



## PHYSICAL PHARMACY CAPSULE 4.3

### The Phase Rule

A phase diagram, or temperature–composition diagram, represents the melting point as a function of composition of two or three component systems. The figure is an example of such a representation for a two-component mixture.

This phase diagram depicts a two-component mixture in which the components are completely miscible in the molten state and no solid solution or addition compound is formed in the solid state. As is evident, starting from the extremes of either pure component A or pure component B, as the second component is added, the melting point of the pure component decreases. There is a point on this phase diagram at which a minimum melting point occurs (i.e., the eutectic point). As is evident, four regions, or phases, in this diagram, represent the following:

- I. Solid A + solid B
- II. Solid A + melt
- III. Solid B + melt
- IV. Melt

Each phase is a homogenous part of the system, physically separated by distinct boundaries.

A description of the conditions under which these phases can exist is called the *Phase Rule*, which can be presented thus:

$$F = C - P + X$$

where

F is the number of degrees of freedom,

C is the number of components,

P is the number of phases, and

X is a variable dependent upon selected considerations of the phase diagram (1, 2, or 3).

C describes the minimum number of chemical components to be specified to define the phases. F is the number of independent variables that must be specified to define the complete system (e.g., temperature, pressure, concentration).

#### EXAMPLE 1

In a mixture of menthol and thymol, a phase diagram similar to that illustrated can be obtained. To describe the number of degrees of freedom in the part of the graph moving from the curved line starting at pure A, progressing downward to the eutectic point, and then following an increasing melting point to pure B, it is evident from this presentation that either temperature or composition will describe this system since it is assumed in this instance that pressure is constant. Therefore, the number of degrees of freedom to describe this portion of the phase diagram is given thus:

$$F = 2 - 2 + 1 = 1$$

In other words, along this line either temperature or composition will describe the system.

#### EXAMPLE 2

When in the area of a single phase of the diagram, such as the melt (IV), the system can be described thus:

