



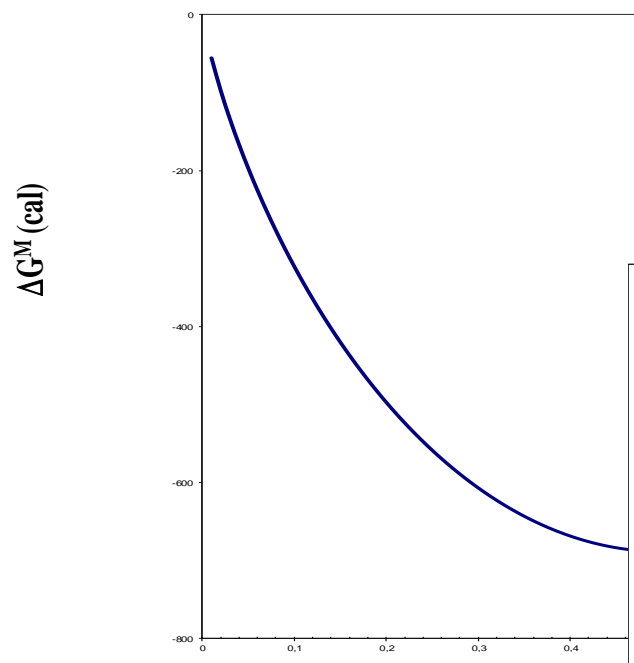
METMAT

TERMODINÂMICA DAS SOLUÇÕES

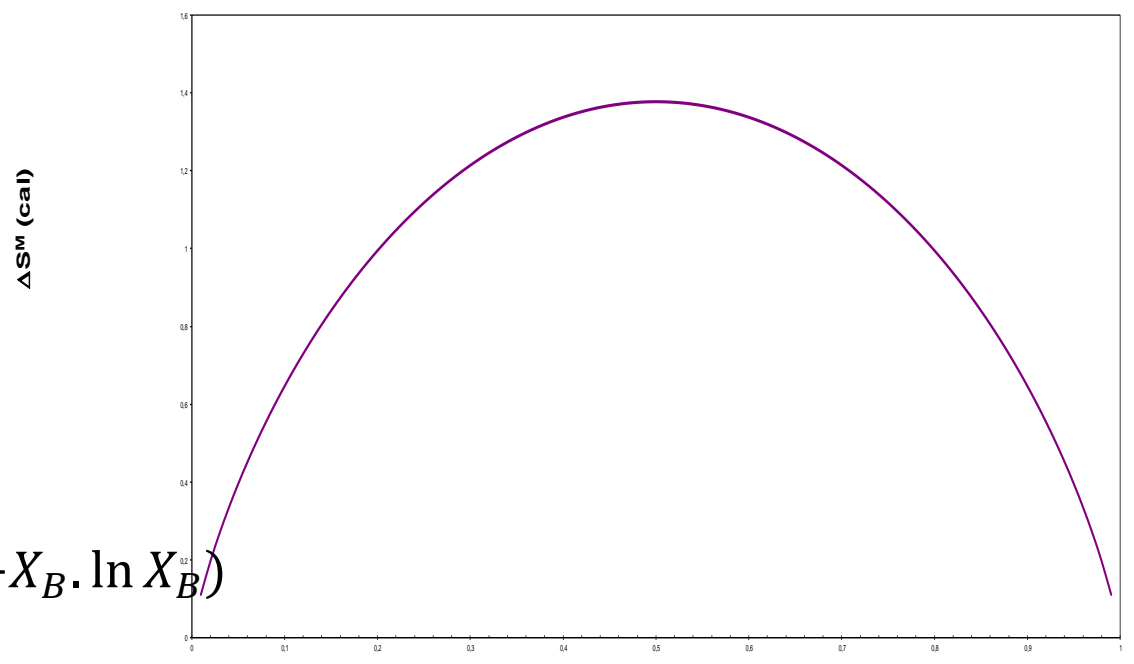
Solução Ideal

T=500K

$$\Delta S^{M,ideal} = -R \cdot (X_A \cdot \ln X_A + X_B \cdot \ln X_B)$$



$$\Delta G^{M,ideal} = R \cdot T \cdot (X_A \cdot \ln X_A + X_B \cdot \ln X_B)$$

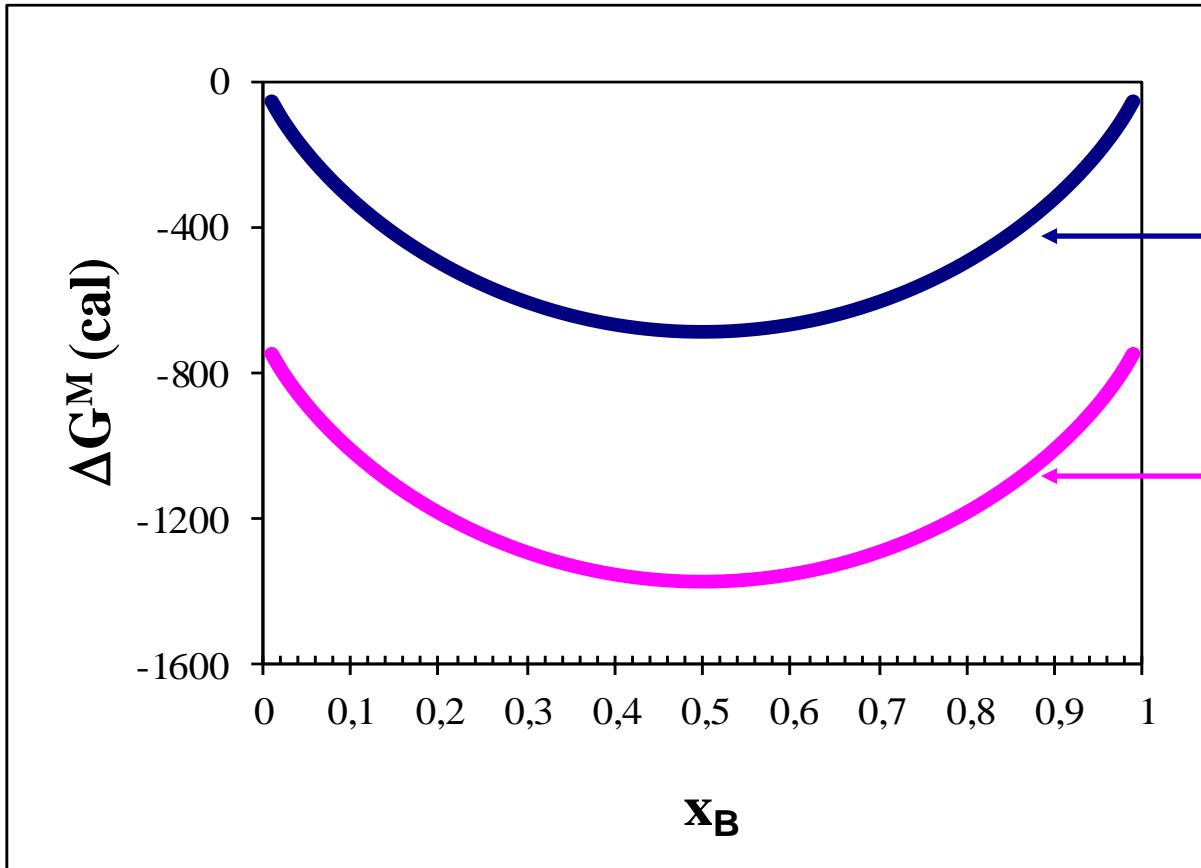


X_B

$$\Delta G^M = \Delta H^M - T\Delta S^M$$

Solução
Não-Ideal: Desvio Negativo
 $\gamma=0,5$

T=500K

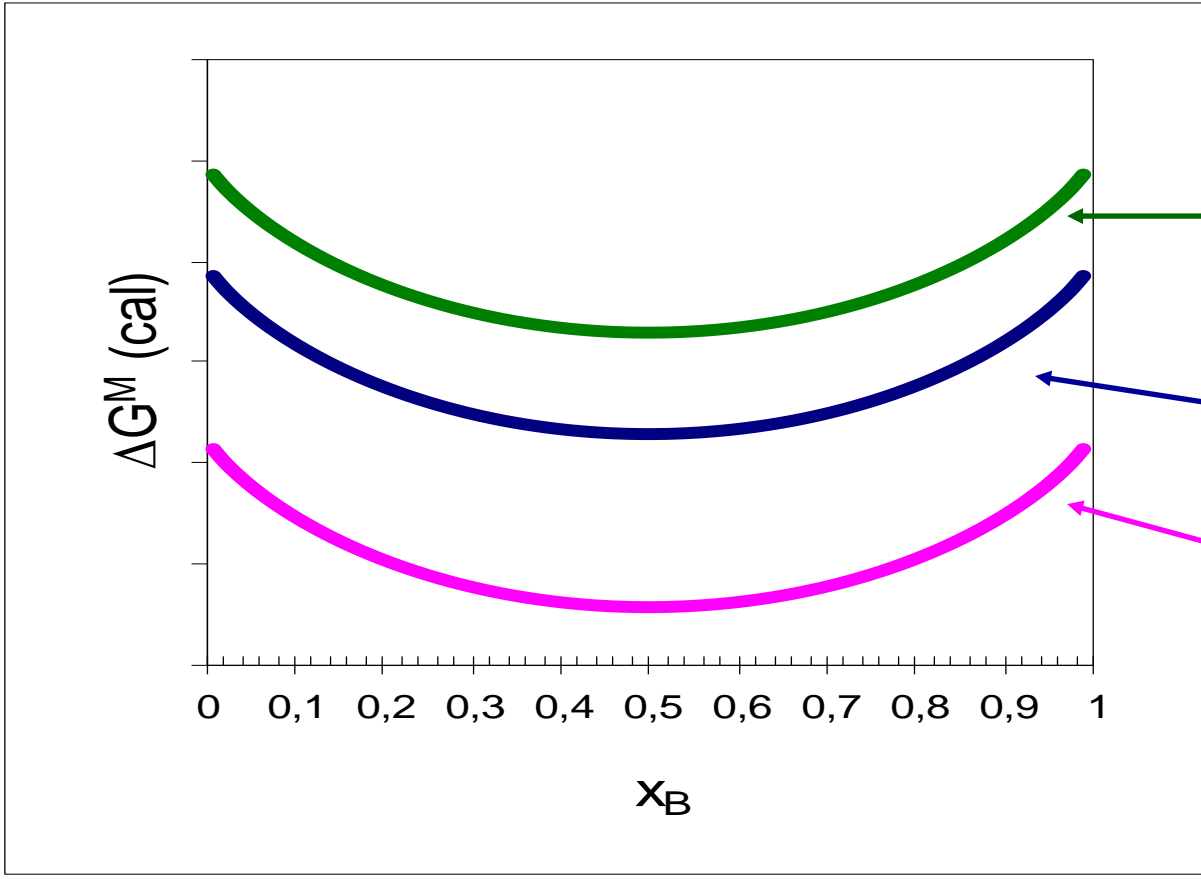


← Ideal

← Desvio Negativo

$$\Delta G^M = \Delta H^M - T\Delta S^M$$

Solução
Não-Ideal: Desvio Positivo
 $\gamma=1,5$



T=500K

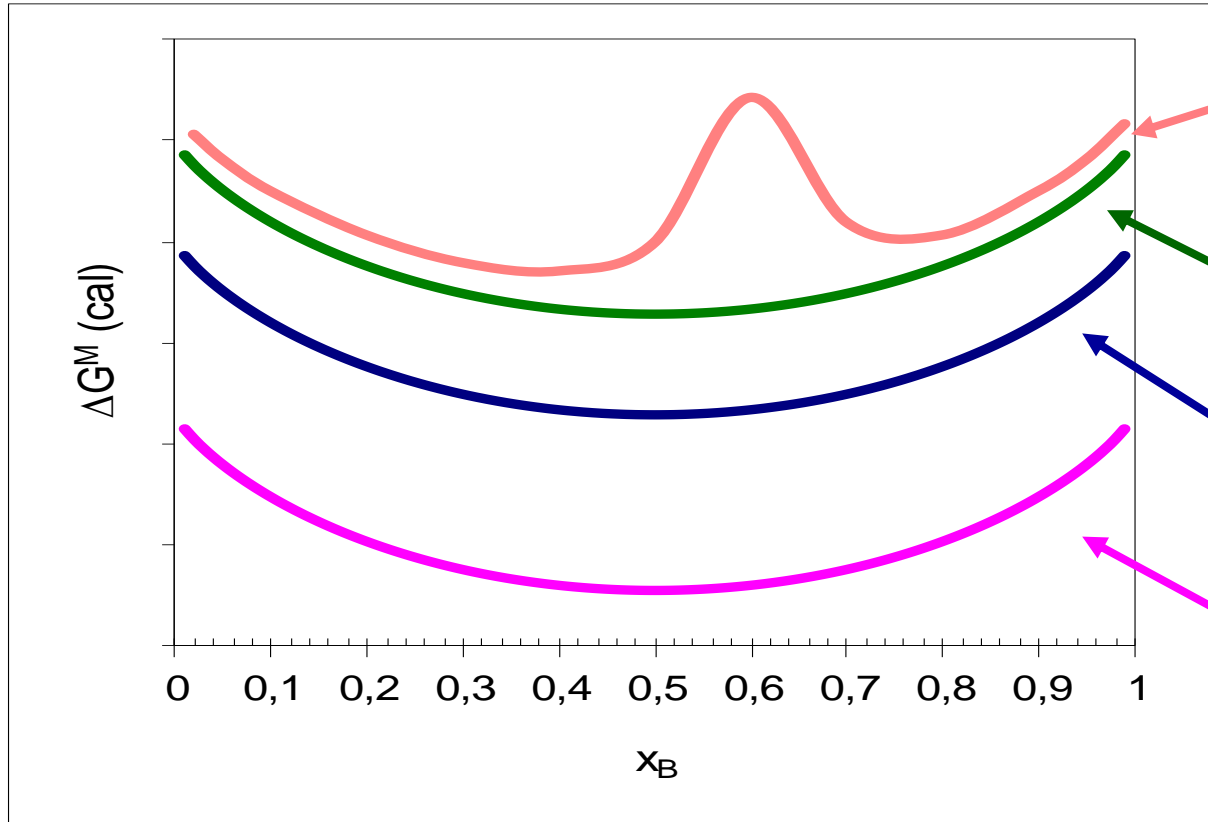
Desvio Positivo

Ideal

Desvio Negativo

$$\Delta G^M = \Delta H^M - T\Delta S^M$$

Solução Não-Ideal: Desvio Positivo



Desvio fortemente Positivo

Desvio Positivo

Ideal

Desvio Negativo

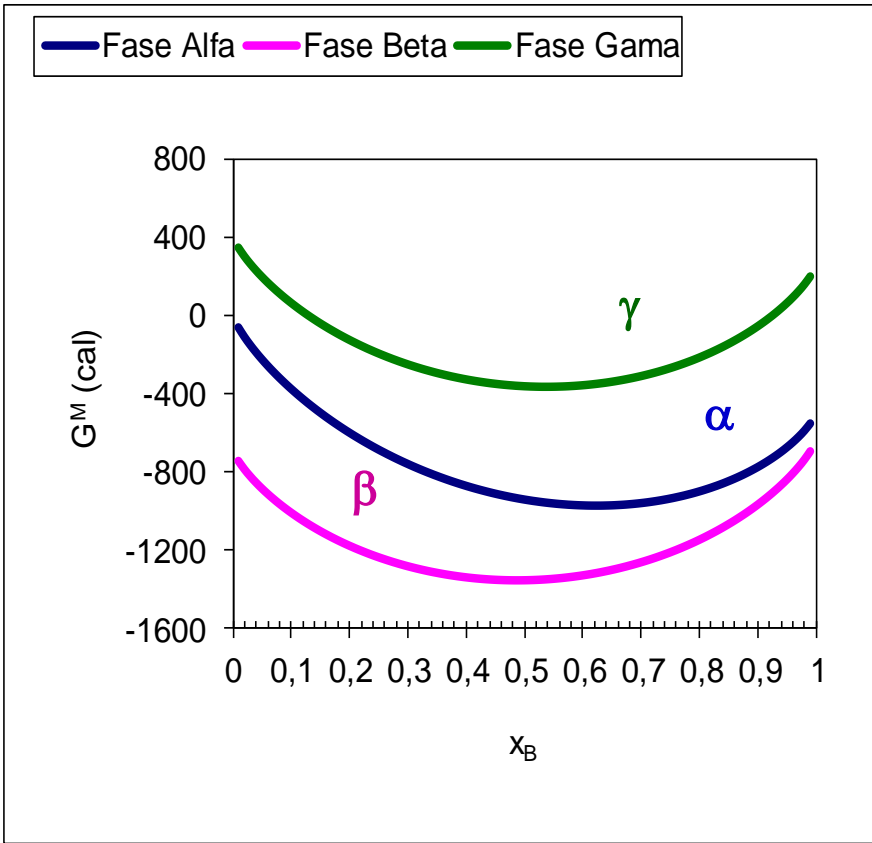
O mesmo raciocínio pode ser feito para os valores de $G^{M, fase}$

Isto é, para a *energia livre de Gibbs* das **fases** presentes no sistema.

