

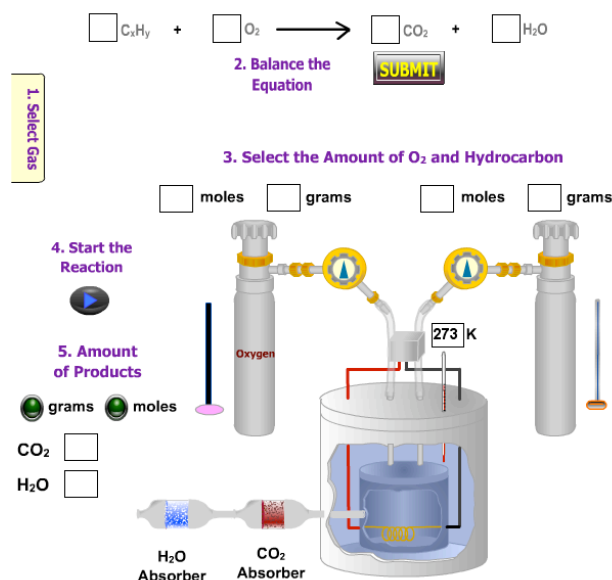
# Burning a Hydrocarbon II

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Lab Section \_\_\_\_\_

Problem Statement: How are the masses of products limited by the amounts of reactants?

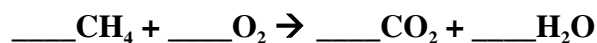
## I. Data Collection:

- A. Go to <http://cheminfo.chem.ou.edu/~mra/home.html> and open the Burning a Hydrocarbon II Simulation. Your screen should look like the figure.



The apparatus represents a reaction container that can be filled with different amounts of hydrocarbon gases from a gas cylinder and different amounts of oxygen from a second gas cylinder. A hydrocarbon is a chemical substance containing only hydrogen and carbon. When hydrocarbons combine with oxygen, (i.e. burn), they produce carbon dioxide and water as products. To use the simulation you must (1) select a gas by clicking on the select tab, (2) balance the chemical equation and submit it, (3) specify the amount of hydrocarbon gas and oxygen gas with slide bars, (4) start the reaction, and (5) examine the amount of products. These steps are numbered in the simulation.

B. Click on the Select Gas tab and pick CH<sub>4</sub>, methane. Balance the equation using the lowest ratio of whole numbers and submit the equation. Add 100g of CH<sub>4</sub> and 100 of O<sub>2</sub> to the reaction container and start the reaction. The simulation will burn the gas and pass the products through filters that will absorb the product molecules so that they can be weighed. Click on the product buttons. Record the data you collected in the following tables.



Masses in Grams			
Reactants		Products	
O <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O
100	100		
100	90		
100	80		
100	70		
100	60		
100	50		
100	40		
100	30		
100	20		
100	10		

Moles			
Reactants		Products	
O <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O

C. Repeat the experiment reducing the amount of CH<sub>4</sub> while keeping the amount of O<sub>2</sub> the same. Use the amounts shown in the table. Record the data you collected in the above tables.

## II. Data Analysis and Interpretation

A. Plot the mass of CH<sub>4</sub> vs. the masses of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O. Explain the shape of the plot in terms of the chemical reaction.

- B. Connect the points on the graph by drawing two straight lines. What is the significance of the point where the two lines intersect? Include the graph in your report.
- C. Plot the moles of  $\text{CH}_4$  vs. the moles of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Connect the points on the graph by drawing two straight lines. What is the significance of the point where the two lines intersect? How is this point related to the balanced chemical equation for this reaction? Include the graph in your report.
- D. A limiting reagent is the reactant in a chemical reaction that controls the amount of products that can be produced. It “limits” the amount of product. Other reagents are said to be “in excess.” What is the limiting reagent and what reagent is in excess: (a) when 100g of  $\text{O}_2$  and 100g of  $\text{CH}_4$  are reacted, (b) when 100g of  $\text{O}_2$  and 50g of  $\text{CH}_4$  are reacted, and (c) when 100g of  $\text{O}_2$  and 10g of  $\text{CH}_4$  are reacted? How much excess in each case?

### III. Data Collection

A. Click on the Select Gas tab and pick C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, ethane. Balance the equation using the lowest ratio of whole numbers and submit the equation. Balance the equation using the lowest ratio of whole numbers and submit the equation. Add 100 of O<sub>2</sub> and 10.0g of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> to the reaction container and start the reaction. The simulation will burn the gas and pass the products through filters that will absorb the product molecules so that they can be weighed. Click on the product buttons. Record the data you collected in the following tables.



Masses in Grams			
Reactants		Products	
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O
100	10		
90	20		
80	30		
70	40		
60	50		
50	60		
40	70		
30	80		
20	90		
10	100		

Moles			
Reactants		Products	
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O

C. Repeat the experiment reducing the amount of O<sub>2</sub> while increasing the amount of CH<sub>4</sub>. Use the amounts shown in the table. Record the data you collected in the above tables.

### III. Data Analysis and Interpretation

A. Plot the masses of O<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> vs. the masses of CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O on the same graph. Explain the shape of the plots in terms of the chemical reaction? Connect the points on the graph by drawing two straight lines. What is the significance of the points where two lines intersect? Include the graph in your report.

B. Plot the moles of  $O_2$  and  $C_2H_6$  vs. the moles of  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  on the same graph. Connect the points on the graph by drawing two straight lines. What is the significance of the point where the two lines intersect? How is this point related to the balanced chemical equation for this reaction? Include the graph in your report.

C. Identify the limiting reagent when you have an equal number of grams of the reactants.

#### IV. Conclusions

A. If you burned 100g of  $C_2H_6$  with 100g of  $O_2$ , how many grams of  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$  would be formed? How many grams of  $C_3H_8$  and  $O_2$  would be in excess?

B. Check your predictions with the simulation.