



Universita' degli Studi dell'Insubria

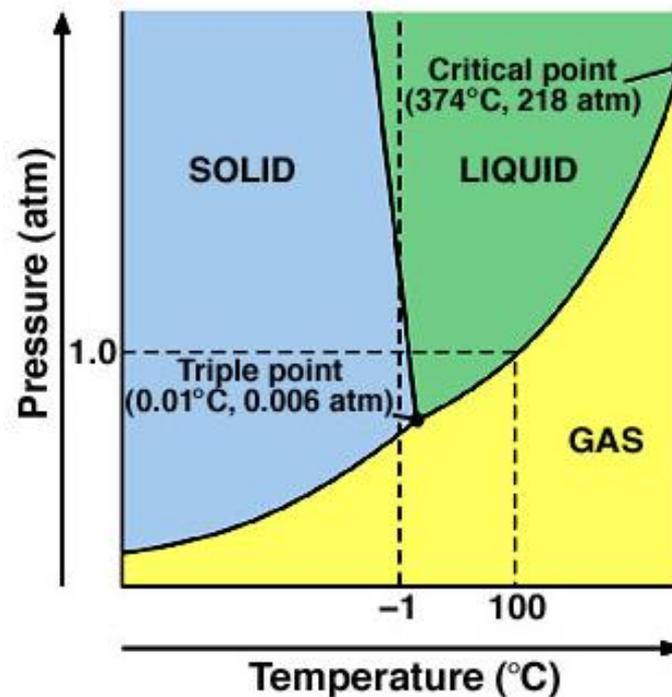
Corsi di Laurea in Scienze Chimiche e
Chimica Industriale

Termodinamica Chimica



Diagrammi di Fase

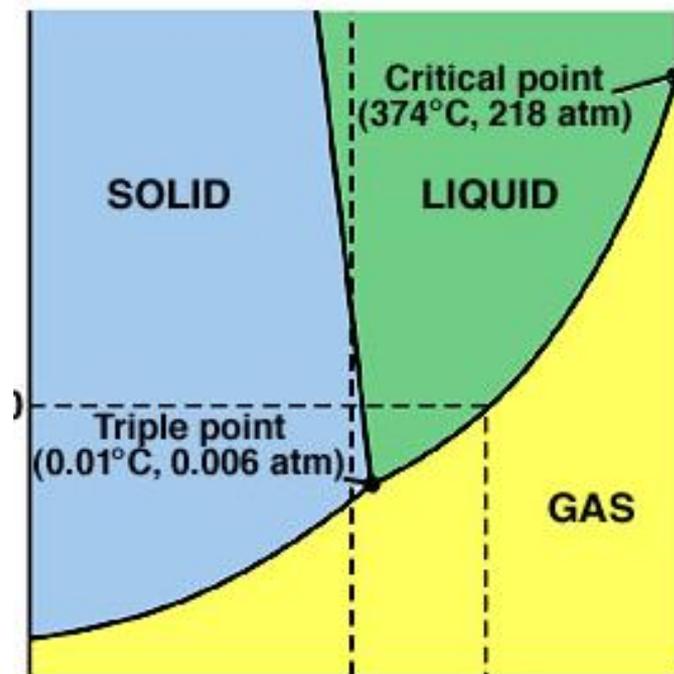
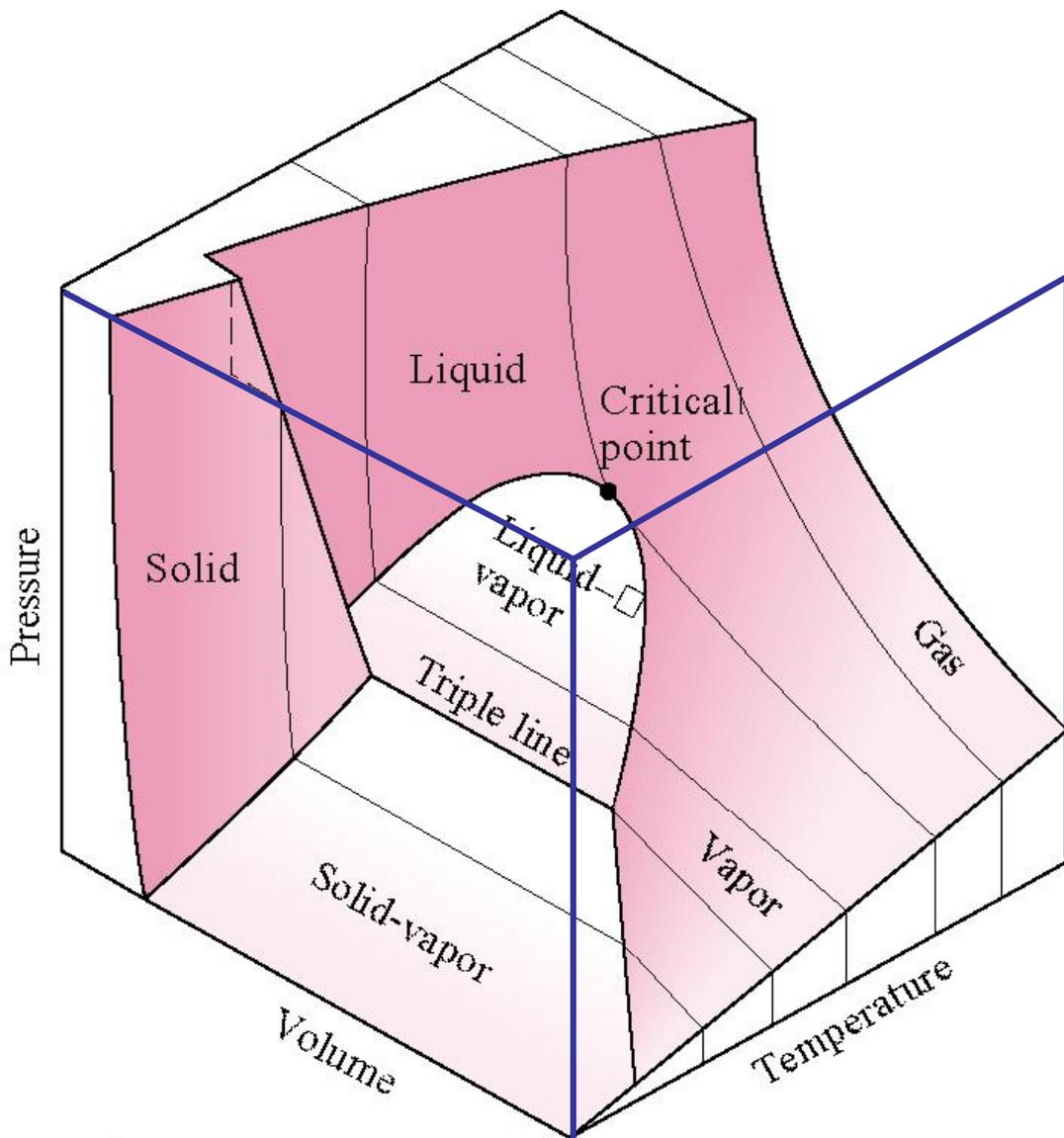
dario.bressanini@uninsubria.it
<http://scienze-como.uninsubria.it/bressanini>



Equilibri di Fase

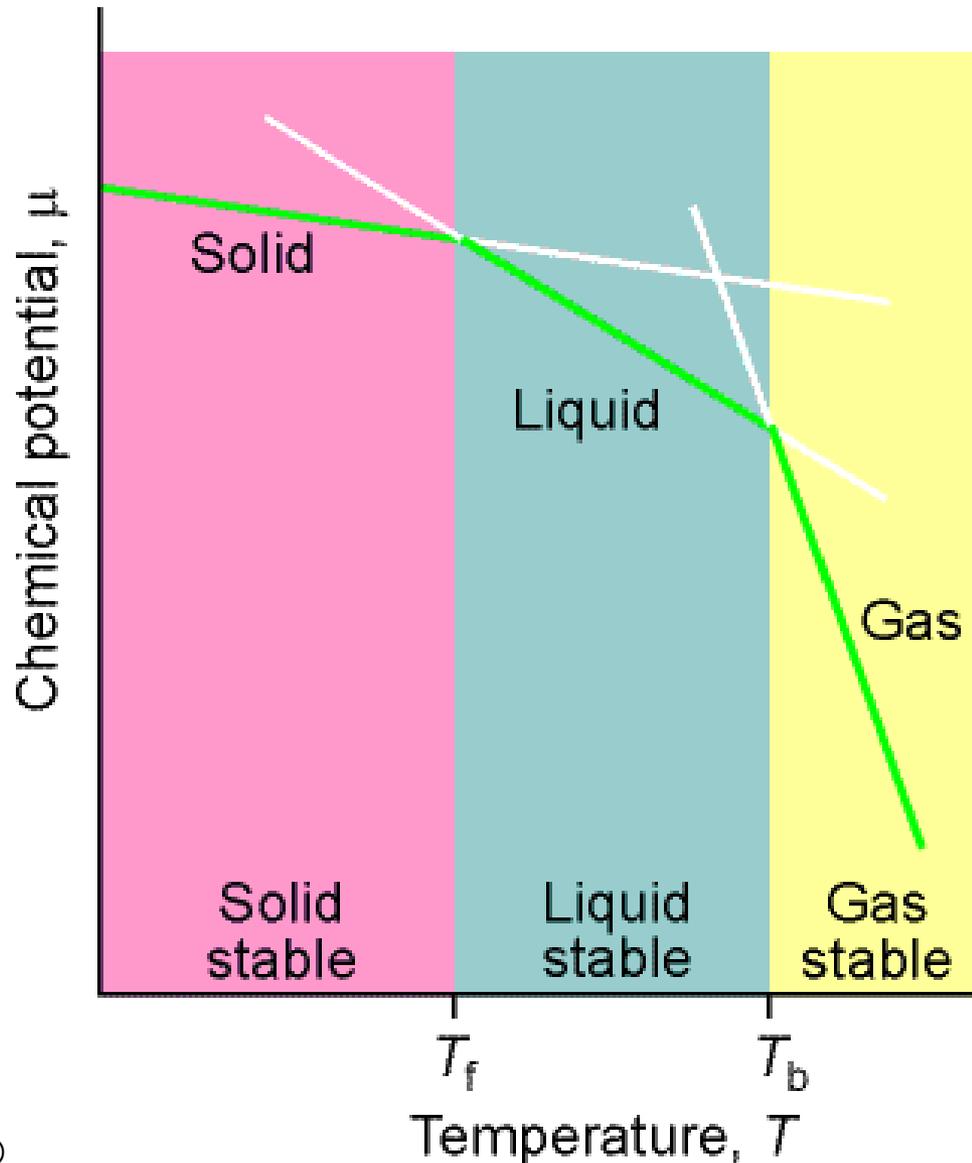


Diagramma di Fase





Potenziale Chimico e Stabilità



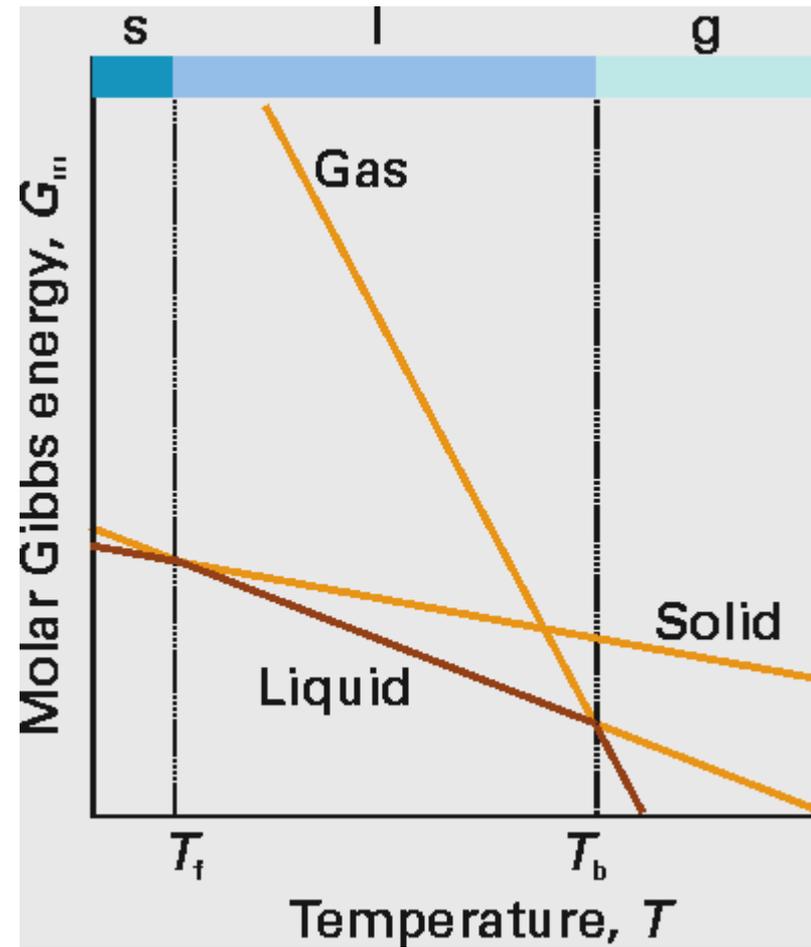
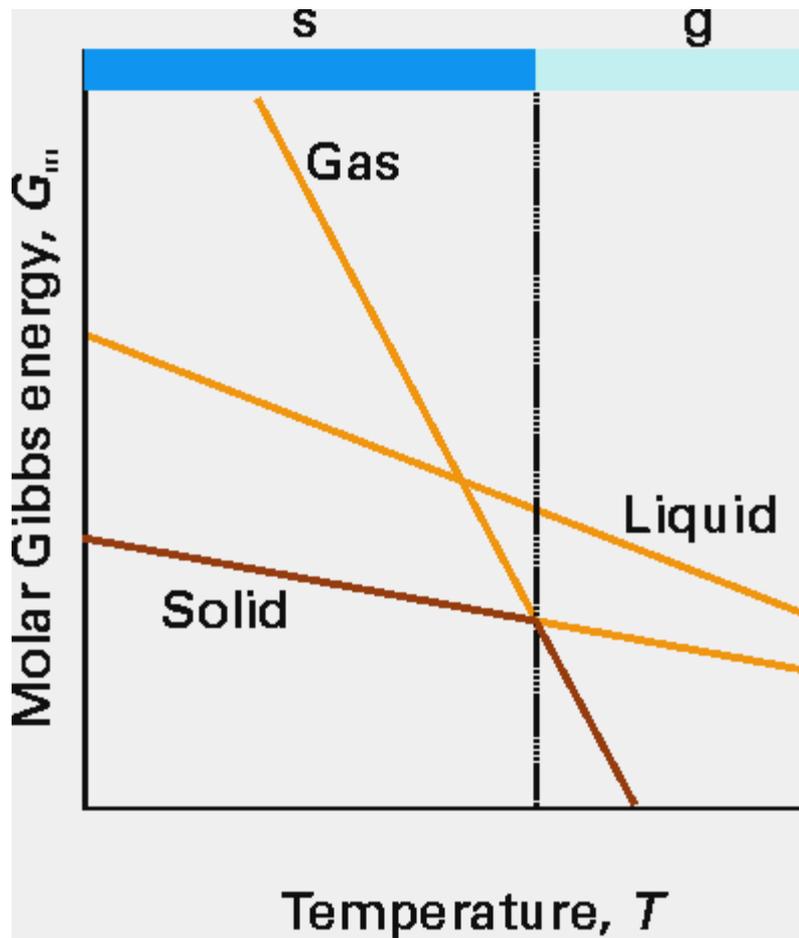
$$\left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T} \right)_p = -S_m$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} \right)_T = V_m$$

