

Topic 5C - Phase Equilibria in Two-Component Systems

Binary Liquid Mixtures

Vapor Pressure

for an ideal binary mixture of two volatile liquids, A and B:

$$P_A = x_{A, \text{liquid}} P_{A, \text{pure}} \quad \text{and} \quad P_B = x_{B, \text{liquid}} P_{B, \text{pure}}$$

From Dalton's Law:

$$P_T = P_A + P_B = x_{A, \text{liquid}} P_{A, \text{pure}} + x_{B, \text{liquid}} P_{B, \text{pure}}$$

Thus, the vapor that is in equilibrium with the liquid mixture will be richer in the component having the higher vapor pressure.

$$x_{A, \text{vapor}} = \frac{P_A}{P_T} = \frac{P_A}{P_A + P_B} = \frac{x_{A, \text{liquid}} P_{A, \text{pure}}}{x_{A, \text{liquid}} P_{A, \text{pure}} + x_{B, \text{liquid}} P_{B, \text{pure}}}$$

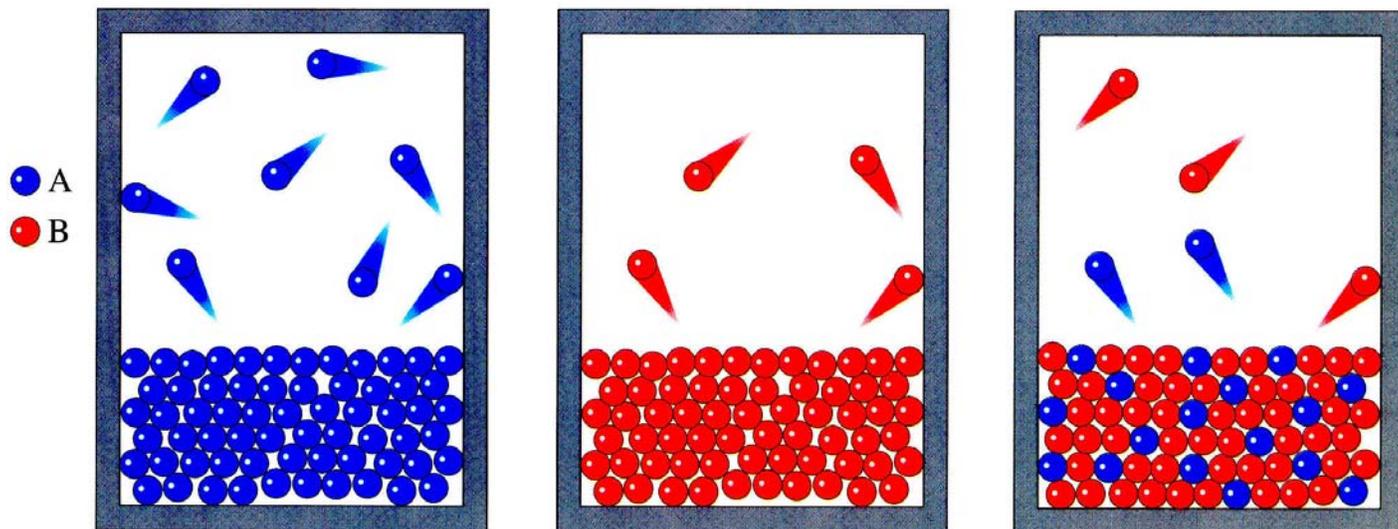
Distillation

Boiling point of binary mixture is intermediate between B.P.'s of the two pure components.

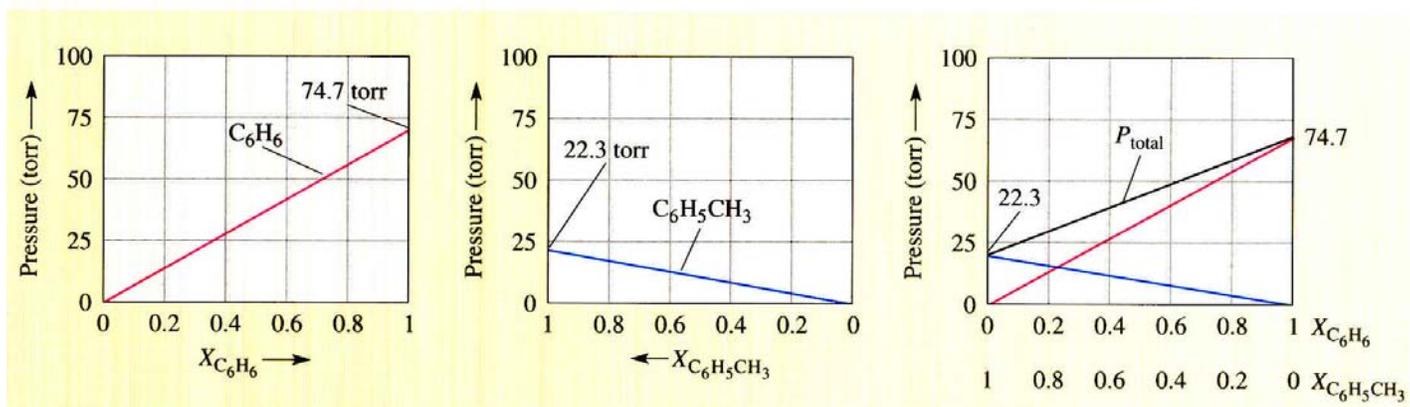
Temperature-Composition diagrams

