

3.10: Calculations Involving a Limiting Reactant

Learning Objectives

- To understand the concept of limiting reactants and quantify incomplete reactions

In all the examples discussed thus far, the reactants were assumed to be present in stoichiometric quantities. Consequently, none of the reactants was left over at the end of the reaction. This is often desirable, as in the case of a space shuttle, where excess oxygen or hydrogen was not only extra freight to be hauled into orbit but also an explosion hazard. More often, however, reactants are present in mole ratios that are not the same as the ratio of the coefficients in the balanced chemical equation. As a result, one or more of them will not be used up completely but will be left over when the reaction is completed. In this situation, the amount of product that can be obtained is limited by the amount of only one of the reactants. The reactant that restricts the amount of product obtained is called the limiting reactant. The reactant that remains after a reaction has gone to completion is in excess.

Consider a nonchemical example. Assume you have invited some friends for dinner and want to bake brownies for dessert. You find two boxes of brownie mix in your pantry and see that each package requires two eggs. The balanced equation for brownie preparation is thus



If you have a dozen eggs, which ingredient will determine the number of batches of brownies that you can prepare? Because each box of brownie mix requires two eggs and you have two boxes, you need four eggs. Twelve eggs is eight more eggs than you need. Although the ratio of eggs to boxes is 2:1, the ratio in your possession is 6:1. Hence the eggs are the ingredient (reactant) present in excess, and the brownie mix is the limiting reactant. Even if you had a refrigerator full of eggs, you could make only two batches of brownies.

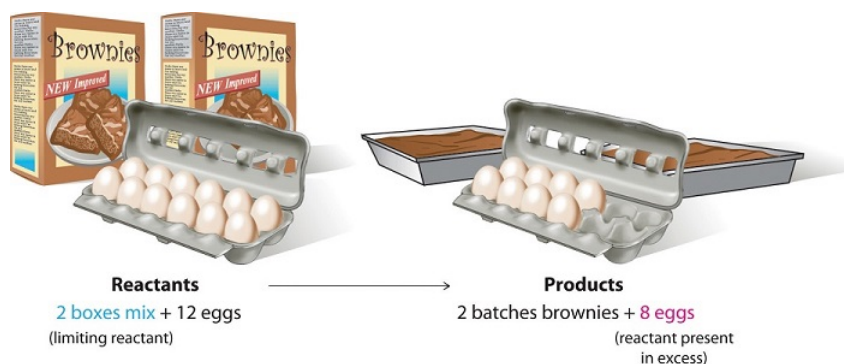


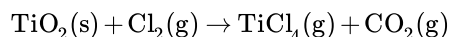
Figure 3.10.1: The Concept of a Limiting Reactant in the Preparation of Brownies

Reactants: 2 boxes of brownie mix + 12 eggs produces 2 batches of brownies + 8 eggs. Brownie mix is the limiting reactant. Eggs are the reactant present in excess.

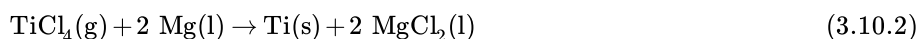


Introduction to Limiting Reactant Problems: [Introduction to Limiting Reactant Problems, YouTube\(opens in new window\)](#)
[youtu.be]

Now consider a chemical example of a limiting reactant: the production of pure titanium. This metal is fairly light (45% lighter than steel and only 60% heavier than aluminum) and has great mechanical strength (as strong as steel and twice as strong as aluminum). Because it is also highly resistant to corrosion and can withstand extreme temperatures, titanium has many applications in the aerospace industry. Titanium is also used in medical implants and portable computer housings because it is light and resistant to corrosion. Although titanium is the ninth most common element in Earth's crust, it is relatively difficult to extract from its ores. In the first step of the extraction process, titanium-containing oxide minerals react with solid carbon and chlorine gas to form titanium tetrachloride (TiCl_4) and carbon dioxide.



