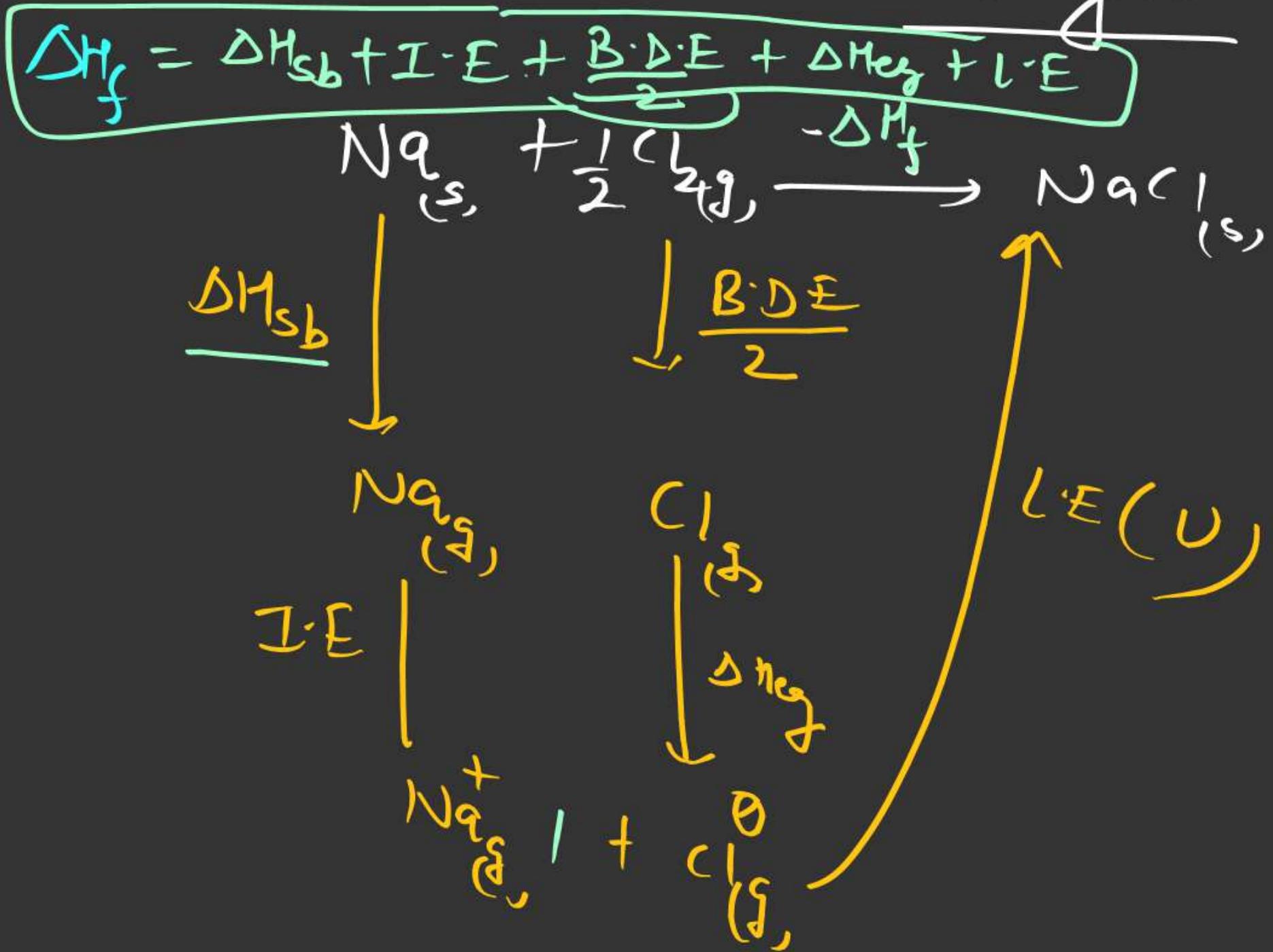
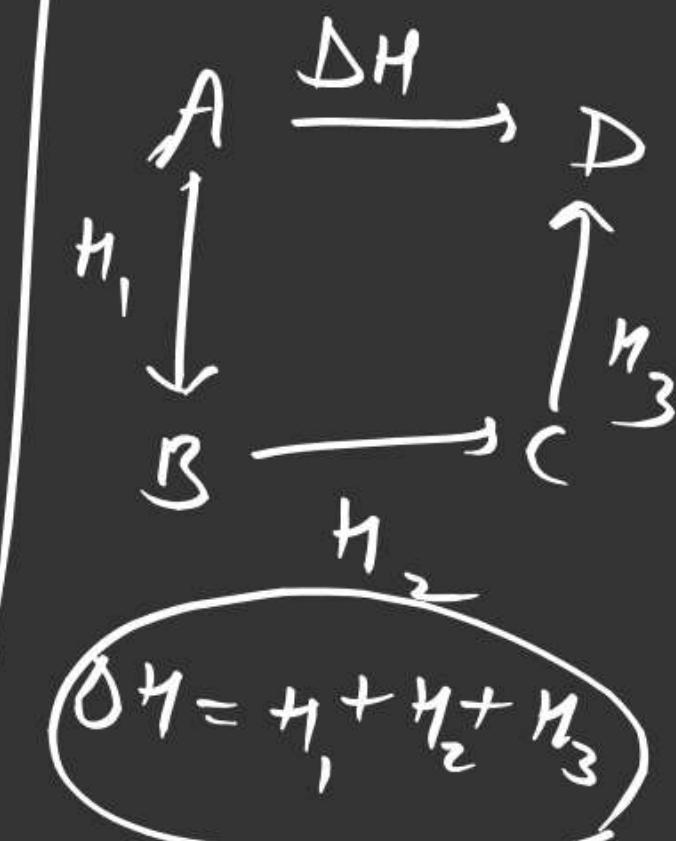
