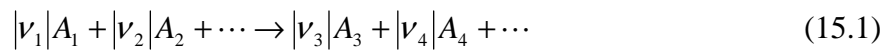


## Chapter 15

# CHEMICAL-REACTION EQUILIBRIA

### 15.1 The Reaction Coordinate



$$(15.1)$$

$\varepsilon$

$$\frac{dn_1}{\nu_1} = \frac{dn_2}{\nu_2} = \frac{dn_3}{\nu_3} = \frac{dn_4}{\nu_4} = \dots \equiv d\varepsilon \quad (15.2)$$

$$dn_i = \nu_i d\varepsilon$$

$$dn_i = \nu_i d\varepsilon \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (15.3)$$

$\varepsilon$

$$0 \quad (15.3) \quad \varepsilon=0 \quad n_i = n_{i0}$$

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \nu_i \varepsilon \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (15.4)$$

$$n = \sum_i n_i = \sum_i n_{i0} + \varepsilon \sum_i \nu_i$$

$$n = n_0 + \nu \varepsilon$$

$$y_i = \frac{n_i}{n} = \frac{n_{i0} + \nu_i \mathcal{E}}{n_0 + \nu \mathcal{E}} \quad (15.5)$$

### Multiple Reaction

$$\mathcal{E}_j \quad \nu_{i,j} \quad j \quad i \quad (15.3)$$

$$dn_i = \sum_j \nu_{i,j} d\mathcal{E}_j \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$n_i = n_{i0} + \sum_j \nu_{i,j} \mathcal{E}_j \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

$$y_i = \frac{n_{i0} + \sum_j \nu_{i,j} \mathcal{E}_j}{n_0 + \sum_j \nu_{i,j} \mathcal{E}_j} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (15.7)$$

## 15.2 Application of Equilibrium Criteria to Chemical Reactions

가

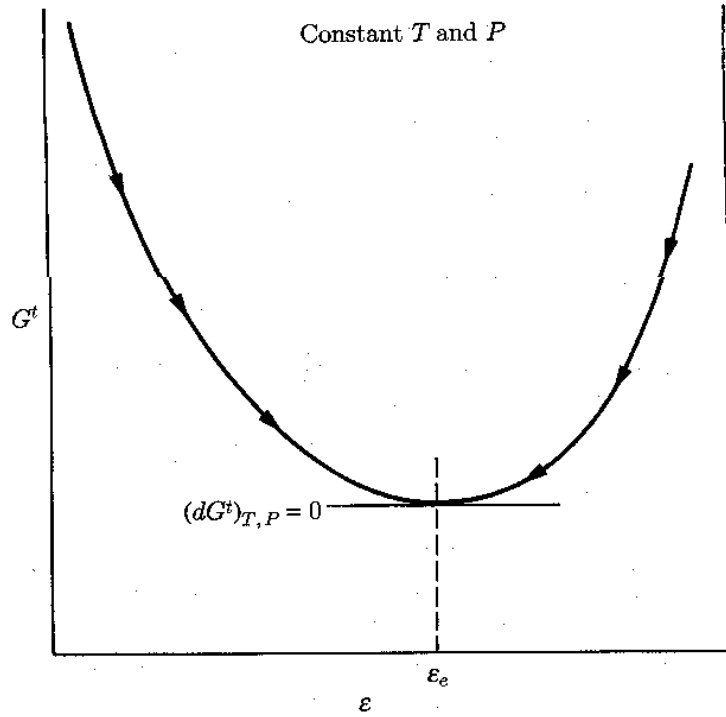
$$(dG^t)_{T,P} = 0 \quad (14.4)$$

15.1

15.1

$$\mathcal{E}_e \quad (14.4)$$

가



**Figure 15.1:** The total Gibbs energy in relation to the reaction coordinate.

(1)

(2)

0

### 15.3 The Standard Gibbs Energy Change and the Equilibrium Constant

$n_i$

가

$$d(nG) = (nV)dP - (nS)dT + \sum_i v_i \mu_i d\varepsilon$$

nG

$$\sum_i v_i \mu_i = \left[ \frac{\partial(nG)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right]_{T,P} = \left[ \frac{\partial(G^t)}{\partial \varepsilon} \right]_{T,P}$$

$$\sum_i \nu_i \mu_i$$

가 15.1

0

$$\sum_i \nu_i \mu_i = 0 \quad (15.8)$$

$$\mu_i = \Gamma_i(T) + RT \ln \hat{f}_i$$

$$G_i^o = \Gamma_i(T) + RT \ln f_i^o$$

$$\mu_i - G_i^o = RT \ln \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i^o} \quad (15.9)$$

