

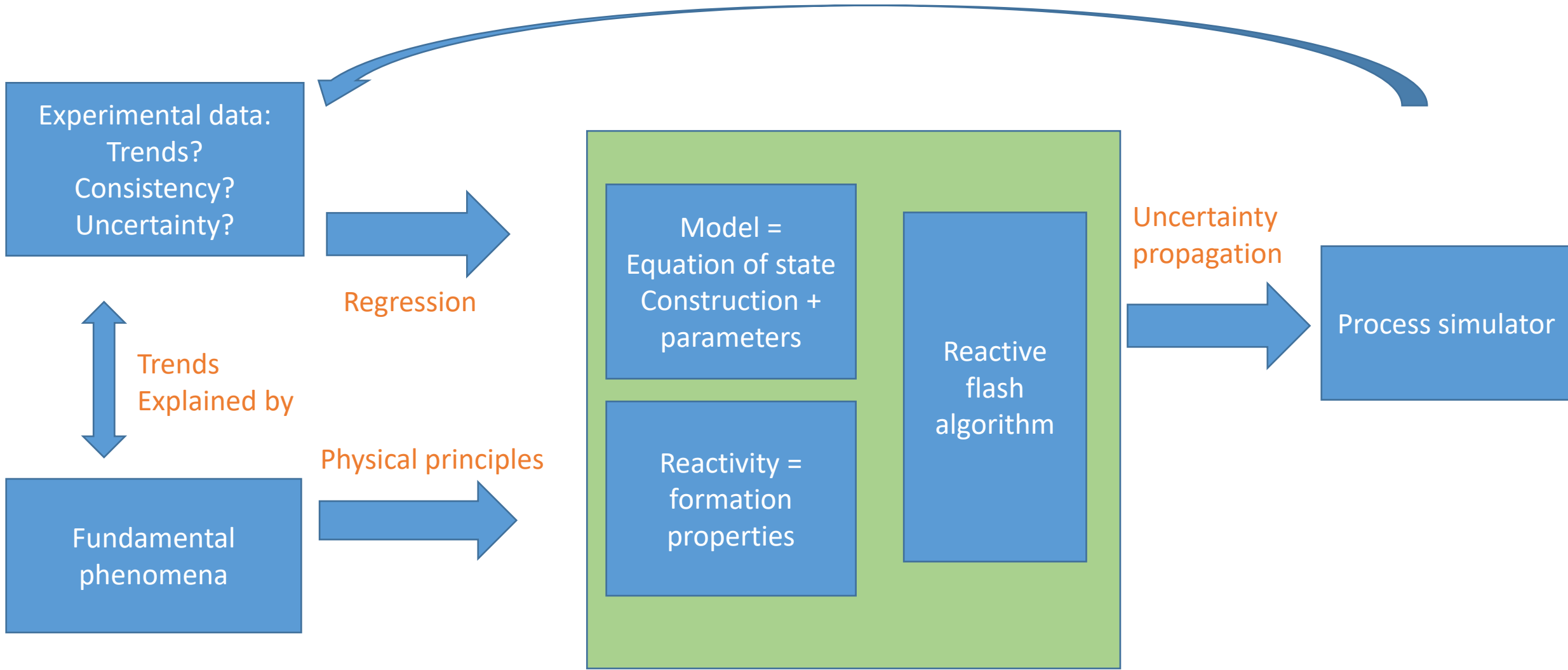
MODÈLES THERMODYNAMIQUES POUR LA PRISE EN COMPTE DE LA SPÉCIATION DES ÉLECTROLYTES EN PHASE LIQUIDE EN SOLVANT MIXTE



JEAN-CHARLES DE HEMPTINNE



ELEther CHAIR ROADMAP



CONSTRUCT THERMODYNAMIC MODELS

Equations of state

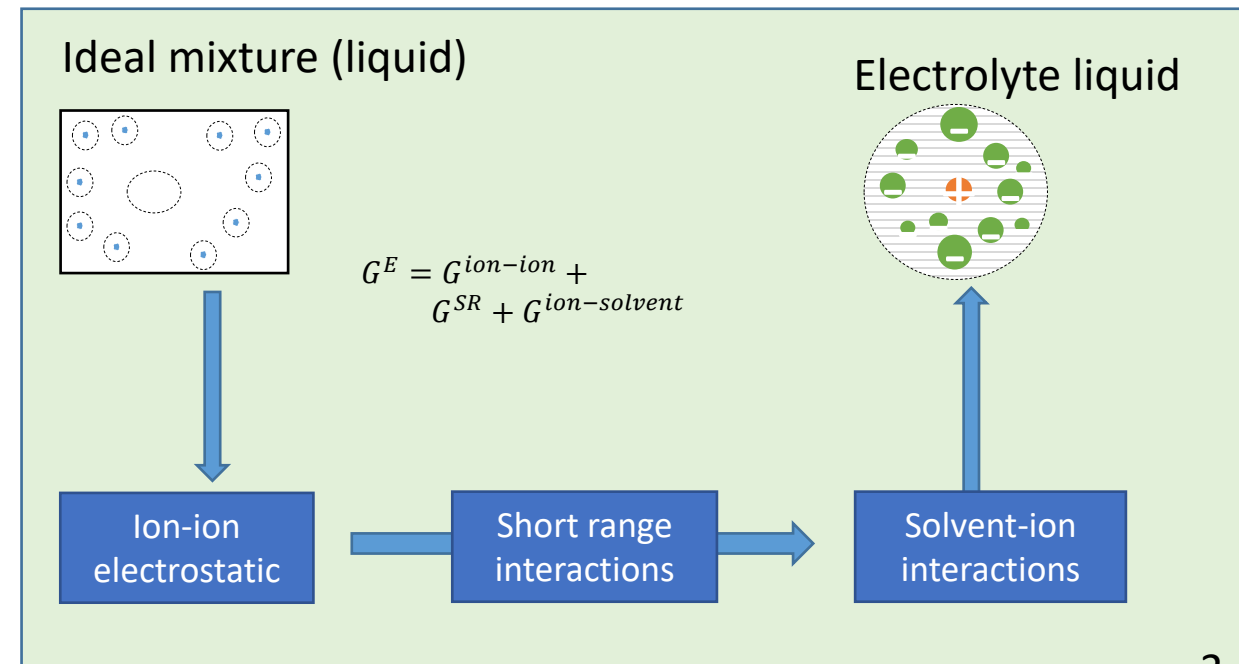
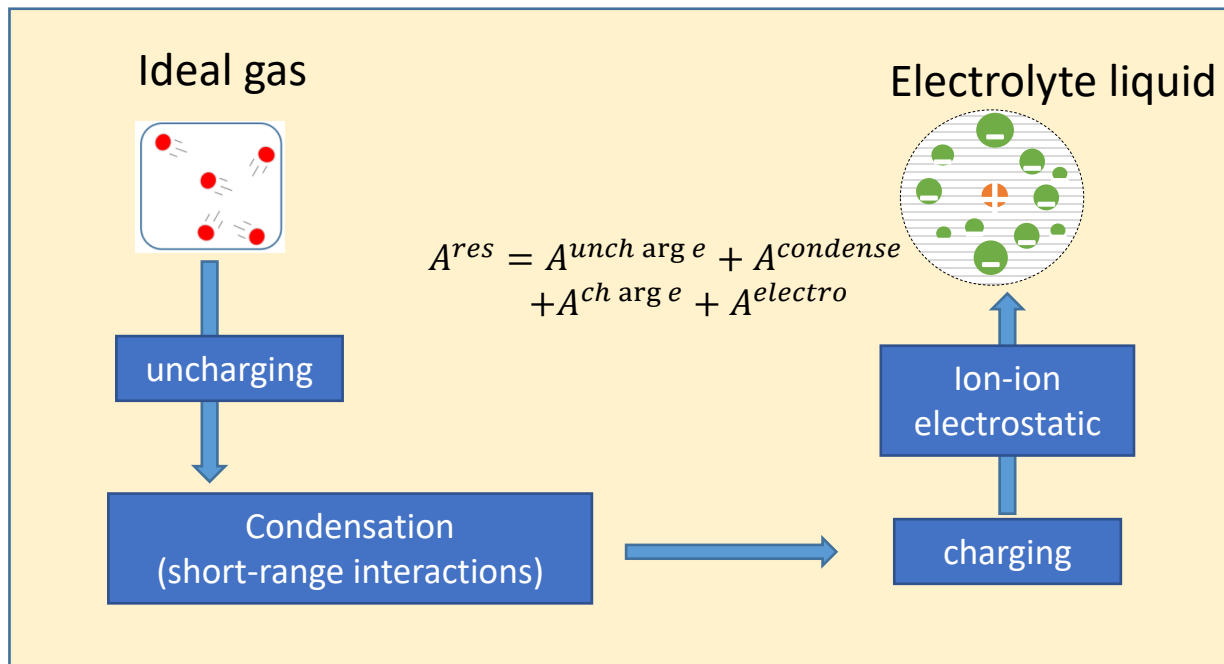
$$A(T, V, N) = A^{ig} + A^{res}$$

$$RT \ln \varphi_i = RT \ln \varphi_i^* \gamma_i = \left. \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \right|_{T, V, N_{j \neq i}} - RT \ln Z$$

