

Statistical Associating Fluid Theory for Electrolyte Solutions

Gil-Villegas (1999,2001)

SAFT

SAFT

hard sphere

가

Helmholtz

가

$$\frac{A}{NkT} = \frac{A^{ideal}}{NkT} + \frac{A^M}{NkT} + \frac{A^{chain}}{NkT} + \frac{A^{assoc}}{NkT} + \frac{A^{ion}}{NkT}$$

$$\left(\frac{A^M}{NkT} \right)$$

$$\frac{A^M}{NkT} = \frac{A^{HS}}{NkT} + \frac{A_1}{kT} + \frac{A_2}{(kT)^2}$$

$$A_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j a_1^{ij}$$

$$a_1^{ij} = -\rho \alpha_{ij}^{VDW} g_{ij}^{HS} [\sigma_{ij}; \zeta_3^{eff}]$$

$$\alpha_{ij}^{VDW} = 2\pi \epsilon_{ij} \sigma_{ij}^3 (\lambda_{ij}^3 - 1) / 3$$

$\epsilon_{ij}, \lambda_{ij}, \alpha_{ij}^{VDW}, \zeta_3^{eff}$ square-well, i-j Van der

Waals effective packing fraction

$$A_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j a_2^{ij}$$

$$a_2^{ij} = \frac{1}{2} K^{HS} \epsilon_{ij} \rho \frac{\partial a_1^{ij}}{\partial \rho}$$

K^{HS} Percus-Yevick

hard sphere

- Helmholtz
 DH, augmented DH, MSA-RPM MSA-
 PM
 Primitive model(PM) Coulombic non-Coulombic

$$u_{ij}(r) = \phi_{ij}(r) + \psi_{ij}(r)$$

$\phi_{ij}(r)$ non-Coulombic Hard Sphere potential
 $\psi_{ij}(r)$

$$\psi_{ij}(r) = \frac{q_i q_j}{Dr} + \psi_{ij}^{CS}(r)$$

(bare) Coulombic

, q_i i D

$$(\psi_{ij}^{CS}(r))$$

$\Psi(r)$ r_i i

Debye-Huckel 가 가

$$\psi_{ij}(r)$$

$$\nabla_j^2 \Psi(r) = \frac{4\pi}{DkT} \sum_j q_j \rho_j \phi_{ij}(r) + \kappa^2 \Psi(r)$$

$$\kappa^2 = \frac{4\pi}{DkT} \sum_j q_j^2 \rho_j$$

κ^{-1} Debye $\phi_{ij}(r)$ 가 hard sphere potential $\psi(r)$

$$\Psi(r) = \frac{q_i}{Dr} \left[\frac{\exp[-\kappa(r - \sigma)]}{1 + \kappa\sigma} \right]$$

Yukawa

$$\psi_{ij}(r) = \frac{q_i q_j}{Dr} \left[\frac{\exp[-\kappa(r - \sigma)]}{1 + \kappa\sigma} \right]$$

$$\psi^{CS}(r) = \frac{q_i q_j}{Dr} \left[\frac{\exp[-\kappa(r - \sigma)]}{1 + \kappa\sigma} - 1 \right]$$

Helmholtz

$$\frac{A^{ion}}{NkT} = -\frac{\kappa^3}{12\pi}$$

DH

DH

Poisson-Boltzman

Helmholtz

$$g_{ij}(r) = 1 - \frac{q_i q_j}{DrkT} \left[\frac{\exp[-\kappa(r - \sigma)]}{1 + \kappa\sigma} \right]$$

$$\frac{A^{ion}}{NkT} = -\frac{1}{4\pi\sigma^3} \left[\ln(1 + \kappa\sigma) - \kappa\sigma + \frac{\kappa^2\sigma^2}{2} \right]$$

$$g_{ij}(r) = 1 - \frac{1}{kT} q_j \Psi(r) + \frac{1}{2(kT)^2} (q_j \Psi(r))^2$$

$$\frac{A^{ion}}{NkT} = -\frac{\kappa^2}{24\pi\sigma^3} \left[\ln(1 + \kappa\sigma) + \frac{1}{1 + \kappa\sigma} \right]$$

Debye-Huckel

OZ

MSA(Mean spherical approximation)

Closure

가

(RPM, restricted primitive model)

(PM,

primitive model) 가 . MSA closure
 가 .

RPM-MSA

$$h_{ij}(r) = -1, \text{ for } r < \sigma$$

$$c_{ij}(r) = -\frac{q_i q_j}{DkTr}$$

$$g_{ij}(\sigma) = g_{ij}^{HS}(\sigma) - \frac{q_i q_j}{DkT\sigma} (1 - \tau^2)$$

$$\frac{A^{ion}}{NkT} = -\frac{3x^2 + 6x + 2 - 2(1 + 2x)^{3/2}}{12\pi\rho\sigma^3}$$

$$\tau = \frac{x^2 + x - x(1 + 2x)^{1/2}}{x^2}, \quad x = \kappa\sigma$$

PM-MSA

$$\sigma_{ij} g_{ij}(\sigma_{ij}) = \frac{\sigma_{ij}}{1 - \xi_3} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\xi_2 \sigma_{ii} \sigma_{jj}}{2(1 - \xi_3)^2} - \frac{Q_i Q_j}{DkT}$$

$$\frac{A^{ion}}{NkT} = -\frac{1}{\rho DkT} \left[\Gamma \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\rho_i q_i^2}{1 + \Gamma \sigma_{ii}} + \frac{\pi}{2\Delta} \Omega P_n^2 \right] + \frac{\Gamma^2}{3\rho\pi}$$

$$\Gamma = \left(\frac{\pi}{DkT} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i Q_i^2 \right)^{1/2}, \quad Q_i = \frac{q_i - (\pi/2\Delta) \sigma_{ii}^2 P_n}{1 + \Gamma \sigma_{ii}}$$

$$P_n = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\rho_i \sigma_{ii} q_i}{1 + \Gamma \sigma_{ii}}, \quad \Omega = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2\Delta} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\rho_i \sigma_{ii}^3}{1 + \Gamma \sigma_{ii}}$$

$$\Delta = 1 - \frac{\pi}{6} \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i \sigma_{ii}^3, \quad \sigma_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_i + \sigma_j}{2}, \quad \xi_l = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i \sigma_{ii}^l$$

: Gilindo et al. 1999, J. phys. Chem., 103,10272

Gil-Villegas et al. 2001, Mol Phys, 99,531