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Electrochemical Systems



Author: Newman, John S., Thomas-Alyea, Karen E.

Date: 2004

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Cover

Electrochemical Systems, Third Edition

CONTENTS

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

▶ 1 INTRODUCTION

▶ PART A THERMODYNAMICS OF ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS

▶ PART B ELECTRODE KINETICS AND OTHER INTERFACIAL PHENOMENA

2. 온라인상에서 책 내용 읽기

목차와 페이지 입력란을 활용하여 필요한 페이지로 이동

3. 필요한 내용 PDF 다운로드 Save Pages

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(‘Number of pages available: XX’ 로 표시됨)

- 페이지 범위 지정 옵션 (3가지) -

- ① 현재 페이지
- ② 현재 페이지 및 다음 XX페이지
- ③ 현재 챕터

THERMODYNAMICS OF ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS

For a discussion of the thermodynamics of electrochemical cells, we first need to introduce free energies, chemical potentials, and activity coefficients. If we restrict ourselves to electrodes in equilibrium with the solution adjacent to them, then the cell potential can be obtained by expressing the electrochemical potentials of the species of the electrodes and in the solutions. The condition of phase equilibrium precludes the passage of anything but an infinitesimal current; it also precludes the possibility of the occurrence of spontaneous reactions that require no net current. Under certain conditions it is possible, however, to have more than one reaction simultaneously in equilibrium.

In all but the simplest cells, the expression of the phase equilibria does not lead to an immediately useful result. The solutions adjacent to the two electrodes of a cell usually have different compositions, and in order to preclude spontaneous reactions at the electrodes, it is necessary to prevent the reactants for one electrode from reacting at the other. This is accomplished by the introduction of a salt bridge.

Magnetism in Condensed Matter

Author: Blundell, Stephen
Date: 2001
[Detailed Record](#)

- ▼ Cover
- Contents
- ▶ 1 Introduction
- ▶ **2 Isolated magnetic moments**
- ▶ 3 Environments
- ▶ 4 Interactions
- ▶ 5 Order and magnetic structures
- ▶ 6 Order and broken symmetry
- ▶ 7 Magnetism in metals
- ▶ 8 Competing interactions and low dimensionality
- A: Units in electromagnetism
- B: Electromagnetism
- C: Quantum and atomic physics
- D: Energy in magnetism and demagnetizing fields
- E: Statistical mechanics

4. 온라인상에서 내용 복사하기

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In this chapter the properties of isolated magnetic moments will be examined. At this stage, interactions between magnetic moments on different atoms, or between magnetic moments and their immediate environments, are ignored. All that remains is therefore just the physics of isolated atoms and their interaction with an applied magnetic field. Of course that doesn't stop it being complicated, but the complications arise from the combinations of electrons in a given atom, not from the fact that in condensed matter there is a large number of atoms. Using this simplification, the large number of atoms merely leads to properties like the magnetic susceptibility containing a factor of n , the number of atoms per unit volume.

2.1 An atom in a magnetic field	18
2.2 Magnetic susceptibility	19
2.3 Diamagnetism	20
2.4 Paramagnetism	23
2.5 The ground state of an ion and Hund's rules	30
2.6 Adiabatic demagnetization	36
2.7 Nuclear spins	38
2.8 Hyperfine structure	40

2.1 An atom in a magnetic field

In Section 1.1 (see eqn 1.35) it was shown that an electron spin in a magnetic field parallel to the z axis has an energy equal to