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Heterogeneous nucleation in multi-component vapor on a partially wettable charged conducting particle. II. The generalized Laplace, Gibbs-Kelvin, and Young equations and application to nucleation

M. Noppel,1,a) H. Vehkamäki,2 P. M. Winkler,3 M. Kulmala,2 and P. E. Wagner3

1Institute of Physics, University of Tartu, 18 Ülikooli St., 50090 Tartu, Estonia
2Department of Physics, P.O. Box 64, 00014 University of Helsinki, Finland
3Fakultät für Physik, Universität Wien, Boltzmanngasse 5, A-1090 Wien, Austria

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Based on the results of a previous paper [M. Noppel, H. Vehkamäki, P. M. Winkler, M. Kulmala, and P. E. Wagner, J. Chem. Phys. 139, 134107 (2013)], we derive a thermodynamically consistent expression for reversible or minimal work needed to form a dielectric liquid nucleus of a new phase on a charged insoluble conducting sphere within a uniform macroscopic one- or multicomponent mother phase. The currently available model for ion-induced nucleation assumes complete spherical symmetry of the system, implying that the seed ion is immediately surrounded by the condensing liquid from all sides. We take a step further and treat more realistic geometries, where a cap-shaped liquid cluster forms on the surface of the seed particle. We derive the equilibrium conditions for such a cluster. The equalities of chemical potentials of each species between the nucleus and the vapor represent the conditions of chemical equilibrium. The generalized Young equation that relates contact angle with surface tensions, surface excess polarizations, and line tension, also containing the electrical contribution from triple line excess polarization, expresses the condition of thermodynamic equilibrium at three-phase contact line. The generalized Laplace equation gives the condition of mechanical equilibrium at vapor-liquid dividing surface: it relates generalized pressures in neighboring bulk phases at an interface with surface tension, excess surface polarization, and dielectric displacements in neighboring phases with two principal radii of surface curvature and curvatures of equipotential surfaces in neighboring phases at that point. We also re-express the generalized Laplace equation as a partial differential equation, which, along with electrostatic Laplace equations for bulk phases, determines the shape of a nucleus. We derive expressions that are suitable for calculations of the size and composition of a critical nucleus (generalized version of the classical Kelvin-Thomson equation). © 2013 AIP Publishing LLC. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4822047]

I. INTRODUCTION

In the preceding paper,1 hereafter referred to as Paper I, we formulated general thermodynamic equations of internal energies and grand potential for a system consisting of a non-critical dielectric liquid nucleus of a new phase on a partially wettable charged conducting particle within a uniform macroscopic multicomponent mother phase. We studied a general cap-shaped nucleus (see Fig. 1), not necessarily having spherical form or axial symmetry, but we assumed that deviations from the spherical form are such that we can ignore the changes in surface and line tensions values invoked by these deviations. We introduced electrical surface and line excess quantities to take into account the contributions of interfacial and three phase contact zones to the electric field energy of a system. Spontaneous polarization of surface layer molecules was taken as a major contributor to the electrical excess quantities. The purpose of Paper I1 was to lay the foundation for obtaining a rigorous and thermodynamically consistent expression for the reversible work of nucleus formation, and proper conditions for the critical nucleus which are derived in this paper. We follow the consistent study of Nishioka and Kusaka2 and Debenedetti and Reiss.3

In Sec. II, we derive the thermodynamically consistent expression of the reversible work of nucleus formation. Section III presents the conditions for a critical nucleus, where in Subsection III A, we first consider the change of electric field energy caused by infinitesimal deformation of an embryo at constant seed particle charge. The study of this change is required for the establishing thermodynamic equilibrium conditions at interface surfaces. Subsections III B and III C describe thermodynamic equilibrium at vapor-liquid dividing surface and at three phase contact line, respectively. Subsection III D, we derive expressions for composition and size of a critical nucleus. Subsection III E considers how the generalized Laplace equation can be presented and used as a differential equation for the shape of a nucleus. Section IV makes conclusions.

II. THE WORK OF FORMATION

A constrained nucleus of any size is formed from vapor phase on a seed particle. Vapor acts as the bath of heat, pressure, and particles. The entire system is large, but closed.
The difference in the grand potentials between a case the embryo, respectively; \( \kappa_P q \) is the excess quantity due to spontaneous polarization in contact line where, \( q \) is the seed particle charge and \( \kappa_P \) is the charge independent factor; \( \kappa_P q/E_0 \) is the electrical line tension due to spontaneous polarization. The relations \( V = V_l + V_g \) and \( A_{gs}^0 = A_{ls} + A_{gs} \) have been used in Eq. (1), where \( V \) is the total volume of the system (excluding the volume of the seed particle) and \( A_{gs}^0 \) is surface area of a bare seed particle in vapor.
Here, we have ignored the fact that the location of dividing surfaces for the liquid-solid \( A_{ls} \) and gas(vapor)-solid \( A_{gs} \) interfaces of a seed particle with a liquid nucleus on it can be different. The system boundary radius is set to infinity \( \rho_{lim} = \infty \).

If electric line and surface excess quantities that are scalars are constant along three phase contact line and dividing surfaces of phases, respectively, that is, \( \kappa_P \) is constant and \( \Delta \Omega = \Omega - \Omega^0 \) can be simplified to
\[
\Delta \Omega = \Omega - \Omega^0 = (p_g^0 - p_l^0) V_l + \sigma_{gl} A_{gl} + (\sigma_{ls} - \sigma_{gs}) A_{ls} + \kappa L \\
+ \sum_a \sum_i (\mu_{i,a} - \mu_{i,g}) N_{i,a} \\
+ \sum_i (\mu_{i,l} - \mu_{i,g}) N_{i,l} + \sum_i (\mu_{i,L} - \mu_{i,g}) N_{i,L} \\
- \frac{P_{0l}}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{D}_0) \cdot dA_{sl} \\
- \frac{P_{0g}}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{D}_0) \cdot dA_{sg} - \frac{P_{0g}}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{D}_0) \cdot dA_{lg} \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l + V_g} (ED - E_0 D_0) dV - \frac{q^2}{8 \pi \varepsilon_0 R} + \frac{P_{0g}^0}{E_0} q, \tag{2}
\]
where we have used Gauss’s law \( \int \mathbf{D} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = q \) and \( q_d \) is the electric charge on the portion of seed particle surface covered by the liquid nucleus and \( q_{sg} \) is the electric charge on the portion of seed particle surface facing the gas phase. Conduction electrons are free to move all around the entire seed particle. Electrons are in thermal agitation. There is no fixed position for them on the seed surface. Therefore, the quantities \( q_d \) and \( q_{sg} \) as average quantities can also have values that are only a fraction of the elementary charge. Of course, in the latter case the sum of \( q_d \) and \( q_{sg} \) should be equal to the elementary charge carried onto the seed. Surface and line excess quantities due to spontaneous polarization introduce a clear dependence of the nucleus formation energy on the sign of the seed particle charge.
III. THE CONDITION FOR A CRITICAL NUCLEUS

So far, we have constrained molecular numbers \(N_{i,L}, N_{i,a},\) and \(N_{i,L}\) as well as nucleus volume \(V_l\), surface areas \(A_s\), and triple line length \(L\) to have fixed values. The variation of these parameters around values of stable or unstable equilibrium nuclei should give minimal or maximal values, respectively, for the reversible work of nucleus formation. To obtain the extremity condition, we first calculate the differential of Eq. (1). The differentials of terms corresponding to a seed particle in the gas phase are zero as we vary the quantities describing the size and the shape of the liquid embryo and keep the gas phase properties constant. The differential of the reversible work of cluster formation is

\[
d\Omega = (p_g^0 - p_l^0)dV_l + \sigma_gdA_g + (\sigma_s - \sigma_g)dA_s + \kappa dL + \sum_i \sum_a (\mu_{i,a} - \mu_{i,g})dN_{i,a}
\]

\[
+ \sum_i (\mu_{i,L} - \mu_{i,g})dN_{i,L} + d\Omega_0 + d\Omega_{bq1} + d\Omega_{bq2} + d\Omega_{\delta p},
\]

The Gibbs–Duhem Eqs. (44) and (48) in Paper I.¹ The term \(d\Omega_{\delta p}\) describes the change of electrostatic energy at constant charge of seed particle when the volume and shape of an embryo are varied. These variations evoke changes in electrostatic energy not only in the location where the variations occur but all over the system. This term will be considered in Sec. III A.

