

# AQA Chemistry A-level

## Topic 1.4 - Energetics

### Flashcards

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What energy change is breaking bonds associated with?



What energy change is breaking bonds associated with?

Energy is taken in to break bonds →  
endothermic reaction



What energy change is making bonds associated with?



What energy change is making bonds associated with?

Energy is released to make bonds →  
exothermic reaction



# What are some uses of thermochemistry?



# What are some uses of thermochemistry?

Measuring and comparing the energy values of fuels

Calculating the energy requirements for industrial processes

Working out the theoretical amount of energy released/taken in in a reaction

Predicting if a reaction will take place or not



# What is an endothermic reaction?





What is an endothermic reaction?

One with an overall positive enthalpy change ( $+\Delta H$ )  $\rightarrow$  energy in breaking bonds  $>$  energy out making bonds



# What is an exothermic reaction?



# What is an exothermic reaction?

One with an overall negative enthalpy change ( $-\Delta H$ )  $\rightarrow$  energy in breaking bonds  $<$  energy out making bonds



If a reversible reaction is endothermic one way, what type of the reaction is the other way?



If a reversible reaction is endothermic one way, what type of reaction is the other way?

exothermic



# Give 2 examples of exothermic reactions



Give 2 examples of exothermic reactions

Combustion of fuels

Neutralisation



# Give an example of an endothermic reaction





Give an example of an endothermic reaction

Thermal decomposition



Define enthalpy change;  
what symbol is used to  
represent it?



Define enthalpy change; what symbol is used to represent it?

Energy change of a system at a constant pressure

represented by  $\Delta H$



# What are the standard conditions?



What are the standard conditions?

100kPa / 1atm pressure

298K / 25<sup>0</sup>C temperature



# What does “in standard state” mean?



# What does “in standard state” mean?

The state an element/compound exists at in standard conditions (100kPa, 298K)

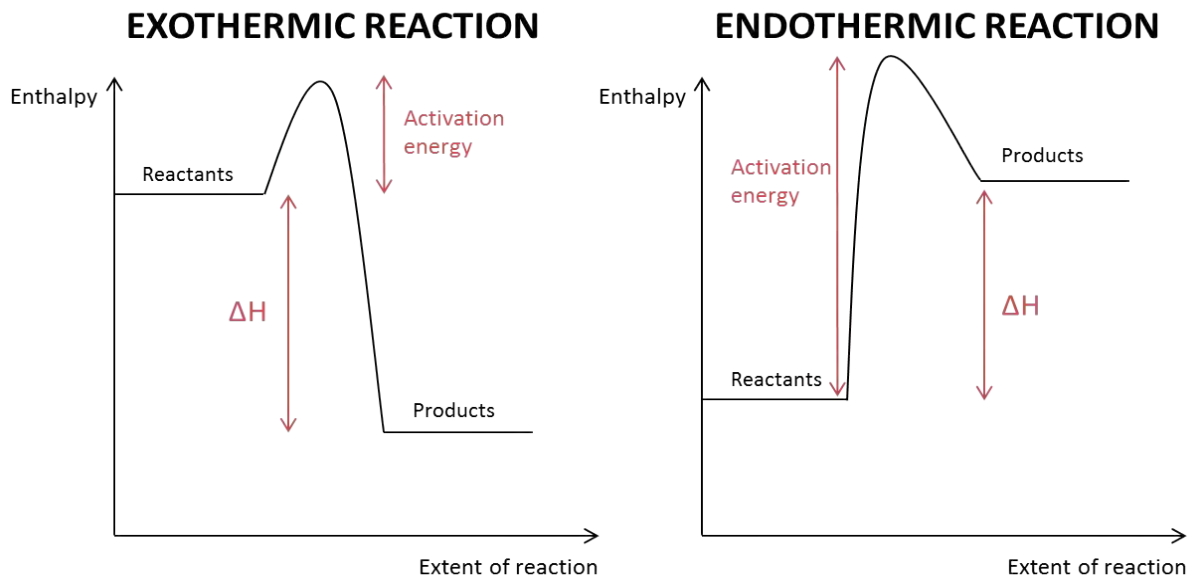


Draw an enthalpy change diagram for an endothermic reaction, and one for an exothermic reaction





# Draw an enthalpy change diagram for an endothermic reaction, and one for an exothermic reaction



# Define standard enthalpy of formation



## Define standard enthalpy of formation

The enthalpy change when one mole of a compound is formed from its constituent elements in standard conditions (100kPa, 298K), with reactants and products in their standard states.



