

molecules, and a residual contribution, due to energetic interactions between groups:

$$\ln \gamma_i = \ln \gamma_i^S + \ln \gamma_i^G \quad (16)$$

$$\ln \gamma_i^S = \ln \gamma_i(\text{comb}) \quad (\text{UNIQUAC equation}) \quad (17)$$

$$\ln \gamma_i^G = \sum_{k=1}^{NG} v_{ki} (\ln \Gamma_k - \ln \Gamma_k^{(i)}) \quad (18)$$

$\Gamma_k$  is the group residual activity coefficient and  $\Gamma_k^{(i)}$  is the residual activity coefficient of group  $k$  in a reference solution containing only molecules of type  $i$ :

$$\ln \Gamma_k = Q_k \left[ 1 - \ln \left( \sum_{m=1}^{NG} \theta_m \psi_{mk} \right) - \sum_{m=1}^{NG} \frac{\theta_m \psi_{km}}{\sum_{j=1}^{NG} \theta_j \psi_{jm}} \right] \quad (19)$$

$$\theta_m = \frac{Q_m X_m}{\sum_{j=1}^{NG} Q_j X_j} \quad (20)$$

$$X_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N v_{ji} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^{NG} v_{mi} x_i} \quad (21)$$

$$\psi_{mk} = \exp \left[ -\frac{U_{mk} - U_{kk}}{RT} \right] = \exp \left[ -\frac{a_{mk}}{T} \right] \quad (22)$$

$X_m$  is the fraction of group  $m$  in the mixture. The parameters  $a_{mk}$  and  $a_{km}$  characterize the interactions between groups  $m$  and  $k$ .

### Glossary

A, B	method of correlation of ternary data (Table VI)
$a_{ij}$	UNIFAC group interaction parameter, K
$b_{ij}$	NRTL parameter, K
$c_{ij}$	UNIQUAC parameter, K

$g_{ij}, u_{ij}$	measure of the interaction energy between molecules $i$ and $j$
$F_1, F_2$	objective functions
$q_i$	pure component area parameter of component $i$
$Q_k$	group-area parameter for group $k$
$r_i$	pure component volume parameter of component $i$
$R_k$	group-volume parameter of group $k$
$R$	gas-law constant
$x_{ij}$	molar fraction of component $i$ in phase $j$
$X_{ij}$	weight fraction of component $i$ in phase $j$
$X_k$	group fraction of group $k$
rmsd	root-mean-square deviation
$z$	lattice coordination number (equal to 10)

### Greek Letters

$\alpha_{ij}$	nonaleatory NRTL parameter
$\gamma_i$	activity coefficient of component $i$
$\Gamma_k$	activity coefficient of group $k$
$\Gamma_k^{(i)}$	activity coefficient of group $k$ in pure component $i$
$\phi_i$	segment fraction of component $i$
$v_{ki}$	number of groups of type $k$ in molecule $i$
$\vartheta_i$	area fraction of component $i$
$\theta_k$	area fraction of group $k$
$\tau_{ij}$	NRTL of UNIQUAC parameter
$\psi_{nm}$	UNIFAC parameter

**Registry No.** PFD, 306-94-5; 1-heptene, 592-76-7; *n*-heptane, 142-82-5; *n*-hexane, 110-54-3.

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## Estimation Procedures for Critical Constants

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The procedures developed by Riedel, Lydersen, and Ambrose for the calculation of critical constants of organic compounds have been reexamined, and new procedures are proposed in terms of group indices. These procedures are combined with the procedures developed by Kreglewski for the calculation of critical constants of homologous series of compounds. The treatment has also been extended to inorganic compounds.

### Introduction

The knowledge of critical constants is important in the field of chemical process design in extrapolating, for example, the

vapor pressures from the normal boiling point to the critical temperature (1). The procedures for the estimation of critical constants of organic compounds have been reviewed by several authors (2-6). Among such procedures, the procedures developed by Lydersen (7), Ambrose (8-10), and Kreglewski (11-13) have gained general recognition. They are noted for their simplicity and general accuracy. While the procedures developed by Lydersen and Ambrose yield satisfactory results for organic compounds of low molecular weight, the procedures developed by Kreglewski yield satisfactory results to homologous series of compounds, in general, of high molecular weight. We therefore propose to review these procedures and propose modified procedures for the calculation of critical constants. With this goal in mind we now introduce the following symbols.

$T_b$  = normal boiling temperature

$T_c$  = critical temperature

$P_c$  = critical pressure

$V_c$  = critical volume

$M$  = molar mass

MW = molecular weight or relative molecular mass

$F_t = T_b/T_c$

$G_t = T_b/(T_c - T_b)$

$G_p = (M/P_c)^{1/2}/(\text{g mol}^{-1} \text{ bar}^{-1})^{1/2}$

$G_v = V_c/(\text{cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1})$

$\Delta_i(X)$  = contribution of group X to  $F_t$  or  $G_t$

$\Delta_p(X)$  = contribution of group X to  $G_p$

$\Delta_v(X)$  = contribution of group X to  $G_v$

$n_t$  = temperature index of group X =  $\Delta_i(X)/\Delta_i(-\text{CH}_3)$

$n_p$  = pressure index of group X =  $\Delta_p(X)/\Delta_p(-\text{CH}_3)$

$n_v$  = volume index of group X =  $\Delta_v(X)/\Delta_v(-\text{CH}_3)$

$N_t$  = temperature index of a molecule =  $\sum n_t$

$N_p$  = pressure index of a molecule =  $\sum n_p$

$N_v$  = volume index of a molecule =  $\sum n_v$

$N_t = N_p = N_v = N$  for normal alkanes

$N$  = number of carbon atoms in the alkane molecule

$T_\infty^\circ$  = critical temperature when  $N$  tends to infinity = 960 K

$\sum \Delta_t = b_t \sum n_t = b_t N_t$

$\sum \Delta_p = b_p \sum n_p = b_p N_p$

$\sum \Delta_v = b_v \sum n_v = b_v N_v$

$N_1$  = the number of  $-\text{CH}_3$  groups

$N_2$  = the number of  $>\text{CH}_2$  groups

$N_3$  = the number of  $>\text{CH}-$  groups

$N_4$  = the number of  $>\text{C}<$  groups

$N_g$  = the number of gauche C-C-C structural features

Riedel (14-17) proposed eq 1, 3, 4, and 5 for the estimation of the critical properties. Equation 2 is a modification of eq 1 by Lydersen. Eq 3 was applied by Riedel to alkanes, but Ambrose extended it to various classes of organic compounds. Both Lydersen and Ambrose gave revised group constants for eq 4 and 5. Equations 1-3 for the estimation of critical temperature are fairly accurate for compounds of low molecular weight.

