

Chapter 7

Energy and Chemical Processes

Opening Essay

Metabolism is the collective term for the chemical reactions that occur in cells and provide energy to keep cells alive. Some of the energy from metabolism is in the form of heat, and some animals use this heat to regulate their body temperatures. Such *warm-blooded* animals are called *endotherms*. In endotherms, problems with metabolism can lead to fluctuations in body temperature. When humans get sick, for instance, our body temperatures can rise higher than normal; we develop a fever. When food is scarce (especially in winter), some endotherms go into a state of controlled decreased metabolism called *hibernation*. During hibernation, the body temperatures of these endotherms actually decrease. In hot weather or when feverish, endotherms will pant or sweat to rid their bodies of excess heat.

Table 7.1 Average Body Temperatures of Selected Endotherms

Endotherm	Body Temperature (°F)	Body Temperature (°C)
bird	up to 110	up to 43.5
cat	101.5	38.6
dog	102	38.9
horse	100.0	37.8
human	98.6	37.0
pig	102.5	39.2

Ectotherms, sometimes called *cold-blooded* animals, do not use the energy of metabolism to regulate body temperature. Instead, they depend on external energy sources, such as sunlight. Fish, for example, will seek out water of different temperatures to regulate body temperature. The amount of energy available is directly related to the metabolic rate of the animal. When energy is

scarce, ectotherms may also hibernate.

The connection between metabolism and body temperature is a reminder that energy and chemical reactions are intimately related. A basic understanding of this relationship is especially important when those chemical reactions occur within our own bodies.

Energy is a vital component of the world around us. Nearly every physical and chemical process, including all the chemical reactions discussed in previous chapters, occurs with a simultaneous energy change. In this chapter, we will explore the nature of energy and how energy and chemistry are related.

7.1 Energy and Its Units

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Define *energy* and *heat*.

Energy is the ability to do work. You can understand what this means by thinking about yourself when you feel “energetic.” You feel ready to go—to jump up and get something done. When you have a lot of energy, you can perform a lot of work. By contrast, if you do not feel energetic, you have very little desire to do much of anything. This description is not only applicable to you but also to all physical and chemical processes. The quantity of work that can be done is related to the quantity of energy available to do it.

Energy can be transferred from one object to another if the objects have different temperatures. The transfer of energy due to temperature differences is called **heat**. For example, if you hold an ice cube in your hand, the ice cube slowly melts as energy in the form of heat is transferred from your hand to the ice. As your hand loses energy, it starts to feel cold.

Because of their interrelationships, energy, work, and heat have the same units. The SI unit of energy, work, and heat is the **joule** (J). A joule is a tiny amount of energy. For example, it takes about 4 J to

warm 1 mL of H₂O by 1°C. Many processes occur with energy changes in thousands of joules, so the kilojoule (kJ) is also common.

Another unit of energy, used widely in the health professions and everyday life, is the **calorie** (cal). The calorie was initially defined as the amount of energy needed to warm 1 g of H₂O by 1°C, but in modern times, the calorie is related directly to the joule, as follows:

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4.184 \text{ J}$$

We can use this relationship to convert quantities of energy, work, or heat from one unit to another.

The calorie is used in nutrition to express the energy content of foods. However, because a calorie is a rather small quantity, nutritional energies are usually expressed in kilocalories (kcal), also called Calories (capitalized; Cal). For example, a candy bar may provide 120 Cal (nutritional calories) of energy, which is equal to 120,000 cal. Figure 7.1 "Nutritional Energy" shows an example. Proteins and carbohydrates supply 4 kcal/g, while fat supplies 9 kcal/g.

Figure 7.1
Nutritional Energy



The energy values of foods are reported in kilocalories, also called Calories.

© Thinkstock

Note

Although the joule is the proper SI unit for energy, we will use the calorie or the kilocalorie (or Calorie) in this chapter because they are widely used by health professionals.

EXAMPLE 1

The energy content of a single serving of bread is 70.0 Cal. What is the energy content in calories? In joules?

Solution

This is a simple conversion-factor problem. Using the relationship 1 Cal = 1,000 cal, we can answer the first question with a one-step conversion:

$$70.0 \cancel{\text{Cal}} \times \frac{1,000 \text{ cal}}{1 \cancel{\text{Cal}}} = 70,000 \text{ cal}$$

Then we convert calories into joules

$$70,000 \cancel{\text{cal}} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ J}}{1 \cancel{\text{cal}}} = 293,000 \text{ J}$$

and then kilojoules

$$293,000 \cancel{\text{J}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1,000 \cancel{\text{J}}} = 293 \text{ kJ}$$

The energy content of bread comes mostly from carbohydrates.

SKILL-BUILDING EXERCISE

1. The energy content of one cup of honey is 1,030 Cal. What is its energy content in calories and joules?

To Your Health: Energy Expenditures

Most health professionals agree that exercise is a valuable component of a healthy lifestyle. Exercise not only strengthens the body and develops muscle tone but also expends energy. After obtaining energy from the foods we eat, we need to expend that energy somehow, or our bodies will store it in unhealthy ways.

Like the energy content in food, the energy expenditures of exercise are also reported in kilocalories, usually kilocalories per hour of exercise. These expenditures vary widely, from about 440 kcal/h for walking at a speed of 4 mph to 1,870 kcal/h for mountain biking at 20 mph. Table 7.2 "Energy Expenditure of a 180-Pound Person during Selected Exercises" lists the energy expenditure for a variety of exercises.

Table 7.2 Energy Expenditure of a 180-Pound Person during Selected Exercises

Exercise	Energy Expended (kcal/h)
aerobics, low-level	325
basketball	940
bike riding, 20 mph	830
golfing, with cart	220
golfing, carrying clubs	425
jogging, 7.5 mph	950
racquetball	740
skiing, downhill	520
soccer	680
walking upstairs	1,200
yoga	280

Because some forms of exercise use more energy than others, anyone considering a specific exercise regimen should consult with his or her physician first.

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

1. What is the relationship between energy and heat?
2. What units are used to express energy and heat?

ANSWERS

1. Heat is the exchange of energy from one part of the universe to another. Heat and energy have the same units.
2. Joules and calories are the units of energy and heat.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Energy is the ability to do work.
- Heat is the transfer of energy due to temperature differences.
- Energy and heat are expressed in units of joules.

EXERCISES

1. Define *energy*.
2. What is heat?
3. What is the relationship between a calorie and a joule? Which unit is larger?
4. What is the relationship between a calorie and a kilocalorie? Which unit is larger?
5. Express 1,265 cal in kilocalories and in joules.
6. Express 9,043.3 J in calories and in kilocalories.

7. One kilocalorie equals how many kilojoules?
8. One kilojoule equals how many kilocalories?
9. Many nutrition experts say that an average person needs 2,000 Cal per day from his or her diet. How many joules is this?
10. Baby formula typically has 20.0 Cal per ounce. How many ounces of formula should a baby drink per day if the RDI is 850 Cal?

ANSWERS

1. Energy is the ability to do work.
3. 1 cal = 4.184 J; the calorie is larger.
5. 1.265 kcal; 5,293 J
7. 1 kcal = 4.184 kJ
9. 8.4×10^6 J

7.2 Heat

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Relate heat transfer to temperature change.

Heat is a familiar manifestation of energy. When we touch a hot object, energy flows from the hot object into our fingers, and we perceive that incoming energy as the object being “hot.” Conversely, when we hold an ice cube in our palms, energy flows from our hand into the ice cube, and we perceive that loss of energy as “cold.” In both cases, the temperature of the object is different from the temperature of our hand, so we can conclude that differences in temperatures are the ultimate cause of heat transfer.

Suppose we consider the transfer of heat from the opposite perspective—namely, what happens to a system that gains or loses heat? Generally, the system's temperature changes. (We will address a few exceptions later.) The greater the original temperature difference, the greater the transfer of heat, and the greater the ultimate temperature change. The relationship between the amount of heat transferred and the temperature change can be written as

$$\text{heat} \propto \Delta T$$

where \propto means “is proportional to” and ΔT is the change in temperature of the system. Any change in a variable is always defined as “the final value minus the initial value” of the variable, so ΔT is $T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$. In addition, the greater the mass of an object, the more heat is needed to change its temperature. We can include a variable representing mass (m) to the proportionality as follows:

$$\text{heat} \propto m\Delta T$$

To change this proportionality into an equality, we include a proportionality constant. The proportionality constant is called the **specific heat**, symbolized by c :

$$\text{heat} = mc\Delta T$$

Every substance has a characteristic specific heat, which is reported in units of cal/g·°C or cal/g·K, depending on the units used to express ΔT . The specific heat of a substance is the amount of energy that must be transferred to or from 1 g of that substance to change its temperature by 1°. Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances" lists the specific heats for various materials.

