

ECHILIBRE ACIDO-BAZICE



DISOCIEREA APEI



- PRODUS IONIC AL APEI:

$$K_c = [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-] = P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 10^{-14} \text{ M}^2 \quad (25^\circ \text{C})$$

- ÎN APA PURĂ

$$[\text{H}^+] = [\text{OH}^-] = \sqrt{P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}} = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

- ÎNTR-O SOLUȚIE ACIDĂ

$$[\text{H}^+] > 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

- ÎNTR-O SOLUȚIE BAZICĂ

$$[\text{H}^+] < 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

NOȚIUNEA DE pH

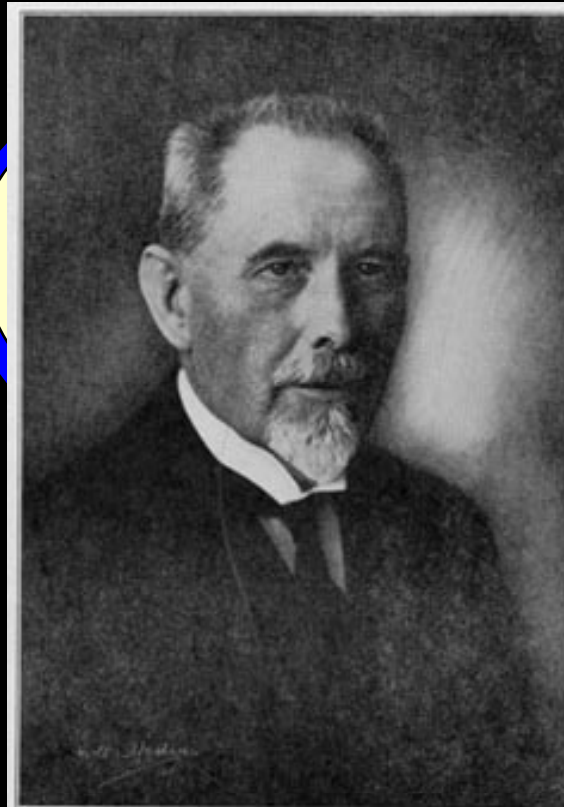
- PENTRU ORICE SOLUȚIE APOASĂ.

$$pH = -\lg[H^+]$$

$$pOH = -\lg[OH^-]$$

- RELAȚIA DINTRE pH ȘI pOH:

$$pH + pOH = 14$$



1868 - 1939

LOGARITMUL

$$b^{\log_b x} = x$$

b - baza ($b > 0, b \neq 1$)
 x - argumentul $x > 0$

$$\log_b x = y \quad \equiv \quad b^y = x$$

LOGARITMI UZUALI

$$\log_{10} x = \lg x \quad \text{logaritm zecimal}$$

$$\log_e x = \ln x \quad \text{logaritm natural}$$

PROPRIETĂȚI:

$$1) \log_b b = 1$$

$$2) \log_b x^p = p \log_b x$$

$$3) \log_b (x \cdot y) = \log_b x + \log_b y$$

$$4) \log_b \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_b x - \log_b y$$

SCARA pH (Sørensen)

$[H^+]$ 10^0 10^{-7} 10^{-14}

pH 0 7 14

pOH 14 7 0

NEUTRU

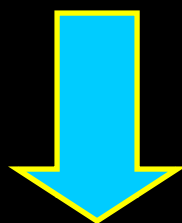
ACID

BAZIC

7

$$[H^+] \cdot [OH^-] = 10^{-14} \quad | -\lg$$

$$-\lg [H^+] - \lg [OH^-] = -\lg 10^{-14}$$



$$pH + pOH = 14$$

Exprimarea $[H^+]$ într-o soluție cu pH cunoscut

$$pH = -\lg [H^+]$$



$$\lg [H^+] = -pH$$

$$[H^+] = 10^{-pH}$$

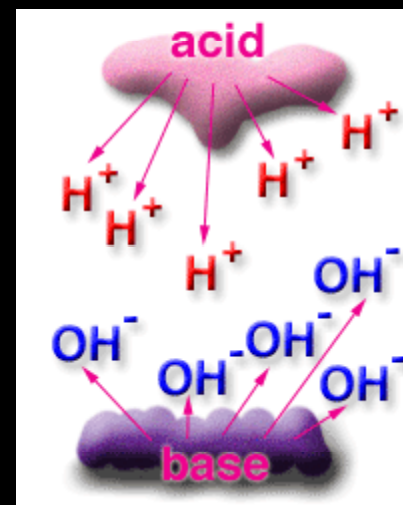
H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 (1300)

acidus = acru (latină)

TEORIA ARRHENIUS (1890)

"Acidul este o substanță care produce ioni de hidrogen când este dizolvată în apă"

"Baza este o substanță care produce ioni hidroxil când este dizolvată în apă"

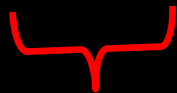
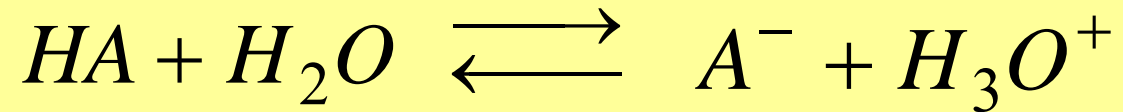


TEORIA BRØNSTED - LOWRY (1923)

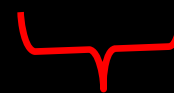
Acid = substanță capabilă să cedeze protoni (HCl)

Bază = substanță capabilă să accepte protoni (NH₃)

