**CHEMISTRY 2022-23 March 8, 2023**

**Today’s Agenda (Day 120)**

1. HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

**🡪**  BRING: Different types of chips [potato, rice, corn, etc] – for FRIDAY!!

1. Homework Check:

🡪CHAPTER 15 Problem Solving Lab

🡪 Ch 15 Practice Problems

1. Class Activity:

**🡪**

🡪 DAY 5: **Ch 15 PPT Review**

1. **Section 15.4 – Calculating Enthalpy Change**
2. **Section 15.5 – Reaction Spontaneity**

🡪\*FRIDAY: Labs

HOMEWORK:

* READ: Chapter 15 – Energy and Chemical Change
* COMPLETE:
* STUDY: Ch 15 Test

CHAPTER 15 VOCABULARY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Calorie | Calorimeter | chemical potential energy | Energy | Enthalpy | enthalpy of combustion |
| enthalpy of reaction | Entropy | free energy | Heat | Hess's law | Joule |
| law of conservation of energy | molar enthalpy of fusion | molar enthalpy of vaporization | second law of thermodynamics | specific heat | spontaneous process |
| standard enthalpy of formation | Surroundings | System | thermochemical equation | Thermochemistry | Universe |

CHAPTER 16 VOCABULARY

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| activated complex | activation energy | catalyst | collision theory | complex reaction | heterogeneous catalyst |
| homogeneous catalyst | inhibitor | instantaneous rate | intermediate | method of initial rates | rate law |
| rate-determining step | reaction mechanism | reaction order | reaction rate | specific rate constant |  |

REMINDERS:

* TEST: **Ch 15 🡪 March 9**
* QUIZ: **Ch 16 🡪 March 16**
* TEST: **Ch 16 🡪 March 21**

**CHEMISTRY 2022-23 LAUNCH LAB**

**CHAPTER 15 LAUNCH LAB – How Can You Make a Cold Pack**

Chemical cold packs are used for fast relief of pain due to injury. Some chemical cold packs contain two separate compounds that are combined in a process that absorbs heat. Which compound would make the best chemical cold pack?



**Procedure **

1. Read and complete the lab safety form.

2. Use a **graduated cylinder** to placePO 15 mL of **distilled water** into each of **three test tubes**.

3. Use a **nonmercury thermometer** to find the temperature of the distilled water. Record the initial temperature of the water in a data table.

4. Use a **balance** to measure the mass of 1.0 g of **potassium nitrate** (KNO3). Add the KNO3 to Test Tube 1. **WARNING**: Keep all chemicals used in this lab away from heat sources.

5. Mix and record the maximum or minimum temperature reached by the solution.

6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 with samples of **calcium chloride** (CaCl2) and **ammonium nitrate** (NH4NO3).

**Analysis**

1. Analyze and Conclude Which is the best chemical for a chemical cold pack?

2. Describe an alternate use better suited for one of the other chemicals used in the lab.

**Inquiry**

Investigate a change that you could make in the procedure that would increase the temperature change.

**CHEMISTRY 2022-23 CHEM LAB**

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**CHEMISTRY 2022-23 PROBLEM-SOLVING LAB**

**CHAPTER 15 Problem Solving Lab – Make and Use Graphs**

**How can you derive the heating curve for water?** Water molecules have a strong attraction to one another because they are polar. They form hydrogen bonds that affect water’s properties. The polarity of water accounts for its high specific heat and relatively high enthalpies of fusion and vaporization.

**Analysis**

Use the data in the table to plot a heating curve of temperature versus time for a 180-g sample of water as it is heated at a constant rate from -20°C to 120°C. Draw a best-fit line through the points. Note the time required for water to pass through each segment of the graph.

**Table

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**Think Critically**

1. Analyze each of the five regions of the graph, which are distinguished by an abrupt change in slope. Indicate how the absorption of heat changes the energy (kinetic and potential) of the water molecules.

2. Calculate the amount of heat required to pass through each region of the graph (180 g H 2O = 10 mol H 2O, ∆ H fus = 6.01 kJ/mol, ∆ H vap = 40.7 kJ/mol, c = 4.184 J/(g · °C)). How does the length of time needed to pass through each region relate to the amount of heat absorbed?

3. Infer What would the heating curve of ethanol look like? Ethanol melts at -114°C and boils at 78ºC. Sketch ethanol’s curve from -120°C to 90°C. What factors determine the lengths of the flat regions of the graph and the slope of the curve between the flat regions?

**CHEMISTRY 2022-23 PRACTICE PROBLEM**

**CHAPTER 15 – Energy and Chemical Change**

**Practice Problems 15.1 –** Convert Energy Units

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**Practice Problems 15.2 –** Calculate Specific Heat

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**Practice Problems 15.3 –** Using Specific Heat

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**Practice Problems 15.4 –** The Energy Released in a Reaction

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**Practice Problems 15.5 –** Hess’s Law

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**Practice Problems 15.6 –** Enthalpy Change from Standard Enthalpies of Formation

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**Practice Problems 15.6 –** Predicting Changes in Entropy

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**Practice Problems 15.7 –** Determine Reaction Spontaneity

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