ChemSep Case Book: Adding Components

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A potentially important drawback of *ChemSep-Lite* is that it comes with a databank of only 53 common compounds. It is, however, possible to add compounds to the databank (or, more sensibly, to create new databanks for additional compounds). We note in passing that the techniques described here can also be used with the full *ChemSep* for Windows. Here we show one way to do this.

Open *ChemSep* and go to the **Databanks** menu. **Select Pure components data (PCD/PCT)** as shown below.

🕂 ChemSep - HS15-4EX	SEP - Simple Absorber/Stripper		<u>_ ×</u>
File Edit Run Analysis	Databanks Tools Help		
<u>B</u> - C	Pure components data (PCD/PCT)		
✓ Title ✓ Components ✓ Operation □ ✓ Properties ✓ Thermodynamic: ✓ Physical properti		XL Edit Copy Font Print	

This will bring up a file open window.

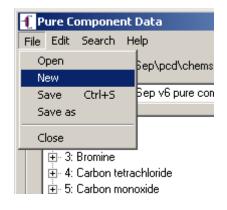
Pure Componen	t Data library				? ×
Look in:	🗀 pcd		•	+ 🗈 💣 🎟•	
My Recent Documents Desktop My Documents My Computer	rec chemsep1				
My Network	File name:	chemsep1		-	Open
Places	Files of type:	Libraries (*.pcd)		•	Cancel

Select a **pcd** file (it does not matter which one – we are going to create a new pcd file, but the program needs to open an existing file first).

This will open the selected pcd file in a new window:

🥂 Pure Component Data	
File Edit Search Help	
PCD Library C:\ChemSep\pcd\chemsep1.pcd 194 components	
Library info ChemSep v6 pure component data - adapted from	🗖 Edit
 1: Air 2: Argon 3: Bromine 4: Carbon tetrachloride 5: Carbon monoxide 6: Carbon dioxide 7: Carbon disulfide 8: Phosgene 9: Trichloroacetyl chloride 10: Hydrogen chloride 11: Chlorine 12: Hydrogen iodide 13: Hydrogen 14: Water 15: Hydrogen sulfide 16: Ammonia 17: Neon 18: Nitric acid 19: Nitric oxide 	
Close	

Now, go to the **file** menu and select **New**.



The window will now look like this:

File Edit Search Help	
PCD Library C:\ChemSep\pcd\chemsep1.pcd 194 components	
Library info	💌 Edit
Close	

Now go to the Edit menu and select Add new

-C P	ure Compone	nt Data		<u>_ ×</u>
File	Edit Search	Help	-	
	Cut Copy Paste Delete	Ctrl+X Ctrl+C Ctrl+V Ctrl+Del	emsep1.pcd 194 components	🔽 Edit
	Select all Unselect al			
	Add new Import file Pseudo's Web import Update	: •		
	Export file Extract		-	
	Estimate Check Regression	Þ	_	
			Close	

You will be invited to type in the name of a new component:

New component	×
Component name	
OK Cancel	

Type something in the space provided and press Enter. You should see something like this.

🕂 Pure Component Data	_ 🗆 ×
File Edit Search Help	
PCD Library C:\ChemSep\pcd\chemsep1.pcd 194 components	
Library info	🔽 Edit
Close	

Click on the + sign by the name of the compound and you will see a long list or property constants (all of which are empty now).

🕂 Pure Component Data	
File Edit Search Help	
F* PCD Library C:\ChemSep\pcd\chemsep1.pcd 194 components	
Library info	🔽 Edit
⊟ 1: Component200	
···· Index=*	
Name=Component200	
Structure=	
- Family=0	
- Critical temperature (K)=*	
- Critical pressure (Pa)=*	
Critical volume (m3/kmol)=*	
- Critical compressibility factor (-)=*	
Normal boiling point (K)=*	
Melting point (K)=*	
Triple point temperature (K)=*	
Triple point pressure (Pa)=*	
Molecular weight (kg/kmol)=*	
Liquid molar volume at normal boiling point (m3/kmol)=*	
Acentric factor (-)=*	
Radius of gyration (m)=*	
Solubility parameter (sqrt(J/m3))=*	
Dipole moment (Coulomb.m)=*	-
Close	

Note the * on each line; this means the parameter has not been entered.

Essential Properties

It is useful to know that you do not need to enter values for all of the missing properties in order to run ChemSep. Here is what you need to enter in the databank:

Index number: anything will do as long as it is high enough (more than 10000 and don't duplicate) Critical temperature (if you want to use an equation of state) Critical pressure (ditto) Acentric factor (advisable for EOS models – program will assume zero if absent) Ideal gas heat capacity (essential if any enthalpy calculations are to be done)

Many equilibrium calculations can be done with just these parameters. Many other properties can be estimated from just these parameters and even more can be estimated if, in addition, the normal boiling point is provided.