ACIZI SLABI



P



D

Acid	Bază conjugată
H ₂ O	OH ⁻
H ₂ CO ₃	HCO ₃ ⁻
NH ₄ ⁺	NH ₃
CH ₃ COOH	CH ₃ COO ⁻

P – FORMĂ PROTONATĂ

D – FORMĂ DEPROTONATĂ

pH – UL SOLUȚIILOR DE ACIZI TARI



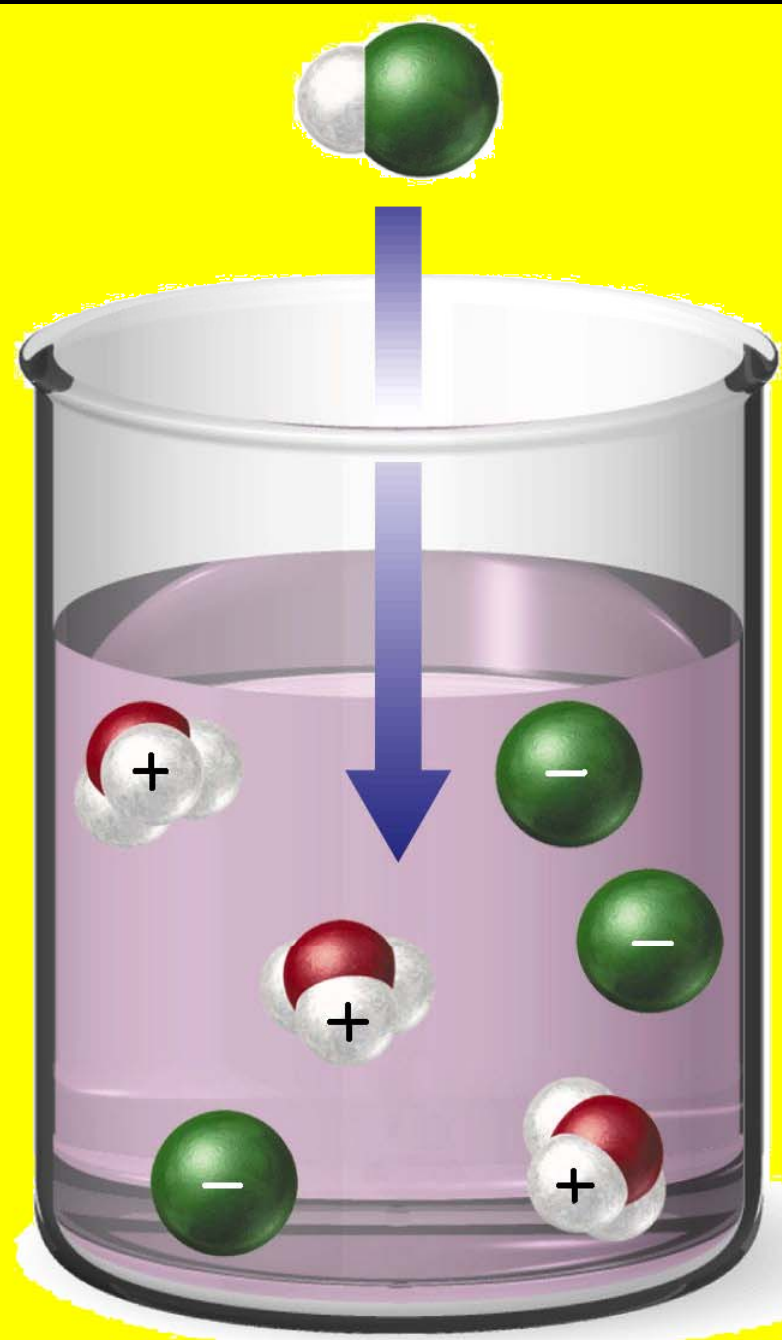
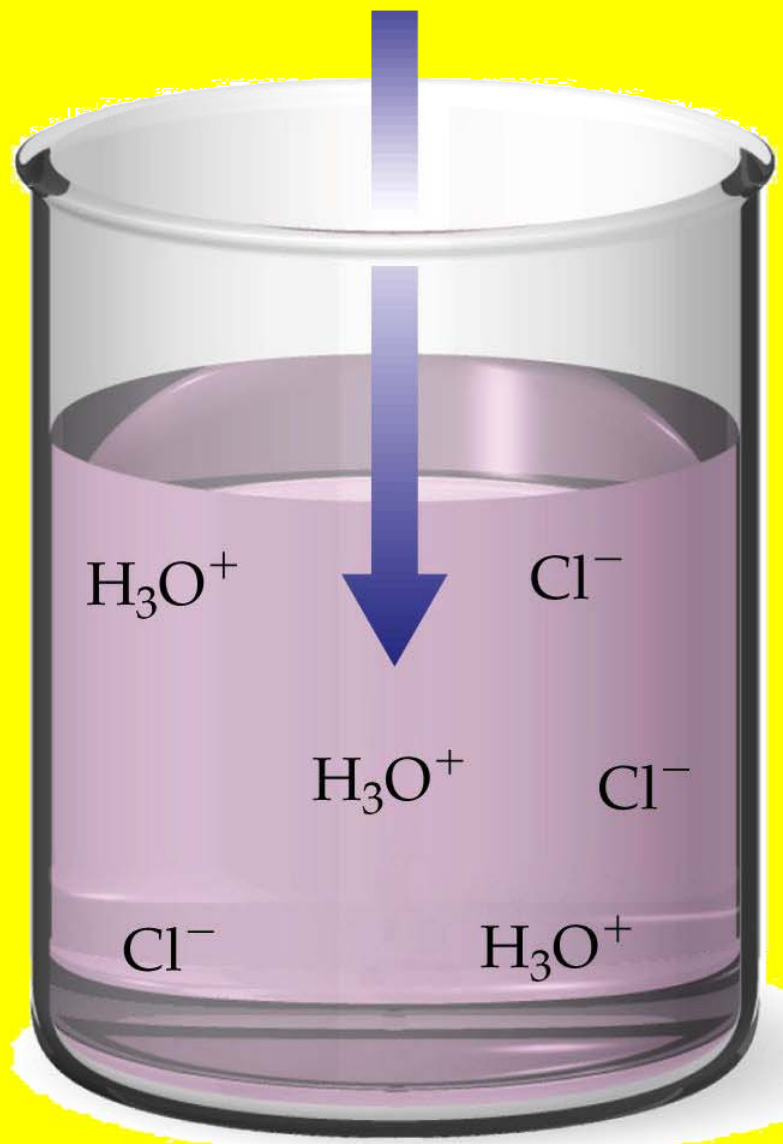
Inițial: c 0 0

Final: 0 c c

$$pH = -\lg[H^{+}] = -\lg c$$

EXEMPLE: $HClO_4$, H_2SO_4 , HI, HBr, HCl, HNO_3

HCl



EXEMPLU

$$\text{pH} = ? \quad [\text{HCl}] = 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pH} = -\lg c = -\lg 10^{-3} = 3$$

TEMĂ *

$$\text{pH} = ? \quad [\text{HCl}] = 10^{-7} \text{ M}$$

pH – UL SOLUȚIILOR DE BAZE TARI



Inițial: c 0 0

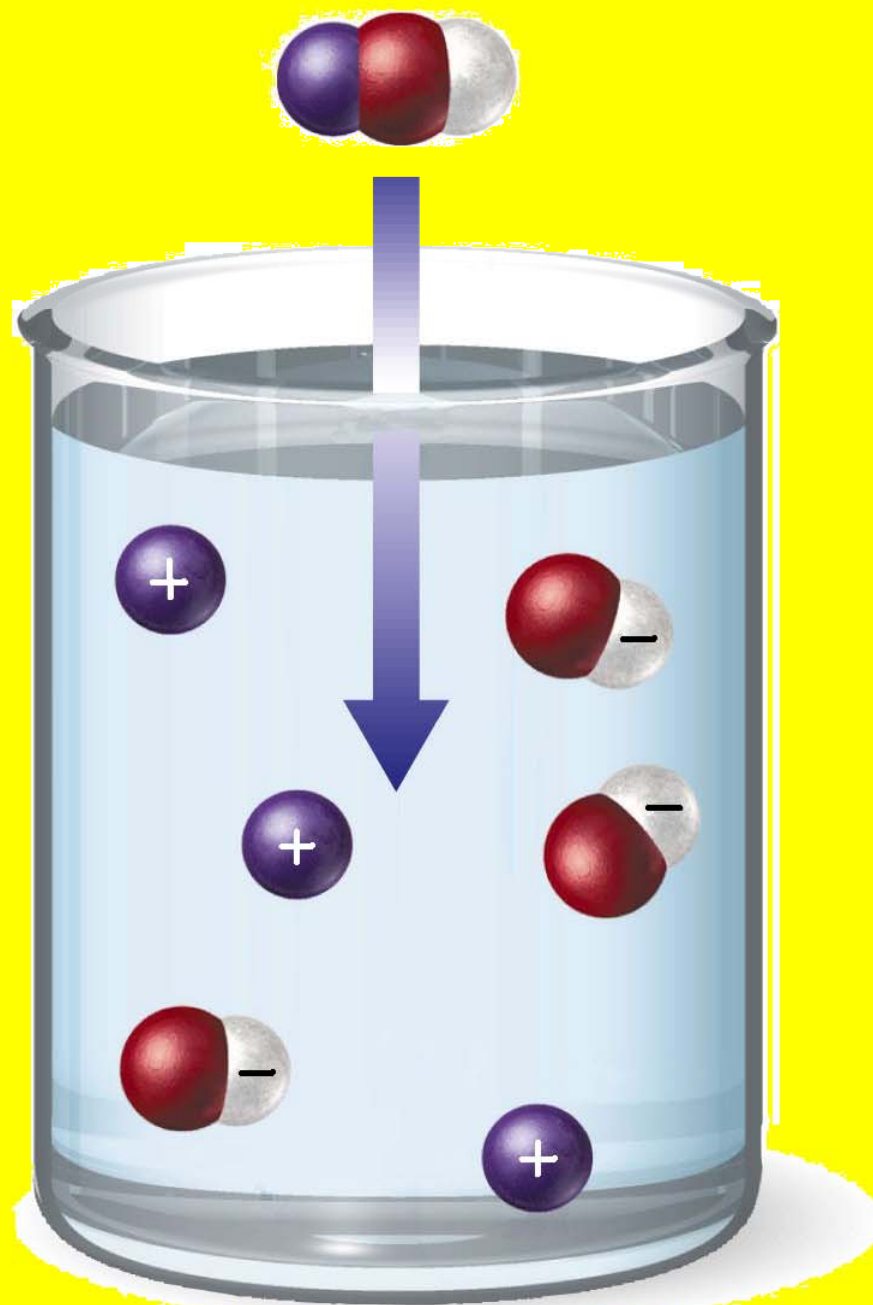
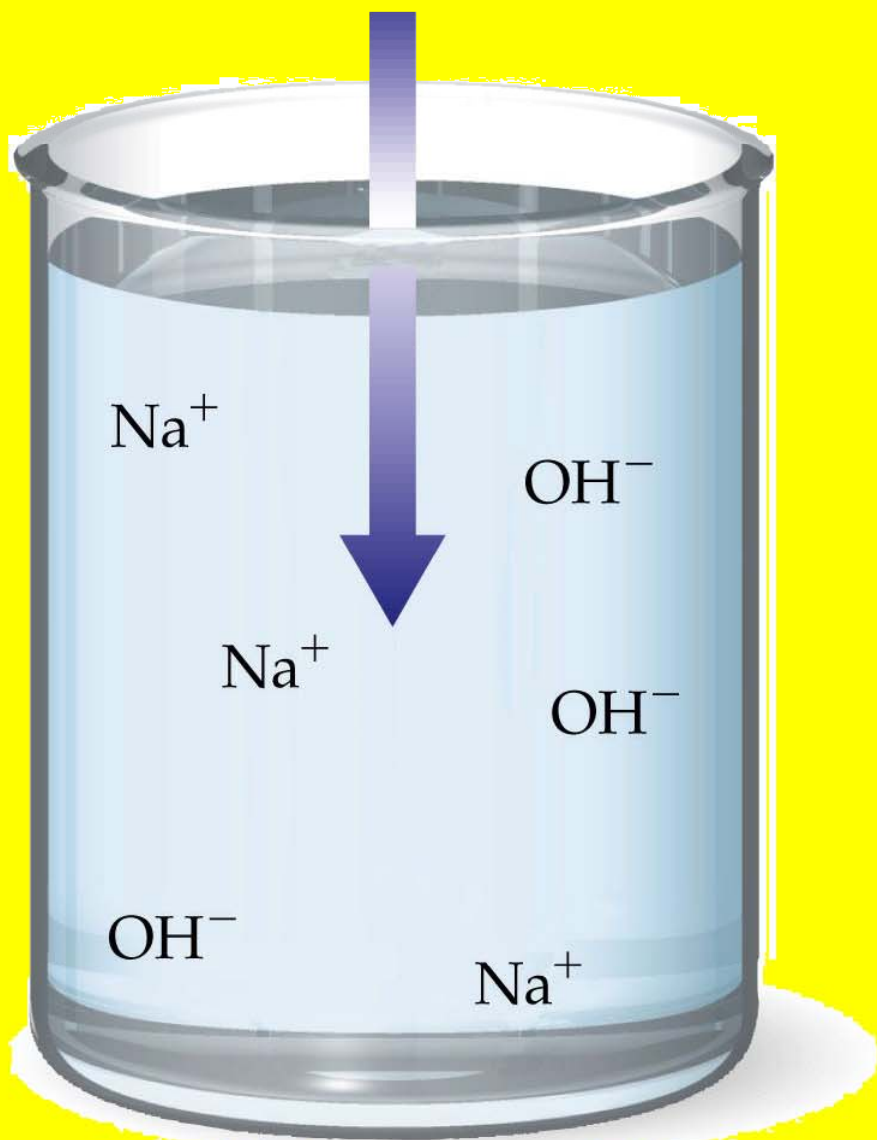
Final: 0 c c

