

Equation of State (EoS) Peng Robinson (PR78) and Predictive Peng Robinson (PPR78) L'CADAME Weekly Meetings

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Laboratório de Computação de Alto Desempenho e
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Weekly Meetings

- PR78 and PPR78 EoS thermodynamic models
- Solving methodology of the EoS
- Ongoing
- Next steps

For a pure component

$$P = \frac{RT}{v - b_i} - \frac{a_i(T)}{v(v + b_i) + b_i(v - b_i)} \quad (1)$$

with

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R = 8.314472 \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \\ b_i = 0.0777960739 \frac{RT_{c,i}}{P_{c,i}} \\ a_i = 0.457235529 \frac{R^2 T_{c,i}^2}{P_{c,i}} \left[1 + m_i \left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_{c,i}}} \right) \right]^2 \\ \text{if } w_i \leq 0.491 \dots m_i = 0.37464 + 1.54226w_i - 0.26992w_i^2 \\ \text{if } w_i > 0.491 \dots m_i = 0.374642 + 1.48503w_i \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad - 0.164423w_i^2 + 0.016666w_i^3 \end{array} \right.$$

PR78

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N z_i z_j \sqrt{a_i a_j} (1 - k_{ij})$$
$$b = \sum_{i=1}^N z_i b_i$$

(2)

PPR78

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N z_i z_j \sqrt{a_i a_j} (1 - k_{ij}(T))$$
$$b = \sum_{i=1}^N z_i b_i$$

(3)

PPR78 model [2] is an extension of the PR78 [1] that taking into the account the addition of a Group Contribution Method (GCM) to estimate the binary interaction parameter (k_{ij}), whatever the temperature. Then, the k_{ij} for the PPR78 is a temperature dependent variable $k_{ij}(T)$.

According to Jaubert, & Mutelet, 2004 [2] $k_{ij}(T)$ is given by the follow equation,

$$k_{ij}(T) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N_g} \sum_{j=1}^{N_g} (\alpha_{ik} - \alpha_{jk})(\alpha_{il} - \alpha_{jl}) A_{kl} \cdot \left(\frac{298.15}{T}\right)^{\left(\frac{B_{kl}}{A_{kl}} - 1\right)} - \left(\frac{\sqrt{a_i(T)}}{b_i} - \frac{\sqrt{a_j(T)}}{b_j}\right)}{2 \frac{\sqrt{a_i(T) \cdot a_j(T)}}{b_i \cdot b_j}} \quad (4)$$

N_g is the number of different groups defined by the Group Contribution Method (GCM). A_{kl} and B_{kl} are constant parameters.

$A_{kl} = A_{lk}$, $B_{kl} = B_{lk}$ and $A_{kk} = B_{kk} = 0$ (where k and i are two different groups).

A_{ik} is the fraction of molecule i occupied by group k (occurrence of group k in molecule i divided by the total number of groups present in molecule i).

For any mixture

$$\ln\phi_i = \int_0^P \frac{Z-1}{P} dP \quad (5)$$

Equilibrium relations in a multicomponent mixture system are given from fugacity coefficients (ϕ_i), which are determinate after compressibility factor (Z) calculus. Then, we need to write EoS (Eq. 1) as a function of Z , $F(Z)$.

Dimensionless relations

$$Z = \frac{Pv}{RT} \quad A = \frac{aP}{R^2T^2} \quad B = \frac{bP}{RT} \quad (6)$$

Replacing constants of Equation 6 into Equation 1 we have:

For PR78 and PPR78 EoS

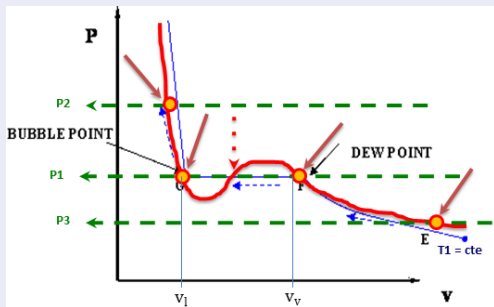
$$Z^3 - (1 - B)Z^2 + (A - 2B - 3B^2)Z - (AB - B^2 - B^3) = 0 \quad (7)$$

The problem is reduced to know the roots of the cubic equation (7).

