

## 23.4 Gibbs free energy change

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: 11 marks

**KEY WORDS** gibbs free energy change 吉布斯自由能变 • gibbs free energy 吉布斯自由能  
 • feasibility 可行性 • entropy 熵 • entropy change 熵变

### Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **Gibbs free energy change** 吉布斯自由能变 — using  $\Delta G^\ominus = \Delta H^\ominus - T\Delta S^\ominus$  to judge **feasibility** 可行性.

You must be able to:

- state and use the Gibbs equation
- use the sign of  $\Delta G$  to decide whether a reaction is feasible
- predict the effect of temperature on feasibility

### 1 Worked examples

#### ■ The Gibbs equation

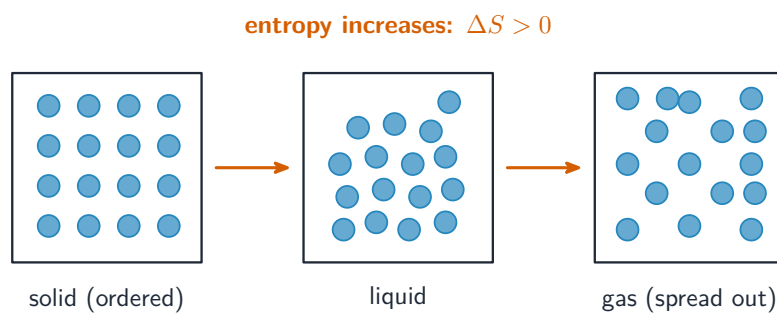
$$\Delta G^\ominus = \Delta H^\ominus - T\Delta S^\ominus$$

A reaction is **feasible** when  $\Delta G \leq 0$ .

|                 | $\Delta S$ positive                         | $\Delta S$ negative                        |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| $\Delta H$ neg. | feasible at<br><b>all</b> temperatures      | feasible only at<br><b>low</b> temperature |
| $\Delta H$ pos. | feasible only at<br><b>high</b> temperature | <b>never</b> feasible                      |

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S; \text{ feasible when } \Delta G \leq 0$$

*Feasibility depends on temperature: a  $+\Delta S$  reaction becomes feasible above a certain  $T$  (where  $T\Delta S$  outweighs  $\Delta H$ )*



*Gibbs combines enthalpy and entropy changes*

**Watch the units:**  $\Delta H$  is in  $\text{kJ mol}^{-1}$  but  $\Delta S$  is in  $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$  — divide  $\Delta S$  by 1000 (or multiply  $\Delta H$  by 1000) before subtracting.

**Example.**  $\Delta H = +178 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ ,  $\Delta S = +160 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ . At 298 K:  $\Delta G = 178 - 298(0.160) = 178 - 47.7 = +130 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  (not feasible). It becomes feasible above  $T = \Delta H / \Delta S = 178 / 0.160 = 1113 \text{ K}$ .

## 2 Practice

**2.1** State the Gibbs equation. [1]

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**2.2** State the condition on  $\Delta G$  for a reaction to be feasible. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** A reaction has  $\Delta H$  negative and  $\Delta S$  positive. It is: [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A feasible at all temperatures
- B feasible only at high temperature
- C feasible only at low temperature
- D never feasible

**3.2** In the Gibbs equation, the temperature  $T$  must be in: [1]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |

- A  $^{\circ}\text{C}$
- B kelvin
- C joules
- D kJ

**3.3** A reaction has  $\Delta H = +120 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$  and  $\Delta S = +200 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$ .

(a) Calculate  $\Delta G$  at 298 K and state whether the reaction is feasible. [3]

(b) Calculate the minimum temperature at which the reaction becomes feasible. [2]

**3.4** Explain why an endothermic reaction with a positive entropy change becomes feasible only above a certain temperature. [2]