

# Chem 1062

Note Title

7/29/2008

\* Exam 4 - Ch. 19 & 20, small segment Ch. 4, Ch 21

\* ACS Standardized Final Exam

sect. 162

## Ch. 19 Thermodynamics & Equilibrium

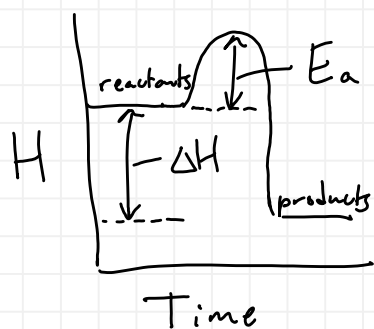
enthalpy (H)

change in enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ )

state function

extensive property

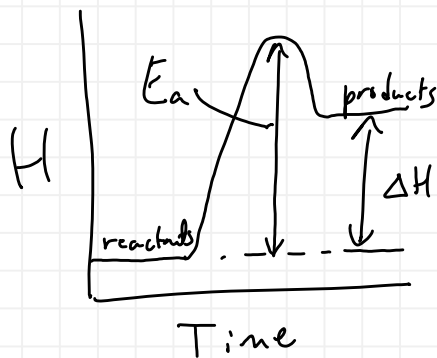
heat of reaction



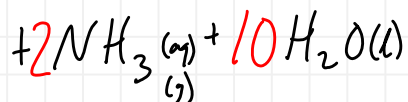
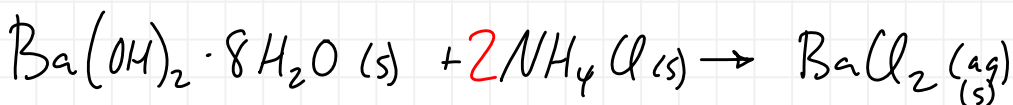
exothermic  
reaction

$$\Delta H = (-)$$

endothermic  
reaction



$$\Delta H = (+)$$



system

surroundings ✓

$$\Delta S = (+)$$

$$\Delta H = (+)$$

entropy (S) - measure of the disorder or randomness of system

Spontaneity of reactions

Spontaneous process

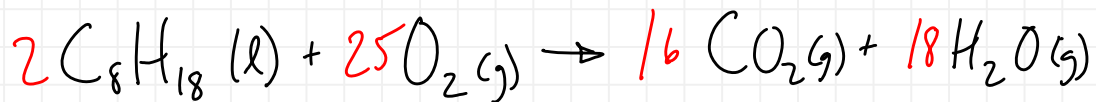
nonspontaneous process

enthalpy vs entropy

$\Delta S$  = change in entropy

$\Delta S = (+)$   $\Rightarrow$  increasing in entropy

$\Delta S = (-)$   $\Rightarrow$  decreasing in entropy



$\Delta H = (-)$ ;  $\Delta S = (+)$

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### Laws of Thermodynamics

1) The change in internal energy of system,  $U$ , equals  $q + w$ .

2) The total entropy of a system & its surroundings increases in a spontaneous process.

3) The entropy of a perfectly crystalline substance at 0K is equal to zero.

(see p. 775 figure)

$$\Delta S > \frac{q}{T} \text{ (spontaneous process)} \quad \underline{\underline{q_p = \Delta H}}$$

If constant pressure, then

$$\Delta S > \frac{q_p}{T} = \frac{\Delta H}{T}$$

$$\Delta S > \frac{\Delta H}{T} \text{ (in a spontaneous process)}$$

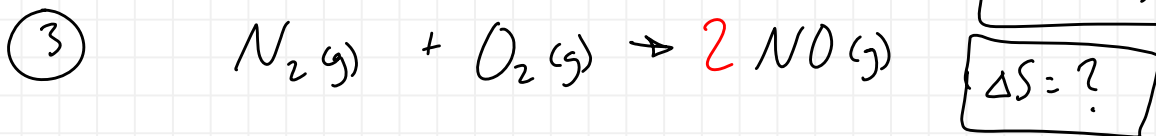
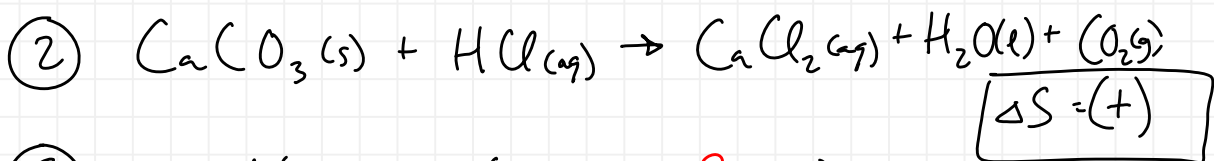
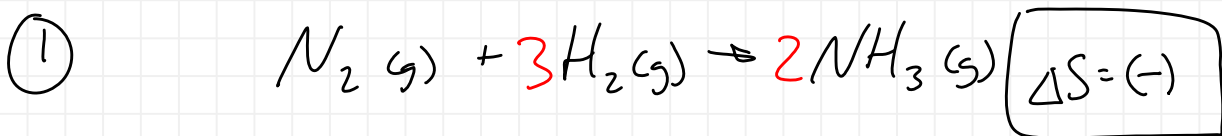
$$T\Delta S > \Delta H$$

$$0 > \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\boxed{\Delta H - T\Delta S < 0}$$

(+) (+)

Predicts the sign of  $\Delta S$  for:



Standard entropy change ( $\Delta S^\circ$ )

Standard thermodynamic conditions  
(1 atm, 298 K, if aqueous -1M)

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

$$\Delta S^\circ = \sum n S^\circ(\text{products}) - \sum n \Delta S^\circ(\text{reactants})$$

$\Delta H_f^\circ$ ,  $S^\circ$  found on p. 777 and in  
Appendix C