Gravimetric Stoichiometry

Gravimetric - refers to mass measurement

Stoichiometric - refers to the procedure used to calculate quantities of chemicals.

GRAVIMETRIC STOICHIOMETRY - the procedure for calculating the masses of reactants and products in a chemical reaction.

ASSUMPTIONS IN STOICHIOMETRY

- the reaction is spontaneous.
- the reaction is fast
- the reaction is quantitative.
- the reaction is stoichiometric.

(there is a whole number ratio between MOLES of reactant and MOLES of product.)

Dilution Worksheet

Until 8:45

Gravimetric Stoichiometry

Iron can be produced by the reaction of iron (III) oxide, from iron ore, with carbon monoxide to produce iron metal and carbon dioxide. What mass of iron (III) oxide is required to produce 1000. g of iron?

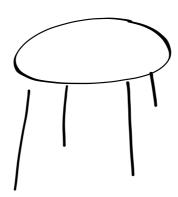
$$Fe_{2}O_{3(s)} + 3CO_{(g)} \longrightarrow 2Fe_{(s)} + 3CO_{2(g)}$$

$$m = ? \qquad m = 1000.9$$

Step 1: # moles known

Step 2: moles unknown

Step 3: mass unknown



Try This

What mass of aluminum oxide will be produced if 17.0 g of oxygen reacts with excess aluminum?

$$4 \text{ Alss} + 302(9) \longrightarrow 2 \text{ Al}_{2}03(5)$$

$$m = 17.09 \qquad m = ?$$

Stepl: Moles Known

$$17.09 O_2 \times \frac{1000}{32.0090^2} = 0.53125 \text{ mol } O_2$$

Step 2: Moles Unknown

$$0.53125 \text{ mol } O_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3}{3 \text{ mol } O_2} = 0.354 \text{ mol } Al_2O_3$$

Worksheet

$$1) Zn_{(s)} + S_{8(s)} \Rightarrow ZnS_{(s)}$$

2)
$$Al_2O_{3(s)} \Rightarrow Al_{(s)} + O_{2(g)}$$

3)
$$C_3H_{8(I)} + O_{2(g)} \Rightarrow CO_{2(g)} + H_2O_{(g)}$$

4)
$$NaCl_{(aq)} + Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)} \Rightarrow NaNO_{3(aq)} + PbCl_{2(s)}$$

5)
$$AI_{(s)} + H_2SO_{4(aq)} \Rightarrow H_{2(g)} + AI_2(SO_4)_{3(aq)}$$

6)
$$KOH_{(aq)} + Cu(NO_3)_{2(aq)} \Rightarrow KNO_{3(aq)} + Cu(OH)_{2(s)}$$