

Mixing Enthalpies of Alkylureas with Electrolytes in Water at 298.15 K

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Excess enthalpies of several alkylureas (methylurea, 1,1-dimethylurea, 1,3-dimethylurea, and tetramethylurea) with some aqueous electrolytes (NaCl, NaBr, Me₄NBr, and Bu₄NBr) have been determined by flow microcalorimetry at 298.15 K. Enthalpic pair interaction coefficients, h_{NE} , of the virial expansion of the mixing enthalpy were derived. These are negative for the interaction of methylurea and 1,1-dimethylurea with NaCl, NaBr, and Me₄NBr. The remaining systems exhibit positive coefficients. A linear dependence between h_{EN} and the number of CH₃ groups in the hydrocarbon chain of alkylurea is observed.

Introduction

This work is a continuation of our studies on thermodynamic properties of nonionic solutes with electrolytes in water.^{1–3} These studies form a part of a program with the aim of obtaining information on nonelectrolyte–electrolyte interactions in water. We present here some new experimental data on mixing enthalpies of some alkylureas (methylurea, 1,1-dimethylurea, 1,3-dimethylurea, and tetramethylurea) with NaCl, NaBr, Me₄NBr, and Bu₄NBr. The results have been rationalized by means of enthalpic pair interaction coefficients as derived from the virial expansion of the excess enthalpies. These coefficients are a measure of solute–solute interactions, which include any contribution arising from the change in solvation of both solvated solutes as they approach each other.

Experimental Section

Materials. Methylurea (Aldrich, stated purity 97 mol %) was twice recrystallized from anhydrous ethanol and dried for 48 h in a vacuum desiccator. 1,1-Dimethylurea and 1,3-dimethylurea were purchased from Aldrich (stated purity 99 mol %), and they were used as received after they were dried in a vacuum desiccator for 48 h at 303 K. Tetramethylurea (Aldrich, stated purity 99 mol %) was used as received. NaCl and NaBr (Merck, p.a.) were oven-dried for 2 days at 393 K. Tetramethylammonium bromide (Me₄NBr) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (Bu₄NBr) from Fluka of the best quality available were purified and checked as described by Conway et al.⁴ All reagents were kept in a vacuum desiccator with P₂O₅. Solutions were prepared by weight with previously degassed water obtained from a Milli-Q water system (Millipore, $\kappa < 10^{-6}$ S cm⁻¹).

Apparatus and Procedure. Enthalpies of dilution and mixing were determined with a ThermoMetric (TAM 2277) flow microcalorimeter operating at (298.15 ± 0.01) K. Details of this apparatus, associated equipment, and the experimental procedure adopted have been reported in previous papers.^{5,6} Solutions were prepared by weight with an uncertainty of ±0.1 mg. The flow rate of each pump was controlled after each dilution or mixing experiment by

Table 1. Enthalpies of Dilution of 1,1-Dimethylurea, 1,3-Dimethylurea, and Tetramethylurea in Water at 298.15 K

m_i	m_f	$\Delta_{\text{dil}}H_{m,N}$	m_i	m_f	$\Delta_{\text{dil}}H_{m,N}$
mol kg ⁻¹	mol kg ⁻¹	J mol ⁻¹	mol kg ⁻¹	mol kg ⁻¹	J mol ⁻¹
1,1-Dimethylurea					
0.1997	0.0982	0.74	0.7141	0.4781	-8.69
0.2941	0.0923	-0.64	0.8982	0.2733	-23.6
0.2941	0.1414	1.01	0.8982	0.4218	-18.8
0.2941	0.1461	1.48	0.8982	0.5987	-14.8
0.4305	0.1220	1.18	0.9793	0.2529	-36.0
0.4305	0.2068	0.31	0.9793	0.4673	-24.6
0.4977	0.1546	-4.98	0.9793	0.6982	-17.2
0.4977	0.2374	-1.61	1.4958	0.4011	-77.3
0.4977	0.3350	-2.62	1.4958	0.6784	-56.9
0.6015	0.1585	-11.0	2.0082	0.5250	-135.8
0.6015	0.2912	-7.95	2.0082	0.9643	-103.9
0.6015	0.4322	-5.41	2.3180	0.6700	-146.8
0.7041	0.9193	-14.4	2.3180	1.0361	-123.1
0.7141	0.3377	-10.2	2.3180	1.4820	-85.8
1,3-Dimethylurea					
0.2512	0.1251	-6.5	0.9800	0.4771	-86.7
0.4852	0.2395	-20.1	0.9800	0.6417	-63.7
0.4915	0.0810	-20.5	0.9800	0.8094	-35.1
0.4915	0.2409	-17.6	1.5233	0.2355	-234.4
0.4915	0.2421	-19.3	1.5233	0.4782	-224.1
0.4915	0.3262	-15.0	1.5233	0.7179	-186.9
0.7263	0.1179	-52.7	1.5233	0.7278	-187.4
0.7263	0.2371	-53.0	1.5233	0.9849	-135.6
0.7263	0.3575	-45.9	1.6942	0.5268	-249.5
0.7263	0.4791	-34.9	1.6942	0.8026	-214.2
0.7263	0.6021	-19.3	1.6942	1.3862	-85.9
0.7374	0.3604	-49.6	2.2554	0.6817	-391.9
0.9800	0.1562	-101.8	2.2554	1.4303	-238.2
0.9800	0.3153	-100.2	2.2554	1.8325	-129.3
0.9800	0.4707	-84.8			
Tetramethylurea					
0.1321	0.0216	-231.3	0.5082	0.0825	-858.7
0.1321	0.0434	-185.3	0.5082	0.1660	-698.7
0.1321	0.0654	-140.4	0.5082	0.2502	-518.3
0.1321	0.0874	-96.5	0.5082	0.3353	-354.1
0.1321	0.1097	-48.1	0.5082	0.4213	-174.8
0.2685	0.1291	-293.3	0.6835	0.1064	-1145.7
0.3231	0.0520	-549.0	0.6835	0.2157	-933.6
0.3231	0.1047	-442.9	0.6835	0.3279	-702.9
0.3231	0.1581	-341.0	0.6835	0.4432	-478.7
0.3231	0.2123	-228.9	0.6835	0.5617	-236.3
0.3231	0.2623	-125.4	0.7363	0.3448	-772.2
0.4991	0.2368	-520.6			

weighing the liquids pumped. The total flow rate of liquids through the microcalorimeter was ca. 0.51 cm³ min⁻¹.

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Table 4. Coefficients for Equation 4 and Standard Deviation of the Fit^a

	A_0 J kg mol ⁻²	A_1 J kg ² mol ⁻³	A_2 J kg ² mol ⁻³	s J kg ⁻¹
Methylurea				
NaCl	-416 (3)	-68 (8)	272 (7)	0.04
NaBr	-631 (30)	-108 (75)	594 (92)	1.2
Me ₄ NBr	-645 (125)	-560 (333)	1021 (343)	2.5
Bu ₄ NBr	3053 (97)	-70 (300)	-3008 (721)	1.0
1,1-Dimethylurea				
NaCl	-42 (36)	-9 (82)	-152 (77)	2.1
NaBr	-283 (76)	-293 (190)	271 (159)	3.1
Me ₄ NBr	-224 (132)	-612 (296)	849 (404)	3.4
Bu ₄ NBr	4672 (92)	-279 (171)	-1669 (1219)	0.6
1,3-Dimethylurea				
NaCl	239 (32)	-222 (88)	312 (85)	0.6
NaBr	260 (130)	-1143 (361)	1062 (355)	2.5
Me ₄ NBr	20 (46)	-333 (118)	820 (141)	1.0
Bu ₄ NBr	4670 (90)	-324 (143)	-1444 (1016)	0.8
Tetramethylurea				
NaCl	668 (82)	341 (155)	-36 (181)	2.7
NaBr	-44 (87)	668 (248)	920 (221)	4.0
Me ₄ NBr	499 (106)	-244 (289)	821 (295)	1.9
Bu ₄ NBr	9706 (459)	1315 (1329)	-3236 (5454)	1.8

^a Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence limits.

Table 5. Enthalpic Pair Interaction Coefficients, h_{NE} (J kg mol⁻²), for Ureas with Electrolytes in Water at 298.15 K^a

	NaCl	NaBr	Me ₄ NBr	Bu ₄ NBr
urea	-537 (4)	-675 (2)	-756 (19)	804 (40)
methylurea	-208 (3)	-316 (15)	-323 (63)	1527 (49)
1,1-dimethylurea	-21 (18)	-142 (38)	-112 (66)	2336 (46)
1,3-dimethylurea	119 (16)	130 (65)	10 (23)	2335 (45)
tetramethylurea	328 (19)	-22 (44)	250 (53)	4853 (230)

