

§ 4.3 气体组分的化学势

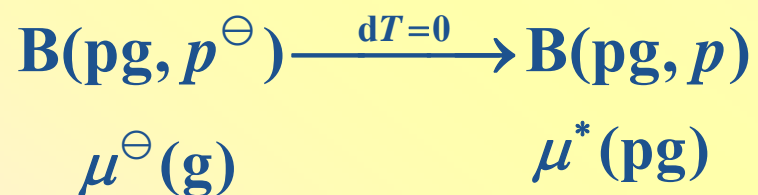
1. 纯理想气体的化学势

纯理想气体： $\mu = G_B = G_m$

标准状态下的化学势： $\mu_B^\ominus(\text{g})$

纯理想气体B在 T, p^\ominus 下的化学势

任意压力下的化学势： $\mu^*(\text{pg})$



pg:理想气体
g:真实气体

$$\because d\mu = dG_m = -S_m dT + V_m dp \quad \text{又} \because dT = 0$$

$$\therefore d\mu^* = dG_m^* = V_m^* dp = \frac{RT}{p} dp = RT d \ln p$$

$$\int_{\mu^\ominus(\text{g})}^{\mu^*(\text{pg})} d\mu^* = RT \int_{p^\ominus}^p d \ln p$$

$$\mu^*(\text{pg}) = \mu^\ominus(\text{g}) + RT \ln(p / p^\ominus)$$

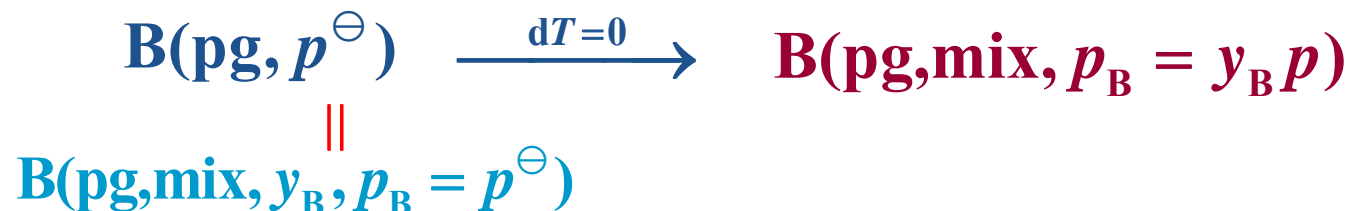


2. 理想气体混合物中任一组分的化学势

混合物中组分B的标准态指：
气体单独处于该混合物温度
及标准压力下的状态

组成为 y_B ，总压为 p ，B的分压 $p_B = py_B$
的理想气体混合物中B的状态，

与同一温度、压力为 p_B 的理想气体B单
独存在时的状态相同。



$$\mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus$$

$$\mu_{\text{B}(\text{pg})}$$

$$d\mu_{\text{B}} = dG_{\text{B}} = V_{\text{B}} dp = V_{\text{m}} dp = (RT / p) dp$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mu_{\text{B}(\text{pg})} - \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus &= \int_{p^\ominus / y_B}^p (RT / p) dp = RT \ln \frac{p}{p^\ominus / y_B} = RT \ln \frac{y_B p}{p^\ominus} \\ &= RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu_{\text{B}(\text{pg})} = \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus + RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus)$$



3. 纯真实气体的化学势

标准态规定：某温度及标准压力下的假想的纯态理想气体
 纯真实气体的化学势：可设计下面途径

标准状态下的假想纯态理想气体

压力为 p 的真实气体

压力为 p 的理想气体

压力 $p \rightarrow 0$ 的气体

$$\Delta G_m = \mu^*(g) - \mu^\ominus(g) = \Delta G_{m,1} + \Delta G_{m,2} + \Delta G_{m,3}$$

$$\Delta G_{m,1} = RT \ln(p / p^\ominus)$$

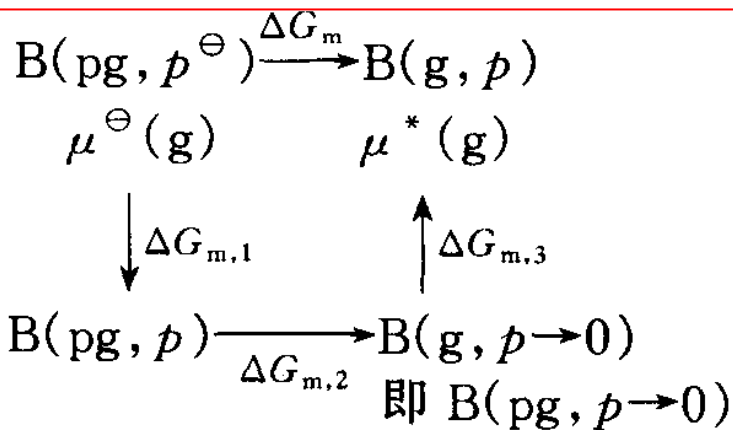
$$\Delta G_{m,2} = \int_p^0 V_m^*(pg) dp = - \int_0^p V_m^*(pg) dp$$

$$\Delta G_{m,3} = \int_0^p V_m^*(g) dp$$

$$\mu^*(g) - \mu^\ominus(g) = RT \ln(p / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_m^*(g) - V_m^*(pg)] dp$$

$$\mu^*(g) = \mu^\ominus(g) + RT \ln(p / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_m^*(g) - RT / p] dp$$