Titanium tetrachloride is then converted to metallic titanium by reaction with molten magnesium metal at high temperature:



Because titanium ores, carbon, and chlorine are all rather inexpensive, the high price of titanium (about \$100 per kilogram) is largely due to the high cost of magnesium metal. Under these circumstances, magnesium metal is the limiting reactant in the production of metallic titanium.



Figure 3.10.2: Medical use of titanium. Here is an example of its successful use in joint replacement implants. An A-P X-ray of a pelvis showing a total hip joint replacement. The right hip joint (on the left in the photograph) has been replaced. A metal prosthesis is cemented in the top of the right femur and the head of the femur has been replaced by the rounded head of the prosthesis. Figure courtesy of NIH (NIADDK) 9A04 (Connie Raab)

With 1.00 kg of titanium tetrachloride and 200 g of magnesium metal, how much titanium metal can be produced according to Equation 3.10.2?

Pin Solving this type of problem requires that you carry out the following steps

1. Determine the number of moles of each reactant.
2. Compare the mole ratio of the reactants with the ratio in the balanced chemical equation to determine which reactant is limiting.
3. Calculate the number of moles of product that can be obtained from the limiting reactant.
4. Convert the number of moles of product to mass of product.

Step 1: To determine the number of moles of reactants present, calculate or look up their molar masses: 189.679 g/mol for titanium tetrachloride and 24.305 g/mol for magnesium. The number of moles of each is calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles TiCl}_4 &= \frac{\text{mass TiCl}_4}{\text{molar mass TiCl}_4} \\
 &= 1000 \text{ g TiCl}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol TiCl}_4}{189.679 \text{ g TiCl}_4} \\
 &= 5.272 \text{ mol TiCl}_4
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.10.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles Mg} &= \frac{\text{mass Mg}}{\text{molar mass Mg}} \\
 &= 200 \text{ g Mg} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Mg}}{24.305 \text{ g Mg}} \\
 &= 8.23 \text{ mol Mg}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.10.4}$$

Step 2: There are more moles of magnesium than of titanium tetrachloride, but the ratio is only the following:

$$\frac{\text{mol Mg}}{\text{mol TiCl}_4} = \frac{8.23 \text{ mol}}{5.272 \text{ mol}} = 1.56$$

Because the ratio of the coefficients in the balanced chemical equation is,

$$\frac{2 \text{ mol Mg}}{1 \text{ mol TiCl}_4} = 2$$

there is not have enough magnesium to react with all the titanium tetrachloride. If this point is not clear from the mole ratio, calculate the number of moles of one reactant that is required for complete reaction of the other reactant. For example, there are 8.23 mol of Mg, so $(8.23 \div 2) = 4.12$ mol of TiCl_4 are required for complete reaction. Because there are 5.272 mol of TiCl_4 , titanium tetrachloride is present in excess. Conversely, 5.272 mol of TiCl_4 requires $2 \times 5.272 = 10.54$ mol of Mg, but there are only 8.23 mol. Therefore, magnesium is the limiting reactant.

Step 3: Because magnesium is the limiting reactant, the number of moles of magnesium determines the number of moles of titanium that can be formed:

$$\text{mol Ti} = 8.23 \text{ mol Mg} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Ti}}{2 \text{ mol Mg}} = 4.12 \text{ mol Ti}$$

Thus only 4.12 mol of Ti can be formed.

Step 4. To calculate the mass of titanium metal that can obtain, multiply the number of moles of titanium by the molar mass of titanium (47.867 g/mol):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles Ti} &= \text{mass Ti} \times \text{molar mass Ti} \\
 &= 4.12 \text{ mol Ti} \times \frac{47.867 \text{ g Ti}}{1 \text{ mol Ti}} \\
 &= 197 \text{ g Ti}
 \end{aligned}$$

Here is a simple and reliable way to identify the limiting reactant in any problem of this sort:

1. Calculate the number of moles of each reactant present: 5.272 mol of TiCl_4 and 8.23 mol of Mg.
2. Divide the actual number of moles of each reactant by its stoichiometric coefficient in the balanced chemical equation:

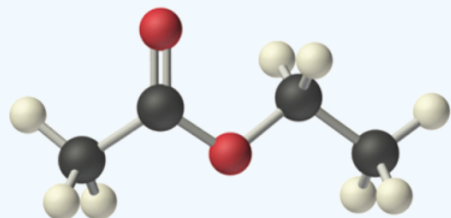
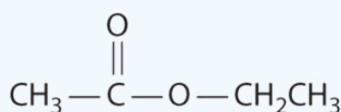
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TiCl}_4 &: \frac{5.272 \text{ mol (actual)}}{1 \text{ mol (stoich)}} = 5.272 \\
 \text{Mg} &: \frac{8.23 \text{ mol (actual)}}{2 \text{ mol (stoich)}} = 4.12
 \end{aligned}$$

3. The reactant with the smallest mole ratio is limiting. Magnesium, with a calculated stoichiometric mole ratio of 4.12, is the limiting reactant.

Density is the mass per unit volume of a substance. If we are given the density of a substance, we can use it in stoichiometric calculations involving liquid reactants and/or products, as Example 3.10.1 demonstrates.

✓ Example 3.10.1: Fingernail Polish Remover

Ethyl acetate ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$) is the solvent in many fingernail polish removers and is used to decaffeinate coffee beans and tea leaves. It is prepared by reacting ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) with acetic acid ($\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$); the other product is water. A small amount of sulfuric acid is used to accelerate the reaction, but the sulfuric acid is not consumed and does not appear in the balanced chemical equation. Given 10.0 mL each of acetic acid and ethanol, how many grams of ethyl acetate can be prepared from this reaction? The densities of acetic acid and ethanol are 1.0492 g/mL and 0.7893 g/mL, respectively.



Ethyl acetate

Given: reactants, products, and volumes and densities of reactants

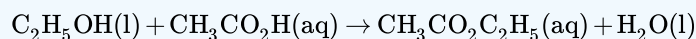
Asked for: mass of product

Strategy:

- Balance the chemical equation for the reaction.
- Use the given densities to convert from volume to mass. Then use each molar mass to convert from mass to moles.
- Using mole ratios, determine which substance is the limiting reactant. After identifying the limiting reactant, use mole ratios based on the number of moles of limiting reactant to determine the number of moles of product.
- Convert from moles of product to mass of product.

Solution:

A Always begin by writing the balanced chemical equation for the reaction:



B We need to calculate the number of moles of ethanol and acetic acid that are present in 10.0 mL of each. Recall that the [density](#) of a substance is the mass divided by the volume:

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

Rearranging this expression gives $\text{mass} = (\text{density})(\text{volume})$. We can replace mass by the product of the density and the volume to calculate the number of moles of each substance in 10.0 mL (remember, $1 \text{ mL} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} &= \frac{\text{mass } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{\text{molar mass } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \\
 &= \frac{(\text{volume } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}) \times (\text{density } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})}{\text{molar mass } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \\
 &= 10.0 \cancel{\text{ mL } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \times \frac{0.7893 \cancel{\text{ g } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ mL } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}{46.07 \cancel{\text{ g } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}} \\
 &= 0.171 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H} &= \frac{\text{mass } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}}{\text{molar mass } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}} \\
 &= \frac{(\text{volume } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}) \times (\text{density } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H})}{\text{molar mass } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}} \\
 &= 10.0 \cancel{\text{ mL } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}} \times \frac{1.0492 \cancel{\text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}}}{1 \cancel{\text{ mL } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}}{60.05 \cancel{\text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}}} \\
 &= 0.175 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}
 \end{aligned}$$