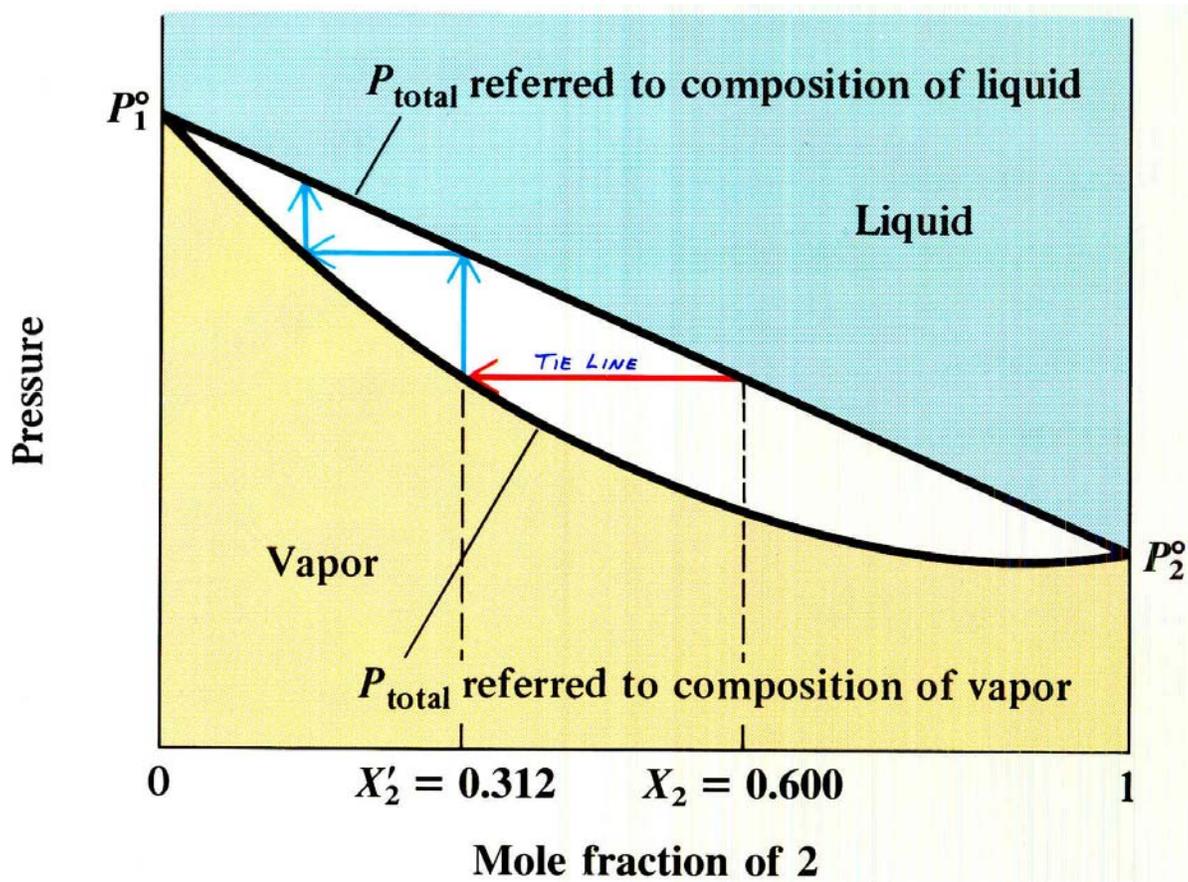
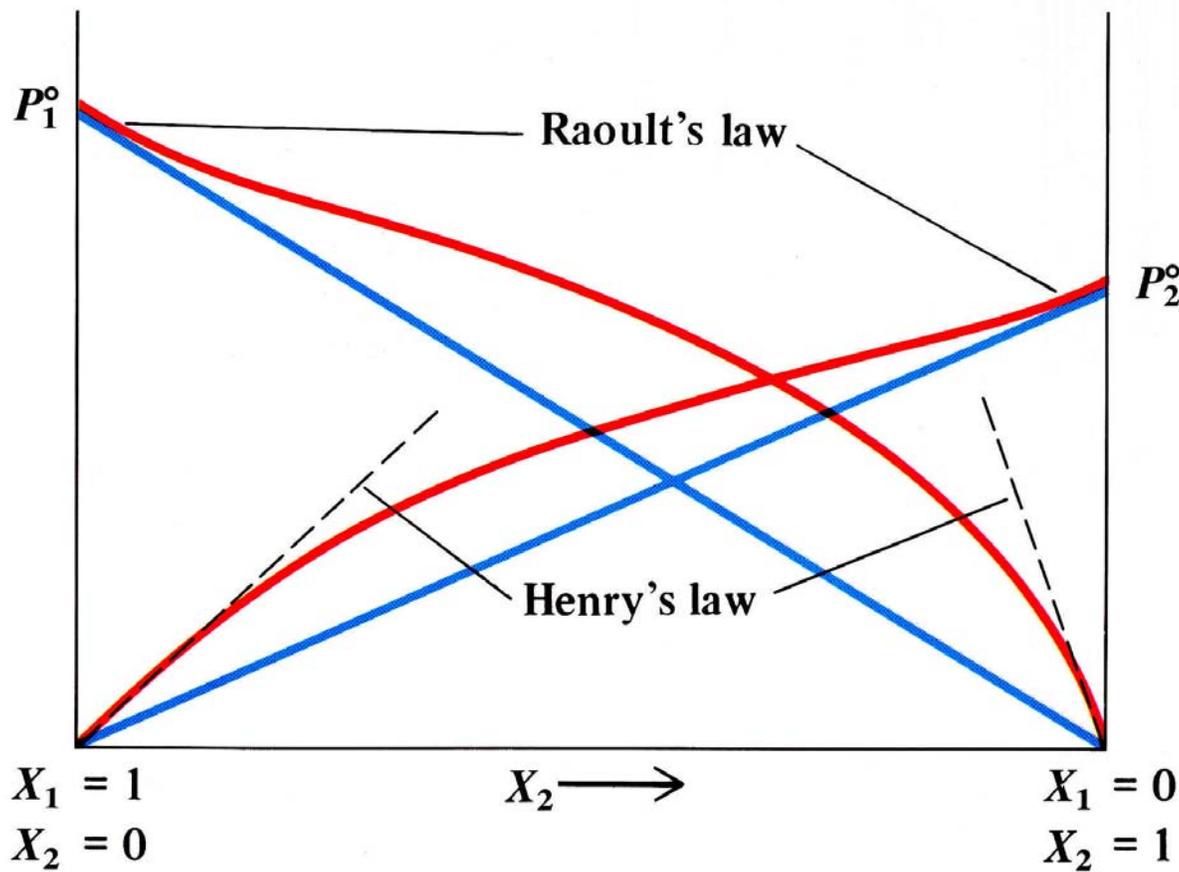
Tie Lines

