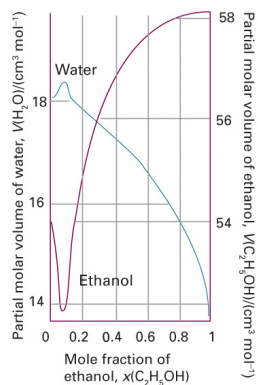


Svojstva otopina

Parcijalni molarni volumen

$$V_J = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_J} \right)_{p,T,n'}$$



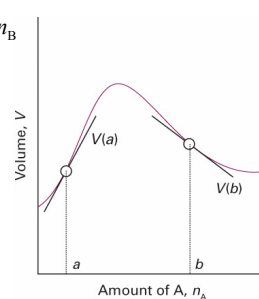
1

Parcijalni molarni volumen

$$dV = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_A} \right)_{p,T,n_B} dn_A + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_B} \right)_{p,T,n_A} dn_B$$

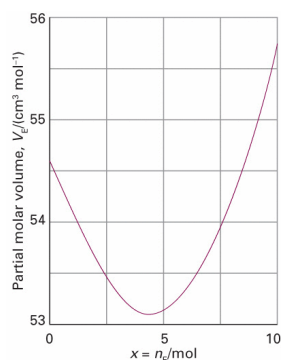
$$dV = V_A dn_A + V_B dn_B$$

$$V = V_A n_A + V_B n_B$$



2

Parcijalni molarni volumen



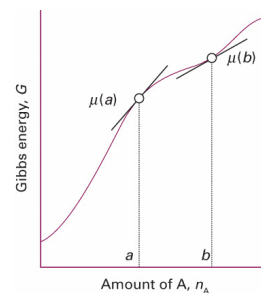
3

Kemijski potencijal

Parcijalna molarna Gibbsova energija.

$$\mu_J = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_J} \right)_{p,T,n'}$$

$$G = n_A \mu_A + n_B \mu_B$$



4

Kemijski potencijal

Fundamentalna jednačba kemijske termodinamike:

$$dG = Vdp - SdT + \mu_A dn_A + \mu_B dn_B + \dots$$

Pri konstantnom tlaku i volumenu:

$$dG = \mu_A dn_A + \mu_B dn_B + \dots$$

$$dw_{\text{max, dodatni}} = \mu_A dn_A + \mu_B dn_B + \dots$$

5

Kemijski potencijal

$$dU = \mu_A dn_A + \mu_B dn_B + \dots$$

$$\mu_J = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_J} \right)_{S,V,n'}$$

$$\mu_J = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_J} \right)_{p,T,n'} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial n_J} \right)_{S,V,n'} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial n_J} \right)_{S,p,n'} = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial n_J} \right)_{T,V,n'}$$

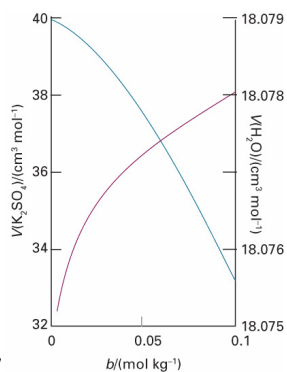
6

Gibbs-Duhemova jednačica

$$\sum_j n_j d\mu_j = 0$$

Za binarne smjese:

$$d\mu_B = -\frac{n_A}{n_B} d\mu_A$$



7

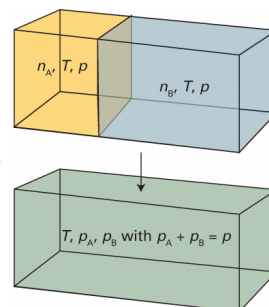
Termodinamika miješanja

Za miješanje dva idealna plina:

$$\mu = \mu^\ominus + RT \ln \frac{p}{p^\ominus}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} G = n_A RT \ln \frac{p_A}{p} + n_B RT \ln \frac{p_B}{p}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} G = nRT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$



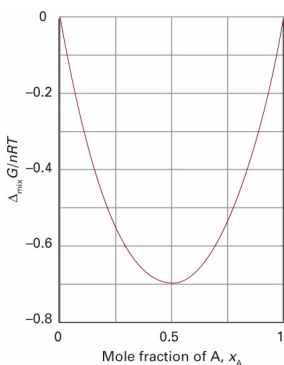
8

Termodinamika miješanja

Za miješanje dva idealna plina:

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} G = n_A RT \ln \frac{p_A}{p} + n_B RT \ln \frac{p_B}{p}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} G = nRT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$



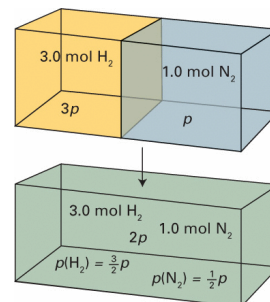
9

Termodinamika miješanja

Za miješanje dva idealna plina:

$$\Delta G_{\text{mix}} = n_A RT \ln \frac{p_A}{p} + n_B RT \ln \frac{p_B}{p}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{mix}} = nRT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$