C The number of moles of acetic acid exceeds the number of moles of ethanol. Because the reactants both have coefficients of 1 in the balanced chemical equation, the mole ratio is 1:1. We have 0.171 mol of ethanol and 0.175 mol of acetic acid, so ethanol is the limiting reactant and acetic acid is in excess. The coefficient in the balanced chemical equation for the product (ethyl acetate) is also 1, so the mole ratio of ethanol and ethyl acetate is also 1:1. This means that given 0.171 mol of ethanol, the amount of ethyl acetate produced must also be 0.171 mol:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{moles ethyl acetate} &= \text{mol ethanol} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol ethyl acetate}}{1 \text{ mol ethanol}} \\
 &= 0.171 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5}{1 \text{ mol } \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}} \\
 &= 0.171 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5
 \end{aligned}$$

D The final step is to determine the mass of ethyl acetate that can be formed, which we do by multiplying the number of moles by the molar mass:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{mass of ethyl acetate} &= \text{mol ethyl acetate} \times \text{molar mass ethyl acetate} \\
 &= 0.171 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \times \frac{88.11 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5}{1 \text{ mol } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5} \\
 &= 15.1 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus 15.1 g of ethyl acetate can be prepared in this reaction. If necessary, you could use the density of ethyl acetate (0.9003 g/cm³) to determine the volume of ethyl acetate that could be produced:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{volume of ethyl acetate} &= 15.1 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5 \times \frac{1 \text{ mL } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5}{0.9003 \text{ g } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5} \\
 &= 16.8 \text{ mL } \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5
 \end{aligned}$$

? Exercise 3.10.1

Under appropriate conditions, the reaction of elemental phosphorus and elemental sulfur produces the compound P_4S_{10} . How much P_4S_{10} can be prepared starting with 10.0 g of P_4 and 30.0 g of S_8 ?

Answer

35.9 g



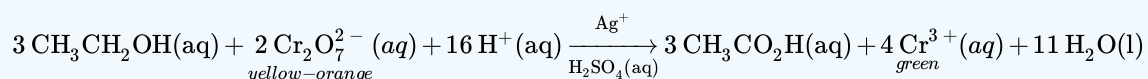
Determining the Limiting Reactant and Theoretical Yield for a Reaction: [Determining the Limiting Reactant and Theoretical Yield for a Reaction, YouTube\(opens in new window\)](#) [youtu.be]

Limiting Reactants in Solutions

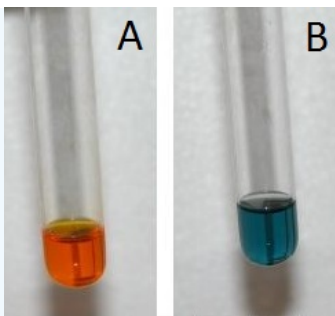
The concept of limiting reactants applies to reactions carried out in solution as well as to reactions involving pure substances. If all the reactants but one are present in excess, then the amount of the limiting reactant may be calculated as illustrated in Example 3.10.2

✓ Example 3.10.2: Breathalyzer reaction

Because the consumption of alcoholic beverages adversely affects the performance of tasks that require skill and judgment, in most countries it is illegal to drive while under the influence of alcohol. In almost all US states, a blood alcohol level of 0.08% by volume is considered legally drunk. Higher levels cause acute intoxication (0.20%), unconsciousness (about 0.30%), and even death (about 0.50%). The Breathalyzer is a portable device that measures the ethanol concentration in a person's breath, which is directly proportional to the blood alcohol level. The reaction used in the Breathalyzer is the oxidation of ethanol by the dichromate ion:



When a measured volume (52.5 mL) of a suspect's breath is bubbled through a solution of excess potassium dichromate in dilute sulfuric acid, the ethanol is rapidly absorbed and oxidized to acetic acid by the dichromate ions. In the process, the chromium atoms in some of the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ions are reduced from Cr^{6+} to Cr^{3+} . In the presence of Ag^+ ions that act as a catalyst, the reaction is complete in less than a minute. Because the $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ion (the reactant) is yellow-orange and the Cr^{3+} ion (the product) forms a green solution, the amount of ethanol in the person's breath (the limiting reactant) can be determined quite accurately by comparing the color of the final solution with the colors of standard solutions prepared with known amounts of ethanol.