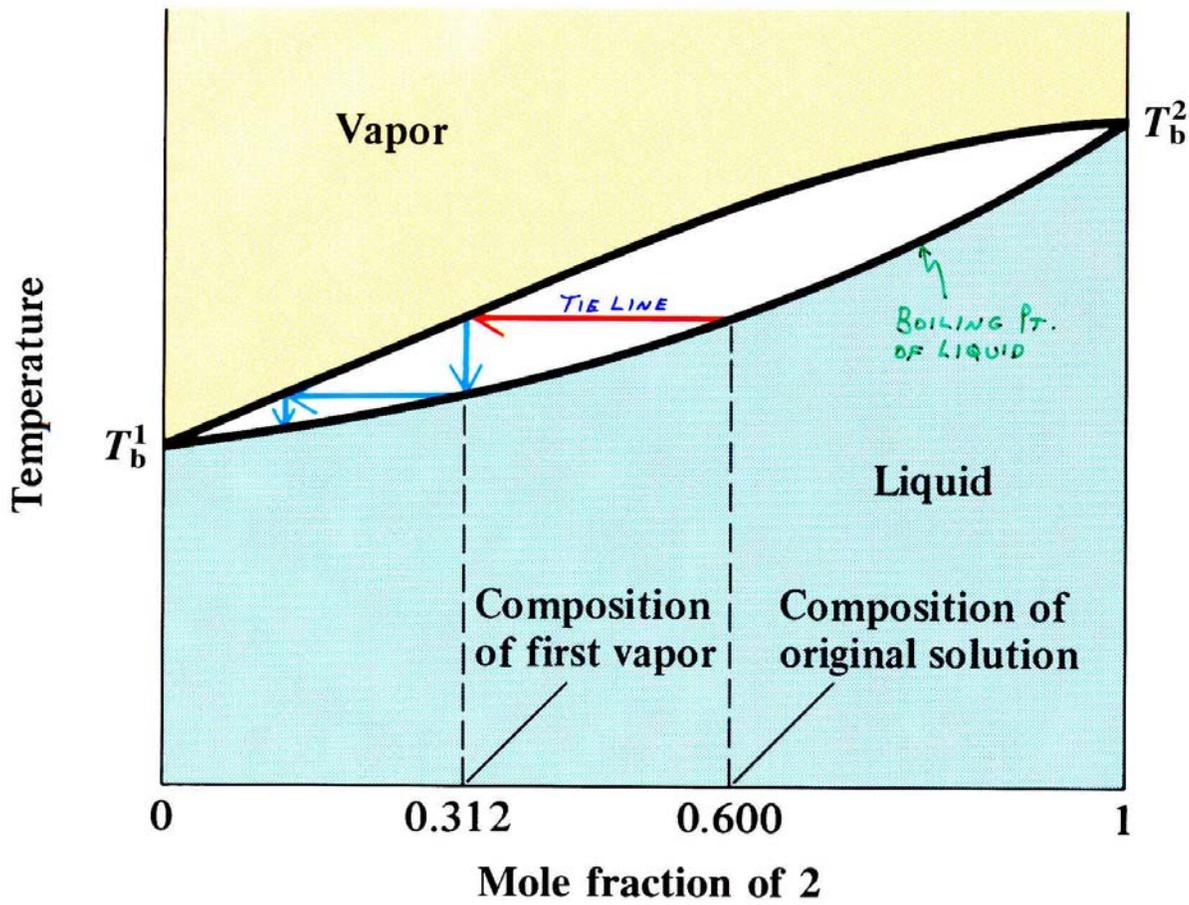
Vapor-Liquid Compositions



