第5章 实际溶液的热力学性质

□变组成溶液系统的热力学性质关系

变组成溶液系统基本微分方程,化学势,偏摩尔参数及相应 的关系式,溶液中组元的逸度与逸度系数

□溶液的非理想性(相对于理想溶液),由组元性质+校正 项→溶液性质

理想溶液,实际溶液的过量性质,活度与活度系数

术语

口相:系统内每一个(物理和化学性质)均匀的部分称为一个相。多相系统的相与相之间:有明显的界面(包括多相流中的分散界面)、某些参数的数值有跳跃式改变。

气体:不论有多少种气体混合,只有一个气相。

液体: 可以是单相、也可以是多相共存, 取决于组元互溶程度。

□溶液:单相混合物。(其它定义:▶含有一种以上物质的均相系统。▶两种或两种以上的物质达到分子级的均匀混合。)

只要说溶液,一定是在说<mark>单相</mark>;一定是在说<mark>混合物</mark>,纯质称不上"溶液"。 溶"液"不必为"液"。有气相溶液、液相溶液和固相溶液(固溶体:固体物质间达分子水平的混合)(英文为Solution,与liquid不沾边)

5.1 变组成系统的热力学性质

「组成不变:双变量系统 Z = f(T, p)

封闭系统 (质量守恒) 组成可变:反应、相变等)

变组成

敞开系统 (质量不守恒)

□溶液的状态描述:

❖广延性质: $V = V(T, p, n_B, n_C, \cdots)$ 共k+2个变量

二元溶液 $V = V(T, p, n_A, n_B)$

❖强度性质: $\rho = \rho(T, p, x_B, x_C, \cdots)$ 共k+1个变量

二元溶液 $\rho = \rho(T, p, x_B)$ $\rho = \rho(T, p, x_A)$

口封闭系统变组成的热力学性质

吉布斯自由能

$$G = G(P, T, n_1, n_2, ..., n_i, ...)$$

$$dG = \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial P}\right]_{T,n} dP + \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right]_{P,n} dT + \sum_{i} \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_{i}}\right]_{P,T,n_{i}} dn_{i}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial P}\right]_{T,n} = V, \quad \left[\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right]_{P,n} = -S$$

代入可得:

$$dG = VdP - SdT + \sum_{i}^{n} \mu_{i} dn_{i}$$

其中:

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

❖定组成的热力学性质

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$

$$dA = -pdV - SdT$$

$$dG = Vdp - SdT$$

μ_i称作<u>溶液中组元i的化学势</u>

口相似的,可以得到U、H、A基本微分方程

❖定组成的热力学性质

$$dU = TdS - PdV + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i dn_i$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i dn_i$$

$$dA = -SdT - PdV + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i dn_i$$

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP$$

$$dA = -pdV - SdT$$

$$dG = Vdp - SdT$$

另一方面,可对U、H、A分别取各自的两个特征变量+N个组元质量为独立变量,写出全微分式。将如此得到的结果式与上面3式相对照,必有:

$$\mu_{i} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{S,V,n_{j\neq i}} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{S,P,n_{j\neq i}} = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,V,n_{j\neq i}} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

即,化学势为U、H、A、G四个特征函数各自在保持其特征变量和 $n_{i\neq i}$ 不变下,对 n_i 的偏导。

口化学势的意义

- ▶溶液中组元*i*的化学势,为当特征变量和所有其它组元的质量不变时,各特征(能量)函数随组元*i*质量的变化率(或单位质量的组元*i*对相应能量函数的贡献);
- ▶化学势为偏摩尔自由焓(偏摩尔参数稍后讨论);相平衡问题中,化学势为相间传质的推动力; 化学反应中,是反应的推动力。后面将会看到,各组元在各相中的化学势相等,是相平 衡判据。
- ▶由化学势引出逸度、逸度系数。

口化学势的性质

- ▶化学势是溶液的性质(说成:<u>溶液中组元i的</u>化学势)
- ▶是状态参数; 是强度参数(可由定义式的量纲分析看出,为摩尔参数性质的), 随溶液强度状态的变化而变化(例如以 $\{T, P, x_i\}$ 为独立强度参数, $\mu_i = \mu_i(T, P, x_1, x_2, ..., x_i, ..., x_{N-1})$)。

5.2 偏摩尔参数

口偏摩尔参数定义

鉴于 $(T, P, n_1, ..., n_N)$ 变量组在相平衡研究中的重要性,现以该自变量组来讨论溶液的任意广延性质M。



$$\boldsymbol{nM} = \boldsymbol{M(T, P, n_1, n_2, ..., n_N)}$$

$$d(nM) = \left(\frac{\partial (nM)}{\partial T}\right)_{P,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial (nM)}{\partial P}\right)_{T,n} dP + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_i dn_i$$

$$\overline{M}_{i} = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

 $\bar{M}_i = \left(\frac{\partial (nM)}{\partial n_i}\right)_{TRT}$ 为偏摩尔参数,称为溶液中组元i的偏摩尔性质。

其意义为:对于质量无穷大的系统,保持T、P和所有其余组元的摩尔数不变(意味着保持了系统强度状态 不变), 向系统加入1摩尔组元i, 所引起的系统广延性质变化

 $\overline{M}_i dn_i$ 则表示在上述条件下,组元i的摩尔数改变 dn_i 这么多时,对dM的贡献。

注意:偏导式的被求导量(为广延量)、偏导 变量(为特定组元的摩尔数)、下标量(为T、 P和其余组元的摩尔数), 是有明确规定 的,与这些规定的任何一项不符,就不 是偏壓尔参数。

由此可知, 化学势的四个定义式中, 只有

$$\mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_{i\neq i}}$$

一式符合偏摩尔参数的定义。化学势为偏摩尔自由焓

 $\overline{M}_{i} = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$

偏摩尔性质定义

口广延量M的三种摩尔参数

溶液的摩尔参数 M, 如 $u \times h \times s \times g \times v$

溶液中组元i的偏摩尔参数 \overline{M}_i , 如 $\overline{u}_i,\overline{h}_i,\overline{s}_i,\overline{g}_i,\overline{v}_i$

 $(相同{T, P})$ 下)组元纯质的摩尔参数 M_i , 如 $u_i \wedge h_i \wedge s_i \wedge g_i \wedge v_i$

◆摩尔性质关系式与偏摩尔性质关系式(自行证明)

摩尔性质关系式	偏摩尔性质关系式	摩尔性质关系式	偏摩尔性质关系式	
H=U+pV	$\overline{H}_i = \overline{U}_i + p \overline{V}_i$	$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p}$	$\left(\frac{\partial \overline{H}_i}{\partial p} \right)_T = \overline{V}_i - T \left(\frac{\partial \overline{V}_i}{\partial T} \right)_p$	
A=U-TS	$\overline{A}_i = \overline{U}_i - T \overline{S}_i$	$C_{p} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p}$	$\overline{C}_{Pi} = \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{H}_i}{\partial T}\right)_{P}$	
G=H-TS	$\overline{G}_i = \overline{H}_i - T \overline{S}_i$	•••••	•••••	

下面的偏摩尔参数性质,将给出偏摩尔参数与其它两类摩尔参数间的关系

口偏摩尔参数的性质

- $\overline{M}_i = \overline{M}_i(T, P, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_{N-1})$ ●是热力学性质参数,是强度参数:
- ❷是溶液的性质参数(称为<u>溶液中组元i的偏摩尔参数</u>)
- ❸与组元纯质标准态(与溶液有相同的T,P、相态)下摩尔参数M;间的关系:

即,当 $x_i \rightarrow 1$ 时, \overline{M}_i 趋于组元i在与溶液相同T、P下的摩尔参数 M_i 。

₫与溶液广延性质M及其摩尔参数y的关系

$$nM = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i \overline{M}_i$$
 $M = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \overline{M}_i$ 属同一个溶液状态下,不同参数之间(这里为溶数与组成、同名偏摩尔参数之间)的关系。

属同一个溶液状态下,不同参数之间(这里为溶液摩尔参

与前面的基本微分方程一样, 均为热力学性质关系式

意义:表明了溶液的广延性质在组元间的分配关系。

前已指出: $ax_i \rightarrow 1$ 之外的一般组成范围,溶液中组元i的偏摩尔参数一般不同于相同T、P下纯 质的摩尔性质 M_i 。所以溶液的摩尔性质,要由上式求,而不能由 M_i 按组成加权得到

*证明:
$$nM = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i \overline{M}_i$$
 $M = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \overline{M}_i$

▶方法: 全微分方程展开

$$nM = M(T, P, n_1, n_2, ..., n_N)$$

$$d(nM) = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial T}\right)_{P,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial P}\right)_{T,n} dP + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_{i} dn_{i}$$

$$d(nM) = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial T}\right)_{P,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial P}\right)_{T,n} dP + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_{i} d(nx_{i})$$

$$(ndM + Mdn) - n\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{P} dT - n\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial P}\right)_{T} dP - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_{i}(ndx_{i} + x_{i}dn) = 0$$

$$\int dM - \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{P} dT - \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial P}\right)_{T} dP - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_{i} dx_{i} \right] n + \left[M - \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_{i} \overline{M}_{i}\right] dn = 0$$

由于式中n和dn可以是任意值, 所以欲上式成立, 必须有两者的系数(即两个括号内的项)分别为0。即:

$$dM = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{\!P} dT + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial P}\right)_{\!T} dP + \sum_{i=1}^N \overline{M}_i dx_i \ \, \mathop{\mathbf{GEK \& 2}}_{\mbox{$\stackrel{}{\text{\tiny M}}$}} \right. \qquad M = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \overline{M}_i \ \, \mathop{\mathbf{证明结果式}}_{\mbox{$\stackrel{}{\text{\tiny M}}$}}$$

