

Further Quantitative Chemistry Mastery Booklet (triple only)

Part 1: Percentage Yield

In the first booklet we looked at how you could use a balanced chemical equation to calculate how much product you could expect from a reaction. This is called the **maximum theoretical amount**. In reality, we never actually obtain the maximum theoretical amount. The amount we actually obtain is called the **yield**, and we often work it out as a percentage of the maximum theoretical amount.

$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{yield}}{\text{maximum theoretical amount}} \times 100$$

The % yield is never 100% for three main reasons:

- The reaction may be reversible
- Some of the product may be lost when separated from reaction mixture
- There may be unwanted side reactions among the reactants

1. Complete the tables:

Yield	Theoretical maximum	% yield
41g	55g	
89kg	103kg	
0.8g	0.030kg	
4.2kg	5350g	

Yield	Theoretical maximum	% yield
	13g	76%
	15kg	31%
71g		92%
1300g		12%

2. Copper oxide can be reduced by hydrogen. What mass of copper could be obtained from 79.5 g of copper oxide? $\text{CuO} + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cu} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
3. If only 12g is obtained what is the % yield?
4. Calculate the mass of carbon dioxide you could obtain by adding hydrochloric acid to 15 g of calcium carbonate: $\text{CaCO}_3 + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$
5. If only 3g is obtained what is the % yield?
6. Calculate the mass of sodium hydroxide that is needed to neutralise a solution containing 7.3 g of hydrochloric acid: $\text{HCl} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
7. If only 1.7g is obtained what is the % yield?
8. What mass of calcium oxide could be made from 75 tonnes of limestone (CaCO_3)? $\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$
9. If 17 tonnes are produced, what is the % yield?
10. 97.5 g of zinc was added to excess dilute hydrochloric acid: $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$ Calculate:
 - a. the mass of zinc chloride that could be produced
 - b. the mass of hydrogen that could be produced.
 - c. A yield of 53% was obtained. What mass of zinc chloride was this?

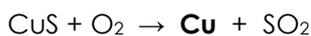
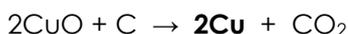
Part 2: Atom Economy

The atom economy of a reaction is the percentage of your reactant that is converted to **useful** product. This is important for sustainability and economics. We use the formula:

$$\text{Atom economy} = \frac{\text{relative mass of useful product}}{\text{relative mass of all reactants}} \times 100$$

Example: extraction of copper:

There are two possible ways to extract pure copper metal



We can calculate the atom economy for the first reaction as below:

$$\frac{2 \times 63.5}{2(63.5 + 16) + 12} \times 100 = 74.4\%$$

For the second reaction:

$$\frac{63.5}{(63.5 + 32) + (2 \times 16)} \times 100 = 50\%$$

Showing that the first reaction has a higher atom economy. There are other factors to consider as well, including the usefulness of other products, the % yield of the reaction, the rate and the position of equilibrium.

11. Iron is extracted from iron oxide in the Blast Furnace: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + 3 \text{CO} \rightarrow 2 \text{Fe} + 3 \text{CO}_2$
 - a. Calculate the maximum theoretical mass of iron that can be made from 100g of iron oxide.
 - b. In the reaction, only 65 g of iron was made. Calculate the percentage yield.
 - c. Calculate the atom economy of this reaction
12. Titanium can be extracted from titanium chloride by the following reaction: $\text{TiCl}_4 + \text{Mg} \rightarrow \text{Ti} + \text{MgCl}_2$
 - a. The reaction used 250kg of titanium chloride and produced 51kg of titanium. Calculate the percentage yield.
 - b. Calculate the atom economy of this reaction
 - c. Extension: The reaction was attempted again and a mass of 141kg was produced – a yield of 81%. How much titanium chloride was used?

Part 3: Revisiting Concentrations

In the previous booklet we measured concentration in g/dm³. We must also be able to use the more common unit of mol/dm³.

Concentration (mol/dm³) = moles ÷ volume

Where volume is in dm³.