$$pOH = -\lg[\text{OH}^-] = -\lg c$$

$$pH = 14 - pOH$$

EXAMPLE: NaOH, KOH, Ca(OH)₂, Ba(OH)₂

NaOH



PROBLEMĂ

$$V = 100 \text{ mL}$$

$$\text{pH} = ? \quad m_1 = 40 \text{ mg NaOH} \quad (M_1 = 40)$$

$$m_2 = 58,5 \text{ mg NaCl} \quad (M_2 = 58,5)$$

$$c_1 = \frac{m_1}{M_1 V} = \frac{40 \cdot 10^{-3}}{40 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

$$c_2 = \frac{m_2}{M_2 V} = \frac{58,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{58,5 \cdot 100 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 10^{-2} \text{ M}$$

$$\text{pOH} = -\lg c_1 = -\lg 10^{-2} = 2$$



$$\text{pH} = 14 - 2 = 12$$

SOLUȚII DE ACIZI SLABI



Inițial: c 0 0

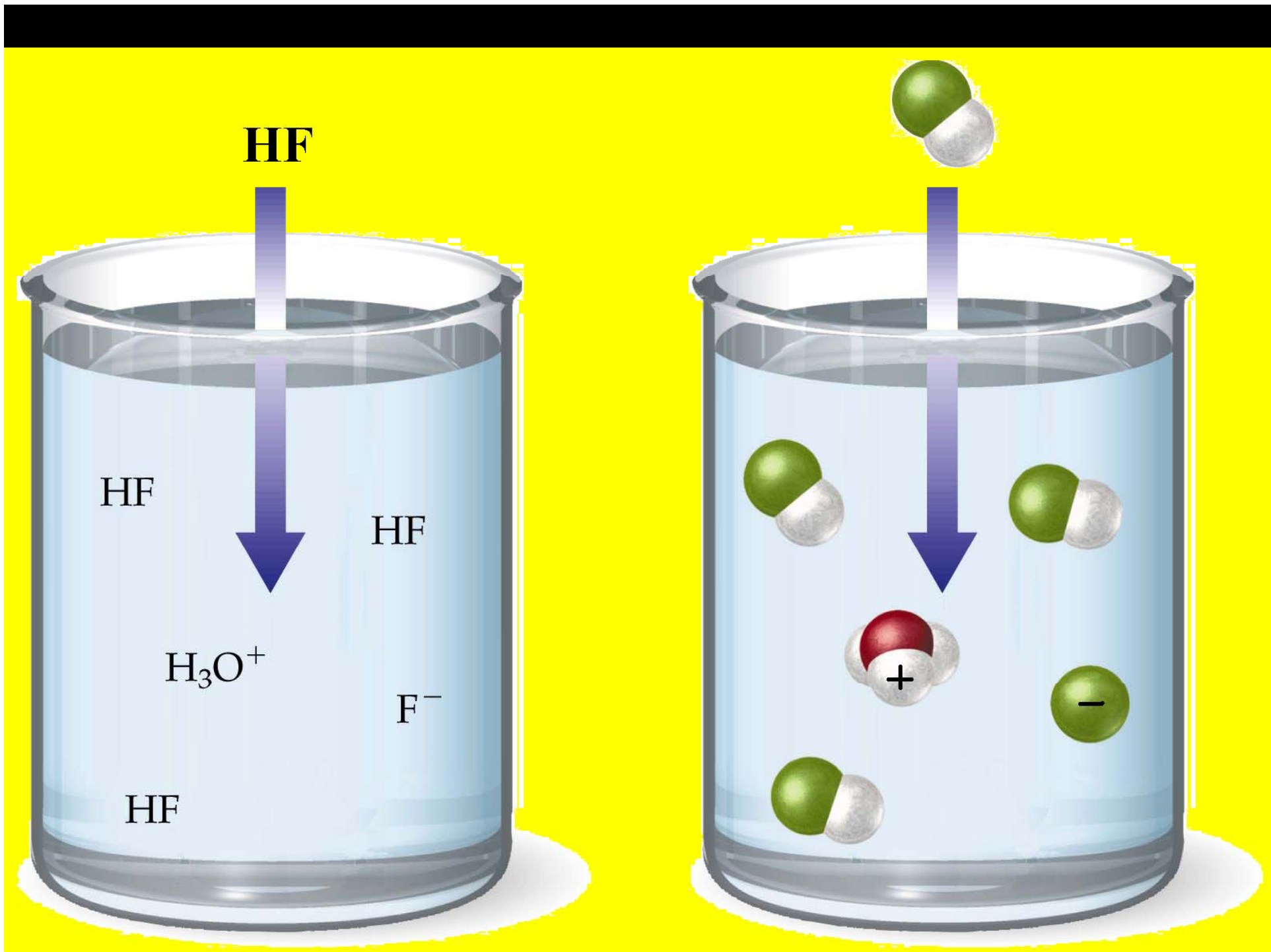
Final: $c - x$ x x

LEGEA ACȚIUNII
MASELOR



$$K_{HA} = \frac{[H^+] \cdot [A^-]}{[HA]} = \frac{x^2}{c - x}$$

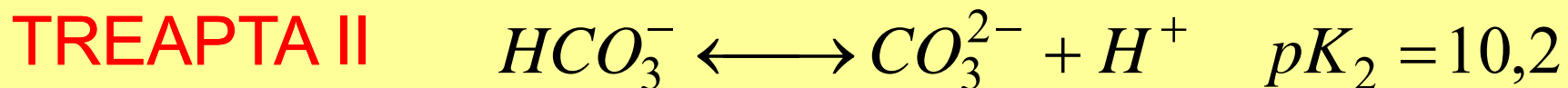
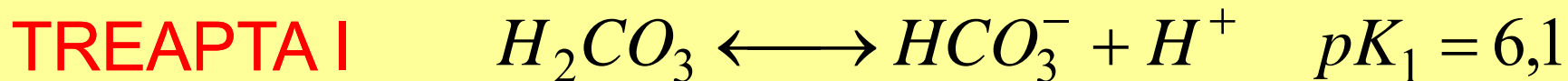
$$x \ll c \Rightarrow c - x \cong c$$



Substanța	Formula	K_a	pK_a
Acid acetic	CH ₃ COOH	$1,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$	4,8
Acid carbonic	H ₂ CO ₃	$4,3 \cdot 10^{-7}$	6,1
		$4,8 \cdot 10^{-11}$	10,2
Acid fosforic	H ₃ PO ₄	$6,9 \cdot 10^{-3}$	2,1
		$6,2 \cdot 10^{-8}$	7,2
		$4,8 \cdot 10^{-13}$	12,3

$$pK = -\lg K$$

ACIZI POLIBAZICI



pH – UL SOLUȚIILOR DE ACIZI SLABI

A. Se cunosc $[HA]$ și pK

$$K = \frac{[H^+]^2}{[HA]} \Rightarrow pH = \frac{pK - \lg[HA]}{2}$$

B. Se cunosc $[HA]$, $[A^-]$ și pK

$$K = \frac{[H^+] \cdot [A^-]}{[HA]} \Rightarrow pH = pK + \lg \frac{[D]}{[P]}$$

FORMULA HENDERSON - HASSELBALCH

SISTEME TAMPON

- DEFINIȚIE

AMESTECURI DE SUBSTANȚE CARE MENȚIN
CONSTANT pH – UL SOLUȚIEI

- COMPOZIȚIE:

ELIBEREAZĂ BAZA CONJUGATĂ A ACIDULUI

– ACID SLAB (A) + SAREA SA (S)

- DISOCIERE: A – PARȚIAL, S – TOTAL

- CALCULUL pH – ULUI:

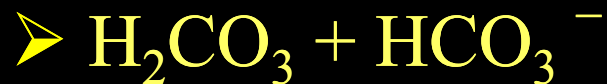
$$pH = pK + \lg \frac{[D]}{[P]}$$

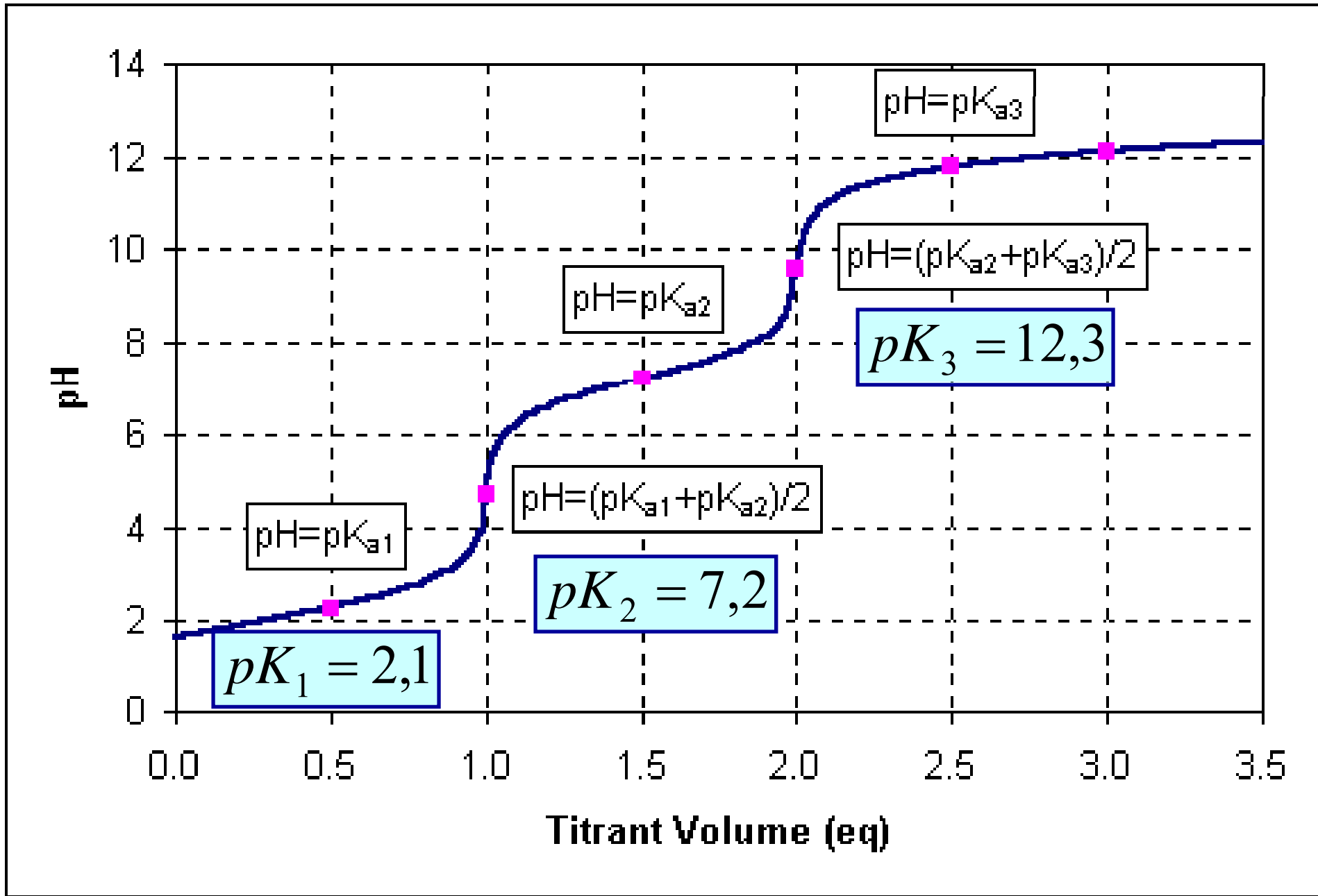
FORMULA HENDERSON -
HASSELBALCH

- CAPACITATE DE TAMPONARE:

$$i = \frac{\Delta V}{|\Delta pH|}$$

- SISTEME TAMPON ALE SÂNGELUI:



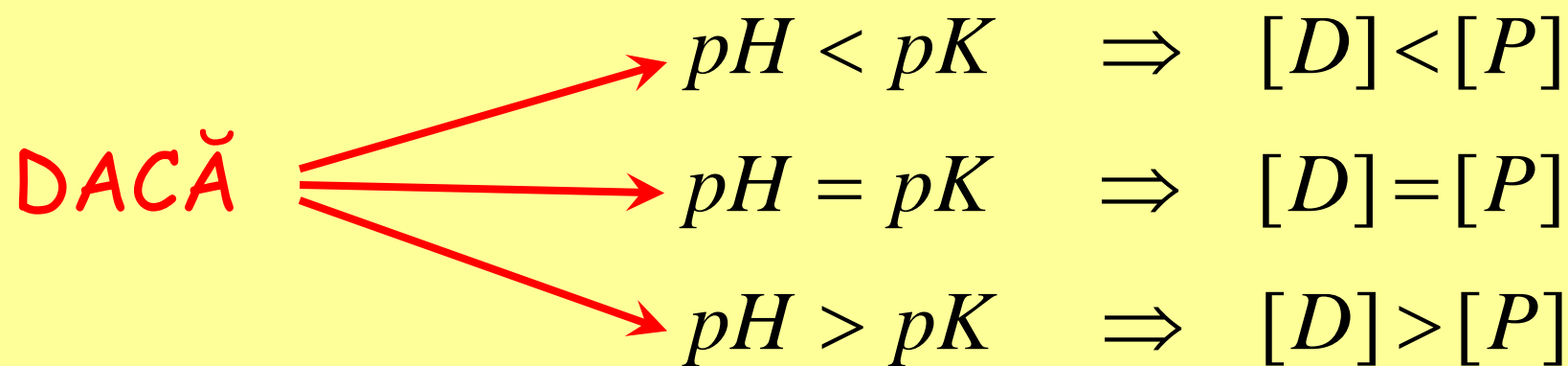


FORMA IONICĂ PREDOMINANTĂ

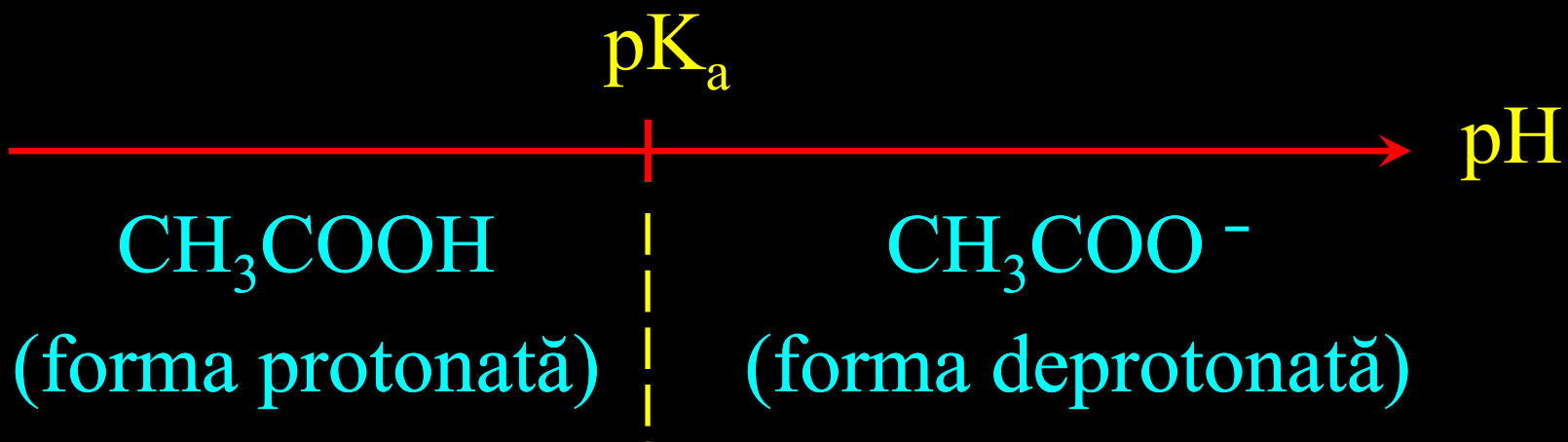
ACID SLAB ÎNTR-O SOLUȚIE CU pH DAT:
CE FORMĂ IONICĂ ARE CONCENTRAȚIE
MAXIMĂ?

