

Sapna Gupta

Thermochemistry - Calorimetry 3 Heat of neutralization.

A 50.0 mL sample of 0.250 M HCl at 19.50°C is added to 50.0 mL of 0.25 M NaOH at the same temp. in a calorimeter. After mixing the acid base, the temp. rises to 21.21°C. Calculate the ΔH for the reaction:

Ans.
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 50.0 \text{ mL of } 0.250 \text{ M HCl at } 19.50^\circ\text{C} \\ 50.0 \text{ mL of } 0.250 \text{ M NaOH at } 19.5^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} T_i \\ T_f \\ 21.21^\circ\text{C} \end{array}$$



a) $50.0 \text{ mL} + 50.0 \text{ mL} = 100.0 \text{ mL} \times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mL}} = 100 \text{ g}$

b) $s_{\text{heat of H}_2\text{O}} = 4.18 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{cal}} &= m s \Delta T \\ &= 100 \text{ g} \times \frac{4.18 \text{ J}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}} \times (21.21 - 19.50)^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 715 \text{ J} \quad \text{— heat abs. by cal.} \end{aligned}$$

$$q_{\text{rxn}} = -q_{\text{cal}} = -715 \text{ J} \quad (\text{heat of reaction})$$

enthalpy $\Delta H = \text{J/mol}$

$$\text{mol HCl} = 0.0500 \text{ L} \times 0.25 \text{ mol/L} = 0.0125 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$\text{mol NaOH} = 0.0500 \text{ L} \times 0.25 \text{ mol/L} = 0.0125 \text{ mol NaOH}$$

$$0.0125 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.0125 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H &= \frac{-715 \text{ J}}{0.0125 \text{ mol}} = -5.72 \times 10^4 \text{ J} \\ &= \boxed{-57.2 \text{ kJ}} \end{aligned}$$

Supralyfts

Thermochemistry - Calorimetry 3 Heat of neutralization

A 50.0 mL sample of 0.250 M HCl at 19.50°C is added to 50.0 mL of 0.25 M NaOH at the same temp. in a calorimeter. After mixing the acid-base, the temp. rises to 21.21°C. Calculate the ΔH for the reaction.

Ans 50.0 mL of 0.250 M HCl at 19.50°C T_i
50.0 mL of 0.25 M NaOH at 19.5°C T_f } 21.21°C



a) 50.0 mL + 50.0 mL = 100.0 mL $\times \frac{1 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ mL}} = 100 \text{ g}$

b) $c_{\text{p heat of H}_2\text{O}} = 4.18 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}$

$$q_{\text{cal}} = m s \Delta T$$
$$100 \text{ g} \times \frac{4.18 \text{ J}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}} \times (21.21 - 19.50)^\circ\text{C}$$
$$= 715 \text{ J} \quad \text{— heat abs. by cal.}$$

$$q_{\text{rxn}} = -q_{\text{cal}} = -715 \text{ J} \quad (\text{heat of reaction})$$

enthalpy $\Delta H = \text{J/mol}$

$$\text{mol HCl} = 0.0500 \text{ L} \times 0.25 \text{ mol/L} = 0.0125 \text{ mol HCl}$$

$$\text{mol NaOH} = 0.0500 \text{ L} \times 0.25 \text{ mol/L} = 0.0125 \text{ mol NaOH}$$

$$0.0125 \text{ mol HCl} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}}{1 \text{ mol HCl}} = 0.0125 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$$

$$\Delta H = \frac{-715 \text{ J}}{0.0125 \text{ mol}} = -5.72 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$
$$= \boxed{-57.2 \text{ kJ}}$$