

Thermodynamic Models for Industrial Applications

**From Classical and Advanced
Mixing Rules to Association Theories**

GEORGIOS M. KONTOGEORGIS

Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, Denmark

GEORGIOS K. FOLAS

Shell Global Solutions, The Netherlands



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*No man lives alone and no books are written in a vacuum either.
Our families especially (in Denmark, The Netherlands and Greece)
have deeply felt the consequences of the process of writing this book.*

*I (Georgios Kontogeorgis) would like to dedicate the book to my wife
Olga for her patience, support, love and understanding – especially as,
during the period of writing of this book, our daughter,
Elena, was born.*

*I (Georgios Folas) would like to thank Georgios Kontogeorgis for
our excellent collaboration in writing this monograph during the past
two years. I am grateful to my family and wish to dedicate this book to
my wife Athanasia for always inspiring and supporting me.*

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	xvii
<i>About the Authors</i>	xix
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xxi
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	xxiii
<i>List of Symbols</i>	xxvii
PART A INTRODUCTION	1
1 Thermodynamics for process and product design	3
Appendix	9
References	14
2 Intermolecular forces and thermodynamic models	17
2.1 General	17
2.1.1 Microscopic (London) approach	21
2.1.2 Macroscopic (Lifshitz) approach	22
2.2 Coulombic and van der Waals forces	22
2.3 Quasi-chemical forces with emphasis on hydrogen bonding	26
2.3.1 Hydrogen bonding and the hydrophobic effect	26
2.3.2 Hydrogen bonding and phase behavior	29
2.4 Some applications of intermolecular forces in model development	30
2.4.1 Improved terms in equations of state	31
2.4.2 Combining rules in equations of state	32
2.4.3 Beyond the Lennard-Jones potential	33
2.4.4 Mixing rules	34
2.5 Concluding remarks	36
References	36
PART B THE CLASSICAL MODELS	39
3 Cubic equations of state: the classical mixing rules	41
3.1 General	41
3.2 On parameter estimation	45
3.2.1 Pure compounds	45
3.2.2 Mixtures	47

3.3	Analysis of the advantages and shortcomings of cubic EoS	51
3.3.1	Advantages of Cubic EoS	51
3.3.2	Shortcomings and limitations of cubic EoS	52
3.4	Some recent developments with cubic EoS	58
3.4.1	Use of liquid densities in the EoS parameter estimation	59
3.4.2	Activity coefficients for evaluating mixing and combining rules	61
3.4.3	Mixing and combining rules – beyond the vdW1f and classical combining rules	65
3.5	Concluding remarks	67
	Appendix	68
	References	74
4	Activity coefficient models Part 1: random-mixing models	79
4.1	Introduction to the random-mixing models	79
4.2	Experimental activity coefficients	80
4.2.1	VLE	80
4.2.2	SLE (assuming pure solid phase)	80
4.2.3	Trends of the activity coefficients	81
4.3	The Margules equations	82
4.4	From the van der Waals and van Laar equation to the regular solution theory	84
4.4.1	From the van der Waals EoS to the van Laar model	84
4.4.2	From the van Laar model to the Regular Solution Theory (RST)	86
4.5	Applications of the Regular Solution Theory	88
4.5.1	General	88
4.5.2	Low-pressure VLE	89
4.5.3	SLE	90
4.5.4	Gas-Liquid equilibrium (GLE)	91
4.5.5	Polymers	92
4.6	SLE with emphasis on wax formation	97
4.7	Asphaltene precipitation	99
4.8	Concluding remarks about the random-mixing-based models	100
	Appendix	104
	References	106
5	Activity coefficient models Part 2: local composition models, from Wilson and NRTL to UNIQUAC and UNIFAC	109
5.1	General	109
5.2	Overview of the local composition models	110
5.2.1	NRTL	110
5.2.2	UNIQUAC	112
5.2.3	On UNIQUAC's energy parameters	113
5.2.4	On the Wilson equation parameters	114
5.3	The theoretical limitations	114
5.3.1	Necessity for three models	116
5.4	Range of applicability of the LC models	116

