胶体: - 物质(分散相) 以纳米尺度 (LIVONM) 稳定分散于另一物质(分散介质)

分散相:被分散的物质、非 连续相 (是为状态)

为散fi族: 为散其他物质的物质, 连续相

纳未尽度不均匀,宏观尽应均匀

特点: 1.超大的比素面积

2. 了达尔现象

量子限域效应 $E_{\lambda kl} = E_{g, klkl} - E_{kl} + E_{\lambda kl} + E_{\lambda kl} + E_{\lambda kl}$ $= E_{g, klkl} + \frac{h^2}{8y^2} \left(\frac{1}{m_{kl}} + \frac{1}{m_{kl}^2} \right) - \frac{1.8e^2}{4\pi \epsilon v}$

平版体纳未起于的热力手作作

○ ◆液滴从

相变附近的亚铅层现象

甜度过程中,新相产生财,从天到府,从小到大

刚开始形成的新相,通常以微小柱子存在, 粒子尺寸越上, 表面音布斯曲轮 越大, 形的越困难

气体中小液瘤 半程为下,无外物,T.P.但定

水液陶 $G = \int (\mu_{(\infty)} dn + σ da) = \mu_{(\infty)} n + σ \cdot 4\pi r^2$

 $\mu = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\right)_{T,p} = \mu_{(n)} + 4\pi r^{2} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n}\right)_{T,p} + G-8\pi r \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial n}\right)_{T,p}$

 $n \cdot V_m = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \qquad n = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3V_m} \qquad d_n = \frac{4\pi r^2}{V_m} d_V$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = \frac{V_m}{4\pi r^2} \qquad \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial n} = \frac{V_m}{4\pi r^2} \cdot \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\mu_{1/2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \mu_{(\infty)} + V_m \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r}\right)_{T, p} + \frac{2\sigma V_m}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \mu_{1/2} = \mu_{(\infty)} + \frac{2\sigma V_m}{r}$$

小液滴 气- 液丰衡

体相气-液

$$V_{m} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial r}\right)_{T,P} + \frac{2 \sigma V_{m}}{r} = \mu_{\text{tiking}} - \mu_{(\infty)} \approx PT \ln \frac{P^{*}}{P_{(\infty)}}$$

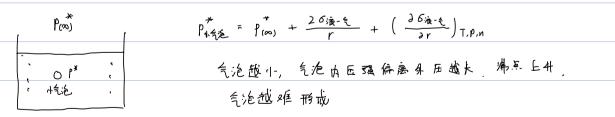
$$m \frac{p^*}{p_{(\infty)}^*} = \frac{V_m}{RT} \left(\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial r} \right)_{T,p} + \frac{2 \delta V_m}{RT r}$$

対了不发散、需 満足 * 表面 勢原理 '
$$\lim_{r \to 0} \left(\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial r}\right)_{T,p} < 0$$

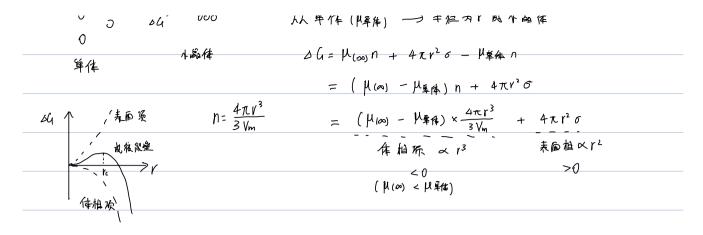
老色似
$$\left(\frac{36}{\text{ar}}\right)_{T,0} = 0$$
 刚 $h \frac{p^*}{P_{(\infty)}^*} = \frac{26V_m}{RTr}$ (言在斯-开东文公式)

液体中小气泡

小气泡内压强与半径的关系



国体纳未起于的南极



固作的来起于的溶解度

Makin =
$$\mu(\infty) + V_m \left(\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial r}\right)_{T,p} + \frac{26V_m}{r}$$

$$h = \frac{x_{k+1}}{x_{k+2}} = \frac{v_m}{x_T} \left(\frac{\partial 6}{\partial r}\right)_{T,p} + \frac{26v_m}{RT}$$