$$i \quad \hat{a}_i$$

$$\hat{a}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i^o} \quad (15.10)$$

$$\mu_i = G_i^o + RT \ln \hat{a}_i \quad (15.11)$$

(15.8) (15.11)

$$\sum_i \nu_i (G_i^o + RT \ln \hat{a}_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_i \nu_i G_i^o + RT \sum_i \ln(\hat{a}_i)^{\nu_i} = 0$$

$$\ln \prod_i (\hat{a}_i)^{\nu_i} = -\frac{\sum_i \nu_i G_i^o}{RT} \quad (15.12)$$

(15.12)

$$\prod_i (\hat{a}_i)^{\nu_i} = \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_i \nu_i G_i^o}{RT}\right) \equiv K \quad (15.13)$$

$$G_i^o \quad i$$

$$K \quad K \quad (15.12)$$

$$-RT \ln K = \sum_i \nu_i G_i^o \equiv \Delta G^o \quad (15.14)$$

T

$G_i^o$

$\hat{a}_i$

$f_i^o$

$$(15.14) \quad \Delta G^o \quad \text{가}$$

$$\Delta M^o = \sum_i \nu_i M_i^o$$

$$H_i^o = -RT^2 \frac{d(G_i^o / RT)}{dT}$$

$$\sum_i \nu_i H_i^o = -RT^2 \frac{d(\sum_i \nu_i G_i^o / RT)}{dT}$$

$$\Delta H^o = -RT^2 \frac{d(\Delta G^o / RT)}{dT} \quad (15.15)$$

## 15.4 Effect of Temperature on the Equilibrium Constant

(15.15)

$$\frac{d \ln K}{dT} = \frac{\Delta H^\circ}{RT^2} \quad (15.16)$$

$\Delta H^\circ$  ( )가  $T_1$   
 T (15.16)

$$\ln \frac{K}{K_1} = -\frac{\Delta H^\circ}{R} \left( \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_1} \right) \quad (15.17)$$

lnK plot

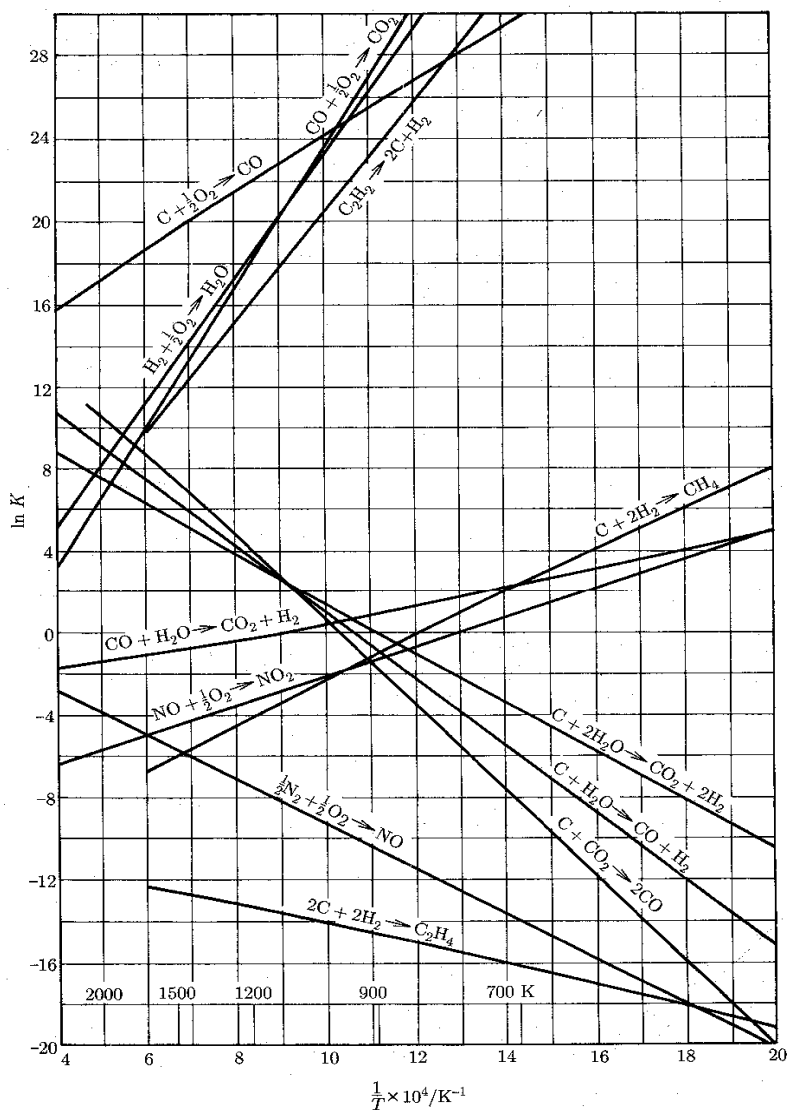


Figure 15.2: Equilibrium constants as a function of temperature.