$$F_t = a_t + \sum \Delta_t \quad (1)$$

$$F_t = a_t + \sum \Delta_t - (\sum \Delta_t)^2 \quad (2)$$

$$G_t = \sigma_t + \sum \Delta_t \quad (3)$$

$$G_p = a_p + \sum \Delta_p \quad (4)$$

$$G_v = a_v + \sum \Delta_v \quad (5)$$

Equations 6-8 have been developed by Kreglewski for the

estimation of the critical constants in homologous series of compounds.

$$\log ((T_\infty^\circ - T_c)/K) = a_t - b_t N^{2/3} \quad (6)$$

$$\log (P_c/\text{bar}) = a_p - b_p N^{2/3} \quad (7)$$

$$V_c/(\text{cm}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1}) = a_v + b_v(N + N^{2/3}) \quad (8)$$

The equations developed by Kreglewski for critical temperature and critical pressure have some theoretical support. Kreglewski's equation for critical volume, however, differs significantly from the others and is not supported by experiment. The presence of  $N^{2/3}$  in eq 8 lacks justification. We are, therefore, not in favor of using eq 8.

Kreglewski's equations, which are intended to apply to homologous series of compounds, employ the carbon number instead of the group contributions. In dealing with homologous series of compounds, it is advantageous to use carbon numbers instead of group contributions in the equations developed by Riedel, Lydersen, and Ambrose. In order to treat these equations on a common basis, we introduce an entity called the group index,  $n_i$ , defined as

$$n_i(X) = \Delta_i(X)/\Delta_i(-\text{CH}_3) \quad (9)$$

where  $i$  stands for t, p, or v. The molecular index  $N_i$  is obtained by the summation of the relevant group indices. If we now set  $b_i = \Delta_i(-\text{CH}_3)$  and substitute  $\sum \Delta_i$  by  $b_i N_i$ , it is possible to transform eq 1-5 into eq 10-14.

$$F_t = a_t + b_t N_t \quad (10)$$

$$F_t = a_t + b_t N_t - b_t^2 N_t^2 \quad (11)$$

$$G_t = a_t + b_t N_t \quad (12)$$

$$G_p = a_p + b_p N_p \quad (13)$$

$$G_v = a_v + b_v N_v \quad (14)$$

The molecular indices are to be calculated from the group indices listed in Table I. The group indices are obtained on the basis of the group contributions listed by both Lydersen and Ambrose in many cases. The Lydersen scheme is followed more closely in treating the unsaturated compounds. For groups such as  $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ ,  $-\text{CF}_3$ , etc. the indices given are built up from the indices of their constituents listed in the same table. Such values are also listed for the convenience of the user although it increased the number of entries by 60. A few of the group indices have no experimental basis, and they are estimated on the basis of the values for similar groups and are given only to two decimal places. We shall have to revise some of these group indices when experimental values become available. It can be seen that, for normal alkanes, we have  $N_t = N_p = N_v = N$  = the number of carbon atoms in the alkane molecule. We also have the advantage of using the same set of molecular indices in eq 10-12 involving the critical temperature. The constants  $a_i$ 's and  $b_i$ 's of eq 10-14 are recorded Table II.

#### Method of Calculation

We assume that the molecular indices and the critical constants will be calculated on a computer rather than on a hand calculator. The procedure followed by the author is therefore outlined below. The Fortran program written by this author requires two input files called index.inp and crit.inp. The file called index.inp contains the group numbers and the group indices for all the groups listed in Table I. The crit.dat file say

