9.8 The free energy of formation of glucose is obtained by considering three combustion reactions

Recall from Section 3.1 that glucose has the chemical formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. The free energy of formation of glucose is therefore given by the standard free-energy change of the following reaction:

$$6 C + 3 O_2 + 6 H_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta_f G^{\circ} \text{(glucose)}} C_6 H_{12} O_6$$
 (9.41)

In this reaction, graphite (the most stable form of carbon) is combined with gaseous oxygen and hydrogen to form glucose. This is not a reaction that can be carried out in the laboratory, and so we consider, instead, the following three reactions that yield glucose from the elements:

$$6 \times \left(C + O_{2} \xrightarrow{\Delta_{f}G^{\circ}(CO_{2})} CO_{2}\right)$$

$$3 \times \left(2 H_{2} + O_{2} \xrightarrow{\Delta_{f}G^{\circ}(H_{2}O)} 2 H_{2}O\right)$$

$$6 CO_{2} + 6H_{2}O \xrightarrow{-\Delta G^{\circ}(glucose\ combustion)} C_{6}H_{12}O_{6} + 6O_{2}$$

$$6 C + 3 O_{2} + 6 H_{2} \xrightarrow{\Delta_{f}G^{\circ}(glucose)} C_{6}H_{12}O_{6}$$

$$(9.42)$$