Rigorous Expression of the Effect of Temperature on the Equilibrium Constant

(4.24)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^\circ &= \Delta H_0^\circ + R \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} dT \\ \Delta S^\circ &= \Delta S_0^\circ + R \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} \frac{dT}{T} \\ \Delta G^\circ &= \Delta H_0^\circ + R \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} dT - T \Delta S^\circ - RT \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} \frac{dT}{T} \end{aligned} \tag{15.19}$$

$$\frac{\Delta G^\circ}{RT} = \frac{\Delta G_0^\circ - \Delta H_0^\circ}{RT_0} + \frac{\Delta H_0^\circ}{RT} + \frac{1}{T} \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} dT - \int_{T_0}^T \frac{\Delta C_P^\circ}{R} \frac{dT}{T} \tag{15.20}$$

**15.5 Evaluation of Equilibrium Constants**

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ - \Delta S_f^\circ \tag{15.18} \quad 5.8$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta G_f^\circ - \Delta S_f^\circ \tag{5.20}$$

( )

## 15.6 Relation of Equilibrium Constants to Composition Gas-Phase Reactions

$P^\circ = 1 \text{ bar}$

$$f_i^\circ = P^\circ \quad \hat{a}_i = \hat{f}_i / f_i^\circ = \hat{f}_i / P^\circ \quad (15.13)$$

$$K = \prod_i \left( \frac{\hat{f}_i}{P^\circ} \right)^{\nu_i} \quad (15.22)$$

$$K \quad (15.22)$$

K

$$\prod_i (\hat{f}_i / P^\circ)^{\nu_i}$$

$$(15.22)$$

$$\prod_i (y_i \hat{\phi}_i)^{\nu_i} = \left( \frac{P}{P^\circ} \right)^{-\nu} K \quad (15.23)$$

$$\text{가} \quad (15.23)$$

$$\prod_i (y_i \phi_i)^{\nu_i} = \left( \frac{P}{P^\circ} \right)^{-\nu} K \quad (15.24)$$

가

$$\prod_i (y_i)^{\nu_i} = \left( \frac{P}{P^\circ} \right)^{-\nu} K \quad (15.25)$$

$$(15.25)$$

가

1.  $\Delta H^\circ$  가  
가

K



2. 가 (15.25) 가

$$\prod_i (y_i)^{\nu_i} \quad \text{가}$$

**Liquid-Phase Reaction**

(15.13)

$$K = \prod_i (\hat{a}_i)^{\nu_i} \quad (15.26)$$

1 bar

$$\hat{a}_i = \frac{\hat{f}_i}{f_i^o}$$

$$f_i^o \quad 1 \text{ bar} \quad i$$

(10.89)

$$\hat{f}_i = \gamma_i x_i f_i$$

$$f_i \quad i$$

$$\hat{a}_i = \frac{\gamma_i x_i f_i}{f_i^o} = \gamma_i x_i \left( \frac{f_i}{f_i^o} \right) \quad (15.27)$$

(10.30)

$$G_i - G_i^o = RT \ln \frac{f_i}{f_i^o}$$

(6.10) T i 가 P° P

$$G_i - G_i^o = \int_{P^o}^P V_i dP$$

$$\ln \frac{f_i}{f_i^o} = \frac{V_i (P - P^o)}{RT}$$

(15.26)

$$K = \left[ \prod_i (x_i \gamma_i)^{\nu_i} \right] \exp \left[ \frac{(P - P^o)}{RT} \sum_i (\nu_i V_i) \right] \quad (15.28)$$

