

Name _____ Period _____

Chemistry of the Earth Lab 6 – The Mol in the Mass

40 Points

Lab Introduction

The mol is a unit that allows the conversion of the mass of individual particles, often given in grams (g), or atomic mass units (*amu*) to real measurable units (*mol*) based on Avogadro's Number (N_A), the number of particles in a mol ($6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles/mol}$). The mass of one mol of particles is known as the molar mass (MM), and is given in the unit g/mol.

A compound or molecule's Molar Mass (MM) is calculated by adding the individual atom molar masses based on their atomic ratios together.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----|------------|----|------------|------|------------|
| MM NaCl | Na | 22.99g/mol | Cl | 35.45g/mol | NaCl | 58.44g/mol |
|---------|----|------------|----|------------|------|------------|

When measuring a real sample to calculate mol of the substance, mass by difference is used:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--|
| Mass NaCl | Empty Weight Boat | 4.00g | Full Weigh Boat | 25.00g | Mass NaCl | $25.00\text{g} - 4.00\text{g} = 21.00\text{g}$ |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------|--|

Procedure

1. Weigh the empty weighing boat, record on data table.
2. For each substance, measure the mass of the weighing boat with the solid, record on data table.

Data

Data table for mass measured for samples A – D at lab stations

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Mass Empty Weighing Boat | | Mass of Boat + NaHCO_3 (A) | | Mass of Boat + NaCl (B) | |
| | | Mass of Boat + CuSO_4 (C) | | Mass of Boat + CaCO_3 (D) | |

Molar Mass of Substances A – D

| Sodium Bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) | | | Sodium Chloride (NaCl) | | |
|---|---|------------|------------------------|---|------------|
| Element | # | Molar Mass | Element | # | Molar Mass |
| Sodium (Na) | | | Sodium (Na) | | |
| Hydrogen (H) | | | Chlorine (Cl) | | |
| Carbon (C) | | | | | |
| Oxygen (O) | | | | | |
| Sodium Bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) | | | Sodium Chloride (NaCl) | | |

| Copper(II) Sulfate (CuSO ₄) | | | Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃) | | |
|---|---|------------|--|---|------------|
| Element | # | Molar Mass | Element | # | Molar Mass |
| Copper (Cu) | | | Calcium (Ca) | | |
| Sulfur (S) | | | Carbon (C) | | |
| Oxygen (O) | | | Oxygen (O) | | |
| Copper(II) Sulfate (CuSO ₄) | | | Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃) | | |

Calculations

Mass Compound = (Mass Boat + Compound) – Mass Boat

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Mass NaHCO ₃ | | Mass NaCl | |
| Convert mass NaHCO ₃ to mol NaHCO ₃ | | Convert mass NaCl to mol NaCl | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Mol NaHCO ₃ | | Mol NaCl | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Mass CuSO ₄ | | Mass CaCO ₃ | |
| Convert mass CuSO ₄ to mol CuSO ₄ | | Convert mass CaCO ₃ to mol CaCO ₃ | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Mol CuSO ₄ | | Mol CaCO ₃ | |