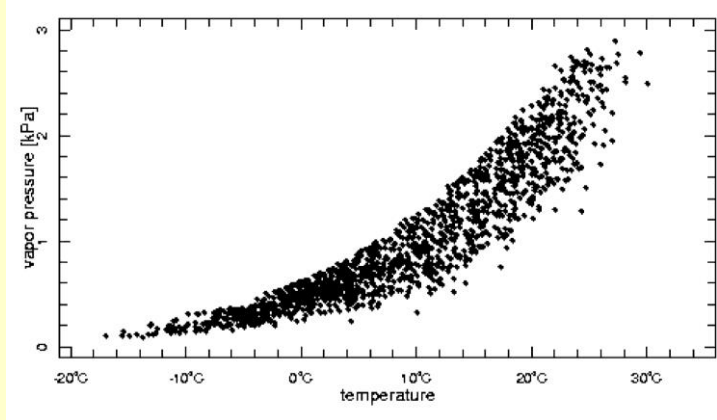


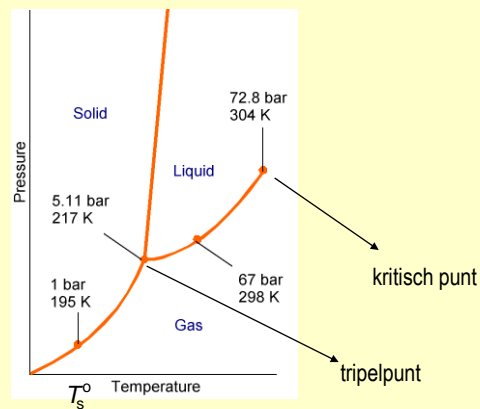
Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

inleiding



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

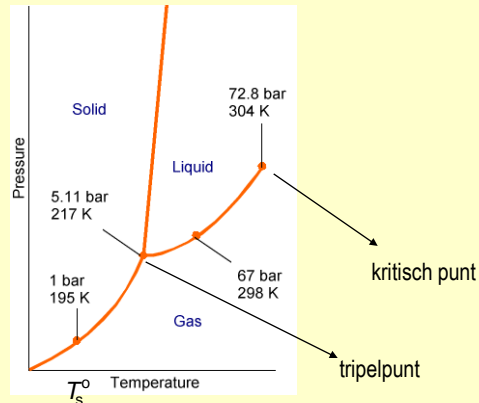
het fasendiagramm (CO₂)



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

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

variates 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

Evenwicht ($\alpha \beta$)	ΔH
s l	molaire smeltwarmte
s g	molaire sublimatiewarmte
l g	molaire verdampingswarmte

Teken van dp/dT bepaald door $V_{m,\beta} - V_{m,\alpha}$

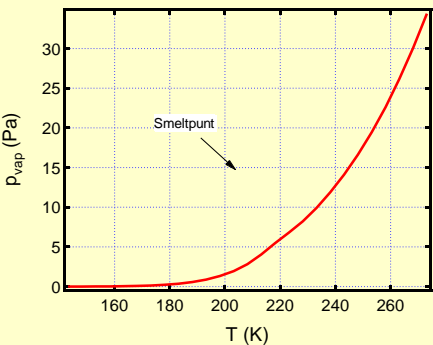
- l|g en s|g: steeds stijgend
- s|l: doorgaans stijgend

$\alpha \beta$	ΔH (kJ/mol)	ΔV (ml/mol)
s l	6.2	1.6
s g	51.1	818000
l g	43.9	818000

smeltlijn bijzonder steil!