5.5	On the theoretical significance of the interaction parameters	123
5.5.1	Parameter values for families of compounds	123
5.5.2	One-parameter LC models	123
5.5.3	Comparison of LC model parameters to quantum chemistry and other theoretically determined values	126
5.6	LC Models: some unifying concepts	126
5.6.1	Wilson and UNIQUAC	127
5.6.2	The interaction parameters of the LC models	128
5.6.3	Successes and limitations of the LC models	128
5.7	The group contribution principle and UNIFAC	129
5.7.1	Why there are so many UNIFAC variants	133
5.7.2	UNIFAC applications	134
5.8	Local-composition-free-volume models for polymers	135
5.8.1	Introduction	135
5.8.2	FV non-random-mixing models	137
5.9	Conclusions: is UNIQUAC the best local composition model available today?	140
	Appendix	147
	References	154
6	The EoS/G^E mixing rules for cubic equations of state	159
6.1	General	159
6.2	The infinite pressure limit (the Huron–Vidal mixing rule)	161
6.3	The zero reference pressure limit (the Michelsen approach)	163
6.4	Successes and limitations of zero reference pressure models	165
6.5	The Wong–Sandler (WS) mixing rule	167
6.6	EoS/ G^E approaches suitable for asymmetric mixtures	168
6.7	Applications of the LCVM, MHV2, PSRK and WS mixing rules	174
6.8	Cubic EoS for polymers	181
6.8.1	High-pressure polymer thermodynamics	181
6.8.2	A simple first approach: application of the vdW EoS to polymers	182
6.8.3	Cubic EoS for polymers	184
6.8.4	How to estimate EoS parameters for polymers	187
6.9	Conclusions: achievements and limitations of the EoS/ G^E models	187
6.10	Recommended Models – so far	189
	Appendix	189
	References	190
PART C	ADVANCED MODELS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS	195
7	Association theories and models: the role of spectroscopy	197
7.1	Introduction	197
7.2	Three different association theories	197
7.3	The chemical and perturbation theories	198
7.3.1	Introductory thoughts: the separability of terms in chemical-based EoS	198
7.3.2	Beyond oligomers and beyond pure compounds	200
7.3.3	Extension to mixtures	201
7.3.4	Perturbation theories	201

7.4	Spectroscopy and association theories	202
7.4.1	A key property	202
7.4.2	Similarity between association theories	204
7.4.3	Use of the similarities between the various association theories	206
7.4.4	Spectroscopic data and validation of theories	207
7.5	Concluding remarks	213
	Appendix	214
	References	218
8	The Statistical Associating Fluid Theory (SAFT)	221
8.1	The SAFT EoS: a brief look at the history and major developments	221
8.2	The SAFT equations	225
8.2.1	The chain and association terms	225
8.2.2	The dispersion terms	227
8.3	Parameterization of SAFT	233
8.3.1	Pure compounds	233
8.3.2	Mixtures	239
8.4	Applications of SAFT to non-polar molecules	241
8.5	GC SAFT approaches	245
8.5.1	French method	245
8.5.2	DTU method	246
8.5.3	Other methods	247
8.6	Concluding remarks	248
	Appendix	249
	References	256
9	The Cubic-Plus-Association equation of state	261
9.1	Introduction	261
9.1.1	The importance of associating (hydrogen bonding) mixtures	261
9.1.2	Why specifically develop the CPA EoS?	262
9.2	The CPA EoS	263
9.2.1	General	263
9.2.2	Mixing and combining rules	264
9.3	Parameter estimation: pure compounds	265
9.3.1	Testing of pure compound parameters	266
9.4	The First applications	272
9.4.1	VLE, LLE and SLE for alcohol–hydrocarbons	272
9.4.2	Water–hydrocarbon phase equilibria	273
9.4.3	Water–methanol and alcohol–alcohol phase equilibria	276
9.4.4	Water–methanol–hydrocarbons VLLE: prediction of methanol partition coefficient	279
9.5	Conclusions	283
	Appendix	284
	References	296
10	Applications of CPA to the oil and gas industry	299
10.1	General	299