Give an example of an equation which represents standard enthalpy of formation



Give an example of an equation which represents standard enthalpy of formation

There are many e.g.  $\text{H}_2 (\text{g}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l})$



# Define standard enthalpy of combustion



## Define standard enthalpy of combustion

The enthalpy change when one mole of a substance is burnt completely in oxygen in standard conditions (100kPa, 298K), with reactants and products in their standard states.

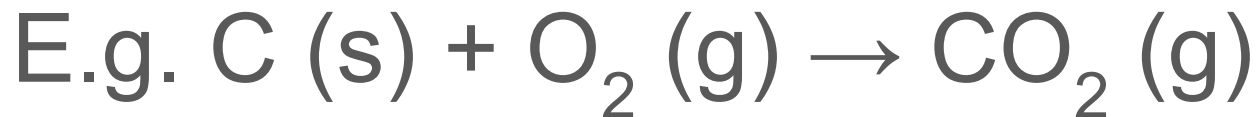


Give an example of an equation which represents standard enthalpy of combustion





Give an example of an equation which represents standard enthalpy of combustion



# What is the difference between heat and temperature?



What is the difference between heat and temperature?

Heat is the sum of all particles' energy, therefore it is affected by the amount of substance; temperature is related to the mean kinetic energy of the particles in a system, so is independent of the number of particles present.



# How can you calculate enthalpy change from experimental data?



How can you calculate enthalpy change from experimental data?

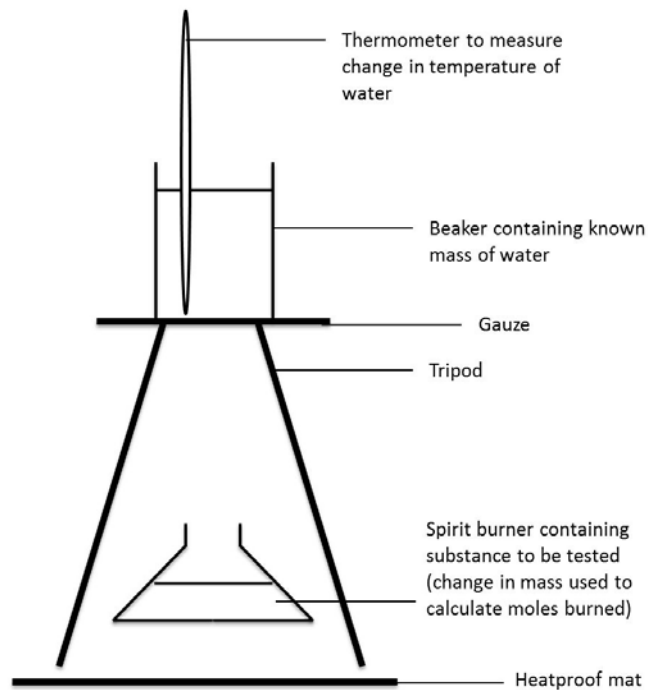
Use the equation  $Q = mc\Delta T$ , where  $m$  is the mass of the substance being heated (usually water),  $c$  is the specific heat capacity of that substance (water's SHC =  $4.18\text{gJ}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Delta T$  is the change in temperature