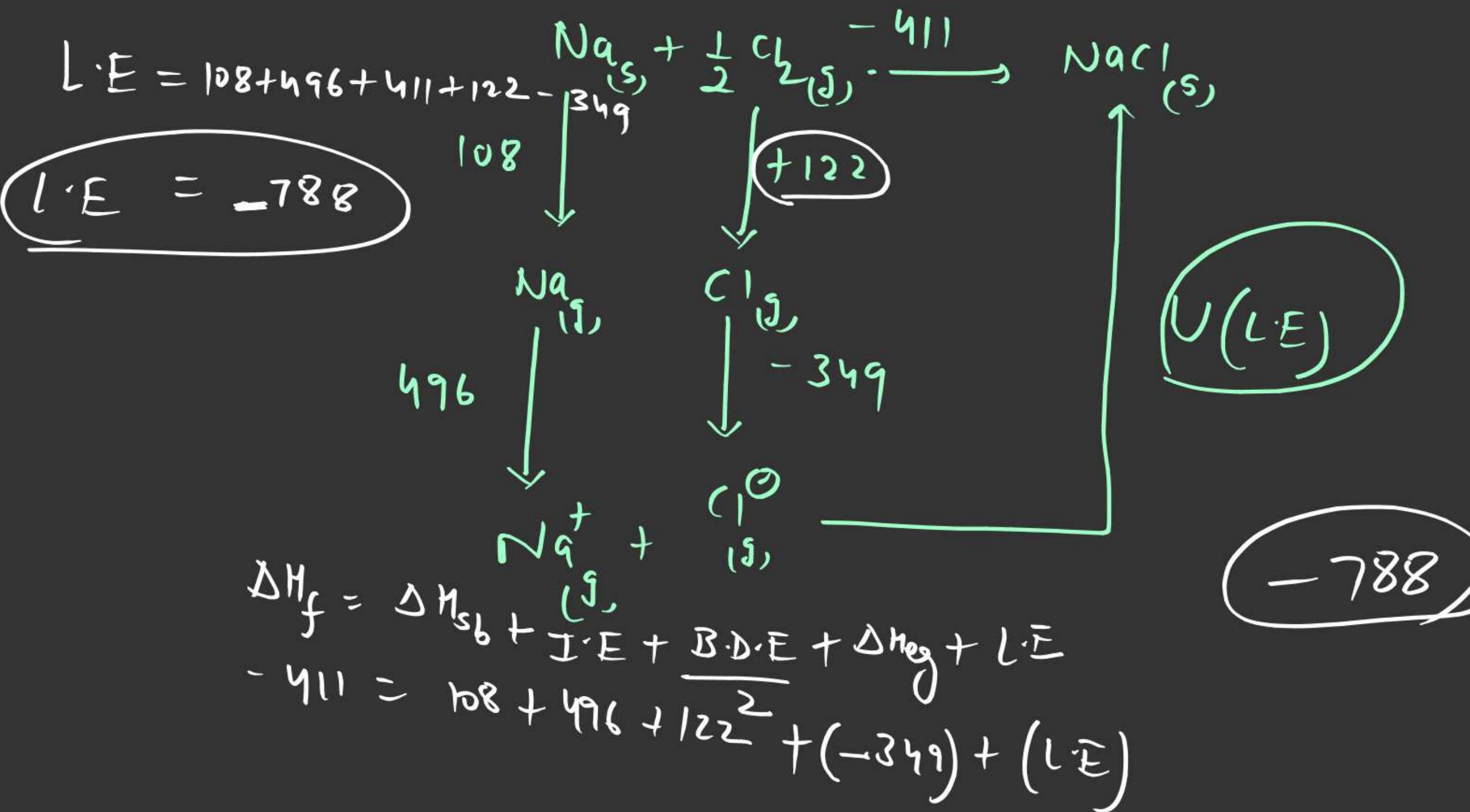


