

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research

Al-Muthanna University

College of Science

Department of Chemistry



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث
العلمي

جامعة المثنى

كلية العلوم

قسم الكيمياء

Physical Chemistry

المحاضرة 15

المرحلة الثانية

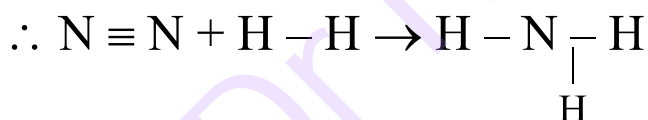
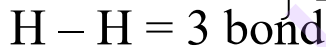
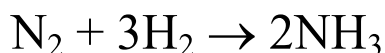
أ.د. حسن صبيح جبر

Calculate the heat of reaction from bond energies.

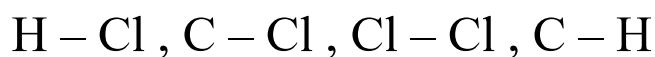
When the bonds consists of a reaction between atoms and at the some time break the bonds of other.

Know the energy bond of the molecule A – B

The energy required to break the molecule in to two atoms A, B

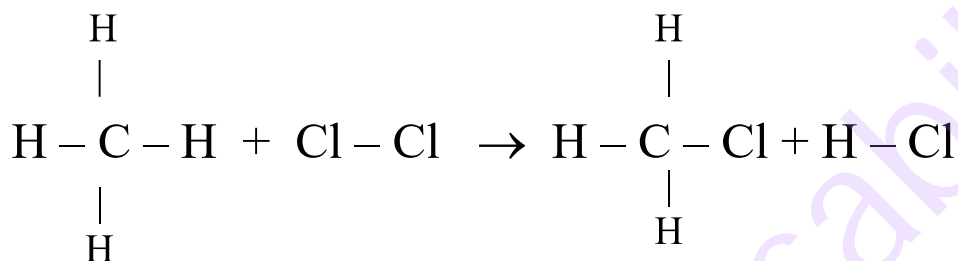
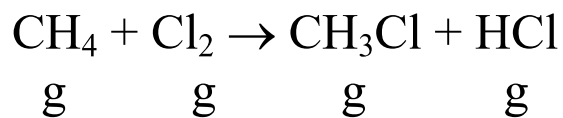


Example :- If the values of the enthalpy of the bonds



Of the following values 99, 58, 78, 103

Calculate ΔH for reaction



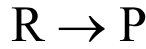
$$\Delta H = 99 + 58 - (78 + 103)$$

$$\Delta H = - 24 \text{ Kcal/mol.}$$

عند كسر الاصرة يكون الانتالبي موجباً

لكن عند تكوين الاواصر يكون الانتالبي سالباً.

Change the hat of reaction with temperature Kirchoff Law



$$\Delta H_r = \Delta H_p - \Delta H_R$$

بتفاضل طرفي المعادلة بدلالة الحرارة

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta H_r}{dT} \right)_p = \left(\frac{d\Delta H_p}{dT} \right)_p - \left(\frac{d\Delta H_R}{dT} \right)_p$$

$$C_p = \left(\frac{dH}{dT} \right)_p$$

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta H_r}{dT} \right)_p = C_{p_p} - C_{p_R}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\Delta H_r}{dT} \right)_p = \Delta C_p$$

∴ يعرف الفرق في السعة الحرارية للمواد الناتجة والمتفاعلة

لحساب التغير لحرارة التفاعل مع درجة الحرارة بقانون كيرشوف.

إذا كان الفرق صغير جداً يمكن جعل ΔC_p ثابتة

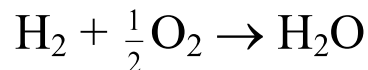
$$\int_{\Delta H_1}^{\Delta H_2} d(\Delta H_r) = \Delta C_p \int_{T_1}^{T_2} dT$$

$$\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_1 = \Delta C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

حيث ان ΔH_2 حرارة التفاعل عند T_2 و ΔH_1 حرارة التفاعل عند

• T_1

Example:- The average heat capacity is recognized when the pressure of hydrogen, oxygen and water vapor over the temperature from 25C° to 100C° values of the following.



C_p
(Cal/mol.deg)

6.92

7.04

8.03

H₂ gO₂ gH₂O g

25C° at $\Delta H = 57.5$ = The heat of reaction

Calculate the heat of formation of water vapor at 100C° .

$$\Delta C_p = C_p(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - [C_p(\text{H}_2) + \frac{1}{2}C_p(\text{O}_2)]$$

$$= 8.03 - [6.92 + \frac{1}{2}(7.04)]$$

$$= 8.03 - 10.29$$

$$= -2.41 \text{ cal/mol. deg}$$

$$\Delta H_2 - \Delta H_1 = \Delta C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta H_2 - (-575) = -2.41 \times 10^{-3} (373 - 298)$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_2 = -57.98 \text{ Kal/mol}$$