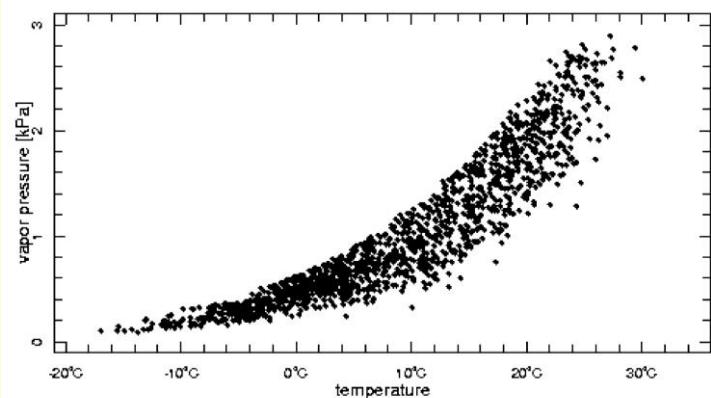


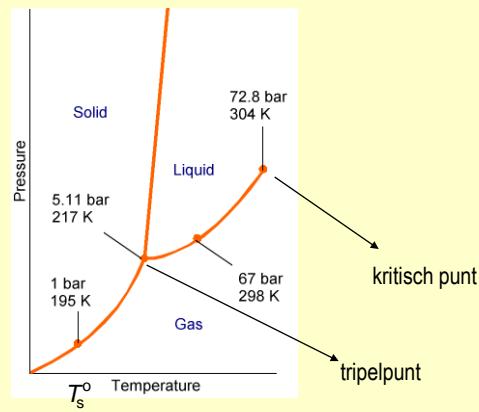
Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

inleiding



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

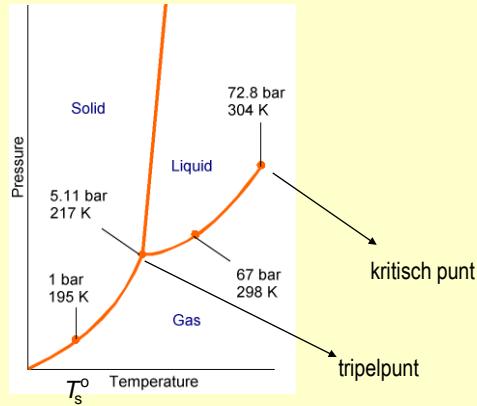
het fasendiagram (CO_2)



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

het fasendiagram (CO_2)

- $\mu_i^\alpha = \mu_i^\beta$
- vrijheidsgraden



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clapeyron vergelijking 1

bij fysisch evenwicht tussen fasen a en b geldt

$$\mu_{A,\alpha} = \mu_{A,\beta}$$

variaties van T en p langs de evenwichtslijn voldoen aan



$$d\mu_{A,\alpha} = d\mu_{A,\beta}$$



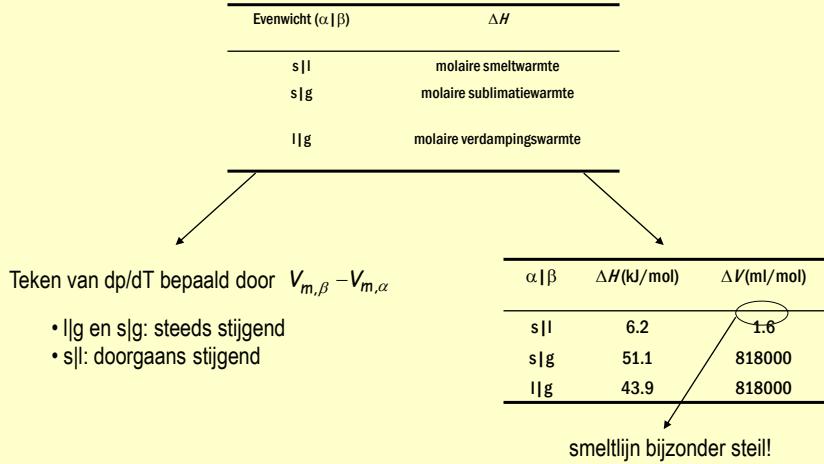
$$-S_{m,\alpha}dT + V_{m,\alpha}dp = -S_{m,\beta}dT + V_{m,\beta}dp$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{S_{m,\alpha} - S_{m,\beta}}{V_{m,\alpha} - V_{m,\beta}} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{H_{m,\alpha} - H_{m,\beta}}{V_{m,\alpha} - V_{m,\beta}}$$

