

# Chap. 11 Solution Thermodynamics : Applications

## 11.1 Liquid-Phase Properties from VLE Data

### Fugacity

1 가 . 가

$$\hat{f}_i^l = y_i P$$

### Activity Coefficient

Lewis

/Randall

$$\gamma_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i f_i} = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{\hat{f}_i^{id}}$$

$$\gamma_i = \frac{y_i P}{x_i f_i} = \frac{y_i P}{x_i P_i^{sat}} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (11.1)$$

- Henry's law

$$x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad \hat{f}_i \propto x_i$$

$$\lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i} = \left( \frac{d\hat{f}_i}{dx_i} \right)_{x_i=0} \equiv k_i \quad (11.2)$$

$x_i$  가

- Lewis/Randall rule

$$\left( \frac{d\hat{f}_1}{dx_1} \right)_{x_1=1} = f_1 \quad (11.4)$$

Lewis/Randall rule

$$x_i \rightarrow 1$$

### Excess Gibbs Energy

$$\frac{G^E}{RT} = x_1 \ln \gamma_1 + x_2 \ln \gamma_2 \quad (11.5)$$

$$(x_i \rightarrow 1) \ln \gamma_i = 0$$

$$x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad \ln \gamma_i$$

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{G^E}{RT} = (0) \ln \gamma_1^\infty + (1)(0) = 0 \quad (11.5)$$

$$\lim_{x_2 \rightarrow 0} \frac{G^E}{RT} = (1) \ln \gamma_2^\infty + (0)(0) = 0$$

Gibbs/Duhem  $dx_1$

$$x_1 \frac{d \ln \gamma_1}{dx_1} + x_2 \frac{d \ln \gamma_2}{dx_1} = 0 \quad (const \ T, P) \quad (11.6)$$

(11.6)

$$(11.6) \quad (B) \quad x_1 \rightarrow 0$$

$$\lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} \frac{d(G^E / RT)}{dx_1} = \lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} \ln \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} = \ln \gamma_1^\infty$$

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} \frac{G^E}{RT} = \ln \gamma_1^\infty$$



## 11.2 Models for the Excess Gibbs Energy

Redlich/Kister expansion, Margules equation, van Laar equation

2

### Local Composition Model

Wilson Model : 2 가

NRTL(Non-Random Two Liquid) : 2 3

UNIQUAC(Universal Quasi-Chemical Theory) :  
Guggenheim 2

## 11.3 Property Changes of Mixing

$$G^E = G - \sum_i x_i G_i - RT \sum_i x_i \ln x_i \quad (11.25)$$

$$S^E = S - \sum_i x_i S_i - R \sum_i x_i \ln x_i \quad (11.26)$$

$$V^E = V - \sum_i x_i V_i \quad (11.27)$$

$$H^E = H - \sum_i x_i H_i \quad (11.28)$$

(Property change of Mixing)  $\Delta M$

$$\Delta M \equiv M - \sum_i x_i M_i \quad (11.29)$$

, (11.25) (11.28)

$$G^E = \Delta G - RT \sum_i x_i \ln x_i \quad (11.30)$$

$$S^E = \Delta S - R \sum_i x_i \ln x_i \quad (11.31)$$

$$V^E = \Delta V \quad (11.32)$$

$$S^E = \Delta S \quad (11.33)$$

가

가

## 11.4 Heat Effects of Mixing Processes

$$\Delta H = H - \sum_i x_i H_i \quad (11.38)$$

1

$$H = x_1 H_1 + x_2 H_2 + \Delta H \quad (11.39)$$

(11.39) 1 2 2

가

2

가

/

(Hx diagram)

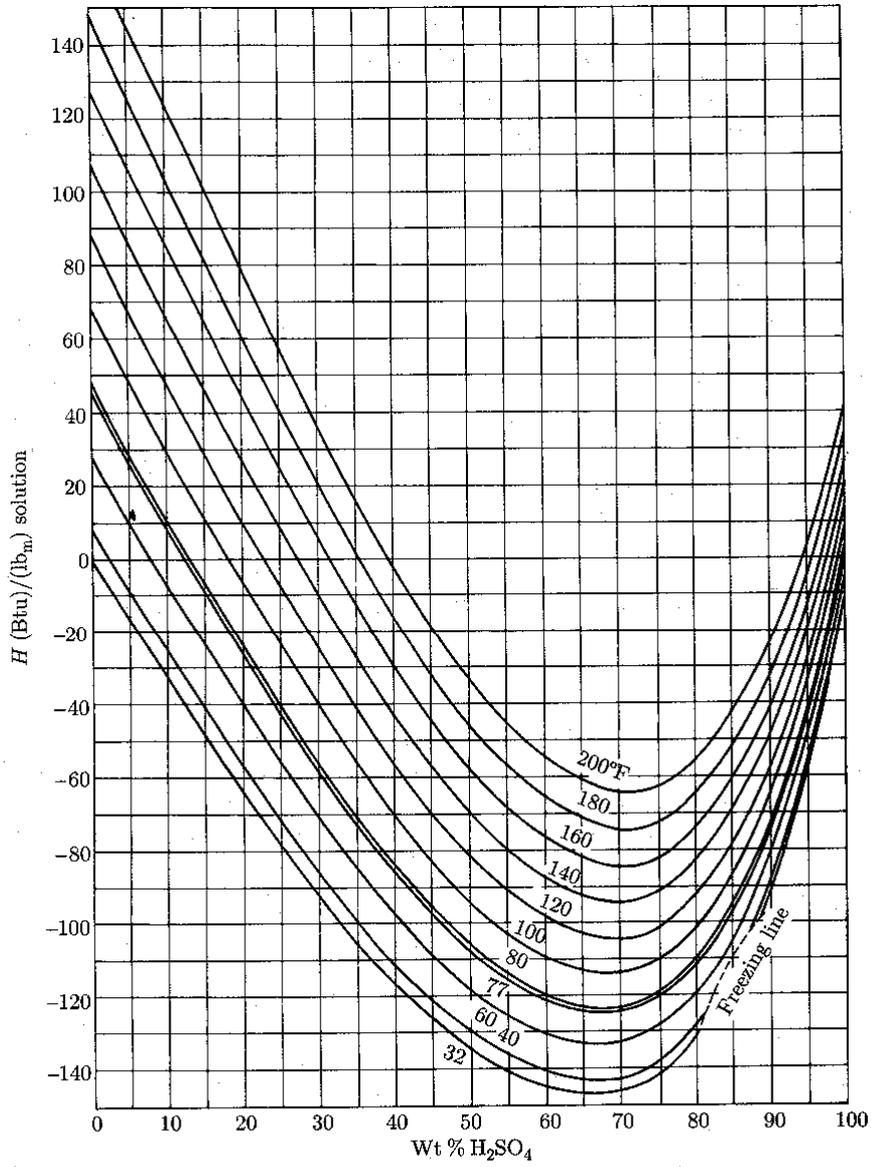


Figure 11.20:  $Hx$  diagram for H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O. (Redrawn from the data of W. D. Ross, *Chem. Eng. Prog.*, vol. 48, pp. 314 and 315, 1952. By premission.)

## 11.5 Molecular Basis for Mixture Behavior

가

	NP/NP	NA/NP	AS/NP	NA/NA	AS/NA and AS/AS
$H^E$	> 0	> 0 0	> 0	< 0 가	> 0 or < 0
$S^E$	> 0 or < 0	> 0	< 0	< 0	> 0 or < 0