

8.2 CALORIMETRY

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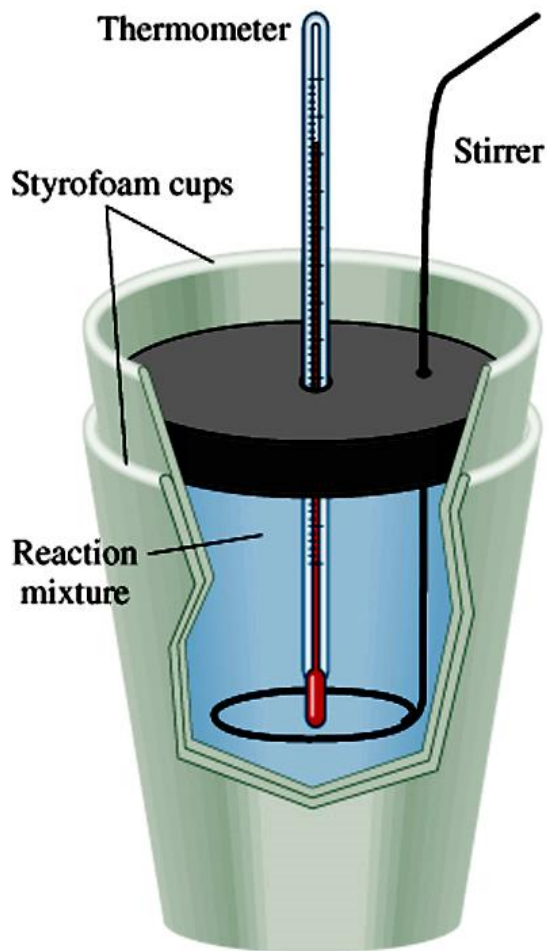
Objectives:

- Define heat capacity and specific heat capacity
- Calculate heat change in a calorimeter

CALORIMETRY

- A method used in the laboratory **to measure the heat change** of a reaction.
- Apparatus used is known as the **calorimeter**
- Examples of calorimeter
 - Simple calorimeter
 - Bomb calorimeter

Simple calorimeter (constant pressure calorimeter)

