Chem 108: Lab

Week 6

Sign in: Roster @ front of lab

Pick up Papers & Handout:

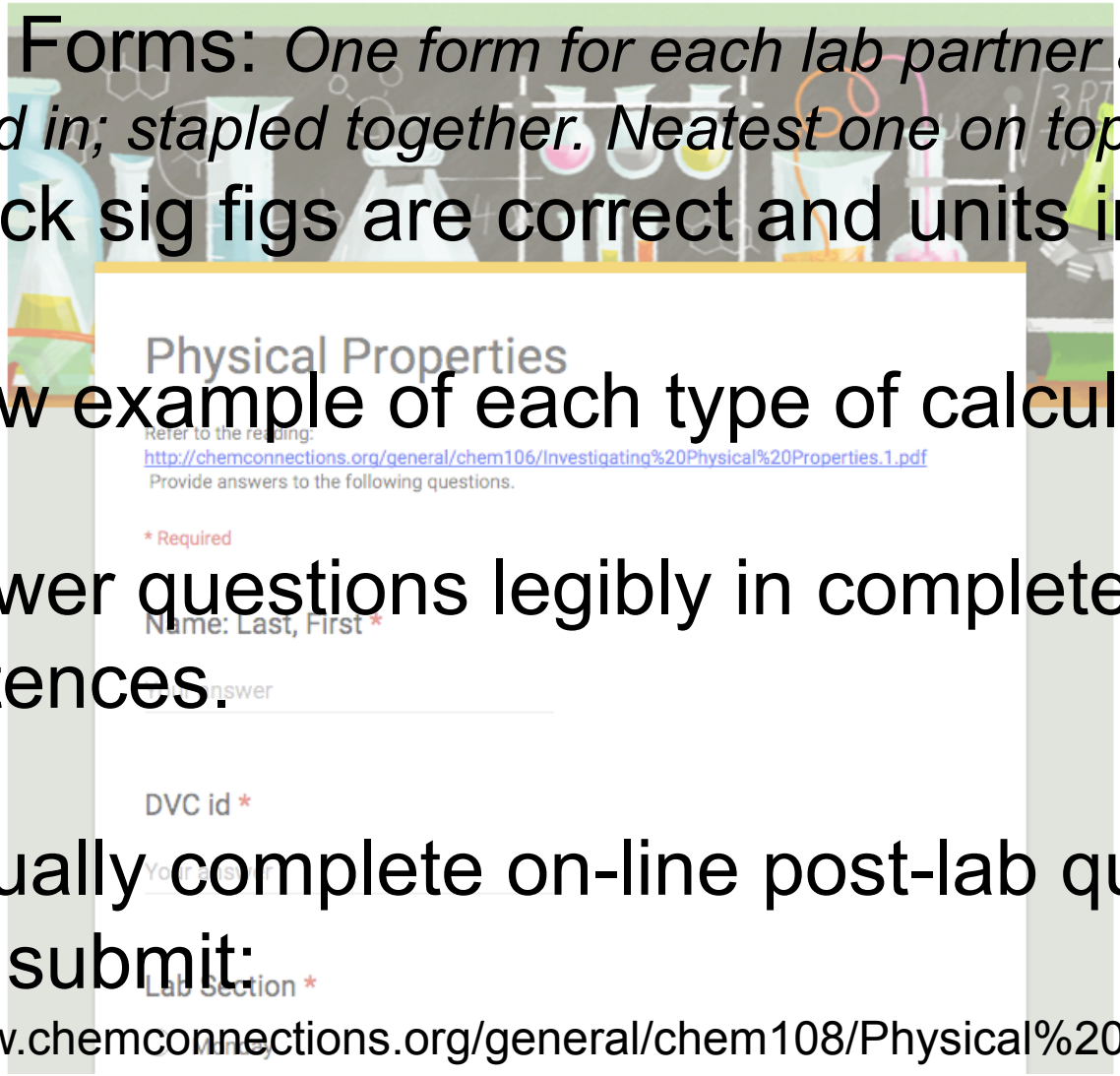
HYDRATE Exp.

