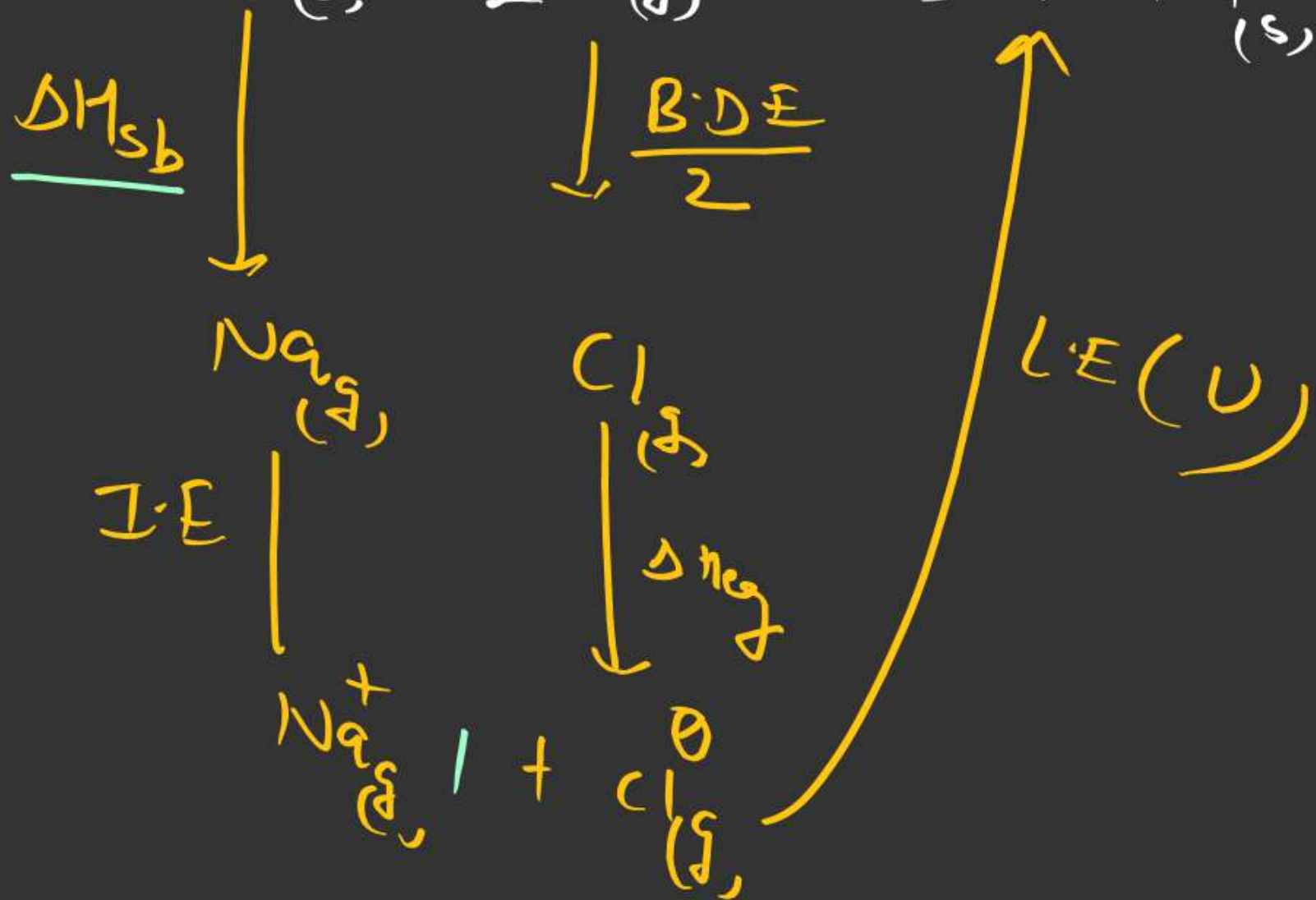
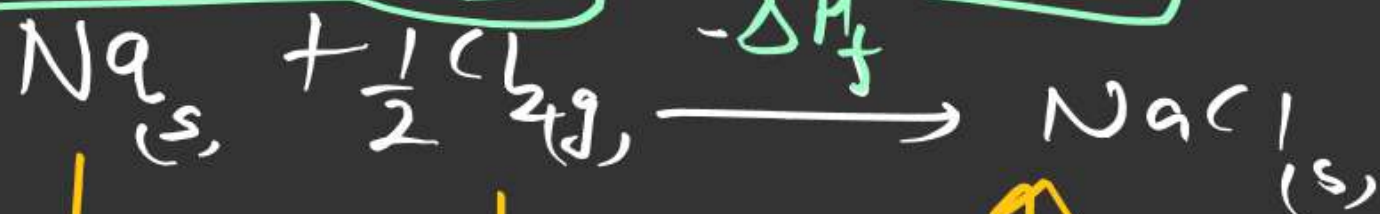
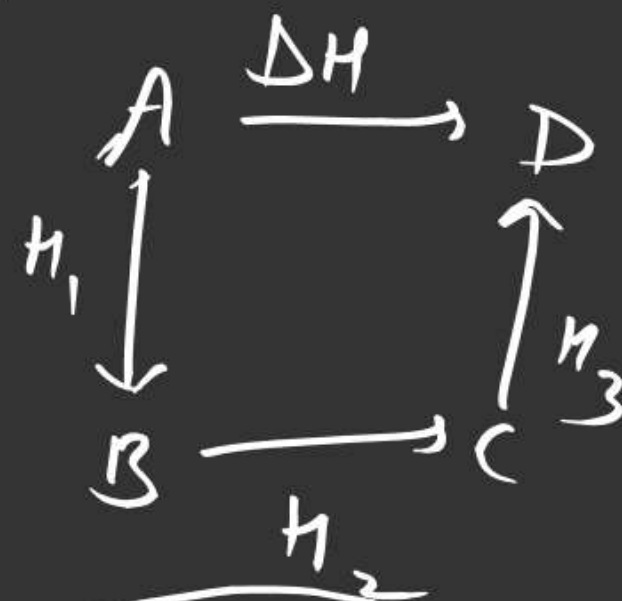


