

m-cresol can be used as a solvent for extractive distillation of cumene-phenol mixture with cumene as an overhead product.

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Glossary

<i>C, M</i>	constants in Norrish and Twigg equation
<i>n</i>	number of points
<i>n_D</i>	refraction index
<i>P</i>	pressure, kPa
<i>r</i> ²	correlation coefficient
<i>S</i> [∞]	selectivity at infinite dilution
<i>T</i>	temperature, K
<i>T_B</i>	boiling point, K
<i>x</i>	liquid-phase mole fraction
<i>y</i>	vapor-phase mole fraction

Greek Letters

γ	activity coefficient
ϕ	fugacity coefficient
$\Lambda_{12}, \Lambda_{21}$	constants in Wilson model
ρ	density, g/cm ³
σ	average deviation ($(\sum(y_{\text{expt}} - y_{\text{calcd}})/n)$)

Suscripts

1	more volatile component
2	less volatile component
calcd	calculated
exptl	experimental

Registry No. Phenol, 108-95-2; *m*-cresol, 108-39-4; cumene, 98-82-8.

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PVTx Properties of the Binary System R 115 + R 114 and Its Thermodynamic Behavior

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This paper reports the PVTx properties of the R 115 + R 114 system in a wide range of temperatures from 296 to 443 K, of pressures from 0.4 to 9.8 MPa, and of densities from 149 to 1313 kg/m³. Five hundred ninety-seven PVTx measurements for four compositions, i.e., 25, 50, 75, and 100 wt % R 115, have been measured along the 41 isochores. The uncertainties of the temperature, pressure, and density measurements are less than ± 8 mK, ± 2.2 kPa, and $\pm 0.1\%$, respectively. On the basis of the experimental measurements of 100 wt % R 115, we confirmed the reliability of our experimental apparatus and measurements. From PVTx measurements for 75 wt % R 115, 50 wt % R 115, and 25 wt % R 115, we have established the thermodynamic behavior of this binary mixture. We have also compared the critical curve of the R 115 + R 114 system observed in the present experimental study with those of other binary fluorocarbon mixtures that have been reported by us.

Introduction

The PVTx properties of binary refrigerant mixtures must be known accurately for system design and for reliable assessment of cycle performance (1, 2).

Although the binary refrigerant mixture of the R 115 (CCl₂CF₃; monochloropentafluoroethane) and R 114 (CCl₂CCl₂; 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane) system is one of the technically important mixtures, experimental mea-

surements of the thermodynamic properties of this system are not available. Continuing our own project of PVTx measurements of refrigerant mixtures, the R 12 + R 22 system (3), R 22 + R 114 system (4), R 13B1 + R 114 system (5), and R 152a + R 114 system (6, 7), this paper reports the PVTx properties of the R 115 + R 114 system over a wide range of temperatures from 296 to 443 K, of pressures from 0.4 to 9.8 MPa, and of densities from 149 to 1313 kg/m³, respectively. Five hundred ninety-seven PVTx measurements for four compositions, i.e., 25, 50, 75, and 100 wt % R 115, have been measured along 41 isochores. On the basis of these experimental data, we have determined dew points, bubble points, and the critical point for each composition.

Experimental Section

The method, apparatus, and procedure of the PVTx measurements used here have been described in detail in our previous publications (9, 10). In principle, the PVTx measurements of this work were made by the constant-volume method coupled with isothermal expansion.