Replacement Page for Lab Manual's Pg. 29

Read Handout

Exp. 3 – Classification of Matter and Chemical Change

- Report Forms: *One form for each lab partner are both to be turned in; stapled together. Neatest one on top.*
  - Check sig figs are correct and units included
  - Show example of each type of calculation
  - Answer questions legibly in complete sentences.



Individually complete on-line post-lab questions and submit:

http://www.chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Physical%20Properties.html

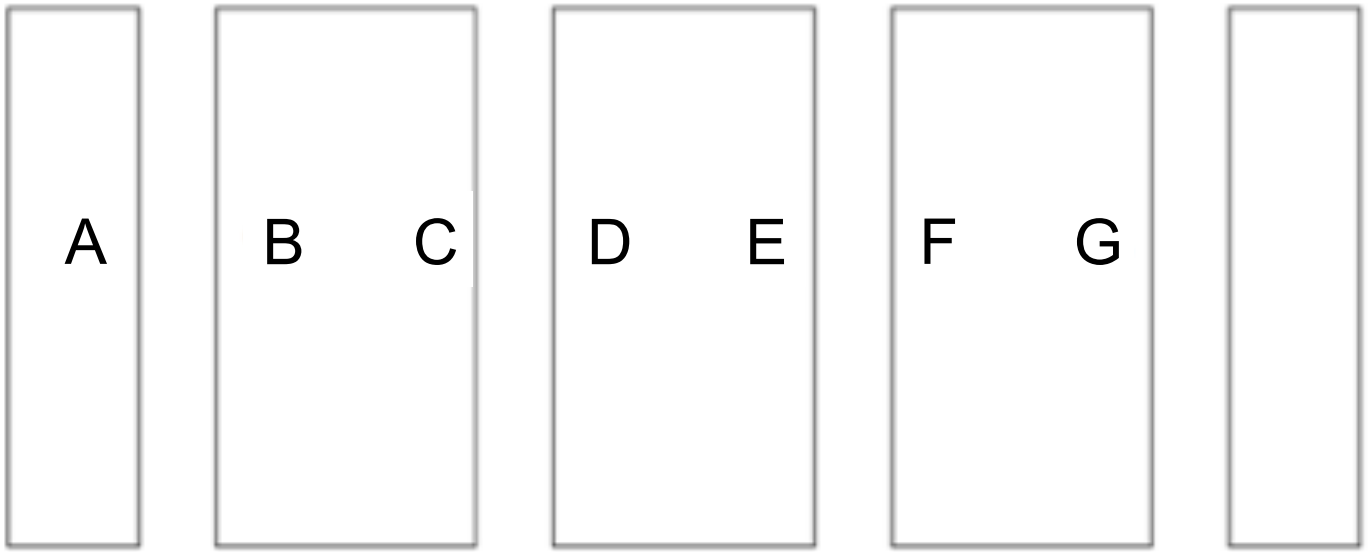
Report Form & POST LAB DUE Today

Experiment 3:
Classification of Matter
and
Chemical Change

Locations from last week

Group can relocate if you want to choose a different space.

