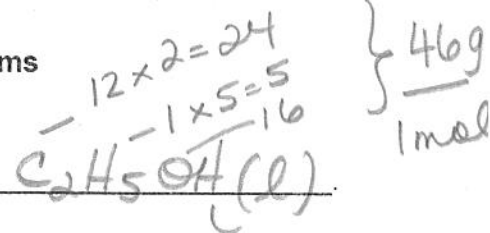



Practice Heating and Cooling Curve Problems



1. The following table shows the thermal properties of ethanol, C₂H₅OH(l)

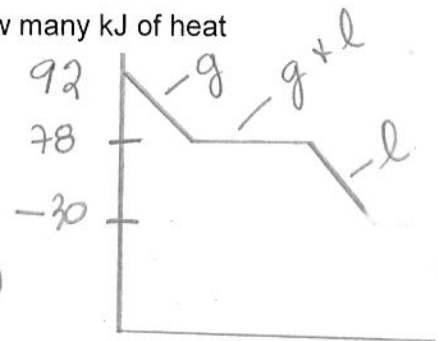
Thermal Properties of Ethanol

Melting point	-114.0 °C
Boiling point	78.0 °C
Specific Heat Capacity as a solid	0.97 J/g°C
Specific Heat Capacity as a liquid	2.46 J/g°C
Specific Heat Capacity as a gas	1.42 J/g°C
Heat of fusion	5.02 kJ/mol
Heat of vaporization	38.56 kJ/mol


 never given as a neg. - it is your job to turn it into a neg.
 cooling! HE being released
 exo! (-)

If a 69.0 g sample of ethanol is taken from 92.0 °C to -30.0 °C then how many kJ of heat energy must be released from the ethanol?

Sketch!!!!!! Just like math class!!!!



$$1) Q = mc \Delta T = (69.0g)(1.42 J/g \cdot ^\circ C)(78.0^\circ C - 92.0^\circ C) = -1370 J \times \frac{1 kJ}{1000 J} = -1.37 kJ$$

$$2) Q = n \Delta H = 69.0g \times \frac{1 mol}{46g} \times \frac{38.56 kJ}{1 mol} = 57.8 kJ$$

$$3) Q = mc \Delta T = 69.0g \times (2.46 \frac{J}{g \cdot ^\circ C}) (-30.0^\circ C - 78.0^\circ C) = -18300 J \times \frac{1 kJ}{1000 J} = -18.3 kJ$$

4) $1.37 kJ + (-57.8 kJ) + (-18.3 kJ) = -74.7 kJ$

ANS

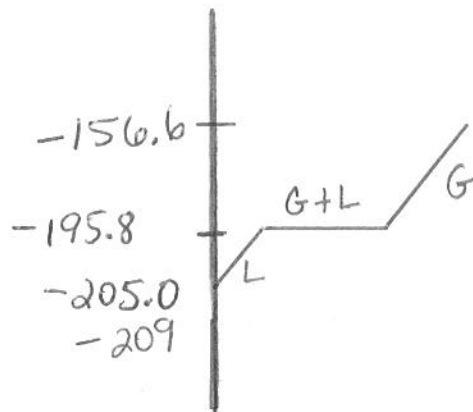
2. Use the information given below to find the total amount of energy required to heat 56.0 g of nitrogen from $-205.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $-156.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

$\text{N}_2!$

Boiling point of nitrogen	$-195.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Melting point of nitrogen	$-209.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Heat of vaporization of nitrogen	5.58 kJ/mol
Heat of fusion of nitrogen	0.71 kJ/mol
Specific heat capacity of liquid nitrogen	$2.04\text{ J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$
Specific heat capacity of nitrogen vapour	$1.04\text{ J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sketch!!!!

ANS $Q_T = 14.5\text{ kJ}$



$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad Q &= mc \Delta T \\
 &= 56.0\text{ g} \times \left(2.04 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}^{\circ}\text{C}} \right) \left(-195.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - (-205.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) \right) \\
 &= 1.05\text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad Q &= n \Delta H \\
 &= 56.0\text{ g N}_2 \times \frac{1\text{ mol N}_2}{28\text{ g}} \times \frac{5.58\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ mol}} \\
 &= 11.2\text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) \quad Q &= mc \Delta T \\
 &= (56.0\text{ g}) \left(1.04 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{g}^{\circ}\text{C}} \right) \left(-156.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - (-195.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) \right) \\
 &= 2.28\text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$