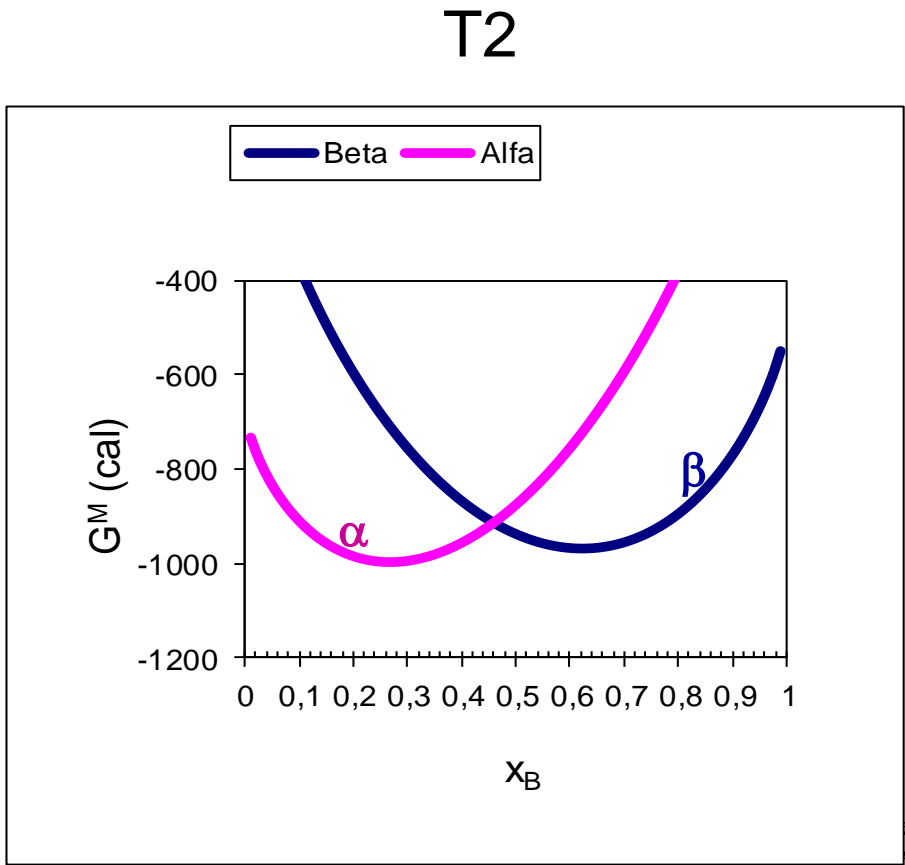
$$\text{IDEAL} - G^{fase} = X_A \cdot G_A^0 + X_B \cdot G_B^0 + R \cdot T \cdot (X_A \cdot \ln X_A + X_B \cdot \ln X_B)$$

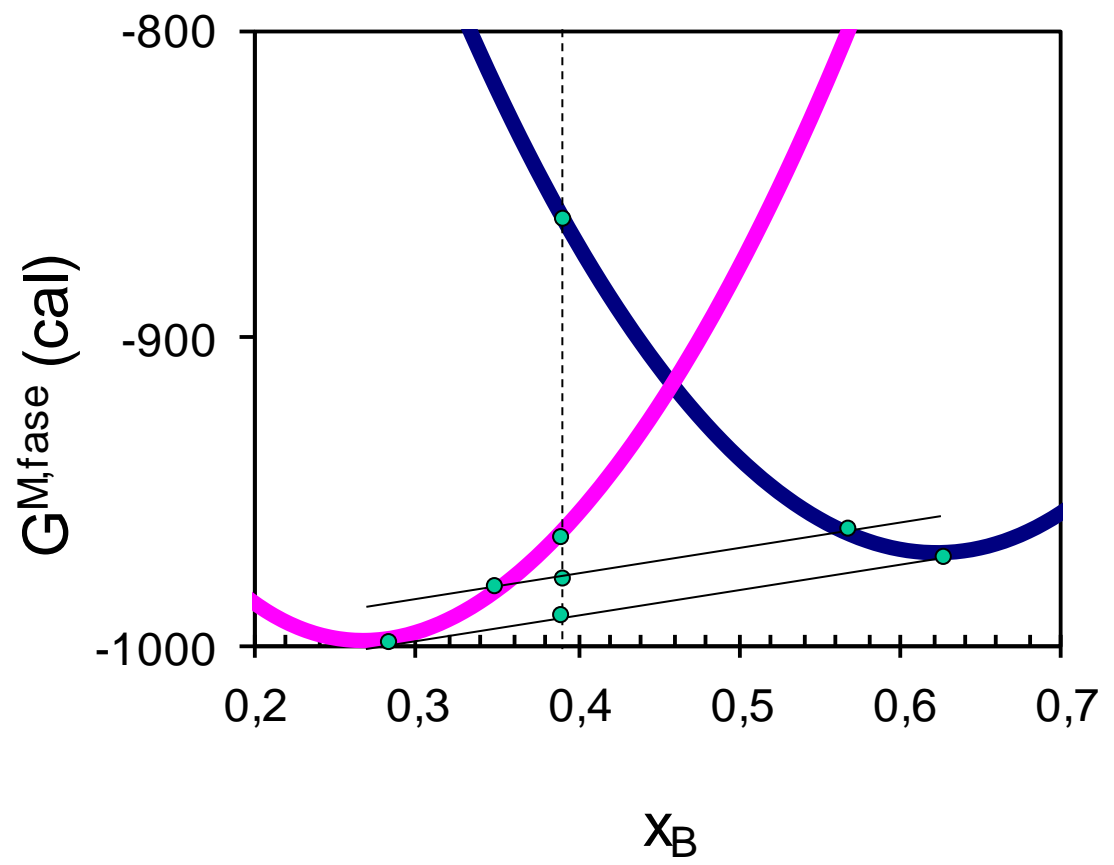
$$\text{REAL} - G^{fase} = X_A \cdot G_A^0 + X_B \cdot G_B^0 + R \cdot T \cdot (X_A \cdot \ln a_A + X_B \cdot \ln a_B)$$

$$\text{REGULAR} - G^{fase} = X_A \cdot G_A^0 + X_B \cdot G_B^0 + R \cdot T \cdot (X_A \cdot \ln X_A + X_B \cdot \ln X_B) + \Omega \cdot X_A \cdot X_B$$



