

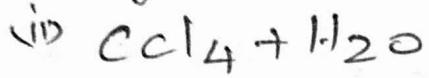
UNIT - II

PHASE RULE

phases: ഭാഗങ്ങൾ

* ഒരു സിസ്റ്റമിൽ നിന്നും വെളിയാക്കണമെന്നത്
ഒപ്പുവെച്ച് ലഭിക്കുന്ന പരിസ്ഥിതി അനുസരിച്ച്
ലഭിക്കുന്ന രീതാശാഖ.

(e.g.) Sugar Solution



Components: ഘടകൾ

* ഒരു സിസ്റ്റമിൽ കൃത്യമായ പ്രസ്തുത്യിക്കുന്ന
ബന്ധങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം എഴുപ്പിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ
ഡിഫറേൻഷിയൽ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ ദാതാവാൻ ചെയ്യും.

(e.g.) $\text{H}_2 \Rightarrow$ മുകളിൽ പോലീസി, ഹോജ്, ടൈം
എഡി, ഓഫീസ് എന്നീ ഫോർമേറ്റുകൾ
ഒരു പ്രസ്തുതാശാഖ.

പ്രസ്തുതാ ഫരീസ്: Degree of freedom

* പ്രതിജ്ഞയിലെ പ്രസ്തുതാ ഫരീസ് അനുബന്ധ
ഡിഫറേൻഷിയൽ അനുബന്ധത്തിൽ ദാതാവാൻ ചെയ്യും.

$$F = C - P + 2 \quad \text{at } 82^{\circ}\text{C} \quad \text{dew point}$$

$$F = C - P + 1 \quad \text{⇒} \quad \text{82 m}^2 \text{ droplets}$$

Kibb's phase rule: $D = f - c + 1$

'P' ബോർഡ്സ്റ്റോറുമിലെ 'C' പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ
തൊക്കേ ദുരിത വ്യാപാരഗംഗാ ഓഫീസ് എൻ എൻ

$$\frac{\text{ଶୀଘ୍ର ପାଇଁ କରିବାର କାମଙ୍କର ପରିମା ଓ ଦୂରତ୍ବ}}{\text{କାମଙ୍କର ପରିମା ଓ ଦୂରତ୍ବ}}$$

മലബാറിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു ദിവസം എടുത്തതാണ് -

(i) ପ୍ରାଚୀନତାକାଳୀନ: ଶିଳ୍ପିତମାନଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୟାତ୍ରୀ ଗାସିବାରେ

(iii) অগ্রজ (agroj) অগ্রজ, অগ্রজী, অগ্রজী।

(iii) திருப்பு : யூ சின்டன்ஸைஸ் 'C' திருப்பு

ബഹുമാനം C-1 ദാർശനികൾ ക്രമപ്പ

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'P' ഫോറെസ്റ്റ് കൗൺസിൽ (C-1) പുരുഷരിൽനിന്ന് തൊല്പോളി ചേരുവ

ລາຍງົດກົມ ອອດ. ດົມວະນິຫານ 1+1 + PC (C-1)

$$= p(c(c-1) + 2)$$

ஒரு டீப்ளின் மீல் அண்கலிங் தீர்வு:

* 1, 2, 3 எண்ண நிறைவேலில் 2 க்கு A எண்ண 26
ஈரண்ண எடுத்து விடக் கூடும்.

$$M_{1A} = M_{2A}$$

$$M_{2A} = M_{3A}$$

* 'P' நிறைவேலில் ஏனால் செய்யும் P-1 ஒரு டீப்ளின்
நிறைவேல்

$$F = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ஒரு டீப்ளின் எண்ண} \\ \text{ஒரு டீப்ளின் எண்ண} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ஒரு டீப்ளின் எண்ண} \\ \text{ஒரு டீப்ளின் எண்ண} \end{array} \right\}$$

