Solutions II

(Solutions/ Molarity)

Applications & Calculations

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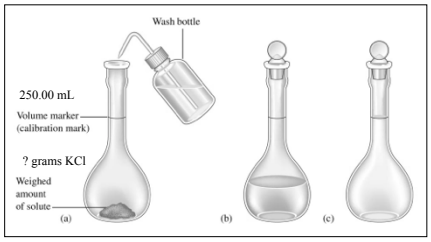
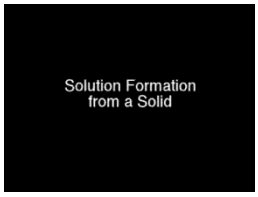
Preparing a Standard Solution of a Targeted Molarity, M (mol/L)



Preparation of Solutions used in chemistry



Molarity (M) = Moles solute / Liter (Solution)

QUESTION

A 51.24-g sample of $Ba(OH)_2$ [MM= 171.3 g/mol] is dissolved in enough water to make 1.20 liters of solution. What is the molarity of the solution?

a) 0.300 M

b) 3.33 M

c) 0.278 M

d) 2.49 x 10^{-1} mol/L

e) 42.7 g/mL

Solution Concentration

- *The following formula can be used in dilution calculations:*

  $$M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$$

- *A concentrated stock solution is much easier to prepare and then dilute rather than preparing a dilute solution directly. Concentrated sulfuric acid is 18.0M. What volume would be needed to prepare 250.mL of a 1.50M solution?*
- $V_1 = M_2V_2 / M_1$
- $V_1 = 1.50\ M \times 250.\ mL / 18.0\ M$
- $V_1 = 20.8\ mL$

QUESTION

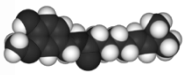
What volume of 18.0 M sulfuric acid must be used to prepare 15.5 L of 0.195 M H_2SO_4?

A) 168 mL
B) 0.336 L
C) 92.3 mL
D) 226 mL
E) None of these

Solution Dilution

Solution Formation by Dilution

Solution Applications
Scoville Units / Capsaicin

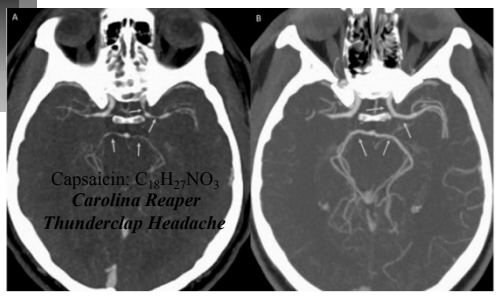


Capsaicin: $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$
Carolina Reaper
"Thunderclap Headache"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scoville_scale

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrF3jVppfr4

Reversible Cerebral Vasoconstriction Syndrome (RVS)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrF3jVppfr4

QUESTION

What happens to the number of moles of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ (sucrose) when 100.0 mL of a 0.20 M solution is diluted to a final concentration of 0.10 M?

A) The number of moles of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ decreases.

B) The number of moles of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ increases.

C) The number of moles of $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ does not change.

D) There is insufficient information to answer the question.

Solution Applications

A solution of barium chloride was prepared by dissolving 26.0287 g in water to make 500.00 mL of solution. What is the concentration of the barium chloride solution? ***M_{BaCl2} = ?***

$$M_{BaCl2} = \frac{26.0287\ g_{BaCl2}}{0.50000\ L} \times \frac{1\ mol_{BaCl2}}{208.23\ g_{BaCl2}} \times \frac{1000\ mL}{L}$$

$$= 0.25000\ mol / L$$

Solution Applications

10.00 mL of this solution was diluted to make exactly 250.00 mL of solution which was then used to react with a solution of potassium sulfate. What is the concentration of the diluted solution. ***M_2 = ?***

$$M_{BaCl2} = M_1$$

$$M_2 = M_1 V_1 / V_2$$

$$M_2 = 0.25000\ M \times 10.00\ mL / 250.00\ mL$$

$$M_2 = 0.010000\ M$$

QUESTION

A 51.24-g sample of $Ba(OH)_2$ is dissolved in enough water to make 1.20 liters of solution. How many mL of this solution must be diluted with water in order to make 1.00 liter of 0.100 molar $Ba(OH)_2$?

