PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

- sometimes called "percent composition" or "percent composition by mass"

- the percentage of each element in a compound, expressed in terms of mass

Example: Find the percentage composition of ammonium nitrate.

NH_4^+ NO_3^-

NH_4NO_3:

N: $2 \times 14.01 = 28.02$

H: $4 \times 1.008 = 4.032$

O: $3 \times 16.00 = 48.00$

80.052 g NH_4NO_3 = mol NH_4NO_3

$$\%N = \frac{28.02\ g\ N}{80.052\ g\ NH_4NO_3} \times 100\% = 35.00\%\ N$$

$$\%H = \frac{4.032\ g\ H}{80.052\ g\ NH_4NO_3} \times 100\% = 5.04\%\ H$$

$$\%O = \frac{48.00\ g\ O}{80.052\ g\ NH_4NO_3} \times 100\% = 59.96\%\ O$$

These percentages SHOULD sum to 100%, but you may see some roundoff error depending on which decimal place you round.

So far, we have

ch8

- looked at how to determine the composition by mass of a compound from a formula
- converted from MASS to MOLES (related to the number of atoms/molecules)
- converted from MOLES to MASS

Are we missing anything?

Sec 15.4 p 483 - 488

- What about SOLUTIONS, where the desired chemical is not PURE, but found DISSOLVED IN WATER?
- How do we deal with finding the moles of a desired chemical when it's in solution?

MOLAR CONCENTRATION

- unit: MOLARITY (M): moles of dissolved substance per LITER of solution

solute = dissolved substance

$$M = \text{MOLARITY} = \frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{L solution}}$$

6.0 M HCl solution: $\frac{6.0 \text{ mol HCl}}{\text{L}}$

There are 6.0 moles of hydrochloric acid in each liter of this solution, so you can write this relationship another way:

$$6.0 \text{ mol HCl} = 1 \text{ L}$$

If you have 0.250 L (250 mL) of 6.0 M HCl, how many moles of HCl do you have?

$$6.0 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{L}$$

$$0.250 \text{ L} \times \frac{6.0 \text{ mol HCl}}{\text{L}} = \boxed{1.5 \text{ mol HCl}}$$

If you need 0.657 moles of hydrochloric acid, how many milliliters of 0.0555 M HCl do you need to measure out?

$0.0555 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{L}$ $\quad$ $\text{mL} = 10^{-3}\text{ L}$

$$0.657 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{\text{L}}{0.0555 \text{ mol HCl}} \times \frac{\text{mL}}{10^{-3}\text{ L}} = 11800 \text{ mL of } 0.0555 \text{ M HCl}$$

This is an extremely large volume for lab-scale work. We should use a MORE CONCENTRATED acid solution for this situation.

What if we used 6.00 M HCl?

$6.00 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{L}$ $\quad$ $\text{mL} = 10^{-3}\text{ L}$

$$0.657 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{\text{L}}{6.00 \text{ mol HCl}} \times \frac{\text{mL}}{10^{-3}\text{ L}} = 110. \text{ mL of } 6.00 \text{ M HCl}$$

This volume is more reasonable. We can easily measure out this amount of acid with a 250 mL graduated cylinder.

If you're preparing a solution by dissolving a solid in water, you can easily calculate the molarity of the solution. How?

Just find the number of moles of solid you dissolved, then divide by the volume of the solution (expressed in liters!)

What is the molarity of a solution made by dissolving 3.50 g of NaCl in enough water to make 250. mL of solution?

$$M = \frac{\text{mol NaCl}}{\text{L solution}}$$

1 - Convert 3.50 grams of NaCl to moles using the formula weight.
2 - Divide moles NaCl / LITERS of solution. (Convert 250 mL to L)

NaCl: Na: 1 x 22.99
Cl: 1 x 35.45

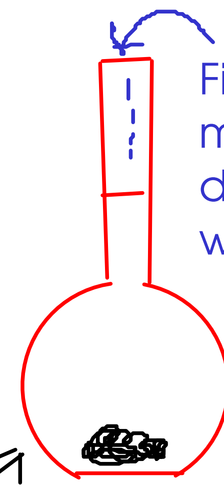
58.44 g NaCl = mol NaCl

(1) $3.50 \text{ g NaCl} \times \frac{\text{mol NaCl}}{58.44 \text{ g NaCl}} = 0.05989\,0486 \text{ mol NaCl}$

$\text{mL} = 10^{-3} \text{ L}$

$250. \text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3} \text{ L}}{\text{mL}} = 0.250 \text{ L}$

(2) $M = \frac{\text{mol NaCl}}{\text{L solution}} = \frac{0.05989\,0486 \text{ mol NaCl}}{0.250 \text{ L}} = \boxed{0.240 \text{ M NaCl}}$



Fill to 250. mL mark with deionized water.

3.50 g NaCl

"volumetric flask" - used to prepare solutions in lab

A few more examples...

✓ Use FORMULA WEIGHT when relating mass and moles ✓

You have a 250.g bottle of silver(I) chloride (AgCl). How many moles of AgCl do you have?

AgCl : Ag 1 x 107.9
Cl 1 x 35.45

143.35 g AgCl = mol AgCl

$$250.\text{ g AgCl} \times \frac{\text{mol AgCl}}{143.35\text{ g AgCl}} = 1.74\text{ mol AgCl}$$

How many moles of NaOH are present in 155 mL of 1.50 M NaOH?

When relating moles and VOLUME, we need to use CONCENTRATION (usually MOLARITY - M)

1.50 mol NaOH = L   mL = 10^{-3} L

$$155\text{ mL} \times \frac{10^{-3}\text{ L}}{\text{mL}} \times \frac{1.50\text{ mol NaOH}}{\text{L}} = 0.233\text{ mol NaOH}$$

End of material for test 3

Test #3 Covers 6, 7, and 8 (and section 15.4)