A Breathalyzer reaction with a test tube before (a) and after (b) ethanol is added. When a measured volume of a suspect's breath is bubbled through the solution, the ethanol is oxidized to acetic acid, and the solution changes color from yellow-orange to green. The intensity of the green color indicates the amount of ethanol in the sample.

A typical Breathalyzer ampul contains 3.0 mL of a 0.25 mg/mL solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 50% H_2SO_4 as well as a fixed concentration of $AgNO_3$ (typically 0.25 mg/mL is used for this purpose). How many grams of ethanol must be present in 52.5 mL of a person's breath to convert all the Cr^{6+} to Cr^{3+} ?

Given: volume and concentration of one reactant

Asked for: mass of other reactant needed for complete reaction

Strategy:

- Calculate the number of moles of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ion in 1 mL of the Breathalyzer solution by dividing the mass of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ by its molar mass.
- Find the total number of moles of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ion in the Breathalyzer ampul by multiplying the number of moles contained in 1 mL by the total volume of the Breathalyzer solution (3.0 mL).
- Use the mole ratios from the balanced chemical equation to calculate the number of moles of C_2H_5OH needed to react completely with the number of moles of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ions present. Then find the mass of C_2H_5OH needed by multiplying the number of moles of C_2H_5OH by its molar mass.

Solution:

A In any stoichiometry problem, the first step is always to calculate the number of moles of each reactant present. In this case, we are given the mass of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 1 mL of solution, which can be used to calculate the number of moles of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ contained in 1 mL:

$$\frac{\text{moles } K_2Cr_2O_7}{1 \text{ mL}} = \frac{(0.25 \text{ mg } K_2Cr_2O_7)}{1 \text{ mL}} \left(\frac{1 \text{ g}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ mol}}{294.18 \text{ g } K_2Cr_2O_7} \right) = 8.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ moles}$$

B Because 1 mol of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ produces 1 mol of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ when it dissolves, each milliliter of solution contains 8.5×10^{-7} mol of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$. The total number of moles of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ in a 3.0 mL Breathalyzer ampul is thus

$$\text{moles } Cr_2O_7^{2-} = \left(\frac{8.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ mL}} \right) (3.0 \text{ mL}) = 2.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol } Cr_2O_7^{2-}$$

C The balanced chemical equation tells us that 3 mol of C_2H_5OH is needed to consume 2 mol of $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$ ion, so the total number of moles of C_2H_5OH required for complete reaction is

$$\text{moles of } C_2H_5OH = (2.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol } Cr_2O_7^{2-}) \left(\frac{3 \text{ mol } C_2H_5OH}{2 \text{ mol } Cr_2O_7^{2-}} \right) = 3.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol } C_2H_5OH$$

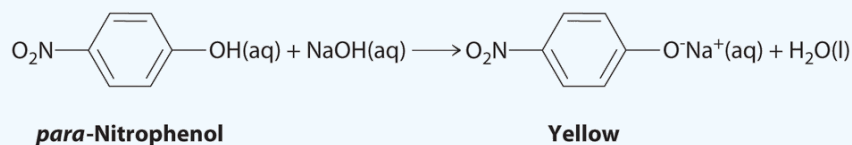
As indicated in the strategy, this number can be converted to the mass of C_2H_5OH using its molar mass:

$$\text{mass } C_2H_5OH = (3.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mol } C_2H_5OH) \left(\frac{46.07 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol } C_2H_5OH} \right) = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g } C_2H_5OH$$

Thus 1.8×10^{-4} g or 0.18 mg of C_2H_5OH must be present. Experimentally, it is found that this value corresponds to a blood alcohol level of 0.7%, which is usually fatal.

? Exercise 3.10.2

The compound *para*-nitrophenol (molar mass = 139 g/mol) reacts with sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution to generate a yellow anion via the reaction



Chemical equation showing conversion of *para*-nitrophenol to its yellow-colored form with aqueous sodium hydroxide.

