

4.5 Stoichiometry

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 14 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **stoichiometry** —mole ratios in a balanced equation.

You must be able to:

- convert mass to **moles** using molar mass
- use the **mole ratio** 摩尔比 from a balanced equation
- find the mass of a product and identify the **limiting reactant** 限制反应物

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later —follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The mole map

Mass \rightarrow moles (\div molar mass) \rightarrow moles of other species (\times **mole ratio**) \rightarrow mass (\times molar mass). The balanced equation supplies the ratio.

■ A worked mass-to-mass

For $2\text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, find the mass of water from 4.0 g H_2 : $4.0 \text{ g} \div 2.0 = 2.0 \text{ mol H}_2$; ratio $\text{H}_2 : \text{H}_2\text{O} = 2 : 2$, so 2.0 mol H_2O ; mass = $2.0 \times 18 = 36 \text{ g}$.

■ Limiting reactant

The **limiting reactant** runs out first and sets the amount of product. Compare the moles of each reactant divided by its coefficient; the **smallest** value limits.

■ A worked limiting-reactant check

For $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$ with 1 mol N_2 and 2 mol H_2 : H_2 needs 3 mol per N_2 but only 2 are present, so H_2 is limiting.

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 How many moles are in 8.0 g of CH_4 ($M = 16 \text{ g/mol}$)? [2]

2.2 For $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$, how many moles of NH_3 form from 2 mol N_2 (excess H_2)? [2]

2.3 State what "limiting reactant" means. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The mole ratio in a reaction comes from [1]

- **A** the molar masses
 - **B** the balanced-equation coefficients
 - **C** the masses given
 - **D** Avogadro's number
-

3.2 For $2\text{Al} + 3\text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{AlCl}_3$, start with 4.0 mol Al and excess Cl_2 .

(a) Find the moles of AlCl_3 produced. [2]

(b) Find the moles of Cl_2 consumed. [2]

3.3 For $\text{N}_2 + 3\text{H}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3$, you have 3.0 mol N_2 and 6.0 mol H_2 .

(a) Identify the limiting reactant. [2]

(b) Find the moles of NH_3 produced. [2]

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic:

- work through the **4.5 Stoichiometry** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Stoichiometry** section of the AP Chemistry handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 $8.0 \div 16 = 0.50$ mol.

2.2 ratio $\text{N}_2 : \text{NH}_3 = 1 : 2$, so $2 \times 2 = 4$ mol NH_3 .

2.3 The reactant that runs out first, limiting how much product forms.

3.1 B —the balanced-equation coefficients.

3.2 (a) ratio $\text{Al} : \text{AlCl}_3 = 2 : 2$, so 4.0 mol AlCl_3 . (b) ratio $\text{Al} : \text{Cl}_2 = 2 : 3$, so $4.0 \times \frac{3}{2} = 6.0$ mol Cl_2 .

3.3 (a) H_2 needs $3 \times 3.0 = 9.0$ mol but only 6.0 present, so H_2 is limiting. (b) $6.0 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4.0$ mol NH_3 .