

Gibbs Phase Rule

@wikipedia

$$(1) \qquad F = C - P + 2$$

where

<i>F</i>	number of degrees of freedom
<i>C</i>	number of mixture components
<i>P</i>	number of phases

Pure substance

For [Pure substance](#): $C = 1$ and $F = 3 - P$.

It means that 3-[Phase Equilibrium](#) (solid, liquid an gas) has zero [degrees of freedom](#) : $F = 0$ thus making a single point on [Phase Equilibrium Diagram](#), called Triple Point and characterized by a certain [Temperature](#) and [Pressure](#).

The 2-[Phase Equilibrium](#) has one [degree of freedom](#): $F = 1$ and form a smooth line on [Phase Equilibrium Diagram](#).

Binary Mixture

For [Binary Mixture](#): $C = 2$ and $F = 4 - P$.

It particularly means that 2-[Phase Equilibrium](#) of [Binary Mixture](#) has two [degrees of freedom](#) : $F = 2$ and covers a 2-dimensional area on [Phase Equilibrium Diagram](#).

See also

[Natural Science](#) / [Physics](#) / [Thermodynamics](#) / [Thermodynamic system](#) / [Phase](#) / [Phase Equilibrium](#)

[[State of matter](#)][[Pure substance](#)] [[Mixture](#)][[Fluid Mixture](#)]

[[Thermodynamic equilibrium](#)][[Vapour Liquid Equilibrium \(VLE\)](#)]

[[Phase Equilibrium Diagram](#)]

References



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