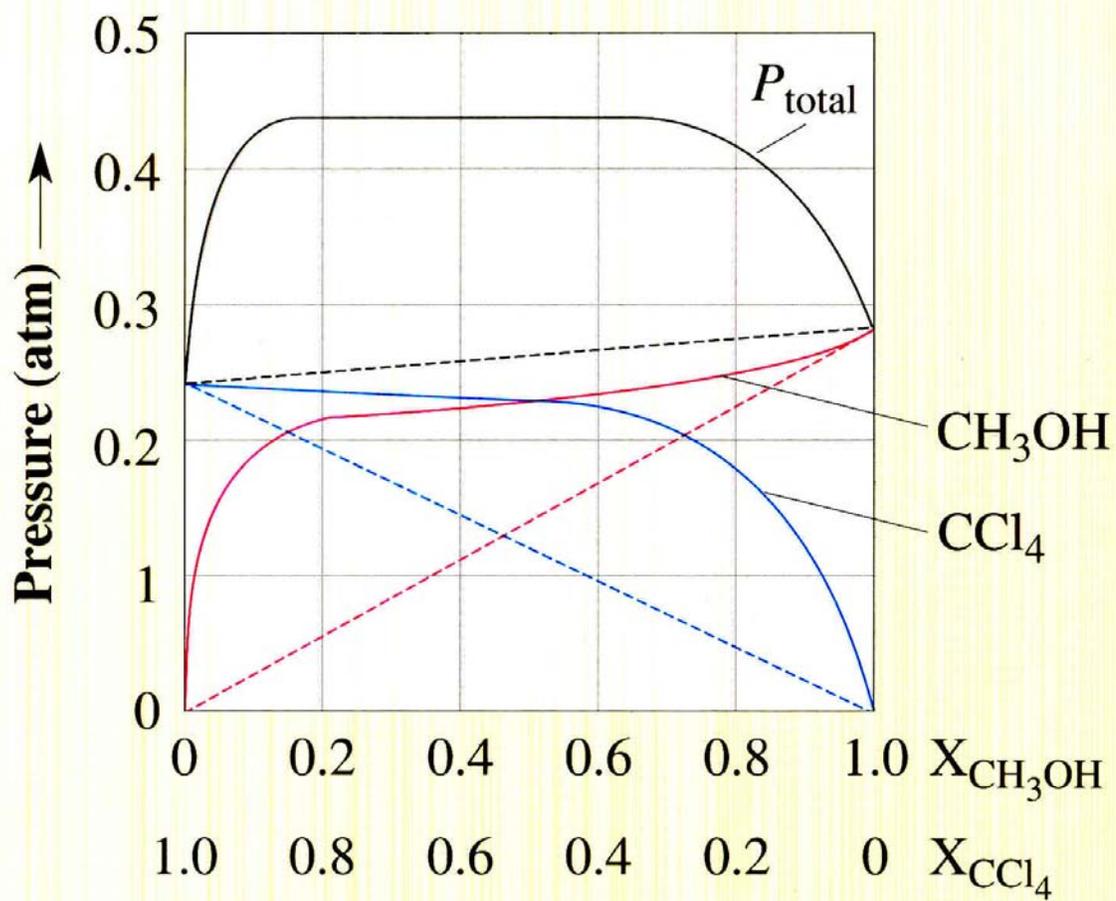
Vapor Pressure vs Composition for Solutions of Benzene and Toluene



