reduced adsorption
Of component *i*, defined by the equation

$$\Gamma_i^{(n)} = \Gamma_i^{\sigma} - \Gamma^{\sigma}\left\{\frac{c_i^{\alpha} - c_i^{\beta}}{c^{\alpha} - c^{\beta}}\right\}$$

where Γ^{σ}, c^{α} and c^{β} are, respectively, the total Gibbs surface concentration and the total concentrations in the bulk phases α and β:

$$\Gamma^{\sigma} = \sum_i \Gamma_i^{\sigma}$$

$$c^{\alpha} = \sum_i c_i^{\alpha}$$

$$c^{\beta} = \sum_i c_i^{\beta}$$

The reduced adsorption is invariant to the location of the *Gibbs surface.* Alternatively, the reduced adsorption may be regarded as the Gibbs surface concentration of *i* when the Gibbs surface is chosen so that Γ^{σ} is zero, i.e. the Gibbs surface is chosen so that the reference system has not only the same volume, but also contains the same total amount of substance (*n*) as the real system.

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