

# The Mole The Basics

Presented by Amelia McCutcheon

## The mole

"A mole is defined as the amount of substance that contains the same number of specified particles as there are atoms in 12 g of carbon-12."

From Heineman Chemistry 1 (Lukins et al)

Avogadro's number  $(N_A)$ :

1 mole contains  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  particles



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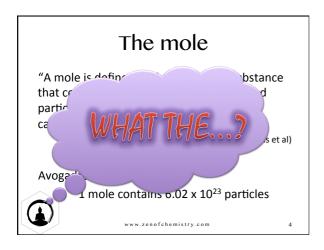
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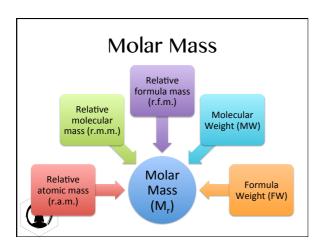
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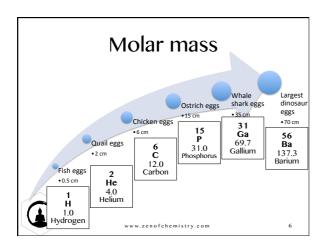
1 mole contains 6.02 x 10<sup>23</sup> particles



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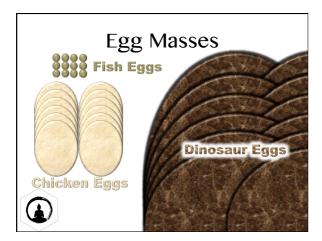


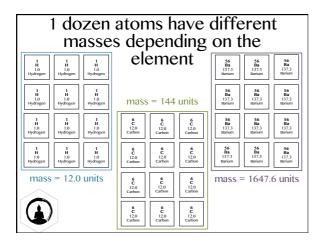


# Egg Masses

...for the purposes of the example, let's assume that all eggs came in dozens (i.e. 12 eggs)

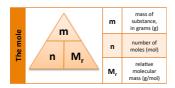






### **Molar Mass**

- The mass of 1 mol of atoms/molecules/particles 1 mol is NOT a dozen particles but 6.02 x 10<sup>23</sup> particles!! 602,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
- Units: grams per mol (g/mol)





# How to use equation triangles:

- 1. Write down the term you wish to calculate (e.g. n =).
- Cover the term you wish to calculate with your hand.
  What remains is your equation on the other side of the = sign, working from the top down and/or left to right, and include all multiplication/division signs linking the two remaining terms.
- 4. The three equations derived from this triangle are:
  - n = m ÷ M<sub>r</sub>
    m = n × M<sub>r</sub>
  - $M_r = m \div n$

The horizontal line corresponds to division; the vertical line corresponds to multiplication.



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# Avogadro's Number

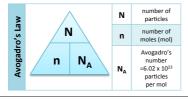
#### Eggs

- 1 dozen eggs = 12 eggs
- ½ dozen eggs = 6 eggs
- 2 dozen eggs = 24 eggs
- 3 dozen eggs = 36 eggs

#### Moles

- 1 mole atoms = 6.02 x 10<sup>23</sup> atoms
- ½ mole atoms = 3.01 x 10<sup>23</sup> atoms
- 2 moles atoms = 12.04 x 10<sup>23</sup> atoms
- 3 moles atoms = 18.06 x 10<sup>23</sup> atoms





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# Empirical & Molecular Formulae

### Molecular formula:

**Empirical formula:** 

Exact number of atoms in a molecule

Lowest whole number ratio of atoms in a

molecule

e.g. Ethane: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> M = 30 g/mol e.g. Ethane: CH<sub>3</sub> M = 15 g/mol

e.g. glucose: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>

e.g. glucose: CH<sub>2</sub>O

M = 180 g/mol

M = 30 g/mol

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# Percentage by mass

% by mass =  $\frac{\text{mass of one component}}{\text{mass of one component}}$  x 100% mass of the total

This can be used for:

- % w/w
- % yield
- % by mass of one element in a compound
- % by mass of water

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