

## Calorimetry

-a lab technique used to measure energy changes that occur during a chemical reaction

\* need to minimize any heat exchange with the surroundings

Calorimeters -two types:

1) simple or polystyrene calorimeter

-constant pressure (open to the atmosphere)

-requires a known amount of substance (usually water) which absorbs the heat produced by the process

-use  $Q=mc\Delta T$

-use during dissolving reactions, neutralizations, heating and cooling

2) bomb calorimeter

-constant volume

-reaction occurs inside a metal chamber called a bomb

-use  $Q=c\Delta T$  (c is in  $J/^\circ C$ , there is no mass in this c)

-used during dissolving reactions, neutralizations, heating cooling

-calibrated for a constant volume of water (∴ no need for mass)

-used to measure heat of combustion

ex: simple calorimeter

70g of a metal was heated to  $95.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  then transferred to a polystyrene calorimeter. The calorimeter contained 100.0g of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  at an initial temperature of  $19.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The final temperature of the contents was  $22.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

a) how much heat did the water gain?

b) how much heat did the metal lose?

c) what is the specific heat capacity of the metal?

a)  $m_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 100.0\text{g}$

$$c_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 4.184\text{J/g}^{\circ}\text{C} = 22.6^{\circ}\text{C} - 19.8^{\circ}\text{C} = 2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T = T_f - T_i$$

$$Q_w = mc\Delta T$$

$$Q_w = (100.0\text{g})(4.184\text{J/g}^{\circ}\text{C})(2.8^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$Q_w = 1172\text{ J}$$

b)  $\Delta T_m = 95^{\circ}\text{C} - 19.8^{\circ}\text{C}$

$$= -72.4^{\circ}\text{C}$$

c)  $Q_m = m_m c_m \Delta T$

$$Q_m = -1172\text{ J}$$

$$-1172\text{ J} = (70\text{g})(c_m)(-72.4^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$c_m = 0.231\text{J/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

ex: bomb calorimeter

16.0g of peanut butter is placed in a bomb calorimeter. The temperature increased by  $50.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The heat capacity of the calorimeter is  $8.28 \text{ kJ}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

a) how much heat was released?

b) What is the heat of combustion per gram of peanut butter?

a)  $Q = c\Delta T$

$$Q = (8.28 \text{ kJ}/^{\circ}\text{C})(50.5^{\circ}\text{C})$$

$$Q = 418 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{sample}} &= -Q_{\text{calorimeter}} \\ &= -418 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  418 kJ were released

$$\text{b) } \frac{Q_{\text{sample}}}{\text{mass sample}} = \frac{\text{Heat of combustion}}{\text{g}}$$

$$\frac{-418 \text{ kJ}}{16\text{g}} = -26.2 \text{ kJ/g}$$

$\therefore$  the heat of combustion of 1 gram of peanut butter is

$$-26.2 \text{ kJ/g}$$