10.2	Glycol–water–hydrocarbon phase equilibria	300
10.2.1	Glycol–hydrocarbons	300
10.2.2	Glycol–water and multicomponent mixtures	303
10.3	Gas hydrates	306
10.3.1	General	306
10.3.2	Thermodynamic framework	307
10.3.3	Calculation of hydrate equilibria	308
10.3.4	Discussion	312
10.4	Gas phase water content calculations	315
10.5	Mixtures with acid gases (CO ₂ and H ₂ S)	316
10.6	Reservoir fluids	323
10.6.1	Heptanes plus characterization	324
10.6.2	Applications of CPA to reservoir fluids	325
10.7	Conclusions	329
	References	329
11	Applications of CPA to chemical industries	333
11.1	Introduction	333
11.2	Aqueous mixtures with heavy alcohols	334
11.3	Amines and ketones	336
11.3.1	The case of a strongly solvating mixture: acetone–chloroform	338
11.4	Mixtures with organic acids	341
11.5	Mixtures with ethers and esters	348
11.6	Multifunctional chemicals: glycolethers and alkanolamines	352
11.7	Complex aqueous mixtures	357
11.8	Concluding remarks	361
	Appendix	364
	References	366
12	Extension of CPA and SAFT to new systems: worked examples and guidelines	369
12.1	Introduction	369
12.2	The Case of sulfolane: CPA application	370
12.2.1	Introduction	370
12.2.2	Sulfolane: is it an ‘inert’ (non-self-associating) compound?	370
12.2.3	Sulfolane as a self-associating compound	374
12.3	Application of sPC–SAFT to sulfolane-related systems	379
12.4	Applicability of association theories and cubic EoS with advanced mixing rules (EoS/ G^E models) to polar chemicals	381
12.5	Phenols	383
12.6	Conclusions	387
	References	387
13	Applications of SAFT to polar and associating mixtures	389
13.1	Introduction	389
13.2	Water–hydrocarbons	389
13.3	Alcohols, amines and alkanolamines	395
13.3.1	General	395

13.3.2	Discussion	396
13.3.3	Study of alcohols with generalized associating parameters	401
13.4	Glycols	402
13.5	Organic acids	403
13.6	Polar non-associating compounds	404
13.6.1	Theories for extension of SAFT to polar fluids	405
13.6.2	Application of the tPC-PSAFT EoS to complex polar fluid mixtures	409
13.6.3	Discussion: comparisons between various polar SAFT EoS	413
13.6.4	The importance of solvation (induced association)	419
13.7	Flow assurance (asphaltenes and gas hydrate inhibitors)	422
13.8	Concluding remarks	424
	References	425
14	Application of SAFT to polymers	429
14.1	Overview	429
14.2	Estimation of polymer parameters for SAFT-type EoS	429
14.2.1	Estimation of polymer parameters for EoS: general	429
14.2.2	The Kouskoumvekaki <i>et al.</i> method	431
14.2.3	Polar and associating polymers	435
14.2.4	Parameters for co-polymers	438
14.3	Low-pressure phase equilibria (VLE and LLE) using simplified PC-SAFT	439
14.4	High-pressure phase equilibria	447
14.5	Co-polymers	450
14.6	Concluding remarks	451
	Appendix	454
	References	458
PART D	THERMODYNAMICS AND OTHER DISCIPLINES	461
15	Models for electrolyte systems	463
15.1	Introduction: importance of electrolyte mixtures and modeling challenges	463
15.1.1	Importance of electrolyte systems and coulombic forces	463
15.1.2	Electroneutrality	464
15.1.3	Standard states	464
15.1.4	Mean ionic activity coefficients (of salts)	466
15.1.5	Osmotic activity coefficients	467
15.1.6	Salt solubility	468
15.2	Theories of ionic (long-range) interactions	468
15.2.1	Debye-Hückel vs. mean spherical approximation	468
15.2.2	Other ionic contributions	472
15.2.3	The role of the dielectric constant	473
15.3	Electrolyte models: activity coefficients	473
15.3.1	Introduction	473
15.3.2	Comparison of models	476
15.3.3	Application of the extended UNIQUAC approach to ionic surfactants	479