Front of Lab



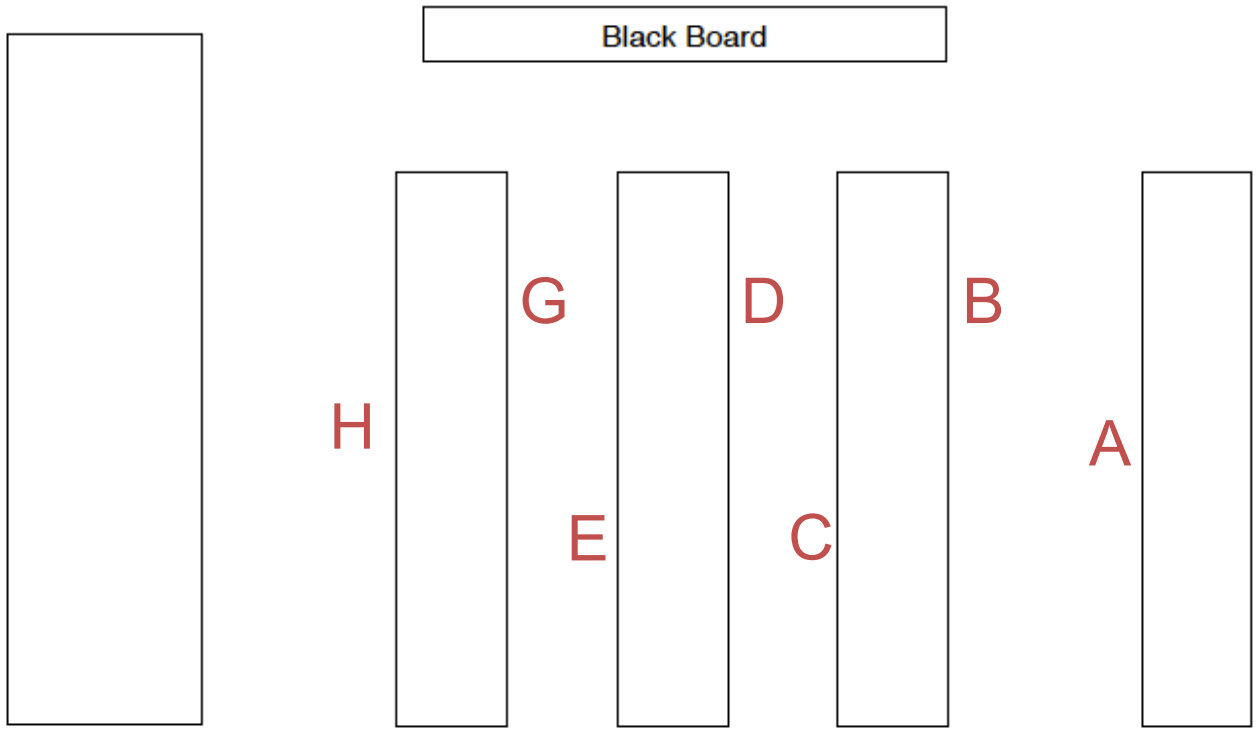
Work with the same group from last week's lab.

Chem 108: Lab

Week 6

Pick up one unknown for you & your partner

(2 unknowns per group)



Hydrates

Handout: Replace page #29 in Lab Manual

PERCENT WATER IN A HYDRATE

A hydrate is a solid substance, which contains water bound within the crystal lattice of a salt. Water molecules are present in definite proportions in hydrates. Epsom salts, also known as the mineral *epsomite*, is pure magnesium sulfate heptahydrate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7\ H_2O$. There are seven water molecules present for every one molecule of the salt. Magnesium sulfate heptahydrate can react to produce other hydrates with one, two, three and six molecules of water respectively for each magnesium sulfate. The common name, Epsom salts, comes from the name of a small town in England where in the early 1600s the town's well water was regarded as being curative. Today, it is still regarded as being able to treat splinters, scrapes, insect bites, minor sprains and bruises, to produce lush, healthy lawns, vibrant plants and vegetables as well as a smoother softer skin, and to provide relief from everyday stress. In Shakespeare's 17th century, no one understood the therapeutic mystery of the town's water, and it wasn't until many, many decades later that modern chemistry identified the active mineral component as this particular hydrate.

magnesium sulfate heptahydrate

$MgSO_4 \cdot 7\ H_2O$

Chemical Formulas and Unambiguous Names

http://www.chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Nomenclature.htm

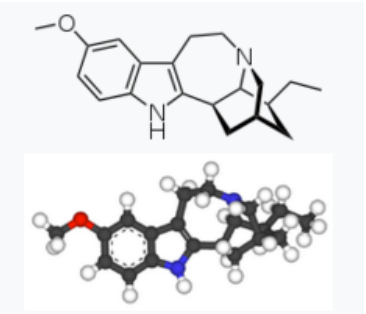
- Molecular Formula:
- **Elements' Symbols** = atoms
- **Subscripts** = relative numbers of atoms
- How are compounds named?

