

Assignment2: NMM

1). Equations for Liquids lines:

$$\Delta G_m^{\circ}(\text{CaF}_2) = 31200 - 18.45T$$
$$\Delta G_m^{\circ}(\text{MgF}_2) = 58160 - 37.21T$$

CaF_2 transformation temperature = 1691 Kelvin

MgF_2 transformation temperature = 1563 Kelvin

If liquid solutions are Raoultian solutions, then these liquid solutions considered as ideal.

CaF_2 :- $\therefore \Delta G_m^{\circ}(\text{CaF}_2) = -RT \ln X_{\text{CaF}_2}(\text{liquid})$

$$31200 - 18.45T = -RT \ln X_{\text{CaF}_2}(\text{liquid})$$
$$X_{\text{CaF}_2}(\text{liquid}) = e^{(31200 - 18.45T / -RT)}$$
$$\ln \left(\frac{e^{X_{\text{CaF}_2}}}{e^T} \right) = \frac{31200}{RT} \left(e^{\left(\frac{31200 - 18.45T}{-RT} \right)} \right)$$
$$R = 8.314 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$$

MgF_2 :- $\therefore \Delta G_m^{\circ}(\text{MgF}_2) = -RT \ln X_{\text{MgF}_2}(\text{liquid})$

$$58160 - 37.21T = -RT \ln X_{\text{MgF}_2}(\text{liquid})$$
$$X_{\text{MgF}_2}(\text{liquid}) = e^{\left(\frac{58160 - 37.21T}{-RT} \right)}$$
$$\frac{e^{X_{\text{MgF}_2}}}{e^T} = \frac{58160}{RT} \left(e^{\left(\frac{58160 - 37.21T}{-RT} \right)} \right)$$

2). Finding Eutectic Temperature by using newton.m

Program Commands:

```
function [rx,ry] = newton(x0,itmax,tol)
```

```
% You need to enter your equation in the last part of  
% this code. That is, for  $f(x)=0$ , you need to enter
```

```
% your function  $f$  and its derivative  $fprime(x)$ 
```

```
% As an example, this code solves the equation  $\exp(-x)-x=0$  by Newton's method.
```

```

% To solve your own equation, you can delete those lines (Line 54 and 56) and enter your own
equations and it's first derivative.
% You don't need to change anything else in the code.
% After typing your equation and the derivative, this code should be called in MATLAB as
newton(..., ..., ...) where the three arguments refer to
% the initial guess value, maximum iterations, and tolerance value respectively.
%
%Initialize variables
%
x=zeros(itmax+1,1);r=zeros(itmax+1,1);
x(1,1)=x0; r(1,1)=f(x0);
fprintf('\n');
%
%Set up the iterative scheme
%
for k=1:itmax
x(k+1,1)=x(k,1)-f(x(k,1))/fprime(x(k,1));
r(k+1,1)=f(x(k+1,1));
if abs(r(k+1,1))<=tol
disp(['Method has converged after ',num2str(k),' iterations.'])
break
end
end
if abs(r(k+1,1))>tol
disp(['Method has NOT converged after ',num2str(k),' iterations.'])
end
%
%Some print statements
%
fprintf('\n');
disp(' iter value of x value of f(x)')
for i=1:k+1
fprintf('%4.0f',i-1)
fprintf('%19.14f',x(i,1))
fprintf('%19.14f',r(i,1))
fprintf('\n');
end
fprintf('\n');
%
%Residual values of the function to be passed as output to the function
%
rx=zeros(k,1);ry=zeros(k,1);
for i=1:k
rx(i,1)=abs(r(i,1));
ry(i,1)=abs(r(i+1,1));
end
%
% Subroutines to enter your function and its derivative
%
function y=f(x)
y=(exp((31200-18.45062093*x)./(-8.31446261815324*x)))+(exp((58160-37.21049264*x)./(-
8.31446261815324*x)))-1;
function yp=fprime(x)
yp=((31200)./(8.31446261815324*x.^2))*exp((31200-18.45062093*x)./(-
8.31446261815324*x)))+(((58160)./(8.31446261815324*x.^2))*exp((58160-37.21049264*x)./(-
8.31446261815324*x))));

```

Command Window Execution Statement:

A) Initial Guess value is 1000 kelvin

```
>>[x,y]=newton(1000,10,0.0000000001)
```

Method has converged after 5 iterations.