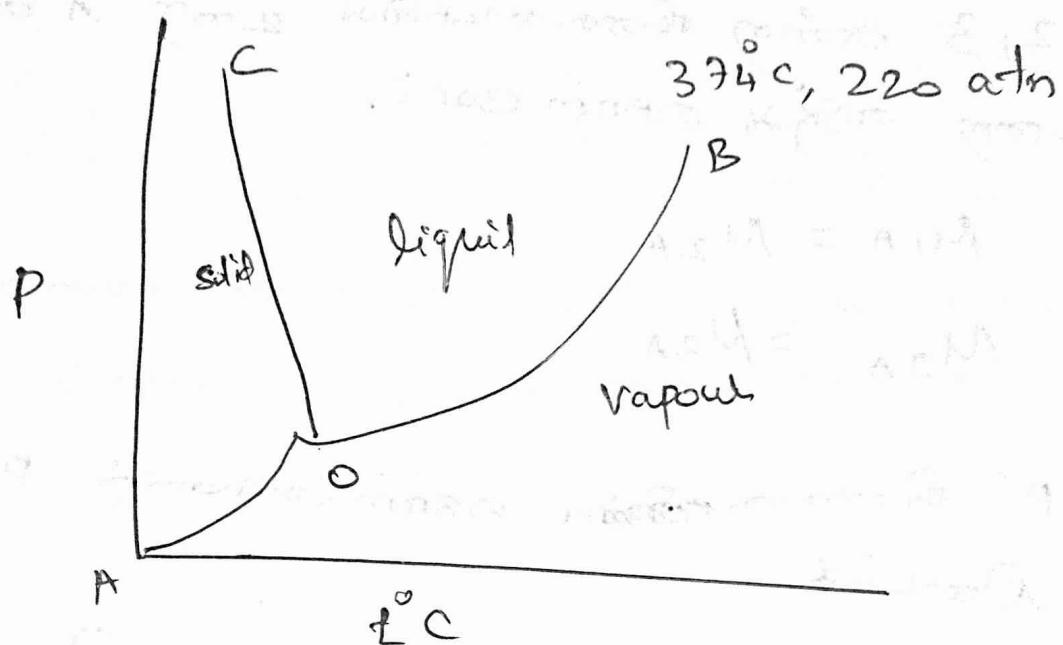
$$F = p(c(c-1) + 2) - c(p-1)$$

$$= pc - p + 2 - pc + c = c - p + 2$$

$$\boxed{F = c - p + 2}$$

Single component systems

water : $H_2O + CO_2$



* P_b , பார்த்திங், மூலி என்று 3 பிரிவுகள் கிடைக்கின்றன.

தீர்வுகள்: Areas

* $AOC, COB, AOB \Rightarrow$ தீர்வுகள்

$$F = C - P + 2 = i - 1 + 2 = 2$$

* நூல்லான ஒன்றை ~~ஒன்றை~~ ஒன்றான ஒன்றை ஏற்று. நூல்லான ஒன்றை ஏற்று, ஒன்றான ஒன்றை.

Gangetic Rivers:

$$F = C - P + 2 = 1 - 2 + 2 = 1$$

* යුග ගංගෝත්‍රී වෙනත් 1 අභිජනන මධ්‍ය
සුදු

AO - ප්‍රධාන මෘදු මුදා

OC - මැන්දිකා මුදා

OB - එන්ඩා මුදා

මේත්‍රීය යුත් : Triple point:

* ක්‍රියා ප්‍රකාශන ප්‍රධාන මුදා මුදා

$$F = C - P + 2$$

$$= 1 - 3 + 2 = 0$$

* ප්‍රධාන මුදා මුදා මුදා මුදා මුදා

මේත්‍රීය මුදා මුදා මුදා මුදා

අවශ්‍ය මුදා මුදා මුදා

විශ්වාස මුදා මුදා මුදා

\Rightarrow $S_L \rightleftharpoons S_v$

ஒன்றை விடுதல் மிகவும் சூழ்நிலை.



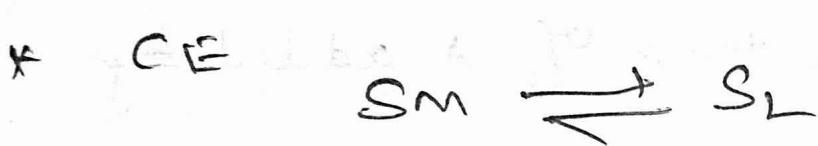
கீடுலை \rightarrow போன்ற சூழ்நிலை.



பிளை ஒன்றை விடுதல் தீவிரமாக சூழ்நிலை.



பிளை மிகவும் பிளை வாய்வு.



ஒன்றை விடுதல் மிகவும் பிளை வாய்வு.

Triple Point : அதனை யினி:

* முன் பல்தன 3 நினைவுச் சீர்க்களை

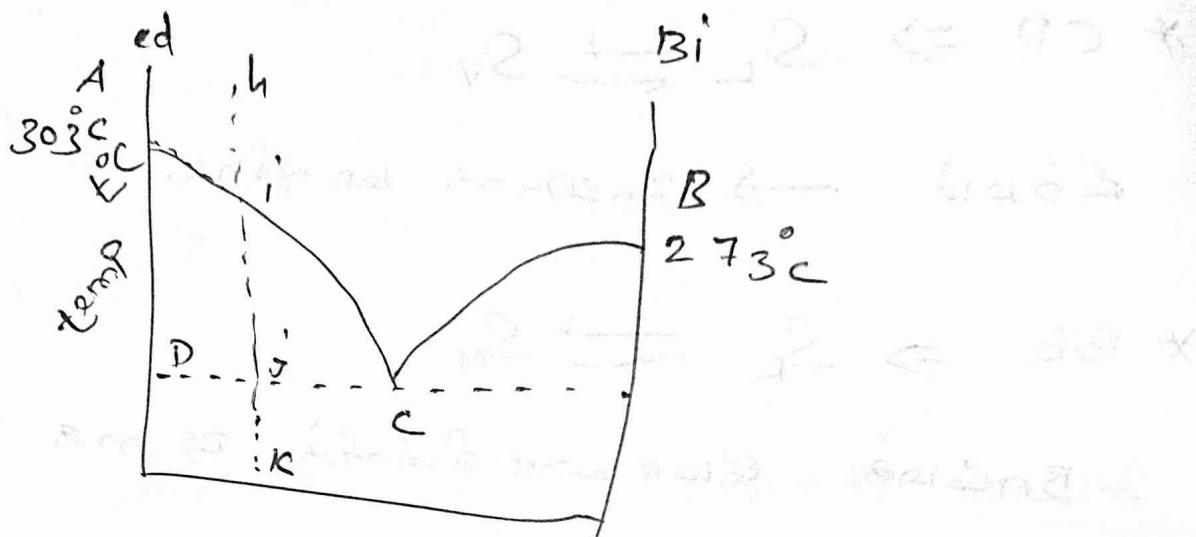
$$F = C - P + 2$$

Burai

M

Solid-Liquid equilibrium:

Bi-Cd-System:

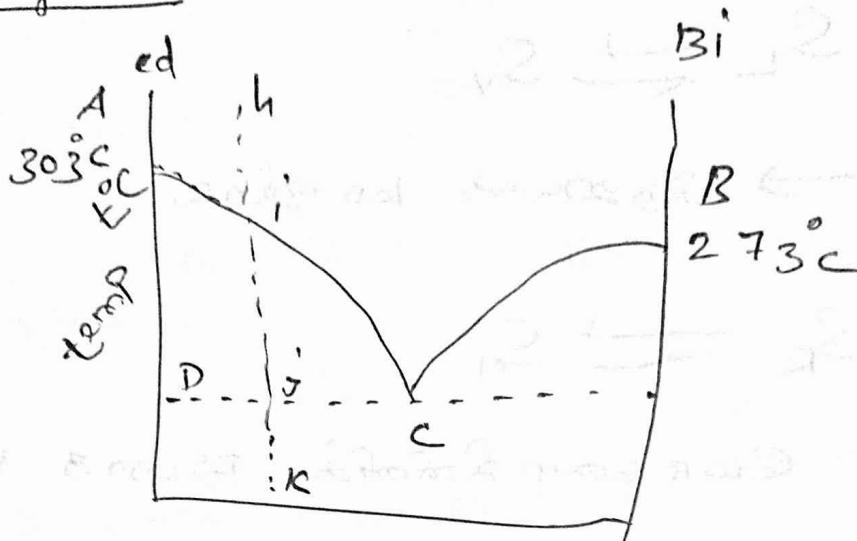


mole fraction

- * A - indicates pure Cd
- * B " Bi "
- * AC - decreasing the temp of A added by with B
- * BC decreasing the temp of B added with A.
- * ADC solid Cd + solution at equilibrium.
- * hijk indicates the temperature for cooling and heating

Solid-Liquid equilibrium:

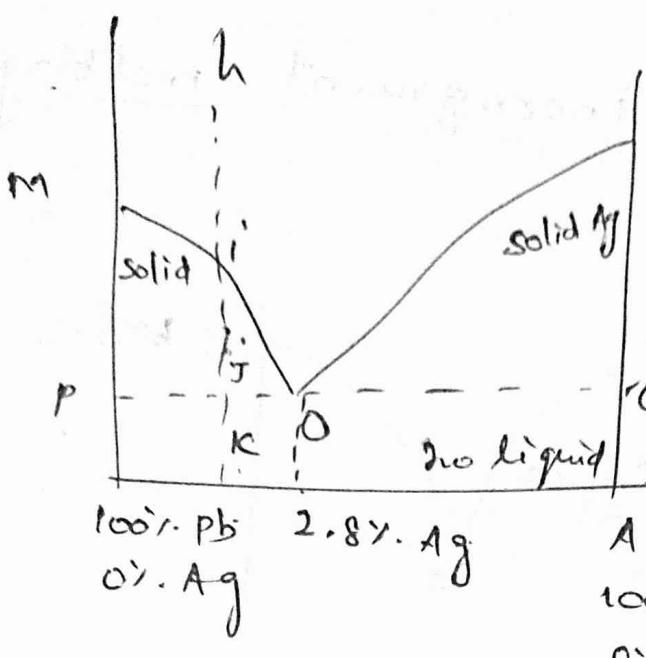
Bi-Cd-System:



mole fraction

- * A - indicates ^{m.p.} pure Cd
- * B " " Bi
- * AC - decreasing the temp of A added by with B
- * BC decreasing the temp of B added with A
- * ADC solid Cd & solution at equilibrium
- * hijk indicates the temperature for cooling and heating

Pb-Ag system:



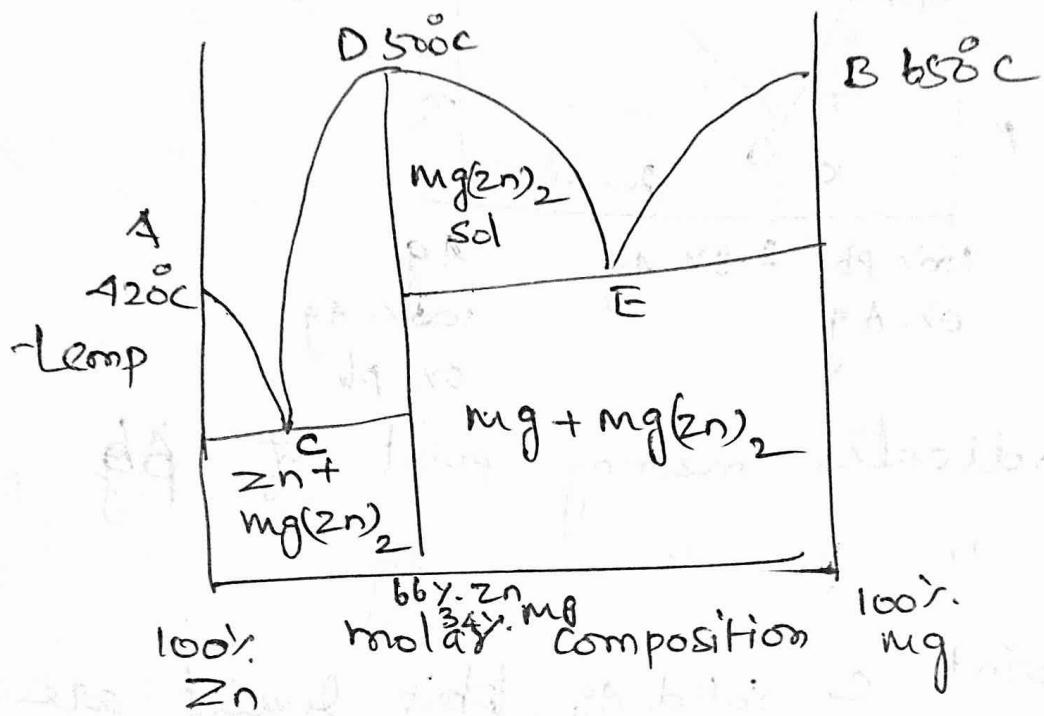
- * M indicates melting point of Pb
- * N " " Ag
- * At point C solid Ag, Pb & liquid are equilibrium
- Above IC
- * At point MON only solution will occur.
- * NOQ solid Ag + liquid are equilibrium.

Desilverisation of lead.

- * Removal of silver^{lead} by using Pattison method.
- * Removal silver^{lead} from Argento Ferrous lead.
- * The mixture is cooled at removal of lead from this mixture.