由上可见:上面两式<u>是普遍成立的,而不必如有些参考书那样</u>加上"T、P一定"的条件。

口偏摩尔参数的性质(约束)

母溶液中组元i的偏摩尔参数与溶液同名摩尔参数的关系:

意义:由溶液的同名偏摩尔参数,求组元i的偏摩尔参数。

左式不过是其一个具体化的式子而已

$$\overline{M}_{i} = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

证明:

将偏摩尔参数的定义式展开

$$\overline{M}_{i} = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{i\neq i}} = M + n\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{i\neq i}} \tag{a}$$

由相律,溶液的强度状态自由度为F=N+1个;取独立变量组为T、P和N-1个摩尔组成。设这 N-1个组成是除组元i之外的其余组元的组成,即: $M=M(T, P, x_1, x_2, ..., x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, ..., x_N)$

T、P一定下,有:
$$M=M(x_1, x_2, ..., x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, ..., x_N)$$
, $dM = \sum_{\substack{k=1 \ k \neq i}}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_k}\right)_{T, P, x_{L \neq i, k}} dx_k$ (T、P一定)

上式两端除以 dn_i ,并限定 $n_{i\neq i}$ 不变,同时写入T、P一定的条件,有

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_{k}}\right)_{T,P,x_{L\neq i,k}} \left(\frac{\partial x_{k}}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x_{k}}{\partial n_{i}}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial n_{i}} \left(\frac{n_{k}}{n}\right)\right]_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}} = -\frac{n_{k}}{n^{2}} = -\frac{x_{k}}{n}$$

$$\text{(b)}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\text{\mathcal{X}_{k}}$$

$$\overline{M}_{i} = M - \sum_{k \neq i} x_{k} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x_{k}} \right)_{T, P, x_{j \neq i, k}}$$

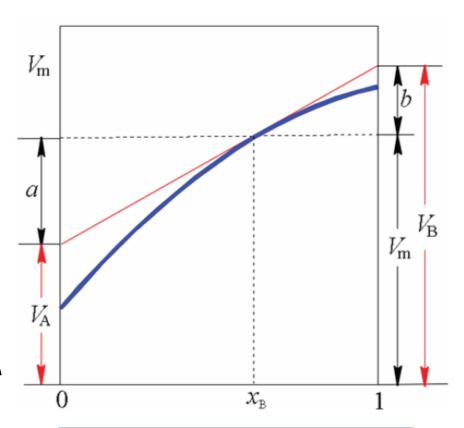
对于二元系,有:

$$\overline{M}_1 = M - x_2 \frac{dM}{dx_2} \qquad \overline{\mathbb{P}} \qquad \overline{M}_1 = M + x_2 \frac{dM}{dx_1}$$

$$\overline{M}_2 = M - x_1 \frac{dM}{dx_1}$$
 \overline{X} $\overline{M}_2 = M + x_1 \frac{dM}{dx_2}$

即,对于二元实际溶液,在T,P一定下作M-x图,在任意x 处作M-x 曲线的切线,交 x_1 =1轴的截距为 \bar{M}_1 ;交 x_1 =0(x_2 =1)轴的截距为 \bar{M}_2 。

这其实也是由溶液的摩尔参数-组成实验数据求偏摩尔参数的"截距法"。



注意:图中的 V_A 、 V_B 是偏摩尔参数, V_m 是溶液的摩尔参数。下标A、B、m分别表示组元1、2、溶液

例.5.3

在298K,1.0133×105Pa下,双组分溶液的焓可通过如下关系式计算,即:

$$H_m = 100x_1 + 150x_2 + x_1x_2(10x_1 + 5x_2)$$
, 试计算:

- (a) 采用 x_1 分别描述1, 2组分的偏摩尔焓;
- (b) 计算纯组分的焓值,即: H_{m1} 和 H_{m2} ;
- (c) 计算每一组分在无限稀释溶液条件下的偏摩尔焓.

解: (a)

$$H_{m} = 100x_{1} + 150(1-x_{1}) + x_{1}(1-x_{1})[10x_{1} + 5(1-x_{1})] = 150 - 45x_{1} - 5x_{1}^{3}$$

$$\overline{H_{1}} = H_{m} + (1-x_{1})(\frac{\partial H_{m}}{\partial x_{1}})_{T,p} \quad \overline{H_{2}} = H_{m} - x_{1}(\frac{\partial H_{m}}{\partial x_{1}})_{T,p} \quad \left(\frac{\partial H_{m}}{\partial x_{1}}\right)_{T,p} = -45 - 15x_{1}^{2}$$

$$\overline{H_{1}} = 150 - 45x_{1} - 5x_{1}^{3} - (1-x_{1})(45 + 15x_{1}^{2}) = 105 - 15x_{1}^{2} + 10x_{1}^{3}$$

$$\overline{H_{2}} = 150 - 45x_{1} - 5x_{1}^{3} + x_{1}(45 + 15x_{1}^{2}) = 150 + 10x_{1}^{3}$$

(b) 纯组分的焓 H_1, H_2 分别为 $x_1 = 1$ 和 $x_1 = 0$ 对应的数值,即:

$$H_{m1} = \lim_{x_1 \to 1} \overline{H}_1 = 105 - 15 + 10 = 100 \text{J/mol}$$

$$H_{m2} = \lim_{x_1 \to 0} \overline{H}_2 = 150 - 15 \times 0 + 10 \times 0 = 150 \text{J/mol}$$

(c) 在无限稀溶液的条件下,两组分的偏摩尔焓分别为 $x_1 = 0$ 和 $x_1 = 1$ 对应的数值,即:

$$\overline{H}_{1}^{\infty} = \lim_{x_1 \to 0} \overline{H}_{1} = 105 - 15 \times 0 + 10 \times 0 = 105 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\overline{H}_{2}^{\infty} = \lim_{x_1 \to 1} \overline{H}_{2} = 150 + 10 = 160 \text{ J/mol}$$

口偏摩尔参数的性质(续)

6吉布斯—杜亥姆方程

$$\left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial T}\right)_{P,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial P}\right)_{T,n} dP - \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i d\overline{M}_i = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i d\overline{M}_i = 0 \quad (T, P - \overline{\Xi}) \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i d\overline{M}_i = 0 \quad (T, P - \overline{\Xi})$$
 (2)

属同一个溶液状态下,不同参数之间(这里为组成、同名偏摩尔参数之间)的关系。

证明: 只需证明式(1), 由式(1), T, P—定时, 自然有式(2)

$$nM = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i \overline{M}_i$$

$$d(nM) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i d\overline{M}_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_i dn_i$$

又,M的全微分式
$$d(nM) = \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial T}\right)_{P,n} dT + \left(\frac{\partial(nM)}{\partial P}\right)_{T,n} dP + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \overline{M}_{i} dn_{i}$$

两式作比较,得式(1)

吉布斯—杜亥姆方程的应用意义:▶检验实验测得的混合物热力学性质数据的正确性;▶组 元偏摩尔参数间的互求。 例5.4 对于恒温恒压下的两组分系统,有

$$\overline{H}_1 = H_{m1} + ax_2^2$$
 $\overline{H}_2 = ?$, $H_m = ?$

解:Gibbs-Duhem 方程 $x_1 d\overline{H}_1 + x_2 d\overline{H}_2 = 0$

$$d\overline{H}_{2} = -\frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}}d\overline{H}_{1} = -\frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}}\frac{dH_{1}}{dx_{2}}dx_{2}$$
$$= -\frac{x_{1}}{x_{2}}(2ax_{2})dx_{2} = 2ax_{1}dx_{1}$$

$$H_2 = H_{m2} + ax_1^2$$

$$H_{m} = \sum x_{i} \overline{H}_{i} = x_{1} H_{m1} + x_{2} H_{m2} + a x_{1} x_{2}$$



Home Work

4.5

5.3 逸度和逸度系数

口逸度与逸度系数定义

❶纯物质逸度和逸度系数的定义

出发式: $dG=-SdT+Vdp \rightarrow dG_i=V_idp$ (1mol纯物质, T一定)

实际气体pV_i=ZRT



$$dG_i = ZRT \frac{dp}{p} = ZRTd \ln p \neq RTd \ln p \quad (T - \Xi)$$

实际气体以
$$f_i$$
代替P,使得 $dG_i = RTd \ln f_i$ (T一定)

*f_i*称为"逸度"

理想气体, $f_i=P$

$$\lim_{p \to 0} \frac{f_i}{p} = 1$$

定义 f_i/p 为逸度系数, φ $\phi = \frac{f_i}{f_i}$

$$\phi = \frac{f_i}{p}$$

$$\lim_{p\to 0}\phi=1$$

逸度、逸度系数的意义

- ❖逸度,参比理想气体 $dG_i=RTd(lnp)$ (T一定)的简洁形式,通过 $dG_i=RTdlnf$ (T一定)而获定义 (人为性)。可看作假想或校正压力,是"逃逸"趋势。
- ❖逸度对压力、逸度系数对1的偏离程度,反映实际流体对理想气体在 " $dG_i = RTdlnP$ (T— 定)"这个特定关系上的偏离程度。理想气体f = p、 $\varphi = 1$; 实际气体的 φ 可大于1,也可小于1。
 - 2混合物组元的逸度和逸度系数的定义

$$dar{G}_i = RTd \ln \hat{f}_i$$
 (T一定)
$$\hat{f}_i \quad \textbf{称为溶液中组元} i \textbf{的逸度}.$$

组元逸度是参比理想气体混合物分压力引入的校正,可看作实际溶液中组元i的假想或校正分压力。偏逸 度对分压力的偏离程度,反映实际溶液与理想气体混合物在上述定义式意义上的偏离程度。

$$P o 0$$
时,实际溶液趋于理想气体混合物,故有
$$\lim_{P \to 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P} = \lim_{P \to 0} \hat{\varphi}_i = 1$$
 $\hat{\varphi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P}$ 称为溶液中组元 i 的逸度系数。

❸混合物的逸度和逸度系数的定义

$$dG = RTd \ln f$$
 (T一定)
$$\lim_{p \to 0} \frac{f}{p} = 1 \qquad \varphi = \frac{f}{p}$$

3种逸度、逸度系数

□溶液整体(同纯质、定组成溶液)的逸度、逸度系数:

(定义式)
$$dG = RTd \ln f$$
 (T一定) $\lim_{p \to 0} \frac{f}{p} = 1$ $\varphi = \frac{f}{p}$

□溶液中组元i的的逸度、逸度系数:

$$d\overline{G}_i = RTd \ln \hat{f}_i \qquad (T - \Xi) \qquad \qquad \lim_{p \to 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i p} = \lim_{p \to 0} \hat{\phi}_i = 1 \qquad \hat{\phi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i p}$$

□组元纯质(在溶液的T、P、相态下)的逸度、逸度系数:

$$dG_{i} = RTd \ln f_{i} \qquad (T - \rightleftharpoons) \qquad \lim_{P \to 0} \frac{f_{i}}{P} = 1 \qquad \varphi_{i} = \frac{f_{i}}{P}$$

3者间的关系?

- ▶对纯质系统,三种逸度、逸度系数归一,都归为 f_i 、 φ_i 。
- ▶溶液整体的逸度、逸度系数与偏逸度、逸度系数之间的关系?



组元的逸度、逸度系数与溶液的逸度、逸度系数间的关系

$$\overline{M}_{i} - \left(\ln \frac{\hat{f}_{i}}{x_{i}}\right) = \left[\frac{\partial (n \ln f)}{\partial n_{i}}\right]_{T,P,n_{i}} - \left(\ln \hat{\varphi}_{i}\right) = \left[\frac{\partial (n \ln \varphi)}{\partial n_{i}}\right]_{T,P,n_{j}}$$
证明,见后

对照偏摩尔性质的定义知,两式左端,分别是右端被求导量的偏摩尔参数。

 $\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i}$ 是Inf的偏摩尔参数 \checkmark \hat{f}_i 是f的偏摩尔参数 \checkmark

 $\ln \hat{\varphi}_i$ 是 $\ln \varphi$ 的偏摩尔参数 \checkmark $\hat{\varphi}_i$ 是 φ 的偏摩尔参数 \checkmark

由偏摩尔参数的性质: $M = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \overline{M}_i$ 有: $\ln f = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i}$ $\ln \varphi = \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i \ln \hat{\varphi}_i$

意义:表明 $\ln \frac{f_i}{x_i}$ $\ln \hat{\varphi}_i$ 是偏摩尔参数,从而可由偏摩尔参数的性质,建立偏逸度、偏逸度系数与其它偏摩尔参数间的关系、与溶液性质间的关系

*证明:

混合物逸度的定义式: $dG=RTd\ln f$ (T一定) 对上式从理性气体状态到实际气体状态进行积分,得

$$G_m - G_m^{id} = RT \ln f - RT \ln P$$

对于n mol混合物来说,

$$nG_m - nG_m^{id} = nRT \ln f - nRT \ln P$$

在T, P及n_{i≠i}的恒定条件下, 对n_i微分, 得,

$$\left[\frac{\partial (nG)}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_j} - \left[\frac{\partial (nG^{id})}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_j} = RT \left[\frac{\partial (n\ln f)}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_j} - RT\ln P$$

即.

$$\overline{G}_i - \overline{G}_i^{id} = RT \left[\frac{\partial (n \ln f)}{\partial n_i} \right]_{T,P,n_i} - RT \ln P$$

混合物中组元的逸度定义 $d\bar{G}_i = RTd \ln \hat{f}_i$ (T一定)

$$\overline{G}_{i} - \overline{G}_{i}^{id} = RT \ln \hat{f}_{i} - RT \ln x_{i} P = RT \ln \frac{\hat{f}_{i}}{x_{i}} - RT \ln P$$

通过比较上述两个式子,得

$$\left[\frac{\partial (n \ln f)}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_i} = \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i}$$

进行积分,得

$$\left[\frac{\partial (n \ln f)}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_j} = \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial (n\ln P)}{\partial n_i}\right]_{T,P,n_j} = \ln P$$

$$\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P} = \left[\frac{\partial \left(n \ln \frac{f}{P} \right)}{\partial n_i} \right]_{T, P, n_j} \qquad \hat{\phi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P} \qquad \varphi = \frac{f}{p}$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i = \left[\frac{\partial (n \ln \phi)}{\partial n_i} \right]_{T, P, n_j}$$

$$\hat{\phi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P} \qquad \varphi = \frac{f}{P}$$

温度和压力对逸度的影响

▶ f、 φ 通过g与其它热力学性质参数相联系:

$$\frac{dG = RTd \ln f}{\nabla dG = vdP} \text{ (T一定)} \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial P}\right)_T = \frac{v}{RT}$$

$$\ln \varphi = \ln\left(\frac{f}{P}\right) = \ln f - \ln P \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial P}\right)_T = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial P} (\ln f - \ln P)\right]_T = \frac{v}{RT} - \frac{1}{P} = \frac{v - v^{ig}}{RT}$$

$$\frac{G - G^{ig}}{RT} = \ln\left(\frac{f}{P}\right) = \ln \varphi \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial T}\right)_P = -\frac{G - G^{ig}}{RT^2} + \frac{1}{RT} \left(\frac{\partial (G - G^{ig})}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_P = -s \qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial T}\right)_P = -\frac{G - G^{ig}}{RT^2} + \frac{-s + s^{ig}}{RT} \qquad \qquad G = h - Ts \qquad \left(\frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial T}\right)_P = \frac{h^{ig} - h}{RT^2}$$

$$f. \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln \varphi}{\partial T}\right)_P = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\ln f - \ln P)\right]_P = \left(\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial T}\right)_P$$

$$d \ln f = -\left[\frac{\left(H_m - H_m^{id}\right)}{RT^2}\right] dT + \left(\frac{V_m}{RT}\right) dP$$

逸度和逸度系数的计算

对于纯流体来说,

$$RTd \ln f_i = V_i dp$$

$$RTd \ln \frac{f}{p} = (V_i - \frac{RT}{p})dp$$

$$d \ln \phi = (\frac{V_i}{RT} - \frac{1}{p})dp = (Z_i - 1)\frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = \int_0^p (Z_i - 1) dp$$

对于混合物来说,类似地,其组份逸度可以表示成,

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^p (\overline{V}_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = \int_0^p (\overline{Z}_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$

纯流体逸度系数的计算方法

维里方程

状态方程法

立方型状态方程

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = \int_0^p (Z_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$

普遍化维里系数法

普遍化方法

普遍化压缩因子法

纯流体逸度系数的计算方法-二阶维里方程和RK方程

$$Z_i = 1 + \frac{B_i P}{RT}$$
 代入
$$\ln \phi_i = \int_0^p (Z_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{B_i p}{RT}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp \left[\ln \phi_i = \frac{1}{RT} \left[\int_{p_0 V_{i0}}^{pV_i} d(pV_i) - \int_{V_{i0}}^{V_i} p dV_i \right] - \int_{p_0}^p \frac{dp}{p} \right]$$

$$P = \frac{RT}{V - b} - \frac{a}{T^{1/2}V(V + b)}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = Z - 1 - \ln(Z - \frac{Pb}{RT}) - \frac{a}{bRT^{1.5}} \ln(1 + \frac{b}{V})$$

纯流体逸度系数的计算方法-普遍化压缩因子法

$$\ln \phi_i = \int_0^p (Z_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \int_0^p (Z_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \int_0^{p_r} (Z_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p_r}$$

$$Z = Z^{0} + \omega Z^{1}$$

$$\ln \varphi = \int_{0}^{P_{r}} \frac{Z^{0} + \omega Z^{1} - 1}{P_{r}} dP_{r}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{P_{r}} \left(Z^{0} - 1\right) \frac{dP_{r}}{P_{r}} + \omega \int_{0}^{P_{r}} Z^{1} \frac{dP_{r}}{P_{r}}$$

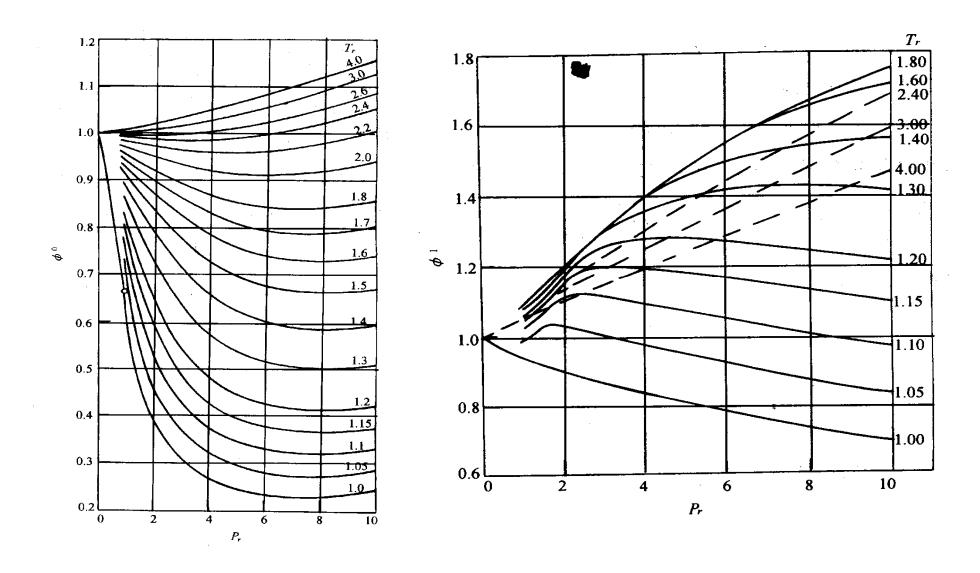
$$\ln \phi = \ln \phi^0 + \omega \ln \phi^1$$

$$\ln \varphi^0 = \int_0^{P_r} (Z^0 - 1) \frac{dP_r}{P_r} \ln \varphi^1 = \int_0^{P_r} Z^1 \frac{dP_r}{P_r} \qquad \phi = (\phi^0)(\phi^1)^{\omega}$$

$$\ln \varphi^1 \equiv \int_0^{P_r} Z^1 \frac{dP_r}{P_r}$$

$$\phi = (\phi^0)(\phi^1)^\omega$$

纯流体逸度系数的计算方法-普遍化压缩因子法



纯流体逸度系数的计算方法-普遍化维里系数法

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{B_i p}{RT}$$

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{B_i p}{RT}$$

$$B = (B^0 + \omega B^1) \frac{RT_c}{P_c}$$

$$\ln \phi = \frac{BP}{RT} = (B^0 + \omega B^1) \frac{RT_c}{P_c} \frac{P}{RT} = (B^0 + \omega B^1) \frac{P/P_c}{T/T_c}$$

$$\ln \phi = (B^0 + \omega B^1) \frac{P_r}{T_r}$$

$$B^{0} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r}^{1.6}} \qquad B^{1} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r}^{4.2}}$$

$$B^1 = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_r^{4.2}}$$

Ex. 5.5 丙烷, 10.203MPa, 407K. *f* = ?

解: a) 采用理想气体状态方程: f = p = 10.203MPa

b) 采用R-K方程:

$$\begin{aligned} p_c &= 4.25 \text{MPa}, V_c = 203 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}, T_c = 369.8 \text{K} \\ Z_c &= 0.281, \omega = 0.152 \\ a &= \frac{0.4278 \, R^2 T_c^{2.5}}{P_c} = \frac{0.4278 \times 8.314^2 \times 369.8^{2.5}}{4.25} = 1.830 \times 10^7 \, \text{MPa} \cdot \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{K}^{1/2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2} \\ b &= \frac{0.0867 \, RT_c}{P_c} = \frac{0.0867 \times 8.314 \times 369.8}{4.25} = 62.79 \, \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ \frac{A}{B} &= \frac{a}{bRT^{1.5}} = \frac{1.830 \times 10^7}{62.79 \times 8.314 \times (133.8 + 273.2)^{1.5}} = 4.273 \\ Bp &= \frac{bp}{RT} = \frac{62.79 \times 10.203}{8.314 \times 407} = 0.1893 \end{aligned}$$

$$\ln \frac{f}{p} = Z - 1 - \ln(Z - Bp) - \frac{A}{B} \ln(1 + \frac{Bp}{Z}) \qquad \frac{b}{V_m} = \frac{Bp}{Z}$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{T^{1/2}V_m(V_m + b)}$$

$$10.203 = \frac{8.314 \times 407}{V_m - 62.79} - \frac{1.830 \times 10^8}{407^{1/2}V_m(V_m + 62.79)} \qquad \text{利用数值方法可得,}$$

$$V_m = 151.45 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$h = \frac{b}{V} = \frac{62.79}{151.45} = 0.415 \qquad Z = \frac{1}{1 - h} - \frac{a}{bRT^{1.5}} \left(\frac{h}{1 + h}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{1 - 0.415} - 4.273 \left(\frac{0.415}{1.415}\right) = 0.4561$$

$$\ln \frac{f}{p} = (0.4561 - 1) - \ln(0.4561 - 0.1893) - 4.273 \ln\left(1 + \frac{0.1893}{0.4561}\right)$$

$$= -0.5439 + 1.3213 - 1.4834 = -0.706$$

$$\frac{f}{p} = 0.4936 \qquad f = 0.4936 \times 10.203 = 5.036 \text{ MPa}$$

c) 采用两参数普遍化关联式

 $p_r = \frac{10.203}{4.25} = 2.403$ $T_r = \frac{407}{369.8} = 1.101$ $f = 0.452 \times 10.203 = 4.612 MPa$

d) 采用三参数普遍化关联式

 $f_{\rm exp} = 0.4934$ (实验值)

$$\omega$$
=0.152, p_r =2.403, T_r =1.101

利用图4-2~4-5 (p97-98) 可查得:

$$\log \phi^0 = -0.311, \ \phi^0 = 0.4887, \ \log \phi^1 = 0.03, \ \phi^1 = 1.0715$$

 $\phi = 0.4887 \times 1.0715^{0.152} = 0.4938$
 $f = 0.4938 \times 10.203 = 5.0383 \ MPa$

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采用不同方法计算的结果对比情况表:

方法偏差	理想气体定律	R-K方程	两参数法	三参数法
100 % × 文献值 - 计算值 文献值	-102.6 %	-0.95 %	8.39 %	0.081 %

- 理想气体状态方程不可用;
- R-K方程和三参数关联式能够给出比较满意的结果;
- 三参数关联式更优于两参数关联式.

混合物质组份逸度系数的计算方法-二阶舍项维里方程

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i = \int_0^p (\bar{Z}_i - 1) \frac{dp}{p}$$
 以二元工质举例

$$Z = \frac{BP}{RT} + 1$$

$$nZ = \frac{nBP}{RT} + \frac{1}{RT} + \frac{1}$$

$$Z = \frac{BP}{RT} + 1 \qquad nZ = \frac{nBP}{RT} + n \qquad \overline{Z}_1 = \left[\frac{\partial(nZ)}{\partial n_1}\right]_{T,P,n_2} = \frac{P}{RT} \left[\frac{\partial(nB)}{\partial n_1}\right]_{T,P,n_2} + 1$$

$$B = y_1^2 B_{11} + 2y_1 y_2 B_{12} + y_2^2 B_{22}$$

$$\delta_{12} = 2B_{12} - B_{11} - B_{22}$$

$$B = y_1^2 B_{11} + 2y_1 y_2 B_{12} + y_2^2 B_{22}$$

$$\delta_{12} = 2B_{12} - B_{11} - B_{22}$$

$$= B_{11} + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{n_1}{n^2}\right) n_2 \delta_{12}$$

$$= B_{11} + \left(1 - y_1\right) y_2 \delta_{12} = B_{11} + y_2^2 \delta_{12}$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_1 = \frac{P}{RT} (B_{11} + y_2^2 \delta_{12})$$

相似地有,

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_2 = \frac{P}{RT} \Big(B_{22} + y_1^2 \delta_{12} \Big)$$

$$B_{ij} = \frac{RTc_{ij}}{Pc_{ij}} \left(B^0 + \omega_{ij} B' \right)$$

$$T_{Cij} = (T_{Ci}T_{Cj})^{\frac{1}{2}}(1 - k_{ij})$$

$$Zc_{ij} = \frac{Zc_i + Zc_j}{2}$$

$$Pc_{ij} = \frac{Zc_{ij}RTc_{ij}}{Vc_{ij}}$$

$$Pc_{ij} = \frac{Zc_{ij}RTc_{ij}}{Vc_{ii}}$$
 $Vc_{ij} = \left(\frac{Vc_{i}^{1/3} + Vc_{j}^{1/3}}{2}\right)$

例5.7 $C_1+(n-C_6)$, 等摩尔量混合, 在500K和2MPa下, 试求第二维 里系数 B, 以及各组分的逸度。

解:
$$T_{c1} = 190.6 \text{K}, p_{c1} = 4.60 \text{MPa}, V_{c1} = 99 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$
 $Z_{c1} = 0.288, \omega_1 = 0.008$ $T_{c2} = 507.4 \text{K}, p_{c2} = 2.97 \text{MPa}, V_{c2} = 370 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ $Z_{c2} = 0.260, \omega_2 = 0.296$

甲烷的相关参数为:

$$T_{r1} = \frac{500}{190.6} = 2.6233$$

$$B^{0}(T_{r1}) = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{T_{r1}^{1.6}} = 0.083 - \frac{0.422}{(2.6233)^{1.6}} = -7.1897 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$B^{1}(T_{r1}) = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{T_{r1}^{4.2}} = 0.139 - \frac{0.172}{(2.6233)^{4.2}} = 0.1360$$

$$B_{11} = \frac{RT_{c1}}{p_{c1}} \left(B^0 + \omega B^1 \right) = -2.1020 \times 10^{-6} \, m^3 \,.\, mol^{-1}$$
同理:
$$B_{22} = \frac{RT_{c2}}{p_{c2}} \left(B^0 + \omega B^1 \right) = -514.24 \times 10^{-6} \, m^3 \,.\, mol^{-1}$$
取 $k_{12} = 0$,
$$Z_{c12} = \left(Z_{c1} + Z_{c2} \right) / 2 = \left(0.288 + 0.260 \right) / 2 = 0.274$$

$$\omega_{12} = \left(0.008 + 0.296 \right) / 2 = 0.152$$

$$T_{c12} = \left(T_{c1} T_{c2} \right)^{1/2} \left(1 - k_{12} \right) = \left(190.6 \times 507.4 \right)^{1/2} = 311.0 \,\text{K}$$

$$V_{c12} = \left(\frac{V_{c1}^{-1/3} + V_{c2}^{-1/3}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{8} \left(99^{1/3} + 370^{1/3} \right) = 206 \,\text{cm}^3 \,.\, mol^{-1}$$

$$p_{c12} = \frac{Z_{c12} RT_{c12}}{V_{c12}} = \frac{\left(0.274 \,. \right) \left(8.314 \,. \right) \left(311.0 \right)}{206} = 3.44 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$T_{r12} = \frac{T}{T_{c12}} = \frac{500}{311} = 1.6077$$

$$B_{12}^{0}(T_{r12}) = -0.1144, \qquad B_{12}^{'}(T_{r12}) = 0.1156$$

$$B_{12} = \frac{RT_{c12}}{p_{c12}} \left(B^0 + \omega B' \right)_{12} = -72.7807 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$B_{mix} = y_1^2 B_{11} + 2y_1 y_2 B_{12} + y_2^2 B_{22} = -164.9398 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\delta_{12} = 2B_{12} - B_{11} - B_{22} = 370.78 \times 10^{-6} \, \text{m}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_1 = \frac{p}{RT} \left(B_{11} + y_2^2 \delta_{12} \right) = \frac{2}{\left(8.314 \right) \left(500 \right)} \left[-2.1020 + \left(0.5 \right)^2 \left(370.78 \right) \right] = 0.0436$$

$$\hat{\phi}_1 = 1.0445$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_2 = \frac{p}{RT} \left(B_{22} + y_1^2 \delta_{12} \right) = \frac{2}{\left(8.314 \right) \left(500 \right)} \left[-514.24 + \left(0.5 \right)^2 \left(370.78 \right) \right] = -0.2028; \quad \hat{\phi}_2 = 0.8164$$