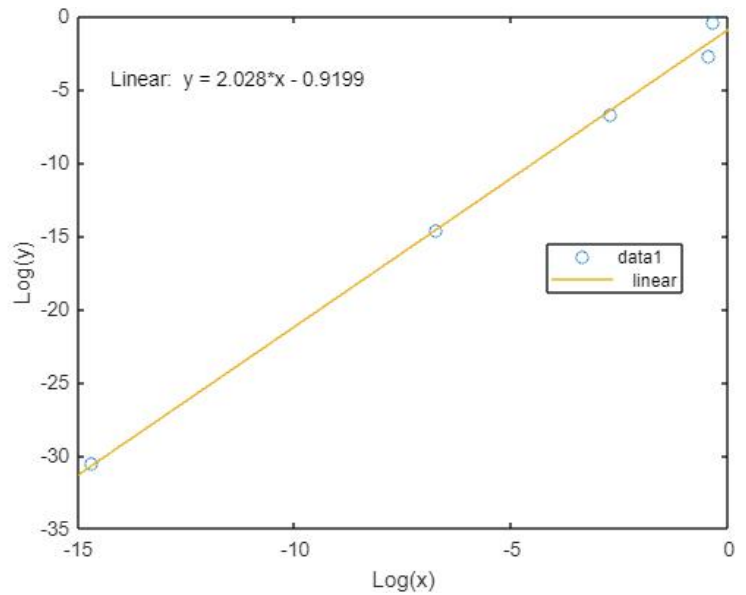
iter value of x value of f(x)

```
01000.0000000000000000 -0.70371079174431
11512.60594569427008 0.63120995105120
21350.60092722583522 0.06630978821847
31329.02222385252981 0.00119744884944
41328.61794638082461 0.00000042018468
51328.61780442027407 0.00000000000005
```

```
x =
0.7037
0.6312
0.0663
0.0012
0.0000
```

```
y =
0.6312
0.0663
0.0012
0.0000
0.0000
```

```
>>plot(log(x),log(y),'o')
```



B) Second (Improve Guess value is 1231 kelvin

```
>> [x,y]=newton(1231,10,0.0000000001)
```

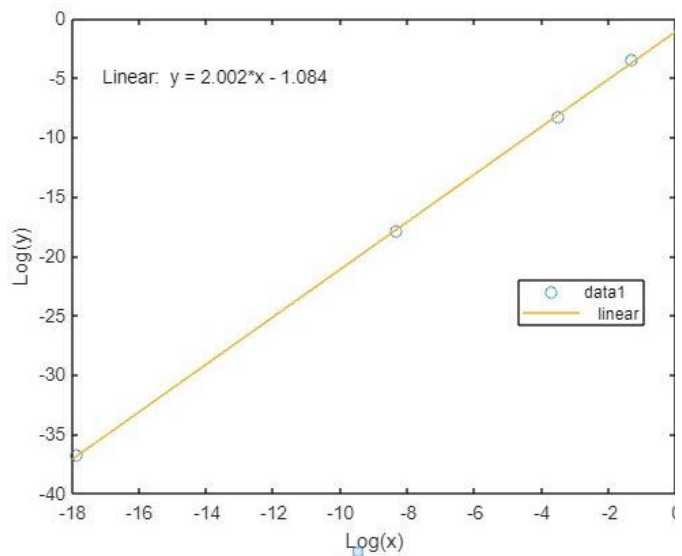
Method has converged after 4 iterations.

```
iter value of x value of f(x)
01231.0000000000000000 -0.26452624528948
11338.47658676612332 0.02943060455895
21328.70082145190372 0.00024573722169
31328.61781040542769 0.00000001771532
41328.61780442025656 -0.000000000000000
```

```
x =
0.2645
0.0294
0.0002
0.0000
```

```
y =
0.0294
0.0002
0.0000
0.0000
```

```
>>plot(log(x),log(y),'o')
```



Quadratic Convergence

Therefore Eutectic Temperature is **1328.6178** kelvin

Note: newton.m file and quadratic convergence.fig also added in folder.

