

**TABLE 8.1**  $pK_a$  values for many types of acids

The values in boldface are exact values; the others are approximate, especially above 18 and below  $-2^a$

Acid	Base	Approximate $pK_a$ (relative to water)	Ref.
Super acids:			
<b>HF-SbF<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>SbF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup></b>		19
<b>FSO<sub>3</sub>H-SbF<sub>5</sub>-SO<sub>3</sub></b>			14
<b>FSO<sub>3</sub>H-SbF<sub>5</sub></b>			14, 19
<b>FSO<sub>3</sub>H</b>	<b>FSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></b>		14
<b>RNO<sub>2</sub>H<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>RNO<sub>2</sub></b>	-12	20
<b>ArNO<sub>2</sub>H<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>ArNO<sub>2</sub></b>	-11	20
<b>HClO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	-10	21
<b>HI</b>	<b>I<sup>-</sup></b>	-10	21
<b>RCNH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>RCN</b>	-10	22
<b>R-C-H</b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R-C-H</b>    <b>O</b>	-10	23
<b>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup></b>		
<b>HBr</b>	<b>Br<sup>-</sup></b>	-9	21
<b>Ar-C-OR<sup>17</sup></b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ar-C-OR</b>    <b>O</b>	-7.4	20
<b>HCl</b>	<b>Cl<sup>-</sup></b>	-7	21
<b>RSH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	<b>RSH</b>	-7	20
<b>Ar-C-OH<sup>17</sup></b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ar-C-OH</b>    <b>O</b>	-7	24
<b>Ar-C-H</b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ar-C-H</b>    <b>O</b>	-7	25
<b>R-C-R</b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R-C-R</b>    <b>O</b>	-7	9, 22, 26
<b>ArSO<sub>3</sub>H</b>	<b>ArSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></b>	-6.5	27
<b>R-C-OR<sup>17</sup></b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R-C-OR</b>    <b>O</b>	-6.5	20
<b>ArOH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	<b>ArOH</b>	-6.4	28
<b>R-C-OH<sup>17</sup></b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R-C-OH</b>    <b>O</b>	-6	20
<b>Ar-C-R</b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ar-C-R</b>    <b>O</b>	-6	25, 29
<b>Ar-O<sup>2-</sup>-R</b>   <b>H</b>	<b>Ar-O-R</b>	-6	28, 30
<b>CH(CN)<sub>3</sub></b>	<b><sup>-</sup>C(CN)<sub>3</sub></b>	-5	31
<b>Ar<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ar<sub>3</sub>N</b>	-5	32
<b>H-C-H</b>    <b>OH<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>H-C-H</b>    <b>O</b>	-4	33
<b>R-O<sup>2-</sup>-R</b>   <b>H</b>	<b>R-O-R</b>	-3.5	22, 30, 34
<b>R<sub>3</sub>COH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R<sub>3</sub>COH</b>	-2	34
<b>R<sub>2</sub>CHOH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	<b>R<sub>2</sub>CHOH</b>	-2	34, 35
<b>RCH<sub>2</sub>OH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup></b>	<b>RCH<sub>2</sub>OH</b>	-2	22, 34, 35
<b>H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>-1.74</b>	36

TABLE 8.1 (Continued)