$CaCl_2$ CCl_4 $NaOH$ $(NH_4)_2CO_3$

$C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$

(Ibogaine)

Tabernanthe iboga



Experiment 4

Lab Manual pp. 26-27

Hydrates

Background

It is common for salts (ionic compounds) to be hydrated; that is, to have specific amounts of water bonded to the ions in the salt. This water is called water of hydration or water of crystallization. Some examples of hydrated salts are: $CaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, $Fe(NO_3) \cdot 9H_2O$, $MgCO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$. In the formula a dot precedes the number of moles of water per mole of anhydrous (without water) compound. The water molecules are usually not strongly held and often can be removed by heating.

$$BaCl_2 \cdot 2\ H_2O \xrightarrow{heat} BaCl_2 + 2H_2O$$

If a weighed hydrate sample is heated and then weighed again, the mass of water released can be determined and the percent water calculated. For example if a 10.00 g sample of a hydrate is found to have a mass of 8.53 g after heating, then the mass of water released can be calculated as follows:

$$10.00\ g - 8.53\ g = 1.47\ g$$

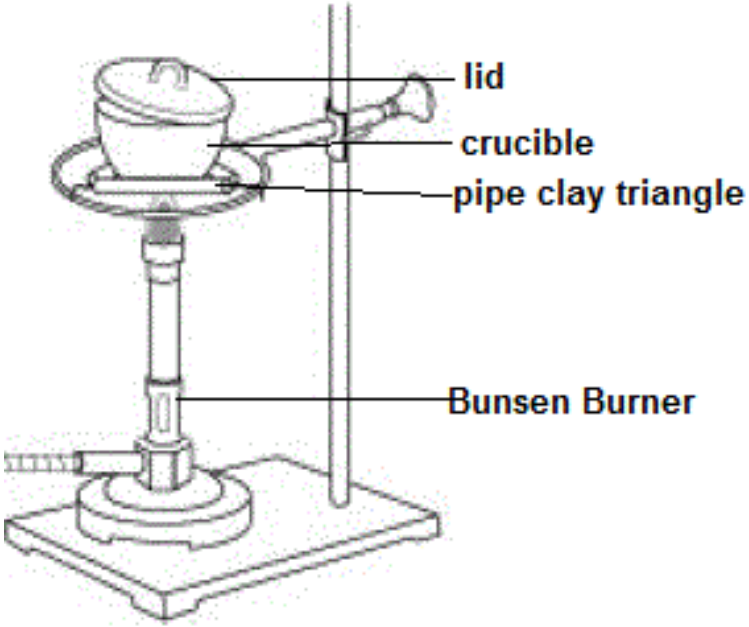
and the percent water is:

$$\frac{1.47\ g}{10.00\ g} = 14.7\ \%$$

This experiment is in two parts. In the first part you will verify that when a hydrate is heated, water is produced. The presence of water can be detected by using paper saturated with anhydrous cobalt (II) chloride. $CoCl_2$, which is blue, reacts with water to form red $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.

One unknown for you & your partner

(2 unknowns per group)