È più stabile la fase con minor μ

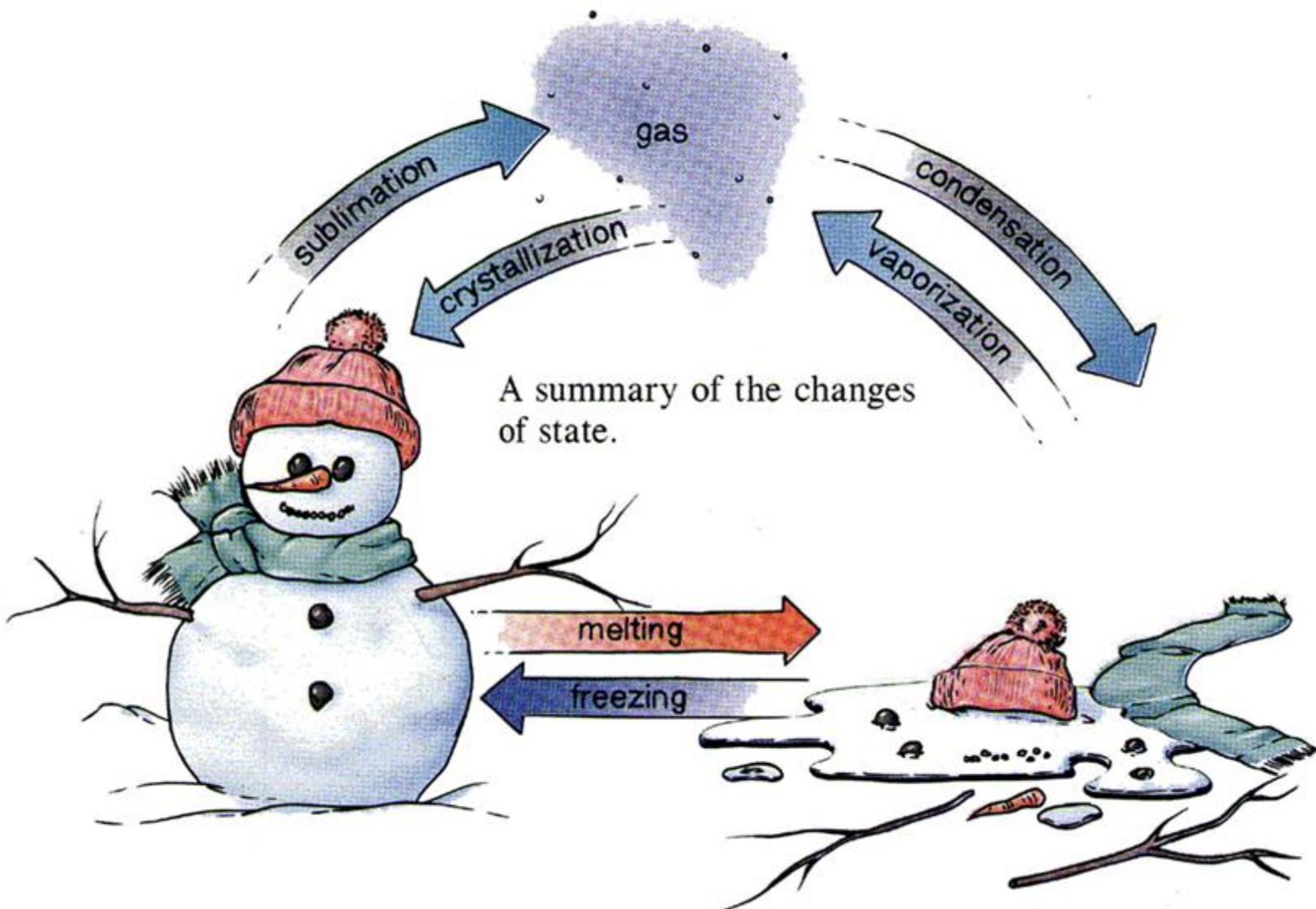


Potenziale Chimico e Stabilità



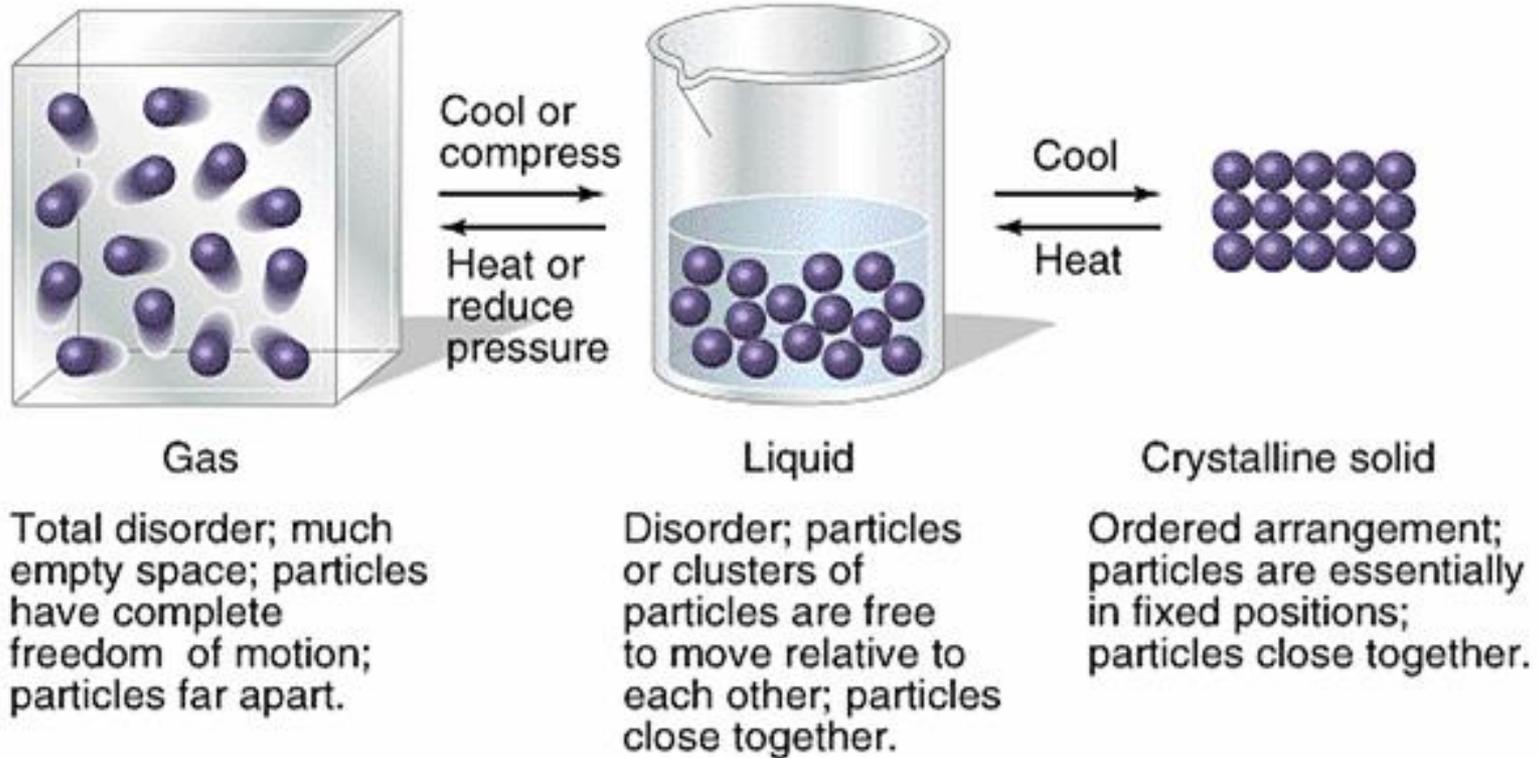


Diagrammi di Fase





Fasi della Materia

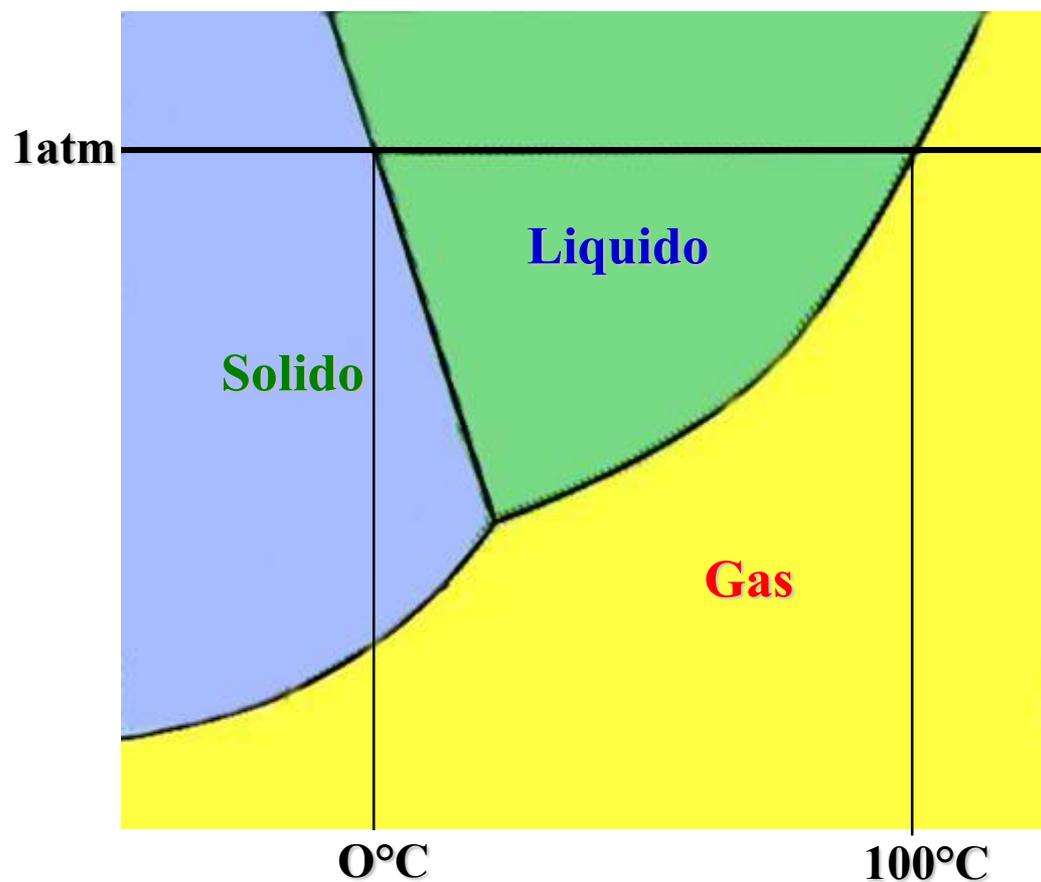


I cambiamenti di fase richiedono energia per vincere le forze intermolecolari

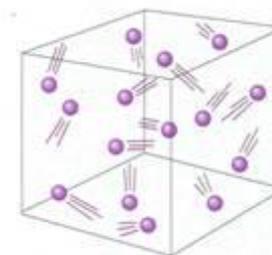


Diagrammi di Fase

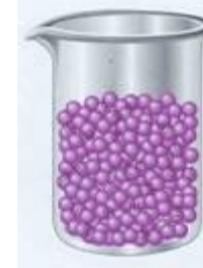
Un diagramma di fase mostra le fasi di una sostanza presenti ad una certa pressione e temperatura



GAS



LIQUIDO

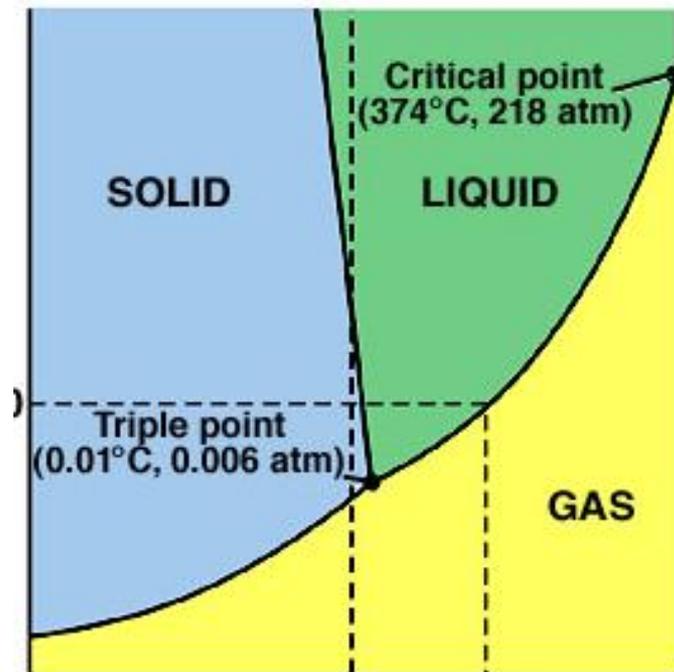
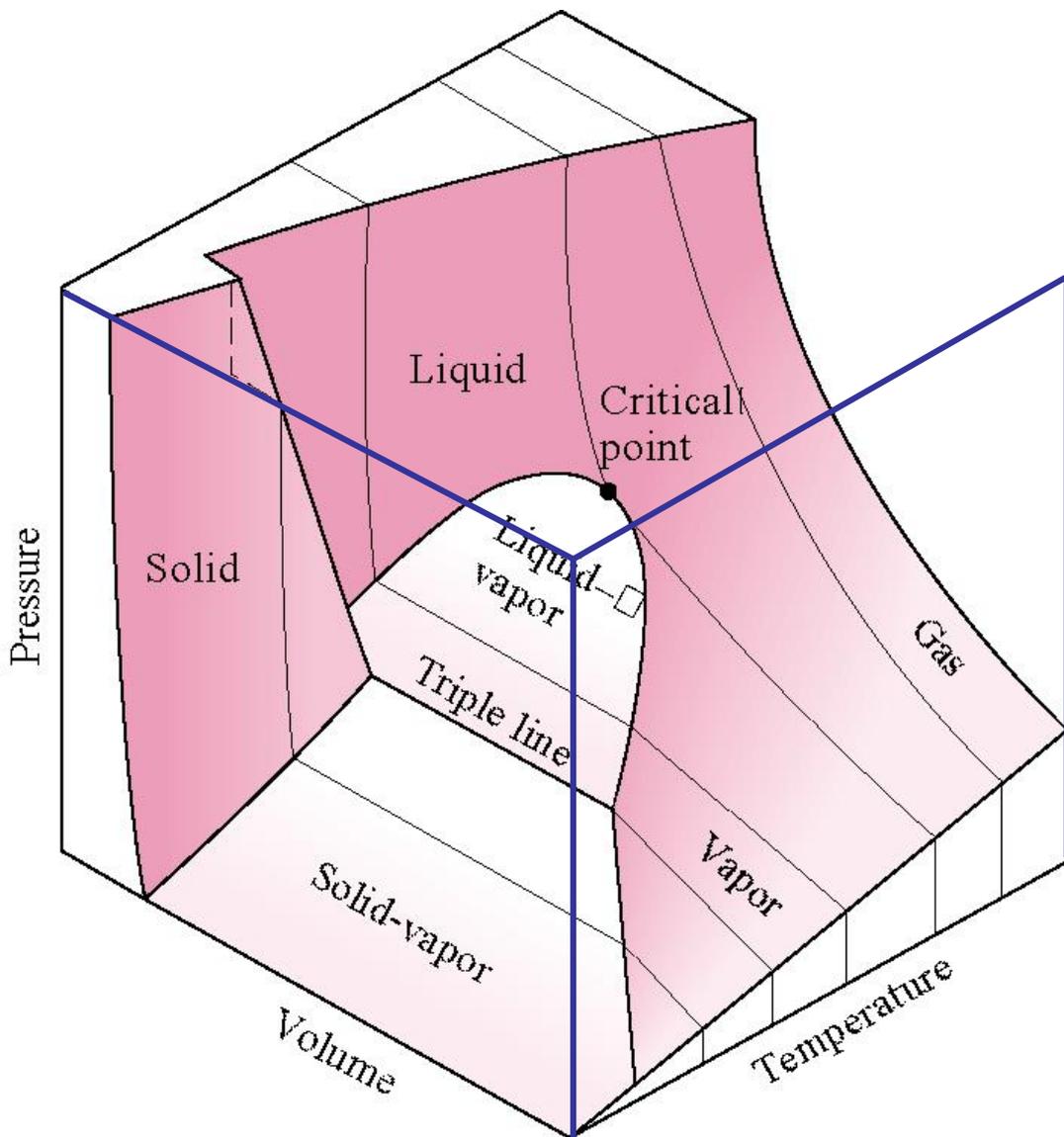


