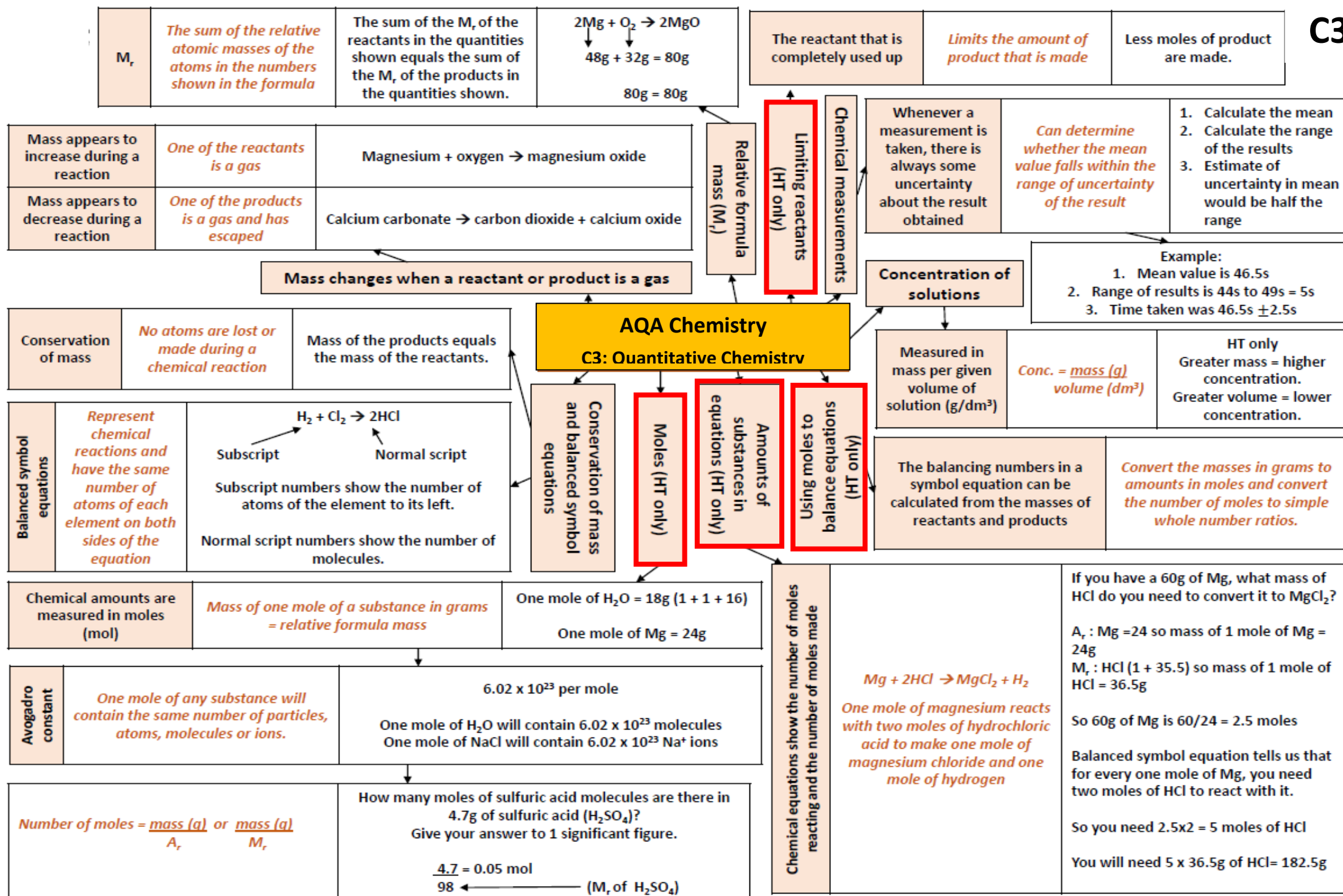




A measure of the amount of starting materials that end up as useful products	Atom economy = $\frac{\text{Relative formula mass of desired product from equation}}{\text{Sum of relative formula mass of all reactants from equation}} \times 100$	High atom economy is important for sustainable development and economic reasons
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Calculate the atom economy for making hydrogen by reacting zinc with hydrochloric acid:

$$\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl}_2 + \text{H}_2$$

M_r of $\text{H}_2 = 1 + 1 = 2$
 M_r of $\text{Zn} + 2\text{HCl} = 65 + 1 + 1 + 35.5 + 35.5 = 138$

Atom economy = $\frac{2}{138} \times 100$
 $= \frac{2}{138} \times 100 = 1.45\%$

This method is unlikely to be chosen as it has a low atom economy.

