

Efnamættid sem miði Gibbs á sín

Sáum ðeir fyrir kjörgas gildir

$$\mu = \frac{G}{N}$$

$$S = \frac{\partial S}{\partial (\lambda U)} \frac{\partial (\lambda U)}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial S}{\partial (\lambda V)} \frac{\partial (\lambda V)}{\partial \lambda} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial (\lambda N)} \frac{\partial (\lambda N)}{\partial \lambda}$$

Sínum ðeir jáman sé almenning:

þegar kerfi er stakket bánum við vid
og allar magubundnar breyfur
skalist á sama hátt.

$$U \rightarrow \lambda U, \quad S \rightarrow \lambda S$$

$$V \rightarrow \lambda V, \quad N \rightarrow \lambda N$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda S(U, V, N) = S(\lambda U, \lambda V, \lambda N)$$

Notum

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial U} \right)_{N,V} = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{N,U} = \frac{P}{T}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} \right)_{U,V} = -\frac{\mu}{T}$$

og setjum $\lambda = 1$

$$S = \frac{U}{T} + \frac{PV}{T} - \frac{\mu N}{T}$$

$$\rightarrow U - TS + PV = \mu N \quad G$$

$$\rightarrow G = \mu N$$

þú gildir allmunt að
efnumolti er $G \propto \text{eind}$
A sama hætt sást viðandi

$$\Phi_G = F - \mu N$$

$$F = U - TS$$

og $U - TS + PV = \mu N$
allmuntgildi að

$$\Phi_G = -PV$$

ekki óteins fyrir kjörgas
sins og aðar ver sýnt

fleiri en ein eindategund

átríkun

$$dU = TdS - pdV + \sum_i \mu_i dN_i$$

N_i : eindafjöldi tegundar i

$$dF = -pdV - SdT + \sum_i \mu_i dN_i$$

$$dG = Vdp - SdT + \sum_i \mu_i dN_i$$

og fyrir fast p og T

$$dG = \sum_i \mu_i dN_i$$

T.d. ein tegund eindei i kassa (t.d. ljóseindei)
 fæst T og V, eindei ekki verðaðar

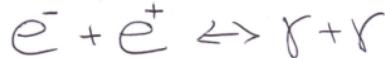
Kerfið „velur“ N þ.a. F sé
 lágmarkad

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} \right)_{V,T} = 0$$

en

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N} \right)_{N,T} = 0$$

Berum saman við



Berum með fyrir ót kerfið sé
 i kassa með

N₋: rófendeir
 N₊: jáendeir

$$eN = eN_+ - eN_-$$

er Wechsel i kerfinu, sem
 er verðað

lágvörkum F mi-t-t. N-
 (má alveg eins vera N₊)

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N_-} \right)_{V,T,N} = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mu_-} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N_-} \right)_{V,T,N_+} + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N_+} \right)_{V,T,N_-} \frac{dN_+}{dN_-} = 0$$

N₊ og N₋ eru hóðar breyfur
 $\rightarrow \mu_+ + \mu_- = 0$

Eftaferli

Skónum fyrir Kjörgas

$$\mu = k_B T \ln(n \lambda_{th}^3)$$

$$P = n k_B T$$

merktar með *

$$\mu = k_B T \ln\left(\frac{\lambda_{th}^3 P}{k_B T}\right)$$

Höldum T og stórkum λ_{th} ,
en leyfum P og P° fér P°

$$\mu(P) = k_B T \ln\left(\frac{\lambda + P^\circ}{k_B T} \cdot \frac{P}{P^\circ}\right)$$

$$= k_B T \ln\left(\frac{\lambda + P^\circ}{k_B T}\right) + k_B T \ln\left(\frac{P}{P^\circ}\right)$$

$$= \mu^\circ + k_B T \ln\left(\frac{P}{P^\circ}\right)$$

(sec)

$$\mu(P) = \mu^\circ + RT \ln \frac{P}{P^\circ}$$

ef við notum G og μ á mól

eftaferli



Jafnvægisfæstni K

$$K = \frac{P_B}{P_A}$$

hlutþrystingar
A og B

ef $K \ll 1$ verður óallega
A eftir

ef $K \gg 1$ verður óallega
B eftir

(5)

$$dG = \mu_A dN_A + \mu_B dN_B$$

Særlista $\rightarrow dN_A = -dN_B$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow dG &= (-\mu_A + \mu_B) dN_B \\ &= (\mu_B - \mu_A) dN_B \end{aligned}$$

Ef ferlið er fyrir gös
fast

$$\Delta_r G = \Delta_r G^\circ + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_B}{P_A} \right)$$

