

Energy in many forms?

A car driving up a hill, represents what type of energy?

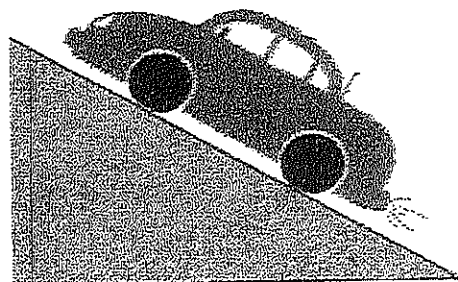
Energy Before

→

Energy After

Chemical

Potential (height)
Kinetic (moving)



Q: Is this process exothermic or endothermic?

add energy to go up

Q: When bonds are broken, is energy required or is energy released?
(circle your general answer)

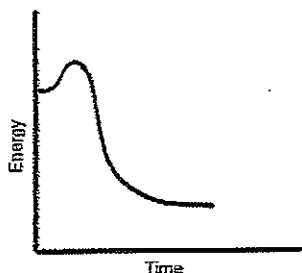
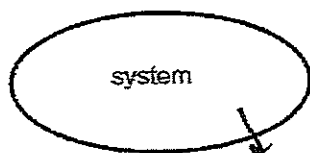
General Bonding review: Draw a line from the property to the bond type

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|
| a. Contains only a sigma bond | → | Single bond |
| b. Highest energy | → | Double bond |
| c. 4 electrons | → | Triple bond |
| d. Shortest bond | → | Single bond |
| e. Sigma and 2 pi bonds | → | Double bond |

Conservation of Energy: Complete the charts below.

Exothermic Reaction

surrounding



Circle one

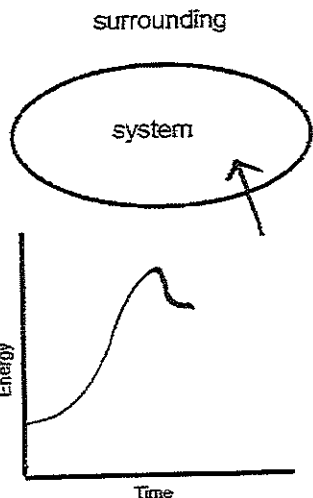
Bonds Broken ⇒ Energy required / Energy released

Bonds Formed ⇒ Energy required / Energy released

Exothermic Reaction: Products Released more energy
 Reactant bond energy (<) = Product bond energy

Endothermic reactants consumed more energy
 Reactant bond energy (>) = Product bond energy

Endothermic reaction



A reaction that only forms bonds is
 (Exothermic/endothermic) *Releases energy*

A reaction that only breaks bonds is
 (Exothermic/endothermic) *Consumes energy*

Draw a line from the property to the appropriate side

Reactants \Rightarrow Products

\leftarrow Bond broken

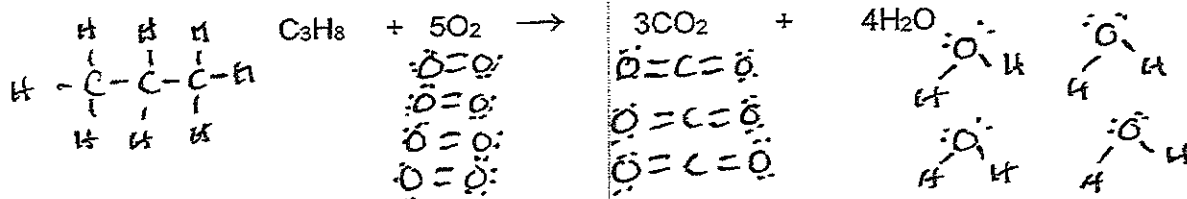
\leftarrow Energy In (endothermic)

Energy Out (exothermic) \rightarrow

Bonds formed \rightarrow

Propane (although not gasoline) is a common fuel used in some cars, forklifts and other machines.

Sketch out each structure and tally up all the bonds and energies that are being broken and being formed.



C-C $2 * 83 = 166$

H-C $8 * 99 = 792$

O=O $5 * 119 = 595$

C=O $6 * 192 = 1152$

O-H $8 * 111 = 888$

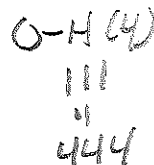
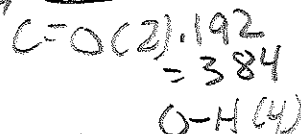
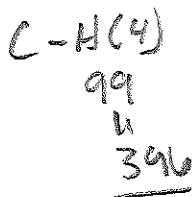
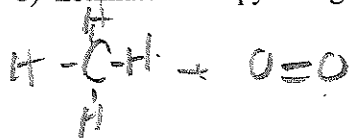
Calculate the Enthalpy change for this process:

$\Delta H = \text{Bonds Broken} - \text{Bonds Formed}$

$1553 - 2040$
 $\Delta H = -487 \text{ kJ/Rxn}$

1. Methane (CH₄) burns in oxygen to produce carbon dioxide and water.

a) Write out Lewis structures of each reactant and product.

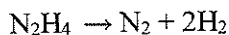


*This is an alternate version that occasionally shows up on AP exams

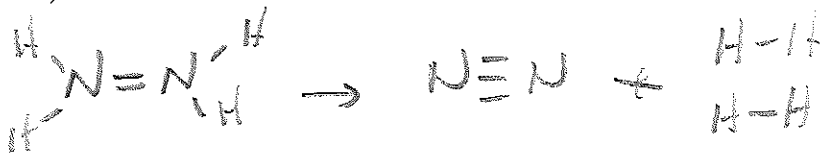
$$396 + 238 = 634 - 384 + 444 = \boxed{-194}$$

$$634 - 828 = \boxed{-194}$$

2. For the following reaction



a) Write out Lewis structures of each reactant and product.



N-H = 93J/mol N≡N = 226J/mol H-H = 104J/mol

b) Using the following Bond energies, solve for the bond energy of the N=N bond

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(\text{N}-\text{H}) + \text{N}=\text{N} - \text{N}\equiv\text{N} + 2(\text{H}-\text{H}) \\ 4(93) + X - (226 + 2(104)) \\ 372 + X - 434 = -208 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 434 \\ - 372 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$X = \frac{+167\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \\ \text{N}_2 \text{ Bond}$$