

CHAPTER 17	Calculating $K_b$ for a Weak Base	BLM 17.3.3
OVERHEAD		

### Problem

One of the uses for aniline,  $C_6H_5NH_2(l)$ , is in the manufacture of dyes. Aniline is soluble in water and acts as a weak base. When a solution containing 5.0 g/L of aniline was prepared, the pH was found to be 8.68. Calculate the base ionization constant for aniline.

### What Is Required?

You need to find  $K_b$  for aniline.

### What Is Given?

You have the following data:

The formula for aniline is  $C_6H_5NH_2(l)$

The solution contains 5.0 g/L  $C_6H_5NH_2(aq)$

pH = 8.68

### Plan Your Strategy

**Step 1** Calculate the molar concentration of the solution using the molar mass of aniline and the mass of aniline dissolved in one litre of solution.

**Step 2** Calculate the hydroxide ion concentration using the following:

$$pH + pOH = 14.0$$

$$[OH^-(aq)] = 10^{-pOH}$$

**Step 3** Write the equation for the ionization equilibrium of aniline in water. Then set up an ICE table.

### MathTip

Remember, in the ICE table  $[H_2O(l)]$  is left blank. Compared with the equilibrium concentration of hydroxide ion,  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  is not significant in the problems you will solve. To show this, write ~0 (“almost zero”) in the ICE table for the initial  $[OH^-(aq)]$ .

**Step 4** Write the expression for the base ionization constant. Substitute equilibrium terms into the expression and calculate  $K_b$ .

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### Act on Your Strategy

**Step 1** Calculate the molar concentration of the solution.

Molar mass of aniline,  $C_6H_5NH_2(l)$ , = 93.12 g/mol

$$[C_6H_5NH_2(aq)] = \frac{5.0 \cancel{\text{g}}}{L} \times \frac{1 \cancel{\text{mol}}}{93.12 \cancel{\text{g}}} = 0.0537 \frac{\text{mol}}{L}$$

**Step 2** Calculate  $[OH^-(aq)]$ .

$$pOH = 14.0 - 8.68$$

$$= 5.32$$

$$[OH^-(aq)] = 10^{-5.32}$$

$$= 4.79 \times 10^{-6}$$

**Step 3** Use the equation for the ionization equilibrium of aniline in water to set up an ICE table.

$C_6H_5NH_2(aq) + H_2O(l) \leftrightarrow C_6H_5NH_3^+(aq) + OH^-(aq)$				
	$[C_6H_5NH_2(aq)]$ (mol/L)	$[H_2O(l)]$ (mol/L)	$[C_6H_5NH_3^+(aq)]$ (mol/L)	$[OH^-(aq)]$ (mol/L)
Initial	0.0537		0	~0
Change	$-4.79 \times 10^{-6}$		$+4.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$+4.79 \times 10^{-6}$
Equilibrium	$(0.0537 - 4.79 \times 10^{-6})$		$+4.79 \times 10^{-6}$	$+4.79 \times 10^{-6}$

**Step 4** Write the expression for  $K_b$ . Substitute equilibrium terms into the expression.

$$K_b = \frac{[C_6H_5NH_3^+][OH^-]}{[C_6H_5NH_2]}$$

$$= \frac{(4.79 \times 10^{-6})(4.79 \times 10^{-6})}{0.0537}$$

$$= 4.3 \times 10^{-10}$$

### Check Your Solution

The value for  $K_b$  is reasonable for a weak base. The answer has the correct number of significant digits (two).