SOLIDO





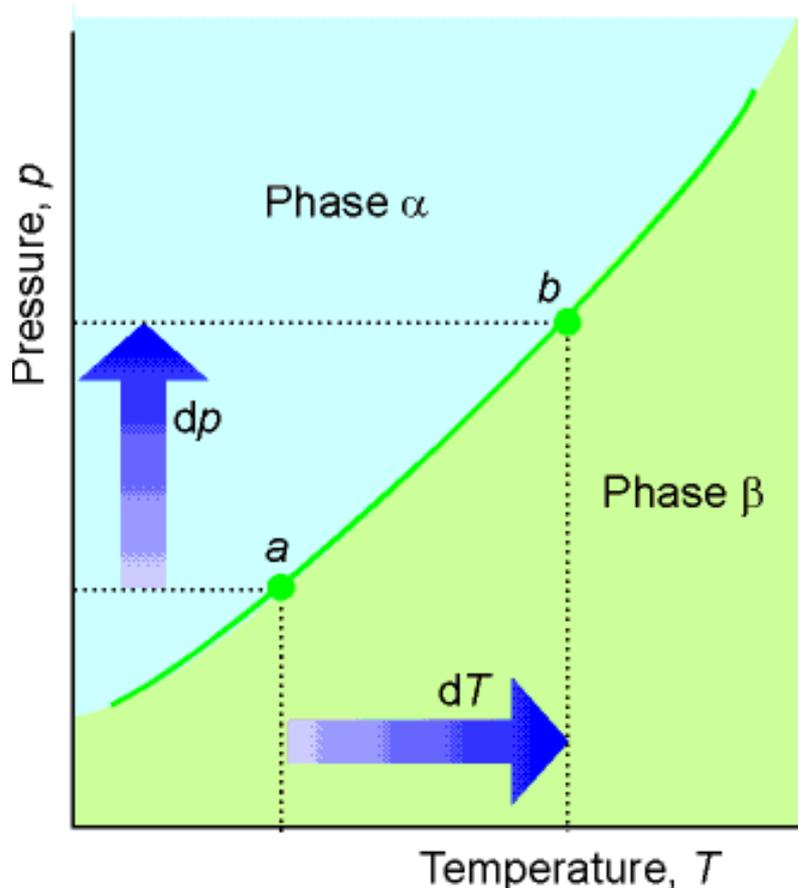
Diagramma di Fase





Equilibri di Fase

- Vogliamo derivare una equazione che descriva la linea di equilibrio tra due fasi α e β



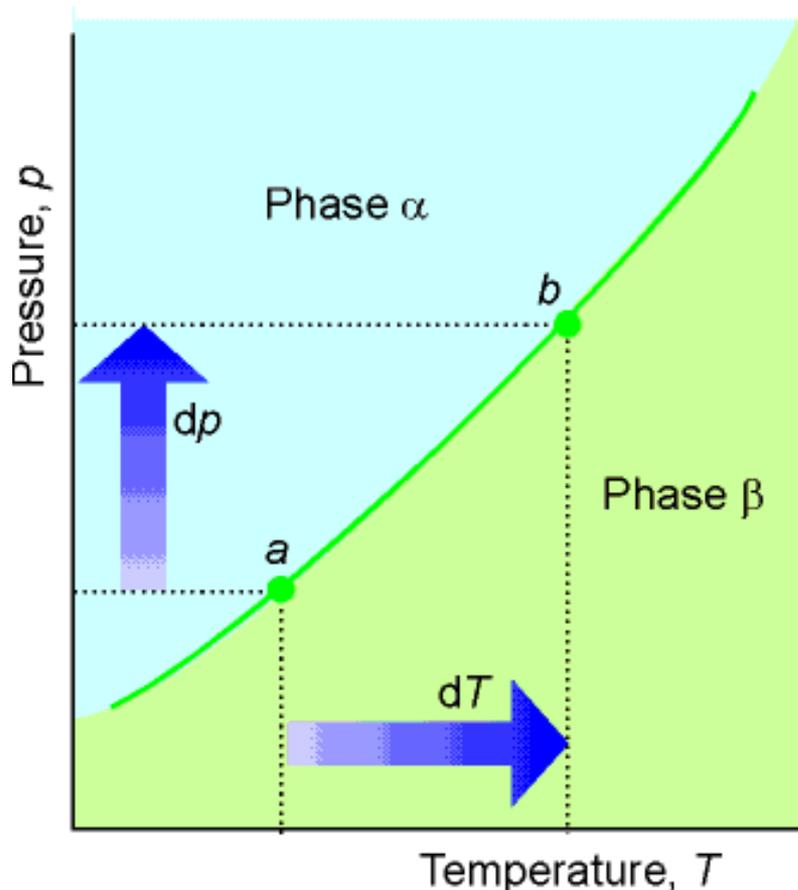
- All'equilibrio
 - $\mu_{\alpha}(p,T) = \mu_{\beta}(p,T)$
- Consideriamo il punto a sulla curva di equilibrio, e perturbiamo il sistema di dp e dT rimanendo sulla curva di equilibrio (punto b)
 - $\mu_{\alpha} + d\mu_{\alpha} = \mu_{\beta} + d\mu_{\beta}$
 - $\Rightarrow d\mu_{\alpha} = d\mu_{\beta}$



Equilibri di Fase

$$\blacksquare d\mu = -S_m dT + V_m dp$$

$$\blacksquare -S_{\alpha,m} dT + V_{\alpha,m} dp = -S_{\beta,m} dT + V_{\beta,m} dp$$



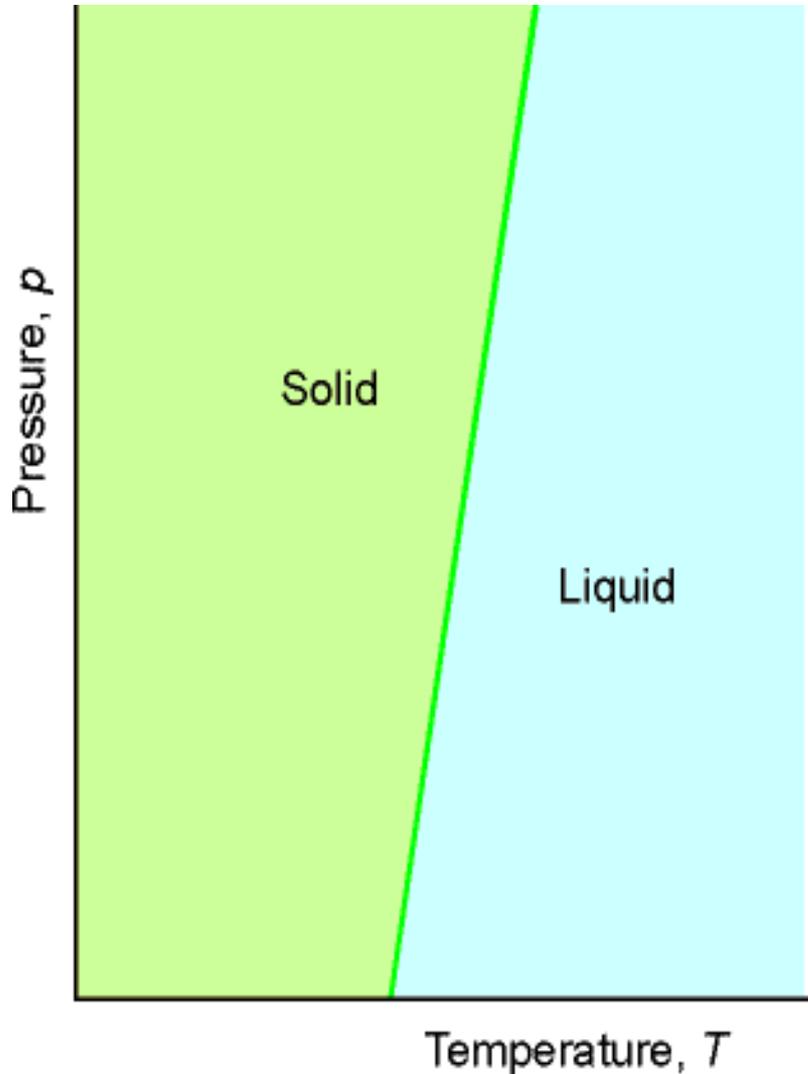
$$(V_{\beta,m} - V_{\alpha,m})dp = (S_{\beta,m} - S_{\alpha,m})dT$$

