Ag Chem Stoichiometry Guided Notes

Balancing Chemical Equations - Coefficients

CH₄ + 2 O₂ → CO₂ + 2 H₂O

Reactants Products

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Meaning of Chemical Formula

Chemical Symbol Meaning Composition

H₂O 1 molecule of water two H atoms and one O atom

2 H₂O 2 molecules of water four H atoms and two O atoms

H₂O₂ 1 molecule of Hydrogen peroxide two H atoms and two O atoms

Unbalanced and Balanced Equations

H₂ + Cl₂ → HCl (unbalanced H₂ + Cl₂ → \_\_\_\_\_HCl (balanced)

 Reactants Products Reactants Products

H H

Cl Cl

The Mole Concept

Avogadro’s Number = 6.022 X 10²³

Counting Atoms

Chemistry is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - we need a counting unit.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 mole is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that contains as many particles as there are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Mole is developed



 **number**

A Particles in a mole

Amadeo Avogadro

1 mole = 602213673600000000000000 or 6.022 X 10²³

This is Avogadro’s number of particles in a mole of any substance.

Careers in Chemistry – Philosopher

Q: How much is a mole?

1. A mole is a quantity used by chemists to count atoms and molecules. A mole of something is equal to 6.022 X 10²³

Q: Can you give me an example to put that number in perspective?

A: A computer that can count \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atoms per second would take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years to count 1 mole of a substance.

Counting to 1 Mole

Is that right? A computer counting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every second would need to count for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just to count just a single mole.

Let’s look at the mathematics.

Therefore 1 year has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seconds or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A computer counting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_atoms every second could count \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atoms every year.

Finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divided by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_atoms every year equals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or approximately 2 billion years!

Avogadro’s number

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any substance contains as many elementary units (atoms and molecules) as the number of atoms in 12g of the isotope \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. This number is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Particles/mol

1. The mass of one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a substance is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbolized by MM
2. Units of MM are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Examples
	1. H₂ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. N₂ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. O₂ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	5. CO₂ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Molar Mass

Molecular Weight and Molar Mass

Molecular weight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Ex: NaCl has a molecular weight of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this is composed of a single molecule of NaCl

Molar Mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Ex: NaCl has a molar mass of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this is composed of a 6.02 X 10²³ molecules

 Of NaCl

The Molar Mass and # of Particles in One Mole Quantities

Substance Molar Mass # of Particles in One Mole

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Combustion Reaction

Hydrocarbon + O₂ → CO₂ + H₂O

Synthesis Reactions

A + B → AB or AB + C → ABC

Decomposition Reactions

AB → A + B

Single Replacement Reactions

A + BC → B + AC

Double Replacement

AB + CD → CB + AD

Mole Island Diagram

1 mole = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 mol = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 mol = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Stoichiometry Island Diagram

Mole Calculations

Proportional Relationships

I have 5 eggs. How many cookies can I make?

Proportional Relationships

Stoichiometry

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mole Ratio

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mg + O₂ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_MgO

Stoichiometry Steps

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mole ratio – moles – moles

Molar volume – Moles – liters gas

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Molar Volume at STP

1 mol of a gas = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 STP = Standard Temperature & Pressure

Molar Volume at STP

Stoichiometry Problems

How many moles of KClO₃ must decompose in order to produce 9 moles of oxygen gas?

\_\_\_\_\_ KClO₃ → \_\_\_\_\_KCl + \_\_\_\_\_O₂

? Mol 9 mol

How many grams of KClO₃ are required to produce 9.00 L of O₂ at STP?

\_\_\_\_\_\_KClO₃ → \_\_\_\_\_\_\_KCl + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_O₂

?g 9.00 L