

Isabela Quintela Matos

**Partition Coefficient Calculations of  
Molecules Mimicking Asphaltenes Through  
Molecular Simulation Using The  
Coarse-Grained SAFT- $\gamma$  Mie Force Field**

Rio de Janeiro

2018



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Dissertação de Mestrado apresentada ao  
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Tecnologia  
de Processos Químicos e Bioquímicos,  
Escola de Química, Universidade Federal  
do Rio de Janeiro, como requisitos parcial à  
obtenção do título de Mestre em Engenharia  
Química.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Escola de Química

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Tecnologia de Processos Químicos e Bioquímicos

Supervisor: Charlles Rubber de Almeida Abreu

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1. Palavra-chave1. 2. Palavra-chave2. 2. Palavra-chave3. I. Orientador. II. Universidade xxx. III. Faculdade de xxx. IV. Título

# Errata sheet

Elemento opcional da [ABNT](#) (2011, 4.2.1.2). Exemplo:

FERRIGNO, C. R. A. **Tratamento de neoplasias ósseas apendiculares com reim-  
plantação de enxerto ósseo autólogo autoclavado associado ao plasma rico em pla-  
quetas:** estudo crítico na cirurgia de preservação de membro em cães. 2011. 128 f. Tese  
(Livre-Docência) - Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, Universidade de São  
Paulo, São Paulo, 2011.

Folha	Linha	Onde se lê	Leia-se
1	10	auto-conclavo	autoconclavo



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Trabalho aprovado. Rio de Janeiro, 24 de novembro de 2012:

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**Charles Rubber de Almeida Abreu**  
Orientador

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**Professor**  
Convidado 1

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**Professor**  
Convidado 2

Rio de Janeiro  
2018





*Este trabalho é dedicado às crianças adultas que,  
quando pequenas, sonharam em se tornar cientistas.*



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<sup>1</sup> Os nomes dos integrantes do primeiro projeto *abnT<sub>E</sub>X* foram extraídos de <<http://codigolivres.org.br/projects/abntex/>>

<sup>2</sup> <<http://www.cpai.unb.br/>>

<sup>3</sup> <<http://groups.google.com/group/latex-br>>

<sup>4</sup> <<http://groups.google.com/group/abntex2>> e <<http://www.abntex.net.br/>>



*“Não vos amoldeis às estruturas deste mundo,  
mas transformai-vos pela renovação da mente,  
a fim de distinguir qual é a vontade de Deus:  
o que é bom, o que Lhe é agradável, o que é perfeito.  
(Bíblia Sagrada, Romanos 12, 2)*



# Abstract

Segundo a [ABNT \(2003, 3.1-3.2\)](#), o resumo deve ressaltar o objetivo, o método, os resultados e as conclusões do documento. A ordem e a extensão destes itens dependem do tipo de resumo (informativo ou indicativo) e do tratamento que cada item recebe no documento original. O resumo deve ser precedido da referência do documento, com exceção do resumo inserido no próprio documento. (...) As palavras-chave devem figurar logo abaixo do resumo, antecidas da expressão Palavras-chave:, separadas entre si por ponto e finalizadas também por ponto.

**Palavras-chave:** latex. abntex. editoração de texto.





# Abstract

This is the english abstract.

**Keywords:** latex. abntex. text editoration.



# List of Figures

Figure 1.1.1–Values for parameter $\chi$ according to the ring geometry (MÜLLER; MEJÍA, 2017) . . . . .	27
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# List of Tables



# List of symbols

$\Gamma$	Letra grega Gama
$\Lambda$	Lambda
$\zeta$	Letra grega minúscula zeta
$\in$	Pertence





# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>SAFT-<math>\gamma</math> MIE FORCE FIELD</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>SAFT-VR Mie</b>	<b>25</b>
1.1.1	Ideal Contribution	25
1.1.2	Monomer Contribution	25
1.1.3	Chain Contribution	26
1.1.4	Ring Contribution	27
1.1.5	Combining rules for the intermolecular potential parameters	28
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Parameter Estimation for the SAFT-<math>\gamma</math> Mie Force Field</b>	<b>28</b>
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>APPENDIX A – QUISQUE LIBERO JUSTO</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>APPENDIX B – NULLAM ELEMENTUM URNA VEL IMPERDIET SODALES ELIT IPSUM PHARETRA LIGULA AC PRETIUM ANTE JUSTO A NULLA CURABITUR TRISTIQUE ARCU EU METUS</b>	<b>35</b>
	<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>ANNEX A – MORBI ULTRICES RUTRUM LOREM.</b>	<b>39</b>
	<b>ANNEX B – CRAS NON URNA SED FEUGIAT CUM SOCIIS NA- TOQUE PENATIBUS ET MAGNIS DIS PARTURIENT MONTES NASCETUR RIDICULUS MUS</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>ANNEX C – FUSCE FACILISIS LACINIA DUI</b>	<b>43</b>



# 1 SAFT- $\gamma$ Mie Force Field

## 1.1 SAFT-VR Mie

The SAFT-VR Mie equation of state (LAFITTE et al., 2013) is the basis for the SAFT- $\gamma$  Mie coarse grained force field (AVENDAÑO et al., 2011). This EoS was initially developed to describe chain molecule formed from fused Mie segments using the Mie attractive and repulsive potential. The Mie potential is a type of generalized Lennard-Jones potential that can be used to describe explicitly repulsive interactions of different hardness/softness and attractive interactions of different ranges, and is given by:

$$U_{Mie}(r) = \epsilon \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_r - \lambda_a} \left( \frac{\lambda_r}{\lambda_a} \right)^{\left( \frac{\lambda_a}{\lambda_r - \lambda_a} \right)} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{\lambda_r} - \left( \frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{\lambda_a} \right] \quad (1.1)$$

where  $\epsilon$  is the potential well depth,  $\sigma$  is the segment diameter,  $r$  is the distance between the spherical segments,  $\lambda_r$  is the repulsive exponent and  $\lambda_s$  is the attractive exponent. This equation uses the Barker e Henderson (1976) high perturbation expansion of the Helmholtz free energy up to third order in addition to a improved expression for the radial distribution function (RDF) of Mie monomers at contact to obtain a equation capable to give an accurate theoretical description of the vapor-liquid equilibria and second derivative properties (LAFITTE et al., 2013). For a non-associating fluid, the Helmholtz free energy is:

$$\frac{A}{N\kappa_b T} = a = a^{IDEAL} + a^{MONO} + a^{CHAIN} \quad (1.2)$$

### 1.1.1 Ideal Contribution

The ideal contribution for a mixture is given by:

$$a^{IDEAL} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_i \ln (\rho_i \Lambda_i^3) - 1 \quad (1.3)$$

where  $x_i = N_i/N$  is the molar fraction of component  $i$ ,  $\rho_i = N_i/V$  is the number density,  $N_i$  is the number of molecules of each component and  $\Lambda_i^3$  is de Broglie wavelength.

### 1.1.2 Monomer Contribution

The monomer contribution describes the interactions between Mie segments and can be expressed for a mixture as:

$$a^{MONO} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_i m_{s,i} \right) a^M \quad (1.4)$$

In the equation above,  $m_{s,i}$  is the number of spherical segments making up the molecule  $i$  and  $a^M$  is the monomer dimensionless Helmholtz free energy and it is expressed as a third order perturbation expansion in the inverse temperature (BARKER; HENDERSON, 1976):

$$a^M = a^{HS} + \beta a_1 + \beta a_2^2 + \beta a_3^3 \quad (1.5)$$

where  $\beta = \kappa_b T$  and  $a^{HS}$  is the hard-sphere dimensionless Helmholtz free energy for a mixture :

$$a^{HS} = \frac{6}{\pi \rho_s} \left[ \left( \frac{\zeta_2^3}{\zeta_3^2} - \zeta_0 \right) \ln(1 - \zeta_3) + \frac{3\zeta_1\zeta_2}{1 - \zeta_3} + \frac{\zeta_2^3}{\zeta_3(1 - \zeta_3)^2} \right] \quad (1.6)$$

