Homework - Dilutions

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.)

What mass of iron (III) oxide is required to produce 1000. g of iron according to the following reaction?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline Fe_2O_{3(s)} & + 3CO_{(g)} & & & & & & \\ m = ? & & & & & & \\ \end{array}$$

Step 1: # moles known

Step 2: moles unknown

Step 3: mass unknown

Try This

A134 D2-

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

$$446+3029$$
 $->2412036$
 7.09 $m=?$

Sepl: Moles Known

$$17.09 O_2 \times \frac{1 \mod O_2}{32009 O_2} = 0.53125 \mod O_2$$

Step 2: Moles Unknown

$$0.53125 \text{ mol } 0.2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol } Al_2 0_3}{3 \text{ mol } 0.2}$$
 $0.3542 \text{ mol } 4l_2 0_3$

Step 3: Mass Uhknown

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