因此,
$$\hat{f}_1 = \hat{\varphi}_1 x_1 p = 1.0445 \times 0.5 \times 2 = 1.0445 MPa$$

 $\hat{f}_2 = \hat{\varphi}_2 x_2 p = 0.8164 \times 0.5 \times 2 = 0.8164 MPa$

对于混合物,
$$\ln \phi = \frac{B_{mix}p}{RT} = \frac{-164.9398 \times 2}{8.314 \times 500} = -0.0794, \ \varphi = 0.9237$$

$$\ln \phi = 0.5 \ln \hat{\phi}_1 + 0.5 \ln \hat{\phi}_2 = 0.5 \times 0.0436 + 0.5 \times (-0.2028) = -0.0796, \quad \phi = 0.9235$$

$$f = \phi p = 0.9235 \times 2 = 1.8470 \,\text{MPa}$$

$$\ln f = 0.5 \ln \left(\frac{\hat{f}_1}{x_1} \right) + 0.5 \ln \left(\frac{\hat{f}_2}{x_2} \right) = 0.5 \ln \frac{1.0445}{0.5} + 0.5 \ln \frac{0.8164}{0.5} = 0.6135, \quad f = 1.8469 MPa$$

混合物质组份逸度系数的计算方法-RK方程

对处于临界点附近的气体pVT 计算,不适宜采用维里方程法,而可以尝试采用状态方程法进行计算。

对于两组分系统,同时使用R-K方程和Prausnitz混合准则:

$$\begin{split} &\ln \hat{\phi_i} = \ln \! \left(\frac{V_m}{V_m - b_m} \right) \! + \! \left(\frac{b_i}{V_m - b_m} \right) \! - \! \frac{2 \sum_{j=1}^n y_j a_{ij}}{b_m R T^{1.5}} \ln \! \left(\frac{V_m + b_m}{V_m} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{a_m b_i}{b_m^2 R T^{1.5}} \! \left[\ln \! \left(\frac{V_m + b_m}{V_m} \right) \! - \! \left(\frac{b_m}{V_m + b_m} \right) \right] \! - \ln Z \end{split} \qquad \qquad \text{re} \\ &a_m = \sum_i \sum_j y_i y_j a_{ij} \qquad b_m = \sum_i y_i b_i \\ &a_{ij} = \frac{\left(\Omega_{ai} + \Omega_{aj} \right) \! R^2 T_{cij}^{2.5}}{2 P_{cij}} \qquad T_{cij} = \left(T_{ci} T_{cj} \right)^{\! \frac{1}{2}} \! \left(1 - k_{ij} \right) \\ &P_{cij} = \frac{Z_{cij} R T_{cij}}{V_{cij}} \qquad Z_{cij} = \frac{Z_{ci} + Z_{cj}}{2} \qquad V_{cij} = \left(\frac{V_{ci}^{1/3} + V_{cj}^{1/3}}{2} \right)^{\! \frac{3}{2}} \end{split}$$

$a=(\Sigma y_1\sqrt{a_1})^2$	
$b = (\Sigma y_1 b_1)$	$\ln \widehat{\phi_i}^{\vee} = \frac{b_i}{V - b} - \ln(Z(1 - \frac{b}{V})) - \frac{2\sqrt{aa_i}}{RTb}$
$a = (\sum y_1 \sqrt{a_1})^2$ $b = \sum y_1 b_1$	$\ln \hat{\phi}_{1}^{*} = \frac{b_{1}}{b} (Z - 1) - \ln(Z(1 - \frac{b}{V}))$ $+ \frac{1}{bRT^{1.5}} (\frac{ab_{1}}{b} - 2\sqrt{aa_{1}}) \ln(1 + \frac{b}{V})$
$a = \sum_{i} \sum_{i} y_{i} y_{i} a_{ij}$ $b = \sum_{i} y_{i} b_{i}$	$\ln \hat{\phi}_{1}^{v} = \frac{b_{1}}{b} (Z - 1) - \ln(Z(1 - \frac{b}{V}))$ $+ \frac{1}{bRT^{1.5}} \left(\frac{ab_{1}}{b} - 2\Sigma y_{1}a_{11} \right) \ln(1 + \frac{b}{V})$
	$b = \sum y_1 b_1$ $a = \sum_{i} \sum y_i y_i a_{ij}$

例**5.8** $H_2(1)$ — C_3H_8 , y_1 =0.208, 344.8K, 3.7972MPa, $\hat{\phi}_1^V = ? \quad (\hat{\phi}_{1 \text{ exp}}^V = 1.439)$

 φ_1 一· $(\varphi_{1}_{exp} - 1.35)$ 日于H。是量子气体 故其有效T和p采用Prausn

解:由于 H_2 是量子气体,故其有效 T_r 和 p_r 采用Prausnitz提出的方法表示,即:

$$T_{c1} = \frac{T_{c1}^{0}}{1 + \frac{21.8}{mT}} = \frac{43.60}{1 + \frac{21.8}{2 \times 344.8}} = 42.26 K$$

$$p_{c1} = \frac{p_{c1}^{0}}{1 + \frac{44.2}{mT}} = \frac{20.2}{1 + \frac{44.2}{2 \times 344.8}} = 18.89 atm = 1.914 MPa$$

组分	T_0, \mathbf{K}	P_{e} , MPa	$V_{\mathrm{c}},\mathrm{cm}^{2} ext{-}\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$	Ø	h,,
H ₂ (1)	42.26	1.914	65	-0.22	0.07
$C_8H_6(2)$	369.8	4.25	203	0.152	

$$y_1$$
=0.208, y_2 =1-0.208=0.792 应用R-K方程,则:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{T^{1/2}V_m(V_m + b)} \qquad a = \sum_i \sum_j y_i y_j a_{ij}, \ b = \sum_i y_i b_i$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_i = \frac{b_i}{b} \ln(Z - 1) - \ln \left(Z(1 - \frac{b}{V}) \right) + \frac{ab_i/b - 2\sum_i y_i a_{ii}}{bRT^{1.5}} \ln \left(\frac{V_m + b}{V_m} \right)$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{0.4278 \times 8.314^2 \times 42.26^{2.5}}{1.914} = 1.793 \times 10^5 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{cm}^6 \cdot \text{K}^{1/2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2}$$

$$a_{22} = \frac{0.4278 \times 8.314^2 \times 369.8^{2.5}}{4.25} = 1.830 \times 10^7 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{cm}^6 \cdot \text{K}^{1/2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2}$$

$$0.0867 \times 8.314 \times 42.26$$

$$b_1 = \frac{0.0867 \times 8.314 \times 42.26}{1.914} = 15.92 \,\mathrm{cm}^3 \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{0.0867 \times 8.314 \times 369.8}{4.25} = 62.71 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \qquad b = \frac{0.08664 \ RT_C}{P_C}$$

$$a = \frac{0.42748R^2T_C^{2.5}}{P_C}$$

$$b = \frac{0.08664 \ RT_C}{P_C}$$

$$T_{c12} = (1 - k_{12})(T_{c1}T_{c2})^{1/2} = (1 - 0.07)(369.8 \times 42.26)^{1/2} = 116.26K$$

$$V_{c12} = \frac{1}{8} \left(V_{c1}^{1/3} + V_{c2}^{1/3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{8} \left(65^{1/3} + 203^{1/3} \right)^3 = 121.20 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{12} = (\omega_1 + \omega_2)/2 = (-0.22 + 0.152)/2 = -0.034$$

$$Z_{c12} = (Z_{c1} + Z_{c2})/2 = (0.305 + 0.281)/2 = 0.294$$

$$p_{c12} = \frac{Z_{c12}RT_{c12}}{V_{c12}} = \frac{0.294 \times 8.314 \times 116.26}{121.20} = 2.3445 \text{MPa}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{0.4278R^2T_{c12}}{p_{c12}} = \frac{0.4278 \times 8.314^2 \times 116.26^{2.5}}{2.345}$$
$$= 1.838 \times 10^6 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{cm}^6 \cdot \text{K}^{1/2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2}$$

$$a = \sum_{i} \sum_{j} y_{i} y_{j} a_{ij} = 0.208^{2} \times 1.793 \times 10^{5} + 2 \times 0.208 \times 0.792 \times 1.838 \times 10^{6} + 0.792^{2} \times 1.830 \times 10^{7}$$

$$= 1.209 \times 10^{7} \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{cm}^{6} \cdot \text{K}^{1/2} \cdot \text{mol}^{-2}$$

$$b = \sum_{i} y_{i} b_{i} = 0.208 \times 15.92 + 0.792 \times 62.71 = 53.35 \,\mathrm{cm}^{3} \cdot \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$$

将各参数带入到R-K方程中,得:

$$\left[3.9792 + \frac{1.209 \times 10^{7}}{344.8^{0.5} V_{m} (V_{m} + 53.35)}\right] (V_{m} - 53.35) = 8.314 \times 344.8$$

通过迭代可以得到: $V_m = 552.9 \text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

因此,R-K方程可以表述为:

$$Z = 1 + \frac{b}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{RT^{1.5}(V_m + b)}$$

$$Z = 1 + \frac{53.35}{552.9 - 53.35} - \frac{1.209 \times 10^7}{8.314 \times 344.8^{1.5} (552.9 + 53.35)} = 0.7322$$

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_{1}^{V} = \frac{15.92}{53.35} - (0.7322 - 1) - \ln \left[0.7322 \left(1 - \frac{53.35}{552.9} \right) \right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{53.35\times8.314\times344.8^{1.5}}\left[\frac{1.209\times10\times15.92}{53.35}\right]$$

$$-2(0.208\times1.793\times10^5+0.792\times1.838\times10^6)$$

$$\times \ln \left(1 + \frac{53.35}{552.9} \right) = 0.3535$$
 $\hat{\phi}_1^V = 1.424$

$$\hat{\phi}_1^V = 1.424$$

$$dev. = \frac{1.424 - 1.439}{1.439} \times 100 = -1.03 \%$$

结果令人非常满意!