Table 7.3 Specific Heats of Selected Substances

Substance	c (cal/g·°C)
aluminum (Al)	0.215
aluminum oxide (Al ₂ O ₃)	0.305
benzene (C ₆ H ₆)	0.251
copper (Cu)	0.092
ethanol (C ₂ H ₆ O)	0.578

hexane (C ₆ H ₁₄)	0.394
hydrogen (H ₂)	3.419
ice [H ₂ O(s)]	0.492
iron (Fe)	0.108
iron(III) oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	0.156
mercury (Hg)	0.033
oxygen (O ₂)	0.219
sodium chloride (NaCl)	0.207
steam [H ₂ O(g)]	0.488
water [H ₂ O(l)]	1.00

Note

The proportionality constant c is sometimes referred to as the *specific heat capacity* or (incorrectly) the *heat capacity*.

The *direction* of heat flow is not shown in $\text{heat} = mc\Delta T$. If energy goes into an object, the total energy of the object increases, and the values of heat ΔT are positive. If energy is coming out of an object, the total energy of the object decreases, and the values of heat and ΔT are negative.

EXAMPLE 2

What quantity of heat is transferred when a 150.0 g block of iron metal is heated from 25.0°C to 73.3°C?
What is the direction of heat flow?

Solution

We can use $\text{heat} = mc\Delta T$ to determine the amount of heat, but first we need to determine ΔT . Because the final temperature of the iron is 73.3°C and the initial temperature is 25.0°C, ΔT is as follows:

$$\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}} = 73.3^{\circ}\text{C} - 25.0^{\circ}\text{C} = 48.3^{\circ}\text{C}$$

The mass is given as 150.0 g, and Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances" gives the specific heat of iron as 0.108 cal/g·°C. Substitute the known values into heat = $mc\Delta T$ and solve for amount of heat:

$$\text{heat} = (150.0 \cancel{\text{g}}) \left(0.108 \frac{\text{cal}}{\cancel{\text{g}} \cdot \cancel{^{\circ}\text{C}}} \right) (48.3 \cancel{^{\circ}\text{C}}) = 782 \text{ cal}$$

Note how the gram and °C units cancel algebraically, leaving only the calorie unit, which is a unit of heat. Because the temperature of the iron increases, energy (as heat) must be flowing *into* the metal.

SKILL-BUILDING EXERCISE

1. What quantity of heat is transferred when a 295.5 g block of aluminum metal is cooled from 128.0°C to 22.5°C? What is the direction of heat flow?

EXAMPLE 3

A 10.3 g sample of a reddish-brown metal gave off 71.7 cal of heat as its temperature decreased from 97.5°C to 22.0°C. What is the specific heat of the metal? Can you identify the metal from the data in Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances"?

Solution

The question gives us the heat, the final and initial temperatures, and the mass of the sample. The value of ΔT is as follows:

$$\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}} = 22.0^{\circ}\text{C} - 97.5^{\circ}\text{C} = -75.5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

If the sample gives off 71.7 cal, it loses energy (as heat), so the value of heat is written as a negative number, -71.7 cal. Substitute the known values into heat = $mc\Delta T$ and solve for c :

$$-71.7 \text{ cal} = (10.3 \text{ g})(c)(-75.5^\circ\text{C})$$

$$c = \frac{-71.7 \text{ cal}}{(10.3 \text{ g})(-75.5^\circ\text{C})}$$

$$c = 0.0923 \text{ cal/g}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$$

This value for specific heat is very close to that given for copper in Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances".

SKILL-BUILDING EXERCISE

1. A 10.7 g crystal of sodium chloride (NaCl) had an initial temperature of 37.0°C. What is the final temperature of the crystal if 147 cal of heat were supplied to it?

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISE

1. Describe the relationship between heat transfer and the temperature change of an object.

ANSWER

1. Heat is equal to the product of the mass, the change in temperature, and a proportionality constant called the specific heat.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Heat transfer is related to temperature change.

EXERCISES

1. A pot of water is set on a hot burner of a stove. What is the direction of heat flow?
2. Some uncooked macaroni is added to a pot of boiling water. What is the direction of heat flow?
3. How much energy in calories is required to heat 150 g of H₂O from 0°C to 100°C?
4. How much energy in calories is required to heat 125 g of Fe from 25°C to 150°C?
5. If 250 cal of heat were added to 43.8 g of Al at 22.5°C, what is the final temperature of the aluminum?
6. If 195 cal of heat were added to 33.2 g of Hg at 56.2°C, what is the final temperature of the mercury?
7. A sample of copper absorbs 145 cal of energy, and its temperature rises from 37.8°C to 41.7°C. What is the mass of the copper?
8. A large, single crystal of sodium chloride absorbs 98.0 cal of heat. If its temperature rises from 22.0°C to 29.7°C, what is the mass of the NaCl crystal?
9. If 1.00 g of each substance in Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances" were to absorb 100 cal of heat, which substance would experience the largest temperature change?
10. If 1.00 g of each substance in Table 7.3 "Specific Heats of Selected Substances" were to absorb 100 cal of heat, which substance would experience the smallest temperature change?
11. Determine the heat capacity of a substance if 23.6 g of the substance gives off 199 cal of heat when its temperature changes from 37.9°C to 20.9°C.
12. What is the heat capacity of gold if a 250 g sample needs 133 cal of energy to increase its temperature from 23.0°C to 40.1°C?

ANSWERS

1. Heat flows into the pot of water.
3. 15,000 cal

5. 49.0°C
7. 404 g
9. Mercury would experience the largest temperature change.
11. $0.496 \text{ cal/g}\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$

7.3 Phase Changes

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Determine the heat associated with a phase change.

Depending on the surrounding conditions, normal matter usually exists as one of three *phases*: solid, liquid, or gas.

A **phase change** is a physical process in which a substance goes from one phase to another. Usually the change occurs when adding or removing heat at a particular temperature, known as the melting point or the boiling point of the substance. The **melting point** is the temperature at which the substance goes from a solid to a liquid (or from a liquid to a solid). The **boiling point** is the temperature at which a substance goes from a liquid to a gas (or from a gas to a liquid). The nature of the phase change depends on the direction of the heat transfer. Heat going *into* a substance changes it from a solid to a liquid or a liquid to a gas. Removing heat *from* a substance changes a gas to a liquid or a liquid to a solid.

Two key points are worth emphasizing. First, at a substance's melting point or boiling point, two phases can exist simultaneously. Take water (H_2O) as an example. On the Celsius scale, H_2O has a melting point of 0°C and a boiling point of 100°C . At 0°C , both the solid and liquid phases of H_2O can coexist. However, if heat is added, some of the solid H_2O will melt and turn into liquid H_2O . If heat is removed, the opposite happens: some of the liquid H_2O turns into solid H_2O . A similar process can occur at

100°C: adding heat increases the amount of gaseous H₂O, while removing heat increases the amount of liquid H₂O (Figure 7.2 "The Boiling Point of Water").

Figure 7.2 The Boiling Point of Water



At the boiling point of H₂O, liquid water and gaseous steam have the same temperature of 100°C.

© Thinkstock

Note

Water is a good substance to use as an example because many people are already familiar with it. Other substances have melting points and boiling points as well.

Second, the temperature of a substance does not change as the substance goes from one phase to another. In other words, phase changes are **isothermal** (isothermal means “constant temperature”). Again, consider H₂O as an example. Solid water (ice) can exist at 0°C. If heat is added to ice at 0°C, some of the solid changes phase to make liquid, which is also at 0°C. Remember, the solid and liquid

phases of H₂O can coexist at 0°C. Only after all of the solid has melted into liquid does the addition of heat change the temperature of the substance.