Determination of Percent Water in a Hydrate

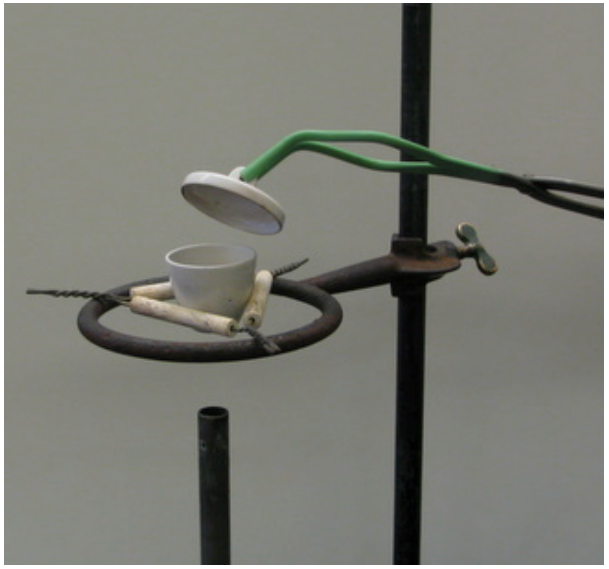
Unknown number	
Mass, crucible + lid + hydrate sample	
Mass, crucible + lid	
Mass, hydrate sample*	
Mass, crucible + lid + anhydrous product (1st heating)	
Mass, crucible + lid + anhydrous product (2nd heating)	
Mass, crucible + lid + product (3rd heating if necessary)	
Mass, water lost*	
Percent water in hydrate*	

Show the calculations for each of the entries in the Data Table marked with * on the calculations page.

Hydrates

Handout

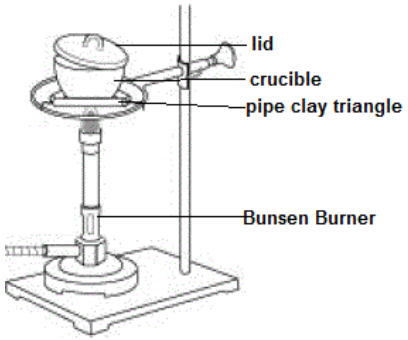
Replaces Page 29



Using your unknown, complete the procedure, and accurately record all data on your individual Report Form.

Hydrates

Handout



Determination of Percent Water in a Hydrate

Unknown number	
Mass, crucible + lid + hydrate sample	
Mass, crucible + lid	
Mass, hydrate sample*	
Mass, crucible + lid + anhydrous product (1st heating)	
Mass, crucible + lid + anhydrous product (2nd heating)	
Mass, crucible + lid + product (3rd heating if necessary)	
Mass, water lost*	
Percent water in hydrate*	

Show the calculations for each of the entries in the Data Table marked with * on the calculations page.

1) Name the following hydrates:

$CoSO_4 \cdot 6\ H_2O$

$MgCl_2 \cdot 6\ H_2O$

$CuSO_4 \cdot 5\ H_2O$

2) Write formulas for the following hydrates:

Sodium dihydrogenphosphate nonahydrate

Potassium chromate tetrahydrate

Lead (II) acetate trihydrate

Show completed pg. 29 data & questions (both sides except Post-Lab Question) on individual Reports to Dr. R. before leaving lab.

Hydrates

Page #29 Handout: Opposite side from Data Table

After completing the heating and data form for your unknown, calculate the % water in the following samples.
Show your calculations on your individual handout page to Dr. R. before leaving lab.

An “Epsom” salt sample (A) of 10.00 g was heated and re heated until it reached a “constant” mass of 5.70 g. What is the % water in the sample?

An “Epsom” salt sample (B) of 10.00 g was heated and re heated until it reached a “constant” mass of 4.88 g . What is the % water in the sample?

Nomenclature
Unambiguous Chemical Names

http://www.chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Nomenclature.htm

Group is to complete Lab manual pages 109-114.

1 Set of pages per group
DUE Next Lab

Handout

Post-Lab Question:

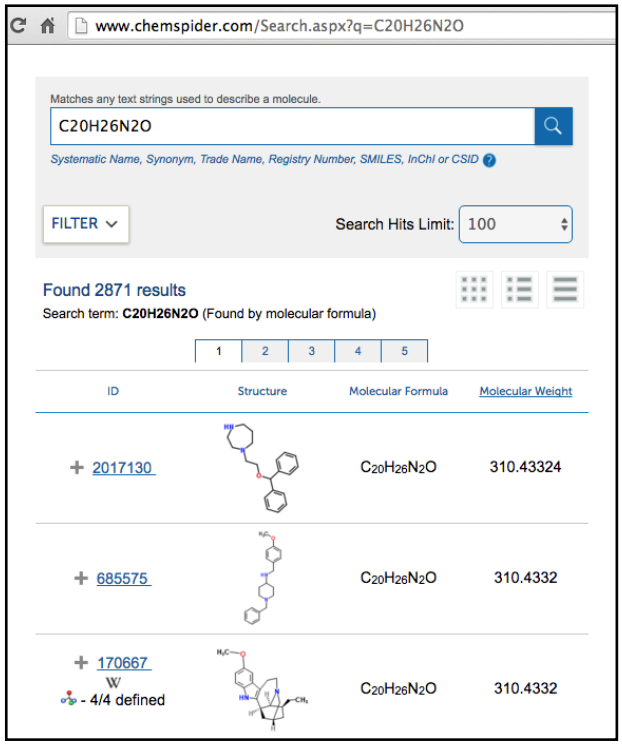
Spectroscopic satellite analysis of the composition of the moon was completed during the Clementine and subsequent NASA missions. The data indicates that water is present on the moon and there may be enough to allow human colonization. The water is tied up in rock (hydrates) and as ice. A notable hydrate for its high water content is Glauber's salt, sodium sulfate decahydrate. If a human were to require the equivalent of 2 liters of water per day, how many kilograms of Glauber's salt would need to be processed per month to meet one person's need. Assume a month is 30 days and that all of the water in the salt is recovered in the process. Glauber's Salt is 56% water by weight.

Include answer plus calculation on individual Lab Reports
DUE Next Lab

Chemical Formulas and Unambiguous Names

- Molecular Formula:

$C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$



Search term: $C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$ produced 2871 results, ***where names were all different.***

Chemical Formulas and Naming Organic Molecules

https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/124081896

(((12aR)-12-((11S)-7,8-Difluoro-6,11-dihydrodibenzo(b,E)thiepin-11-yl)-6,8-dioxo-3,4,6,8,12,12ahexahydro-1H-(1,4)oxazino(3,4-C)pyrido(2,1-F)(1,2,4)triazin-7-yl)oxy)methyl methyl carbonate

Carbonic acid, (((12aR)-12-((11S)-7,8-difluoro-6,11-dihydrodibenzo(b,E)thiepin-11-yl)-3,4,6,8,12,12a-hexahydro-6,8-dioxo-1H-(1,4)oxazino(3,4-C)pyrido(2,1-F)(1,2,4)triazin-7-yl)oxy)methyl methyl ester

Baloxavir marboxil

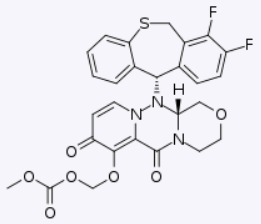
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Baloxavir marboxil (trade name **Xofluza**, compound code **S-033188/S-033447**) is a medication being developed by Shionogi Co., a Japanese pharmaceutical company, for treatment of influenza A and influenza B. The drug was in late-stage trials in Japan and the United States as of early 2018, with collaboration from Roche AG.[1].

It was approved for sale in Japan on February 23, 2018.[2]

It is an influenza therapeutic agent (cap-dependent endonuclease inhibitor), characterized by only taking one dose. Unlike neuraminidase inhibitors such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and zanamivir (Relenza) that inhibit the action of neuraminidase, which liberates viruses from the infected cells surface, baloxavir marboxil may prevent replication by inhibiting the cap-dependent endonuclease activity of the viral polymerase[3] It achieves this by inhibiting the process known as cap snatching[4], which is a mechanism exploited by viruses to hijack the host mRNA transcription system to allow synthesis of viral RNAs.