Haber cycle



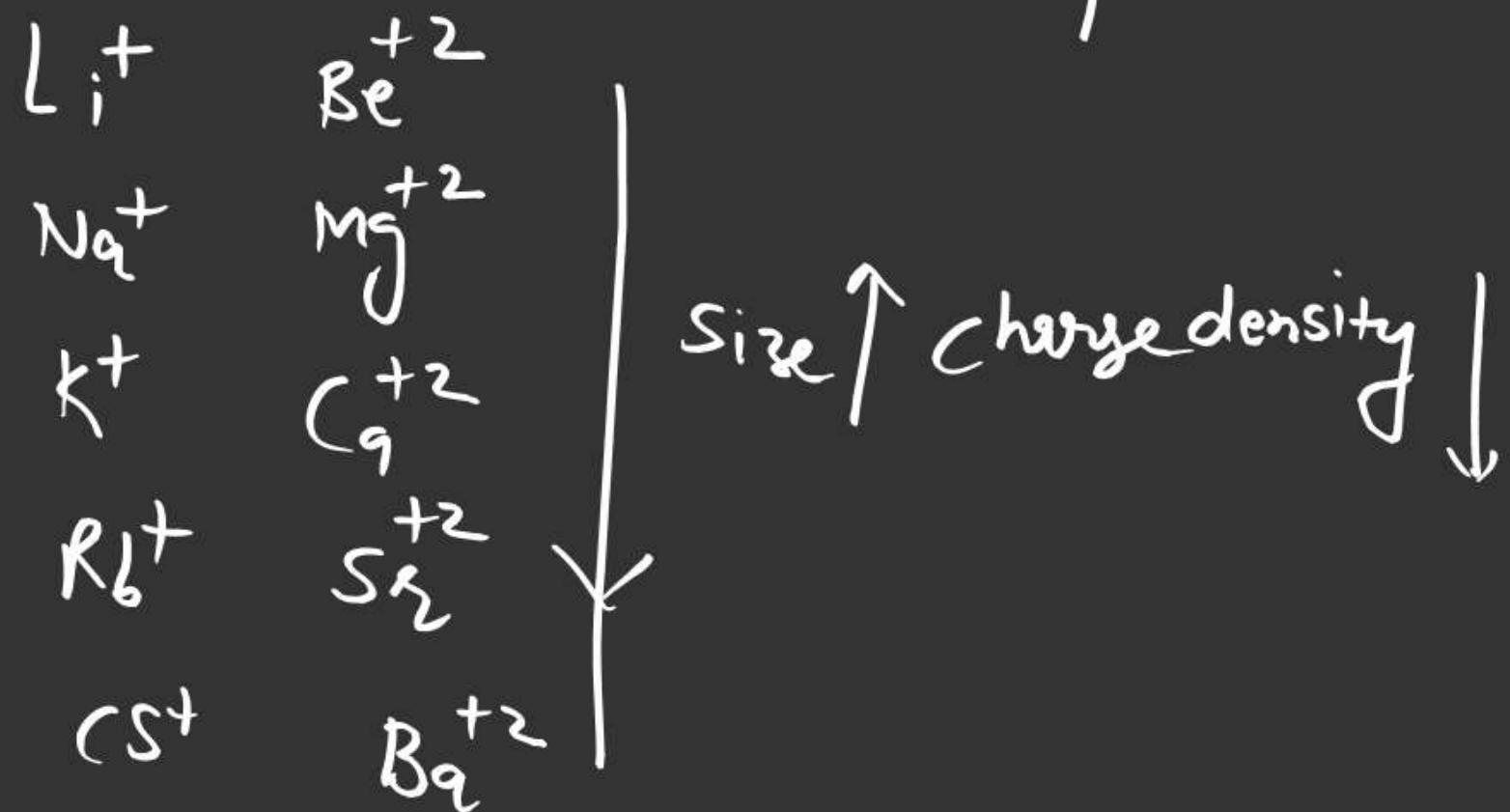
Hess Rule