Table I. Group Indices for Calculation of Critical Constants

no.	group	$n_t$	$n_p$	$n_v$	no.	group	$n_t$	$n_p$	$n_v$
1	-CH <sub>3</sub>	1.000	1.000	1.000	77	-ONH <sub>2</sub>	2.600	1.130	0.943
2	>CH <sub>2</sub>	1.000	1.000	1.000	78	≡N	1.250	1.260	0.900
3	>CH-	0.849	1.079	0.970	79	HN (nonbonded) <sup>#</sup>	2.000	-0.135	0.000
4	>C<	0.494	1.104	0.987	80	-SH	0.650	1.200	1.000
5	C-C-C-C (gauche)	-0.197	-0.133	-0.086	81	-S- (nonring)	0.760	1.200	1.000
6	-CH <sub>2</sub> - (ring)	0.640	0.805	0.809	82	-S- (ring)	0.460	1.130	0.570
7	>CH- (ring)	0.640	0.805	0.809	83	≡S	0.260	1.200	1.000
8	>C< (ring)	0.420	0.805	0.809	84	S(IV)	0.400	1.200	1.000
9	>CH- (fused ring)	0.250	0.625	0.809	85	S(VI)	0.800	0.800	1.000
10	≡CH <sub>2</sub>	0.900	0.900	0.820	86	-F (aliphatic)	0.688	1.072	0.230
11	≡CH-	0.800	0.800	0.780	87	-Cl (aliphatic)	0.570	1.409	0.820
12	≡C<	0.800	0.800	0.780	88	-Br (aliphatic)	0.570	2.800	1.150
13	≡C=	0.400	0.600	0.400	89	-I (aliphatic)	0.570	4.068	1.620
14	trans alkene	-0.200	-0.150	0.000	90	-F (aromatic)	0.572	0.827	0.230
15	≡CH- (ring)	0.542	0.681	0.672	91	-Cl (aromatic)	0.642	1.400	0.820
16	≡C< (ring)	0.542	0.681	0.653	92	-Br (aromatic)	0.642	2.800	1.150
17	≡C< (fused ring)	0.250	0.460	0.653	93	-I (aromatic)	0.642	4.068	1.620
18	≡CH	1.180	0.690	0.635	94	HF (nonbonded)	0.230	-0.130	0.000
19	≡C-	0.680	0.540	0.635	95	HCl (nonbonded)	0.093	-0.040	0.000
20	phenyl substitution <sup>a</sup>	-1.000	-1.000	0.000	96	HBr (nonbonded)	0.040	0.000	0.000
21	isopropyl	2.849	3.079	2.970	97	HI (nonbonded)	0.040	0.000	0.000
22	isobutyl	3.849	4.079	3.970	98	FCl (nonbonded)	0.070	0.000	0.000
23	sec-butyl	3.652	3.946	3.884	99	FBr (nonbonded)	-0.030	0.000	0.000
24	tert-butyl	3.494	4.104	3.987	100	FI (nonbonded)	-0.03	0.00	0.00
25	isopentyl	4.652	4.946	4.884	101	ClBr (nonbonded)	-0.030	0.000	0.000
26	neopentyl	4.494	5.104	4.987	102	ClI (nonbonded)	-0.05	0.00	0.00
27	cyclobutyl	2.560	3.220	3.236	103	BrI (nonbonded)	-0.05	0.00	0.00
28	cyclopentyl	3.200	4.025	4.045	104	FC (nonbonded) <sup>h</sup>	-0.230	-0.180	0.000
29	cyclohexyl	3.840	4.830	4.854	105	FC (nonbonded in ring and alkenes) <sup>h</sup>	-0.120	-0.140	-0.035
30	phenyl	3.252	4.086	4.032	106	-CF <sub>3</sub> (normal)	3.064	4.216	1.690
31	naphthyl	4.836	6.368	6.682	107	-CF <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup>	2.604	3.856	1.690
32	vinyl	1.700	1.700	1.600	108	>CHF <sub>2</sub> (normal)	2.836	2.884	1.460
33	allyl	2.600	2.600	2.560	109	>CHF <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>	2.836	2.524	1.460
34	-OH (water)	0.870	-0.236	0.290	110	>CH <sub>2</sub> F (normal)	2.148	1.812	1.230
35	-OH (methanol)	4.000	0.284	0.290	111	>CF <sub>2</sub> (normal)	2.376	3.144	1.460
36	-OH (ethanol)	4.670	0.360	0.290	112	>CF <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>	1.456	2.424	1.460
37	-OH (propanol)	4.080	0.280	0.290	113	>CF- (normal)	1.688	2.072	1.230
38	-OH (butanol)	3.490	0.200	0.290	114	>CF- <sup>h</sup>	0.998	1.532	1.230
39	-OH (pentanol)	2.900	0.120	0.290	115	-CF <sub>2</sub> - (ring) <sup>h</sup>	1.546	2.389	1.199
40	-OH (hexanol)	2.310	0.040	0.290	116	-CHF- (ring) <sup>h</sup>	1.328	1.467	0.969
41	-OH (heptanol)	1.720	-0.040	0.290	117	>CF- (ring) <sup>h</sup>	-0.400	1.417	0.969
42	-OH (octanol)	1.130	-0.120	0.290	118	≡CF <sub>2</sub> (normal)	2.276	3.044	1.269
43	-OH (phenols)	1.530	-0.100	-0.014	119	≡CF <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>	2.036	2.764	1.199
44	-OH and X (ortho) <sup>b</sup>	-0.340	-0.100	0.000	120	≡CHF- <sup>h</sup>	1.698	1.702	1.015
45	X and Y (ortho) <sup>c</sup>	-0.100	-0.100	0.000	121	≡CF- <sup>i</sup>	1.138	1.522	1.015
46	X and Y (meta) <sup>d</sup>	0.200	0.100	0.000	122	≡CCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>	1.800	3.438	2.390
47	C-C-C-OH (gauche)	-0.500	0.000	0.000	123	≡CHCl <sup>h</sup>	1.443	2.129	1.605
48	-O- (nonring)	0.870	0.710	0.363	124	≡CFCl <sup>h</sup>	1.988	3.101	1.800
49	-O- (ring)	0.800	0.710	0.363	125	≡CF- (ring) <sup>h</sup>	1.095	1.508	0.902
50	>CO (nonring)	2.300	1.250	1.070	126	-CF <sub>2</sub> Cl (normal)	3.086	4.553	2.280
51	C-C-C=O	-0.500	0.000	0.000	127	-CF <sub>2</sub> Cl <sup>h</sup>	2.626	4.193	2.280
52	>CO (ring)	3.300	1.540	1.100	128	-CFCl <sub>2</sub> (normal)	2.968	4.890	2.870
53	-CHO	2.800	1.250	1.070	129	-CFCl <sub>2</sub> <sup>h</sup>	2.508	4.530	2.870
54	-C-C-CHO	-0.500	0.000	0.000	130	-CF <sub>2</sub> Br (normal)	2.886	5.944	2.610
55	-CHO (aromatic)	1.250	1.100	1.070	131	-CF <sub>2</sub> Br <sup>h</sup>	2.426	5.584	2.610
56	-COOH	4.000	2.000	1.360	132	-CRClBr <sup>h</sup>	2.378	5.921	2.610
57	C-C-COOH	0.400	0.000	0.000	133	-CCl <sub>3</sub> (normal)	2.710	5.227	3.460
58	-COO- (formates)	2.100	2.080	1.433	134	-CCl <sub>3</sub> <sup>h</sup>	2.250	4.867	3.460
59	-COO- (others)	2.400	2.080	1.433	135	-CHCl <sub>2</sub>	2.326	3.738	2.640
60	-COO- (aromatic)	2.200	2.080	1.433	136	-CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.756	2.329	1.820
61	-CO-O-CO-	8.200	3.035	2.503	137	-CH <sub>2</sub> Br	1.650	3.800	2.150
62	≡O (oxides) <sup>e</sup>	1.000	0.660	0.290	138	-CHBr <sub>2</sub>	2.220	6.600	3.300
63	-NH <sub>2</sub>	1.700	0.420	0.580	139	-CH <sub>2</sub> I	1.650	5.068	2.620
64	-NH- (nonring)	1.500	0.420	0.580	140	Se(II)	0.400	2.700	1.500
65	-NH- (ring)	1.000	0.260	0.580	141	Te(II)	0.800	3.600	1.600
66	>N- (nonring)	0.600	0.800	0.580	142	Si(IV)	1.500	2.400	2.100
67	-NH <sub>2</sub> (aromatic)	1.500	0.280	0.580	143	-O-Si(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	3.600	5.110	4.463
68	>NH (aromatic)	1.500	0.280	0.580	144	-O-Si(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	2.800	7.110	6.463
69	>N- (aromatic)	1.500	0.500	0.580	145	>Si< (ring)	0.800	2.400	2.100
70	>N- (ring)	0.050	0.260	0.580	146	C-C-Si-O	-0.900	0.000	0.000
71	≡N- (general)	0.542	0.355	0.580	147	Ge(IV)	2.000	3.200	2.000
72	N(V)	-0.400	0.040	0.580	148	Sn(IV)	2.000	4.500	2.400
73	-CN (normal)	3.000	1.580	1.450	149	Ti(IV)	1.200	1.800	2.100
74	-CN (aromatic) <sup>f</sup>	1.800	1.330	1.450	150	Zr(IV)	14.000	1.800	2.200
75	-NO <sub>2</sub>	2.700	2.000	1.420	151	Hf(IV)	20.000	3.600	2.200
76	-CONH <sub>2</sub>	4.000	1.670	1.650					