It follows from Eq. (3) that the derivative of Eq. (1) with respect to \(N_{i,L}\) at constant \(\{N_{j \neq i,L}\}, \{N_{i,a}\}, \{N_{i,L}\}\), and constant volume \(V_l\) and shape of nucleus, i.e., at constrained embryo,

\[
d\Omega = (p_g^0 - p_l^0)dV_l + \sigma_gdA_g + (\sigma_s - \sigma_g)dA_s + \kappa dL + \sum_i \sum_a (\mu_{i,a} - \mu_{i,g})dN_{i,a}
\]

\[
+ \sum_i (\mu_{i,L} - \mu_{i,g})dN_{i,L} + d\Omega_0 + d\Omega_{bq1} + d\Omega_{bq2} + d\Omega_{\delta p},
\]

where we have used notations \(d\Omega_0, d\Omega_{bq1}, d\Omega_{bq2}, d\Omega_{\delta p}\) to indicate the following terms:

\[
d\Omega_0 = \left\{-V_l d\pi_l^0 + \sum_i N_{i,i} d\mu_{i,i}\right\}
\]

\[
+ \left\{\sum_{a \neq L} A_s d\sigma_a + \sum_i N_{i,a} d\mu_{i,a}\right\}
\]

\[
- A_{i,l} d\sigma_{i,gr} + \left\{L d\kappa + \sum_i N_{i,L} d\mu_{i,L}\right\},
\]

In Eq. (3), terms denoted by \(d\Omega_0\) vanish due to the Gibbs–Duhem Eqs. (9), (12) and the Gibbs adsorption Eq. (11) given in Paper I.¹ It follows from Eq. (11) of Paper I¹ that \(d\sigma_{gr} = 0\), as the state of the vapor is kept constant (\(T, \{\mu_{i,gr}\}\) are constant) and the interface between vapor and seed particle is open for mass transfer ensuring the equality of chemical potentials. The term \(d\Omega_{bq1}\) corresponds to the charging of seed particle (see Eqs. (40) and (46) in Paper I¹) at constant volume and shape of an embryo. As charge \(q\) is kept constant, this term is zero. The term \(d\Omega_{bq2}\) is zero due to the Gibbs–Duhem Eqs. (44) and (48) in Paper I.¹ The term \(d\Omega_{\delta p}\) describes the change of electrostatic energy at constant charge of seed particle when the volume and shape of an embryo are varied. These variations evoke changes in electrostatic energy not only in the location where the variations occur but all over the system. This term will be considered in Sec. III A.

It follows from Eq. (3) that the derivative of Eq. (1) with respect to \(N_{i,L}\) at constant \(\{N_{j \neq i,L}\}, \{N_{i,a}\}, \{N_{i,L}\}\), and constant volume \(V_l\) and shape of nucleus, i.e., at constrained embryo,
is zero when

$$\mu_{i,l} = \mu_{i,g}. \quad (8)$$

The derivative with respect to \(N_{i,a}\) at constant \(\{N_{j\neq i,a}\}\), \(\{N_{i,l}\}\), \(\{N_{i,L}\}\), and constant \(V_l\) and shape gives

$$\mu_{i,a} = \mu_{i,g}. \quad (9)$$

The derivative with respect to \(N_{i,L}\) at constant \(\{N_{j\neq i,L}\}\), \(\{N_{i,l}\}\), \(\{N_{i,a}\}\), and constant \(V_l\) and shape gives

$$\mu_{i,L} = \mu_{i,g}. \quad (10)$$

Equations (8)–(10) also hold for a critical embryo as it is one of the possible constrained embryos. In what follows, we use the condition that the values of chemical potentials are equal throughout the system.

**A. The change of electric field energy due to an infinitesimal deformation of the embryo at constant charge**

The estimation of thermodynamic equilibrium condition of an embryo requires the knowledge of the change of electric field energy that an infinitesimal deformation of the embryo shape causes at constant charge of seed particle, i.e., we must estimate the variation \(dQ_{el}\) given by Eq. (7).

The formation energy of an embryo given by Eq. (1) is expressed in terms of the properties of the hypothetical system and also includes the surface excess polarizations \(P_{sl}^{el}\) (electric double layer, \(a = lg, sl, sg\)). An infinitesimal movement of the boundary of the embryo in the hypothetical system can also be considered as addition or removal of dielectric body and electric double layer into or from the electric field of seed particle. In deriving Eq. (16) of Paper I, we ignored the surface excess polarization. Therefore, we must now reformulate Eq. (16) of Paper I. Note that this reformulation is valid only for hypothetical systems. We consider two types of infinitesimal deformations of the embryo. The initial state of an embryo on seed particle is depicted in Fig. 1. First, we increase the volume of the embryo by choosing a portion of liquid-vapor interface that is not in contact with seed particle surface and move it infinitesimally outward (see Fig. 2, the embryo volume is increased by \(dxdy\delta z\)). Second, we move infinitesimally outward a portion of the gas-liquid interface that is in touch with seed particle surface (see Fig. 3). The movement of this portion is accompanied with the change of three phase contact line length. For the latter case, we will present only the result of surface element displacement, as the derivation is essentially similar with the first case.

1. **Liquid-vapor surface element not adjacent to the three phase contact line**

A surface element \(dA_{lg} = dxdy\) is displaced by \(\delta z\) and its area increases to \(dA_{lg,2} = (dx+\delta dx)(dy+\delta dy)\). The system

![FIG. 2. The variation of surface area and volume due to an infinitesimal displacement \(\delta z\) of the surface of phase separation. The directions of \(x\) and \(y\)-axes are chosen to correspond to the directions where surface has minimum and maximum curvatures with radii of curvature \(r_1\) and \(r_2\).](image)

![FIG. 3. The variation of surface areas and volume due to an infinitesimal displacement \(\delta z\) of the surface of vapor-liquid separation at three phase contact line. The liquid nucleus is denoted by \(l\), the vapor phase by \(g\), and the solid seed particle by \(s\). The contact angle is \(\theta\) and the displacement of the contact line \(\delta l\).](image)
change in the system energy due to the deformation is

\[ d\Omega_q = \Omega_{q,2} - \Omega_q \]

\[ = - \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \int_{V_l} \frac{E_2 \cdot D_2 - E \cdot D}{2} dV \]

\[ + \int_{dV} \frac{E_2 \cdot D_2 - E \cdot D}{2} dV \]

\[ - \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D_0) \cdot dA \]

\[ - \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D_0,2) \cdot dA \]

\[ - \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D_0,2) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dV} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dV} (E \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_l} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} (E_2 \cdot (D_2 - D)) dV \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]

\[ + \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{sl}} \frac{P_{l0}}{\varepsilon_0} (D_2 - D) \cdot dA \]
\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{V_1 + V_{g,2}} (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{D} dV
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_1} \mathbf{E} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V_{g,2}} \mathbf{E} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) dV
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{dV} \mathbf{E} \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{A_{lg}} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{lg}} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{dA_{lg}} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
\text{We can express the integral of both the terms on the right hand side of Eq. (12) over volume } V = V_1 + V_{g,2} + dV \text{ as}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{V} (\mathbf{E}_2 \cdot \mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}) dV
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}) \cdot dV
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} \mathbf{E}_2 (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) dV + \frac{1}{2} \int_{V} (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}) dV
\]

\[
+ \frac{1}{2} \int_{dV} (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}) dV
\]

\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{dV} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
+ \int_{A_{lg}} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
+ \int_{A_{lg}} \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \cdot dA
\]

\[
\text{where the integral of } \mathbf{E}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{D}_2 - \mathbf{D}) \text{ over volume } V_1 + V_{g,2} + dV \text{ and the integral of } (\mathbf{E}_2 - \mathbf{E}) \cdot \mathbf{D} \text{ over } V_1 + V_{g,2} \text{ in the third form of Eq. (16) are expressed using Eqs. (14) and (15'), respectively, to obtain the final form of Eq. (16). Upon introducing Eq. (16) into Eq. (11), we obtain the following relation for the change in the formation work due to the deformation:}
\]

\[
d\Omega_q = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{E}^f \cdot \mathbf{D}^f \right) dV - \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \delta D_n^l + \frac{\delta D_n^g}{2} dA_{lg}
\]

\[
- \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,i}^l + D_{n,i}^g - D_{0,n,i} \right) dA_{lg} - \frac{\delta \mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,i}^l + D_{n,i}^g - D_{0,n,i} \right) dA_{lg}
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{E}^f \cdot \mathbf{D}^f \right) dV
\]

\[
- \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,f}^l + D_{n,f}^g - D_{0,n,f} \right) dA_{lg}
\]

\[
+ \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,i}^l + D_{n,i}^g - D_{0,n,i} \right) dA_{lg}
\]

\[
(17)
\]