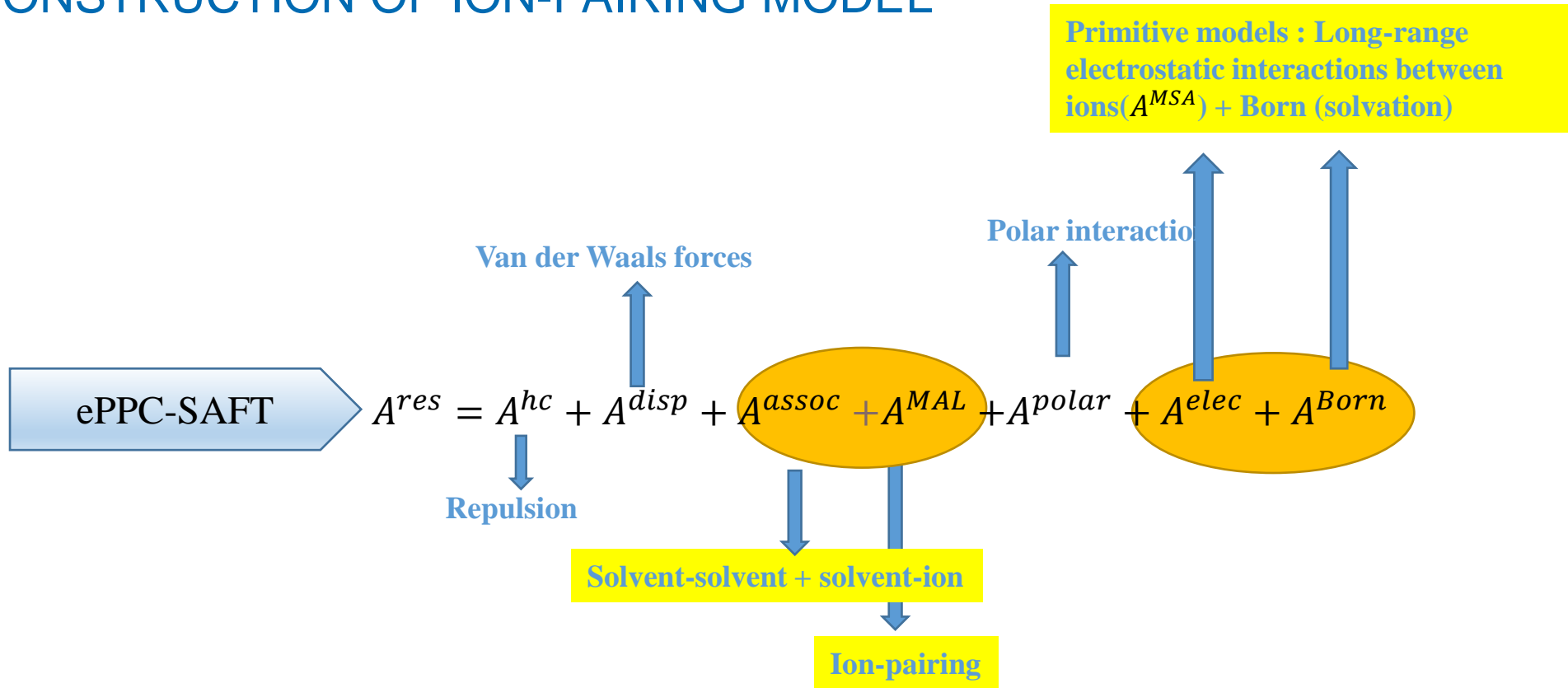
Gibbs energy = activity coefficient

$$G(T, P, N) = G^{idMix} + G^E$$

$$RT \ln \gamma_i = \left. \frac{\partial G^E}{\partial N_i} \right|_{T, P, N_{j \neq i}}$$



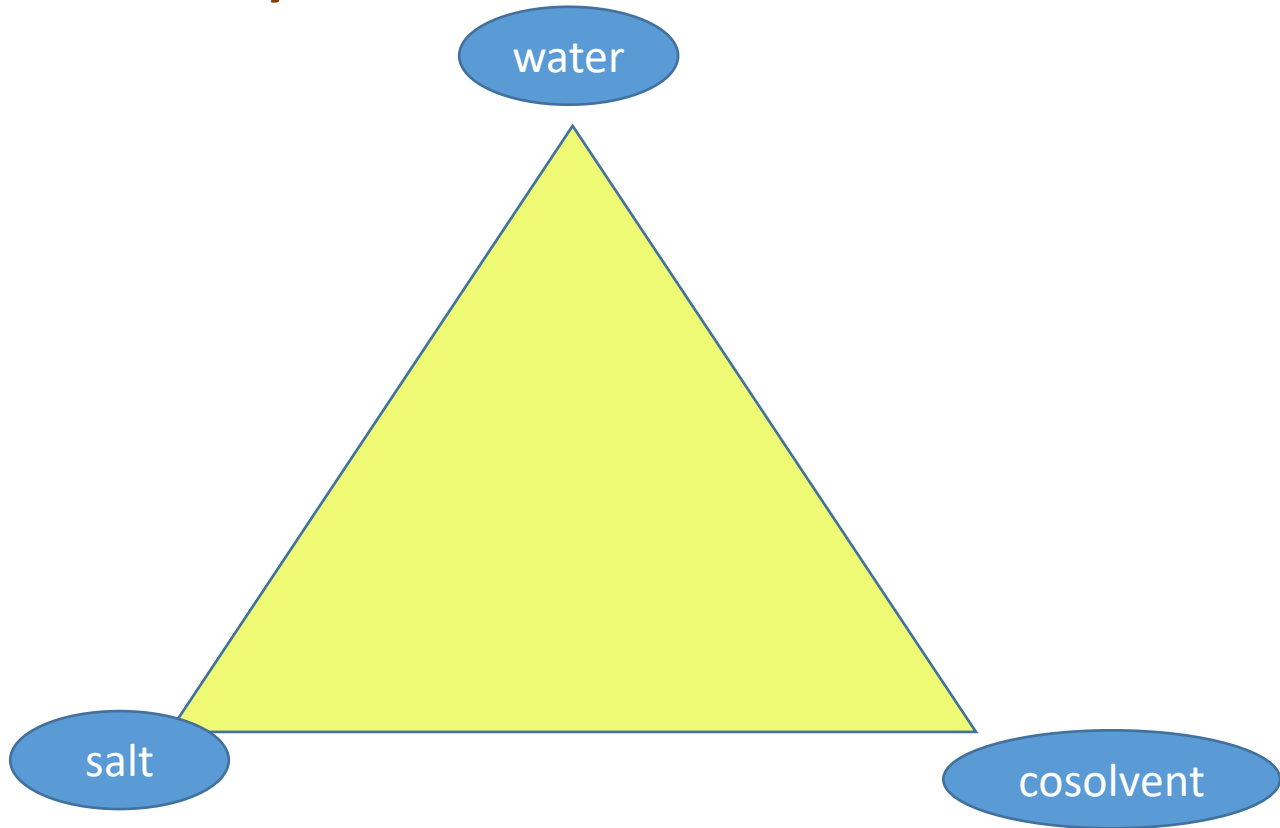
CONSTRUCTION OF ION-PAIRING MODEL



PROPERTIES

● Hydrometallurgical Processes:

● **System :**



Properties / phases:

VLE

speciation

SLE

LLE

F. Ferella et al. / Resources, Conservation and Recycling 108 (2016) 10–20

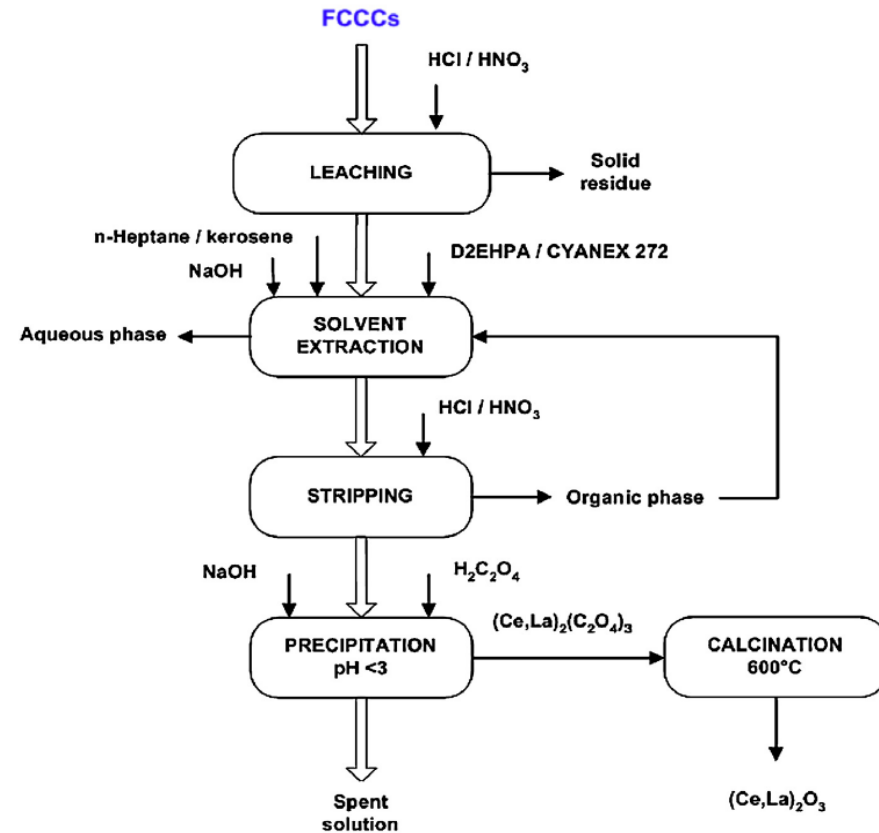
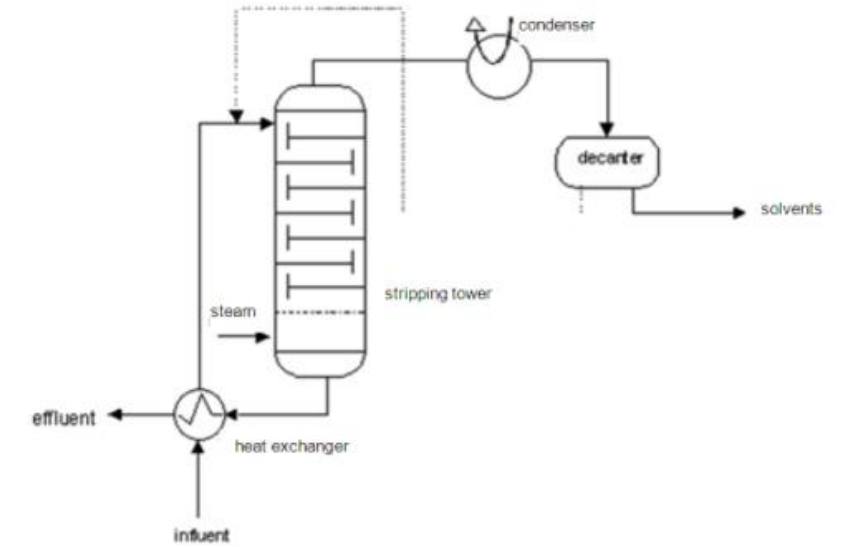
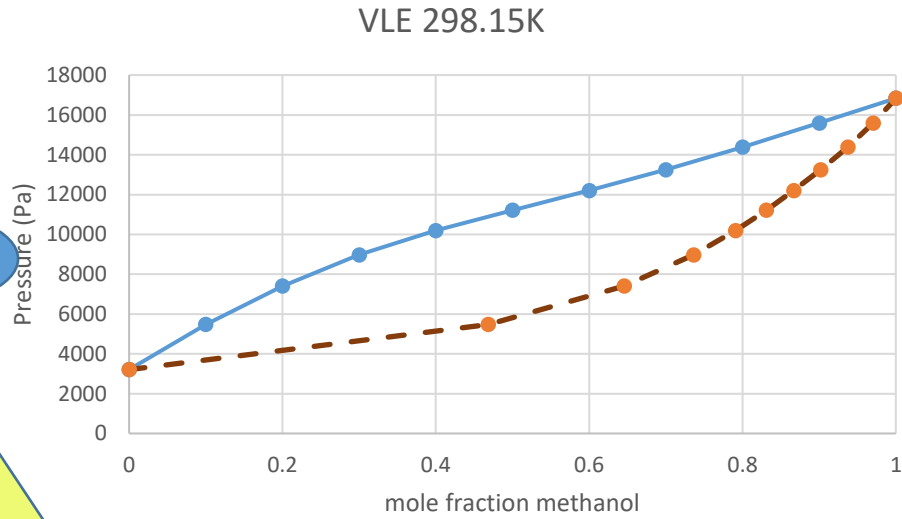
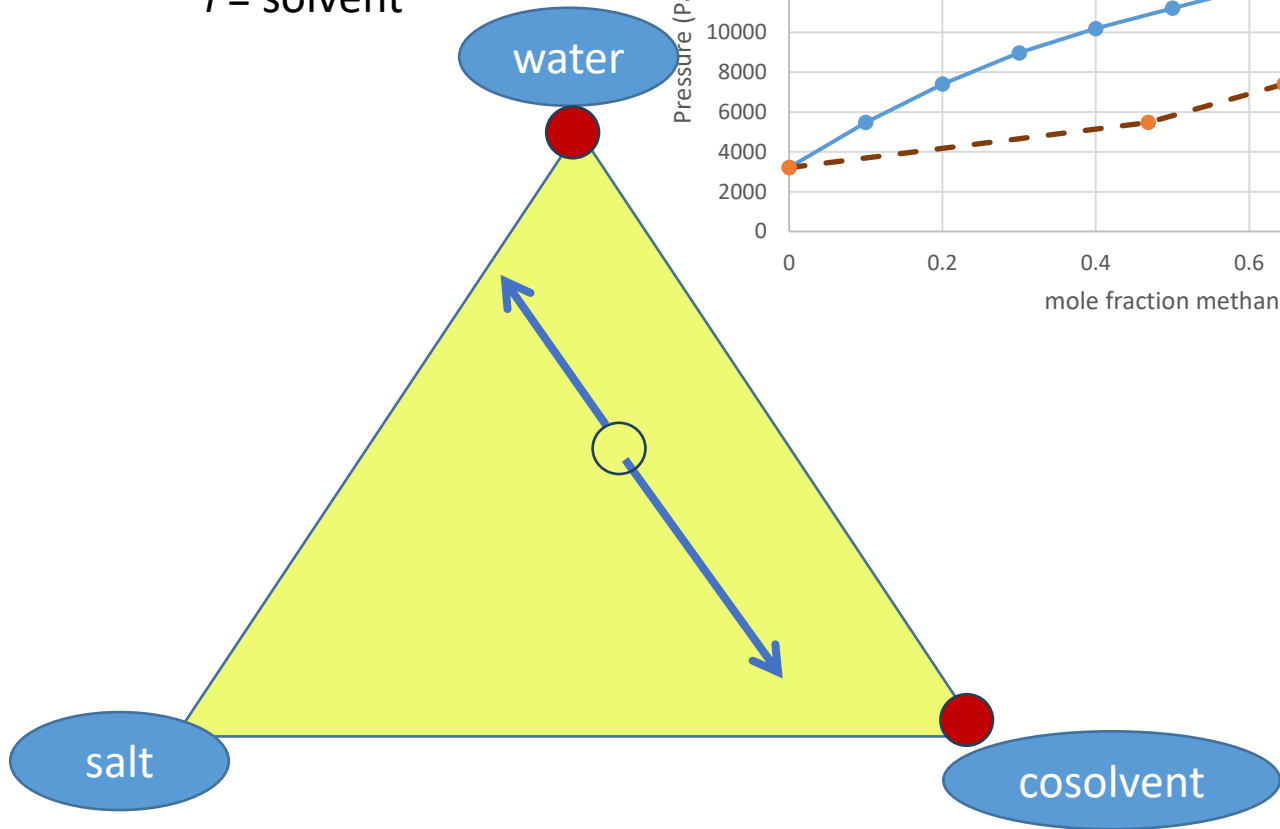


Fig. 3. Flow-sheet of the process described in the Italian patent No. RM2012A000374.