For each phase change of a substance, there is a characteristic quantity of heat needed to perform the phase change per gram (or per mole) of material. The **heat of fusion** (ΔH_{fus}) is the amount of heat per gram (or per mole) required for a phase change that occurs at the melting point. The **heat of vaporization** (ΔH_{vap}) is the amount of heat per gram (or per mole) required for a phase change that occurs at the boiling point. If you know the total number of grams or moles of material, you can use the ΔH_{fus} or the ΔH_{vap} to determine the total heat being transferred for melting or solidification using these expressions:

$$\text{heat} = n \times \Delta H_{\text{fus}} \text{ (where } n \text{ is the number of moles)}$$

or

$$\text{heat} = m \times \Delta H_{\text{fus}} \text{ (where } m \text{ is the mass in grams)}$$

For the boiling or condensation, use these expressions:

$$\text{heat} = n \times \Delta H_{\text{vap}} \text{ (where } n \text{ is the number of moles)}$$

or

$$\text{heat} = m \times \Delta H_{\text{vap}} \text{ (where } m \text{ is the mass in grams)}$$

Remember that a phase change depends on the direction of the heat transfer. If heat transfers in, solids become liquids, and liquids become solids at the melting and boiling points, respectively. If heat transfers out, liquids solidify, and gases condense into liquids.

EXAMPLE 4

How much heat is necessary to melt 55.8 g of ice (solid H₂O) at 0°C? The heat of fusion of H₂O is 79.9 cal/g.

Solution

We can use the relationship between heat and the heat of fusion to determine how many joules of heat are needed to melt this ice:

$$\text{heat} = m \times \Delta H_{\text{fus}}$$

$$\text{heat} = (55.8 \text{ g}) \left(\frac{79.9 \text{ cal}}{\text{g}} \right) = 4,460 \text{ cal}$$

SKILL-BUILDING EXERCISE

- How much heat is necessary to vaporize 685 g of H₂O at 100°C? The heat of vaporization of H₂O is 540 cal/g.

Table 7.4 "Heats of Fusion and Vaporization for Selected Substances" lists the heats of fusion and vaporization for some common substances. Note the units on these quantities; when you use these values in problem solving, make sure that the other variables in your calculation are expressed in units consistent with the units in the specific heats or the heats of fusion and vaporization.

Table 7.4 Heats of Fusion and Vaporization for Selected Substances

Substance	ΔH_{fus} (cal/g)	ΔH_{vap} (cal/g)
aluminum (Al)	94.0	2,602
gold (Au)	15.3	409
iron (Fe)	63.2	1,504
water (H ₂ O)	79.9	540
sodium chloride (NaCl)	123.5	691
ethanol (C ₂ H ₅ OH)	45.2	200.3
benzene (C ₆ H ₆)	30.4	94.1

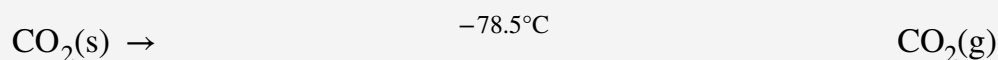
Looking Closer: Sublimation

There is also a phase change where a solid goes directly to a gas:

solid \rightarrow gas

This phase change is called sublimation. Each substance has a characteristic heat of sublimation associated with this process. For example, the heat of sublimation (ΔH_{sub}) of H_2O is 620 cal/g.

We encounter sublimation in several ways. You may already be familiar with dry ice, which is simply solid carbon dioxide (CO_2). At -78.5°C (-109°F), solid carbon dioxide sublimates, changing directly from the solid phase to the gas phase:



Solid carbon dioxide is called dry ice because it does not pass through the liquid phase. Instead, it does directly to the gas phase. (Carbon dioxide *can* exist as liquid but only under high pressure.) Dry ice has many practical uses, including the long-term preservation of medical samples.

Even at temperatures below 0°C , solid H_2O will slowly sublime. For example, a thin layer of snow or frost on the ground may slowly disappear as the solid H_2O sublimates, even though the outside temperature may be below the freezing point of water. Similarly, ice cubes in a freezer may get smaller over time. Although frozen, the solid water slowly sublimates, redepositing on the colder cooling elements of the freezer, which necessitates periodic defrosting. (Frost-free freezers minimize this redeposition.) Lowering the temperature in a freezer will reduce the need to defrost as often.

Under similar circumstances, water will also sublime from frozen foods (e.g., meats or vegetables), giving them an unattractive, mottled appearance called freezer burn. It is not really a “burn,” and the food has not necessarily gone bad, although it looks unappetizing. Freezer burn can be minimized by lowering a freezer’s temperature and by wrapping foods tightly so water does not have any space to sublime into.

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

1. Explain what happens when heat flows into or out of a substance at its melting point or boiling point.
2. How does the amount of heat required for a phase change relate to the mass of the substance?

ANSWERS

1. The energy goes into changing the phase, not the temperature.
2. The amount of heat is a constant per gram of substance.

KEY TAKEAWAY

- There is an energy change associated with any phase change.

EXERCISES

1. How much energy is needed to melt 43.8 g of Au at its melting point of 1,064°C?
2. How much energy is given off when 563.8 g of NaCl solidifies at its freezing point of 801°C?
3. What mass of ice can be melted by 558 cal of energy?
4. How much ethanol (C₂H₅OH) in grams can freeze at its freezing point if 1,225 cal of heat are removed?
5. What is the heat of vaporization of a substance if 10,776 cal are required to vaporize 5.05 g? Express your final answer in joules per gram.
6. If 1,650 cal of heat are required to vaporize a sample that has a heat of vaporization of 137 cal/g, what is the mass of the sample?

7. What is the heat of fusion of water in calories per mole?
8. What is the heat of vaporization of benzene (C₆H₆) in calories per mole?
9. What is the heat of vaporization of gold in calories per mole?
10. What is the heat of fusion of iron in calories per mole?

ANSWERS

1. 670 cal
3. 6.98 g
5. 8,930 J/g
7. 1,440 cal/mol
9. 80,600 cal/mol

7.4 Bond Energies and Chemical Reactions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define *bond energy*.
2. Determine if a chemical process is exothermic or endothermic.

What happens when you take a basketball, place it halfway up a playground slide, and then let it go? The basketball rolls down the slide. What happens if you do it again? Does the basketball roll down the slide? It should.

If you were to perform this experiment over and over again, do you think the basketball would ever roll *up* the slide? Probably not. Why not? Well, for starters, in all of our experience, the basketball has

always moved to a lower position when given the opportunity. The gravitational attraction of Earth exerts a force on the basketball, and given the chance, the basketball will move down. We say that the basketball is going to a lower *gravitational potential energy*. The basketball can move up the slide, but only if someone exerts some effort (that is, work) on the basketball. A general statement, based on countless observations over centuries of study, is that all objects tend to move spontaneously to a position of minimum energy unless acted on by some other force or object.

A similar statement can be made about atoms in compounds. Atoms bond together to form compounds because in doing so they attain lower energies than they possess as individual atoms. A quantity of energy, equal to the difference between the energies of the bonded atoms and the energies of the separated atoms, is released, usually as heat. That is, the bonded atoms have a lower energy than the individual atoms do. *When atoms combine to make a compound, energy is always given off, and the compound has a lower overall energy.* In making compounds, atoms act like a basketball on a playground slide; they move in the direction of decreasing energy.

We can reverse the process, just as with the basketball. If we put energy into a molecule, we can cause its bonds to break, separating a molecule into individual atoms. Bonds between certain specific elements usually have a characteristic energy, called the **bond energy**, that is needed to break the bond. The same amount of energy was liberated when the atoms made the chemical bond in the first place. The term *bond energy* is usually used to describe the strength of interactions between atoms that make covalent bonds. For atoms in ionic compounds attracted by opposite charges, the term **lattice energy** is used. For now, we will deal with covalent bonds in molecules.

Although each molecule has its own characteristic bond energy, some generalizations are possible. For example, although the exact value of a C–H bond energy depends on the particular molecule, all C–H bonds have a bond energy of roughly the same value because they are all C–H bonds. It takes roughly 100 kcal of energy to break 1 mol of C–H bonds, so we speak of the bond energy of a C–H bond as being about 100 kcal/mol. A C–C bond has an approximate bond energy of 80 kcal/mol, while a C=C has a bond energy of about 145 kcal/mol. Table 7.5 "Approximate Bond Energies" lists the approximate bond energies of various covalent bonds.

Table 7.5 Approximate Bond Energies

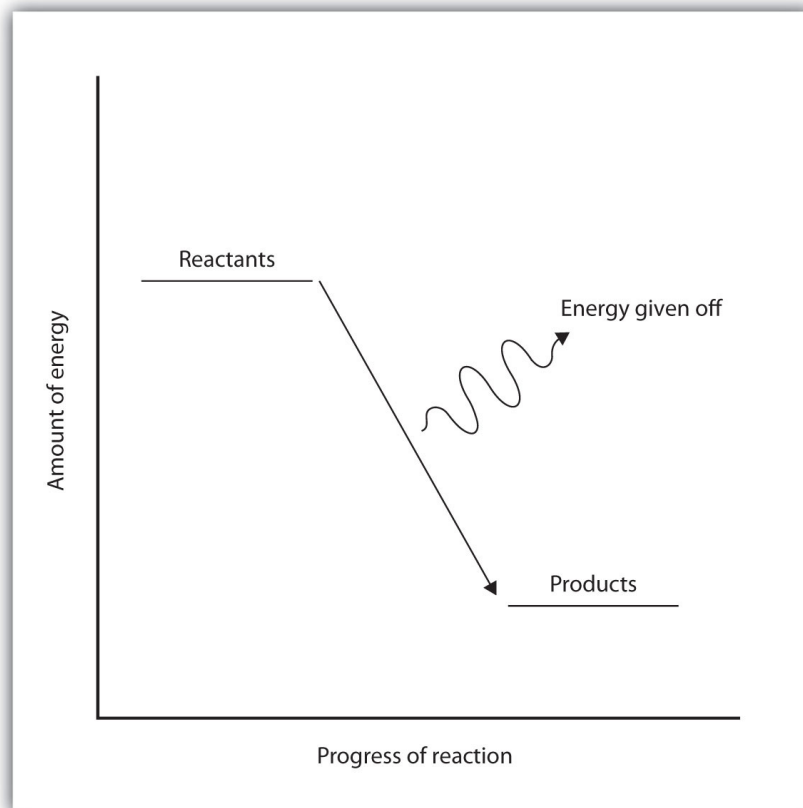
Bond	Bond Energy (kcal/mol)
C-H	100
C-O	86
C=O	190
C-N	70
C-C	85
C=C	145
C≡C	200
N-H	93
H-H	105

When a chemical reaction occurs, the atoms in the reactants rearrange their chemical bonds to make products. The new arrangement of bonds does not have the same total energy as the bonds in the reactants. Therefore, when chemical reactions occur, *there will always be an accompanying energy change*.

In some reactions, the energy of the products is lower than the energy of the reactants. Thus, in the course of the reaction, the substances lose energy to the surrounding environment. Such reactions are **exothermic** and can be represented by an *energy-level diagram* like the one in Figure 7.3

"Exothermic Reactions". In most cases, the energy is given off as heat (although a few reactions give off energy as light).

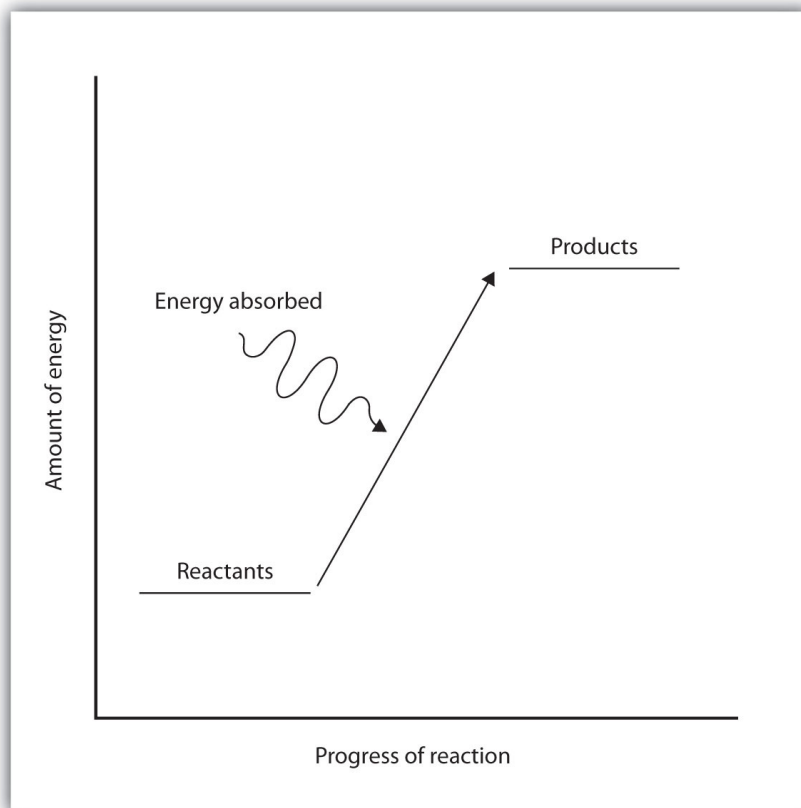
Figure 7.3 Exothermic Reactions



For an exothermic chemical reaction, energy is given off as reactants are converted to products.

In chemical reactions where the products have a higher energy than the reactants, the reactants must absorb energy from their environment to react. These reactions are **endothermic** and can be represented by an energy-level diagram like the one shown in Figure 7.4 "Endothermic Reactions".

Figure 7.4 Endothermic Reactions



For an endothermic chemical reaction, energy is absorbed as reactants are converted to products.

Exothermic and endothermic reactions can be thought of as having energy as either a product of the reaction or a reactant. Exothermic reactions give off energy, so energy is a product. Endothermic reactions require energy, so energy is a reactant.

EXAMPLE 5

Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?

1. $2\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + 135 \text{ kcal}$
2. $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) + 45 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$

Solution

1. Because energy is a product, energy is given off by the reaction. Therefore, this reaction is

exothermic.

2. Because energy is a reactant, energy is absorbed by the reaction. Therefore, this reaction is endothermic.

SKILL-BUILDING EXERCISE

Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?

1. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{F}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{HF}(\text{g}) + 130 \text{ kcal}$
2. $2\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 5.3 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISES

1. What is the connection between energy and chemical bonds?
2. Why does energy change during the course of a chemical reaction?

ANSWERS

1. Chemical bonds have a certain energy that is dependent on the elements in the bond and the number of bonds between the atoms.
2. Energy changes because bonds rearrange to make new bonds with different energies.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Atoms are held together by a certain amount of energy called bond energy.
- Chemical processes are labeled as exothermic or endothermic based on whether they give off or absorb energy, respectively.

EXERCISES

- Using the data in Table 7.5 "Approximate Bond Energies", calculate the energy of one C–H bond (as opposed to 1 mol of C–H bonds).
- Using the data in Table 7.5 "Approximate Bond Energies", calculate the energy of one C=C bond (as opposed to 1 mol of C=C bonds).
- Is a bond-breaking process exothermic or endothermic?
- Is a bond-making process exothermic or endothermic?
- Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?
 - $2\text{SnCl}_2(\text{s}) + 33 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow \text{Sn}(\text{s}) + \text{SnCl}_4(\text{s})$
 - $\text{CH}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\ell) + 213 \text{ kcal}$
- Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?
 - $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{g}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_6(\text{g}) + 137 \text{ kJ}$
 - $\text{C}(\text{s, graphite}) + 1.9 \text{ kJ} \rightarrow \text{C}(\text{s, diamond})$

ANSWERS

- $1.661 \times 10^{-19} \text{ cal}$
- endothermic
- endothermic
 - exothermic

7.5 The Energy of Biochemical Reactions

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Relate the concept of energy change to chemical reactions that occur in the body.

The chemistry of the human body, or any living organism, is very complex. Even so, the chemical reactions found in the human body follow the same principles of energy that other chemical reactions follow.

Where does the energy that powers our bodies come from? The details are complex, but we can look at some simple processes at the heart of cellular activity.

An important reaction that provides energy for our bodies is the oxidation of glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$):

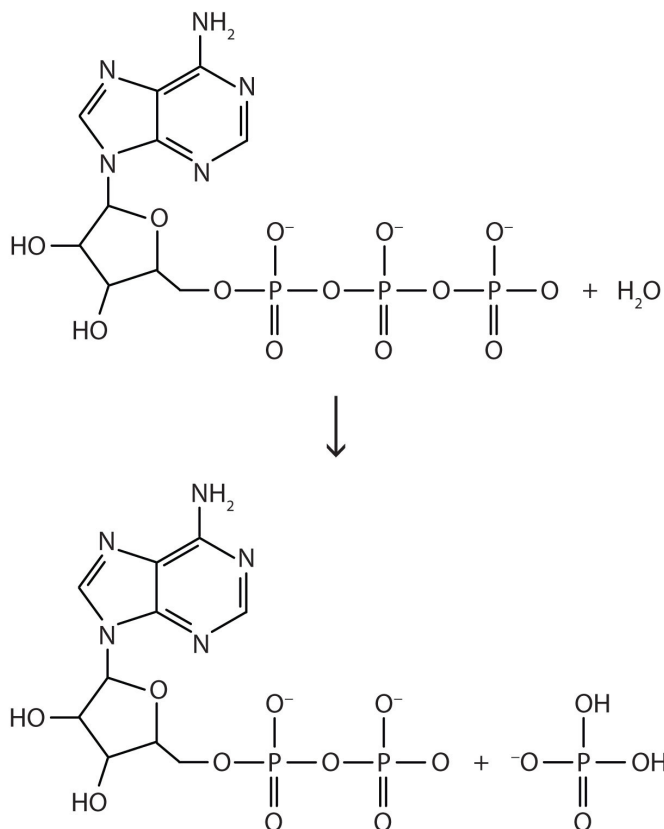


Considering that 1 mol of $C_6H_{12}O_6(s)$ has a volume of about 115 mL, we can see that glucose is a compact source of energy.

Glucose and other sugars are examples of **carbohydrates**, which are one of the three main dietary components of a human diet. All carbohydrates supply approximately 4 kcal/g. You can verify that by taking the heat of reaction for glucose oxidation and dividing it by its molar mass. **Proteins**, the building blocks of structural tissues like muscle and skin, also supply about 4 kcal/g. Other important energy sources for the body are **fats**, which are largely hydrocarbon chains. Fats provide even more energy per gram, about 9 kcal/g.

Another important reaction is the conversion of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to adenosine diphosphate (ADP), which is shown in Figure 7.5 "ATP to ADP". Under physiological conditions, the breaking of an O–P bond and the formation of an O–P and two O–H bonds gives off about 7.5 kcal/mol of ATP. This may not seem like much energy, especially compared to the amount of energy given off when glucose reacts. It is enough energy, however, to fuel other biochemically important chemical reactions in our cells.

Figure 7.5 ATP to ADP



The conversion of ATP (top) to ADP (bottom) provides energy for the cells of the body.

Note

Even complex biological reactions must obey the basic rules of chemistry.

Career Focus: Dietitian

A dietitian is a nutrition expert who communicates food-related information to the general public. In doing so, dietitians promote the general well-being among the population and help individuals recover from nutritionally related illnesses.

Our diet does not just supply us with energy. We also get vitamins, minerals, and even water from what we eat. Eating too much, too little, or not enough of the right foods can lead to a variety of problems. Dietitians are trained to make specific dietary recommendations to address particular issues relating to health. For example, a dietitian might work with a person to develop an overall diet that would help that person lose weight or control diabetes. Hospitals employ dietitians in planning menus for patients, and many dietitians work with community organizations to improve the eating habits of large groups of people.

CONCEPT REVIEW EXERCISE

1. What is the energy content per gram of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats?

ANSWER

1. proteins and carbohydrates: 4 kcal/g; fats: 9 kcal/g

KEY TAKEAWAY

- Energy to power the human body comes from chemical reactions.

EXERCISES

1. An 8 oz serving of whole milk has 8.0 g of fat, 8.0 g of protein, and 13 g of carbohydrates. Approximately how many kilocalories does it contain?
2. A serving of potato chips has 160 kcal. If the chips have 15 g of carbohydrates and 2.0 g of protein, about how many grams of fat are in a serving of potato chips?
3. The average body temperature of a person is 37°C, while the average surrounding temperature is 22°C. Is overall human metabolism exothermic or endothermic?

4. Cold-blooded animals absorb heat from the environment for part of the energy they need to survive. Is this an exothermic or an endothermic process?
5. If the reaction $\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{ADP}$ gives off 7.5 kcal/mol, then the reverse process, $\text{ADP} \rightarrow \text{ATP}$ requires 7.5 kcal/mol to proceed. How many moles of ADP can be converted to ATP using the energy from 1 serving of potato chips (see Exercise 2)?
6. If the oxidation of glucose yields 670 kcal of energy per mole of glucose oxidized, how many servings of potato chips (see Exercise 2) are needed to provide the same amount of energy?

ANSWERS

1. 156 kcal
3. exothermic
5. 21.3 mol

7.6 Enthalpy and Chemical Reactions

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Define *enthalpy*.
2. Properly express the enthalpy change of chemical reactions.
3. Explain how enthalpy changes are measured experimentally.

Now that we have shown how energy, work, and heat are related, we are ready to consider energy changes in chemical reactions. A fundamental concept is that *every chemical reaction occurs with a concurrent change in energy*. Now we need to learn how to properly express these energy changes.

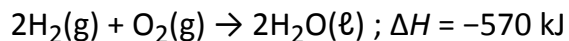
Conditions like pressure, volume, and temperature affect the energy content of a system. What we need

is a definition of energy that holds when some of these conditions are specified. We define the **enthalpy change** (ΔH) as the heat of a process when pressure is held constant:

$$\Delta H \equiv q \text{ at constant pressure}$$

The letter H stands for “enthalpy,” a kind of energy, while the Δ implies a change in the quantity, and q is heat. We will always be interested in the change in H , rather than the absolute value of H itself.

When a chemical reaction occurs, there is a characteristic change in enthalpy. The enthalpy change for a reaction is typically written after a balanced chemical equation and on the same line. For example, when two moles of hydrogen react with one mole of oxygen to make two moles of water, the characteristic enthalpy change is 570 kJ. We write the equation as



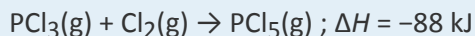
A chemical equation that includes an enthalpy change is called a **thermochemical equation**. A thermochemical equation is assumed to refer to the equation in molar quantities, which means it must be interpreted in terms of moles, not individual molecules.

EXAMPLE 6

Write the thermochemical equation for the reaction of $\text{PCl}_3(\text{g})$ with $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ to make $\text{PCl}_5(\text{g})$, which has an enthalpy change of -88 kJ .

Solution

The thermochemical equation is

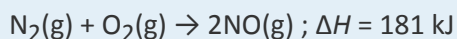


Test Yourself

Write the thermochemical equation for the reaction of $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ with $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ to make $2\text{NO}(\text{g})$, which has an

enthalpy change of 181 kJ.

Answer

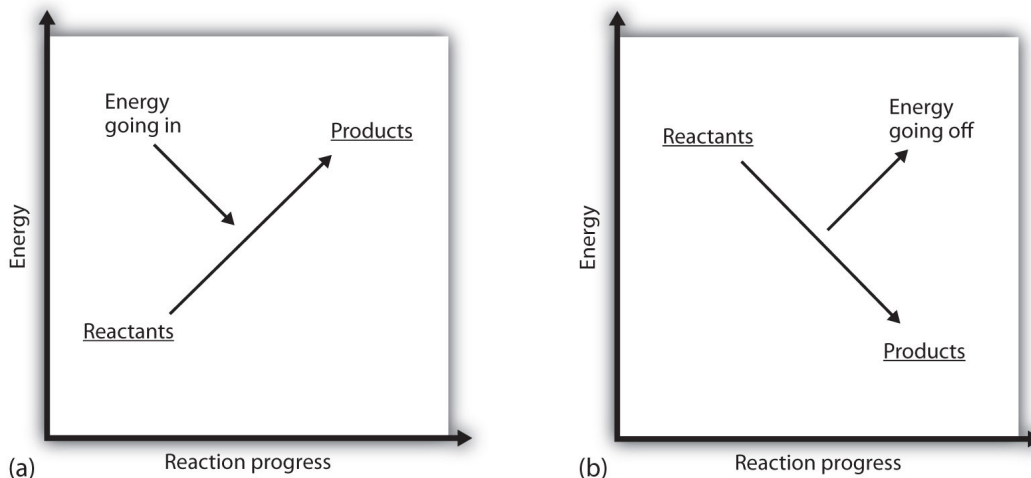


You may have noticed that the ΔH for a chemical reaction may be positive or negative. The number is assumed to be positive if it has no sign; a + sign can be added explicitly to avoid confusion. A chemical reaction that has a positive ΔH is said to be **endothermic**, while a chemical reaction that has a negative ΔH is said to be **exothermic**.

What does it mean if the ΔH of a process is positive? It means that the system in which the chemical reaction is occurring is gaining energy. If one considers the energy of a system as being represented as a height on a vertical energy plot, the enthalpy change that accompanies the reaction can be diagrammed as in part (a) in Figure 7.6 "Reaction Energy": the energy of the reactants has some energy, and the system increases its energy as it goes to products. The products are higher on the vertical scale than the reactants. Endothermic, then, implies that the system *gains*, or absorbs, energy.

An opposite situation exists for an exothermic process, as shown in part (b) in Figure 7.6 "Reaction Energy". If the enthalpy change of a reaction is negative, the system is losing energy, so the products have less energy than the reactants, and the products are lower on the vertical energy scale than the reactants are. Exothermic, then, implies that the system *loses*, or gives off, energy.

Figure 7.6 Reaction Energy



(a) In an endothermic reaction, the energy of the system increases (i.e., moves higher on the vertical scale of energy). (b) In an exothermic reaction, the energy of the system decreases (i.e., moves lower on the vertical scale of energy).

EXAMPLE 7

Consider this thermochemical equation.



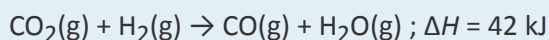
Is it exothermic or endothermic? How much energy is given off or absorbed?

Solution

By definition, a chemical reaction that has a negative ΔH is exothermic, meaning that this much energy—in this case, 565 kJ—is given off by the reaction.

Test Yourself

Consider this thermochemical equation.



Is it exothermic or endothermic? How much energy is given off or absorbed?

Answer

Endothermic; 42 kJ are absorbed.

How are ΔH values measured experimentally? Actually, ΔH is not measured; q is measured. But the measurements are performed under conditions of constant pressure, so ΔH is equal to the q measured.

Experimentally, q is measured by taking advantage of the equation

$$q = mc\Delta T$$

We premeasure the mass of the chemicals in a system. Then we let the chemical reaction occur and measure the change in temperature (ΔT) of the system. If we know the specific heat of the materials in the system (typically, we do), we can calculate q . That value of q is numerically equal to the ΔH of the process, which we can scale up to a molar scale. The container in which the system resides is typically insulated, so any energy change goes into changing the temperature of the system, rather than being leaked from the system. The container is referred to as a **calorimeter**, and the process of measuring changes in enthalpy is called **calorimetry**.

For example, suppose 4.0 g of NaOH, or 0.10 mol of NaOH, are dissolved to make 100.0 mL of aqueous solution, while 3.65 g of HCl, or 0.10 mol of HCl, are dissolved to make another 100.0 mL of aqueous solution. The two solutions are mixed in an insulated calorimeter, a thermometer is inserted, and the calorimeter is covered (see Figure 7.7 "Calorimeters" for an example setup). The thermometer measures the temperature change as the following chemical reaction occurs:

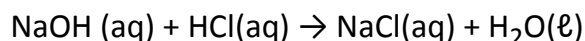


Figure 7.7
Calorimeters

An observer notes that the temperature increases from 22.4°C to 29.1°C. Assuming that the heat capacities and densities of the solutions are the same as those of pure water, we now have the information we need to determine the enthalpy change of the chemical reaction. The total amount of solution is 200.0 mL, and with a density of 1.00 g/mL, we thus have 200.0 g of solution. Using the equation for q , we substitute for our experimental measurements and the specific heat of water:

$$q = (200.0 \text{ g}) \left(4.184 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \right) (6.7^\circ\text{C})$$

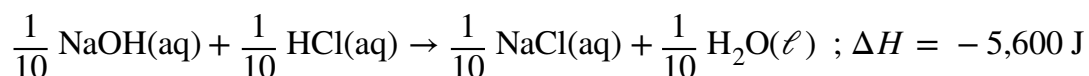
Solving for q , we get

$$q = 5,600 \text{ J} \equiv \Delta H \text{ for the reaction}$$

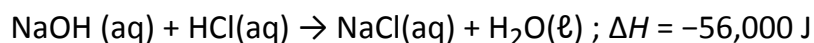
The heat q is equal to the ΔH for the reaction because the chemical reaction occurs at constant pressure. However, the reaction is giving off this amount of energy, so the actual sign on ΔH is negative:

$$\Delta H = -5,600 \text{ J for the reaction}$$

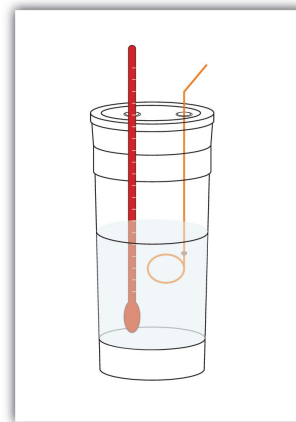
Thus, we have the following thermochemical equation for the chemical reaction that occurred in the calorimeter:



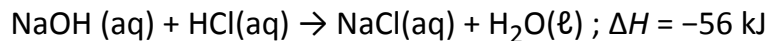
The 1/10 coefficients are present to remind us that we started with one-tenth of a mole of each reactant, so we make one-tenth of a mole of each product. Typically, however, we report thermochemical equations in terms of moles, not one-tenth of a mole. To scale up to molar quantities, we must multiply the coefficients by 10. However, when we do this, we get 10 times as much energy. Thus, we have



The ΔH can be converted into kJ units, so our final thermochemical equation is



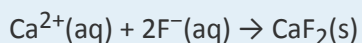
A simple calorimeter can be constructed from some nested foam coffee cups, a cover, a thermometer, and a stirrer.



We have just taken our experimental data from calorimetry and determined the enthalpy change of a chemical reaction. Similar measurements on other chemical reactions can determine the ΔH values of any chemical reaction you want to study.

EXAMPLE 8

A 100 mL solution of 0.25 mol of $\text{Ca}^{2+}(\text{aq})$ was mixed with 0.50 mol of $\text{F}^{-}(\text{aq})$ ions, and CaF_2 was precipitated:



The temperature of the solution increased by 10.5°C . What was the enthalpy change for the chemical reaction? What was the enthalpy change for the production of 1 mol of CaF_2 ? Assume that the solution has the same density and specific heat as water.

Solution

Because we are given ΔT directly, we can determine the heat of the reaction, which is equal to ΔH :

$$q = (100 \cancel{\text{g}}) \left(4.184 \frac{\text{J}}{\cancel{\text{g}} \cdot \cancel{\text{C}}} \right) (10.5 \cancel{\text{C}})$$

Solving for q , we get

$$q = 4,400 \text{ J}$$

Therefore, $\Delta H = -4,400 \text{ J}$.

According to the stoichiometry of the reaction, exactly 0.25 mol of CaF_2 will form, so this quantity of

heat is for 0.25 mol. For 1 mol of CaF_2 , we need to scale up the heat by a factor of four:

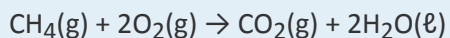
$$q = 4,400 \text{ J} \times 4 = 17,600 \text{ J for 1 mol CaF}_2$$

On a molar basis, the change in enthalpy is

$$\Delta H = -17,600 \text{ J} = -17.6 \text{ kJ}$$

Test Yourself

In a calorimeter at constant pressure, 0.10 mol of $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ and 0.20 mol of $\text{O}_2(\text{g})$ are reacted.



The reaction warms 750.0 g of H_2O by 28.4°C . What is ΔH for the reaction on a molar scale?

Answer

-891 kJ

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Every chemical reaction occurs with a concurrent change in energy.
- The change in enthalpy equals heat at constant pressure.
- Enthalpy changes can be expressed by using thermochemical equations.
- Enthalpy changes are measured by using calorimetry.

