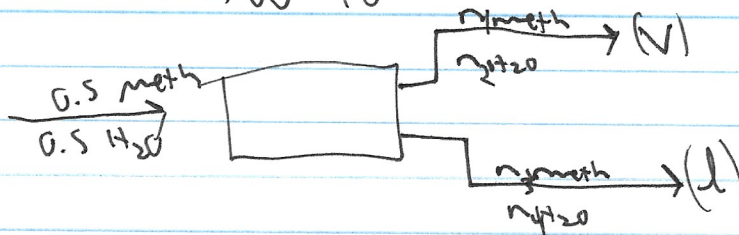


Hw 10

1.)



$$0.722 + 0.405 \text{ l} = 0.5 \rightarrow V = 0.693 - 0.561 \text{ l}$$

$$0.278 V + 0.595 \text{ l} = 0.5 \rightarrow 0.278(0.693 - 0.561 \text{ l}) + 0.595 \text{ l} = 0.5$$

$$l = 0.7 \quad V = 0.3$$

$$n_1 = 0.7 = 0.722 = \underline{0.2835}$$

$$n_2 = \underline{0.4165}$$

$$n_3 = \underline{0.2166}$$

$$n_4 = \underline{0.0834}$$

$$H_1 = \text{Enthalpy}(\text{methanol}, 20, 80, \text{C}, \text{l})$$

$$H_2 = \text{Enthalpy}(\text{water}, 20, 80, \text{C}, \text{l})$$

$$H_3 = \text{Enthalpy}(\text{methanol}, 20, T_b, \text{C}, \text{l}) + H_v + \text{Enthalpy}(\text{methanol}, T_b, 80, \text{C}, \text{g})$$

$$T_b = 64.7$$

$$H_v = 35.27$$

$$H_4 = \text{Enthalpy}(\text{water}, 20, T_b, \text{C}, \text{l}) + H_v + \text{Enthalpy}(\text{water}, T_b, 80, \text{C}, \text{g})$$

$$T_b = 100$$

$$H_v = 40.656$$

$$\Delta H = \cancel{n_1 H_1} + n_2 H_2 + n_3 H_3 + n_4 H_4$$

$$= 15.76 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$Q = 15.76 \cdot 50 \text{ mol} = 787 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{h}}$$

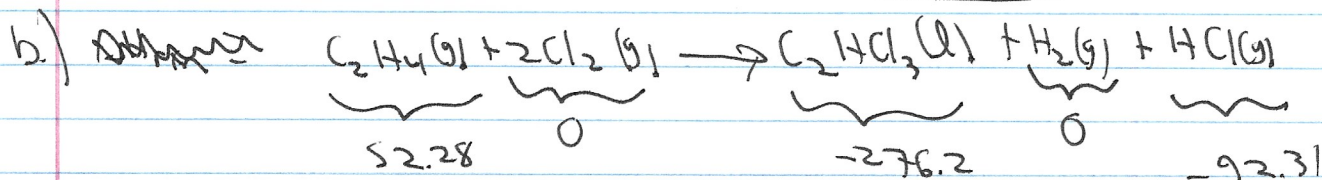
$$= 787 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{min}} \cdot \frac{1 \text{ min}}{60 \text{ sec}} = \boxed{13.13 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{sec}}}$$

HW 10

$$2) a) \Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ} = \sum_{\text{Product}} \nu_i (\Delta H_f^{\circ}) - \sum_{\text{react}} \nu_i (\Delta H_f^{\circ}) \quad \Delta H_f^{\circ} (\text{H}_2, \text{Cl}_2) = 0$$

$$\therefore -385.76 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} = \Delta H_f^{\circ} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_4) - \Delta H_f^{\circ} (\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_f^{\circ} = -385.76 + 52.28 = -333 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$



$$\Delta H_{\text{rxn}}^{\circ} = -276.2 - 92.31 - 52.28 = -421 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

$$c) -421 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}} \cdot 300 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{hr}} = -1.26 \times 10^5 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{hr}}$$

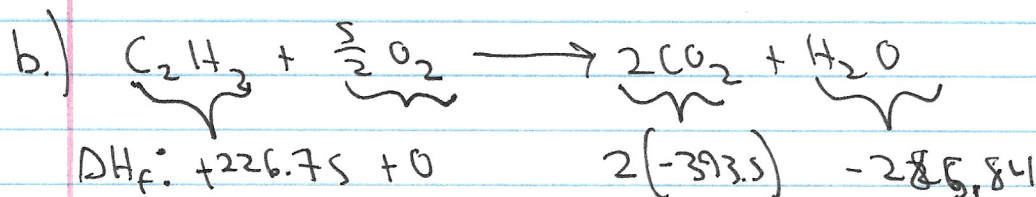
$$3) a) \text{rxn } 3 = \frac{1}{2} \text{rxn } 1 - \text{rxn } 2$$

$$\therefore \Delta H_{\text{rxn } 3} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta H_{\text{rxn } 1} - \Delta H_{\text{rxn } 2} = -326.2 + 285.8 = 123 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$$

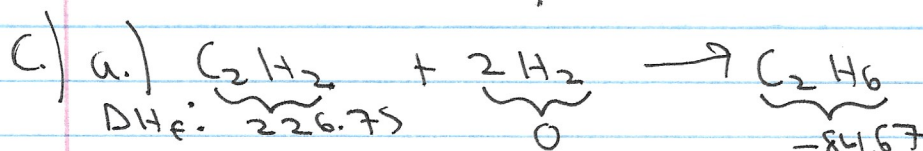
b) ΔH_{rxn} for the decomposition rxn cannot be measured directly. The rxn may not be possible in a lab.

HW 10

4) a.) The Standard heat of combustion is the amount of heat produced when 1 mol of the substance reacts with O_2 (combusts). The value ~~$-1299.6 \frac{kJ}{mol}$~~ $-1299.6 \frac{kJ}{mol}$ is @ $25^\circ C$ and 1 atm but is in reference to a reference state so that $H_2^c - H_{ref}^c = -1299.6 \frac{kJ}{mol}$

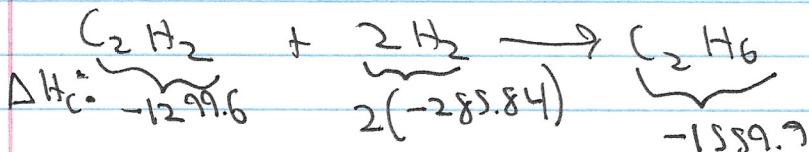


$$\therefore \Delta H_{rxn} = \Delta H_c = 2(-393.5) - 285.84 - 226.75 = -1299.6 \checkmark$$



$$\therefore \Delta H_{rxn} = -84.67 - 226.75 = -311. \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

b.)
$$\Delta H_{rxn} = \Delta H_c - \sum V_i (\Delta H_c)_i$$



$$\Delta H_{rxn} = -1299.6 + 2(-285.84) + 1559.9 = -311. \frac{kJ}{mol}$$

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E13

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