

Calculate the mass of <sup>\*</sup>22650 L of oxygen gas at 25.0 C and 1.18 atm pressure.



\* Volume of a 10'x10'x8' room

1 - Convert the volume of oxygen gas to moles using IDEAL GAS EQUATION

2 - Convert moles oxygen gas to mass using formula weight.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad PV = nRT \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} P = 1.18 \text{ atm} \\ V = 22650 \text{ L} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \\ T = 25.0^\circ\text{C} = 298.2 \text{ K} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT}$$

$$n_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{(1.18 \text{ atm})(22650 \text{ L})}{\left(0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}\right)(298.2 \text{ K})} = 1092.222357 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 32.00 \text{ g O}_2 = 1 \text{ mol O}_2$$

$$1092.222357 \text{ mol O}_2 \times \frac{32.00 \text{ g O}_2}{1 \text{ mol O}_2} = \boxed{35000 \text{ g O}_2} \begin{array}{l} 35.0 \text{ kg} \\ \sim 771 \text{ lb} \end{array}$$



If 48.90 mL of hydrochloric acid solution react with sodium carbonate to produce 125.0 mL of carbon dioxide gas at 0.950 atm and 290.2 K. What is the molar concentration of the acid?

We need to find M of HCl:  $M_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{\text{mol HCl}}{\text{L solution}} \leftarrow 48.90 \text{ mL} = 0.04890 \text{ L}$

- 1 - Convert 125.0 mL of carbon dioxide gas to moles using IDEAL GAS EQUATION.
- 2 - Convert moles carbon dioxide gas to moles HCl using chemical equation.
- 3 - Calculate molarity of hCl using the moles HCl and the volume of solution given.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad n = \frac{PV}{RT} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} P = 0.950 \text{ atm} \quad V = 125.0 \text{ mL} = 0.1250 \text{ L} \\ R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \quad T = 290.2 \text{ K} \end{array} \right.$$

$$n_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{(0.950 \text{ atm})(0.1250 \text{ L})}{\left(0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}\right)(290.2 \text{ K})} = 0.0049866019 \text{ mol CO}_2$$

$$2 \text{ mol HCl} = \text{mol CO}_2$$

$$0.0049866019 \text{ mol CO}_2 \times \frac{2 \text{ mol HCl}}{\text{mol CO}_2} = 0.0099732038 \text{ mol HCl} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad M_{\text{HCl}} = \frac{\text{mol HCl}}{\text{L solution}} = \frac{0.0099732038 \text{ mol HCl}}{0.04890 \text{ L}} = \boxed{0.204 \text{ M HCl}}$$

- thermodynamics: the study of energy transfer

Conservation of energy: Energy may change form, but the overall amount of energy remains constant. "first law of thermodynamics"

- ... but what IS energy?

- energy is the ability to do "work"

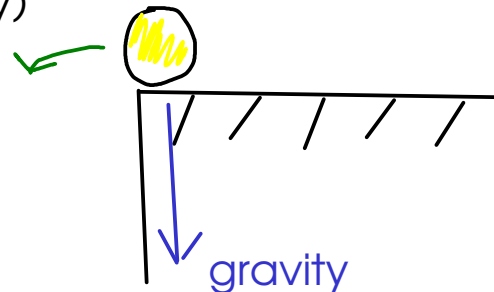
↑  
motion of matter

Kinds of energy?

- Kinetic energy: energy of matter in motion  $E_K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

↑ mass  
↑ velocity

- Potential energy: energy of matter that is being acted on by a field of force (like gravity)



When the ball falls, its potential energy is converted to kinetic!

- What sort of energy concerns chemists? Energy that is absorbed or released during chemical reactions.

- Energy can be stored in chemicals ... molecules and atoms.

INTERNAL ENERGY: "U"



related to the kinetic and potential energy of atoms, molecules, and their component parts.

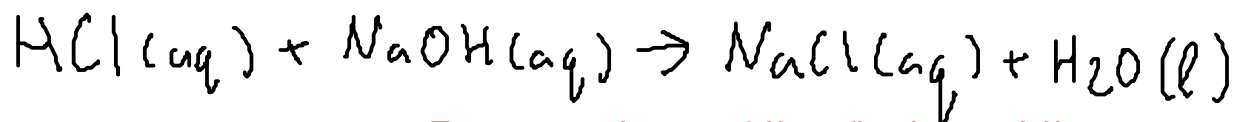
- We measure energy transfer ... which is called HEAT. (HEAT is the flow of energy from an area of higher temperature to an area of lower temperature)

