

# Ionic Viscosity *B*-Coefficients of Tetraalkyl Ammonium Chlorides in (0 to 100) Mass % Water + Methanol at 298.15 K

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The viscosities of tetraalkylammonium chlorides, R<sub>4</sub>NCl (R = -CH<sub>3</sub> through *n*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>), have been measured in (0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100) mass % aqueous methanol at 298.15 K. By using the Jones–Dole equation, the corresponding *B*-coefficients have been calculated. The ionic *B*-values have been determined using the “reference electrolyte” KCl. Solvation number (*n<sub>s</sub>*) values have been used to discuss the solvation of ions.

## 1. Introduction

The viscometric method is known to give valuable information regarding ion–solvent interactions, which are the controlling forces in dilute solutions where ion–ion interactions are absent. Viscosities of R<sub>4</sub>NCl in (0 to 100) mass % aqueous methanol at 298.15 K are reported in the present communication. The variations of the solvational properties are reflected in the viscosity *B*-coefficients of ions. Although a number of extensive viscometric studies have been made in various solvents with different electrolytes, the literature provides no information regarding the viscometric studies of R<sub>4</sub>NCl in the complete range of aqueous methanol. This led us to undertake the present investigation, and the results are reported in this article.

## 2. Experimental Section

Water was distilled in a Pyrex glass apparatus with traces of KMnO<sub>4</sub>, followed by successive distillations. The electric conductance of distilled water was  $\sim 7 \times 10^{-6}$  S·cm<sup>-1</sup>. Methanol (Glaxo, Excel-R Purity 99.5%) was directly used without further purification. The purity of methanol was checked by comparing its observed density 0.78662 g·cm<sup>-3</sup> with that of 0.78662 g·cm<sup>-3</sup> reported<sup>1</sup> earlier at 298.15 K.

Water + methanol mixtures of compositions (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90) mass % methanol were prepared by mixing an appropriate mass of water and methanol in glass stoppered flask. Due to the hygroscopic nature of the chlorides, these salts were stored in a vacuum desiccator over calcium chloride.

Tetra methylammonium chloride (Loba Chem, purity 98%), tetraethylammonium chloride (Merck-Schuchardt, purity > 97%), and tetraphenyl and tetrabutylammonium chlorides (Fluka Chemika, purity > 97% and > 98%, respectively), were used after purification.<sup>2</sup> The recrystallized salts were dried at (60 to 80) °C in vacuo for 2 days prior to use.

Accurately known mass of recrystallized salts were dissolved in a particular solvent to give a concentration of 0.05 M. This served as the stock solution. Further solutions

**Table 1. Comparison of Measured Densities (*d*) and Viscosities (*η*) of Water (1) + Methanol (2) at 298.15 K**

<i>w</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>x</i> <sub>2</sub>	<i>d</i> /(g cm <sup>-3</sup> )		<i>η</i> /(mPa·s)	
		exptl	lit. <sup>a</sup>	exptl	lit. <sup>a</sup>
0.0	0.0000	0.99706	0.99705	0.8944	0.8949
0.1	0.0588	0.97984	0.97973	1.1635	1.158
0.2	0.1233	0.96431	0.96451	1.3817	1.400
0.3	0.1943	0.94886	0.94869	1.5393	1.531
0.4	0.2727	0.93156	0.93134	1.5870	1.593
0.5	0.3599	0.91192	0.91185	1.5201	1.510
0.6	0.4576	0.89041	0.89013	1.3855	1.403
0.7	0.5675	0.86718	0.86706	1.2040	1.190
0.8	0.6922	0.84244	0.84217	0.9984	1.006
0.9	0.8350	0.81546	0.81528	0.7759	0.767
1.0	1.0000	0.78662	0.78662	0.5490	0.541

<sup>a</sup> From ref 1.

of known concentration were obtained by using a mass dilution technique. Salts concentration varied from 0.0033 M to 0.0481 M. The exact concentration of the salt solution was obtained either from measurement of halide ion concentration using Volahrd's method or by gravimetric analysis.<sup>3,4</sup> The solutions were stored in dark amber colored bottles, which are kept in a drybox. Densities were determined by using  $\sim 15$  cm<sup>3</sup> bicapillary pycnometer as described<sup>5,6</sup> earlier. The pycnometer was calibrated using conductivity water with (0.99706, 0.99570, 0.99405, 0.99208) g·cm<sup>-3</sup> as its density at (298.15, 303.15, 308.15, and 313.15) K, respectively. The pycnometer filled with air-bubble free experimental liquids was kept in a transparent walled water bath (maintained constant to  $\pm 0.01$  K) for 10 to 15 min to attain thermal equilibrium. The positions of the liquid levels in the two arms were recorded with the help of a travelling microscope which could be read to  $\pm 0.01$  mm. The estimated uncertainty of density measurements of solvent and salt solutions was  $\pm 0.00001$  g·cm<sup>-3</sup>.

