

Figure 3. Partial molar excess thermal expansibilities E_1^E and E_2^E against mole fraction of water at 298.15 K.

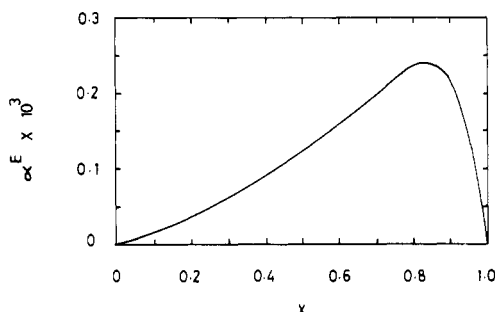


Figure 4. Coefficient of thermal expansion α^E against mole fraction of water at 298.15 K.

behavior is similar to that found (3-6) in aqueous mixtures with liquids such as dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, and acetonitrile. The general explanation (7) applicable in this case, is that hydrogen bonding to the carbonyl group is stronger than to water, so that the solute enhances structure and close packing in the disordered regions.

Excess partial molar volumes are illustrated in Figure 2. It is interesting that the largest negative V_2^E occurs at a lower mole

fraction of γ -butyrolactone, but that with further addition of γ -butyrolactone V_2^E decreases rapidly until about $x = 0.6$ and then gradually approaches its ideal value. This suggests that larger amounts of γ -butyrolactone disrupt the structure and thereby V_2^E decrease.

It may be observed that on addition of γ -butyrolactone the E_1^E (Figure 3) and α^E (Figure 4) show that close packing is a maximum at low mole fraction of γ -butyrolactone ($x \leq 0.2$) as expected from thermal disruption of the water ice I structure.

Glossary

$a_1, a_2,$	coefficients in representation of excess molar volume by eq 1
E_j^E	partial molar excess expansibilities
k	number of coefficients in eq 1
s	standard deviation
T	thermodynamic temperature, K
V^E	molar excess volume, $\text{cm}^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$
V_j^E	excess partial molar volume
V_m	molar volume of the mixture
x	mole fraction of water

Greek Letters

α_1^*	thermal expansion coefficient of pure water
α^E	excess thermal expansion coefficient
ϕ_1	volume fraction of pure water

Registry No. γ -Butyrolactone, 96-48-0.

Literature Cited

- (1) Kanbour, F.; Awwad, A. M. *Iraqi J. Sci.* **1980**, *21*, 693.
- (2) Awwad, A. M.; North, A. M.; Pethrick, R. A. *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans. 2* **1983**, *79*, 449.
- (3) de Visser, C.; Perron, G.; Desnoyers, J. G.; Heuveland, W. J.; Sommen, G. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1977**, *22*, 74.
- (4) Kiyohara, O.; Perron, G.; Desnoyers, J. G. *Can. J. Chem.* **1975**, *53*, 3263.
- (5) Kiyohara, O.; D'Acrcy, P. J.; Benson, G. C. *Can. J. Chem.* **1978**, *56*, 2803.
- (6) Handa, Y. P.; Benson, G. C. *J. Solution Chem.* **1981**, *10*, 291.
- (7) Petersen, R. C. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1960**, *64*, 184.
- (8) Timmermans, J. *Physico-Chemical Constants of Pure Organic Compounds*; Elsevier: Amsterdam, 1965; Vol. II.
- (9) Kell, G. S. *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **1977**, *6*, 1109.

Received for review January 28, 1986. Accepted October 6, 1986.

PVT Measurements on Benzene at Temperatures to 723 K

Gerald C. Straty,* Martin J. Ball, and Thomas J. Bruno

Thermophysics Division, Center for Chemical Engineering, National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, Colorado 80303

Measurements of the PVT behavior of compressed gaseous and liquid benzene are reported. Pressure vs. temperature observations were made along paths of very nearly constant density (pseudisochores) in the temperature range from about 425 K to over 720 K and at pressures to about 35 MPa. Twenty-four pseudisochores were determined ranging in density from about 1 mol/dm³ to over 9 mol/dm³.

Introduction

Although PVT data for benzene are available from a number of sources (1-5), data remain scarce at elevated temperatures, particularly above the critical temperature. The P - T loci of the

principal benzene data are shown in Figure 1. Only the data of Gehrig and Lentz (4) and Gornowski et al. (3) are available above about 590 K, and those of ref 3 are limited to low densities. We report new measurements of the PVT behavior of compressed gaseous and liquid benzene in the temperature range from about 425 K to over 720 K at pressures to about 35 MPa. Pressure vs. temperature observations were made along paths of nearly constant density (pseudisochores). Twenty-four pseudisochores were determined ranging in density from about 1 mol/dm³ to 9 mol/dm³.

