

## SUBJECT TEACHING GUIDE

### G792 - Further Thermodynamics

### Degree in Chemical Engineering

Academic year 2023-2024

1. IDENTIFYING DATA					
Degree	Degree in Chemical Engineering			Type and Year	Optional. Year 4
Faculty	School of Industrial Engineering and Telecommunications				
Discipline	Subject Area: Option A: Fundamental Chemical Engineering Optional Module				
Course unit title and code	G792 - Further Thermodynamics				
Number of ECTS credits allocated	6	Term	Semester based (2)		
Web					
Language of instruction	Spanish	English Friendly	Yes	Mode of delivery	Face-to-face

Department	DPTO. INGENIERIAS QUIMICA Y BIOMOLECULAR				
Name of lecturer	MANUEL ALVAREZ GUERRA				
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Office	E.T.S. de Ingenieros Industriales y de Telecomunicación. Planta: - 2. DESPACHO PROFESORADO (S2011)				
Other lecturers	EUGENIO DANIEL GORRI CIRELLA				

### 3.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To be able to use the thermodynamic principles of interest in the field of Chemical Engineering.
- To be able to apply classical thermodynamic models to describe the behaviour of pure fluids and simple mixtures.
- To be able to identify advanced thermodynamic models that are currently used to model complex systems.
- To be able to know different mathematical tools that are currently available to solve thermodynamic problems and to be able to apply them to answer to the usual needs that appear in the professional field of the chemical engineer.

#### 4. OBJECTIVES

To understand concepts, principles, relations and experimental basis of the thermodynamic theory that broaden those studied in previous subjects of the degree, from an essentially practical and applied point of view.

To go deeply into the practical application of classical thermodynamic models such as the cubic equations of state or activity coefficient models. To introduce the student to current and more advanced models based on statistical mechanics and molecular thermodynamics, which are of interest to describe the behaviour of complex fluids.

To solve practical cases that allow the students to know the possibilities that different computer tools could offer to tackle thermodynamic problems that they could need to use in their professional future: general software widely available (e.g. Excel), chemical processes simulators (e.g. Aspen Plus), specific software (e.g. COSMOtherm).

#### 6. COURSE ORGANIZATION

##### CONTENTS

1	Review of basic thermodynamic aspects. Principles of phase equilibria. Chemical potential, fugacity.
2	<p>Classical thermodynamic models: Fundamentals and practical applications using general software (Excel, MATLAB), chemical processes simulators (Aspen Plus) and specific software (Thermosolver, UNIFAC).</p> <p>2.1. Cubic equations of state. Calculation of density of fluids and of fugacities. Extension to multicomponent mixtures.</p> <p>2.2. Group contribution methods to estimate properties. Applications to the estimation of critical constants, densities, heat capacities, enthalpies of formation. Estimation of parameters of environmental interest with EPI Suite.</p> <p>2.3. Activity coefficient models. Group contribution methods (UNIQUAC, UNIFAC).</p> <p>2.4. Applications to phase equilibria calculations: (a) VLE: Fitting of experimental data to obtain activity coefficients; (b) LLE: Prediction of separation of phases and compositions at equilibrium; (c) Equilibrium in electrolyte solutions; (d) VLE at high pressures: bubble point, dew point, flash evaporation.</p> <p>2.5. Chemical equilibrium: systems with multiple reactions. Equilibrium in heterogeneous systems.</p> <p>2.6. Thermal and refrigeration cycles</p>
3	<p>Advanced thermodynamic models: introduction to the fundamentals and examples of practical applications</p> <p>3.1. Basic concepts of statistical mechanics and molecular thermodynamics.</p> <p>3.2. SAFT (Statistical Associating Fluid Theory) and CPA EoS (Cubic-Plus-Association Equation of State) models</p> <p>3.3. Introduction to computer simulation methods: Molecular Dynamics and Monte Carlo Method.</p> <p>3.4. Methods based on quantum mechanics calculations: COSMO-RS method. Practical applications using advanced software (COSMOtherm).</p>

## 7. ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA

Description	Type	Final Eval.	Reassessn	%
Objective Test 1	Written exam	No	Yes	10,00
Portfolio 1	Work	No	Yes	40,00
Objective Test 2	Written exam	No	Yes	10,00
Portfolio 2	Work	No	Yes	40,00
TOTAL				100,00
Observations				
<p>The continuous assessment is based on carrying out two objective tests (weeks 8 and 15 of the four-month period) and carrying out and submitting two portfolios about the different activities and practical applications proposed . In order to be eligible for continuous assessment in the course, students must have attended 80% of the in-person classes. Students who do not pass the course through continuous assessment will have the option to take the final exam on the dates established by the School.</p> <p>In the event that the health situation so recommends, part or all of the assessment tests of the subject could be adapted to be carried out at distance.</p>				
Observations for part-time students				
<p>In the event that the part-time students cannot regularly participate in the teaching activities, they could undergo a single evaluation process consisting of the delivery of the portfolios in the ordinary examination period (80% of the final grade) and doing the final test on the date established by the Center (remaining 20%).</p>				

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND TEACHING MATERIALS

BASIC
J.R. Elliott, C.T. Lira. "Introductory Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics, 2nd ed." Prentice Hall Pearson Education, New Jersey, 2012.
M. Koretsky, "Engineering and chemical thermodynamics", 2nd edition, Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2013.
B. Poling, J. M. Prausnitz, J. O'Connell. "The Properties of Gases and Liquids", 5th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 2001.