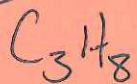


Stoichiometry

Intro: Atoms interact with each other at the atomic level. We use stoichiometry to connect these atomic level interactions to the macroscopic observations that occur in the lab. We will usually describe the relative # of particles that react and are produced in a balanced chemical equation.

Propane



* in order for propane and oxygen to react they must collide!

← React

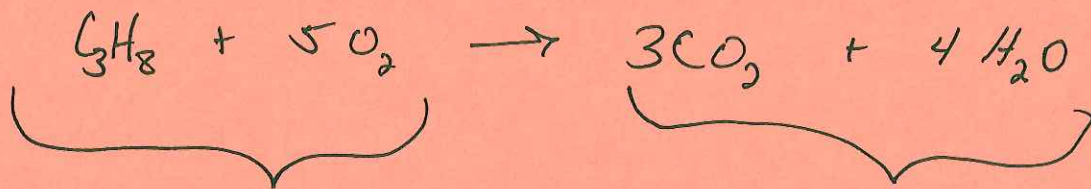


Products of Reaction



(*) Law of Conservation of Matter: # of atoms on reactants side must be equal to # of atoms on products side

Balanced Chemical Equation: shows relative # of particles consumed and produced in a reaction

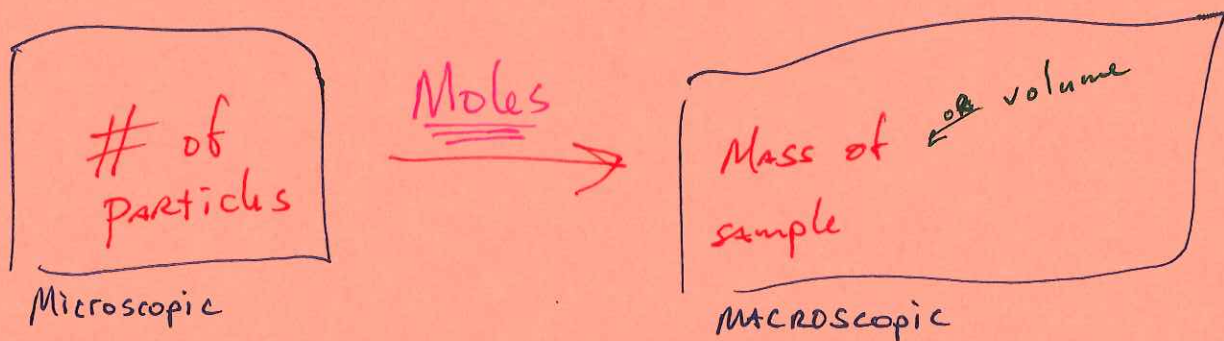


describes # of particles consumed

describes # of particles produced

Problem: We can't work/sec at the atomic scale

Solution: find a way to relate # of particles to mass/volume that we can measure



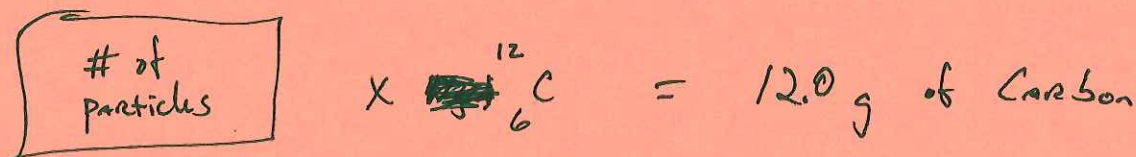
Moles relates the microscopic to the macroscopic

$$1 \text{ mole} = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ particles}$$

*** Now: for any sample we have a numerical relationship between the # of particles present at the atomic scale and the # of moles, mass, volume of our samples

Where did Avogadro's number come from?

Based on the # of particles in 12g of $^{12}_6\text{C}$ sample



Solving equation gives us 6.023×10^{23} particles

* Mass of Carbon-12 is exactly 12 g so it also allows us to use amu (atomic mass units) interchangeably with $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}}$ when going from atomic scale to macroscopic level

Carbon

1 atom = 12.01 amu

Atomic level

Carbon

1 mole = 12.01 g

Macroscopic level

amu → atomic level

$\frac{g}{mol}$ → moles, macroscopic level

CO₂

1 molecule = 44.01 amu

Atomic level

CO₂

1 mole = 44.01 g

macroscopic level

Stoichiometry: all about relating macroscopic level to chemical processes which occur at the atomic level

Stoich Map

