

relative adsorption

If Γ_i^σ and Γ_1^σ are the *Gibbs surface* concentrations of components i and 1, respectively, with reference to the same, but arbitrarily chosen, Gibbs surface, then the relative adsorption of component i with respect to component 1, is defined as

$$\Gamma_i^{(1)} = \Gamma_i^\sigma - \Gamma_1^\sigma \left\{ \frac{c_i^\alpha - c_i^\beta}{c_1^\alpha - c_1^\beta} \right\}$$

and is invariant to the location of the Gibbs surface.

Alternatively, $\Gamma_i^{(1)}$ may be regarded as the Gibbs surface concentration of i when the Gibbs surface is chosen so that Γ_i^σ is zero, i.e. the Gibbs surface is chosen so that the reference system contains the same amount of component 1 as the real system. Hence $\Gamma_1^{(1)} \equiv 0$.

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