Haber cycle

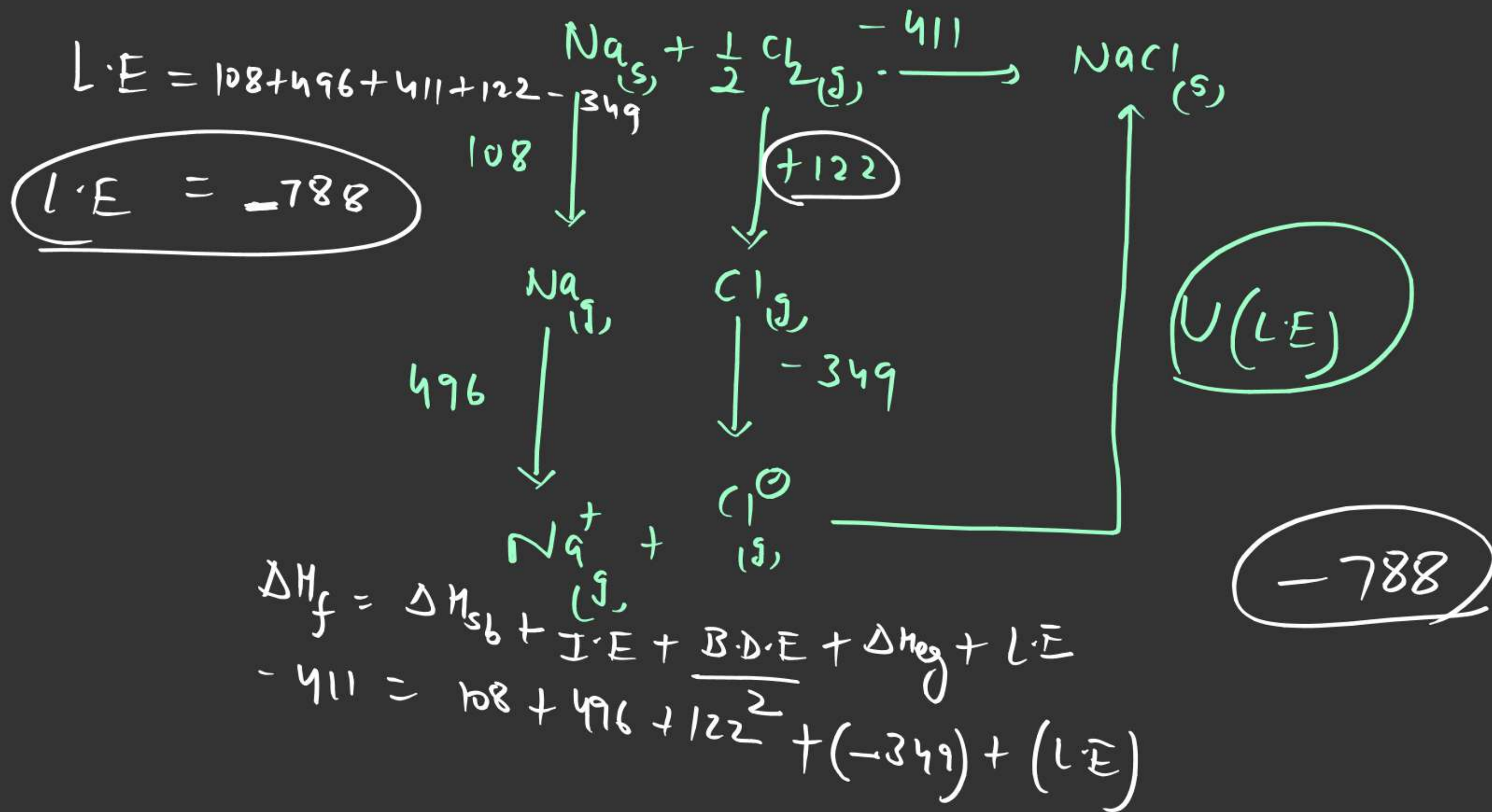
$$\Delta H_f = \Delta H_{sb} + I \cdot E + \frac{B \cdot D \cdot E}{2} + \Delta