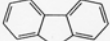
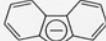
Acid	Base	Approximate $pK_a$ (relative to water)	Ref.
$\text{Ar}-\text{C}(\text{OH})=\text{NH}_2^+$	$\text{Ar}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}_2$	-1.5	37
$\text{HNO}_3$	$\text{NO}_3^-$	-1.4	21
$\text{R}-\text{C}(\text{OH})=\text{NH}_2^+$	$\text{R}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{NH}_2$	-0.5	37
$\text{Ar}_2\text{NH}_2^+$	$\text{Ar}_2\text{NH}$	1	32
$\text{HSO}_4^-$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$	1.99	38
$\text{HF}$	$\text{F}^-$	3.17	38
$\text{HONO}$	$\text{NO}_2^-$	3.29	38
$\text{ArNH}_3^+$	$\text{ArNH}_2$	3-5	39
$\text{ArNR}_2\text{H}^+$	$\text{ArNR}_2$	3-5	39
$\text{RCOOH}$	$\text{RCOO}^-$	4-5	39
$\text{HCOCH}_2\text{CHO}$	$\text{HCOCH}^-\text{CHO}$	5	40
$\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3^{\text{in}}$	$\text{HCO}_3^-$	6.35	38
$\text{H}_2\text{S}$	$\text{HS}^-$	7.00	38
$\text{ArSH}$	$\text{ArS}^-$	6-8	41
$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COCH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}^-\text{COCH}_3$	9	40
$\text{HCN}$	$\text{CN}^-$	9.2	42
$\text{NH}_4^+$	$\text{NH}_3$	9.24	38
$\text{ArOH}$	$\text{ArO}^-$	8-11	43
$\text{RCH}_2\text{NO}_2$	$\text{RCH}^-\text{NO}_2$	10	44
$\text{R}_3\text{NH}^+$	$\text{R}_3\text{N}$	10-11	39
$\text{RNH}_3^+$	$\text{RNH}_2$	10-11	39
$\text{HCO}_3^-$	$\text{CO}_3^{2-}$	10.33	38
$\text{RSH}$	$\text{RS}^-$	10-11	41
$\text{R}_2\text{NH}_2^+$	$\text{R}_2\text{NH}$	11	39
$\text{NCCH}_2\text{CN}$	$\text{NCCH}^-\text{CN}$	11	40, 45
$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COOR}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}^-\text{COOR}$	11	40
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_2\text{CH}^-\text{SO}_2\text{CH}_3$	12.5	46
$\text{EtOOCCH}_2\text{COOEt}$	$\text{EtOOCCH}^-\text{COOEt}$	13	40
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{O}^-$	15.2	47, 48
$\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{OH}^-$	15.74	49
		16	50
$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH}$	$\text{RCH}_2\text{O}^-$	16	47
$\text{RCH}_2\text{CHO}$	$\text{RCH}^-\text{CHO}$	16	51
$\text{R}_2\text{CHOH}$	$\text{R}_2\text{CHO}^-$	16.5	47
$\text{R}_2\text{COH}$	$\text{R}_2\text{CO}^-$	17	47
$\text{RCONH}_2$	$\text{RCONH}^-$	17	52
$\text{RCOCH}_2\text{R}$	$\text{RCOCH}^-\text{R}$	19-20	53
		20	54, 55
		23	54, 55
$\text{ROOCCH}_2\text{R}$	$\text{ROOCCH}^-\text{R}$	24.5	40

TABLE 8.1 (Continued)

Acid	Base	Approximate $pK_a$ (relative to water)	Ref.
RCH <sub>2</sub> CN	RCHCN <sup>-</sup>	25	40, 56
HC≡CH	HC≡C <sup>-</sup>	25	57
Ar <sub>2</sub> CH	Ar <sub>2</sub> C <sup>-</sup>	31.5	54, 58
Ar <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	Ar <sub>2</sub> CH <sup>-</sup>	33.5	54, 58
H <sub>2</sub>	H <sup>-</sup>	35	59
NH <sub>3</sub>	NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	38	60
PhCH <sub>3</sub>	PhCH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	40	61
CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>3</sub>	[CH <sub>2</sub> =CH=CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>-</sup>	43	62
PhH	Ph <sup>-</sup>	43	63
CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sup>-</sup>	44	64
cyclo-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	cyclo-C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>-</sup>	46	65
CH <sub>4</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	48	66
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>-</sup>	50	67
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sup>-</sup>	51	67
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C <sup>-</sup>	—	68

<sup>16</sup>In this table we do not give  $pK_a$  values for individual compounds (with a few exceptions), only average values for functional groups. Extensive tables of  $pK$  values for many carboxylic and other acids and amines are given in Ref. 39. Values for more than 5500 organic acids are given in Serjeant; Dempsey *Ionisation Constants of Organic Acids in Aqueous Solution*; Pergamon: Elmsford, NY, 1979; Kortüm; Vogel; Andrussov *Dissociation Constants of Organic Acids in Aqueous Solution*; Butterworth: London, 1961. The index in the 1979 volume covers both volumes. Kortüm; Vogel; Andrussov *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1960**, *1*, 190-536 give values for 631 carboxylic acids and 110 phenols. Ref. 20 gives hundreds of values for very strong acids (very weak bases). Perrin *Dissociation Constants of Organic Bases in Aqueous Solution*; Butterworth: London, 1965, and Supplement, 1972 list  $pK$  values for more than 7000 amines and other bases. Collumbeau *Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.* **1968**, 5087-5112 gives  $pK$  values for about 800 acids and bases. Bordwell *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1988**, *21*, 456-463 gives values for more than 300 acids in dimethyl sulfoxide. For inorganic acids and bases, see Perrin, Ref. 42. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1969**, *20*, 133-236.

