

# Formulas

Intro: Applying the fact that Molecules are composed of specific combinations of atoms allows us to use chemical Analysis to determine the chemical formula of a substance. This info can also be used to determine purity of a sample.

4 Different formulas:

$\text{CO}_2$   
Carbon  
Dioxide

$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$   
Sulfuric  
Acid

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$   
glucose

$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$   
formaldehyde

How can we be sure the above formulas are correct "in real life"?

Because: compounds are composed of atoms/elements with known masses there is a correspondence between the mass percentages (% Composition by mass) of elements present and the relative # of atoms present in a compound

Example

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$   
Relative  
Ratio of elements 1:2:1

$\text{CH}_2\text{O}$   
1:2:1 ← simplest ratio present

problem: ~~ratios~~ simplest whole # ratios are same for 2 different compounds!

means % Composition by mass will be the same

so we have to be more specific about which formula we are describing!

Empirical formula: lowest whole # molar ratio of atoms in a compound



Is directly linked to % Composition by mass data

Molecular formula: NOT simplest ratio



will always be a multiple of empirical

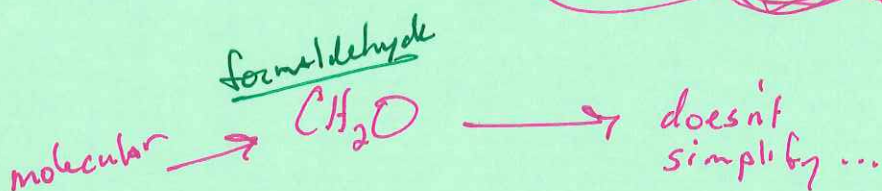
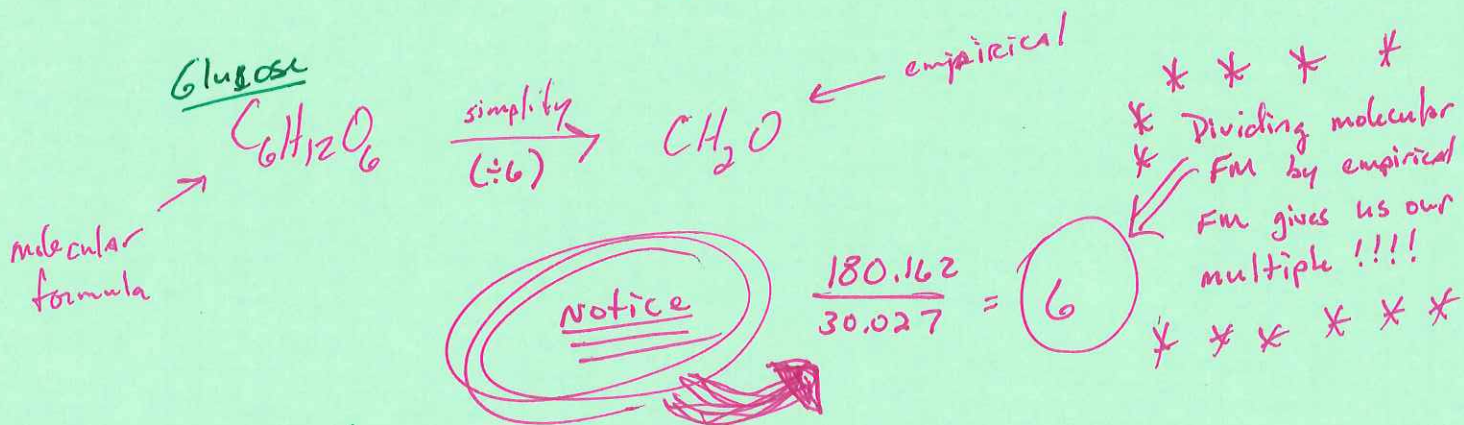


↳ includes subscripts ; Formula masses

This happens because atoms have defined / constant average atomic masses

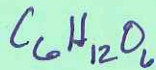
$$\text{Formula Mass } C_6H_{12}O_6 = 180.162 \frac{g}{mol}$$

$$\text{Formula Mass } CH_2O = 30.027 \frac{g}{mol}$$



\* Sometimes the molecular and empirical formulas can be the same

# Glucose

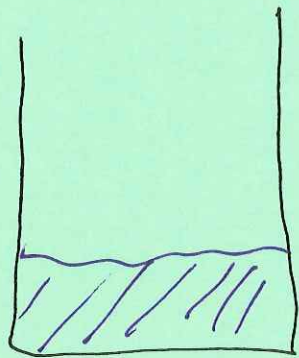


C - 40%

H - 7%

O - 53%

% Composition  
by mass



Glucose Sample

Chemical  
analysis →

Question? Is glucose sample pure?

↳ look at % comp data to determine

Results:

C - 50%

H - 3%

O - 47%

Based on data ~~is~~ sample NOT pure

\* whatever the impurity is ...

Contains C at a higher % composition and  
either NO H or O or both at a much  
lower % comp than glucose