Acid	Conj. Base	p <i>K</i> a Comment
$SO_3$ / $FSO_3$ H/SbF $_5$ HF / SbF $_5$ $F_3$ CSO $_3$ H	SbF <sub>6</sub> <sup>-</sup> SbF <sub>6</sub> <sup>-</sup> F <sub>3</sub> CSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	-?? Super Acids all too strong to measure
HCIO <sub>4</sub>	CIO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	<b>–10</b>
HI	<b> -</b>	organic acid sulfuric acid hydrobromic acid hydrobromic acid
P H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	HSO <sub>4</sub> ⁻	sulfuric acid sulfuric acid hydrobromic acid
Strength H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>5</sub> C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>5</sub>	Br <sup>-</sup>	ਲ੍ਹੀ ਨੋਂ –9 hydrobromic acid
R C O +	R <sup>−C</sup> ≈o:	-8 protonated aldehydes
OR' R → C N O +	OR' R∕ <sup>C</sup> ≈o•	-7 protonated esters
HCI	CI-	_7 hydrochloric acid
R' I R C O +	R' I R <sup>C</sup> ≈o·	-7 protonated ketones
OH I R C SO +	OH R <sup>-C</sup> ≈o:	-6 protonated carboxylic acids
x—————————————————————————————————————	x—(	-6 protonated phenols
ON OH  SON  O aka TsOH	H <sub>3</sub> C	-3 sulfonic acids
H l+ O R R'	R'O'R'	_3 protonated ethers
H I <sub>+</sub> O R · · · H	R <sup>O</sup> H	-2 protonated alcohols
H <sub>3</sub> O+	$\rm H_2O$	-1.74 hydronium; H+(aq)
$HNO_3$	$NO_3^-$	-1.3 nitric acid
HSO <sub>4</sub> -	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	1.99 second H of sulfuric acid
H–F HNO	F- NO	<ul><li>3.18 hydrofluoric acid</li><li>3.3 nitrous acid</li></ul>
HNO <sub>2</sub> Ḥ	NO <sub>2</sub> -	3.3 nitrous acid
X N-H	x N-H	-6 to +5 anilines; pKa very sensitive to ring substituents

Acid	Conj. Base		p <i>K</i> a	Comment
R C O-H	°0: R∕°°0:		4.0 to 5.	0 carboxylic acids
H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	HCO <sub>3</sub> -		6.35	carbonic acid
H <sub>2</sub> S	HS-		7.00	hydrogen sulfide
Increasing Acid Strength Strength H H H C C C C CH <sup>3</sup> NH <sup>4</sup> +	H <sub>3</sub> C C C CH <sub>3</sub>	Increasing Base Strength	9.00	2,4-pentandione
···· <del>4</del>	NH <sub>3</sub>	easing B Strength	9.24	ammonium ion
x—(	x- <b>(</b> )-:: <sup>⊝</sup>	Incre	4–11	depends on substitution plain phenol has a pka=10
R-CH <sub>2</sub> -NO <sub>2</sub>	R–CH–NO₂		10.0	aliphatic nitro
HCO <sub>3</sub> -	CO <sub>3</sub> -		10.3	bicarbonate
H <sub>3</sub> C C OEt	O O II O II C OEt		11.0	ethyl acetoacetate
O O O II II II C C OEt	O'' O		13.0	diethyl malonate
H–O–H	OH-		15.7	water p <i>K</i> a
H	Ę; ⊝ <sub>H</sub>		15.0	cyclopentadiene: World's Strongest Carbon Acid!!
R C N H	$ \begin{array}{c} O \\ C \\ N \end{array} $		17.0	amides
R– <mark>Ö</mark> –H	R- <b>0:</b>		16-19	alcohols, ethanol $pKa = 16$
R C C H	O		20-21	alpha H of ketones
O H RO C C H	RO C C H		25	alpha H of esters
H R-CH <sub>2</sub> -CN	⊝ H R–CH–CN		25	alpha to nitrile
R—C <b>≡</b> C−H	R—C <u>≕</u> C;		25	terminal alkynes. The electrons are in an sp hybridized orbital