Ef $\Delta_r G < 0$: $A \rightarrow B$

$\Delta_r G > 0$: $A \leftarrow B$

Jahvoagi þegar

$$\underline{\Delta_r G = 0}$$

Jahvoagi

$$0 = \Delta_r G^\circ + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_B}{P_A} \right) \text{ K}$$

$$\ln K = - \frac{\Delta_r G^\circ}{RT}$$

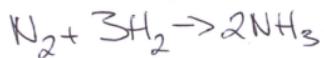
Jahvoagi fastum tengist mun
spennattana meðnum við
stóðal og stöður

Fjölgum þáttum í ferlinu

$$\sum_{j=1}^P (-\nu_j) A_j \rightarrow \sum_{j=P+1}^{P+q} (+\nu_j) A_j$$

Frá

$$0 \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{P+q} \nu_j A_j$$

Dani

$$\nu_1 = -1, \nu_2 = -3, \nu_3 = 2$$

fast T og P \rightarrow Gibbs

fældt legmægt

$$\sum_{j=1}^{p+q} \mu_j dN_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{p+q} \mu_j \nu_j = 0$$

$$-\mu_{\text{N}_2} - 3\mu_{\text{H}_2} + 2\mu_{\text{NH}_3} = 0$$

tilskæmm ja muogi fast ann

$$K = \prod_{j=1}^{p+q} \left(\frac{P_j}{P_0} \right)^{\nu_j}$$

$$K = \frac{(P_{\text{NH}_3}/P_0)^2}{(P_{\text{N}_2}/P_0)(P_{\text{H}_2}/P_0)^3} = \frac{P_{\text{NH}_3}^2 (P_0)^2}{P_{\text{N}_2} P_{\text{H}_2}^3}$$

ja muogi fast regor

$$\sum_{j=1}^{p+q} \nu_j \left\{ \mu_j^\ominus + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_j}{P_0} \right) \right\} = 0$$

$\Delta_r G^\ominus$

$$\rightarrow \Delta_r G^\ominus + RT \sum_{j=1}^{p+q} \nu_j \ln \left(\frac{P_j}{P_0} \right) = 0$$

og for

$$\Delta_r G^\ominus + RT \ln K = 0$$

ef $\Delta_r H^\ominus < 0$, exothermic
intervenit

$\rightarrow K \downarrow$ p. T \uparrow

Dan

$$\ln(K) = -\frac{\Delta_r G^\ominus}{RT}$$

efualvarfd geugur STEmu

\downarrow

$$\frac{d \ln(K)}{dT} = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{d\left(\frac{\Delta_r G^\ominus}{T}\right)}{dT}$$

ef $\Delta_r H^\ominus > 0$, endothermic
intervenit

$\rightarrow K \uparrow$ p. T \uparrow

efualvarfd geugur lengka

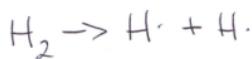
og p.s.

$$H = -T^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \left(\frac{G}{T} \right)}{\partial T} \right\}_P$$

$$\frac{d \ln K}{d(T)} = -\frac{\Delta_r H^\ominus}{R}$$

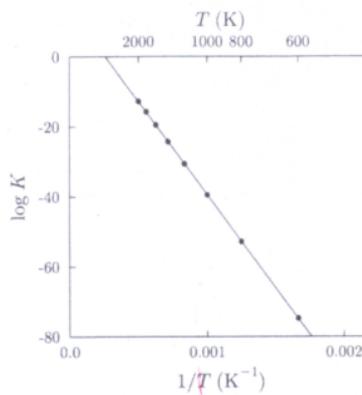
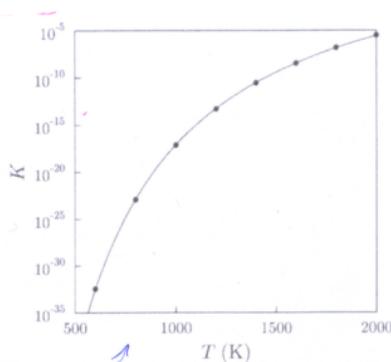
$$\rightarrow \frac{d \ln(K)}{dT} = \frac{\Delta_r H^\ominus}{RT^2}$$

vant Hoff jauna

Demi

$$K \ll 1$$

Jafnvegið er að
mestu H_2 við
lægt hitastig



$$\frac{d\ln(K)}{d(1/T)} = -\frac{\Delta_f H^\circ}{R}$$



$\ln(K)$ v.s. $1/T$
gerir lína



$$\Delta_f H^\circ \approx 440 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