*Q: heat*

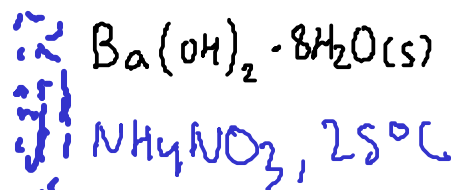
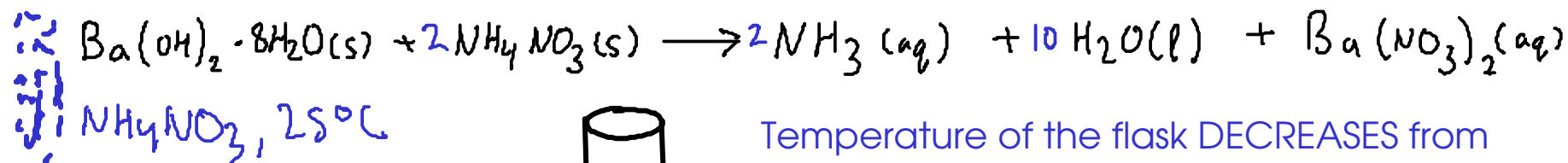
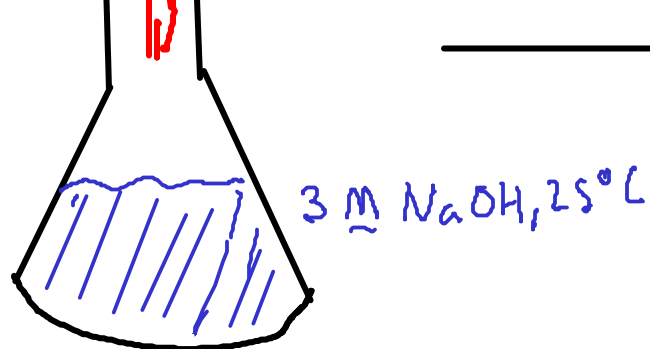
SYSTEM: the object or material under study

SURROUNDINGS: everything else

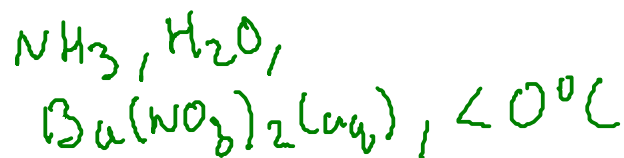
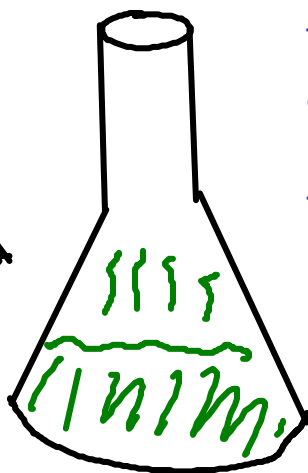
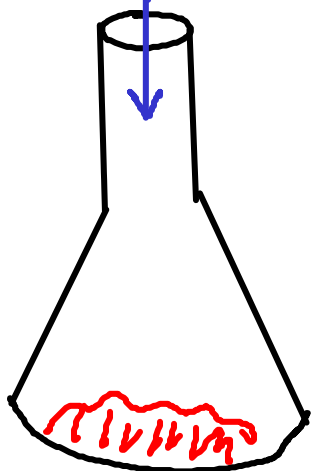
Type of process	Energy is ...	Sign of Q	Temp of SURROUNDINGS ...
ENDOTHERMIC	transferred from SURROUNDINGS to SYSTEM	+	decreases
EXOTHERMIC	transferred from SYSTEM to SURROUNDINGS	-	increases



Temperature of the flask and the water it contains rises from 25 degrees to 40 degrees. Therefore, the reaction is EXOTHERMIC - the reaction transfers energy to the surroundings.

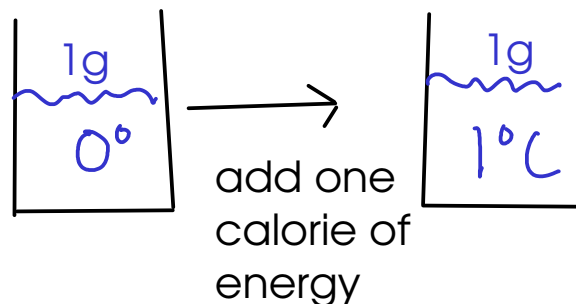


Temperature of the flask DECREASES from about 25°C to less than 0°C. This reaction is ENDOTHERMIC, as it absorbs energy from the environment!



## ENERGY UNITS

- calorie (cal): the amount of energy required to change the temperature of one gram of water by one degree Celsius (or Kelvin)



$1\text{g} \approx 1\text{mL}$  for water

- Calories in food? The "Calorie" that is given on American food labels is actually the kilocalorie (kcal)

- Joule (J): SI unit for energy. It's defined based on the equation for kinetic energy.