Table I (Continued)

no.	group	$n_t$	$n_p$	$n_v$	no.	group	$n_t$	$n_p$	$n_v$
152	V(III)	1.700	1.800	2.200	166	B(III)	1.500	2.000	1.200
153	Nb(V)	2.000	1.800	2.200	167	Al(III)	6.000	4.000	1.500
154	Ta(V)	2.000	3.500	2.400	168	Ga(III)	5.000	4.000	1.500
155	Mo(VI)	0.500	2.000	2.900	169	P(III)	1.000	1.700	1.600
156	W(VI)	0.500	3.900	2.000	170	P(V)	0.750	1.700	1.600
157	Hg(II)	0.250	3.600	0.800	171	As(III)	1.000	1.500	1.400
158	B(III)	1.500	2.000	1.200	172	Sb(III)	0.750	1.500	1.800
159	Al(III)	6.000	4.000	1.500	173	Bi(III)	0.500	1.500	1.500
160	Ga(III)	5.000	4.000	1.500	174	U(VI)	0.500	4.200	2.400
161	P(III)	1.000	1.700	1.600	175	Re(VI)	0.500	4.200	2.500
162	P(V)	0.750	1.700	1.600	176	Os(VIII)	0.500	4.200	2.500
163	As(III)	1.000	1.500	1.400	177	-D	0.100	0.050	0.000
164	W(VI)	0.500	3.900	2.000	178	Xe(IV,VI)	0.900	2.000	1.500
165	Hg(II)	0.250	3.600	0.800	179	-H (partially ionic)	3.000	0.125	0.220

<sup>a</sup> Applies to benzene ring. <sup>b</sup> X stands for any group attached to an aromatic ring in the ortho position to a -OH group. <sup>c</sup> X and Y stand for any groups other than -OH in the ortho positions in aromatic compounds. Also, both X and Y should not be halogen atoms. <sup>d</sup> X and Y are any two groups in meta positions without any intervening groups in the middle. <sup>e</sup> Applies to oxides such as carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, nitrous oxide, and dinitrogen tetroxide. <sup>f</sup> These indices apply also to hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, and trifluoroacetonitrile. See text for explanation. <sup>g</sup> Applies to hydrazine and its derivatives. <sup>h</sup> Applies to perhalogenated compounds and 1-H-perfluoroalkanes, perhalogenated compounds, and some partially halogenated alkanes and alkenes as discussed in other footnotes. <sup>i</sup> Applies to perfluoroalkenes.

Table II. Values of the Constants

const	eq 10	eq 11	eq 12	eq 13	eq 14
$a_i$	0.567	0.567	1.242	0.339	40.00
$b_i$	0.020	0.020	0.138	0.226	55.00

Table III. Constants for Kreglewski's Equations<sup>a</sup>

homologous series	$a_t$	$b_t$	$a_p$	$b_p$
normal alkanes	6.805 31	0.209 01	4.309 98	0.272 96
1-alkenes	6.820 81	0.211 58	4.308 61	0.263 52
1-alkynes	6.746 17	0.197 50	4.588 60	0.306 21
1-alkylcyclopentanes	6.770 58	0.218 47	4.720 35	0.328 02
1-alkylcyclohexanes	6.784 67	0.224 72	4.712 20	0.326 47
1-alkylbenzenes	6.763 34	0.228 06	4.999 65	0.353 26
1-fluoroalkanes	6.680 17	0.186 36	4.257 91	0.275 10
perfluoroalkanes	6.731 31	0.149 75	3.833 99	0.277 85
1-chloroalkanes	6.540 85	0.194 61	4.339 24	0.284 01
1-bromoalkanes	6.440 39	0.192 51	4.371 40	0.286 62
1-iodoalkanes	6.333 11	0.197 75	4.370 84	0.281 28
1-alkanols	6.425 15	0.173 71	4.525 43	0.293 12
2-alkanols	6.560 48	0.194 29	4.406 09	0.267 99
1-alkanals	6.541 35	0.179 87	4.389 89	0.285 82
1-alkanoic acids	6.173 24	0.148 65	4.458 00	0.302 28
2-alkanones	6.522 27	0.178 24	4.494 83	0.303 13
normal alkyl methyl ethers	6.680 11	0.191 96	4.292 25	0.271 03
methyl alkanoates	6.517 98	0.191 96	4.292 25	0.278 53
ethyl alkanoates	6.485 12	0.174 00	4.145 86	0.250 23
normal alkyl methanoates	6.530 14	0.182 85	4.358 82	0.280 10
normal alkyl ethanoates	6.556 71	0.180 38	4.304 94	0.269 08
1-alkanamines	6.565 79	0.191 52	4.453 19	0.299 19
alkanenitriles	6.343 96	0.158 40	4.329 42	0.277 08
1-alkanethiols	6.462 43	0.194 99	4.396 12	0.292 20
2-thiaalkanes	6.546 63	0.212 68	4.337 77	0.277 04