De Clapeyron vergelijking is algemeen geldig

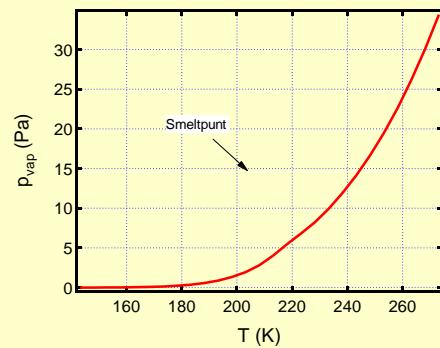
Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clapeyron vergelijking 2



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clausius-Clapeyron benadering (s|g en l|g)



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clausius-Clapeyron benadering ($s|g$ en $l|g$)

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\Delta H_m}{V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha}}$$



- $V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha} \approx V_{m,\beta}$

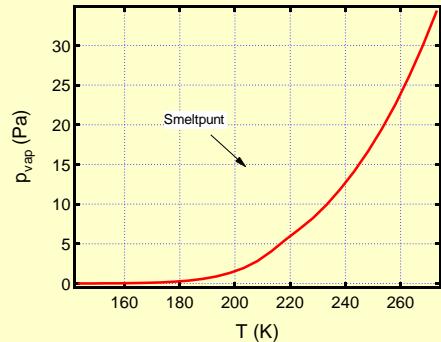
- $V_{m,\beta} = \frac{RT}{p}$

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_m}{RT^2}$$

- ΔH_m constant

$$\ln \frac{p}{p^\circ} = -\frac{\Delta H_m}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T^\circ} \right)$$

$$p = p^\circ \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta G^\circ(T)}{RT} \right)$$



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clausius-Clapeyron benadering ($s|g$ en $l|g$)

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\Delta H_m}{V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha}}$$



- $V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha} \approx V_{m,\beta}$

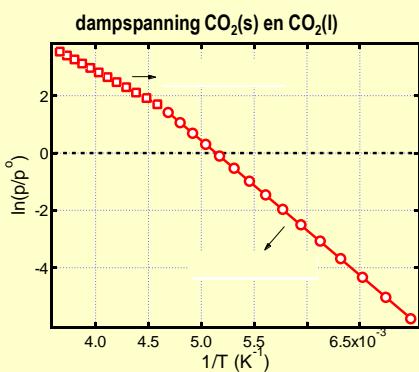
- $V_{m,\beta} = \frac{RT}{p}$

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_m}{RT^2}$$

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Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de Clausius-Clapeyron benadering ($s|g$ en $l|g$)

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\Delta H_m}{V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha}}$$

- $V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha} \approx V_{m,\beta}$

- $V_{m,\beta} = \frac{RT}{p}$

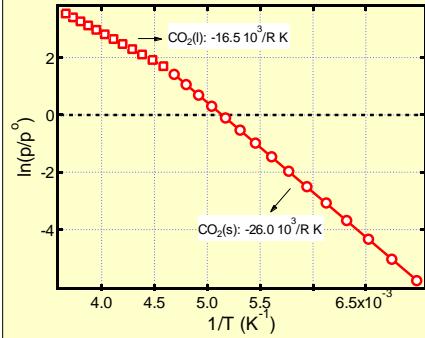
$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H_m}{RT^2}$$

- ΔH_m constant

$$\ln \frac{p}{p^\circ} = -\frac{\Delta H_m}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T^\circ} \right)$$

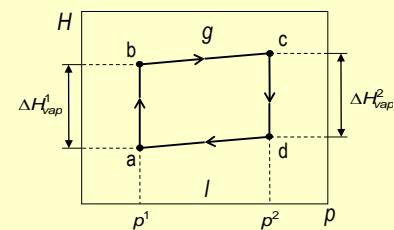
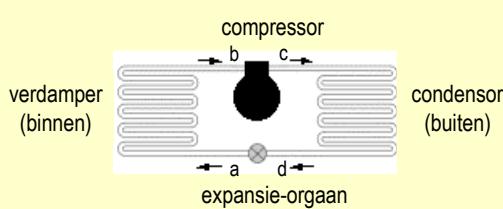
$$p = p^\circ \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta G^\circ(T)}{RT} \right)$$

dampspanning $\text{CO}_2(s)$ en $\text{CO}_2(l)$



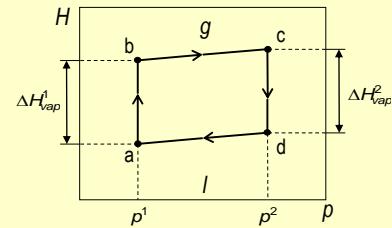
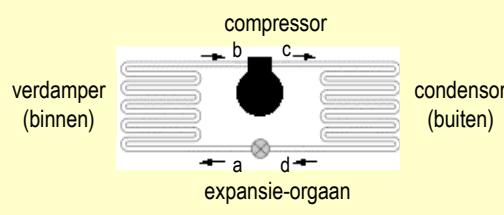
Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de koelkringloop



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

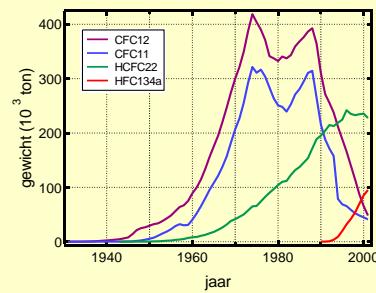
de koelkringloop



naam	T_b	ODP	GWP	AL
CFC-11	CFCl_3	23.8		50
CFC-12	CF_2Cl_2	-29.8		102
HCFC-22	CHF_2Cl	-40.8		12

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

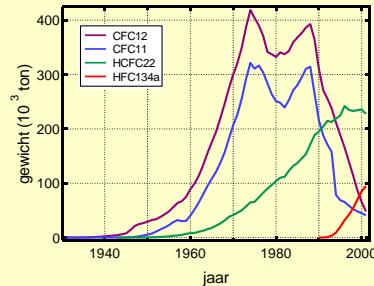
de koelkringloop



naam	T_b	ODP	GWP	AL
CFC-11	CFCl_3	23.8		50
CFC-12	CF_2Cl_2	-29.8		102
HCFC-22	CHF_2Cl	-40.8		12
HFC-134a	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{F}$	-26.5		14

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

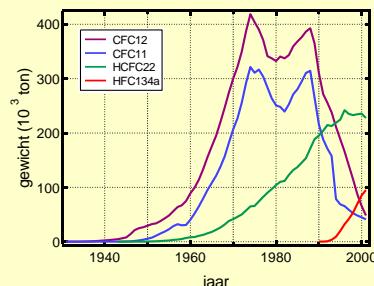
de koelkringloop



naam	T _b	ODP	GWP	AL
CFC-11	CFCl_3	23.8	1.0	50
CFC-12	CF_2Cl_2	-29.8	1.0	102
HCFC-22	CHF_2Cl	-40.8	0.05	12
HFC-134a	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{F}$	-26.5	0	14

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

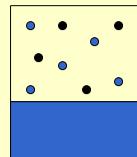
de koelkringloop



naam	T _b	ODP	GWP	AL	
CFC-11	CFCl_3	23.8	1.0	4000	50
CFC-12	CF_2Cl_2	-29.8	1.0	8500	102
HCFC-22	CHF_2Cl	-40.8	0.05	1780	12
HFC-134a	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{F}$	-26.5	0	1200	14

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

reeëel / g evenwicht



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{druk op vloeistof } (p_{\text{tot}}) \neq \text{dampdruk } (p_{\text{damp}}) \\ \mu_i^{\text{gas}}(p_{\text{damp}}) = \mu_i^{\text{vloeistof}}(p_{\text{tot}}) \end{array} \right.$$

• geen inert gas: $\mu_i^{\text{gas}}(p^*) = \mu_i^{\text{vloeistof}}(p^*)$

• toevoegen inert gas

$$\mu_i^g(p_{\text{damp}}) = \mu_i^g(p^*) + \int_{p^*}^{p_{\text{damp}}} V_m^g dp$$

$$\mu_i^l(p_{\text{tot}}) = \mu_i^l(p^*) + \int_{p^*}^{p_{\text{tot}}} V_m^l dp$$

$$p_{\text{damp}} \approx p^* \exp(V_m^l(p_{\text{tot}} - p^*)/RT) \approx p^* \exp(V_m^l/V_m^g)$$

$$\text{H}_2\text{O: } V_m^l/V_m^g \approx 0.018/24 \Rightarrow p_{\text{damp}} = 1.0008 \cdot p^*$$

Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

de fasenregel

fase (p)

component (c)

variantie (f)

homogeen deel v.e. systeem gescheiden door fasegrenzen	onafhankelijke chemische species • chemische relaties • materiaalbalans • neutraliteitsvoorwaarde	aantal onafhankelijke intensieve variabelen
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Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

de fasenregel

fase (p)

component (c)

variantie (f)

homogeen deel v.e. systeem
gescheiden door fasegrenzen • chemische relaties
onafhankelijke chemische species • materiaalbalans
intensieve variabelen
• neutraliteitsvoorwaarde

aantal intensieve variabelen^(n,T,x)

$$2+p(c-1)$$

Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

de fasenregel

fase (p)

component (c)

variantie (f)

homogeen deel v.e. systeem
gescheiden door fasegrenzen • chemische relaties
onafhankelijke chemische species • materiaalbalans
intensieve variabelen
• neutraliteitsvoorwaarde

aantal evenwichtsvoorwaarden^(n,T,x)

