Interfacial and Bulk Properties of Vapor-Liquid Equilibria in the System Toluene + Hydrogen Chloride + Carbon Dioxide by Molecular Simulation and Density Gradient Theory + PC-SAFT

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Abstract

Interfacial and bulk properties of vapor-liquid equilibria (VLE) in systems containing toluene, hydrogen chloride (HCl), and carbon dioxide (CO\textsubscript{2}) are studied by molecular dynamics simulations and density gradient theory + PC-SAFT. The pure components, the three binary mixtures, and the ternary mixture are studied systematically. A new PC-SAFT model of HCl is developed and mixture models are adjusted to binary VLE data. The focus of the studies is on the temperatures 333 and 353 K for which both HCl and CO\textsubscript{2} are supercritical. The simulation results are compared to experimental data, where such data are available. VLE bulk properties are well described. For

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the interfacial tension, only pure component data are available, which are well predicted. For the mixtures, data on the interfacial tension are predicted. A strong adsorption of both HCl and CO₂ at the vapor-liquid interface is found from both methods.

**Keywords:** Interfacial tension, Interfacial adsorption, Molecular dynamics, Density gradient theory, PC-SAFT

1. **Introduction**

Interfacial properties of the vapor-liquid equilibrium are important for many applications in process engineering, including separations like absorption but also multi-phase reactions. They are especially important for phenomena like nucleation and foaming. Experimental data on interfacial properties of mixtures are in most cases limited to the interfacial tension and even such data are rarely available. Hence, it is desirable to have models which enable predicting and analyzing interfacial properties. The most attractive methods are molecular simulation based on force fields and density gradient theory coupled with an equation of state [1–8].

Both methods are used in the present work for studying interfacial properties of toluene, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and hydrogen chloride (HCl), and their mixtures. These three molecules differ significantly in structure and polarity.
HCl forms hydrogen bonds and is strongly dipolar, CO₂ is slightly larger and quadrupolar. Toluene is much larger and almost nonpolar. The system toluene + HCl + CO₂ can also be considered as a model system for similar mixtures, which are important in reaction engineering, where toluene stands for the solvent and HCl and CO₂ stand for reacting gases or gaseous products. The present study focuses on the temperature range 333 to 353 K where both HCl and CO₂ are supercritical and the binary vapor-liquid equilibria of toluene + HCl and toluene + CO₂ show wide-boiling behavior. There are many experimental studies on the VLE of toluene + CO₂ mixtures in the temperature range investigated in the present work [9–17]. The binary system CO₂ + HCl does not exhibit a VLE at temperatures in the range given above. A VLE is obtained in that system at 290 K, where it shows aceotropic behavior [18, 19]. An overview of the experimental data of the binary mixtures used in the present work is shown in Table 1.

[Table 1 about here.]

From a molecular point of view, at a vapor-liquid interface the density changes smoothly from its liquid bulk to its vapor bulk value. This transition from the vapor to the liquid phase along a coordinate normal to the interface can be described well by a hyperbolic tangent function for the density of

3
a pure fluid [20–22]. For mixtures, however, complex phenomena are occa-
sionally observed in that transition region [22–26]. This holds especially for
wide-boiling mixtures [27–33]. While the density of such mixtures decreases
monotonously from the bulk liquid to the bulk vapor, the densities of some
of the individual components do not. Enrichment effects may occur, such
that a maximum of the density of the light-boiling component is observed
in the interfacial region, where it can reach values several times larger than
its largest bulk value. Such interfacial enrichments in VLE of mixtures have
been discussed in the literature [27–34], but no systematic evaluation of the
phenomenon of interfacial enrichment has been conducted so far for complex
systems like the ternary one studied in the present work. From the available
VLE data, it can be deduced that high enrichments occur in mixtures of wa-
ter and CO$_2$, where the component density of CO$_2$ is reported to be up to 7
times higher at the interface than in the bulk phases [33, 35–37]. In mixtures
of water and alcohols [7], as well as DMF + alkanes [26], component densities
were found which were up to 10 times higher than the highest corresponding
component density in the bulk phase. Only small enrichments were found for
mixtures of alkanes [24, 34], mixtures of poly(dimethylsiloxane) + acid gases
[38], mixtures of carbon dioxide + sulfur dioxide, mixtures of carbon dioxide
In the present work, molecular dynamics (MD) simulations with the *ls1 mardyn* program [40] and calculations applying the density gradient theory coupled with the PC-SAFT equation of state are conducted to investigate the interfacial tension and the interfacial enrichment in multi-component systems. The force field models for the MD simulations are taken from previous work of our group [3, 41]. The PC-SAFT parameters for toluene and CO$_2$ are taken from Gross and Sadowski [4]. A new model for HCl is developed in the present work. The molecular model parameters of the pure components were adjusted to describe the saturated liquid density, vapor pressure and enthalpy of vaporization, which is well done [3, 41]. The molecular models for CO$_2$ and HCl were also evaluated with respect to transport properties. They show a very good agreement with experimental data for the self diffusion coefficient, shear viscosity and thermal conductivity [41, 42].

The interfacial tension is usually not taken into account in the parameterization of molecular models. Molecular models from previous work of our group were adjusted to reproduce the vapor pressure and the saturated liquid density [43, 44]. These models overestimate the interfacial tension by
20% on average [45–48]. Similar findings were obtained for other molecular models which were parameterized with respect to bulk properties only [22, 27, 49–56]. Attempts to reconcile the quality of the results for bulk and interfacial properties by including the latter into the fit of the parameters of the molecular models have so far not been successful [47, 57, 58]. Despite these shortcomings, the molecular models from the literature were used straightforwardly in the present work. No parameters were changed. Hence, all results from the MD simulations in the present work are predictions of interfacial properties from bulk properties.

While molecular simulation resolves thermodynamic properties on the scale of atoms and molecules, density gradient theory (DGT) takes a continuum perspective. It was first introduced by van der Waals [59] and then rediscovered by Cahn and Hilliard [60] for application to pure compounds. Later it was generalized for the description of mixtures by Poser and Sanchez [24]. In combination with a physically based equation of state, DGT can describe with good accuracy the interfacial tension of both pure compounds [6] and mixtures [7]. In the present work, bulk and interfacial properties from both MD simulation and DGT + PC-SAFT of pure components as well as of binary and
ternary mixtures are reported. The binary and ternary mixtures of toluene with HCl and CO₂ are investigated in the temperatures range 333 and 353 K, while the mixtures of HCl and CO₂ are investigated at temperatures of 290 K. Bulk properties, i.e. saturated densities, vapor pressures, compositions and Henry’s law constants, are reported for a wide range of compositions. Interfacial properties, i.e. the interfacial tension, interfacial enrichment and interfacial adsorption are investigated systematically. Comparisons with experimental data are given if such data is available.

