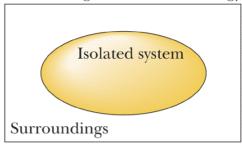
Garrett/Grisham, Biochemistry with a Human Focus Figure 3.1

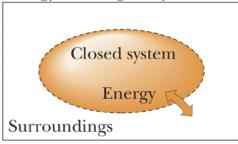
Isolated system:

No exchange of matter or energy



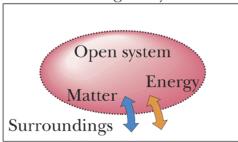
Closed system:

Energy exchange may occur

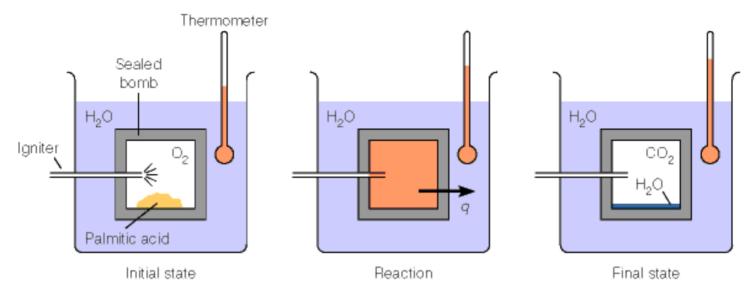


Open system:

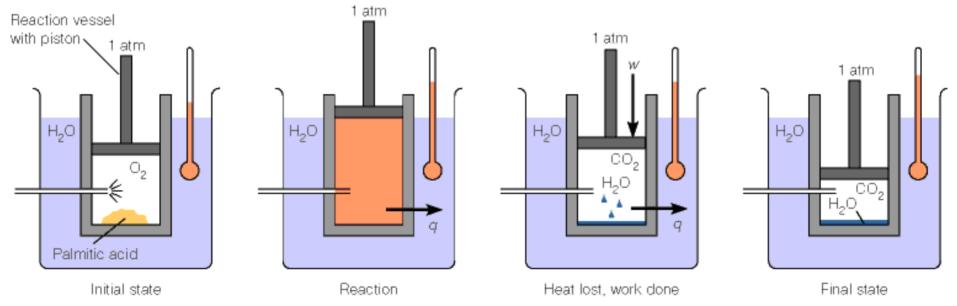
Energy exchange and/or matter exchange may occur



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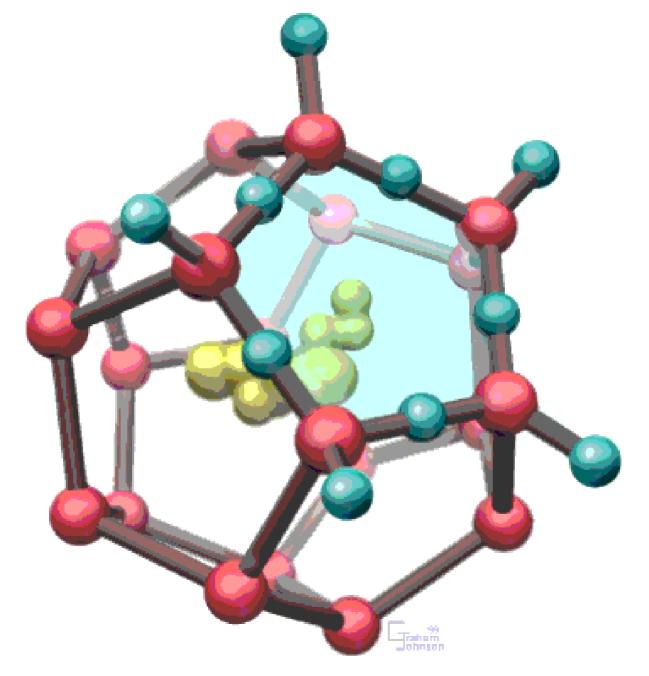


