

## Answer on Question#39444 - Chemistry - Inorganic Chemistry

### Question

0.1M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> and 0.2M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>. How much stock solutions and H<sub>2</sub>O would be needed to prepare 0.5M, 2L of phosphate buffer at pH 7.4? (pK<sub>a</sub> for H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> : 7.2) can you guide me through it? I don't understand how this should be done. Thanks

### Answer:

The pH of buffer solutions can be determined using the following equation:

$$\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \lg \frac{[\text{B}^-]}{[\text{HB}]}$$

where [HB] is the concentration of acid, and [B<sup>-</sup>] is the base concentration. In case of discussed buffer, the acid is NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and the base is Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>. Hence, knowing the pH and pK<sub>a</sub> values, we can obtain the molar ratio between acidic and basic compounds:

$$\lg \frac{[\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4]}{[\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4]} = \text{pH} - \text{pK}_a$$

$$\frac{[\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4]}{[\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4]} = 1.58$$

Dilution does not affect on pH of the buffer, hence we can simply compare the amounts of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> in the final solution.

Let "a" denote the volume of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and "b" denote the volume of Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>.

$$n(\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4) = a \cdot 0.2; \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4) = b \cdot 0.1$$

$$\frac{n(\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4)}{n(\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4)} = 1.58$$

$$a/b = 3.16$$

So, to obtain buffer with pH = 7.4 you should take 3.16 parts of 0.1M Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> per 1 part of 0.2M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>.