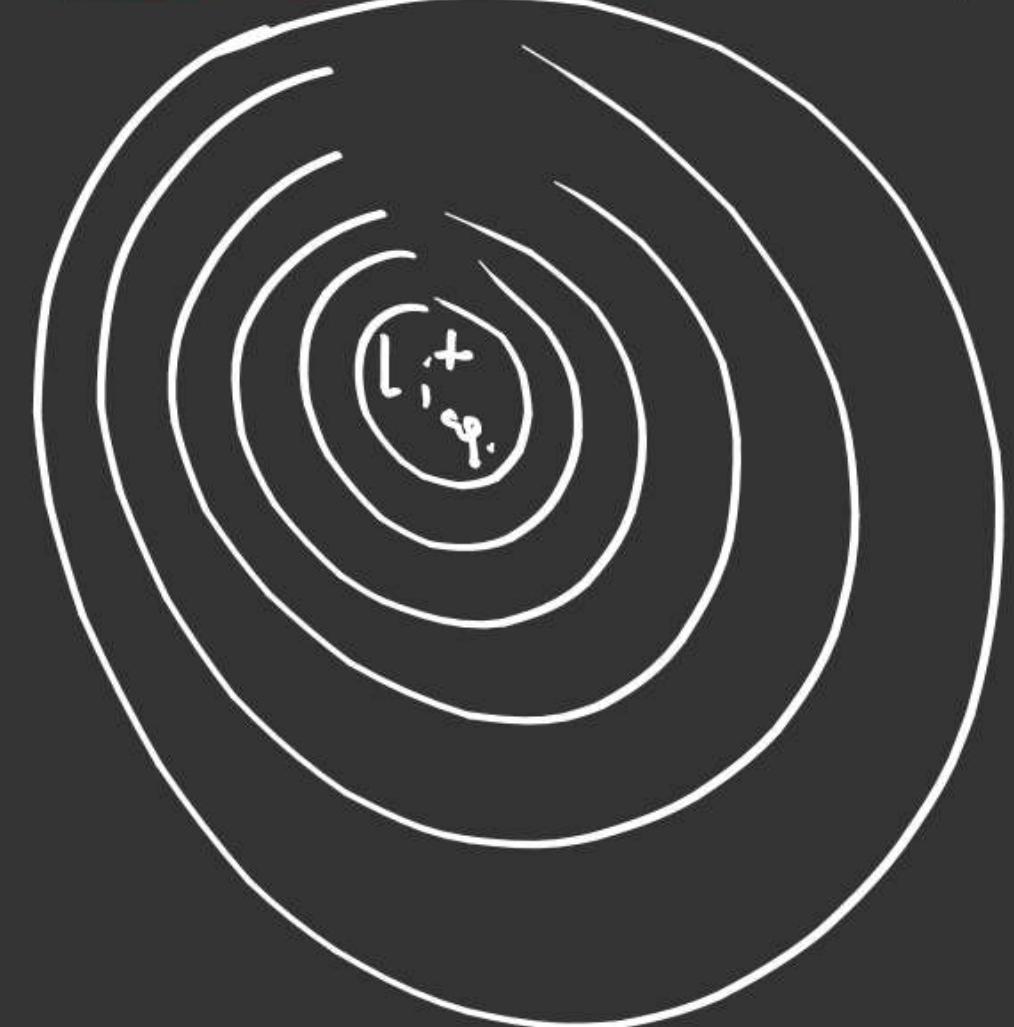
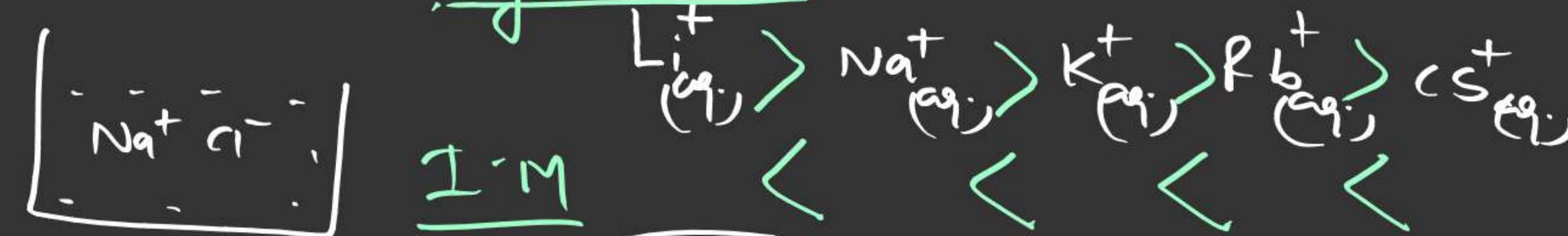


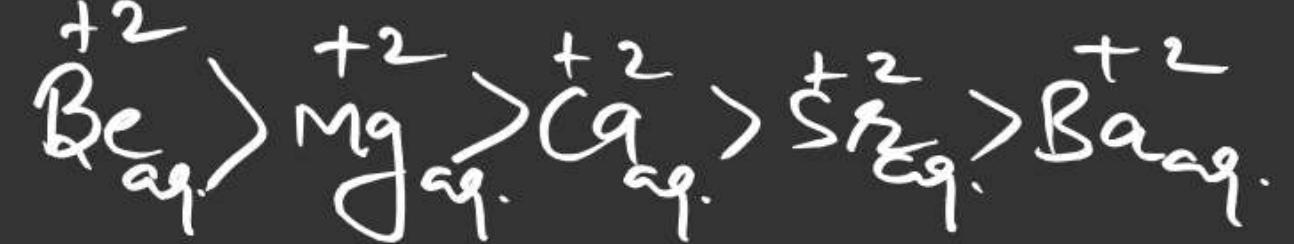
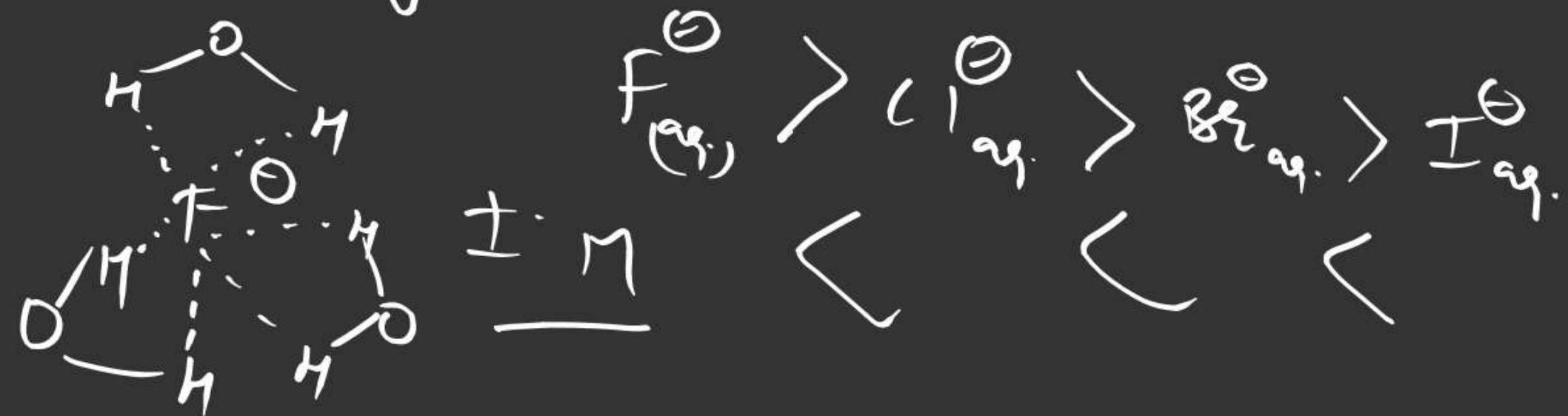
(ϕ) ↓ Charge density = $\frac{\text{charge}}{\text{size} \uparrow}$