(a) Reaction at constant volume



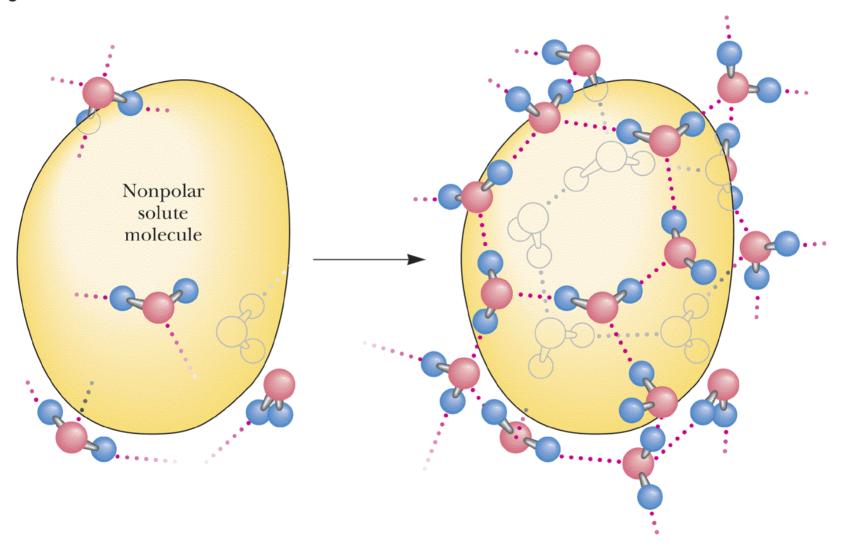
(b) Reaction at constant pressure

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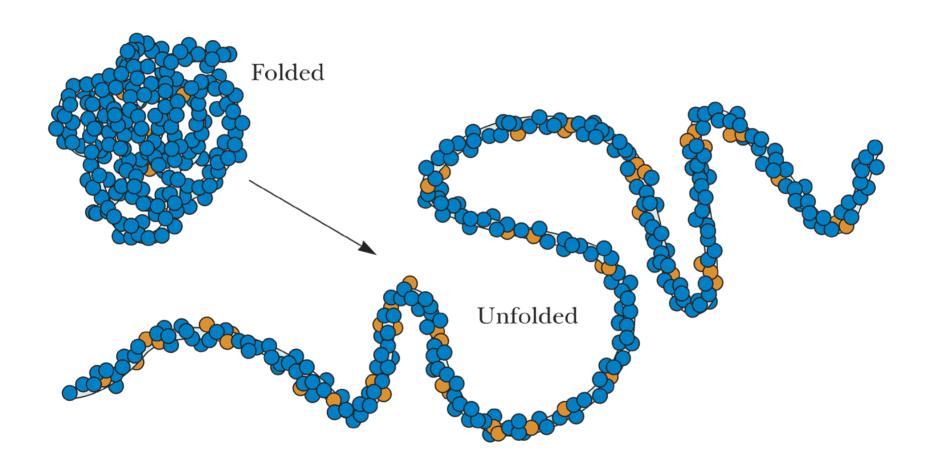
From Biochemistry, Matthews/VanHolde