H_{eg} + L \cdot E$$



Hess Rule

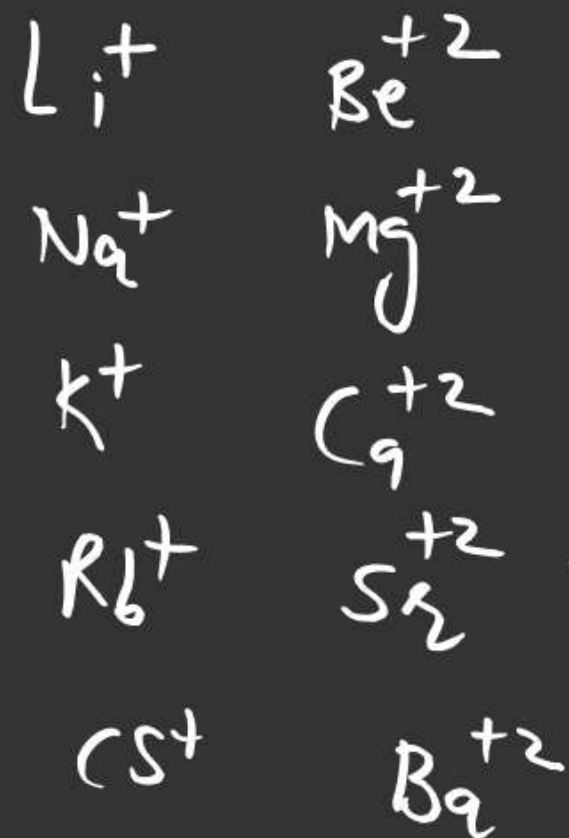


$$\Delta H = h_1 + h_2 + h_3$$



Ionic mobility (I-M)

