

# Carbon Dioxide in Seltzer Lab

name:

40/1200

## Determining the Concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in Seltzer

Objective: To determine Molarity of the CO<sub>2</sub> in seltzer, and the Parts Per Million of CO<sub>2</sub> in seltzer, and finally, the percent by mass of the CO<sub>2</sub> in seltzer.

### READ THIS ALL FIRST then do what it says

- Get a CLEAN and dry a 100 mL beaker. Clean it if necessary, dry it well.
- MASS the BEAKER with a STIRRING MAGNET dry!
- POUR about 80 to 120 mL of seltzer CAREFULLY (lots of important bubbles) into the beaker on the scale.
- IMMEDIATELY record the total MASS of the seltzer, beaker and magnet
- Put beaker onto the stirring machine on low, slowly increase the spin speed, but DO NOT SPILL A DROP.
- DO NOT RUSH — stir this up for 25-30 minutes
- Slow down, then turn off the stirring magnet before picking up the beaker.
- Mass the beaker at the end, which is just water now (all CO<sub>2</sub> has exited)
- Remember that the density of water = 1.0 g/mL the mass of water in grams = mL of water too
- Wash beaker and magnets with SOAP, set aside to drip dry please.



Step	DATA	Measurement
1	mass beaker + stirring magnet dry (BEFORE)	
2	mass beaker + stirring magnet + seltzer at START	
3	mass of the seltzer ONLY	
4	mass beaker + stirring magnet + WATER (END)	
5	Calculate the mass of water ONLY	
6	Calculate the volume of water	
7	Calculate the mass of MISSING CO <sub>2</sub>	

1.6 x 10<sup>1</sup> Lab Questions, show all work.

1. Calculate the MOLARITY of CO<sub>2</sub> in your seltzer. (You MUST show a formula and math)
2. Calculate the PPM of CO<sub>2</sub> in your seltzer. (You MUST show a formula and math)
3. Calculate the % by mass of CO<sub>2</sub> in your seltzer. (You MUST show a formula and math)
  
4. The actual Molarity of CO<sub>2</sub> in seltzer is 0.14 M. What is your percent error?
5. The actual value for PPM of CO<sub>2</sub> in seltzer is 5800 PPM. What is your percent error?

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6. How many grams of cobalt (II) nitrate are in 49.0 mL of 3.25 M Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(AQ)?
  
7. A 4,250. mL solution of sodium hypochlorite contains 395.0 grams of solute. This is the white powder that most non-chemists call “chlorine” that they use in their pools. What is this solution’s molarity?
  
8. Would NaClO(AQ) conduct electricity? Explain why or why not?
9. You have 3.25 M NaClO(AQ) stock solution. How do you prepare 250.0 mL of 0.975 M from it?  
You MUST use a formula, do the math, and, DRAW a diagram to show how to mix this solution.
10. How would you prepare 250.0 mL of a 0.975 M NaClO(AQ) from scratch?  
You MUST use a formula, do the math, and then, DRAW a diagram to show how to mix this solution.
11. You have 4.00 M CaCl<sub>2</sub>(AQ) in stock. How do you prepare a 125.0 mL of 2.25 M solution from it?  
You MUST use a formula, do the math, and then, DRAW a diagram to show how to mix this solution.
12. Explain why you cannot prepare a 1.2 M NH<sub>4</sub>OH(AQ) using a 0.95 M NH<sub>4</sub>OH(AQ) stock solution.
13. Skip.
  
14. What is the molarity of a saturated solution of potassium chloride at 30°C ?
  
15. If your saturated solution of KI at 5°C is warmed up to 15°C, does the Molarity of this solution change?  
Math is always okay, but it’s not necessary here.
  
16. If you have a 100 mL saturated solution of NH<sub>3</sub>(AQ) at 10°C and warm it up to 90°C, does the molarity of this solution change? Math is always okay, but it’s not necessary here either.
  
17. What is the PPM of Na<sup>+1</sup> in a 500. mL solution containing 0.00336 grams of Na<sup>+1</sup> cations?

	This lab report requires	points
1	Cover page + introduction sentence	2
2	Filled in data table	6
calculations	16 problems	32
This lab is due on:		40