Hydrated size \propto (charge density) $\propto \frac{1}{I \cdot M}$

hydrated size



Hydrated sizeHydrated size

outOrder of size

Charge density of Be^{+2} is 6.4

and charge density of Al^{+3} is 6

$$6.4 = \frac{2}{\text{size}}$$

Cation size of $\text{Be}^{+2} = 0.32$

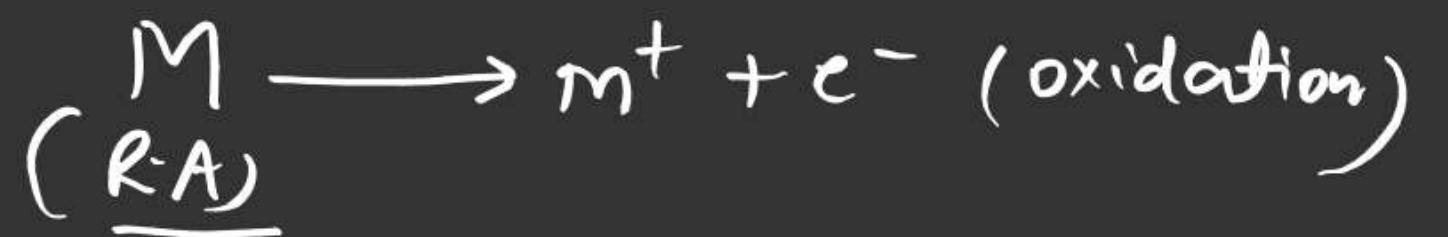


$$6 = \frac{3}{\text{size}}$$

$$\text{size} = 0.50$$

~~Q.~~ Which of the following ion has higher hydration energy

- ① $\text{Na}_{\text{aq.}}^+$ ~~② $\text{Li}_{\text{aq.}}^+$~~ ③ $\text{K}_{\text{aq.}}^+$ ④ $\text{Rb}_{\text{aq.}}^+$



