

# Partial Molar Volumes of Strontium Bromide in Ethanol + Water Mixtures at 298.15 K

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Densities of ethanol + water + strontium bromide mixtures have been measured with an oscillating-tube densimeter over a large range of concentrations of salt, at 298.15 K. From these densities, apparent molar volumes of the electrolyte in these mixtures have been calculated and partial molar volumes at infinite dilution have been evaluated, at different concentrations of alcohol in the solvent.

## Introduction

There is an increased interest in the thermodynamic behavior of solvent mixtures containing dissolved electrolytes. There is a shortage of measurements on such mixtures, and the complexity of interactions due to the presence of a dissociable electrolyte makes the physical properties difficult to correlate and predict.

In a previous work (Vercher et al., 1994), we studied the vapor-liquid equilibria of the ethanol + water + strontium bromide system. In the present work, we have determined the densities of this system at 298.15 K and we have obtained the apparent molar volumes of the strontium bromide in ethanol + water mixtures, as well as the partial molar volumes.

In the literature, we have found experimental density data of the water + strontium bromide (West and Hull, 1933; Meyer et al., 1960) and ethanol + strontium bromide (West and Hull, 1933) binary systems, but we have not found any reported density data of the ethanol + water + strontium bromide ternary system.

## Experimental Section

The chemicals were absolute ethanol (Baker-analyzed reagent, >99.5 mass %), distilled water, and strontium bromide (Probus, >99.5 mass %). They were used without further purification. Ethanol density was  $(0.785\ 08 \pm 0.000\ 01)\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  at 298.15 K, indicating a maximum of 0.01 vol % of water, as reported by Marsh and Richards (1980). Water density was  $(0.997\ 05 \pm 0.000\ 01)\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$  at 298.15 K.

The ethanol + water + strontium bromide mixtures were prepared gravimetrically using a Sartorius analytical balance with a precision of  $\pm 0.0001\ \text{g}$ . They were also stirred for sufficient time to assure dissolution of the salt, and stored in vials prior to use. Samples were kept in a water bath at 303 K to prevent the formation of bubbles in the densimeter.

The sample densities were measured with an Anton Paar DMA 55 densimeter matched to a Julabo circulator with proportional temperature control and an automatic drift correction system that kept the samples at  $(298.15 \pm 0.01)\ \text{K}$ . The accuracy of density values was  $\pm 0.00001\ \text{g cm}^{-3}$ . The densimeter was calibrated with distilled water and dry air. Furthermore, this apparatus was tested by measuring a set of standard aqueous solutions with known mass fractions of strontium bromide, and comparing them to results reported by West and Hull (1933). These results agree with ours over the entire range of compositions.

## Results and Discussion

In Table 1 the density,  $d$ , of the ethanol (1) + water (2) + strontium bromide (3) system is reported, where  $x_i$  is the molar fraction of component  $i$  in the ternary mixture and  $x'_1$  is the molar fraction of ethanol in the salt-free solvent. From these results, the molar volume of solution,  $V$ , was calculated using the equation

$$V = \frac{M_1x_1 + M_2x_2 + M_3x_3}{d} \quad (1)$$

where  $M_i$  is the molecular mass of component  $i$ . The molar concentration of salt in the solution,  $c$ , was obtained from the expression

$$c = x_3/V \quad (2)$$

In Table 1, we report values of  $V$  and  $c$ .

The apparent molar volume,  $\Phi_v$ , of strontium bromide in the ethanol + water mixture is defined from the molar volume of solution,  $V$ , by means of the expression

$$V = V_{12}x_{12} + \Phi_v x_3 \quad (3)$$

where  $V_{12}$  is the molar volume of solvent (ethanol + water) and  $x_{12}$  is the molar fraction of solvent in the salt solution ( $x_{12} = 1 - x_3 = x_1 + x_2$ ).

The molar volume of solvent can be calculated as the molar volume of a binary ethanol + water mixture with the same mole fraction of alcohol as the corresponding ternary mixture on a salt-free basis. This molar volume of solvent depends on the amount of ethanol and water present in its composition, and can be obtained from the molar volume of pure ethanol,  $V_1^\circ$ , and that of pure water,  $V_2^\circ$ , according to the equation