Because the amount of *para*-nitrophenol is easily estimated from the intensity of the yellow color that results when excess NaOH is added, reactions that produce *para*-nitrophenol are commonly used to measure the activity of enzymes, the catalysts in biological systems. What volume of 0.105 M NaOH must be added to 50.0 mL of a solution containing 7.20×10^{-4} g of *para*-nitrophenol to ensure that formation of the yellow anion is complete?

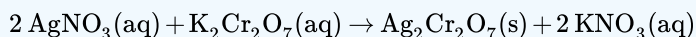
Answer

4.93×10^{-5} L or 49.3 μL

In Examples 3.10.1 and 3.10.2 the identities of the limiting reactants are apparent: $[\text{Au}(\text{CN})_2]^-$, LaCl_3 , ethanol, and *para*-nitrophenol. When the limiting reactant is not apparent, it can be determined by comparing the molar amounts of the reactants with their coefficients in the balanced chemical equation. The only difference is that the volumes and concentrations of solutions of reactants, rather than the masses of reactants, are used to calculate the number of moles of reactants, as illustrated in Example 3.10.3

✓ Example 3.10.3

When aqueous solutions of silver nitrate and potassium dichromate are mixed, an exchange reaction occurs, and silver dichromate is obtained as a red solid. The overall chemical equation for the reaction is as follows:



What mass of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ is formed when 500 mL of 0.17 M $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ are mixed with 250 mL of 0.57 M AgNO_3 ?

Given: balanced chemical equation and volume and concentration of each reactant

Asked for: mass of product

Strategy:

- Calculate the number of moles of each reactant by multiplying the volume of each solution by its molarity.
- Determine which reactant is limiting by dividing the number of moles of each reactant by its stoichiometric coefficient in the balanced chemical equation.
- Use mole ratios to calculate the number of moles of product that can be formed from the limiting reactant. Multiply the number of moles of the product by its molar mass to obtain the corresponding mass of product.

Solution:

A The balanced chemical equation tells us that 2 mol of $\text{AgNO}_3(\text{aq})$ reacts with 1 mol of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7(\text{aq})$ to form 1 mol of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7(\text{s})$ (Figure 8.3.2). The first step is to calculate the number of moles of each reactant in the specified volumes:

$$\text{moles } \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 500 \text{ mL} \left(\frac{1 \cancel{\text{L}}}{1000 \text{ mL}} \right) \left(\frac{0.17 \text{ mol } \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7}{1 \cancel{\text{L}}} \right) = 0.085 \text{ mol } \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$$

$$\text{moles AgNO}_3 = 250 \text{ mL} \left(\frac{1 \cancel{\text{L}}}{1000 \cancel{\text{mL}}} \right) \left(\frac{0.57 \text{ mol AgNO}_3}{1 \cancel{\text{L}}} \right) = 0.14 \text{ mol AgNO}_3$$

B Now determine which reactant is limiting by dividing the number of moles of each reactant by its stoichiometric coefficient:

$$\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 : \frac{0.085 \text{ mol}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 0.085$$

$$\text{AgNO}_3 : \frac{0.14 \text{ mol}}{2 \text{ mol}} = 0.070$$

Because $0.070 < 0.085$, we know that AgNO_3 is the *limiting reactant*.

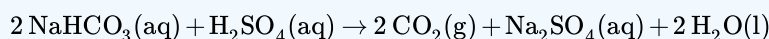
C Each mole of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ formed requires 2 mol of the limiting reactant (AgNO_3), so we can obtain only $0.14/2 = 0.070$ mol of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$. Finally, convert the number of moles of $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ to the corresponding mass:

$$\text{mass of Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 = 0.070 \text{ mol} \left(\frac{431.72 \text{ g}}{1 \cancel{\text{mol}}} \right) = 30 \text{ g Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$$

The Ag^+ and $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ions form a red precipitate of solid $\text{Ag}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, while the K^+ and NO_3^- ions remain in solution. (Water molecules are omitted from molecular views of the solutions for clarity.)