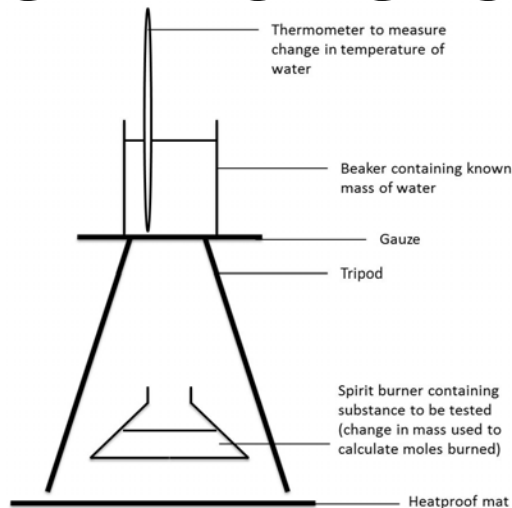
# Draw a simple calorimeter



# Draw a simple calorimeter



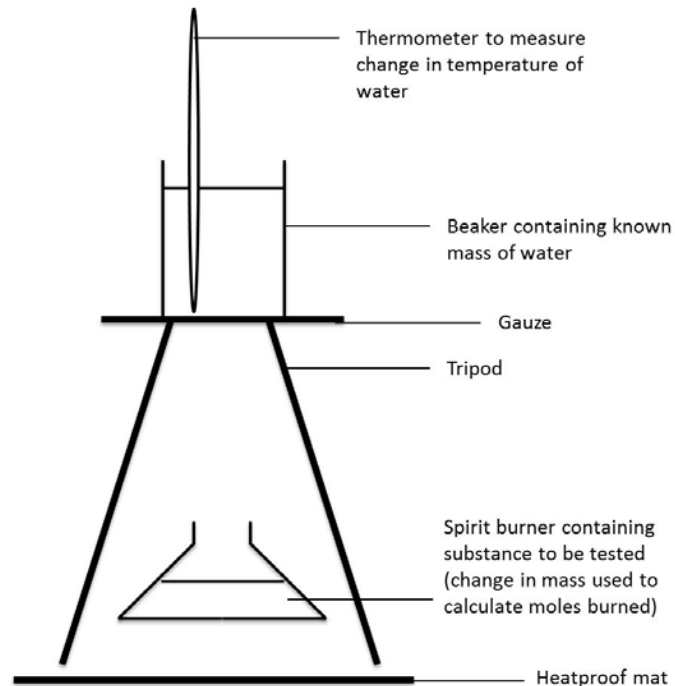
# How could this calorimeter be made more accurate?





# How could this calorimeter be made more accurate?

Add draught screens at the sides, add a lid on top of the beaker, add mineral wool around the beaker → all to insulate and reduce heat lost to the surroundings



What is a flame calorimeter;  
how does it differ to a  
simple calorimeter?



What is a flame calorimeter; how does it differ to a simple calorimeter?

Reduces heat lost to the surrounding to give more accurate results: has a spiral chimney made of copper, an enclosed flame and the fuel is burnt in pure oxygen, not air.



How would you measure the enthalpy change for a reaction occurring in (aq)?



How would you measure the enthalpy change for a reaction occurring in (aq)?

Use an expanded polystyrene cup as a calorimeter (good insulator → reduce heat loss). Heat is generated in the solution; measure this temperature change. Take heat capacity of solution to be  $4.18$  and density of solution =  $1\text{gcm}^{-3}$ .



What can you use to make experimental determination of enthalpy change of reaction more accurate?



What can you use to make experimental determination of enthalpy change of reaction more accurate?

# Cooling curves



# What is Hess's Law?





# What is Hess's Law?

States that the enthalpy change for a reaction is the same regardless of the route taken



# What is the enthalpy of an element?



# What is the enthalpy of an element?

The enthalpy of all elements in their standard states (the states in which they exist at 100kPa and 298K) is defined as 0



# Define bond dissociation enthalpy.



Define bond dissociation enthalpy.

The enthalpy change required to break a covalent bond, with all species in the gaseous state; differs for the same bond type in different molecules.



# Define mean bond enthalpy.



Define mean bond enthalpy.

Average value (across different chemical environments) for the bond dissociation enthalpy of a given bond.



Why may experimental  
methods for enthalpy  
determination not be very  
accurate?





Why may experimental methods for enthalpy determination not be very accurate?

Heat is lost to the surroundings

Not in standard conditions

Reaction may not go to completion



Why will using bond enthalpies  
not be as accurate as using  
standard enthalpy of  
combustion/formation?



# Why will using bond enthalpies not be as accurate as using standard enthalpy of combustion/formation?

Bond enthalpies are a mean for the same bond across different molecules; standard enthalpy of combustion and formation apply just to that molecule, therefore they are more accurate.