VLE

$$RT \ln(\gamma_i) = \mu_i - \mu_i^{ref}$$

$i = \text{solvent}$



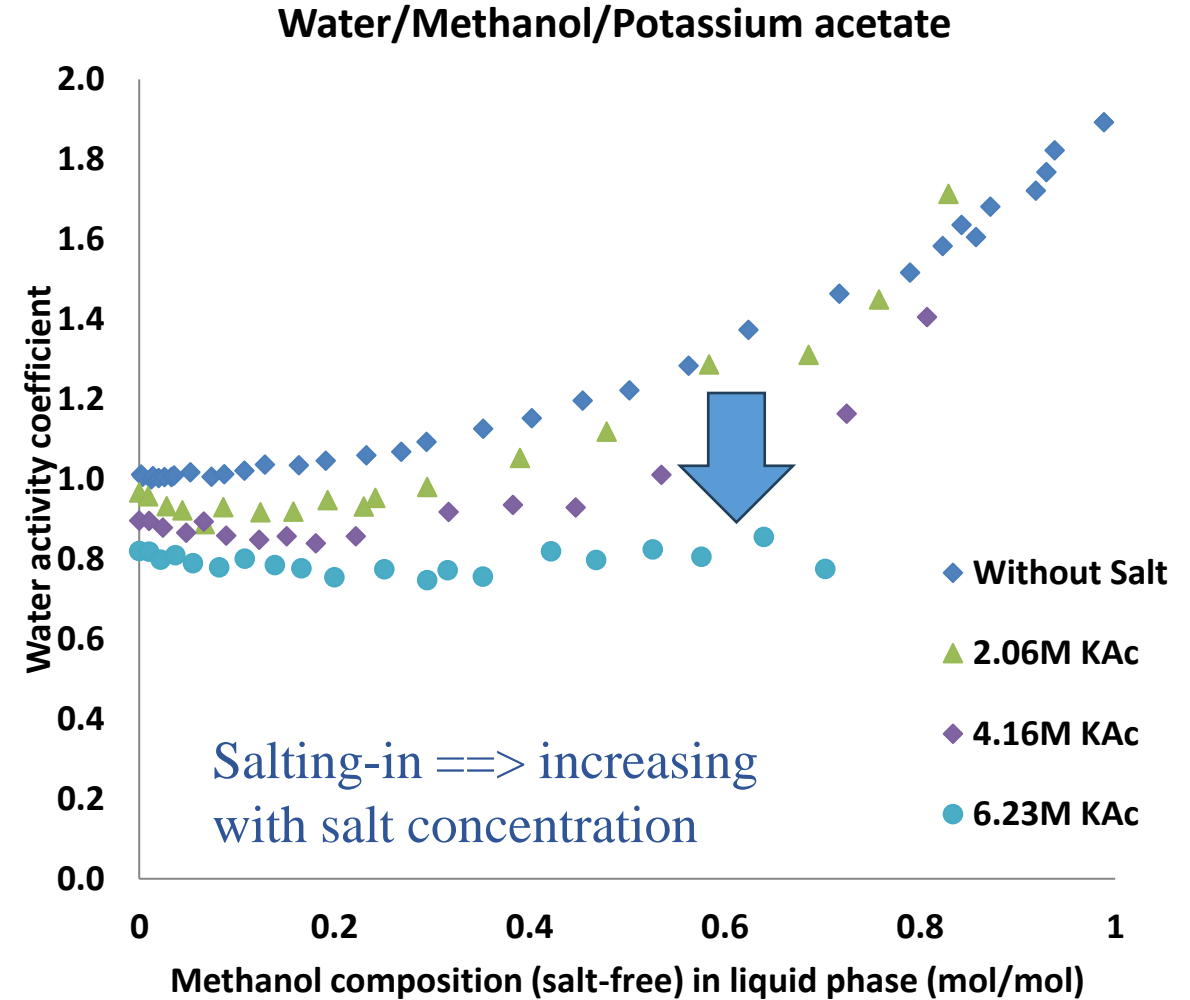
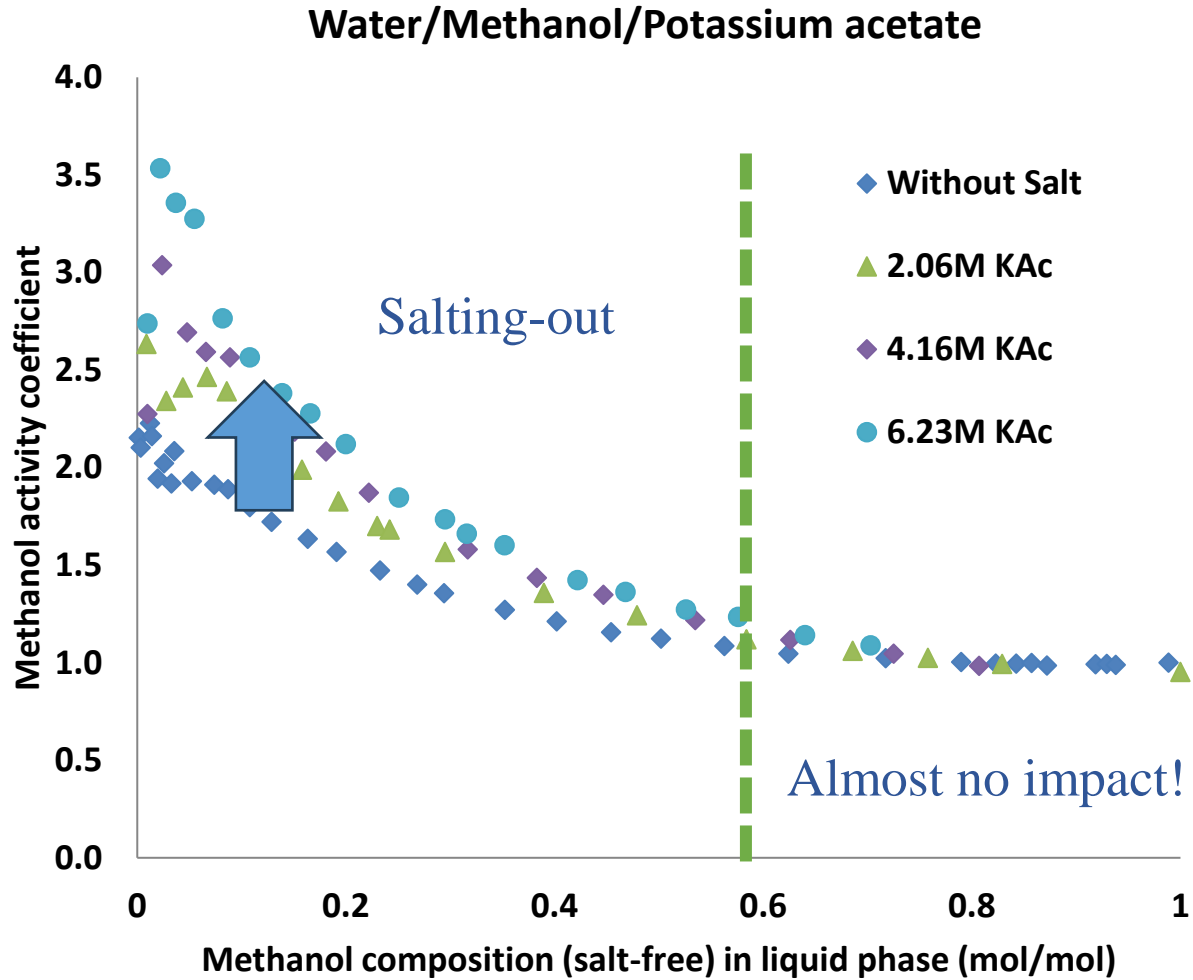
The activity coefficients are an indication of non-idealities

$$y_i P = x_i P_i^\sigma \gamma_i$$

$$RT \ln \gamma_i = \sum \left(\left. \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \right|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}} - \left. \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \right|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{ref} \right) - RT \ln \frac{v}{v^{ref}}$$

DATA ANALYSIS

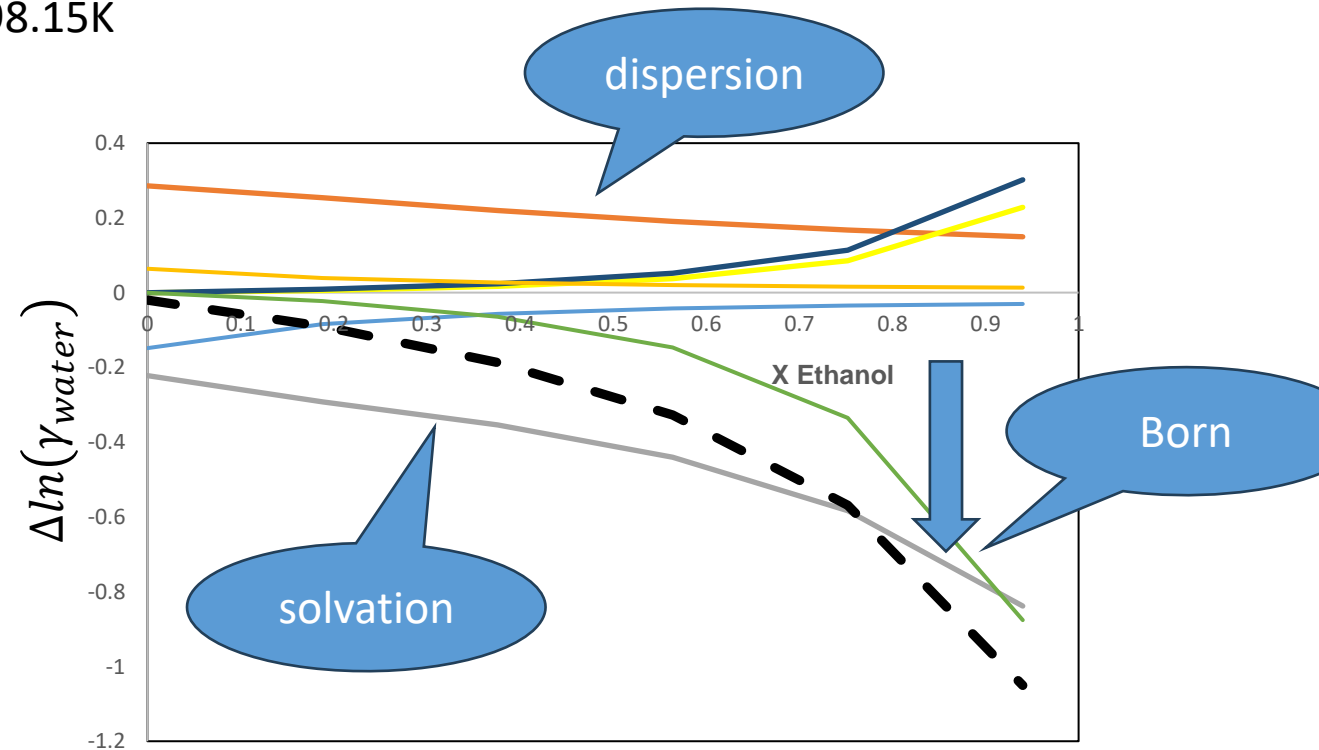
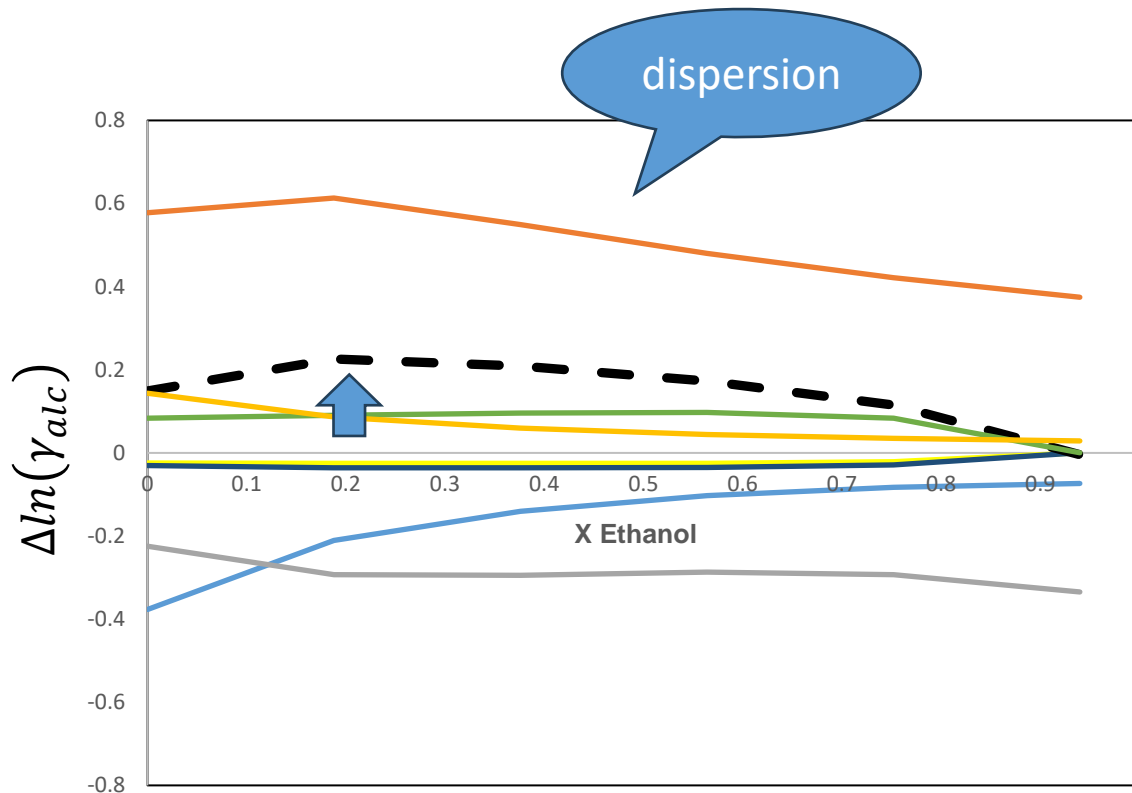
$$\gamma_i = \frac{y_i \times P}{x_i \times P_i^\sigma}$$