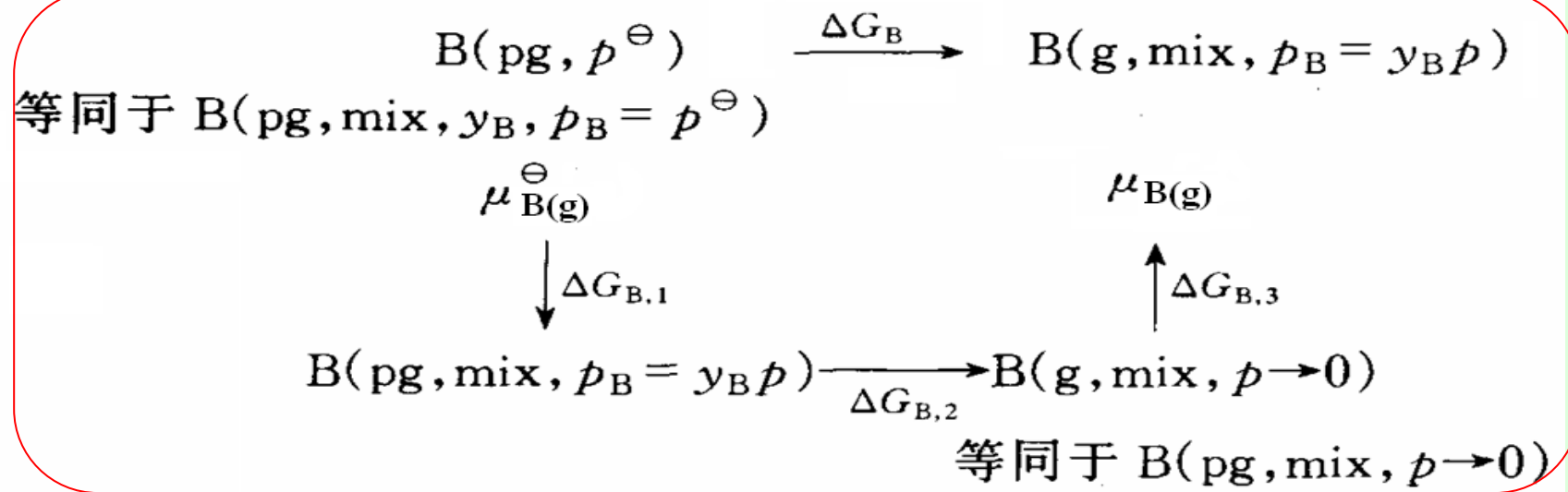
纯理想气体的化学势



纯真实气体与理想气体化学势的差别，由两者在同温度、同压力下摩尔体积不同造成的。



4. 真实气体混合物中任一组分的化学势



$$\Delta G_B = \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})} - \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus = \Delta G_{\text{B},1} + \Delta G_{\text{B},2} + \Delta G_{\text{B},3}$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{B},1} = \int_{p^\ominus/y_B}^p (RT/p) dp = RT \ln \frac{p}{p^\ominus/y_B} = RT \ln \frac{y_B p}{p^\ominus} = RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus)$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{B},2} = \int_p^0 V_{\text{B}(\text{pg})} dp = \int_p^0 V_{\text{m}(\text{pg})} dp = - \int_0^p V_{\text{m}(\text{pg})} dp$$

$$\Delta G_{\text{B},3} = \int_0^p V_{\text{B}(\text{g})} dp$$

$$\mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})} - \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus = RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_{\text{B}(\text{g})} - V_{\text{m}(\text{pg})}] dp$$

$$\mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})} = \mu_{\text{B}(\text{g})}^\ominus + RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_{\text{B}(\text{g})} - RT/p] dp$$

真实气体混合物中组分B偏摩尔体积，与同温度及总压p下理想气体的摩尔体积的差值

§ 4.3 气体组分的化学势

理想
气体

纯

$$\mu^*(pg) = \mu^\ominus(g) + RT \ln(p / p^\ominus)$$

混合物

$$\mu_{B(pg)} = \mu_{B(g)}^\ominus + RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus)$$

真实
气体

纯

$$\mu^*(g) = \mu^\ominus(g) + RT \ln(p / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_m^*(g) - RT / p] dp$$

混合物

$$\mu_{B(g)} = \mu_{B(g)}^\ominus + RT \ln(p_B / p^\ominus) + \int_0^p [V_{B(g)} - RT / p] dp$$