The last form of Eq. (17) takes into account that before the infinitesimal shift of the surface element \(dA_{lg}\) the volume \(dV\) contained liquid phase, but after the shift it contains liquid phase. Subscript \(n\) refers to the component of dielectric displacement that is normal to the surface element, and subscripts \(i, f\) to the initial and final position of shifted boundary, respectively. Denoting changes in the gas-liquid interface polarization \(\delta \mathbf{P}_{lg}^g = \mathbf{P}_{lg}^g - \mathbf{P}_{lg}^g\) surface area, \(\delta dA_{lg} = dA_{lg,2} - dA_{lg}\), and dielectric displacement \(\delta D_n = (D_n^l - D_{0,n,f}) - (D_n^l - D_{0,n,i}) \), \((j = l, g)\) and confining to the first order terms with respect to \(\delta\)-denoted quantities, the last form of Eq. (17) can be approximated as

\[
d\Omega_q = \frac{1}{2} \left( \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{E}^f \cdot \mathbf{D}^f \right) dV - \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \delta D_n^l + \frac{\delta D_n^g}{2} dA_{lg}
\]

\[
- \frac{\mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,i}^l + D_{n,i}^g - D_{0,n,i} \right) \delta dA_{lg}
\]

\[
- \frac{\delta \mathbf{P}_{lg}^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{n,i}^l + D_{n,i}^g - D_{0,n,i} \right) dA_{lg}
\]

\[
(18)
\]

2. Liquid-vapor surface element adjacent to the three phase contact line

The location of the three phase contact line and the value of the corresponding line tension depend on how we choose the Gibbs dividing surface for all three interfaces. Here, it is assumed that the position of dividing surfaces coincides with the surface of tension. But, in general, the interception line of surfaces of tensions of interfaces does not coincide with the location of line of tension, and the curvature dependence of the line tension should be taken into account.\(^4\)

An infinitesimal movement of a portion of liquid-vapor interface that is in touch with seed particle surface (see Fig. 3) evokes a change in the three phase contact line length. Let the length of three phase contact line element that will be displaced to be \(dL\) and the entire length of the three phase contact line \(L\). In the new location, the line element will have a length \(dL_2\) and system triple line length will be \(L_2 = L - dL + dL_2\). We denote the coefficient of spontaneous line excess polarization (see Eq. (39) of Paper 1\(^3\)) in new position as \(\kappa_{p,2}\.

Then the change of line energy is

\[
d\Omega_L = \Omega_{L,2} - \Omega_L = -q \left( \int_{L_2} \frac{\kappa_{p,2}}{\varepsilon_0} dL - \int_L \frac{\kappa_p}{\varepsilon_0} dL \right)
\]

\[
= -q \left( \frac{\kappa_p}{\varepsilon_0} \delta L + \frac{\delta \kappa_p}{\varepsilon_0} dL \right),
\]

(19)
where \( \delta \kappa_p = \kappa_{p,2} - \kappa_p \) and \( \delta dL = dL_2 - dL \) and only the same order infinitesimal quantities are retained in the last form of Eq. (19). Repeating the derivation of Eq. (17) for surface and volume elements of infinitesimal outward shift of a portion of the liquid-vapor interface depicted in Fig. 3, we obtain

\[
d\Omega_q = \Omega_{q,2} - \Omega_q
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( (E_2 - E_1) \cdot D_2 - E_2 \cdot D_2 \right) dV - \frac{P_{ig}}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_2 - D_{0,2} \right) \cdot \delta A_{ig}
\]

\[
- \frac{P_{pl}}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_2 - D_{0,2} \right) \cdot \delta A_{sl}
\]

\[
+ \frac{P_{pl}}{\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{D_2 + D}{2} - D_0 \right) \cdot \delta A_{nl} - q \left( \kappa_p \delta dL + \delta \kappa_p \varepsilon_0 dL \right)
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( (E_1^l \cdot D_1^l - E_1^g) \cdot D_1^l - (E_1^l \cdot D_1^l - E_1^g) \right) dV
\]

\[
- \frac{P_{ig}}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{1,2} - D_{0,2,2} \right) \delta A_{sl}
\]

\[
+ \frac{P_{pl}}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_{1,2} + D_{0,2}^g \right) \delta A_{nl}
\]

\[
- q \left( \kappa_p \delta dL + \delta \kappa_p \varepsilon_0 dL \right)
\]

(20)

\[
\text{where in the last form we have introduced supplementary superscripts } s \text{ and } g \text{ at dielectric displacements for a clearer indication of the interface involved in each case.}
\]

\[
\text{B. The condition for mechanical equilibrium at gas-liquid dividing surface}
\]

In a mechanical equilibrium, an infinitesimal displacement of the dividing surface for gas-liquid interface should result in zero value for the change in the reversible work of nucleus formation given by Eq. (3). In other words, the sum of various forces performing work that act on the surface should be zero at every point of the surface. In general, the magnitude of these forces is different at different locations. In the following, we use the condition that the values of chemical potentials are equal throughout the system. We apply Eq. (3) to the deformation of a gas-liquid surface element studied in Sec. III A 1, and using Eq. (18) for \( d\Omega \), we obtain

\[
d\Delta \Omega_{sl} = \left( (\varepsilon_0^g - \varepsilon_0^l) \delta V_l + \sigma_{ls} \delta dA_{ig} + \frac{1}{2} \left( (E_1^l \cdot D_1^l - E_1^g) \right) dV_l
\]

\[
- \frac{P_{ig}}{\varepsilon_0} \delta D_{n,i}^l + \delta D_{n,i}^g \right) dA_{ig}
\]

\[
\]

Thus, the third term on the right hand side of Eq. (21) can be written as

\[
\frac{1}{2} \left( (E_i^l \cdot D_i^l - E_i^g) \right) dV_i
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( (E_i^l \cdot D_i^l + E_n^l \cdot D_n^l - E_n^g \cdot D_n^l - E_i^g \cdot D_i^l) \right) dV_i
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( E_i^l + \nabla_2 \frac{P_{ig}}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot D_i^l + E_n^l \cdot D_n^l - \left( E_i^l - \nabla_2 \frac{P_{ig}}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot D_i^l - E_n^g \cdot D_n^g \right) dV_i
\]

\[
\text{where we have added subscript } \delta \rho \text{ to indicate that the change, } d\Delta \Omega, \text{ is due to the deformation of a gas-liquid surface element at constant charge.}
\]

Next, we will follow the approach applied by Landau and Lifshitz, and Gaydos et al. and consider an infinitesimal displacement of the dividing surface for gas-liquid interface away from three phase contact line.

Let the vapor-liquid dividing surface undergo an infinitesimal displacement. At each point of the original surface, we draw the normal (see Fig. 2). The length of the segment of the normal lying between the points where it intersects the displaced and original surfaces is denoted by \( \delta z \). Let \( \delta z \) be positive if the displacement of the surface is towards the gas phase. Then a volume element between the two surfaces is \( \delta V = \delta z dA = \delta V_l = -\delta V_g \), where \( dA = dxdy \) is the area of the surface element. The local displacement of vapor-liquid dividing surface brings about the change of electric field energy \( d\Omega_{\delta \rho} \) (see Eq. (17) or its approximate form Eq. (18)).

Let us divide the electric field in the bulk phases next to the surface into two components: one component, \( E_n \), perpendicular to the surface and another, \( E_t \), parallel to the surface, and recall from Paper I that the normal component of dielectric displacement is continuous through the interface. Tangential component of electric field is continuous through interface if electrical double layer is independent of position on surface, i.e., if the surface gradient vanishes, \( \nabla_2 P_{ig}^l / \varepsilon_0 = 0 \).

The surface gradient (denoted by \( \nabla_2 \)) of a scalar function \( P_{ig}^l / \varepsilon_0 \) at any point on a surface is a vector, tangential to the surface at that point, whose direction which gives the maximum rate of increase of \( P_{ig}^l / \varepsilon_0 \) along the surface, and its magnitude is this maximum rate of increase of \( P_{ig}^l / \varepsilon_0 \). If the surface gradient is non-zero, there is the abrupt change in \( E_t \) through the electrical double of interface, i.e.,

\[
E_t^l - E_t^g = -\nabla_2 \frac{P_{ig}^l}{\varepsilon_0}.
\]

(22)

We should keep in mind that the excess polarization \( P_{ig}^l / \varepsilon_0 \) is the potential difference between the two sides of the surface.
where we have also used the identity $1/2(E_n D_n - E_i D_i) = E_n D_n - 1/2 \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D}$.

