

# Energy Changes

$$\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{L}\cdot\text{C}}$$


- Heat ( $q = mC\Delta T$  or  $q = vC\Delta T$ )
- Enthalpy changes ( $\Delta H = nH$ )
- Phase changes
- Total Energy changes
- Heating / Cooling curves
- Calorimetry
- Lab - Molar Enthalpy of Solutions

Calculate the amount of energy required to solidify 17.0 g of water at 0.0°C.

$$\Delta H_{\text{solid}} = n \Delta H_{\text{solid}}$$

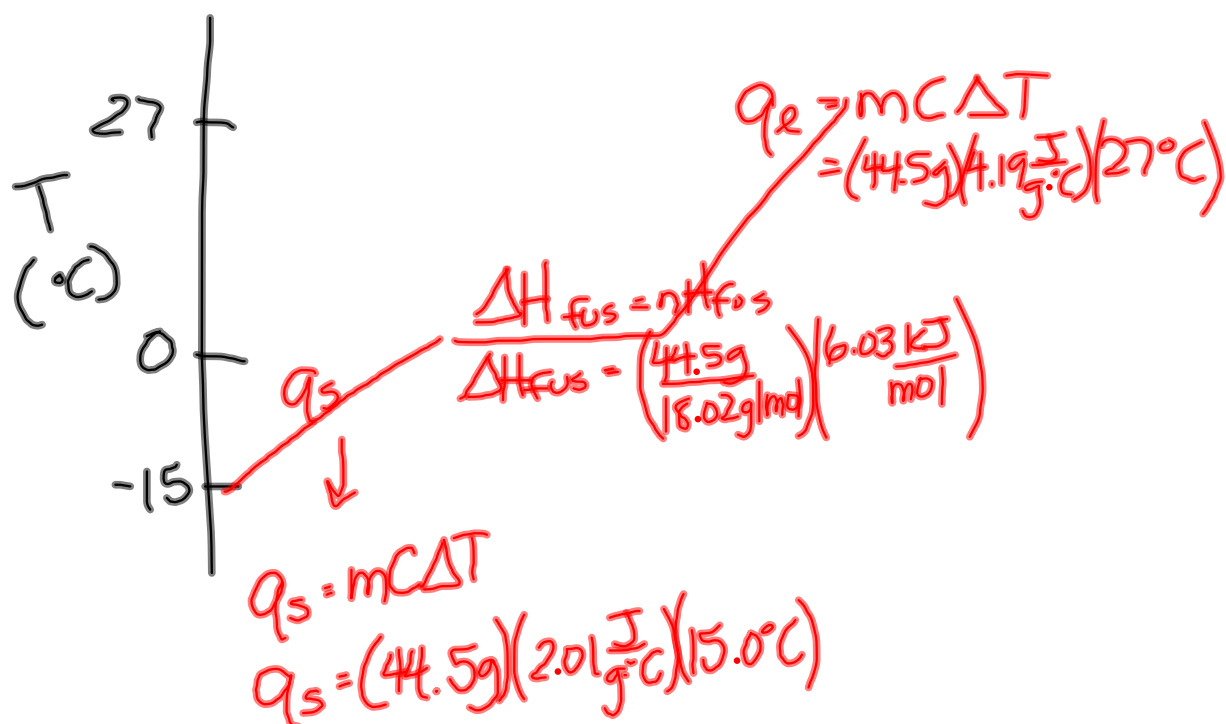
$$\Delta H_{\text{solid}} = \left( \frac{17.0 \text{ g}}{18.02 \text{ g/mol}} \right) \left( -6.03 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \right)$$

$$= - \quad \text{kJ} \quad |$$

Calculate the amount of energy required to heat 29.0 g of aluminum from 24°C to 73°C.

$$q = mC\Delta T$$
$$q = (29.0\text{g})(0.900\frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}\cdot\text{C}})(49\text{C})$$
$$q = \text{J}$$

Calculate the amount of energy required to heat 44.5 g of ice at  $-15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to water at  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



20.0 g of  $\text{KNO}_3$  is added to a calorimeter containing 100. mL of water. The temperature of the water increased from  $21.6^\circ\text{C}$  to  $24.8^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate the molar enthalpy of solution.

$$\Delta H_s = -q$$

$$nH_s = -vC\Delta T$$

$$\left(\frac{20.0\text{g}}{118.11\text{g/mol}}\right) H_s = -\left(0.100\text{L}\right)\left(4.19\frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{L}\cdot^\circ\text{C}}\right)\left(3.2^\circ\text{C}\right)$$

# **Energy Changes Worksheet**