Atom economy

Concentration of a solution is the amount of solute per volume of solution

$$\text{Concentration} = \frac{\text{amount (mol)}}{\text{volume (dm}^3\text{)}} \quad (\text{mol/dm}^3)$$

What is the concentration of a solution that has 35.0g of solute in 0.5dm³ of solution?

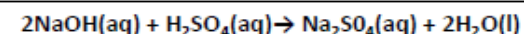
$$35/0.5 = 70 \text{ g/dm}^3$$

Using concentrations of solutions in mol/dm³ (HT only, chemistry only)

AQA Chemistry
C3: Quantitative Chemistry

Titration

If the volumes of two solutions that react completely are known and the concentrations of one solution is known, the concentration of the other solution can be calculated.



It takes 12.20cm³ of sulfuric acid to neutralise 24.00cm³ of sodium hydroxide solution, which has a concentration of 0.50mol/dm³.

Calculate the concentration of the sulfuric acid in mol/dm³:

0.5 mol/dm³ x (24/1000) dm³ = 0.012 mol of NaOH
 The equation shows that 2 mol of NaOH reacts with 1 mol of H₂SO₄, so the number of moles in 12.20cm³ of sulfuric acid is (0.012/2) = 0.006 mol of sulfuric acid

Calculate the concentration of sulfuric acid in mol/dm³
 0.006 mol x (1000/12.2) dm³ = 0.49mol/dm³

HT only:
 200g of calcium carbonate is heated. It decomposes to make calcium oxide and carbon dioxide. Calculate the theoretical mass of calcium oxide made.

$$\text{CaCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaO} + \text{CO}_2$$

M_r of $\text{CaCO}_3 = 40 + 12 + (16 \times 3) = 100$
 M_r of $\text{CaO} = 40 + 16 = 56$
 100g of CaCO_3 would make 56 g of CaO
 So 200g would make 112g

Percentage yield

Use of amount of substance in relation to volumes of gases (HT only, chemistry only)

Calculate the concentration of sulfuric acid in g/dm³:
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = (2 \times 1) + 32 + (4 \times 16) = 98\text{g}$
 $0.49 \times 98\text{g} = 48.2\text{g/dm}^3$

Yield is the amount of product obtained	It is not always possible to obtain the calculated amount of a product	The reaction may not go to completion because it is reversible.	Equal amounts of moles or gases occupy the same volume under the same conditions of temperature and pressure	The volume of one mole of any gas at room temperature and pressure (20°C and 1 atmospheric pressure) is 24 dm ³	No. of moles of gas = $\frac{\text{vol of gas (dm}^3\text{)}}{24\text{dm}^3}$
		Some of the product may be lost when it is separated from the reaction mixture.			
		Some of the reactants may react in ways different to the expected reaction.			

Percentage yield is comparing the amount of product obtained as a percentage of the maximum theoretical amount	$\% \text{ Yield} = \frac{\text{Mass of product made}}{\text{Max. theoretical mass}} \times 100$	A piece of sodium metal is heated in chlorine gas. A maximum theoretical mass of 10g for sodium chloride was calculated, but the actual yield was only 8g. Calculate the percentage yield. Percentage yield = $8/10 \times 100 = 80\%$	What is the volume of 11.6 g of butane (C ₄ H ₁₀) gas at RTP? $M_r : (4 \times 12) + (10 \times 1) = 58$ $11.6/58 = 0.20 \text{ mol}$ Volume = $0.20 \times 24 = 4.8 \text{ dm}^3$	6g of a hydrocarbon gas had a volume of 4.8 dm ³ . Calculate its molecular mass. 1 mole = 24 dm ³ , so $4.8/24 = 0.2 \text{ mol}$ $M_r = 6 / 0.2 = 30$ If 6g = 0.2 mol, 1 mol equals 30 g
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