$$pH = pK + \lg \frac{[D]}{[P]}$$

DACĂ

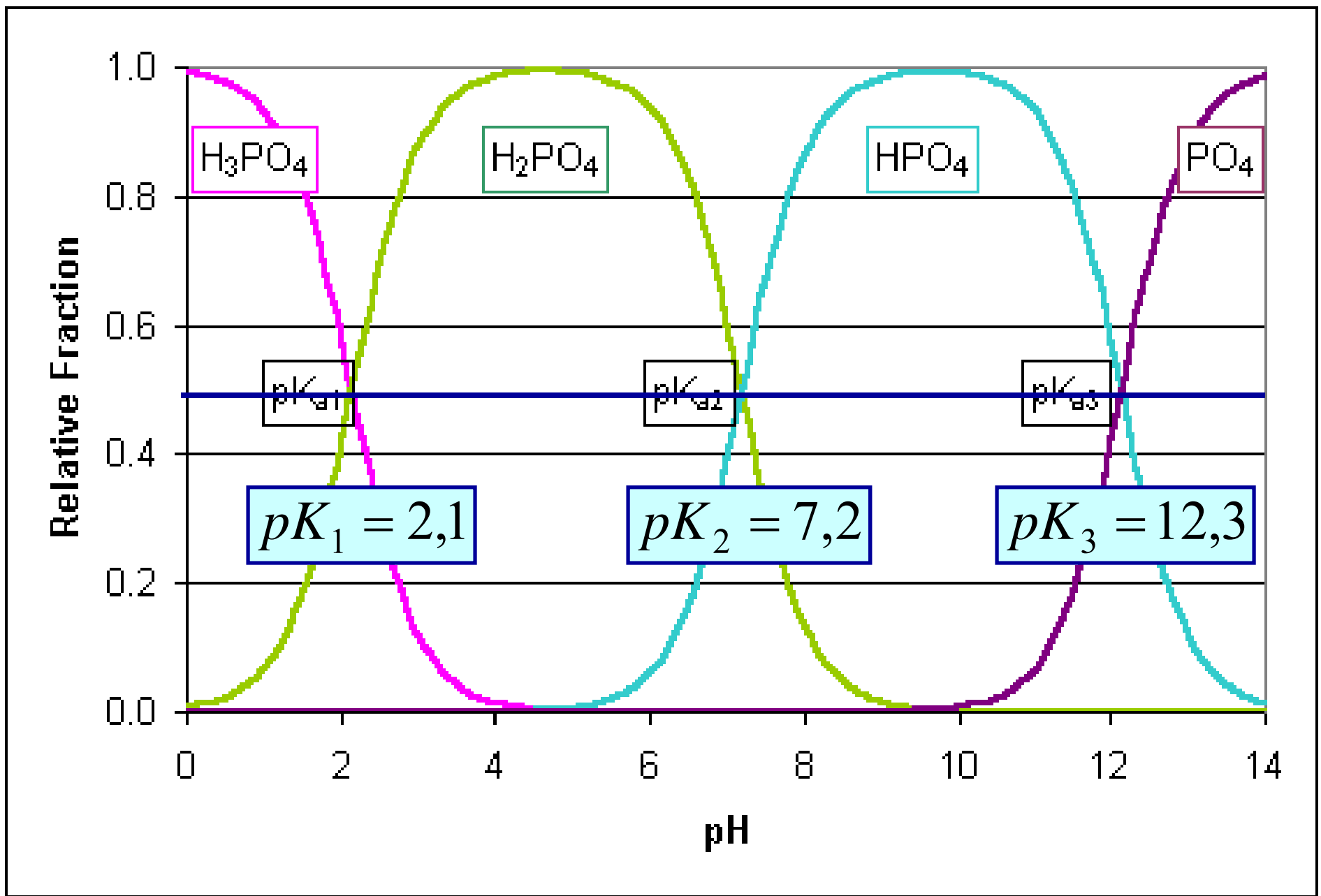


EXEMPLU



Pentru $\text{pH} < \text{pK}_a$ predomină CH_3COOH

Pentru $\text{pH} > \text{pK}_a$ predomină CH_3COO^-

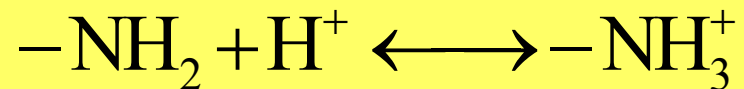
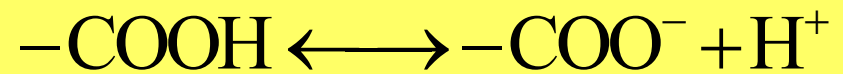


pH-UL IZOELECTRIC AL PROTEINELOR

✓ CARACTER AMFOTER:

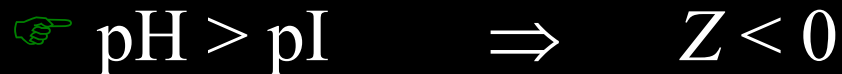
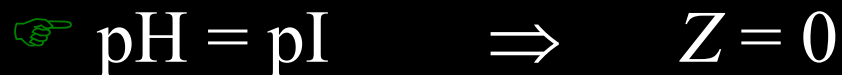
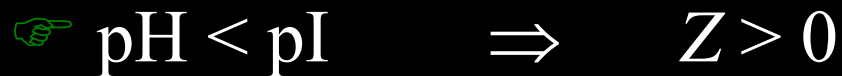
☞ GRUPĂRI CARBOXYL

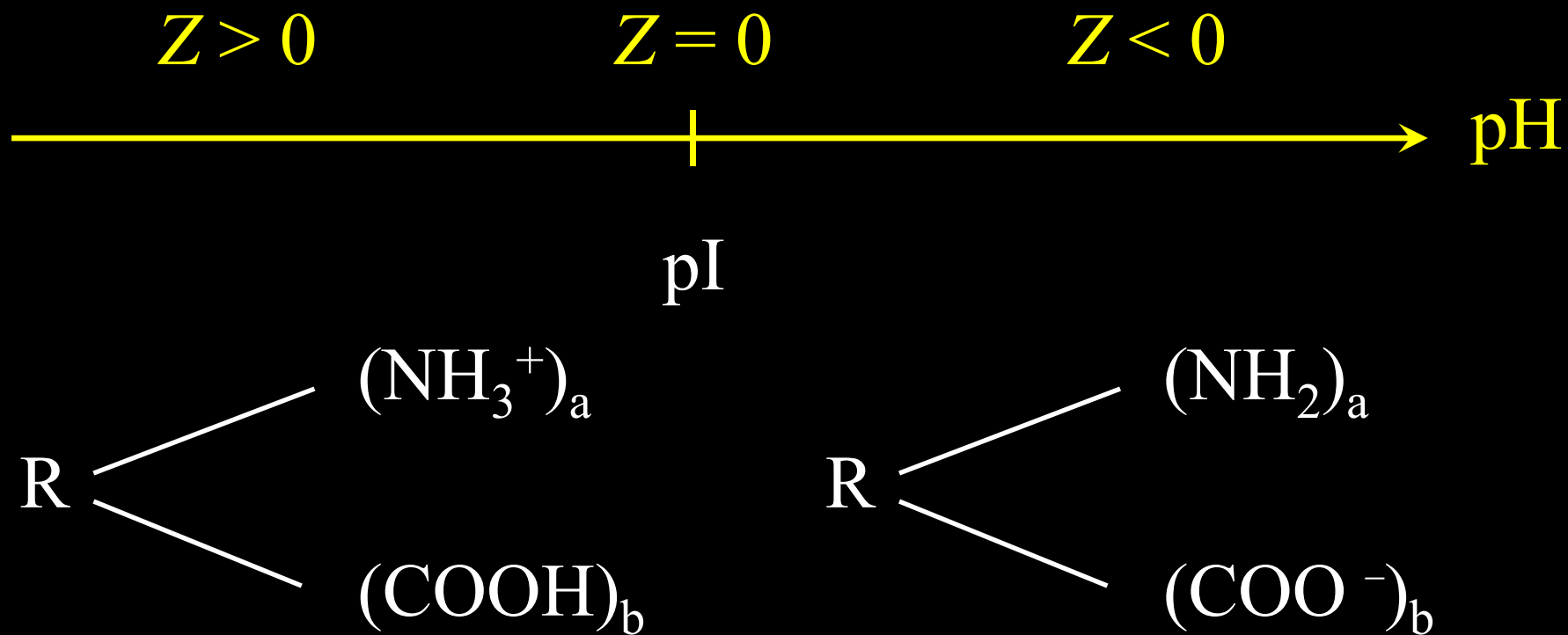
☞ GRUPĂRI AMINO



✓ DEFINIȚIE (pI SAU pH_i):

✓ SEMNUL SARCINII ELECTRICE Z:

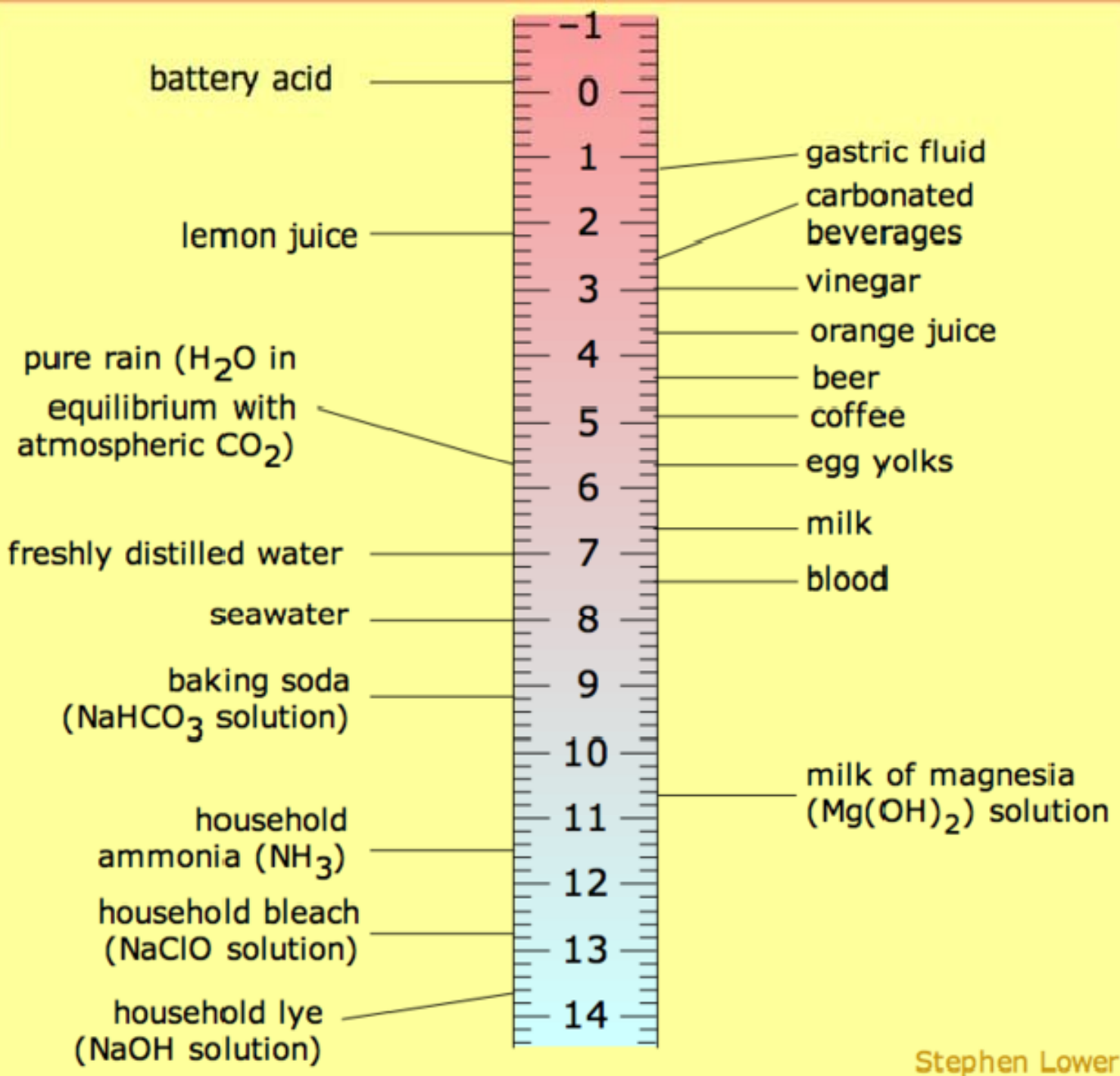




☑ DETERMINARE PRIN ELECTROFOREZĂ

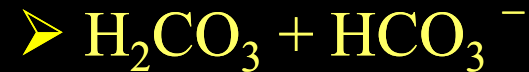
pH - UL UNOR MEDII BIOLOGICE

- **SÂNGE: 7,38 – 7,43**
- **MEDIU INTRACELULAR: 6,9 – 7,0**
- **SECRETII:**
 - **SUC GASTRIC: 1 – 2**
 - **SALIVĂ: 7,1 – 7,4**
 - **SUC PANCREATIC: 8 – 9**
 - **URINĂ: 5,8 – 6,2**
 - **UMOARE APOASĂ, LIMFĂ: 7,9**
 - **ACIZI BILIARI: 3,8 – 4,3**



CAPACITATEA DE TAMPONARE A SALIVEI

- SISTEME TAMPON SALIVARE



- DETERMINAREA CAPACITĂȚII DE TAMPONARE:

- TESTUL ERICSSON: 1 mL salivă + 3 ml soluție HCl 5 mM, barbotat cu N_2 timp de 20 min. pt. eliminarea CO_2 .

pH FINAL	CAPACITATE DE TAMPONARE
pH > 5.5	RIDICATĂ
4.5 < pH < 5.5	MEDIE
pH < 4.5	REDUSĂ

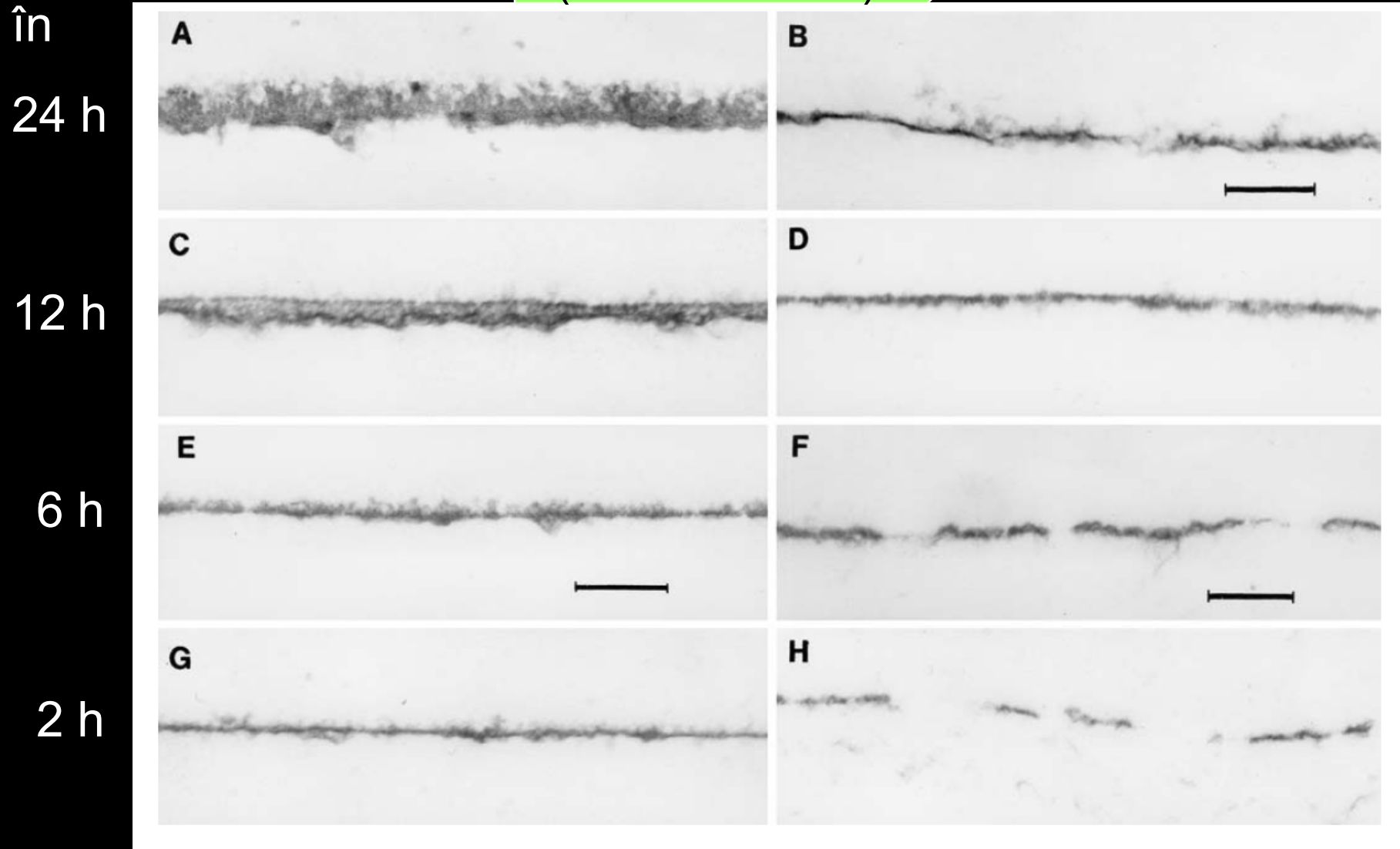
- TESTE CANTITATIVE (pH – metrie electronică)

- TESTE CALITATIVE (colorimetrie)

PELICULA SALIVARĂ ÎN MEDIU ACID

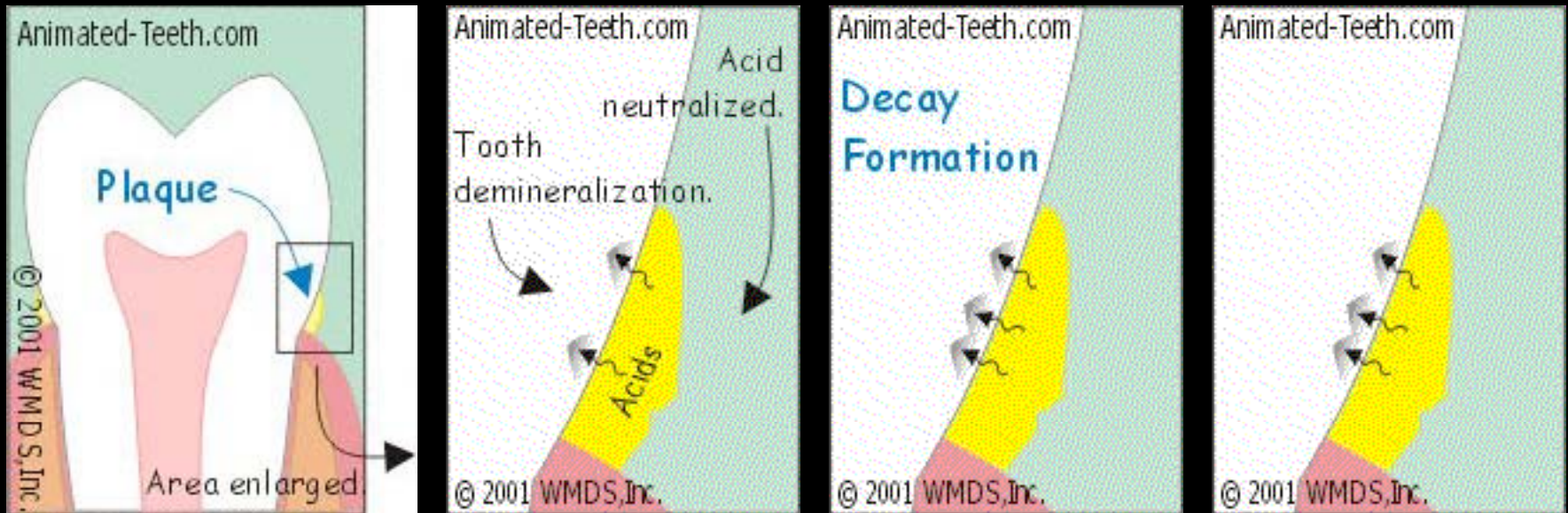
Película
formată

1 min. în pH 2.36
(acid citric 1%)

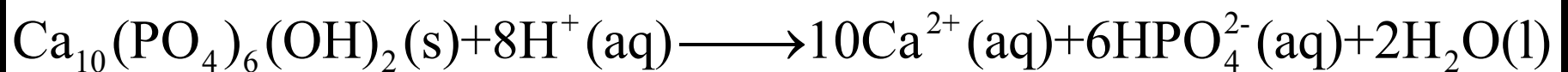


Hannig et al. (2003) Clin. Oral Invest. 7:158-161.

DEMINERALIZAREA SMALȚULUI ȘI CARIILE DENTARE



REAȚIA DE DEMINERALIZARE



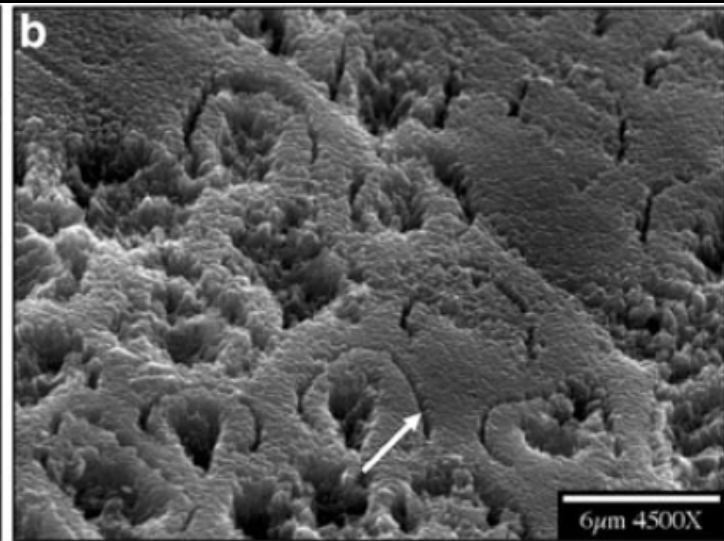
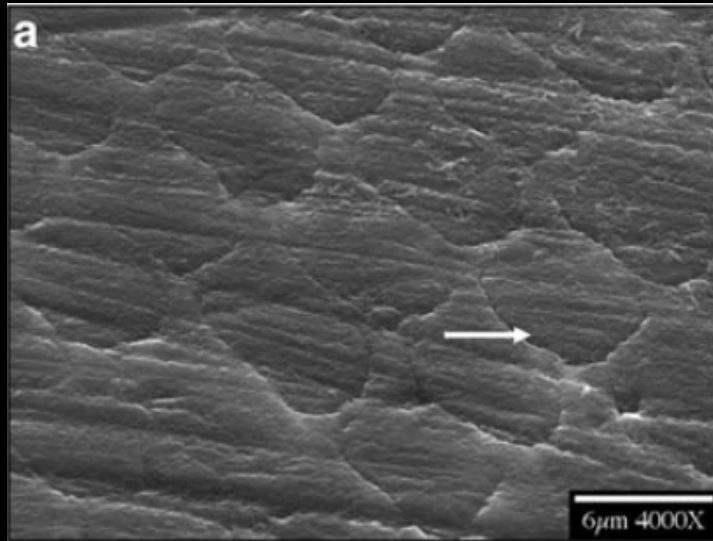
Hidroxiapatita

DEMINERALIZAREA SMALȚULUI

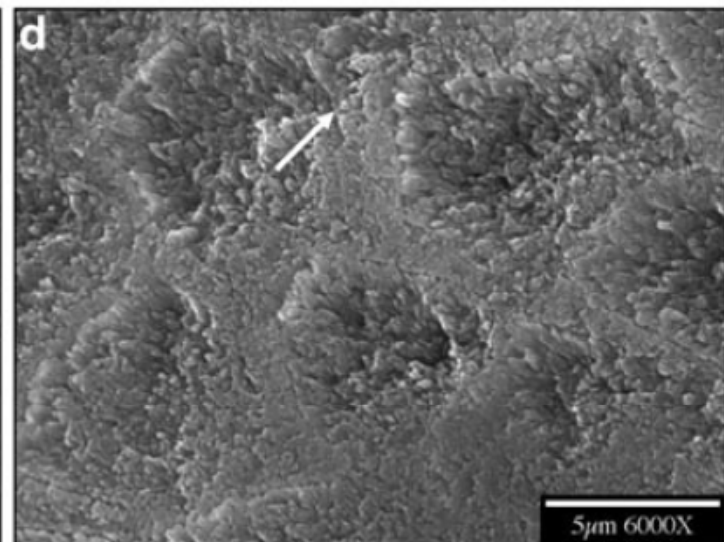
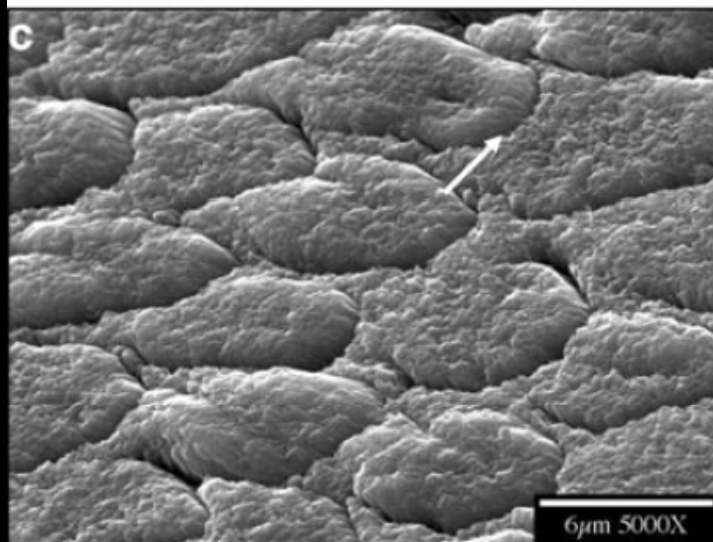
Smalț
dinte

