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## PVT of Toluene at Temperatures to 673 K

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Measurements of the PVT behavior of compressed gaseous and liquid toluene are reported. Pressure versus temperature observations were made along paths of very nearly constant density (pseudoisochores) in the temperature range from about 348 to over 673 K and at pressures to about 35 MPa. Twenty-seven pseudoisochores were determined ranging in density from about 1.7 to near 9 mol/dm<sup>3</sup>.

### Introduction

Measurements of the PVT behavior of compressed toluene are reported for the temperature range from about 348 to over 673 K at pressures to about 35 MPa. Pressure versus temperature observations were made along paths of nearly constant density (pseudoisochores). Twenty-seven pseudoisochores were determined ranging in density from 1.7 to about 9 mol/dm<sup>3</sup>.

### Experiment

The reagent grade toluene used in this study was analyzed by gas chromatography. Small quantities (less than 0.07%) of benzene, ethylbenzene, and thiophene were found to be present. Purification with sulfuric acid, followed by distillation, reduced the impurity level to less than 0.001%. The major remaining impurity was benzene which was present at this low level regardless of the lot of starting material.

Measurements were made using an automated high-temperature PVT apparatus, which has been described in detail (1). Measurements were made by confining the toluene 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 PT points along paths of very nearly constant density. Cell temperatures were determined with 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 frequently against a primary dead weight gauge and are estimated accurate to the greater of 10 kPa or 0.05%. At the completion of a series of PT observations (a run) the toluene samples were condensed into a detachable cylinder, held at liquid nitrogen temperature, for subsequent weighing to determine the number of moles of

Table I. Decomposition Products Detected in Toluene<sup>a</sup>

compound	mol %
dimethylbiphenyl	15.0
stilbene	5.7
diphenylmethane	4.8
methylbiphenyl	4.8
benzene	1.4
benzyltoluene	1.3
dibenzyl	0.5
biphenyl	0.1
fluorene	0.1
anthracene	0.1
pnenathrene	0.1
unidentified components	0.1
toluene	balance

<sup>a</sup>Toluene at 723 K, 15 MPa, for 48 h.

sample in the system during the measurements. Densities assigned to each PT point were then calculated from the calibrated volumes of the system. Small corrections were made for thermal expansion and pressure dilation of the cell and for the small quantities of fluid residing in the various noxious volumes.

### Results and Discussion

The maximum temperature for the initial run reached 723 K; however, decomposition and reaction of the toluene became severe at the highest temperature, as was evidenced by an unacceptable increase in the measured pressure with time. Measurements on a sample at a density of approximately 4 mol/dm<sup>3</sup>, held at a temperature of 723 K for 24 h, exhibited a pressure rise of over 20 kPa/h and showed no signs of approaching equilibrium. Results of an analysis of a sample of toluene held for 48 h at 723 K and a pressure of 15 MPa are shown in Table I. Chemical denaturation of the toluene was found to increase appreciably at temperatures above 643 K with ethylbenzene being the main reaction product. An upper limit of 673 K was set for the PVT measurements, however, since the pressure increase with time at this temperature was found to be sufficiently small (0.6 kPa/h for the 4 mol/dm<sup>3</sup> test sample) and the residence time for the sample at temperatures over 643 K was normally less than about 8 h. The resulting pressure error due to toluene reaction is probably less than 6.0 kPa and is within the normal uncertainty in the pressure measurements. After each run, the contents of the PVT cell were analyzed by gas chromatography and found to be essentially identical with the starting samples.



Table II (Continued)

T, K	P, MPa	density, mol/dm <sup>3</sup>	T, K	P, MPa	density, mol/dm <sup>3</sup>	T, K	P, MPa	density, mol/dm <sup>3</sup>	T, K	P, MPa	density, mol/dm <sup>3</sup>
433.19	18.6962	8.230	453.17	30.4280	8.219	353.07	2.2504	8.809	373.09	18.2739	8.796
438.18	21.6547	8.227	458.10	33.3214	8.217	358.07	6.2757	8.806	378.19	22.2461	8.793
443.16	24.5948	8.224	463.11	36.2038	8.214	363.12	10.3007	8.803	383.19	26.1591	8.790
448.10	27.5120	8.222	348.07	0.2102	8.836	368.21	14.3434	8.799	388.09	30.0139	8.788

