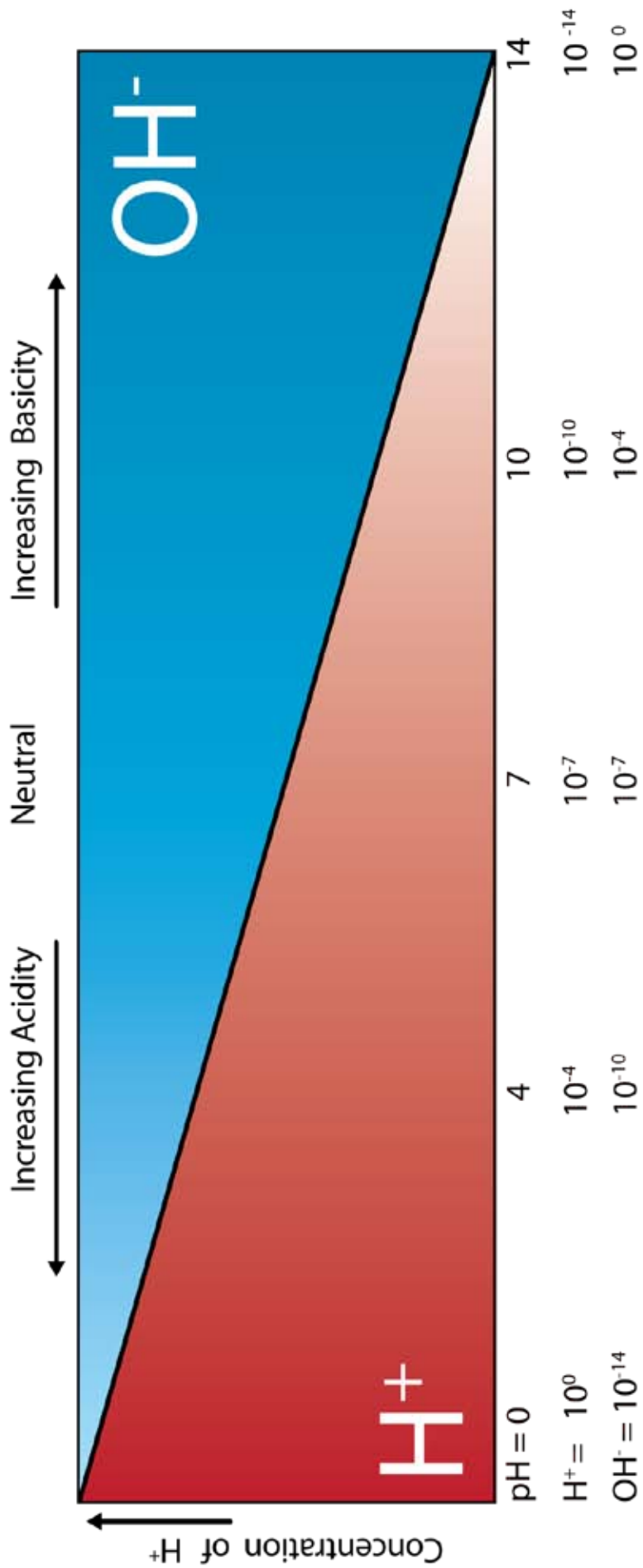
pH

The pH of the various solutions found within living organisms plays a very significant role in many biochemical reactions. Certain enzymes in the body get activated only at certain definite pH values. Blood pH must be maintained at a pH value of 7.36 – 7.42. A mere change of 0.2 pH units can cause death.

The pH of a solution is a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions in the solution and describes how acidic or basic a solution is. The letters “pH” stand for “power of hydrogen”. The usual range of pH values most commonly encountered is between 0 and 14. Solutions with a pH less than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are said to be basic or alkaline. A solution with a pH of 7 is considered to be neutral.

Use the chart on the next page and the Water Kit® to model the relative concentration of H_3O^+ cations and OH^- anions on the pH chart below. Place the hydronium cations and the hydroxide anions where you believe the highest concentration of each would be located on the graph.







Water Kit® pH

Each pH unit represents a tenfold change in the concentration of H_3O^+ cations. For example, lemon juice at a pH of 2 has 10 times more H_3O^+ cations than an equal amount of orange juice at pH 3.

Questions

1. In which solution would you find the most H^+ cations?

2. In which solution would you find the most OH^- anions?

3. Would the pH increase or decrease if an acid were added to water?

4. How would the pH change if a basic solution were added to orange juice?

5. Using the table on the next page, compare the pH values of tomato juice to milk. Mathematically describe the relationship of the H_3O^+ concentration of the tomato juice to that of the milk.

6. Which living system component listed in the chart below has the highest concentration of H^+ cations?

7. If the pH value of a living system component changes, how might this component reestablish the normal pH value?



Water Kit® pH

Common pH Value

Substance	pH Value
Battery Acid	0
Gastric Acid	1
Lemon Juice, Vinegar	2
Orange Juice, Soda	3
Tomato Juice, Acid rain	4
Black Coffee, Bananas	5
Urine, Milk	6
Distilled Water	7
Sea Water, Eggs	8
Baking Soda	9
Milk of Magnesia, Great Salt Lake	10
Ammonia Solution	11
Soapy Water	12
Bleach, Oven Cleaner	13
Liquid Drain Cleaner	14

pH Values in a Living System

Component	pH value
Gastric Acid of the Stomach	1
Lysosomes	4.5
Granules of Chromaffin Cells (cells found in the medulla of adrenal glands)	5.5
Human skin	5.5
Urine	6
Neutral H ₂ O at 37°C	6.81
Cytosol	7.2
Cerebrospinal Fluid	7.3
Blood	7.43- 7.45
Mitochondrial Matrix	7.5
Pancreas Secretions	8.1

Name	Amino Acid	Sidechain	Name	Amino Acid	Sidechain	Name	Amino Acid	Sidechain	Name	Amino Acid	Sidechain
Alanine	Ala A		Glutamine	Gln Q		Leucine	Leu L		Serine	Ser S	
Arginine	Arg R		Glutamic Acid	Glu E		Lysine	Lys K		Threonine	Thr T	
Asparagine	Asn N		Glycine	Gly G		Methionine	Met M		Tryptophan	Trp W	
Aspartic Acid	Asp D		Histidine	His H		Phenylalanine	Phe F		Tyrosine	Tyr Y	
Cysteine	Cys C		Isoleucine	Ile I		Proline	Pro P		Valine	Val V	

Atom Color Key
 Carbon (grey), Oxygen (red), Nitrogen (blue), Sulfur (yellow), Hydrogen (white)

Amino Acid Property Key
 Amino acid clip color and name color indicate property

Negative Charge (red clip), Positive Charge (blue clip)

Hydrophilic (grey clip), Hydrophobic (yellow clip), Cysteine (green clip)