The  $\rho_s = \rho \sum_i^{N_c} x_i m_{s,i}$  is the total number density of spherical segments and  $\zeta_l$  are the moments of the number density:

$$\zeta_l = \frac{\pi \rho_s}{6} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_{s,i} d_{ii}^l \right), l = 0, 1, 2, 3 \quad (1.7)$$

where  $x_{s,i}$  is the mole fraction of the segments and is related through the mole fraction of component  $i$  ( $x_i$ ) by:

$$x_{s,i} = \frac{m_{s,i} x_i}{\sum_{k=1}^{N_c} m_{s,k} x_k} \quad (1.8)$$

The effective hard-sphere diameter  $d_{ii}$  for the segments is:

$$d_{ii} = \int_0^{\sigma_{ii}} (1 - \exp(-\beta U_{ii}^{Mie}(r))) dr \quad (1.9)$$

The integral in Eq. (1.9) is normally obtained by means of Gauss-Legendre with a 5-point quadrature (PAPAIIOANNOU et al., 2014). The detailing of the terms of Eq. (1.4) can be found in Lafitte et al. (2013).

### 1.1.3 Chain Contribution

The chain formation of  $m_s$  tangentially bonded Mie segments contribution is based on the first-order perturbation theory (TPT1) (PAPAIIOANNOU et al., 2014) and can be expressed as:

$$a^{CHAIN} = - \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_i (m_{s,i} - 1) \ln(g_{ii}^{Mie}(\sigma_{ii})) \quad (1.10)$$

The  $g_{ij}^{Mie}(\sigma_{ij})$  term correspond to the value of the radial distribution function (RDF) of the hypothetical Mie system evaluated at the effective diameter and can be obtained with the perturbation expansion:

$$g_{ij}^{Mie}(\sigma_{ij}) = g_{d,ij}^{HS}(\sigma_{ij}) \exp[\beta \epsilon g_{1,ij}(\sigma_{ij}) / g_{d,ij}^{HS}(\sigma_{ij}) + (\beta \epsilon)^2 g_{2,ij}(\sigma_{ij}) / g_{d,ij}^{HS}(\sigma_{ij})] \quad (1.11)$$

The terms in the equations above are explicitly exposed in the original article (LAFITTE et al., 2013).

### 1.1.4 Ring Contribution

There are two forms for the Helmholtz free energy for rings formed from  $m_s$  tangentially bonded segments in the literature. The first one (LAFITTE et al., 2012) considered that the difference between a chain and a ring molecule is that the latter one has one more bond that is connecting the first segment to the last. With this assumption, the Eq. (1.11) becomes:

$$a^{RING} = - \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_i m_{s,i} \ln(g_{ii}^{Mie}(\sigma_{ii})) \quad (1.12)$$

According to Lafitte et al. (2012), Eq. (1.12) needs an additional parametrization with molecular simulation data so the EoS can be used in molecular simulations, but this procedure is not the necessary for ring molecules. Recently Müller e Mejía (2017) tried to correct this inconsistency developing the ring free energy based on the work of Müller e Gubbins (1993) whom obtained rigorous expressions for molecular geometries of rings of  $m_s = 3$  for hard fluids. The final expression for the dimensionless Helmholtz free energy is:

$$a^{RING} = - \sum_{i=1}^{N_c} x_i (m_{s,i} - 1 + \chi_i \eta_i) \ln(g_{ii}^{Mie}(\sigma_{ii})) \quad (1.13)$$

where  $\eta_i = m_{s,i} \rho_i \sigma_{ii}^3 / 6$  is the packing fraction and  $\chi_i$  is a parameter which depends on  $m_{s,i}$  and the geometry of the ring of each component i. For a value of  $\chi = 0$  Eq. (1.13) is equal to Eq. (1.11) and  $\chi = 1.3827$  corresponds to a hard sphere system of triangles. Müller e Mejía (2017) also calculated values of  $\zeta$  for the Saft-VR Mie EoS for the values of  $m_s = 3, m_s = 4, m_s = 5, m_s = 7$  with pseudo-experimental data from molecular dynamics (MD) for a defined pure fluid. The values of  $\chi$  estimated can be seen in the figure below:

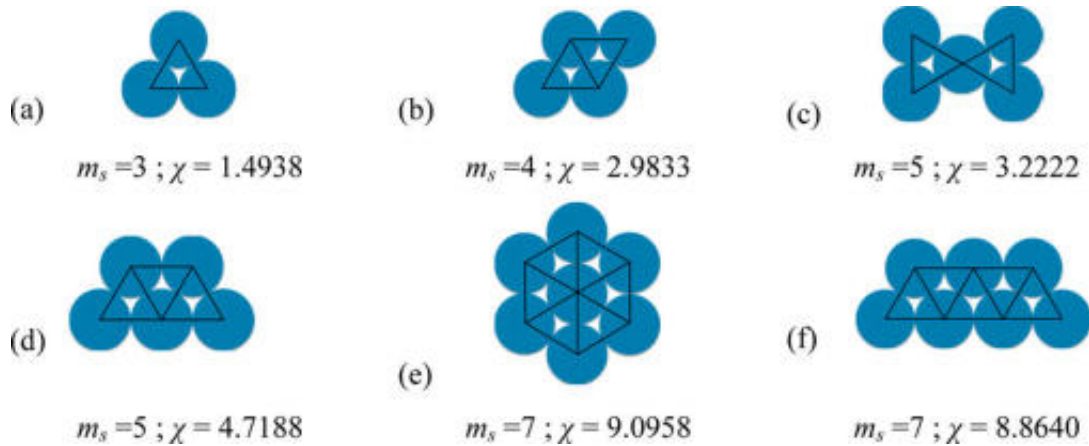


Figure 1.1.1 – Values for parameter  $\chi$  according to the ring geometry (MÜLLER; MEJÍA, 2017)

### 1.1.5 Combining rules for the intermolecular potential parameters

Lafitte et al. (2013) also suggested mixing rules for the potential parameters:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ii} + \sigma_{jj}}{2} \quad (1.14)$$

$$\lambda_{k,ij} - 3 = \sqrt{(\lambda_{k,ii} - 3)(\lambda_{k,jj} - 3)}, k = r, a \quad (1.15)$$

$$\epsilon_{ij} = (1 - k_{ij}) \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{ii}^3 \sigma_{jj}^3}}{\sigma_{ij}^3} \sqrt{\epsilon_{ii} \epsilon_{jj}} \quad (1.16)$$

The  $k_{ij}$  is a binary interaction parameter to account the mixture behavior. This parameter can also be fitted to experimental data.

## 1.2 Parameter Estimation for the SAFT- $\gamma$ Mie Force Field

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# Appendix



## APPENDIX A – Quisque libero justo

Quisque facilisis auctor sapien. Pellentesque gravida hendrerit lectus. Mauris rutrum sodales sapien. Fusce hendrerit sem vel lorem. Integer pellentesque massa vel augue. Integer elit tortor, feugiat quis, sagittis et, ornare non, lacus. Vestibulum posuere pellentesque eros. Quisque venenatis ipsum dictum nulla. Aliquam quis quam non metus eleifend interdum. Nam eget sapien ac mauris malesuada adipiscing. Etiam eleifend neque sed quam. Nulla facilisi. Proin a ligula. Sed id dui eu nibh egestas tincidunt. Suspendisse arcu.



## APPENDIX B – Nullam elementum urna vel imperdiet sodales elit ipsum pharetra ligula ac pretium ante justo a nulla curabitur tristique arcu eu metus

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# Annex





## ANNEX A – Morbi ultrices rutrum lorem.

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# ANNEX B – Cras non urna sed feugiat cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes nascetur ridiculus mus

Sed consequat tellus et tortor. Ut tempor laoreet quam. Nullam id wisi a libero tristique semper. Nullam nisl massa, rutrum ut, egestas semper, mollis id, leo. Nulla ac massa eu risus blandit mattis. Mauris ut nunc. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Aliquam eget tortor. Quisque dapibus pede in erat. Nunc enim. In dui nulla, commodo at, consectetur nec, malesuada nec, elit. Aliquam ornare tellus eu urna. Sed nec metus. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.



## ANNEX C – Fusce facilisis lacinia dui

Phasellus id magna. Duis malesuada interdum arcu. Integer metus. Morbi pulvinar pellentesque mi. Suspendisse sed est eu magna molestie egestas. Quisque mi lorem, pulvinar eget, egestas quis, luctus at, ante. Proin auctor vehicula purus. Fusce ac nisl aliquam ante hendrerit pellentesque. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Morbi wisi. Etiam arcu mauris, facilisis sed, eleifend non, nonummy ut, pede. Cras ut lacus tempor metus mollis placerat. Vivamus eu tortor vel metus interdum malesuada.