

## 2. laskuharjoitus, ratkaisut

①

$$v_i = u_i E \quad u_i = \frac{z_i D_i F}{RT}$$

$$D_i = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$E = 0.5 \text{ V/cm} = 50 \text{ V/m}$$

$$v_i = \frac{1.3 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \cdot 96500 \text{ As/mol} \cdot 50 \text{ V/m}}{8.314 \cdot 298 \text{ VAs/mol}} \approx \underline{\underline{2.5 \mu\text{m/s}}}$$

Huom.  $J = VAs$

②

$$j = F \sum_i z_i J_i = F \left( - \sum_i z_i D_i \nabla c_i - \frac{F}{RT} \nabla \phi \sum_i z_i^2 D_i c_i + v \sum_i z_i c_i \right)$$

Koska  $\sum_i z_i c_i = 0$  elektronentraaliden vuoksi, virta ei riipu konvektiosta.  $\square$

③

$$-\frac{j}{F} = \sum_i z_i D_i \nabla c_i + \frac{F}{RT} \nabla \phi \sum_i z_i^2 D_i c_i$$

$$\nabla \phi = - \frac{j}{\frac{F^2}{RT} \sum_i z_i^2 D_i c_i} - \frac{\sum_i z_i D_i c_i \nabla \ln c_i}{\sum_i z_i^2 D_i c_i} \frac{RT}{F}$$

$$= - \frac{j}{\mathcal{L}} - \frac{RT}{F} \sum_i \left( \frac{\lambda_i}{z_i} \right) \nabla \ln c_i = - \frac{j}{\mathcal{L}} - \frac{1}{F} \sum_i \left( \frac{\lambda_i}{z_i} \right) \nabla \mu_i$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{F^2}{RT} \sum_i z_i^2 D_i c_i = \text{linuksen johtokyky}$$

$$\lambda_i = \frac{z_i^2 D_i c_i}{\sum_k z_k^2 D_k c_k} = \text{ionin kuljetusluku} = \frac{\lambda_i c_i}{\mathcal{L}}$$

④ Ratkaisu ei ole yleinen, mutta demonstroidaan seuraavasti:

On mitattu  $\Lambda_{NaCl}$ ,  $\Lambda_{CaCl_2}$ ,  $\Lambda_{Na_2SO_4}$  ja  $\Lambda_{CaSO_4}$   
"1" =  $Na^+$ , "2" =  $Ca^{2+}$ , "3" =  $Cl^-$ , "4" =  $SO_4^{2-}$

Tehdään matriisiyhtälö

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{13} \\ \Lambda_{23} \\ \Lambda_{14} \\ \Lambda_{24} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \lambda_3 \\ \lambda_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = A \cdot l$$

Ratkaisu olisi  $A^{-1}L = l$ , mutta:

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```
>> A=[1 0 1 0;0 1 2 0;2 0 0 1;0 1 0 1]
```

```
A =
```

```
1     0     1     0
0     1     2     0
2     0     0     1
0     1     0     1
```

```
>> B=inv(A)
```

```
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.
```

```
B =
```

```
Inf     Inf     Inf     Inf
Inf     Inf     Inf     Inf
Inf     Inf     Inf     Inf
Inf     Inf     Inf     Inf
```

Käänteis-  
matriisiä ei  
ole olemassa

⇒ väite  $\square$