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# Thermodynamics Unit - Practice Thermodynamics problems 

True/False
T F For an isothermal process, $\otimes$ Ssys can never decrease.

T F For all phase transitions, $\otimes \mathrm{H}=0$

T F A process that doubles the number of microstates of system will double the entropy of the system.

T F Dropping an eraser from a height of three feet to the floor leads to an increase in the entropy of the Universe.

T F The standard entropy of an element in its standard state at 298.15 K and 1 bar is zero.

T F Conservation of energy tells that $\Delta \mathrm{U}=0$ for all processes.

T F If adding 25 J of heat to a 5.6 g block of iron increases it temperature by $10^{\circ}$ C , then adding 25 J of heat to a 2.8 g block of iron will increase its temperature by $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

T F When the heat for a process is positive, there is always an increase in temperature of the system.
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For each of the following note what you would expect for the entropy of the system, surroundings, and total.

A container of liquid honey (the system) sitting in your kitchen (the surroundings) crystallizes

| $\Delta$ Ssys Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\Delta$ SsurR Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |
| $\Delta$ S $_{\text {total }}$ Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |

1 mole of an ideal gas initially at a pressure of 10 bar, expanding isothermally against a constant external pressure of 1 bar until mechanical equilibrium is reached.

| $\Delta$ Ssys Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\Delta$ Ssurr Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |
| $\Delta S_{\text {total }}$ Increase | Decrease | Stay the Same | No Way to Know |

A 25 g block of solid iron at a temperature $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ is dropped into a glass of ice water that contains 50 g of solid water and 50 g of liquid water at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ? Does all the ice melt?

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\begin{aligned}
& C_{P, \text { solid water }}=36 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \\
& \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{lquid} \text { water }}=75.3 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \\
& \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{P}, \text { sold iron }}=25.1 \mathrm{~J} \mathrm{~K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1} \\
& \otimes_{\text {FuSH }}{ }^{\circ}=6.02 \mathrm{~kJ} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}
\end{aligned}
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Enthalpy in $\mathrm{kJ} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$, entropy and heat capacities in $\mathrm{J} \mathrm{K}^{-1} \mathrm{~mol}^{-1}$

|  | $\otimes_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{H}^{\circ}$ | $\mathrm{S}^{\circ}$ |  | C |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{CH}_{4}(\mathrm{~g})$ | -74.8 | 186.3 | 35.3 |  |
| $\mathrm{CO}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ | 393.5 | 214 | 37.1 |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{g})$ | -242 | 189 | 33.6 |  |
| $\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$ | 0 | 130.7 | 28.8 |  |

What are $\otimes \mathrm{S}_{\text {sys }}, \otimes \mathrm{S}_{\text {surr }}, \otimes \mathrm{S}_{\text {total }}$ when 10 g of carbon dioxides reacts with excess hydrogen to form water vapor and methane gas at a temperature of 600 K . You can assume the reaction goes to completion and that the enthalpy and entropy changes are independent of temperature.


