

Activity 3F: Water of crystallisation

Ans p. 14

1. A 2.07 g sample of hydrated sodium carbonate is heated strongly to determine the water of crystallisation. The final mass of the anhydrous salt is 0.77 g.
 - a. Calculate the moles of sodium carbonate left after the water has been driven off.
 $M(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 106.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$
 - b. Calculate the moles of water lost and hence the formula of the hydrated salt.
2. Calcium chloride is often used as a drying agent, since it can absorb water from the atmosphere to become hydrated (i.e. forms $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$).
 5.00 g of anhydrous calcium chloride was used as a drying agent until it could absorb no more water. The hydrated crystals had a mass of 9.86 g. Calculate the formula of the hydrated salt. $M(\text{CaCl}_2) = 111.1 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$, $M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 18.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$
3. To find the formula of the hydrated salt $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the following data were collected:

| | |
|---|---------|
| • mass of crucible and lid | 20.26 g |
| • mass of crucible, lid and hydrated salt | 25.58 g |
| • mass after heating to constant mass | 23.66 g |

Calculate the formula of the hydrated salt.

$$M(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 158 \text{ g mol}^{-1}, M(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 18.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

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$$1. \text{ a. } m(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = 0.77 \text{ g} \quad n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) = \frac{0.77 \text{ g}}{106 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.00726 \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{ b. } m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 2.07 \text{ g} - 0.77 \text{ g} = 1.30 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1.30 \text{ g}}{18.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.0722 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3) : n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.00726 : 0.0722 \\ = 1 : 10$$

Formula $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$2. \text{ m}(\text{CaCl}_2) = 5.00 \text{ g} \quad n(\text{CaCl}_2) = \frac{5.00 \text{ g}}{111.1 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.0450 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 9.86 \text{ g} - 5.00 \text{ g} = 4.86 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{4.86 \text{ g}}{18.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.270 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{CaCl}_2) : n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.0450 : 0.270 \\ = 1 : 6$$

Formula $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$$3. \text{ m}(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = 23.66 \text{ g} - 20.26 \text{ g} = 3.40 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) = \frac{3.40 \text{ g}}{158 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.0215 \text{ mol}$$

$$m(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 25.58 - 23.66 \text{ g} = 1.92 \text{ g}$$

$$n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = \frac{1.92 \text{ g}}{18.0 \text{ g mol}^{-1}} = 0.107 \text{ mol}$$

$$n(\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3) : n(\text{H}_2\text{O}) = 0.0215 : 0.107 = 1 : 4.98$$

Formula $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$