

# Phase transformation

20192742 손승경

$$G = \sum \mu_i X_i = \mu_A X_A + \mu_B X_B$$

$$G = X_A G_A + X_B G_B + RT(X_A \ln X_A + X_B \ln X_B) + L X_A X_B$$

$$= X_A G_A + X_B G_B + RT(X_A \ln X_A) + RT X_B \ln X_B + L X_A X_B \underbrace{(X_A + X_B)}_{=1}$$

$$= X_A (G_A + RT \ln X_A + L X_B^2) + X_B (G_B + RT \ln X_B + L X_A^2)$$

$$\therefore \mu_A = G_A + RT \ln X_A + L X_B^2$$

$$\mu_B = G_B + RT \ln X_B + L X_A^2$$

$$\mu_A = G_A + RT \ln a_A \quad \mu_B = G_B + RT \ln a_B$$

$$RT \ln a_A = RT \ln X_A + L X_B^2 \quad \Rightarrow RT \ln \left( \frac{a_A}{X_A} \right) = L(1 - X_B)^2 = RT \ln \gamma_A$$

$$RT \ln a_B = RT \ln X_B + L X_A^2 \quad \Rightarrow RT \ln \left( \frac{a_B}{X_B} \right) = L(1 - X_A)^2 = RT \ln \gamma_B$$

$$\gamma_A = \exp\left(\frac{L}{RT}(1 - X_B)^2\right) \quad \gamma_B = \exp\left(\frac{L}{RT}(1 - X_A)^2\right)$$

상평형일때 두상의 공동점선 이므로.

$$\mu_A^\alpha = \mu_A^\beta \Leftrightarrow G_A^\alpha + RT \ln a_A^\alpha = G_A^\beta + RT \ln a_A^\beta$$

i) ref A =  $\alpha$     ref B =  $\beta$ .

$$-\Delta G_{m,A} + RT \ln a_{A,\beta} = RT \ln a_{A,\alpha}$$

$$\Delta G_{m,B} + RT \ln a_{B,\alpha} = RT \ln a_{B,\beta}$$

$$-\Delta G_{m,A} + \Delta G_{m,B} = RT \ln \left( \frac{a_{A,\alpha} \cdot a_{B,\beta}}{a_{A,\beta} \cdot a_{B,\alpha}} \right) \quad \dots (1)$$

ii) ref A =  $\alpha$     ref B =  $\alpha$ .

$$-\Delta G_{m,A} + RT \ln a_{A,\beta} = RT \ln a_{A,\alpha}$$

$$\Delta G_{m,B} + RT \ln a_{B,\alpha} = RT \ln a_{B,\beta}$$

$$-\Delta G_{m,A} + \Delta G_{m,B} = RT \ln \left( \frac{a_{A,\alpha} \cdot a_{B,\beta}}{a_{A,\beta} \cdot a_{B,\alpha}} \right) \quad \dots (2)$$

equations (1) and (2) are exactly same.

$\therefore$  The equilibrium composition is regardless of reference state.