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Termodinamika miješanja

Entropija miješanja

dva idealna plina:

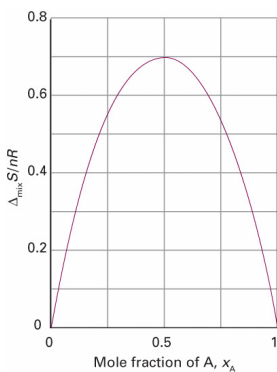
$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} S = \left(\frac{\partial \Delta_{\text{mix}} G}{\partial T} \right)_{p, n_A, n_B}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} S = -nR(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$

Entalpija miješanja

dva idealna plina:

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} H = 0$$



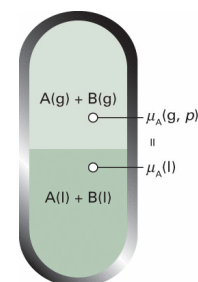
11

Kemijski potencijal tekućina

Kemijski potencijal

idealne otopine:

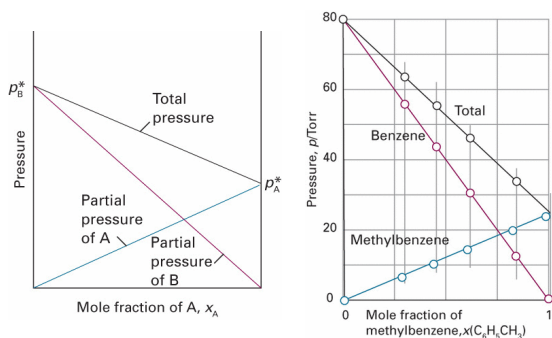
$$\mu_A = \mu_A^* + RT \ln x_A$$



12

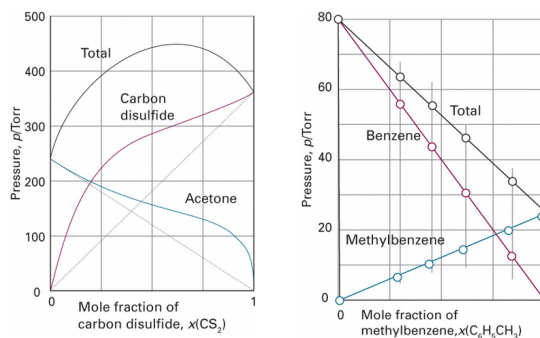
Kemijski potencijal tekućina

Parcijalni tlakovi para binarne smjese.



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Kemijski potencijal tekućina



14

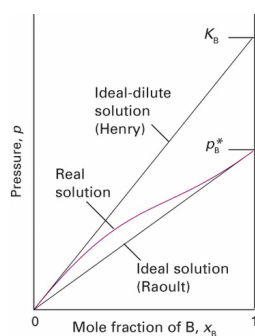
Idealno razrijeđene otopine

Raoultov zakon: $p_B = x_B p_B^*$

Henryjev zakon: $p_B = x_B K_B$

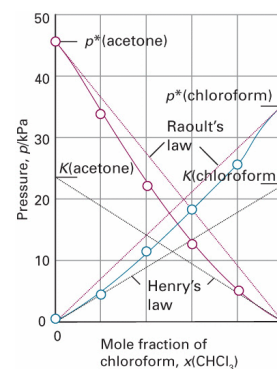
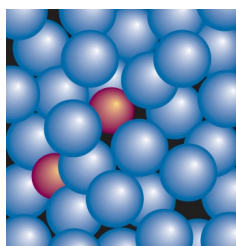
	$K/(\text{kPa kg mol}^{-1})$
CO ₂	3.01×10^3
H ₂	1.28×10^5
N ₂	1.56×10^5
O ₂	7.92×10^4

* More values are given in the Data section.



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Svojstva otopina



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Miješanje tekućina

Termodinamičke funkcije miješanja idealnih tekućina:

$$\Delta G_{\text{mix}} = nRT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} S = -nR(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B)$$

$$\Delta_{\text{mix}} H = 0$$

Termodinamičke funkcije suviška miješanja realnih tekućina:

$$G^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} G - \Delta_{\text{mix}} G^{\text{ideal}}$$

$$S^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} S - \Delta_{\text{mix}} S^{\text{ideal}}$$

