

7.4: Bond Energies and Chemical Reactions

Learning Objectives

The Learning Objectives of this Module are to:

- Define *bond energy*.
- Calculate enthalpy change or heat of reaction.
- Determine if a chemical process is exothermic or endothermic.

What happens when you take a basketball, place it halfway up a playground slide, and then let it go? The basketball rolls down the slide. What happens if you do it again? Does the basketball roll down the slide? It should.

If you were to perform this experiment over and over again, do you think the basketball would ever roll *up* the slide? Probably not. Why not? Well, for starters, in all of our experience, the basketball has always moved to a lower position when given the opportunity. The gravitational attraction of Earth exerts a force on the basketball, and given the chance, the basketball will move down. We say that the basketball is going to a lower *gravitational potential energy*. The basketball can move up the slide, but only if someone exerts some effort (that is, work) on the basketball. A general statement, based on countless observations over centuries of study, is that all objects tend to move spontaneously to a position of minimum energy unless acted on by some other force or object.

Bond Energy

A similar statement can be made about atoms in compounds. Atoms bond together to form compounds because in doing so they attain lower energies than they possess as individual atoms. A quantity of energy, equal to the difference between the energies of the bonded atoms and the energies of the separated atoms, is released, usually as heat. That is, the bonded atoms have a lower energy than the individual atoms do. *When atoms combine to make a compound, energy is always given off, and the compound has a lower overall energy.* In making compounds, atoms act like a basketball on a playground slide; they move in the direction of decreasing energy.

We can reverse the process, just as with the basketball. If we put energy into a molecule, we can cause its bonds to break, separating a molecule into individual atoms. Bonds between certain specific elements usually have a characteristic energy, called the bond energy, that is needed to break the bond. The same amount of energy was liberated when the atoms made the chemical bond in the first place. The term *bond energy* is usually used to describe the strength of interactions between atoms that make covalent bonds. A C–C bond has an approximate bond energy of 80 kcal/mol, while a C=C has a bond energy of about 145 kcal/mol. The C=C bond is stronger than C–C (as discussed in relation to bond length in Section 4.4). For atoms in ionic compounds attracted by opposite charges, the term lattice energy is used. For now, we will deal with covalent bonds in molecules.

Although each molecule has its own characteristic bond energy, some generalizations are possible. For example, although the exact value of a C–H bond energy depends on the particular molecule, all C–H bonds have a bond energy of roughly the same value because they are all C–H bonds. It takes roughly 100 kcal of energy to break 1 mol of C–H bonds, so we speak of the bond energy of a C–H bond as being about 100 kcal/mol. Table 7.4.1 lists the approximate bond energies of various covalent bonds.

Table 7.4.1: Approximate Bond Energies

Bond	Bond Energy (kcal/mol)
C–H	100
C–O	86
C=O	190
C–N	70
C–C	85
C=C	145
C≡C	200
N–H	93

Bond	Bond Energy (kcal/mol)
H-H	105
Br-Br	46
Cl-Cl	58
O-H	110
O=O	119
H-Br	87
H-Cl	103

When a chemical reaction occurs, the atoms in the reactants rearrange their chemical bonds to make products. The new arrangement of bonds does not have the same total energy as the bonds in the reactants. Therefore, when chemical reactions occur, *there will always be an accompanying energy change*. The enthalpy change, for a given reaction can be calculated using the bond energy values from Table 7.4.1.

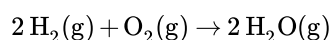
Enthalpy Change or Heat of Reaction, ΔH

Energy changes in chemical reactions are usually measured as changes in enthalpy. In this process, one adds energy to the reaction to break bonds, and extracts energy for the bonds that are formed.

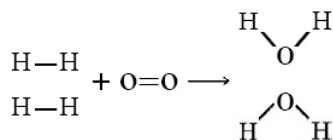
$$\text{enthalpy change} \approx \sum(\text{bonds broken}) - \sum(\text{bonds formed})$$

The \approx sign is used because we are adding together *average* bond energies (i.e., over many different molecules). Hence, this approach does not give exact values for the enthalpy change, ΔH .

Let's consider the reaction of 2 mols of hydrogen gas (H_2) with 1 mol of oxygen gas (O_2) to give 2 mol water:



or shown graphically:



with these average bond energies involved:

- H-H = 105 kcal/mol
- O=O = 119 kcal/mol
- O-H = 110 kcal/mol

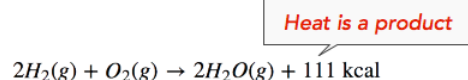
In this reaction, 2 H-H bonds and 1 O=O bonds are broken, while 4 O-H bonds (two for each H_2O) are formed. The energy changes can be tabulated and calculated as follows:

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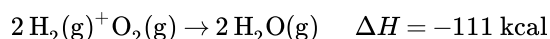
Bonds Broken (kcal/mol)		Bonds Formed (kcal/mol)	
2 H-H	2 mol x 105 kcal/mol = 210 kcal	4 O-H	4 mols x 110 kcal/mol = 440 kcal
1 O=O	1 mol x 119 kcal/mol = 119 kcal		
	Total = 329 kcal		Total = 440 kcal

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H &\approx \sum(\text{bonds broken}) - \sum(\text{bonds formed}) \\ &\approx 329 \text{ kcal} - 440 \text{ kcal} \\ &\approx -111 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

The enthalpy change (ΔH) of the reaction is approximately -111 kcal/mol . This means that bonds in the products (440 kcal) are stronger than the bonds in the reactants (329 kcal) by about 111 kcal/mol . Because the bonds in the products are stronger than those in the reactants, the reaction releases more energy than it consumes. This excess energy is **released** as heat, so the reaction is **exothermic**. Hence, we can re-write the reaction with the heat released (111 kcal) on the **product side** of the equation, as follows:

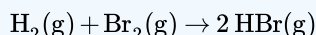


We can also re-write the reaction equation with the ΔH information (see below). Note that an **exothermic** reaction has a **negative** ΔH value.



✓ Example 7.4.1

What is the enthalpy change for this reaction? Is the reaction exothermic or endothermic?



Solution

Step 1- First look at the equation and identify which bonds exist on in the reactants (bonds broken).

- one H-H bond and
- one Br-Br bond

Step 2- Do the same for the products (bonds formed)

- two H-Br bonds

Step 3- Identify the bond energies of these bonds from Table 7.4.1:

- H-H bonds: 105 kcal/mol
- Br-Br bonds: 46 kcal/mol

Step 4- Set up the table (see below) and apply the formula for enthalpy change.

Solutions to Example 7.4.1

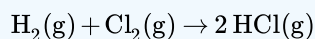
Bonds Broken (kcal/mol)		Bonds Formed (kcal/mol)	
1 H-H	1 mol x 105 kcal/mol = 105 kcal	2 H-Br	2 mols x 87 kcal/mol = 174 kcal
1 Br-Br	1 mol x 46 kcal/mol = 46 kcal		
	Total = 151 kcal		Total = 174 kcal

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H &\approx 151 \text{ kcal} - 174 \text{ kcal} \\ &\approx -23 \text{ kcal}\end{aligned}$$

Step 5- Since ΔH is negative (-23 kcal), the reaction is *exothermic*.

Exercise

Using the bond energies given in the chart above, find the enthalpy change for the thermal decomposition of water:



Is the reaction written above exothermic or endothermic? Explain.

Answer

$$\Delta H = -43 \text{ kcal}$$

Since ΔH is negative (-43 kcal), the reaction is *exothermic*.

Endothermic and Exothermic Reactions

Endothermic and exothermic reactions can be thought of as having energy as either a reactant of the reaction or a product. **Endothermic** reactions require energy, so energy is a reactant. Heat flows from the surroundings to the system (reaction mixture) and the enthalpy of the system increases (ΔH is positive). As discussed in the previous section, in an **exothermic** reaction, heat is released (considered a product) and the enthalpy of the system decreases (ΔH is negative).

In the course of an **endothermic** process, the system gains heat from the surroundings and so the **temperature of the surroundings decreases (gets cold)**. A chemical reaction is **exothermic** if heat is released by the system into the surroundings. Because the surroundings is gaining heat from the system, **the temperature of the surroundings increases**. See Figure 7.4.1.

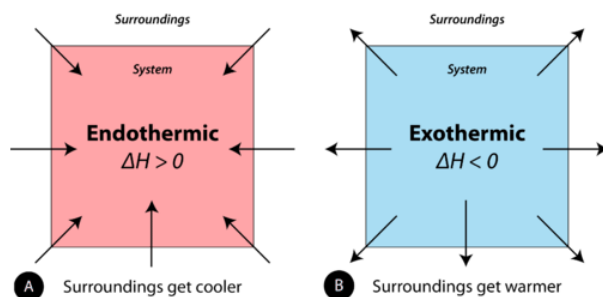
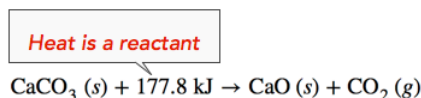


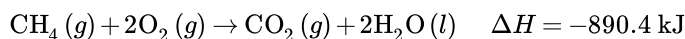
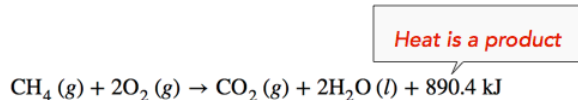
Figure 7.4.1: (A) Endothermic reaction. (B) Exothermic reaction.

Endothermic reaction: surroundings get cooler and ΔH is greater than 0, Exothermic reaction: surroundings get warmer and ΔH is less than 0

Endothermic Reaction: When 1 mol of calcium carbonate decomposes into 1 mol of calcium oxide and 1 mol of carbon dioxide, 177.8 kJ of heat is absorbed. Because the heat is absorbed by the system, the 177.8 kJ is written as a **reactant**. The ΔH is **positive** for an endothermic reaction.