CONTRIBUTION TO THE SALTING-IN/SALTING-OUT EFFECT

$$\ln(\gamma_i^{x=0.03,S}) - \ln(\gamma_i^{x=0,S}) = \sum \left(\frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{x=0.03} - \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{x=0,S} \right) - RT \ln \frac{v^{x=0.03}}{v^{x=0,S}} \quad i = \text{solvent}$$

298.15K



- HC
- Disp
- Assoc
- MSA
- - - MAL
- - - Sum of all terms
- Born
- Polar

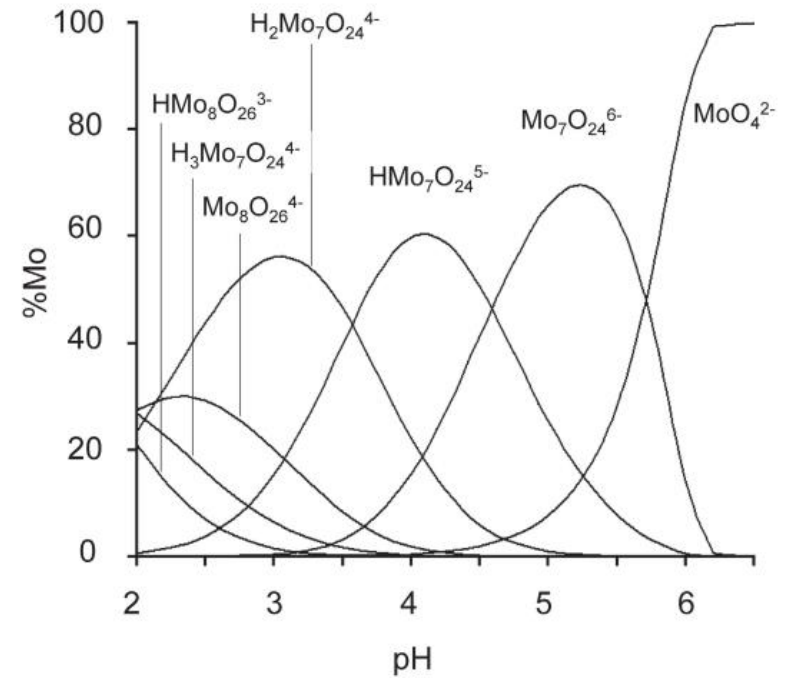
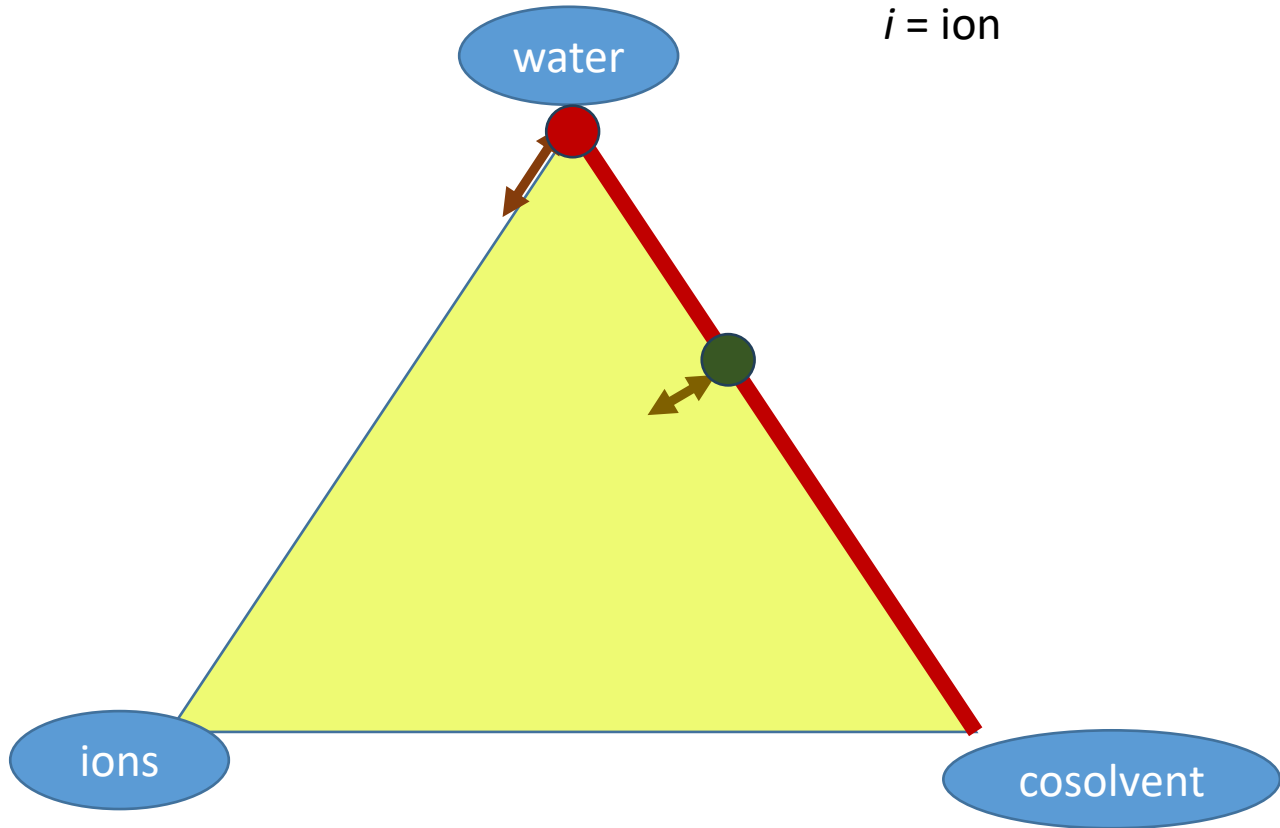
SPECIATION

Activity coefficient of the solutes at infinite dilution in the solvent

Gibbs energy of transfer:

$$RT \ln(\gamma_i^{*,S}) = \mu_i^{s,0} - \mu_i^0$$

$i = \text{ion}$

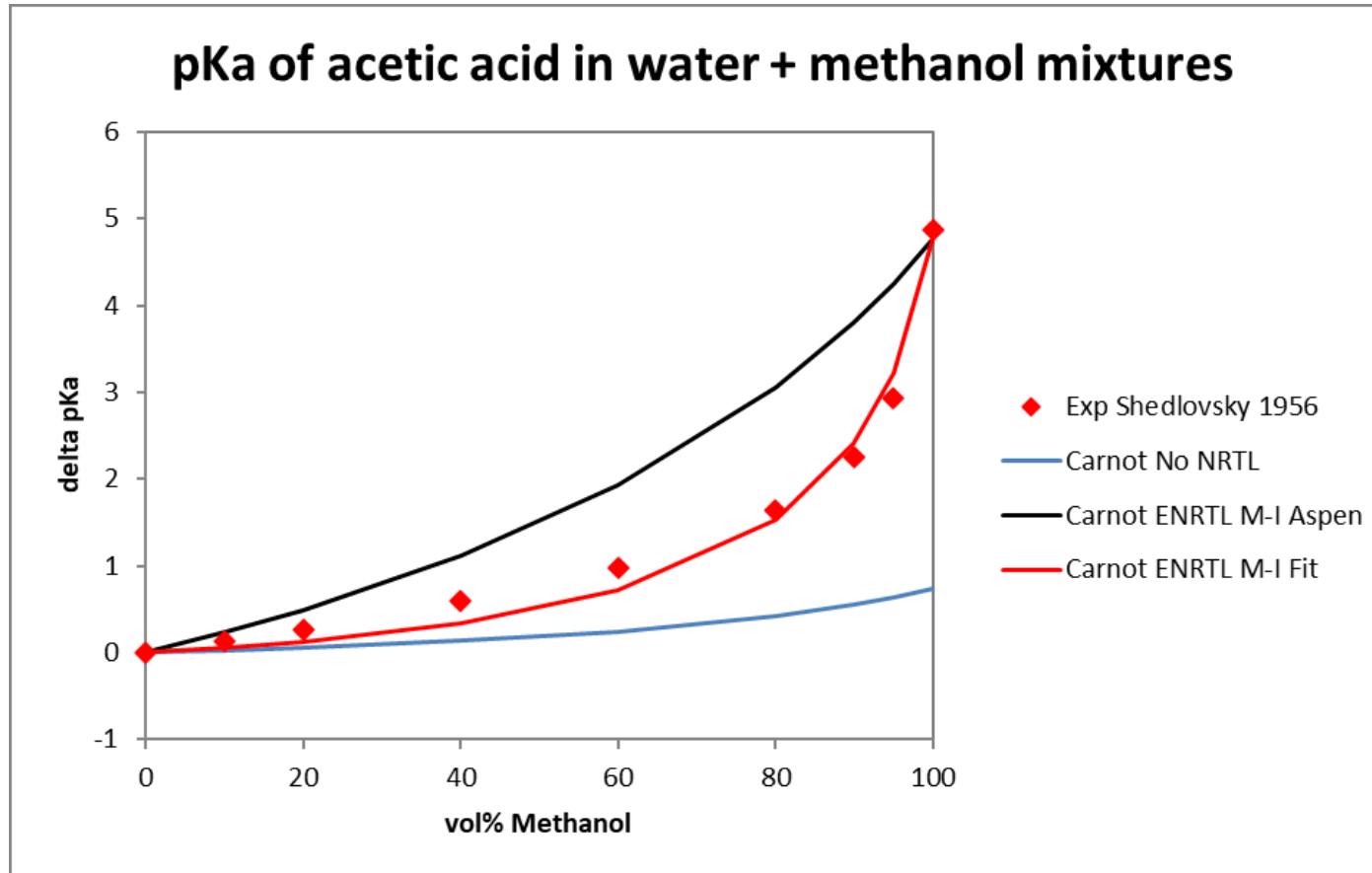


Reaction equilibrium

$$\prod_i (x_i \gamma_i)^{v_i} = \prod_i \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i^{ref}} \right)^{v_i} = \exp \left(\frac{-\sum_i v_i \mu_i^{ref}}{RT} \right) = K$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(K^S) - \ln(K) &= \frac{-\sum_i v_i (\mu_i^{s,0} - \mu_i^0)}{RT} \\ &= \prod_i \left(\frac{f_i^{s,0}}{f_i^0} \right)^{v_i} = \prod_i (\gamma_i^{*,S})^{v_i} \end{aligned}$$

IMPACT OF REFERENCE STATE ON THE EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANT

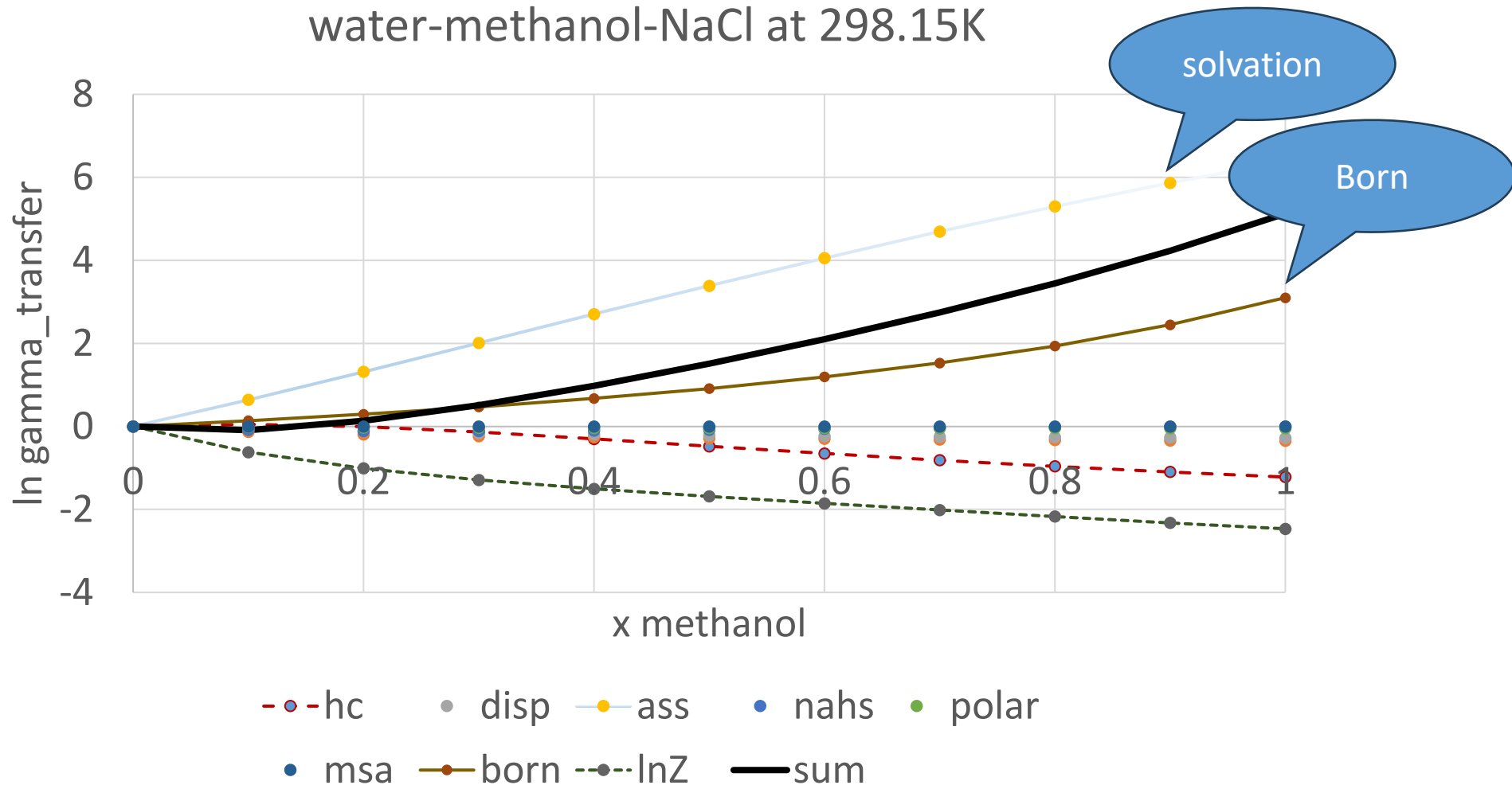


Difference between pKa values, with different model parameters, compared with the data from T. Shedlovsky, R.L. Kay, J. Phys. Chem. 60 (1956) 151–155

GIBBS ENERGY OF TRANSFER (NOT INCLUDED IN REGRESSION)

$$\ln(\gamma_i^{*,S}) = \sum \left(\frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{x=0,S} - \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{x=0,W} \right) - RT \ln \frac{v^{x=0,S}}{v^{x=0,W}} \quad i = \text{ion}$$

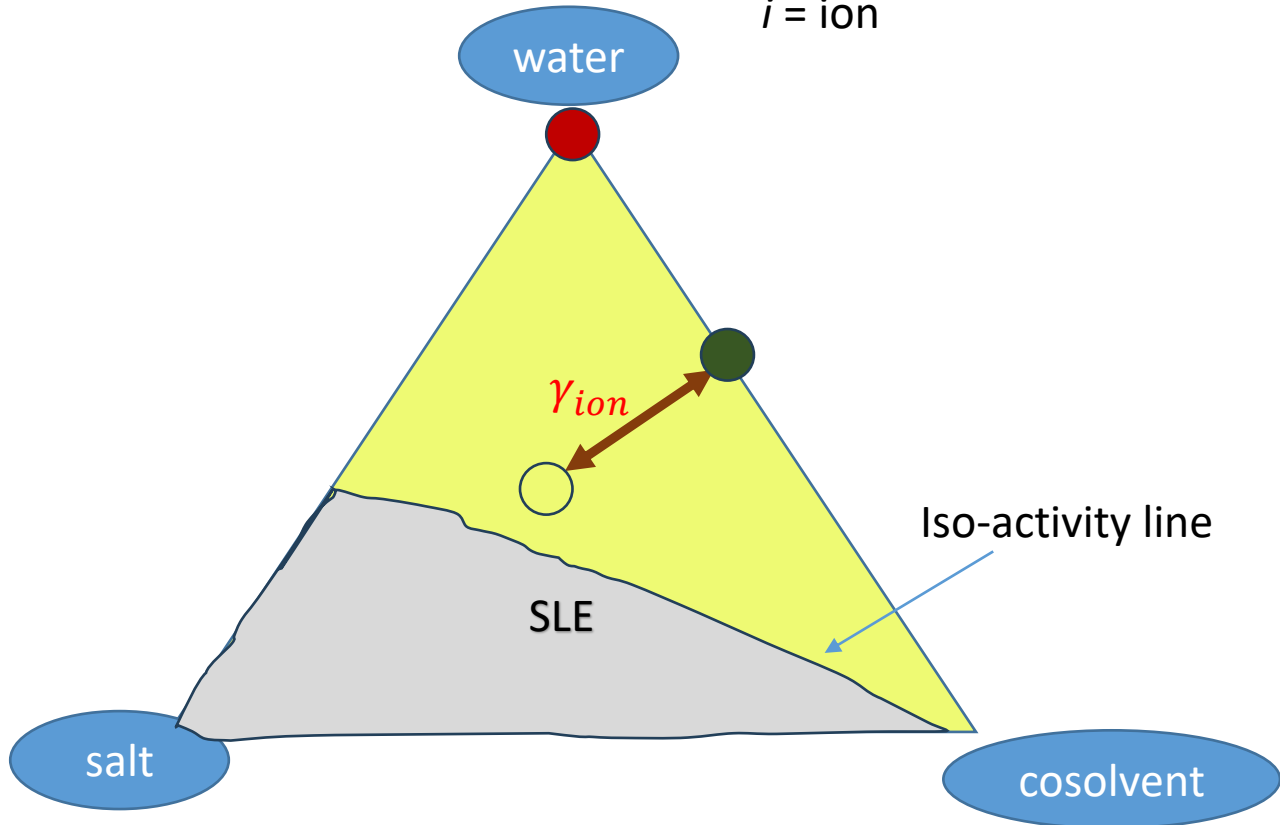
water-methanol-NaCl at 298.15K



SLE (LIXIVIATION; PRECIPITATION)

$$RT \ln(\gamma_{ion}) = \mu_i - \mu_i^{id,0}$$

$i = \text{ion}$



SLE

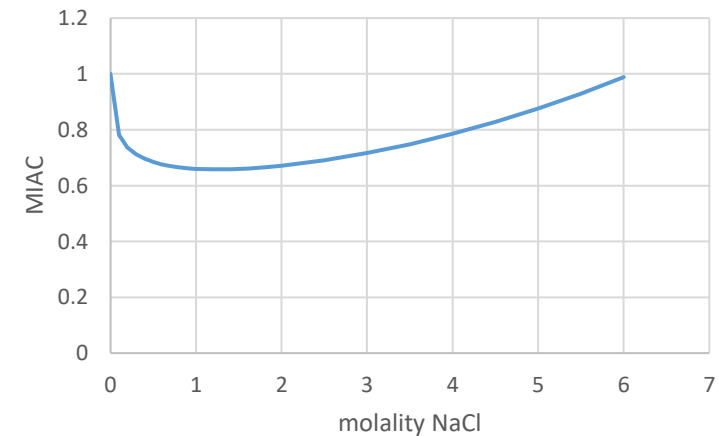
$$\left(x_{B_{aq}^+} \gamma_{B_{aq}^+}\right)^{\nu_A} \left(x_{B_{aq}^-} \gamma_{B_{aq}^-}\right)^{\nu_B} = K = \exp \frac{\mu_{AB}}{RT}$$