* 2.6% of silver was obtained.

Congruent and incongruent melting
point:



* Points A & B represents the m.p of pure Zn & pure Mg.

* D represents the m.p of the pure compound AB (MgZn)

* AC represents the variation of m.p of A on addition B or AB.

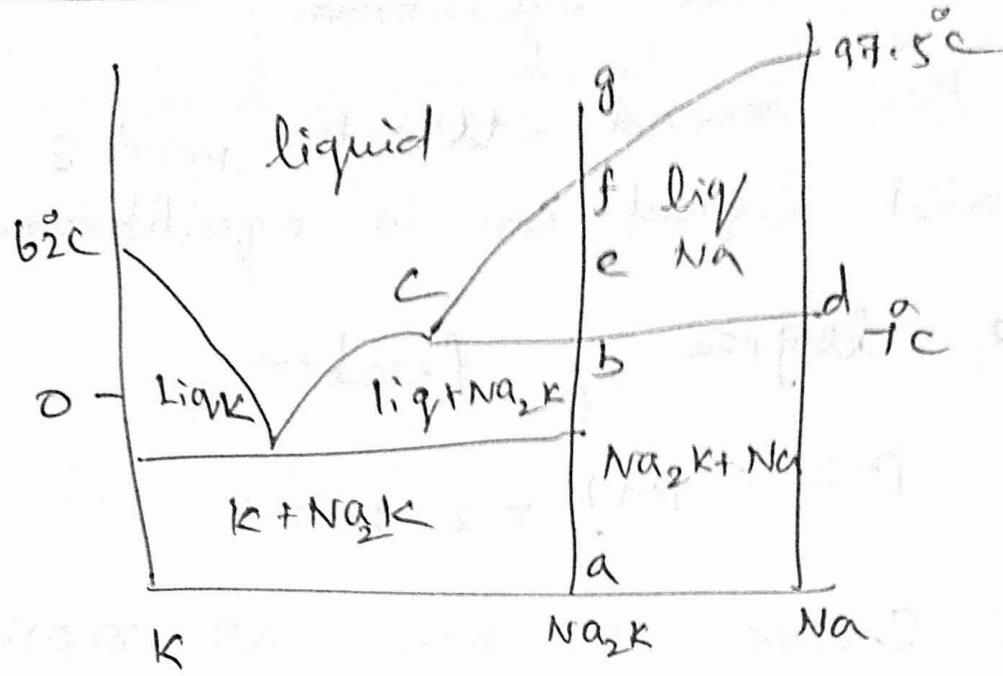
* BE represents the variation of m.p of B on the addition of A (or) AB.

- * The eutectic point C, Solid A, AB & the liquid are in equilibrium.
- * At the second eutectic point E Solid B, AB and liquid are in equilibrium.
- * The degrees of freedom.

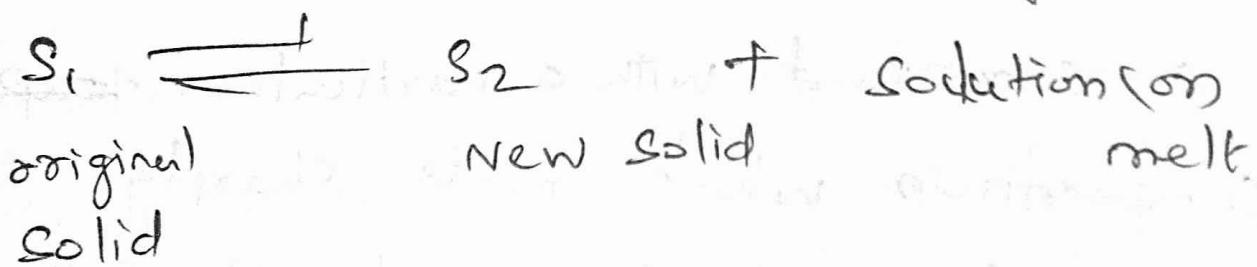
$$F = C - P + 1 = 2 - 3 + 1 = 0$$

- * The curve CDE has max. represents the liquid phase
- * The compd AB at D is 66.6% Zn & 33.3% Mg.
- * The formula of the compound is $MgZn_2$ and its M.P is $59^\circ C$
- * A compound with a particular composition which melts sharply at a constant temp into a liquid of the same composition is said to be a congruently melting compound.

