## Relative Formula Mass

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|                          |  |      |              |                 |               |                  |               |                | Group 0     |
|--------------------------|--|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| H<br>Hydrogen<br>1       | 1<br>H<br>Oogen<br>1<br>Relative atomi |      |              | Group 3         | Group 4       | Group 5          | Group 6       | Group 7        | Helium 2    |
|                          |  |      |              | <b>→</b> 11     | 12            | 14               | 16            | 19             | 20          |
| mass                     |  |      |              | B               | C             | N.               | 0             | LF.            | Ne          |
| Atomic (proton) number — |  |      | Boron<br>→ 5 | Carbon<br>6     | Nitrogen<br>7 | Oxygen<br>8      | Fluorine<br>9 | Neon<br>10     |             |
|                          |  |      | 27           | 28              | 31            | 32               | 35.5          | 40             |             |
|                          |  |      | Al           | Si              | P             | S                | CI            | Ar             |             |
|                          |  |      |              | Aluminium<br>13 | Silicon<br>14 | Phosphorus<br>15 | Sulfur<br>16  | Chlorine<br>17 | Argon<br>18 |
| EE E0                    | 50 50                                  | 00 E | 0E           | 70              | 72            | 75               | 70            | 90             | 9.4         |

The relative atomic mass (A<sub>r</sub>) is the number of protons and neutrons added together.

The relative formula mass  $(M_r)$  is the mass of each of the elements in a compound added up. So you will need the  $A_r$  of each element present

## So for

- H<sub>2</sub>O it is 1+1+18 = 20
- CO<sub>2</sub> it is 12+16+16

Working out percentage mass in a compound:

Percentage mass of an element in a compound =  $\frac{A_r \times \text{number of atoms of that element}}{M_r \text{ of the compound}} \times 100$ 

## Example:

What is the % of carbon in carbon dioxide?

$$0/0 = \frac{A_r \times N}{M_r} = \frac{12 \times 1 \times 100}{48} \times 100 = 25\%$$

You might guess then that the % of oxygen would be 100-25=75%...

$$6/0 = \frac{A_1 \times N}{M_1} = \frac{16 \times 2}{48} \times (80 = 75\%)$$

So - not so bad then....

## Try this:

You have 50g of a mixture. 20% of this mixture is Iron.

You decide that you will provide FeCl2 as the source of iron in your mixture. How much FeCl2 do you need?

Man of iron in the mixture: 
$$50g \times 20\% = 10g$$
. So we need  $10g$  of iron from the Peck.

of man of iron in Fe C/2:
$$\sqrt{6} = \frac{44.09\%}{Mr} = \frac{56 \times 1}{56 + 35.5 + 35.5}$$

· So we know 4 k. 9 % of any mass of fect 2 is iven to we wonto that to be 10g so: mass iven = mass of fect x 44.09 %

$$10 = 20 \times 0.4409$$

$$10 = 22.79$$

$$0.4409$$