

## Chapter 14

### TOPICS IN PHASE EQUILIBRIA

#### 14.1 Equilibrium and Stability

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가

가

가

$$dS_{surr} = \frac{dQ_{surr}}{T_{surr}} = \frac{-dQ}{T}$$

$$dQ \quad dQ_{surr}$$

가

가

T

$T_{surr}$

2

$$dS^t + dS_{surr} \geq 0$$

$S^t$

$$dQ \leq TdS^t \tag{14.1}$$

1

$$dU^t = dQ + dW = dQ - PdV^t$$

$$dQ = dU^t + PdV$$

(14.1)

$$dU^t + PdV \leq TdS^t$$

$$dU^t + PdV - dS^t \leq 0 \tag{14.2}$$

가

( , 가 )  
 (14.2)

가

가 (14.2)

$$(dU^t)_{S^t, V^t} \leq 0$$

가

$$(dS^t)_{U^t, V^t} \geq 0$$

2

(14.2)

$$dU_{T,P}^t + d(PV^t)_{T,P} - d(TS^t)_{T,P} \leq 0$$

$$d(U_{T,P}^t + PV^t - TS^t)_{T,P} \leq 0$$

$$(dG^t)_{T,P} \leq 0$$

(14.3)

(14.2) 가

가

(14.3)

가

가

가
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가 (14.3)

$$(dG^t)_{T,P} = 0 \quad (14.4)$$

0  $dG^t$  (14.4) (10.6) 15.3

Stability of binary system

(14.3) 가

가 가

가

$$\Delta G = G - \sum_i x_i G_i < 0$$

14.1

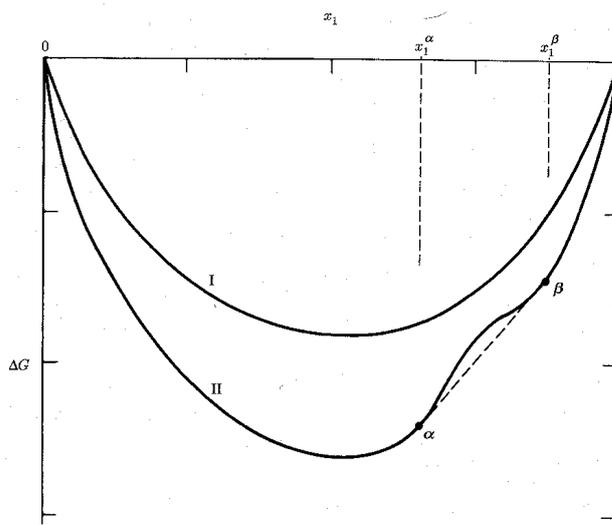


Figure 14.1: Gibbs energy change of mixing. Curve I, complete miscibility; curve II, two phases exist between  $a$  and  $b$ .

14.1

II

 $\alpha \quad \beta$  $\Delta G \quad 1 \quad 2$ 

$$\frac{d^2(\Delta G / RT)}{dx_1^2} > 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P) \quad (14.5)$$

(11.30)

$$\frac{\Delta G}{RT} = x_1 \ln x_1 + x_2 \ln x_2 + \frac{G^E}{RT}$$

(14.5)

$$\frac{d^2(G^E / RT)}{dx_1^2} > -\frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \quad (\text{const } T, P) \quad (14.6)$$

(11.5)

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

Gibbs/Duhem , (14.6)

$$\frac{d \ln \gamma_1}{dx_1} > -\frac{1}{x_1} \quad (\text{const } T, P)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{f}_1}{dx_1} > 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P)$$

$$\frac{d\mu_1}{dx_1} > 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P)$$

2

가

$$\frac{d \ln \gamma_i}{dx_i} > -\frac{1}{x_i} \quad (\text{const } T, P) \quad (14.7)$$

$$\frac{d\hat{f}_i}{dx_i} > 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P)$$

$$\frac{d\mu_i}{dx_i} > 0 \quad (\text{const } T, P)$$

## 14.2 Liquid/Liquid Equilibria (LLE)

$$(14.5) \quad \dots \quad \text{가} \quad \dots$$

$$\dots \quad \text{가} \quad \dots \quad \alpha \quad \beta$$

$$\hat{f}_i^\alpha = \hat{f}_i^\beta \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$x_i^\alpha \gamma_i^\alpha f_i^\alpha = x_i^\beta \gamma_i^\beta f_i^\beta$$

$$f_i^\alpha = f_i^\beta = f_i$$

$$x_i^\alpha \gamma_i^\alpha = x_i^\beta \gamma_i^\beta \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (14.10)$$

$$\gamma_i^\alpha = \gamma_i(x_1^\alpha, x_2^\alpha, \dots, x_{N-1}^\alpha, T, P) \quad (14.11a)$$

$$\gamma_i^\beta = \gamma_i(x_1^\beta, x_2^\beta, \dots, x_{N-1}^\beta, T, P) \quad (14.11b)$$

$$(14.10) \quad (14.11) \quad 2N \quad (T, P) \quad N$$

### Solubility diagram

(Solubility diagram)

14.2 3 가

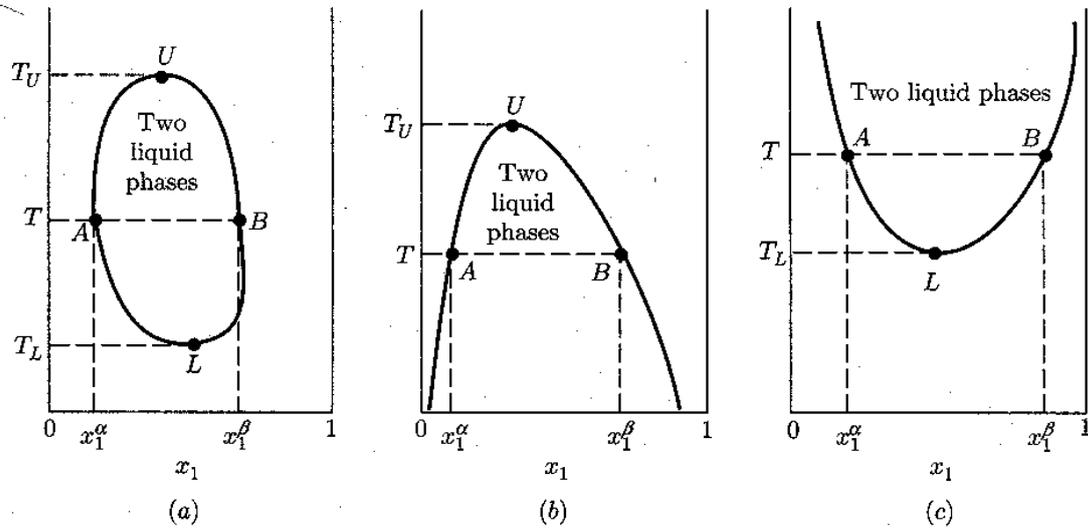


Figure 14.2: Three types of constant-pressure liquid/liquid solubility diagram.

14.2(a) (island) (binodal curve)

UAL 2 가 α

UBL β

T tie-line

$x_1^\alpha, x_2^\beta$  (Lower Critical Solution Temperature, UCST)

$T_L$  (Upper Critical Solution Temperature UCST)

LCST,  $T_U$

LCST

UCST

14.2(a) UCST ( 14.2(b)) VLE

LCST ( 14.2(c)).

가 14.2

가

(A)

$$\frac{G^E}{RT} = Ax_1x_2 \quad (A)$$

(14.14)

$$A(1-2x_1) = \ln \frac{1-x_1}{x_1} \quad (E)$$

A 2 (trivial solution) 가 2 (consolute point) A 가 2 0.5

A

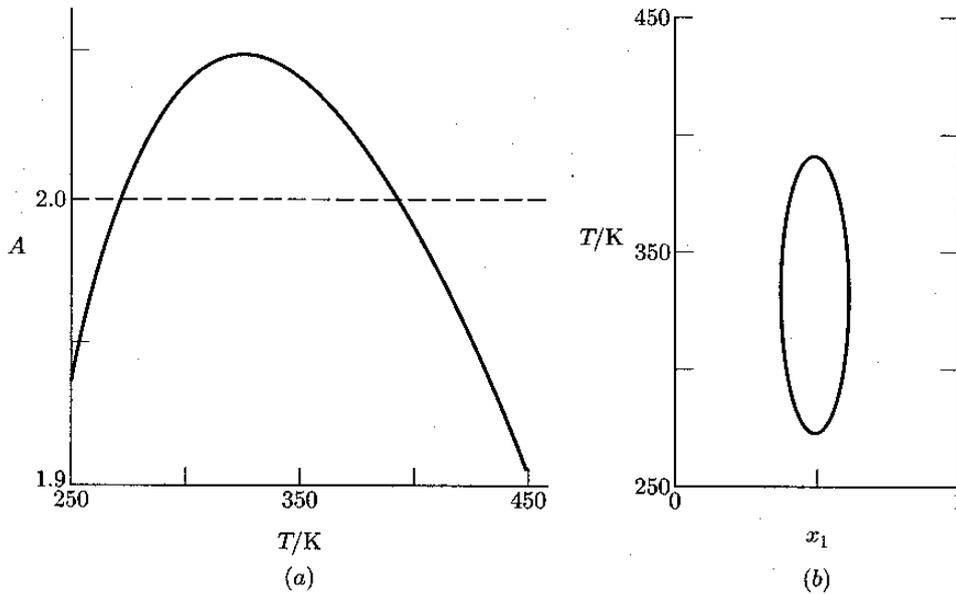
$$A = a/T + b - c \ln T \quad (F)$$

(10.93)

(A) (F) 가

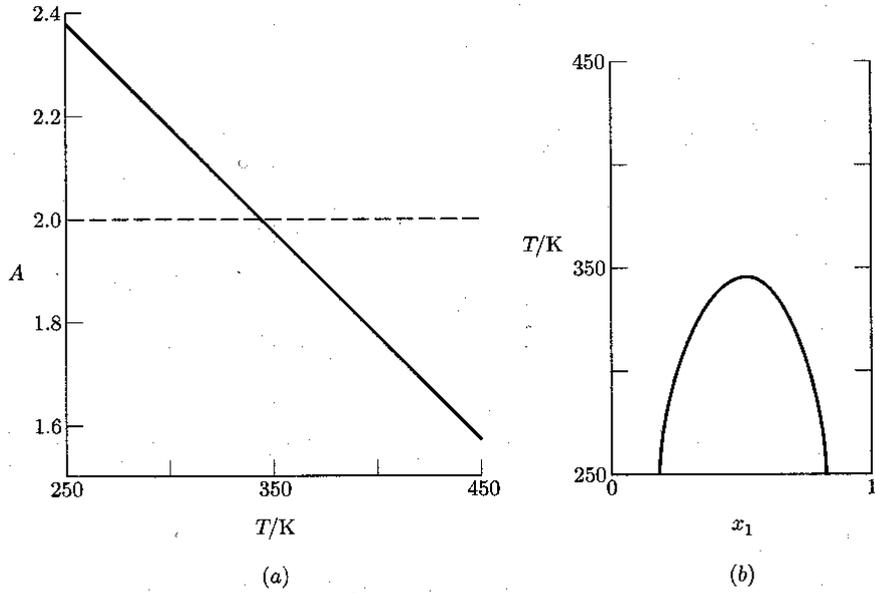
14.3 A (a) (b)