纯液体逸度的计算

由于积分区间存在从气相到液相的转变,必须采用分段积分,

$$RT \ln \frac{f_i^l}{p} = \int_0^{p_i^{sat}} (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp + \int_{p_i^{sat}}^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp$$

右边第一项表示由理想蒸汽到饱和蒸汽的变化量,第二项表示将饱和液体压缩至 实际状态的液体的变化值。

第一项为,
$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp$$
 第二项为,

$$\int_0^{p_i^{sat}} (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = RT \ln \frac{f_i^{sat}}{p_i^{sat}}$$

$$\int_0^{p_i^{sat}} (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = RT \ln \frac{f_i^{sat}}{p_i^{sat}} \qquad \int_{p_i^{sat}}^p (V_i - \frac{RT}{p}) dp = \int_{p_i^{sat}}^p V_i dp - RT \ln \frac{p}{p_i^{sat}}$$

代入,得:

$$f_i^l = f_i^{sat} \exp \int_{p_i^{sat}}^p \frac{V_i}{RT} dp$$



$$f_i^l = f_i^{sat} \exp \int_{p_i^{sat}}^p \frac{V_i}{RT} dp$$

$$f_i^l = f_i^{sat} \exp \left(\frac{V_i^l (P - P_i^{sat})}{RT} \right)$$

$$f_i^l = \phi_i^{sat} p_i^{sat} \exp\left(\frac{V_i^l (P - P_i^{sat})}{RT}\right)$$

Poynting因子

Poynting因子考量了压力的影响,当 压力很低时,约等于1。

例5.6 液体丙烷在温度312 $K(p^s=1.312MPa)$,压力6.890MPa下的比体积为 $V_{Lm}=2.06$ cm³/g, 求其逸度f=?

解: a) 采用两参数普遍化关系

计算
$$f^{\text{v}}$$
: $p_r = \frac{1.312}{4.248} = 0.309, T_r = \frac{312}{369.8} = 0.844$

$$\frac{f^{V}}{p} = 0.81 \qquad f^{V} = 0.81 \times 1.312 = 1.063 \text{MPa}$$

当气液平衡状态时: $f_i^V = f_i^L = f_i^S$ $f_i^{SL} = 1.063$ MPa

压力的影响: $RTd \ln f^L = V_m^L dp$

$$\ln \frac{f_2^L}{f_1^L} = \frac{1}{RT} \int_1^2 V_m^L dp = \frac{V_{Lm}}{RT} (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\ln \frac{f_2^L}{1.063} = \frac{44.06 \times 2.06}{312 \times 8.314} (6.890 - 1.312) = 0.195$$

$$\therefore \frac{f_2^L}{1.063} = 1.215, \quad f_2^L = 1.063 \times 1.215 = 1.292 \text{MPa}$$

b). 采用三参数普遍化关系(Lee-Kesler图):

$$p_r = 0.308$$
, $T_r = 0.844$, $\omega = 0.152$

$$p_r = 0.2, T_r = 0.80, \phi^0 = 0.873$$
 $p_r = 0.4, T_r = 0.80, \phi^0 = 0.5445$

$$p_r = 0.2, T_r = 0.90, \phi^0 = 0.9099$$
 $p_r = 0.4, T_r = 0.90, \phi^0 = 0.8204$

利用中间插值法,对压力进行插值,当 $p_r = 0.309, T_r = 0.80$ 时,有:

$$\phi^0 = 0.8730 + \frac{0.5445 - 0.8730}{0.4 - 0.2} \times (0.309 - 0.2) = 0.6940$$

同理: 当 $p_r = 0.309$, $T_r = 0.90$ 时,有: $\phi^0 = 0.8611$

对温度进行插值,可得: $p_r = 0.309, T_r = 0.844$

$$\phi^0 = 0.6940 + \frac{0.8611 - 0.6940}{0.9 - 0.8} \times (0.844 - 0.8) = 0.7675$$

同理:可以求得, $p_r = 0.309, T_r = 0.844, \phi^1 = 0.7481$

$$\phi = \phi^0 (\phi^1)^\omega = 0.7675 \times 0.7481^{0.152} = 0.7344$$

$$f^V = 0.7344 \times 1.312 = 0.9635$$
MPa

$$f^L = 0.9635 \times 1.215 = 1.1707 \text{MPa}$$

Home Work

4.11 4.16

5.4 理想溶液

□为什么要引入理想溶液?

计算混合物中组元逸度系数时,要用到状态方程。尽管已经有不少状态方程,但状态方程法过分依赖于临界参数,而其实验值又非常少。

所以需要另外一种更加简单的方法,来计算**液体混合物的逸度**,就是活度的方法。

该方法先定义一种理想混合物(理想溶液),并用<mark>超</mark> 额函数描述实际混合物与理想混合物的偏差,由理想混合物可得到活度系数。

因此,首先介绍理想溶液。

理想溶液的定义

稀溶液溶剂的蒸汽压等于纯溶剂的蒸气压乘 以溶剂的摩尔分数

所有组分在全部浓度范围内都服从拉乌尔定律的混合物称为理想混合物,又称理想溶液。

理想混合物的特征是:

- ✓ 组分分子间的相互作用情况完全相同;
- ✓ 分子大小也完全相同;
- ✓ 混合时没有热效应;
- ✓ 混合时没有体积变化

理想混合物中组元的逸度与摩尔分数的关系

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

 f_i^{Θ} 为纯组份i的标准态逸度

证明:

$$RT \ln \hat{\phi}_i = \int_0^p \left(\overline{V}_i - \frac{RT}{P} \right) dP$$

$$RT \ln \varphi_i = \int_0^P (V_i - \frac{RT}{P}) dP$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\hat{\varphi}_i}{\varphi_i}\right) = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^P \left(\overline{V_i} - \frac{RT}{P} + \frac{RT}{P} - V_i\right) dP = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^P \left(\overline{V_i} - V_i\right) dP$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P}$$

$$\varphi_i = \frac{f_i}{P}$$

$$\hat{\varphi}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i P}$$
 $\varphi_i = \frac{f_i}{P}$ 得,
$$\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i x_i} = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^P \left(\overline{V}_i - V_i\right) dP$$

理想混合物混合时没有体积变化: $\overline{V_i} = V_i$

$$\overline{V_i} = V_i$$

$$\ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i x_i} = \frac{1}{RT} \int_0^P \left(\overline{V}_i - V_i \right) dP = 0$$

$$\left| \hat{f}_i^{id} = f_i \ x_i \right|$$

Lewis-Randall 规则

理想溶液与理想气体的区别

理想气体:分子间无作用力,分子体积为0。

理想溶液:分子间有作用力,有体积。但各组分

由于结构、性质相近,分子间作用力相等,分子体积相同。

例如:水-重水同位素化合物

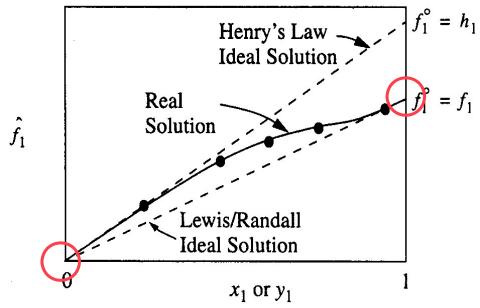
d-樟脑-- l-樟脑光学异构体

邻、对、间二甲苯结构异构体

甲醇--乙醇紧邻同系物

人们从实验中发现,一些结构、性质相近的液体组成的混合物,在全部浓度范围内都遵守或近似遵守 Raoult定律,这些溶液就是理想溶液。

L-R规则和亨利定律



T、P一定下, (溶液组元1的) 逸度与组成的关系

L-R规则

$$\lim_{x_i \to 1} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i} = f_i^{\circ}(LR) = f_i$$

Henry定律

$$\lim_{x_i \to 0} \frac{\hat{f}_i}{x_i} = f_i^{\circ} (HL) = h_i$$

组元在低浓度下服从Henry定律,在高浓度下服从L-R规则

理想溶液的偏摩尔性质与纯质摩尔性质的关系

纯组元i:

$$dG_i = RTd \ln f_i$$

混合物的组元i:
$$d\overline{G_i} = RTd \ln \hat{f_i}$$

Const T

Const T、P,从纯物质到混合物进行积分:

$$\overline{G_i} - G_i = RT \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i}$$