Experiment

Measurements were made using an automated high-temperature PVT apparatus which has been described in detail (6).

Table I (Continued)

den, mol/dm ³	T, K	P, MPa	den, mol/dm ³	T, K	P, MPa	den, mol/dm ³	T, K	P, MPa	den, mol/dm ³	T, K	P, MPa
6.780	603.180	16.539	7.102	543.134	6.884	7.758	508.175	3.856	533.110	8.395	23.036
6.776	613.132	18.445	7.100	548.153	7.943	7.755	513.181	5.229	543.137	8.390	26.610
6.772	623.138	20.361	7.098	553.131	9.003	7.752	518.114	6.598	553.115	8.385	30.159
6.768	633.087	22.268	7.096	558.160	10.070	7.750	523.182	7.984	563.202	8.380	33.709
6.764	643.147	24.180	7.094	563.133	11.134	7.747	528.127	9.359	443.165	8.999	0.886
6.760	653.198	26.092	7.091	568.121	12.203	7.745	533.108	10.742	448.145	8.994	2.845
6.756	663.170	27.988	7.089	573.178	13.279	7.743	538.151	12.130	453.121	8.968	4.839
6.752	673.179	29.887	7.087	578.125	14.346	7.740	543.183	13.520	458.164	8.965	7.128
6.749	683.168	31.776	7.085	583.132	15.422	7.738	548.138	14.900	463.118	8.962	9.397
6.745	693.188	33.667	7.083	588.132	16.498	7.738	548.137	14.904	468.166	8.959	11.679
7.002	528.138	3.226	7.081	593.162	17.575	7.735	553.059	16.278	473.169	8.956	13.943
7.000	533.117	4.207	7.079	598.118	18.646	7.735	553.125	16.287	478.112	8.953	16.195
6.998	538.155	5.200	7.077	603.117	19.723	7.733	558.127	17.674	483.171	8.950	18.458
6.995	543.185	6.203	7.075	608.126	20.797	7.731	563.115	19.057	488.140	8.947	20.696
6.993	548.192	7.209	7.073	613.119	21.870	7.728	568.159	20.444	493.117	8.944	22.934
6.991	553.118	8.215	7.071	618.138	22.944	7.726	573.152	21.822	498.141	8.942	25.169
6.989	558.136	9.233	7.069	623.167	24.018	7.722	583.121	24.580	503.153	8.939	27.400
6.987	563.150	10.253	7.441	508.160	2.453	7.717	593.129	27.329	508.125	8.936	29.610
6.985	568.122	11.272	7.439	513.117	2.638	7.713	603.176	30.074	513.136	8.934	31.823
6.982	573.159	12.301	7.414	518.169	3.525	7.708	613.174	32.794	518.162	8.931	34.032
6.978	583.161	14.359	7.411	523.107	4.667	7.704	623.125	35.506	423.155	9.363	1.077
6.974	593.112	16.414	7.407	533.117	7.053	8.451	473.147	1.696	428.144	9.336	3.101
6.970	603.167	18.479	7.402	543.096	9.454	8.425	478.174	3.181	433.154	9.332	5.723
6.966	613.177	20.540	7.397	553.117	11.870	8.422	483.175	4.992	438.157	9.329	8.370
6.962	623.127	22.595	7.393	563.118	14.289	8.419	488.169	6.801	443.118	9.326	11.005
6.958	633.176	24.655	7.388	573.103	16.711	8.416	493.188	8.616	448.153	9.322	13.644
6.954	643.140	26.697	7.384	583.105	19.135	8.414	498.187	10.429	453.164	9.319	16.266
6.950	653.150	28.745	7.380	593.105	21.555	8.411	503.128	12.229	458.130	9.316	18.870
6.946	663.124	30.783	7.376	603.109	23.974	8.408	508.176	14.043	463.160	9.313	21.480
6.942	673.158	32.821	7.371	613.201	26.398	8.405	513.112	15.838	468.139	9.310	24.068
7.133	523.141	2.968	7.367	623.119	28.791	8.403	518.106	17.643	473.125	9.307	26.649
7.109	528.152	3.770	7.363	633.115	31.187	8.400	523.110	19.439	478.161	9.304	29.226
7.107	533.167	4.792	7.359	643.115	33.572	8.398	528.119	21.243	483.111	9.302	31.780
7.105	538.156	5.836	7.783	503.175	2.644						