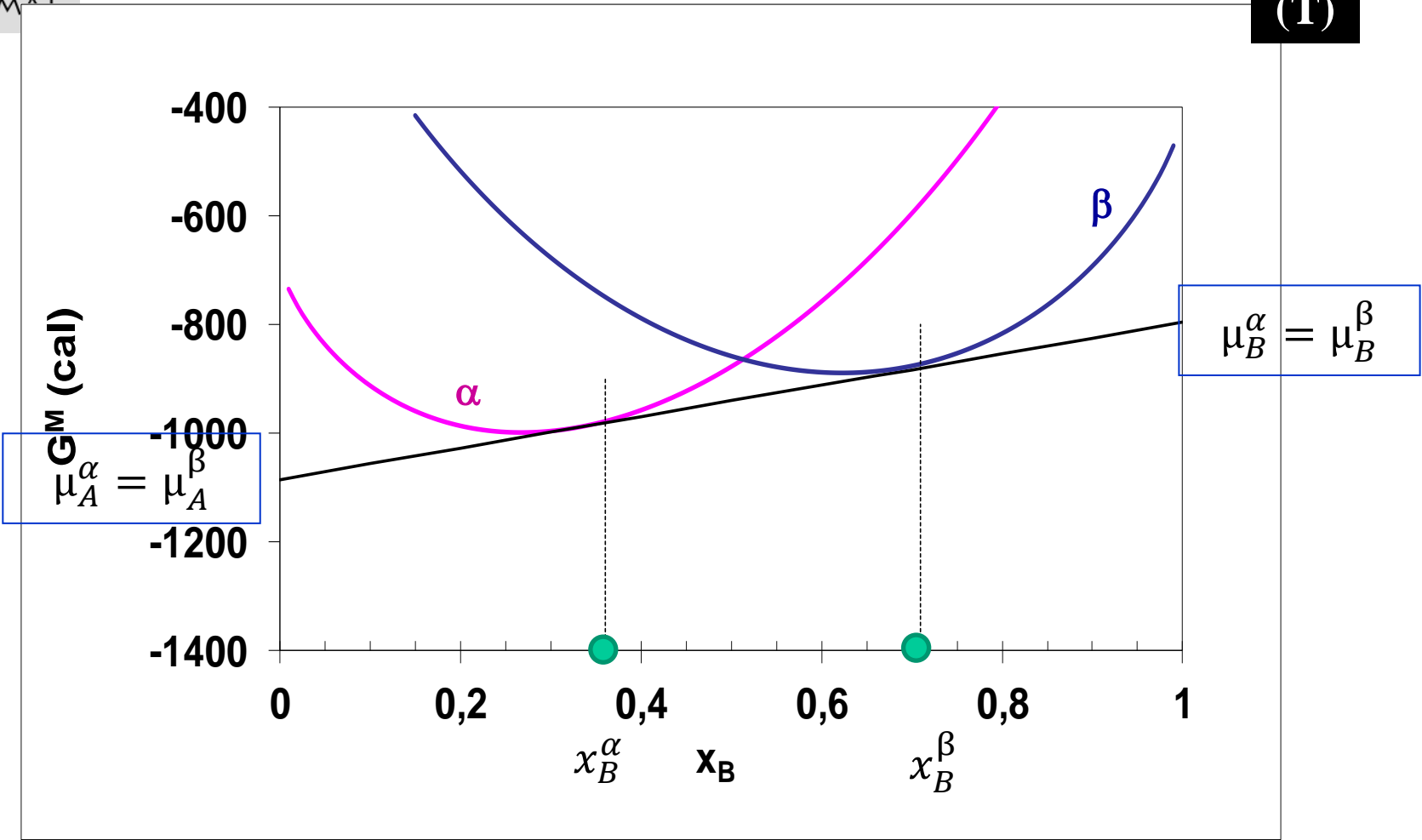
T1

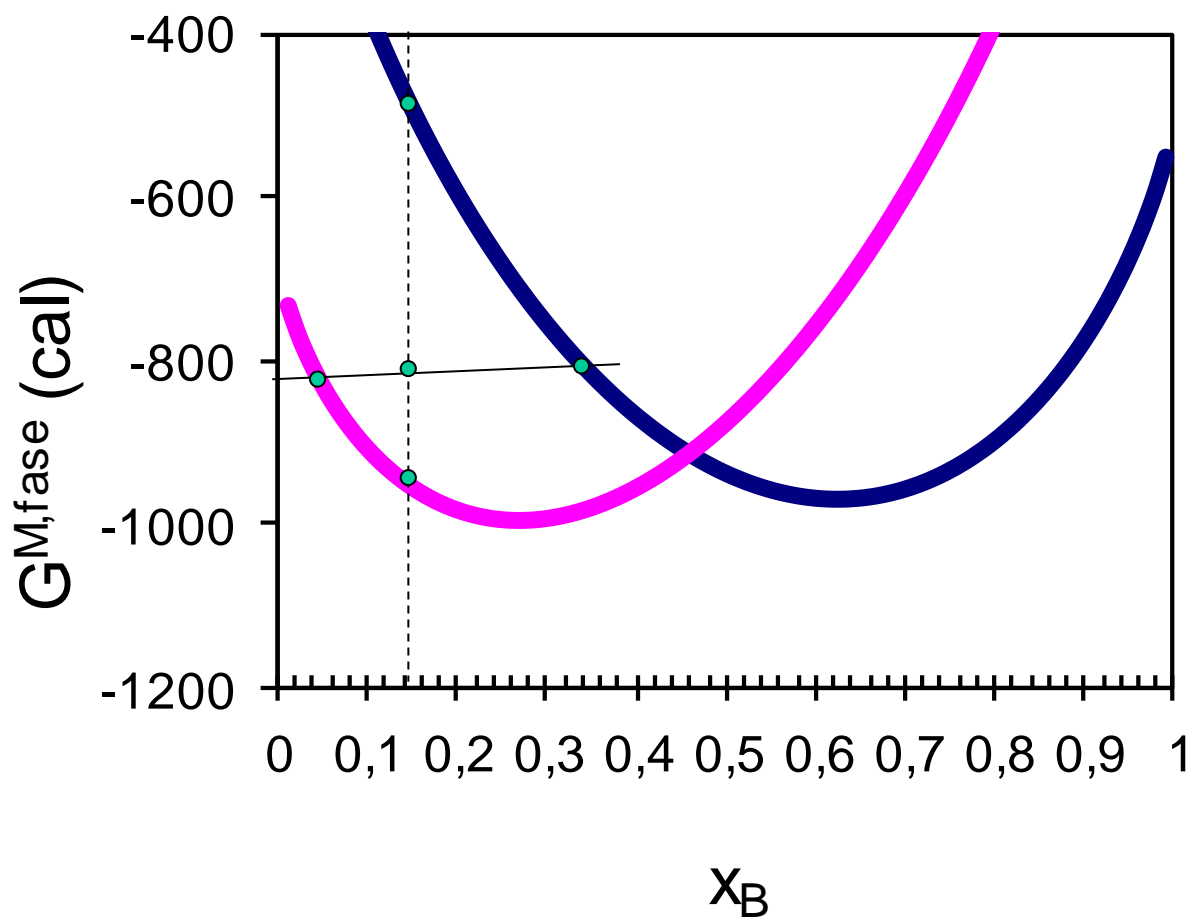




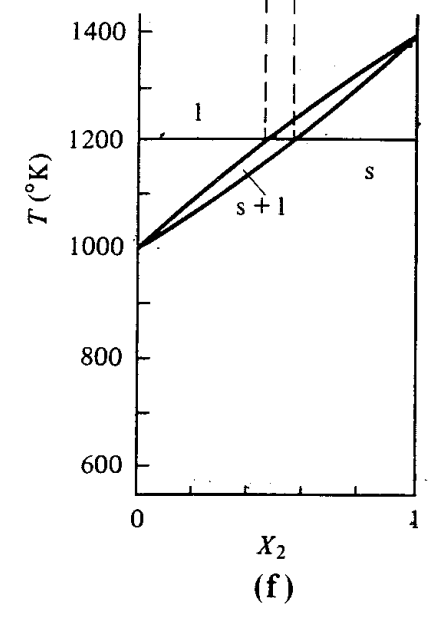
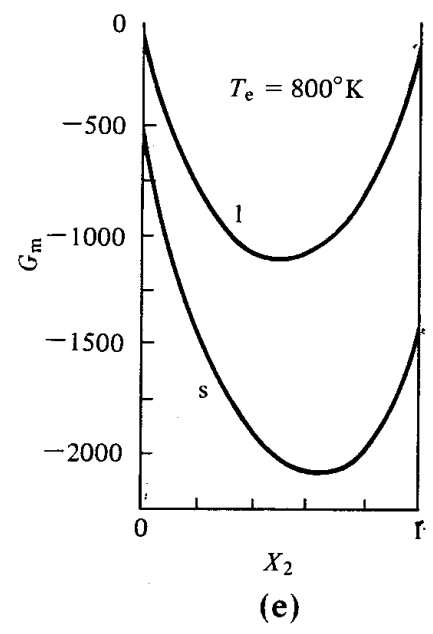
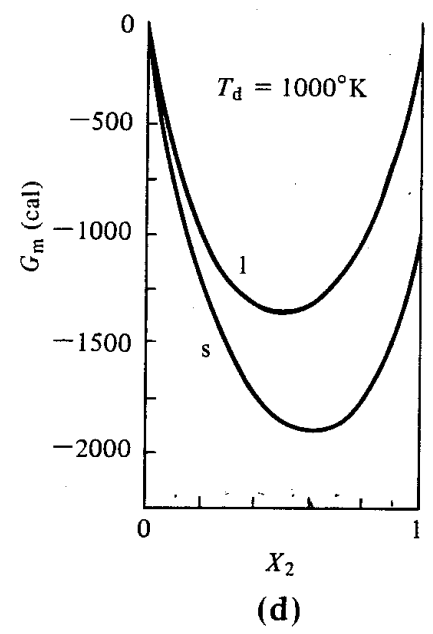
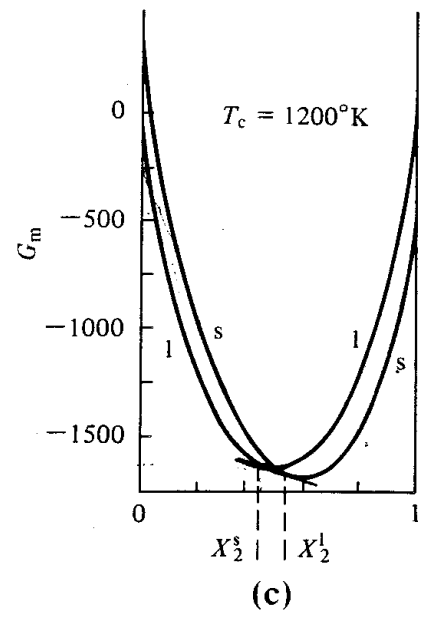
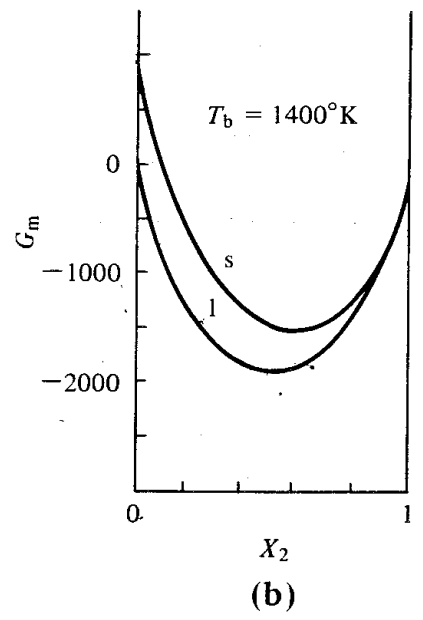
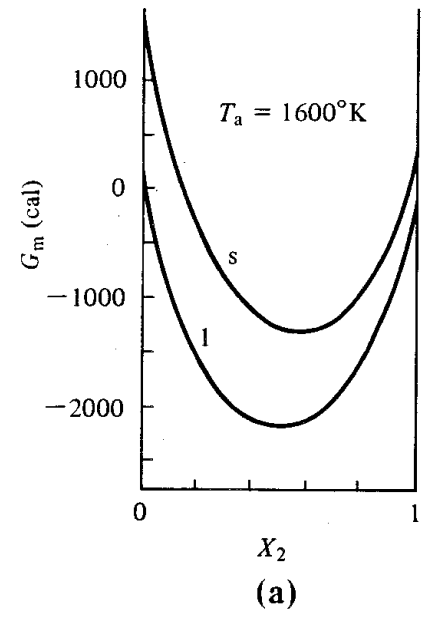
1. α seria mais estável
2. MM $\alpha+\beta$ é mais estável
3. MM $\alpha+\beta$ com os mesmos μ

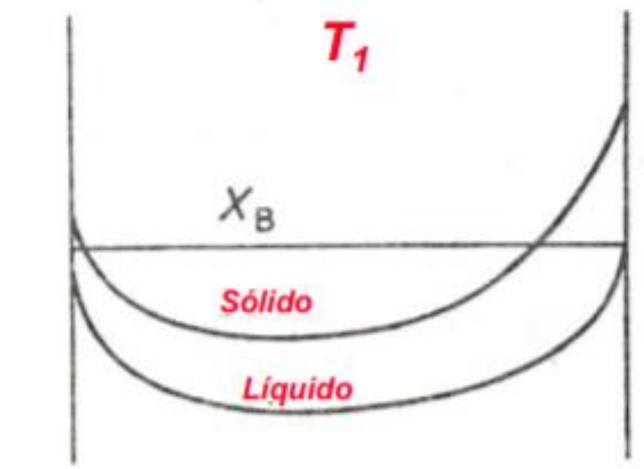
(T)



