

Practical investigation 6.1

Exothermic and endothermic reactions

NAME:

CLASS:

AIM

To investigate the temperature change during some common chemical reactions.

THEORY

Heat energy is released during exothermic reactions and it is absorbed during endothermic reactions. As a result, a temperature increase can be measured during an exothermic reaction and (usually) a small temperature decrease can be measured during an endothermic reaction.

MATERIALS

1 mol dm ⁻³ copper(II) sulfate solution	5 test tubes
1 mol dm ⁻³ hydrochloric acid	Test-tube rack
1 mol dm ⁻³ sodium hydroxide solution	Thermometer (-10°C to 110°C)
Anhydrous copper(II) sulfate	2 × 10 cm ³ measuring cylinders
Potassium nitrate	Spatula
Sodium thiosulfate	Safety glasses
Zinc powder	

SAFETY

Wear safety glasses and a laboratory coat for this experiment. Hydrochloric acid and sodium hydroxide solution are corrosive. Copper(II) sulfate is toxic. Spills should be wiped up immediately using paper towel or dust pan, avoiding inhalation of chemical and contact with skin and eyes. Wash any chemical off skin immediately.

Refer to Risk Assessment for Practical investigation 6.1.

METHOD

- 1 Label the five test tubes A–E.
- 2 In each case, measure the initial temperature of the first solution in the test tube before you add the second reactant (either solution or solid).
- 3 Into test tube A place 5 cm³ of 1 mol dm⁻³ sodium hydroxide solution and add 5 cm³ of 1 mol dm⁻³ hydrochloric acid, stirring carefully with the thermometer. Record the final (highest or lowest) temperature in the test tube.
- 4 Into test tube B place 10 cm³ of water and add half a spatula of anhydrous copper(II) sulfate. Stir to dissolve. Record the final (highest or lowest) temperature in the test tube.
- 5 Into test tube C place 10 cm³ of water and add half a spatula of sodium thiosulfate. Stir to dissolve. Record the final (highest or lowest) temperature in the test tube.
- 6 Into test tube D place 10 cm³ of 1 mol dm⁻³ copper(II) sulfate solution and add half a spatula of zinc powder. Stir to mix. Record the final (highest or lowest) temperature in the test tube.
- 7 Into test tube E place 10 cm³ of water and add half a spatula of potassium nitrate. Stir to dissolve. Record the final (highest or lowest) temperature in the test tube.
- 8 Dispose of the solutions as advised by your teacher.

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RESULTS

	Initial temperature (°C)	Final temperature (°C)	Qualitative observations
Test tube A 5 cm ³ of 1 mol dm ⁻³ NaOH + 5 cm ³ of 1 mol dm ⁻³ HCl			
Test tube B 10 cm ³ of water + half a spatula of CuSO ₄ (white)			
Test tube C 10 cm ³ of water + half a spatula of Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃			
Test tube D 10 cm ³ of 1 mol dm ⁻³ CuSO ₄ (aq) + half a spatula of Zn			
Test tube E 10 cm ³ of water + half a spatula of KNO ₃			

QUESTIONS

No.	Question	Answer												
1	Calculate the temperature change that occurred in each experiment.	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Reaction</th><th>Temperature change (°C)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>NaOH + HCl</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Water + CuSO₄(s)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Water + Na₂S₂O₃</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>CuSO₄(aq) + Zn</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Water + KNO₃</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Reaction	Temperature change (°C)	NaOH + HCl		Water + CuSO ₄ (s)		Water + Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃		CuSO ₄ (aq) + Zn		Water + KNO ₃	
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No.	Question	Answer		
		Reaction	Exothermic or endothermic reaction?	Sign of ΔH
2	For each of the reactions indicate whether it was exothermic or endothermic, and give the sign of ΔH (positive or negative).	NaOH + HCl		
		Water + CuSO ₄ (s)		
		Water + Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃		
		CuSO ₄ (aq) + Zn		
		Water + KNO ₃		
3	If you had added a full spatula of anhydrous copper(II) sulfate to the 10 cm ³ of water in test tube B, predict the temperature change that you would expect to observe.			
4	If the reactions in this experiment could be reversed, state the temperature change that you would expect for each reaction.			
5	What changes could be made to the design of this experiment to improve the accuracy of your results?			

CONCLUSION