The total work $d\Omega_{\delta \rho}$ done in displacing the surface is obtained by inserting result (23) to Eq. (21)

$$d\Delta \Omega_{\delta \rho} = \left\{ p^0 - p^0_i + \left[ E_n^l D_n^l - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}^l \mathbf{D}^l \right] - \left[ E_n^g D_n^g - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}^g \mathbf{D}^g \right] \right\} \delta z dA_{lg}$$

$$+ \left( \nabla_{\delta} \vec{P}_g \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbf{D}^l + \mathbf{D}^g}{2} \right) \delta z dA_{lg} + \sigma_{lg} \delta dA_{lg} - \frac{\delta \vec{P}_g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{D^l_{n,i} + D^g_{n,i}}{2} - D_{0,n} \right) dA_{lg}$$

$$- \frac{\vec{P}_g}{\varepsilon_0} \left[ \left( D^l_{n,i} - D^g_{n,i} \right) \delta dA_{lg} + \delta D^l_{n,i} dA_{lg} \right]$$

$$= \left[ p^0 - p^0_i + \left( E_n^l D_n^l - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}^l \mathbf{D}^l \right) - \left( E_n^g D_n^g - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}^g \mathbf{D}^g \right) \right] \delta z dA_{lg}$$

$$+ \left( \nabla_{\delta} \vec{P}_g \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbf{D}^l + \mathbf{D}^g}{2} \right) \delta z dA_{lg} + \sigma_{lg} \delta dA_{lg} - \frac{\delta \vec{P}_g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{(D^l_{n,i} - D^g_{n,i}) + (D^g_{n,i} - D^l_{0,n})}{2} \right) dA_{lg}$$

$$+ \frac{\vec{P}_g}{\varepsilon_0} \left[ \left( D^l_{n,i} - D^g_{n,i} \right) \delta dA_{lg} + \delta D^l_{n,i} dA_{lg} \right]$$

To obtain the last, more compact form, we have used the fact that the normal component of the dielectric displacement is continuous at the liquid-gas interface $D^l_{0,n} = D^g_{0,n} = D_{0,n}$, written the term proportional to $\delta \vec{P}_g / \varepsilon_0$ in terms of differences between $D$ and $D_0$, collected together all the liquid and gas-related terms proportional to $\vec{P}_g / \varepsilon_0$, and finally moved from the notation analogous to the line of Eq. (17) to the vector notation analogous to the previous line of that equation, also identifying the variations of products $(\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{D}_0) \cdot dA_{lg}$, where $i = l, g$. The condition of thermodynamic equilibrium is, of course, $d\Omega_{\delta \rho} = 0$.

In addition to the surface area, $A$, there are the so-called principal radii $r_1$ and $r_2$ that characterize the curvature of a nonplanar surface at each point. They represent the directions where the surface has maximum and minimum curvatures and these directions are orthogonal. The variation of the area of the dividing surface element $\delta dA_{lg}$ caused by the displacement $\delta z$ may be written as (see Fig. 2)

$$\delta dA = (dx + \delta dx)(dy + \delta dy) - dx dy = dx \delta dy + dy \delta dx$$

(25)

where $x$ is in the direction where curvature radius is $r_1$ and $y$ is in the direction where curvature radius is $r_2$. To find $\delta dx$ and $\delta dy$, the following equality can be obtained using the geometric similarity of triangles shown in Fig. 2:

$$\frac{dx}{r_1} = \frac{dx + \delta dx}{r_1 + \delta z}$$

(26)

which can be written as

$$\delta dx = \frac{dx}{r_1} \delta z$$

(27)
Similarly, \( \delta dy \) can be found as
\[
\delta dy = \frac{dy}{r_2} \delta z.
\]  
(28)
Substitution of Eqs. (27) and (28) into Eq. (25) results in
\[
\delta dA = \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) dA \delta z.
\]  
(29)

Now we proceed expressing the last three terms on the right hand side of Eq. (24) in terms of the principal radii. The force tube of dielectric displacement that surrounds the surface element \( dA \) cuts out on seed particle surface a charge \( dq \) that is different from the charge \( dq + \delta dq \) cut out by the force tube surrounding displaced surface element \( dA + \delta dA \). Gauss’s law relates the difference in the scalar product of the dielectric displacement vector \( \mathbf{D} \) and undisplaced equipotential surfaces and \( dA_D = \cos \theta dA \). Substitution of Eqs. (27) and (28) into Eq. (25) results in
\[
\delta dq = \left| \mathbf{D} \right| (dA + \delta dA) \cos \theta + \delta \cos \theta - \left| \mathbf{D} \right| dA \cos \theta.
\]
(30)

where \( \delta z_D = \delta z / \cos \theta \) is the distance between the displaced and undisplaced equipotential surfaces and \( dA_D = \cos \theta dA \). Taking into account that \( \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{D}_0 \) and \( dA_0 \) are transformed into the physically valid for both charged and uncharged system, and, therefore, \( \delta \mathbf{D}_0 = \left| \mathbf{D} \right| \frac{1}{\left| 1 + \delta dA_D / dA_D \right|} = \left| \mathbf{D} \right| - \left| \mathbf{D}_0 \right| (1 - \delta dA_D / dA_D) \), where \( \left| \mathbf{D} \right| - \left| \mathbf{D}_0 \right| \) is the dielectric displacement vector at displaced surface, we obtain
\[
\delta dq = \left| \mathbf{D} \right| (dA + \delta dA) \cos \theta + \delta \cos \theta - \left| \mathbf{D} \right| dA \cos \theta.
\]
(31)

The above consideration is also valid for the dielectric displacement at vapor side of interface. Now we introduce subscripts \( l \) and \( g \) to differentiate between liquid and gas phase quantities.

Substitution of Eqs. (29) and (31) into \( dA \Delta \Omega_{lg} = 0 \) with \( dA \Delta \Omega_{lg} \) given by Eq. (24) (and dividing the resulting equation by \( \delta z / dA \)), yields the generalized Laplace equation
\[
P_0^0 - p^0_l - \frac{1}{2} E^l \cdot D^l - \frac{1}{2} E^g \cdot D^g = \frac{1}{\sigma_{0l}} \left( \frac{\mathbf{D}^l + \mathbf{D}^g}{2} \right) \cdot \nabla \left( \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \right)
\]
\[
- \frac{p^g_l}{2 \varepsilon_0} \left[ \mathbf{D}^g - \mathbf{D}_0^g \right] \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \cos \theta^l - \frac{\partial \cos \theta^l}{\partial c} \left( \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4} \right)
\]
\[
- \frac{p^g_l}{2 \varepsilon_0} \left[ \mathbf{D}^g - \mathbf{D}_0^g \right] \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \cos \theta^g - \frac{\partial \cos \theta^g}{\partial c} \left( \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4} \right)
\]
(32)
where \( c = (1/r_1 + 1/r_2)/2 \) is the average curvature of the surface, and the dependences of spontaneous polarization \( p^l_0 \) and angles \( \theta^l, \theta^g \) on the displacement \( \delta z = -2(r_1^{-2} + r_2^{-2})^{-1} \delta c \) transformed into the physically more relevant dependences on the average curvature. The terms \( d \cos \theta^j / dc (j = l, g) \) describe the change of the angle between normals of the interface and the equipotential surfaces along the interface. These terms can be ignored at small cur- vatures. The last two terms in Eq. (32) are zero when the dividing surface is equipotential surface and remains an equipoten tial surface during the displacement.

Taking into account boundary conditions \( D_{0,l} = D_{0,g} \) at the liquid-vapor interface and that Eq. (22) is valid for both charged and uncharged system, and, therefore, \( D_{n,l} - D_{n,0} = D_{n,g} - D_{n,0} \) and \( E_{n,l} = E_{n,g} \) the relation between angles \( \theta^l \) and \( \theta^g \) can be presented in the...
following form:
\[
\tan \theta^g = \left| \frac{\mathbf{E}_l^g - \mathbf{E}_{n,0}^g}{\mathbf{E}_{n,0}^g - \mathbf{E}_{l,0}^g} \right| = \frac{e_g}{e_l} \tan \theta^l.
\] (33)

1. Connection to generalized pressure

We can combine the first term of Eq. (21), namely, \((p_j^0 - p_l^0)\)\(dV_l\), and the above Eq. (23), and by introducing a generalized pressure
\[
p_j = p_j^0 + \left( \nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j = p_j^0 + \left( \nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j + \frac{1}{2} \left( E_j^l \mathbf{D}^j - E_j^l \mathbf{D}^l \right)
\]

\[
= p_j^0 + \left( \nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j + \frac{1}{2} \left( E_j^l \mathbf{D}^j - E_j^l \mathbf{D}^l \right) - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_0 \left( E_l^l - E_l^l \right)
\]

\[
= p_j^0 + \left( \nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_0 \left( E_l^l - E_l^l \right),
\] (34)

where \(j = g, l\). In the last part of Eq. (34), a zero value sum \((\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_0 E_j^l - \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_0 E_l^l)\) is added to the term in brackets. The last term of the last form of Eq. (34) coincides with the normal components of Maxwell’s stress tensor applied by Warshavsky and Shchekin\(^7\) to the surface of the droplet from the side of phase \(j\). They used this tensor to estimate the effect of external homogeneous electric field on the formation of dielectric droplet.

