

## Dimensional Relations in the Theory of Electrolytes. A Correction

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## Dimensional Relations in the Theory of Electrolytes. A Correction

Recent analyses by Onsager<sup>1</sup> and by Halpern<sup>2</sup> throw considerable light on the foundations of the theory of electrolytes. Much of the previous work is superseded or stands in need of revision. Halpern<sup>2</sup> has called attention to an inconsistency in our treatment of dimensional relations.<sup>3</sup> It can be corrected as follows: From Eq. (10) of our paper and from the relation

$$\partial W/\partial \epsilon_i = \psi_i \tag{1.1}$$

we obtain two values of the second derivative  $\partial^2 W/\partial V \cdot \partial \epsilon_i$ , which when equated give

$$\psi_i = -\sum_{j=1}^{j=N} \epsilon_j \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial \epsilon_j} - 6V \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_i}{\partial V}$$
 (2.1)

instead of (14).

In the same way Eqs. (21) and (1.1) lead to

$$\psi_{i} \left[ 1 - \frac{T}{D} \cdot \frac{dD}{dT} \right] = \left[ 1 + \frac{T}{D} \cdot \frac{dD}{dT} \right] \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{j=N} \epsilon_{j} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_{i}}{\partial \epsilon_{j}} + 2T \cdot \frac{\partial \psi_{i}}{\partial T}$$
 (3.1)

instead of (25).

Integrating we obtain:

$$\psi_i = V^{-1/6} \cdot f_1(\epsilon_i / V^{1/6}),$$
 (4.1)

 $f_1$  being a function of the N arguments  $\epsilon_i/V^{1/6}$  and

$$\psi_i = T^{1/2} \cdot D^{-1/2} \cdot f_2(\epsilon_i / T^{1/2} D^{1/2}), \tag{5.1}$$

 $f_2$  being a function of the N arguments  $\epsilon_j/T^{1/2}D^{1/2}$ . (4.1) and (5.1) when combined give:

$$\psi_i = V^{-1/6} T^{1/2} D^{-1/2} \cdot f_3(\epsilon_i / V^{1/6} T^{1/2} D^{1/2}). \tag{6.1}$$

Assuming, as is implied in the Debye-Hückel procedure that

$$\psi_1/\epsilon_1 = \psi_2/\epsilon_2 = \cdots = \psi_i/\epsilon_i = \cdots \tag{7.1}$$

and introducing the Boltzmann constant k, (6.1) becomes

$$\psi_i = (\epsilon_i / V^{1/3} D) \cdot f_4(\epsilon_i / (DkT)^{1/2} V^{1/6}). \tag{8.1}$$

It will easily be seen that the Debye-Hückel expression for  $\psi_i$  verifies this dimensional relation. Considerations concerning the dependence of  $\psi_i$  on the numbers  $N_i$ , the ionic strength, etc., could be developed in a manner similar to Halpern's treatment.

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- <sup>1</sup> L. Onsager, Chem. Rev. 13, 73 (1933).
- <sup>2</sup> O. Halpern, J. Chem. Phys. 2, 85 (1934).
- <sup>3</sup> P. Van Rysselberghe, J. Chem. Phys. 1, 205 (1933).