对于理想溶液:

$$\overline{G_i}^{is} - G_i = RT \ln \frac{x_i f_i}{f_i} = RT \ln x_i$$

相似地,有:

$$\overline{S_i}^{is} = S_i - R \ln x_i$$

$$\overline{U_i}^{is} = U_i$$

$$\overline{V_i}^{is} = V_i$$

$$\overline{H_i}^{is} = H_i$$

自行证明, 书上P113-114

5.5 活度和活度系数

对于理想溶液
$$\hat{f}_i^{id} = x_i f_i^{\Theta}$$

对于实际溶液
$$\hat{f}_i = \hat{a}_i f_i^{\Theta}$$

其中 \hat{a}_i 称为溶液中组元i的活度

对于理想溶液有, $\hat{a}_{i}^{id} = x_{i}$

$$\hat{a}_{i}^{id} = x_{i}$$

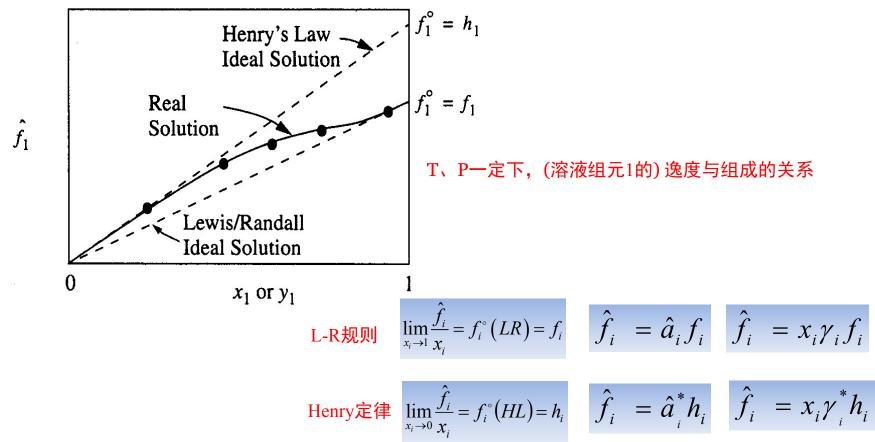
可见,真实溶液对理想溶液的偏差可归结为 \hat{a}_i 对 x_i 的偏差,这个 偏差程度定义为活度系数:

$$\gamma_i = \frac{\hat{a}_i}{x_i}$$

也可以表达成,

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

标准态的选择



选取原则:

- ◆ 对于溶液中的组元,如果在整个组成范围内都能以液相存在,那么, 选择 $f_i^{\circ}(LR)$ 作为标准态比较方便,此时溶质和溶剂都可以采用这类标准态。
- ◆ 如果溶液的温度高于某个组元i的温度,那么那个组元i就应选择 $f_i^{\circ}(HL)$

5.6 混合性质与超额性质

混合性质定义

$$\Delta M = M - \sum x_i M_i$$

指在指定T、P下由纯物质混合形成1mol混合物过程中某容量性质的变化。

由溶液性质和偏摩尔性质的关系 $M = \sum x_i \overline{M}_i$

代入上式得,

$$\Delta M = \sum x_i (\overline{M}_i - M_i)$$

定义 $\Delta \overline{M_i} = \overline{M_i} - M_i$ 称为组元i的偏摩尔混合性质变化

则,

$$\Delta M = \sum x_i \Delta \overline{M}_i$$

由此可知 $\Delta \overline{M}_i$ 是 ΔM 的偏摩尔性质,所以满足:

$$\Delta \overline{M}_i = \Delta M - \sum_{k \neq i} x_k \left(\frac{\partial (\Delta M)}{\partial x_k} \right)_{T, P, x_{j \neq i, k}}$$

纯物质形成理想混合物时溶液性质的变化

$$\overline{G_i}^{is} = G_i + RT \ln x_i$$

$$\overline{S_i}^{is} = S_i - R \ln x_i$$

$$\overline{U_i}^{is} = U_i$$

$$\overline{V_i}^{is} = V_i$$

$$\overline{H_i}^{is} = H_i$$

$$\Delta V^{id} = 0$$

$$\Delta H^{id} = 0$$

$$\Delta S^{id} = -R \sum x_i \ln x_i$$

$$\Delta G^{id} = RT \sum x_i \ln x_i$$

真实混合物的混合性质

最有用的性质是混合焓和混合Gibbs自由能

由 $d\overline{G_i} = RTd \ln \hat{f_i}$ 在温度、压力不变时,从标准态积分到真实溶液状态,得

$$\overline{G_i} - G_i^{\Theta} = RT \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i^{\Theta}}$$

在以纯物质为标准态,并利用活度定义有, $G_i - G_i = RT \ln \hat{a}_i$

$$\overline{G_i} - G_i = RT \ln \hat{a}_i$$

即混合Gibbs自由能

$$\Delta G = RT \sum x_i \ln \hat{a}_i$$

超额性质(过量性质)定义

$$M^{E} = M - M^{id}$$

另外,溶液中组份i的偏摩尔性质和混合性质变化也可以用超额性质来表达:

$$\overline{M}_{i}^{E} = \overline{M}_{i} - \overline{M}_{i}^{id}$$
 $\Delta M^{E} = \Delta M - \Delta M^{id}$

$$M^{E} = \left[M - \sum_{i} (x_{i}M_{i})\right] - \left[M^{id} - \sum_{i} (x_{i}M_{i})\right] = \Delta M - \Delta M^{id} = \Delta M^{E}$$

因此有,

$$S^{E} = \Delta S^{E} = \Delta S - \Delta S^{id} = \Delta S + R \sum_{i} x_{i} \ln x_{i}$$

$$V^{E} = \Delta V^{E} = \Delta V - \Delta V^{id} = \Delta V$$

$$U^{E} = \Delta U^{E} = \Delta U - \Delta U^{id} = \Delta U$$

$$H^{E} = \Delta H^{E} = \Delta H - \Delta H^{id} = \Delta H$$

最重要的,

$$G^{E} = \Delta G^{E} = \Delta G - \Delta G^{id} = \Delta G - RT \sum x_{i} \ln x_{i} = RT \sum x_{i} \ln \frac{\hat{a}_{i}}{x_{i}}$$

Ex.12.2 两组分系统在等温等压条件下,
$$\overline{H_1}$$
, $\overline{H_2}$, H_1 $H_m = 200x_1 + 300x_2 + H_m^E$ H_2 , $\overline{H_1}$, $\overline{H_2}$, $\overline{H_2}$ $\overline{H_1}$ $\overline{H_2}$ $\overline{H_2}$ = ?

解:
$$H_m = 200x_1 + 300x_2 + x_1x_2(20x_1 + 10x_2) = 300 - 90x_1 - 10x_1^3$$

$$\frac{dH_m}{dx_1} = -90 - 30x_1^2 \qquad \overline{M_1} = M_m + x_2(\frac{\partial M_m}{\partial x_1})_{T,p}$$

$$\overline{H_1} = H_m + x_2 \frac{dH_m}{dx_1} = 300 - 90x_1 - 10x_1^3 + x_2(-90 - 30x_1^2)$$

$$\overline{H_1} = 210 - 30x_1^2 + 20x_1^3$$

同理可得:

$$\overline{M_2} = M_m + x_1 \left(\frac{\partial M_m}{\partial x_2}\right)_{T,p} \qquad \overline{H_2} = 300 + 20 x_1^3$$

$$H_{m1} = H_m \Big|_{x_1=1} = 300 - 90 x_1 - 10 x_1^3 \Big|_{x_1=1} = 200 \qquad H_{m2} = H_m \Big|_{x_1=0} = 300$$

$$\overline{H}_1^{\infty} = \overline{H}_1 \Big|_{x_1=0} = (210 - 30x_1^2 + 20x_1^3)_{x_1=0} = 210 \text{J/mol}$$

$$\overline{H}_{2}^{\infty} = \overline{H}_{2}|_{x_{1}=1} = (300 + 20x_{1}^{3})_{x_{1}=1} = 320 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$\overline{H}_1^E = H_m^E + x_2 \frac{dH_m^E}{dx_1} \qquad \overline{H}_2^E = H_m^E - x_1 \frac{dH_m^E}{dx_1}$$

$$H_m^E = x_1 x_2 (20x_1 + 10x_2) = (1 - x_1) x_1 [20x_1 + 10(1 - x_1)]$$

= 10x_1 - 10x_1^3

$$\frac{dH_{m}^{E}}{dx_{1}} = 10 - 30x_{1}^{2}$$

$$\overline{H}_{1}^{E} = 10x_{1} - 10x_{1}^{3} + (1 - x_{1})(10 - 30x_{1}^{2}) = 10 - 30x_{1}^{2} + 20x_{1}^{3}$$

相似地有:
$$\overline{H}_{2}^{E} = 20x_{1}^{3}$$

超额Gibbs自由能与活度系数间的关系

$$G^{E} = RT \sum_{i} x_{i} \ln \frac{\hat{a}_{i}}{x_{i}}$$

$$\gamma_{i} = \frac{\hat{a}_{i}}{x_{i}}$$

$$\frac{G^{E}}{RT} = \sum_{i} x_{i} \ln \gamma_{i}$$

由此可知 $\ln \gamma_i$ 是 $\frac{G^E}{RT}$ 的偏摩尔性质,所以满足:

$$\ln \gamma_i = \left(\frac{\partial (nG^E/(RT))}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

5.7 活度系数模型

$$\ln \gamma_i = \left(\frac{\partial (nG^E/(RT))}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

