

values are recorded in Table II and have been plotted in Figures 3–6.

The lines in the figures are drawn to make the best fit of the calculated values. From Figures 3 to 6 it is evident that the plots of molar refraction against composition are not linear. There is a slight scatter of points from linear behavior.

#### Acknowledgments

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## Vapor-Liquid Equilibria of the Binary and Ternary Systems Containing *n*-Hexane (1)-Benzene (2)-*tert*-Butyl Alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg Pressure

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Vapor-liquid equilibrium data at 760 mmHg pressure are reported for the binary systems *n*-hexane-*tert*-butyl alcohol and benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol and for the ternary system *n*-hexane-benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol. The binary and ternary vapor-liquid equilibrium data were tested by Herington's method and the Li and Lu method, respectively, for the thermodynamic consistency. While the binary data were correlated through the Wilson, NRTL, and Andiappan-McLean equations the ternary data were correlated through the Wilson and NRTL equations.

In continuation of the research program made by the authors to study the effect of alcohols on the separation of *n*-hexane-benzene mixtures, this is the fifth (2–5) and the last in the series dealing with the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the binary and ternary systems containing *n*-hexane-benzene and *tert*-butyl alcohol at 760 mmHg pressure. Of the three possible binary systems the vapor-liquid equilibrium data for the system *n*-hexane-benzene are available in literature (9, 11, 14). These authors also measured the data on this system. The vapor-liquid equilibrium data for the other binaries, *n*-hexane-*tert*-butyl alcohol and ben-

zene-*tert*-butyl alcohol and the ternary *n*-hexane-benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol are reported in this communication.

#### Experimental Section

"Analar" grade benzene supplied by B.D.H., India, and Guaranteed Reagent grade *n*-hexane, Japan make, were used after drying with sodium and distillation.

Laboratory grade *tert*-butyl alcohol supplied by B.D.H., India, was treated with burnt lime for about 2 days. Then it was distilled and the fraction boiling at 82.2–82.4 °C was collected for use. The physical properties of the liquids together with the literature values (15) are reported in Table I.

The experimental procedure for measuring the equilibrium data was the same as described in the previous communications (2, 3).

Density was used as the means of analyzing the binary mixtures while density and refractive index were used for analyzing the ternary mixtures. For the ternary system, curves of constant density and refractive index as functions of compositions were drawn. From these curves the composition of each unknown mixture was established. These curves are shown in Figure 1.

Table I. Physical Properties of Pure Components

Component	Density g cm <sup>-3</sup> (35 °C)		Refractive index (35 °C)		Bp. °C	
	Obsd	Lit.	Obsd	Lit.	Obsd	Lit.
<i>n</i> -Hexane	0.6460	0.6470	1.3680	1.3670	68.70	68.70
Benzene	0.8630	0.8633	1.4915	1.4915	80.10	80.10
<i>tert</i> -Butyl alcohol	0.7703	0.7709	1.3800	1.3823 (25 °C)	82.30	82.41

Table II. Vapor-Pressure Constants of Pure Components

Component	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>
<i>n</i> -Hexane	113.283	-7151.50	0.0	0.019 95	0.0	-17.00
Benzene	133.313	-8026.29	0.0	0.023 93	0.0	-20.29
<i>tert</i> -Butyl alcohol	12.3567	-3858.00	-43.15	0.00	0.0	0.0

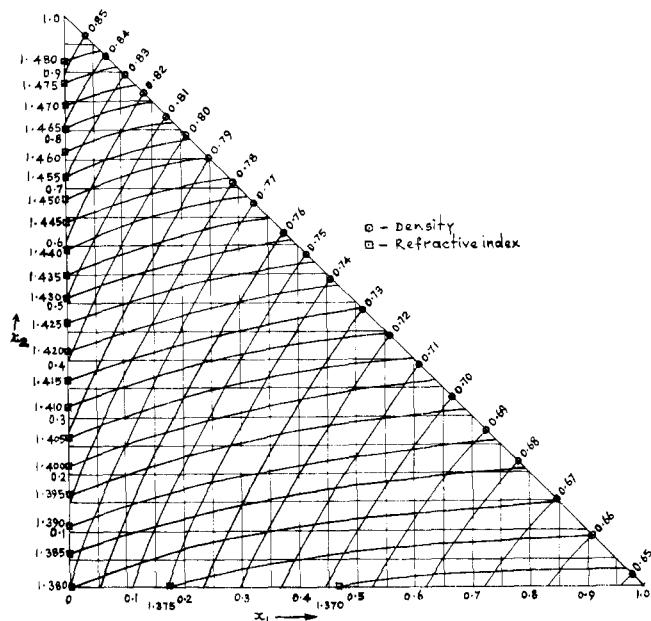


Figure 1. Refractive index and density curves at 35 °C for the system n-hexane (1)-benzene (2)-tert-butyl alcohol (3).