Finally, fugacity coefficients for both PR78 and PPR78 are taking into account by the equation

$$\ln \phi_i = \frac{b_i}{b} (Z - 1) - \ln(Z - B) - \frac{A}{2\sqrt{2}B} \left(\frac{2 \sum_{k=1}^{nc} x_k a_{i,k}}{a} - \frac{b_i}{b} \right) \ln \left(\frac{Z + 2.41B}{Z - 0.414B} \right) \quad (8)$$

Since Z has three solutions (roots), it is necessary to define a criteria for the right Z values to guarantee equilibrium solutions. A simple test criteria is to assign the lowest real positive value of $Z = Z_{min}$ for the liquid phase (bubble point), and the highest, real, positive value of $Z = Z_{max}$ for the vapor phase (dew point).

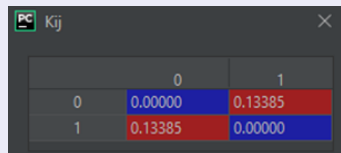


$$v_i = \frac{Z_i RT}{P} \quad (9)$$

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} Z_{min} , & v_l \\ Z_{max} , & v_v \end{cases}$$

The development of the fugacity coefficients from the PPR78 EoS is already implemented (programming) in Python.

For a binary mixture, CO₂ + heptane at $T = 394.15K$

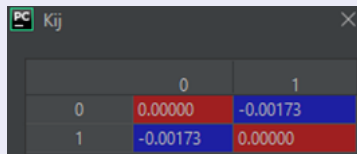


	0	1
0	0.00000	0.13385
1	0.13385	0.00000

Table 1: *Al Ghafri, et. al., 2014* [3]

kij	0	1
0	0	0.1156
1	0.1156	0

2,4-dimethyl pentane + n-octane at $T = 313.15K$



	0	1
0	0.00000	-0.00173
1	-0.00173	0.00000

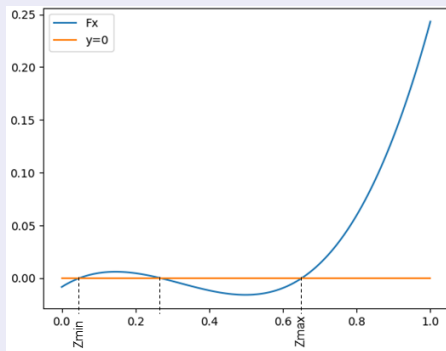
Table 2: *Jaubert, & Mutelet, 2004* [2]

kij	0	1
0	0	-0.0017
1	-0.0017	0

For a multicomponent mixture, live oil + CO₂ at $T = 394.15K$ [3]