15.4	Electrolyte models: Equation of State	483
15.4.1	General	483
15.4.2	Lewis–Randall vs. McMillan–Mayer framework	486
15.5	Comparison of electrolyte EoS: capabilities and limitations	486
15.5.1	Cubic EoS + electrolyte terms	486
15.5.2	e-CPA EoS	488
15.5.3	e-SAFT EoS	492
15.5.4	Ionic liquids	500
15.6	Thermodynamic models for CO ₂ –water–alkanolamines	500
15.6.1	Introduction	500
15.6.2	The Gabrielsen model	505
15.6.3	Activity coefficient models (γ – φ approaches)	507
15.6.4	Equation of State	512
15.7	Concluding remarks	519
	References	520
16	Quantum chemistry in engineering thermodynamics	525
16.1	Introduction	525
16.2	The COSMO–RS method	527
16.2.1	Introduction	527
16.2.2	Range of applicability	527
16.2.3	Limitations	528
16.3	Estimation of association model parameters using QC	531
16.4	Estimation of size parameters of SAFT-type models from QC	540
16.4.1	The approach of Imperial College	540
16.4.2	The approach of Aachen	542
16.5	Conclusions	547
	References	547
17	Environmental thermodynamics	551
17.1	Introduction	551
17.2	Distribution of chemicals in environmental ecosystems	552
17.2.1	Scope and importance of thermodynamics in environmental calculations	552
17.2.2	Introduction to the key concepts of environmental thermodynamics	557
17.2.3	Basic relationships of environmental thermodynamics	559
17.2.4	The octanol–water partition coefficient	566
17.3	Environmentally friendly solvents: supercritical fluids	572
17.4	Conclusions	573
	References	574
18	Thermodynamics and colloid and surface chemistry	577
18.1	General	577
18.2	Intermolecular vs. interparticle forces	577
18.2.1	Intermolecular forces and theories for interfacial tension	577
18.2.2	Characterization of solid interfaces with interfacial tension theories	582
18.2.3	Spreading	584

18.3	Interparticle forces in colloids and interfaces	585
18.3.1	Interparticle forces and colloids	585
18.3.2	Forces and colloid stability	587
18.3.3	Interparticle forces and adhesion	590
18.4	Acid–base concepts in adhesion studies	591
18.4.1	Adhesion measurements and interfacial forces	591
18.4.2	Industrial examples	593
18.5	Surface and interfacial tensions from thermodynamic models	594
18.5.1	The gradient theory	594
18.6	Hydrophilicity	597
18.6.1	The CPP parameter	598
18.6.2	The HLB parameter	598
18.7	Micellization and surfactant solutions	600
18.7.1	General	600
18.7.2	CMC, Krafft point and micellization	601
18.7.3	CMC estimation from thermodynamic models	602
18.8	Adsorption	604
18.8.1	General	604
18.8.2	Some applications of adsorption	605
18.8.3	Multicomponent Langmuir adsorption and the vdW–Platteeuw solid solution theory	608
18.9	Conclusions	609
	References	610
19	Thermodynamics for biotechnology	613
19.1	Introduction	613
19.2	Models for Pharmaceuticals	613
19.2.1	General	613
19.2.2	The NRTL–SAC model	615
19.2.3	The NRHB model for pharmaceuticals	618
19.3	Models for amino acids and polypeptides	619
19.3.1	Chemistry and basic relationships	619
19.3.2	The excess solubility approach	624
19.3.3	Classical modeling approaches	624
19.3.4	Modern approaches	627
19.4	Adsorption of proteins and chromatography	631
19.4.1	Introduction	631
19.4.2	Fundamentals of adsorption related to two chromatographic separations	631
19.4.3	A simple adsorption model (low protein concentrations)	633
19.4.4	Discussion	635
19.5	Semi-predictive models for protein systems	637
19.5.1	The osmotic second virial coefficient and protein solubility: a tool for modeling protein precipitation	638
19.5.2	Partition coefficients in protein–micelle systems	639
19.5.3	Partition coefficients in aqueous two-phase systems for protein separation	641