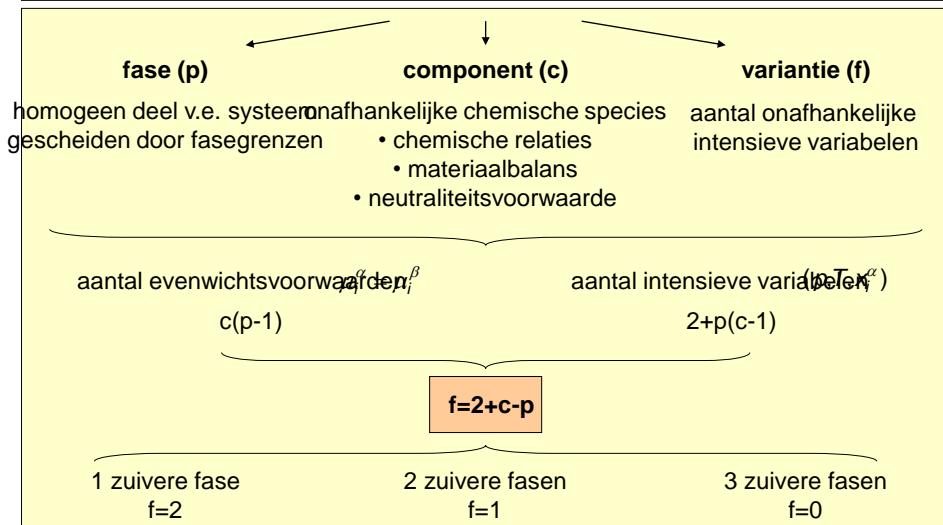
$$c(p-1)$$

aantal intensieve variabelen^(n,T,x)

$$2+p(c-1)$$

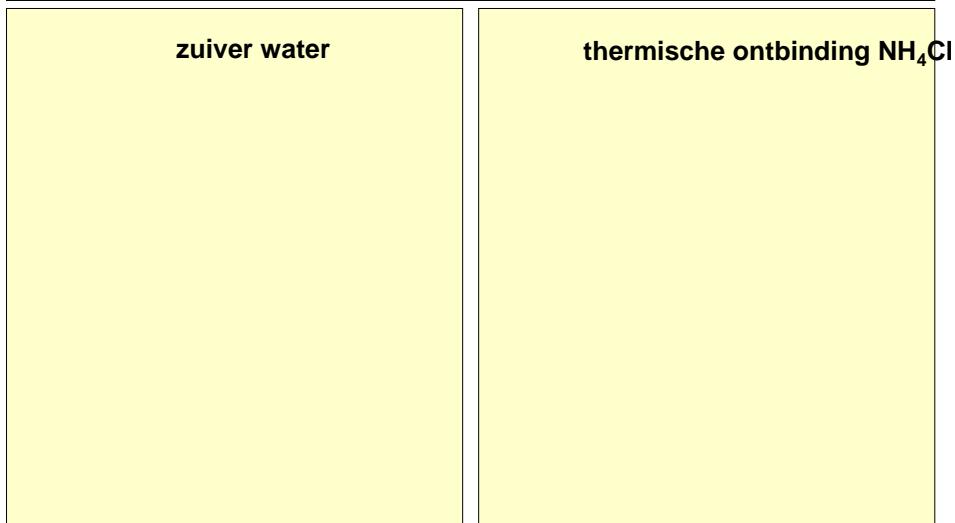
Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

de fasenregel



Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

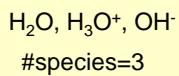
componenten



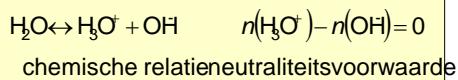
Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

componenten

zuiver water

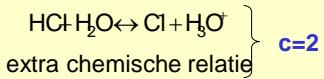


maar



c=1

toevoegen HCl \Rightarrow #species=5

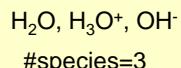


thermische ontbinding NH_4Cl

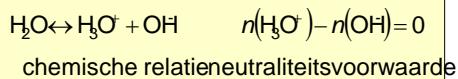
Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels

componenten

zuiver water

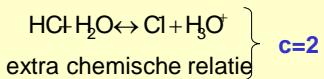


maar

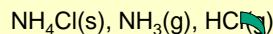


c=1

toevoegen HCl \Rightarrow #species=5

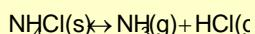


thermische ontbinding NH_4Cl



#species=3

maar



chemische relatie

$$n(\text{NH}_3) - n(\text{HCl}) = 0$$

materiebalans

c=1