In comparison with Warshavsky and Shchekin,\(^7\) the additional term \((\nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0}) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j\) of Eq. (34) should be omitted, as these authors did not consider surface polarization. In Appendix B, the Maxwell’s stress tensor at constant densities and constant chemical potentials of dielectrics, and the generalized pressure obtained above (with \(P_0^g\) ignored) is also derived by considering a dielectric body between the conducting plates of a parallel-plate capacitor.

The work necessary to cause the change in the volume \(\delta V = \delta z \delta A\) is

\[
(p_g - p_l)\delta z \delta A = \left\{ p_g^0 - p_l^0 + \left[ (E_n D_n)_l - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{E} \mathbf{D})_l \right] \right. \left[ (E_n D_n)_g - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{E} \mathbf{D})_g \right]
\]

\[
+ \left( \nabla_2 \frac{p_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \mathbf{D}^j + \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_0 \left( E_l^l - E_l^l \right) \left\} \delta z \delta A. \quad (35)
\]

C. Thermodynamic equilibrium at the three phase contact line

Next, we consider an equilibrium condition at the three phase contact line. Let the surface of vapor-liquid separation undergo an infinitesimal displacement \(\delta z\) that results in an infinitesimal displacement \(\delta l\) of contact line along seed particle surface perpendicular to contact line (see Fig. 3). Then a surface element on seed particle between the displaced and undisplaced contact lines is \(\delta A = \delta l dL = \delta A_{st} = -\delta A_{sg}\), where \(dL\) is a contact line element (the contact line is perpendicular to the plane of Fig. 3). The increase of the area of vapor-liquid separation surface, caused by the fact that the displacements \(\delta z\) and \(\delta l\) are not parallel, is \(\delta A_{sg} = dl \cdot d\cos \theta\). The length element \(dl \cos \theta\) connects the tips of displacement vectors, where \(\theta\) is the contact angle (see Fig. 3). The volume change that results from an infinitesimal displacement \(\delta z\) is in the order \(\sim \delta dL \delta l \cos \theta\). Therefore, we can ignore volume work compared with surface formation work which depends on the second order of the infinitesimal quantities, \(\sim \delta dL\). Besides the surface work, there is a work connected with the change \(\delta dL\) of line element \(dL\), if the curvature of the projection of the contact line curve onto the tangent plane drawn at a given point to the seed particle is not zero. Let us denote the radius of this projection, so called geodesic curvature, with \(r_g\). Then the change \(\delta dL\) of line element \(dL\) is (derivation is performed analogously with Eqs. (26) and (27))

\[
\delta dL = \frac{dL}{r_g} \delta l. \quad (36)
\]

We apply Eq. (3) to the displacement under study, and use Eq. (20) for \(d\Omega_{\delta p}\) to get the work connected with the displacement \(\delta z\)

\[
d\Omega_{\delta p} = \sigma_{se} dl d\theta + \left( \sigma_{sa} - \sigma_{se} \right) \delta l dL
\]

\[
- \frac{P_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_j^g - D_j^{0g} \right) \delta l d\cos \theta
\]

\[
= \frac{P_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_j^g - D_j^{0g} \right) - \frac{P_0^g}{\varepsilon_0} \left( D_n^g + D_n^{0g} - D_n^{0g} \right) \delta l dL
\]

\[
+ \left( \kappa - \frac{q_{kr}^p}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \frac{dL}{r_g} \delta l - q \frac{\delta k_r^p}{\varepsilon_0} dL, \quad (37)
\]

where we have ignored infinitesimal differences between values of excess polarization and dielectric displacement in systems of displaced and undisplaced surface elements. Dielectric displacement is considered to be perpendicular with conducting seed particle surface.
From the requirement $d\Omega_{\delta p} = 0$, we obtain the generalized Young equation
\[
\sigma_{gl} \cos \theta + (\sigma_{sl} - \sigma_{sg}) - \frac{P_{sl}^0}{\varepsilon_0} (D_{n}^{sl} - D_{0,n}^{sl}) \cos \theta \\
- \left( \frac{P_{sl}^0}{\varepsilon_0} (D_{n}^{sl} - D_{0,n}^{sl}) - \frac{P_{sg}^0}{\varepsilon_0} \left( \frac{D_{n}^{sl} + D_{n}^{sg}}{2} - D_{0,n}^{sg} \right) \right) \\
+ \left( \kappa - q \frac{\kappa_p}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \frac{1}{r_g} - \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0} \frac{\partial \kappa_p}{\partial r_g} = 0,
\]
where the identity $\delta r_g \equiv \delta l$ is used in deriving the last term, which describes the curvature dependence of the coefficient $\kappa_p$.

D. The condition of composition and size of a critical nucleus: Generalized Kelvin-Thomson equation

In deriving the generalized Laplace equation (32), we used the fact that our system is at chemical equilibrium. Therefore, pressures $P_{sl}^0$ and $P_{sg}^0$ correspond to the pressures in bulk phases in the absence of electric field and these phases are at chemical equilibrium with our system. Hence, these pressures as reference pressures are the same for all points of bulk phases of our system (see also discussion in Appendix B).

We assume that liquid nucleus is incompressible and use Maxwell equation\(^8\)
\[
d \mu_{i,l} = v_{i,l} dP^0, \tag{39}
\]
where $\mu_{i,l}$ is the chemical potential of species $i$ in the liquid interior of a nucleus. Integrating Eq. (39), the chemical potential of species $i$ in the liquid interior of a nucleus can be presented as
\[
\mu_{i,l}(p_1^0, x_{i,l}) = \mu_{i,l}(p_{i,sat}^0, x_{i,l}) + v_{i,l}(p_1^0 - p_{i,sat}^0), \tag{40}
\]
where $x_{i,l}$ is the mole fraction of species $i$. Applying the conditions requiring equality of chemical potentials, Eqs. (8) and (9), we can express Eq. (40) as
\[
\Delta \mu_i \equiv -v_{i,l}(p_1^0 - p_{i,sat}^0), \tag{41}
\]
where $\Delta \mu_i \equiv \mu_{i,l}(p_1^0, x_{i,l}) - \mu_{i,sat}(p_{i,sat}^0, x_{i,l})$.

Considering the vapor as a mixture of ideal gases, the liquid solution to be incompressible, and using equilibrium conditions for species $i$ in saturated vapor above a flat surface of liquid solution with given mole fractions $x_{i,l}$, the difference $\Delta \mu_i$ can be presented as
\[
\Delta \mu_i \equiv - k_B T \ln \left( \frac{A_{i,g}}{A_{i,l}(x_{i,l})} \right), \tag{42}
\]
where $A_{i,g} = p_{i,g}^0 / p_{i,sat}^{pure}$ is the gas-phase activity of species $i$, $p_{i,sat}^{pure}$ is the saturated vapor pressure of species $i$ over flat surface of pure liquid, $p_{i,sat}^0$ is the partial pressure of free molecules of component $i$ in the equilibrium vapor above a flat surface of a liquid solution which composition is given by mole fractions $x_{i,l}$ and $k_B$ is the Boltzmann constant.

Substituting Eqs. (32) and (42) into Eq. (40), we obtain
\[
\begin{aligned}
k_B T \ln \left( \frac{A_{i,g}}{A_{i,l}(x_{i,l})} \right) &= v_i \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) \sigma_{gl} + vi \left[ E_{il}^0 D_{n}^{il} - \frac{2}{r^2} E^l \cdot D^l \right] + v_i \left[ E_{il}^0 D_{n}^{il} - \frac{2}{r^2} E^l \cdot D^l \right] \\
+ &v_i \left( \nabla_2 \frac{P_{sl}^0}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \cdot \frac{D^l + D^g}{2} \\
+ &\frac{\partial P_{sl}^0}{\partial c} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} \right) \left[ \frac{\left| D^l - D_{0}^l \right| \cos \theta^l + \left| D^g - D_{0}^g \right| \cos \theta^g}{2\varepsilon_0} \right] \\
- &v_i \frac{P_{sl}^0}{2\varepsilon_0} \left| D^l - D_{0}^l \right| \left[ \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right] \left| \frac{\partial \cos \theta^l}{\partial c} 1 \left( \frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} \right) \right] \\
- &v_i \frac{P_{sl}^0}{2\varepsilon_0} \left| D^g - D_{0}^g \right| \left[ \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right] \left| \frac{\partial \cos \theta^l}{\partial c} 1 \left( \frac{1}{r_1^2} + \frac{1}{r_2^2} \right) \right].
\end{aligned}
\tag{43}
\]

Equation (43) is valid for every point of critical nucleus surface, and left and right hand sides of this equation depend on the composition of the embryo. Note that in case of spherical symmetry only the first line remains in Eq. (43), i.e., we
get well-known Kelvin-Thomson equation for spherical liquid layer around charged seed.