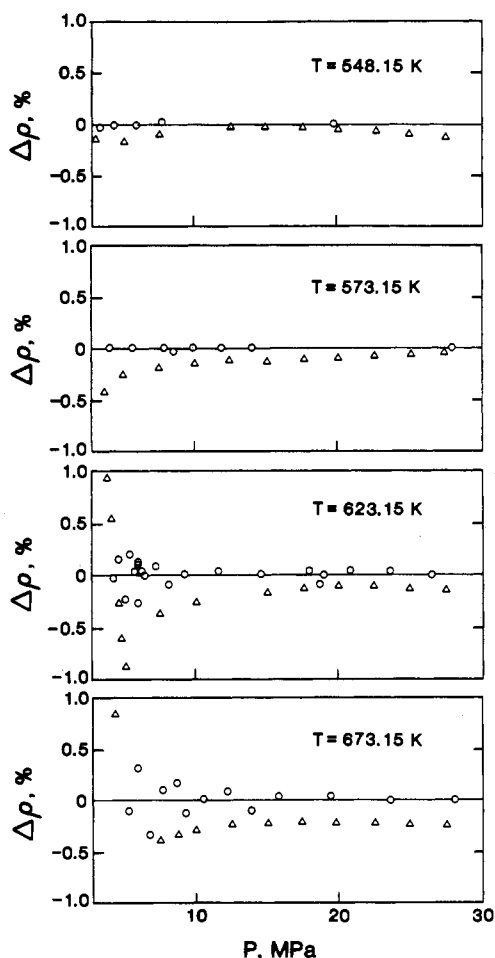


Figure 1. Density differences between the data of ref 2 ( $\Delta$ ) and this work (O) are shown along selected isotherms. For the 623.15 K isotherm, five out-of-range points are not plotted. Densities and their percent deviations are (3.1, 1.86%), (3.6, 1.42%), (5.4, -1.04%), (5.6, -1.21%), (5.8, -1.44%), respectively. Data are plotted relative to polynomial fits to the data of this work.

Except for the critical region, density uncertainties for the toluene measurements are estimated to range from about  $\pm 0.2\%$  at high densities to  $\pm 0.3\%$  at the lowest density. This is due largely to the combined uncertainty in the calibrated volumes of about  $\pm 0.1\%$  and the uncertainty in the measured sample weight which could reach about  $\pm 0.2\%$  for the lowest

Table III. Comparison of Representative Toluene Densities with Literature Values (Interpolated) in the Dense Liquid Region

T, K	P, MPa	density, mol/dm <sup>3</sup>				
		this work	ref 2	density dev, %	ref 3	density dev, %
373.15	18.274	8.796	8.809	+0.15	8.802	+0.07
423.15	12.742	8.235	8.227	-0.10	8.227	-0.10
473.15	17.596	7.778	7.796	+0.23	7.789	+0.14
523.15	11.529	7.049	7.047	-0.03	7.021	-0.40

sample weights. This corresponds to a weighing uncertainty of 0.005% in the total combined weight for the lowest density sample consisting of about 0.016 kg of toluene sample and 0.6 kg tare for the weighing cylinder. In the critical region, pressure uncertainty and an estimated temperature uncertainty of about  $\pm 0.1$  K can contribute significantly to errors in the assigned density values.

The PVT data from the present work are tabulated in Table II. Only the isotherm data of Akhundov and Abdullaev (2) from 273 to 673 K and the limited data of Kragas and Kobayashi (3) from 323 to 523 K are available for comparison with the data of this work. Comparisons with the data of ref 2 are shown in Figure 1. Agreement between the data sets is generally better than 0.4% in density except in the critical region where differences are as large as a few percent. Typical density differences at lower temperatures, obtained by interpolation from ref 2 and 3, are tabulated in Table III.

These data and toluene data from other available sources are currently undergoing extensive correlation and critical evaluation in this laboratory for the purpose of formulating an accurate, wide range equation of state suitable for calculation of thermodynamic properties of toluene (4).

Registry No. Toluene, 108-88-3.

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