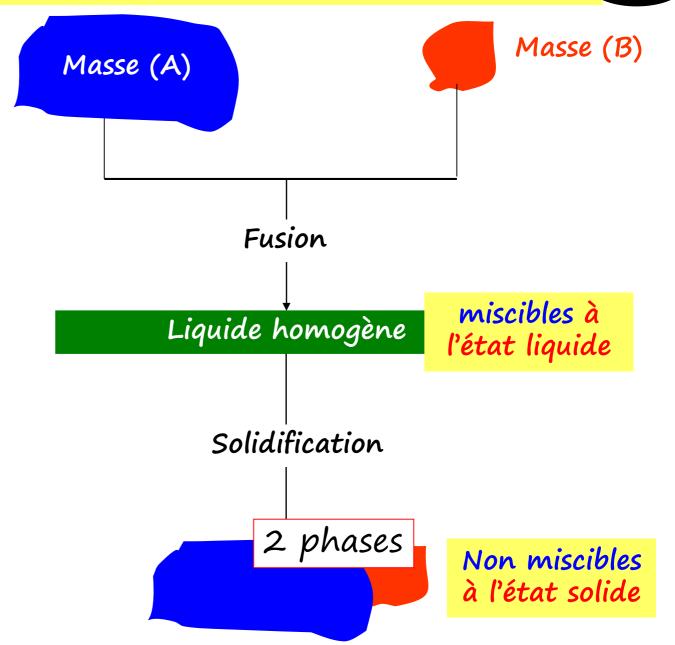
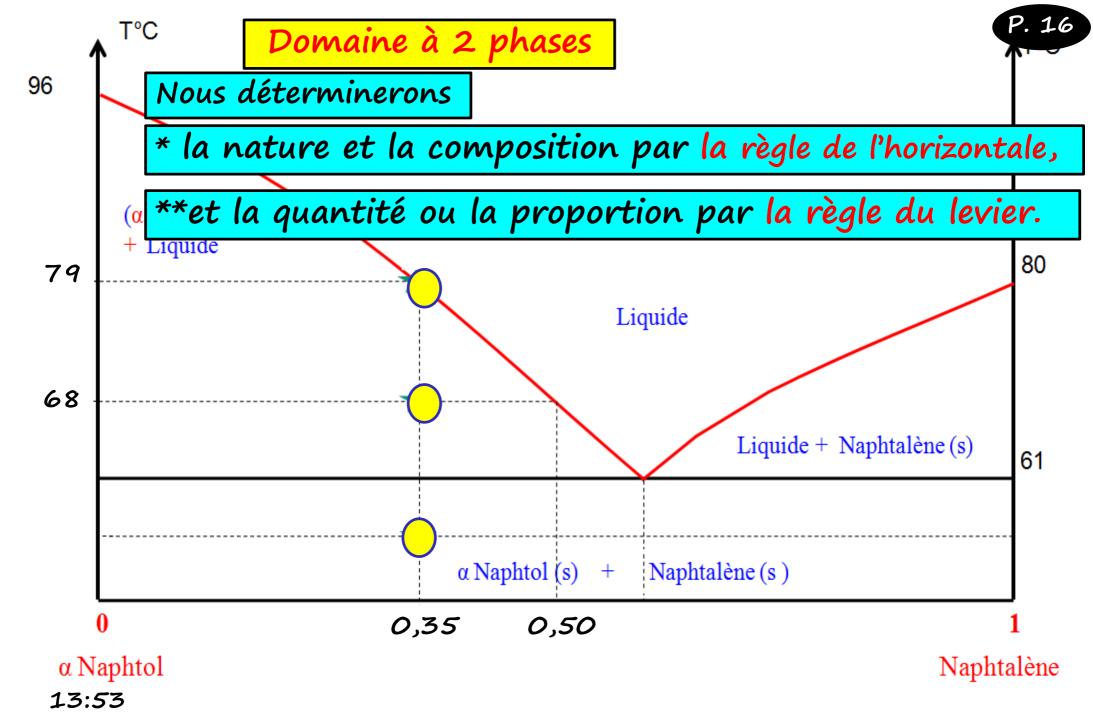
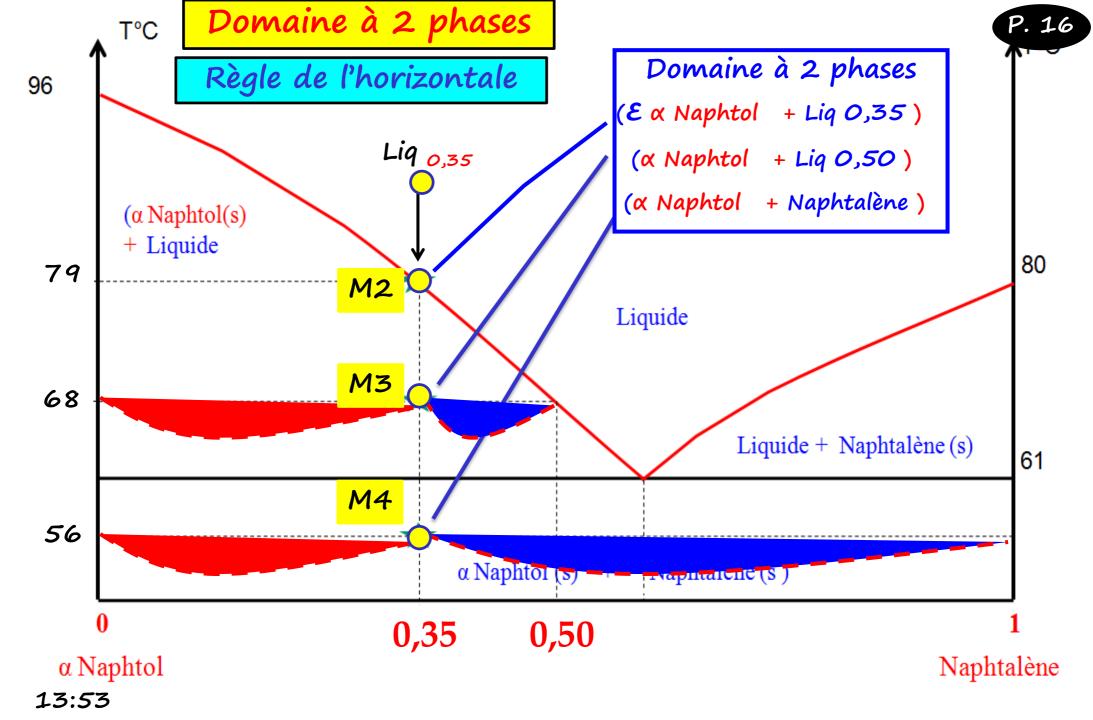