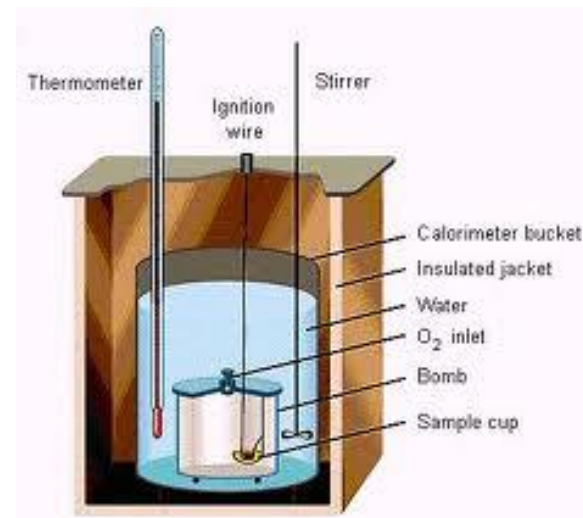
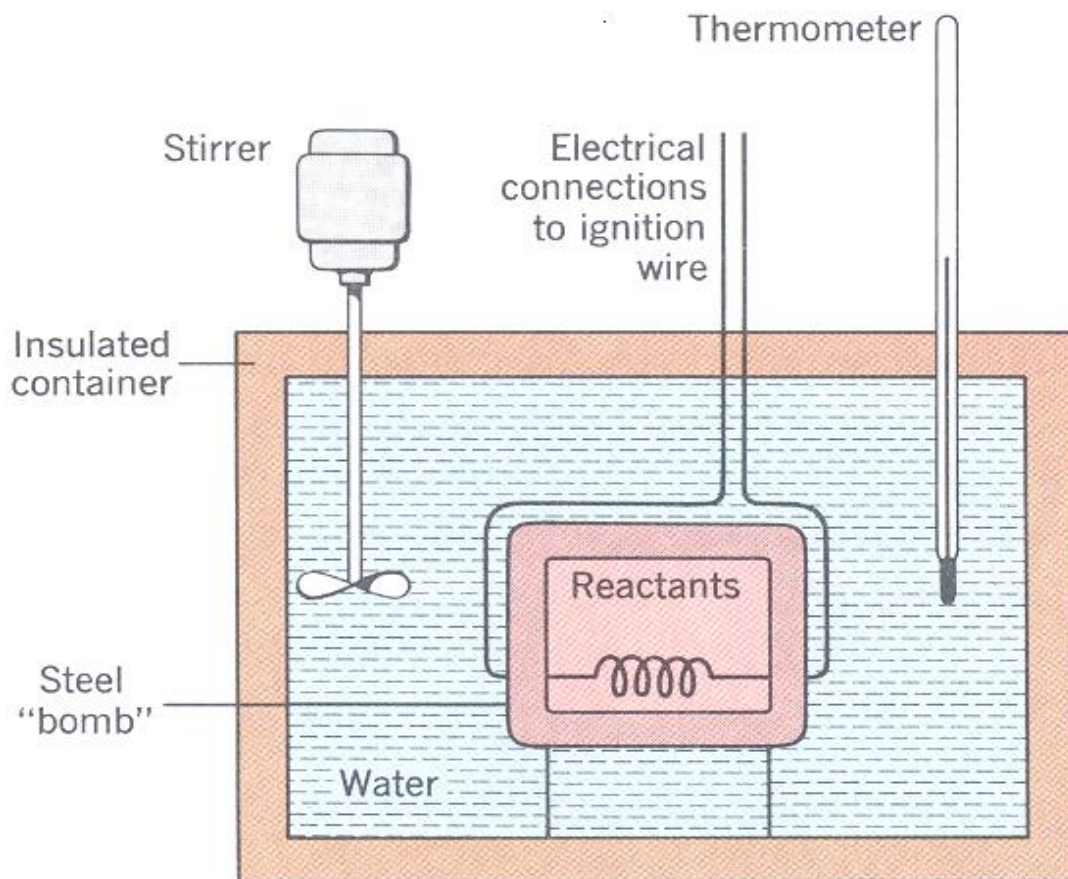


- The outer Styrofoam cup insulate the reaction mixture from the surroundings (it is assumed that no heat is lost to the surroundings)
- Heat released by the reaction is absorbed by solution and the calorimeter

Used to measure

heat of neutralisation, heat of solution or heat of dilution

A bomb calorimeter (constant volume calorimeter)



- Used to measure heats of combustion

HEAT CAPACITY, C

- the **heat capacity (C)** of a substance is the amount of heat (Q or q) required to raise the temperature of **a given quantity mass** of the substance by **one degree Celsius**.

$$Q = C\Delta T$$

(Unit for C is $J^{\circ}C^{-1}$)

$$\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$$

SPECIFIC HEAT CAPACITY, c

- the **specific heat capacity (c)** of a substance is the amount of heat (q) required to raise the temperature of **one gram** of a substance by **one degree Celsius**.

$$Q = m c \Delta T$$

(Unit for c is $J g^{-1} ^\circ C^{-1}$)

$$\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$$

Law of conservation of energy

Heat released = heat absorbed

$$-Q_{\text{rxn}} = Q_{\text{water}} + Q_{\text{cal}}$$

But... $Q_{\text{water}} = m c \Delta T$

$$Q_{\text{bomb}} = C_{\text{cal}} \Delta T$$

$$Q_{\text{rxn}} = (m c \Delta T + C_{\text{cal}} \Delta T)$$

Once Q_{reaction} is calculated, we can stoichiometrically convert it into ΔH . $Q_{\text{rxn}} \rightarrow \Delta H$

Since Q_{rxn} is defined as the heat released, ΔH has a **negative** value!

SUMMARY

- Heat absorbed = heat released
- Heat change, $Q = m c \theta$ or $Q = C \theta$