E. The generalized Laplace equation as a differential equation for the shape of a nucleus

Note that the derivations presented so far can also be conducted without the assumption of axial symmetry. In the following, this assumption is however necessary. In spherical coordinates, where the zenith angle \( \phi \) (\( 0 \leq \phi \leq \Phi \)) is taken from the positive \( z \)-axis that coincides with the symmetry axis of our system (see Fig. 4), the position of the gas-liquid surface can be presented with a function \( r(\phi) \), where \( r \) denotes the radial distance from an origin taken at the center of seed particle. Well known formulae for mean curvature from differential geometry give

\[
\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{r^2 + 2(r')^2 - rr''}{(\sqrt{r^2 + (r')^2})^3} + \frac{r \sin \phi - r' \cos \phi}{r \sin \phi \sqrt{r^2 + r^2}},
\]

(44)

where \( r' \) and \( r'' \) are the first and second order derivatives of the curve \( r(\phi) \) with respect to zenith angle \( \phi \), respectively. Thus, the generalized Laplace equation (32) is a second order differential equation for the curve \( r(\phi) \). This equation can be complemented with the boundary conditions for a nucleus

\[
\begin{align*}
\left( \frac{dr}{d\phi} \right)_{\phi=0} &= 0, \\
\left( \frac{dr}{d\phi} \right)_{r=R} &= -R \tan \theta,
\end{align*}
\]

(45)

where \( R \) is the seed particle radius and \( \theta \) is the contact angle that can be determined from the generalized Young equation (38). The change of the zenith angle \( \phi \) by \(-d\phi\) starting from contact line on seed particle surface will change the position on the surface \( r(\phi) \) along radial distance by \( dr_1 = -r'(\phi)d\phi \) (see Fig. 4). The corresponding change along seed particle surface perpendicular to the radial direction is \( dr_\perp = Rd\phi \).

![Fig. 4. The tangential change along the nucleus surface \( r(\phi) \) with the change of the zenith angle \( \phi \) by \(-d\phi\) starting from contact line. This change is divided into two components: the component along radial distance \( dr_1 \) and the component along seed particle surface perpendicular to the radial direction \( dr_\perp \), respectively. The liquid nucleus is denoted by \( l \), the vapor phase by \( g \), and the solid seed particle by \( s \).](image)

The slope of \( r(\phi) \) at contact line is determined by the contact angle \( \theta \) and, thus, is \( \tan \theta = dr_1/dr_\perp = -r'(\phi)d\phi / (Rd\phi) \).

If we present the location of liquid-vapor separation surface as a function \( z = z(\rho_1) \), where \( \rho_1 \) is distance to the \( z \)-axis, i.e., to the axis of rotational symmetry, then the mean curvature of the surface \( r(\rho_1) \) is given by the following simpler equation:

\[
\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{z''}{(\sqrt{1 + (z')^2})^3} + \frac{z'}{\rho_1 \sqrt{1 + (z')^2}},
\]

(46)

but the application of this equation can be more complicated than that of Eq. (44) as for larger nuclei covering more than half of seed particle surface or having contact angle larger than a right angle there are two values of coordinate \( z \) for the position of vapor-liquid separation surface corresponding to the same value of coordinate \( \rho_1 \).

To specify the dielectric displacement \( D \) and the electric field strength \( E \) values in the left-hand side of Eq. (32), we must solve the electrostatic Laplace equation \( \Delta \varphi = 0 \) for the electric potential \( \varphi \) around the seed particle inside the liquid nucleus and in the surrounding vapor with the boundary conditions at the seed particle and nucleus surfaces and at infinity

\[
\begin{align*}
\varphi|_{\rho=R} &= \text{Const.}, \\
\varphi|_{\rho=\infty} &= 0, \\
\varphi_a|_{\rho=R} &= \varphi_a|_{\rho=\infty} + \frac{P_{ta}}{\varepsilon_0}, \\
a &= g \text{ either } l, \\
D_a^g|_{\rho=R} &= D_a^g|_{\rho=\infty}, \\
E_a^g|_{\rho=R} &= 0, \\
E_a^g|_{\rho=\infty} &= -\nabla_2 \frac{P_{ta}}{\varepsilon_0}, \\
\varphi_k|_{\rho=R} &= \varphi_k|_{\rho=\infty} + \frac{P_{tk}}{\varepsilon_0}, \\
D_k^g|_{\rho=R} &= D_k^g|_{\rho=\infty}, \\
E_k^g|_{\rho=\infty} &= E_k^g|_{\rho=\infty} - \nabla_2 \frac{P_{tk}}{\varepsilon_0}.
\end{align*}
\]

(47)

The charge \( q \) of seed particle that corresponds to the constant electrical potential value in the first equation of the set of Eqs. (47) is given by the following equation:

\[
\oint_{4\pi R^2} D_n^a dA_a = q,
\]

(48)

where \( dA_a \) is a surface element of the seed particle, \( a \) is either \( gs \) or \( lg \) indicating that a surface element can separate either gas-solid or liquid-solid phases around seed particle.

Both the generalized Laplace equation (32) and the generalized Young equation (38) contain the value of dielectric displacement at surfaces of uncharged system. Therefore, the electrostatic Laplace equation \( \Delta \varphi = 0 \) have to be solved also for the uncharged seed (\( q = 0 \) in Eq. (48)) using boundary
conditions (47), or the calculations should be repeated for the seed having the same charge but in the absence of double layers. The difference of dielectric displacements of the latter calculations also represents dielectric displacement of uncharged system.

The mean curvature of an equipotential surface can be represented as

\[ \frac{\partial |E - E_0|}{\partial z} = -|E - E_0| \left( \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4} \right), \tag{49} \]

or

\[ \nabla |\nabla (\rho - \rho_0)| \cdot \nabla (\rho - \rho_0) \left( \frac{1}{r_3} + \frac{1}{r_4} \right), \tag{50} \]

where \( z \) is the normal direction to the equipotential surface at the point under consideration, directed along the electric field \( E - E_0 = (D - D_0)/\varepsilon \).

The requirement of simultaneous consistent solution of electrostatic Laplace equation and Eq. (32) makes the exact determination of a function \( r(\phi) \) rather complicated in practice. The adjustment of solution methods used in numerous studies\(^{11}\) dealing with the deformation of droplets in electric field can be adopted for obtaining the shape of a nucleus of given volume from Eq. (32). It should be noted that the properties of a critical nucleus must in addition to generalized Laplace equation (32) also satisfy the generalized Kelvin-Thomson equations (43). Actually one of the equations (43) can be used instead of the Laplace equation (32) for determining the shape of the nucleus. For axially symmetrical systems, governing equations can be reduced to a system of algebraic equations using Legendre polynomial expansion. Such expansion is done and algebraic equations solved in Ref. 12, where the equilibrium parameters of a small dielectric one-component droplet are studied, by placing a droplet that contains charged condensation nucleus into a uniform external electric field.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

A thermodynamically consistent formalism is applied to calculate the reversible work needed to form a dielectric liquid nucleus of a new phase on a charged insoluble conducting seed particle within a uniform macroscopic mother phase. We consider a general form of cap-shape nucleus not necessarily having spherical form or axial symmetry, but we assume that deviations from the spherical form are such that we can ignore the changes in surface and line tensions values invoked by these deviations. Electrical surface and line excess quantities due to spontaneous polarization of molecules in interfacial and triple line zones that were introduced in Paper I\(^1\) are used to derive thermodynamic work of embryo formation. Our new expression for the work of nucleus formation agrees with the results of Nishioka and Kusaka\(^2\) and Debenedetti and Reiss\(^3\) for homogenous nucleation if we ignore terms with the seed particle surface area and charge in our result. The conditions of its extrema yield the correct conditions of equilibrium between the critical nucleus and the mother phase. We derive a generalized Laplace equation expressing the condition of mechanical equilibrium at nucleus surface, and a generalized Young equation giving thermodynamic equilibrium at the three phase contact line. We also derive a generalized Kelvin-Thomson equation suitable for calculations of the size and composition of a critical nucleus The generalized Laplace equation is also presented for axially symmetrical systems as differential equation describing the effect of the electric field of charged seed particle on the shape of a nucleus. This equation can be solved only with the simultaneous consistent solution of electrostatic Laplace equations for bulk phases.