Baloxavir marboxil



Identifiers	
IUPAC name	[show]
CAS Number	1985606-14-1
PubChem CID	124081896
UNII	505CXM6OHG
KEGG	D11021
Chemical and physical data	
Formula	$C_{27}H_{23}F_2N_3O_7S$
Molar mass	571.55 g·mol^{-1}
3D model (JSmol)	Interactive image
SMILES	[show]
InChI	[show]

References [edit]

1. ^ Rana, Preetika (10 February 2018). "Experimental Drug Promises to Kill the Flu Virus in a Day". Wall Street Journal.
2. ^ "XOFLUZA (Baloxavir Marboxil) Tablets 10mg/20mg Approved For The Treatment Of Influenza Types A And B In Japan". 23 February 2018 – via www.publicnow.com.
3. ^ Dias, Alexandre; Bouvier, Denis; Crépin, Thibaut; McCarthy, Andrew A.; Hart, Darren J.; Baudin, Florence; Cusack, Stephen; Ruigrok, Rob W. H. (2009). "The cap-snatching endonuclease of influenza virus polymerase resides in the PA subunit". *Nature*. **458** (7240): 914–918. doi:10.1038/nature07745. ISSN 0028-0836.

Nomenclature

- Nomenclature: the unambiguous naming of compounds/ molecules
- Governed by the IUPAC: *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry*
- International rules are updated periodically

https://www.iupac.org/fileadmin/user_upload/databases/Red_Book_2005.pdf

Organic and Inorganic compounds/ molecules have separate naming rules.