EXERCISES

1. Under what circumstances are q and ΔH the same?
2. Under what circumstances are q and ΔH different?
3. Hydrogen gas and chlorine gas react to make hydrogen chloride gas with an accompanying enthalpy change of -184 kJ. Write a properly balanced thermochemical equation for this process.
4. Propane (C_3H_8) reacts with elemental oxygen gas to produce carbon dioxide and liquid water with an accompanying enthalpy change of $-2,220$ kJ. Write a properly balanced thermochemical equation for this process.
5. Nitrogen gas reacts with oxygen gas to make $NO(g)$ while absorbing 180 kJ. Write a properly balanced thermochemical equation for this process.
6. Solid sodium reacts with chlorine gas to make solid sodium chloride while giving off 772 kJ. Write a properly balanced thermochemical equation for this process.
7. Hydrogen gas and chlorine gas react to make hydrogen chloride gas with an accompanying enthalpy change of -184 kJ. Is this process endothermic or exothermic?
8. Propane (C_3H_8) reacts with elemental oxygen gas to produce carbon dioxide while giving off $2,220$ kJ of energy. Is this process endothermic or exothermic?
9. Nitrogen gas reacts with oxygen gas to make $NO(g)$ while absorbing 180 kJ. Is this process exothermic or endothermic?
10. Sodium metal can react with nitrogen to make sodium azide (NaN_3) with a ΔH of 21.72 kJ. Is this process exothermic or endothermic?
11. Draw an energy level diagram for the chemical reaction in Exercise 8. (See Figure 7.6 "Reaction Energy" for an example.)
12. Draw an energy level diagram for the chemical reaction in Exercise 9. (See Figure 7.6 "Reaction Energy" for an example.)
13. In a 250 mL solution, 0.25 mol of $KOH(aq)$ and 0.25 mol of $HNO_3(aq)$ are combined. The temperature of the solution increases from $22.5^\circ C$ to $35.9^\circ C$. Assume the solution has the same density and heat capacity of water. What is the heat of the reaction, and what is the ΔH of the reaction on a molar basis?

14. In a 600 mL solution, 0.50 mol of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$ and 0.50 mol of $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq})$ are combined. The temperature of the solution increases by 22.3°C . What is the heat of the reaction, and what is the ΔH of the reaction on a molar basis? Assume the solution has the same density and heat capacity of water.
15. To warm 400.0 g of H_2O , 0.050 mol of ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) is burned. The water warms from 24.6°C to 65.6°C . What is the heat of the reaction, and what is the ΔH of the reaction on a molar basis?
16. To warm 100.0 g of H_2O , 0.066 mol beeswax is burned. The water warms from 21.4°C to 25.5°C . What is the heat of the reaction, and what is the ΔH of the reaction on a molar basis?

ANSWERS

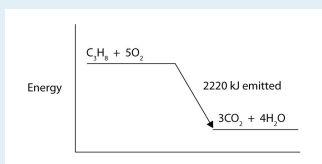
1. under conditions of constant pressure

3. $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}(\text{g})$; $\Delta H = -184 \text{ kJ}$

5. $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(\text{g})$; $\Delta H = 180 \text{ kJ}$

7. exothermic

9. endothermic



11.

13. heat of reaction = -14.0 kJ ; $\Delta H = -56.0 \text{ kJ/mol}$ of reactants

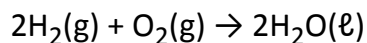
15. heat of reaction = -68.6 kJ ; $\Delta H = -1,370 \text{ kJ/mole}$ of ethanol

7.7 Stoichiometry Calculations Using Enthalpy

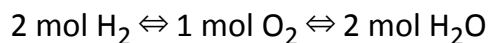
LEARNING OBJECTIVE

1. Perform stoichiometry calculations using energy changes from thermochemical equations.

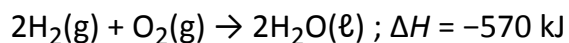
In Chapter 6 "Quantities in Chemical Reactions", we related quantities of one substance to another in a chemical equation by performing calculations that used the balanced chemical equation; the balanced chemical equation provided equivalences that we used to construct conversion factors. For example, in the balanced chemical equation



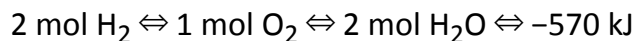
we recognized the equivalences



where \Leftrightarrow is the mathematical symbol for "is equivalent to." In our thermochemical equation, however, we have another quantity—energy change:



This new quantity allows us to add another equivalence to our list:



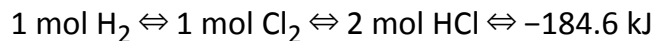
That is, we can now add an energy amount to the equivalences—the enthalpy change of a balanced chemical reaction. This equivalence can also be used to construct conversion factors so that we can relate enthalpy change to amounts of substances reacted or produced.

Note that these equivalences address a concern. When an amount of energy is listed for a balanced chemical reaction, what amount(s) of reactants or products does it refer to? The answer is that relates to the number of moles of the substance as indicated by its coefficient in the balanced chemical reaction. Thus, 2 mol of H_2 are related to -570 kJ , while 1 mol of O_2 is related to -570 kJ . This is why the unit on the energy change is kJ , not kJ/mol .

For example, consider the thermochemical equation



The equivalences for this thermochemical equation are



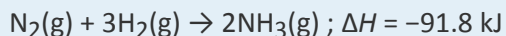
Suppose we asked how much energy is given off when 8.22 mol of H_2 react. We would construct a conversion factor between the number of moles of H_2 and the energy given off, -184.6 kJ :

$$8.22 \text{ mol H}_2 \times \frac{-184.6 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol H}_2} = -1,520 \text{ kJ}$$

The negative sign means that this much energy is given off.

EXAMPLE 9

Given the thermochemical equation



how much energy is given off when 222.4 g of N_2 reacts?

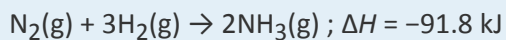
Solution

The balanced thermochemical equation relates the energy change to moles, not grams, so we first convert the amount of N_2 to moles and then use the thermochemical equation to determine the energy change:

$$222.4 \text{ g N}_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol N}_2}{28.00 \text{ g N}_2} \times \frac{-91.8 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ mol N}_2} = -729 \text{ kJ}$$

Test Yourself

Given the thermochemical equation



how much heat is given off when 1.00 g of H₂ reacts?

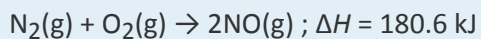
Answer

-15.1 kJ

Like any stoichiometric quantity, we can start with energy and determine an amount, rather than the other way around.

EXAMPLE 10

Given the thermochemical equation



if 558 kJ of energy are supplied, what mass of NO can be made?

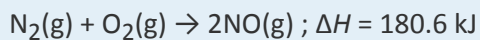
Solution

This time, we start with an amount of energy:

$$558 \text{ kJ} \times \frac{2 \text{ mol NO}}{180.6 \text{ kJ}} \times \frac{30.0 \text{ g NO}}{1 \text{ mol NO}} = 185 \text{ g NO}$$

Test Yourself

How many grams of N₂ will react if 100.0 kJ of energy are supplied?

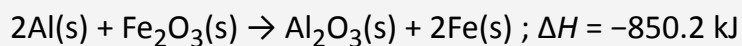


Answer

15.5 g

Chemistry Is Everywhere: Welding with Chemical Reactions

One very energetic reaction is called the *thermite reaction*. Its classic reactants are aluminum metal and iron(III) oxide; the reaction produces iron metal and aluminum oxide:



When properly done, the reaction gives off so much energy that the iron product comes off as a *liquid*. (Iron normally melts at 1,536°C.) If carefully directed, the liquid iron can fill spaces between two or more metal parts and, after it quickly cools, can weld the metal parts together.

Thermite reactions are used for this purpose even today. For civilian purposes, they are used to reweld broken locomotive axles that cannot be easily removed for repair. They are used to weld railroad tracks together. Thermite reactions can also be used to separate thin pieces of metal if, for whatever reason, a torch doesn't work.



A small clay pot contains a thermite mixture. It is reacting at high temperature in the photo and will eventually produce molten metal to join the railroad tracks below it.

Source: Photo courtesy of Skatebiker, <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Velp-thermitewelding-1.jpg>.

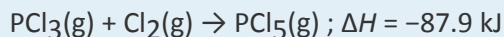
Thermite reactions are also used for military purposes. Thermite mixtures are frequently used with additional components as incendiary devices—devices that start fires. Thermite reactions are also useful in disabling enemy weapons: a piece of artillery doesn't work so well when it has a hole melted into its barrel because of a thermite reaction!

KEY TAKEAWAY

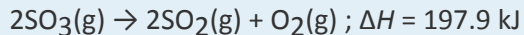
- The energy change of a chemical reaction can be used in stoichiometry calculations.

EXERCISES

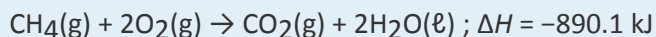
1. Write the equivalences that this balanced thermochemical equation implies.