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APPENDIX A: DETAILED DERIVATION STEPS OF EQ. (14)

The detailed intermediate steps that lead from the first form of Eq. (14) to the last form of it are
where potential jumps at surfaces in the fourth form of Eq. (A1) are replaced according to the generalizations of Eq. (33) of Paper I with surface excess polarizations. This also concerns the replacement of potentials just outside of seed particle surface, \( \varphi_{2,1}, \varphi_{2,2}, \) with the potential of seed particle \( \varphi_{2,3}. \) It should be noted that the potential \( \varphi_{2} \) is continuous at the surface element \( dA_{lg}, \) and therefore the sum of surface terms for this element cancel out. As potential \( \varphi_{2,3} \) is constant everywhere in the interior of the seed particle, and the charge of seed particle is kept constant during surface displacement, the surface integrals containing \( \varphi_{2,3} \) cancel out and are thus dropped in the last form of Eq. (A1).

**APPENDIX B: PRESSURE IN ELECTRIC FIELD: MAXWELL STRESS TENSOR**

Usually, to describe the effect of electric field on a bulk dielectric body, the expression of the Maxwell stress tensor \( \tau_{ij} \) is used. In deriving the Maxwell stress tensor for dielectric liquid, Landau and Lifshitz \(^1\) base their treatment on the principle that the forces acting on any finite volume in a body can be reduced to forces applied to the surface of that volume. This is a consequence of the law of conservation of momentum. The surface force density is subsequently derived from the principle that the forces acting on any finite volume in a body can be reduced to forces applied to the surface of that volume. The minus sign above is taken because the normal vector \( \mathbf{n} \) to the surface element is outwardly directed. The force per unit surface area by which the matter in the volume element acts on its environment is \( \Sigma_{l}d\Pi_{l}dA_{k}. \) The quantity \( \Pi_{l} \) is the component of a tensor that gives the force component in the direction of \( k \) axis acting on unit surface area perpendicular to \( k \) axis.

Any small part of the surface can be considered as a flat and the dielectrics and electric field next to it as homogeneous. It can be imagined that electric field in this layer is created by conducting plates of parallel-plate capacitor surrounding the layer. We will follow the general method for determining surface forces. The work done in virtual displacement of the walls of a box containing this part of surface layer is equal to the corresponding change of an appropriate thermodynamic potential.

If we consider a small volume element, where the medium and electric field can be considered homogeneous, then the change of internal energy per volume unit, \( u, \) can be presented as (see Eq. (1) of Paper I \(^1\) where due to fixed volume \( dV = 0, \) and using the second form of Eq. (13) of Paper I \(^1\))

\[
du = Tds + \sum_{i} \mu_{i}d\tau_{i} + EdD. \tag{B1}
\]

where \( s \) is the entropy density and \( \tau_{i} \) is the number density of species \( i. \)

We have considered charging of the seed particle where the total system was thermally isolated and closed, but the gas phase was large enough to keep the temperature through the total system constant. Also species were free to move inside bulk phases of liquid and vapor. Therefore, if we consider a small volume inside a bulk gaseous phase, the chemical potentials and temperature are the thermodynamic parameters that are kept constant during charging. Although chemical potentials are also kept uniform in liquid nucleus of constant volume and shape, however, their values may not preserve during charging unless the mass exchange with gas phase is allowed. At constant temperature and chemical potentials, an appropriate thermodynamic potential to consider is the grand potential (per unit volume)

\[
\sigma = u - Ts - \sum_{i} \mu_{i} \tau_{i}. \tag{B2}
\]

Internal energy density \( u \) also includes here the electric field energy. Adding to the left hand side of Eq. (B1), a quantity \( d(-Ts - \sum_{i} \mu_{i} \tau_{i}) \) to the hand right side an equivalent quantity \( -sdT - Tds - \sum_{i} \mu_{i} d\tau_{i} - \sum_{i} \tau_{i} d\mu_{i}, \) we obtain

\[
d\sigma = -sdT - \sum_{i} \tau_{i} d\mu_{i} + EdD. \tag{B3}
\]

Equation (B3) shows that the value of thermodynamic potential \( \sigma \) is determined by the temperature, chemical potentials, and the dielectric displacement.
For comparison with frequently referred results for electrical forces in liquids at constant temperature and density (see, e.g., Landau and Lifshitz\textsuperscript{14}), we also consider the following thermodynamic potential,\textsuperscript{15} although the expression of forces that follow from this potential does not apply to our thermodynamic system:

\[
\tilde{f} = u - Ts - \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{D},
\]

where analogously with Eq. (B3)

\[
d\tilde{f} = -s_i dT + \sum_i \mu_i d\tau_i - d\mathbf{T} / \mathbf{E},
\]

e.g., temperature, number densities \(\tau_i\), and electric field strength \(\mathbf{E}\) are the independent variables that determine the potential \(\tilde{f}\). The potential \(\tilde{f}\) is appropriate for charging processes, where temperature and number densities are constant and varying potential difference of an imaginary capacitor changes field strength.

Let us denote with \(\delta \Phi\) the change of a thermodynamic potential in the deformation of bulk dielectrics volume element \(V\) and let \(\phi\) be the potential per unit volume. The choice for a thermodynamic potential depends on the specific thermodynamic path considered. When deformation is done at given temperature, mass, and electrical potentials of electrodes, the appropriate thermodynamic potential is the potential \(\delta \Phi = \delta \tilde{f} = \delta \int_V \tilde{f} dV,\textsuperscript{13}\) When deformation is done at given temperature, chemical potentials, and electric charge, the appropriate thermodynamic potential is given by

\[
\delta \Phi = \delta \Pi = \delta \int_V \sigma \mathbf{E} dV.
\]

The potential change \(\delta \Phi\) in deforming volume element \(V\) is

\[
\delta \Phi \equiv \delta \int_V \phi dV = -\int_V \left( \Pi_{i,k} \delta \tau_i \right) dA_k,
\]

where \(\delta \tau_i\) is the infinitesimal (or virtual) displacement of the surface, and \(dA_k = n_k dA\). The work done by the matter in the volume element against its environment leads to the decrease of potential \(\Phi\).

In simple geometries, if \(\phi\) and \(\Pi_{i,k} \delta \tau_i\) are uniform (electric field and pressure are location independent in our small volume element), Eq. (B6) reduces to

\[
\delta \Phi = \delta (\phi V) = \phi \delta V + V \delta \phi = -A_k \Pi_{i,k} \delta \tau_i.
\]

Since \(\phi\) is known, we shall evaluate \(A_k \Pi_{i,k} \delta \tau_i\) while taking both \(A_k\) and \(\delta \tau_i\) to point in all three orthogonal directions and hereby obtain all nine components of \(\Pi_{i,k}\). We choose one of the axis of the coordinate system parallel to the electric field, thus the remaining two are perpendicular to the field.

Following Liu and Stierstadt,\textsuperscript{14} we consider a parallel-plate capacitor that is filled with a dielectric fluid. Denoting the three linear dimensions of the capacitor as \(x, y, z\), with \(x \ll y, z\), the three pairs of surfaces (see Fig. 5) have the areas \(A_x = yz, A_y = xz, A_z = xy\), respectively; and the volume is \(V = xyz\). Taking the two metal plates as shown in Fig. 5, the electric fields \(E, D\) are along the \(x\)-axis. (We neglect the small fringing fields at the edges or it is also possible to consider small portion of dielectric in the center of capacitor where electric field is uniform. Surfaces confining this small volume behave similar to surfaces of a capacitor in virtual displacements.)

We now successively displace the three surfaces with surface areas \(A_x, A_y, A_z\), respectively, in all three directions, \(\delta r_i = \delta x, \delta y, \delta z\) (which is why the capacitor has to be finite), while holding constant the following quantities: (a) temperature \(T\), masses \(\tau_i V\), and the electrical potentials of electrodes (\(\Delta \phi = \psi_{upper} - \psi_{lower} = \text{const.}\) or (b) temperature \(T\), chemical potentials \(\mu_i\), and electric charges \(q = \pm D A_x\) (the dielectric displacement in parallel plate capacitor is proportional to the surface density of free charges on capacitor plates). Because of the simple geometry, Eq. (B7) holds and will be used.

