Chemistry 141 Name

Dr. Cary Willard

Quiz 3a (20 points) February 20, 2014

All work must be shown to receive credit.

1. (8 points) Complete the following double displacement reactions and write complete and net ionic reactions for them. Be sure to include all state labels.
   1. CrBr2 *(aq)* + Na2CO3 *(aq)* 🡪

Conventional equation

CrBr2 *(aq)* + Na2CO3*(aq)* 🡪 CrCO3(s) + 2 NaBr*(aq)*

Total ionic equation

Cr+2*(aq)* + 2 Br-1*(aq)* + 2 Na+1*(aq)* + CO3-2*(aq)* 🡪 CrCO3(s) + 2 Na+1*(aq)* + 2 Br-1*(aq)*

Net ionic equation

Cr+2*(aq)* + CO3-2*(aq)* 🡪 CrCO3(s)

* 1. NH4I*(aq)* + NaOH*(aq)* 🡪

Conventional equation

NH4I*(aq)* + NaOH*(aq)* 🡪 NaI*(aq)* + NH4OH*(aq)* 🡪 NaI*(aq)* + H2O*(l)* + NH3*(g)*

Total ionic equation

NH4+1*(aq)* + I-1*(aq)* + Na+1*(aq)* + OH-1*(aq)* 🡪 Na+1*(aq)* +I-1*(aq)* + H2O*(l)* + NH3*(g)*

Net ionic equation

NH4+1*(aq)* + OH-1*(aq)* 🡪 H2O*(l)* + NH3*(g)*

1. (12 points) Urea (CH4N2O) is a common fertilizer that can be synthesized by the reaction of ammonia (NH3) with carbon dioxide as shown in the reaction below. In an industrial synthesis of urea, a chemist combines 163.4 kg of ammonia with 337.6 kg of carbon dioxide and obtains 193.4 kg of urea. Determine the limiting reactant, theoretical yield of urea, mass of each reagent remaining, and percent yield for the reaction. Use the IE method.

2 NH3(aq) + CO2(aq) 🡪 CH4N2O(aq) + H2O(l)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **x=4.798 kmol** | x=7.671 kmol |  |  |
| I | 9.595 kmol | 7.671 kmol | 0 kmol | 0 kmol |
|  | -2x | -x | +x | +x |
| E | 9.595-2x kmol  =9.595-2(4.798)  =0 kmol | 7.671-x kmol  =7.671-4.798  =2.874 kmol | x kmol  =4.798 kmol | x kmol  =4.798 kmol |

Mass NH3 remaining 0 kg mass CO2 remaining 126.5 kg

Mass urea 288.0 kg % yield 67.15%

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Quiz 3b (20 points) February 20, 2014

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1. (8 points) Complete the following double displacement reactions and write complete and net ionic reactions for them. Be sure to include all state labels.
   1. NiBr2 *(aq)* + (NH4)2S *(aq)* 🡪

Conventional equation

NiBr2 *(aq)* + (NH4)2S*(aq)* 🡪 NiS(s) + 2 NH4Br*(aq)*

Total ionic equation

Ni+2*(aq)* + 2 Br-1*(aq)* + 2 NH4+1*(aq)* + S-2*(aq)* 🡪 NiS(s) + 2 NH4+1*(aq)* + 2 Br-1*(aq)*

Net ionic equation

Ni+2*(aq)* + S-2*(aq)* 🡪 NiS(s)

* 1. HCl *(aq)* + Li2CO3*(aq)* 🡪

Conventional equation

2 HCl*(aq)* + Li2CO3 *(aq)* 🡪2 LiCl*(aq)* + H2CO3*(aq)* 🡪 2 LiCl*(aq)* + H2O*(l)* + CO2*(g)*

Total ionic equation

2 H+1*(aq)* + 2 Cl-1*(aq)* + 2 Li+1*(aq)* + CO3-2*(aq)* 🡪 2 Li+1*(aq)* + 2 Cl-1*(aq)* + H2O*(l)* + CO2*(g)*

Net ionic equation

2 H+1*(aq)* + CO3-2*(aq)* 🡪 H2O*(l)* + CO2*(g)*

1. (12 points) Urea (CH4N2O) is a common fertilizer that can be synthesized by the reaction of ammonia (NH3) with carbon dioxide as shown in the reaction below. In an industrial synthesis of urea, a chemist combines 256.4 kg of ammonia with 285.6 kg of carbon dioxide and obtains 275.9 kg of urea. Determine the limiting reactant, theoretical yield of urea, mass of each reagent remaining, and percent yield for the reaction. Use the IE method.

2 NH3(aq) + CO2(aq) 🡪 CH4N2O(aq) + H2O(l)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | x=7.528 kmol | **x=6.489 kmol** |  |  |
| I | 15.06 kmol | 6.489 kmol | 0 kmol | 0 kmol |
|  | -2x | -x | +x | +x |
| E | 15.06-2x kmol  =15.06-2(6.498)  =2.064 kmol | 6.489-x kmol  =6.489-6.498  =0 kmol | x kmol  =6.498 kmol | x kmol  =6.498 kmol |

Mass NH3 remaining 35.15 kg mass CO2 remaining 0 kg

Mass urea 390.0 kg % yield 70.49%