Eutectic Composition:

```
>>T=1328.61780442027407
```

```
T =
```

```
1.3286e+03
```

```
>>MolefractionCaF2=(exp((31200-18.45062093*T)./(-8.31446261815324*T)))
```

```
MolefractionCaF2 =
```

```
0.5459
```

```
>>MolefractionMgF2=(exp((58160-37.21049264*T)./(-8.31446261815324*T)))
```

```
MolefractionMgF2 =
```

```
0.4541
```

3). Construction of Eutectic Phase Diagram

Program Commands:

```
%Eutectic Phase digarm
```

```
r1=[1328:23.5:1563];
```

```
t3=(exp((58160-37.21049264*r1)./(-8.31446261815324*r1)));
```

```
r2=[1328:36.3:1691];
```

```
t4=(exp((31200-18.45062093*r2)./(-8.31446261815324*r2)));
```

```
f=1-t4;
```

```
plot(t3,r1);
```

```
hold on
```

```
plot(f,r2);
```

```
ylire(1328);
```

```
ylim([800,1800]);
```

```
xlabel('Mole Fraction of MgF2');
```

```
ylabel('Temperature (Kelvin)');
```

```
title('CaF2,MgF2 Phase Diagram');
```

```
text(0,900,'\leftarrow CaF2');
```

```
text(0.85,900,'MgF2\rightarrow');
```

```
str='liquid';
```

```
text(0.5,1500,str);
```

```
str1='CaF2+Liquid';
```

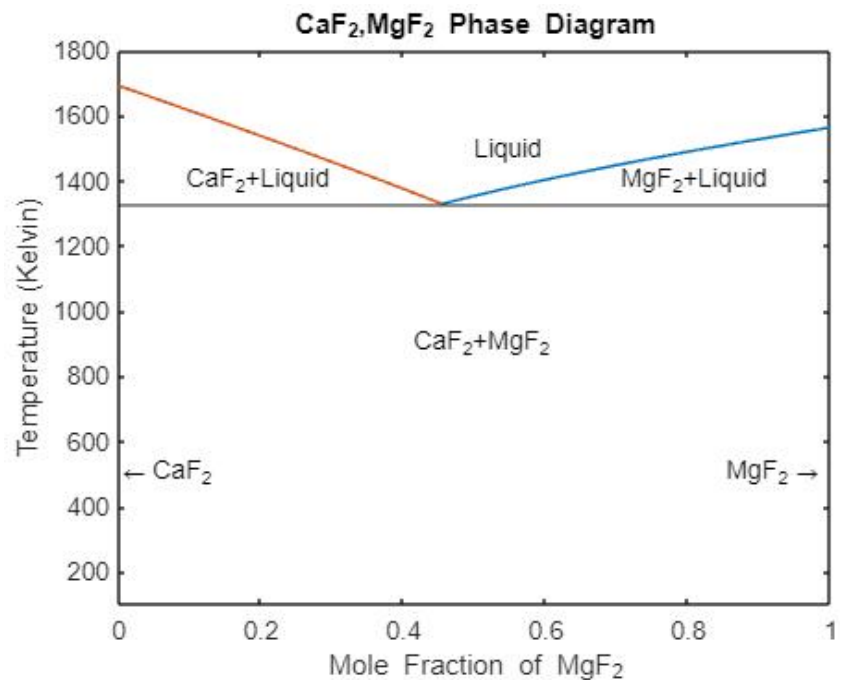
```
text(0.09,1400,str1)
```

```
str2='MgF2+Liquid';
```

```
text(0.70,1400,str2);
```

```
str3='CaF2+MgF2';
```

```
text(0.41,1198,str3);
```



Name: K. Sowjanya

Roll No: MM22M023