Exothermic Reaction: When methane gas is combusted, heat is released, making the reaction exothermic. Specifically, the combustion of 1 mol of methane releases 890.4 kilojoules of heat energy. This information can be shown as part of the balanced equation in two ways. First, the amount of heat released can be written in the **product** side of the reaction. Another way is to write the **heat of reaction** (ΔH) information with a **negative** sign, -890.4 kJ .



✓ Example 7.4.2

Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?

- $\text{CH}_4(g) + 2\text{O}_2(g) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2(g) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(l) + 213 \text{ kcal}$
- $\text{N}_2(g) + \text{O}_2(g) + 45 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow 2\text{NO}(g)$

Solution

- Because energy (213 kcal) is a product, energy is given off by the reaction. Therefore, this reaction is exothermic.
- Because energy (45 kcal) is a reactant, energy is absorbed by the reaction. Therefore, this reaction is endothermic.

? Exercise 7.4.2

Is each chemical reaction exothermic or endothermic?

- $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{F}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{HF}(\text{g}) + 130 \text{ kcal}$
- $2\text{C}(\text{s}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 5.3 \text{ kcal} \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$

Answer

- The energy (130 kcal) is produced, hence the reaction is exothermic
- The energy (5.3 kcal) is supplied or absorbed to react, hence, the reaction is endothermic

Energy Diagrams

Endothermic and exothermic reactions can be visually represented by *energy-level diagrams* like the ones in **Figure 7.4.2**. In endothermic reactions, the reactants have higher bond energy (stronger bonds) than the products. **Strong bonds have lower potential energy than weak bonds**. Hence, the **energy of the reactants is lower than that of the products**. This type of reaction is represented by an "uphill" energy-level diagram shown in Figure 7.4.2A. For an endothermic chemical reaction to proceed, the reactants must absorb energy from their environment to be converted to products.

In an exothermic reaction, the bonds in the product have higher bond energy (stronger bonds) than the reactants. In other words, the **energy of the products is lower than the energy of the reactants**, hence is energetically downhill, shown in Figure 7.4.2B. Energy is given off as reactants are converted to products. The energy given off is usually in the form of heat (although a few reactions give off energy as light). In the course of an exothermic reaction, heat flows from the system to its surroundings, and thus, gets warm.

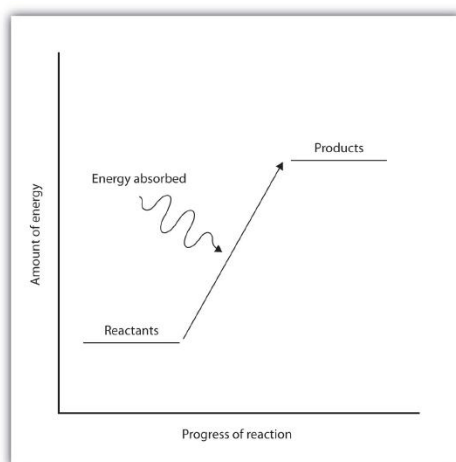


Figure 7.4.2A: Endothermic Reactions

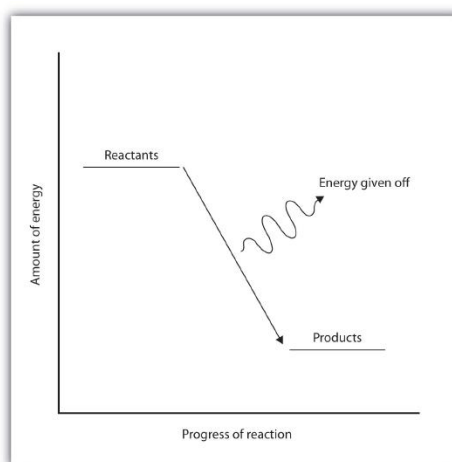


Figure 7.4.2B: Exothermic Reactions

Table 7.4.2: Endothermic and Exothermic Reactions

Endothermic Reactions	Exothermic Reactions
Heat is absorbed by reactants to form products.	Heat is released.
Heat is absorbed from the surroundings; as a result, the surroundings get cold.	Heat is released by the reaction to surroundings; surroundings feel hot.

Endothermic Reactions	Exothermic Reactions
ΔH_{rxn} is positive	ΔH_{rxn} is negative
The bonds broken in the reactants are stronger than the bonds formed in the products	The bonds formed in the products are stronger than the bonds broken in the reactants
The reactants are lower in energy than the products	The products are lower in energy than the reactants
Represented by an "uphill" energy diagram	Represented by a "downhill" energy diagram

Key Takeaways

- Atoms are held together by a certain amount of energy called bond energy.
- Energy is required to break bonds. Energy is released when chemical bonds are formed because atoms become more stable.
- Chemical processes are labeled as exothermic or endothermic based on whether they give off or absorb energy, respectively.

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