Scatchard-Hidebrad模型

Whol型模型

Scatchard-Hamer模型

Margules模型

Van Laar模型

单参数对称性模型

无热溶液模型 F

正规溶液模型

Flory-Huggins模型

Wilson模型

局部组成模型

NRTL模型

UNIQUAC模型

正规溶液模型

正规溶液是指超额体积和超额熵都为零的溶液。 $V^E = 0$ $S^E = 0$

$$S^E = 0$$
 $S^E = 0$

超额Gibbs自由能可写成,

$$G^E = H^E$$

Whol模型

$$\frac{G^{E}}{RT} = \sum_{ijk} q_{i} x_{i} \left(\sum_{ij} Z_{i} Z_{j} a_{ij} + \sum_{ijk} Z_{i} Z_{j} Z_{k} a_{ijk} + \sum_{ijkl} Z_{i} Z_{j} Z_{k} Z_{l} a_{ijkl} + \cdots \right)$$

式中, q_i 为组元i的有效摩尔体积

 Z_i 为组元i的有效体积分数,定义为 $Z_i = \frac{q_i x_i}{\sum q_i x_i}$

$$Z_i = \frac{q_i x_i}{\sum_i q_i x_i}$$

a_{ij} 为i,j分子间相互作用参数

a_{iik}为i,j,k分子间相互作用参数

a_{ijkl}为i,j,k,l分子间相互作用参数

相同分子群参数则为零,即: $a_i = a_{ii} = a_{iii} = \cdots = 0$

正规溶液模型

略去四分子以上基团相互作用参数,并用于二元体系时,有:

$$\frac{G^{E}}{RT} = (q_1 x_1 + q_2 x_2)(2Z_1 Z_2 a_{12} + 3Z_1^2 Z_2 a_{112} + 3Z_1 Z_2^2 a_{122})$$

令:

$$A_{12} = q_1 (2a_{12} + 3a_{122})$$

$$A_{21} = q_2 (2a_{12} + 3a_{112})$$

$$A_{21} = q_2 \left(2a_{12} + 3a_{112} \right)$$

则上式可表达成:

$$\frac{G^{E}}{RT} = Z_{1}Z_{2}\left(\frac{q_{1}}{q_{2}}A_{21}x_{1} + \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}}A_{12}x_{2}\right)$$

利用

$$\ln \gamma_i = \left(\frac{\partial (nG^E/(RT))}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_{j\neq i}}$$

可得,

$$\ln \gamma_1 = Z_2^2 \left[A_{12} + 2Z_1 \left(A_{21} \frac{q_1}{q_2} - A_{12} \right) \right]$$

$$\ln \gamma_1 = Z_2^2 \left[A_{12} + 2Z_1 \left(A_{21} \frac{q_1}{q_2} - A_{12} \right) \right] \quad \ln \gamma_2 = Z_1^2 \left[A_{21} + 2Z_2 \left(A_{12} \frac{q_2}{q_1} - A_{21} \right) \right]$$

式子中含有三个参数: A_{12} , A_{21} , $\frac{91}{q_2}$ 通过对三个参数进行不同的简化, 可以导出一些模型。

正规溶液模型

Scatchard-Hamer模型

用纯组元的摩尔体积Vi代替有效摩尔体积qi

$$\ln \gamma_1 = Z_2^2 \left[A_{12} + 2Z_1 \left(A_{21} \frac{V_1}{V_2} - A_{12} \right) \right]$$

$$\ln \gamma_1 = Z_2^2 \left[A_{12} + 2Z_1 \left(A_{21} \frac{V_1}{V_2} - A_{12} \right) \right] \qquad \ln \gamma_2 = Z_1^2 \left[A_{21} + 2Z_2 \left(A_{12} \frac{V_2}{V_1} - A_{21} \right) \right]$$

Margules模型

$$\ln \gamma_1 = x_2^2 \left[A_{12} + 2x_1 \left(A_{21} - A_{12} \right) \right]$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = x_1^2 \left[A_{21} + 2x_2 \left(A_{12} - A_{21} \right) \right]$$

当 x_1 =1时, $\ln y_1$ [∞]= A_{12} ;当 x_2 =1时, $\ln y_2$ [∞]= A_{21} 。

Van Laar模型

$$\ln \gamma_1 = A_{12} \left(\frac{A_{21} x_2}{A_{12} x_1 + A_{21} x_2} \right)^2$$

$$\ln \gamma_1 = A_{12} \left(\frac{A_{21} x_2}{A_{12} x_1 + A_{21} x_2} \right)^2 \qquad \ln \gamma_2 = A_{21} \left(\frac{A_{12} x_1}{A_{12} x_1 + A_{21} x_2} \right)^2$$

单参数对称性模型

令A21=A12,则Margules模型变成,

$$\ln \gamma_1 = x_2^2 A_{12}$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = x_1^2 A_{21}$$

无热溶液模型

无热溶液是指混合热为零的溶液。 $H^E = 0$

超额Gibbs自由能可写成,

$$G^E = -TS^E$$

Flory-Huggins模型

$$\ln \gamma_1 = \ln \frac{\phi_1}{x_1} + 1 - \frac{\phi_1}{x_1}$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = \ln \frac{\phi_2}{x_2} + 1 - \frac{\phi_2}{x_2}$$

其中, ϕ_i 为组元i的体积分数,为

$$\phi_i = \frac{x_i V_i}{x_1 V_1 + x_2 V_2}$$

局部组成模型

Wilson模型

$$\ln \gamma_i = 1 - \ln \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{ij} x_j \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{\lambda_{ki} x_k}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} \lambda_{kj} x_j}$$

对于二元溶液,

$$\ln \gamma_1 = -\ln \left(x_1 + \lambda_{12}x_2\right) + x_2 \left(\frac{\lambda_{12}}{x_1 + \lambda_{12}x_2} - \frac{\lambda_{21}}{x_2 + \lambda_{21}x_1}\right)$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = -\ln \left(x_2 + \lambda_{21}x_1\right) + x_1 \left(\frac{\lambda_{21}}{x_2 + \lambda_{21}x_1} - \frac{\lambda_{12}}{x_1 + \lambda_{12}x_2}\right)$$

其中Wilson参数为:

$$\lambda_{12} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \exp\left(-\frac{g_{12} - g_{11}}{RT}\right)$$

$$\lambda_{12} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \exp\left(-\frac{g_{12} - g_{11}}{RT}\right) \qquad \lambda_{21} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \exp\left(-\frac{g_{21} - g_{22}}{RT}\right)$$

 $(g_{12}-g_{11})$ 和 $(g_{21}-g_{22})$ 可以通过实验数据拟合得到。

$$\ln \gamma_1^{\infty} = 1 - \ln \lambda_{12} - \lambda_{21}$$

$$\ln \gamma_2^{\infty} = 1 - \ln \lambda_{21} - \lambda_{12}$$

例 5.17

两组分混合物,acetone(1)—水(2),已知 $T=30^{\circ}$ C, $x_1=0.3$, γ_1 , γ_2 ? $\gamma_1^{\circ}=6.65$, $\gamma_2^{\circ}=6.01$

解:Wilson方程为:

$$\begin{split} &\ln \gamma_1^{\infty} = 1 - \ln \lambda_{12} - \lambda_{21}; \ \ln \gamma_2^{\infty} = 1 - \ln \lambda_{21} - \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{12} = 0.2915; \ \lambda_{21} = 0.3379 \\ &\ln \gamma_1 = - \ln \left(x_1 + \lambda_{12} x_2 \right) + x_2 \left(\frac{\lambda_{12}}{x_1 + \lambda_{12} x_2} - \frac{\lambda_{21}}{x_2 + \lambda_{21} x_1} \right) \\ &= - \ln \left(0.3 + 0.2915 \times 0.7 \right) + 0.7 \left(\frac{0.2915}{0.3 + 0.2915 \times 0.7} - \frac{0.3379}{0.7 + 0.3379 \times 0.3} \right) \\ &= 0.7947; \qquad \gamma_1 = 2.2138 \\ &\ln \gamma_2 = - \ln \left(x_2 + \lambda_{21} x_1 \right) + x_1 \left(\frac{\lambda_{21}}{x_2 + \lambda_{21} x_1} - \frac{\lambda_{12}}{x_1 + \lambda_{12} x_2} \right) \\ &= - \ln \left(0.7 + 0.3379 \times 0.3 \right) + 0.3 \left(\frac{0.3379}{0.7 + 0.3379 \times 0.3} - \frac{0.2915}{0.3 + 0.2915 \times 0.7} \right) \\ &= 0.1744; \qquad \gamma_2 = 1.1906 \end{split}$$

局部组成模型

NRTL模型

$$\ln \gamma_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N} X_{ji} G_{ji} x_{i}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} G_{ki} x_{k}} + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \frac{x_{j} G_{ij}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} G_{kj} x_{j}} \left[\tau_{ij} - \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{N} x_{i} \tau_{kj} G_{kj}}{\sum_{k=1}^{N} G_{kj} x_{j}} \right]$$

对于二元溶液,

$$\ln \gamma_1 = x_2^2 \left[\frac{\tau_{21} G_{21}^2}{\left(x_1 + x_2 G_{21}\right)^2} + \frac{\tau_{12} G_{12}}{\left(x_2 + x_1 G_{12}\right)^2} \right] \qquad \ln \gamma_2 = x_1^2 \left[\frac{\tau_{12} G_{12}^2}{\left(x_2 + x_1 G_{12}\right)^2} + \frac{\tau_{21} G_{21}}{\left(x_1 + x_2 G_{21}\right)^2} \right]$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = x_1^2 \left[\frac{\tau_{12} G_{12}^2}{\left(x_2 + x_1 G_{12}\right)^2} + \frac{\tau_{21} G_{21}}{\left(x_1 + x_2 G_{21}\right)^2} \right]$$

其中,

$$\tau_{12} = (g_{12} - g_{22}) / RT \qquad G_{12} = \exp(-\alpha_{12}\tau_{12})$$

$$\tau_{21} = (g_{21} - g_{11}) / RT \qquad G_{21} = \exp(-\alpha_{12}\tau_{21})$$

Home Work

4.48 4.49 (2)