13.1 Bond enthalpies and Hess's law

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 18 marks**

KEY WORDS bond enthalpy • Hess's law • energy cycle • enthalpy of formation • Born–Haber cycle – • lattice enthalpy

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **energy cycles** : bond enthalpies and Hess's law.

You must be able to:

- calculate ΔH from average bond enthalpies and explain the limits of this method
- use Hess's law to find an enthalpy change that cannot be measured directly
- draw and use an energy cycle
- construct a Born–Haber cycle to find a lattice enthalpy

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Bond enthalpy and Hess's law

Bond enthalpy: the energy needed to break one mole of a bond in **gaseous** molecules. Values in the data booklet are **averages** over many compounds. Breaking bonds is endothermic; making bonds is exothermic.

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

Hess's law: the enthalpy change of a reaction is the same whichever route is taken, as long as the start and end are the same. Around a cycle, follow the arrows: add a step taken forwards, **subtract** a step taken backwards.

Formation cycles (HL): $\Delta H^\ominus = \sum \Delta H_f^\ominus(\text{products}) - \sum \Delta H_f^\ominus(\text{reactants})$; $\Delta H_f^\ominus$ of an element is zero. **Born–Haber cycle:** ΔH_f = atomization + ionization + electron affinity − lattice enthalpy (lattice enthalpy as the endothermic change from solid to gaseous ions).

Worked example 1: bond enthalpies. $H_2 + Cl_2 \rightarrow 2HCl$: broken $436+242 = 678$; formed $2 \times 431 = 862$; $\Delta H = 678 - 862 = -184$ **kJ mol**$^{-1}$.

Worked example 2: Hess. If A $\rightarrow$ B is -50 kJ and A $\rightarrow$ C is -80 kJ, then B $\rightarrow$ C is $-80 - (-50) = -30$ **kJ**.

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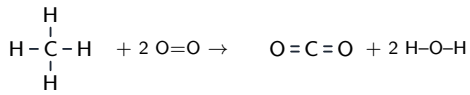
Answer shapes: list bonds with numbers, or draw the cycle and follow the arrows.

2 Practice

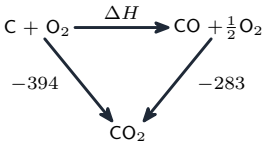
2.1 Explain why ΔH calculated from bond enthalpies is often different from a value measured by calorimetry. [2]

bond	kJ mol^{-1}
C–H	414
O=O	498
O–H	463

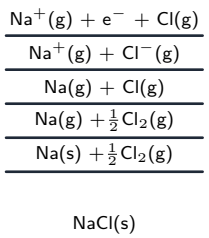
2.2 Use the bond enthalpies (kJ mol^{-1}) C–H 414, O=O 498, C=O 804 and O–H 463 to calculate ΔH for $CH_4(g) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g)$. [3]



2.3 Use the cycle to calculate ΔH for $C(s) + \frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO(g)$. [3]



2.4 Use the data to calculate the lattice enthalpy of sodium chloride (kJ mol^{-1}): ΔH_f(NaCl) −411; atomization of Na +107; first ionization energy of Na +496; atomization of Cl ($\frac{1}{2}Cl_2 \rightarrow Cl$) +121; electron affinity of Cl −349. [2]



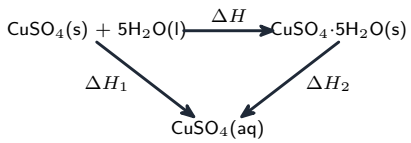
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3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The enthalpy change for $CuSO_4(s) + 5H_2O(l) \rightarrow CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O(s)$ cannot be measured directly. It is found from two enthalpies of solution: anhydrous $CuSO_4$, $\Delta H_1 = -66.5$ kJ mol^{-1}; hydrated $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$, $\Delta H_2 = +11.7$ kJ mol^{-1}.

(a) State Hess's law. [1]

(b) Calculate the enthalpy change of hydration. [2]



(c) Explain why this enthalpy change cannot be measured directly. [2]

(d) To find ΔH_1, a student dissolves 0.0200 mol of anhydrous $CuSO_4$ in 50.0 g of water. The temperature rises by 6.2 K. Calculate ΔH_1 from these results. [2]

(e) Suggest why the student's value is less negative than -66.5 kJ mol^{-1}. [1]

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