



~~2021/8/31~~ 2021/8/31

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

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

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

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

Using common tangent condition
if comes out that

$$\frac{d(\Delta G^\alpha)}{dx_B} \Big|_{x_A=x_A^\alpha, x_B=x_B^\alpha} = \frac{d(\Delta G^\beta)}{dx_B} \Big|_{x_A=x_A^\beta, x_B=x_B^\beta}$$

derivating this eqn

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

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow -G_A^\beta + G_B^\beta + RT(-\ln(1-x_B^\beta) + \ln x_B^\beta) + \Omega^\beta(1-2x_B^\beta)$$

$$\Rightarrow (G_A^\beta - G_A^\alpha) + (G_B^\alpha - G_B^\beta) + RT(\ln) \left(\frac{x_B^\alpha}{1-x_B^\alpha} - \frac{1-x_B^\beta}{x_B^\beta} \right)$$

$$+ \Omega^\alpha(1-2x_B^\alpha) + \Omega^\beta(1-2x_B^\beta) = 0$$

const when regular solution model

reference state 의 의존성을 띄지 않는

unique 한 value 를 가진다.