If activity coefficient is defined in mixed solvent

$$K^s = K \prod (\gamma_i^{*,s})^{\nu_i}$$

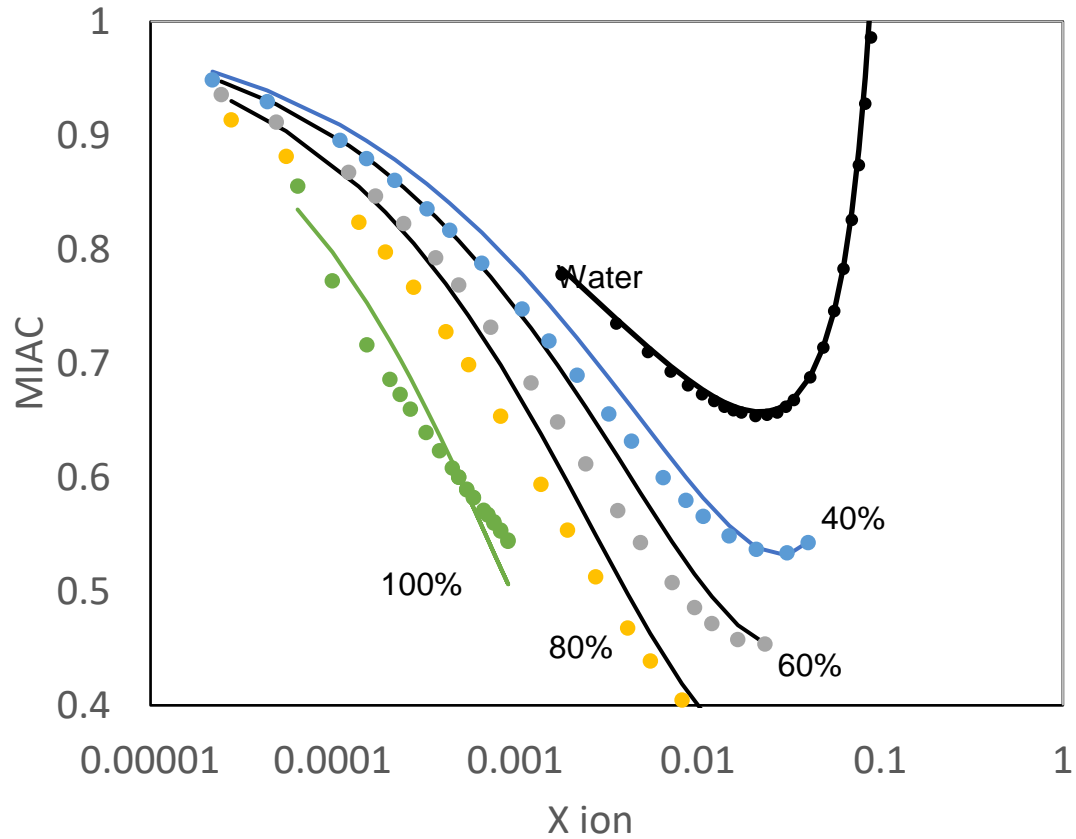
MIAC : from potentiometry

$$RT \ln(\gamma_{+/-}) = \mu_i - \mu_i^{id,s}$$

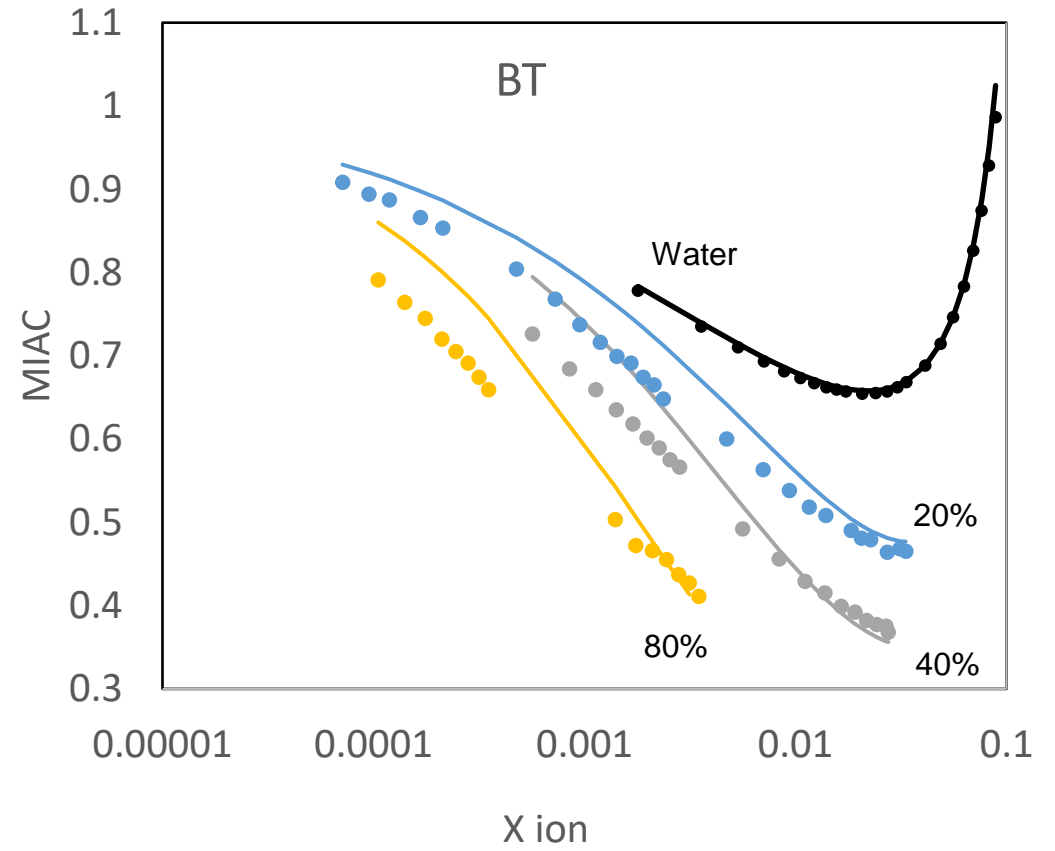


MIAC CONTRIBUTIONS

Water +Methanol +NaCl



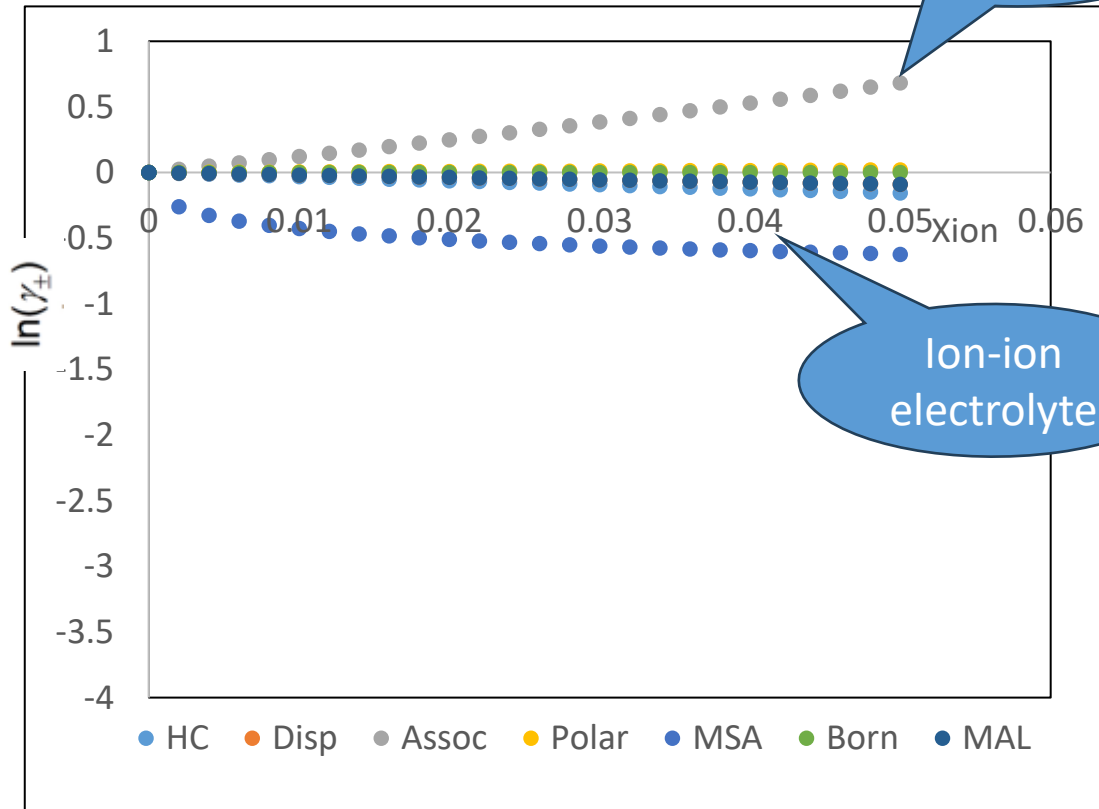
Water +Ethanol +NaCl



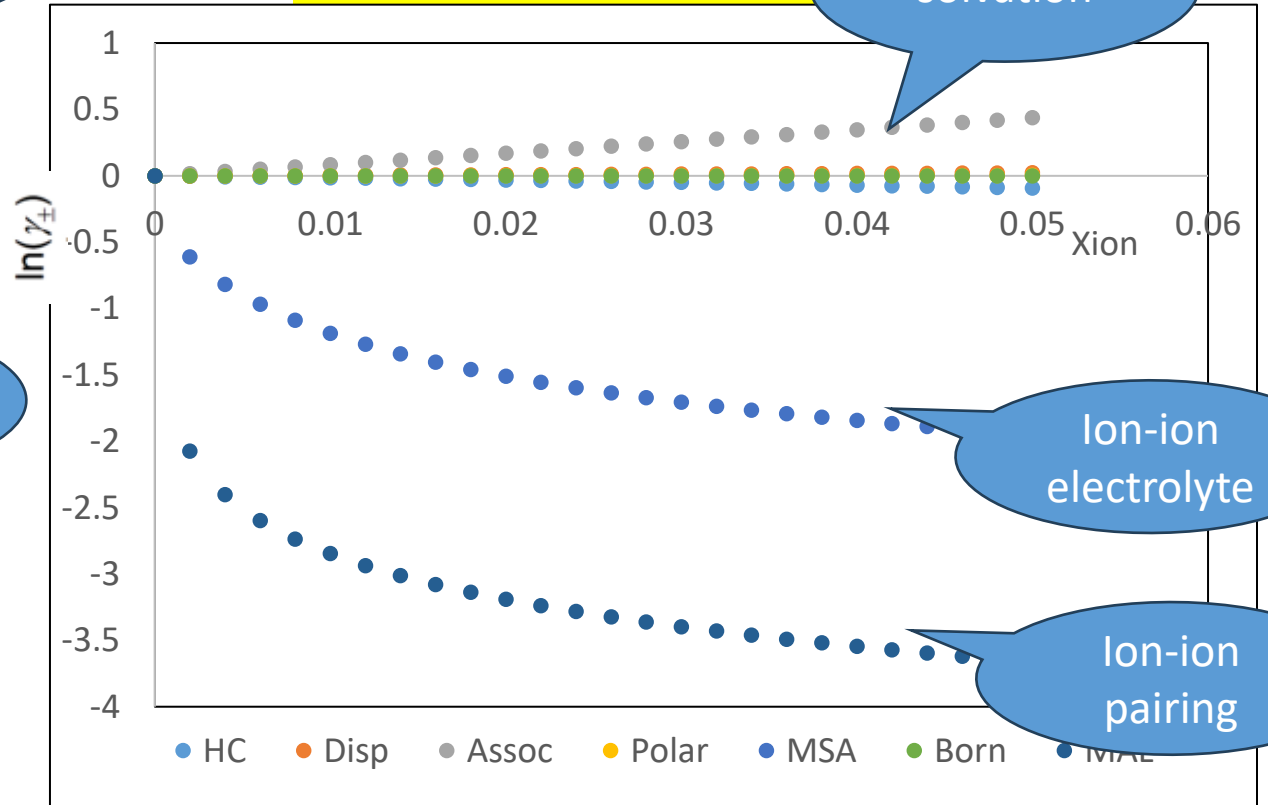
MIAC CONTRIBUTIONS

$$\ln(\gamma_{\pm}) = \sum \left(\frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^s - \frac{\partial A^{res}}{\partial N_i} \Big|_{T,V,N_{j \neq i}}^{x=0,s} \right) - RT \ln \frac{v^s}{v^{x=0,s}} \quad i = \text{ion}$$

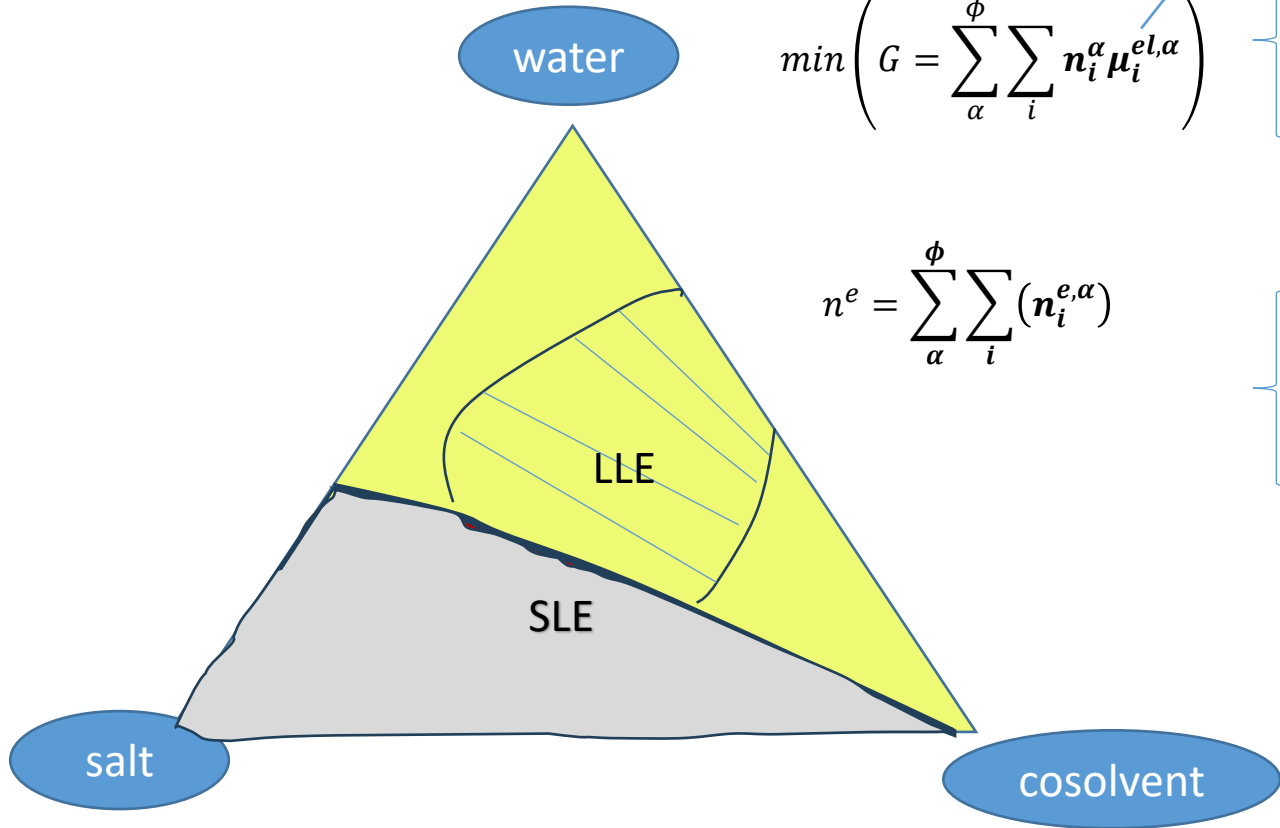
Water + NaCl



Ethanol + NaCl



LLE (EXTRACTION)



$$(\mu_i^\alpha + z_i \psi^\alpha F)$$

$$\min \left(G = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_i n_i^{\alpha} \mu_i^{el,\alpha} \right)$$

$$n^e = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_i (n_i^{e,\alpha})$$

Phase equilibrium

$$\mu_i^{el,\alpha}(N^\alpha) = \mu_i^{el,\beta}(N^\beta) \iff f_i^\alpha(N^\alpha) = f_i^\beta(N^\beta)$$

