

17.11

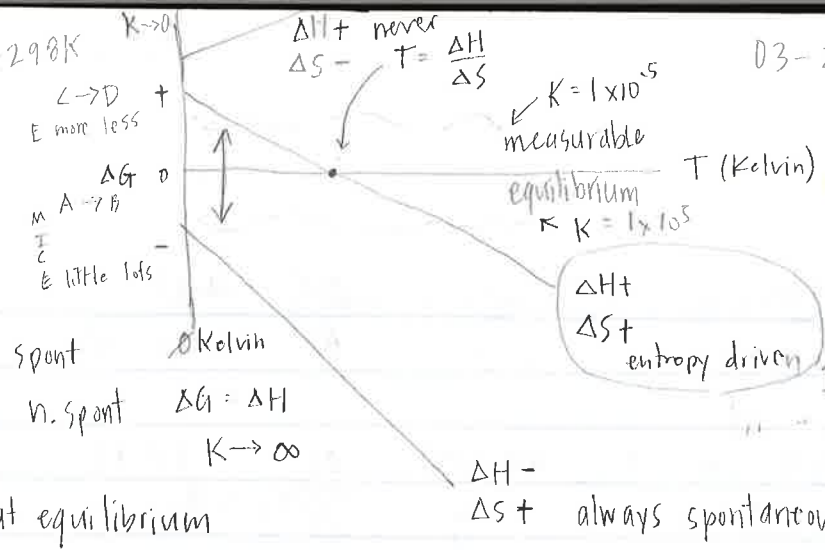
03-24-2017

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ$

$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$

temperature dependant

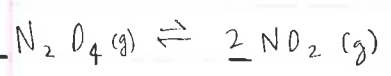
$\Delta G < 0$  spont  
 $\Delta G > 0$  n. spont  
 $\Delta G = 0$   
 (about) at equilibrium



$\Delta H$	$\Delta S$	
+	+	entropy-driven
-	+	always spontaneous
+	-	never spontaneous
-	-	spontaneous at low temp nonspontaneous at high temp

enthalpy-driven

$1 \text{ J} = 1000 \text{ kJ}$



$\Delta H^\circ = 55.3 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta S^\circ = 175.7 \text{ J/K}$

entropy-driven

$\Delta_f^\circ = +11.1 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad +33.2 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad \Delta G^\circ = 2.8 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}} = \frac{-1 \text{ mol}}{11.1 \text{ kJ}} + \frac{+2 \text{ mol}}{66.4 \text{ kJ}} = 55.3 \text{ kJ}$

$\frac{1 \text{ J}}{1000} *$

$\Delta S^\circ = 304.3 \text{ J/mol K} \quad 240 \text{ J/mol K}$

$\Delta S^\circ = \frac{-1 \text{ mol}}{-304.3 \text{ J/K}} + \frac{+2 \text{ mol}}{480 \text{ J/K}} = 175.7 \text{ J/K}$

$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H^\circ - T\Delta S^\circ$   
 $\Delta G^\circ = +2.9 \text{ kJ}$

$\Delta G^\circ = 99.8 \text{ kJ/mol} \quad 51.3 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
 $\frac{-1 \text{ mol}}{99.8 \text{ kJ}} + \frac{+2 \text{ mol}}{51.3 \text{ kJ}} = 2.8 \text{ kJ}$

A1

Non-standard conditions:

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

KJ

$$\frac{0.008314 \text{ kJ}}{\text{K}}$$

K

Kelvin

 $Q_c$   $Q > K$  Left $Q_p$   $Q < K$  RightM A  $\rightarrow$  B

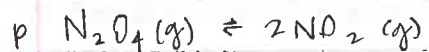
I Q

C

E K

 $Q_p$  for gases $Q_c$  for solutions

$$\text{O}_4(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2(\text{g}) \quad \Delta G = +2.9 \text{ kJ} + \frac{0.008314 \text{ kJ}}{\text{K}} (298 \text{ K}) \times \ln Q_p$$



I 1.0 atm      0.10 atm

C

E

$$Q_p = \frac{P_{\text{NO}_2}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}} = \frac{0.10^2}{1.0} = 0.010$$

$$\Delta G = +2.9 + (0.008314 \times 298 \times \ln(0.010))$$

$$= -8.5 \text{ kJ}$$

spontaneous  $\rightarrow$  non-spontaneous

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

At equilibrium,  $\Delta G = 0$ 

$$0 = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln K$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K$$

 $K_p$  for gases $K_c$  for solutions

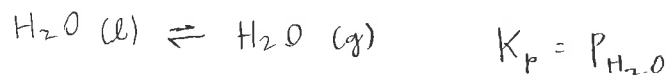
$$+2.9 \text{ kJ} = -\frac{0.008314 \text{ kJ}}{\text{K}} \times 298 \text{ K} \times \ln K_p$$

$$\boxed{K_p = 0.31}$$

$$e^{-2.9 / (0.008314 \times 298)}$$

Estimate the vapor pressure of water at 298 K?

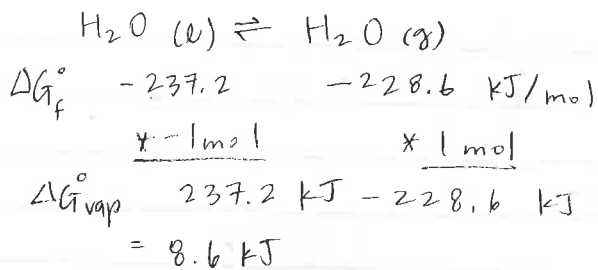
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$$\Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_p$$

$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{vap}}$$

constants



$$\Delta G^\circ_{\text{vap}} = 8.6 \text{ kJ}$$

$$+8.6 \text{ kJ} = -0.008314 \times 298 \times \ln K_p$$

$$K_p = 0.0311$$

$$P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 0.0311 \text{ atm} \quad \rightarrow \quad 23.62 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$760 \text{ mmHg} = 1 \text{ atm}$$