

Calculations from Equations

- ① what mass of calcium oxide could be obtained by heating 25g of Limestone, CaCO_3 ?



$$\frac{25}{100} = 0.25 \text{ moles of } \text{CaCO}_3 \quad 0.25 \times 56 = \underline{\underline{14 \text{ g}}}$$

- ② In the blast furnace, haematite Fe_2O_3 is converted to iron



what mass of iron can be obtained from 16 tonnes of iron oxide?

$$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 = 160$$

$$\frac{16}{160} = 0.1 \text{ moles} \times 2 = 0.2 \text{ moles of Fe.} \\ 0.2 \times 56 = 11.2 \text{ tonnes}$$

- ③ what mass of nitric acid can be produced from 1 tonne of nitrogen gas?



$$\frac{1}{28} = 0.036 \text{ moles of } \text{N}_2$$

$$0.036 \times 2 = 0.072 \text{ moles of HNO}_3$$

$$0.072 \times 63 = 4.536 \text{ tonnes}$$



(4) Titanium is manufactured by heating titanium (IV) chloride with sodium



what mass of sodium is required to produce 1 tonne of titanium?

$$\frac{48}{48+4\times 35.5} = \frac{1}{48} = 0.021 \text{ moles of Ti}$$

$$x 4 = 0.83 \text{ moles of Na}$$

$$0.83 \times 23 = \underline{\underline{1.916 \text{ tonnes}}}$$

(5) 2.67g of aluminium chloride was dissolved in water and an excess of silver nitrate solution was added to give a precipitate of silver chloride:



what mass of silver chloride precipitate would be formed?

$$\frac{2.67}{133.5} = 0.02 \text{ moles of AlCl}_3 \times 3 = 0.06 \text{ moles of AgCl}$$

$$0.06 \times 143.5 = \underline{\underline{8.61 \text{ g}}} = 8.61 \text{ g}$$

(6) Calcium hydroxide is manufactured by heating Calcium Carbonate strongly to produce calcium oxide, and then adding a controlled amount of water to produce calcium hydroxide:



a) what mass of water would you need to add to calcium oxide produced from 1 tonne of calcium carbonate?

b) what mass of calcium hydroxide would you ultimately produce from 1 tonne of calcium carbonate?

a) $\frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ moles of CaCO}_3$

$0.01 \times 18 = 0.18 \text{ tonnes of H}_2\text{O}$

b) $0.01 \times 74 = 0.74 \text{ tonnes}$