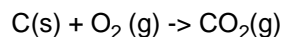


## Solutions to Chapter 5, Limiting Reagent Problem Set

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1. The Kingston Steam Plant burns 14,000 tons of coal each day and generates 1010 kilowatts-hours of electricity each year (enough for 700,000 homes). Coal is primarily carbon which undergoes combustion in the following reaction:



- How many grams of oxygen is required for the combustion of 1 day's coal?
- How much carbon dioxide is produced each day?

Coal is the limiting reagent in this reaction (*unless the earth runs out of oxygen, but then we are all in really big trouble*). So first calculate the number of moles of coal.

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{coal}} := 14000 \cdot \text{ton}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{coal}} = 1.4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ton} \cdot \left( \frac{2000 \cdot \text{lb}}{1 \cdot \text{ton}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{453.6 \cdot \text{gm}}{\text{lb}} \right)$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{coal}} = 1.27 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{C}} := 12.011 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{C}} := \frac{\text{Mass}_{\text{coal}}}{\text{MW}_{\text{C}}}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{C}} = 1.057 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \text{mole}$$

From the balanced reaction; for every mole of carbon, one mole of oxygen is required, and one mole of  $\text{CO}_2$  is produced.

Mass of  $\text{O}_2$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{O}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{C}}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{O}_2} := 2 \cdot 15.9994 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{O}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{O}_2} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{O}_2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{O}_2} = 3.384 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

Mass of  $\text{CO}_2$

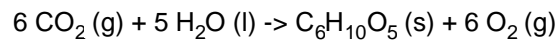
$$\text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{C}}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{CO}_2} := (12.011 + 2 \cdot 15.9994) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{CO}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{CO}_2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{CO}_2} = 4.654 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

2. CO<sub>2</sub> is removed from the atmosphere by trees and converted into cellulose. The basic reaction for this is:



- How many grams of water are required to process the CO<sub>2</sub> from one day's electrical production at the Kingston Steam Plant?
- How much oxygen is produced by this process?
- How much cellulose is produced?
- If you assume that a tree weighs 2 tons, how many trees are required to process the CO<sub>2</sub> produced in one day?

From the balanced chemical reaction, five moles of water are required for 6 moles of carbon dioxide:

$$\text{Mole H}_2\text{O} := \text{Mole CO}_2 \cdot \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\text{Mole H}_2\text{O} = 8.812 \cdot 10^8 \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW H}_2\text{O} := (2 \cdot 1.00794 + 15.9994) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass H}_2\text{O} := \text{Mole H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{MW H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\text{Mass H}_2\text{O} = 1.587 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{Density H}_2\text{O} := 1 \cdot \frac{\text{gm}}{\text{mL}}$$

$$\text{Volume H}_2\text{O} := \frac{\text{Mass H}_2\text{O}}{\text{Density H}_2\text{O}}$$

$$\text{Volume H}_2\text{O} = 1.587 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{mL}$$

$$\text{Volume H}_2\text{O} = 4.194 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gal}$$

From the balanced chemical reaction, 6 moles of O<sub>2</sub> are produced from 6 moles of carbon dioxide:

$$\text{Mole O}_2 := \text{Mole CO}_2 \cdot \frac{6}{6}$$

$$\text{Mole O}_2 = 1.057 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW O}_2 := (2 \cdot 15.9994) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass O}_2 := \text{Mole O}_2 \cdot \text{MW O}_2$$

$$\text{Mass O}_2 = 3.384 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

Notice that this is identical to the mass of O<sub>2</sub> used in the combustion reaction. All the oxygen is recovered by the tree.

From the balanced chemical reaction, 1 mole of cellulose is produced from 6 moles of carbon dioxide:

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} := \text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} = 1.762 \cdot 10^8 \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{cellulose}} := (12.011 \cdot 6 + 1.00794 \cdot 10 + 15.9994 \cdot 5) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} := \text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{cellulose}}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} = 2.858 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot \text{gm}$$

Assuming that a tree weighs 2 tons and is all cellulose:

$$\text{tree} := 2 \cdot \text{ton}$$

$$\text{tree} = 1.814 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} = 2.857 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \text{kg} \left( \frac{1 \cdot \text{tree}}{1.814 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}} \right)$$

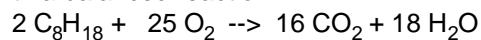
$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} = 15749 \cdot \text{tree}$$

So from this "back of the envelope" calculation, about 16 thousand trees must be grown to absorb the carbon dioxide produced in one day by this power plant.