13. Express each of the below in mol/dm³. You will have to deduce the formulae of the substances.
 - a. 10.0 g of sodium chloride dissolved in 2.00 dm³ of water
 - b. 2.5 g of glucose dissolved in 0.5 dm³ of water
 - c. 3.8 g of copper (II) sulphate dissolved in 250 cm³ of water
 - d. 3.8g of copper (I) sulphate dissolved in 250cm³ of water
 - e. 25.6 g of potassium chloride dissolved in 1500cm³ of water.
14. How many moles of sodium chloride are in:
 - a. 250cm³ of 3.2mol/dm³ solution
 - b. 111cm³ of 8.1mol/dm³ solution
 - c. 2.1dm³ of 0.1mol/dm³ solution
 - d. 0.72dm³ of 4.3mol/dm³ solution
15. For each of the solutions in question 14 calculate the mass of sodium chloride present.
16. What is the volume of:
 - a. A 1.0mol/dm³ solution with 6 moles of solute
 - b. A 1.7mol/dm³ solution with 3.3 moles of solute
 - c. A 9.1mol/dm³ solution with 0.91 moles of solute
 - d. A 0.08mol/dm³ solution with 6 moles of solute
 - e. Challenge: a student wants to make a solution of sodium hydroxide with a concentration of 0.7mol/dm³. They have a piece of sodium 5g in mass, which they completely react with 200cm³ of water. How much more water will need to be added after the reaction to reach the desired concentration?

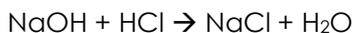
Part 5: Titrations

Titration is a method used to find out the concentration of an unknown solution.

Worked example:

We have a solution of sodium hydroxide, but we do not know the concentration. We also have a solution of 2.00mol/dm^3 of hydrochloric acid. If we take exactly 25.0cm^3 of the sodium hydroxide we can add an indicator then add hydrochloric acid drop by drop until the reaction is just finished (known as the end point). We find that we used 21.0cm^3 of hydrochloric acid. We can now calculate the concentration of the unknown solution:

Step 1: write out and balance the equation



Step 2: work out the number of moles from known solution

The known solution in this case was the HCl. We used 21.0cm^3 (0.0210dm^3) of 2.00mol/dm^3 solution

Moles = concentration x volume

$$\text{Moles} = 2 \times 0.021 = 0.042$$

Step 2: manipulate the ratio

As we have done many times before, we need to look at the ratio in the equation to work out how many moles of NaOH were present

	HCl	NaOH
$\div 1$	1	1
	1	1
$\times 0.042$	0.042	0.042

In this case the ratio is 1:1 so we know we have 0.042 moles NaOH present

Step 4: calculate concentration by moles/volume

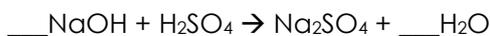
We have 0.042 moles NaOH in a volume of 25.0cm^3 (0.0250dm^3).

$$0.042 \div 0.0250 = 1.68\text{mol/dm}^3$$

Guided example

25.0cm^3 of an unknown concentration of sodium hydroxide is titrated against 31.0cm^3 of a 1.30mol/dm^3 solution of sulphuric acid. What is the concentration of the unknown solution?

Step 1: write out and balance the equation



Step 2: work out the number of moles from known solution

The known solution in this case was the H_2SO_4 . We used 31.0cm^3 (0.0310dm^3) of 1.30mol/dm^3 solution

Moles = concentration x volume

$$\text{Moles} = \text{___} \times \text{___} = 0.0403$$

Step 2: manipulate the ratio

As we have done many times before, we need to look at the ratio in the equation to work out how many moles of NaOH were present

	H ₂ SO ₄	NaOH
÷1	1	—
	1	—
x _____	0.0403	—

Step 4: calculate concentration by moles/volume

We have _____ moles NaOH in a volume of 25.0cm³ (0.0250dm³).

