- The number of microstates and, therefore, the entropy tends to increase with increases in
 - -Temperature.
 - –Volume.
 - -The number of independently moving molecules

3. Entropy changes in Chemical Reactions

- → Entropy and Physical States (the effect of states on entropy)
- Entropy increases with the freedom of motion of molecules. Therefore,
 S(g) > S(l) > S(s)
- Generally, when a solid is dissolved in a solvent, entropy increases.
- In general, entropy increases when
 - -Gases are formed from liquids and solids;
 - -Liquids or solutions are formed from solids;
 - -The number of gas molecules increases;
 - -The number of moles increases (see point 1).
- Third Law of Thermodynamics: The entropy of a pure crystalline subsolute zero is zero.
- Standard entropies (molar entropy values of substance in their standard states) tend to increase with increasing molar trace (again, see point 1)
- Entropy changes for a reaction can be estimated is a monner analogous to that by which ΔH is estimated:
- $\Delta S^{\circ} = \Sigma u S^{\circ}$ products) $\Sigma m S^{\circ}$ () extants)
- where *n* and *m* are the coefficients in the balanced chemical equation.
- Heat that flows into or out of the system changes the entropy of the surroundings. For an isothermal process: $\Delta S_{surr} = -\underline{q}_{sys}$
- At constant pressure, q_{sys} is simply ΔH° for the system.
- -

Since $\Delta S_{surroundings} = -q_{system}$ and $q_{system} = \Delta H_{system}$ This becomes: $\Delta S_{universe} = \Delta S_{system} + -\Delta H_{system} / T$

Multiplying both sides by -T, we get $-T\Delta S_{universe} = \Delta H_{system} - T\Delta S_{system}$

 \rightarrow <u>Gibb's Free Energy</u>:

- $-T\Delta S_{\text{universe}}$ is defined as the Gibbs free energy, ΔG . When $\Delta S_{\text{universe}}$ is positive, ΔG is negative.
- Therefore, when ΔG is negative, a process is spontaneous 1. If ΔG is negative, the forward reaction is spontaneous.