$$dp/dT = \Delta_{\text{trs}} S / \Delta_{\text{trs}} V$$

Equazione di Clapeyron



Equilibrio Solido-Liquido

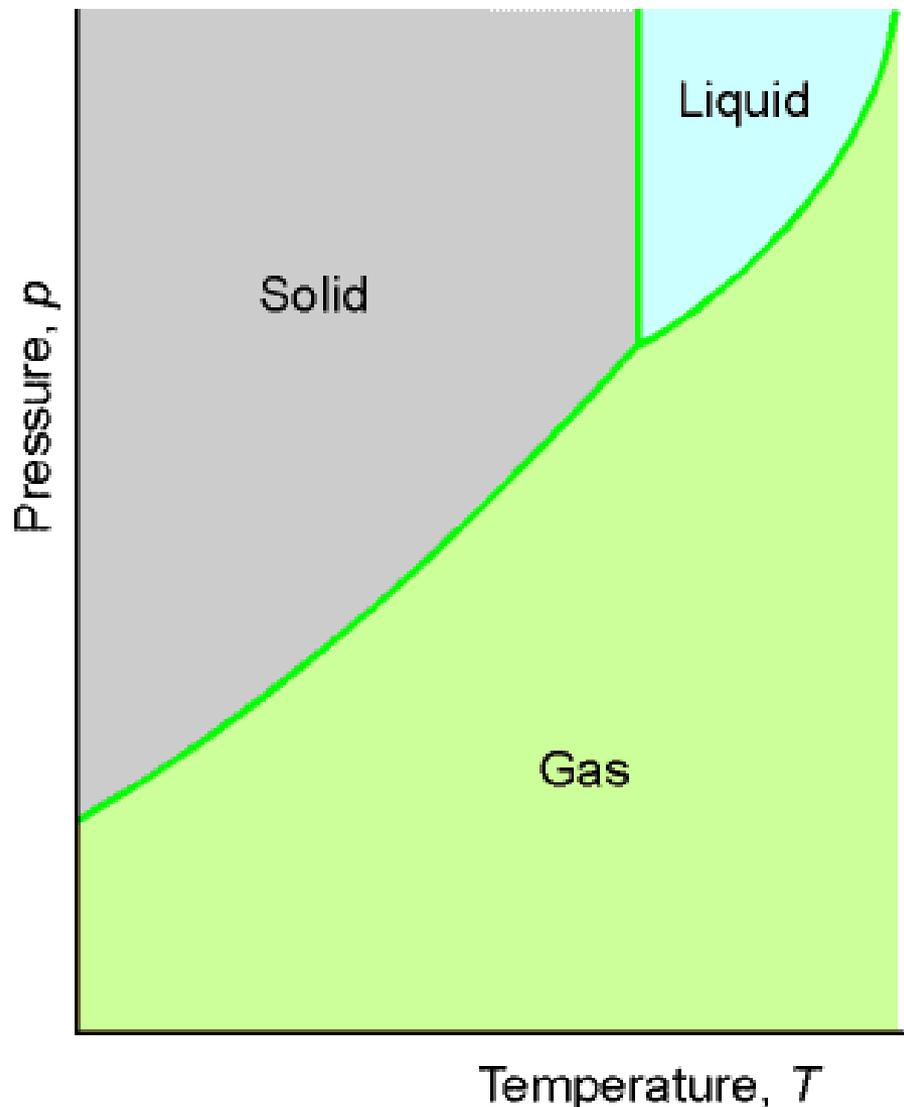


- $dp/dT = \Delta S/\Delta V$
- Consideriamo l'equilibrio Solido-Liquido
- $\Delta_{fus}S = \Delta_{fus}H/T$
- Quindi
$$dp/dT = \Delta_{fus}H/T\Delta_{fus}V$$
- La pendenza di solito è positiva
- Se consideriamo $\Delta_{fus}H$ e $\Delta_{fus}V$ costanti, integrando...

$$\Delta p = \frac{\Delta_{fus}H}{\Delta_{fus}V} \ln\left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)$$



Liquido-Vapore e Solido-Vapore



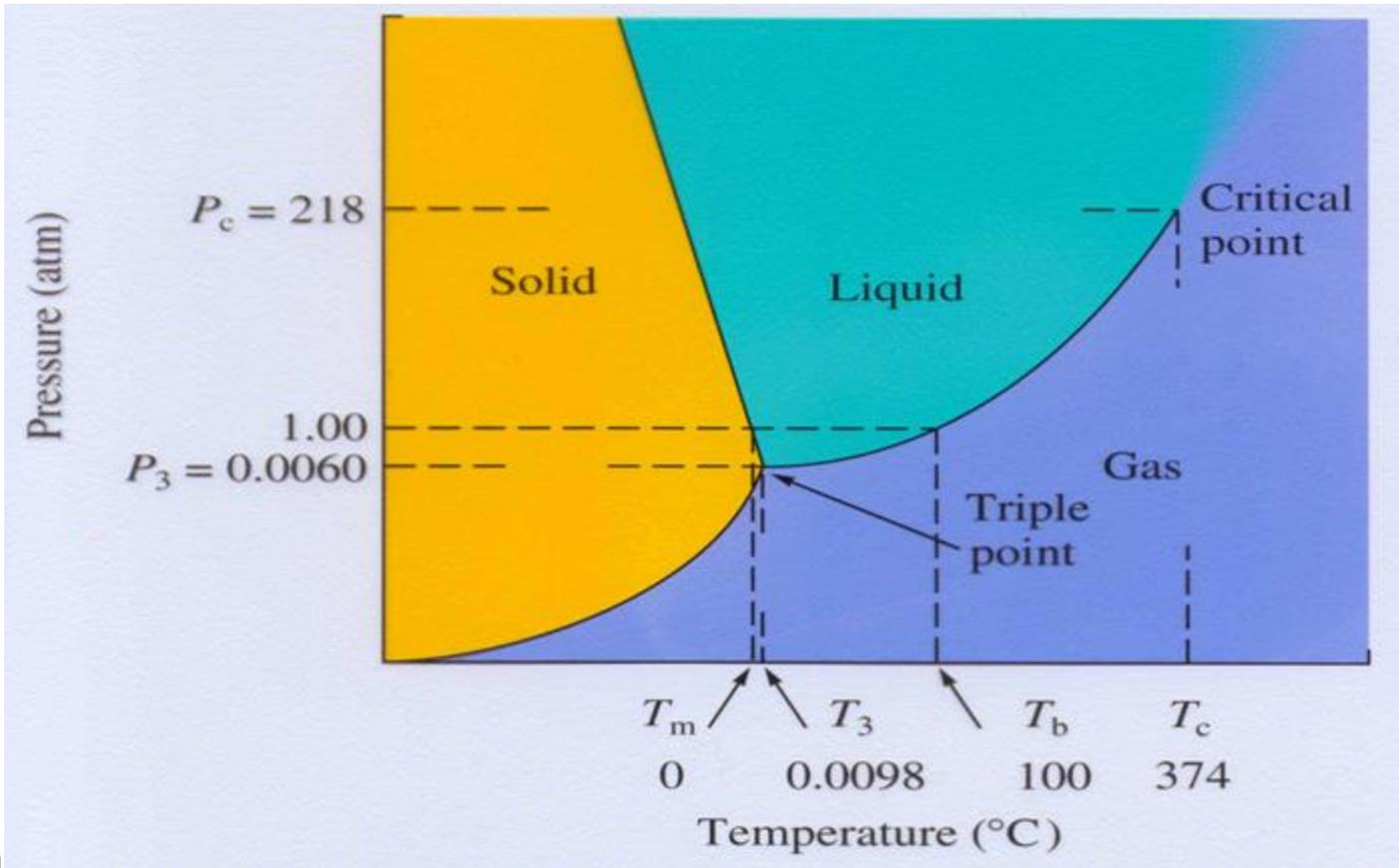
- $dp/dT = \Delta_{\text{vap}}H/T\Delta_{\text{vap}}V$
- $dp/dT = \Delta_{\text{sub}}H/T\Delta_{\text{sub}}V$
- **Assumiamo che**
 - $\Delta_{\text{vap}}V \cong V_m(\text{g})$
 - $V_m(\text{g}) = RT/p$
- Possiamo ricavare l'equazione di Clausius-Clapeyron

$$\frac{d}{dT} \ln p = \frac{\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^0}{RT^2}$$