In-congruent melting point:



* Many systems the compounds by the combination of two components decompose when heated instead of melting congruently. Such a compound is said to have an incongruent melting point.



* The m.p. of Na is 97.5°C

* " " " K 62°C

* When more and more Na is added a compound with formula Na_2K is formed.

- * It decomposes at c before its actual m.p is reached. That the m.p of the pure compound Na_2K cannot be determined. It is a incongruent m.p. or eutectic or Peritectic temperature of Na-K system is 7°C
- * At b The liquid having the composition c is formed.

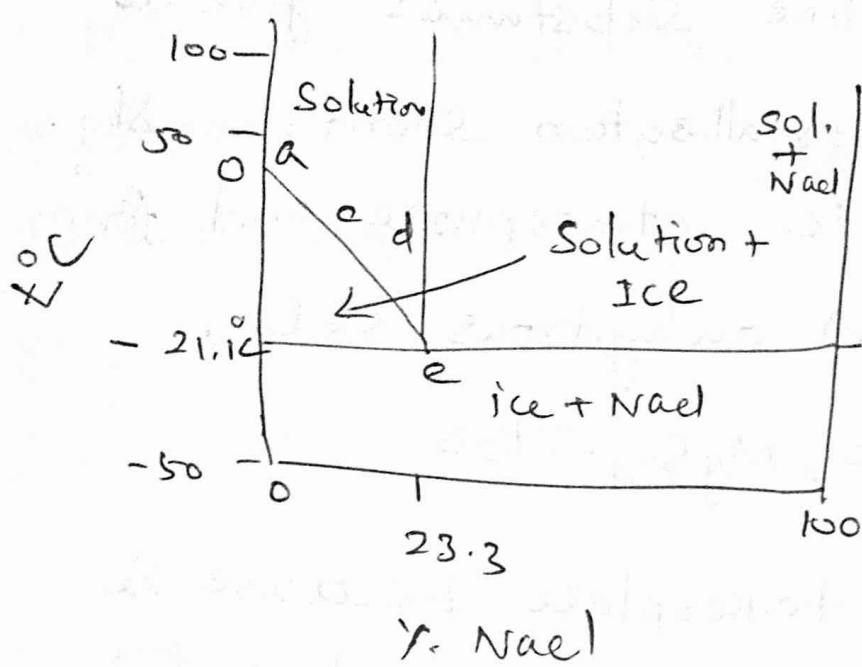


- * The compound ~~is~~ is said to melt incongruently.

Peritectic change (NaCl - H_2O)

- * This is simple eutectic type.
- * Sod. chloride does not form a stable hydrate.
- * The curve 'e' is the freezing point curve for water.

- * ef is the solubility curve or freezing point curve for sod. chloride solution.



- * The eutectic mixture is a non-varied point.
- * Such a mixture used for constant temp. baths. They are called the freezing mixtures.
- * If sodium chloride has been added, the temp. will drop to the eutectic temp. -21.1°C .
- * At this temp ice, solid sod. chloride & Saturated Solution can exist in equilibrium

Efflorescence:

- * Some crystalline substances give out their H₂O of crystallisation spontaneously, when exposed to atmosphere and form lower hydrate(s) or anhydrous salt.
- * e.g. Na₂CO₃ · 10H₂O, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O
- * Efflorescence takes place because the dissociation pressure of some hydrated crystals is higher than the partial pressure of H₂O vapour in the atmosphere at the room temperature.
- * For the example of dissociation pressure of Na₂CO₃ · 10H₂O → Na₂CO₃ · H₂O at ~~room~~ 20°C, is 24 mm.
- * At that temp. The aqueous pressure of H₂O vapour is only 14 mm.
- * So dehydrate changes into mono hydrate even at 20°C

Deliquescence?

- * Some crystalline substances can absorb H₂O from air and get dissolved in it.
- * When exposed to atmosphere, this is called deliquescence.
- e.g. CaCl₂, NaOH
- * These substances are highly soluble in H₂O.
- * They absorb moisture easily and dissolve in the absorbed H₂O and form a saturated solution.
- * The vapour pressure of this solution is lower than the aqueous pressure of water vapour at room temp.
- * For eg., the vapour pressure of the solution formed in the case of CaCl₂ is about 8mm at 20°C
- * Whereas aqueous tension at 20°C is 140mm. So it absorbs H₂O from atmosphere and dissolves it.