## Lab 10: The Stoichiometry of a Redox Reaction

**<u>Purpose</u>**: To relate the visible changes that occur when  $CuSO_{4(aq)}$  reacts with elemental iron(Fe) to the principles of oxidation and reduction.

<u>Materials</u>: CuSO<sub>4(aq)</sub> (1.0 M); 3 non-galvanized iron nails; 25 ml gr. cylinder; 150 ml beaker; electronic balance; paper towels; tongs; wash bottle

## **Procedure:**

- **1.** Using a graduated cylinder, pour 25.0 mL of  $CuSO_{4(aq)}$  into a beaker.
- 2. Using an electronic balance, carefully find the mass of 3 dry, clean iron nails.
- 3. Record the mass in the data table.
- 4. Add the 3 nails to the blue solution of copper sulphate.
- 5. During a period of 10 minutes, you have to fill the table on next page with observations AND relate each observation to the redox reaction between  $CuSO_4(aq)$  and Fe.

Hint: an element and a water-soluble compound containing Fe<sup>+2</sup> are formed.

- 6. Remove the nails from the beaker with tongs, and gently scrape and rinse them well to get rid of the brown solid.
- 7. Dry them with paper towels.
- 8. Find and record the mass of the dry nails in the data table.

## **More Analysis**

1. Using your data, calculate the amount of iron that reacted, and then predict the amount of  $CuSO_{4(aq)}$ , in grams, that reacted.

2. Calculate the amount of copper that would have formed if you had enough  $CuSO_{4(aq)}$ , to completely consume the 3 iron nails.

Data and Observations:	Analysis: (explain observations)
Initial mass of the Fe nails=	
Original colour of solution=	
Colour of nail after 3 minutes =	What's forming? Show a half-reaction, and identify it as either an oxidation or reduction.
Colour of solution after 4 minutes =	
Colour of solution after 10 minutes=	
Other observation(s)	
Mass of the Fe nails after 10 minutes=	Why does the mass decrease? Show a half-reaction, and identify it as either an oxidation or reduction.

## **Conclusion**: