cheg325 hw1 q2 **AUTHOR PUBLISHED** kyle wodehouse February 14, 2025 grabbing the fit parameters from the paper sandler references and quickly plotting the curve also note that the equations from the paper are given in the form $\Delta_{ ext{mix}} H = x(1-x) \left(h_0 + h_1(1-2x) + h_2(1-2x)^2
ight)$ import numpy as np import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd def DeltaH_mix(x2, params): h0, h1, h2 = paramsreturn x2 * (1 - x2) * (h0 + h1 * (1 - 2*x2) + h2 * (1 - 2*x2)**2)params_dict = { 'H': (230, 578, 409), 'F': (-1984, 1483, 1169), 'Cl': (-2683, 929, 970), 'Br': (-3087, 356, 696), 'I': (-4322, -161, 324) } fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8), dpi=500) for name in params_dict.keys(): x = np.linspace(0,1,1000)y = DeltaH_mix(x, params_dict[name]) ax.plot(x, y, label=name) ax.legend() ax.grid() ax.set(xlim=(0,1), xlabel=' $x_{C_6F_5Y}$ ', ylabel=' $\Delta_{mix} \{H\}$ '); 0 -200 -400 -600-800 1000 8.0 1.0 $X_{C_6F_5Y}$ the derivative of the equations the paper provides are in this form $rac{d}{dx_2}\Delta H_{
m mix} = (1-2x_2)(h_0+h_1(1-2x_2)+h_2(1-2x_2)^2) + x_2(1-x_2)(-2h_1-4h_2(1-2x_2))$ def d_DeltaH_mix(x2, params): h0, h1, h2 = paramsterm1 = (1 - 2*x2) * (h0 + h1 * (1 - 2*x2) + h2 * (1 - 2*x2)**2)term2 = x2 * (1 - x2) * (-2 * h1 - 4 * h2 * (1 - 2*x2))return term1 + term2 fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8), dpi=500)colors = plt.cm.tab10(np.linspace(0, 1, 5)) for color, name in zip(colors, params_dict.keys()): x = np.linspace(0,1,1000)y = d_DeltaH_mix(x, params_dict[name]) ax.plot(x, y, label=name, color=color) ax.legend() ax.grid() $ax.set(xlim=(0,1), xlabel='$x_{C_6F_5Y}$', ylabel='$\Delta_{mix} {H}$', title='plot of delta_{mix} {H}$',$ plot of derivatives 4000 F Cl 3000 2000 1000 0 -1000-2000 -3000-4000 0.0 0.2 0.4 8.0 0.6 1.0 $X_{C_6F_5Y}$ Now we can do all the calculations needed for this problem by evaluating the derivatives at the desired points and use this equation $\partial \Delta_{\mathrm{mix}} \underline{H}$ $ar{H}_{C_6H_6} - \underline{H}_{C_6H_6} = \Delta_{ ext{mix}} \underline{H} - x_{C_6F_6Y} rac{1}{\partial x_{C_6F_6Y}}$ and then this equation for C_6F_5Y def differences(x, params: tuple): returns the difference between the partial molar properties and molar properties - x: mole fraction C6F5Y (float or nparray) - params: the h0, h1, h2 fit parameters (tuple) returns: - (1) difference for benzene - (2) difference for the C6F5Y h0, h1, h2 = params $derivative = d_DeltaH_mix(x, (h0, h1, h2))$ $delta_mix = DeltaH_mix(x, (h0, h1, h2))$ **return** (delta_mix - x * derivative, delta_mix + (1 - x) * derivative) composition = 0.333benzenes, c6f5ys = [], []for mixture, params in zip(['H', 'F', 'Cl', 'Br', 'I'], params_dict.keys()): diff_benzene, diff_c6f5 = differences(composition, params_dict[params]) benzenes.append(diff_benzene) c6f5ys.append(diff_c6f5) df = pd.DataFrame({'composition':composition,

> 'Y':['H', 'F', 'Cl', 'Br', 'I'], 'benzene difference': benzenes, 'C6F5Y difference':c6f5ys})

> 'Y':['H', 'F', 'Cl', 'Br', 'I'], 'benzene difference': benzenes, 'C6F5Y difference':c6f5ys})

df.pivot(index='composition', columns='Y')['benzene difference']

CI

df.pivot(index='composition', columns='Y')['C6F5Y difference']

CI

-17.835391

-1200.267830

-1474.700279

-361.496370

F

F

184.271225

-836.973728

-1275.061265

-364.328594

Н

177.887603

127.043932

-43.700907

-35.929454

I

-473.017385

-1994.638285

-1947.077871

-413.459347

for mixture, params in zip(['H', 'F', 'Cl', 'Br', 'I'], params_dict.keys()): diff_benzene, diff_c6f5 = differences(composition, params_dict[params])

composition = 0.667

benzenes, c6f5ys = [], []

df = pd.concat([df, df2])

benzene differences!!

 C_6F_5Y differences !!

Br

Br

-199.082911

-1424.003857

-1529.168499

-330.776461

this is filler text. ignore please.

Υ

0.333

0.667

Υ

0.333

0.667

composition

composition

benzenes.append(diff_benzene)

df2 = pd.DataFrame({'composition':composition,

c6f5ys.append(diff_c6f5)