2. Modelling and Simulation

2.1. Fundamentals

Thermodynamically, the interfacial tension $\gamma$ is defined as the change in free energy upon a variation of the interfacial area

$$\gamma = \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial S} \right)_{N,V,T},$$

where $A$ is the Helmholtz free energy and $S$ is the interfacial area. For determination of the interfacial tension in molecular simulation several methods can be used, either mechanical routes [61–63], the test-area method [64, 65] or finite-size scaling based on grand-canonical sampling [66–70]. The mechani-
cal route, which is used in the present work, can be realized straightforwardly based on the intermolecular virial [61–63], which is also used for the pressure calculation in MD simulation [61]. For planar interfaces, the thermodynamic and the mechanical route are equivalent. There are significant deviations for curved interfaces if the second order virial contributions are neglected in the application of the mechanical route [70–73].

Interfacial adsorption may lead to an enrichment of components of the studied mixture at interfaces between phases. To quantify this enrichment, the interfacial enrichment $E_i$ of component $i$ is introduced. It is defined in the present work as the ratio of the maximum of the local component density $\rho_i(y)$ in the interfacial region and of the highest density of the same component in the bulk phases

$$E_i = \frac{\max(\rho_i(y))}{\max(\rho', \rho'')}.$$  \hfill (2)

Hereby, $\rho'$ and $\rho''$ are the bulk liquid and the bulk vapor density of component $i$, respectively, and $y$ is a spatial coordinate perpendicular to the interface. In the present work, the highest bulk value of the component densities is always reached in the liquid phase.

The enrichment $E_i$ is related to adsorption at the interface, but does
not express the same information. Adsorption may occur even if there is no enrichment \((E_i = 1)\), but enrichment will always result in adsorption. The relative adsorption is calculated under the assumption that the reference component \(j\) (which is toluene here) does not adsorb at the interface. On the basis of the density profiles of component \(i\) and \(j\), \(\rho_i(y)\) and \(\rho_j(y)\), the relative adsorption defined by Gibbs [74] can be computed by the symmetric interface segregation according to Wadewitz and Winkelmann [23]

\[
\Gamma_i^{(j)} = -\left(\rho_i - \rho_i\right)' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \left[ \frac{\rho_j(y) - \rho_j'}{\rho_j - \rho_j''} - \frac{\rho_i(y) - \rho_i'}{\rho_i - \rho_i''} \right],
\]

(3)

where \(\rho_i', \rho_i''\) and \(\rho_j', \rho_j''\) are the component densities of \(i\) and \(j\) in the two bulk phases \('\) and \''.

### 2.2. Molecular Simulation

The molecular model for CO\(_2\) is taken from Merker et al. [41]. It consists of three Lennard-Jones sites, representing each atom and a superimposed point quadrupole in the center of mass. The molecular model of toluene is taken from Huang et al. [3]. It consists of seven Lennard-Jones sites, five for the methine groups, one for the carbon atom and one for the methyl group, five point quadrupoles and one point dipole. The HCl model is also
from Huang et al. [3]. It consists of one Lennard-Jones site and two partial charges, to account for polarity as well as hydrogen bonding [75, 76].

The total potential energy is given by

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{N} \left\{ \sum_{a=1}^{n_i^{LJ}} \sum_{b=1}^{n_j^{LJ}} 4\epsilon_{ijab} \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{ijab}}{r_{ijab}} \right)^{12} - \left( \frac{\sigma_{ijab}}{r_{ijab}} \right)^6 \right] + \sum_{c=1}^{n_i^e} \sum_{d=1}^{n_j^e} \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \left[ \frac{q_{ic}q_{jd}}{r_{ijcd}} \right. \right.$$ 

$$+ \frac{q_{ie}\mu_{jd} + q_{jd}\mu_{ic}}{r_{ijcd}^2} \cdot f_1(\omega_i, \omega_j) + \frac{q_{ic}Q_{jd} + q_{jd}Q_{ic}}{r_{ijcd}^3} \cdot f_2(\omega_i, \omega_j) + \frac{\mu_{ic}\mu_{jd}}{r_{ijcd}^3} \cdot f_3(\omega_i, \omega_j) + \frac{\mu_{ic}Q_{jd} + \mu_{jd}Q_{ic}}{r_{ijcd}^4} \cdot f_4(\omega_i, \omega_j) + \frac{Q_{ic}Q_{jd}}{r_{ijcd}^5} \cdot f_5(\omega_i, \omega_j) \bigg] \right\},$$  \tag{4}

where $\epsilon_{ijab}$ and $\sigma_{ijab}$ are the Lennard-Jones energy and size parameters, $r_{ijab}$ and $r_{ijcd}$ are site-site distances, $q_{ic}$, $q_{jd}$, $\mu_{ic}$, $\mu_{jd}$, $Q_{ic}$ and $Q_{jd}$ are the magnitudes of the electrostatic interactions, i.e. the point charges, dipole and quadrupole moments, and $f_k(\omega_i, \omega_j)$ are dimensionless angle-dependent expressions in terms of the orientation $\omega_i$, $\omega_j$ of the point multipoles [77].

The unlike electrostatic interactions, e.g. between charges and quadrupoles, follow the laws of electrostatics, so that no combing rule is required. The modified Lorentz-Berthelot combining rules are used [78, 79] for the interaction between unlike Lennard-Jones sites.
The binary interaction parameters $\xi$ are usually fitted to experimental data of the vapor-liquid equilibrium [80]. For the binary subsystems, the interaction parameter $\xi$ in the system toluene + HCl was taken from previous work [3] in which it was fitted to one experimental data point of the mixture and verified at another point. The interaction parameter in the system toluene + CO$_2$ was adjusted in the present work to fit the Henry’s law constant of CO$_2$ in toluene at 353 K [81]. For HCl + CO$_2$, the binary interaction parameter was adjusted in the present work to fit the aceotropic pressure [18]. The binary interaction parameters are shown in Table 2.

The MD simulations were performed with the MD code $ls1$ mardyn [40] in the canonical ensemble with $N = 32,000$ particles (except for the simulations of the Henry’s law constant, see below). Simulation details are given in the Appendix. For the present MD simulations, systems were considered where the vapor and liquid phases coexist with each other in direct contact.
employing periodic boundary conditions, so that there are two vapor-liquid interfaces which are oriented perpendicular to the $y$ axis. The interfacial tension was computed from the deviation between the normal and the tangential diagonal components of the overall pressure tensor \([61, 62]\). For the mechanical route holds:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2} S (\Pi_N - \Pi_T) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy \, (p_N - p_T).$$

(7)

Thereby, the normal pressure $p_N$ is given by the $y$ component of the diagonal of the pressure tensor, and the tangential pressure $p_T$ is determined by averaging over $x$ and $z$ components of the diagonal of the pressure tensor.

The interfacial area $S$ of each vapor-liquid interface is given by the cross section of the simulation volume normal to the $y$ axis.

Thermodynamic properties in heterogeneous systems are very sensitive to the truncation of the intermolecular potential \([50, 52, 82, 83]\). This can either be treated by cutoff radii of the order of 10 times the segment diameter \([50, 52, 84]\), which is numerically very expensive, or by an asymmetric long-range correction for inhomogeneous simulations \([83–89]\).

For all of the present simulations, the cutoff radius was set to 17.5 Å and a center-of-mass cutoff scheme was employed. The Lennard-Jones interactions
were corrected with a slab-based long-range correction [85]. Electrostatic long-range interactions were approximated by a resulting effective molecular dipole and corrected with a slab-based long-range correction [84]. The quadrupolar interactions do not need a long-range correction as they decay by $r^{-10}$ [90].

The Henry’s law constant $H_{i,\text{Toluene}}$ of the solute $i$ in the solvent toluene is given by

$$H_{i,\text{Toluene}} = \rho_{\text{Toluene}} k_B T \exp \left( \frac{\mu_i^\infty}{k_B T} \right),$$

where $\rho_{\text{Toluene}}$ is the saturated liquid density of toluene and $\mu_i^\infty$ is the chemical potential of the solute at infinite dilution. The simulations of the Henry’s law constant were performed with the ms2 simulation code [91, 92] with $N = 1,000$ particles. Simulation details are given in the Appendix.

2.3. Density gradient theory (DGT)

The interfacial tension $\gamma$ of mixtures in VLE is calculated from equation (9) [93]

$$\gamma = \int_{\rho_{\text{ref}}}^{\rho'} \sqrt{2 \Delta \Omega(\rho)} \sum_i \sum_j \kappa_{ij} \frac{d\rho_i}{d\rho_{\text{ref}}} \frac{d\rho_j}{d\rho_{\text{ref}}} d\rho_{\text{ref}}$$
where $\mathbf{\rho}$ is the vector of component densities, $\rho_i$ and $\rho_j$ are the component densities of component $i$ and $j$ respectively, $\kappa_{ij}$ is the so-called influence parameter of the component pair $i$ and $j$, $\Delta \Omega(\mathbf{\rho}) = a_0(\mathbf{\rho}) - \sum_i \rho_i \mu_{i_{\text{bulk}}} + p^S$ is the grand potential per volume, with $a_0(\mathbf{\rho})$ being the homogeneous free energy at the local density vector, $\mu_{i_{\text{bulk}}}$ is the saturated bulk phase chemical potential of component $i$ and $p^S$ is the saturation pressure, $\rho_{\text{ref}}$ is a suitably chosen reference density (which is that of the high boiling components density in our case). The summations run over all components and the integration is between the reference density at saturation in the vapor phase $\rho''_{\text{ref}}$ and the liquid phase $\rho'_{\text{ref}}$.

The component density profiles as a function of the spatial coordinate $y$ are calculated from equation (10) [93]

$$\int_{y_0}^{y} dy = \int_{\rho_{\text{ref}}^0}^{\rho_{\text{ref}}(y)} \sqrt{\Delta \Omega^{-1}(\mathbf{\rho})} \sum_i \sum_j \frac{1}{2} \kappa_{ij} \frac{d\rho_i}{d\rho_{\text{ref}}} \frac{d\rho_j}{d\rho_{\text{ref}}} d\rho_{\text{ref}} \quad (10)$$

where $y_0$ is an arbitrarily chosen starting point. For the remainder of this article we choose $\rho_{\text{ref}}^0 = 0.5 (\rho'_{\text{ref}} + \rho''_{\text{ref}})$.

For the evaluation of equations (9) and (10), $\mathbf{\rho}$ has to be known as a function of $\rho_{\text{ref}}$. We assume, that the mixed influence parameter is calculated from the geometric mixing rule

14
\[ \kappa_{ij} = \sqrt{\kappa_{ii} \kappa_{jj}}. \] (11)

For that case, the relation between component densities is obtained from

\[ \sqrt{\kappa_{ii}} \Delta \mu_{\text{ref}} = \sqrt{\kappa_{\text{ref}, \text{ref}}} \Delta \mu_i, \] (12)

where \( \Delta \mu_i = \mu_i(\rho) - \mu_i^{\text{bulk}} \) is the difference between the chemical potential \( \mu_i \) at \( \rho \) and the chemical potential at bulk conditions \( \mu_i^{\text{bulk}} \). The same definition holds for the chemical potential difference \( \Delta \mu_{\text{ref}} \) of the reference component. The influence parameter \( \kappa_{ii} \) of the pure component \( i \) is taken from the literature, where available, or fitted to one experimental data point of the pure component interfacial tension else.

2.4. PC-SAFT Equation of State

In this work we choose the Perturbed-Chain Statistical Associating Fluid Theory (PC-SAFT) [4, 5] as equation of state (EOS) for calculating the free energy of the homogeneous system, which is an extension of the SAFT EOS [94]. Like all perturbation theories, this EOS decomposes the free energy into different terms.
\[ A = A^{\text{id}} + A^{\text{hc}} + A^{\text{disp}} + A^{\text{assoc}}, \]  

where \( A \) is the Helmholtz free energy and the subscripts id, hc, disp, and assoc stand for the contributions due to the ideal gas, the hard chain, the dispersion, and the association. The details of the EOS are described elsewhere [4, 5]. For non-associating compounds, the PC-SAFT EOS has three pure compound parameters, the segment number \( m \), the segment diameter \( \sigma \) and the segment-segment interaction energy \( \epsilon \). For associating compounds, also the association volume \( \kappa^{AB} \) and the association energy \( \epsilon^{AB} \) between two association sites \( A \) and \( B \) is used. Furthermore, in this case, the number of association sites of the types acidic, \( n_A \), proton donor, \( n_P \), and electron donor, \( n_E \), has to be specified [95]. The pure component parameters for CO\(_2\) and toluene were taken from the literature [4], whereas the pure component parameters for HCl were fitted to saturated densities, vapor pressures and enthalpies of vaporization from DIPPR correlations [96]. The influence parameters were taken from literature for CO\(_2\) [97] and fitted to one experimental data point for toluene at 313.15 K [98] and for HCl at 220 K [96]. The parameters together with the specification of the way they were obtained are given in Table 3.
Beside the pure compound parameters, PC-SAFT requires binary parameters $k_{ij}$ for each binary mixture for the modified Berthelot-Lorentz combining rules:

$$\sigma_{ij} = \frac{\sigma_{ii} + \sigma_{jj}}{2} \quad (14)$$

$$\epsilon_{ij} = (1 - k_{ij})\sqrt{\epsilon_{ii}\epsilon_{jj}}. \quad (15)$$

The parameters $k_{ij}$ for the three binary subsystems were fitted to the same data as for the molecular force-field models, cf. Section 2.2, and are listed in Table 4.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. Pure component properties

The bulk properties of the three investigated pure fluids are determined by MD simulation of heterogeneous systems as well as the PC-SAFT EOS. The resulting saturated densities and the vapor pressure curves are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. The simulated bulk properties are in very
good agreement with the experimental data [96], which was already shown in previous publications, in which molecular simulations with the Grand Equilibrium method [3, 41, 99] were performed. Also the results from the PC-SAFT EOS [4] agree well with the experimental data. The new PC-SAFT model for HCl developed in the present work reproduces the saturated liquid density and the vapor pressure with a relative mean deviation of 1.2 % and 5.4 %, respectively.

[Figure 1 about here.]
[Figure 2 about here.]

The interfacial tension was not considered in the molecular model development so that the corresponding results are predictions. Figure 3 shows the interfacial tension as a function of the temperature for the three investigated fluids in comparison with DIPPR correlations to experimental data. The molecular models for toluene and CO$_2$ slightly overestimate the interfacial tension over the entire temperature range, while the HCl model shows a very good agreement with experimental data. The results from DGT + PC-SAFT are in very good agreement with the experimental data to which they were fitted (for CO$_2$ at 250 K [97], for Toluene at 313.15 K, for HCl at 220 K).
The numerical values of the MD simulation results for the VLE of the pure components are given in Table 5.

[Figure 3 about here.]

[Table 5 about here.]

3.2. Binary systems

3.2.1. Henry’s law constant

Figure 4 shows the Henry’s law constant for HCl and CO$_2$ in toluene as a function of the temperature. For HCl, these experimental data are only available at low temperatures [100–103]. The Henry’s law constant from the present MD simulations is in very good agreement with the experimental data for both systems in the entire temperature range in which experimental data are available, which is narrow for HCl [81, 100–111]. For low temperatures the PC-SAFT results for the Henry’s law constant of HCl in toluene are higher than the experimental values, which have not been used for the adjustment for the binary interaction parameter. Generally, the results from both methods agree well, both methods predict a maximum of the Henry’s law constant at high temperatures, which remains to be confirmed by experiments.
3.2.2. Vapor-liquid equilibrium

VLE in the binary systems toluene + CO₂ and toluene + HCl were investigated at 333 and 353 K. Figures 5 and 6 show the binary phase diagrams. In the binary mixture toluene + CO₂, good agreement of the MD simulation results with the experimental data [9–17] is found over the entire concentration range, cf. Figure 5. There is an excellent agreement between MD simulation and PC-SAFT for low pressures, whereas, there are deviations at higher pressures. For the system toluene + HCl, cf. Figure 6, no experimental data are available for comparison. There is again a good agreement of both methods for the gas solubility as could be expected from the results shown in Figure 4. There are again some deviations in the pressure for higher concentrations of HCl in the liquid phase and also in the concentration of toluene in the gas phase. The sign of these deviations is not the same for the two systems studied here.
3.2.3. Interfacial tension

On the basis of well described phase equilibria, the interfacial properties can be predicted. Figure 7 shows the interfacial tension of toluene + CO$_2$ mixtures as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase. The interfacial tension of pure toluene is overpredicted by the molecular model at both temperatures. Experimental data are only available for pure toluene. The interfacial tension predicted by the molecular models decreases almost linearly with the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase, going to zero at the critical point. The results for the DGT + PC-SAFT are in good agreement with pure component data as they were fitted to such data. They also predict a linear decrease of the interfacial tension as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase, except in the vicinity of the critical point.

Figure 8 shows the interfacial tension of toluene + HCl mixtures as a function of the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase. The interfacial tension decreases nonlinearly with the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid
phase. The MD simulations results are again higher than the simulations results from DGT + PC-SAFT, which can be attributed to the deviation for the pure component model for toluene. The nonlinear decrease of the interfacial tension is consistently predicted by both methods.

[Figure 8 about here.]

3.2.4. Density profiles and interfacial adsorption

The employed methods allow to resolve the interface on the length scale of nm. Figures 9 and 10 show density profiles of the binary systems toluene + CO\textsubscript{2} and toluene + HCl at 333 K and a low concentration of the light-boiling component in the liquid phase as a function of the coordinate normal to the interface as obtained with both methods. The component density of the high boiling component changes monotonously from the vapor to the liquid phase and so does the total density. The component density of the low boiling component exhibits a maximum at the interface. This maximum is predicted by MD simulations as well as DGT + PC-SAFT. The width of this density peak of CO\textsubscript{2}, cf. Figure 9, at the interface is slightly narrower for the DGT + PC-SAFT, but the density maximum is slightly higher. This might be attributed to fluctuations at the interface in the MD simulation. For HCl, cf. Figure 10, the density maximum is smaller for DGT + PC-SAFT as
compared to the MD simulation while the width is similar for both methods. Considering the fact that two completely independent methods were used for the predictions the results agree remarkably well.

[Figure 9 about here.]

[Figure 10 about here.]

Figures 11 and 12 show the results for the interfacial enrichment $E_i$, cf. equation (2), as a function of the mole fraction of the light boiling component in the liquid phase for the light boiling components $i = \text{CO}_2, \text{HCl}$ in binary mixtures with toluene. In the VLE of the systems toluene + CO$_2$, the component density of CO$_2$ at the interface is up to three times larger than the component density in the bulk liquid phase, cf. Figure 11. The interfacial enrichment decreases with increasing mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase and is higher at lower temperatures. The DGT + PC-SAFT results for the interfacial enrichment of CO$_2$ are slightly higher than the MD simulation results, except for a single value for each temperature, with the smallest mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase.

In the VLE of the system toluene + HCl, an enrichment up to 2 is calculated from the MD simulation and up to 1.5 for DGT + PC-SAFT, cf.
Figure 12. The interfacial enrichment decreases with the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase and is more pronounced for lower temperatures. The results for DGT + PC-SAFT are lower for the interfacial enrichment of HCl than the results from the MD simulations.

The DGT + PC-SAFT results show in both mixtures an almost linear decrease of the interfacial enrichment with increasing mole fraction of the light boiling component in the liquid phase, whereas the MD simulation results show a non-linear decrease. For both systems, the numerical values of $E_i$ converge to one at the critical point. At the critical point both phases are equal and no enrichment can occur.

[Figure 11 about here.]

[Figure 12 about here.]

Figure 13 shows the relative adsorption of CO$_2$ in VLE of binary mixtures with toluene at the interface as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase as obtained from the results of both methods using equation (3). Starting at low loadings the relative adsorption of CO$_2$ at the interface increases for an increasing mole fraction of CO$_2$. Close to the critical point the relative adsorption exhibits a maximum and decreases rapidly towards
zero at the critical point. The relative adsorption decreases with increasing temperature. The results of the MD simulations are smaller compared to the DGT + PC-SAFT results, but the trends are consistently predicted by both methods.

Figure 14 shows the relative adsorption of HCl in VLE of binary mixtures with toluene at the interface as a function of the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase. The trends are similar to those observed for the system with CO$_2$, but the influence of temperature is smaller. The results of the MD simulations are higher than the those obtained with DGT + PC-SAFT, but again the trends predicted by both methods agree well.

The numerical values of the relative adsorption of CO$_2$ and HCl are similar, even though CO$_2$ shows a stronger interfacial enrichment $E_i$, thus emphasizing the importance to take both quantities into consideration.

[Figure 13 about here.]

[Figure 14 about here.]

The numerical values of the MD simulation results for the VLE of the binary systems are given in Tables 7 and 8. Results for the VLE in binary mixture CO$_2$ + HCl and for the relative adsorption based on the Gibbs
adsorption equation instead of the density profiles as a check for consistency are given in the Supplementary information.

[Table 7 about here.]

[Table 8 about here.]

3.3. Ternary system

MD as well as DGT + PC-SAFT simulations of the VLE of the ternary system were carried out at 353 K and 4.9 MPa. Figure 15 shows the results, which are predictions by both methods, as no ternary interaction parameters were used. The results predicted by PC-SAFT show almost straight bubble and dew line. The results for the dew line match those from the MD simulations well, whereas for the bubble line some deviations occur which are partially due to the differences in the binary system toluene + HCl.

[Figure 15 about here.]

The corresponding interfacial tension of the ternary system as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase is shown in Figure 16. The interfacial tensions in the binary systems toluene + CO$_2$ and toluene + HCl are similar. In the ternary system the interfacial tension depends only weakly
on the ratio of the two light-boiling components with a slight maximum, which is predicted by both methods. The interfacial tension predicted by the MD simulations is approximately 20% higher than the corresponding values predicted by DGT + PC-SAFT. This overestimation can again be attributed to the pure component model for toluene.

[Figure 16 about here.]

In Figure 17, the density profiles of a ternary system toluene + CO$_2$ + HCl at 353 K with $x'_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.12$ mol mol$^{-1}$ and $x'_{\text{HCl}} = 0.30$ mol mol$^{-1}$ are shown as a function of the coordinate $y$ normal to the interface. Both CO$_2$ and HCl show an enrichment at the interface. The results match well to those for the binary subsystems. No cross-interaction can be detected between the two enriching components.

[Figure 17 about here.]

This is confirmed by the interfacial enrichment of the light-boiling components CO$_2$ and HCl in VLE of the ternary mixture with toluene, which is shown in Figure 18 as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase. The results from the MD simulations for the interfacial enrichment of CO$_2$ are almost constant over the entire concentration range, whereas the
DGT + PC-SAFT results for the interfacial enrichment of CO$_2$ are increasing with increasing mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase. The DGT + PC-SAFT and the MD simulations agree favorably for the interfacial enrichment of HCl, which changes only very slightly. The interfacial enrichment of the individual components is not strongly influenced by the presence of the other light boiling component. The numerical values for the enrichment predicted by the DGT + PC-SAFT are again higher for CO$_2$ and lower for HCl compared to the MD simulation results.

[Figure 18 about here.]

The relative adsorption of both light-boiling components in VLE of the ternary mixture with toluene is shown in Figure 19. The relative adsorption of CO$_2$ is increasing with increasing the liquid mole fraction of CO$_2$. Whereas increasing the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase increases the relative adsorption of HCl. The total relative adsorption is almost independent of the composition, which confirms that the two supercritical components do not influence each other at the vapor-liquid interface. Both methods agree favorably.

The numerical values of the MD simulation results for the VLE in the ternary system are given in Table 9.
4. Conclusion

In the present work, interfacial and bulk properties of mixtures containing toluene, CO$_2$ and HCl were determined with MD simulations and DGT + PC-SAFT. The results from the present work for the bulk properties are in very good agreement with experimental data. The predictions obtained with the MD simulations for the interfacial tension is slightly too high for CO$_2$ and toluene, while for HCl very good agreement with experimental data is observed. The DGT + PC-SAFT results are in very good agreement with experimental data for the interfacial tension of the pure components. The interfacial tensions of binary and ternary mixtures, for which no experimental data are available, are predicted.

In the systems with toluene, CO$_2$ and HCl adsorb at the vapor-liquid interface. The local component density of the light boiling component (i.e. CO$_2$ or HCl, or both) reaches up to three times the value of the liquid phase. In the ternary system with toluene, both CO$_2$ and HCl adsorb at the vapor-liquid interface. The numerical values of the relative adsorption of CO$_2$ and
HCl in binary mixtures with toluene in VLE are similar, even though CO₂ shows a stronger interfacial enrichment. In the ternary system, the total relative adsorption is almost independent of the composition of the liquid phase. Interestingly, no significant interdependence between both enriching components is found.

The present study indicates that significant non-trivial interfacial effects occur in wide-boiling mixtures. In light of the strictly predictive character of the present results, attention should be paid to the fact that the results were confirmed by two independent theoretical methods. Enrichment effects at the interface influence heat and mass transfer. Mass transfer, e.g., is commonly described using the Fickian approach. Thereby the mass transfer is proportional to the density gradient of the individual components. This definition is incompatible with the density profiles from the present work. Therefore, a new definition for the diffusion at fluid interfaces is necessary.

Acknowledgement

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present work was conducted under the auspices of the Boltzmann-Zuse Society of Computational Molecular Engineering (BZS) and the simulations were carried out on the Regional University Computing Center Kaiserslautern (RHRK) under the grant TUKL-MSWS as well as on JUQUEEN at Jülich Supercomputing Center under the grant HKL09 within the PARSIVAL scientific computing project.

Appendix A. Molecular simulation details

Appendix A.1. Heterogeneous simulations of vapor-liquid equilibria

The equations of motion were solved by a leapfrog integrator [112] with a time step of $\Delta t = 1$ fs. The elongation of the simulation volume normal to the interface was at least 30 nm and the thickness of the liquid film in the center of the simulation volume was 15 nm, which limits the influence of finite size effects on the simulation outcome [113]. The elongation in the other spatial directions was at least 6 nm. The equilibration ran for at least 500,000 time steps, to ensure fully equilibrated systems. The production ran for 2,500,000 time steps to reduce statistical uncertainties. The statistical errors were estimated to be three times the standard deviation of five block averages, each over 500,000 time steps. The saturated densities, compositions
and vapor pressures were calculated as an average over the respective phases, excluding the regions close to the interface.

**Appendix A.2. Henry’s law constant simulations**

Widom’s test particle insertion was used to calculate the chemical potential [114]. The fluid was equilibrated over 200,000 time steps in the canonical (NVT) ensemble. The production run in the isobaric-isothermal (NpT) ensemble went over 200,000 time steps with a piston coupling constant of $10^9 \text{ kg/m}^4$. Up to 5000 test molecules were inserted in every production time step. The Lennard-Jones interactions were corrected with the angle-averaging scheme proposed by Lustig [115]. Electrostatic long-range interactions were calculated using the reaction field method [116].


Figure 1: Saturated vapor and liquid densities of toluene ($\triangle$), CO$_2$ ($\square$) and HCl ($\bigcirc$). Symbols are the present MD simulation results, solid lines are PC-SAFT results and dashed lines are results from correlations to experimental data (for CO$_2$ [117], toluene [118] and HCl [119]). The simulation uncertainties are smaller than the symbol size in all cases.
Figure 2: Vapor pressure curves of toluene (△), CO$_2$ (□) and HCl (○). Symbols are the present MD simulation results, the solid lines are PC-SAFT results and dashed lines are results from correlations to experimental data (for CO$_2$ [117], toluene [118] and HCl [119]).
Figure 3: Interfacial tension of toluene (△), CO₂ (□) and HCl (○) as a function of the temperature. Symbols are the present MD simulation results, solid lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results and dashed lines are DIPPR correlations to experimental data [96].
Figure 4: Henry’s law constant of CO$_2$ (□, —) and HCl (○, —) in toluene. Open symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are PC-SAFT results, pluses are experimental data for CO$_2$ [81, 104–111], and crosses are experimental data for HCl [100–103].
Figure 5: Vapor-liquid equilibrium of binary mixtures of toluene and CO₂ at 333 K (□, ...) and 353 K (○, —). Symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are PC-SAFT results, crosses are experimental data at 333 K [9–13] and pluses are experimental data at 353 K [12–17].
Figure 6: Vapor-liquid equilibrium of binary mixtures of toluene and HCl at 333 K (□, ---) and 353 K (○, - - -). Symbols are the present MD simulation results and lines are PC-SAFT results. No experimental data are available.
Figure 7: Interfacial tension of binary mixtures of toluene and CO$_2$ for 333 K (□, ...) and 353 K (○, —) as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ of the liquid phase. Symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results and crosses are experimental data for pure toluene [120].
Figure 8: Interfacial tension of binary mixtures of toluene and HCl for 333 K (□, - - -) and 353 K (○, --) as a function of the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase. Symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results and crosses are experimental data for pure toluene [120].
Figure 9: Density profiles of a binary mixture of toluene (□, ---) and CO$_2$ (△, ——) as a function of the coordinate normal to the interface at $T = 333$ K and $x'_{\text{CO}_2} \approx 0.2$ mol mol$^{-1}$. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 10: Density profiles of a binary mixture of toluene (□, ——) and HCl (△, - - - ) as a function of the coordinate normal to the interface at $T = 333$ K and $x_{HCl} \approx 0.2$ mol mol$^{-1}$. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 11: Interfacial enrichment of CO$_2$ as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase in binary mixtures with toluene in VLE for 333 K (□, ...) and 353 K (○, ---). Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 12: Interfacial enrichment of HCl as a function of the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase in binary mixtures with toluene in VLE for 333 K (□, - - -) and 353 K (○, ---). Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 13: Relative adsorption of CO$_2$ at the interface defined such that $\Gamma_{\text{Toluene}} = 0$, as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase in binary mixtures with toluene in VLE for 333 K (□, - - -) and 353 K (○, ---). The Symbols are MD simulation results and the lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 14: Relative adsorption of HCl at the interface defined such that $\Gamma_{\text{Toluene}} = 0$, as a function of the mole fraction of HCl in the liquid phase in binary mixtures with toluene in VLE for 333 K (□, - - -) and 353 K (○, —). The Symbols are MD simulation results and the lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 15: Vapor-liquid equilibrium compositions of the coexisting phases in the system toluene + CO$_2$ + HCl at $T = 353$ K and $p = 4.9$ MPa. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are PC-SAFT results.
Figure 16: Interfacial tension of ternary mixtures toluene + CO$_2$ + HCl at $T = 353$ K and $p = 4.9$ MPa. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and the line is the DGT + PC-SAFT result.
Figure 17: Density profiles of a ternary mixture of toluene (□), CO\textsubscript{2} (∆) and HCl (∇) as a function of the coordinate normal to the interface at $T = 353$ K, $p = 4.9$ MPa and $x_{\text{CO}_2} = 0.12$ mol mol\textsuperscript{-1}. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 18: Interfacial enrichment of CO$_2$ (□, —) and HCl (○, ---) as a function of the composition of the liquid phase in ternary mixtures with toluene in VLE at $T = 353$ K and $p = 4.9$ MPa. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Figure 19: Relative adsorption of CO\(_2\) (□, ...) and HCl (○, ...) at the interface, defined such that \(\Gamma_{\text{Toluene}} = 0\), as a function of the composition of the liquid phase in the ternary systems with toluene in VLE at \(T = 353\) K and \(p = 4.9\) MPa. Symbols are the present MD simulations results and lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results.
Table 1: Literature overview of experimental data of the binary mixtures investigated in the present work.

<table>
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<th>Author</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td>min</td>
<td>max</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chen and Fang [9]</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Yang et al [10]</td>
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<td>Morris and Donohue [14]</td>
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<td>Muhlbauer and Raal [15]</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Kim et al. [16]</td>
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<td>Field [105]</td>
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<td>Zhang et al. [109]</td>
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<td>Shenderei et al. [111]</td>
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<td>Ahmed et al. [100]</td>
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<td>Bell [101]</td>
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<td>O’Brian and Bobalek [102]</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown and Brady [103]</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Dorsman [19]</td>
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Table 2: Binary interaction parameters $\xi$ for the molecular models.

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<th>Ref.</th>
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<td>This work</td>
</tr>
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<td>Toluene + HCl</td>
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<td>[3]</td>
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<td>CO$_2$ + HCl</td>
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Table 3: Pure component PC-SAFT and DGT parameters.

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<th>Compound</th>
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<th>σ (Å)</th>
<th>ε/κB (K)</th>
<th>10^4κAB</th>
<th>κDGT (K)</th>
<th>ϵAB/κB</th>
<th>n_A</th>
<th>n_P</th>
<th>n_E</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
<th>10^5κDGT</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
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<td>285.69</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[4]</td>
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<td>CO₂</td>
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<td>109.21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>[4]</td>
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<td>[97]</td>
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<td>This work</td>
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Table 4: Binary interaction parameters $k_{ij}$ for the PC-SAFT models for the mixtures considered in the present work.

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<td>Toluene + HCl</td>
<td>0.03</td>
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<td>CO$_2$ + HCl</td>
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Table 5: MD simulation results for the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the pure components. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical uncertainty in the last decimal digit.

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<tr>
<th>$T$ (K)</th>
<th>$p^S$ (MPa)</th>
<th>$\rho^s$ (mol l$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$\rho$ (mol l$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$\gamma$ (mN m$^{-1}$)</th>
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<td>5.01(52)</td>
<td>21.515(68)</td>
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Table 6: MD simulation results for Henry’s law constant of CO$_2$ and HCl in toluene. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical uncertainty in the last decimal digit.

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<tr>
<th>$T$ K</th>
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<th>$H_{\text{HCl,\text{Toluene}}}$ MPa</th>
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<td>445</td>
<td>23.64(33)</td>
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Table 7: MD simulation results for the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the binary mixtures of Toluene and CO$_2$. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical uncertainty in the last decimal digit.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>$T$ K</th>
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<th>$\rho'$ mol l$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\rho''$ mol l$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\gamma$ mN m$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\Gamma$(Toluene) CO$_2$ µmol m$^{-2}$</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.542(3)</td>
<td>0.991(2)</td>
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<td>3.74(19)</td>
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<td>10.89(4)</td>
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Table 8: MD simulation results for the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the binary mixtures of Toluene and HCl. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical uncertainty in the last decimal digit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T (K)</th>
<th>ρ (MPa)</th>
<th>x′ HCl (mol mol⁻¹)</th>
<th>x′′ HCl (mol mol⁻¹)</th>
<th>ρ' (mol l⁻¹)</th>
<th>ρ″ (mol l⁻¹)</th>
<th>γ (mN m⁻¹)</th>
<th>Γ (Toluene) HCl (µmol m⁻²)</th>
<th>E HCl (-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>0.18(1)</td>
<td>0.019(1)</td>
<td>0.965(7)</td>
<td>9.217(7)</td>
<td>0.068(2)</td>
<td>26.1(26)</td>
<td>0.3(0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13(2)</td>
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<td>0.998(5)</td>
<td>10.85(2)</td>
<td>0.441(17)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.47(3)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.47(4)</td>
<td>0.517(3)</td>
<td>0.996(3)</td>
<td>13.43(1)</td>
<td>2.073(21)</td>
<td>14.1(10)</td>
<td>5.9(3)</td>
<td>1.31(5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.26(8)</td>
<td>0.693(8)</td>
<td>0.995(4)</td>
<td>15.75(5)</td>
<td>3.377(88)</td>
<td>8.2(11)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.35(7)</td>
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<td>0.995(3)</td>
<td>15.95(4)</td>
<td>3.456(75)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.935(12)</td>
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<td>0.072(1)</td>
<td>23.1(28)</td>
<td>0.3(0)</td>
<td>1.99(24)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.214(2)</td>
<td>0.998(1)</td>
<td>10.69(2)</td>
<td>0.488(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.51(4)</td>
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<td>0.995(6)</td>
<td>11.76(2)</td>
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<td>3.4(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.90(5)</td>
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<td>1.280(1)</td>
<td>2.158(14)</td>
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<td>1.35(6)</td>
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<td>5.78(4)</td>
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<td>8.11(10)</td>
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<td>0.988(2)</td>
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<td>8.18(5)</td>
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<td>0.989(5)</td>
<td>15.09(2)</td>
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Table 9: MD simulation results for the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the ternary mixtures of Toluene + CO$_2$ + HCl at 353 K. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical uncertainty in the last digit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p$ (MPa)</th>
<th>$x_{\text{CO}_2}$ mol mol$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$x_{\text{HCl}}$ mol mol$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$x_{\text{Tol}}$ mol mol$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\rho$ mol m$^{-3}$</th>
<th>$\gamma$ mN m$^{-1}$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_{\text{Tol}}^{\text{micro}}$ µmol m$^{-2}$</th>
<th>$\Gamma_{\text{HCl}}^{\text{micro}}$ µmol m$^{-2}$</th>
<th>$E_{\text{CO}_2}$</th>
<th>$E_{\text{HCl}}$</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.990(14)</td>
<td>12.2(6)</td>
<td>2.05(10)</td>
<td>14.3(8)</td>
<td>0.9(1)</td>
<td>3.8(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.89(24)</td>
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<td>0.301(8)</td>
<td>0.362(12)</td>
<td>0.630(12)</td>
<td>12.01(12)</td>
<td>1.94(11)</td>
<td>16.0(19)</td>
<td>1.6(2)</td>
<td>3.0(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.90(24)</td>
<td>0.217(9)</td>
<td>0.172(7)</td>
<td>0.627(18)</td>
<td>0.367(20)</td>
<td>11.87(8)</td>
<td>2.02(8)</td>
<td>15.9(6)</td>
<td>3.0(3)</td>
<td>1.8(2)</td>
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73
Supplementary information to
Interfacial and Bulk Properties of Vapor-Liquid
Equilibria in the System Toluene + Hydrogen Chloride
+ Carbon Dioxide by Molecular Simulation and Density
Gradient Theory + PC-SAFT

