

Page 186, Gibbs equations

Because $f = \hat{f}(T, \rho_\alpha)$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, n$, cf. (4.160), we have $\rho f = \rho \hat{f}(T, \rho_\alpha)$ and then:

$$d(\rho f) = \frac{\partial \rho \hat{f}}{\partial T} dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial \rho \hat{f}}{\partial \rho_\alpha} d\rho_\alpha \equiv \rho \frac{\partial \hat{f}}{\partial T} dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \frac{\partial \rho \hat{f}}{\partial \rho_\alpha} d\rho_\alpha. \quad (1)$$

Substituting from (4.164) and (4.161) into (1), **equation (4.201)** follows.

Capitalizing upon (1), **equation (4.202)** can be derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d(\rho u) &= d[\rho(f + Ts)] = d(\rho f) + d(\rho Ts) = -\rho s d(T) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_\alpha d\rho_\alpha + \\ &\rho s dT + T d(\rho s) = T d(\rho s) + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_\alpha d\rho_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

The remaining equations require some preliminary considerations. Note, that, cf. (4.195):

$$dv \equiv d(1/\rho) = -(1/\rho^2) d\rho. \quad (2)$$

From the definition of the mass fraction w_α , (4.22), and its property (4.23) two equations follow:

$$dw_\alpha \equiv d(\rho_\alpha/\rho) = (\rho d\rho_\alpha - \rho_\alpha d\rho)/\rho^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad d\rho_\alpha/\rho = dw_\alpha + \rho_\alpha d\rho/\rho^2. \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^n w_\alpha = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{\alpha=1}^n dw_\alpha = 0. \quad (4)$$

Substitution of (4.193) and the mass fraction definition (4.22) into the definition (4.187) of the thermodynamic pressure result in following equation:

$$P = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_\alpha g_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_\alpha f_\alpha = \rho \sum_{\alpha=1}^n w_\alpha g_\alpha - \rho \sum_{\alpha=1}^n w_\alpha f_\alpha = \rho(g - f) \quad (5)$$

where also (4.192) and (4.92) were used.

Now we are ready to derive **equation (4.204)** starting with (4.201):

$$\rho df + f d\rho = -\rho s dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_\alpha d\rho_\alpha. \quad (6)$$

The free energy differential is expressed from (6)

$$df = -(f/\rho) d\rho - s dT + (1/\rho) \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} d\rho_{\alpha}. \quad (7)$$

The density derivatives in (7) are substituted from (2) and (3):

$$df = \rho f dv - s dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha} + (d\rho/\rho^2) \sum_{\alpha=1}^n \rho_{\alpha} g_{\alpha}. \quad (8)$$

Definitions (4.22) and (4.192) are introduced into (8) giving:

$$df = \rho f dv - s dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha} + (g/\rho) d\rho. \quad (9)$$

The last term in (9) is modified using (2):

$$df = \rho f dv - s dT + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha} - \rho g dv. \quad (10)$$

Rearrangement of (10) and substitution from (5) end in:

$$df = -s dT - \rho(g - f)dv + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha} = -s dT - Pdv + \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha}. \quad (11)$$

The last term in (11) can be modified, taking into account (4), as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g_{\alpha} dw_{\alpha} &= \sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} g_{\beta} dw_{\beta} + g_n dw_n = \sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} g_{\beta} dw_{\beta} + g_n \left(- \sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} dw_{\beta} \right) = \\ &= \sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} (g_{\beta} - g_n) dw_{\beta}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

After substitution from (12) into (11), equation (4.204) results.

Derivation of the **remaining Gibbs equations** is now straightforward. For example, it follows from (4.197) that $du = df + Tds + s dT$ and substitution for df from (4.204) gives the **equation (4.203)**.