

Thermochemistry

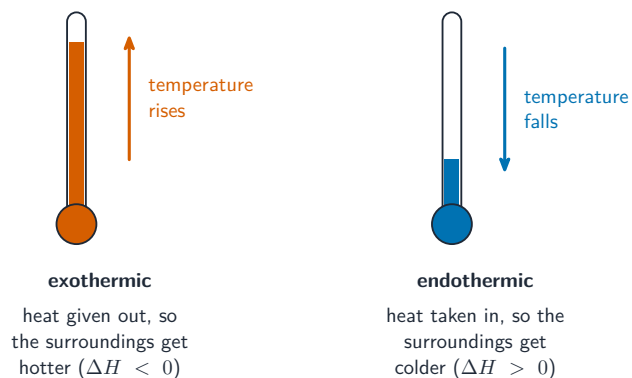
AP Chemistry

Endothermic and Exothermic Processes



An instant cold pack: endothermic processes absorb heat from the surroundings

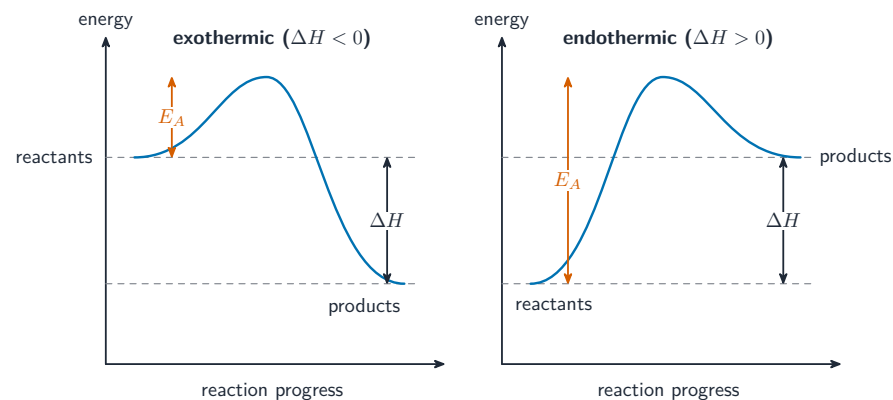
Thermochemistry 热化学 tracks energy in reactions. A process is **exothermic** 放热 if it releases energy to the surroundings (feels hot, $\Delta H < 0$) and **endothermic** 吸热 if it absorbs energy (feels cold, $\Delta H > 0$). Breaking bonds costs energy; forming bonds releases it – the net decides the sign.



An exothermic reaction warms the surroundings; an endothermic one cools them

Energy Diagrams

An energy diagram plots energy from reactants to products. Reactants above products means exothermic; below means endothermic. The vertical gap between them is the enthalpy change ΔH .



Energy diagrams: exothermic products sit below the reactants, endothermic above

Heat Transfer and Thermal Equilibrium

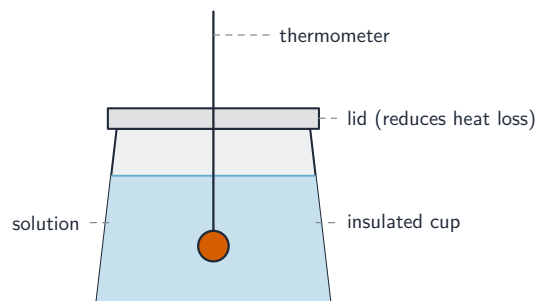
Heat 热量 flows from hot to cold until objects reach **thermal equilibrium** 热平衡 (equal temperature). Energy is conserved: the heat lost by the hot object equals the heat gained by the cold one.

Heat Capacity and Calorimetry

The heat to change a substance's temperature is

$$q = mc\Delta T,$$

where c is the **specific heat** 比热容 (energy per gram per degree). **Calorimetry** 量热法 measures a reaction's heat by tracking the temperature change of surrounding water: the heat the water gains equals the heat the reaction releases.



Calorimetry: measure the temperature change of a known mass of solution

Worked example. A reaction in a coffee-cup calorimeter warms 100 g of water by 8.0°C ($c = 4.18 \text{ J}/(\text{g}^{\circ}\text{C})$). The heat absorbed by the water is

$$q = mc\Delta T = 100 \times 4.18 \times 8.0 = 3.3 \times 10^3 \text{ J}.$$

By energy conservation the reaction **released** this 3.3 kJ, so it is exothermic ($q_{\text{rxn}} = -3.3 \text{ kJ}$).

Energy of Phase Changes

During a **phase change** 相变 (melting, boiling) the temperature stays **constant** while heat goes into breaking intermolecular forces, not raising kinetic energy. The energy needed is $q = n\Delta H_{\text{fus}}$ (melting) or $q = n\Delta H_{\text{vap}}$ (boiling) – the flat steps on a heating curve.