The viscosity measurements were made using a suspended level Ubbelohde viscometer.<sup>7,8</sup> The viscometer was clamped vertically in the bath, and 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of the solution was added from a burette. The viscometer was calibrated with water using the viscosity and density values reported by Marsh.<sup>9</sup> Viscosity values were determined using the relation

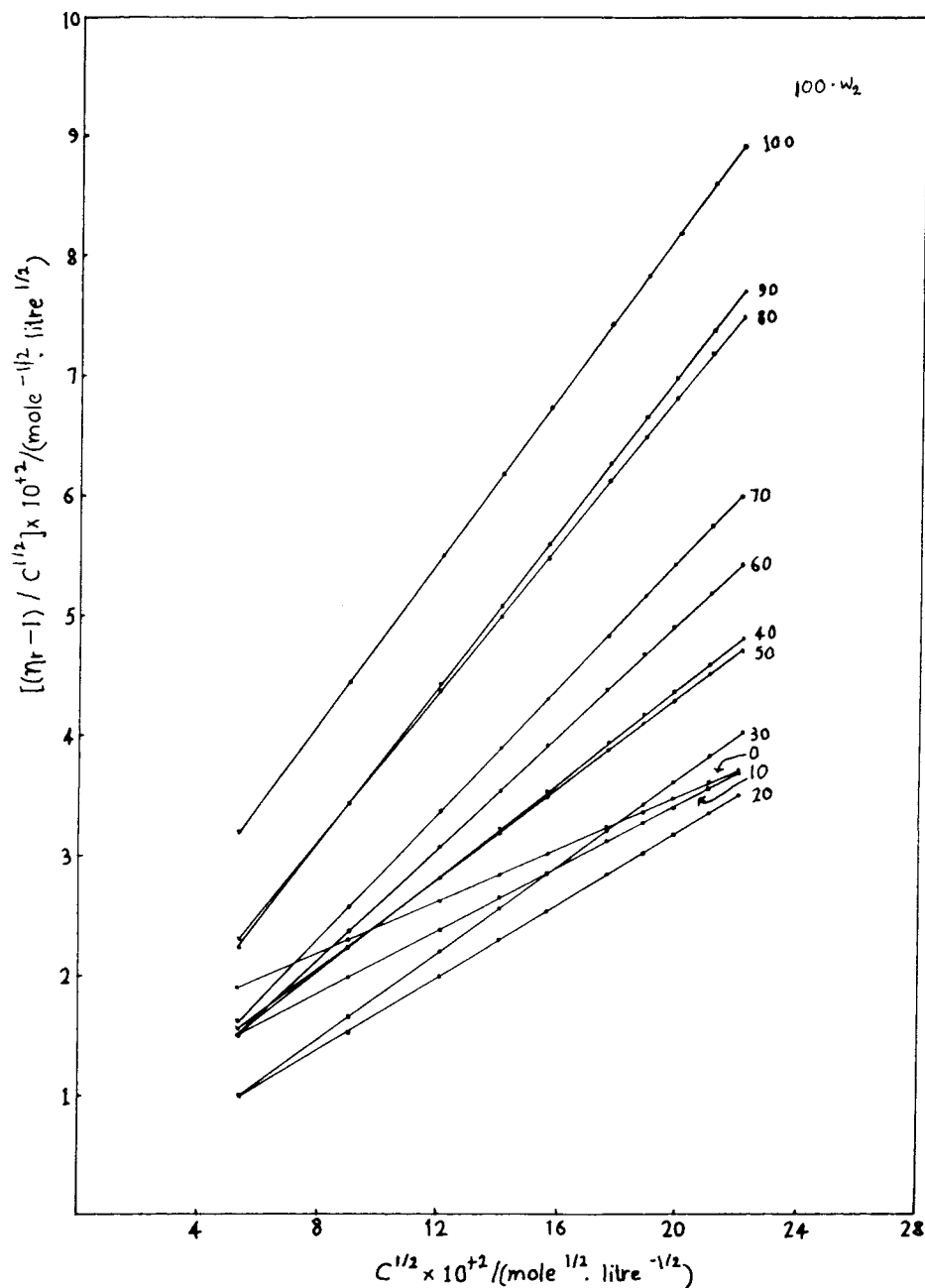
$$\eta_1/\eta_2 = d_1 t_1/d_2 t_2 \quad (1)$$

