

where, ΔS_α° and ΔV_α° are the entropy change and the volume change of component α during melting. Similarly, for component β we have

$$-\Delta S_\beta^\circ dT + \Delta V_\beta^\circ dp + \frac{R T}{x_\beta} dx_\beta = 0. \quad (14)$$

Eq's (13) and (14) must be satisfied simultaneously at the eutectic point, so we have

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dp}\right)_e = T \frac{x_\alpha \Delta V_\alpha^\circ + x_\beta \Delta V_\beta^\circ}{x_\alpha \Delta h_\alpha^\circ + x_\beta \Delta h_\beta^\circ}. \quad (15)$$

We can calculate the initial slope of the eutectic temperature for Bi-Cd system using eq. (15). Substituting the experimental values^{3) 4)}, we have

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dp}\right)_e = 1.02 \times 10^{-1} \text{ [deg} \cdot \text{kb}^{-1}\text{]}.$$

The calculated initial slope has a very small negative value. However, in fact, it has a positive value (see Fig. 2). Therefore, we cannot conclude the character of liquid phase as an ideal solution by considering only the phase diagram at atmospheric pressure.

A general form of eq. (15)⁵⁾ is

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dp}\right)_e = T \frac{x_\alpha \Delta_s^l V_\alpha + x_\beta \Delta_s^l V_\beta}{x_\alpha \Delta_s^l h_\alpha + x_\beta \Delta_s^l h_\beta} \quad (16)$$

where, $\Delta_s^l h_\alpha$ is $h_\alpha^l - h_\alpha^{sS}$ and h_α^l is a partial molar enthalpy of component α in liquid phase, the other notations are defined similarly. We shall explain Fig. 2 using eq. (16). Here, α and β correspond to bismuth and cadmium. At atmospheric pressure $\Delta_s^l V_\alpha$ has a small negative or small positive value, as pressure increases it becomes largely negative, after the transition pressure of bismuth I-II it has a positive or small negative value again, and after the transition pressure of bismuth II-III it has a rather large positive value. This behavior of $\Delta_s^l V_\alpha$ must have some relations with the solid phases of bismuth, but the explanation is difficult even qualitatively.

References

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- 3) "Metals Reference Book", edited by C. J. Smithells, Butter worthe, London, (1967).
- 4) "International Critical Table", McGraw Hill, New York, (1933).
- 5) See I. Prigogine et R. Defay, "Thermodynamique Chimique", Desoer, Liège, (1950).