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)

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

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

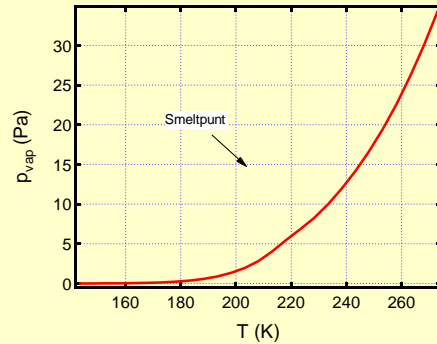
- $V_{m,\beta} = \frac{RT}{p}$

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

- ΔH_m constant

$$\ln \frac{p}{p^0} = -\frac{\Delta H_m}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T^0} \right)$$

$$p = p^0 \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta G^0(T)}{RT}\right)$$



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

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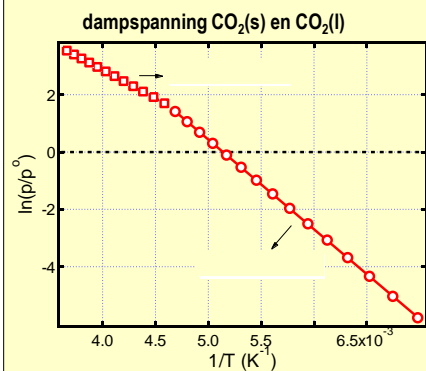
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Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

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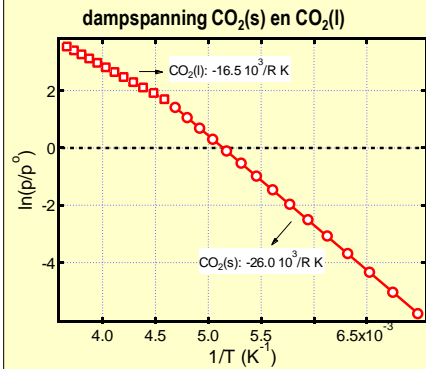
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- ΔH_m constant

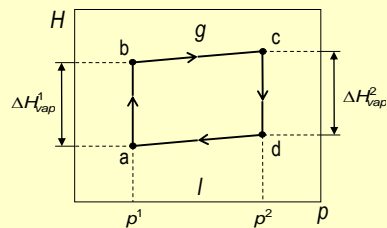
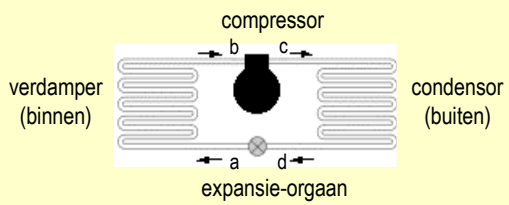
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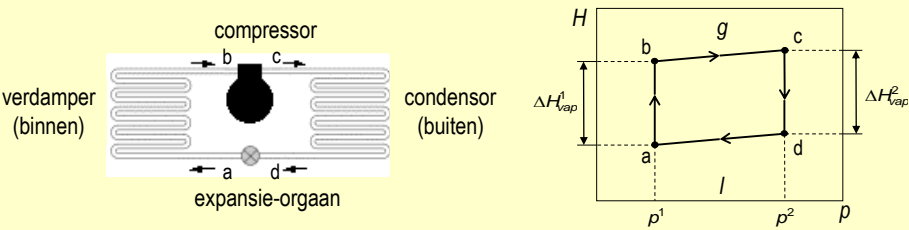
Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

