

Research Article

Calculation of Azeotropic Properties for Ternary Mixtures with the PC-SAFT Equation of State

¹F. Zemmouri , ^{2*}H. Madani , ³I. Anoune , ⁴A. Merzougui 

^{1,2,3} Laboratory of Studies on Industrial Energy Systems, Faculty of Technology, University of Batna 2, 05000 Algeria.

^{1,4} Department of Chemical Engineering, University Mohamed Khider, Biskra, 07000, Algeria.

E-mails: ¹zemmourifayza@yahoo.com, ^{2*}h.madani@univ-batna2.dz, ³imad.announe@gftt.dz, ⁴a.merzougui@univ-biskra.dz

Received 2 October 2023, Revised 28 November 2023, Accepted 21 February 2024

Abstract

In this study, a novel approach employing the Perturbed-Chain Statistical Associating Fluid Theory (PC-SAFT) Equation of State was introduced to investigate azeotropic behavior in ternary mixtures and explore their liquid-vapor equilibria. The temperature range spans (243.15–323.5) K, covering a broad spectrum of conditions relevant to industrial and chemical processes. Our analysis focuses on six different ternary mixtures: Difluoromethane (R32) + 1,1-difluoroethane (R152a) + 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropro-1-ene (R1234yf); Isobutane (R600a) + 1,1-difluoroethane (R152a) + 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a) + 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropro-1-ene (R1234yf) + isobutane (R600a); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134a) + 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropro-1-ene (R1234yf) + dimethyl ether (DME); isobutene (R600a) + 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (R12345ze(E)) + trifluoriodomethane (R1311); and difluoromethane (R32) + fluoroethane (R161) + 1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (R1234ze(E)). Among these, only three mixtures exhibit azeotropic behavior.

The PC-SAFT equation of state, incorporating an expansion form tailored for Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium (VLE) calculations within ternary mixtures, determined azeotropic composition and pressure based on the Gibbs-Konovalov theorem, which characterizes azeotropic behavior under constant temperature. Our estimations of the VLE and azeotropic composition and pressure closely align with experimental data. The maximum relative error in pressure does not exceed 4.2% for the R600a + R152a + R134 mixture and remains less than 6.56% for the liquid composition of R1234ze(E) within the (R600a + R1234ze(E) + R1311) ternary mixture. These results underscore the reliability and accuracy of the PC-SAFT equation of state in modeling azeotropes within ternary mixtures.

Keywords: Ternary mixture; azeotrope; PC-SAFT; equation of state.

1. Introduction

In the field of refrigeration science, a paramount concern revolves around the preservation of the global environment. Extensive research endeavors have been initiated with the overarching objective of identifying novel refrigeration mixtures that wield a minimal environmental impact, particularly with respect to mitigating global warming and curbing ozone layer depletion. In recent years, heightened attention has been directed towards two interrelated challenges: the phenomenon of climate warming and the depletion of the ozone layer. In response to these pressing issues, various regulatory frameworks and protocols, such as the Montreal Protocol of 1987 and the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, have been established to delineate stringent guidelines governing the usage and management of refrigerants.

In various industrial contexts, the use of both pure compounds and complex mixtures is essential. Achieving efficient industrial process design relies heavily on a thorough comprehension of the thermophysical properties and phase behavior exhibited by these components and mixtures. Within the specific scientific purview, Gross and Sadowski [1,2] have contributed significantly by formulating the Perturbed-Chain Statistical Associating

Fluid Theory (PC-SAFT) equation of state. In marked contrast to the foundational SAFT equation of state initially postulated by Huang and Radosz [3,4] alongside its multiple well-established modified versions [5,12] In the PC-SAFT approach, a hard-chain reference system is employed instead of the conventional hard-sphere reference system when applying the standard second-order high-temperature perturbation theory of Barker and Henderson [13] to obtain the dispersion contribution. Additional binary interaction parameters are integrated to rectify molecular interactions, yielding results that demonstrate robust extrapolation capabilities.

Our primary objective is the development of an innovative and robust method for predicting azeotrope positions in complex multicomponent mixtures. Extensive research conducted within our research group [14], [15] has laid the foundation for this endeavor. In this study, a novel approach is introduced for the direct determination of azeotropes, both empirically from experimental data and theoretically through the employment of the PC-SAFT thermodynamic model. Six ternary mixtures were investigated: (R32 + R152a + R1234yf), (R600a + R152a + R134), (R134a + R1234yf + R600a), (R134a + R1234yf +

*Corresponding Author

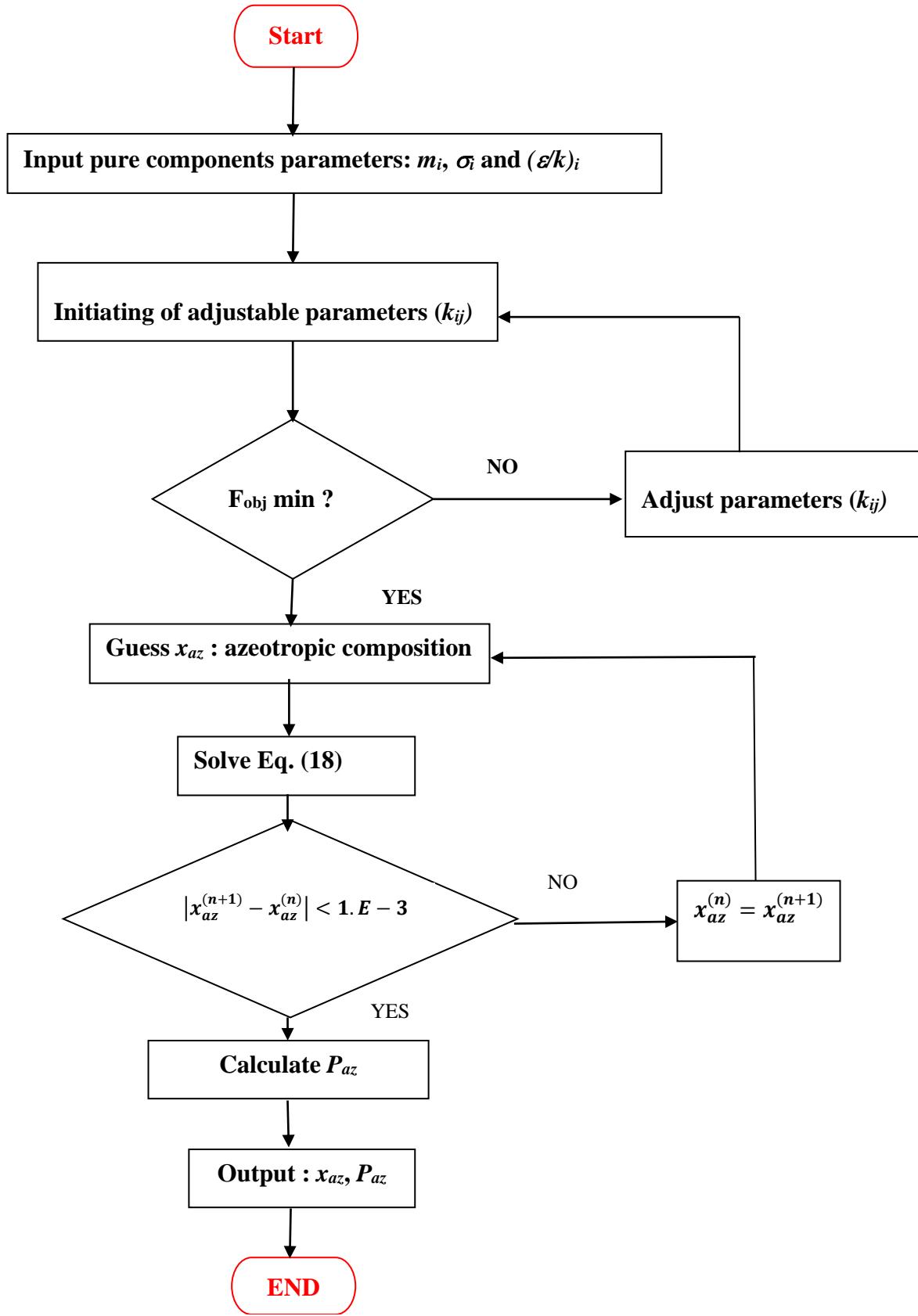


Figure 1. The calculation procedure for azeotropic properties by PC-SAFT model.

DME), (R600a + R1234ze(E) + R13I1), and (R32 + R161 + R1234ze(E)), with three of these mixtures displaying azeotropic behavior. It is worth noting that the examined mixtures in our study are environmentally friendly, characterized by low Global Warming Potential (GWP) and zero Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP).

2. PC-SAFT Model

The definition of the residual Helmholtz free energy $\tilde{\alpha}^{res}$ (reduced quantity) is given by:

$$\tilde{\alpha}^{res} = \frac{A^{res}}{NkT} \quad (1)$$

where, A^{res} is the Helmholtz free energy, N is the Avogadro

Table 1. Parameters and properties of investigated components.

Component	R1311	R152a	R600a	R1234ze(E)	R134	R134a	R32	R1234yf	DME	R161
Environment characterization ^a										
GWP	0	124	3	7	1500	1430	675	4	1	12
ODP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Critical properties and acentric factor ^b										
T _c (K)	396.44	386.41	407.81	382.51	391.74	374.21	351.60	367.85	400.10	375.31
P _c (MPa)	3.9530	4.5168	3.6290	3.6350	4.6400	4.0590	5.8300	3.3823	5.370	5.028
ω	0.1760	0.2752	0.1840	0.3130	0.2930	0.3270	0.2769	0.2760	0.204	0.209
Pure-component parameters ^c										
m	2.29706	3.05606	2.38497	3.43117	3.26450	3.53622	3.01995	3.06453	2.48190	2.61983
σ [$^{\circ}$ A]	3.70077	3.17498	3.79437	3.26153	3.08382	3.08618	2.84472	3.43605	3.27078	3.20027
ϵ/k [K]	205.748	176.207	207.923	166.181	173.717	160.601	160.998	167.544	200.370	183.182

^a From ref. [14–15].

^b From ref. [18–23].

^c From ref. [17].

Table 2. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R32(1) + R152a(2) + R1234yf(3) [18].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	x _{1exp}	y _{1exp}	y _{1cal}	y _{2exp}	y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂
283.15	0.532	0.534	0.131	0.265	0.266	0.380	0.372	0.002	0.001	-0.008
	0.500	0.506	0.146	0.298	0.301	0.589	0.576	0.006	0.003	-0.013
	0.594	0.584	0.170	0.347	0.336	0.151	0.158	-0.010	-0.011	0.006
	0.663	0.669	0.363	0.574	0.578	0.322	0.321	0.006	0.003	-0.001
	0.783	0.772	0.425	0.628	0.626	0.098	0.093	-0.011	-0.002	-0.005
	0.834	0.836	0.559	0.727	0.734	0.132	0.131	0.002	0.007	0.001
293.15	0.714	0.715	0.129	0.252	0.254	0.385	0.380	0.002	0.002	-0.005
	0.674	0.675	0.144	0.280	0.282	0.601	0.596	0.001	0.002	-0.005
	0.789	0.783	0.167	0.330	0.324	0.157	0.160	-0.006	-0.006	0.002
	0.884	0.882	0.360	0.557	0.558	0.338	0.336	-0.002	0.001	-0.002
	1.034	1.032	0.421	0.608	0.611	0.096	0.095	-0.003	0.002	-0.001
	1.106	1.109	0.556	0.718	0.721	0.139	0.137	0.003	0.003	-0.002
303.15	0.937	0.940	0.127	0.237	0.239	0.396	0.392	0.003	0.002	-0.004
	0.890	0.890	0.143	0.265	0.266	0.617	0.612	0.000	0.002	-0.004
	1.030	1.024	0.166	0.313	0.308	0.163	0.165	-0.006	-0.006	0.002
	1.154	1.150	0.3357	0.539	0.539	0.356	0.3353	-0.004	0.000	-0.003
	1.340	1.338	0.416	0.590	0.591	0.102	0.102	-0.002	0.002	0.000
	1.438	1.441	0.554	0.705	0.707	0.148	0.146	0.003	0.001	-0.002
313.15	1.209	1.211	0.125	0.224	0.225	0.407	0.405	0.002	0.000	-0.001
	1.153	1.154	0.141	0.251	0.253	0.632	0.628	0.001	0.002	-0.004
	1.319	1.314	0.164	0.295	0.291	0.169	0.170	-0.005	-0.005	0.001
	1.481	1.478	0.355	0.521	0.522	0.373	0.371	-0.003	0.000	-0.002
	1.704	1.705	0.411	0.570	0.570	0.110	0.109	0.001	0.001	0.000
	1.838	1.843	0.551	0.691	0.691	0.159	0.157	0.005	0.001	-0.002
323.15	1.535	1.535	0.123	0.211	0.214	0.418	0.416	0.000	0.003	-0.002
	1.469	1.469	0.135	0.238	0.235	0.645	0.645	0.000	-0.003	0.000
	1.665	1.655	0.162	0.278	0.274	0.175	0.175	-0.009	-0.004	0.000
	1.870	1.878	0.351	0.502	0.504	0.392	0.390	0.009	0.002	-0.002
	2.133	2.137	0.406	0.550	0.548	0.117	0.117	0.004	-0.001	0.000
	2.310	2.325	0.546	0.673	0.674	0.171	0.171	0.015	0.001	-0.001

number, k is the Boltzmann constant and T is the absolute temperature.

In the PC-SAFT model, proposed by Gross and Sadowski [1], the residual Helmholtz free energy \tilde{a}^{res} for non-associating compounds consists of the hard-chain reference contribution and the dispersion contribution, illustrated as:

$$\tilde{a}^{res} = \tilde{a}^{hc} + \tilde{a}^{disp} \quad (2)$$

The hard-chain reference contribution, in Eq. (2), is expressed by:

$$\tilde{a}^{hc} = (\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i m_i) \tilde{a}^{hs} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i (m_i - 1) \ln g_{ii}^{hs}(\sigma_{ii}) \quad (3)$$

Where, m_i is the segment number parameter and x_i are the mole fractions of component i .

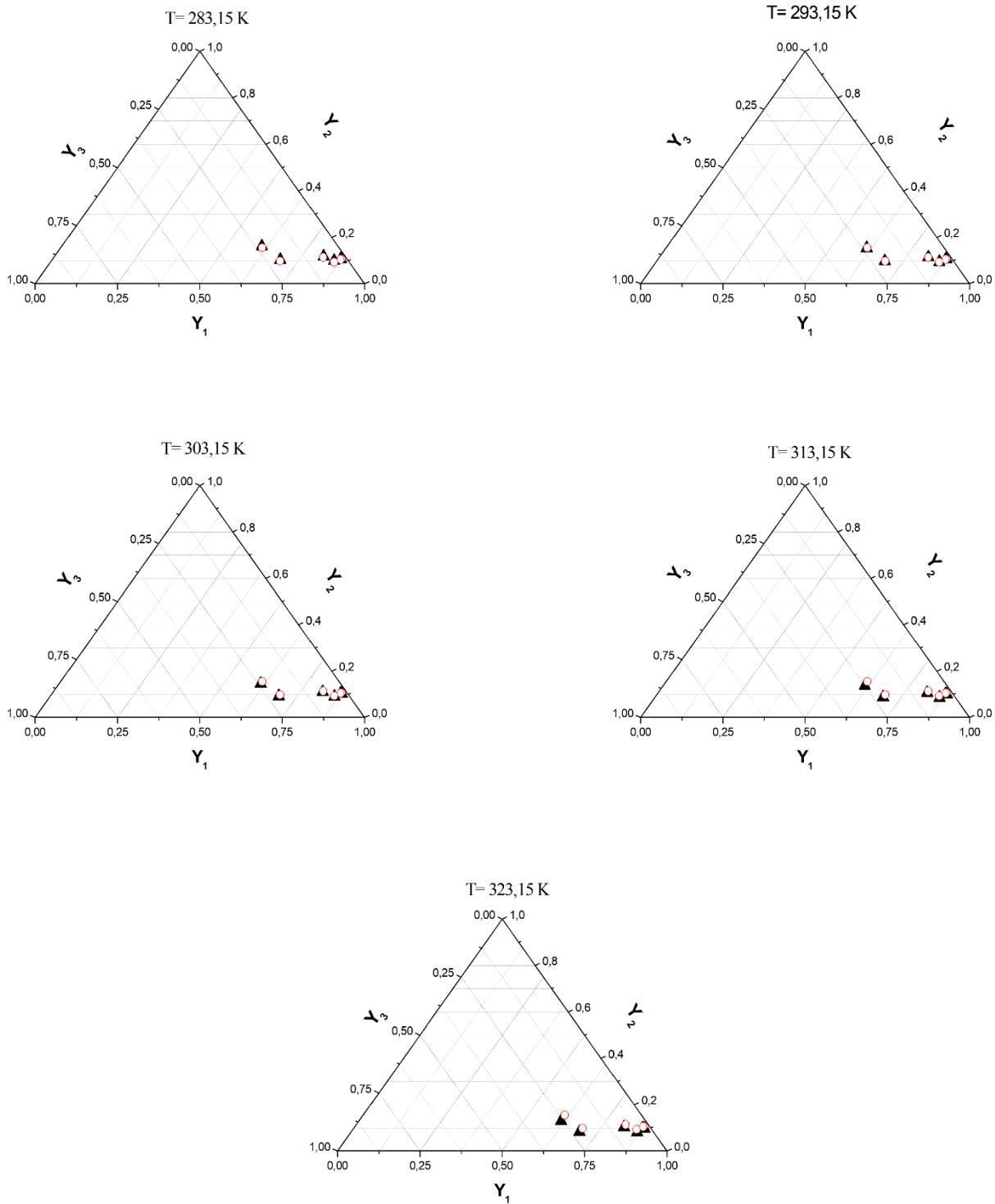


Figure 2. VLE of ternary mixture R32(1) + R152a(2) + R1234yf(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [18]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

The hard-sphere term \tilde{a}^{hs} is defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}^{hs} &= \frac{A^{hs}}{NkT} \\ &= \frac{1}{\xi_0} \left[\frac{3\xi_1\xi_2}{(1-\xi_3)} + \frac{\xi_2^3}{\xi_3(1-\xi_3)^2} + \left(\frac{\xi_2^3}{\xi_3^2} - \xi_0 \right) \ln(1-\xi_3) \right]\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

The coefficients ξ_0, ξ_1, ξ_2 and ξ_3 are defined by Eq. (6) below.

g_{ii}^{hs} is the radial distribution function of the hard-sphere fluid; it can be calculated by:

$$g_{ii}^{hs} = \frac{1}{(1-\xi_3)} + \left(\frac{d_i d_j}{d_i + d_j} \right) \frac{3\xi_2}{(1-\xi_3)^2} + \left(\frac{d_i d_j}{d_i + d_j} \right)^2 \frac{2\xi_2^2}{(1-\xi_3)^3}\quad (5)$$

Table 3. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R32(1) + R161(2) + R1234ze(E)(3) [19].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	x _{1exp}	y _{1exp}	y _{1cal}	y _{2exp}	y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂	
283.15	0.588	0.590	0.075	0.138	0.139	0.778	0.783	0.002	0.001	0.005	
	0.498	0.493	0.116	0.260	0.265	0.387	0.391	-0.005	0.005	0.004	
	0.466	0.460	0.124	0.303	0.303	0.211	0.226	-0.006	0.000	0.015	
	0.541	0.535	0.216	0.452	0.454	0.170	0.169	-0.006	0.002	0.000	
	0.640	0.638	0.233	0.399	0.407	0.456	0.451	-0.002	0.008	-0.004	
	0.613	0.608	0.266	0.479	0.490	0.271	0.265	-0.005	0.010	-0.006	
	0.726	0.727	0.408	0.621	0.624	0.213	0.226	0.002	0.003	0.013	
	0.734	0.735	0.473	0.710	0.717	0.076	0.073	0.001	0.007	-0.003	
	0.878	0.880	0.605	0.752	0.759	0.184	0.179	0.002	0.007	-0.005	
	293.15	0.787	0.793	0.074	0.132	0.134	0.780	0.782	0.006	0.002	0.002
303.15	0.669	0.666	0.113	0.247	0.245	0.387	0.392	-0.003	-0.001	0.005	
	0.628	0.622	0.121	0.280	0.281	0.223	0.228	-0.006	0.001	0.004	
	0.722	0.716	0.211	0.427	0.427	0.172	0.174	-0.006	0.000	0.003	
	0.851	0.853	0.228	0.383	0.386	0.458	0.460	0.002	0.003	0.002	
	0.817	0.813	0.262	0.464	0.467	0.269	0.271	-0.003	0.003	0.002	
	0.962	0.964	0.399	0.592	0.599	0.239	0.236	0.002	0.008	-0.002	
	0.975	0.975	0.469	0.693	0.697	0.078	0.076	0.000	0.003	-0.001	
	1.165	1.169	0.601	0.741	0.745	0.190	0.186	0.005	0.005	-0.004	
	313.15	1.033	1.034	0.074	0.126	0.784	0.779	0.784	0.001	0.001	0.005
	0.881	0.868	0.112	0.233	0.386	0.385	0.386	-0.013	0.000	0.000	
323.15	0.828	0.813	0.119	0.261	0.223	0.223	0.223	-0.015	0.002	0.000	
	0.944	0.929	0.207	0.405	0.173	0.173	0.173	-0.015	-0.001	0.000	
	1.109	1.101	0.216	0.348	0.487	0.494	0.487	-0.008	0.009	-0.008	
	1.065	1.049	0.257	0.443	0.271	0.272	0.271	-0.015	0.003	-0.001	
	1.246	1.240	0.391	0.571	0.242	0.245	0.242	-0.007	0.009	-0.003	
	1.267	1.259	0.463	0.675	0.078	0.080	0.078	-0.008	0.002	-0.002	
	1.515	1.511	0.597	0.729	0.191	0.196	0.191	-0.004	0.005	-0.004	
	1.332	1.344	0.073	0.121	0.122	0.779	0.781	0.012	0.001	0.002	
	1.140	1.137	0.110	0.219	0.217	0.383	0.387	-0.003	-0.002	0.004	
	1.072	1.063	0.117	0.245	0.244	0.222	0.225	-0.008	-0.001	0.004	
333.15	1.210	1.201	0.202	0.379	0.377	0.174	0.177	-0.009	-0.002	0.002	
	1.422	1.429	0.212	0.333	0.337	0.499	0.496	0.006	0.005	-0.003	
	1.365	1.362	0.255	0.423	0.424	0.276	0.278	-0.004	0.001	0.002	
	1.591	1.605	0.392	0.551	0.563	0.251	0.245	0.014	0.011	-0.007	
	1.620	1.621	0.463	0.655	0.656	0.082	0.081	0.001	0.001	-0.001	
	1.938	1.945	0.593	0.716	0.717	0.202	0.201	0.007	0.002	-0.001	
	1.691	1.706	0.072	0.115	0.116	0.778	0.780	0.015	0.001	0.002	
	1.450	1.448	0.108	0.203	0.203	0.381	0.384	-0.003	-0.001	0.002	
	1.365	1.356	0.115	0.229	0.227	0.221	0.222	-0.009	-0.002	0.002	
	1.528	1.519	0.198	0.354	0.353	0.175	0.177	-0.009	-0.002	0.001	
343.15	1.794	1.803	0.206	0.316	0.317	0.504	0.505	0.009	0.001	0.001	
	1.722	1.720	0.251	0.403	0.402	0.279	0.280	-0.003	0.000	0.001	
	1.991	2.000	0.377	0.527	0.531	0.258	0.256	0.010	0.003	-0.002	
	2.036	2.046	0.462	0.634	0.636	0.084	0.082	0.010	0.002	-0.002	
	2.437	2.449	0.588	0.700	0.700	0.210	0.209	0.012	0.001	-0.001	

The coefficients ξ_n are calculated through the relation:

$$\xi_n = \frac{\pi}{6} \rho \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i m_i d_i^n, \quad n \in [0,1,2,3] \quad (6)$$

The dispersion contribution term is given by:

$$\tilde{a}^{disp} = -2\pi\rho(\sum_{i=0}^6 a_i(\bar{m})\eta^i)\overline{m^2\varepsilon\sigma^3} - \pi\rho\bar{m}C_1(\sum_{i=0}^6 b_i(\bar{m})\eta^i)\overline{m^2\varepsilon^2\sigma^3} \quad (7)$$

where:

$$\bar{m} = (\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i m_i) \quad (8)$$

and

$$\rho = \frac{6}{\pi} \eta (\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i m_i d_i^3)^{-1} \quad (9)$$

Here, ρ is the total number density of molecules, η is the reduced segment density, which is equal to ξ_3 and d_i is the temperature-dependent segment of component i expressed by:

$$d_i = \sigma_i \left[1 - 0.12 \exp \left(-3 \frac{\varepsilon_i}{kT} \right) \right] \quad (10)$$

Table 4. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + DME(3) [22].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	X _{1exp}	X _{2exp}	Y _{1exp}	Y _{1cal}	Y _{2exp}	Y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂
253.15	0.167	0.156	0.066	0.822	0.069	0.071	0.850	0.814	-0.012	0.002	-0.035
	0.152	0.148	0.35	0.280	0.353	0.325	0.361	0.345	-0.004	-0.028	-0.016
	0.149	0.143	0.332	0.193	0.327	0.313	0.264	0.261	-0.006	-0.015	-0.003
	0.167	0.156	0.081	0.737	0.085	0.085	0.788	0.737	-0.011	0	-0.051
	0.153	0.154	0.100	0.562	0.096	0.098	0.624	0.588	0.002	0.002	-0.036
263.15	0.238	0.226	0.065	0.828	0.069	0.070	0.847	0.826	-0.012	0.001	-0.021
	0.218	0.213	0.354	0.285	0.358	0.336	0.352	0.346	-0.004	-0.022	-0.006
	0.212	0.206	0.335	0.193	0.335	0.321	0.258	0.254	-0.006	-0.013	-0.005
273.15	0.237	0.225	0.082	0.745	0.085	0.085	0.785	0.750	-0.011	0.001	-0.035
	0.220	0.222	0.100	0.563	0.097	0.099	0.623	0.592	0.002	0.001	-0.030
	0.328	0.320	0.064	0.829	0.071	0.072	0.849	0.829	-0.008	0.002	-0.02
283.15	0.305	0.301	0.356	0.281	0.360	0.346	0.347	0.342	-0.004	-0.014	-0.006
	0.298	0.291	0.335	0.196	0.341	0.326	0.255	0.255	-0.007	-0.015	0.001
	0.330	0.318	0.077	0.752	0.090	0.085	0.776	0.760	-0.012	-0.005	-0.016
	0.310	0.312	0.093	0.570	0.090	0.096	0.636	0.600	0.002	0.005	-0.035
	0.448	0.440	0.064	0.830	0.070	0.069	0.855	0.833	-0.008	0.000	-0.022
293.15	0.421	0.415	0.356	0.289	0.362	0.350	0.340	0.339	-0.006	-0.011	-0.001
	0.410	0.401	0.337	0.198	0.345	0.332	0.251	0.247	-0.009	-0.012	-0.004
	0.450	0.437	0.071	0.756	0.076	0.076	0.789	0.767	-0.013	0.000	-0.022
	0.427	0.428	0.092	0.580	0.092	0.093	0.637	0.608	0.001	0.002	-0.029
	0.599	0.591	0.065	0.834	0.068	0.069	0.858	0.840	-0.008	0.001	-0.018
303.15	0.568	0.556	0.359	0.295	0.362	0.357	0.339	0.339	-0.012	-0.005	-0.001
	0.552	0.539	0.340	0.203	0.351	0.340	0.251	0.245	-0.012	-0.011	-0.006
	0.582	0.586	0.070	0.763	0.073	0.073	0.799	0.776	0.004	0	-0.023
	0.576	0.572	0.092	0.585	0.093	0.093	0.638	0.613	-0.003	0	-0.024
	0.773	0.783	0.062	0.833	0.070	0.070	0.846	0.837	0.010	0.000	-0.009
313.15	0.742	0.742	0.363	0.297	0.352	0.368	0.351	0.343	0.000	0.016	-0.009
	0.730	0.715	0.351	0.206	0.356	0.355	0.242	0.251	-0.015	-0.002	0.008
	0.762	0.777	0.071	0.776	0.084	0.079	0.797	0.786	0.016	-0.004	-0.011
	0.748	0.759	0.102	0.600	0.104	0.108	0.637	0.626	0.011	0.004	-0.011
	0.966	0.947	0.304	0.314	0.299	0.303	0.371	0.375	-0.019	0.003	0.005
	1.016	1.022	0.061	0.843	0.073	0.072	0.854	0.845	0.006	-0.001	-0.009
	1.043	1.019	0.204	0.604	0.221	0.217	0.649	0.626	-0.024	-0.004	-0.024
	0.955	0.951	0.364	0.288	0.357	0.364	0.362	0.351	-0.004	0.007	-0.012
	0.929	0.919	0.370	0.218	0.367	0.368	0.273	0.282	-0.010	0.001	0.009
	0.993	1.014	0.071	0.783	0.081	0.081	0.801	0.792	0.021	0.000	-0.009
	0.968	0.988	0.100	0.617	0.104	0.107	0.667	0.644	0.020	0.002	-0.023

T is the absolute temperature; k is the Boltzmann constant; σ_i is the segment diameter and ε_i is the depth of the pair potential.

The coefficients $a_i(\bar{m})$ and $b_i(\bar{m})$ depend on the chain length and are calculated as follows:

$$a_i(\bar{m}) = a_{0i} + \frac{\bar{m}-1}{\bar{m}} a_{1i} + \frac{\bar{m}-1}{\bar{m}} \frac{\bar{m}-2}{\bar{m}} a_{2i} \quad (11)$$

$$b_i(\bar{m}) = b_{0i} + \frac{\bar{m}-1}{\bar{m}} b_{1i} + \frac{\bar{m}-1}{\bar{m}} \frac{\bar{m}-2}{\bar{m}} b_{2i} \quad (12)$$

where, the universal constants a_{ki} and b_{ki} ($k = 0, 1, 2$) are available in the literature [1].

The expression of the term C_1 in Eq. (7) is given by the following:

$$C_1 = \left[1 + \bar{m} \frac{8\eta - 2\eta^2}{(1-\eta)^4} + (1-\bar{m}) \frac{20\eta - 27\eta^2 + 12\eta^3 - 2\eta^4}{[(1-\eta)(2-\eta)]^2} \right]^{-1} \quad (13)$$

The abbreviations are as follows:

$$\bar{m}^2 \varepsilon \sigma^3 = \sum_i \sum_j x_i x_j m_i m_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{ij}}{kT} \right) \sigma_{ij}^3 \quad (14)$$

$$\bar{m}^2 \varepsilon^2 \sigma^3 = \sum_i \sum_j x_i x_j m_i m_j \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{ij}}{kT} \right)^2 \sigma_{ij}^3 \quad (15)$$

To determine the parameters for a pair of unlike segments, conventional combining rules are employed:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_i + \sigma_j) \quad (16)$$

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \sqrt{\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j} (1 - k_{ij}) \quad (17)$$

where k_{ij} are the binary interaction parameters.

Table 5. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + R600a(3) [21].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	X _{1exp}	X _{2exp}	Y _{1exp}	Y _{1cal}	Y _{2exp}	Y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂		
283.15	0.460	0.454	0.172	0.354	0.268	0.254	0.429	0.427	-0.006	-0.013	-0.002		
	0.462	0.464	0.217	0.421	0.277	0.267	0.440	0.448	0.002	-0.010	0.008		
	0.464	0.463	0.254	0.266	0.361	0.366	0.316	0.313	-0.001	0.005	-0.003		
	0.465	0.465	0.278	0.223	0.397	0.410	0.259	0.265	0.000	0.013	0.006		
	0.470	0.473	0.352	0.112	0.499	0.533	0.138	0.134	0.004	0.034	-0.004		
	0.476	0.474	0.399	0.376	0.441	0.406	0.364	0.355	-0.002	-0.035	-0.009		
	0.475	0.477	0.408	0.249	0.465	0.463	0.263	0.247	0.002	-0.002	-0.016		
	0.477	0.472	0.669	0.203	0.634	0.621	0.184	0.186	-0.005	-0.013	0.003		
	0.476	0.448	0.675	0.274	0.640	0.634	0.237	0.267	-0.028	-0.006	0.029		
	293.15	0.613	0.607	0.172	0.354	0.253	0.250	0.428	0.425	-0.005	-0.003	-0.003	
303.15	0.623	0.623	0.217	0.421	0.275	0.266	0.446	0.448	0.000	-0.009	0.003		
	0.622	0.618	0.254	0.266	0.351	0.360	0.302	0.313	-0.003	0.009	0.010		
	0.624	0.620	0.278	0.223	0.386	0.402	0.259	0.265	-0.004	0.016	0.006		
	0.630	0.629	0.352	0.112	0.488	0.523	0.133	0.135	-0.001	0.035	0.002		
	0.641	0.639	0.399	0.376	0.441	0.411	0.365	0.359	-0.002	-0.030	-0.006		
	0.642	0.641	0.408	0.249	0.470	0.464	0.275	0.249	-0.001	-0.006	-0.025		
	0.647	0.638	0.669	0.203	0.641	0.632	0.191	0.190	-0.009	-0.009	-0.001		
	0.645	0.610	0.675	0.274	0.651	0.643	0.243	0.268	-0.035	-0.008	0.025		
	313.15	0.808	0.799	0.172	0.354	0.247	0.246	0.419	0.424	-0.008	-0.001	0.004	
	0.820	0.824	0.217	0.421	0.276	0.266	0.452	0.449	0.003	-0.009	-0.003		
323.15	0.819	0.813	0.254	0.266	0.347	0.354	0.308	0.314	-0.006	0.007	0.006		
	0.822	0.814	0.278	0.223	0.386	0.394	0.264	0.267	-0.008	0.009	0.004		
	0.830	0.820	0.352	0.112	0.489	0.512	0.138	0.138	-0.009	0.023	0.000		
	0.849	0.850	0.399	0.376	0.440	0.416	0.369	0.364	0.001	-0.025	-0.005		
	0.848	0.848	0.408	0.249	0.473	0.463	0.281	0.255	-0.001	-0.010	-0.027		
	0.859	0.849	0.669	0.203	0.646	0.640	0.191	0.197	-0.010	-0.006	0.006		
	0.858	0.821	0.675	0.274	0.653	0.648	0.252	0.273	-0.036	-0.005	0.022		
	1.042	1.036	0.172	0.354	0.244	0.240	0.410	0.422	-0.006	-0.004	0.012		
	1.062	1.071	0.217	0.421	0.270	0.263	0.456	0.450	0.010	-0.007	-0.007		
	1.057	1.052	0.254	0.266	0.344	0.346	0.318	0.315	-0.005	0.002	-0.004		
333.15	1.063	1.052	0.278	0.223	0.377	0.385	0.271	0.268	-0.011	0.008	-0.002		
	1.071	1.056	0.352	0.112	0.486	0.500	0.139	0.139	-0.015	0.013	0.001		
	1.102	1.109	0.399	0.376	0.438	0.416	0.372	0.367	0.007	-0.022	-0.005		
	1.100	1.102	0.408	0.249	0.468	0.460	0.282	0.258	0.001	-0.008	-0.024		
	1.120	1.109	0.669	0.203	0.653	0.646	0.192	0.199	-0.011	-0.007	0.007		
	1.116	1.079	0.675	0.274	0.659	0.653	0.258	0.274	-0.037	-0.006	0.017		
	1.321	1.312	0.172	0.354	0.241	0.236	0.421	0.418	-0.009	-0.005	-0.003		
	1.351	1.364	0.217	0.421	0.271	0.262	0.458	0.449	0.013	-0.008	-0.009		
	1.341	1.332	0.254	0.266	0.346	0.339	0.316	0.314	-0.009	-0.007	-0.002		
	1.350	1.330	0.278	0.223	0.372	0.377	0.278	0.268	-0.020	0.005	-0.010		
343.15	1.359	1.329	0.352	0.112	0.479	0.488	0.138	0.140	-0.030	0.009	0.002		
	1.407	1.422	0.399	0.376	0.440	0.419	0.375	0.371	0.015	-0.021	-0.004		
	1.404	1.404	0.408	0.249	0.463	0.459	0.290	0.260	0.000	-0.004	-0.030		
	1.436	1.427	0.669	0.203	0.661	0.652	0.194	0.203	-0.009	-0.009	0.010		
	1.429	1.400	0.675	0.274	0.667	0.657	0.261	0.277	-0.030	-0.009	0.016		

3. Numerical Procedure and Results

Azeotropic mixtures present a compelling option for refrigerants since they exhibit behavior closely resembling that of pure substances. Numerous approaches and methods have been explored for predicting azeotropic positions and vapor-liquid equilibrium in ternary mixtures. In this paper, a PC-SAFT model to predict the azeotropic positions of ternary mixture refrigerants was developed. The obtained results were compared with experimental data and confirmed the validity of our method.

The PC-SAFT model was used to determine the azeotropic

composition (x_{ac}) and azeotropic pressure (P_{az}) for ternary systems. The identification of azeotropic behavior in mixtures was based on the application of the Gibbs-Konovalov theorem [16]. This theorem postulates that under constant temperature conditions, the vapor and liquid phases possess identical compositions ($x_i = y_i$), and the bubble and dew point curves exhibit a local extremum:

for $i = 1$ to n_c ;

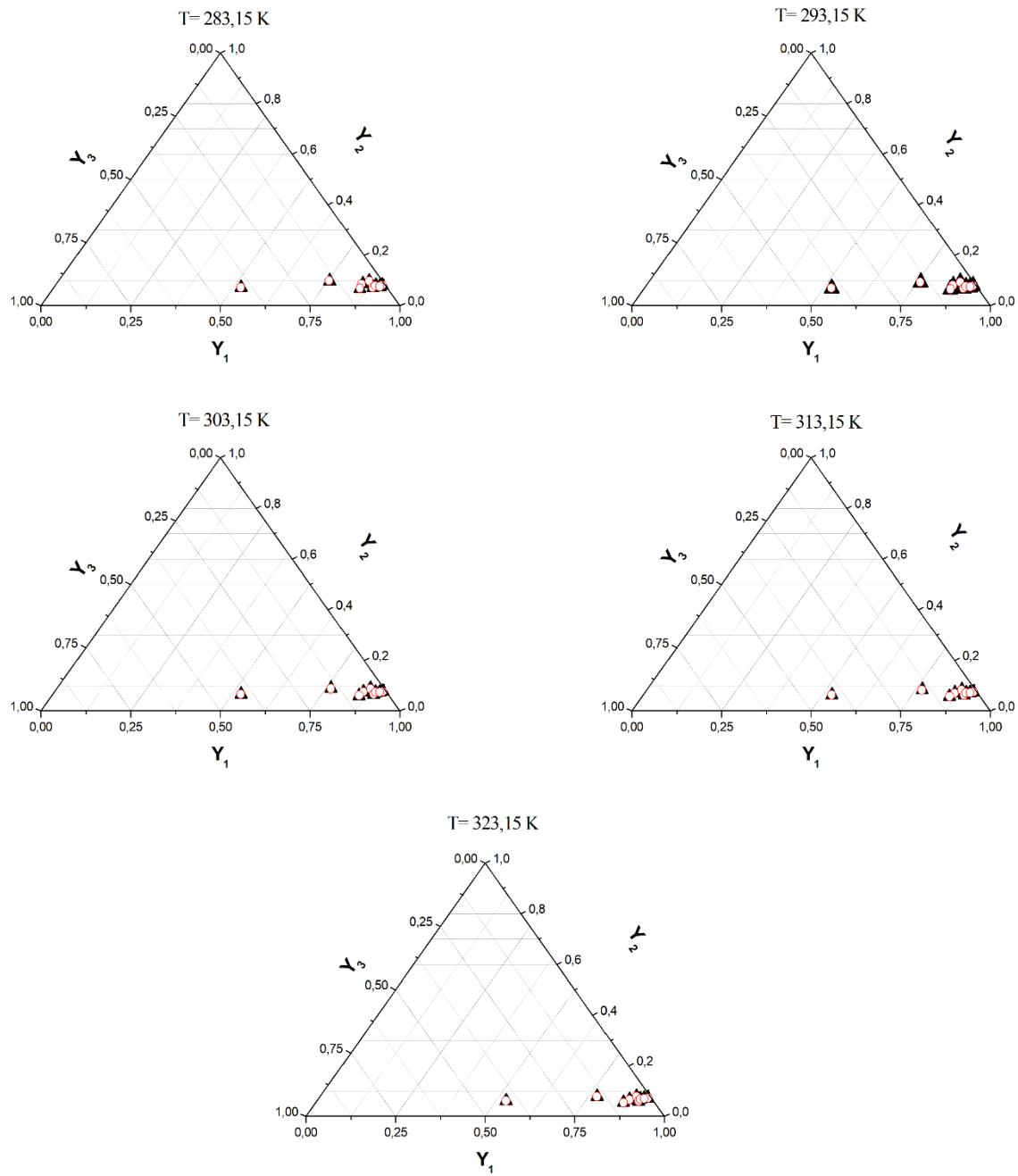


Figure 3. VLE of ternary mixture R32(1) + R161(2) + R1234ze(E)(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [19]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i}\right)_{T,x_j} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \bar{a}^{\text{res}}}{\partial T}\right)_V \right]_{T,x_j} = 0 \quad (18)$$

Eq. (18) serves as the criterion for assessing azeotropic properties. The process for computing azeotropic points (x_{az} , P_{az}) based on the proposed approach is presented in Figure 1.

In the case of non-associating compounds, the PC-SAFT equation parameters for the pure components m_i , σ_i , and $(\varepsilon/k)_i$ are indispensable for establishing azeotropic properties in ternary mixtures. Anoune et al [17] offer a correlation that enables the determination of PC-SAFT parameters for the pure components under investigation, using only the critical temperature (T_c), critical pressure (P_c), and acentric factor (ω) as input data. The PC-SAFT

parameter values of the selected compounds are displayed in Table 1.

We note that the binary interaction parameters k_{ij} were obtained by minimizing the following objective function:

$$F_{obj} = \frac{100}{N} \left[\sum_1^N \left(\frac{P_{exp} - P_{cal}}{P_{exp}} \right)^2 + \sum_1^N \left(\frac{x_{exp} - x_{cal}}{x_{exp}} \right)^2 \right] \quad (19)$$

The interaction parameters k_{ij} were optimized by minimizing objective function by simplex using the Newton Raphson iterative method. The objective function F_{obj} was minimized using Dichotomy method [17].

The deviations, $MRD(U)$, and $Bias(U)$ applied to both the mole fractions in the liquid and vapor phases as well as to the

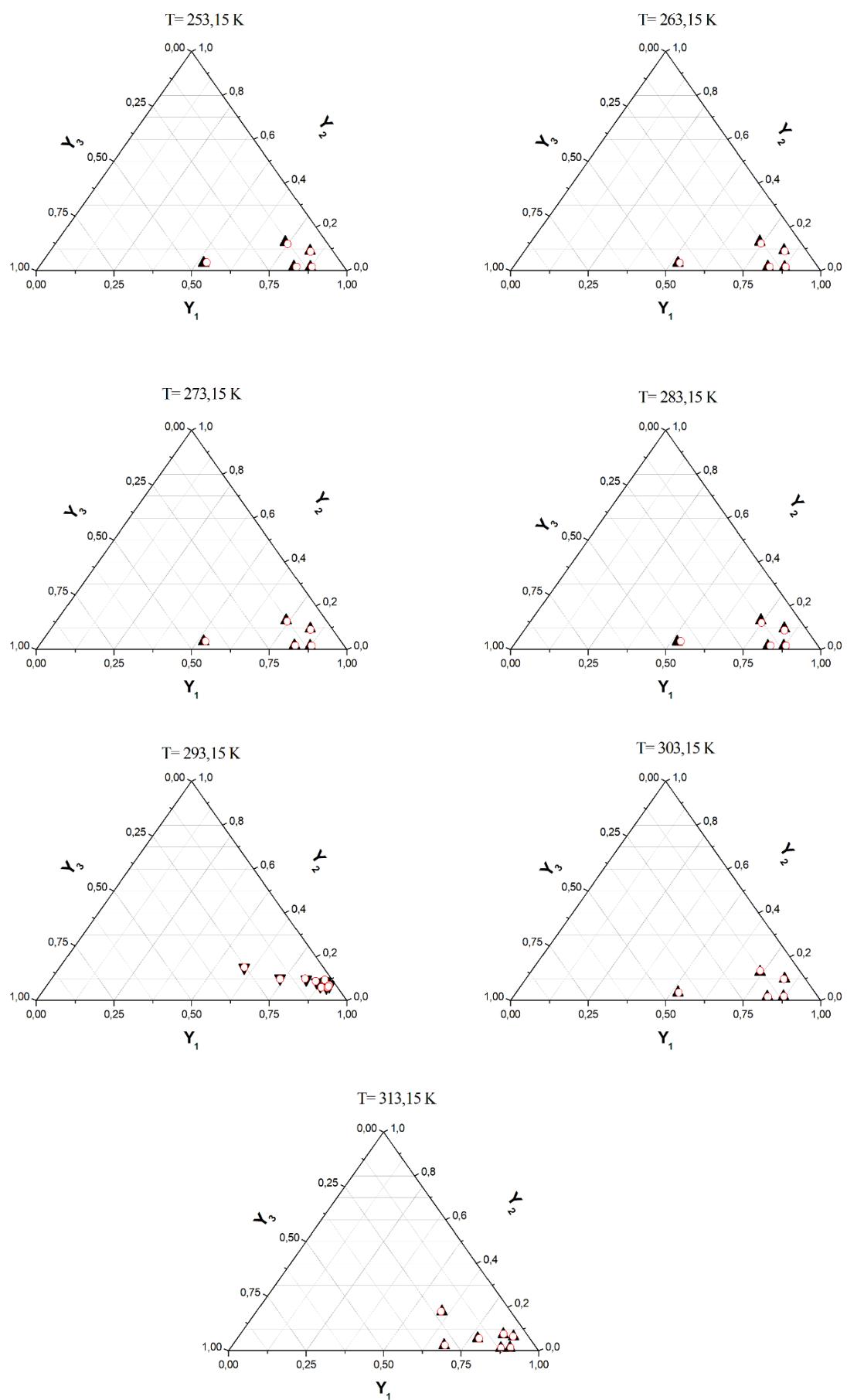


Figure 4. VLE of ternary mixture R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + DME(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [22]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

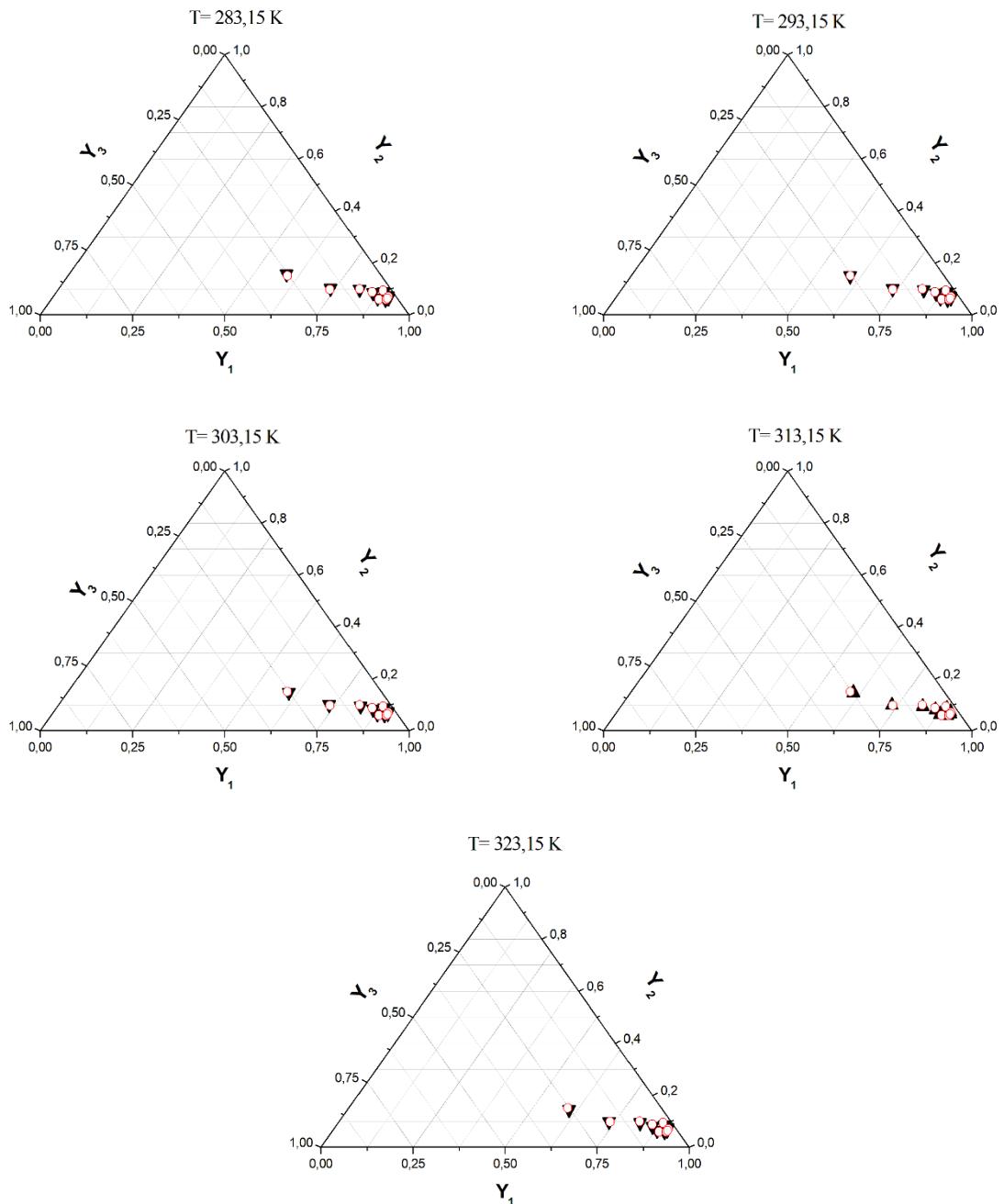


Figure 5. VLE of ternary mixture R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + R600a(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [21]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

saturated pressure of mixtures are defined as follows:

$$MRD(U) = \frac{100}{N} \sum \left| \left(\frac{(U_{exp} - U_{cal})}{U_{exp}} \right) \right| \quad (20)$$

$$Bias(U) = \frac{100}{N} \sum \left(\frac{(U_{exp} - U_{cal})}{U_{exp}} \right) \quad (21)$$

where N is the number of data points, and U is P , x_i or y_i .

3.1 VLE in Ternary Mixtures

The VLE data for the six ternary mixtures investigated are tabulated in Tables (2–7) and graphically presented in Figures (2–7) at different temperatures. Additionally, the binary interaction parameter k_{ij} , the objective function F_{obj} , the relative deviation MRD, and the Bias obtained by fitting experimental VLE data with the PC-SAFT model are reported in Table 8.

It is noteworthy that the predictions for pressure exhibit strong agreement with the experimental values. Specifically, the relative deviation remains below 1% for three mixtures: R32 + R152a + R1234yf [18], R32 + R161 + R1234ze(E) [19] and R600a + R1234ze(E) + R13I1[20]. In the case of the R134a + R1234yf + R600a [21] mixture, the relative error does not exceed 1.15% at 283.15 K. The highest relative deviation is observed for the R134a + R1234yf + DME [22] mixture, reaching 4.26% at 253.15 K. For the R600a + R152a + R134 [23] mixture at the same temperature, the error remains within 2.78%. In conclusion, these results demonstrate a strong concurrence between the calculated values and the experimental data taken from the literature.

3.2 Azeotropic Prediction

Among the six ternary mixtures examined only three exhibit azeotropic behavior. These mixtures are as follows:

Table 6. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R600a(1) + R152a(2) + R134(3) [23].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	x _{1exp}	x _{2exp}	y _{1exp}	y _{1cal}	y _{2exp}	y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂
253.15	0.129	0.130	0.799	0.098	0.500	0.403	0.228	0.248	0.001	-0.097	0.020
	0.145	0.145	0.572	0.066	0.417	0.356	0.078	0.074	0.000	-0.061	-0.004
	0.143	0.137	0.415	0.336	0.396	0.374	0.347	0.356	-0.006	-0.022	0.009
	0.143	0.137	0.367	0.409	0.382	0.368	0.403	0.418	-0.006	-0.014	0.015
	0.143	0.137	0.365	0.410	0.379	0.369	0.413	0.417	-0.006	-0.010	0.004
	0.143	0.138	0.327	0.470	0.368	0.361	0.447	0.465	-0.005	-0.007	0.018
	0.142	0.138	0.320	0.493	0.360	0.356	0.471	0.488	-0.004	-0.004	0.017
	0.142	0.138	0.313	0.497	0.359	0.355	0.471	0.488	-0.004	-0.004	0.017
	0.142	0.138	0.312	0.498	0.360	0.355	0.469	0.489	-0.004	-0.005	0.020
	0.139	0.136	0.152	0.326	0.349	0.379	0.234	0.233	-0.003	0.030	-0.001
	0.143	0.138	0.379	0.227	0.398	0.389	0.207	0.202	-0.005	-0.009	-0.005
	0.143	0.139	0.458	0.194	0.409	0.378	0.199	0.196	-0.004	-0.031	-0.003
	263.15	0.199	0.198	0.739	0.123	0.473	0.396	0.236	0.247	-0.001	-0.077
273.15	0.214	0.213	0.597	0.066	0.419	0.363	0.079	0.080	0.000	-0.056	0.001
	0.211	0.203	0.414	0.337	0.387	0.369	0.350	0.359	-0.008	-0.018	0.009
	0.211	0.203	0.374	0.404	0.374	0.361	0.407	0.419	-0.007	-0.013	0.012
	0.209	0.203	0.365	0.419	0.372	0.359	0.417	0.432	-0.006	-0.013	0.015
	0.210	0.204	0.338	0.463	0.360	0.352	0.452	0.468	-0.006	-0.008	0.016
	0.210	0.204	0.318	0.495	0.350	0.346	0.477	0.494	-0.005	-0.004	0.017
	0.209	0.204	0.313	0.497	0.352	0.346	0.474	0.493	-0.005	-0.006	0.019
	0.209	0.204	0.310	0.499	0.350	0.345	0.475	0.493	-0.005	-0.005	0.018
	0.205	0.202	0.177	0.311	0.328	0.363	0.243	0.232	-0.003	0.035	-0.011
	0.211	0.205	0.380	0.226	0.389	0.380	0.210	0.205	-0.006	-0.009	-0.005
	0.211	0.206	0.462	0.193	0.404	0.375	0.202	0.199	-0.005	-0.029	-0.003
	0.282	0.279	0.739	0.123	0.483	0.413	0.233	0.243	-0.002	-0.070	0.010
	0.303	0.303	0.595	0.066	0.422	0.371	0.080	0.080	0.000	-0.051	0.000
	0.302	0.291	0.416	0.336	0.388	0.364	0.348	0.361	-0.011	-0.024	0.013
	0.302	0.292	0.374	0.404	0.367	0.355	0.411	0.422	-0.010	-0.012	0.011
	0.300	0.292	0.365	0.418	0.366	0.353	0.419	0.433	-0.008	-0.013	0.014
	0.300	0.293	0.337	0.463	0.353	0.344	0.455	0.471	-0.007	-0.009	0.016
	0.300	0.294	0.318	0.495	0.343	0.337	0.481	0.498	-0.007	-0.006	0.017
	0.300	0.294	0.314	0.497	0.343	0.336	0.480	0.498	-0.006	-0.007	0.018
	0.299	0.293	0.310	0.499	0.335	0.336	0.485	0.497	-0.006	0.001	0.012
	0.293	0.288	0.173	0.313	0.306	0.337	0.254	0.243	-0.005	0.031	-0.011
	0.302	0.295	0.380	0.227	0.382	0.372	0.214	0.210	-0.007	-0.010	-0.004
	0.301	0.295	0.462	0.193	0.401	0.373	0.204	0.201	-0.006	-0.028	-0.003

R600a + R1234ze(E) + R13I1 at temperatures of 243.15 K, 263.15 K, and 283.15 K, R600a + R152a + R134 at temperatures of 253.15 K, 263.15 K, and 273.15 K. Lastly, R134a + R1234yf + R600a demonstrates azeotropic behavior at temperatures of 313.15 K and 323.13 K.

Table 9 presents both the experimental and PC-SAFT model-calculated compositions and pressures for these ternary azeotrope mixtures. The relative errors between the experimental and calculated azeotropic compositions and pressures are calculated using the following relations:

$$\Delta x_{az} = \frac{|x_{az}^{exp} - x_{az}^{cal}|}{x_{az}^{exp}} \times 100 \quad (22)$$

For pressure:

$$\Delta P_{az} = \frac{|P_{az}^{exp} - P_{az}^{cal}|}{P_{az}^{exp}} \times 100 \quad (23)$$

For the (R600a + R1234ze(E) + R13I1) ternary mixture, the maximum relative errors do not exceed ($\Delta x_1=5.26\%$, $\Delta x_2=6.56\%$) for molar fractions and 1.39% for pressure (see

Table 9). Similarly, for the (R600a + R152a + R134) mixture, the relative errors do not exceed ($\Delta x_1=3.48\%$, $\Delta x_2=3.71\%$) for molar fractions and 4.20% for pressure. As for the (R134a + R1234yf + R600a) ternary mixture, the maximum relative errors in molar fractions are ($\Delta x_1=3.44\%$ and $\Delta x_2=1.97\%$), with a maximum relative pressure error of $\Delta P=0.98\%$.

The relative errors found when comparing the experimental and calculated values for each ternary system are well within acceptable limits. This comparison stands out well when considering the research conducted by Maalem et al [14]. They used three different models (relative volatility, NRTL, and Wilson) to predict azeotropic compositions and pressures for the same ternary mixtures. This suggests that the PC-SAFT model is effective in predicting azeotropic points in ternary systems.

4. Conclusion

A comprehensive study on six different ternary mixtures at different temperatures to predict their azeotropic behavior was conducted. To achieve this, the Perturbed-Chain SAFT (PC-SAFT) equation of state, with estimated binary

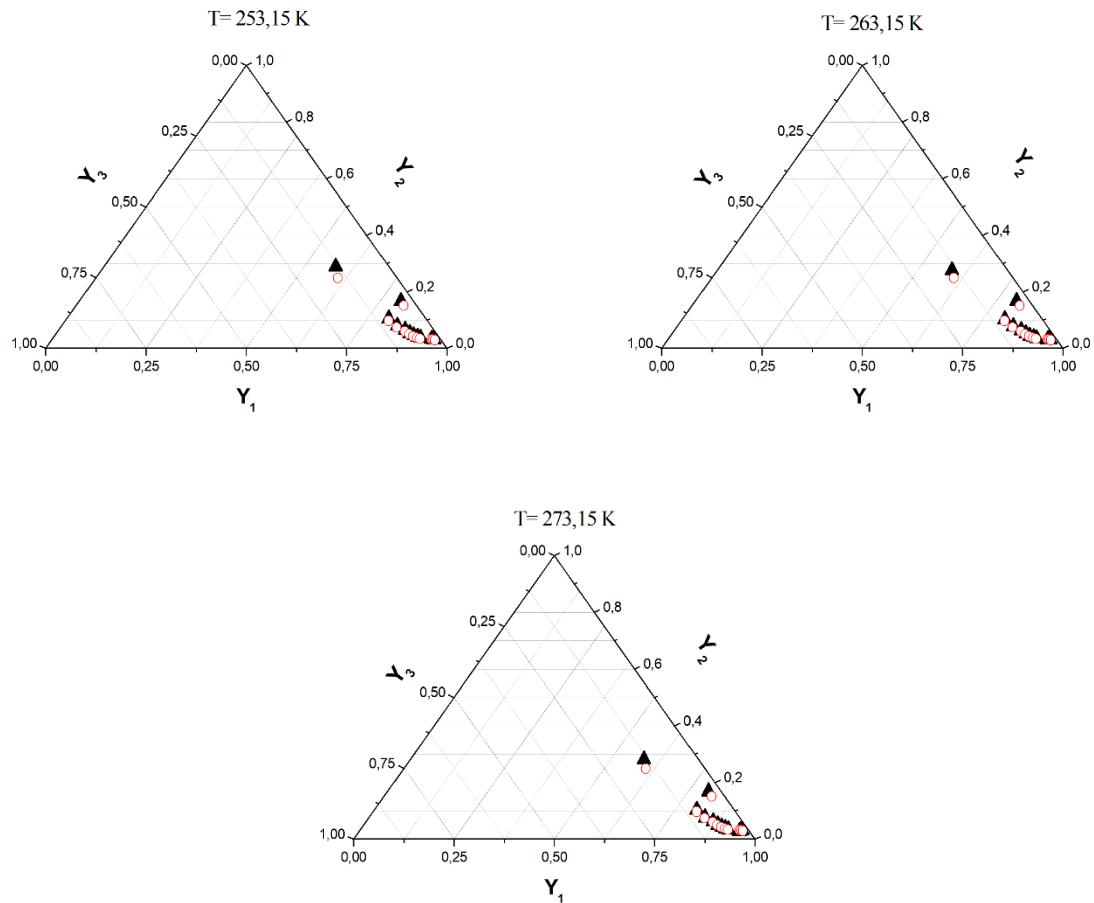


Figure 6. VLE of ternary mixture R600a(1) + R152a(2) + R134(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [23]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

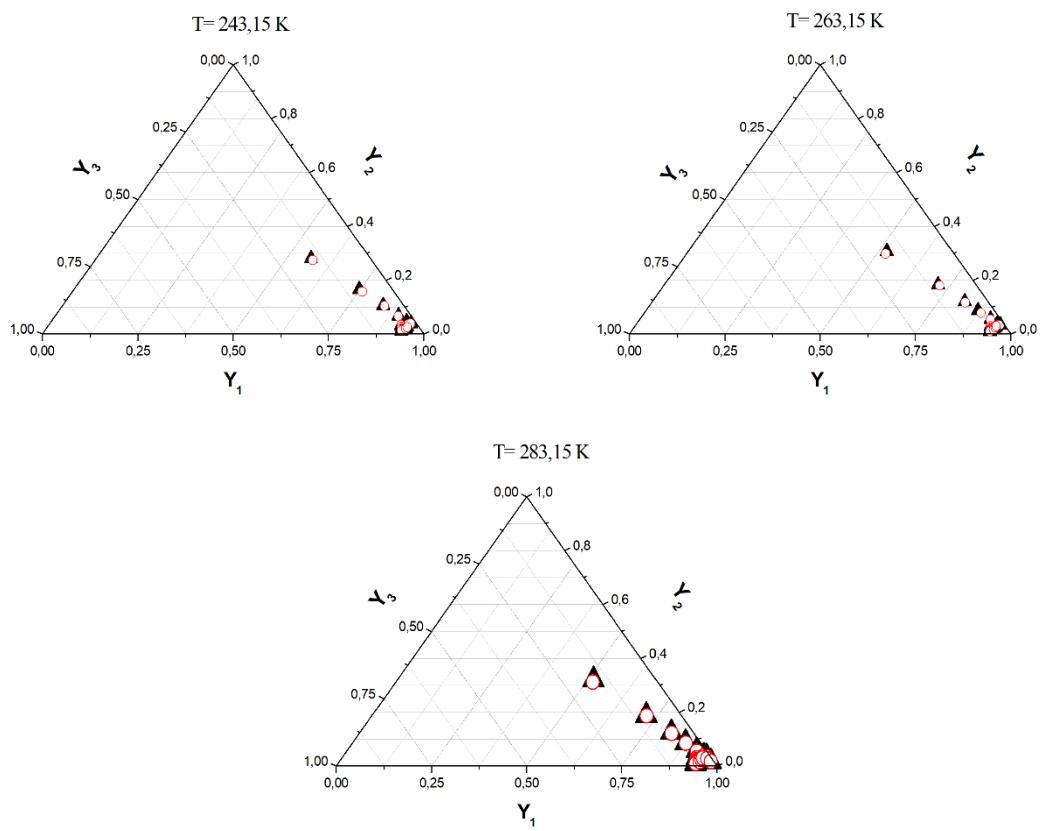


Figure 7. VLE of ternary mixture R600a(1) + R1234ze(E)(2) + R13II(3).
 (▲): Experimental data [20]; (○): PC-SAFT prediction.

Table 7. Experimental and calculated VLE in the system R600a(1) + RI234ze(E)(2) + RI311(3) [20].

T[K]	P _{exp} [MPa]	P _{cal} [MPa]	X _{1exp}	X _{2exp}	Y _{1exp}	Y _{1cal}	Y _{2exp}	Y _{2cal}	ΔP[MPa]	Δy ₁	Δy ₂
243.15	0.070	0.070	0.669	0.129	0.498	0.481	0.276	0.268	0.000	-0.017	-0.008
	0.072	0.072	0.571	0.112	0.442	0.415	0.231	0.218	0.000	-0.027	-0.013
	0.073	0.072	0.504	0.096	0.379	0.372	0.192	0.181	-0.001	-0.007	-0.011
	0.074	0.074	0.383	0.087	0.301	0.294	0.148	0.151	0.000	-0.007	0.003
	0.075	0.075	0.246	0.069	0.248	0.203	0.123	0.113	0.000	-0.045	-0.010
	0.073	0.074	0.307	0.055	0.248	0.246	0.092	0.096	0.000	-0.002	0.004
	0.079	0.079	0.312	0.262	0.258	0.253	0.328	0.326	0.000	-0.005	-0.002
	0.079	0.080	0.277	0.350	0.244	0.240	0.390	0.386	0.001	-0.004	-0.004
	0.079	0.080	0.258	0.400	0.236	0.235	0.423	0.417	0.001	-0.001	-0.006
	0.080	0.080	0.209	0.518	0.219	0.220	0.492	0.484	0.001	0.001	-0.008
	0.077	0.078	0.135	0.685	0.186	0.187	0.606	0.586	0.001	0.001	-0.020
	0.075	0.075	0.099	0.792	0.159	0.169	0.683	0.673	0.000	0.010	-0.010
	0.081	0.079	0.268	0.553	0.273	0.279	0.520	0.520	-0.001	0.006	0.000
	0.080	0.078	0.465	0.389	0.399	0.375	0.461	0.467	-0.001	-0.024	0.006
263.15	0.156	0.155	0.765	0.166	0.592	0.572	0.329	0.342	0.000	-0.020	0.013
	0.157	0.158	0.664	0.136	0.511	0.496	0.276	0.266	0.001	-0.015	-0.010
	0.161	0.161	0.569	0.122	0.442	0.428	0.222	0.224	0.000	-0.014	0.002
	0.163	0.163	0.459	0.104	0.401	0.353	0.198	0.180	0.000	-0.048	-0.018
	0.164	0.165	0.373	0.088	0.300	0.294	0.145	0.147	0.001	-0.006	0.002
	0.166	0.165	0.254	0.062	0.238	0.211	0.110	0.101	-0.001	-0.027	-0.009
	0.164	0.163	0.302	0.050	0.246	0.247	0.083	0.086	-0.001	0.001	0.003
	0.176	0.177	0.302	0.269	0.249	0.248	0.338	0.333	0.001	-0.001	-0.005
	0.178	0.180	0.27	0.350	0.233	0.234	0.402	0.393	0.001	0.001	-0.009
	0.179	0.180	0.249	0.403	0.224	0.225	0.437	0.429	0.001	0.001	-0.008
	0.180	0.181	0.204	0.513	0.219	0.207	0.489	0.499	0.001	-0.012	0.010
	0.177	0.176	0.128	0.694	0.164	0.166	0.629	0.622	0.000	0.002	-0.007
	0.172	0.172	0.093	0.778	0.136	0.14	0.701	0.692	0.000	0.004	-0.009
	0.180	0.180	0.262	0.552	0.264	0.264	0.545	0.538	-0.001	0.000	-0.007
	0.177	0.176	0.465	0.389	0.393	0.377	0.462	0.471	-0.001	-0.016	0.009
	0.170	0.166	0.657	0.252	0.496	0.487	0.399	0.410	-0.004	-0.009	0.011
283.15	0.305	0.303	0.774	0.169	0.621	0.603	0.319	0.328	-0.002	-0.018	0.009
	0.306	0.307	0.664	0.136	0.523	0.517	0.254	0.253	0.001	-0.006	-0.001
	0.312	0.313	0.569	0.122	0.457	0.444	0.213	0.215	0.001	-0.013	0.002
	0.321	0.316	0.492	0.106	0.397	0.387	0.180	0.181	-0.005	-0.010	0.001
	0.323	0.320	0.373	0.086	0.308	0.300	0.140	0.141	-0.003	-0.008	0.001
	0.326	0.322	0.280	0.067	0.235	0.232	0.104	0.107	-0.004	-0.003	0.003
	0.321	0.317	0.309	0.048	0.251	0.255	0.080	0.081	-0.005	0.004	0.001
	0.346	0.346	0.309	0.271	0.254	0.254	0.340	0.338	0.001	0.000	-0.002
	0.354	0.352	0.270	0.349	0.234	0.231	0.402	0.398	-0.001	-0.003	-0.004
	0.355	0.355	0.250	0.401	0.223	0.221	0.441	0.437	0.000	-0.002	-0.004
	0.358	0.357	0.206	0.519	0.198	0.201	0.523	0.520	-0.001	0.003	-0.003
	0.354	0.352	0.130	0.688	0.153	0.154	0.649	0.642	-0.002	0.001	-0.007
	0.347	0.344	0.091	0.781	0.122	0.123	0.726	0.721	-0.003	0.001	-0.005
	0.360	0.355	0.260	0.548	0.253	0.251	0.554	0.551	-0.005	-0.002	-0.003
	0.350	0.344	0.480	0.375	0.401	0.388	0.456	0.464	-0.006	-0.013	0.008
	0.332	0.324	0.651	0.248	0.508	0.500	0.389	0.390	-0.007	-0.008	0.001
	0.311	0.308	0.626	0.121	0.491	0.489	0.229	0.224	-0.003	-0.002	-0.005
	0.321	0.320	0.392	0.089	0.297	0.314	0.156	0.147	-0.001	0.017	-0.009

interaction parameters was employed.

In the initial phase of our research, the PC-SAFT Equation of state was utilized to calculate Vapor Liquid Equilibrium (VLE) data for all six ternary mixtures under investigation. Overall, the values of MRD and Bias confirm a reasonable agreement with the experimental data. A strong correlation between the phase behavior of these mixtures and the thermodynamic model founded indicates the model's effectiveness.

Among the six mixtures, only three exhibited azeotropic characteristics. The pressure and composition of the

azeotropes, denoted as P_{az} and x_{az} , respectively, were determined by using adjustable parameters, including k_{ij} , m_i , σ_i , and $(\varepsilon/k)_i$.

The present results obtained from the model proposed by Maalem et al [14] performs a high degree of agreement with the aforementioned sources.

Table 8. Binary interaction parameter k_{ij} , objective function F_{obj} , Relative deviation MRD, and Bias obtained by fitting experimental VLE data with PC-SAFT model.

T (K)	BiasP %	MRDP %	Biasy ₁ %	Bias y ₂ %	MRDy ₁ %	MRD y ₂ %	k_{12}	k_{13}	k_{23}	F_{obj}
R32(1) + R152a(2) + R1234yf(3)										
283.15	0.07	0.96	0.09	1.04	1.08	2.45	0.00861	0.03255	0.01542	0.13036
293.15	0.09	0.31	-0.06	0.58	0.69	1.09	0.00507	0.03760	0.01455	0.02269
303.15	0.08	0.26	-0.01	0.53	0.60	0.95	0.00450	0.03893	0.01482	0.01850
313.15	0.00	0.19	0.09	0.42	0.42	0.61	0.00505	0.03992	0.01456	0.00957
323.15	-0.13	0.32	0.16	0.17	0.83	0.32	0.00811	0.04021	0.01261	0.01326
R32(1) + R161(2) + R1234ze(E)(3)										
283.15	0.40	0.61	-1.05	-0.51	1.08	2.76	0.00727	0.02104	-0.0104	0.15238
293.15	0.10	0.46	-0.58	-0.20	0.74	1.23	0.00851	0.02179	-0.0077	0.02874
303.15	0.93	0.96	-0.85	0.84	0.88	1.02	0.00660	0.02183	-0.0099	0.04426
313.15	-0.06	0.52	-0.32	0.10	0.73	1.15	0.00936	0.02314	-0.0059	0.03056
323.15	-0.14	0.49	-0.04	0.03	0.43	0.71	0.01006	0.02406	-0.0054	0.01230
R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + DME(3)										
253.15	3.78	4.26	1.69	4.40	3.27	4.40	0.01934	0.00091	0.01095	0.63646
263.15	2.72	3.05	1.36	3.09	2.67	3.09	0.01759	-0.00471	0.00574	0.34519
273.15	1.81	2.03	1.22	2.24	4.39	2.40	0.02000	-0.01051	0.00118	0.34904
283.15	1.58	1.67	0.91	2.34	1.88	2.34	0.01566	-0.01181	-0.0009	0.16384
293.15	1.13	1.39	0.60	2.23	1.29	2.23	0.01251	-0.01472	-0.0039	0.11679
303.15	-0.56	1.38	-0.58	0.63	2.92	2.03	0.01856	-0.02076	-0.0072	0.20068
313.15	0.13	1.51	-0.30	1.15	1.22	2.40	0.02484	-0.03970	-0.0086	0.11849
R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + R600a(3)										
283.15	0.83	1.15	0.94	-0.59	3.45	3.39	0.00349	0.11838	0.07477	0.46282
293.15	1.07	1.07	0.12	-0.63	3.20	3.36	0.00492	0.11511	0.07366	0.42899
303.15	0.97	1.10	0.49	-0.52	2.45	3.06	0.00980	0.11096	0.07272	0.31578
313.15	0.68	1.04	0.84	-0.01	2.00	2.98	0.01169	0.10852	0.07404	0.23295
323.15	0.63	1.08	1.36	0.66	2.07	3.42	0.01587	0.10432	0.07198	0.28224
R600a(1) + R152a(2) + R134(3)										
253.15	2.65	2.78	4.41	-1.89	5.83	3.41	0.09233	0.12320	-0.0319	0.90612
263.15	2.31	2.31	3.89	-1.75	5.68	3.15	0.09222	0.12312	-0.0308	0.73767
273.15	2.11	2.11	3.74	-1.65	5.47	2.87	0.09210	0.12258	-0.0294	0.63810
R600a(1) + R1234ze(E)(2) + R13I1(3)										
243.15	-0.18	0.82	2.36	1.74	3.76	2.86	0.07235	0.02131	0.03798	0.49045
263.15	0.08	0.53	2.53	0.82	3.28	2.90	0.07132	0.01999	0.03641	0.37321
283.15	0.76	0.86	0.65	0.20	1.72	1.41	0.06856	0.01744	0.03533	0.09772

Table 9. Experimental and calculated compositions and pressures of the ternary mixtures' azeotrope and relative error.

T(K)	$x_{1,exp}$	$x_{2,exp}$	$x_{3,exp}$	$x_{1,cal}$	$x_{2,cal}$	$x_{3,cal}$	$\Delta x_1(\%)$	$\Delta x_2(\%)$	$P_{az,exp}$	$P_{az,cal}$	$\Delta P_{az}(\%)$
R134a(1) + R1234yf(2) + R600a(3)[21]											
313.15	0.669	0.203	0.028	0.646	0.199	0.155	3.438	1.970	1.120	1.109	0.982
323.15	0.669	0.203	0.028	0.652	0.203	0.145	2.541	0.000	1.436	1.427	0.627
R600a(1) + R152a(2) + R134(3) [23]											
253.15	0.365	0.410	0.225	0.369	0.417	0.214	1.096	1.707	0.143	0.137	4.196
263.15	0.374	0.404	0.222	0.361	0.419	0.220	3.476	3.713	0.211	0.203	3.791
273.15	0.365	0.418	0.217	0.353	0.433	0.214	3.288	3.589	0.300	0.292	2.667
R600a(1) + R1234ze(E)(2) + R13I1(3) [20]											
243.15	0.209	0.518	0.273	0.220	0.484	0.296	5.263	6.564	0.080	0.080	0.000
263.15	0.262	0.552	0.186	0.264	0.538	0.198	0.763	2.536	0.180	0.180	0.000
283.15	0.260	0.548	0.192	0.251	0.551	0.198	3.462	0.547	0.360	0.355	1.389

Nomenclature

Symbols

\tilde{a}	Reduced Helmholtz free energy.	N	The Avogadro number.
A	Helmholtz free energy.	P	Pressure [MPa].
C	Cubic term of the Helmholtz free energy equation.	RE	Relative Error ($\Delta x_{az}, \Delta P_{az}$).
d	Segment diameter of component.	$SAFT$	Statistical Associating Fluid Theory.
EoS	Equation of State.	T	Temperature [K].
F_{obj}	Objective function.	U	Represents P,x or y.
GWP	Global Warming Potential	VLE	Vapor Liquid Equilibrium.
k	Boltzmann constant.	x	Liquid mole fraction.
k_{ij}	Binary interaction parameter.	y	Vapor mole fraction.
m	Mean segment number in the mixture.	σ	Segment diameter.
		ω	Acentric factor.
		ρ	Molar density.

<i>e/k</i>	The segment-segment interaction energy parameter
Subscripts and superscripts	
<i>Az</i>	Azeotrope property.
<i>c</i>	Pure-component critical property.
<i>cal</i>	Calculated property.
<i>exp</i>	Experimental property.
<i>disp</i>	Contribution due to dispersive attraction
<i>hc</i>	Hard-chain.
<i>hs</i>	Hard sphere.
<i>res</i>	Residual property.
<i>i,j</i>	Molecular species.

References:

- [1] J. Gross and G. Sadowski, “Application of perturbation theory to a hard-chain reference fluid: an equation of state for square-well chains,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 168, 183–199, 2000, doi: 10.1016/S0378-3812(00)00302-2.
- [2] J. Gross and G. Sadowski, “Perturbed-Chain SAFT: An Equation of State Based on a Perturbation Theory for Chain Molecules,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 40, 1244–1260, 2001, doi: 10.1021/ie0003887.
- [3] S. H. Huang and M. Radosz, “Equation of state for small, large, polydisperse, and associating molecules,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 29, 2284–2294, 1990, doi: 10.1021/ie00107a014.
- [4] S. H. Huang and M. Radosz, “Equation of state for small, large, polydisperse, and associating molecules: extension to fluid mixtures,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 30, 1994–2005, 1991, doi: 10.1021/ie00056a050.
- [5] T. Kraska and K. E. Gubbins, “Phase Equilibria Calculations with a Modified SAFT Equation of State. 1. Pure Alkanes, Alkanols, and Water,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 35, 4727–4737, 1996, doi: 10.1021/ie9602320.
- [6] A. Gil-Villegas, A. Galindo, P. J. Whitehead, S. J. Mills, G. Jackson, and A. N. Burgess, “Statistical associating fluid theory for chain molecules with attractive potentials of variable range,” *J. Chem. Phys.*, 106, 4168–4186, 1997, doi: 10.1063/1.473101.
- [7] A. G. Lowri, A. D. Alej, “The thermodynamics of mixtures and the corresponding mixing rules in the SAFT-VR approach for potentials of variable range,” *Mol. Phys.*, 93, 241–252, 1998, doi: 10.1080/002689798169249.
- [8] J. B. Felipe, F. V. Lourdes, “Prediction of Binary and Ternary Diagrams Using the Statistical Associating Fluid Theory (SAFT) Equation of State,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 37, 660–674, 1998.
- [9] Y.-H. Fu, S. I. Sandler, “A Simplified SAFT Equation of State for Associating Compounds and Mixtures,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 34, 1897–1909, 1995, doi: 10.1021/ie00044a042.
- [10] G. M. Kontogeorgis, E. C. Voutsas, I. V. Yakoumis, D. P. Tassios, “An Equation of State for Associating Fluids,” *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.*, 35, 4310–4318, 1996, doi: 10.1021/ie9600203.
- [11] Ii. Polishuk, “Generalization of SAFT + Cubic equation of state for predicting and correlating thermodynamic properties of heavy organic substances,” *J. Supercrit. Fluids*, 67, 94–107, 2012, doi: 10.1016/j.supflu.2012.02.009.
- [12] E. K. Karakatsani, T. Spyriouni, and I. G. Economou, “Extended statistical associating fluid theory (SAFT) equations of state for dipolar fluids,” *AIChE Journal*, 51, 2328–2342, 2005, doi: 10.1002/aic.10473.
- [13] J. A. Barker, D. Henderson, “Perturbation Theory and Equation of State for Fluids. II. A Successful Theory of Liquids,” *J. Chem. Phys.*, 47, 4714–4721, 1967, doi: 10.1063/1.1701689.
- [14] Y. Maalem, A. Zarfa, Y. Tamene, S. Fedali, H. Madani, “Prediction of thermodynamic properties of the ternary azeotropic mixtures,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 517, 112613, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.fluid.2020.112613.
- [15] B. Bentama, H. Grine, I. Anoune, H. Madani, C. Bougriou, “Calculation of azeotropic properties for binary mixtures with the PC-SAFT equation of state,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 565, 113631, 2023, doi: 10.1016/j.fluid.2022.113631.
- [16] L. A. Serafimov, O. B. Razova, A. V. Frolovka, T. V. Chelyuskina, “The Gibbs-Konovalov law at simple singular points of two-phase multicomponent system diagrams,” *Russ. J. of Phys. Chem. A*, 82, 946–950, 2008, doi: 10.1134/S0036024408060149.
- [17] I. Anoune, Z. Mimoune, H. Madani, A. Merzougui, “New modified PC-SAFT pure component parameters for accurate VLE and critical phenomena description,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 532, 112916, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.fluid.2020.112916.
- [18] T. Yang, X. Hu, X. Meng, J. Wu, “Vapor–Liquid Equilibria for the Binary and Ternary Systems of Difluoromethane (R32), 1,1-Difluoroethane (R152a), and 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene (R1234yf),” *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 63, 771–780, 2018, doi: 10.1021/acs.jced.7b00950.
- [19] X. Hu, T. Yang, X. Meng, J. Wu, “Isothermal vapor liquid equilibrium measurements for difluoromethane (R32) + fluoroethane (R161) + trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (R1234ze(E)) ternary mixtures,” *Int. J. Refrig.*, 79, 49–56, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.ijrefrig.2017.04.019.
- [20] Y. Zhao *et al.*, “Vapor Liquid Phase Equilibrium for Azeotropic Isobutane + trans -1,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropene + Trifluoriodomethane System at Temperatures from 243.150 to 283.150 K,” *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 63, 812–821, 2018, doi: 10.1021/acs.jced.7b00964.
- [21] P. Hu, W.-B. Zhu, L.-X. Chen, X.-D. Cai, Z.-S. Chen, “Vapor–liquid equilibria measurements of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)+2,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene (HFO-1234yf)+isobutane (HC-600a) ternary system,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 414, 111–116, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.fluid.2016.01.028.
- [22] X. Han, Z. Gao, J. Lei, B. Yang, Y. Zhao, G. Chen, “Isothermal Vapor–Liquid Equilibrium of the Ternary Mixture of 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane + 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoroprop-1-ene + Dimethyl Ether at Temperatures from 253.15 K to 323.15 K,” *J. Chem.*

Eng. Data, 60, 2219–2225, 2015, doi: 10.1021/je501167d.

[23] Y. Zhao, M. Gong, X. Dong, H. Guo, J. Wu, “The investigation on the vapor + liquid equilibrium for the

ternary mixture isobutene (R600a) + 1,1-difluoroethane (R152a) + 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (R134) at temperatures from 253.150 to 273.150 K,” *Fluid Phase Equilib.*, 408, 72–78, 2016, doi: 10.1016/j.fluid.2015.08.020.