Warm Up

Calculate the amount of heat released when a 375 g piece of aluminum is cooled from 24.3°C to 15.6°C.

$q = ?$

$m = 375\,g$

$C = 0.900\ \frac{J}{g \cdot °C}$

$T_i = 24.3°C$

$T_f = 15.6°C$

$q = mC\Delta T$

$q = (375\,g)(0.900\ \frac{J}{g \cdot °C})(-8.7°C)$

$q = -2940\,J$

$= -2.94\,kJ$

Homework - Worksheet #1-7

(9) $m = 550g$

$T_i = 95.0°C$

$T_F = 30.0°C$

$q = -1.63 \times 10^3 J$

$C = ?$

$q = mC\Delta T$

$-1.63 \times 10^3 J = (550g)C(-65.0°C)$

$C = \frac{-1630 J}{(550g)(-65.0°C)}$

$C = 0.046 \frac{J}{g \cdot °C}$

(11) $v = ?$

$C = 0.0012 \frac{kJ}{L \cdot °C}$

$T_i = 75.0°C$

$T_f = 10.0°C$

$q = -3.32 kJ$

$q = vC\Delta T$

$-3.32 kJ = v(0.0012 \frac{kJ}{L \cdot °C})(65.0°C)$

$V = \frac{-3.32 kJ}{(0.0012 \frac{kJ}{L \cdot °C})(-65.0°C)}$

$V = 42.6 L$

1) 31 200 J

2) -31 700 J

3) 120^{o}C

4) 28^{o}C

5) 1100 J

6) 14 900 J

7) 0.0456 J/g ^{o}C

8) 424 g

9) 2.60 J/g ^{o}C

10) 6.21 J

11) 42.6 L

PHASE CHANGE AND ENTHALPY

Classifying types of systems:
1. Open system - a system where both matter and energy can flow into or out of the system.
2. Closed system - a system where energy is allowed to be transferred into and out but matter cannot be transferred.
3. Isolated system - a system where neither matter nor energy is allowed to enter or leave the system.

ENTHALPY (H) - The total internal (potential) energy and kinetic energy of a system under constant pressure.
$\Rightarrow$Enthalpy is usually expressed in kJ.

ENTHALPY CHANGE (ΔH) - A change under constant pressure where the surroundings of a system absorb energy or release it to the system.

PHASE CHANGE - is a change in the state of matter without a change in the chemical composition of the system.
Ex. $H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow H_2O_{(g)}$

$\Rightarrow$**always involve a change in energy but never involve a change in temperature.**

Question:

(i) What is the temperature where water just starts boiling?
(ii) What is the temperature when water is boiling violently?
(iii) If energy is still going into the water and the temperature is not increasing, where is the energy going?

Consider melting ice to water and then boiling water to steam:

$$H_2O_{(s)} \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} H_2O_{(l)} \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} H_2O_{(g)}$$

MOLAR ENTHALPY

For any system:

- an exothermic change involves a decrease in enthalpy

⇒gives off energy to the surroundings

⇒H (and ΔH) is negative.

- an endothermic change involves an increase in enthalpy.

⇒takes in energy from the surroundings

⇒H (and ΔH) is positive.

The enthalpies for substances undergoing phase changes have been measured experimentally. (TABLE 17.3 p. 522)

- enthalpies are reported as molar enthalpies and are expressed as kJ/mol.