

## OCR (A) Chemistry A-level Topic 5.2.2 - Enthalpy and entropy

#### Flashcards

This work by PMT Education is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 4.0







## Define entropy







#### Define entropy

# A measure of the dispersal of energy in a system which is greater when the system is more disordered







# What is the symbol of entropy?







#### What is the symbol of entropy?

S







# Solid or gas, which is more disordered?







#### Solid or gas, which is more disordered?









# What is the unit of standard entropy?







#### What is the unit of standard entropy?

#### J K<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup>







# How does temperature affect entropy?







#### How does temperature affect entropy?

The greater temperature particles have more energy and move more. Thus the arrangement of particles become more randon. More random arrangement = higher entropy

**DOG PMTEducation** 

www.pmt.education





# When a solid ionic lattice is dissolved in solution what happens to entropy?

**D PMTEducation** 







When a solid ionic lattice is dissolved in solution what happens to entropy?

# Entropy increases because the ions are more disordered







# How does change in number of gas molecules in a reaction affect entropy?







How does change in number of gas molecules in a reaction affect entropy?

Increase in number of gas molecules = increase in entropy

Decrease in number of gas molecules =

www.pmt.education

▶ 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O 
O <p

decrease in entropy





# Write the equation used to calculate entropy change







#### Write the equation used to calculate entropy change

$$\Delta S^{\theta}_{\text{reaction}} = \Sigma S^{\theta}_{\text{products}} - \Sigma S^{\theta}_{\text{reactants}}$$







## Write the Gibbs' free energy equation and state what each symbol means







# Write the Gibbs' free energy equation and state what each symbol means

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

ΔG- Gibbs Free Energy, or "available energy"
ΔH- Enthalpy change
T- Temperature in Kelvin
ΔS- Entropy change

**D PMTEducation** 





ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Negative	positive		







ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
negative	positive	Always negative	Reaction feasible







ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Positive	neagtive		







ΔН	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Positive	Negative	Always positive	Reaction never feasible

www.pmt.education





ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Positive	positive		







ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
positive	positive	Negative at high temperatures	Feasible at high temperatures







ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Negative	Negative		







ΔΗ	ΔS	ΔG	Feasibility of spontaneous change
Negative	Negative	Negative at low temperatures	Reaction feasible at low temperature









# For a reaction to occur spontaneously ∆G must be positive or negative?







# For a reaction to occur spontaneously $\Delta G$ must be positive or negative?

#### Negative







# What are the limitations of the predictions of feasibility made by using $\Delta G$ ?(2)

**D PMTEducation** 







What are the limitations of the predictions of feasibility made by using  $\Delta G$ ?(2)

- Reaction may have high activation energy
- Rate of reaction may be very slow