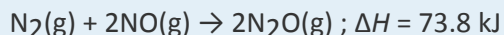
2. Write the equivalences that this balanced thermochemical equation implies.



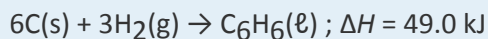
3. How many kilojoules are given off when 17.8 mol of $\text{CH}_4(\text{g})$ react?



4. How many kilojoules are absorbed when 0.772 mol of $\text{N}_2(\text{g})$ reacts?



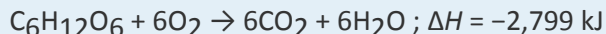
5. How many kilojoules are absorbed when 23.09 mol of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\ell)$ are formed?



6. How many kilojoules are given off when 8.32 mol of Mg react?

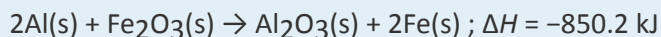


7. Glucose is the main fuel metabolized in animal cells:



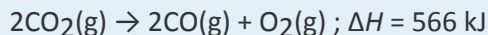
How much energy is given off when 100.0 g of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ react?

8. Given the thermochemical equation



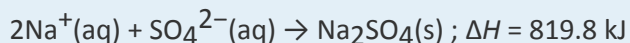
how much energy is given off when 288 g of Fe are produced?

9. Given the thermochemical equation



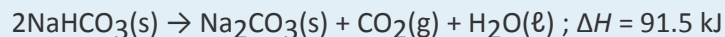
how much energy is absorbed when 85.2 g of CO_2 are reacted?

10. Given the thermochemical equation



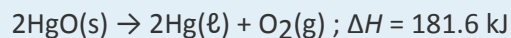
how much energy is absorbed when 55.9 g of $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq})$ are reacted?

11. NaHCO_3 decomposes when exposed to heat:



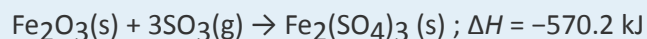
What mass of NaHCO_3 is decomposed by 256 kJ?

12. HgO decomposes when exposed to heat:



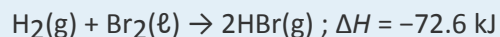
What mass of O_2 can be made with 100.0 kJ?

13. For the thermochemical equation



what mass of SO_3 is needed to generate 1,566 kJ?

14. For the thermochemical equation



what mass of HBr will be formed when 553 kJ of energy are given off?

ANSWERS

- 1 mol of $\text{PCl}_3 \rightleftharpoons 1 \text{ mol of } \text{Cl}_2 \rightleftharpoons 1 \text{ mol of } \text{PCl}_5 \rightleftharpoons -87.9 \text{ kJ}$
3. 15,800 kJ
5. 1,130 kJ
7. 1,554 kJ
9. 548 kJ
11. 470 g
13. $6.60 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$

7.8 End-of-Chapter Material

Chapter Summary

To ensure that you understand the material in this chapter, you should review the meanings of the following bold terms in the following summary and ask yourself how they relate to the topics in the chapter.

Energy is the ability to do work. The transfer of energy from one place to another is **heat**. Heat and energy are measured in units of **joules**, **calories**, or kilocalories (equal to 1,000 calories). The amount of heat gained or lost when the temperature of an object changes can be related to its mass and a constant called the **specific heat** of the substance.

The transfer of energy can also cause a substance to change from one phase to another. During the transition, called a **phase change**, heat is either added or lost. Despite the fact that heat is going into or coming out of a substance during a phase change, the temperature of the substance does not change until the phase change is complete; that is, phase changes are **isothermal**. Analogous to specific heat, a constant called the **heat of fusion** of a substance describes how much heat must be transferred for a substance to melt or solidify (that is, to change between solid and liquid phases), while the **heat of vaporization** describes the amount of heat transferred in a boiling or condensation process (that is, to change between liquid and gas phases).

Every chemical change is accompanied by an energy change. This is because the interaction between atoms bonding to each other has a certain **bond energy**, the energy required to break the bond (called **lattice energy** for ionic compounds), and the bond energies of the reactants will not be the same as the bond energies of the products. Reactions that give off energy are called **exothermic**, while reactions that absorb energy are called **endothermic**. Energy-level diagrams can be used to illustrate the energy changes that accompany chemical reactions.

Even complex biochemical reactions have to follow the rules of simple chemistry, including rules involving energy change. Reactions of **carbohydrates** and **proteins** provide our bodies with about 4 kcal of energy per gram, while **fats** provide about 9 kcal per gram.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

- Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) is a pollutant gas that is one cause of acid rain. It is oxidized in the atmosphere to sulfur trioxide (SO_3), which then combines with water to make sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4).
 - Write the balanced reaction for the oxidation of SO_2 to make SO_3 . (The other reactant is diatomic oxygen.)
 - When 1 mol of SO_2 reacts to make SO_3 , 23.6 kcal of energy are given off. If 100 lb (1 lb = 454 g) of SO_2 were converted to SO_3 , what would be the total energy change?
- Ammonia (NH_3) is made by the direct combination of H_2 and N_2 gases according to this reaction:
$$\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + 22.0 \text{ kcal}$$
 - Is this reaction endothermic or exothermic?
 - What is the overall energy change if 1,500 g of N_2 are reacted to make ammonia?
- A 5.69 g sample of iron metal was heated in boiling water to 99.8°C . Then it was dropped into a beaker containing 100.0 g of H_2O at 22.6°C . Assuming that the water gained all the heat lost by the iron, what is the final temperature of the H_2O and Fe?
- A 5.69 g sample of copper metal was heated in boiling water to 99.8°C . Then it was dropped into a beaker containing 100.0 g of H_2O at 22.6°C . Assuming that the water gained all the heat lost by the copper, what is the final temperature of the H_2O and Cu?
- When 1 g of steam condenses, 540 cal of energy is released. How many grams of ice can be melted with 540 cal?
- When 1 g of water freezes, 79.9 cal of energy is released. How many grams of water can be boiled with 79.9 cal?
- The change in energy is +65.3 kJ for each mole of calcium hydroxide [$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$] according to the following reaction:
$$\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CaO}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$$

How many grams of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ could be reacted if 575 kJ of energy were available?

8. The thermite reaction gives off so much energy that the elemental iron formed as a product is typically produced in the liquid state:
- $$2\text{Al}(s) + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3(s) \rightarrow \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(s) + 2\text{Fe}(\ell) + 204 \text{ kcal}$$
- How much heat will be given off if 250 g of Fe are to be produced?
9. A normal adult male requires 2,500 kcal per day to maintain his metabolism.
- Nutritionists recommend that no more than 30% of the calories in a person's diet come from fat. At 9 kcal/g, what is the maximum mass of fat an adult male should consume daily?
 - At 4 kcal/g each, how many grams of protein and carbohydrates should an adult male consume daily?
10. A normal adult male requires 2,500 kcal per day to maintain his metabolism.
- At 9 kcal/g, what mass of fat would provide that many kilocalories if the diet was composed of nothing but fats?
 - At 4 kcal/g each, what mass of protein and/or carbohydrates is needed to provide that many kilocalories?
11. The volume of the world's oceans is approximately $1.34 \times 10^{24} \text{ cm}^3$.
- How much energy would be needed to increase the temperature of the world's oceans by 1°C ? Assume that the heat capacity of the oceans is the same as pure water.
 - If Earth receives $6.0 \times 10^{22} \text{ J}$ of energy per day from the sun, how many days would it take to warm the oceans by 1°C , assuming all the energy went into warming the water?
12. Does a substance that has a small specific heat require a small or large amount of energy to change temperature? Explain.
13. Some biology textbooks represent the conversion of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to adenosine diphosphate (ADP) and phosphate ions as follows:
- $$\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{ADP} + \text{phosphate} + \text{energy}$$
- What is wrong with this reaction?
14. Assuming that energy changes are additive, how much energy is required to change 15.0 g of ice at -15°C to 15.0 g of steam at 115°C ? (Hint: you will have five processes to consider.)

ANSWERS

1. a. $2\text{SO}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{SO}_3$
b. 16,700 kcal

3. about 23.1°C

5. 6.76 g

7. 652 g

9. a. 83.3 g
b. 438 g

11. a. 1.34×10^{24} cal
b. 93 days

13. A reactant is missing: H₂O is missing.