

Show:

12 Jan 2021
FAM

①

$$\underline{J}_A^* = -c D_{AB} \nabla x_A$$

SOLN

The fundamental form of Fick's law is based on mass:

$$\underline{J}_A = \rho_A (\underline{v}_A - \underline{v}) = - \underbrace{\rho}_{\substack{\parallel \\ M C}} D_{AB} \nabla w_A = - \underbrace{\frac{M_A M_B}{M}}_{M^2} \nabla x_A$$

(Q p 534
BSL2)

(2)

$$-\cancel{m}c D_{AB} \frac{M_A M_B \nabla X_A}{M^{\cancel{2}}} = \rho_A (\underline{V}_A - \underline{V})$$

$$-c D_{AB} \nabla X_A = \frac{M}{M_A M_B} \rho_A (\underline{V}_A - \underset{\uparrow}{\underline{V}})$$

$w_A \underline{V}_A + w_B \underline{V}_B$

$$= \frac{M \rho_A}{M_A M_B} (\underbrace{\underline{V}_A - w_A \underline{V}_A}_{\underline{V}_A (1 - w_A)} - w_B \underline{V}_B)$$

$$= \underline{V}_A w_B$$

$$-c D_{AB} \nabla X_A = (w_{B-A} - w_{B-B}) \frac{M P_A}{M_A M_B} \quad (3)$$

\uparrow $\frac{x_B M_B}{M}$ \uparrow $\frac{x_B M_B}{M}$ \uparrow $\frac{P_A}{M_A} = C_A$

(BSL 2)
(4)

$$-c D_{AB} \nabla X_A = \left[(1-x_A) \underline{V}_A - x_B \underline{V}_B \right] C_A$$

$$\underline{V}_A - x_A \underline{V}_A - x_B \underline{V}_B$$

$$\underline{V}_A - \underline{V}^*$$

$$-c D_{AB} \nabla X_A = C_A (\underline{V}_A - \underline{V}^*) = \underline{J}_A^* //$$