de koelkringloop



Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

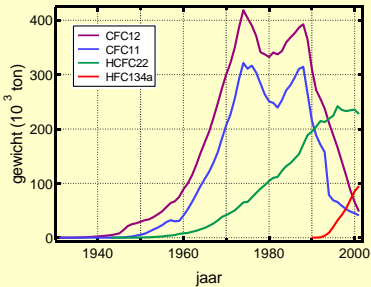
de koelkringloop



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

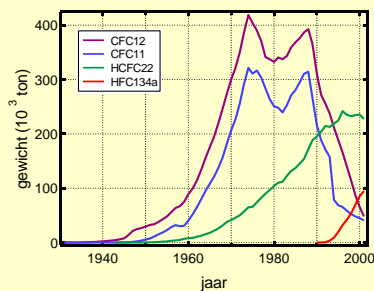
de koelkringloop



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

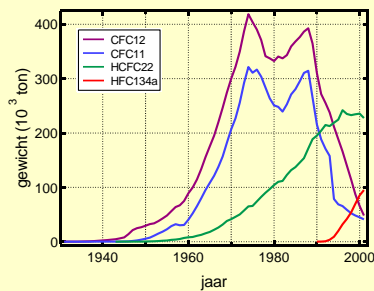
de koelkringloop



naam		T _b	ODP	GWP	AL
CFC-11	CFCl ₃	23.8	1.0		50
CFC-12	CF ₂ Cl ₂	-29.8	1.0		102
HCFC-22	CHF ₂ Cl	-40.8	0.05		12
HFC-134a	C ₂ H ₅ F	-26.5	0		14

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

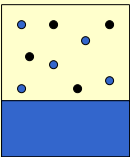
de koelkringloop



naam		T _b	ODP	GWP	AL
CFC-11	CFCl ₃	23.8	1.0	4000	50
CFC-12	CF ₂ Cl ₂	-29.8	1.0	8500	102
HCFC-22	CHF ₂ Cl	-40.8	0.05	1780	12
HFC-134a	C ₂ H ₅ F	-26.5	0	1200	14

Fasenevenwicht bij zuivere stoffen

reëel l/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

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

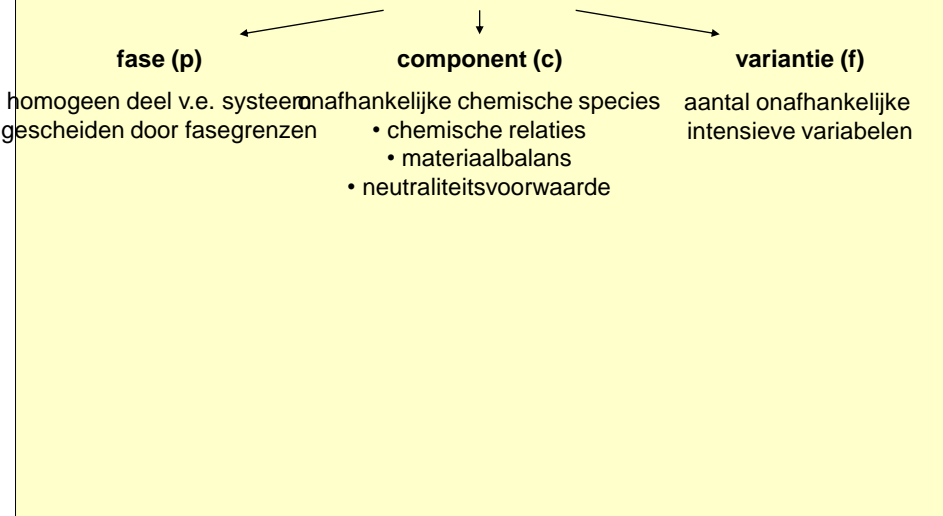
$$\mu_i^l(p_{\text{tot}}) = \mu_i^l(p^*) + \int_{p^*}^{p_{\text{tot}}} V_m^l dp$$

