ENTHALPY STOICHIOMETRY WORKSHEET



1. How much heat will be released when $4.72 \,\mathrm{g}$ of carbon react with excess O_2 ?

$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$$
; $\Delta H^{\circ} = -393.5 \text{ kJ}$

2. How much heat will be absorbed when 38.2 g of bromine react with excess H₂?

$$H_2 + Br_2 \rightarrow 2 HBr; \Delta H^\circ = +72.80 kJ$$

3. How much heat will be released when 1.48 g of chlorine react with excess phosphorus?

$$2 P + 5 Cl_2 \rightarrow 2 PCl_5$$
; $\Delta H^{\circ} = -886 \text{ kJ}$

4. How much heat will be absorbed when 13.7 g of nitrogen react with excess O_2 ?

$$N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ NO}; \Delta H^\circ = +180 \text{ kJ}$$

5. Find the heat of reaction for the single displacement reaction in which 2 L of chlorine gas at STP react with sodium bromide.

$$Cl_2(g) + 2 \text{ NaBr (aq)} \rightarrow Br_2(I) + 2 \text{ NaCl (aq)}; \Delta H^\circ = -100.2 \text{ kJ}$$

6. A chemist runs an experiment where the following reaction occurs:

$$CrO_3$$
 (s) + H_2O (I) \rightarrow H_2CrO_4 (aq); ΔH° = -5.4 kJ

Careful measurement indicates that 6.18 kJ of energy were released. What mass of CrO_3 reacted?

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Answers

1. How much heat will be released when $4.72 \,\mathrm{g}$ of carbon react with excess O_2 ?

$$C + O_2 \rightarrow CO_2$$
; $\Delta H^\circ = -393.5 \text{ kJ}$

 $4.72 \text{ g C} \times (1 \text{ mol C}/12 \text{ g C}) \times (-393.5 \text{ kJ}/1 \text{ mol C}) = -154.78 \text{ kJ}$

2. How much heat will be absorbed when 38.2 g of bromine react with excess H₂?

$$H_2 + Br_2 \rightarrow 2 HBr; \Delta H^\circ = +72.80 kJ$$

38.2 g Br x (1 mol Br/160 g Br) x (+72.8 kJ/1 mol Br) = +17.4 kJ

3. How much heat will be released when 1.48 g of chlorine react with excess phosphorus?

$$2 P + 5 Cl_2 \rightarrow 2 PCl_5$$
; $\Delta H^{\circ} = -886 \text{ kJ}$

 $1.48 \text{ g Cl}_2 \text{ x} (1 \text{ mol Cl}_2/71 \text{ g Cl}_2) \text{ x} (-886 \text{ kJ/5 mol Cl}_2) = -3.69 \text{ kJ}$

4. How much heat will be absorbed when 13.7 g of nitrogen react with excess O_2 ?

$$N_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2 \text{ NO}; \Delta H^\circ = +180 \text{ kJ}$$

 $13.7 \,\mathrm{g}\,\mathrm{N}_2\,\mathrm{x}\,(1\,\mathrm{mol}\,\mathrm{N}_2/28\,\mathrm{g}\,\mathrm{N}_2)\,\mathrm{x}\,(+180\,\mathrm{kJ}/1\,\mathrm{mol}\,\mathrm{N}_2) = +88\,\mathrm{kJ}$

5. Find the heat of reaction for the single displacement reaction in which 2 L of chlorine gas at STP react with sodium bromide.

$$Cl_2(g) + 2 \text{ NaBr (aq)} \rightarrow Br_2(I) + 2 \text{ NaCl (aq)}; \Delta H^\circ = -100.2 \text{ kJ}$$

 $2 L Cl_2 x (1 mol Cl_2/22.4 L Cl_2) x (-100.2 kJ/ 1 mol Cl_2) = -8.946 kJ$

6. A chemist runs an experiment where the following reaction occurs:

$$CrO_3$$
 (s) + H_2O (I) \rightarrow H_2CrO_4 (aq); ΔH° = -5.4 kJ

Careful measurement indicates that 6.18 kJ of energy were released. What mass of CrO_3 reacted?

 $-6.18 \text{ kJ x} (1 \text{ mol CrO}_3/-5.4 \text{ kJ}) x (99.993 \text{ g CrO}_3/1 \text{ mol CrO}_3) = 114.4 \text{ g CrO}_3$