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Memo

Volume shift for generic EOS

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1 Introduction

The volume shift was introduced by Péneloux et al. [7],

$$c = \frac{1}{n}\sum_i c_i n_i, \tag{1}$$

where c_i is a component constant representing the component volume shift.

Different properties change when working with volume translations, see Jaubert et al. [3] for details.

The volume-shift have found application in many cubic based equations of state (t-mPR[5], PSRK[2], VTPR[1], tc-PR/tc-RK[6], ...), and the component volume translations c_i, are often fixated to match the liquid density at $T = 0.7T_{\text{Crit}}$,

2 Volume shifts for generic EOS

The residual reduced Helmholtz function of a generic EOS is found as follows,

$$F(T, V_{\text{eos}}, \boldsymbol{n}) = \frac{A^{\text{r}}(T, V_{\text{eos}}, \boldsymbol{n})}{RT} = \int_{V_{\text{eos}}}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P(T, V'_{\text{eos}}, \boldsymbol{n})}{RT} - \frac{n}{V'_{\text{eos}}}\right] \mathrm{d}V'_{\text{eos}} \tag{2}$$

Introducing the volume shift,

$$V = V_{\text{eos}} - \sum n_i c_i = V_{\text{eos}} - C, \tag{3}$$

The residual reduced helmholtz of the volume-shifted (vs) EOS can be found, using $dV = dV_{\text{eos}}$ at constant n and T,

$$\begin{aligned}
F^{\text{vs}}(T, V, \boldsymbol{n}) &= \int_{V}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P(T, V' + C, \boldsymbol{n})}{RT} - \frac{n}{V'}\right] \mathrm{d}V' && (4)\\
&= \int_{V}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P(T, V' + C, \boldsymbol{n})}{RT} - \frac{n}{V' + C}\right] \mathrm{d}V' + n\int_{V}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{V' + C} - \frac{1}{V'}\right] \mathrm{d}V' && (5)\\
&= \int_{V_{\text{eos}}}^{\infty} \left[\frac{P(T, V'_{\text{eos}}, \boldsymbol{n})}{RT} - \frac{n}{V'_{\text{eos}}}\right] \mathrm{d}V'_{\text{eos}} + n\int_{V}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{V' + C} - \frac{1}{V'}\right] \mathrm{d}V' && (6)\\
&= F(T, V_{\text{eos}}, \boldsymbol{n}) + n\ln\left(\frac{V}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right) && (7)
\end{aligned}$$

Here we need to treat $V_{\text{eos}} = V_{\text{eos}}(V, \boldsymbol{n})$ with the chain rule when differentiating F^{vs}.

If we introduce F^C as the corrected residual reduced Helmholtz energy, due to the difference in ideal volume,

$$F^C(V, \boldsymbol{n}) = n \ln\left(\frac{V}{V+C}\right), \tag{8}$$

the differentials can be derived in a organized manner.

$$F_V^C = n\left(\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V+C}\right) = n\left(\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right), \tag{9}$$

$$F_{VV}^C = n\left(-\frac{1}{V^2} + \frac{1}{(V+C)^2}\right) = n\left(-\frac{1}{V^2} + \frac{1}{V_{\text{eos}}^2}\right), \tag{10}$$

$$F_i^C = \ln\left(\frac{V}{V+C}\right) - \frac{nc_i}{V+C} = \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right) - \frac{nc_i}{V_{\text{eos}}}, \tag{11}$$

$$F_{ij}^C = -\frac{(c_j + c_i)}{V+C} + \frac{nc_ic_j}{(V+C)^2} = -\frac{(c_j + c_i)}{V_{\text{eos}}} + \frac{nc_ic_j}{V_{\text{eos}}^2}, \tag{12}$$

$$F_{Vi}^C = \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V+C} + \frac{nc_i}{(V+C)^2} = \frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V_{\text{eos}}} + \frac{nc_i}{V_{\text{eos}}^2} \tag{13}$$

In addition the compositional differentials change for since $V_{\text{eos}} = V + C$,

$$F_i^{\text{eos}} = F_i^{\text{eos}} + F_{V_{\text{eos}}}^{\text{eos}} c_i, \tag{14}$$

$$F_{Ti}^{\text{eos}} = F_{Ti}^{\text{eos}} + F_{TV_{\text{eos}}}^{\text{eos}} c_i, \tag{15}$$

$$F_{ij}^{\text{eos}} = F_{ij}^{\text{eos}} + F_{iV_{\text{eos}}}^{\text{eos}} c_j + F_{V_{\text{eos}}j}^{\text{eos}} c_i + F_{V_{\text{eos}}V_{\text{eos}}}^{\text{eos}} c_i c_j. \tag{16}$$

2.1 Test of the fugacity coefficient

Let us test this for the fugacity coefficient. It is defined as

$$\ln \hat{\varphi}_i^{\text{vs}} = \left(\frac{\partial F^{\text{vs}}}{\partial n_i}\right)_{T,V,n_j} - \ln(Z) = F_{n_i}^{\text{vs}} - \ln(Z) \tag{17}$$

Differentiating F^{vs},

$$F_{n_i}^{\text{vs}} = F_{n_i} + F_{V_{\text{eos}}} c_i + \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right) - \frac{nc_i}{V_{\text{eos}}} = F_{n_i} + \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right) - \frac{Pc_i}{RT} \tag{18}$$

Combining Equation 17 and 18, we get

$$\ln \hat{\varphi}_i^{\text{vs}} = F_{n_i} + \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_{\text{eos}}}\right) - \frac{Pc_i}{RT} - \ln\left(\frac{PV}{nRT}\right) \tag{19}$$

$$= F_{n_i} - \ln\left(\frac{PV_{\text{eos}}}{nRT}\right) - \frac{Pc_i}{RT} \tag{20}$$

$$= \ln \hat{\varphi}_i - \frac{Pc_i}{RT} \tag{21}$$

which is the same result as reported by Péneloux et al.

3 Correlations used for c_i

The c_i for the SRK EOS is calculated from the following equation:

$$c_i = 0.40768 \frac{RT_{c_i}}{P_{c_i}} (0.29441 - Z_{\mathrm{RA}}) \tag{22}$$

Z_{RA} are tabulated in TPlib. Reid et al. [8] also correlate Z_{RA} as follows:

$$Z_{\mathrm{RA}} = 0.29056 - 0.08775\omega \tag{23}$$

Jhaveri and Youngren [4] have developed different paramaters for the PR EOS:

$$c_i^{\mathrm{PR}} = 0.50033 \frac{RT_{c_i}}{P_{c_i}} (0.25969 - Z_{\mathrm{RA}}) \tag{24}$$

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