< 5 zile în
pH 4.5

primar



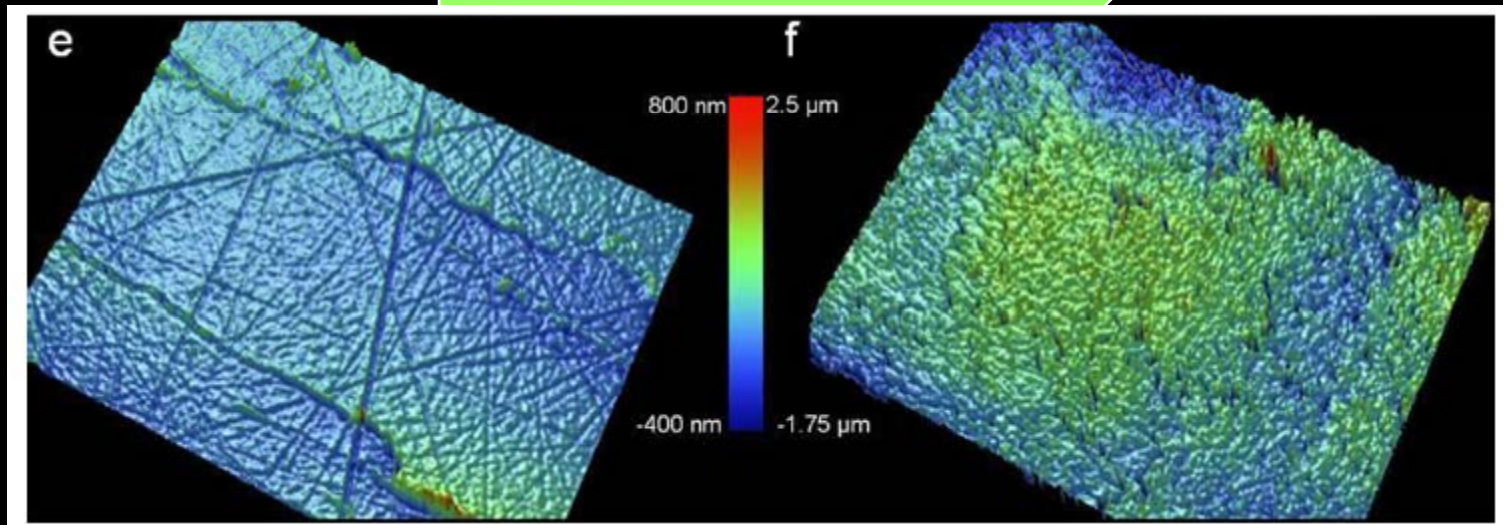
permanent



Wang et al. (2006) J Dent Res 85:359-363.

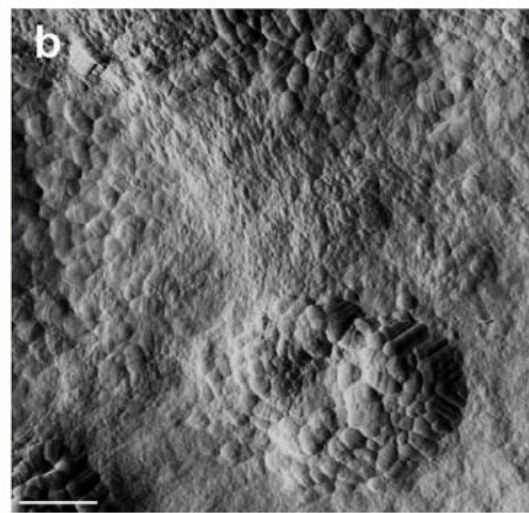
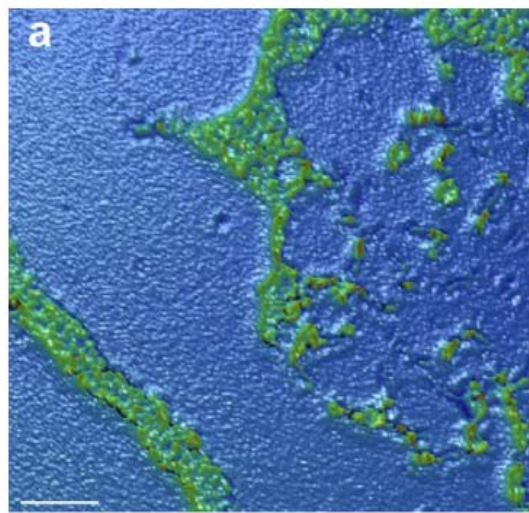
DEMINERALIZAREA SMALȚULUI

Smalț după 3 zile sub
biofilm *S. mutans*



Biofilm *S.*
mutans

Profilometrie
optică



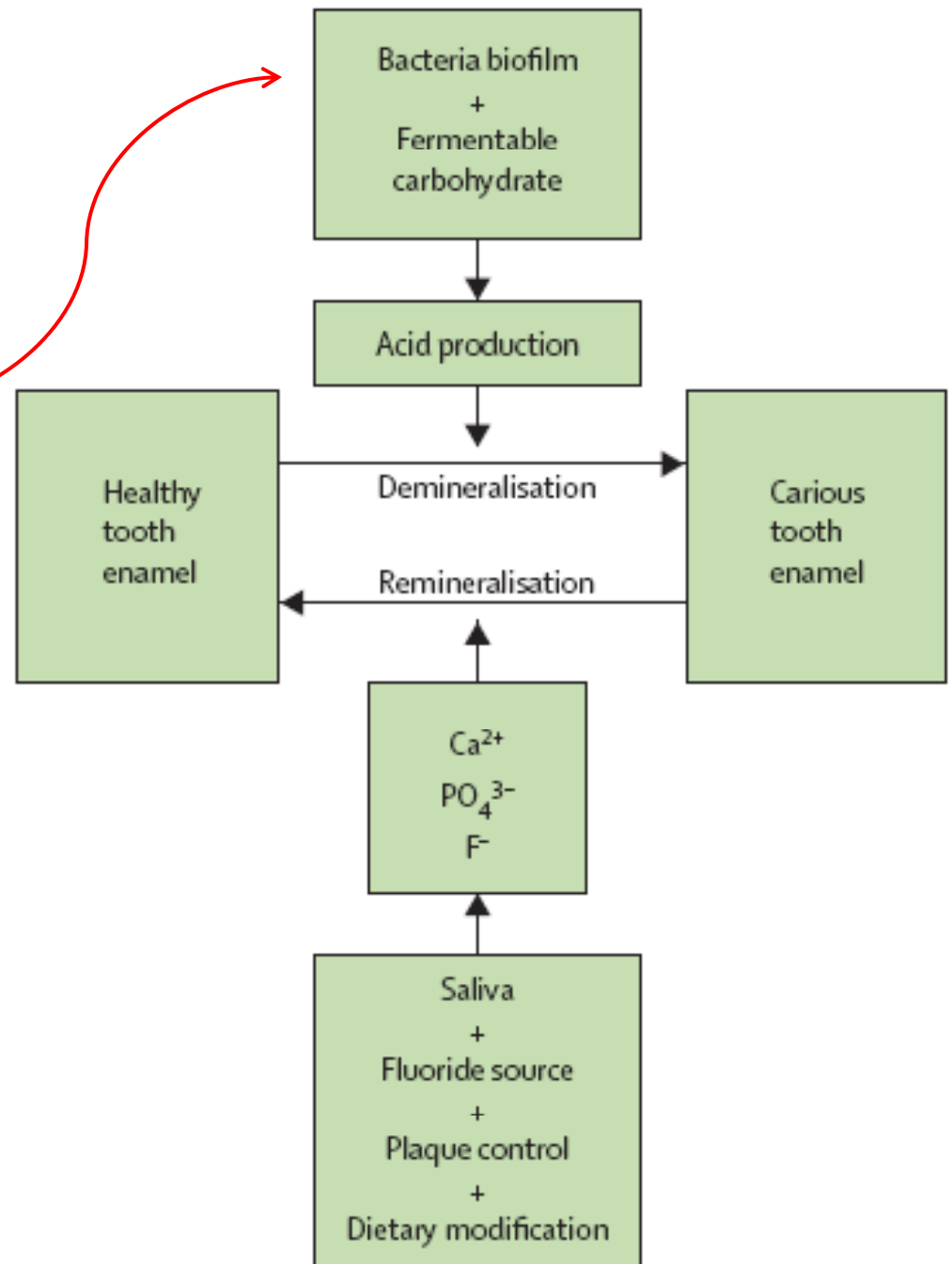
Microscopie
de forță
atomică
(AFM)

Cross et al. (2009) *Dental Materials* 25:1517-1526.

FORMAREA CARIILOR DENTARE

Streptococcus Mutans

Kidd EAM, Joyston-Bechal S.
Essentials of dental caries:
The disease and its
management. 2nd ed.
New York: Oxford University
Press, 1997.



A cartoon illustration of a green caterpillar with large, pink, round eyes. The caterpillar is sitting and drinking from a clear glass filled with pink liquid, using a pink straw. Above the caterpillar, three small yellow circles lead to a large, yellow, cloud-shaped thought bubble. Inside the thought bubble, the words "THE END" are written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

THE END