The mass fraction of the mixture charged to the sample cell was determined by weighing the mass of each component on a chemical balance before mixing. The density of the sample was determined to be the ratio of the mass of the sample to the volume of the sample cell. The temperature of the sample was measured by a 25-Ω platinum resistance thermometer which was mounted near the cell in a thermostated fluid bath. The pressure of the sample was transmitted through the diaphragm of the differential pressure indicator (DPI) to an external pressure measuring system by balancing it with the pressure of nitrogen gas, the pressure transmitting gas. The fact that

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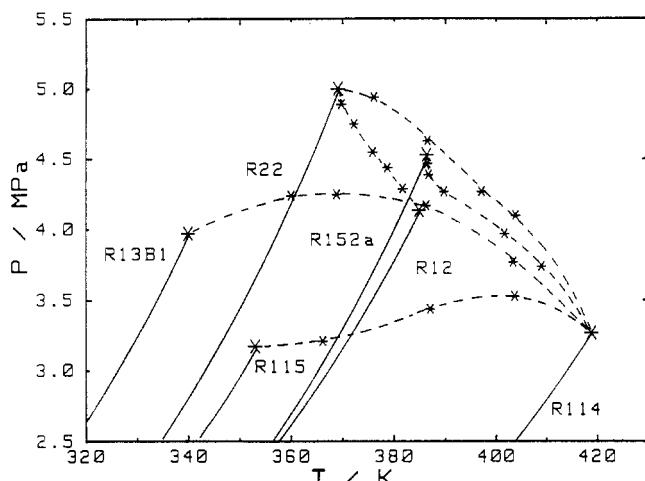


Figure 1. Critical curves of binary refrigerant mixtures.

surements cover densities from 265 to 1199 kg/m³. The 144 PVTx data along 10 isochores, including 79 data in the vapor-liquid two-phase region are tabulated in Table I.

Discussion

The detailed examination and discussion of the dew- and bubble-point curves of this R 115 + R 114 system have been described in another paper (11). In this report we discuss the comparison of this system with other refrigerant mixtures that have also been reported by the present authors (3-7).

For the purpose of comparing some typical thermodynamic behaviors for the R 115 + R 114 system with those of the four refrigerant mixtures that we have measured previously, i.e., R 12 + R 22 (3), R 22 + R 114 (4), R 13B1 + R 114 (5), and R 152a + R 114 (6, 7), we have prepared Figure 1. Although the critical curves usually bend near the critical points of polar substances, as discussed in ref 7, we do not find such behavior for the present R 115 + R 114 system. We found that the behavior of the present mixture is similar to that of the system R 13B1 + R 114. Both critical curves have a tendency to be convex to the high-pressure side. The mixture of R 13B1 + R 114 is unique in the sense that its components have a large difference in the critical temperature (about 80 K) and a small

difference in critical pressure (about 0.70 MPa). For the present mixture, the difference in the critical temperature of the components is also large (about 60 K), and in the critical pressure the difference is similarly small (about 0.14 MPa). Thus, the behavior of thermodynamic properties for binary refrigerant mixtures may depend rather heavily on the differences in the critical parameters of their respective components. This should be subjected to more detailed discussion with further accumulation of additional data.

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Registry No. R 115, 76-15-3; R 114, 76-14-2.

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Correlation of the Phase Equilibrium Data for the Heptane-Toluene-Sulfolane and Heptane-Xylene-Sulfolane Systems

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Liquid-liquid equilibrium data were measured for the heptane-toluene-sulfolane system at 25 °C and for the heptane-xylene-sulfolane system at 17, 25, and 50 °C. The NRTL and UNIQUAC equations were used to correlate the experimental data and to predict the phase compositions of the ternary systems. The agreement between the predicted and the experimental results was equally good with both equations.

Introduction

Because of the important industrial applications of sulfolane, several investigators have studied the liquid-liquid phase equilibria for ternary systems containing sulfolane and aromatic hydrocarbons (1-4). Due to the lack of experimental data for some ternary systems, however, thermodynamic models are frequently used for predicting phase equilibrium compositions. Some of the more widely used models are the Wilson equation for excess Gibbs energy (5), the nonrandomness two-liquid equation (NRTL) proposed by Renon and Prausnitz (6), and the UNIQUAC equation of Abrams and Prausnitz (7). The interaction parameters present in these equations are evaluated

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