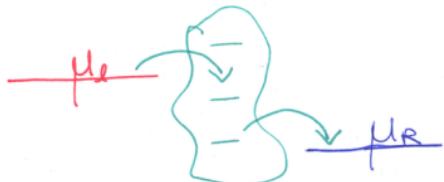
$$\frac{440 \text{ kJ/mol}}{e N_A} \approx 4.5 \text{ eV}$$

tengi venni $\Delta_f H^\circ$
(band enthalpy)

Öredu kraftar

flutningar vegna milli
tveggja geyma um

Kerfi



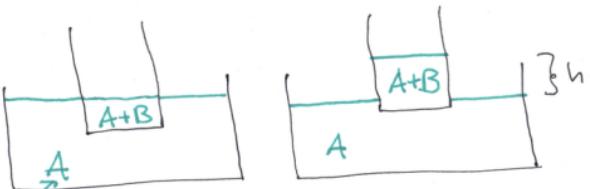
b.s. $\mu_e > \mu_R$ er best
útskjúður sem flutningar
vegna krafts sem verður
til þegar Kerfið fæst við
ðeim hærri óleidse súna

→ öredu kraftar

Vaknað hefur heguvndir um það
at flutningar krafðarinni gott verð
vegna öredu breytninga i upplýsingum
um Stofnslínge hóta

E. Verlunde, arkiv: 1001.0785

En Öswósa er vegna annars
öredukrafts



Lyfir A getur flott inn í innrakátið
um hafi drepna límu, saman
B kemst ekki út úr innra ílatinu
Öswósu þrjástigurinn
 $\Pi = \rho_{sd} \cdot gh$

samkvær fyrirboi

blöðvökni \leftrightarrow blöðfamar

floði upp í tré

Blöndum B í vökuau
 \rightarrow nölkluftfall $x_A < 1$

Gasid A er einn í jafnvægi við
 vökuau A, en gasid fer auðan
 klutþrysting p_A

$$\mu_A^{(g)} = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln \left(\frac{p_A}{p^\ominus} \right)$$

skotum dömi

leysir A með leyst afni B

Efnamölti gas (hvænt gas) A

$$\mu_A^{(g)*} = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln \left(\frac{p_A^*}{p^\ominus} \right)$$

i jafnvægi við vökuau

$$\mu_A^{(g)*} = \mu_A^\ominus + RT \ln \left(\frac{p_A^*}{p^\ominus} \right)$$

nölkluft fall A er x_A

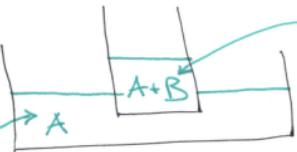
$$\mu_A^{(g)} = \mu_A^{(g)*} + RT \ln \left(\frac{p_A}{p_A^*} \right)$$

fyrir p_A og p_A^* gíðir lögual
 Raoult's $p_A = x_A p_A^*$

$$\rightarrow \mu_A^{(g)} = \mu_A^{(g)*} + RT \ln x_A$$

$$x_A < 1 \rightarrow \mu_A^{(g)} < \mu_A^{(g)*}$$

fyrir veitarkerfslasir



Jámuogi

$$\mu_A^*(p) = \mu_A(p + \pi)$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_A^*(p) = \mu_A^*(p + \pi) + RT \ln x_A$$

Munnum að

$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_T = V$$

$$\rightarrow \mu_A^*(p + \pi) \approx \mu_A^*(p) + \int_p^{p+\pi} dP V_A$$

Taylor, því $G = \mu N$

þ.s. V_A er hlutfærsla (vísar)
leysisins A, gerum það fyrir það
það sé fasti

$$\rightarrow \mu_A^*(p) = \mu_A^*(p) + \pi V_A + RT \ln x_A$$

$$\rightarrow \pi V_A = -RT \ln x_A$$

veitklasir

$$x_A + x_B = 1 \quad \text{og ef } x_B \ll 1 \\ p \bar{a} \text{ er } -\ln x_A \approx x_B$$

$$\rightarrow \pi V_A = RT x_B$$

$$x_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B} \quad \text{og } V \approx n_A V_A \\ n_B \ll n_A$$

$$\boxed{\pi V = n_B RT}$$

kjörklasir

Skóðum nöt rannság (kafli 26)

(12)

Byrjun á van der Waals - gosi

bíðir til þettingar
gass í vökva

Veikur óehrtálfar-
kraftur milli
samleindu

Eindanig störd
samleindu

$$\left\{ P + \frac{a}{V_m^2} \right\} (V_m - b) = RT$$

'Astandsjafna

$$V_m = \frac{V}{n_{m\ddot{o}}}$$