a) 400. mL

b) 333 mL

c) 278 mL

d) 1.20×10^3 mL

e) 285 mL

(Chem 120 Prep)

Solution Applications

20.00 mL of a $M_2 = 0.010000$ *M barium chloride solution required 15.50 mL of the potassium sulfate solution to react completely.* $M_{K2SO4} = ?$

$$BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow ? + ?$$

$$BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2\,KCl(aq) + BaSO_4(s)$$

$$?M_{K2SO4} = [M_{BaCl2} \times V_{BaCl2} / V_{K2SO4}]\,[?\ mol_{K2SO4} / ?\ mol_{BaCl2}]$$

$$?M_{K2SO4} = \frac{0.010000\ mol_{BaCl2} \times 0.02000\ L_{BaCl2} \times 1\ mol_{K2SO4}}{L_{BaCl2} \times 0.01550\ L_{K2SO4} \times 1\ mol_{BaCl2}}$$

$$?M_{K2SO4} = 0.01290\ mol_{K2SO4} / L_{K2SO4} = 0.01290\ M_{K2SO4}$$

Solution Applications

How many grams of potassium chloride are produced?

$$BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow ? + ?$$

$$1\ BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2\,KCl(aq) + BaSO_4(s)$$

$$?g_{KCl} = 0.010000\ mol_{BaCl2} / L_{BaCl2} \times 0.02000\ L_{BaCl2} \times \frac{2\ mol_{KCl}}{1\ mol_{BaCl2}} \times \frac{74.55\ g_{KCl}}{mol_{KCl}}$$

$$= 0.02982\ g_{KCl}$$

Solution Applications

If **20.00** *mL of a* **0.10** *M solution of barium chloride was reacted with* **15.00** *mL of a* **0.20** *M solution of potassium sulfate, what would be the theoretical yield of barium sulfate?*

$$BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2\,KCl(aq) + BaSO_4(s)$$

Which is the Limiting Reagent?

$$Mol_{BaCl2} = M_{BaCl2} \times V_{BaCl2} = 0.10\ mol_{BaCl2} / L_{BaCl2} \times 0.02000\ L_{BaCl2} \times \frac{1}{1\ mol_{BaCl2}}$$

$$= 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Mol_{K2SO4} = M_{K2SO4} \times V_{K2SO4} = 0.20\ mol_{K2SO4} / L_{K2SO4} \times 0.01500\ L_{K2SO4} \times \frac{1}{1\ mol_{K2SO4}}$$

$$= 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$$

$2.0 \times 10^{-3} < 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$

2.0×10^{-3} mol *is limiting*

Solution Applications

If **20.00** *mL of a* **0.10** *M solution of barium chloride was reacted with* **15.00** *mL of a* **0.20** *M solution of potassium sulfate, what would be the theoretical yield of barium sulfate?*

$$BaCl_2(aq) + K_2SO_4(aq) \rightarrow 2\,KCl(aq) + BaSO_4(s)$$

Must use the limiting reagent:

$$= \frac{0.10\ mol_{BaCl2}}{L_{BaCl2}} \times 0.02000\ L_{BaCl2} \times \frac{1\ mol_{BaSO4}}{1\ mol_{BaCl2}} \times \frac{233.39\ g_{BaSO4}}{mol_{BaSO4}}$$

$$= 0.47\ g$$

QUESTION

What mass of NaOH is required to react exactly with 25.0 mL of 1.2 M H_2SO_4?

A) 1.2 g
B) 1.8 g
C) 2.4 g
D) 3.5 g
E) None of these