

14. **Lattice Energy:** Heat evolved when 1 mole of pure solid is formed from its constituent gaseous ions
15. $LE = \Delta H_{\text{hyd}} - \Delta H_{\text{sol}}$
16. $\Delta H_r^\ominus = \sum n\Delta H_c^\ominus (\text{reactants}) - \sum m\Delta H_c^\ominus (\text{products})$
17. $\Delta H_r^\ominus = \sum m\Delta H_f^\ominus (\text{products}) - \sum n\Delta H_f^\ominus (\text{reactants})$
18. **Bond dissociation energy:** The energy required to break 1 mole of a specified covalent bond in a specified compound in the gaseous state
19. **Bond energy:** Average energy required to break 1 mole of covalent bond in the gaseous state
20. **Factors affecting bond energy:**
 - a. Bond order
 - b. Effectiveness of bond overlap
 - c. Bond polarity
21. **1st Electron Affinity:** The enthalpy change when 1 mole of electrons is added to 1 mole of gaseous atoms to form 1 mole of singly charged gaseous anions
22. **Bond Haber Cycle:** An extension of Hess's Law to ionic compounds. It can be used to determine the LE of ionic compounds
23. **Entropy:** S is a thermodynamic quantity related to the number of ways the energy of a system can be dispersed through the motions of its particles
24. **2nd Law of Thermodynamics:** The total entropy of the universe always tends to increase
25. $\Delta S > 0$: greater disorder/more no. of ways energy can be dispersed in a system
26. $\Delta S < 0$: more ordered state/less no. of ways energy can be dispersed in a system
27. **Factors affecting entropy of a system:**
 - a. Change in temperature
 - b. Change in phase
 - c. Mixing of particles
 - d. Expansion of a gas
 - e. Change in number of particles
 - f. Dissolution of an ionic solution
28. **Gibbs free energy:** $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$
29. $\Delta G < 0$: Reaction is feasible and can take place spontaneously (reaction is **exergonic**)
30. $\Delta G = 0$: Reaction is at equilibrium. There is no net change (during melting and boiling)
31. $\Delta G > 0$: Reaction is not feasible and cannot take place spontaneously (reaction is **endergonic**, and spontaneous if in reverse direction)

	$\Delta S < 0$	$\Delta S > 0$
$\Delta H < 0$	Feasible at low temperatures	Feasible at all temperatures