CHEMICAL CALCULATIONS - RELATING MASS AND ATOMS



- While chemical equations are written in terms of ATOMS and MOLECULES, that's NOT how we often measure substances in lab!

- measurements are usually MASS (and sometimes VOLUME), NOT number of atoms or molecules!

- Chemical reactions proceed on an ATOMIC basis, NOT a mass basis!

- To calculate with chemical reactions (i.e. use chemical equations), we need everything in terms of ATOMS ... which means MOLES of atoms

- To do chemical calculations, we need to:

- Relate the amount of substance we know (mass or volume) to a number of moles

- Relate the moles of one substance to the moles of another using the equation
- Convert the moles of the new substance to mass or volume as desired

$$2 A(ls) + 3 Br_2(l) \longrightarrow 2 A(Br_3(s))$$

* Given that we have 25.0 g of liquid bromine, how many grams of aluminum would we need to react away all of the bromine?

) Convert grams of bromine to moles: Need formula weight B_{r_2} : $\frac{2 \times 74,96}{159.80}$ 159.80 g Br_2 : mol Br_2 $25,0g Br_2 \times \frac{mol Br_2}{159.80} = 0.15645$ mol Br_2

Use the chemical equation to relate moles of bromine to moles of aluminum $2 \mod A = 3 \mod B_{2}$ $0.15645 \mod B_{2} \times \frac{2 \mod A}{3 \mod B_{2}} = 0.10430 \mod A$

3 Convert moles aluminum to mass: Need formula weight
$$A| 126.98$$

 $26.98gA| = mol A|$
 $0.10430 \text{ mol A}| \times \frac{26.98gA|}{mol A} = 2.81gA|$

You can combine all three steps on one line if you like! $159.80_{g}B_{12} = mol B_{12}$ (2) $2mol A_{12} = 3mol B_{12}$ (3) $26.98_{g}A_{12} = mol A_{1}$

$$25.0g Br_{2} \times \frac{mol Br_{2}}{159.80g Br_{2}} \times \frac{2mol Al}{3mol Br_{2}} \times \frac{26.98g Al}{mol Al} = 2.81 g Al$$

$$(1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3)$$

Things we can do:

If we have	and we need	Use
MASS	MOLES	FORMULA WEIGHT
SOLUTION VOLUME	MOLES	MOLAR CONCETRATION (MOLARITY)
MOLES OF A	MOLES OF B	BALANCED CHEMICAL EQUATION

112 Example:

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

$$2HCl(aq) + Na_2(O_3(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l) + (O_2(g) + 2Nucl(aq))$$

1 - Convert 25.0 grams sodium carbonate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.

2 - Convert moles sodium carbonate to moles HCI. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.

3 - Convert moles HCI to volume HCI solution. Use MOLARITY (6.00 M)

(1)
$$Na_{2}(O_{3} - Na; 2 \times 22.99$$

 $C: 1 \times 12.01$
 $O: \frac{3 \times 16.00}{105.99 g} Na_{2}(O_{3} = mol Na_{2}(O_{3}$
 $25.0 \text{ y} Na_{2}(O_{3} \times \frac{mol Na_{2}(O_{3}}{105.99 g} \frac{Na_{2}(O_{3}}{Na_{2}(O_{3})} = 0.2358713086 \text{ mol } Na_{2}(O_{3}$
 $2) 2 \text{ mol } Hcl = mol Na_{2}(O_{3}$
 $0.2358713086 \text{ mol } Na_{2}(O_{3} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } Hcl}{mol Na_{2}(O_{3}} = 0.4717426172 \text{ mol } Hcl$

113 Example:

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

$$2HCl(aq) + Na_2(O_3(s) \longrightarrow H_2O(l) + (O_2(g) + 2NuCl(aq))$$

1 - Convert 25.0 grams sodium carbonate to moles. Use FORMULA WEIGHT.

2 - Convert moles sodium carbonate to moles HCI. Use CHEMICAL EQUATION.

3 - Convert moles HCI to volume HCI solution. Use MOLARITY (6.00 M)

We've calculated the volume (0.0786 L) of acid solution, but the problem specifies that it wants the answer in mL. Convert.

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 42.0 \leq 1 \leq (3 + 6 = mo) (3 + 6) (2 + 6 = 4 - mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 \leq (3 + 3 N) = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) & 53.064 = mo) (3 + 3 N) \\ \hline (3) &$$