$$N = N^\alpha + N^\beta$$

Reaction equilibrium

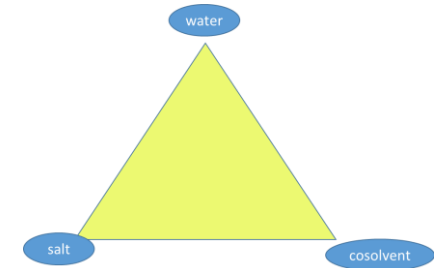
$$\sum_i \mu_i \nu_i = 0 \iff \prod_i \left(\frac{f_i}{f_i^{ref}} \right)^{\nu_i} = \exp \left(\frac{-\sum_i \nu_i \mu_i^{ref}}{RT} \right) = K$$

$$n^e = \sum_i n_i^e$$



All species need to be identified with formation Gibbs energy and non-ideality model (fugacities)

CONCLUSION



- Ternary system investigated : water, cosolvent, salt

- Different properties of interest must be included in model construction
 - Solvent activity coefficients <-> salting in / salting out (VLE)
 - Ion Gibbs energy of transfer <-> species (ion) reactivity
 - Mean ionic activity coefficients <-> SLE and reactivity

- Statistical equation of state allows
 - EoS => HP/HT
 - Group contribution EoS => can be extended to complex molecules
 - Visualize microscopic effects (impact of ion pairing)

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 - Christos TSANAS
 - Sebastian ROA PINTO
 - Elena VANDYUKOVA

Sustainable mobility | New energies | Responsible oil and gas



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