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Martin Horsch\textsuperscript{a}, Hans Hasse\textsuperscript{a}

\textsuperscript{a}University of Kaiserslautern, Laboratory of Engineering Thermodynamics,
Erwin-Schrödinger Str. 44, D-67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany
\textsuperscript{b}GCP Chemical and Process Engineering, BASF SE, D-67056 Ludwigshafen, Germany

1. Vapor-liquid equilibrium of Carbon dioxide + Hydrogen chloride

At 333 and 353 K, the subsystem carbon dioxide + hydrogen chloride is supercritical, so that no VLE exists. Therefore, simulations at 290 K were performed and the binary interaction parameter $\xi$ was adjusted to fit the azeotropic pressure [1], which they do well. The temperature of 290 K is still quite close to the critical temperature of both fluids. Figure 1 shows the phase diagram of the system hydrogen chloride + carbon dioxide at that temperature. The experimental data are interpolated to 290 K from isopleths using Antoine fits. The simulation results agree fairly well with experimental
data [1, 2] considering the vicinity to the critical point. The compositions in
the vapor and the liquid are very close to each other over the entire pressure
range, and the azeotropic behavior is well described by MD simulations as
well as the PC-SAFT equation of state.

[Figure 1 about here.]

Figure 2 shows the interfacial tension of carbon dioxide + hydrogen chlo-
ride mixtures at 290 K as a function of the mole fraction of CO\textsubscript{2} in the
liquid phase. The magnitude of the interfacial tension is much smaller than
in the toluene-containing systems due to the vicinity to the critical point.
The interfacial tension of pure carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride is ex-
perimentally available and in good agreement with the simulation data. The
results from the molecular simulation show an almost linear decrease of the
interfacial tension from the value of pure hydrogen chloride to the value of
pure carbon dioxide. The results from DGT + PC-SAFT show nonlinear
behavior and a minimum of the interfacial tension close to the azeotropic
point.

[Figure 2 about here.]
The system carbon dioxide + hydrogen chloride shows azeotropic behavior, cf. Figure 1. Due to the fact that both phases have a similar composition over the entire pressure range, no considerable adsorption at the interface occurs. This is confirmed by the present data.

The numerical values of the molecular simulation results for the VLE of the binary system are given in Table 1.

[Table 1 about here.]

2. Relative adsorption based on the Gibbs adsorption equation

As defined by Gibbs [3], the relative adsorption of CO\textsubscript{2} at the interface in VLE with toluene at constant temperature is given by

$$\Gamma_{\text{CO}_2}^{(\text{Toluene})} = -\left. \frac{d\gamma}{d\mu_{\text{CO}_2}} \right|_T,$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where \(\mu_{\text{CO}_2}\) is the chemical potential of CO\textsubscript{2}. In Figure 3 the relative adsorption of CO\textsubscript{2} at the vapor-liquid interface in VLE with toluene at 353 K is shown. Over a large concentration range, the relative adsorption calculation based on the Gibbs adsorption equation, cf. equation (1), and the calculation based on the density profile are equal. Only for concentrations close to the critical point, the calculated values of the MD simulations based on
the Gibbs adsorption equation are smaller than the values obtained from the
density profile of the MD simulations.

[Figure 3 about here.]

References


thesis, Univ. van Amsterdam, 1908.

1961.

1982.
Figure 1: Vapor-liquid equilibrium of binary mixtures of carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride at 290 K. Symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are PC-SAFT results, and crosses [1] and pluses [2] are experimental data for the liquid phase extracted from isopleths via Antoine fits.
Figure 2: Interfacial tension of binary mixtures of carbon dioxide and hydrogen chloride at 290 K as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase. Symbols are the present MD simulation results, lines are DGT + PC-SAFT results and crosses are experimental results for the pure components [4].
Figure 3: Relative adsorption of CO$_2$ at the interface defined such that $\Gamma_{\text{Toluene}} = 0$, as a function of the mole fraction of CO$_2$ in the liquid phase with toluene in VLE for 353 K ($\bigcirc$, $\cdots$). The symbols are MD simulation results and the solid line are DGT + PC-SAFT results based on the density profiles. The dashed line represents the calculation based on the Gibbs adsorption equation, cf. equation (1).
Table 1: Molecular simulation results for the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the binary mix-
tures of HCl and CO\textsubscript{2} at 290 K. The number in parentheses indicates the statistical
uncertainty in the last decimal digit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( p ) (MPa)</th>
<th>( x'\text{CO}_2 ) (mol mol(^{-1}))</th>
<th>( x''\text{CO}_2 ) (mol mol(^{-1}))</th>
<th>( \rho' ) (mol l(^{-1}))</th>
<th>( \rho'' ) (mol l(^{-1}))</th>
<th>( \gamma ) (mN m(^{-1}))</th>
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