

## 6.6 Empirical and 6.7 Molecular Formulas

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### Types of Formulas

Two kinds:

1. Empirical formula
2. Molecular(true) formula.

Empirical	Molecular	Name
CH	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	acetylene
CH	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	benzene
CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CH <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	ribose

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### 6.6 Empirical Formulas

Write your own one-sentence definition for each of the following:

**Empirical formula**

**Molecular formula**

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- An **empirical formula** represents the *simplest whole number ratio of the atoms in a compound.*
- The **molecular formula** is the *true or actual ratio of the atoms in a compound.*

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### Learning Check EF-1

A. What is the empirical formula for C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>?

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### Learning Check EF-2

B. What is a molecular formula for CH<sub>2</sub>O?

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### Learning Check EF-2

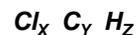
If the molecular formula has 4 atoms of N, what is the molecular formula if SN is the empirical formula? Explain.

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### Determination of Empirical Formulas

*What is the empirical formula of a substance that contains Cl, C, and H?*



**What do the X, Y, and Z represent?**

Empirical formulas are determined from percent composition experiments

- Elemental analysis that usually involves burning the sample → combustion analysis

### Finding the Empirical Formula

**The problem:**

**Combustion analysis showed that a compound is Cl 71.65%, C 24.27%, and H 4.07%. What is the empirical formula?**

**1. State mass percents as grams in a 100.00-g sample of the compound.**

Cl 71.65% → Cl 71.65 g

C 24.27% → C 24.27 g

H 4.07% → H 4.07 g

**2. Calculate the number of moles of each element.**

$$71.65 \text{ g Cl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Cl}}{35.5 \text{ g Cl}} = 2.02 \text{ mol Cl}$$

$$24.27 \text{ g C} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12.0 \text{ g C}} = 2.02 \text{ mol C}$$

$$4.07 \text{ g H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1.01 \text{ g H}} = 4.04 \text{ mol H}$$

## Why moles?

Why do you need the number of moles of each element in the compound?

Remember what the subscripts in the formula mean.

3. Find the smallest *whole number ratio* by dividing each mole value by the smallest mole value:

$$\text{Cl: } \frac{2.02}{2.02} = 1 \text{ Cl}$$

$$\text{C: } \frac{2.02}{2.02} = 1 \text{ C}$$

$$\text{H: } \frac{4.04}{2.02} = 2 \text{ H}$$

## 4. Clear decimal by multiplying by an integer

A fraction between 0.1 and 0.9 must not be rounded.

Multiply all results by an integer to give whole numbers for subscripts.

(1/2)	0.5	x 2	=	1
(1/3)	0.333	x 3	=	1
(1/4)	0.25	x 4	=	1
(3/4)	0.75	x 4	=	3

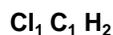
*No decimals.....*

$$\text{Cl: } \frac{2.02}{2.02} = 1 \text{ Cl}$$

$$\text{C: } \frac{2.02}{2.02} = 1 \text{ C}$$

$$\text{H: } \frac{4.04}{2.02} = 2 \text{ H}$$

## 5. Write the empirical formula



*ones are understood and not usually written :*       $\text{Cl C H}_2$

## Learning Check



Aspirin is 60.0% C, 4.5 % H and 35.5 O.  
Calculate its simplest formula.

Remember steps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:

1. Convert % to g.
2. Calculate moles of each element.
3. Calculate whole mole ratio by dividing by the smallest mole value.
4. Multiply by an integer if needed.
5. Write the formula

### Step 1. Convert % to grams

C: 60.0% → 60.0 g

H: 4.5% → 4.5 g

O: 35.5% → 35.5 g

### Step 2. Convert grams to moles

$$60.0 \text{ g C} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol C}}{12.0 \text{ g C}} = 5.00 \text{ mol C}$$

$$4.5 \text{ g H} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}}{1.01 \text{ g H}} = 4.5 \text{ mol H}$$

$$35.5 \text{ g O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol O}}{16.0 \text{ g O}} = 2.22 \text{ mol O}$$

### Step 3. Divide by the smallest # of moles

$$\frac{5.00 \text{ mol C}}{2.22 \text{ mol O}} = \underline{\quad 2.25 \quad}$$

$$\frac{4.5 \text{ mol H}}{2.22 \text{ mol O}} = \underline{\quad 2.00 \quad}$$

$$\frac{2.22 \text{ mol O}}{2.22 \text{ mol O}} = \underline{\quad 1.00 \quad}$$

Are the results whole numbers? **NO!**

### Step 4. Multiply by an integer to clear decimal

Multiply by 4:

$$\text{C: } 2.25 \text{ mol C} \times 4 = 9 \text{ mol C}$$

$$\text{H: } 2.0 \text{ mol H} \times 4 = 8 \text{ mol H}$$

$$\text{O: } 1.00 \text{ mol O} \times 4 = 4 \text{ mol O}$$

Step 5. Write the formula using the whole numbers of mols as the subscripts in the formula



## 6.6 Types of Formulas

Two kinds:

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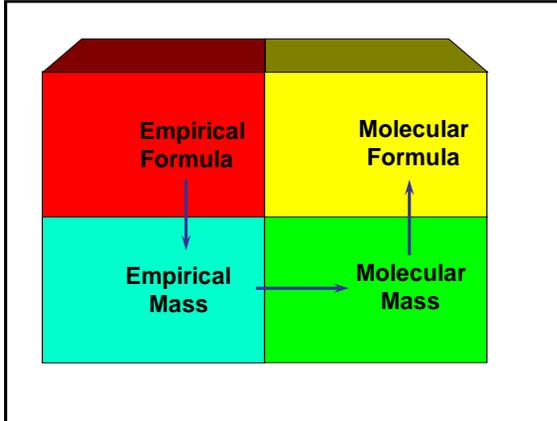
## 6.7 Molecular Formulas

molar mass = a whole number = n  
simplest mass

n = 1 molar mass = empirical mass  
molecular formula = empirical formula

n = 2 molar mass = 2 x empirical mass  
molecular formula =

2 x empirical formula  
molecular formula = or > empirical formula



### Learning Check EF-3

A compound has a formula mass of 176.0 and an empirical formula of  $C_3H_4O_3$ . What is the molecular formula?

### Solution EF-3

A compound has a formula mass of 176.0 and an empirical formula of  $C_3H_4O_3$ . What is the molecular formula?

$$C_3H_4O_3 = 88.0 \text{ g/EF}$$

$$\frac{176.0}{88.0} = 2.00 \quad (C_3H_4O_3)_{2.00} = C_6H_8O_6$$

### Learning Check EF-4

If there are 192.0 g of O in the molecular formula, what is the true formula if the EF is  $C_7H_6O_4$ ?

### Solution EF-4

If there are 192.0 g of O in the molecular formula, what is the true formula if the EF is  $C_7H_6O_4$ ?

$$\text{EF: } 4 \text{ O} \times 16 = 64 \text{ g O}$$

$$\text{MF/EF} =$$

$$\frac{192 \text{ g O in MF}}{64.0 \text{ g O in EF}} = 3, \text{ therefore}$$

$$64.0 \text{ g O in EF}$$

$$3 \times C_7H_6O_4 \text{ EF} = C_{21}H_{18}O_{12} \text{ MF}$$