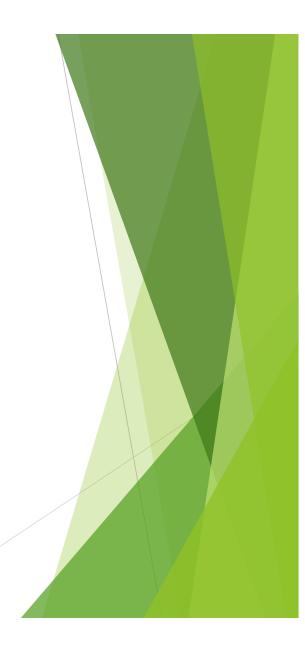
# Mole of Reaction

Massachusetts Insight Workshop November 10, 2020

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#### AP Chemistry Exam Equations for Thermochemistry

#### THERMODYNAMICS/ELECTROCHEMISTRY

 $q = mc\Delta T$   $\Delta S^{\circ} = \sum S^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum S^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$   $\Delta H^{\circ} = \sum \Delta H_{f}^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta H_{f}^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$   $\Delta G^{\circ} = \sum \Delta G_{f}^{\circ} \text{ products} - \sum \Delta G_{f}^{\circ} \text{ reactants}$   $\Delta G^{\circ} = \Delta H^{\circ} - T\Delta S^{\circ}$   $= -RT \ln K$   $= -nFE^{\circ}$   $I = \frac{q}{t}$  $E_{cell} = E_{cell}^{\circ} - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q$ 



 $Na_2S_2O_3(aq) + 4 NaOCl(aq) + 2 NaOH(aq) \rightarrow 2 Na_2SO_4(aq) + 4 NaCl(aq) + H_2O(l)$ 

1. A student performs an experiment to determine the value of the enthalpy change,  $\Delta H^{\circ}_{rxn}$ , for the oxidation-reduction reaction represented by the balanced equation above.

In the experiment, the student uses the solutions shown in the table below.

Solution	Concentration (M)	Volume (mL)
$Na_2S_2O_3(aq)$	0.500	5
NaOCl(aq)	0.500	5
NaOH(aq)	0.500	5

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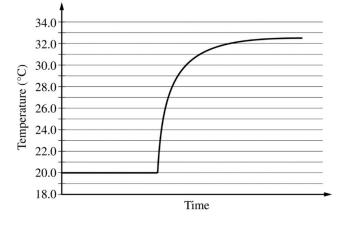
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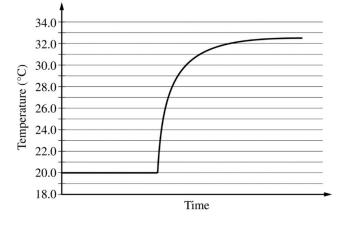
The solutions, all originally at 20.0 °C, are combined in an insulated calorimeter. The temperature of the reaction mixture is monitored, as shown in the graph below.



(d) According to the graph, what is the temperature change of the reaction mixture?

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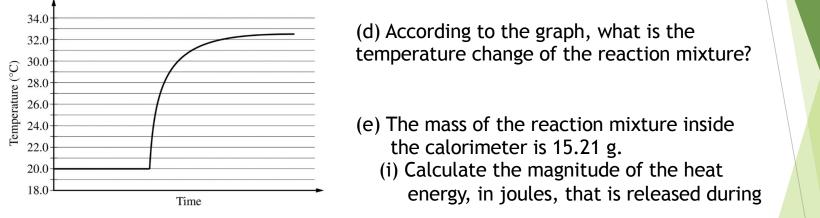
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the reaction. Assume that the specific heat of the reaction mixture is  $3.94 \text{ J/(g} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C})$  and that the heat absorbed by the calorimeter is negligible.

$$q_{rxn} = -q_{solution} = -(mass \cdot c \cdot \Delta T)_{solution}$$
  
 $q_{rxn} =$ 

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(d) According to the graph, what is the temperature change of the reaction mixture?

(e) The mass of the reaction mixture inside the calorimeter is 15.21 g.

(i) Calculate the magnitude of the heat energy, in joules, that is released during the reaction. Assume that the specific heat of the reaction mixture is  $3.94 \text{ J/(g} \cdot \text{°C})$  and that the heat absorbed by the calorimeter is negligible.

 $q_{rxn} = -q_{solution} = -(mass \cdot c \cdot \Delta T)_{solution}$  $q_{rxn} =$ 

(ii) Using the balanced equation for the oxidation-reduction reaction and your answer to part (c), calculate the value of the enthalpy change of the reaction,  $\Delta H^{\circ}_{rxn}$ , in kJ/mol<sub>rxn</sub>. Include the appropriate algebraic sign with your answer.

$$\Delta H_{rxn} = q_{rxn} / mol_{rxn} = \Delta H_{rxn} =$$

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(g) Write the balanced net ionic equation for the given reaction.



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 $HCNO(g) \rightleftharpoons HNCO(g)$ 

fulminic acid	isocyanic acid
Fulminic Acid	Isocyanic Acid
H−C≡N−Ö:	H—N=C=Ö:

(b) Using the Lewis electron-dot diagrams of fulminic acid and isocyanic acid shown in the boxes above and the table of average bond enthalpies below, determine the value of'  $\Delta H^{\circ}$  for the reaction of HCNO(g) to form HNCO(g).

Bond	Enthalpy (kJ/mol)	Bond	Enthalpy (kJ/mol)	Bond	Enthalpy (kJ/mol)
N-O	201	C=N	615	H–C	413
C=O	745	C≡N	891	H–N	391

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#### Mathematical Equations NOT on AP Chemistry Exam Equations Pages

 $\Delta H^{\circ}_{rxn} = \Sigma$  (Bond Energy(reactants)) -  $\Sigma$  (Bond Energy(products))

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