<sup>a</sup> The coefficients for eq 6 are to be used with the value 960 K for the limiting critical temperature.

for aniline requires the following input.

1. Compound id.: aniline
2. Molecular weight: 93.128
3. Normal boiling point: 457.6
4. Group number of the phenyl group: 30
5. Number of phenyl groups: 1
6. Group number of the -CN group: 67
7. Number of -CN groups: 1
8. End

After the program encounters the End, it calculates the molecular indices of the compound and uses them in the required formulas to calculate the critical constants. The program then proceeds to the next compound in the crit.inp file. In the above

Table IV. Comparison of the Calculated Critical Temperatures of Normal Alkanes with Experimental Values

compound	$T_b/K$	$T_c/K$				
		obsd	eq 6	eq 10	eq 11	eq 12
methane	111.64	190.56	227.62	190.19	190.32	192.54
ethane	184.55	305.42	312.24	304.04	304.84	306.12
propane	231.05	369.85	375.62	368.50	370.63	370.57
butane	272.65	425.16	426.94	421.41	425.62	424.63
pentane	309.21	469.70	470.12	463.58	470.64	469.26
hexane	341.88	507.50	507.33	497.64	508.30	507.04
heptane	371.58	540.30	539.91	525.57	540.56	539.87
octane	398.82	568.83	568.78	548.58	568.61	568.82
nonane	423.97	594.61	594.61	567.56	593.30	594.65
decane	447.30	617.88	617.88	583.18	615.27	617.89
undecane	469.08	638.80	638.98	596.04	635.09	639.04
dodecane	489.47	658.20	658.20	606.53	653.15	658.37
tridecane	508.62		675.79	615.02	669.77	676.15
tetradecane	526.73	694.00	691.94	621.88	685.31	692.68
pentadecane	543.84		706.83	627.27	699.92	708.04
hexadecane	560.01	720.59	720.59	631.35	713.75	722.33
heptadecane	575.17		733.35	634.15	726.78	735.47
octadecane	590.22	745	745.19	636.70	740.18	748.63
nonadecane	603.68		756.22	637.47	752.16	759.91
icosane	617.15		766.50	638.21	764.75	771.36

example aniline is treated as consisting of one phenyl group and one amino group. Alternatively, one has to treat it as consisting of five =CH- groups, one =C< group, and one -NH<sub>2</sub> group. If we had to build the group index of a macro group such as -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> each time from its constituent group indices, the procedure would become extremely cumbersome. This is particularly true in the case of halogenated compounds. For this reason, we have listed the increments for several large groups and increased the entries by 60.

In case the user wishes to submit the formula and not the molecular weight, then the input requires an additional file called mass.inp listing various elements and their atomic weights.

We have recorded in Table III the constants of the Kreglewski equations for critical temperature and critical pressure for a number of homologous series. The coefficients for eq 6 are to be used with the value 960 K for the limiting critical temperature. In order to apply Kreglewski's equations, one requires data from the fourth member of a homologous series to the tenth member. Such data are often unavailable. Use is, therefore, made of the above procedures, namely, eq 10-14, for estimating such data. Using such estimated data for the lower members of a homologous series, one can es-



















Table V (Continued)

formula	compound <sup>a</sup>	$N_t$	$N_p$	$N_v$	MW	$T_b/K$	$T_c/K$		$P_c/\text{bar}$		$G_v$	
							obsd	calcd	obsd	calcd	obsd	calcd
NbBr <sub>5</sub>	niobium pentabromide	4.850	15.800	7.950	492.430	634.80	1010.00	966.93	32.21	469.0	477.2	
TaCl <sub>5</sub>	tantalum pentachloride	4.850	10.545	6.500	358.210	512.50	767.00	780.64	48.34	402.0	397.5	
TaBr <sub>5</sub>	tantalum pentabromide	4.850	17.500	8.150	580.470	622.00	974.00	947.43	31.48	461.0	488.2	
MoF <sub>6</sub>	molybdenum hexafluoride	4.628	8.432	4.280	209.930	307.00	473.00	470.24	47.50	41.67	226.0	
MoCl <sub>5</sub>	molybdenum pentachloride	3.350	9.045	7.000	273.210	541.00	850.00	858.43	48.10	369.0	425.0	
WF <sub>6</sub>	tungsten hexafluoride	4.628	10.332	3.380	297.840	290.00	444.00	444.20	43.40	41.65	233.0	
WCl <sub>6</sub>	tungsten hexachloride	3.920	12.354	6.920	396.570	619.90	923.00	967.58	40.45	422.0	420.6	
WOCl <sub>4</sub>	tungsten oxide tetrachloride	3.780	10.196	5.570	341.660	500.70	782.00	784.60	48.90	338.0	346.3	
Re <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	rhenium oxide	8.000	13.020	7.030	298.200	723.00	942.00	1031.18	27.69	206.0	426.6	
ReOCl <sub>4</sub>	rhenium oxide tetrachloride	3.780	10.496	6.070	344.010	496.15	781.00	777.47	46.80	362.0	373.8	
UF <sub>6</sub>	uranium hexafluoride	4.628	10.632	3.780	352.020	329.00	505.80	503.94	46.60	46.83	250.0	

