## Acids \& Bases

They are everywhere..
In your food
In your house EVEN IN YOU!!!!!

## What is an acid?

- An acid is a solution that has an excess of Hydrogen (H+) ions.
- The more H+ ions, the more acidic the solution.



## Properties of an Acid



- Tastes Sour
- Conducts Electricity
- Corrosive; (they break down certain substances. Many acids can corrode fabric, skin, and paper).
- Some acids react strongly with metals.
- Turns blue litmus paper red


## Uses of Acids

- Acetic Acid = Vinegar


Acids

- Citric Acid = lemons, limes, \& oranges. It is in many sour candies such as lemonhead \& sour patch.
- Ascorbic acid = Vitamin C which your body needs to function.
- Sulfuric acid is used in the production of fertilizers, steel, paints, and plastics.
- Car batteries


## What is a base?

- A base is a solution that has an excess of Hydroxide ( $\mathrm{OH}-$ ) ions.

- Another word for base is alkali.
- When you mix an acid with a base, you get: $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{OH}=$


## Properties of a Base



Bases

- Feel Slippery
- Taste Bitter
- Corrosive
- Can conduct electricity. (Think alkaline batteries.)
- Do not react with metals.
- Turns red litmus paper blue.


## Uses of Bases

- Bases give soaps, ammonia, and many other cleaning products their
 power
- The OH- ions interact strongly with certain substances, such as dirt and grease.
- Chalk and oven cleaner are examples of familiar products that contain bases.
- Your blood is slightly basic


## So how can we tell which is an acid and which is a base?

- Ideas?


## The pH Scale




Most basic

## Acid - Base Reactions

- A reaction between an acid and a base is called neutralization.
- An acid-base mixture is not as acidic or basic as the individual starting solutions.

- The products of a neutralization reaction are

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When mixed together, acidic and basic solutions produce a more neutral solution.
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- Water $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$
- A salt


## Acid - Base reactions

| Common Salts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Salt | Uses |
| Sodium chloride NaCl | Food flavoring; food preservative |
| Potassium iodide KI | Additive in "iodized" salt that prevents iodine deficiency |
| Calcium chloride $\mathrm{CaCl}_{2}$ | De-icer for roads and walkways |
| Potassium chloride KCl | Salt substitute in foods |
| Calcium carbonate $\mathrm{CaCO}_{3}$ | Found in limestone and seashells |
| Ammonium nitrate $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ | Fertilizer; active ingredient in cold packs |

Each salt listed in this table can be formed by the reaction between an acid and a base.

## What is acid rain?



Howacid rain affects stonework.
The picture an the lett was taker in 1808
The picture on the Rodt was taken in 968

- Rain or snow that has a pH below 5.6 is considered acid rain



## How is Acid Rain Formed?



## In Your Own Words...

- Write a description of how acid rain forms


## Why is Acid Rain a Problem?

- Damages plants
- Dissolves egg shells
- Corrodes
statues/buildings if they are made of certain materials
- Can harm or kill aquatic life


## LAB TIME

- You will need to understand how we use the TWO Litmus papers properly before proceeding with your lab.