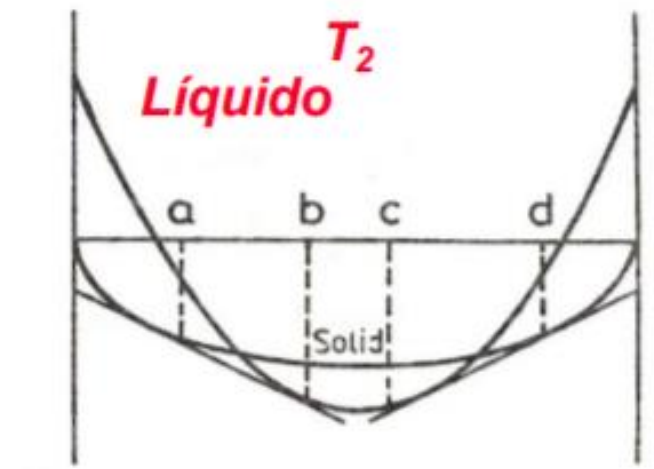


1. α seria mais estável
2. MM $\alpha+\beta$ é menos estável que α

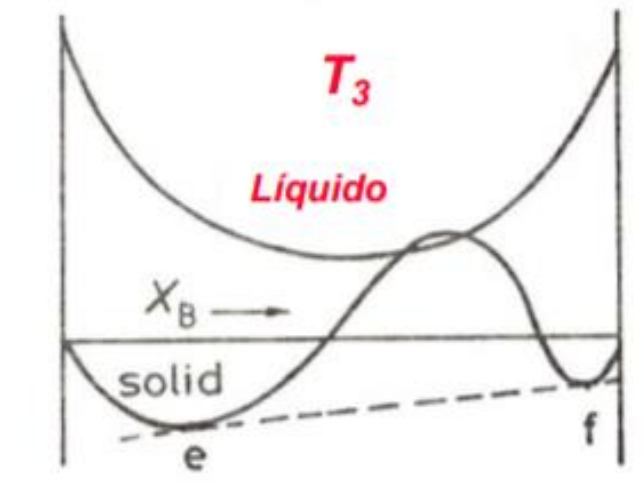




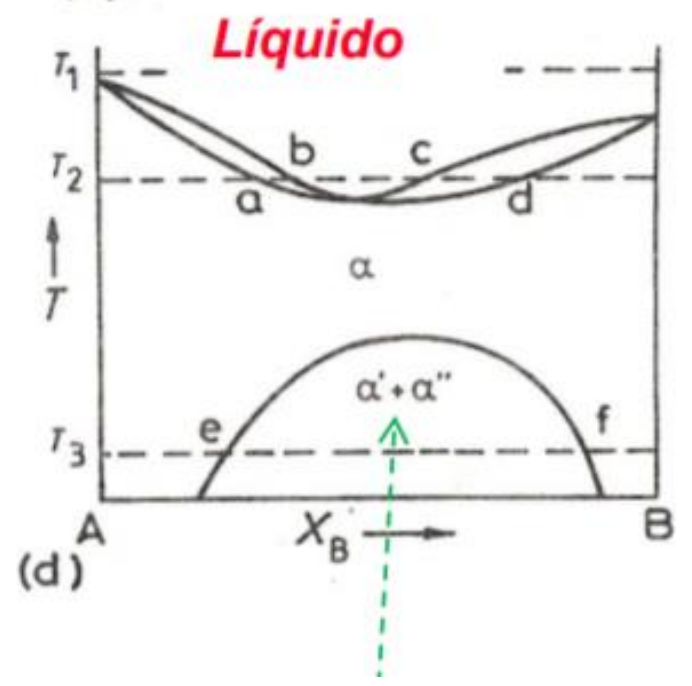
(a)



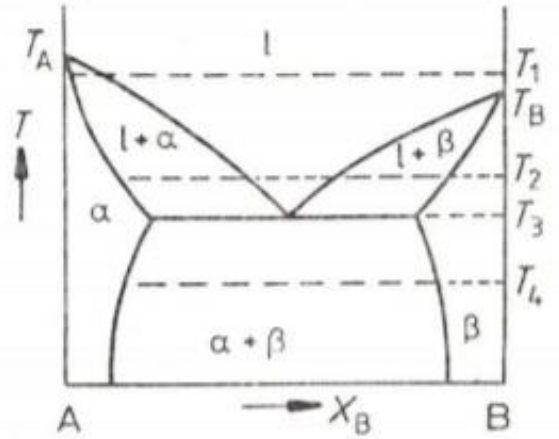
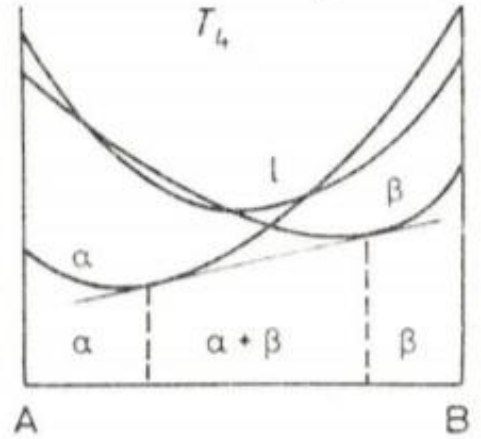
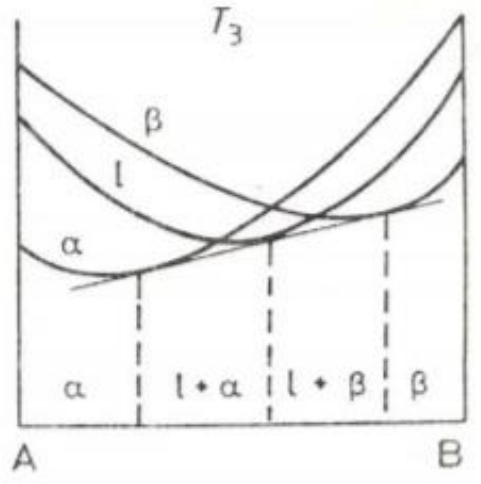
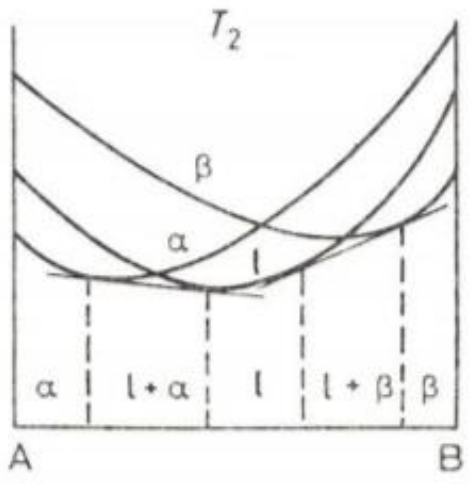
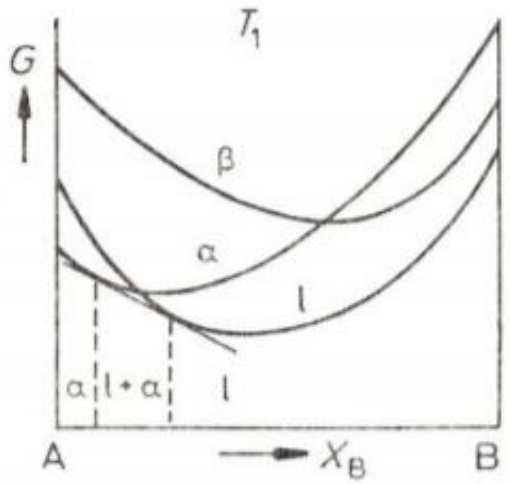
(b)