Steam from boiling water: phase changes absorb or release energy at constant temperature

Introduction to Enthalpy of Reaction

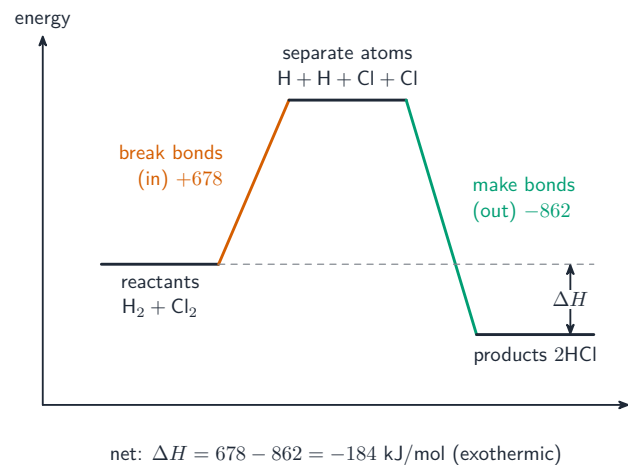
The **enthalpy of reaction** 反应焓 ΔH_{rxn} is the heat released or absorbed at constant pressure. Because enthalpy is a **state function** 状态函数, ΔH depends only on the initial and final states, not the path taken – the key that makes the next three methods work.

Bond Enthalpies

One way to estimate ΔH : sum the energy to **break** all reactant bonds, then subtract the energy **released** forming product bonds:

$$\Delta H \approx \sum(\text{bonds broken}) - \sum(\text{bonds formed}).$$

This is an approximation, since bond enthalpies are averages.



Breaking bonds takes in energy; making bonds releases it

Worked example. Estimate ΔH for $\text{H}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{HCl}$ using bond enthalpies $\text{H-H} = 436$, $\text{Cl-Cl} = 242$, $\text{H-Cl} = 431 \text{ kJ/mol}$. Break both reactant bonds ($436 + 242 = 678$) and form two H-Cl bonds ($2 \times 431 = 862$):

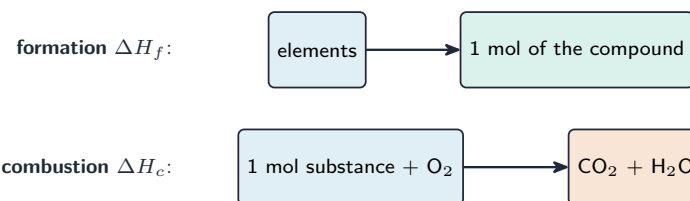
$$\Delta H \approx 678 - 862 = -184 \text{ kJ,}$$

exothermic, because the strong H-Cl bonds formed release more than the reactant bonds cost.

Enthalpy of Formation

The **standard enthalpy of formation** 生成焓 ΔH_f° is the enthalpy to make one mole of a compound from its elements (zero for an element in its standard state). Then

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ = \sum \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{products}) - \sum \Delta H_f^\circ(\text{reactants}).$$



Formation makes a compound from its elements; combustion burns it in oxygen

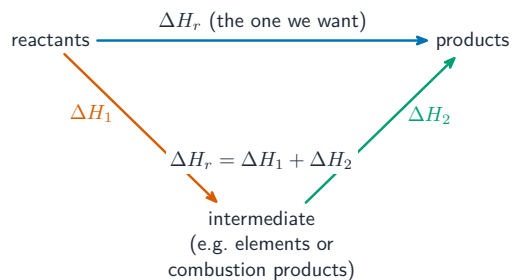
Worked example. Find $\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ$ for burning methane, $\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, given ΔH_f° : $\text{CH}_4 = -75$, $\text{CO}_2 = -394$, $\text{H}_2\text{O} = -286 \text{ kJ/mol}$ ($\text{O}_2 = 0$). Products minus reactants:

$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^\circ = [-394 + 2(-286)] - [-75 + 0] = -966 + 75 = -891 \text{ kJ,}$$

a large release, as expected for a combustion.

Hess's Law

Hess's law 盖斯定律: if a reaction is the sum of several steps, its ΔH is the sum of the steps' ΔH values. Reverse a step and flip the sign; scale a step and scale its ΔH . This lets you find a hard-to-measure ΔH by combining known reactions – a frequent exam calculation.



Hess's law: the direct and indirect routes give the same total enthalpy change

Exam tips

- An **exothermic** reaction has $\Delta H < 0$ (feels hot); endothermic has $\Delta H > 0$ — always give ΔH a sign and units.
- In calorimetry use $q = mc\Delta T$ with the mass of the **water/solution**; the reaction releases what the water gains.
- Bond enthalpies: $\Delta H \approx \sum(\text{bonds broken}) - \sum(\text{bonds made})$ — breaking is endothermic, making is exothermic (the classic sign trap).
- **Hess's law**: the total ΔH is the sum of the steps' — reverse a step and flip the sign, scale a step and scale ΔH .
- During a **phase change** the temperature stays constant while energy goes into the forces between particles.