LCST UCST 가

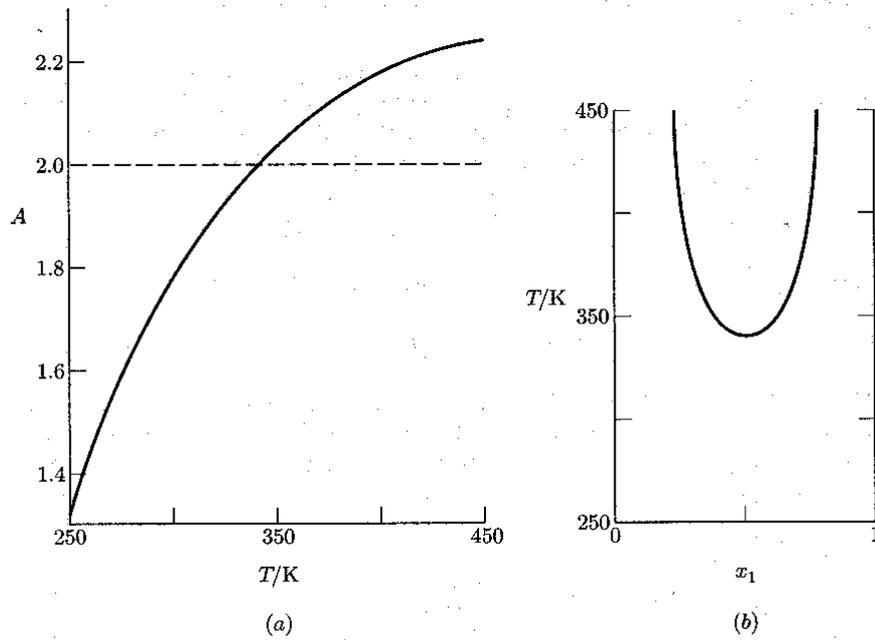


**Figure 14.3:** (a)  $A$  vs.  $T$ ; (b) Solubility diagram for a binary system described by  $G^E/RT = Ax_1x_2$  with  $A = -975/T + 22.4 - 3 \ln T$ . ( $H^E$  changes sign.)

가



**Figure 14.4:** (a)  $A$  vs.  $T$ ; (b) Solubility diagram for a binary system described by  $G^E/RT = Ax_1x_2$  with  $A = -540/T + 21.1 - 3 \ln T$ . ( $H^E$  is positive.)



**Figure 14.5:** (a)  $A$  vs.  $T$ ; (b) Solubility diagram for a binary system described by  $G^E/RT = Ax_1x_2$  with  $A = -1,500/T + 23.9 - 3 \ln T$ . ( $H^E$  is negative.)

14.4

UCST 가

14.5

14.4

14.1

14.4

14.3 (A)

$$\frac{d^2(G^E / RT)}{dx_1^2} = \frac{d^2(Ax_1x_2)}{dx_1^2} = -2A$$

$$2A < \frac{1}{x_1x_2}$$

A < 2 (Wilson) A > 2 (0.5)

14.5

Wilson

$$\frac{G^E}{RT} = -x_1 \ln(x_1 + x_2 \Lambda_{12}) - x_2 \ln(x_2 + x_1 \Lambda_{21}) \quad (11.16)$$

(14.7) 1

$$\frac{d \ln(x_1 \gamma_1)}{dx_1} > 0$$

Wilson 1

$$\frac{d \ln(x_1 \gamma_1)}{dx_1} = \frac{x_2 \Lambda_{12}^2}{x_1 (x_1 + x_2 \Lambda_{12})^2} + \frac{\Lambda_{21}^2}{(x_2 + x_1 \Lambda_{21})^2} > 0$$