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Miješanje tekućina

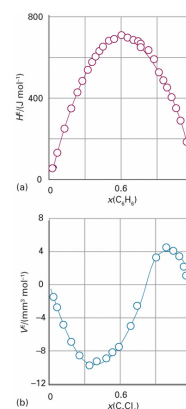
Termodinamičke funkcije suviška miješanja realnih tekućina:

$$G^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} G - \Delta_{\text{mix}} G^{\text{ideal}}$$

$$S^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} S - \Delta_{\text{mix}} S^{\text{ideal}}$$

$$H^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} H$$

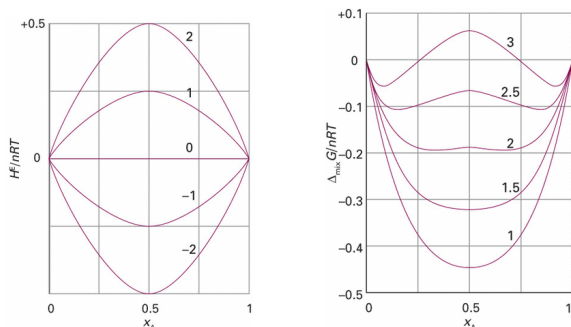
$$V^E = \Delta_{\text{mix}} V - \Delta_{\text{mix}} V^{\text{ideal}}$$



18

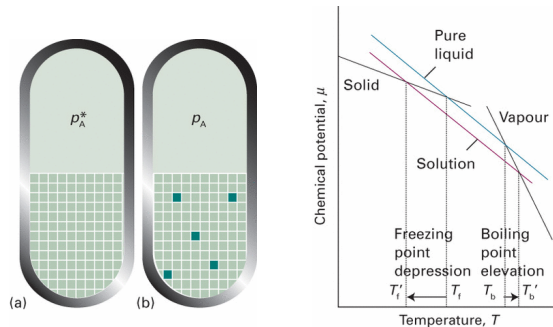
Regularne otopine

$$H^E = n \xi RT x_A x_B \quad \Delta G_{\text{mix}} = nRT (x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B + \xi x_A x_B)$$



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Koligativna svojstva otapala



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Povišenje vrelišta

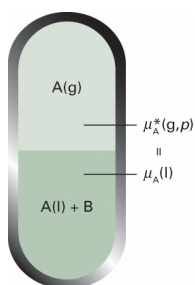
$$\mu_A^*(g) = \mu_A^*(l) + RT \ln x_A$$

$$\Delta T = K x_B \quad K = \frac{RT^{*2}}{\Delta_{\text{vap}} H}$$

$$\Delta T = K_b b$$

	K_f (K kg mol ⁻¹)	K_b (K kg mol ⁻¹)
Benzene	5.12	2.53
Camphor	40	3.04
Phenol	2.27	3.04
Water	1.86	0.51

* More values are given in the Data section.



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Snížení tališta

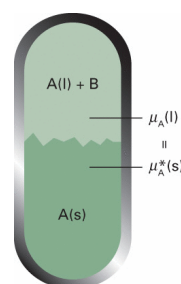
$$\mu_A^*(s) = \mu_A^*(l) + RT \ln x_A$$

$$\Delta T = K' x_B \quad K' = \frac{RT^{*2}}{\Delta_{\text{fus}} H}$$

$$\Delta T = K_f b$$

	K_f (K kg mol ⁻¹)	K_b (K kg mol ⁻¹)
Benzene	5.12	2.53
Camphor	40	3.04
Phenol	2.27	3.04
Water	1.86	0.51

* More values are given in the Data section.

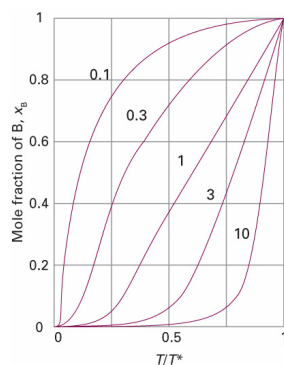
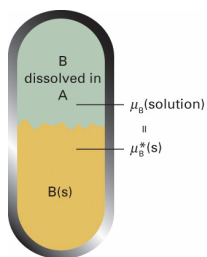


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Toplivost

$$\mu_B^*(s) = \mu_B^*(l) + RT \ln x_B$$

$$\ln x_B = \frac{\Delta_{\text{fus}} H}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_f} - \frac{1}{T} \right)$$

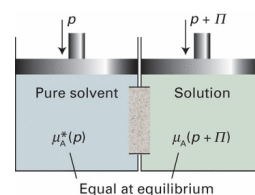


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Osmotski tlak

Van't Hoffova rovnice

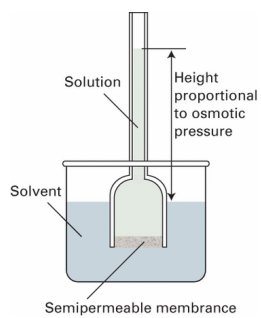
$$\Pi = \frac{n_B}{V} RT$$



$$\mu_A^*(p) = \mu_A(x_A, p + \Pi)$$

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Osmometrija



$$\frac{h}{c} = \frac{RT}{\rho g M}$$