19.6	Concluding Remarks	644
	Appendix	644
	References	652
20	Epilogue: thermodynamic challenges in the twenty-first century	655
20.1	In brief	655
20.2	Petroleum and chemical industries	656
20.3	Chemicals including polymers and complex product design	658
20.4	Biotechnology including pharmaceuticals	659
20.5	How future needs will be addressed	660
	References	661
	Index	665

Preface

Thermodynamics plays an important role in numerous industries, both in the design of separation equipment and processes as well as for product design and optimizing formulations. Complex polar and associating molecules are present in many applications, for which different types of phase equilibria and other thermodynamic properties need to be known over wide ranges of temperature and pressure. Several applications also include electrolytes, polymers or biomolecules. To some extent, traditional activity coefficient models are being phased out, possibly with the exception of UNIFAC, due to its predictive character, as advances in computers and statistical mechanics favor use of equations of state. However, some of these ‘classical’ models continue to find applications, especially in the chemical, polymer and pharmaceutical industries. On the other hand, while traditional cubic equations of state are often not adequate for complex phase equilibria, over the past 20–30 years advanced thermodynamic models, especially equations of state, have been developed.

The purpose of this work is to present and discuss in depth both ‘classical’ and novel thermodynamic models which have found or can potentially be used for industrial applications. Following the first introductory part of two short chapters on the fundamentals of thermodynamics and intermolecular forces, the second part of the book (Chapters 3–6) presents the ‘classical’ models, such as cubic equations of state, activity coefficient models and their combination in the so-called EoS/ G^E mixing rules. The advantages, major applications and reliability are discussed as well as the limitations and points of caution when these models are used for design purposes, typically within a commercial simulation package. Applications in the oil and gas and chemical sectors are emphasized but models suitable for polymers are also presented in Chapters 4–6.

The third part of the book (Chapters 7–14) presents several of the advanced models in the form of association equations of state which have been developed since the early 1990s and are suitable for industrial applications. While many of the principles and applications are common to a large family of these models, we have focused on two of the models (the CPA and PC-SAFT equations of state), largely due to their range of applicability and our familiarity with them. Extensive parameter tables for the two models are available in the two appendices on the companion website at www.wiley.com/go/Kontogeorgis. The final part of the book (Chapters 15–20) illustrates applications of thermodynamics in environmental science and colloid and surface chemistry and discusses models for mixtures containing electrolytes. Finally, brief introductions about the thermodynamic tools available for mixtures with biomolecules as well as the possibility of using quantum chemistry in engineering thermodynamics conclude the book.

The book is based on our extensive experience of working with thermodynamic models, especially the association equations of state, and in close collaboration with industry in the petroleum, energy, chemical and polymer sectors. While we feel that we have included several of the exciting developments in thermodynamic models with an industrial flavor, it has not been possible to include them all. We would like, therefore, to apologize in advance to colleagues and researchers worldwide whose contributions may not have been included or adequately discussed for reasons of economy. However, we are looking forward to receiving comments and suggestions which can lead to improvements in the future.

The book is intended both for engineers wishing to use these models in industrial applications (many of them already available in commercial simulators, as stand-alone or in CAPE-Open compliant format) and for students, researchers and academics in the field of applied thermodynamics. The contents could also be used in

graduate courses on applied chemical engineering thermodynamics, provided that a course on the fundamentals of applied thermodynamics has been previously followed. For this reason, problems are provided on the companion website at www.wiley.com/go/Kontogeorgis. Answers to selected problems are available, while a full solution manual is available from the authors.

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About the Authors

Georgios M. Kontogeorgis has been a professor at the Technical University of Denmark (DTU), Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, since January 2008. Prior to that he was associate professor at the same university, a position he had held since August 1999. He has an MSc in Chemical Engineering from the Technical University of Athens (1991) and a PhD from DTU (1995). His current research areas are energy (especially thermodynamic models for the oil and gas industry), materials and nanotechnology (especially polymers – paints, product design, and colloid and surface chemistry), environment (design CO₂ capture units, fate of chemicals, migration of plasticizers) and biotechnology. He is the author of over 100 publications in international journals and co-editor of one monograph. He is the recipient of the Empirikion Foundation Award for ‘Achievements in Chemistry’ (1999, Greece) and of the Dana Lim Price (2002, Denmark).

Georgios K. Folas was appointed as technologist in the distillation and thermal conversion department, Shell Global Solutions (The Netherlands) in January 2009. He previously worked as Senior Engineer (Facilities and Flow Assurance) in Aker Engineering & Technology AS (Oslo, Norway). He has an MSc in Chemical Engineering from the Technical University of Athens (2000) and an industrial PhD from DTU (2006), in collaboration with Statoilhydro (Norway). He is the author of 15 publications in international journals and the recipient of the Director Peter Gorm-Petersens Award for his PhD work.

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In the preparation of this book we have been assisted by many colleagues, friends, current and former students. Some have read chapters of the book or provided material prior to publication, while we have had extensive discussions with others. We would particularly like to thank Professors J. Coutinho, G. Jackson, I. Marrucho, J. Møllerup, G. Sadowski, L. Vega and N. von Solms, Doctors M. Breil, H. Cheng, Ph. Coutsikos, J.-C. de Hemptinne, I. Economou, J. Gabrielsen, A. Grenner, E. Karakatsani I. Kouskoumvekaki, Th. Lindvig, E. Solbraa, N. Sune, A. Tihic, I. Tsivintzelis and W. Yan, as well as the current PhD and MSc students of IVC-SEP, namely A. Avlund, J. Christensen, L. Faramarzi, F. Leon, B. Maribo-Mogensen and A. Sattar-Dar.

All contributions have been highly valuable and we are deeply grateful for them.

List of Abbreviations

AAD %	percentage average absolute deviation: $AAD \% = \frac{1}{NP} \sum_{i=1}^{NP} ABS \left(\frac{x_{exp,i} - x_{calc,i}}{x_{exp,i}} \right) \cdot 100$ for a property x
AM	arithmetic mean rule (for the cross co-volume parameter, b_{12})
AMP	2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol
ATPS	aqueous two-phase systems
BCF	bioconcentration factor
BR	butadiene rubber (polybutadiene)
BTEX	benzene–toluene–ethylbenzene–xylene
CCC	critical coagulation concentration
CDI	chronic daily intake
CK–SAFT	Chen–Kreglewski SAFT
CMC	critical micelle concentration
Comb-FV	combinatorial free volume (effect, term, contributions)
COSMO	conductor-like screening model
CPA	cubic-plus-association
CPP	critical packing parameter
CS	Carnahan–Starling
CSP	corresponding states principle
CTAB	hexadecyl trimethylammonium bromide
DBE	dibutyl ether
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DEA	diethanolamine
DEG	diethylene glycol
DFT	density functional theory
DH	Debye–Hückel
DiPE	diisopropyl ether
DIPPR	Design Institute for Physical Property (database)
DLVO	Derjaguin–Landau–Verwey–Overbeek (theory)
DME	dimethyl ether
DPE	dipropyl ether
ECR	Elliott’s combining rule
EoS	Equation of state
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPE	ethyl propyl ether
ESD	Elliott–Suresh–Donohue (EoS)
EU	European Union
FCC	Face-centered cubic structure (close packed, $Z = 12$)