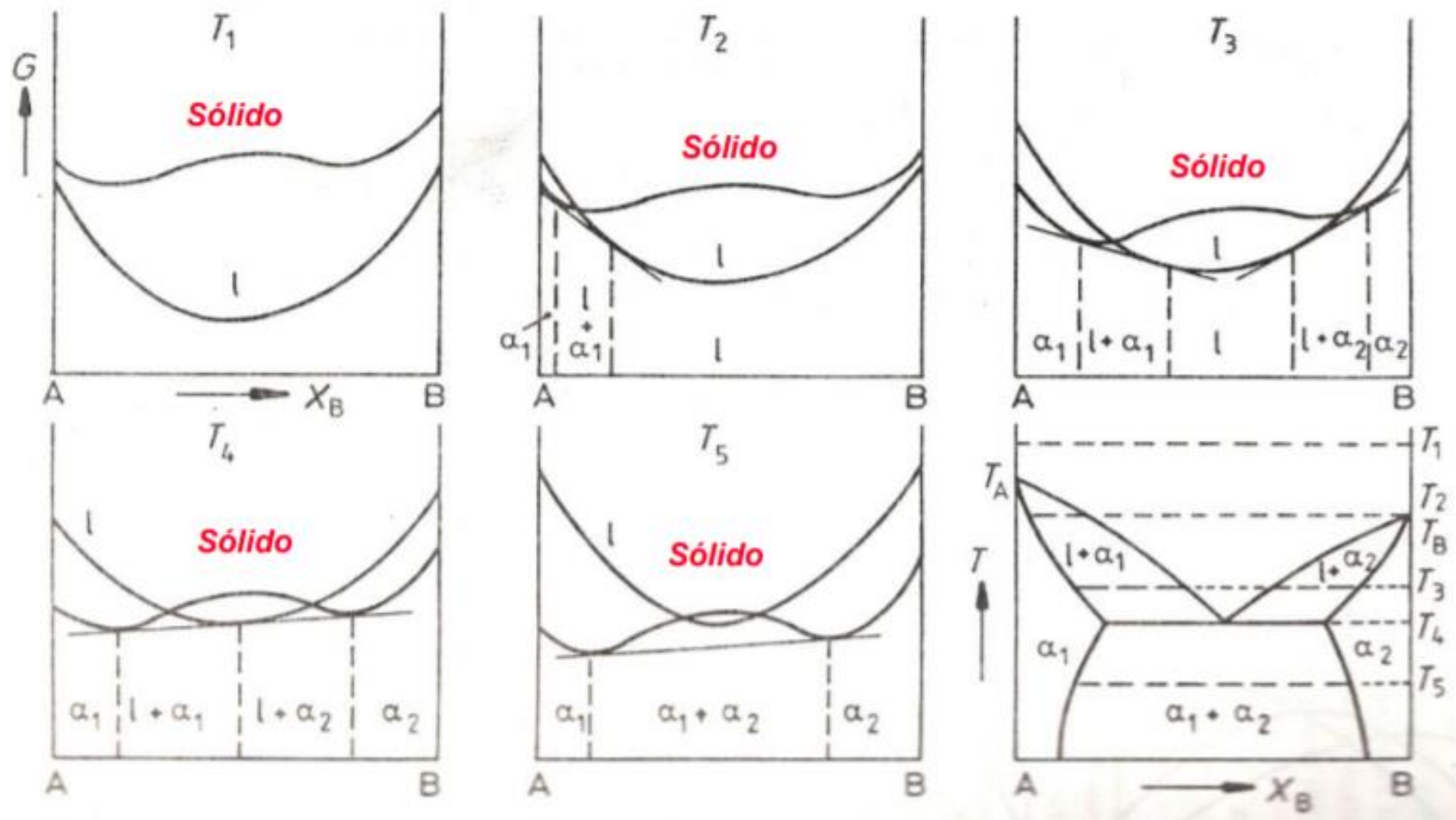


(c)



(d)





CONSTRUÇÃO GRÁFICA DE DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO

- A precisão gráfica da tangente nas curvas de energia livre das fases é baixa – pode ser obtida analiticamente

- Sistemas Ideais

- para as fases sólida e líquida: isomorfo

- $\mu_i^{\text{sólido}} = \mu_i^{\text{líquido}}$

- $\mu_i^{\text{fase}} = \mu_i^{\text{o,fase}} + R.T.\ln a_i^{\text{fase}}$

- Para a reação $\langle i \rangle = \{i\}$

- $\ln \left(\frac{a_i^{\text{líquido}}}{a_i^{\text{sólido}}} \right) = - \frac{\Delta\mu_i^{\text{o,fusão}}}{R.T}$

CONSTRUÇÃO GRÁFICA DE DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO

$$- \Delta\mu_i^{o, fusão} = \mu_i^{o, líquido} - \mu_i^{o, sólido} = \Delta H_{f,i}^o - T \cdot \Delta S_{f,i}^o$$

$$- \Delta\mu_i^{o, fusão} = \Delta H_{f,i}^o \cdot \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_{f,i}}\right)$$

$$- \ln \left(\frac{a_i^{líquido}}{a_i^{sólido}} \right) = - \frac{\Delta H_{f,i}^o}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,i}} \right)$$

– Como para as soluções ideais $a_i = X_i$

$$X_i^{líquido} = X_i^{sólido} \cdot \exp \left[- \frac{\Delta H_{f,i}^o}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,i}} \right) \right]$$

