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Course 565/665 Lecturer prof. Cavagnero  
Day 4.13.04 Date 9:55 am  
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we know:  $\mu = \mu^\circ + RT \ln p$

$dG = \mu dN$  at const. T, P.  $kN = R$

then  $G = G^\circ + RT \ln p$

For unfolding process:

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln \frac{p_u}{p_N} = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln K_{pu} \quad \dots (I)$$

In the condensed phase:  $a = \gamma x$   
activity coefficient  $\rightarrow$  activity  $\leftarrow$  mole fraction

for ideal solution:  $\gamma = 1 \Rightarrow a \approx x$

update eqn (I) for condensed phase:

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln K_{uu} \quad K_{uu} = \frac{a_u}{a_N}$$

at equilibrium:  $\Delta G = 0$ .  $\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln K_{uu} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln K_{uu}$

At certain T:  $K_{uu} = \frac{a_u}{a_N} = 1 \Rightarrow$  define this as melting T ( $T_m$ )

at  $T_m$ :  $\Delta G_m^\circ + RT \ln 1 = 0$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta G_m^\circ = 0 \\ \Delta G = 0 \end{array} \right.$

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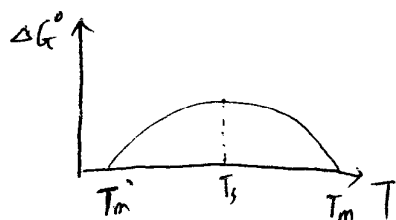
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$$\Delta H_m^\circ - T_m \Delta S_m^\circ = \Delta G_m^\circ = 0$$

$$\Delta H_m^\circ = T_m \Delta S_m^\circ$$

therefore. 
$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta C_p (T - T_m) + \Delta H_m^\circ - T \left( \Delta C_p \ln \frac{T}{T_m} + \frac{\Delta H_m^\circ}{T_m} \right)$$

rearrange: 
$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H_m^\circ \left( 1 - \frac{T}{T_m} \right) + \Delta C_p \left( T - T_m - T \ln \frac{T}{T_m} \right)$$



$T_m$ : cold unfolding T.

In most cases, maximum  $\Delta G^\circ$  is at room T.

typically:  $T_m$  range over 60 - 90°C.

~~add~~ note. 
$$\left( \frac{\partial \Delta G_{nu}^\circ}{\partial T} \right)_p = -\Delta S_{nu}^\circ$$

$T_s < T < T_m$  :  $\Delta S_m^\circ > 0 \Rightarrow S_u > S_N$

$T_m < T < T_s$  :  $\Delta S_m^\circ < 0 \Rightarrow S_N > S_u$