Vapor pressures of pure components were calculated using the equation

$$\ln p = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{C_3 + T} + C_4 T + C_5 T^2 + C_6 \ln T \quad (1)$$

The vapor pressure constants,  $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n$ , for n-hexane and benzene were obtained from literature (12) and those for tert-butyl alcohol were estimated from the vapor pressure-temperature data given by Perry (10). The values of these constants for the pure components are given in Table II.

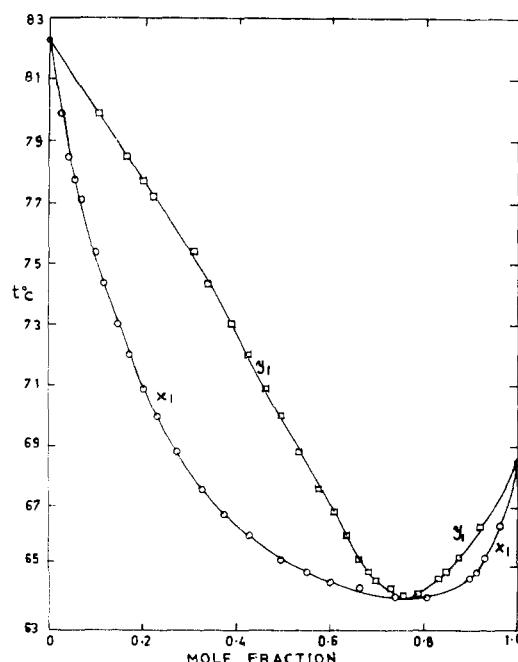


Figure 2.  $t$ - $x$ - $y$  diagram for n-hexane (1)-tert-butyl alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg pressure.

The activity coefficient was evaluated through the equation,

$$\gamma_i = \frac{\pi y_i}{p_i^0 x_i} \exp[(v_i - B_i)(p_i^0 - \pi)/RT] \quad (2)$$

The second virial coefficient  $B_i$  was obtained by the method described by Hala (6).

The activity coefficients of the components in the binary system were computed through the Wilson (16), NRTL (13), and

Table III. Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Data for n-Hexane (1)-tert-Butyl Alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg <sup>a</sup>

No.	Temp. °C	Liquid comp ( $x_1$ )	Vapor composition, $y_1$				$g^E$ , cal $\text{g-mol}^{-1}$
			Exptl	Wilson	NRTL	Andiappan- McLean	
1	79.90	0.0240	0.1030	0.0978	0.0945	0.0845	22.80
2	78.50	0.0430	0.1675	0.1632	0.1590	0.1513	36.26
3	77.75	0.0565	0.2000	0.2040	0.1997	0.1938	46.10
4	77.20	0.0650	0.2180	0.2279	0.2237	0.2188	55.12
5	75.45	0.0950	0.3030	0.3018	0.2987	0.2951	66.85
6	74.35	0.1150	0.3400	0.3437	0.3416	0.3375	83.79
7	73.05	0.1425	0.3880	0.3933	0.3927	0.3869	101.50
8	72.00	0.1675	0.4215	0.4319	0.4327	0.4249	119.90
9	70.85	0.1990	0.4625	0.4734	0.4757	0.4654	137.30
10	70.00	0.2265	0.4950	0.5043	0.5077	0.4956	149.00
11	68.80	0.2740	0.5360	0.5488	0.5533	0.5392	170.90
12	67.60	0.3275	0.5750	0.5891	0.5943	0.5796	193.20
13	66.80	0.3700	0.6050	0.6155	0.6206	0.6069	205.40
14	66.10	0.4250	0.6360	0.6438	0.6480	0.6372	215.60
15	65.35	0.4950	0.6600	0.6736	0.6759	0.6710	229.30
16	64.90	0.5480	0.6825	0.6928	0.6932	0.6940	231.70
17	64.65	0.6000	0.6960	0.7096	0.7078	0.7151	229.20
18	64.40	0.6600	0.7240	0.7279	0.7235	0.7386	218.10
19	64.20	0.7390	0.7540	0.7521	0.7451	0.7695	199.00
20	64.25	0.8000	0.7850	0.7733	0.7658	0.7944	177.00
21	64.75	0.8950	0.8350	0.8232	0.8209	0.8406	113.30
22	64.95	0.9100	0.8475	0.8353	0.8347	0.8498	101.30
23	65.35	0.9300	0.8725	0.8550	0.8569	0.8635	86.16
24	66.40	0.9620	0.9200	0.9001	0.9056	0.8935	52.18
		ABSD:	0.0094	0.0108	0.0081		