? Exercise 3.10.3

Aqueous solutions of sodium bicarbonate and sulfuric acid react to produce carbon dioxide according to the following equation:



If 13.0 mL of 3.0 M H_2SO_4 are added to 732 mL of 0.112 M NaHCO_3 , what mass of CO_2 is produced?

Answer

3.4 g



Limiting Reactant Problems Using Molarities: [Limiting Reactant Problems Using Molarities, YouTube](#)(opens in new window)
[youtu.be]eOXTliL-gNw (opens in new window)

Theoretical Yields

When reactants are not present in stoichiometric quantities, the limiting reactant determines the maximum amount of product that can be formed from the reactants. The amount of product calculated in this way is the theoretical yield, the amount obtained if the reaction occurred perfectly and the purification method were 100% efficient.

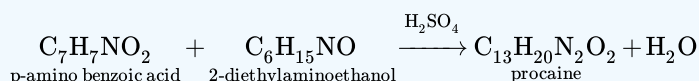
In reality, less product is always obtained than is theoretically possible because of mechanical losses (such as spilling), separation procedures that are not 100% efficient, competing reactions that form undesired products, and reactions that simply do not run to completion, resulting in a mixture of products and reactants; this last possibility is a common occurrence. Therefore, the actual yield, the measured mass of products obtained from a reaction, is almost always less than the theoretical yield (often much less). The percent yield of a reaction is the ratio of the actual yield to the theoretical yield, multiplied by 100 to give a percentage:

$$\text{percent yield} = \frac{\text{actual yield (g)}}{\text{theoretical yield (g)}} \times 100\% \quad (3.10.5)$$

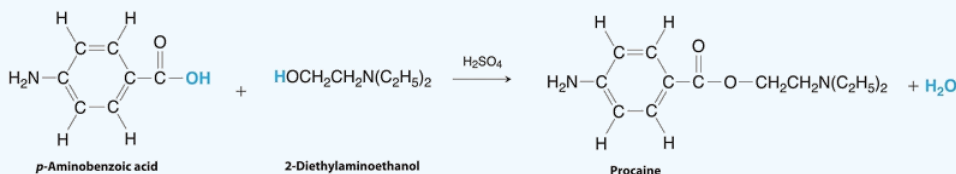
The method used to calculate the percent yield of a reaction is illustrated in Example 3.10.4

✓ Example 3.10.4: Novocain

Procaine is a key component of Novocain, an injectable local anesthetic used in dental work and minor surgery. Procaine can be prepared in the presence of H₂SO₄ (indicated above the arrow) by the reaction



If this reaction were carried out with 10.0 g of p-aminobenzoic acid and 10.0 g of 2-diethylaminoethanol, and 15.7 g of procaine were isolated, what is the percent yield?



The preparation of procaine. A reaction of p-aminobenzoic acid with 2-diethylaminoethanol yields procaine and water.

Given: masses of reactants and product

Asked for: percent yield

Strategy:

- Write the balanced chemical equation.
- Convert from mass of reactants and product to moles using molar masses and then use mole ratios to determine which is the limiting reactant. Based on the number of moles of the limiting reactant, use mole ratios to determine the theoretical yield.
- Calculate the percent yield by dividing the actual yield by the theoretical yield and multiplying by 100.

Solution:

A From the formulas given for the reactants and the products, we see that the chemical equation is balanced as written. According to the equation, 1 mol of each reactant combines to give 1 mol of product plus 1 mol of water.

