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## I. Hydrate test - Observations

A. Copper Sulfate: $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$

1. Before heating $\qquad$
2. After heating $\qquad$
3. Conclusions $\qquad$
B. Cobalt Chloride
4. Before heating $\qquad$
5. While heating $\qquad$
6. After heating $\qquad$
7. After adding water $\qquad$
8. Conclusion $\qquad$
II. Percent of Water in a Hydrate: $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$

You have a minimum of 4 masses to measure:

| Descriptions | Mass Labels | Your Measured Masses |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Mass of empty, dry crucible + cover | M1 |  |
| Mass of crucible + cover + sample <br> BEFORE heating | M2 |  |
| Mass of crucible + cover + sample AFTER <br> first heating (5 min gentle + 10 min <br> intense), AND cooling to RT | M3 |  |
| Mass of crucible + cover + sample AFTER <br> second heating (5 min intense), AND <br> cooling to RT | M4 |  |
| M3 and M4 must agree within 0.01 g! <br> If not, heat and cool again, and record <br> another mass of crucible + cover + sample <br> AFTER third heating AND cooling to RT! | M5 |  |

Now use those masses to calculate these values.

| Descriptions | How to Use Value Labels | Your Calculated Values |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Initial hydrated sample mass | $\mathrm{M} 2-\mathrm{M} 1$ | $\mathrm{C} 1=$ | g |
| Anhydrous sample mass | Final M (M4 OR M5) - M1 | $\mathrm{C} 2=$ | g |
| Mass of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ lost | $\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 2$ | $\mathrm{C} 3=$ | mol |
| Moles of anhydrous $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~g} /(120.366 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$ | $\mathrm{C} 4=$ | mol |
| Moles of water lost | $\mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{~g} /(18.015 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mol})$ | $\mathrm{C} 5=$ | $: 1$ |
| Ratio of mol water $:$ mol $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{C} 5 / \mathrm{C} 4$ | $\mathrm{C} 6=$ |  |
| Molecular formula of hydrate | Use C 6 in formula |  |  |
| Name of hydrate |  |  |  |

## Review Questions

1. Show how to calculate the molar mass of water.
2. What is a good use of cobalt chloride, since it changes depending on its hydration level?
3. Why did you slant the test tube downward when you heated the copper sulfate?
4. If table salt were purchased by the pound, would you prefer to purchase salt that is a big clump or is a fine powder? Why?
5. Washing soda, $\mathrm{Na}_{2} \mathrm{CO}_{3}-10 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$, is used in many places to launder clothes. What weight percent of washing soda is water? Show your work!
6. A 5.000 g sample of an unknown hydrate was heated for a while and then cooled to RT. The remaining sample weighed 3.825 g . Show your work to answer these questions.

- How many moles of water were driven off?
- How many moles of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ were in the anhydrous sample?
- What is the ratio of moles of water to moles of $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ ?
- What is the molecular formula of the hydrate?

7. The hydrated form of copper sulfate is $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}-5 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. Show your work to compute how many grams of water these amounts of the anhydrous salt would absorb.

- 0.500 mol of anhydrous $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ would absorb $\qquad$ g of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
- 50.0 g of anhydrous $\mathrm{CuSO}_{4}$ would absorb $\qquad$ g of $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