<sup>a</sup> Binary energy parameters: Wilson,  $\lambda_{13} - \lambda_{11} = -7.3445$ ,  $\lambda_{31} - \lambda_{33} = 1313.1877 \text{ cal g-mol}^{-1}$ ; NRTL,  $g_{13} - g_{33} = 1130.68$ ,  $g_{31} - g_{11} = 53.31 \text{ cal g-mol}^{-1}$ ; Andiappan-McLean,  $w_{13} = 494.262$ ,  $w_{31} = 1770.380 \text{ cal g-mol}^{-1}$ .

Table IV. Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Data for Benzene (2)-*tert*-Butyl Alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg <sup>a</sup>

No.	Temp, °C	Liquid comp $x_2$	Vapor composition, $y_2$				$g^E$ , cal $g\text{-mol}^{-1}$
			Exptl	Wilson	NRTL	Andiappan- McLean	
1	80.85	0.0400	0.0820	0.0940	0.0935	0.0787	24.93
2	80.00	0.0600	0.1300	0.1348	0.1343	0.1163	38.15
3	79.45	0.0770	0.1600	0.1666	0.1662	0.1464	48.97
4	78.70	0.1010	0.1975	0.2076	0.2075	0.1861	65.07
5	76.95	0.1800	0.3050	0.3164	0.3173	0.2944	101.30
6	76.35	0.2150	0.3400	0.3550	0.3562	0.3338	116.30
7	75.35	0.2840	0.3960	0.4190	0.4204	0.4006	143.40
8	74.70	0.3375	0.4450	0.4602	0.4616	0.4453	157.10
9	73.95	0.4500	0.5280	0.5304	0.5305	0.5252	173.60
10	73.60	0.5350	0.5740	0.5748	0.5736	0.5787	179.70
11	73.50	0.5875	0.6050	0.6004	0.5983	0.6102	178.60
12	73.50	0.6680	0.6510	0.6395	0.6364	0.6582	174.60
13	73.80	0.7425	0.6940	0.6786	0.6752	0.7041	152.50
14	74.25	0.8040	0.7300	0.7167	0.7144	0.7456	129.10
15	75.90	0.9000	0.8250	0.8028	0.8040	0.8260	80.50
16	78.90	0.9800	0.9500	0.9418	0.9444	0.9438	17.64
		ABSD:	0.0110	0.0117	0.0073		

<sup>a</sup> Binary parameters: Wilson,  $\lambda_{23} - \lambda_{22} = 210.556$ ,  $\lambda_{32} - \lambda_{33} = 706.139$  cal g-mol $^{-1}$ ; NRTL,  $g_{23} - g_{33} = 804.250$ ,  $g_{32} - g_{22} = 50.910$  cal g-mol $^{-1}$ ; Andiappan-McLean;  $w_{23} = 426.060$ ,  $w_{32} = 929.323$  cal g-mol $^{-1}$ .

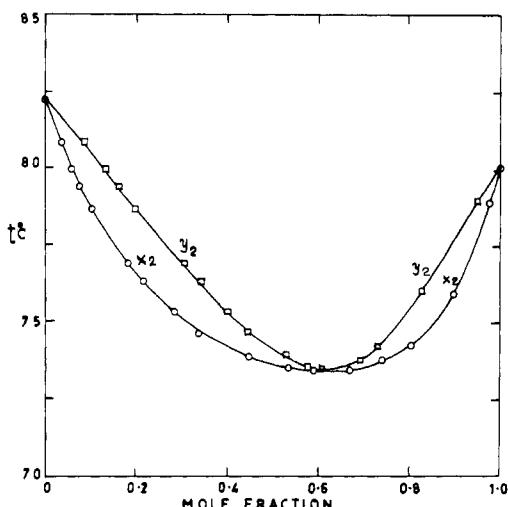


Figure 3.  $t$ - $x$ - $y$  diagram for benzene (2)-*tert*-butyl alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg pressure.

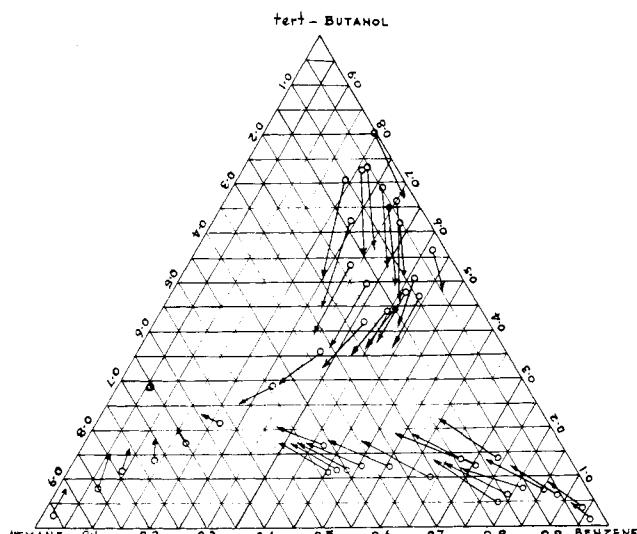


Figure 4. Vapor-liquid equilibrium tie-lines for the system *n*-hexane (1)-benzene (2)-*tert*-butyl alcohol (3) at 760 mmHg pressure.

Andiappan-McLean (7) equations which are given in Appendix I.

The correlation of activity coefficients and hence the prediction of boiling points and vapor phase compositions of the ternary system were done through the Wilson and NRTL equations which are presented in Appendix II.

Gibbs excess free energy,  $g^E$ , was calculated for the binary systems using the equation,

$$g^E = 2.303RT \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \log \gamma_i \quad (3)$$

### Results and Discussion

**Binary System.** The vapor-liquid equilibrium data at 760 mmHg pressure for the binary systems *n*-hexane-*tert*-butyl alcohol and benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol are reported in Tables III and IV and shown graphically in Figures 2 and 3. From the tables and figures it may be observed that both systems form azeotropes. While the system *n*-hexane-*tert*-butyl alcohol forms the azeotrope at 0.7600 mole fraction of *n*-hexane boiling at 64.0 °C, the system benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol forms the azeotrope

at 0.6200 mole fraction of benzene with a boiling point of 73.45 °C. These values compare well with the values available in literature (14). The thermodynamic consistency of the binary data was tested using Herington's test (7). The values of ( $D - J$ ) for the systems *n*-hexane-*tert*-butyl alcohol and benzene-*tert*-butyl alcohol were found to be -4.370 and -3.831, respectively. As these values were less than 10 as required by the test, the data were thermodynamically consistent. Using the  $p$ - $t$ - $x$  data alone the vapor phase compositions of these two binary systems were calculated through the Wilson, NRTL, and Andiappan-McLean equations. The calculated vapor compositions along with the average absolute deviations are also reported in Tables III and IV. It may be seen that all the three equations predict the vapor compositions of both the systems within the experimental error.

Tables III and IV also present the Gibbs excess free energy for the binary system. It is observed from these tables that both systems deviate positively from the ideal solution behavior. This is consistent with the formation of low boiling azeotropes in both cases.

**Ternary System.** The ternary vapor-liquid equilibrium data for the system *n*-hexane–benzene–*tert*-butyl alcohol are presented in Table V. The data were tested for thermodynamic consistency by the Li and Lu method (8). Figure 4 shows the vapor-liquid equilibrium tie-lines for this system, the circle representing the liquid composition and the tip of the arrow representing the vapor composition. From Figure 4 it may be seen that this system forms a ternary azeotrope with a 0.6600 mole fraction of *n*-hexane and a 0.0500 mole fraction of benzene. This was confirmed by preparing a ternary mixture of the above composition and distilling through a fractionating column. The boiling point of the ternary azeotrope was 64.90 °C.

Using the experimental *p*–*x* ternary data and the corresponding binary energy parameters, the vapor compositions and boiling points were predicted through the Wilson and NRTL equations. The predicted values along with the binary energy parameters used in the ternary prediction and the average absolute deviation in the vapor compositions and boiling points are reported in Table V. From these deviations it may be concluded that both Wilson and NRTL equations predict the ternary vapor composition and boiling points equally well.

## Conclusion

The vapor-liquid equilibrium data for the binary systems of *tert*-butyl alcohol with *n*-hexane and benzene were azeotropic. While the system *n*-hexane–*tert*-butyl alcohol formed the azeotrope at 0.7600 mole fraction of *n*-hexane boiling at 64.0 °C, the system benzene–*tert*-butyl alcohol formed the azeotrope at 0.6200 mole fraction of benzene with a boiling point of 73.45 °C. The ternary equilibrium data of *n*-hexane–benzene–*tert*-butyl alcohol showed that there was a ternary azeotrope with 0.6600 mole fraction of *n*-hexane, 0.0500 mole fraction of benzene, and 0.285 mole fraction of *tert*-butyl alcohol boiling at 64.90 °C. The binary and ternary data were thermodynamically consistent. The binary data were correlated through the Wilson, NRTL, and Andiappan–McLean equations and the ternary boiling points and vapor compositions were predicted through the Wilson and NRTL equations.

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## Appendix I

### Binary Equations. Wilson.

$$\ln \gamma_i = -\ln(x_i + \Lambda_{ij}x_j) + x_j \left[ \frac{\Lambda_{jj}}{x_i + \Lambda_{ij}x_j} - \frac{\Lambda_{ji}}{x_j + \Lambda_{ji}x_i} \right] \quad (1)$$

where

$$\Lambda_{ij} = \frac{v_j}{v_i} \exp \left[ -\frac{\lambda_{ij} - \lambda_{ii}}{CRT} \right] \quad (2)$$

The binary interaction constant *C* was taken as equal to 1.

### NRTL.

$$\ln \gamma_i = x_j^2 \left[ \frac{\tau_{ji}G_{ji}^2}{(x_i + x_jG_{ji})^2} + \frac{\tau_{ij}G_{ij}}{(x_j + x_iG_{ij})^2} \right] \quad (3)$$

where

$$\tau_{ij} = (g_{ij} - g_{ji})/RT \quad (4)$$

$$G_{ij} = \exp(-\alpha_{ij}\tau_{ij}) \quad (5)$$

$\alpha_{ij}$  = NRTL binary constant which may vary from 0.2 to 0.47 for nonelectrolyte mixtures. The value of the binary constant used in the present calculation was 0.3.

### Andiappan–McLean.

$$\ln \gamma_i = \frac{Z}{2} [\ln A_{ij} + x_j \{ (x_j - x_i)\xi + \Psi \}] \quad (6)$$

where

$$\xi = \xi_{ij} + \xi_{ji} \quad (7)$$

$$\xi_{ij} = (\beta_{ij} - 1)/\beta_{ij}(\beta_{ij} + x_i - x_j) \quad (8)$$

$$\Psi = \Psi_{ij} - \Psi_{ji} \quad (9)$$

$$\Psi_{ij} = 2x_i/(\beta_{ij} + x_i - x_j) \quad (10)$$

$$A_{ij} = (\beta_{ij} + x_i - x_j)/x_i(\beta_{ij} + 1) \quad (11)$$

$$\beta_{ij} = \{1 + 4x_i x_j (\eta_{ij}^2 - 1)\}^{1/2} \quad (12)$$

$$\eta_{ij} = \exp(w_{ij}/ZRT) \quad (13)$$

*Z* = the binary constant the value of which is 2 for miscible systems and greater than 2 for partially miscible systems. In the present work *Z* was taken to be equal to 2 as all the systems are completely miscible.

## Appendix II

### Ternary Equations. Wilson.

$$g^E/RT = - \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \ln \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 x_j \Lambda_{ij} \right) \quad (14)$$

$$\ln \gamma_i = -\ln \left( \sum_{j=1}^3 x_j \Lambda_{ij} \right) + 1 - \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{x_j \Lambda_{ji}}{\sum_{k=1}^3 x_k \Lambda_{jk}} \quad (15)$$

### NRTL.

$$g^E/RT = \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i \frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 \tau_{ji} G_{ji} x_j}{\sum_{k=1}^3 G_{ki} x_k} \quad (16)$$

$$\ln \gamma_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^3 \tau_{ji} G_{ji} x_j}{\sum_{k=1}^3 G_{ki} x_k} + \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{G_{ij} x_j}{\sum_{k=1}^3 G_{kj} x_k} \left( \tau_{ji} - \frac{\sum_{l=1}^3 \tau_{lj} G_{lj}}{\sum_{k=1}^3 G_{kj} x_k} x_l \right) \quad (17)$$

## Glossary

$B_i$	second virial coefficient
$C_1, C_2, \dots, C_6$	vapor pressure constants
$g^E$	excess Gibbs free energy
$p_i^0$	vapor pressure of the pure component <i>i</i>
$T$	absolute temperature
$R$	gas constant
$V_i$	average liquid molar volume of component <i>i</i>
$x_i$	liquid phase mole fraction of component <i>i</i>
$y_i$	Vapor phase mole fraction of component <i>i</i>
$\gamma_i$	activity coefficient of component <i>i</i>
$\pi$	total pressure of the system