1

$$K = \prod_i (x_i \gamma_i)^{\nu_i} \quad (15.29)$$

Wilson model      UNIFAC

1

(15.29)

$$K = \prod_i (x_i)^{\nu_i} \quad (15.30)$$

1

Lewis/Randall

$$\hat{f}_i = k_i m_i \quad (15.31)$$

(molality) m

1

가

15.3

가

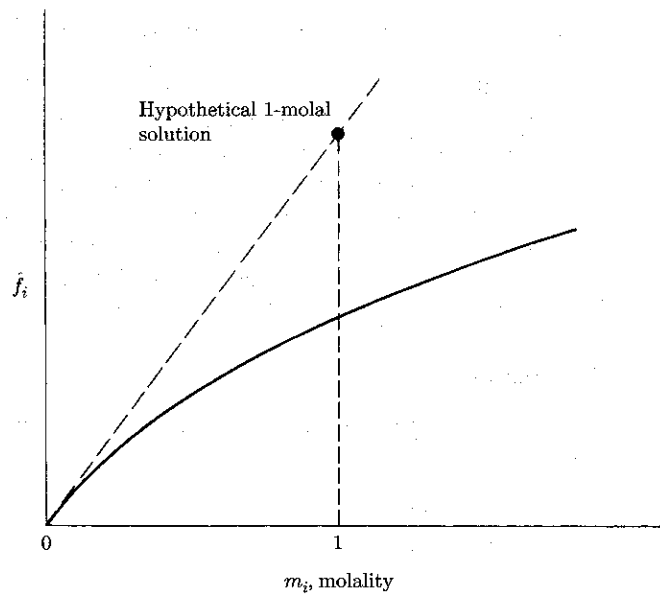


Figure 15.3: Standard state for dilute aqueous solutions.



A 1 bar  
(15.13)

$$K = \frac{\hat{a}_C}{\hat{a}_B \hat{a}_A} = \frac{m_C}{(\gamma_B x_B)(\hat{f}_A / P^o)}$$

K

K

C

1 bar

가

### 15.8 Phase Rule & Duhem's Theorem for Reacting Systems

(15.8)

$$F = [2 + (N - 1)(\pi)] - [(\pi - 1)(N) + r]$$

$$F = 2 - \pi + N - r \quad (15.33)$$

1.

2.

r

N

constraint)

(15.33)

$$F = 2 - \pi + N - r - s$$

(special

s 가

(15.34)

## Duhem's Theorem

$\varepsilon_j$

r

r

2

Duhem

T P 가

## 15.9 Multireaction Equilibria

가

(15.13)

$$K_j = \prod_i (\hat{a}_i)^{v_{i,j}} \quad (15.35)$$

(15.35)

$$K_j = \prod_i \left( \frac{\hat{f}_i}{P^o} \right)^{v_{i,j}} \quad (15.36)$$

$$\prod_i (y_i)^{v_{i,j}} = \left( \frac{P}{P^o} \right)^{-v_j} K_j \quad (15.37)$$

**The solution based on Lagrange's undetermined multipliers**

(10.2)

$$(G^t)_{T,P} = g(n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_N)$$

$G^t$

$n_i$  . Lagrange's undetermined multipliers

1. . k

$$A_k \quad k$$

$$a_{ik} \quad i \quad k$$

k

$$\sum_i n_i a_{ik} = A_k \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, w) \quad (15.38)$$

$$\sum_i n_i a_{ik} - A_k = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, w)$$

w .

2. Lagrange multiplier  $\lambda_k$

$$\lambda_k (\sum_i n_i a_{ik} - A_k) = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, w)$$

k

$$\sum_k \lambda_k (\sum_i n_i a_{ik} - A_k) = 0$$

3. F

$$F = G^t + \sum_k \lambda_k (\sum_i n_i a_{ik} - A_k)$$

F  $G^t$  F

4. F  $G^t$  F  $n_i$  가 0

0

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_j} = \left(\frac{\partial G^t}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,P,n_j} + \sum_i \lambda_k a_{ik} = 0$$

$$\mu_i + \sum_i \lambda_k a_{ik} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N)$$

(15.11)

1 bar

$$\mu_i = G_i^o + RT \ln \hat{a}_i = G_i^o + RT \ln(\hat{f}_i / P^o)$$

$G_i^o$

0

$G_i^o$

i

$\Delta G_{f_i}^o$

$$\mu_i = \Delta G_{f_i}^o + RT \ln(y_i \hat{\phi}_i P / P^o)$$

15.39

$$\Delta G_{f_i}^o + RT \ln(y_i \hat{\phi}_i P / P^o) + \sum_i \lambda_k a_{ik} = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (15.40)$$

N

(15.38)

w

N+w

$n_i$  가 N

$\lambda_k$  가 w

N+w