<sup>a</sup>(\*) The values listed as observed for this compound may not be experimental and reliable. (\*\*) The critical indices for this compound are the observed ones. (\*\*\*) (1) Ethylene glycol: the -OH groups of this compound are treated as the ethanolic -OH group. (2) Cyclohexanol: the -OH group in this compound is treated as the methanolic -OH group. (3) 2-Propene-1-ol: the -OH group of this compound is treated as the propanolic -OH group. (4) Methanol: Counting from the side chain, the alcohol in this compound has a chain length of eight. Therefore, the -OH group of this compound is treated as the octanolic -OH group. (5) 1,1,1,2,2-Pentafluoropropane: the -CF<sub>3</sub> is treated as in the perfluoro compounds. The -CF<sub>2</sub> group is treated as in the normal compounds. (6) Fluoroethene: =CHF in this compound is treated as in perfluoro compounds. (7) 1,1-Difluoroethene: the =CF<sub>2</sub> group in this compound is treated as in perfluoro compounds. (8) Trifluoropropene: the compound is assumed to be 3,3,3-trifluoropropene. The -CF<sub>3</sub> group is then treated as in perfluoro compounds. (9) Chloro-1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane: this compound is treated as a perhalogenated compound. (10) Perfluoroacetone and chloropentafluoroacetone are treated as perhalogenated compounds. (11) Trifluoroacetic acid: according to the notes provided by Kudchdker, Alani, and Zwolinski (4), this compound contained traces of water as impurity, producing a difference of 15 kPa between the bubble point and the dew point. We treated the -CF<sub>3</sub> group in this compound as in normal compounds. (12) Trifluoroacetonitrile: the CF<sub>3</sub> group in this compound is treated as normal and the -CN group as in cyanogen, hydrogen cyanide, etc. (13) Ozone: it is treated as consisting of two =O and -O- groups. (14) Phosgene: it is treated as consisting of >C=, =O, and two -Cl groups. (15) Heavy water: the critical indices of water are used in the calculation of the critical indices for this compound. (16) Selenium oxychloride: the estimated critical temperature for this compound in literature is 730 K. This value appears to be incorrect. (17) Nitrous oxide: the critical indices for this compound are calculated assuming the molecule to be consisting of =N, =N=, and =O groups. (18) Nitrogen trifluoride and nitrogen chloride difluoride: nitrogen atom in these compounds is treated as the nitrogen atom of the tertiary amines. (19) Nitrogen trideuteride: the experimental critical indices for ammonia are used in the calculation of the critical indices for this compound. (20) *cis*-Difluorodiazine, *trans*-difluorodiazine, and nitrosyl chloride: for nitrogen in these compounds, the critical indices of =N- (general) are used. In the case of *trans*-difluorodiazine, the *trans* alkene correction is also applied.

estimate the critical constants for all the higher members in any homologous series using Kreglewski's equations. In the case of critical temperature, estimated values are obtained by averaging the critical temperatures predicted by eq 11 and 12. The experimental critical temperatures of normal alkanes are compared with the predicted values in Table IV. The procedure of Kreglewski applies from butane to all alkanes of higher carbon number. Kreglewski's procedure, however, yields poor results for the lower members. However, by combining the procedures of Lydersen and Ambrose with those of Kreglewski as shown above, we were able to generate the critical constants of several homologous series of compounds (18, 19). According to eq 8  $P_c$  tends to zero as  $N$  tends to infinity. It is instructive, therefore, to assume that  $P_c = 0$  at the infinite critical temperature of 960 K for the homologous series of compounds.

### Special Corrections

For treating molecules such as the branched alkanes, we also need to make corrections for branching as well for steric interactions. For  $\sum \Delta_i$  of alkanes Ambrose used the equation

$$\sum \Delta_i = 1.242 + 0.138N - 0.043N_3 - 0.120N_4 - 0.023\Delta P \quad (15)$$

where  $\Delta P$  is the difference between the Platt number of the isomer and the normal alkane. Platt number is the total number of pairs of carbon atoms three bonds apart (20). Better results are, however, obtained by replacing the parameter  $\Delta P$  by  $N_g$ , the number of C-C-C structural features in the gauche position as in *gauche*-butane. In general, for  $N_i$  we write

$$N_i = n_i(-\text{CH}_3)N_1 + n_i(>\text{CH}_2)N_2 + n_i(>\text{CH-})N_3 + n_i(>\text{C<})N_4 + n_i(\text{C-C-C-C})N_g \quad (16)$$

In order to make the present scheme consistent with the approach to normal alkanes we have deliberately set the  $n_i$

values of both -CH<sub>3</sub> and >CH<sub>2</sub> groups equal to 1.000 and obtained the values for other constants of eq 16 by linear regression. This is equivalent to transforming eq 16 into eq 17 as suggested by Ambrose in his comments on this paper:

$$N_i = N + \Delta n_i(>\text{CH-})N_3 + \Delta n_i(>\text{C<})N_4 + n_i(\text{C-C-C-C})N_g \quad (17)$$

where

$$\Delta n_i(>\text{CH-}) = 1 - n_i(>\text{CH-})$$

$$\Delta n_i(>\text{C<}) = 1 - n_i(>\text{C<})$$

It is more expedient to use eq 17 than eq 16 in the case of alkanes.

