

EXP6:Phase Diagram of a Binary Solid-Liquid System

1. 繪製溫度對時間以獲得相應的熔點或破裂溫度（混合物的第一熔點）。

$T(^{\circ}C)$ VS $T(sec)$ 6 張圖 $\rightarrow T_f$

2. 將重量百分比組合物轉化成摩爾分率。

$$X_p = n_p / (n_p + n_b) \quad X_b = n_b / (n_a + n_b)$$

3. 根據整體組成（聯苯的摩爾分數）繪製斷裂和停止溫度。繪製共晶線和液相線曲線以獲得共晶組成和溫度。標記所有字段以顯示出現的階段。

X_b							
$\ln X_b$							
X_p							
$\ln X_p$							
$T(K)$							
$1/T(K)$							

$\ln X_b$ VS $1/T(K)$ 作圖及 $\ln X_p$ VS $1/T(K)$ 作圖 2 張

4. 使用摩爾分率和冰點的實驗數據，用對二氯苯和聯苯的摩爾分率的對數作為縱坐標和絕對溫度的倒數作為橫坐標。在純對二氯苯和聯苯的熔點處獲得曲線的斜率，並使用方程式計算每種組分的平均摩爾熔化熱。

$$\ln X = -\Delta H_m/R \cdot 1/T + C$$

$$\text{slope} = \Delta H_m/RR = 8.314 \text{J/molK}$$

$$\Delta H_m = ?$$

Mole fraction of biphenyl							
凝固點溫度($^{\circ}C$)							

Mole fraction of biphenyl VS 凝固點溫度($^{\circ}C$) 作圖

Exp.6

Mbiphenyl	154.21	g/mol		Troom	28.3	°C
MC ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	147.00	g/mol		Proom	747.3	mmHg

W% of biphenyl	0	15	30	45	60	80	100
W of biphenyl	0	0.300	0.609	0.898	1.208	1.605	2.002
W of C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	2.046	1.709	1.398	1.104	0.795	0.400	0
mole of biphenyl	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.008	0.010	0.013
mole of C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	0.014	0.012	0.010	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.000
total mole	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013

冷卻曲線							
0% of biphenyl	15% of biphenyl	30% of biphenyl	45% of biphenyl	60% of biphenyl	80% of biphenyl	100% of biphenyl	
time (s)	溫度 (°C)	time (s)	溫度 (°C)	time (s)	溫度 (°C)	time (s)	溫度 (°C)
0	71.0	0	67.0	0	55.0	0	48.0
10	68.3	10	63.2	10	53.0	10	46.5
20	66.2	20	60.9	20	51.5	20	45.5
30	64.7	30	59.0	30	50.5	30	44.6
40	62.8	40	57.8	40	49.0	40	43.5
50	61.2	50	56.6	50	47.7	50	43.7
60	59.9	60	55.2	60	45.8	60	41.8
70	58.8	70	54.0	70	44.3	70	41.0
80	57.5	80	52.8	80	43.0	80	40.1
90	56.4	90	51.2	90	41.6	90	39.0
100	55.5	100	50.1	100	40.5	100	37.9
110	54.5	110	49.0	110	39.5	110	37.0
120	53.4	120	48.0	120	38.6	120	36.0
130	52.8	130	47.0	130	37.3	130	35.1
140	52.0	140	46.0	140	36.7	140	34.5
150	51.9	150	45.0	150	36.0	150	33.8
160	51.8	160	44.0	160	35.0	160	32.9
170	51.6	170	43.8	170	34.6	170	32.0
180	51.6	180	43.8	180	34.3	180	31.6
190	51.6	190	43.6	190	34.2	190	30.8
200	51.5	200	43.2	200	34.1	200	30.0
210	51.5	210	43.1	210	34.0	210	29.7
220	51.5	220	43.0	220	33.9	220	29.3
230	51.5	230	43.0	230	33.6	230	29.0
240	51.4	240	42.9	240	33.4	240	28.5
250	51.4	250	42.8	250	33.2	250	27.9
260	51.2	260	42.2	260	33.0	260	27.6
270	51.2	270	42.1	270	32.8	270	27.1
280	51.1	280	42.0	280	32.2	280	26.9
290	51.1	290	41.7	290	32.0	290	26.2
300	51.1	300	41.6	300	31.8	300	25.9
310	51.1	310	41.4	310	31.4	310	25.5
320	51.0	320	41.2	320	31.0	320	25.0
330	51.0	330	41.0	330	30.6	330	24.9
340	51.0	340	40.8	340	30.4	340	24.8
350	51.0	350	40.4	350	30.0	350	24.2
360	51.0	360	40.2	360	30.0	360	24.0
370	51.0	370	40.0	370	29.8	370	24.0
380	51.0	380	40.2			380	24.0
390	51.0	390	39.8			390	24.1
400	51.0	400	39.4			400	24.3
410	51.0	410	39.2			410	24.8
420	51.0	420	39.0			420	25.0
430	51.0	430	38.8			430	25.2
440	51.0	440	38.6			440	25.5
450	51.0	450	38.6			450	25.6
		460	38.2			460	25.8
		470	38.0			470	25.8
		480	38.0			480	25.8
		490	37.8			490	25.9
		500	37.6			500	25.9
						510	26.0
						520	26.0
						530	26.0
						540	26.0
						550	26.0
						560	26.0

Calculation

(1) 莫爾分率 (以 15% (W%) biphenyl 為例)

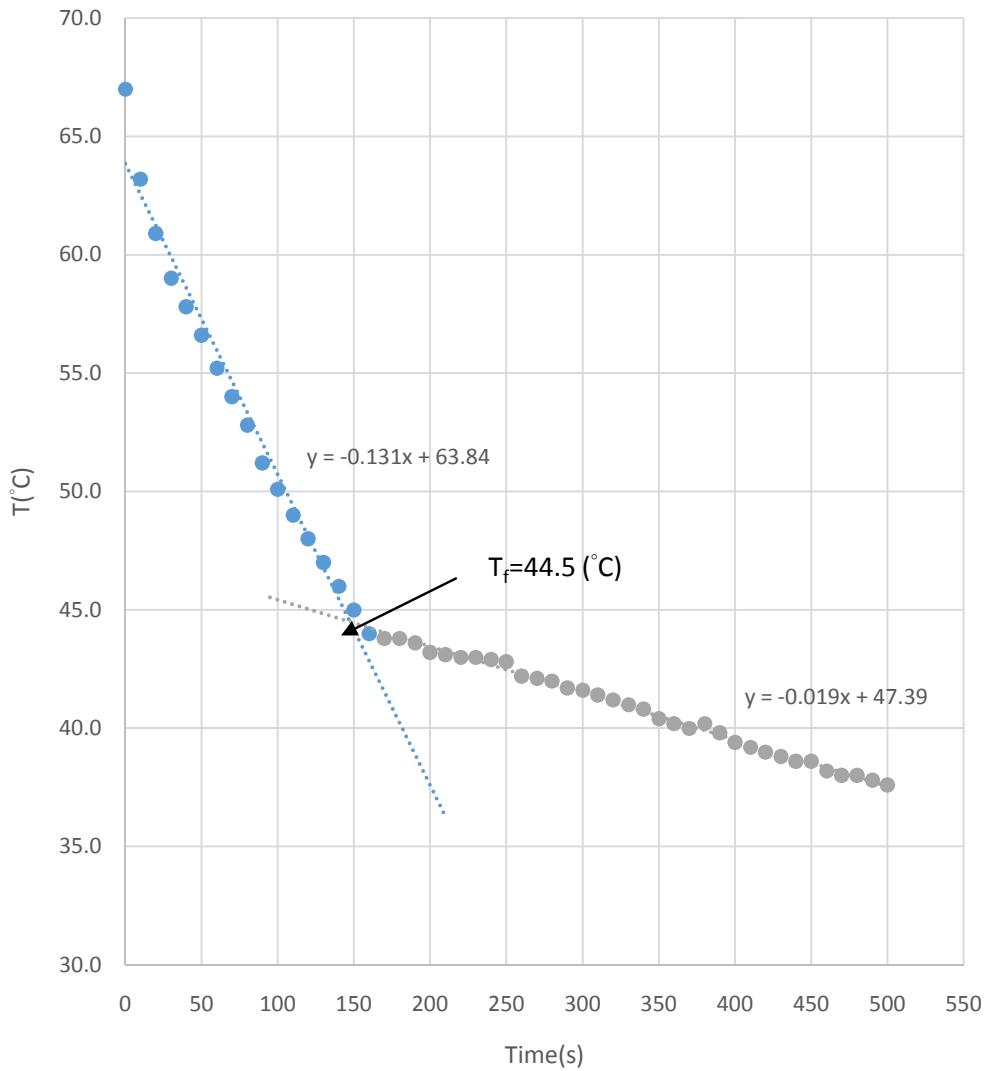
A : biphenyl B : p-dichlorobenzene

Mbiphenyl	154.21g/mol
MC ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	147.00g/mol

