Magnesium, Gas, Stoichiometry and Exam Review

Here is the ultimate goal. You will be given a piece of magnesium metal and a really large test tube with graduated marks on it (called a eudiometer). A small amount of extremely concentrated acid (8-12 Molar handled by your instructor) will react with the metal creating a gas. Your job is to predict the amount of gas that will form in the eudiometer as the metal reacts, forms the gas and pushes the water out of the bottom of the tube.

1. An a separate sheet of paper, you must have a neat data table. What data is required before the reaction so that you can make an accurate prediction? All data MUST be in INK.
2. Calculations: You must provide a nice neat calculation that predicts the milliliters of gas that forms. This MUST be turned in before the reaction occurs.

Questions.

A. Concentrated HCl(aq) is 1.19 g/mL. If I use 3.30 mL, how many grams of HCl is that? Please use the correct number of significant figures.
   3.30 mL HCl x 1.19g HCl/1 mL HCl = 3.93 g HCl

B. What is the name of HCl?
   Hydrochloric Acid

C. How many moles of HCl are used?
   3.93 g HCl x 1 mole HCl/36.46 g HCl = .108 moles HCl

D. The acid and the metal will react. Provide the name of the 5 different types of reactions we discussed. Which reaction is this one?
   1. Combustion
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2. Single Displacement

3. Double Displacement

4. Synthesis

5. Decomposition
*This is a single displacement reaction.

E. What is the balanced equation of magnesium reacting with hydrochloric acid? Please include state symbols.
Mg(s) + 2 HCl (aq) → MgCl₂(aq) + H₂(g)

F. Draw a model of the reactants and the products.
G. If 1.5 grams of magnesium reacts with 20.3 mL of a 2.7 M HCl solution. The gas is collected over water at 28 degrees C and the atmospheric pressure is 104.5 kPa. What is the volume of gas collected?

\[
\text{Mg(s) + 2 HCl (aq) \rightarrow MgCl}_2\text{(aq) + H}_2\text{(g)}
\]

1. \(1.5 \text{ g Mg} \times 1 \text{ mole Mg/24.305 g Mg} = 0.062 \text{ moles Mg}\)
2. \(0.0203 \text{ L HCl} \times 2.7 \text{ moles HCl/1 L HCl} = 0.055 \text{ moles HCl}\)
3. Limiting is HCl. Should be a 1 to 2 mole ratio of Mg to HCl. It is not even 1:1.
   Not enough HCl.
4. \(0.055 \text{ moles HCl} \times 1 \text{ mole H}_2/2 \text{ mole HCl} = 0.0275 \text{ moles of H}_2 = n\)
5. \(T = 28 \text{ C} + 273 = 301 \text{ K}\)
6. \(104.5 \text{ kPa} \times 760 \text{ mmHg/101.3 kPa} = 784 \text{ mm Hg total pressure}\)
7. \(P_{\text{total}} = P_{\text{dry gas}} + P_{\text{water vapor}}\)
   \(784 \text{ mmHg-28.3 mmHg} = 755.7 \text{ mmHg (pressure of dry gas)}\)
8. \(V = nRT/P\) \(0.0275 \text{ moles H}_2 \times 62.4 \text{ L mmHg/Kmole} \times 301K/755.7 \text{ mmHg} = 0.683 \text{ L}\)

H. Some experiments have students make a small copper cage out of copper wire to place the magnesium in while the reaction takes place. What other metals could be used instead of copper? How do you know?

Gold, Platinum, Silver - Look at reactivity series.
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I. Initially, a person did a similar experiment and found that the temperature was 28 degrees C, the pressure of the dry gas was 104.4 kPa and the volume was 20.07 mL. What is the volume at STP based on those conditions?

\[ T = 28 + 273 = 301 \text{ K} \]
\[ P = 104.4 \text{ kPa} \]
\[ V = 0.02007 \text{ L} \]

\[ \frac{PV}{T} = \frac{P'}{V'}/\frac{T'}{P'} \]

\[ 104.4 \text{ kPa} \times 0.02007 \text{ L/301 K} \times 273 \text{ K/} 101.3 \text{ kPa} = 0.0187 \text{ L} \]

J. Given your answer in “I”, how many moles of magnesium were there? Please report your answer in scientific notation.

\[ 0.0187 \text{ L} \times 1 \text{ mol/22.4 L} = 8.35 \times 10^{-4} \text{ moles} \]

K. Another person does this experiment. They use 12.0 inches of magnesium ribbon. The magnesium ribbon is 0.0211g in every 1.00 cm. How many grams did they use? How many moles?

\[ 12.0 \text{ inches} \times 2.54 \text{ cm/1 inch} \times 0.0211 \text{ g/1 cm} \times 1 \text{ mole Mg/24.305 g Mg} = 0.0265 \text{ mole Mg} \]

Pre lab experiment:
Work with a partner. A concentrated solution of HCl is going to react with a small piece of magnesium ribbon. Your job is to accurately predict the level of gas when the experiment is over. You must provide three items.

1. A neat data table of required data. Data must be in INK.
2. Calculations: Must show all work labels and units.
3. Prediction: How much gas is going to be collected?