

Chem Unit 11.3 Notes - Gas Stoichiometry

11.3 Gas Stoichiometry

By an extension of Avogadro's Principle, when gases react, coefficients in the balanced equation represent molar amounts AND relative volumes.

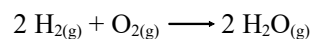
Example: $2\text{H}_{2(g)} + \text{O}_{2(g)} \longrightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)}$

- 2 moles hydrogen gas will react with 1 mole of oxygen gas to produce 2 moles water vapor.
- 2 volumes hydrogen gas will react with 1 volume of oxygen gas to produce 2 volumes water vapor.

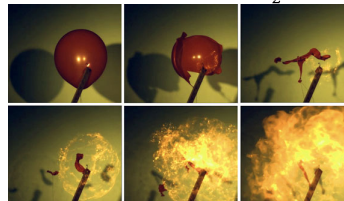
Gas laws can be used to calculate the stoichiometry of reactions where gases are reactants or products.

1. Volume-Volume Example A

How many liters of H_2 gas will react with 5.00 L of O_2 to form water?

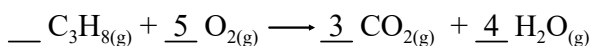


$$5.00 \text{ Liters } \text{O}_2 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ volumes } \text{H}_2}{1 \text{ volume } \text{O}_2} = 10.0 \text{ L } \text{H}_2$$



2. Volume-Volume Example B

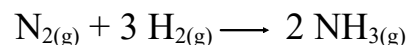
How many liters of water will be produced through the combustion of 15.6 L of propane?



$$15.6 \text{ L } \text{C}_3\text{H}_8 \cdot \frac{4 \text{ volumes } \text{H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ volume } \text{C}_3\text{H}_8} = 62.4 \text{ L } \text{H}_2\text{O}$$

3. Volume-Mass Example(Slide 1)

If 7.00 L of N_2 reacts with H_2 at 298 K ($P = 3.00 \text{ atm}$), what mass of ammonia is produced?



Step 1: Determine liters of gaseous ammonia made from 7.00 L of nitrogen gas.

$$7.00 \text{ L } \text{N}_2 \cdot \frac{2 \text{ volumes } \text{NH}_3}{1 \text{ volumes } \text{N}_2} = 14.0 \text{ L } \text{NH}_3$$

3. Volume-Mass Example(Slide 2)

7.00 L of N_2 produces 14.0 L of ammonia at 298 K and pressure of 3.00 atm.

Step 2: Use Ideal Gas Law to find moles.

Data:

$$V_{\text{NH}_3} = 14.0 \text{ L}$$

$$P = 3.00 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 298 \text{ K}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$n = \frac{(3.00 \text{ atm})(14.0 \text{ L})}{\left(0.0821 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}}\right)(298 \text{ K})}$$

$$= 1.72 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3$$

3. Volume-Mass Example(Slide 3)

Finally, find ammonia's molar mass, then make a moles to mass conversion.

Molar mass = 17.3 g/mol.

$$1.72 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3 \cdot \frac{17.04 \text{ g } \text{NH}_3}{1 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3} = 29.3 \text{ g } \text{NH}_3$$

Homework:

11.3 Booklet Problems
Due: Next Class

Unit 11 Review Questions