$$\chi_A = \frac{n_A}{n_A + n_B} = \frac{\frac{0.300\ g}{154.21\frac{g}{mol}}}{\frac{0.300g}{154.21\frac{g}{mol}} + \frac{1.709g}{147.00\frac{g}{mol}}} = 0.143$$

$$\chi_B = \frac{n_B}{n_A + n_B} = \frac{\frac{1.709g}{147.00\frac{g}{mol}}}{\frac{0.300g}{154.21\frac{g}{mol}} + \frac{1.709g}{147.00\frac{g}{mol}}} = 0.857$$

T(°C) V.S. Time(s) of Wt.15% for biphenyl



W% of biphenyl	0	15	30	45	60	80	100
Xbiphenyl	0	0.143	0.293	0.437	0.592	0.793	1
XC ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	1	0.857	0.707	0.563	0.408	0.207	0
lnXbiphenyl		-1.942	-1.226	-0.828	-0.525	-0.232	0
lnXC ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	0	-0.155	-0.347	-0.574	-0.895	-1.574	
T _f	51.7	44.5	34.6	25.2	38.5	56.0	66.8
T(k=K)	324.90	317.64	307.79	298.33	311.65	329.15	339.95
1/T	0.00308	0.00315	0.00325	0.00335	0.00321	0.00304	0.00294

(2) ΔH calculate

ln(x)vs. 1/T

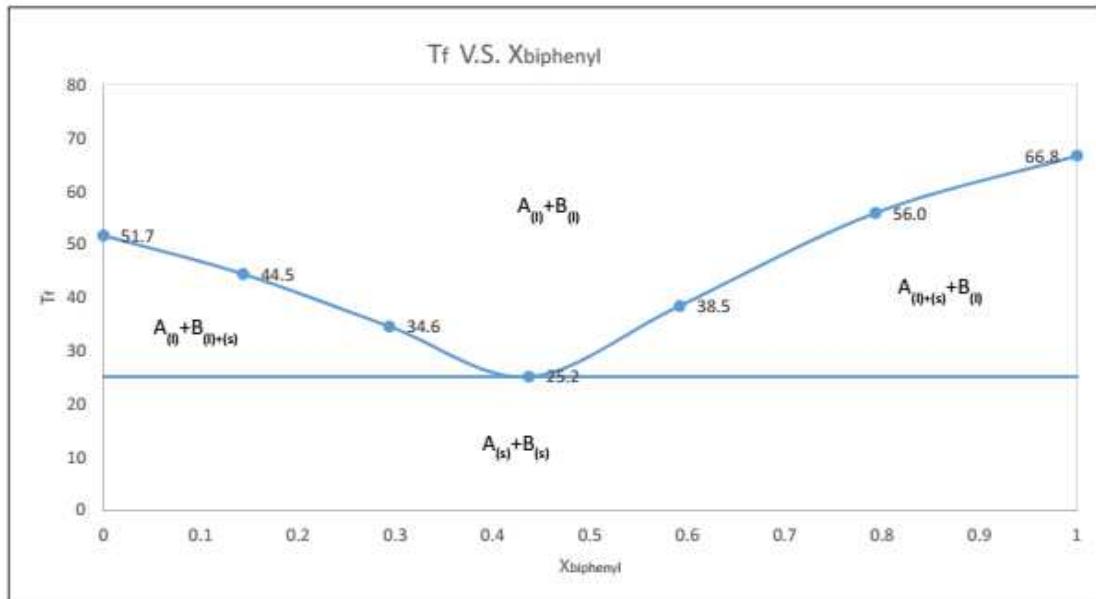
$$\text{slope} = \frac{d(\ln x)}{d(\frac{1}{T})} = -\frac{\Delta H}{R}$$

For biphenyl

$$\Delta H = -(-2073\text{K}) \times 8.3145 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \times \text{mol}} = 17235 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right)$$

For p-dichlorobenzene

$$\Delta H = -(-2221.2\text{K}) \times 8.3145 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K} \times \text{mol}} = 18468 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{mol}} \right)$$



A=biphenyl

B=p-chlorobenzene