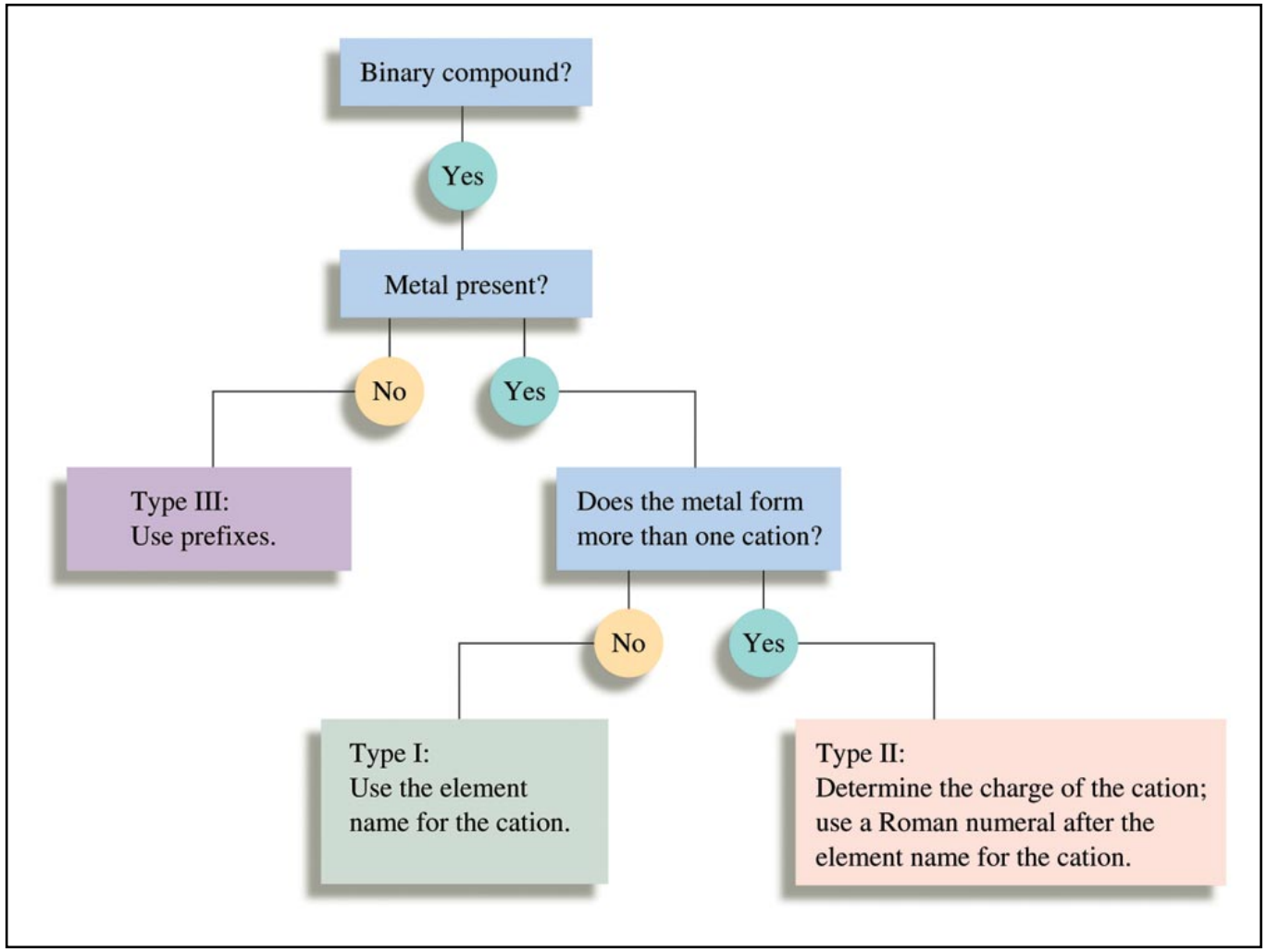
Chemical Formulas and Unambiguous Names

http://www.chemconnections.org/general/chem108/Nomenclature.htm

- Molecular Formula:
- **Elements' Symbols** = atoms
- **Subscripts** = relative numbers of atoms
- How are compounds named?

$CaCl_2$ CCl_4 NaOH $(NH_4)_2CO_3$

Naming Inorganic Compounds



https://chem.libretexts.org/Core/Inorganic_Chemistry/Chemical_Compounds/Nomenclature_of_Inorganic_Compounds

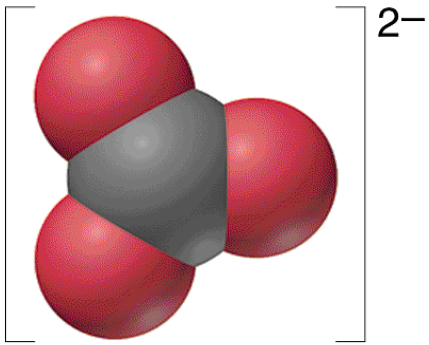
Ions

- Cation: A positive ion
  - Mg^{2+}
- Anion: A negative ion
  - Cl^{-}
- Ionic Bonding: Force of attraction between oppositely charged ions.
- Compounds & Formulas

Compounds with more than two different elements

- Polyatomic ions: [oxygen as the third atom]

http://chemconnections.org/general/chem120/polyatomics.html



Carbonate ion
CO_3^{2-}

Common Polyatomic Ions

Ion	Name	Ion	Name
Hg_2^{2+}	Mercury(I)	NCS^-	Thiocyanate
NH_4^+	Ammonium	CO_3^{2-}	Carbonate
NO_2^-	Nitrite	HCO_3^-	Hydrogen carbonate (bicarbonate is a widely used common name)
NO_3^-	Nitrate		
SO_3^{2-}	Sulfite		
SO_4^{2-}	Sulfate	ClO^-	Hypochlorite
HSO_4^-	Hydrogen sulfate (bisulfate is a widely used common name)	ClO_2^-	Chlorite
		ClO_3^-	Chlorate
		ClO_4^-	Perchlorate
OH^-	Hydroxide	$C_2H_3O_2^-$	Acetate
CN^-	Cyanide	MnO_4^-	Permanganate
PO_4^{3-}	Phosphate	$Cr_2O_7^{2-}$	Dichromate
HPO_4^{2-}	Hydrogen phosphate	CrO_4^{2-}	Chromate
$H_2PO_4^-$	Dihydrogen phosphate	O_2^{2-}	Peroxide
		$C_2O_4^{2-}$	Oxalate

Chem 108: Lab

Week 6

Using your group number from the roster, consult the Lab Map for your location, move to that area on the map and introduce yourself to your team members. Read today's handouts. Each of you, pick one partner who is in your group.