^a Numbers in parentheses are 95% confidence limits

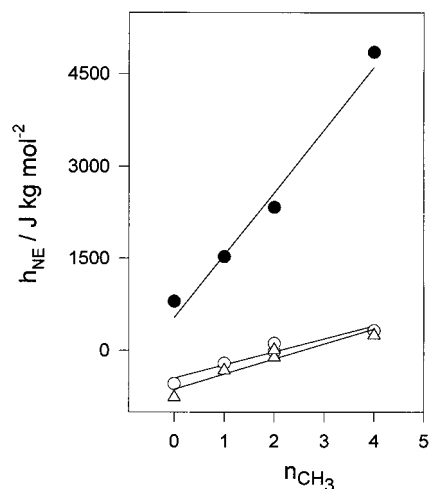
the experimental quantity ΔH , it is necessary to know the dilution enthalpies of binary mixtures. For NaCl,⁹ NaBr,⁹ Me₄NBr,¹⁰ and methylurea,¹¹ values of dilution enthalpies were taken from the literature. In the cases of 1,1-dimethylurea and 1,3-dimethylurea, the corresponding data of enthalpies of dilution found in the literature did not yield coherent results when they were integrated in eq 2. Thus, dilution experiments with those alkylureas and tetramethylurea were performed. The experimental results are given in Table 1.

The molar enthalpy of dilution of a nonelectrolyte from an initial molality m_i to a final molality m_f , $\Delta_{\text{dil}}H_m(m_i \rightarrow m_f)$, can be expressed as¹²

$$\Delta_{\text{dil}}H_m(m_i \rightarrow m_f) = h_{\text{NN}}(m_f - m_i) + h_{\text{NNN}}(m_f^2 - m_i^2) + \dots \quad (5)$$

where h_{NN} , h_{NNN} , and so forth are the enthalpic coefficients representing pairwise, triplet, and higher-order interactions between like solvated solute species. Table 2 shows the coefficients of eq 5 which were obtained from least-squares analyses of the results. Table 3 reports the experimentally derived mixing enthalpies corresponding to alkylurea–electrolyte interactions, and in Table 4 the results of fitting these to eq 4 by an analysis of nonlinear least-squares regression are given.

Table 5 collects the enthalpic cross pair interaction coefficients, h_{NE} , for the interaction between alkylureas and the electrolytes studied. We have also included in that table coefficients h_{NE} for the urea–electrolyte interaction. We

**Figure 1.** Correlation between enthalpic pair interaction coefficients, h_{NE} , and the number of CH₃ groups in the urea molecule: ●, Bu₄NBr; △, Me₄NBr; ○, NaCl at 298.15 K.

have calculated those coefficients from the solution enthalpy of Me₄NBr and Bu₄NBr in aqueous urea mixtures¹³ and urea in aqueous NaCl and NaBr solutions.¹⁴ Coefficients h_{NNE} and h_{NEE} representing triplet interactions between the subscripted species will not be considered here, because they are complicated quantities encapsulating in one term a great number of interactions that make their interpretation complicated.

Enthalpic pair interaction coefficients h_{NE} for alkylurea–electrolyte interaction (Table 5) largely depend on the type of urea and electrolyte used. They become more positive in going from urea to tetramethylurea, excepting that for tetramethylurea–NaBr interaction. It is interesting to note the change in the sign of h_{NE} relative to the interaction of 1,1-dimethylurea and 1,3-dimethylurea with NaCl, NaBr, and Me₄NBr. Whereas for the former alkylurea h_{NE} is negative, for the latter it is positive. Nevertheless, identical enthalpic pair interaction coefficients for the interaction of the above isomeric ureas with Bu₄NBr are obtained. On the other hand, with this last electrolyte all coefficients h_{NE} are positive and they increase linearly with the number of methyl groups in the urea molecule, as is shown in Figure 1. A similar pattern is also observed for NaCl and Me₄NBr in their interactions with ureas. Nevertheless, in the case of the interaction of NaBr with ureas that linear dependence is not found.

$$h_{\text{EN}}(\text{NaCl} + \text{ureas}) = -447.2 + 212.9n_{\text{CH}_3} \quad r^2 = 0.92$$

$$h_{\text{EN}}(\text{Me}_4\text{NBr} + \text{ureas}) = -625.7 + 244.2n_{\text{CH}_3} \quad r^2 = 0.98$$

$$h_{\text{EN}}(\text{Bu}_4\text{NBr} + \text{ureas}) = -541.9 + 1016.1n_{\text{CH}_3} \quad r^2 = 0.91$$

The slope values of the above plots represent the overall contribution of the group CH₃ to the coefficient h_{EN} . In all cases this is positive, which means that such interactions contribute in a repulsive sense to the corresponding free energy pair interaction coefficient.

Enthalpic pair interaction coefficients represent the thermochemical result when two solvated solutes interact in solution. The positive values of the coefficients h_{NE} showed in Table 5 could be ascribed to the predominance of partial desolvation of solutes (endothermic effect, positive

contribution to h_{NE}) against solute–solute interactions, which contribute negatively to the value of h_{NE} .

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