$$1\text{ J} = 1 \frac{\text{Kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2}, \text{ from}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

kinetic  
energy

mass

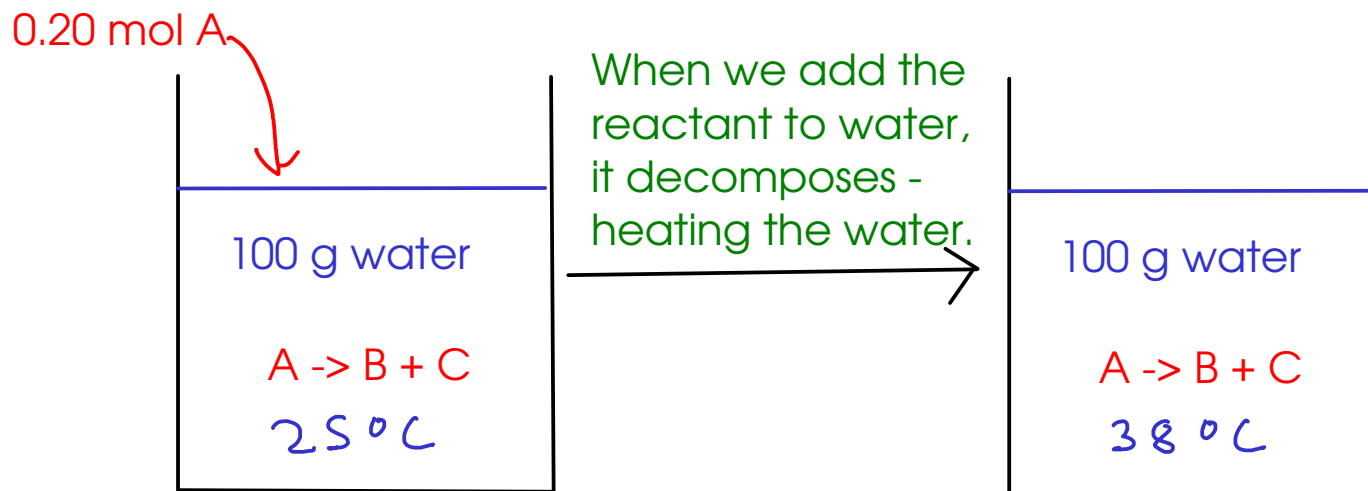
velocity

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

- the Joule is a small unit. For most reactions at lab scale, we'll use kilojoules (kJ).

## CALORIMETRY

- the measurement of heat. How do we measure heat flow?



... what is  $Q$  for this reaction?

Assuming that no heat is lost from the water to the surrounding air,

$$\underbrace{Q_r}_{\text{reaction}} + \underbrace{Q_w}_{\text{water}} = 0$$

Conservation of energy. The terms add to zero because they have opposite signs.

... if we knew something about the WATER, we could use that to find the heat of the REACTION!

## SPECIFIC HEAT

- a measured quantity. The amount of energy required to change the temperature of one gram of a particular substance by one degree Celsius.
- Specific heat information for common substances is readily available. For water,

$$4.184 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}} \quad \underline{\underline{=}} \quad 1.000 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$Q = m \times s \times \Delta T$$

$m$  = mass  
 $s$  = specific heat  
 $\Delta T$  =  $T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$

This is ALWAYS final temp minus initial temp!

- For objects, like reaction vessels, you might know the HEAT CAPACITY, which is the amount of energy required to change the temperature of an object by one degree Celsius

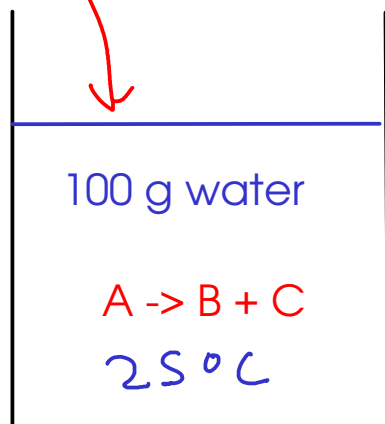
$$\text{units: } \text{J}/^\circ\text{C} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{cal}/^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Q = C \times \Delta T$$

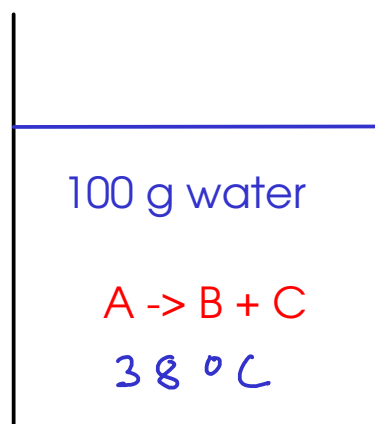
$c$  = heat capacity



0.20 mol A



When we add the reactant to water, it decomposes - heating the water.



Specific heat of water:

$$4.184 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$Q_r + Q_w = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_w &= m_w \times S_w \times \Delta T_w \\ &= (100 \text{ g}) (4.184 \text{ J/g}^\circ\text{C}) (38^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) \\ &= 5439.2 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_r + 5439.2 \text{ J} = 0; \quad Q_r = -5439.2 \text{ J}$$

To report the energy change in this reaction to others, we should express it in terms of heat transfer per mole of something. A different amount of reactant would have a different  $Q$

$$Q_{\text{rxn}} = \frac{Q_r}{\text{moles A}} = \frac{-5439.2 \text{ J}}{0.20 \text{ mol A}} = -27000 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol A}} = -27 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol A}}$$

This number is often called the "HEAT OF REACTION"