3. A typical automobile gets 30 miles per gallon of gas and drives 12,000 miles every year. Assuming that octane ( $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$ , density  $0.7025 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ) is a principal component of gasoline;

- How much oxygen is required for a car to run for 1 year?
- How much  $\text{CO}_2$  is produced by the car in 1 year?
- How many trees are required to remove the  $\text{CO}_2$  produced by the car in 1 year?

Let's start with a balanced reaction:



Next calculate the amount of octane used:

$$\text{mileage} := 30 \cdot \text{mi} \cdot \text{gal}^{-1}$$

$$\text{distance} := 12000 \cdot \text{mi}$$

$$\text{volume}_{\text{gas}} := \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{mileage}}$$

$$\text{volume}_{\text{gas}} = 4 \cdot 10^2 \cdot \text{gal}$$

$$\text{volume}_{\text{gas}} = 1.514 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{mL}$$

$$\text{density}_{\text{gas}} := 0.7025 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{gas}} := \text{density}_{\text{gas}} \cdot \text{volume}_{\text{gas}}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{gas}} = 1.064 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{octane}} := (12.011 \cdot 8 + 1.00794 \cdot 18) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{octane}} := \frac{\text{Mass}_{\text{gas}}}{\text{MW}_{\text{octane}}}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{octane}} = 9.312 \cdot 10^3$$

From the balanced chemical reaction, 25 moles of O<sub>2</sub> are required for 2 moles of octane:

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{O}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{octane}} \cdot \frac{25}{2}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{O}_2} = 1.164 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{O}_2} := (2 \cdot 15.9994) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{O}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{O}_2} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{O}_2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{O}_2} = 3.725 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{O}_2} = 4.106 \cdot \text{ton}$$

From the balanced chemical reaction, 16 moles of CO<sub>2</sub> are produced by 2 moles of octane:

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{octane}} \cdot \frac{16}{2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{CO}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{CO}_2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{CO}_2} = 3.278 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{CO}_2} = 3.614 \cdot \text{ton}$$

From the balanced chemical reaction, 1 mole of cellulose is produced from 6 moles of carbon dioxide:

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} := \text{Mole}_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} := \text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} \cdot \text{MW}_{\text{cellulose}}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{cellulose}} = 1.242 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} = 2.013 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \text{gm}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{cellulose}} = 1.1 \cdot \text{tree}$$

4. Modern instrumental techniques are capable of detecting lead in a milliliter sample at picomolar concentration.
- How many moles of lead are in the sample?
  - What is the mass of lead in this sample?
  - How many grams of sodium chloride would be required to precipitate all the lead in this sample as lead (II) chloride?
  - What would the mass of the lead (II) chloride precipitate be?

Calculate the amount of lead in the sample from the concentration and the total volume

$$\text{Concentration}_{\text{Pb}} := 10^{-12} \cdot \text{mole} \cdot \text{liter}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Volume}_{\text{Pb}} := 1 \cdot \text{mL}$$

$$\text{Volume}_{\text{Pb}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \text{liter}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{Pb}} := \text{Concentration}_{\text{Pb}} \cdot \text{Volume}_{\text{Pb}}$$

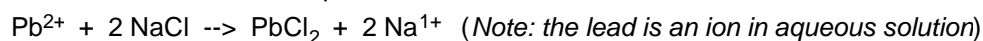
$$\text{Mole}_{\text{Pb}} = 1 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{Pb}} := 207.2 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{Pb}} := \text{MW}_{\text{Pb}} \cdot \text{Mole}_{\text{Pb}}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{Pb}} = 2.072 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot \text{gm}$$

First write out the balanced equation:



From the balanced reaction, 2 moles of NaCl are required for each mole of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{NaCl}} := \text{Mole}_{\text{Pb}} \cdot \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{NaCl}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{NaCl}} := (22.989768 + 35.4527) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{NaCl}} = 58.442 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{NaCl}} := \text{MW}_{\text{NaCl}} \cdot \text{Mole}_{\text{NaCl}}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{NaCl}} = 1.169 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot \text{gm}$$

From the balanced reaction, 1 mole of  $\text{PbCl}_2$  is produced for each mole of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{PbCl}_2} := \text{Mole}_{\text{Pb}} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\text{Mole}_{\text{PbCl}_2} = 1 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot \text{mole}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{PbCl}_2} := (107.2 + 2 \cdot 35.4527) \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{MW}_{\text{PbCl}_2} = 1.781 \cdot 10^2 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{mole}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{PbCl}_2} := \text{MW}_{\text{PbCl}_2} \cdot \text{Mole}_{\text{PbCl}_2}$$

$$\text{Mass}_{\text{PbCl}_2} = 1.169 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot \text{gm}$$