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From the problem 1.

$$-\Delta G_{\text{m},A} = G_A^\beta - G_A^\alpha$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{m},B} = G_B^\alpha - G_B^\beta$$

Using regular solution model, (binary solution  $x_A + x_B = 1$ )

$$\Delta G^\alpha = x_A \cdot G_A^\alpha + x_B \cdot G_B^\alpha + RT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B) + \Omega x_A x_B$$

$$\Delta G^\beta = x_A \cdot G_A^\beta + x_B \cdot G_B^\beta + RT(x_A \ln x_A + x_B \ln x_B) + \Omega x_A x_B$$

At phase equilibrium,  $\frac{d(\Delta G^\alpha)}{dx_B} = \frac{d(\Delta G^\beta)}{dx_B}$  (Common tangent)

$$\frac{d\Delta G^\alpha}{dx_B} = -G_A^\alpha + G_B^\alpha + RT(\ln x_B^\alpha - \ln(1-x_B^\alpha)) + \Omega(1-2x_B^\alpha)$$

$$= -G_A^\alpha + G_B^\alpha + RT \ln \frac{x_B^\alpha}{1-x_B^\alpha} + \Omega(1-2x_B^\alpha)$$

From same process

$$\frac{d\Delta G^\beta}{dx_B} = -G_A^\beta + G_B^\beta + RT \frac{x_B^\beta}{1-x_B^\beta} + \Omega(1-2x_B^\beta)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\Delta G^\alpha}{dx_B} \right|_{x_B^\alpha} - \left. \frac{d\Delta G^\beta}{dx_B} \right|_{x_B^\beta} = -(G_A^\alpha - G_A^\beta) + (G_B^\alpha - G_B^\beta) + RT \ln \left( \frac{x_B^\alpha}{x_B^\beta} \cdot \frac{1-x_B^\beta}{1-x_B^\alpha} \right) + \Omega(1-2x_B^\alpha) - \Omega(1-2x_B^\beta) = 0$$

from the condition of problem

$$G_A^\alpha - G_A^\beta = \Delta G_{\text{m},A}$$

$$G_B^\alpha - G_B^\beta = \Delta G_{\text{m},B}$$

the equilibrium condition do not depend on reference

Since the reference is written in constant term, it can't affect the common tangent, which is derivative of Gibbs free energy.