1 2 0

Wilson

14.3 Vapor / Liquid / Liquid Equilibrium(VLLE)

LLEmf

VLE

VLLE

3 가 3 14.6 C D

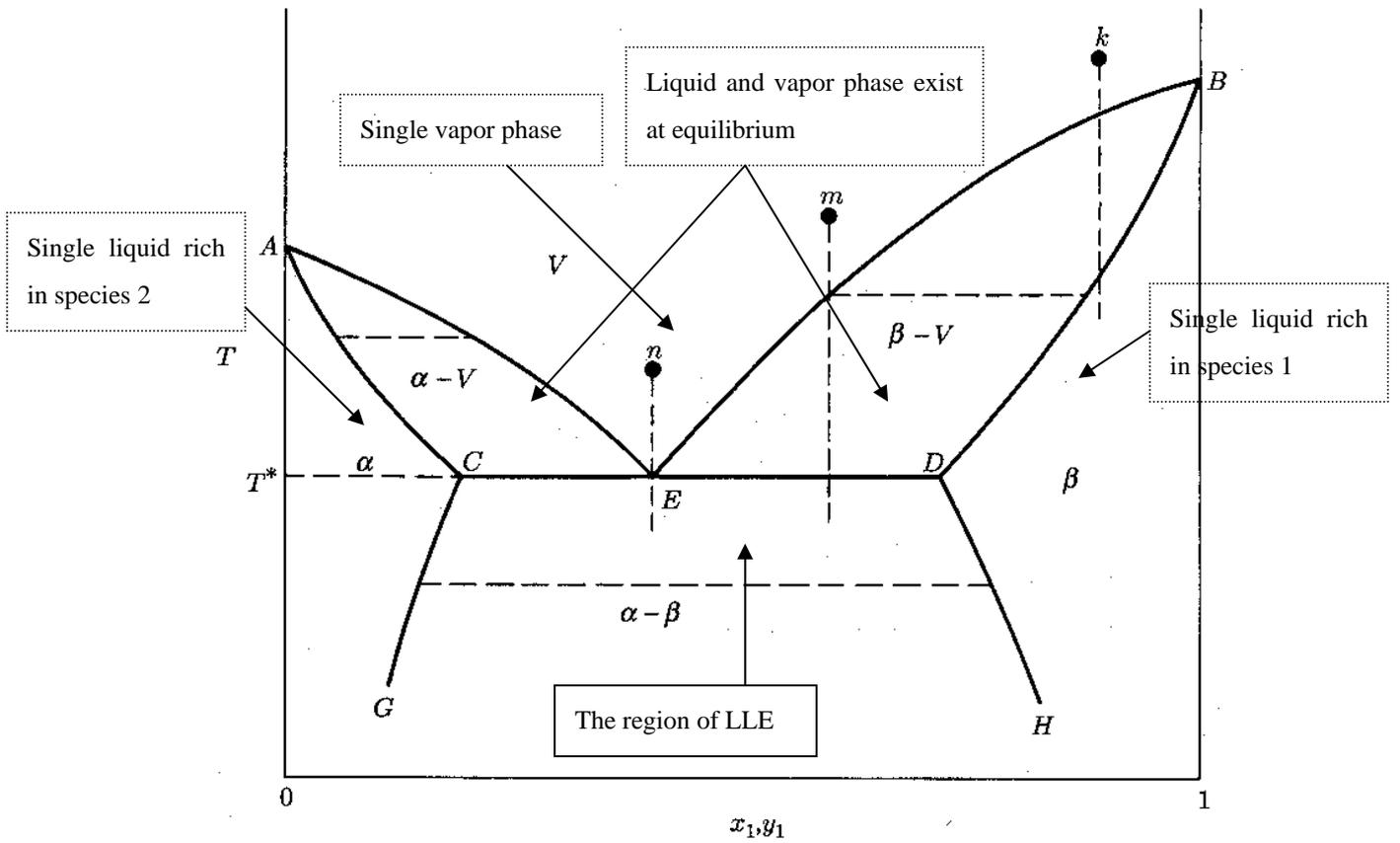


Figure 14.6:  $Txy$  diagram at constant  $P$  for a binary system exhibiting VLLE.

Cooling of vapor at constant pressure

Point  $k$  : BE  $\beta$   
 BD  
 Point  $n$  :  $T^*$  가 C D  
 Point  $m$  : BE  $T^*$   
 BD E  
 C D

