List of contents

	PRI	REFACE		5	
	LIS	IST OF SYMBOLS		7	
1	INTRODUCTION				
2	STO	TOICHIOMETRY OF CHEMICAL REACTION	S	16	
	2.1	.1 Definition of a chemical reaction		16	
	2.2	.2 Determination of the number of linearly independent	ndent reactions	18	
		.3 Calculation of the matrix of stoichiometric coeff		21	
	2.4	.4 Expression of the mass balance		29	
3	CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM OF A SYSTEM				
	3.1	.1 General considerations		32	
	3.2	.2 The equilibrium constant and ΔG^{0} of a reaction		35	
	3.3	3 Selection of the standard state		36	
	3.4	.4 Dependence of the equilibrium constant on vari	ables of state	39	
		3.4.1 Dependence on temperature		39	
		3.4.2 Dependence on pressure		44	
	3.5	.5 Dependence of the equilibrium constant on the a metric coefficients		45	
	3.6			46	
	3.7			49	
4	СН	HEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM OF SIMPLE SYSTI	EMS IN THE IDEAL GAS		
	STATE				
	4.1	.1 Reaction coordinate		53	
4.2 Calculation of simple equilibria		.2 Calculation of simple equilibria		56	
	4.3	.3 Dependence of the degree of conversion on indi	vidual reaction conditions	62	
		4.3.1 Dependence of the degree of conversion	on temperature	64	
		4.3.2 Dependence of the degree of conversion	on pressure	66	
		4.3.3 Dependence of the degree of conversion	on the composition of the initial		
		mixture		67	
		4.3.4 Dependence of the degree of conversion of	on inert constituents	72	
	4.4	.4 Dependence of the equilibrium composition on	individual reaction variables in the		
		case of more complicated systems		74	
		4.4.1 Temperature dependence		74	
		4.4.2 Pressure dependence		77	

		4.4.3	Depende	ence on the composition of the initial mixture	77
		4.4.4	Depende	ence on the amount of inert constituents	77
5	CHI	EMICA	L EOUII	LIBRIUM OF COMPLEX SYSTEM IN THE IDEAL GAS STATE	E 90
-	5.1		luction		90
	5.2			procedures	92
			The state of the s	ds requiring stoichiometric analysis of the system	101
	2.2	5.3.1		e of the methods	101
				's method with reduction parameter	102
				's method	103
				ation of Brinkley's method	104
				SA method	106
				t methods	108
	5.4	General methods which do not require stoichiometric analysis of the system		110	
				e of the methods	110
				ite-Johnson-Dantzig method	111
		5.4.3	The met	hod of Lagrangian multipliers	114
				and convex programming methods	115
	5.5				118
	5.6	Descr	iption of	selected methods	119
				's method with reduction parameter	119
		5.6.2	Brinkley	's method	124
				ite-Johnson-Dantzig method	138
		5.6.4	The met	hod of Lagrangian multipliers	149
		5.6.5	Mutual	comparison of the methods	154
	5.7	Calcu	lation of	the enthalpy balance of complicated systems	154
		5.7.1	Calculat	ion of adiabatic temperature	157
		5.7.2	Calculat	ion of the initial mass balance	160
6	CH	EMICA	L EQUI	LIBRIA IN REAL GAS SYSTEMS	162
	6.1	Fund	mental th	hermodynamic notions	163
	0.1			of a constituent in a mixture	163
				nolar volume	164
		0.1.2		Virial expansion	164
				The Redlich-Kwong equation	167
				The Beattie-Bridgman equation	168
				The Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation	169
	6.2	Deter		of equilibrium composition	170
		6.2.1		eralized solution	170
			6.2.1.1	Procedure based on expressing the equilibrium constants of in	-
				dividual reactions	171
			6.2.1.2	Procedure based on the White-Johnson-Dantzig method	172
			6.2.1.3	Method of Lagrangian multipliers	174
		6.2.2	The itera	ative procedure	176
		6.2.3	Approxi	imate solution	180
			6.2.3.1	Determination of the equilibrium composition from known equi	-
				librium constants of the individual reactions	180
			6.2.3,2	Determination of equilibrium composition from the minimum o	f
				overall free enthalpy of the system	181

	6.3	De	eteri	mination of the fugacity coefficients of constituents in the system	181
		6.3	3.1	Determination of fugacity coefficients for high pressures	182
				6.3.1.1 Virial expansion	172
				6.3.1.2 The Redlich-Kwong equation	183
				6.3.1.3 The Beattie-Bridgman equation	184
				6.3.1.4 The Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation	186
		6.3	3.2	Determination of fugacity coefficients at low pressures	187
				6.3.2.1 Virial expansion	188
				6.3.2.2 The Redlich-Kwong equation	188
				6.3.2.3 The Beattie-Bridgman equation	188
	6.4	Do	eter	mination of the constants of equations of state of pure constituents	189
				Tabulated data	189
		6.4	1.2	Determination of the constants of equations of state from critical data	190
				6.4.2.1 Virial expansion	190
				6.4.2.2 The Redlich-Kwong equation	191
				6.4.2.3 The Beattie-Bridgman equation	192
				6.4.2.4 The Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation	193
		6.4	1.3	Estimation of constants	195
7	PRA	CT	IC/	AL CALCULATION PROCEDURE	196
	7.1	So	nro	es of thermochemical data	196
	7.1			Accuracy of data	
				Methods of determining thermochemical data	196
		7.1	.4	7.1.2.1 Experimental methods	
				7.1.2.2 Calculation methods	199
		7 1	2	Method of tabulating data	201
				Data collections	
	7.2			gy of calculation	208
				sing the calculated results	209
	7.4				212
	7.4				213
				Preliminary classification of reactions taking place	213
				Thermochemical data	215
				Calculation of the equilibrium composition	218
		1,4	1.4	Technologic conclusions	233
				Solution of one non-linear equation	235
				Solution of a set of non-linear equations	239
				Proof of the inequality $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{v_i^2}{n_i} - \frac{v^2}{n} > 0$	242
Aj	ppend	ix	4	Proof of the asymptotic relationship $K_a \approx (n_2^0)^{\nu_2 - \nu} \frac{\xi}{n_1^0 + \nu_1 \xi}$ for $n_2^0 \to \infty$	244
	ppend			Maximum yield of a reaction	246
A	ppend	ix	6	Proof of the existence and unambiguous nature of the solution to the problem of chemical equilibrium in ideal gas systems	248
Aj	ppend	ix	7	Values of $-(G^{0} - H_{0}^{0}/T)$ of the most frequently encountered compounds in the range of 298.15 to 1200 K, and values of H_{0}^{0} in cal K ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹ and	
				cal mole 1 resp	251

Appendix 8	$C_{\rm P}^{\rm o}$ values of the most frequently occurring compounds in the 298.15 to 1200 K range, in cal K ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹	25
Appendix 9	Critical data of selected organic substances	268
Appendix 10	Values of constants of the Beattie-Bridgman equation	27
Appendix 11	Values of constants of the Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation	27
References		27
Index		

Appendix 8	$C_{\rm P}^{\rm o}$ values of the most frequently occurring compounds in the 298.15 to 1200 K range, in cal K ⁻¹ mole ⁻¹	259
Appendix 9	Critical data of selected organic substances	268
Appendix 10	Values of constants of the Beattie-Bridgman equation	271
Appendix 11	Values of constants of the Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation	273
References		276
Index		