According to Ambrose, eq 3 and 5 are not satisfactory for alkanols, perfluoroalkanes, etc. He has, therefore, modified his procedures for the calculation of the group contributions,  $\Delta_i$ , in these compounds. Both  $\Delta_t$  and  $\Delta_p$  of the -OH group of the alkanols is expressed as a function of the carbon number in the case of primary alkanols or the effective carbon number in the case of the branched alkanols. We have found that the  $n_t$  of the ethanolic -OH group has a value of 4.67, and it decreases to a value of 1.13 in 1-octanol and remains constant for the higher alkanols. Similarly,  $n_p$  has a value of 0.36 in ethanol, but it decreases through other alkanols to a value of -0.12 in 1-octanol. For normal alkanols, we have

$$n_t = 4.67 - 0.59(N - 2) \quad (18)$$

$$n_p = 0.36 - 0.08(N - 2) \quad (19)$$

where  $N$  takes the values from 2 to 8 only. Above the carbon number 8, the values of the indices are those of 1-octanol only. For branched alkanols, the -OH group has the indices of the alkanol of the longest chain length present in it. Thus in 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, the -OH group has the indices of the hexanolic

-OH group. No such change is noticed in the  $n_v$  of the alkanols. Methanol forms an exception, and its -OH group has indices close to that of 1-propanol. It is interesting to point out that the limiting values of the -OH group of the alkanols are close to the indices of the -OH group of water. The values of the indices of the -OH group in water are  $n_t = 0.87$ ,  $n_p = -0.236$ , and  $n_v = 0.29$ . In branched alkanols, we are also required to make a correction for C-C-C-O structural features in the gauche position. This correction is substantial for the critical temperature index  $n_t$ . Data are scarce for the evaluation of this correction for  $n_p$ . Alternatively, one may treat the branched alkanols on the basis of their effective carbon numbers as proposed by Ambrose.

No such variation has been found for the indices of the other groups with the carbon number. In the case of ketones corrections became necessary for the structural feature C-C-C=O. A correction was also applied for the structural feature C-C-COOH in acids. In alkenes, the trans isomer required a correction. The trans isomers of other compounds also seem to require a similar correction. Several other corrections were included in Table I. The C-C-Si-O correction is not applicable to the cyclic siloxanes.

The treatment for the halogenated alkanes is, however, complicated. In these compounds, corrections for interactions between certain pairs of adjacent bonds became necessary. For example, in the series of molecules  $\text{CH}_3\text{F}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2$ ,  $\text{CHF}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{F}_6$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_8$ ,  $n\text{-C}_4\text{F}_{10}$ ,  $i\text{-C}_4\text{F}_{10}$ , the molecular index  $N_i$  is calculated as follows:

$$N_i(\text{CH}_3\text{F}) = n_i(\text{C}) + n_i(\text{F}) + 3n_i(\text{HF})$$

$$N_i(\text{CH}_2\text{F}_2) = n_i(\text{C}) + 2n_i(\text{F}) + 4n_i(\text{HF})$$

$$N_i(\text{CHF}_3) = n_i(\text{C}) + 3n_i(\text{F}) + 3n_i(\text{HF})$$

$$N_i(\text{CF}_4) = n_i(\text{C}) + 4n_i(\text{F})$$

$$N_i(\text{C}_2\text{F}_6) = 2n_i(\text{C}) + 6n_i(\text{F}) + 4n_i(\text{FC})$$

$$N_i(\text{C}_3\text{F}_8) = 3n_i(\text{C}) + 8n_i(\text{F}) + 8n_i(\text{FC})$$

$$N_i(n\text{-C}_4\text{F}_{10}) = 4n_i(\text{C}) + 10n_i(\text{F}) + 12n_i(\text{FC})$$

$$N_i(i\text{-C}_4\text{F}_{10}) = 4n_i(\text{C}) + 10n_i(\text{F}) + 9n_i(\text{FC})$$

In the above expressions, we have

$n_i(\text{C})$  = the group index of the appropriate carbon atom

$n_i(\text{F})$  = the index of a fluorine atom

$n_i(\text{HF})$  =  
the group index of a pair of adjacent CH and CF bonds

$n_i(\text{FC})$  =  
the group index of a pair of adjacent FC and CC bonds

It may be noted that the  $-\text{CF}_3$  group gives rise to three nonbonded FC interactions but we applied corrections for only two such nonbonded interactions. The correction for the nonbonded FC interaction was applied to perfluoro compounds only. In perhalogenated compounds, the same correction is applied whether the nonbonded halogen atom is F or not. The FC nonbonded interaction has different values in ring compounds and in alkenes. They have also been listed in Table I.

We have extended the present treatment to various classes of inorganic compounds. The valence state does not seem to have an appreciable effect on the critical indices. This is particularly true in the case of critical pressure and critical volume.

Besides steric and nonbonded interactions, resonance also seems to play an important role in the determination of the critical properties. According to Pauling (21), nitrous oxide can have six resonance structures. We calculated the critical indices of the nitrous oxide on the basis that it is constituted by  $\equiv\text{N}$ ,  $\equiv\text{N}=\text{O}$ , and  $\text{O}=\text{N}$ . We treated ozone as consisting of two  $=\text{O}$  groups and one  $-\text{O}-$  group. Both Lydersen and Ambrose assumed the critical indices of H atom to be 0 in their schemes. The same assumption is made in the current scheme. We have, however, found that in compounds such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen cyanide, phosphonium chloride, ammonium chloride, etc. good results are obtained only if we assume that the H atom also contributes toward the critical indices. The experimental values for ammonium chloride appear to be unreliable. Judging from the value of 3.0 for its  $n_t$ , we feel that the resonance structures which make the H atom partially ionic are important. We have further found that the critical indices of  $-\text{CN}$  are about the same in hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen, benzonitrile, *p*-tolunitrile, and perfluoroacetonitrile. According to Ambrose, the experimental basis for the  $-\text{CN}$  increments is doubtful. The critical constants of perfluoroacetonitrile determined by Mousa, Kay, and Kreglewski (22) are quite reliable. Among the old determinations, the critical constants of cyanogen are somewhat reliable but those of hydrogen cyanide, benzonitrile, and *p*-tolunitrile are doubtful. Even then the agreement is quite remarkable when the  $-\text{CN}$  group in these five compounds is assumed to behave in the same manner. Perhaps the explanation may be sought in the phenomenon of resonance in these compounds. In treating dinitrogen tetroxide, we assumed that it is constituted by two  $\text{N}(\text{V})$  groups and four  $=\text{O}$  groups. We are, however, at a loss to estimate the critical indices of molecules such as CO, NO, and CS.

