

$$(dG)_{T,P} < 0$$

$$(dA)_{T,V} < 0$$

$$(dG)_{T,P,n} = 0$$

$$(dA)_{T,V} = 0$$

$$dG(T, P, n_1, n_2, \dots) = Vdp - SdT + \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i dn_i$$

$$\mu_i \equiv \left(\frac{\partial G(T, P, n_1, \dots, n_m)}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, P, \{n_j, j \neq i\}}$$

species "i"

Intensive Property

G extensive property, 1st order extensive.

$$\lambda^1 G(T, P, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m) = G(T, P, \lambda n_1, \lambda n_2, \dots, \lambda n_m)$$

At T, P constant,

Take derivative wrt λ

$$\begin{aligned} G(T, P, n_1, n_2, \dots, n_m) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left[G(T, P, \lambda n_1, \lambda n_2, \dots, \lambda n_m) \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\frac{\partial(\lambda n_i)}{\partial \lambda} \right) \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial(\lambda n_i)} \right)_{T, P, \{\lambda n_j, j \neq i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (n_i) \left(\frac{\partial(\lambda G(T, P, n_1, \dots, n_m))}{\partial(\lambda n_i)} \right)_{T, P, \{\lambda n_j, j \neq i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (n_i) \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} \right) \left(\frac{\partial G(T, P, n_1, \dots, n_m)}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, P, \{n_j, j \neq i\}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m (n_i) \mu_i \end{aligned}$$

m , component system at T, P constant

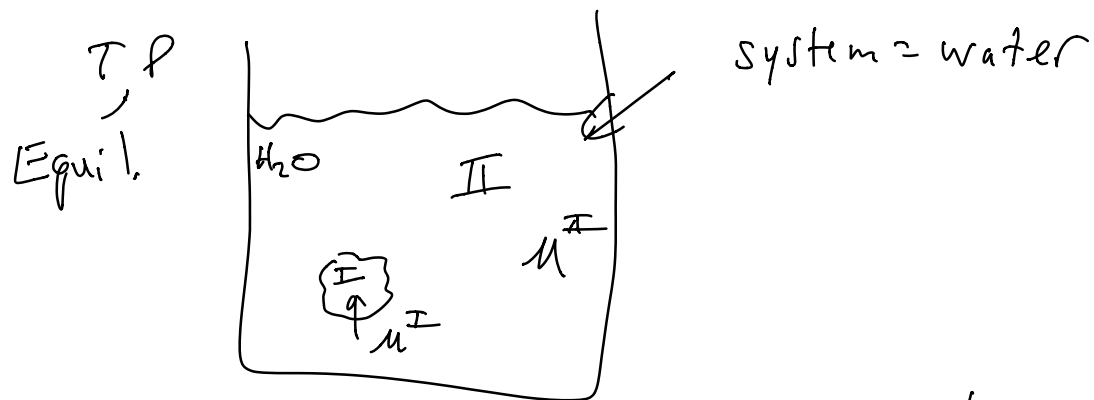
$$G(T, P, n_1, \dots, n_m) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i n_i \quad !!!$$

$$dG(T, p, \{n_i\}) = V dp - S dT + \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i dn_i$$

T, p constant.

$$dG = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i dn_i$$

$$dG = \mu dn \quad \leftarrow \text{1 component}$$



$$(dG)_{T, p, \{n\}} = 0 \quad @ \text{ Equil.}$$

$$dG = \mu dn = 0$$

$$dn^I, \quad dn^{II}$$

$$dn^I = -dn^{II}$$

$$dn^I + dn^{II} = 0 = dn$$

$$dG = \mu^I dn^I + \mu^{II} dn^{II}$$

$$\Rightarrow dn^I = -dn^{II}$$

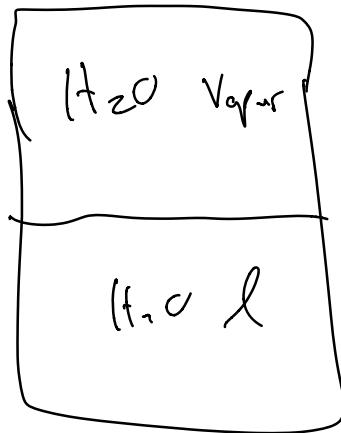
$$dG = (\mu^I - \mu^{II}) dn^I = 0$$

↑
non-zero

$$\therefore \mu^I - \mu^{II} = 0$$

$$\mu^I = \mu^{II}$$

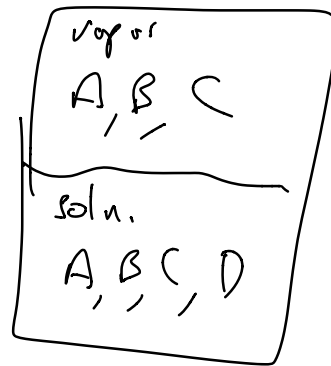
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$$\mu_{H_2O}^{Vapor} = \mu_{H_2O}^{liquid}$$

$$\mu_A^{soln} = \mu_A^{vapor}$$

$$\mu_B^{soln} = \mu_B^{vapor}$$



$T = \text{constant}$, vary P

$$\mu_2 - \mu_1 = RT \int_{P_1}^{P_2} d(\ln P)$$

$$\mu_2 - \mu_1 = RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$\mu_2 = \mu_1(T, P_1) + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1} \right)$$

$$P_1 = 1 \text{ bar} = P^\circ$$

$$\mu_2 = \mu_1(T, P^\circ) + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{P^\circ} \right)$$

$$= \mu_1(T, P^\circ) + RT \ln \left(\frac{P_2}{1 \text{ bar}} \right)$$

$$\mu_2(T, P_2) = \mu_1(T, P^\circ) + RT \ln(P_2)$$