

APPENDIX B

NRTL PARAMETERS AND ANTOINE COEFFICIENTS

Tables B.1, B.2, and B.3 give binary interaction parameters (a , b , and c , respectively) for the NRTL equation (Equations B.1 and B.2) for systems that have been used and discussed extensively throughout the book. All parameters are regressed values from the Dortmund databank, obtained from Aspen Plus[®].

$$\gamma_i = \exp \left[\frac{\sum_j x_j \tau_{ji} G_{ji}}{\sum_k x_k G_{ki}} + \sum_j \frac{x_j G_{ij}}{\sum_k x_k G_{kj}} \left(\tau_{ij} - \frac{\sum_m x_m \tau_{mj} G_{mj}}{\sum_k x_k G_{kj}} \right) \right] \quad (\text{B.1})$$

$$\text{where } \tau_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}/T(K) \quad \text{and} \quad G_{ij} = \exp(-c_{ij}\tau_{ij}) \quad (\text{B.2})$$

Example of Using Tables B.1–B.3

Suppose the binary interaction coefficients are being sought for the benzene–water system. We shall designate benzene as component i and water as component j . Then, in Table B.1, progress down the first column until component i is found (benzene). Then, progress down the row where component i has been found and search for the cell intersection with component j in the first row. It can be seen that $a_{ij} = 45.191$. To find a_{ji} , repeat the procedure, but search for component j in the first column, and then for the cell intersection with component i in the first row. In this

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TABLE B.4 Antoine Equation Coefficients for Selected Components

	Methanol	Ethanol	Benzene	<i>p</i> -Xylene	Toluene	Chloroform	Water	Acetone
<i>A</i>	8.07240	8.1122	6.90565	6.99052	6.95464	6.93710	8.01767	7.23160
<i>B</i>	1574.990	1592.864	1211.033	1453.430	1344.800	1171.200	1715.7	1277.030
<i>C</i>	238.870	226.184	220.790	215.307	219.482	227.000	234.268	237.230

example, $a_{ji} = 140.087$. Using a similar procedure, values for parameters b and c can also be found.

The Antoine equation for calculating vapor pressure is given in Equation B.3, with the relevant constants in Table B.4.

$$\ln(P_i^{\text{VAP}}) = A_i - \frac{B_i}{T + C_i} \quad (\text{B.3})$$