Determination of Reaction Stoichiometry

The stoichiometric ratio between Pb(NO₃)₂ and KBr will be determined by the method of continuous variations (Job's Method).

Stoichiometry, as we have learned before, is the branch of chemistry that deals with the ratio between reactants and products in a chemical reaction.

In order to determine the stoichiometric ratio, some quantitative property must be measured.

Could use temperature, volume, mass, or pressure changes.

In this Lab we will use the amount of precipitate, or solid product, given off.

a
$$Pb(NO_3)_{2(aq)} + b KBr_{(aq)}$$

— → products

The amount of precipitate can be graphed versus the number of moles of reagent.

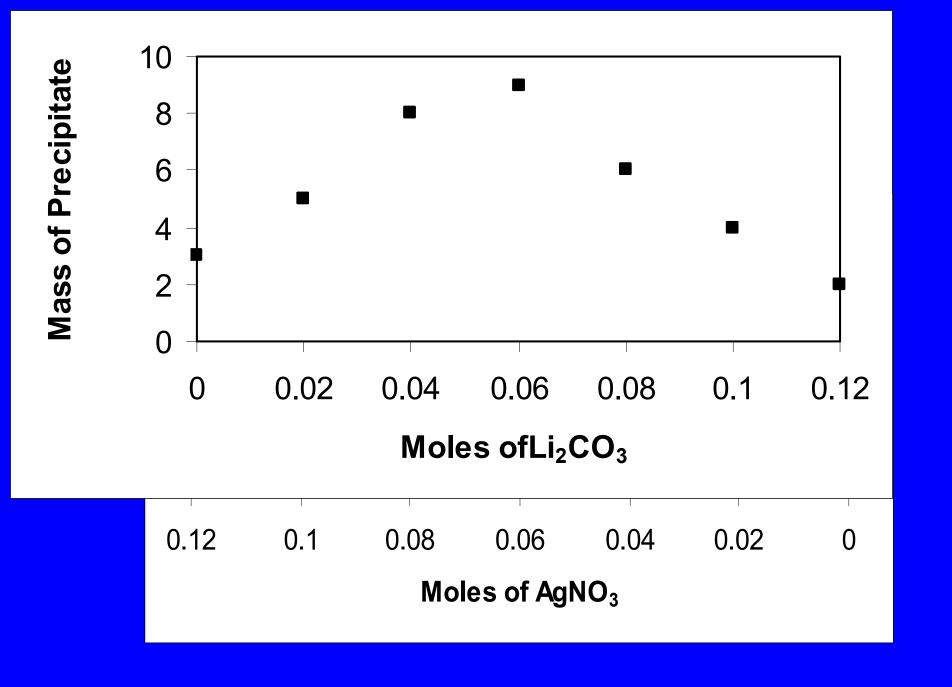
From the graph the stoichiometry can be determined