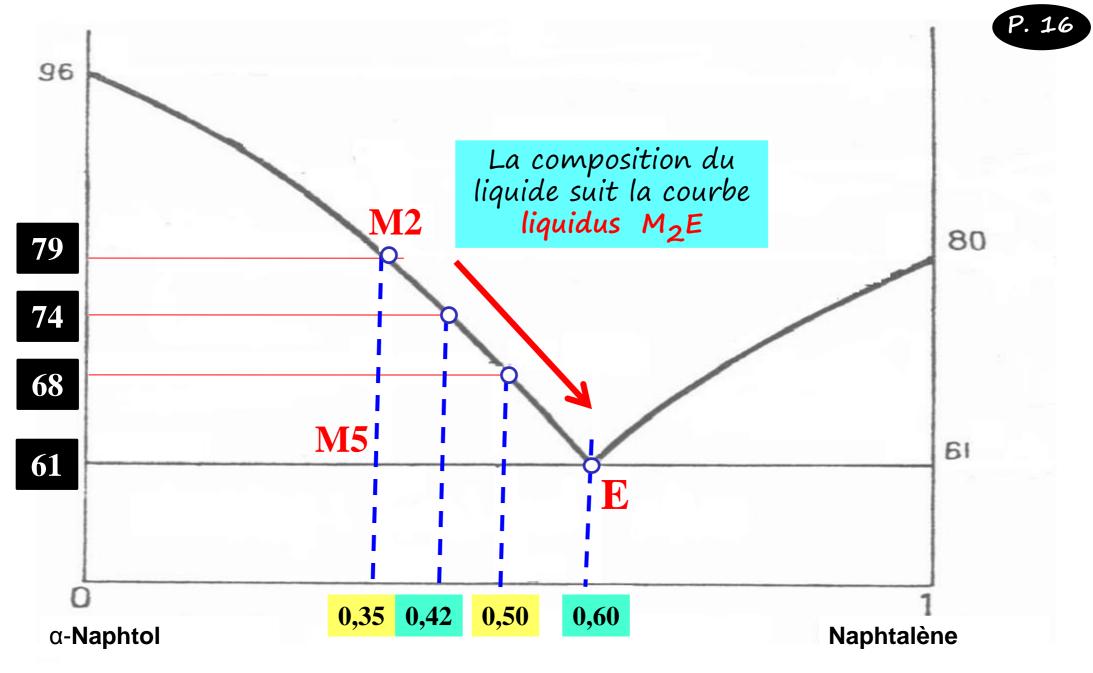
- Description des principaux types de diagrammes binaires P. 12