$E^\circ \downarrow$ Reducing agent \uparrow

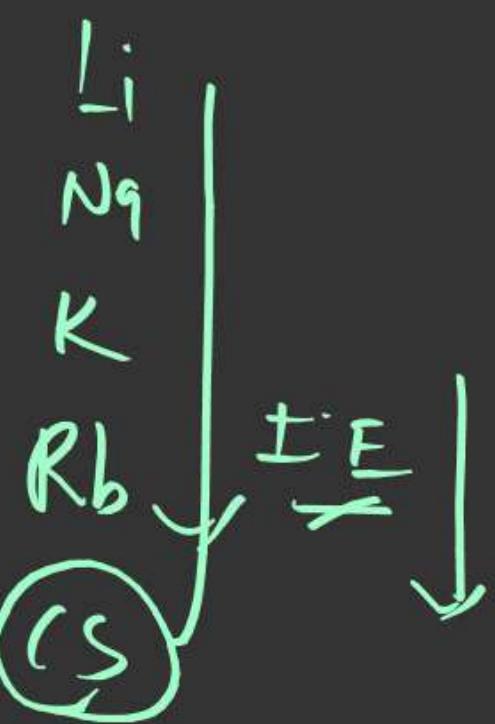
one

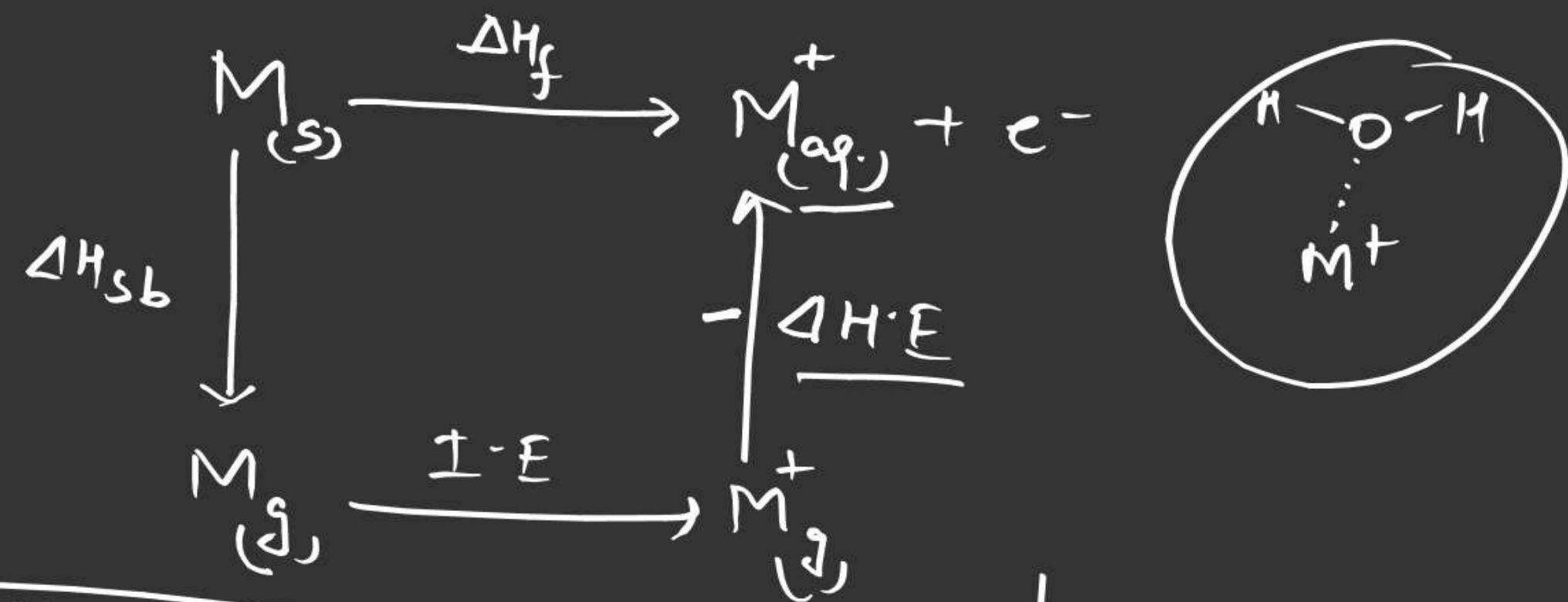
Order of Reducing Power

Li Na K Rb Cs

$A_n \approx (Li) > Cs > Rb > K > Na$

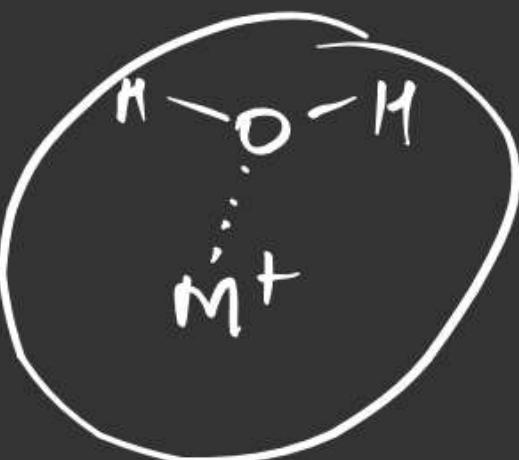
S.R.A due to high hydration energy





$$\Delta H_f = \underline{\Delta H_{sb}} + \underline{I-E} - \underline{\Delta H-E}$$

$L_{(aq.)}^+$
 \hline



H-w
① NCERT
② APP
③ Book
④ Sheet