



STARTER FOR 10...

6.1. Definitions

Complete the gaps in the boxes below;

Standard enthalpy change, ΔH^\ominus

Definition; The heat energy change at under
standard conditions (pressure ; temperature).

(2 marks)

Standard molar enthalpy change of formation, ΔH_f^\ominus

Definition; The enthalpy change when one mole
.....
.....

e.g. $\Delta H_f^\ominus(\text{NH}_3)$; $\frac{1}{2} \text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \frac{3}{2} \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g})$

(3 marks)

Standard molar enthalpy change of combustion,

Definition; The enthalpy change when one mole of a compound is completely burned in excess oxygen under standard conditions, all reactants and products in their standard states.

e.g. $\Delta H_c^\ominus(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$;

(3 marks)

Mean bond energy

Definition; The
.....
.....

(2 marks)



STARTER FOR 10...

6. Thermodynamics answers

6.1. Definitions

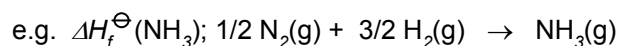
Standard enthalpy change, ΔH^\ominus

Definition; The heat energy change at constant pressure under standard conditions (pressure 100 kPa ; temperature 298 K). (one mark for both conditions)

(2 marks)

Standard molar enthalpy change of formation, ΔH_f^\ominus

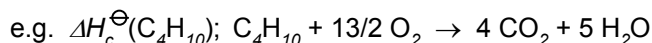
Definition; The enthalpy change when one mole of a compound is formed from its constituent elements under standard conditions, with all reactants and products in their standard states.



(3 marks)

Standard molar enthalpy change of combustion, ΔH_c^\ominus

Definition; The enthalpy change when one mole of a compound is completely burned in excess oxygen under standard conditions, all reactants and products in their standard states.



(one mark for symbols, one for balancing)

(3 marks)

Mean bond energy

Definition; The enthalpy change when 1 mole of a particular type of bond is broken or made (all species in the gas phase) averaged over many different molecules

(2 marks)

6.2. Calorimetry

Possible improvements / corrections include (any 10 from);

1. The beaker needs some form of insulation (or a polystyrene beaker should be used)
2. An accurate thermometer is needed (not one that records -10 to 100°C)
3. The thermometer is placed too near the surface of the mixture. It must be in the centre.