Topic 6 - Energetics

6.6 Hess Law and Enthalpy Cycles

Hess Law and Enthalpy Cycles

Topic 6 Energetics

6.6 know Hess's Law and be able to apply it to:

i constructing enthalpy cycles

ii calculating enthalpy changes of reaction using data provided, or data selected from a table or obtained from experiments

Can we justify this using our knowledge of Chemistry?

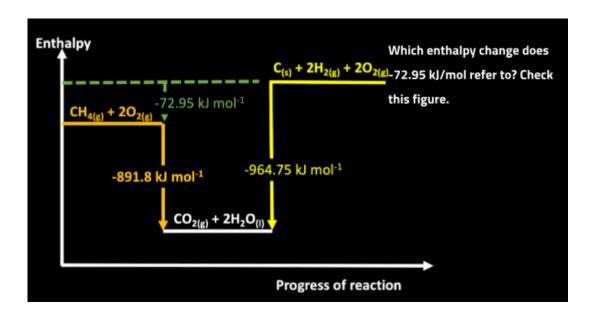
The standard enthalpy change of formation of a compound is the enthalpy change which occurs when one mole of the compound is formed from its elements under standard conditions, and with everything in its standard state.

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\Delta H_f(H_2O_{(||)}) = -285.82 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}

\Delta H_f(CO_{2(g)}) = -393.11 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}

\Delta H_C(CH_{4(g)}) = -891.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}
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The standard enthalpy change of combustion of a compound is the enthalpy change which occurs when one mole of the compound is burned completely in oxygen under standard conditions, and with everything in its standard state.



Why is Hess Law important?

$$2C_{(S)} + 3H_{2(g)} \rightarrow CH_3CH_{3(g)}$$

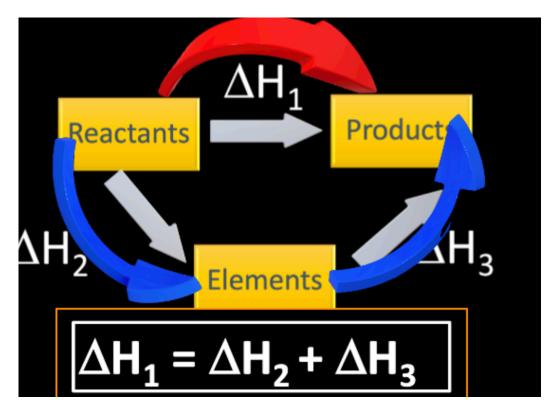
What problems could you encounter determining the enthalpy change for this reaction directly?

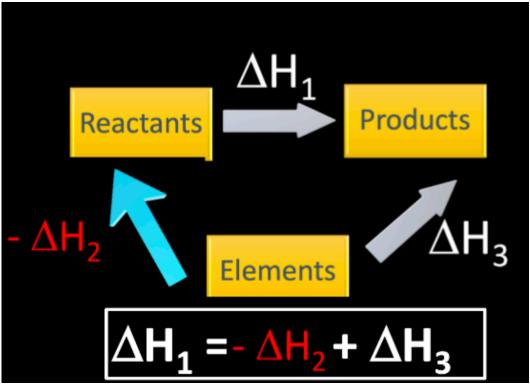
Enthalpy Cycles - Example 1

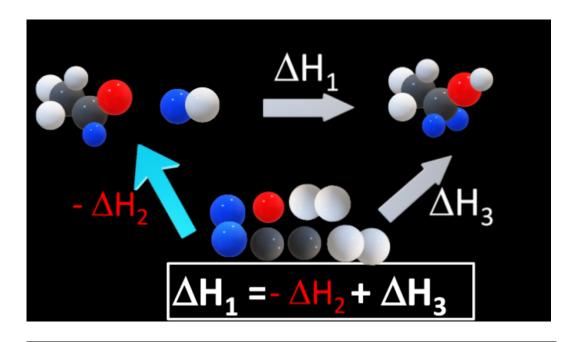
Using the standard enthalpy change of formation data

Elements in standard states

1 mole of compound in its standard state





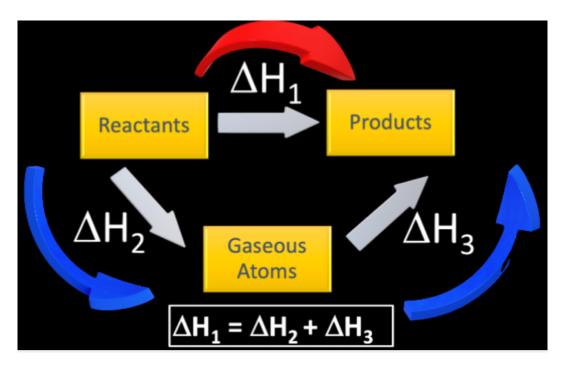


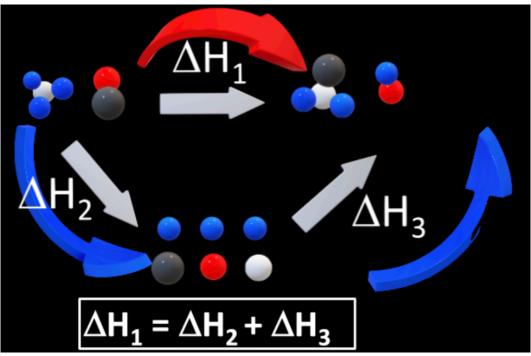
Enthalpy Cycles - Example 2

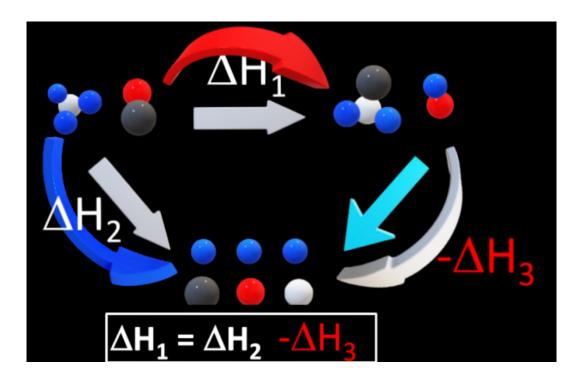
Using bond dissociation enthalpies

The bond dissociation enthalpy is the energy needed to break one mole of the bond to give separated atoms - everything being in the gas state.

$$H_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2H_{(g)}$$







Enthalpy Cycles - Example 3

Using standard enthalpy of combustion

The standard enthalpy change of combustion of a compound is the enthalpy change which occurs when one mole of the compound is burned completely in oxygen under standard conditions, and with everything in its standard state.