FH	Flory–Huggins
FOG	first-order groups
FV	Free volume
GC	group contribution (methods, principle)
GCA	group contribution plus association
GCVM	group contribution of Vidal and Michelsen mixing rules
GERG	Group Européen de Recherche Gazière
GLC	gas–liquid chromatography
GLE	gas–liquid equilibria
GM	geometric mean rule (for the cross-energy parameter, a_{12})
HB	hydrogen bonds/bonding
HCB	hexachlorobenzene
HF	Hartree–Fock
HIC	hydrophobic interaction chromatography
HLB	hydrophilic–lipophilic balance
HSP	Hansen solubility parameters
HV	Huron–Vidal mixing rule
IEC	ion-exchange chromatography
LALS	low-angle light scattering
LC	local composition (models, principle, etc.)
LCST	lower critical solution temperature
LCVM	linear combination of Vidal and Michelsen mixing rules
LGT	linear gradient theory
LJ	Lennard-Jones
LLE	liquid–liquid equilibria
LR	Lewis–Randall; long range
mCR-1	modified CR-1 combining rule (for the CPA EoS), equation (9.10)
MC–SRK	Mathias–Copeman SRK
MDEA	methyl diethanolamine
MEA	monoethanolamine
MEG	(mono)ethylene glycol
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MHV1	modified Huron–Vidal first order
MHV2	modified Huron–Vidal second order
MM	McMillan–Mayer
MO	molecular orbital
MSA	mean spherical approximation
MW	molecular weight
NLF–HB	lattice–fluid hydrogen bonding (EoS)
NP	number of experimental points
NRHB	non-random hydrogen bonding (EoS)
NRTL	non-random two liquid
PAHs	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PBA	poly(butyl acrylate)
PBD	polybutadiene
PBMA	poly(butyl methacrylate)
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls

PC-SAFT	perturbed-chain SAFT
PDH	Pitzer–Debye–Hückel
PDMS	poly(dimethyl siloxane)
PEA	poly(ethyl acrylate)
PEG	(poly)ethylene glycol
PIB	polyisobutylene
PIPMA	poly(isopropyl methacrylate)
PM	primitive model
PMA	poly(methyl acrylate)
PMMA	poly(methyl methacrylate)
PP	polypropylene
PPA	poly(propyl acrylate)
PR	Peng–Robinson
PS	polystyrene
PSRK	predictive Soave–Redlich–Kwong
PVAc	poly(vinyl acetate)
PVAL	poly(vinyl alcohol)
PVC	poly(vinyl chloride)
PVT	pressure, volume, temperature
PZ	piperazine
QC	quantum chemistry
QM	quantum mechanics
QSAR	quantitative structure–activity relationships
RDF	radial distribution function
RK	Redlich–Kwong
RP-HPLC	reversed-phase high-pressure liquid chromatography
RPM	restrictive primitive model
RST	regular solution theory
SAFT	statistical associating fluid theory
SCFE	supercritical fluid extraction
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfate
SGE	solid–gas equilibria
SL	Sanchez–Lacombe
SOG	second-order groups
SLE	solid–liquid equilibria
SR	short range
SRK	Soave–Redlich–Kwong (EoS)
SVC	second virial coefficients
SWP	Sako–Wu–Prausnitz (EoS)
TEG	triethylene glycol
THF	tetrahydrofuran
UCST	upper critical solution temperature
UMR–PR	universal mixing rule (with the PR EoS)
UNIFAC	universal quasi-chemical functional group activity coefficient
UNIQUAC	universal quasi-chemical
vdW	van der Waals (EoS)
vdW1f	vdW one-fluid (mixing rules)

VLE	vapor–liquid equilibria
VLLE	vapor–liquid–liquid equilibria
VOR	volatile organic compound
VR	variable range
VTPR	volume-translated Peng–Robinson (EoS)
WHO	World Health Organization
WS	Wong–Sandler
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
$\Delta P\%$	average absolute percentage error: $\Delta P\% = \frac{1}{NP} \sum_{i=1}^{NP} ABS \left(\frac{P_{exp,i} - P_{calc,i}}{P_{exp,i}} \right) \cdot 100$ in bubble point pressure P of component i
Δy	average absolute percentage deviation: $\Delta y = \frac{1}{NP} \sum_{i=1}^{NP} ABS(y_{exp,i} - y_{calc,i})$ in the vapor phase mole fraction of component i
$\Delta \rho\%$	average absolute percentage deviation: $\Delta \rho\% = \frac{1}{NP} \sum_{i=1}^{NP} ABS \left(\frac{\rho_{exp,i} - \rho_{calc,i}}{\rho_{exp,i}} \right) \cdot 100$ in the liquid density of component i