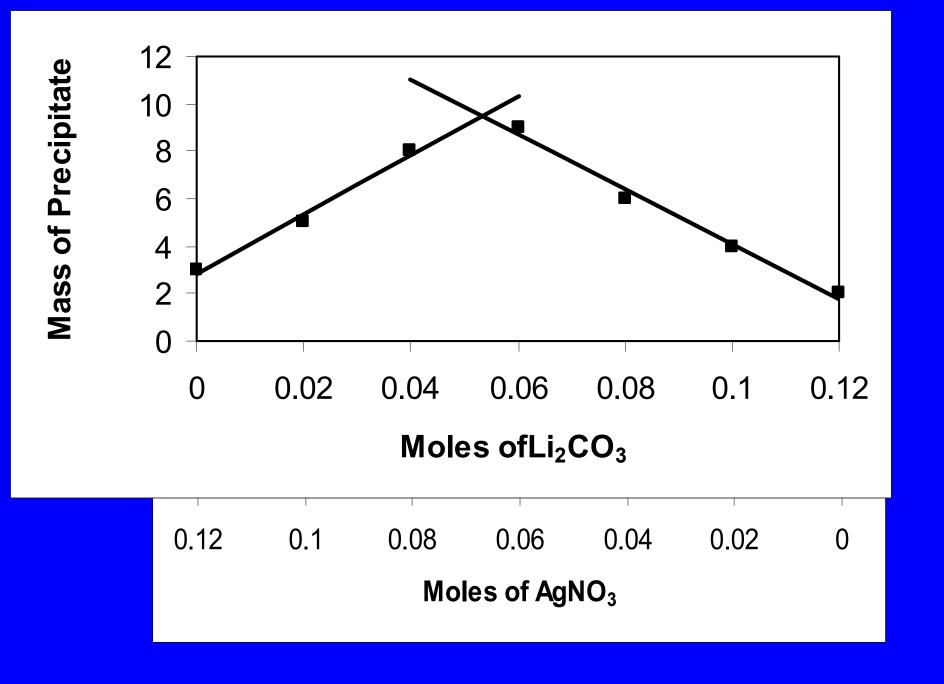
Calculations

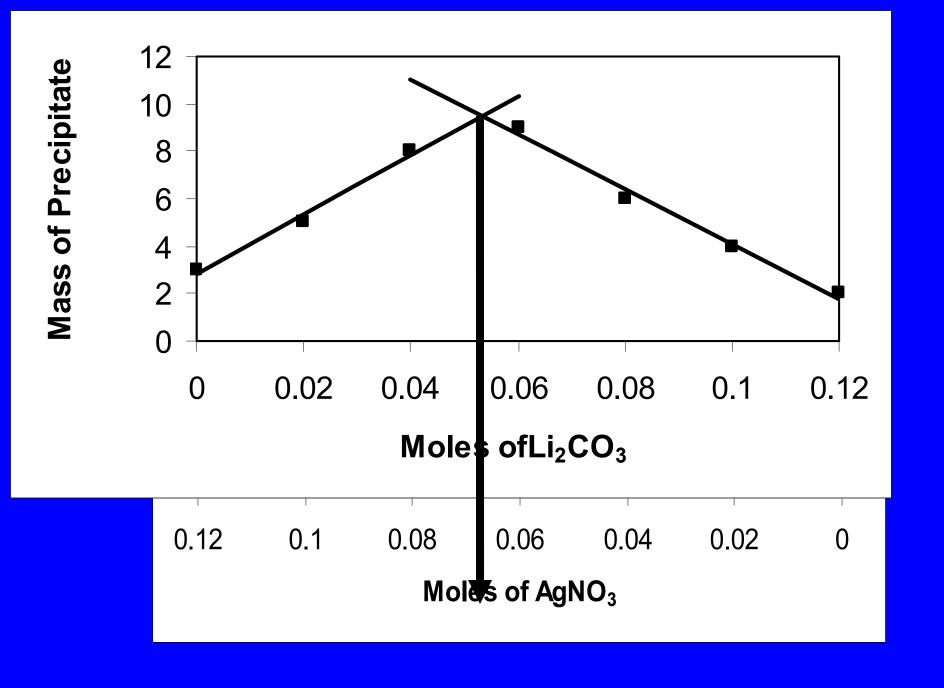
Number of moles of reactant:

Moles = M V

Moles = (0.5 mol/L)(0.020 L) = 0.010 moles







One reaction will be assigned to you by your TA

Measure appropriate amounts of Pb(NO₃)₂ and KBr and combine in one beaker

Weigh a piece of filter paper and a watch glass.

Fold the piece of filter paper in half, and then in half again.

Open one side of the paper forming a cone.

Place the cone into a funnel.

Pour your precipitate through the filter paper.

Use the rubber policeman to ensure that all of the precipitate is transfered.

Wash your precipitate with two 10ml portions of COLD water.

Put the filter paper onto your watch glass and dry over a beaker of boiling water.

Weigh dry filter paper and watch glass.

Dry again for 5 more minutes.

Reweigh

Repeat until you get constant mass.

Do not leave the lab until you have given the TA your final results.

Obtain the rest of the class data after it is posted.

If you do not obtain the class data, you will not be able to complete the lab.

Safety

- It is important that you always keep your safety goggles on.
- Use caution around the bunsen burners.
- Keep loose clothing and hair away from fire.