16–18 years

Spot the entropy errors

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Setting the scene

A group of learners have answered some entropy questions. Unfortunately, they are not entirely correct.

Read through the questions and the **learner answers** provided.

Identify the mistake or mistakes. These may include:

- incorrect terminology
- inaccuracies in calculations
- incorrect explanations
- incomplete explanations.

Explain the identified mistake(s) and then write out the correct answer.

Learning objectives

To be able to:

- Identify misconceptions in entropy question responses.
- Explain why changes in entropy occur.
- Understand why some reactions are not feasible under standard conditions.

Learning objectives

1. Predict the entropy change

The reaction between the solids hydrated barium hydroxide and ammonium chloride is endothermic

The symbol equation is:

$$Ba(OH)_2.8H_2O(s) + 2NH_4Cl(s) \rightarrow BaCl_2(s) + 10H_2O(l) + 2NH_3(g)$$

a) Predict the sign of the standard entropy change of the system (ΔS_{system}) for this reaction and give two reasons to justify your prediction.

Learner answer:

ΔS_{system} is positive because the number of molecules of products is greater than the number of molecules of reactants. Two moles of solids go to one mole of solid.

1. Calculate

Compound	ΔH_f° ($\mathrm{kJ\ mol^{-1}}$)	ΔS° ($\mathrm{J\ K^{-1} mol^{-1}}$)
$Ba(OH)_2.8H_2O(s)$	–3345	427
$NH_4Cl(s)$	–314	95
$NH_3(g)$	–46	192
$H_2O(l)$	–286	70
$BaCl_2(s)$	–859	124
$BaCl_2.2H_2O(s)$	–1460	203

b) Use the data in the table to calculate the standard entropy change of the system. Give a sign and units with your answer.

Learner answer:

$$\Sigma S^\circ\ (\text{products}) = (2 \times 192) + (10 \times 70) + 124$$
$$= (+)1208\ \mathrm{kJ\ K^{-1} mol^{-1}}$$

$$\Sigma S^\circ\ (\text{reactants}) = 427 + (2 \times 95)$$
$$= (+)617\ \mathrm{kJ\ K^{-1} mol^{-1}}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ_{system} = 617 - 1208$$
$$= -591\ \mathrm{kJ\ K^{-1} mol^{-1}}$$

Question 1b

1. Calculate

Question 1c

c) Use the data in the table to calculate the standard entropy change of the surroundings at 298 K. Give a sign and units with your answer.

Compound	ΔH_f° ($kJ\ mol^{-1}$)	ΔS° ($J\ K^{-1}\ mol^{-1}$)
$Ba(OH)_2.8H_2O(s)$	–3345	427
$NH_4Cl(s)$	–314	95
$NH_3(g)$	–46	192
$H_2O(l)$	–286	70
$BaCl_2(s)$	–859	124
$BaCl_2.2H_2O(s)$	–1460	203

Learner answer:

$$\Delta S^\circ_{surroundings} = -\frac{\Delta H}{T}$$

$$\Sigma\Delta H^\circ\ (\text{products}) = -859 + (10 \times -286) + (2 \times -46)$$

$$= -3811\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma\Delta H^\circ\ (\text{reactants}) = -3345 + (2 \times -314)$$

$$= -3973\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{reaction} = -3811 - (-3973)$$

$$= (+)162\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ_{surroundings} = -\frac{162}{298}$$

$$= (+)0.543\ kJ\ mol^{-1}$$

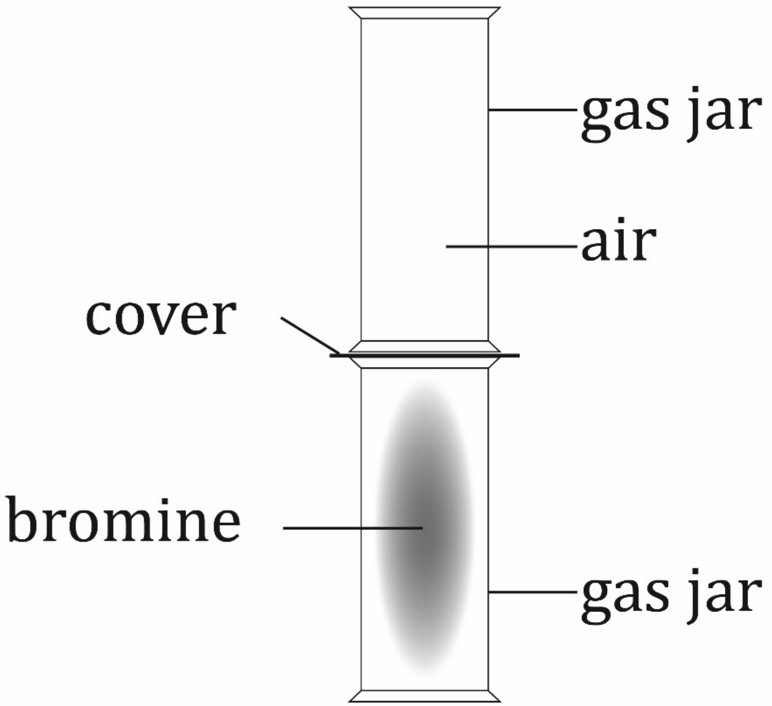
2. Describe and explain

Describe what happens to the bromine gas when the cover between the gas jars is removed.

Explain the change in terms of entropy.

Learner answer:

It spreads out and diffuses filling the gas jar. This is because the surrounding volume has increased and the particles start colliding together. The entropy has stayed the same because it is still a gas.