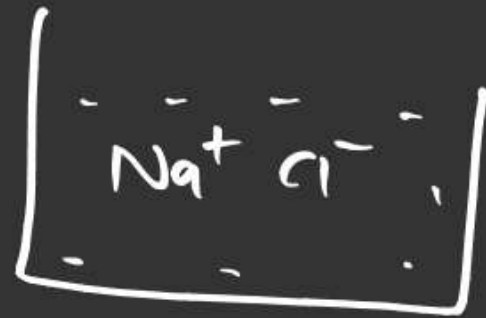
(ϕ) \downarrow Charge density = $\frac{\text{charge}}{\text{size} \uparrow}$



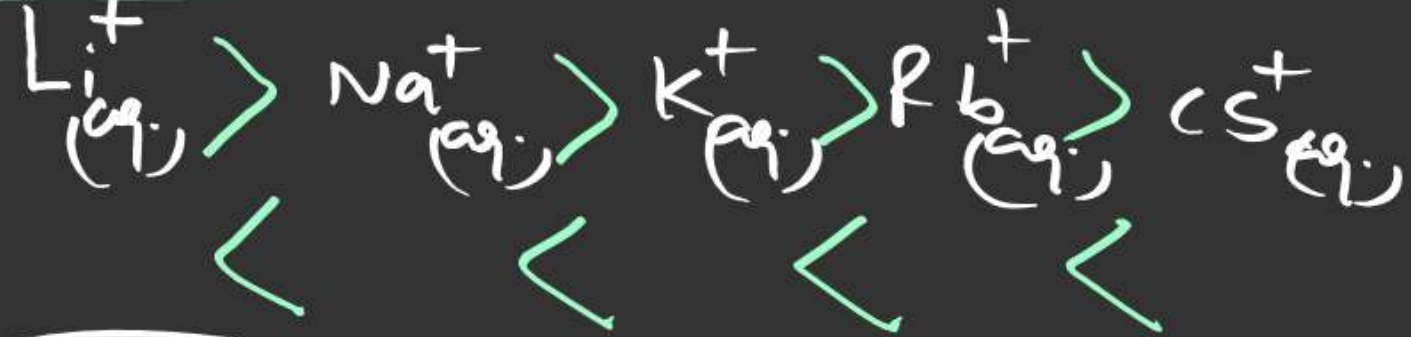
size \uparrow charge density \downarrow

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

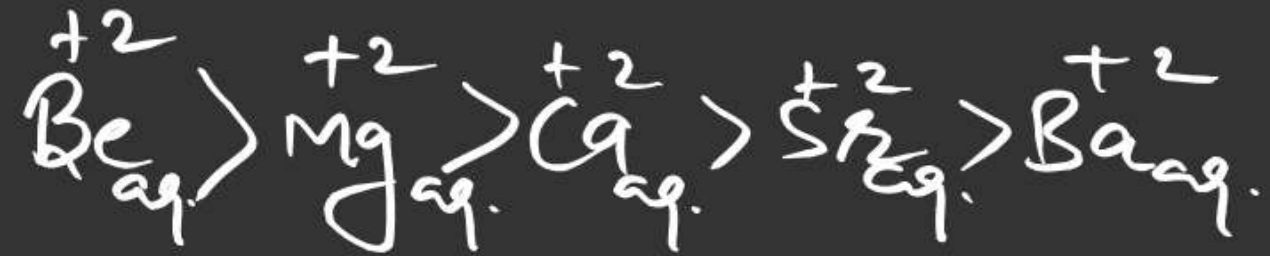
Hydrated size



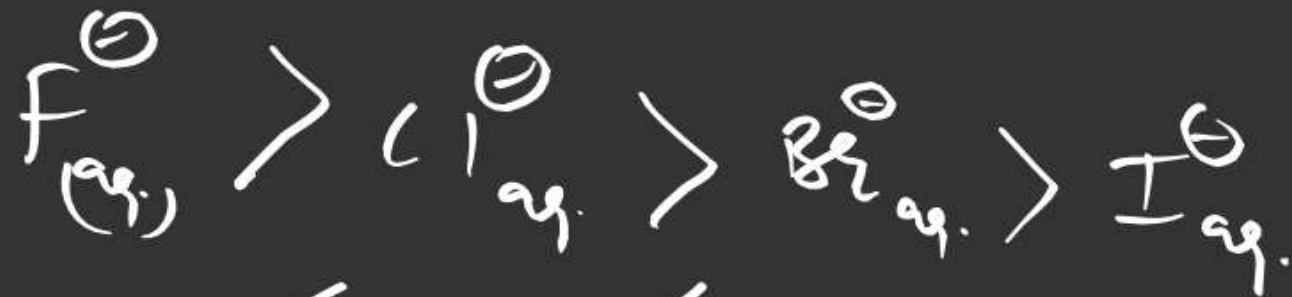
I · M



Hydrated size



Hydrated size



Ques . Order of size

Charge density of Be^{+2} is 6.4

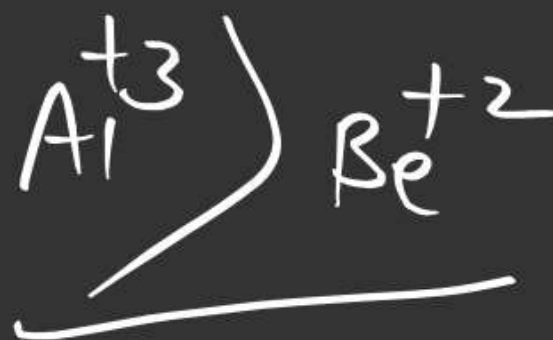
and charge density of $\text{Al}^{+3} = \underline{6}$

