Example Elephant's IA Exploration

Research Question

Does acidity change the rate of aspirin hydrolysis?

Hypothesis

because acid breaks down molecules, predict that the higher the pH, the higher the rate of aspirin hydrolysis. When we plot a graph of rate vs pH, it will be linear with a positive slope. The line intersects the origin because at 0 pH there is no acid and so no decomposition.

Background

Aspirin, also known as acetylsalicylic acid, is a medication used to treat pain, fever, or inflammation. Specific inflammatory conditions which aspirin is used to treat include Kawasaki disease, pericarditis, and rheumatic fever. Aspirin given shortly after a heart attack decreases the risk of death. Aspirin, an <u>acetyl</u> derivative of salicylic acid, is a white, crystalline, weakly acidic substance, with a <u>melting point</u> of 136 °C (277 °F),[3] and a boiling point of 140 °C (284 °F).[133] Its acid dissociation constant (pKa) is 3.5 at 25 °C (77 °F).[134]

Acid breaks down molecules. We know this because, in the stomach, hydrochloric acid activates pepsinogen into the enzyme pepsin, which then helps digestion by breaking the bonds linking amino acids, a process known as protein hydrolysis (IBC) hemistry Book). The same should also apply to aspirin.

Method

- 1. Make a solution of 10.00 gram of aspirin in 100 cm3 of water.
- 2. Add 1.0 M HCl until the solution is pH 1.
- 3. Put solution in a water bath at 10 degrees (to make sure it is constant).
- 4. Measure the concentration of aspirin every 10 second for 10 minutes. Write down the values.

- 5. Repeat steps 1-4 **FIVE** times to get uncertainty.
- 6. Repeat steps 1-5 at pH 2, 3, 4, 5.

Data Analysis

Plot a graph of Concentration of Aspirin against pH. Make a best fit line and measure the slope to show the hypothesis to be correct.