

## **Reaction Stoichiometry** Grams of Grams of Substance A Substance B $a A \rightarrow b B$ Ŷ Ĥ Molar mass of A Molar mass of B Ţ Ţ Use coefficients Moles of Moles of of A and B from Substance A Substance B

The coefficients in a balanced chemical equation specify the relative amounts in moles of each of the substances involved in the reaction.

balanced equation

 $2 C_8H_{18} (I) + 25 O_2(g) \rightarrow 16 CO_2 (g) + 18 H_2O(g)$ 2 mol C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub> : 25 mol O<sub>2</sub> : 16 mol CO<sub>2</sub> : 18 mol H<sub>2</sub>O

How many grams of glucose can be synthesized from 37.8 g of $CO_2$ in photosynthesis?	
Given Find	<b>6</b> CO <sub>2</sub> + <b>6</b> H <sub>2</sub> O → C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> + <b>6</b> O <sub>2</sub> 37.8 g CO <sub>2</sub> g C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub>
Conceptual Plan:	$ \begin{array}{c} g \ CO_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \hline mol \ CO_2 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \hline mol \ C_6H_{12}O_6 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} g \ C_6H_{12}O_6 \end{array} \\ \hline \hline \frac{1 \ mol}{44.01 \ g} & \begin{array}{c} \frac{1 \ mol \ C_6H_{12}O_6}{6 \ mol \ CO_2} & \begin{array}{c} \frac{180.2 \ g}{1 \ mol} \end{array} \end{array} $
<b>Relationships:</b>	1 mol $C_6 H_{12} O_6 = 180.2g$ , 1 mol $CO_2 = 44.01g$ , 1 mol $C_6 H_{12} O_6 : 6 mol CO_2$
Solution:	$37.8 \text{gCO}_{2} \times \frac{100 \text{H}_{2} \text{O}_{2}}{44.01 \text{gCO}_{2}} \times \frac{100 \text{H}_{6} \text{H}_{12} \text{O}_{6}}{600 \text{H}_{2} \text{O}_{2}} \times \frac{180.2 \text{ g} \text{ C}_{6} \text{H}_{12} \text{O}_{6}}{100 \text{H}_{2} \text{O}_{6}} \times \frac{100 \text{H}_{2} \text{O}_{6}}{100 \text{H}_{2} \text{O}_{6}}{100 $

How many grams of $O_2$ can be made from the decomposition of 100.0 g of PbO <sub>2</sub> ?	
Given Find	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{2 PbO}_{\textbf{2}} \rightarrow \textbf{2 PbO} + \textbf{O}_{\textbf{2}} \ 100.0 \ \text{g PbO}_{\textbf{2}} \\ \text{g O}_{\textbf{2}} \end{array}$
Conceptual Plan:	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} g \ PbO_2 \end{array} & & \hline mol \ PbO_2 \end{array} & & \hline mol \ O_6 \end{array} & & \hline g \ O_2 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 1 \ mol \\ \hline 239.2 \ g \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} 1 \ mol \ O_2 \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} 1 \ mol \ O_2 \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} 32.00 \ g \\ \hline 1 \ mol \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} $
<b>Relationships:</b>	1 mol O <sub>2</sub> = 32.00g, 1 mol PbO <sub>2</sub> = 239.2g, <b>1 mol O<sub>2</sub> : 2 mol PbO<sub>2</sub></b>
Solution:	$100.0 \text{ g PbO}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol PbO}_2}{239.2 \text{ g PbO}_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}_2}{2 \text{ mol PbO}_2} \times \frac{32.00 \text{ g O}_2}{239.2 \text{ g PbO}_2}$ =6.689 g O <sub>2</sub>

**Practice Problems** 

1. How many grams of water produced in the oxidation of 1.00 g of glucose, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>?



 $C_6H_{12}O_6(s) + 6O_2(g) \longrightarrow 6CO_2(g) + 6H_2O(l)$ 

2. Automotive air bags inflate when sodium azide, NaN3, rapidly decomposes to its component elements;

 $2 \operatorname{NaN}_3(s) \longrightarrow 2 \operatorname{Na}(s) + 3 \operatorname{N}_2(g)$ 

- (a) How many moles of N<sub>2</sub> are produced by the decomposition of 1.50 mol of NaN<sub>3</sub>?
- (b) How many grams of NaN<sub>3</sub> are required to form 10.0 g of nitrogen gas?

<u>References:</u>

Tro, Chemistry: A Molecular Approach 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Pearson Brown/LeMay/Bursten, Chemistry: The Central Science, 12<sup>th</sup> ed., Pearson

- s. (a) 2.2 f mol  $N_2$ ; (b) 15.5 g  $NaN_3$ ; (c) 15.5 g  $NaN_3$
- 1. (a) 5.56 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ ; (b) 3.33 x 10<sup>-3</sup> mol  $H_2O$ ; (c) 0.600 g  $H_2O$

*Answers*