B To determine which reactant is limiting, we need to know their molar masses, which are calculated from their structural formulas: p-aminobenzoic acid (C₇H₇NO₂), 137.14 g/mol; 2-diethylaminoethanol (C₆H₁₅NO), 117.19 g/mol. Thus the reaction used the following numbers of moles of reactants:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{mol p-aminobenzoic acid} &= 10.0 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{137.14 \text{ g}} = 0.0729 \text{ mol p-aminobenzoic acid} \\ \text{mol 2-diethylaminoethanol} &= 10.0 \text{ g} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{117.19 \text{ g}} = 0.0853 \text{ mol 2-diethylaminoethanol} \end{aligned}$$

The reaction requires a 1:1 mole ratio of the two reactants, so p-aminobenzoic acid is the limiting reactant. Based on the coefficients in the balanced chemical equation, 1 mol of p-aminobenzoic acid yields 1 mol of procaine. We can therefore obtain only a maximum of 0.0729 mol of procaine. To calculate the corresponding mass of procaine, we use its structural formula (C₁₃H₂₀N₂O₂) to calculate its molar mass, which is 236.31 g/mol.

$$\text{theoretical yield of procaine} = 0.0729 \text{ mol} \times \frac{236.31 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mol}} = 17.2 \text{ g}$$

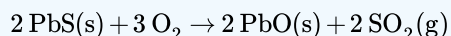
C The actual yield was only 15.7 g of procaine, so the percent yield (via Equation 3.10.5) is

$$\text{percent yield} = \frac{15.7 \text{ g}}{17.2 \text{ g}} \times 100 = 91.3\%$$

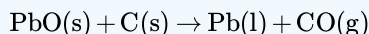
(If the product were pure and dry, this yield would indicate very good lab technique!)

? Exercise 3.10.4: Extraction of Lead

Lead was one of the earliest metals to be isolated in pure form. It occurs as concentrated deposits of a distinctive ore called galena (PbS), which is easily converted to lead oxide (PbO) in 100% yield by roasting in air via the following reaction:



The resulting PbO is then converted to the pure metal by reaction with charcoal. Because lead has such a low melting point (327°C), it runs out of the ore-charcoal mixture as a liquid that is easily collected. The reaction for the conversion of lead oxide to pure lead is as follows:



If 93.3 kg of PbO is heated with excess charcoal and 77.3 kg of pure lead is obtained, what is the percent yield?



Electrolytically refined pure (99.989 %) superficially oxidized lead nodules and a high purity (99.989 %) 1 cm³ lead cube for comparison. Figure used with permission from Wikipedia.

Answer

89.2%

Percent yield can range from 0% to 100%. In the laboratory, a student will occasionally obtain a yield that appears to be greater than 100%. This usually happens when the product is impure or is wet with a solvent such as water. If this is not the case, then the student must have made an error in weighing either the reactants or the products. The law of conservation of mass applies even to undergraduate chemistry laboratory experiments. A 100% yield means that everything worked perfectly, and the chemist obtained all the product that could have been produced. Anyone who has tried to do something as simple as fill a salt shaker or add oil to a car's engine without spilling knows the unlikelihood of a 100% yield. At the other extreme, a yield of 0% means that no product was obtained. A percent yield of 80%–90% is usually considered good to excellent; a yield of 50% is only fair. In part because of the problems and costs of waste disposal, industrial production facilities face considerable pressures to optimize the yields of products and make them as close to 100% as possible.

Summary

The stoichiometry of a balanced chemical equation identifies the maximum amount of product that can be obtained. The stoichiometry of a reaction describes the relative amounts of reactants and products in a balanced chemical equation. A stoichiometric quantity of a reactant is the amount necessary to react completely with the other reactant(s). If a quantity of a reactant remains unconsumed after complete reaction has occurred, it is in excess. The reactant that is consumed first and limits the amount of product(s) that can be obtained is the limiting reactant. To identify the limiting reactant, calculate the number of moles of each reactant present and compare this ratio to the mole ratio of the reactants in the balanced chemical equation. The maximum

amount of product(s) that can be obtained in a reaction from a given amount of reactant(s) is the theoretical yield of the reaction. The actual yield is the amount of product(s) actually obtained in the reaction; it cannot exceed the theoretical yield. The percent yield of a reaction is the ratio of the actual yield to the theoretical yield, expressed as a percentage.

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