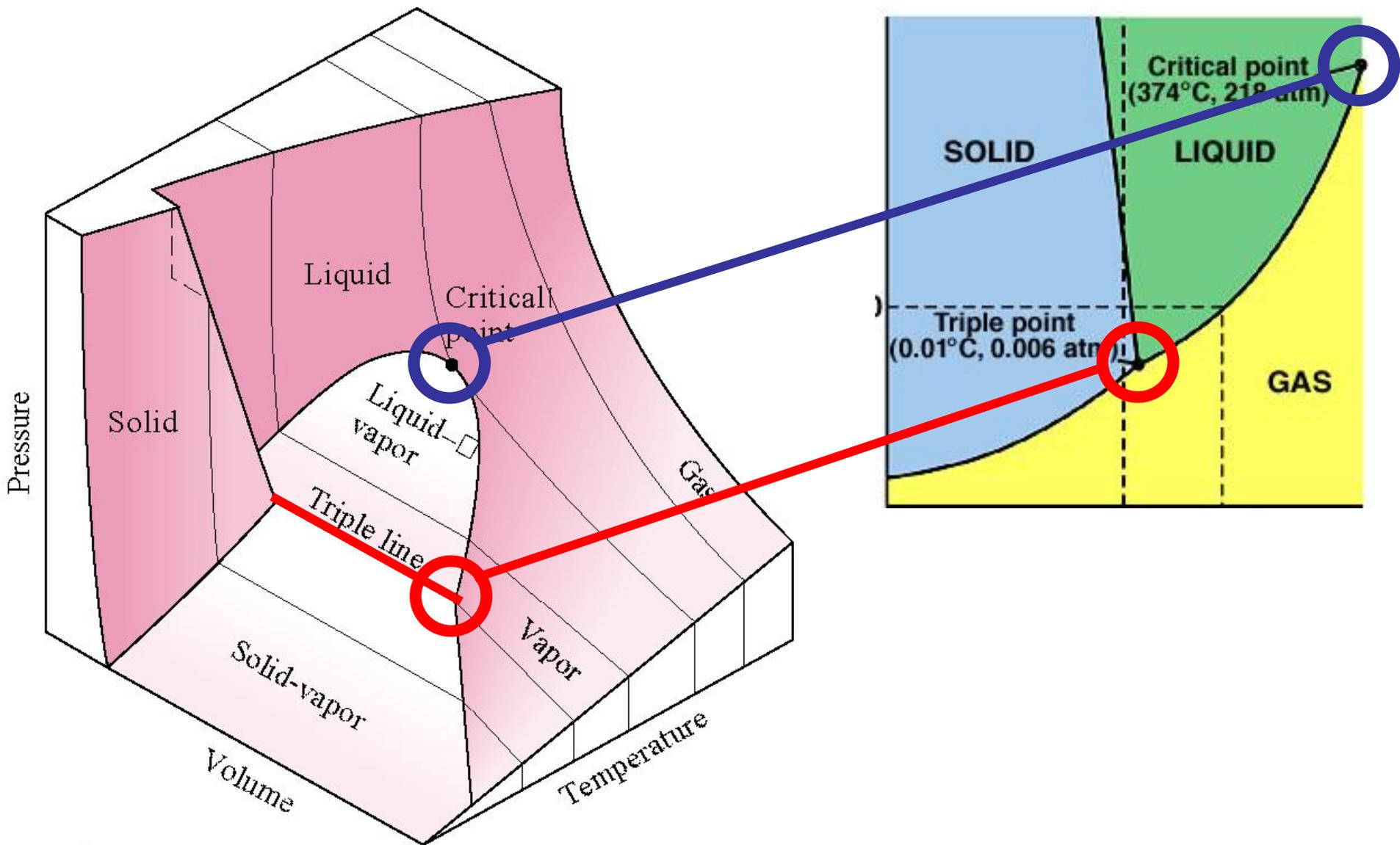
Diagrammi di fase

- Le linee mostrano dove due fasi coesistono.
- Al punto triplo coesistono tre fasi.
- La linea Liquido/Gas termina al punto critico





Punto Critico e Punto Triplo





Punto Critico

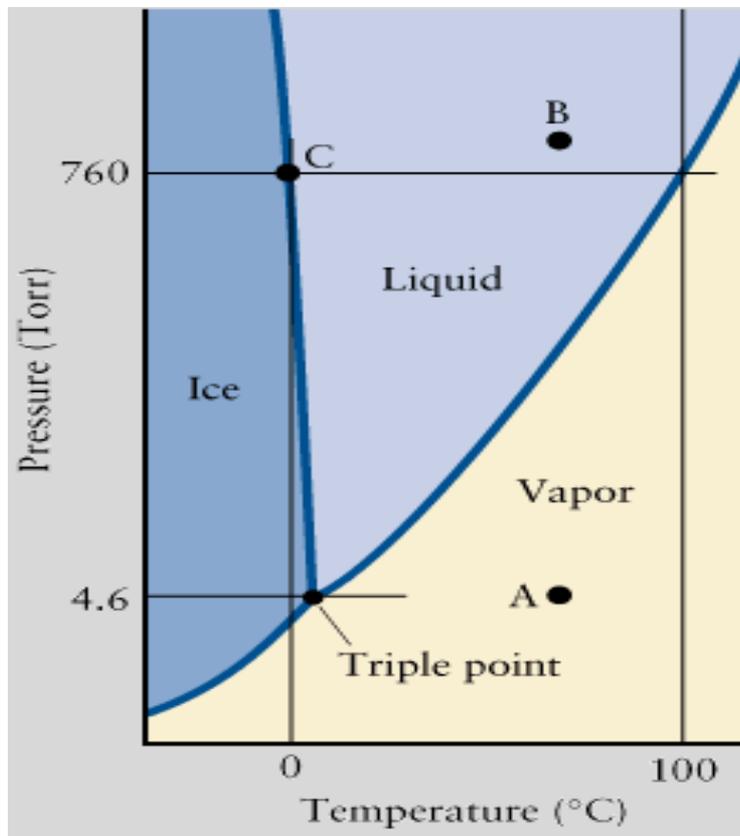
- Al punto critico Liquido e Gas sono indistinguibili



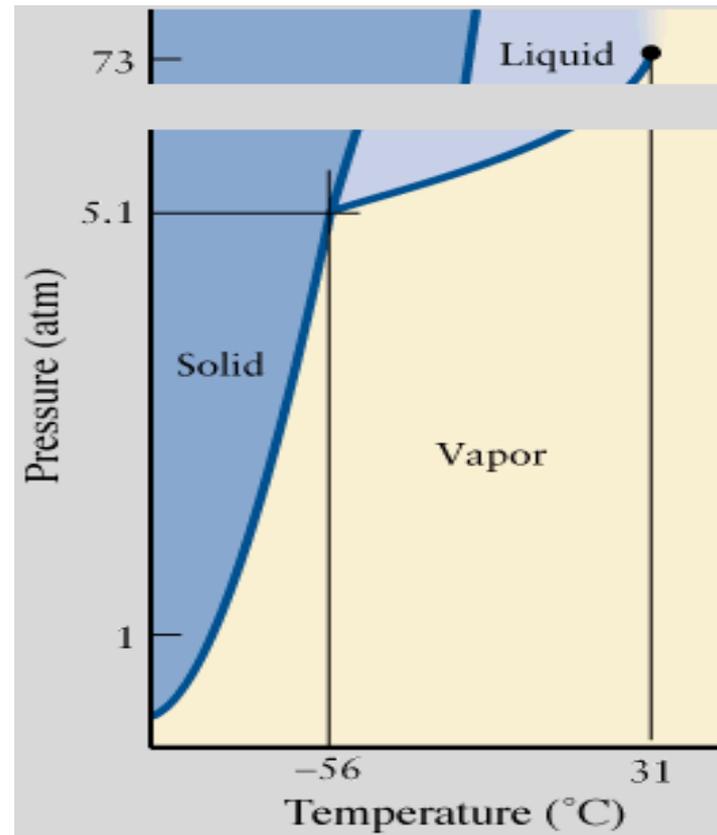


Diagrammi di Fase: Caratteristiche

■ Pendenza della linea Solido/Liquido



Ghiaccio
meno denso dell'acqua



Ghiaccio secco:
più denso della CO₂ liquida



Diagramma di Fase dell'Acqua

- Come variano i punti di ebollizione e solidificazione variando la pressione?