## Results and Discussion

Extensive comparisons between experiment and prediction have already been made by both Lydersen and Ambrose. However, because of extensive revision made of the group indices, we have tested once again the above procedures with respect to about 600 compounds for which the critical constants are now available (2, 4, 23, 24). Equation 16 was tested by using the critical temperatures and critical pressures for 51 alkanes in the range  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_{10}$  and critical volumes of 40 alkanes in the range  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_8$ . Our procedures for alkanols and halogenated compounds are somewhat simpler to use than the procedures developed by Ambrose. Nonbonded interactions play a significant role in the determination of the critical temperature. Their effect is slightly less in the case of critical pressure. They do not seem to have appreciable effect on critical volume. They were found to be inapplicable when the central atom is N. The nonbonded corrections were not applied to inorganic halides.

The critical constants estimated by the procedures described in this paper have been compared with the experimental values for about 600 compounds in Table V. In presenting the results in Table V, we tagged some compounds with asterisks. For those compounds tagged with one asterisk, the values tabulated as observed may be unreliable and need not be based on experiment as discussed by Ambrose (23). For compounds tagged with two asterisks, the molecular indices are the experimental ones and are not based on the group indices listed. For compounds tagged with three asterisks, the molecular indices were calculated as explained in the footnote.

We have graded the results using the scheme shown in Table VI. The number of compounds making grades A through F are listed in Table VII. The grades are excellent for the hydrocarbons and are relatively poor for the other classes of compounds. In general, the results are most satisfactory in the case of critical temperature. The uncertainty is somewhat

**Table VI. Scheme for Grading the Results of the Estimation Procedures**

grade	rel % dev in $T_c$	rel % dev in $P_c$ and $V_c$
A	$\leq 0.25$	$\leq 1.00$
B	$> 0.25$ and $\leq 0.75$	$> 1.00$ and $\leq 3.00$
C	$> 0.75$ and $\leq 1.50$	$> 3.00$ and $\leq 5.00$
D	$> 1.50$ and $\leq 3.00$	$> 5.00$ and $\leq 10.00$
E	$> 3.00$ and $\leq 5.00$	$> 10.00$ and $\leq 20.00$
F	$> 5.00$	$> 20.00$

**Table VII. Number of Compounds Making Grades A through F for Various Classes of Compounds**

class of compounds	no.	grades						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
hydrocarbons	$T_c$	129	83	33	9	1	2	1
	$P_c$	105	42	46	8	5	4	0
	$V_c$	72	25	30	16	1	0	0
oxygen compds	$T_c$	131	52	49	15	13	1	1
	$P_c$	79	26	22	10	9	10	2
	$V_c$	57	22	16	4	12	3	0
nitrogen compds	$T_c$	51	15	20	9	4	1	2
	$P_c$	37	13	5	4	3	7	5
	$V_c$	14	5	2	2	3	1	1
sulfur compds	$T_c$	11	7	2	0	1	0	1
	$P_c$	6	4	0	1	1	0	0
	$V_c$	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
halogen compds	$T_c$	102	52	24	17	6	2	1
	$P_c$	83	18	22	12	17	10	4
	$V_c$	55	15	20	9	7	4	0
inorganic compds	$T_c$	150	54	27	26	18	14	11
	$P_c$	76	23	19	7	6	9	12
	$V_c$	81	31	17	11	11	6	5
all classes	$T_c$	574	263	155	76	12	10	6
	$P_c$	386	126	114	42	41	40	23
	$V_c$	284	101	86	43	34	14	6

higher in the case of critical pressure and critical volume. For compounds of high molecular weight, this procedure estimates somewhat higher pressures and one has to resort to Kreglewski procedure as explained elsewhere in the text. It is instructive to point out here that compounds tagged with two asterisks are not included in this analysis.

It is quite remarkable that very few compounds made the grades D, E, and F in all three categories. From this we conclude that the present methods are quite satisfactory for the estimation of critical properties of various classes of compounds. These procedures apply also to mixtures. This has been shown with reference to air and refrigerant 500. Air is treated as a mixture of 78 mol %  $N_2$ , 21 mol %  $O_2$ , and 1 mol % Ar. Refrigerant 500 is a mixture of 39.4 mol % 1,1-difluoroethane and 61.6 mol % difluorodichloromethane.

We have compared in Table VIII the results obtained on the basis of eq 12 with those obtained by Ambrose (9) for the critical temperatures of some halogenated methanes. The absolute average error is greatly reduced by the present method of estimation. The results clearly indicate the importance of the nonbonded interactions.

#### Acknowledgment

My thanks are due Dr. K. N. Marsh and other members of the Thermodynamics Research Center for their kind interest in this work.

**Table VIII. Comparison of Estimation Procedures for Halogenated Methanes**

compound	$\Delta T_c/K$	
	lit. <sup>a</sup>	this method
fluoromethane	-2.9	-1.0
difluoromethane	-7.0	-0.4
trifluoromethane	-2.9	-0.2
perfluoromethane	0.5	0.0
chloromethane	-7.0	0.0
dichloromethane	-8.0	0.0
trichloromethane	0.0	0.8
carbon tetrachloride	-3.0	0.0
bromomethane	1.8	-0.1
iodomethane	0.5	0.1
bromotrifluoromethane	0.2	0.6
chlorotrifluoromethane	-3.2	-0.2
dichlorodifluoromethane	-2.4	0.9
bromochlorodifluoromethane	2.0	2.8
dibromodifluoromethane	0.5	0.8
trichlorofluoromethane	2.2	3.7
chlorodifluoromethane	-2.3	3.7
dichlorofluoromethane	0.6	4.0
abs av dev	2.6	1.1

<sup>a</sup> Literature values are those estimated by Ambrose (9).  $\Delta T_c = T_c(\text{obsd}) - T_c(\text{est})$ .

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