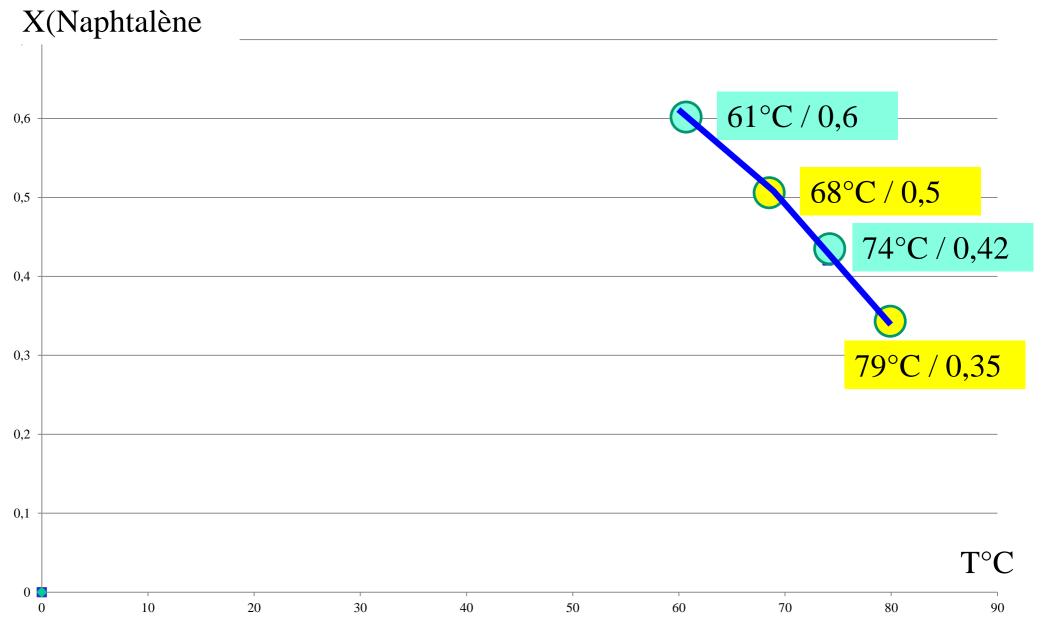


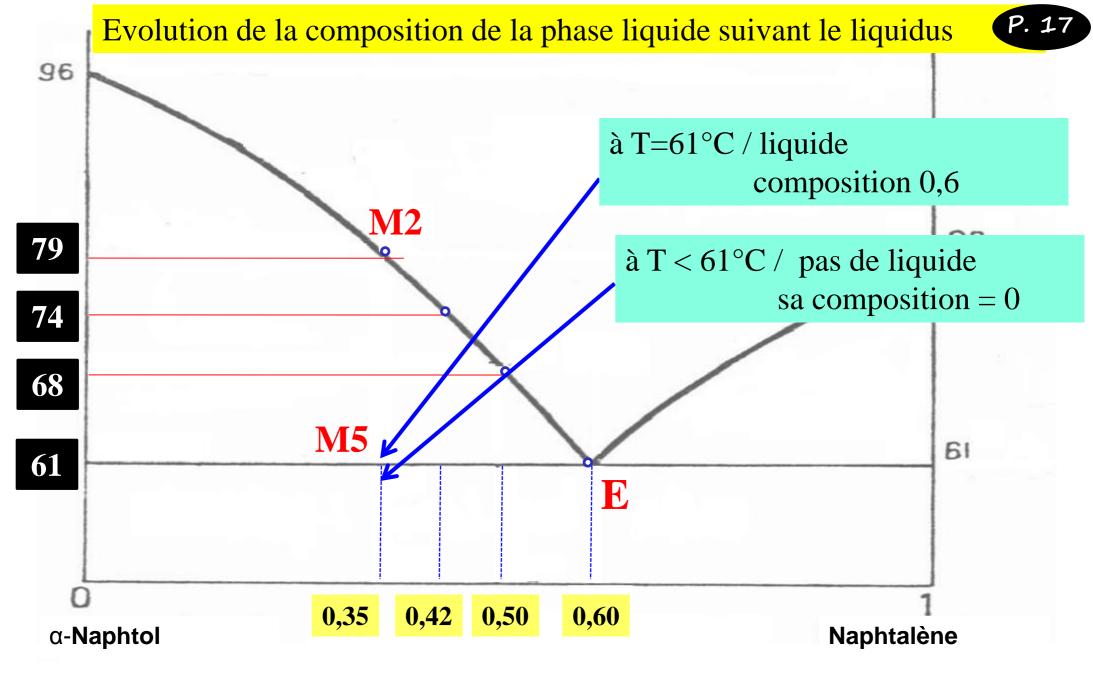


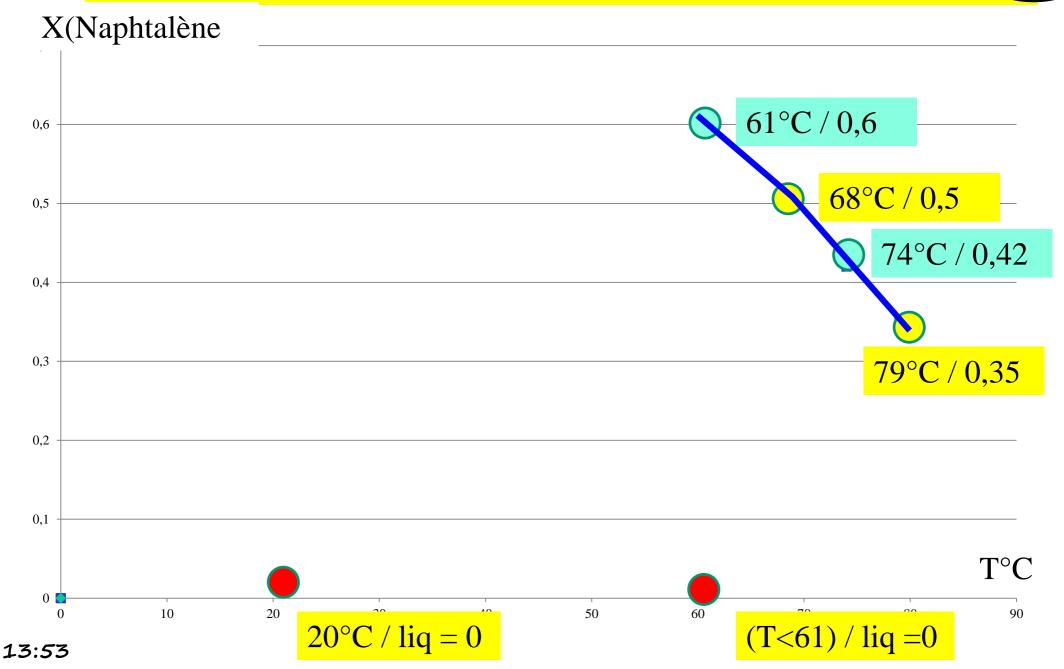


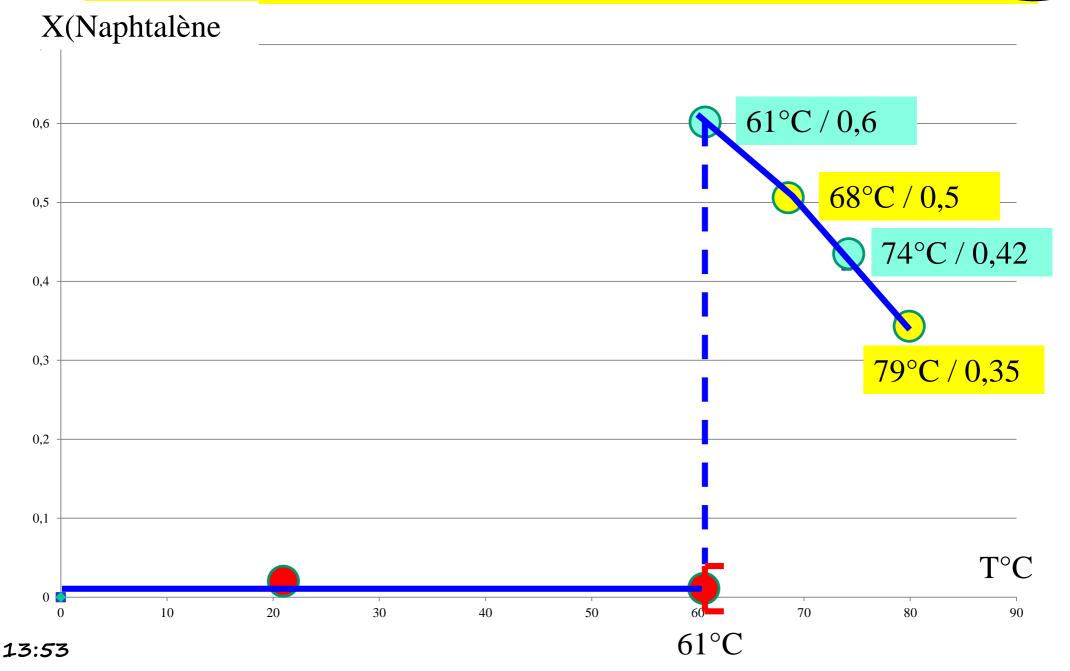


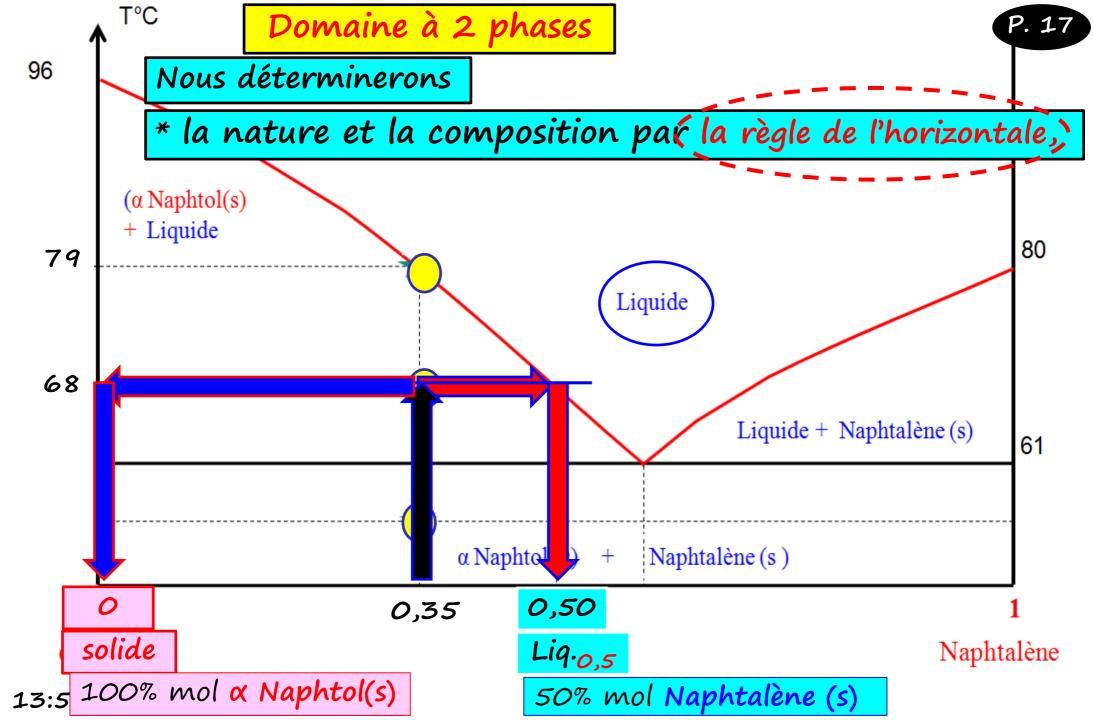
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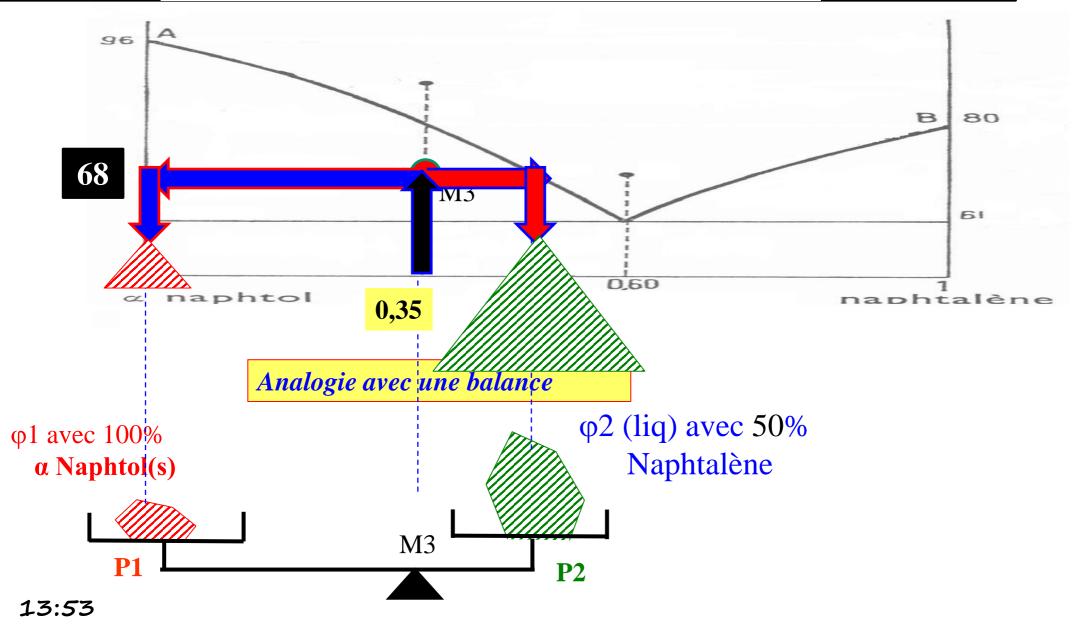




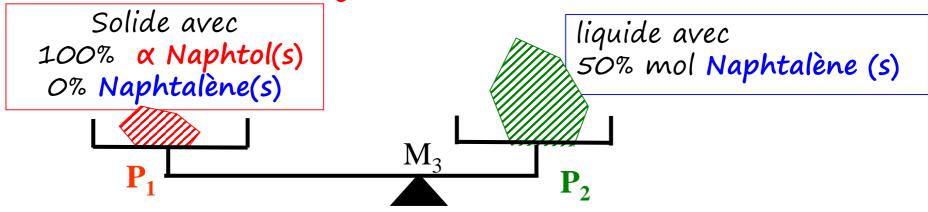








Analogie avec une balance



À l'équilibre à
$$T=68^{\circ}C$$
: $n_1 \cdot (P_1M_3) = n_2 \cdot (M_3P_2)$

à l'équilibre : les quantités sont prises en nombre de moles car la composition sur le diagramme est exprimée en fraction molaire