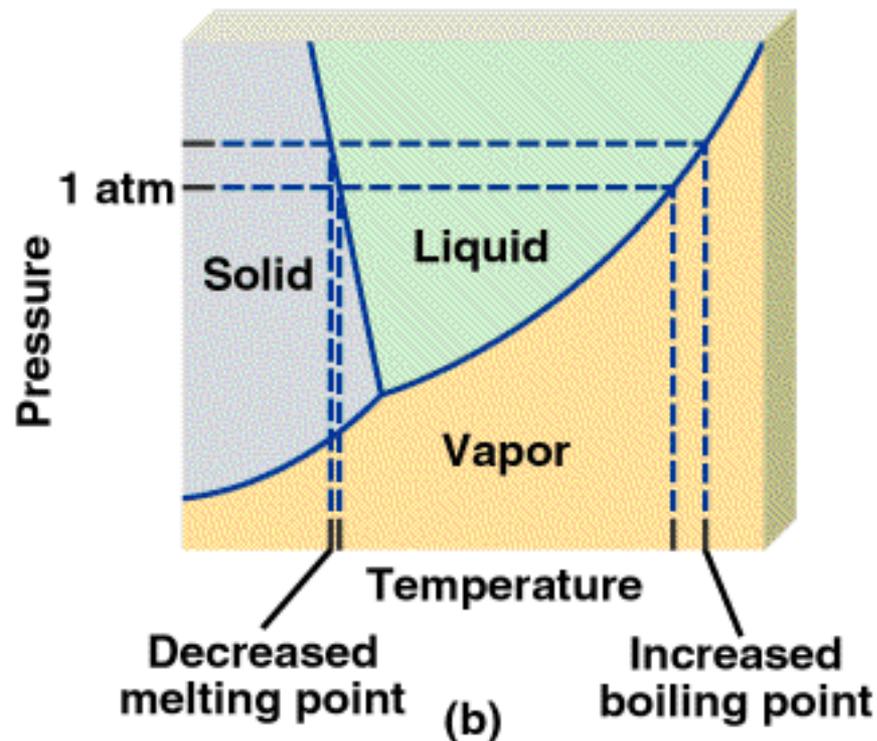
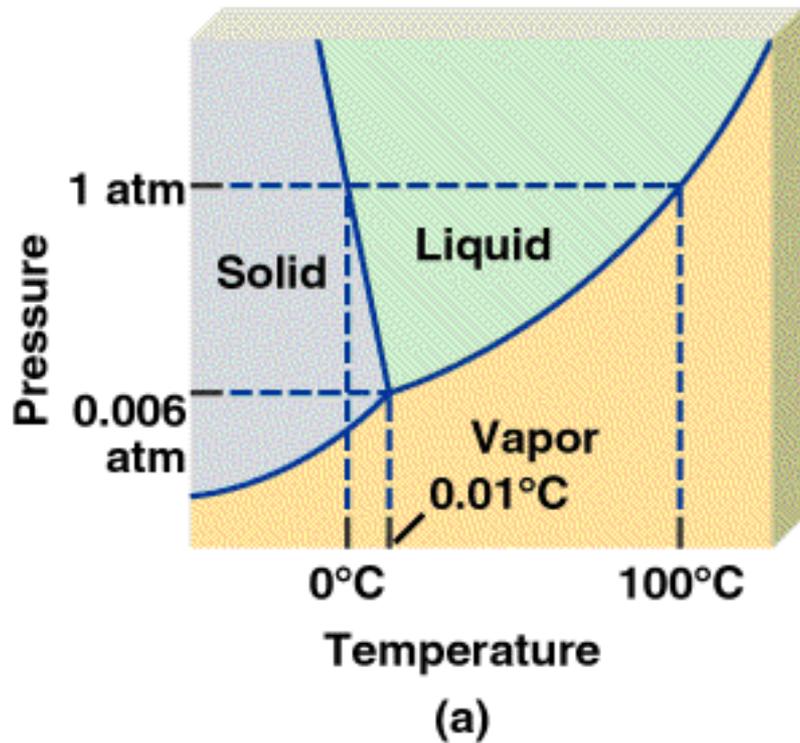
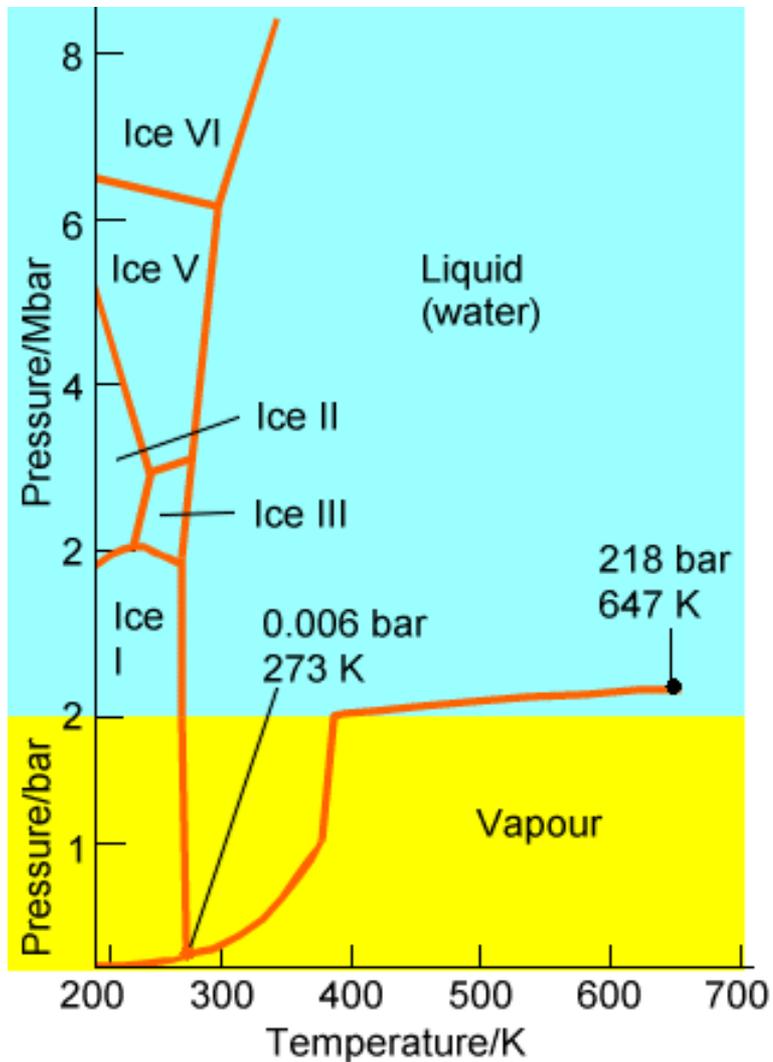
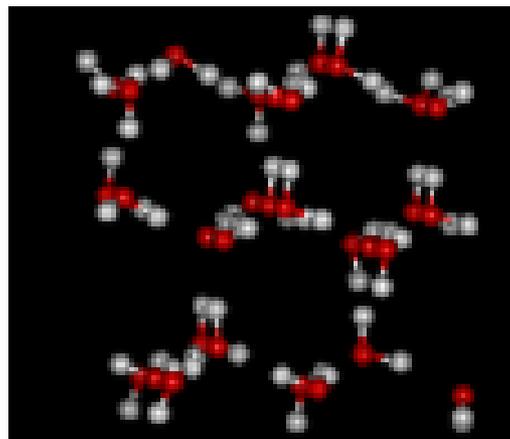




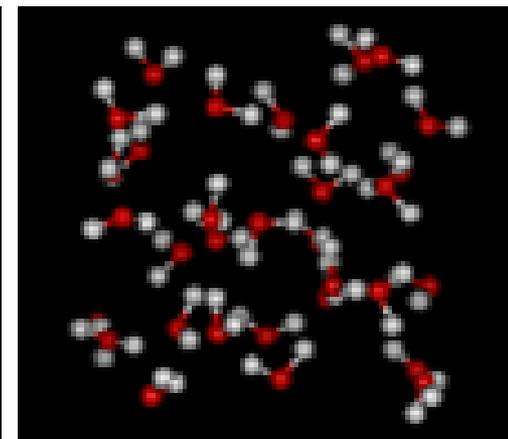
Diagramma di Fase dell'Acqua



- Sono presenti:
 - una fase liquida
 - una fase gassosa
 - varie fasi solide.



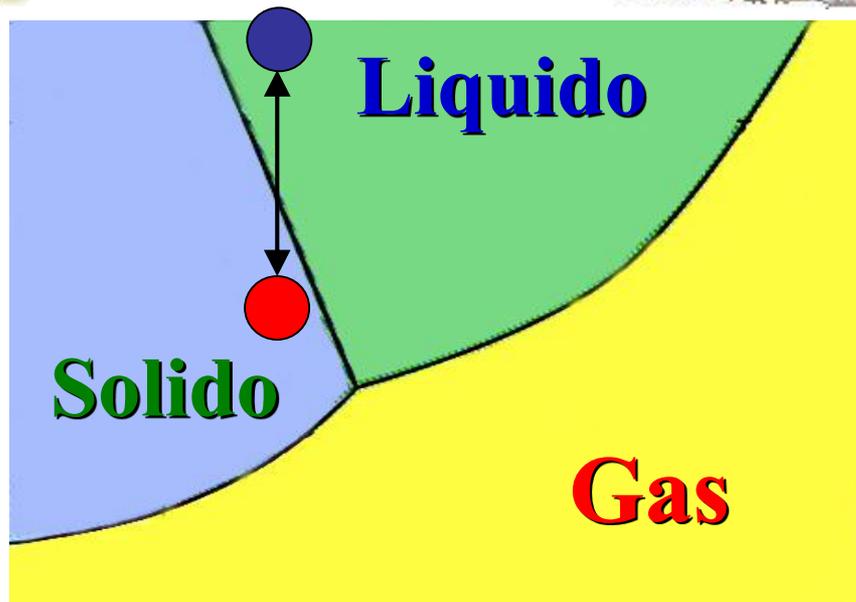
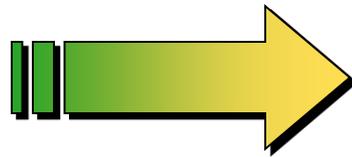
Ghiaccio



