

Using the born Haber cycle to explain why Calcium Chloride has the formula CaCl_2

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Why does Calcium chloride have the formula CaCl_2 and not CaCl or CaCl_3 ?

It is useful to draw out the born haber cycles for each potential case.

Theoretical lattice enthalpies have been calculated for each case

Theoretical lattice enthalpies

$$\Delta H_{\text{latt}} \text{ CaCl} = -719 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{latt}} \text{ CaCl}_2 = -2218 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{latt}} \text{ CaCl}_3 = -4650 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

These get larger as the positive charge on the calcium ion becomes bigger.

We need to calculate an enthalpy of formation for each case.

The one with the **most exothermic enthalpy of formation** will be the one that forms as it will be the most thermodynamically stable

We will need the following data

$$\Delta H_{\text{at}} \text{ Ca} = +193 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{at}} \text{ Cl} = +121.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{Ea } 1} \text{ Cl} = -348.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{IE } 1} \text{ Ca} = + 590 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{IE } 2} \text{ Ca} = + 1150 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_{\text{IE } 3} \text{ Ca} = + 4940 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$