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**Figure 1.** Plots of  $(\eta_r - 1)/c^{1/2}$  vs  $c^{1/2}$  for  $\text{Me}_4\text{NCl}$  in (0 to 100) mass % methanol at 298.15 K.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The relative viscosities ( $\eta_r$ ) of solutions of  $\text{R}_4\text{NCl}$  in water, methanol and methanol + water mixtures are measured at 298.15 K and analyzed with the help of the Jones–Dole equation<sup>10</sup>

$$\eta_r = (\eta/\eta_0) = 1 + AC^{1/2} + BC \quad (2)$$

where  $\eta$  and  $\eta_0$  are the viscosities of the solution and the solvent respectively and  $c$  is the molar concentration. “ $A$ ” is the measure of long-range Coulombic forces between ions, while “ $B$ ” reflects the effect of ion–solvent interactions. The values of  $A$  and  $B$  for all electrolytes in (0 to 100) mass % aqueous methanol at 298.15 K are tabulated in Table 3.

The plots of  $[(\eta/\eta_0) - 1]/c^{1/2}$  vs  $c^{1/2}$  for all electrolytes in the whole composition range of aqueous methanol at

298.15 K are found to be straight lines with intercept equal to  $A$ , and the slopes yield the viscosity  $B$ -coefficient. The representative plots for  $\text{Me}_4\text{NCl}$  are shown in Figure 1. The  $B$ -coefficients are obtained by a computerized least-squares method.

The ionic  $B$ -coefficients ( $B^\pm$ ) are calculated by the method adopted by Kaminsky<sup>11</sup> using the equation of the form,

$$B(\text{K}^+) = B(\text{Cl}^-) = \frac{1}{2}B(\text{KCl}) \quad (3)$$

This method depends on the reference electrolyte (KCl) for which cation–solvent and anion–solvent interactions may be considered to be equal in pure water and pure methanol.<sup>12</sup> Ionic  $B$ -coefficients in (0 to 100) mass % aqueous methanol of  $\text{R}_4\text{N}^+$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions at 298.15 K are shown in Table 4. Ionic  $B$ -values for  $\text{Me}_4\text{N}^+$  and  $\text{Et}_4\text{N}^+$ , first increase with increase of methanol, reach a maximum in solution

**Table 3. Parameters of Jones–Dole Equations A and B for Me<sub>4</sub>NCl, Et<sub>4</sub>NCl, *n*-Pr<sub>4</sub>NCl, and *n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>NCl in Water (1) + Methanol (2) at 298.15 K**