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_1}{\mathbf{M}_3\mathbf{P}_2} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_2}{\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{M}_3} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 + \mathbf{n}_2}{\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{P}_2}$$

à l'équilibre à
$$T=68^{\circ}C$$
: $n_1 \cdot (P1M3) = n_2 \cdot (M3P2)$

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_1}{\mathbf{M}_3\mathbf{P}_2} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_2}{\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{M}_3} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 + \mathbf{n}_2}{\mathbf{P}_1\mathbf{P}_2}$$

$$\frac{n_1}{0.50-0.35} = \frac{n_2}{0.35-0} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{0.5-0} = \frac{100}{0.5}$$

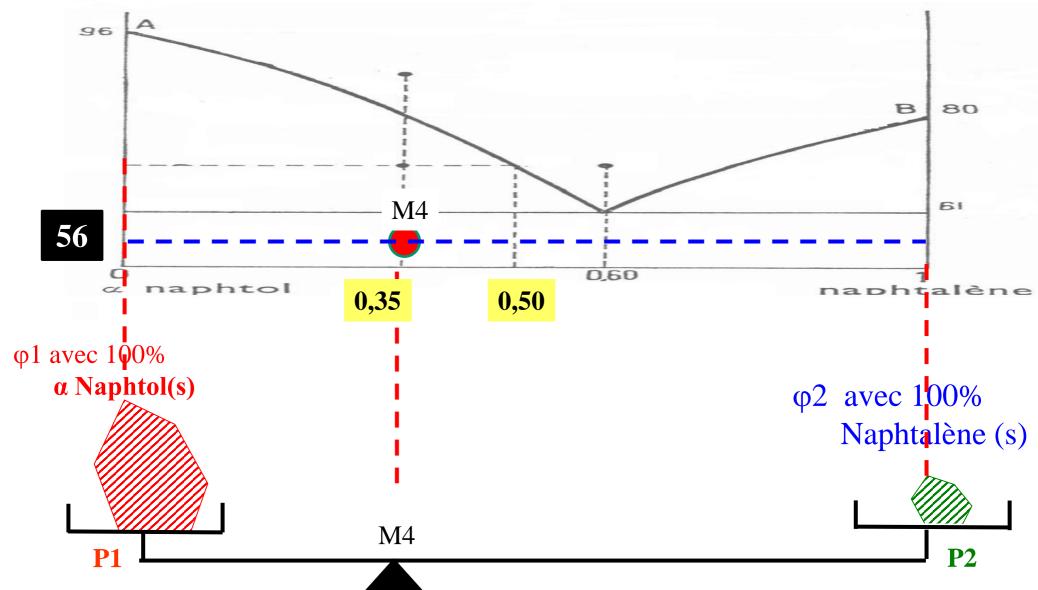
 $n_1 + n_2 = 100 \text{ moles}$

$$n1 = (0.5 - 0.35) \times 100 / 0.5 = ... 30...$$
 moles α Naphtol solide

$$n2 = (0,35 - 0) \times 100 / 0,5 = ...70...$$
 moles
Liquide (50%mol Naphtalène)

- 100 *mole*

Règle des moments ou règle du levier



On suppose toujours que

$$n_1 + n_2 = 100 \text{ moles}$$

$$n_1 = 56$$
°C: $n_1 = \frac{n_1}{1-0.35} = \frac{n_2}{0.35-0} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{1-0} = \frac{100}{1}$

$$n1 = (1 - 0.35) \times 100 / 1 = 65 \text{ moles}$$

 $\propto \text{Naphtol solide}$
 $n2 = (0.35 - 0) \times 100 / 1 = 35 \text{ moles}$
Naphtalène solide

