

Chap. 10 Solution Thermodynamics : Theory

10.1 Fundamental Property Relation

$$d(nG) = -(nS)dT + (nV)dP + \sum_i \mu_i dn_i \quad (10.2)$$

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10.2 Chemical Potential as a Criterion for Phase Equilibria

- α, β phase
 chemical potential
 gibbs free energy

$$\sum_i \mu_i^\alpha dn_i^\alpha + \sum_i \mu_i^\beta dn_i^\beta = 0$$

$$dn_i^\alpha + dn_i^\beta = 0$$

$$\sum_i (\mu_i^\alpha - \mu_i^\beta) dn_i^\alpha = 0$$

dn_i^α

$$\mu_i^\alpha = \mu_i^\beta \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

π

$$\mu_i^\alpha = \mu_i^\beta = \dots = \mu_i^\pi \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (10.6)$$

10.3 Partial Properties

- $\bar{M}_i \equiv \left[\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial n_i} \right]_{P,T,n_j} \quad (10.7)$

- $\bar{G}_i \equiv \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial(nG)}{\partial n_i} \right)_{P,T,n_j}$ partial molar gibbs energy = chemical potential

- $M = \sum_i x_i \bar{M}_i$ (10.11)

- Gibbs/Duhem equation

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial P} \right)_{T,x} dP + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{P,x} dT - \sum_i x_i d\bar{M}_i = 0 \quad (10.13)$$

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$$\sum_i x_i d\bar{M}_i = 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P) \quad (10.14)$$

partial molar property

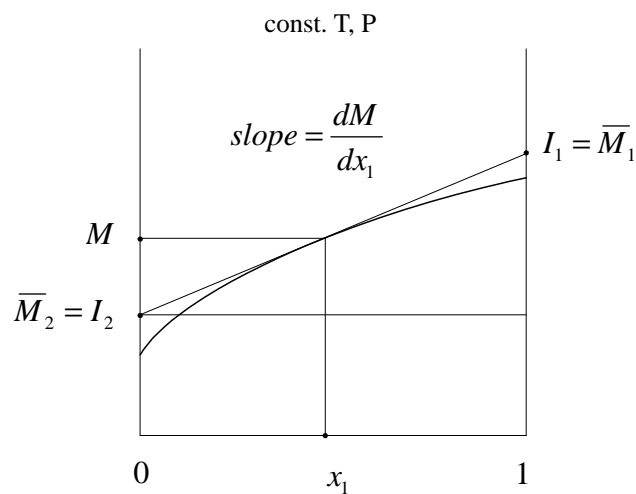
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- M plot \bar{M}_1, \bar{M}_2

$$\bar{M}_1 = M + x_2 \frac{dM}{dx_1} \quad (10.15)$$

$$\bar{M}_2 = M - x_1 \frac{dM}{dx_1} \quad (10.16)$$



10.4 Ideal-Gas Mixture

- (Partial pressure) $p_i = x_i P$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) (10.20)

- Gibb's theorem

$$(\quad)$$

$$\bar{M}_i^{ig}(T, P) = M_i^{ig}(T, p_i) \quad (10.21)$$

10.5 Fugacity and Fugacity Coefficient for a Pure Species

- fugacity coefficient ϕ_i

$$G_i^R = G_i - G_i^{ig} = RT \ln \frac{f_i}{P} = RT \ln \phi_i$$

- fugacity

$$f_i^L = \phi_i^{sat} P_i^{sat} \exp \frac{V_i^l (P - P_i^{sat})}{RT} \quad (10.41)$$

10.6 Fugacity and Fugacity Coefficient for Species in Solution

- fugacity coefficient of species in solution, $\hat{\phi}_i$

$$\bar{G}_i^R = \bar{G}_i - \bar{G}_i^{ig} = RT \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P} = RT \ln \hat{\phi}_i$$

- Fundamental residual-property relation

$$d\left(\frac{nG^R}{RT}\right) = \frac{nV^R}{RT} dP - \frac{nH^R}{RT^2} dT + \sum_i \frac{\bar{G}_i^R}{RT} dn_i \quad (10.51)$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i \text{ 가 } G^R / RT$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \ln \hat{\phi}_i}{\partial P}\right)_{T,x} = \frac{\bar{V}_i^R}{RT} \quad (10.56)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \ln \hat{\phi}_i}{\partial T}\right)_{P,x} = -\frac{\bar{H}_i^R}{RT^2} \quad (10.57)$$

- Fugacity coefficient residual partial volume

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i = \int_0^P \frac{\bar{V}_i^R}{RT} dP \quad (\text{const. } T, x)$$

PVT data

fugacity coefficient

10.7 Generalized Correlations for the Fugacity Coefficient

- 3.6 Z 6.6 fugacity coefficient
generalized method

10.8 Ideal Solution

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(excess property)

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$$\bar{G}_i^{ig} = G_i + RT \ln x_i \quad (10.76)$$

$$\bar{S}_i^{id} = S_i - R \ln x_i \quad (10.77)$$

$$\bar{V}_i^{id} = V_i \quad (10.78)$$

$$\bar{H}_i^{id} = H_i \quad (10.79)$$

- Rewis/Randall law

$$\hat{f}_i^{id} = x_i f_i \quad (10.84)$$

fugacity

fugacity

10.9 Excess Properties

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- M extensive property
(excess property) M^E

$$M^E = M - M^{id} \quad (10.86)$$

- (activity coefficient)

$$\gamma_i \equiv \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i f_i} \quad (10.89)$$

$$\bar{G}_i^E = RT \ln \gamma_i \quad (10.90)$$

10.10 Hydrogen Bonding and Charge-Transfer Complexing

- (intermolecular force) (physical force)
(quasichemical force)
- quasichemical force hydrogen bonding charge-transfer complexing
- Hydrogen Bonding
 1. hydrogen donor(hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen peroxide, alcohols, carboxylic acids, ammonia, primary and secondary amines) hydrogen acceptor(hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen peroxide, alcohols, carboxylic acids, ammonia, secondary amines, aldehydes, ketones, ethers, esters, tertiary amines)

2. hydrogen bonding association (an attraction between molecules of the same kind) solvation(an attractive interaction between unlike molecular species)

- Charge-transfer complex : quasichemical interactions between certain non-hydrogen donor polar compounds(pyridine, ketones and aldehydes) and aromatic hydrocarbons(benzene)

10.11 Behavior of Excess Properties of Liquid Mixtures

- The common features of excess properties

1. G^E vs. x_1
2. H^E vs. $T S^E$
3. M^E

- G^E () (10.99) (10.100)

- (hydrogen bonding solvation association, charge-transfer complexing),