Acqua



Transizione Liquido-Solido



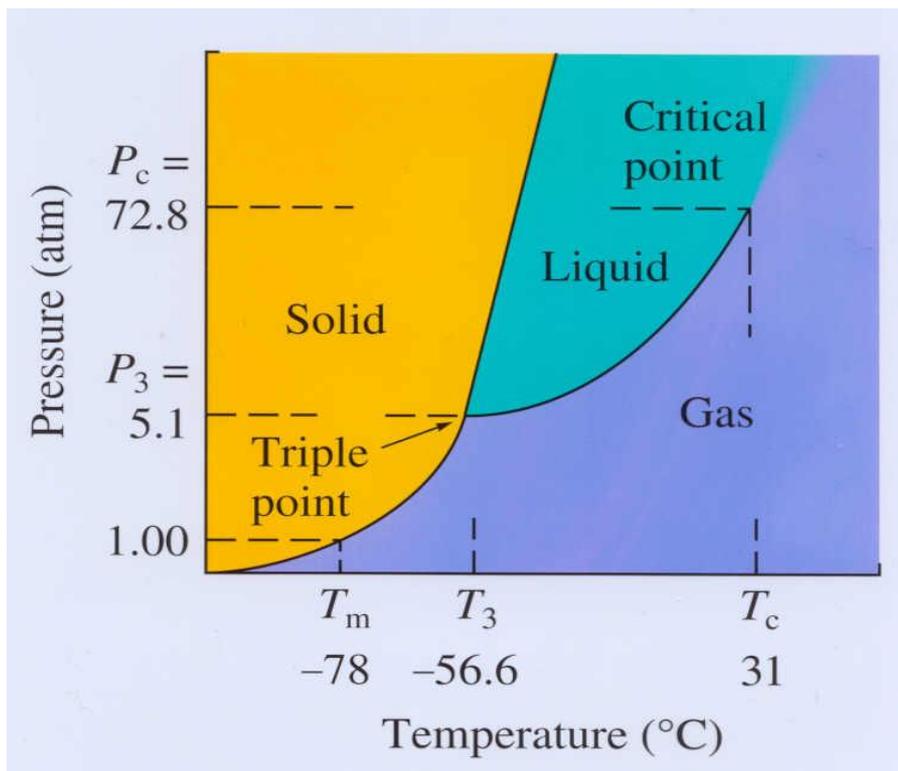


PopCorn

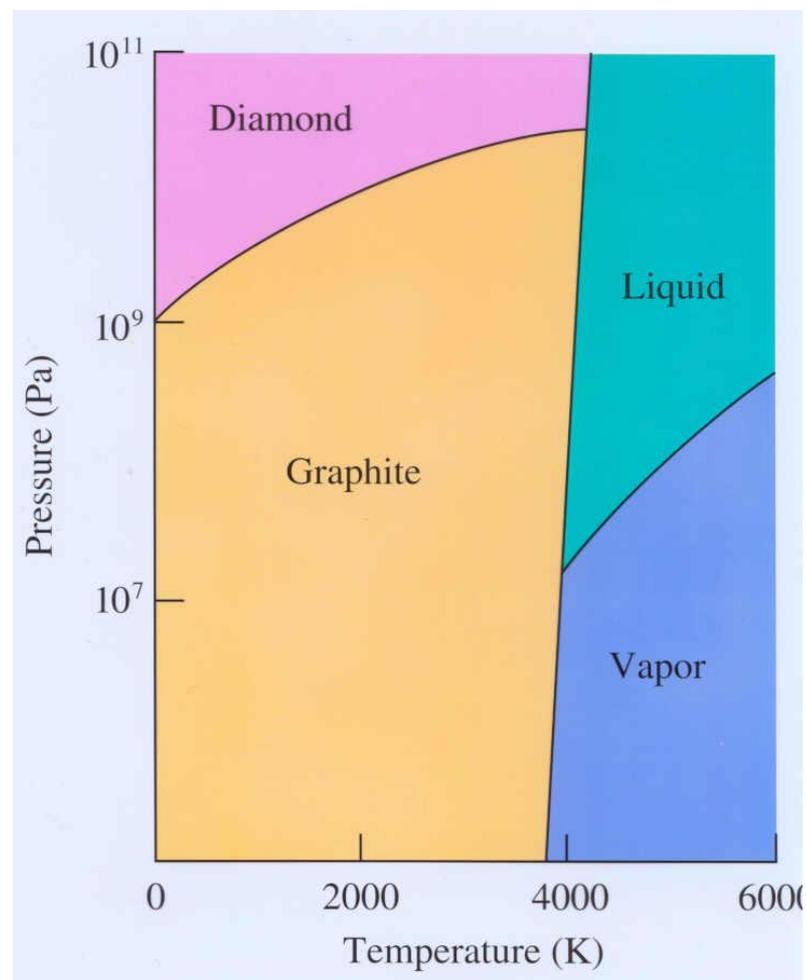




Esempi di Diagrammi di Fase



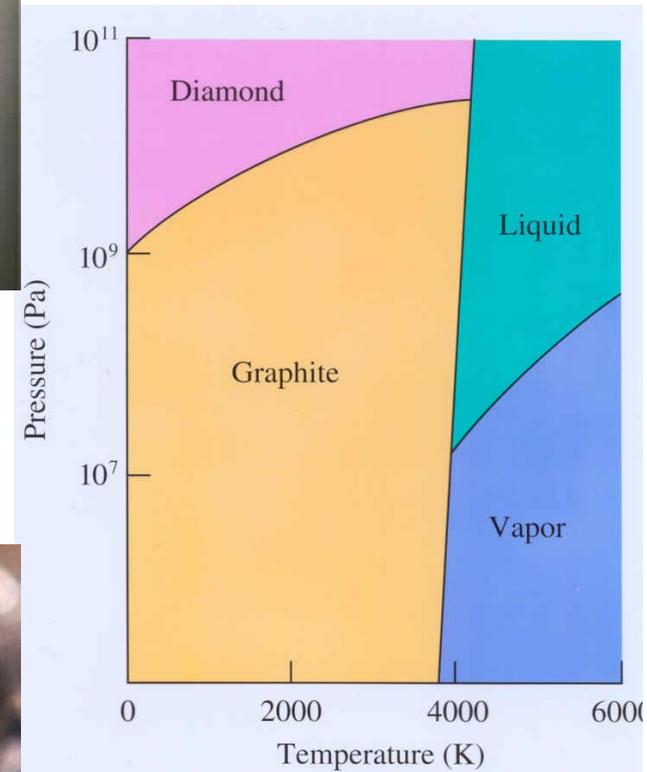
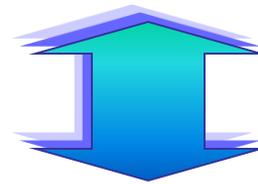
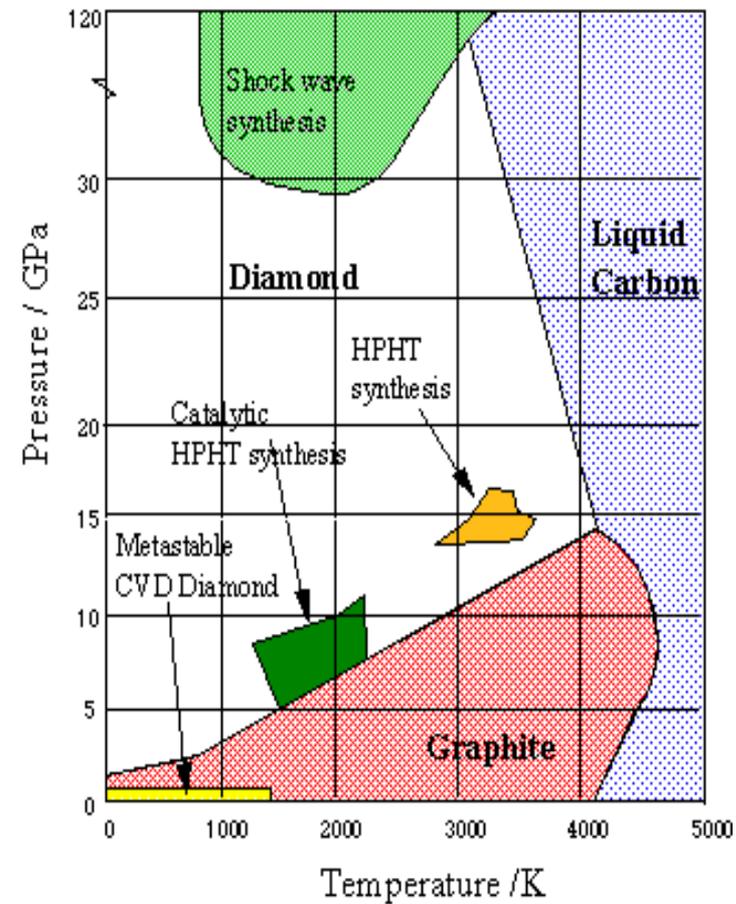
Diossido di Carbonio



Carbonio

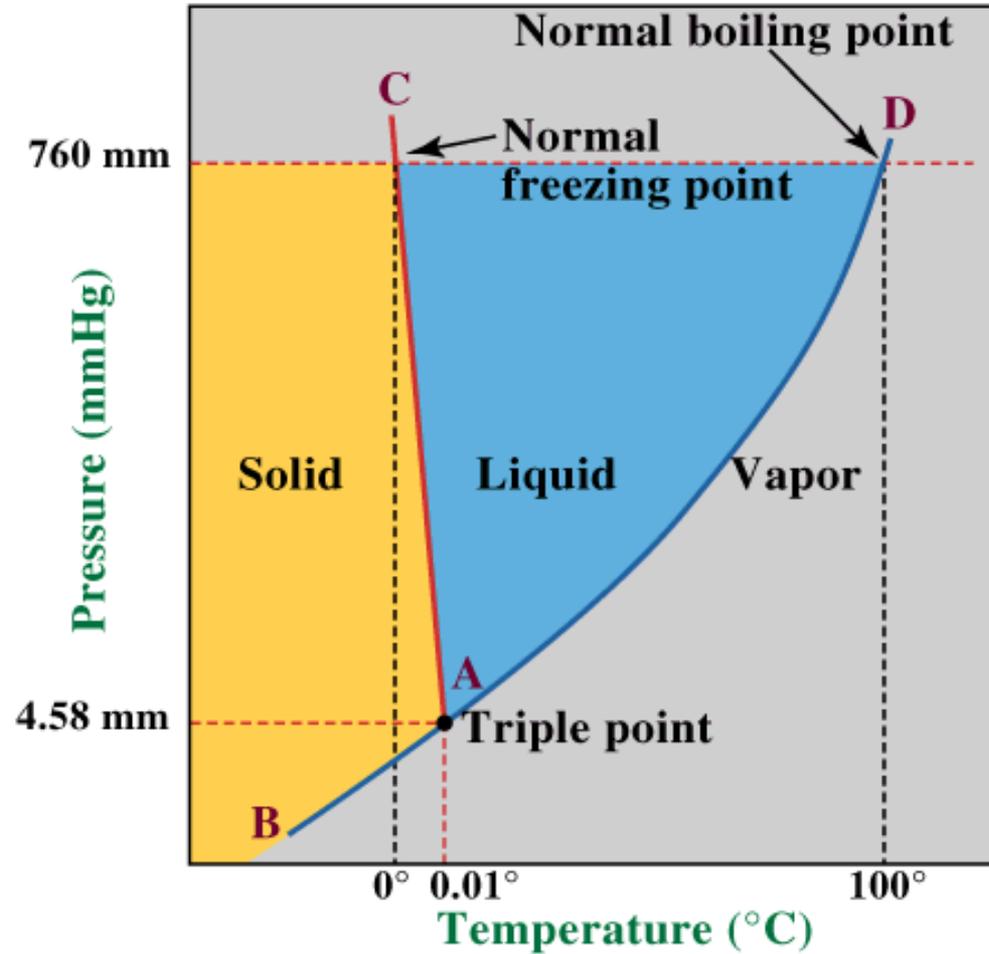


Diagramma di Fase del Carbonio





Fasi Metastabili



- È possibile raffreddare l'acqua liquida sotto 0 °C, e riscaldarla sopra i 100 °C, mantenendola allo stato liquido.
- La fase è *metastabile*, e tende a trasformarsi, rispettivamente, in ghiaccio o vapore
- Si parla di liquido *superraffreddato* o *superriscaldato*



Forno a Microonde