First, we displace the upper surface (metal plate) with area \(A_x = yz\). When the displacement is \(\delta x\), we have for the case (a) \((\phi = \tilde{f})\)

\[
\delta T = 0, \delta V = A_x \delta x, \delta D / E = -\delta x / x = \delta \tau_i / \tau_i.
\]

Here, for a parallel plate capacitor \(E = \Delta \phi / x\), and thus \(\delta E = -\Delta \phi \delta x / x^2\), and the requirement for constant mass leads to \(\delta (\tau_i V) = V \delta \tau_i + \tau_i \delta \tau_i / \tau_i = x y z \delta \tau_i + \tau_i \delta \tau_i / \tau_i = 0\). For the case (b) \((\phi = \sigma\tau)\), we have

\[
\delta T = 0, \delta \mu_i = 0, \delta V = A_x \delta x, \delta D = 0.
\]

If the displacement is \(\delta y\) or \(\delta z\) (implying a shear motion of upper metal plate), we have \(\delta T, \delta V, \delta \tau_i, \delta E = 0\) or \(\delta T, \delta V, \delta \mu_i, \delta D = 0\), respectively. Inserting changes corresponding to the three directions \(x, y, z\) into Eq (B7) and using Eqs. (B4) and (B5), or Eqs. (B2) and (B3), for \(\phi\) and \(d \phi\) we obtain for the case (a) \((\phi = \tilde{f})\)

\[
\Pi_{x,x} \delta x = \left( T s + \sum_i \mu_i \tau_i - u \right) \delta x
\]

\[
= -\left( \tilde{f} - \sum_i \tau_i \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tau_i} E, \tau_i \right) E_x D_x \delta x
\]

\[
\Pi_{x,z} = \Pi_{y,x} = 0
\]

where we have cancelled out the surface area \(A_x\) from both sides and used Eq. (B8).
For the case (b) \( \phi = \sigma \),

\[
\Pi_{x,x} \delta x = \left( TS + \sum \mu_i \tau_i - u \right) \delta x = -\sigma \delta x,
\]

\[
\Pi_{x,z} = \Pi_{x,y} = 0,
\]

(B11)

respectively. Here, we have used Eq. (B9). We present the second form of \( \Pi_{x,z} \) in Eq. (B10) to show that our result coincides with the result by Landau and Lifshitz.\(^\text{16}\) This form follows from Eq. (B7) if we represent, applying Eqs. (B5) and (B8), the term \( V \delta \tilde{f} \) in Eq. (B7) as follows:

\[
V \delta \tilde{f} = V \left( \sum_i \mu_i \delta \tau_i - D \delta E \right)
= yz \left( \sum_i \frac{\delta \tilde{f}}{\delta \tau_i E_x} \delta \tau_i - D_x \delta E_x \right)
= yz \left( \sum_i \frac{\delta \tilde{f}}{\delta \tau_i E_x} - \frac{\tau_i \delta E_x}{x} - D_x \frac{\delta E_x}{x} \right).
\]

(B12)

If the surface is the backward surface with area \( A_z = xy \) and the displacement \( \delta z \) (see Fig. 5), we have for case (a) \( \delta V = A_z \delta z, \delta \tau_i / \tau_i = -\delta z / \tau_i \), and \( \delta T, \delta E = 0 \). For case (b), we have \( \delta \tau_i, \delta \mu_i = 0, \delta V = A_z \delta z, \) and \( \delta D / \delta D = -\delta z / \tau_i \). If the displacement is \( \delta z \) or \( \delta y \), we have (a) \( \delta V, \delta \tau_i, \delta \mu_i = 0 \) and (b) \( \delta V, \delta D = 0 \), respectively. Hence,

\[
\Pi_{z,z} \delta z = \left( TS + \sum \mu_i \tau_i + E_z D_z - u \right) \delta z
= -\left( \tilde{f} - \sum_i \tau_i \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial \tau_i E_x} \right) \delta z, \quad \Pi_{z,z} = \Pi_{y,z} = 0
\]

(B13)

and

\[
\Pi_{z,z} \delta z = \left( TS + \sum \mu_i \tau_i + E_z D_z - u \right) \delta z
= ( -\sigma + E_z D_z ) \delta z, \quad \Pi_{x,z} = \Pi_{y,z} = 0
\]

(B14)

respectively. Again, the last form of \( \Pi_{z,z} \) in Eq. (B13) are presented to show that our result agrees with the result by Landau and Lifshitz.\(^\text{16}\) Note that the sign of our surface force tensor \( \Pi_{ij} \) is chosen opposite to the Maxwell stress tensor by Landau and Lifshitz.\(^\text{16}\) Note also that the second form of Eqs. (B10) coincides with the second form of Eq. (B11) and the second form of Eqs. (B13) coincides with the second form of Eq. (B14), i.e., when we start from the same thermodynamic state the surface force tensor is independent of the thermodynamic path. More detailed discussion is presented in Ref. 14.

As the directions along \( y \)- and \( z \)-axis are equivalent, we know without repeating the calculation that a displacement of lateral surface with area \( A_y = xz \) yields \( \Pi_{x,z} = \Pi_{z,y} \) and \( \Pi_{x,y} = \Pi_{z,x} = 0 \). (The term \( E_z D_z \) in Eq. (B14) is a result of the metal plates being squeezed or stretched, causing the change of surface charge density of plates and, thus, the dielectric displacement, \( \delta D / \delta z = -\delta z / \tau_i \). It can be imagined that every metal plate consists of two conducting surfaces with zero thickness that are in contact and can slide with respect to one another without friction, thus, making the change of plate areas possible.)

In Eqs. (B2) and (B4), and (B10)–(B14), there is no separation into zero-field and electromagnetic contributions. Integrating Eqs. (B3) and (B5) at constant temperature and chemical potentials \( \mu_i \) or at constant temperature and densities \( \tau_i \) from zero to a given field strength values, we obtain (here we assume that the relation \( D = \varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E \) holds)

\[
\sigma = \sigma (D = 0) + \frac{1}{2} E \bar{D} = -p^0 + \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E^2}{2},
\]

(B15)

\[
\tilde{f} = \tilde{f} (E = 0) - \frac{1}{2} E \bar{D} = -p^0 + \sum_i \mu_i (E = 0) \tau_i - \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E^2}{2},
\]

(B16)

respectively.

The surface force tensor is represented only by two non-zero values: the value of a component acting along electric field perpendicular to imaginary metal plates and the value of a component perpendicular to electric field direction and tangential to imaginary metal plates. We denote these components with subscripts \( N \) and \( T \), respectively. We consider the tensor \( \Pi_{ij} \) as a generalized pressure tensor. Taking the last forms of \( \Pi_{x,x} \) and \( \Pi_{z,z} \) in Eqs. (B11) and (B14), respectively, and using the last form of Eq. (B15), we obtain

\[
\Pi_N = p^0 (T, \mu_i) - \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E^2}{2} = p_0 (T, \mu_i) - \frac{D^2}{2 \varepsilon \varepsilon_0},
\]

(B17)

and

\[
\Pi_T = p^0 (T, \mu_i) + \frac{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 E^2}{2} = p_0 (T, \mu_i) + \frac{D^2}{2 \varepsilon \varepsilon_0},
\]

(B18)

respectively. Rusanov and Kuni\(^\text{17}\) obtained these results for a system of spherical symmetry.

Taking the last forms of \( \Pi_{x,x} \) and \( \Pi_{z,z} \) in Eqs. (B10) and (B13), respectively, and using the last form of Eq. (B16), we obtain

\[
\Pi_N = p^0 (T, \tau_i) - \frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} \left( \varepsilon - \sum_i \frac{\partial E}{\partial \tau_i E_x} \right),
\]

(B19)

and

\[
\Pi_T = p^0 (T, \tau_i) + \frac{\varepsilon E^2}{2} \left( \varepsilon - \sum_i \frac{\partial E}{\partial \tau_i E_x} \right),
\]

(B20)

respectively, in accordance with the result by Landau and Lifshitz.\(^\text{18}\) Note that zero field pressure in Eqs. (B17) and (B18) differs from that in Eqs. (B19) and (B20), and also the dielectric constants correspond to different states. In a state to which Eqs. (B17) and (B18) apply, the chemical potentials of species coincide with chemical potentials in the absence of electric field. In state referred by Eqs. (B19) and (B20), the
chemical potentials are\(^\text{19}\)
\[
\mu_i = \mu_i(E = 0) - \frac{e_i E^2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \varepsilon} \right)_{T, \tau, \mu_i}. \tag{B21}
\]

In the absence of electric field, the generalized pressure \(P_{ij}\) reduces to the hydrostatic pressure \(p^0\). The generalized pressure is not zero in vacuum \((p^0 = 0)\). The pressure is then caused by momentum carried by photons.


\(^{17}\)H. Vehkamäki, Classical Nucleation Theory in Multicomponent Systems (Springer, Berlin, 2006), Sec. 3.1.

\(^{18}\)Reference 8, Sec. 2.6.


\(^{22}\)L. D. Landau and E. M. Lifshitz, Electrodynamics of Continuum Media (Pergamon, Oxford, 1984), Sec. 15.


\(^{24}\)Reference 13, Sec. 10.

\(^{25}\)Reference 13, Eq. (15.7).

\(^{26}\)Reference 13, Eq. (15.9).

\(^{27}\)Reference 13, Eq. (10.19).