To enter a property constant click on the line of data until you see a box around it as shown below. You may have to click on the line two or three times. Enter the property value to the right of the '=' sign. Do not delete the '=' sign or anything to the left of it. It is essential to use the units specified because the databank editor does not perform unit conversions.

🥂 Pure Component Data	
File Edit Search Help	
* PCD Library C:\ChemSep\pcd\chemsep1.pcd 194 components	
Library info	🔽 Edit
 Second virial coefficient (m3/kmol): Liquid viscosity (Pa.s): Vapour viscosity (Pa.s): Liquid thermal conductivity (W/m/K): Vapour thermal conductivity (W/m/K): Surface tension (N/m): Ideal gas heat capacity (RPP) (J/kmol/K): Heat of formation (J/kmol): Antoine (Pa): Eq.No.=* T min (K)=* T max (K)=* D=* E=* Liquid viscosity (RPS) (Pa.s): 	
COSTLD characteristic volume (V*) (m3/kmol)=*	_
Close	

Do not forget to save the file use (Save as) when you have completed the data entry.

Temperature dependent properties

A word of caution about temperature dependent parameters is in order. You can select the equation used to calculate the property as well as enter the limits. The equations available are listed at the end of this article.

All temperature dependent properties require the temperature in Kelvin.

A special note about the Antoine equation which has the following form.

$$\ln P_{sat} = A - \frac{B}{T+C}$$

 P_{sat} is the vapor pressure. *ChemSep* requires the temperature to be specified in Kelvin and returns the vapor pressure in Pascals. Parameters from other sources may need to be converted to this form of the equation before being entered in the databank.

Equations in ChemSep

```
100
            y = a + b.t + c.t^{**}2 + d.t^{**}3 + e.t^{**}4
101
            y = \exp(a + b/t + c.\ln(t) + d.t^{**}e)
102
            y = a.t^{**}b / (1 + c/t + d/t^{**}2)
103
            y = a + b.exp(-c/t^{**}d)
            y = a + b/t + c/t^{**}3 + d/t^{**}8 + e/t^{**}9
104
105
            y = a / b^{**}[1 + (1 - t/c)^{**}d]
            y = a(1 - t)^{**}[b + c.t + d.t^{**}2 + e.t^{**}3]
106
            y = a + b [(c/t) / sinh(c/t)]^2 + d [(e/t) / cosh(e/t)]^2
107
           y = a^{*2}/t + b - 2 a c t - a d t^{*2} - c^{*2} t^{3} / 3 - c d t^{*4} / 2 - d^{*2} t^{*5} / 5
114
115
            y = \exp(a + b/t + c.\ln(t) + d.t^{**}2 + e/t^{**}2)
116
            y = a + b t^{**} 0.35 + c t^{**} (2/3) + d t + e t^{**} (4/3)
117
            y = a.t + b c / tanh(c/t) - d e / tanh(e/t)
120
           y = a - b/(t + c)
           y = a + b/t + c.ln(t) + d.t^{**}e
121
122
           y = a + b/t + c.ln(t) + d.t^{**}2 + e/t^{**}2
150
            y = a + b^{T} + c^{T^{2}} + d^{t} + e^{T^{2}};
 0
           y = a
 1
           y = a
 2
           y = a + b.t
 3
           y = a + b.t + c.t^{**}2
 4
           y = a + b.t + c.t^{**}2 + d.t^{**}3
 5
           same as 100
10
            same as 207
11
            y = exp(a)
12
            y = \exp(a + b.t)
13
            y = \exp(a + b.t + c.t^{**}2)
            y = \exp(a + b.t + c.t^{**}2 + d.t^{**}3)
14
15
            y = \exp(a + b.t + c.t^{**}2 + d.t^{**}3 + e.t^{**}4)
16
            y = a + exp(b/t + c + d.t + e.t^{**}2)
17
            y = a + exp(b + c.t + d.t^{**}2 + e.t^{**}3)
45
            y = a.t + b.t^{**}2/2 + c.t^{**}3/3 + d.t^{**}4/4 + e.t^{**}5/5
            y = b + 2.c.t + 3.d.t^{**}2 + 4.e.t^{**}3
75
207
            y = \exp[a - b/(t + c)]
208
            y = 10^{**}[a - b/(t + c)]
            y = 10^{**} [a(1/t - 1/b)]
209
            y = 10^{**}[a + b/t + c.t + d.t^{**}2]
210
211
            y = a[(b - t) / (b - c)]^{**}d
```