CONSTRUÇÃO GRÁFICA DE DIAGRAMAS DE EQUILÍBRIO

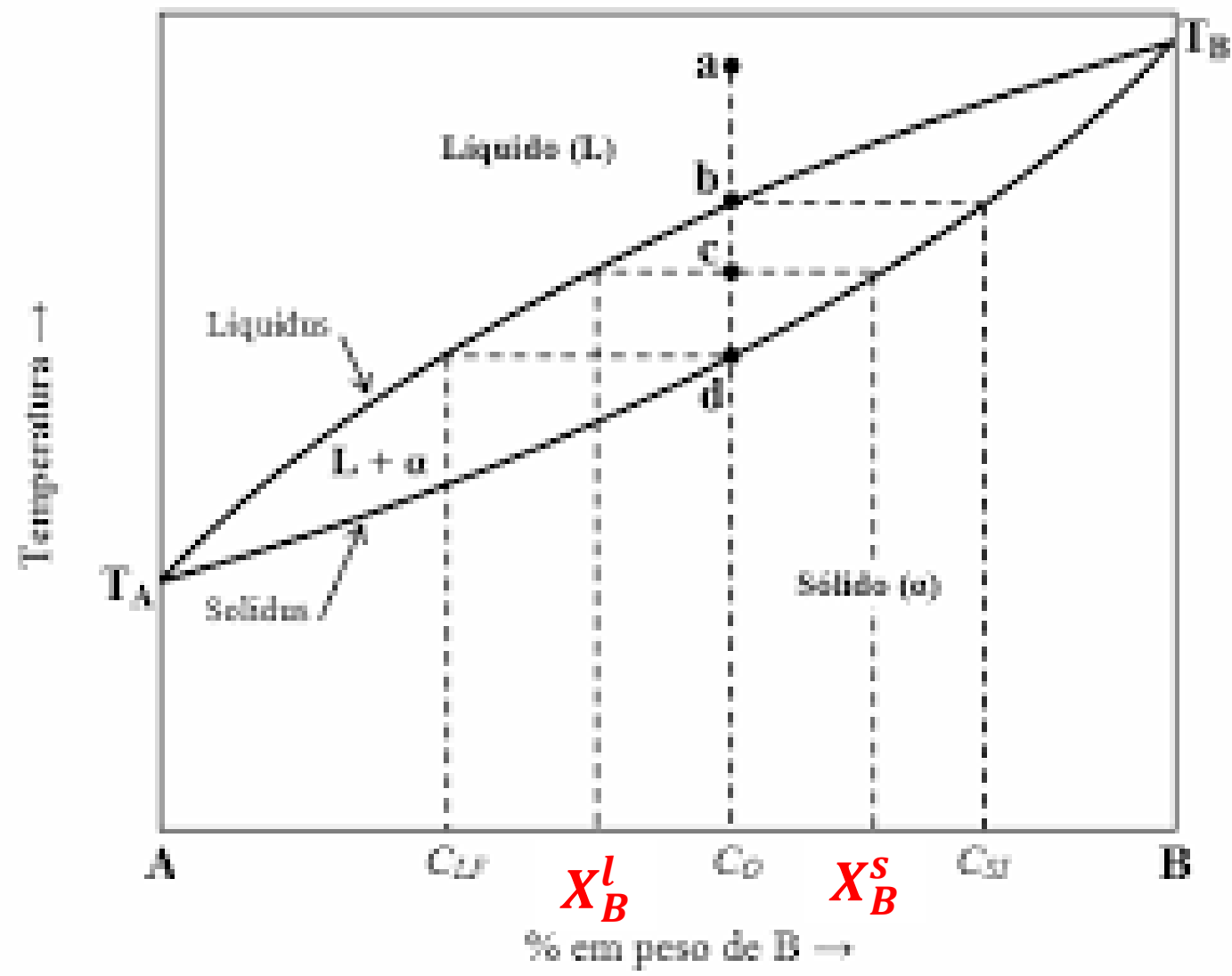
Mas, para um sistema binário A-B

$$\bullet X_A^{fase} + X_B^{fase} = 1$$

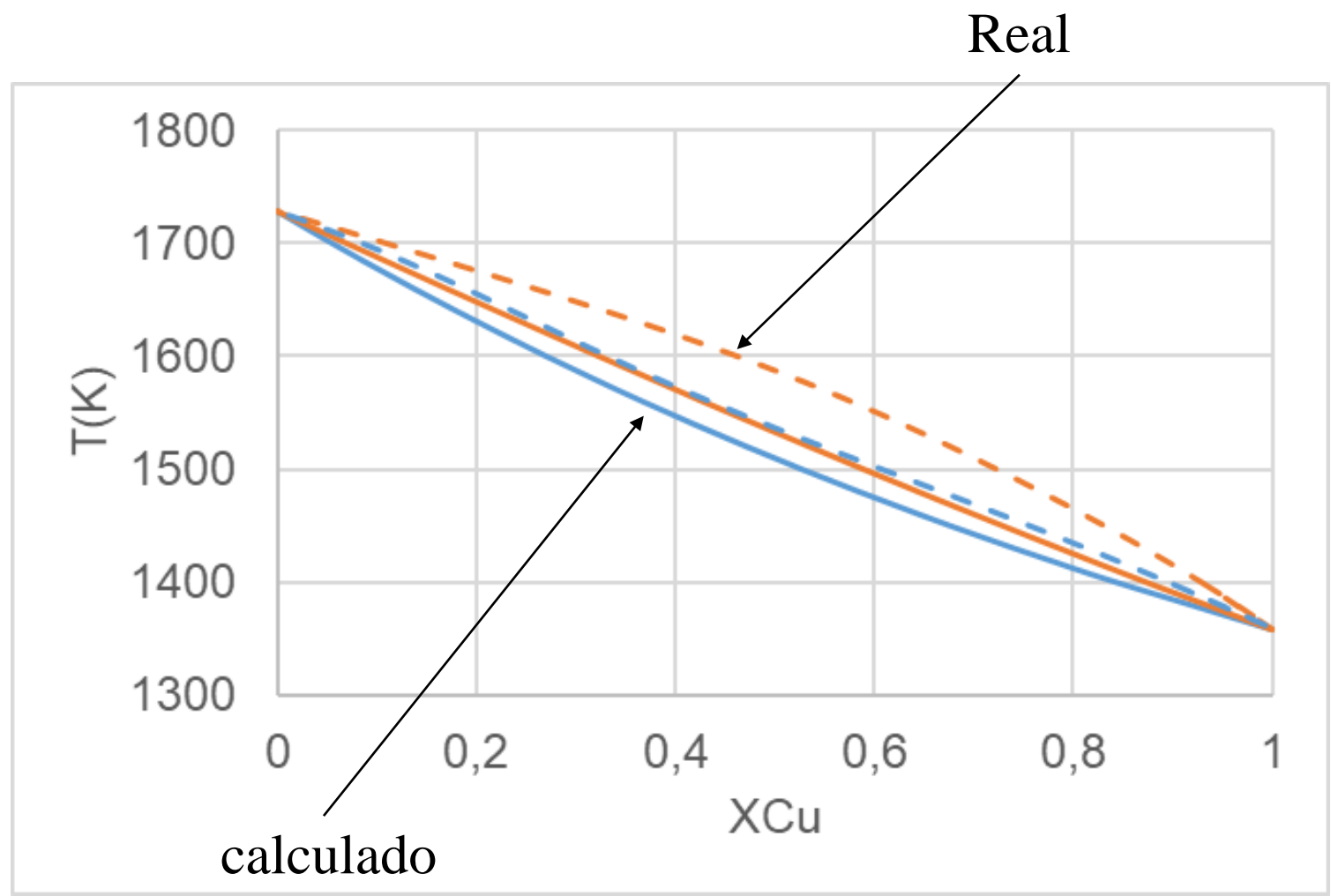
$$X_A^{sólido} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta H_{f,A}^0}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,A}}\right)\right] + X_B^{sólido} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta H_{f,B}^0}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,B}}\right)\right] = 1$$

e

$$X_A^{líquido} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{f,A}^0}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,A}}\right)\right] + X_B^{líquido} \cdot \exp\left[\frac{\Delta H_{f,B}^0}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_{f,B}}\right)\right] = 1$$



Cu-Ni



$$\Delta G^E = X_A \cdot X_B \cdot \sum L_v^T \cdot (X_A - X_B)^v \Rightarrow$$

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LIQUID
EXCESS MODEL IS REDLICH-KISTER_MUGGIANU
CONSTITUENTS: CU,NI

G<LIQUID,CU;0>-H298<FCC_A1,CU;0> =
  298.15<T< 1358.02: +12964.84-9.510243*T-5.83932E-21*T**7+GHSERCU
  1358.02<T< 3200.00: +13495.4-9.920463*T-3.64643E+29*T**(-9)
+GHSERCU
G<LIQUID,NI;0>-H298<FCC_A1,NI;0> =
  298.15<T< 1728.00: +11235.527+108.457*T-22.096*T*LN<T>
  -.0048407*T**2-3.82318E-21*T**7
  1728.00<T< 3000.00: -9549.775+268.598*T-43.1*T*LN<T>
L<LIQUID,CU,NI;0> = +11760+1.084*T
L<LIQUID,CU,NI;1> = -1671.8

```

$$G^{sol} = X_{Cu} \cdot G_{Cu}^0 + X_{Ni} \cdot G_{Ni}^0 + R \cdot T \cdot (X_{Cu} \cdot \ln X_{Cu} + X_{Ni} \cdot \ln X_{Ni}) + X_{Cu} \cdot X_{Ni} \cdot \sum L_v^T \cdot (X_{Cu} - X_{Ni})^v$$

$$G^{sol} = X_{Cu} \cdot G_{Cu}^0 + X_{Ni} \cdot G_{Ni}^0 + R \cdot T \cdot (X_{Cu} \cdot \ln X_{Cu} + X_{Ni} \cdot \ln X_{Ni}) + X_{Cu} \cdot X_{Ni} \cdot [L_0^T + L_1^T \cdot (X_{Cu} - X_{Ni})^1]$$

Para casa

Considerando que os sistemas isomorfos são sistemas ideais, calcular os diagramas de equilíbrio de fases. Comparar com os diagramas experimentais e discutir diferenças:

1. Cu-Ni
2. FeO-MnO
3. Si-Ge
4. NiO-MgO
5. Ag-Au
6. Nb-Ta
7. Al_2O_3 - Cr_2O_3
8. CaO-MnO
9. Ti-Ta
10. Ta-W
11. Bi-Sb
12. Ag-Pd
13. Pd-Rh