## SCH3U

Quantitative Stoichiometry: Mass to Mass
Chemistry
Review: balancing equation, how to convert mass to moles and moles to moles(mole ratio)

## Definitions:

Stoichiometry:

Stochiometric amounts:

| 3 types of stoichiometry problems$A+B \rightarrow C+D$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moles to Mass (moles of A to grams of A) $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Moles } \\ \text { of } \boldsymbol{A} \end{array}\right]$ | Moles to Moles (moles of A to moles of B) | Mass to Mass (mass of A to mass of B) |
| Eg. Calculate the mass of 0.900 mol of NH3? | $2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}(g) \rightarrow 4 \mathrm{NO}_{2}(g)+\mathrm{O}_{2}(g)$ <br> Eg. How many moles of $\mathrm{NO}_{2}$ can be produced from 4.3 moles of $\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{5}$ ? | $\mathrm{CO}_{2(g)}+2 \mathrm{LiOH}_{(s)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Li}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3(a q)}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(l)}$ <br> Eg. Calculate the mass of lithium hydroxide required to react with mass of $8.80 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{~g}$ of carbon dioxide? |
| Mass to Moles (grams of A to moles of A) $\begin{gathered} \text { Grams } \begin{array}{c} \text { Moles } \\ \text { of } A \end{array} \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Eg. How many moles of oxygen are in 5 g of O ? |  |  |

## Grams of $A$$\Rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Moles } \\ \text { of } A\end{gathered} \Rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Moles } \\ \text { of B }\end{gathered} \Rightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { Grams } \\ \text { of B }\end{gathered}$

EXAMPLE 1: Determine the mass of lithium hydroxide required to react with $8.8 \times 10^{2} \mathrm{~g}$ of $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$

| STEP 1 | Write the balanced equation for the reaction, listing the given value(s), required value(s), and molar <br> masses below the substance being considered in the problem. |
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| STEP 2 | Convert mass of given substance(s) to moles of given substance. mass of A to moles of A |
| STEP 3 | Convert moles of substance A to moles of substance B: multiply the moles of the given substance by the <br> suitable conversion factor derived from the mole ratio in the balanced equation. moles of A to moles of B |


| STEP 4 | Convert moles of required substance to mass of required substance. moles of B to mass of B |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |


|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grams } \\ \text { of } \mathbf{A} \end{gathered}=\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Moles } \\ \text { of } \mathbf{A} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text { Moles } \\ \text { of } \mathbf{B} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text { Grams } \\ \text { of } \mathbf{B} \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| EXAMPLE 2: An airbag is inflated with nitrogen produced from the decomposition of sodium azide, $\mathrm{NaN}_{3}$. The mass of $N_{2}$ in a fully inflated airbag is 87.5 g . What mass of $\mathrm{NaN}_{3}$ is required to produce this mass of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ ? |  |
| STEP 1 | Write the balanced equation for the reaction, listing the given value(s), required value(s), and the corresponding molar masses. |
| STEP 2 | Convert mass of given substance(s) to moles of given substance. mass of A to moles of A |
| STEP 3 | Convert moles of substance $A$ to moles of substance $B$ : multiply the moles of the given substance by the suitable conversion factor derived from the mole ratio in the balanced equation. moles of $A$ to moles of $B$ |
| STEP 4 | Convert moles of required substance to mass of required substance. moles of B to mass of B |