<sup>17</sup>Carboxylic acids, esters, and amides are shown in this table to be protonated on the carbonyl oxygen. There has been some controversy on this point, but the weight of evidence is in that direction. See, for example, Katritzky; Jones *Chem. Ind. (London)* **1961**, 722; Ottenheim; van Raayen; Smidt; Groenewege; Veerkamp *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1961**, *80*, 1211; Stewart; Muenster *Can. J. Chem.* **1961**, *39*, 401; Smith; Yates *Can. J. Chem.* **1972**, *50*, 771; Benedetti; Di Blasio; Baine *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2* **1980**, 500; Ref. 8; Homer; Johnson, in Zabicky *The Chemistry of Amides*; Wiley: New York, 1970, pp. 188-197. It has been shown that some amides protonate at nitrogen; see Perrin *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1989**, *22*, 268-275. For a review of alternative proton sites, see Liler *Adv. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1975**, *11*, 267-392.

<sup>18</sup>This value includes the CO<sub>2</sub> usually present. The value for H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> alone is 3.9 (Ref. 21).

<sup>19</sup>Brouwer; van Doorn *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1972**, *91*, 895; Gold; Laali; Morris; Zdunek *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1981**, 769; Sommer; Canivet; Schwartz; Rimmelin *Nouv. J. Chim.* **1981**, *5*, 45.

<sup>20</sup>Arnett *Prog. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1963**, *1*, 223-403, pp. 324-325.

<sup>21</sup>Bell, Ref. 1.

<sup>22</sup>Deno; Wisotsky *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1963**, *85*, 1735; Deno; Gaugler; Wisotsky *J. Org. Chem.* **1966**, *31*, 1967.

<sup>23</sup>Levy; Cargioli; Raccela *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, *92*, 6238. See, however, Brouwer; van Doorn *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1971**, *90*, 1010.

<sup>24</sup>Stewart; Granger *Can. J. Chem.* **1961**, *39*, 2508.

<sup>25</sup>Yates; Stewart *Can. J. Chem.* **1959**, *37*, 664; Stewart; Yates *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1958**, *80*, 6355.

<sup>26</sup>Lee *Can. J. Chem.* **1970**, *48*, 1919.

<sup>27</sup>Cerfontain; Koeberg-Telder; Kruk *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1975**, 3639.

<sup>28</sup>Arnett; Wu *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1960**, *82*, 5660; Koeberg-Telder; Lambrechts; Cerfontain *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas* **1983**, *102*, 293.

<sup>29</sup>Fischer; Grigor; Packer; Vaughan *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1961**, *83*, 4208.

<sup>30</sup>Arnett; Wu *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1960**, *82*, 4999.

<sup>31</sup>Boyd *J. Phys. Chem.* **1963**, *67*, 737.

<sup>32</sup>Arnett; Quirk; Burke *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, *92*, 1260.

<sup>33</sup>McTigue; Sime *Aust. J. Chem.* **1963**, *16*, 592.

<sup>34</sup>Deno; Turner *J. Org. Chem.* **1966**, *31*, 1969.

<sup>35</sup>Lee; Demchuk *Can. J. Chem.* **1987**, *65*, 1769; Chandler; Lee *Can. J. Chem.* **1990**, *68*, 1757.

<sup>36</sup>For a discussion, see Campbell; Waite *J. Chem. Educ.* **1990**, *67*, 386.

<sup>37</sup>Cox; Druet; Klausner; Modro; Wan; Yates *Can. J. Chem.* **1981**, *59*, 1568; Grant; McTigue; Ward *Aust. J. Chem.* **1983**, *36*, 2211.