Garrett/Grisham, Biochemistry with a Human Focus Figure 2.5



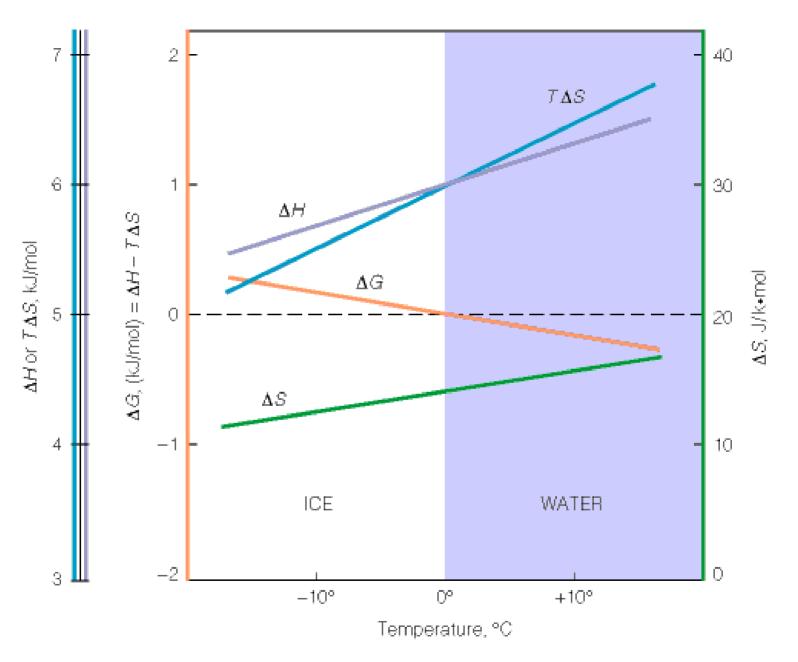
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Garrett/Grisham, Biochemistry with a Human Focus Figure 3.6

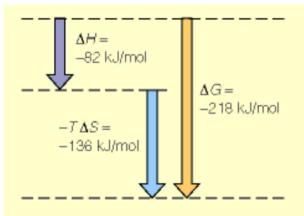


ΔΗ	ΔS	Low T	High T
+	+	ΔG positive; not favored	ΔG negative; favored
+	_	ΔG positive; not favored	ΔG positive; not favored
_	+	ΔG negative; favored	ΔG negative; favored
_	_	ΔG negative; favored	ΔG positive; not favored

From Biochemistry, Matthews/VanHolde



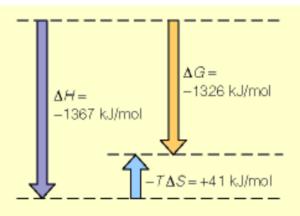
From Biochemistry, Matthews/VanHolde



(a) Fermentation of glucose to ethanol

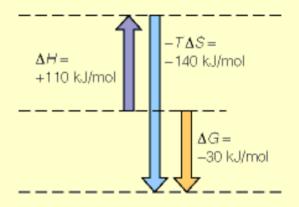
$$\mathsf{C_6H_{12}O_6(s)} {\longrightarrow} \ 2\mathsf{C_2H_5OH(I)} + 2\mathsf{CO_2(g)}$$

Both enthalpy and entropy changes favor the reaction.



(b) Combustion of ethanol

Enthalpy favors this reaction, but entropy opposes it. We could call this an "enthalpy-driven" reaction. If water vapor were the product, an entropy increase would favor the reaction as well.

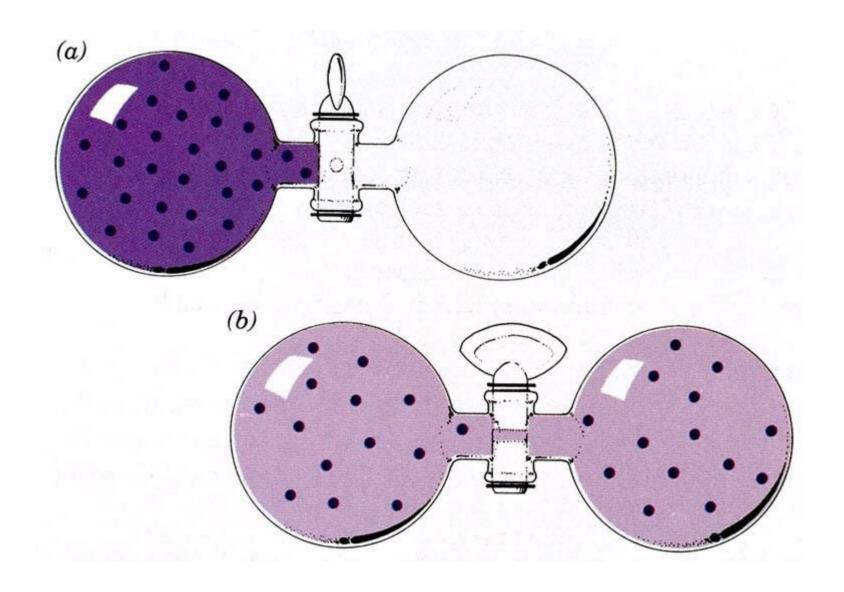


(c) Decomposition of nitrogen pentoxide

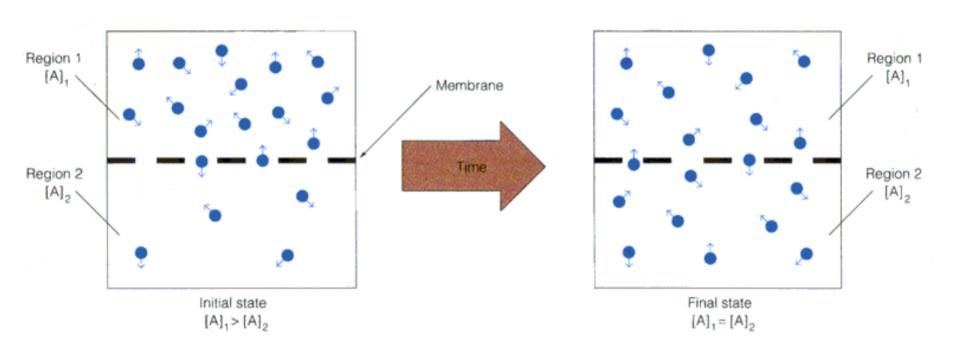
$$N_2O_5(s) \longrightarrow 2NO_2(g) + 1/2O_2(g)$$

This is a somewhat unusual chemical reaction in that it is "entropy-driven." The reaction actually absorbs heat but is favored by the large entropy increase resulting from the formation of gaseous products.

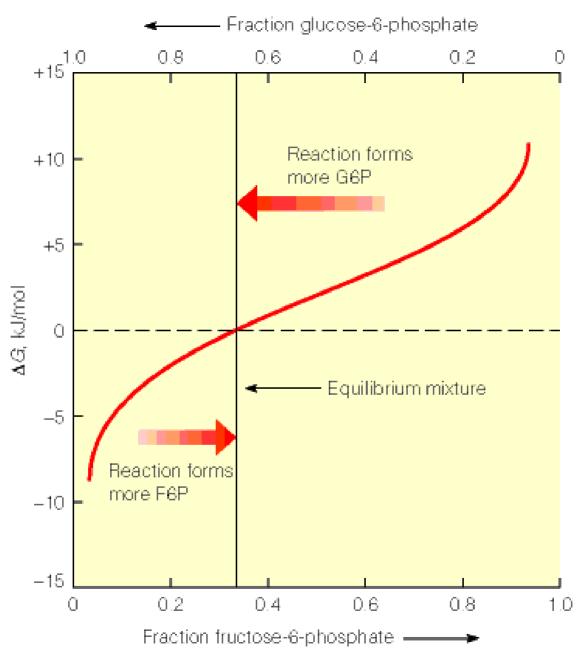
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 Table 3.1
 Thermodynamic Parameters for Protein Denaturation*

Protein (and conditions)	ΔH° kJ/mol	Δ S $^{\circ}$ kJ/mol·K	Δ $oldsymbol{G}^{oldsymbol{\circ}}$ kJ/mol	$\Delta oldsymbol{\mathcal{C}}_{ extsf{P}}$ kJ/mol \cdot K
Chymotrypsinogen (pH 3, 25°C)	164	0.440	31	10.9
β-Lactoglobulin (5 M urea, pH 3, 25°C)	-88	-0.300	2.5	9.0
Myoglobin (pH 9, 25°C)	180	0.400	57	5.9
Ribonuclease (pH 2.5, 30°C)	240	0.780	3.8	8.4

^{*}Adapted from Cantor, C., and Schimmel, P., 1980. *Biophysical Chemistry*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, and Tanford, C., 1968. Protein denaturation. *Advances in Protein Chemistry* **23:**121–282.