_____ ÷ _____ = 3.224 mol/dm³

Step-by-step summary:

Step 1: construct and balance equation

Step 2: work out moles of known solution

Step 3: manipulate ratio to work out moles of unknown solution

Step 4: use volume and moles of unknown solution to work out concentration

- 20.0cm³ of an unknown concentration of sodium hydroxide is titrated against 26.3cm³ of a 2.50 mol/dm³ solution of sulphuric acid. Show that the concentration of the sodium hydroxide is 6.575mol/dm³ (equation given in guided example)
- 25.0cm³ of an unknown concentration of sulphuric acid is titrated against 13.0cm³ of a 1.80 mol/dm³ solution of sodium hydroxide. Show that the concentration of sulphuric acid is 0.468mol/dm³
- 22.0cm³ of an unknown concentration of potassium hydroxide is titrated against 17.5cm³ of a 1.15 mol/dm³ solution of sulphuric acid. The product is K₂SO₄ and H₂O.
 - What is the concentration of the unknown solution?
 - What mass of potassium hydroxide was in 22.0cm³? (remember you can easily convert mass to moles)
 - The potassium hydroxide solution was made by dissolving 45g of potassium hydroxide into water. How much water was used? (hint- work out moles KOH. You then know moles and concentration from part a and can work out volume).
- 51g of sodium hydroxide is dissolved in 1500cm³ of water. 24.1cm³ of the resultant solution completely neutralises 13cm³ of a solution of nitric acid of unknown concentration.
NaOH + HNO₃ → NaNO₃ + H₂O
 - What is the concentration of the original sodium hydroxide?
 - What is the concentration of the nitric acid?
- 83g of lithium hydroxide is dissolved in 800cm³ of water. 17.8cm³ of the resultant solution completely neutralises 28cm³ of a solution of sulphuric acid of unknown concentration. What is the concentration of the sulphuric acid?
- Challenge: 44g of potassium hydroxide is dissolved in 750cm³ of water. 12.3cm³ of the resultant solution completely neutralises 28cm³ of a solution of phosphoric acid of unknown concentration. What is the concentration of the phosphoric acid?
KOH + H₃PO₄ → K₃PO₄ + H₂O

Concordance

When we do a titration it is important to obtain accurate results. We take one measurement and then repeat it until we have two results that are **concordant**; within 0.1cm³ of each other. In the table of results below, titres 2 and 4 are concordant:

Titre 1 (cm ³)	Titre 2 (cm ³)	Titre 3 (cm ³)	Titre 4 (cm ³)
24.8	25.3	22.1	25.2

For the calculations, you would take the mean of titres 2 and 4 (25.25cm³).

GCSE questions:

23. A student used a pipette to add 25.0 cm³ of sodium hydroxide of unknown concentration to a conical flask. The student carried out a titration to find out the volume of 0.100 mol / dm³ sulfuric acid needed to neutralise the sodium hydroxide.
 - The student carried out five titrations. Her results are shown in the table below.

	Titration 1	Titration 2	Titration 3	Titration 4	Titration 5
Volume of 0.100 mol / dm ³ sulfuric acid in cm ³	27.40	28.15	27.05	27.15	27.15

Use the student's concordant results to work out the mean volume of 0.100 mol / dm³ sulfuric acid added.

b. The equation for the reaction is: $2\text{NaOH} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Calculate the concentration of the sodium hydroxide. Give your answer to three significant figures.

c. The student did another experiment using 20 cm³ of sodium hydroxide solution with a concentration of 0.18 mol / dm³. Calculate the mass of sodium hydroxide in 20 cm³ of this solution.

24. Ethanoic acid is a weak acid.

a. Which ion is present in aqueous solutions of all acids?

b. What is the difference between the pH of a weak acid compared to the pH of a strong acid of the same concentration? Give a reason for your answer.

c. 25.00 cm³ of vinegar was neutralised by 30.50 cm³ of a solution of sodium hydroxide with a concentration of 0.50 mol/dm³. The equation for this reaction is:
 $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{COONa} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

Calculate the concentration of ethanoic acid in this vinegar.

d. The concentration of ethanoic acid in a different bottle of vinegar was 0.80 mol/dm³. Calculate the mass in grams of ethanoic acid (CH₃COOH) in 250 cm³ of this vinegar.