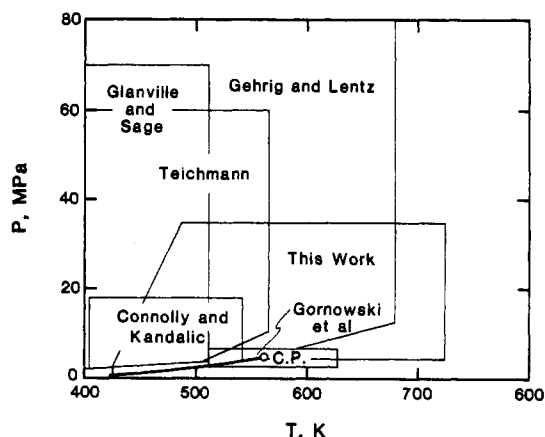


Figure 1. Locus of principal P - T data for benzene from various sources (ref 1-5).

Measurements were made by confining the benzene samples in a thick-walled, very nearly constant volume, stainless steel cell and measuring the pressure as a function of temperature to define the locus of P - T points along paths of very nearly constant density. Cell temperatures were determined by using a platinum resistance thermometer, calibrated with respect to the IPTS-1968, by the National Bureau of Standards. Pressures were determined from the frequency of a commercial vibrating quartz pressure transducer, calibrated against a commercial dead weight gauge, and are estimated to be accurate to the greater of 10 kPa or 0.05%. At the completion of a series of PT observations (a run), the benzene samples were condensed into a detachable cylinder held at the normal boiling temperature of liquid nitrogen for subsequent weighing to determine the number of moles of sample in the system. Densities assigned to each PT point were then calculated from the number of moles and the calibrated volumes of the system. Small cor-

rections were made for thermal expansion, for pressure dilation of the cell, and for the small quantities of fluid residing in the various volumes external to the cell.

Specially prepared spectrochemical grade benzene was used in this work. Gas chromatography revealed the presence of significant amounts (approaching 0.3%) of both organic impurities (including some sulfur compounds) and water. The benzene was therefore purified by washing with concentrated sulfuric acid, followed by several washings with distilled water. This process was repeated until no yellow coloration was observed in the acid layer. The water was then removed by azeotropic distillation over sodium, with the water-rich fraction coming off below 80 °C. The benzene was then stored over activated 5A molecular sieves. Benzene, thus prepared, showed no detectable impurities at concentrations above 2 ppm.

Results and Discussion

The maximum temperature for the initial runs was kept below 623 K. Maximum temperature for subsequent runs was increased to 677 K and then to 723 K to determine the onset of thermal degradation of the samples. After each run, the contents of the PVT cell were analyzed by gas chromatography. A single decomposition product was detected whenever the temperature was maintained above about 650 K during the course of a measurement. The impurity concentrations ranged from 0.02% to as high as 0.08%, the highest level being observed when the cell temperature reached the maximum measurement temperature of 723 K. The decomposition product was identified, using infrared spectroscopy and gas chromatography retention volume comparison, as biphenyl.

In order to determine the effect of the decomposition on the measured pressures, some runs, extending to the maximum temperature, were traversed twice. The measured pressures were found to be identical within the precision of the mea-

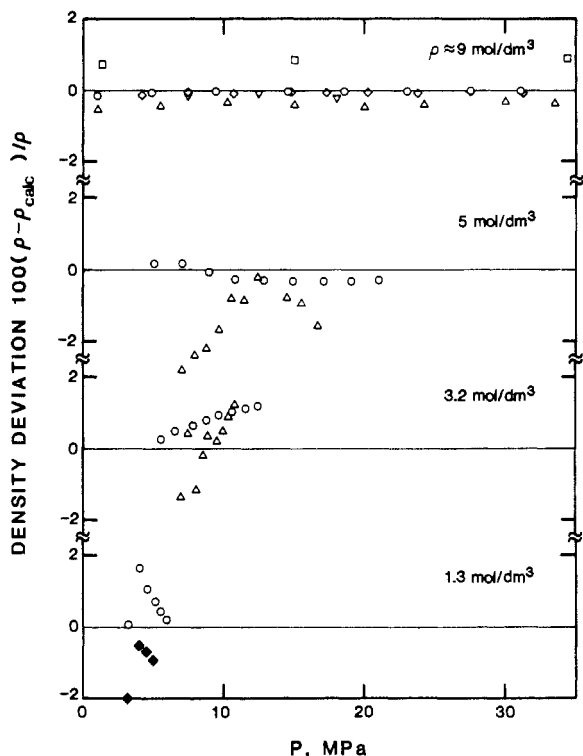


Figure 2. Comparison of PVT data for benzene from various sources: ∇ , ref 1; \square , ref 2; \blacklozenge , ref 3; \triangle , ref 4; \diamond , ref 5; \circ , this work. In order to compare data at slightly different densities, we use an equation of state as a base. Absolute deviations from the base line indicate only the ability of the equation to reproduce the data. The relative deviations between data sets indicate the quality of the agreement.

