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## Quantifying Chemical Reactions

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| Microscopic world | Macroscopic world |
| :--- | :--- |
| amu | grams |
| atoms or molecules | moles |
| 1 carbon atom $=12$ amu | 1 mole of carbon $=12$ <br> grams |
| 1 water molecule $=18$ <br> amu | 1 mole of water $=18$ <br> grams |

## The mole ( $6.02 \times 10^{23}$ )

- A macroscopic version of the molecule defined so we can use the periodic table for the macroscopic and microscopic world.
- Defined as the number of atoms in exactly 12.0 g of carbon- 12 isotope.
- This is number is called Avogadro's Number after the Italian physicist Amedeo Avogadro (1776-1856).


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## Formula Weight

- The sum of the atomic weights of all the atoms in the molecular formula, whether ionic or molecular.
- Expressed in amu/molecule or grams/mole.
- Also called molecular weight, molar mass
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| Formula Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |
| $\mathrm{Ca}(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ |  |
| $\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{4}$ |  |
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## Mole relationships in reactions

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How many moles of $\mathrm{H}_{2}$ are required to react with 2.8 moles of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ according to the following equation?

$$
3 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{N}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}
$$

## Weight relationships in reactions

- Stoichiometry - Study of the mass relationship between reactants and product in chemical reactions.
Always start with a balanced chemical equation!

1. Convert grams of A to moles of A. (Use FW)
2. Convert moles of A to moles of B. (Use Eq.)
3. Convert moles of B to grams of B. (Use FW)
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| Other Stoichiometry concepts |
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| • Limiting reagent |
| - percent yield |
| • \% yield = (actual yield/theoretical yield) $\times 100$ |
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