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	0.0000	0.1303	0.1339	0.1103	0.1095	0.1093	0.1653	0.1493	0.1127	0.1299	0.1068	0.0926	0.0895	0.0863	0.0773	0.0910	0.0930	0.0382	0.1346	0.1286	0.1363
1	0.1303	0.0000	0.0054	-0.0059	-0.0076	-0.0011	0.0917	0.0753	0.0619	0.0113	0.0517	-0.0134	-0.0150	-0.0164	-0.0223	0.0261	-0.0110	-0.0337	0.0682	0.0728	-0.0003
2	0.1339	0.0054	0.0000	0.0420	0.0247	0.0493	0.1806	0.1490	0.1632	-0.0040	0.1488	0.0305	0.0303	0.0309	0.0274	0.1135	0.0373	0.0365	0.0728	0.0228	-0.0031
3	0.1103	-0.0059	0.0420	0.0000	-0.0075	-0.0014	0.0458	0.0106	0.0230	0.0502	0.0125	-0.0289	-0.0325	-0.0365	-0.0463	-0.0144	-0.0309	-0.0497	0.0291	0.0335	0.0387
4	0.1095	-0.0076	0.0247	-0.0075	0.0000	-0.0001	0.0680	0.0527	0.0615	0.0435	0.0529	-0.0030	-0.0041	-0.0052	-0.0093	0.0314	-0.0019	-0.0106	0.0423	0.0131	0.0117
5	0.1093	-0.0011	0.0493	-0.0014	-0.0001	0.0000	0.0422	0.0156	0.0280	0.0648	0.0191	-0.0168	-0.0197	-0.0230	-0.0310	-0.0037	-0.0187	-0.0343	0.0384	0.0346	0.0411
6	0.1653	0.0917	0.1806	0.0458	0.0680	0.0422	0.0000	-0.0128	-0.0162	0.2130	-0.0183	0.0325	0.0274	0.0210	0.0096	-0.0249	0.0228	-0.0124	0.1334	0.1991	0.1683
7	0.1493	0.0753	0.1490	0.0106	0.0527	0.0156	-0.0128	0.0000	-0.0169	0.1948	-0.0160	0.0335	0.0306	0.0267	0.0206	-0.0144	0.0261	-0.0061	0.1420	0.1928	0.1260
8	0.1127	0.0619	0.1632	0.0230	0.0615	0.0280	-0.0162	-0.0169	0.0000	0.2127	-0.0000	0.0422	0.0394	0.0355	0.0296	-0.0008	0.0341	0.0195	0.1239	0.1428	0.1382
9	0.1299	0.0113	-0.0040	0.0502	0.0435	0.0648	0.2130	0.1948	0.2127	0.0000	0.1996	0.0652	0.0673	0.0703	0.0718	0.1681	0.0748	0.0861	0.1003	0.0196	-0.0150
10	0.1068	0.0517	0.1488	0.0125	0.0529	0.0191	-0.0183	-0.0160	-0.0000	0.1996	0.0000	0.0370	0.0347	0.0313	0.0264	-0.0005	0.0297	0.0167	0.1139	0.1248	0.1224
11	0.0926	-0.0134	0.0305	-0.0289	-0.0030	-0.0168	0.0325	0.0335	0.0422	0.0652	0.0370	0.0000	-0.0001	-0.0003	-0.0017	0.0244	0.0003	-0.0043	0.0423	0.0032	0.0078
12	0.0895	-0.0150	0.0303	-0.0325	-0.0041	-0.0197	0.0274	0.0306	0.0394	0.0673	0.0347	-0.0001	0.0000	-0.0001	-0.0010	0.0232	0.0002	-0.0038	0.0418	0.0010	0.0063
13	0.0863	-0.0164	0.0309	-0.0365	-0.0052	-0.0230	0.0210	0.0267	0.0355	0.0703	0.0313	-0.0003	-0.0001	0.0000	-0.0005	0.0213	-0.0002	-0.0036	0.0412	-0.0011	0.0053
14	0.0773	-0.0223	0.0274	-0.0463	-0.0093	-0.0310	0.0096	0.0206	0.0296	0.0718	0.0264	-0.0017	-0.0010	-0.0005	0.0000	0.0189	-0.0016	-0.0030	0.0387	-0.0086	-0.0014
15	0.0910	0.0261	0.1135	-0.0144	0.0314	-0.0037	-0.0249	-0.0144	-0.0008	0.1681	-0.0005	0.0244	0.0232	0.0213	0.0189	0.0000	0.0189	0.0105	0.0893	0.0799	0.0831
16	0.0930	-0.0110	0.0373	-0.0309	-0.0019	-0.0187	0.0228	0.0261	0.0341	0.0748	0.0297	0.0003	0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0016	0.0189	0.0000	-0.0054	0.0428	0.0058	0.0134
17	0.0382	-0.0337	0.0365	-0.0497	-0.0106	-0.0343	-0.0124	-0.0061	0.0195	0.0861	0.0167	-0.0043	-0.0038	-0.0036	-0.0030	0.0105	-0.0054	0.0000	0.0472	-0.0010	0.0052
18	0.1346	0.0682	0.0728	0.0291	0.0423	0.0384	0.1334	0.1420	0.1239	0.1003	0.1139	0.0423	0.0418	0.0412	0.0387	0.0893	0.0428	0.0472	0.0000	0.0167	0.0547
19	0.1286	0.0728	0.0228	0.0335	0.0131	0.0346	0.1991	0.1928	0.1428	0.1996	0.1248	0.0032	0.0010	-0.0011	-0.0086	0.0799	0.0058	-0.0010	0.0167	0.0000	0.0228
20	0.1363	-0.0003	-0.0031	0.0387	0.0117	0.0411	0.1683	0.1260	0.1382	-0.0150	0.1224	0.0078	0.0063	0.0053	-0.0014	0.0831	0.0134	0.0052	0.0547	0.0228	0.0000

Binary mixture (CO₂ + heptane) at $T = 394.15$ K



$$v_i = \frac{Z_i RT}{P} \quad (10)$$

$$Z_i \begin{cases} Z_{min} , & v_l \\ Z_{max} , & v_v \end{cases}$$



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