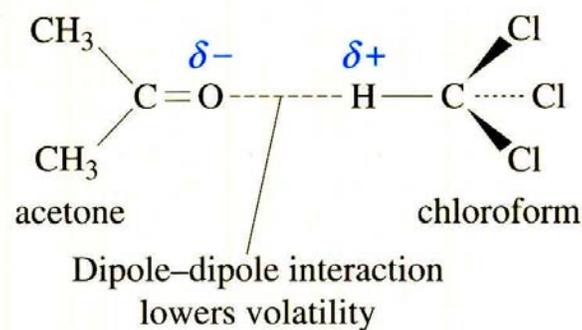
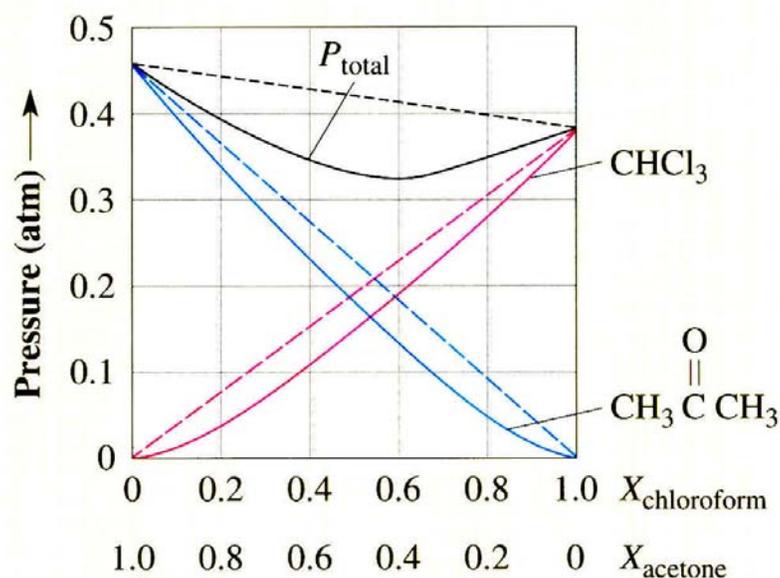




Positive Deviation from Raoult's Law



Negative Deviation from Raoult's Law

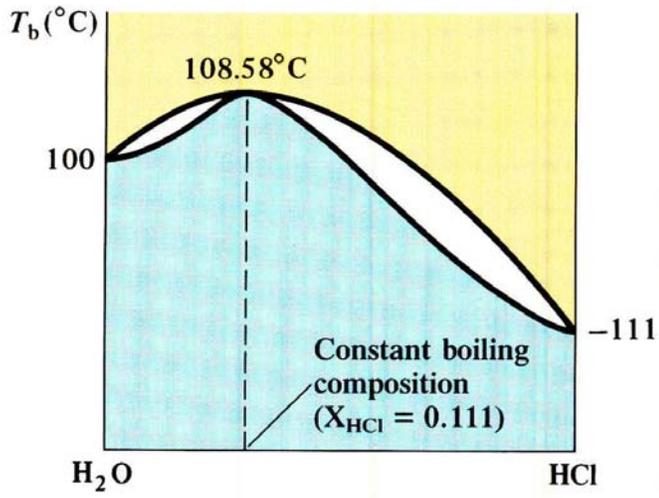


Azeotropes

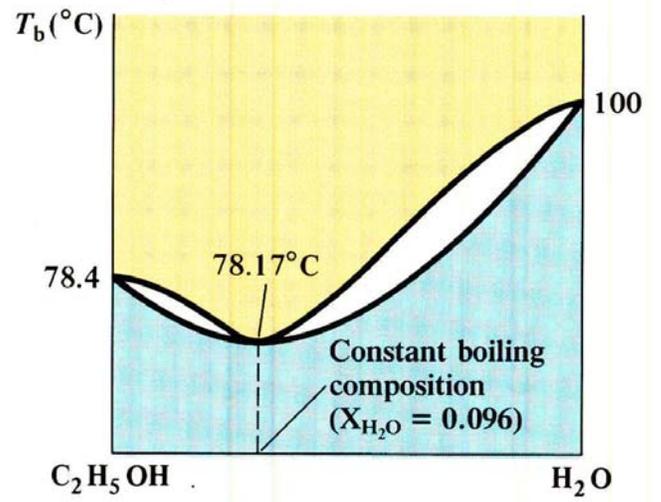
for non-ideal mixtures, the direction of deviation from Raoult's Law is determined by ΔH_{mix} , which is the difference between the enthalpies of the mixture and those of the pure components.

If $\Delta H_{\text{mix}} < 0$, then molecules of the two mixture components have attractive interactions, and the V.P. will be lower than that of an ideal mixture.

If $\Delta H_{\text{mix}} > 0$, then molecules of the two mixture components have negative interactions, and the V.P. will be higher than that of an ideal mixture.



(a) Constant boiling maximum



(b) Constant boiling minimum