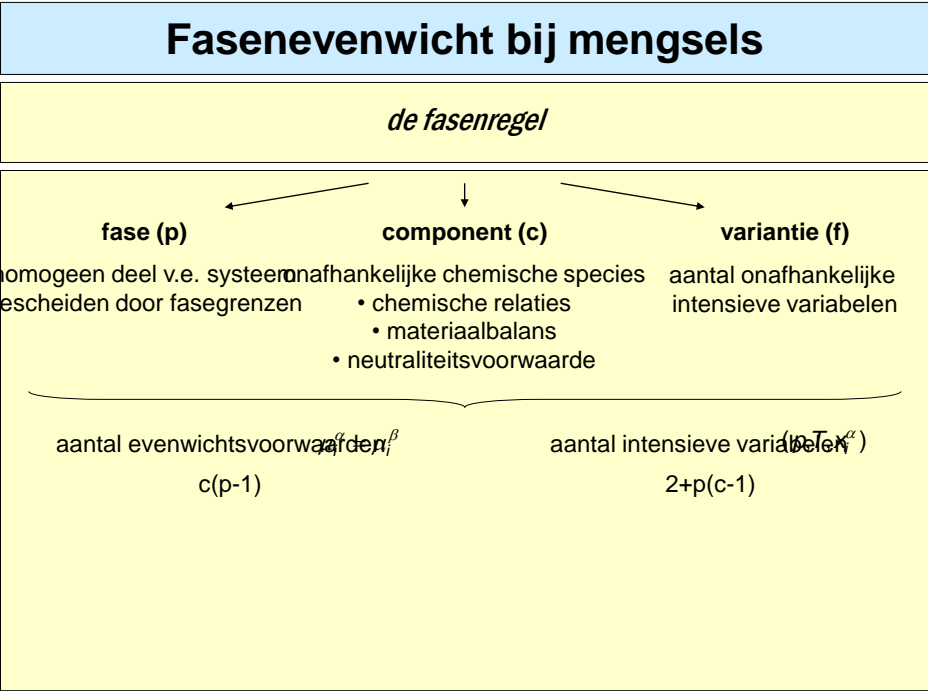
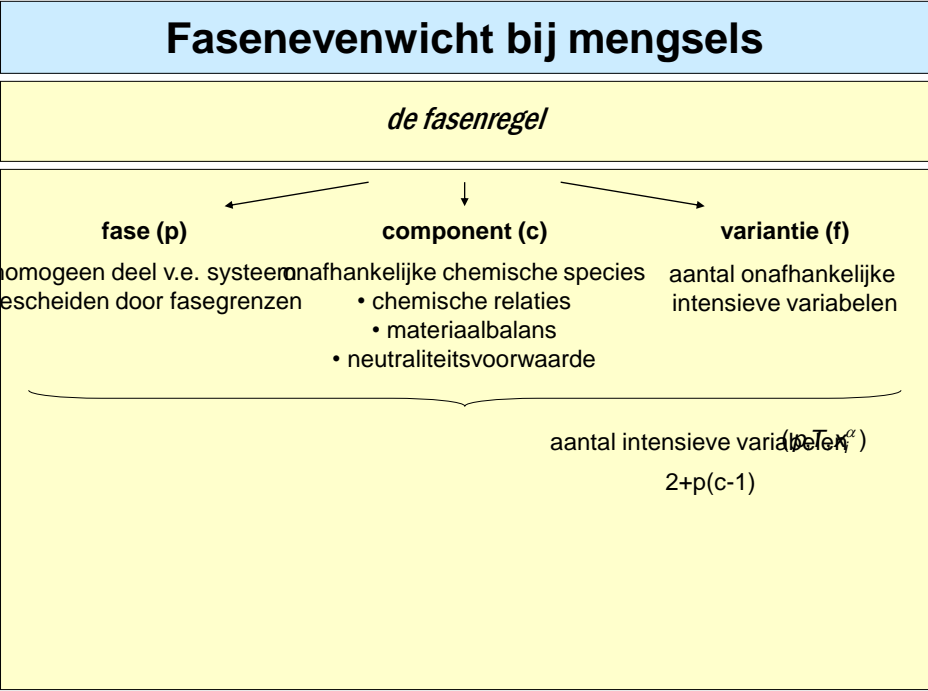
$$p_{\text{damp}} \approx p^* \exp(V_m^l(p_{\text{tot}} - p^*)/RT) \approx p^* \exp(V_m^l/V_m^g)$$