measurements. In addition, some samples were held at temperatures of 623 and 723 K for periods in excess of 50 h each while monitoring the pressure. Again, the pressure remained constant within the precision of the measurements. Since no observable effect on the obtained pressures was detected, even above 650 K where decomposition was confirmed, the last measurements were routinely made to the maximum temperature of 723 K.

The data from the present work are tabulated in Table I. In order to allow a convenient comparison with data from other

sources at slightly different temperatures and pressures we use an equation of state for benzene, due to Goodwin (7), as a base line. Comparisons with various data sets which overlap with the present work are shown in Figure 2. The data of Gehrig and Lentz (4) along isochores cover the widest range; however, comparison with these data over the complete range is complicated by the fact that their densities for adjacent isochores appear to be irregular (7). The data of Teichmann (5) along isochores and of Glanville and Sage (2) and Connolly and Kandalic (1) along isotherms are confined primarily to the higher density region below the critical temperature. Comparison with these data sets at approximately 9 mol/dm³ is shown at the top of Figure 2. Agreement with the results of ref 1, 4, and 5 is excellent; however, the data of ref 2 appear to be somewhat high. At lower densities and higher temperatures the differences between our data and those of ref 4 often exceed 3-4% and the isochores exhibit dissimilar trends as indicated in the second and third plots of Figure 2. This discrepancy is well outside of our estimated experimental uncertainty of 0.5% in density and is inconsistent with the accuracy we have reported for other fluids (6, 8). Comparison with the data of Gornowski et al. (3) is confined to low pressures and lower densities because of the limited range of their data. A comparison with the data of ref 3 at approximately 1.3 mol/dm³ is shown in the lower plot in Figure 2. Absolute density deviations from the base line shown in Figure 2 reflect only the ability of the equation of state to reproduce the data; it is the relative difference between the data sets that indicates the quality of the agreement.

Literature Cited

- (1) Connolly, J. F.; Kandalic, G. A. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1962**, *7*.
- (2) Glanville, J. W.; Sage, B. H. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* **1949**, *41*, 1272.
- (3) Gornowski, E. J.; Amick, E. H.; Hixson, A. N. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* **1947**, *39*, 1348.
- (4) Gehrig, N.; Lentz, H. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1977**, *9*(5), 445.
- (5) Teichmann, J. Ph.D. Dissertation, Ruhr-Universität, Bochum, 1978.
- (6) Straty, G. C.; Palavra, A. M. F. *J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand. (U.S.)* **1985**, *89*(5), 375.
- (7) Goodwin, R. D., National Bureau of Standards, private communication.
- (8) Straty, G. C.; Palavra, A. M. F.; Bruno, T. J. *Int. J. Thermophys.* **1986**, *7*(5), 1077.

Received for review June 12, 1986. Accepted January 15, 1987. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Division of Chemical Sciences, Office of Basic Energy Sciences.

Solubilities of Synthesis Gas Components in a Paraffinic Oil under Methanol Synthesis Conditions

Stanislaw Ledakowicz* and Lech Nowicki

Chemical Engineering Department, Lodz Technical University, 90-924 Lodz, Poland

The solubilities of synthesis gas components hydrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen in a paraffinic oil were measured at the operating conditions of methanol synthesis in the slurry phase. Gas solubilities were expressed by Henry's constants. The effect of temperature on gas solubilities was correlated with the molar heats of absorption. The results are useful for analysis of reaction kinetics and for modeling of methanol synthesis and other processes of syngas conversion in the slurry phase.

Introduction

An increasing activity in research and development of methanol synthesis in the liquid phase (1-6) has been recently observed. The novel feature of this technology is that methanol is derived from the conversion of synthesis gas over a catalyst dispersed in an inert liquid. Usually a paraffinic base mineral oil, e.g., Freezene-100 oil (2, 3), or molten paraffin wax (Vestowax SH 105) (5, 6) are used as the nonvolatile liquid medium. The selection of suitable liquid being simultaneously a catalyst carrier and heat-transfer medium is of great importance.