List of Symbols

a	energy term in the SRK term ($\text{bar l}^2/\text{mol}^2$) <i>or</i> activity <i>or</i> particle radius
a_0	surfactant head area
a_{ij}	non-randomness parameter of molecules of type i around a molecule of type j
$a_{mk}, a_{mk,1},$ $a_{mk,2},$ $a_{mk,3}$	UNIFAC temperature-dependent parameters, K
A	surface area <i>or</i> Helmholtz energy <i>or</i> Hamaker constant
A_{eff}	effective Hamaker constant
A_i	site A in molecule i
A_{ii}	Hamaker constant of particle/surface i – i
$A_{m,i}$	parameter in Langmuir constant, K/bar
A_{spec}	specific surface area, typically in m^2/g
A_0	area occupied by a gas molecule
\tilde{a}	reduced Helmholtz energy
a_0	parameter in the energy term of CPA ($\text{bar L}^2/\text{mol}^2$) <i>or</i> area of the head of a surfactant molecule
A_1, A_2, A_3	parameters in GERG model for water
A_{123}	Hamaker constant between particles (or surfaces) 1 and 3 in medium 2
b	co-volume parameter (l/mol) of cubic equations of state
B	second virial coefficient
B_j	site B in molecule j
$B_{m,i}$	parameter in Langmuir constant, K
C	molar concentration (often in mol/l or mol/m^3) <i>or</i> concentration (in general) <i>or</i> the London coefficient
c_1	parameter in the energy term of CPA
$C_{m,i}$	Langmuir constant for component i in cavity m
d	density (eq. 4.29) <i>or</i> temperature-dependent diameter
D	Diffusion coefficient <i>or</i> dielectric constant
E	modulus of Elasticity
f	fugacity, bar
f	fugacity, bar
F	Force
G	Gibbs energy
G^E, g^E	excess Gibbs energy
g_{ji}/R	Huron–Vidal energy parameter, characteristic of the j – i interaction, K
g	radial distribution function
h	Planck's constant, $6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
H	enthalpy
H	interparticle or interface distance <i>or</i> (H_i) Henry's law constant
I	first ionization potential, J <i>or</i> ionic strength

k	Boltzmann's constant, J/K
K_i	Distribution factor e.g. Table 1.3
K	chemical equilibrium constant
k_{12}, k_{ij}	binary interaction parameter (in equations of state)
K_{OW}	octanol–water partition coefficient
K^{ref}	chemical equilibrium constant at the reference temperature
l	parameter in the Hansen–Beerbower–Skaarup equation (eq. 18.8) <i>or</i> distance between charges in a molecule (eq. 2.2a or 2.2b)
l_c	length of a surfactant molecule
m	segment number <i>or</i> molality
MW, M	molecular weight (molar mass)
N_A	Avogadro's number = 6.0225×10^{23} mol/mol
N_{agg}	aggregation (or aggregate) number
n	refractive index
n_T	true number of moles
n_o	apparent number of moles
P	pressure, bar
P^{sat}	saturated vapor pressure
q	charge
Q	quadrupole moment, C m ²
Q_k	surface area parameter for group k
Q_w	van der Waals surface area
R	gas constant, bar l/mol/K <i>or</i> molecular radius
r	radial distance from the center of the cavity, Å <i>or</i> intermolecular distance
R_i	the radius of cage i , Å
R_k	volume parameter for group k
S	Harkins spreading coefficient <i>or</i> entropy
T	temperature, K
T_c	critical temperature, K
$T_{m,i}$	melting temperature of the component i , K
T_r	reduced temperature
T^{ref}	reference temperature, K
T_0	arbitrary temperature for linear UNIFAC (in the temperature dependency of the energy parameters), see Table 5.7
U	composition variable <i>or</i> internal energy
V_A	(van der Waals) potential energy
\tilde{V}	reduced volume
V^*	hard-core volume
V	volume
V_c	critical volume
V_f	free volume
V_g	gas volume at STP conditions (= 22 414 cm ³ /mol)
\bar{V}_i	partial molar volume
V_m	molar volume (L mol ⁻¹) <i>or</i> maximum volume occupied by a gas (in adsorption in a solid)
V_W^{ICE}	molar volume of ice, l mol ⁻¹
V_w	van der Waals volume
$W(r)$	cell potential function, J