

Question:

What is the ΔH° of the equation $2\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{l}) + 15\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 12\text{CO}_2(\text{g}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$? Given: $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 = 49.00 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} \text{CO}_2 = -394 \text{ kJ/mol}$, $\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}} \text{H}_2\text{O} = -242 \text{ kJ/mol}$.

Solution:

$$\Delta H^\circ = \sum (\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f products}}) - \sum (\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f reactants}})$$

$$\Delta H^\circ = 12\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}}(\text{CO}_2) + 6\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) - 2\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_6) - 15\Delta H^\circ_{\text{f}}(\text{O}_2)$$

$$\Delta H^\circ = (-394 * 12 - 242 * 6) - (2 * 49 - 15 * 0) = -4728 - 1452 - 98 = -6278 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

H_2O is not in standard state, that's why we've calculated nonstandard enthalpy of reaction.

Answer: B. $\Delta H_0 = -6,278 \text{ kJ/mol}$

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