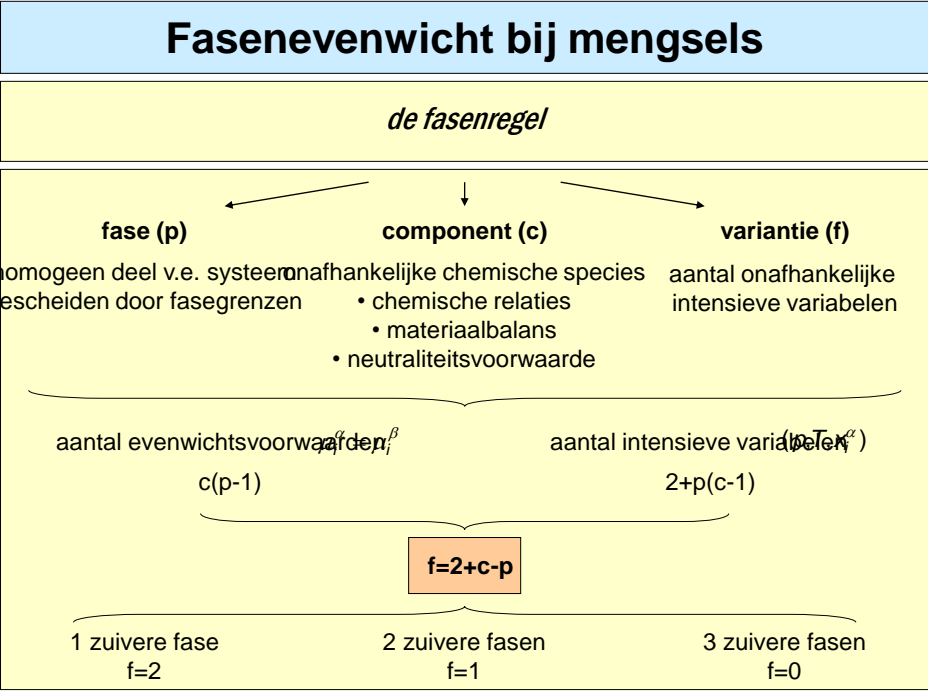
$$\text{H}_2\text{O: } V_m^l/V_m^g \approx 0.018/24 \Rightarrow p_{\text{damp}} = 1.0008 \times p^*$$

Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels


de fasenregel









Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels	
componenten	
zuiver water	thermische ontbinding NH ₄ Cl

Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels	
componenten	
<p>zuiver water</p> <p> $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_3\text{O}^+, \text{OH}^-$ #species=3</p> <p>maar</p> <p>$\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^- \quad n(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) - n(\text{OH}^-) = 0$ chemische relatieneutraliteitsvoorwaarde</p> <p>c=1</p> <p>toevoegen HCl \Rightarrow #species=5</p> <p>$\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ } c=2 extra chemische relatie</p>	<p>thermische ontbinding NH_4Cl</p>

Fasenevenwicht bij mengsels	
componenten	
<p>zuiver water</p> <p> $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}_3\text{O}^+, \text{OH}^-$ #species=3</p> <p>maar</p> <p>$\text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{H}_3\text{O}^+ + \text{OH}^- \quad n(\text{H}_3\text{O}^+) - n(\text{OH}^-) = 0$ chemische relatieneutraliteitsvoorwaarde</p> <p>c=1</p> <p>toevoegen HCl \Rightarrow #species=5</p> <p>$\text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \leftrightarrow \text{Cl}^- + \text{H}_3\text{O}^+$ } c=2 extra chemische relatie</p>	<p>thermische ontbinding NH_4Cl</p> <p>$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s}), \text{NH}_3(\text{g}), \text{HCl}(\text{g})$ #species=3 </p> <p>maar</p> <p>$\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{s}) \leftrightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g})$ chemische relatie</p> <p>$n(\text{NH}_3) - n(\text{HCl}) = 0$ materiebalans</p> <p>c=1</p>