## **Introduction to Stoichiometry**

Read from Lesson 1: A Framework for Thinking Stoichiometrically in the Chemistry Tutorial Section, Chapter 9 of The Physics Classroom:

Part a: Recipes, Ratios, and Relationships

Part b: The Law of Conservation of Mass

Part c: Conversions and Connections

The combustion reaction of butane and oxygen produces carbon dioxide and water:

 $2 C_4H_{10}(g) +13 O_2(g) \rightarrow 8 CO_2(g) +10 H_2O(g)$ 

The reaction can be read as 2 molecules of butane gas reacts with 13 molecules of oxygen gas to produce 8 molecules of carbon dioxide gas and 10 molecules of water. The 2, 13, 8, and 10 are the coefficients and indicate the ratios at which the reactants and products are involved in the reaction.



The  $C_4H_{10}$  -  $O_2$  <u>particle</u> ratio is 2: 13. The  $C_4H_{10}$  -  $CO_2$  <u>particle</u> ratio is 2:8 (or 1:4). The  $C_4H_{10}$  -  $H_2O$  <u>particle</u> ratio is 2:10. (or 1:5), etc.

The  $C_4H_{10}$  -  $O_2$  mole ratio is 2: 13. The  $C_4H_{10}$  -  $CO_2$  mole ratio is 2:8 (or 1:4). The  $C_4H_{10}$  - $H_2O$  mole ratio is 2:10. (or 1:5), etc.

These ratios will be used to make calculations to determine the relative mass of reactants and products involved in a reaction.

Use the combustion reaction of butane and oxygen from above to answer the following questions.

1. What are the number of atoms of the elements C, O, and H on both sides of the equation?

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	Reactant Side	Product Side
Number of C atoms		
Number of O atoms		
Number of H atoms		

What law indicates the number of atoms on each side of the arrow (equation) should be equal?

2. What is the total mass (in grams) of the elements C, O, and H on both sides of the equation?

	Reactant Side	Produ	uct Side	
Mass of C				
Mass of O				
Mass of H				

What law indicates the mass on each side of the arrow (equation) should be equal?

3 Use the coefficients of the equation and molar mass values to determine the missing cells of the table.

	2 C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> (g)	+ 13 O <sub>2</sub> (g)	→ 8 CO <sub>2</sub> (g	) +	10 H <sub>2</sub> O (g)
a.	2 mol	13 mol	8 mol		10 mol
	116 g	512 g	352 g		180 g
b.	3.5 mol	mol	m	ol	mol
	203 g	g		_g	g
c.	mol	mol	m	ol	mol
	g	g		_ <b>g</b>	360 g
d.	particles	$7.28 \times 10^{24}$ particles	part	icles	particles
	g	g		_g	g

4. NASA uses lithium hydroxide to remove carbon dioxide in spacecraft. Solid lithium hydroxide reacts with carbon dioxide gas to produce solid lithium carbonate and water. Write the balanced equation with the correct formulae and then use the coefficients of the equation and molar mass values to determine the missing cells of the table.



	(s) +	(g) >	(s) +	H <sub>2</sub> O (l)
a.	4 mol	mol	mol	mol
b.	g	g	g	360 g
c.	particles	1.81 x 10 <sup>24</sup> particles	particles	particles

5. When a collision triggers the rapid inflation of an airbag, sodium azide NaN<sub>3</sub> quickly decomposes into sodium metal and nitrogen gas. Write the balanced decomposition equation with the correct formulae and then use the coefficients of the equation and molar mass values to determine the missing cells of the table.

	NaN <sub>3</sub> (s)	<b>→</b>	(s)	+	(g)
a.	6 mol		mol		mol
b.	g		g		112 g
c.	particles		$3.61 \times 10^{24}$ particles		particles

6. Calcium phosphate is used in toothpastes to strengthen tooth enamel. It is produced from the double replacement reaction in a solution of phosphoric acid and calcium hydroxide. Write the balanced decomposition equation with the correct formulae and then use the coefficients of the equation and molar mass values to determine the missing cells of the table.



_	(phosphoric acid)		(calcium hydroxide)		(calcium phosphate)		(water)	
	(aq)	+	(aq)	<b>→</b>	(s)	+	(1)	
a.	mol		mol		mol		12 mol	
b.	g		g		620 g		g	
c.	6.022 x 10 <sup>24</sup> particles		particles		particles		particles	