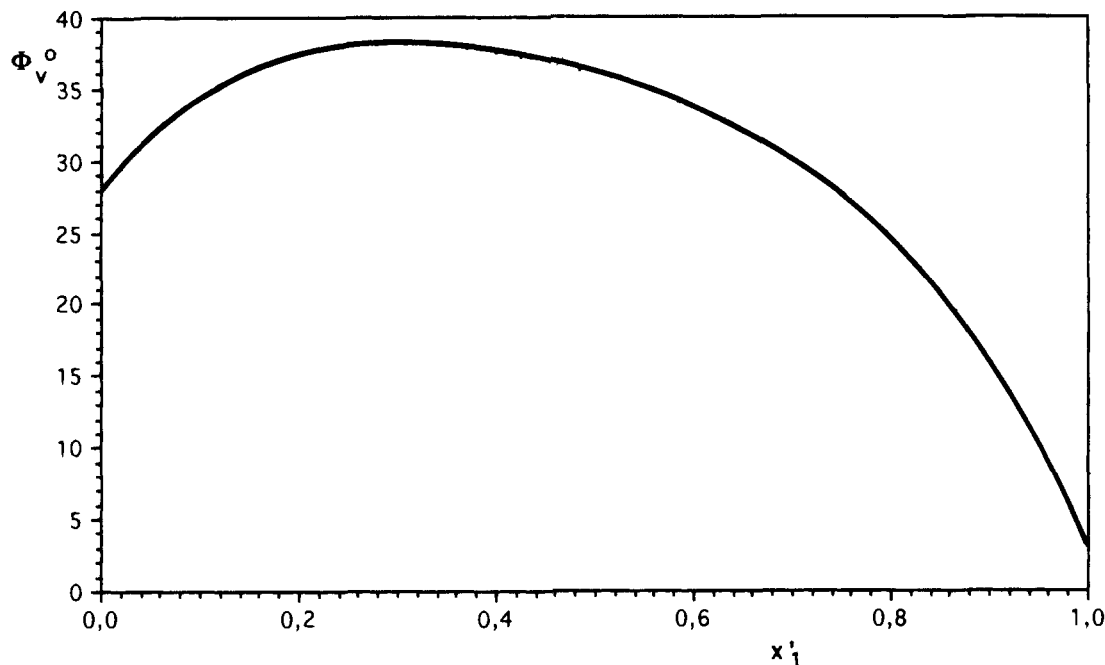
$$V_{12} = V_1^\circ x'_1 + V_2^\circ x'_2 + V_{12}^E \quad (4)$$

where  $x'_1$  and  $x'_2$  are the molar fractions of ethanol and water in the solvent, on a salt-free basis ( $x'_1 = x_1/(x_1 + x_2)$ ;  $x'_2 = x_2/(x_1 + x_2)$ ) and  $V_{12}^E$  is the excess molar volume of the binary ethanol + water mixture, which depends on the solvent composition.

Starting from eqs 3 and 4, the molar volume of solution can be expressed by

$$V = \left[ V_1^\circ \frac{x_1}{x_1 + x_2} + V_2^\circ \frac{x_2}{x_1 + x_2} + V_{12}^E \right] (x_1 + x_2) + \Phi_v x_3 \quad (5)$$





**Figure 1.** Partial molar volume of the strontium bromide in ethanol + water mixtures against the molar fraction of ethanol on a salt-free basis, at 298.15 K.

using the following expressions:

$$\Phi_v^o / (\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}) = \sum_{\nu=0}^4 b_{\nu} (x_1')^{\nu} \quad (9)$$

$$S_v^e / (\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-3/2} \cdot \text{L}^{1/2}) = \sum_{\nu=0}^4 c_{\nu} (x_1')^{\nu} \quad (10)$$

From the  $\Phi_v$  values and at a least-squares minimization, we have found the values of  $b_{\nu}$  and  $c_{\nu}$  that minimize the sum of the squares of deviations between experimental and calculated results of  $\Phi_v$ . These parameters are given in Table 3. The mean absolute deviation of the apparent molar volume for the strontium bromide is  $0.50 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , and the standard deviation is  $0.61 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ .

In Figure 1, we have plotted the partial molar volume of the strontium bromide in ethanol + water against the molar fraction of ethanol on a salt-free basis. There, it can be observed that  $\Phi_v^o$  has a maximum value for  $x_1' \approx 0.3$ .

From the values of  $b_{\nu}$  and  $c_{\nu}$  and eqs 1–10, we have recalculated the molar volume and the density of the ethanol + water + strontium bromide solutions. The mean absolute deviation of molar volume is  $0.013 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , and

the standard deviation is  $0.016 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ . The mean absolute deviation of the density is  $0.51 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ , and the corresponding standard deviation is  $0.64 \text{ kgm}^{-3}$ .

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