Txy diagram for several pressures

14.6 가 가 CG DH 가  
 3 가 CG DH  
 14.7 / M

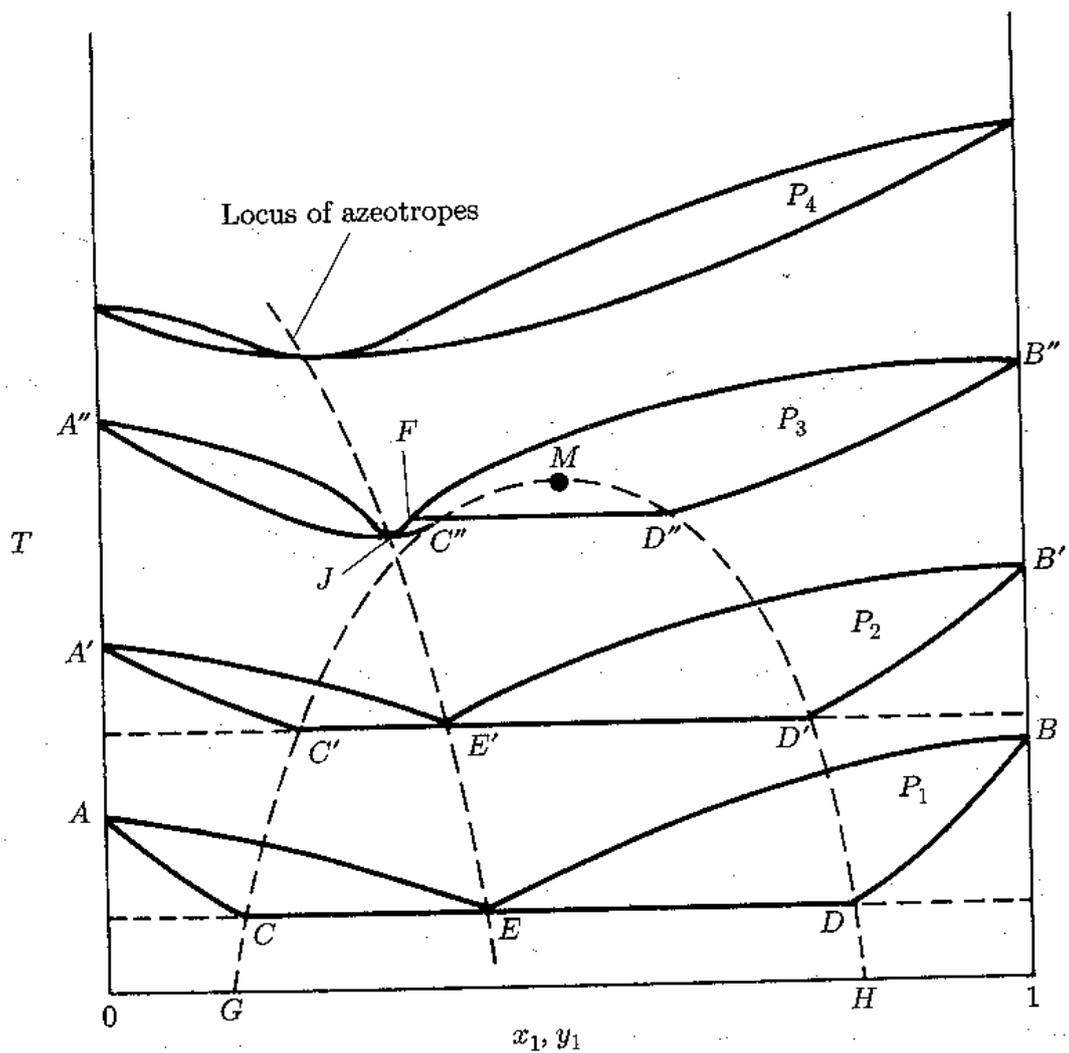


Figure 14.7:  $Txy$  diagram for several pressures.

14.7 가 CD  
 $P_4$  가  
 2 VLE  
 ( $P_3$ )  
 가 J

Pxy diagram at constant T for two partially miscible liquids

14.8 14.6  
 14.6 가



$$x_2^\beta \gamma_2^\beta P_2^{sat} = y_2^* P^* \quad (D)$$

$$x_1^\alpha \gamma_1^\alpha P_1^{sat} = x_1^\beta \gamma_1^\beta P_1^{sat} = y_1^* P^*$$

$$x_1^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \quad \gamma_1^\alpha \rightarrow \gamma_1^\infty \quad x_1^\beta \rightarrow 1 \quad \gamma_1^\beta \rightarrow 1$$

$$(0)(\gamma_1^\infty)P_1^{sat} = P_1^{sat} = y_1^* P^*$$

$$\gamma_1^\infty \rightarrow \infty \quad \gamma_2^\infty \rightarrow \infty$$

(B) (C)

3

$$P^* = x_1^\beta \gamma_1^\beta P_1^{sat} + x_2^\alpha \gamma_2^\alpha P_2^{sat} \quad (14.15)$$

(B)

3

$$y_1^* = \frac{x_1^\beta \gamma_1^\beta P_1^{sat}}{P^*} \quad (14.16)$$

The Assumption of complete immiscibility

가                    가                    가                    가

14.6                    14.11

14.12

가

$$x_2^\alpha = 1 \quad \gamma_2^\alpha = 1 \quad x_1^\beta = 1 \quad \gamma_1^\beta = 1$$

$$(14.15) \quad P^* = P_1^{sat} + P_2^{sat} \quad (A)$$

(14.16)

$$y_1^* = \frac{P_1^{sat}}{P_1^{sat} + P_2^{sat}} \quad (B)$$

가                    1                    I                    (12.20)

$$y_1(I)P = P_1^{sat} \quad y_1(I) = \frac{P_1^{sat}}{P} \quad (C)$$

가                    가                    2                    II

$$y_2(II)P = [1 - y_1(II)]P = P_2^{sat} \quad y_1(II) = 1 - \frac{P_2^{sat}}{P} \quad (D)$$

