

Dimensional Analysis: Molar Mass, Particles, Ionic, & Covalent Compounds

Molar Mass (MM) = mass of one mole of a substance

Example 1) Molar Mass of AlCl_3 = molar mass of one Al + molar mass of three Cl
 $= (26.98) + (3 \times 35.45)$
 Molar Mass of $\text{AlCl}_3 = 133.33 \text{ g/mol}$

Example 2) Molar Mass of $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ = MM of one Ba + MM of two N + MM of six oxygens
 $= (137.33) + (2 \times 14.01) + (6 \times 16)$
 Molar Mass of $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2 = 261.35 \text{ g/mol}$

	Formula	I/M	Name	Molar Mass (g/mol)
Example	AlCl_3	I	Aluminum chloride	$(26.98) + (3 \times 35.45)$ $= 133.33 \text{ g/mol}$
1.	CCl_4	M	Carbon tetrachloride	$(12.01) + (4 \times 35.45)$ $= 153.81 \text{ g/mol}$
2.	ZnS	I	Zinc sulfide	$(65.39) + (32.07)$ $= 97.46 \text{ g/mol}$
3.	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$	I	Ammonium carbonate	$(2 \times 14.01) + (8 \times 1.01)$ $+ (12.01) + (3 \times 16)$ $= 96.11 \text{ g/mol}$
4.	Cl_2	M	Chlorine	$35.45 \times 2 = 70.9 \text{ g/mol}$
5.	Cu_2SO_4	I	copper (I) sulfate	$(2 \times 63.55) + (32.07)$ $+ (4 \times 16)$ $= 223.17 \text{ g/mol}$
6.	$\text{Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$	I	Lead (II) phosphate	$(3 \times 207.2) + (2 \times 30.97)$ $+ (8 \times 16) = 811.54 \text{ g/mol}$

Instead of 1 mole = 6.02×10^{23} atoms we will now use 1 mole = 6.02×10^{23} particles

Class example 1: How many moles are in 54.6 grams of lead (II) phosphate?

grams $\xrightarrow{\text{MM}}$ moles

$$\frac{54.6 \text{ g Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2}{811.54 \text{ g Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2}{1 \text{ mol Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2} = 0.0673 \text{ mol Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$$

Class example 2: How many particles are in 321.2 grams of ammonium carbonate?

grams $\xrightarrow{\text{MM}}$ moles $\xrightarrow{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$ particles

$$\frac{321.2 \text{ g } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3}{96.11 \text{ g } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3}{1 \text{ mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3}{1 \text{ mol } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3} = 2.012 \times 10^{24} \text{ particles } (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$$

Part II: Solve each of the problems. Remember to use the grid.

1) How many moles are present in 34 grams of copper (II) hydroxide? Formula = $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$
 grams $\xrightarrow{\text{MM}}$ moles

$$\frac{34 \text{ g Cu}(\text{OH})_2}{97.57 \text{ g Cu}(\text{OH})_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Cu}(\text{OH})_2}{1 \text{ mol Cu}(\text{OH})_2} = \boxed{0.35 \text{ mol Cu}(\text{OH})_2}$$

2) How many moles are present in 2.45×10^{23} particles of carbon tetrahydride? Formula = CH_4
 particles $\xrightarrow{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$ moles

$$\frac{2.45 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles CH}_4}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles CH}_4} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_4}{1 \text{ mol CH}_4} = \boxed{0.407 \text{ mol CH}_4}$$

3) How many grams are there in 4.5×10^{22} particles of Barium Nitrite? Formula = $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2$
 particles $\xrightarrow{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$ moles $\xrightarrow{\text{MM}}$ grams

$$\frac{4.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ particles Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2}{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2}{1 \text{ mol Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2} \times \frac{229.35 \text{ g Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2}{1 \text{ mol Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2} = \boxed{17 \text{ g Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2}$$

4) How many particles are there in 9.34 grams of Lithium chloride? Formula = LiCl
 grams $\xrightarrow{\text{MM}}$ moles $\xrightarrow{6.02 \times 10^{23}}$ particles

$$\frac{9.34 \text{ g LiCl}}{42.39 \text{ g LiCl}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol LiCl}}{1 \text{ mol LiCl}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles LiCl}}{1 \text{ mol LiCl}} = \boxed{1.33 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles LiCl}}$$