Be^{+2}

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

$$\text{size} = 0.32$$

Cation size of



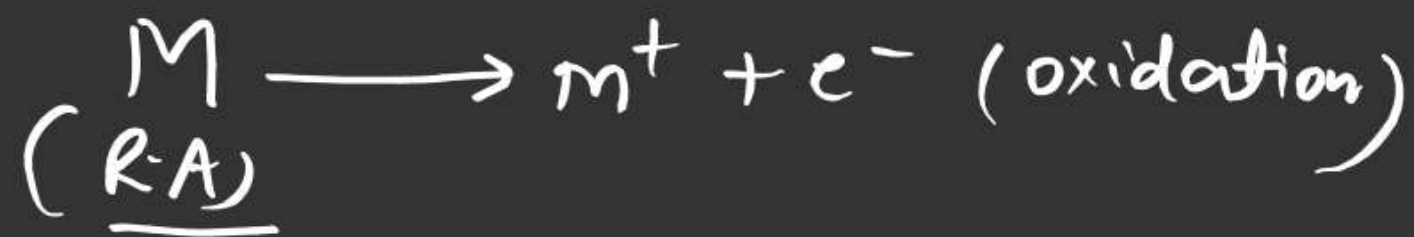
Al^{+3}

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

$$\text{size} = \underline{0.50}$$

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

- (a) Na^+_{aq} (b) Li^+_{aq} (c) K^+_{aq} (d) Rb^+_{aq}



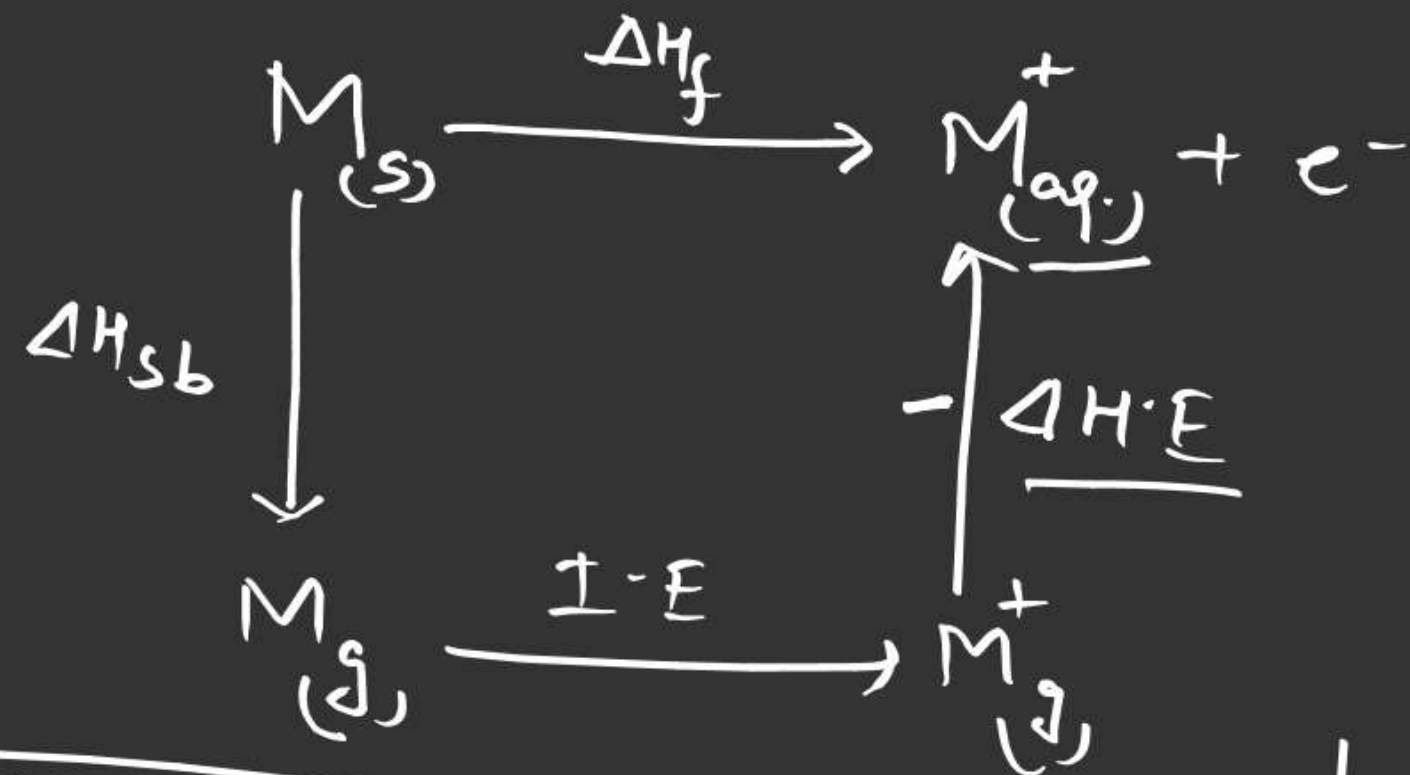
I.E. ↓ Reducing agent ↑

one order of Reducing power ↓
Li Na K Rb Cs

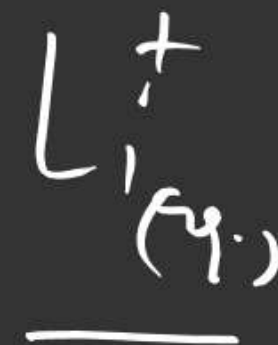
Ans (Li) > Cs > Rb > K > Na

S.R.A due to high hydration energy

Li
Na
K
Rb
(Cs) ↓ I.E. ↓



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



H-w

① NCERT

② DPP

③ book

④ Sheet