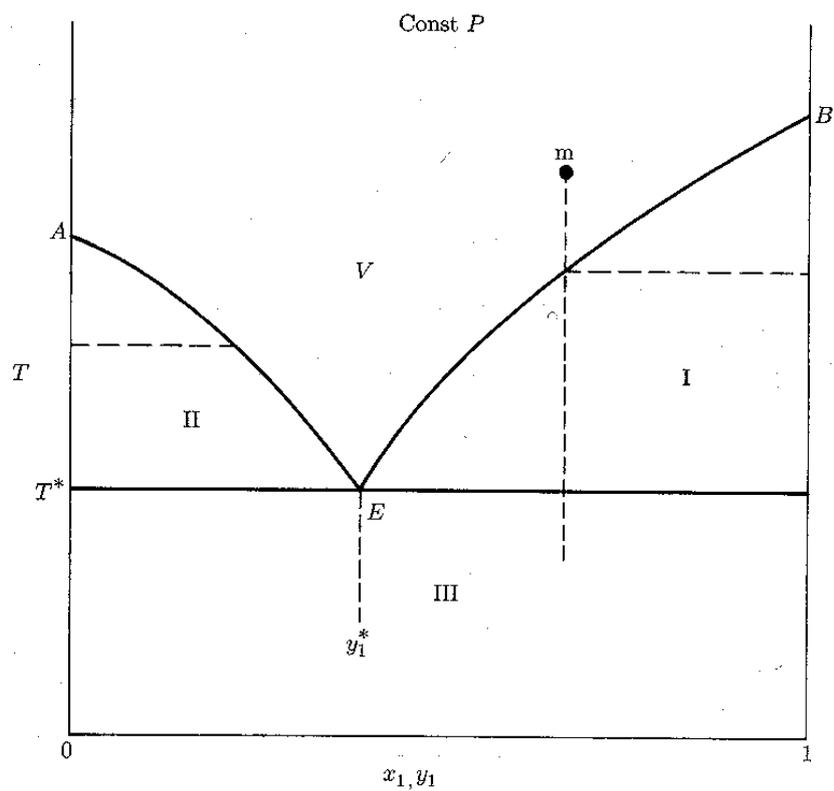


Figure 14.11:  $Txy$  diagram for a binary system of immiscible liquids.

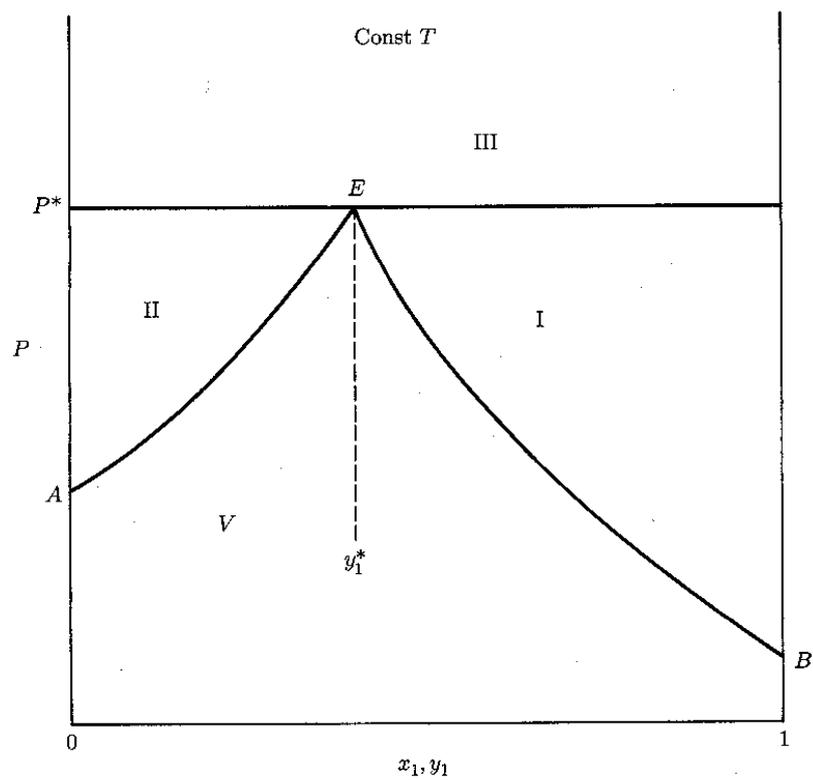


Figure 14.12:  $Pxy$  diagram for a binary system of immiscible liquids.