$$n2 = (0,35 - 0) \times 100 / 1 = 35 \text{ moles}$$

Naphtalène solide

$$n1+n2 = 100 \text{ moles}$$

a T=68°C:
$$0.50-0.35$$
 $\frac{n_1}{0.35-0} = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{0.5-0} = \frac{100}{0.5}$

$$n1 = (0,5 - 0,35) \times 100 / 0,5 = ...30,0...$$
 moles α Naphtol solide

$$n2 = (0,35 - 0) \times 100 / 0,5 = ...70...$$
 moles
Liquide (50%mol Naphtalène)

$$\frac{\mathbf{n}_1}{1-0.35} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_2}{0.35-0} = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 + \mathbf{n}_2}{1-0} = \frac{100}{1}$$

$$n1 = (1 - 0.35) \times 100 / 1 = 65$$
 moles α Naphtol solide

$$n2 = (0,35 - 0) \times 100 / 1 = 35 \text{ moles}$$

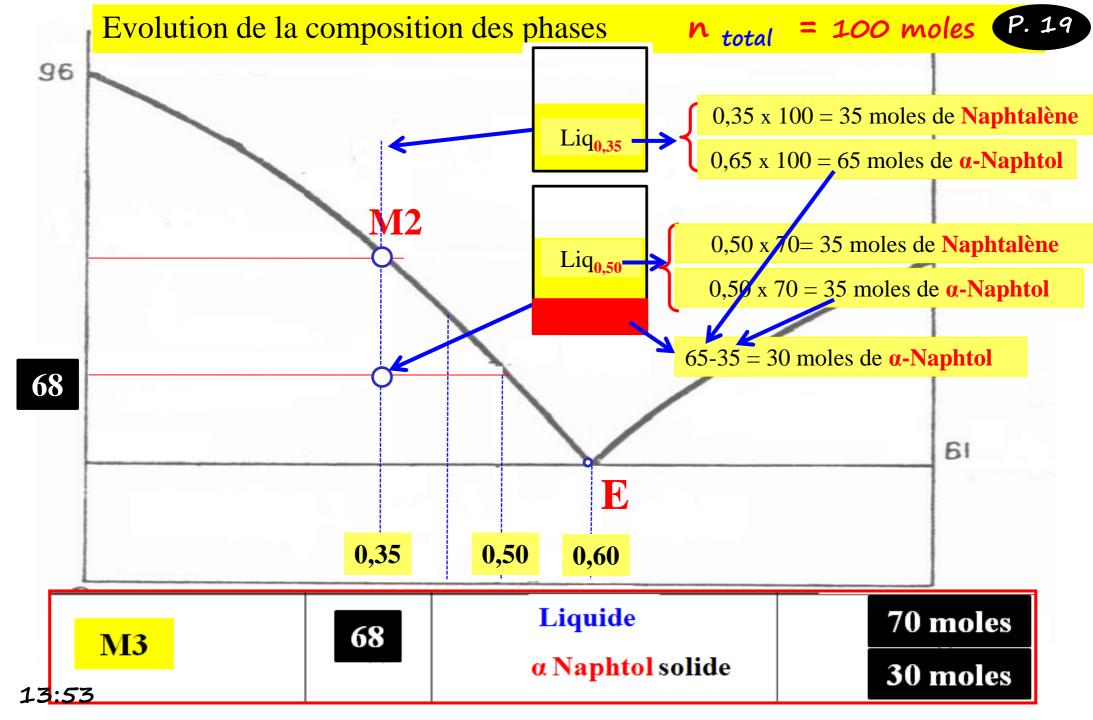
Naphtalène solide

mole

mole

Nombre de moles total de départ 100 moles

Position:sur·le·diagramme¤	$T^{\circ}C^{\square}$	Quantité de chaque phase (en moles)	
M2	79	Liquide (X=0,35) α Naphtol solide	100 – E(mole) Quelques mmole
M3	68	Liquide (X=0,5) α Naphtol solide	70 moles 30 moles
M4	56	Naphtalène solide α Naphtol solide	35 moles 65 moles



il est intéressant d'étudier ce qui se passe lorsque l'on refroidit des mélanges de compositions différentes:

