Example:

How many milliliters of 6.00M hydrochloric acid is needed to completely react with 25.0 g of sodium carbonate?

$$2HCl(aq) + Na_2CO_3(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l) + CO_2(g) + 2NaCl(aq)$$

1 - Convert 25.0 g sodium carbonate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
2 - Convert moles sodium carbonate to moles HCl. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.
3 - Convert moles HCl to volume solution. Use MOLARITY (6.00 M)

3 $6.00\,M\,HCl \longrightarrow 6.00\,mol\,HCl = L$

$$0.4717426172\,mol\,HCl \times \frac{L}{6.00\,mol\,HCl} = 0.0786\,L \text{ of } 6.00\,M\,HCl$$

The problem wants the final answer in mL, so we'll do a quick unit conversion.

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

$$0.0786\,L \times \frac{mL}{10^{-3}\,L} = \boxed{78.6\,mL} \text{ of } 6.00\,M\,HCl$$

42.081 g/mol   53.064 g/mol

$$4\,C_3H_6 + 6\,NO \longrightarrow 4\,C_3H_3N + 6\,H_2O + N_2$$

propylene   acrylonitrile

Calculate how many grams of acrylonitrile could be obtained from 651 g of propylene, assuming there is excess NO present.

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1 - Convert 651 g propylene to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
2 - Convert moles propylene to moles acrylonitrile. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION
3 - Convert moles acrylonitrile to mass. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.

① $42.081\,g\,C_3H_6 = mol\,C_3H_6$ ② $4\,mol\,C_3H_6 = 4\,mol\,C_3H_3N$

③ $53.064\,g\,C_3H_3N = mol\,C_3H_3N$

$$651\,g\,C_3H_6 \times \underbrace{\frac{mol\,C_3H_6}{42.081\,g\,C_3H_6}}_{①} \times \underbrace{\frac{4\,mol\,C_3H_3N}{4\,mol\,C_3H_6}}_{②} \times \underbrace{\frac{53.064\,g\,C_3H_3N}{mol\,C_3H_3N}}_{③} = \boxed{821\,g\,C_3H_3N}$$

151.90 g/mol

$$10\,FeSO_4 + 2\,KMnO_4 + 8\,H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 5\,Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 2\,MnSO_4 + K_2SO_4 + 8\,H_2O$$

How many mL of 0.250M potassium permangenate are needed to react with 3.36 g of iron(II) sulfate?

1 - Convert 3.36 grams iron(II) sulfate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.
2 - Convert moles iron(II) sulfate to moles potassium permangenate. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.
3 - Convert moles potassium permangenate to volume solution. Use MOLARITY. (0.250 M)

① $151.90\,g\,FeSO_4 = mol\,FeSO_4$ ② $10\,mol\,FeSO_4 = 2\,mol\,KMnO_4$

③ $0.250\,mol\,KMnO_4 = L$

$$3.36\,g\,FeSO_4 \times \frac{mol\,FeSO_4}{151.90\,g\,FeSO_4} \times \frac{2\,mol\,KMnO_4}{10\,mol\,FeSO_4} \times \frac{L}{0.250\,mol\,KMnO_4} = 0.0177\,L$$

We want the answer in mL, so we'll do a unit conversion.

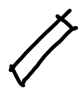
$mL = 10^{-3}\,L$

$$0.0177\,L \times \frac{mL}{10^{-3}\,L} = \boxed{17.7\,mL} \text{ of } 0.250\,M\,KMnO_4$$

CONCEPT OF LIMITING REACTANT

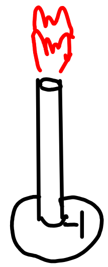
- When does a chemical reaction STOP?

$$2Mg(s) + O_2(g) \xrightarrow{\Delta} 2MgO(s)$$



Magnesium strip

+



Flame, oxygen from air

Magnesium oxide powder

- When does this reaction stop? When burned in open air, this reaction stops when all the MAGNESIUM STRIP is gone. We say that the magnesium is LIMITING.

- This reaction is controlled by the amount of available magnesium

- At the end of a chemical reaction, the LIMITING REACTANT will be completely consumed but there may be amount of OTHER reactants remaining. We do chemical calculations in part to minimize these "leftovers".

These are often called "excess" reactants, or reactants present "in excess"

LIMITING REACTANT CALCULATIONS

- To find the limiting reactant, calculate how much product would be produced from ALL given reactants. Whichever produces the SMALLEST amouht of product is the limiting reactant, and the smallest anount of product is the actual amount of product produced.

Example:

56.08 12.01 64.10 <- Formula weights

$$CaO(s) + 3\,C(s) \xrightarrow{\Delta} CaC_2(s) + CO(g)$$

If you start with 100. g of each reactant, how much calcium carbide would be produced?

① 56.08 g CaO = mol CaO ② mol CaO = mol CaC_2 ③ 64.10 g CaC_2 = mol CaC_2

$$100.\text{ g CaO} \times \frac{\text{mol CaO}}{56.08\text{ g CaO}} \times \frac{\text{mol CaC}_2}{\text{mol CaO}} \times \frac{64.10\text{ g CaC}_2}{\text{mol CaC}_2} = \boxed{114\text{ g CaC}_2}$$

① 12.01 g C = mol C ② 3 mol C = mol CaC_2 ③ 64.10 g CaC_2 = mol CaC_2

$$100.\text{ g C} \times \frac{\text{mol C}}{12.01\text{ g C}} \times \frac{\text{mol CaC}_2}{3\text{ mol C}} \times \frac{64.10\text{ g CaC}_2}{\text{mol CaC}_2} = 178\text{ g CaC}_2$$

The reaction stops when 114 grams of calcium carbide are produced. We have leftover carbon, but no more calcium carbide can be produced because the CaO has run out! (CaO is limiting, C is present in excess).

PERCENT YIELD

- Chemical reactions do not always go to completion! Things may happen that prevent the conversion of reactants to the desired/expected product!

(1) SIDE REACTIONS:

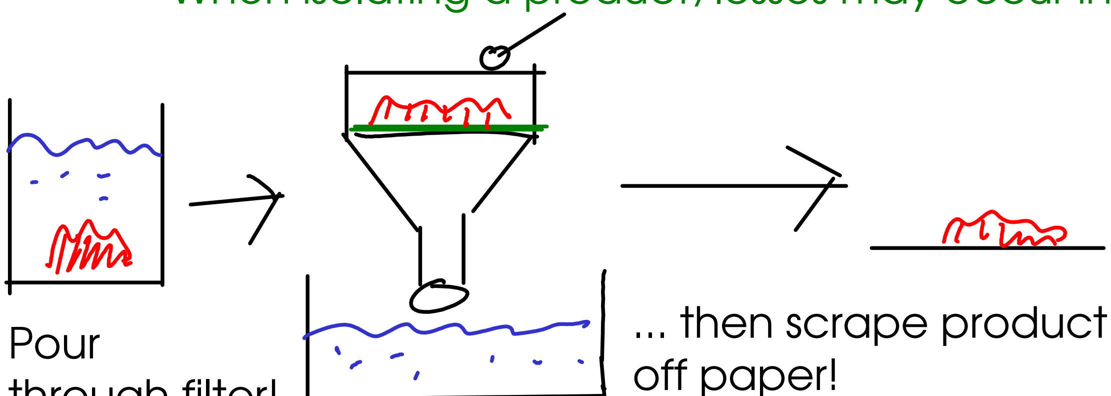
$C + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2$ | This reaction occurs when there is a large amount of oxygen available

$2C + O_2 \longrightarrow 2CO$ | ... while this reaction is more favorable in low-oxygen environments!

... so in a low-oxygen environment, you may produce less carbon dioxide than expected!

(2) TRANSFER AND OTHER LOSSES

- When isolating a product, losses may occur in the process. Example: filtering



Pour through filter!

... then scrape product off paper!

During each step of this process, some amount of product loss will occur!

3 EQUILIBRIUM

- Reactions may reach an equilbrium between prodcuts and reactants. We'll talk more about this in CHM 111. The net results is that the reaction will appear to stop before all reactants have been consumed!

- All of these factors cause a chemical reaction to produce LESS product than calculated. For many reactions, this difference isn't significant. But for others, we need to report the PERCENT YIELD.

Determined EXPERIMENTALLY!

$$\text{PERCENT YIELD} = \frac{\text{ACTUAL YIELD}}{\text{THEORETICAL YIELD}} \times 100\%$$

Calculated based on the limiting reactant. (The chemical calculations you've done up to now have been theoretical yields!)

... the percent yield of a reaction can never be greater than 100% due to conservation of mass! If you determine that a percent yield is greater than 100%, then you've made a mistake somewhere - either in a calculation or in the experiment itself!