Part 6: Volumes of Gases

In the same way that we can calculate moles of solute in solution from the volumes, we can calculate the number of moles of a gas by the amount of space it takes up (its volume). We can use the formula:

Moles of a gas = volume of gas (dm³) ÷ 24

This equation only works at room temperature and pressure (20°C and 1 atmosphere). This is because 1 mole of **any** gas will occupy 24dm³ at room temperature and pressure.

Worked example

A gas occupies 3200cm³ at room temperature and pressure. How many moles of gas are present?

First, we convert 3200cm³ to 3.2dm³.

Moles of a gas = 32 ÷ 24 = 1.33 moles

25. Calculate the number of moles in the volumes below (assume room temperature and pressure)

- 1000cm³
- 2000cm³
- 2000dm³
- 17500cm³
- 1.2dm³
- 25cm³

26. Calculate the volumes occupied at room temperature and pressure by the amount of gas below:

- 5 moles
- 2.3 moles
- 0.08 moles
- 21 moles

27. A reaction generates 45g of carbon dioxide at room temperature and pressure.

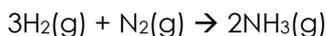
- How many moles of carbon dioxide are formed?
- What volume of carbon dioxide is therefore produced?

28. A different reaction produces 32g of nitrogen gas. What volume does the gas occupy at room temperature and pressure?

29. A reaction generates 3.2kg of hydrogen gas at room temperature and pressure.

- What volume does this gas occupy?
- The same reaction produces the same mass of oxygen gas. What is the combined volume of the two gases?

We can use this knowledge as well as manipulation of ratios to use equations to establish reacting volumes. For example, hydrogen reacts with nitrogen to form ammonia as below:



This means that 3 moles of hydrogen reacts with 1 mole of nitrogen to make 2 moles of ammonia. If we want to know what volumes are involved we can manipulate the ratios very easily.

What volume of ammonia is formed from 300cm³ of hydrogen?

	H ₂	N ₂	NH ₃
	3	1	2
÷3	1		0.67
x 300	300		200

So 200cm³ of ammonia would be formed. We could then work out how many moles of ammonia this is (at room temperature and pressure) by converting to cm³ and dividing by 24

$$0.2 \div 24 = 0.0083 \text{ moles}$$

30. In the reaction above, calculate the volume of ammonia formed from:
- 200cm³ of hydrogen
 - 2.6dm³ of hydrogen
 - 13.5dm³ of hydrogen
 - 17000cm³ of nitrogen
31. For each answer to question 30, calculate the number of moles of ammonia present
32. For each answer to question 30, calculate the mass of ammonia present

A Level Brainteasers:

- 1 mole of a hydrocarbon of formula C_nH_{2n} was burned completely in oxygen producing carbon dioxide and water vapour only. It required 192 g of oxygen. Work out the formula of the hydrocarbon.
- Using Carbon-12, calculate the mass of one proton.
- The actual mass of a proton is 1.6726x10⁻²⁴. Why do you think your answer is different?
- 0.8500 g of hexanone, C₆H₁₂O, is converted into its 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone during its analysis. After isolation and purification, 2.1180 g of product C₁₂H₁₈N₄O₄ are obtained. Calculate the percentage yield.
- When 100 cm³ of hydrogen bromide reacts with 80 cm³ of ammonia, a white solid is formed and some gas is left over. What gas and how much of it is left over? $\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HBr}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{s})$
- 100 cm³ of methane was reacted with 500 cm³ of oxygen (complete combustion). What is the total volume of all gases at the end, and indicate how much there is of each gas
- When 15 cm³ of a gaseous hydrocarbon was exploded with 60 cm³ of oxygen (an excess), the final volume was 45cm³. This decreased to 15 cm³ on treatment with NaOH solution (removes CO₂). What was the formula of the hydrocarbon? (all measurements were made at room temperature and pressure, ∴ the water produced is a liquid).