Question 2

3. Describe and explain

Describe how the entropy changes when one mole of solid sodium chloride dissolves in water. Explain your answer, including an equation.

Learner answer:

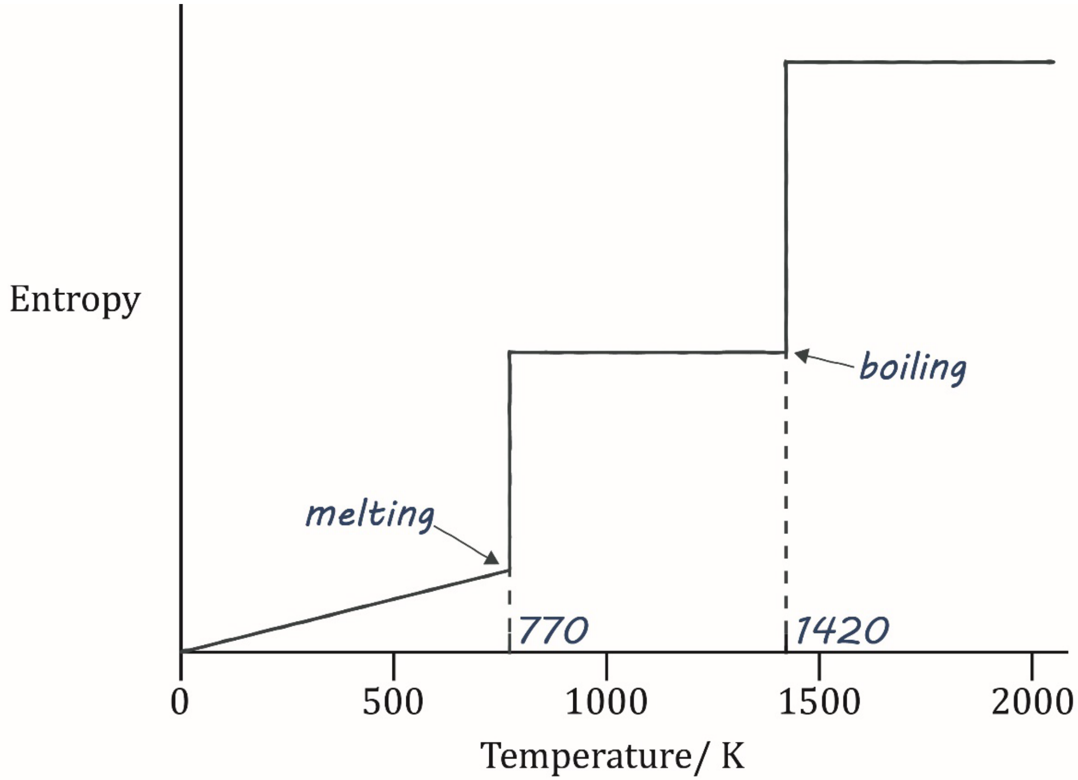
The entropy increases because the lattice is broken down and so the sodium chloride becomes more random.

$$NaCl + aq \rightarrow Na^{+} + Cl^{-}$$

4. Complete the sketch graph

Complete the sketch graph of entropy against temperature for potassium chloride to illustrate the entropy changes as temperature increases and the potassium chloride changes state. Label any significant changes on the graph. The vertical axis does not have to be to scale. The melting point of potassium chloride is 770℃ and the boiling point is 1420℃.

Learner answer:



5. Calculate

When zinc carbonate is heated, it decomposes.

The equation for the reaction is:

$$ZnCO_3(s) \rightarrow ZnO(s) + CO_2(g)$$

a) Calculate $\Delta H°$, $\Delta S°$ and $\Delta G°$ for this reaction at 298 K using the data in the table.

	$ZnCO_3(s)$	$ZnO(s)$	$CO_2(g)$
$\Delta H_f°$ ($kJ\ mol^{-1}$)	–812	–384	–394
$\Delta S°$ ($J\ K^{-1} mol^{-1}$)	83	44	214

Learner answer:

$$\Sigma \Delta H° \text{ (products)} = -348 + (-394)$$
$$= -742 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma \Delta H° \text{ (reactants)} = -812 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H°_{reaction} = -742 - (-812)$$
$$= (+)70 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Question 5a

5. Calculate

Learner answer:

$$\Delta S^\circ_{total} = \Delta S^\circ_{system} + \Delta S^\circ_{surroundings}$$

$$\Sigma\Delta S^\circ \text{ (products)} = 44 + 214$$

$$= 258 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma\Delta S^\circ \text{ (reactants)} = 83 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ_{system} = 258 - 83$$

$$= (+)175 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ_{surroundings} = -\frac{\Delta H}{T}$$

$$= -\frac{70{,}000}{298}$$

$$= 234.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ_{total} = 175 + 234.9$$

$$= (+)409.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

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

$$= 70{,}000 - (298 \times 409.9)$$

$$= (+)52{,}150.2$$

$$= (+)52.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Question 5a

5. State and calculate

b) State whether the reaction is feasible or not at 298 K. Suggest a reason for your answer.

Learner answer:

Yes, because $\Delta G°$ is positive.

c) Calculate the minimum temperature at which the decomposition of $ZnCO_3$ is feasible. Use your answers from part a.

Learner answer:

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

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

$$T = \frac{\Delta H°}{\Delta S°}$$

$$= \frac{70{,}000}{175}$$

$$= 400°\text{C}$$