<i>w</i> <sub>2</sub>	Me <sub>4</sub> NCl		Et <sub>4</sub> NCl		<i>n</i> -Pr <sub>4</sub> NCl		<i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> NCl	
	<i>A</i> /dm <sup>3/2</sup> ·mol <sup>-1/2</sup>	<i>B</i> /dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	<i>A</i> /dm <sup>3/2</sup> ·mol <sup>-1/2</sup>	<i>B</i> /dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	<i>A</i> /dm <sup>3/2</sup> ·mol <sup>-1/2</sup>	<i>B</i> /dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	<i>A</i> /dm <sup>3/2</sup> ·mol <sup>-1/2</sup>	<i>B</i> /dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>
0.0	0.0131 ± 0.00004	0.1098 ± 0.0003 0.116 <sup>a</sup>	-0.0015 ± 0.00004	0.3650 ± 0.0003 0.373 <sup>a</sup>	0.0003 ± 0.00007	0.8584 ± 0.0004 0.793 <sup>a</sup>	-0.0220 ± 0.00005	1.2636 ± 0.0003 1.27 <sup>b</sup>
0.1	0.0070 ± 0.0001	0.1377 ± 0.0002	-0.0085 ± 0.0001	0.3824 ± 0.0007	-0.0076 ± 0.00004	0.8336 ± 0.0002	-0.0478 ± 0.00006	1.2205 ± 0.0003
0.2	0.0012 ± 0.00003	0.1539 ± 0.0002	-0.0112 ± 0.00006	0.3911 ± 0.0004	-0.0094 ± 0.00003	0.8193 ± 0.0002	-0.0478 ± 0.00004	1.1598 ± 0.0002
0.3	-0.0006 ± 0.00007	0.1863 ± 0.0004	-0.0135 ± 0.00002	0.4005 ± 0.0001	-0.0167 ± 0.00005	0.8026 ± 0.0003	-0.0525 ± 0.00004	1.1296 ± 0.0002
0.4	0.0038 ± 0.00004	0.2001 ± 0.0003	-0.0143 ± 0.00009	0.3828 ± 0.00005	-0.0144 ± 0.00005	0.7854 ± 0.0003	-0.0500 ± 0.00003	1.0615 ± 0.0002
0.5	-0.0013 ± 0.00005	0.2222 ± 0.0003	-0.0136 ± 0.00003	0.4353 ± 0.0002	-0.0075 ± 0.00003	0.7674 ± 0.0002	-0.0495 ± 0.00005	1.0189 ± 0.0003
0.6	0.0011 ± 0.00003	0.2425 ± 0.0002	-0.0133 ± 0.00003	0.4492 ± 0.0002	-0.0068 ± 0.00006	0.7507 ± 0.0004	-0.0491 ± 0.00004	0.9634 ± 0.0002
0.7	0.0001 ± 0.00003	0.2740 ± 0.0002	-0.0003 ± 0.00001	0.4754 ± 0.00006	-0.0061 ± 0.00004	0.7340 ± 0.0002	0.0002 ± 0.00007	0.9521 ± 0.0004
0.8	0.0087 ± 0.000008	0.3033 ± 0.00005	-0.0002 ± 0.00004	0.4877 ± 0.0003	-0.0010 ± 0.00005	0.7143 ± 0.0003	-0.0133 ± 0.00003	0.8978 ± 0.0002
0.9	0.0061 ± 0.00004	0.3234 ± 0.0002	0.0052 ± 0.00003	0.4948 ± 0.0002	-0.0020 ± 0.00003	0.6976 ± 0.0002	-0.0072 ± 0.00003	0.8262 ± 0.0002
1.0	0.0110 ± 0.00003	0.3578 ± 0.00002	0.0028 ± 0.00002	0.5004 ± 0.0001	-0.0014 ± 0.00003	0.6817 ± 0.0002	0.0373 ± 0.00007	0.7772 ± 0.0004 0.878 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> From ref 15. <sup>b</sup> From ref 16. <sup>c</sup> From ref 17.**Table 4. Ionic *B*-Coefficients of R<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> Ions in Water (1) + Methanol (2) at 298.15 K**

<i>w</i> <sub>2</sub>	ionic <i>B</i> -coefficients/dm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>				
	Me <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	Et <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	<i>n</i> -Pr <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	<i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>
0.0	0.1167 0.12 <sup>a</sup>	0.3719 0.38 <sup>a</sup>	0.8653 0.86 <sup>a</sup>	1.2705 1.266 <sup>b</sup>	-0.0069 -0.007 <sup>b</sup>
0.1	0.1387	0.3834	0.8346	1.2215	-0.0010
0.2	0.1671	0.4043	0.8325	1.1730	-0.0132
0.3	0.1949	0.4091	0.8112	1.1382	-0.0086
0.4	0.2017	0.3844	0.7870	1.0631	-0.0016
0.5	0.1669	0.3800	0.7121	0.9636	0.0553
0.6	0.1282	0.3349	0.6364	0.8491	0.1143
0.7	0.0966	0.2980	0.5566	0.7747	0.1774
0.8	0.0552	0.2396	0.4662	0.6497	0.2481
0.9	0.0250	0.1964	0.3992	0.5278	0.2984
1.0	-0.0388 -0.03 <sup>c</sup>	0.1038 0.12 <sup>c</sup>	0.2851 0.30 <sup>c</sup>	0.3806 0.40 <sup>c</sup>	0.3966 0.382 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> From ref 18. <sup>b</sup> From ref 19. <sup>c</sup> From ref 12.**Table 5. Radii (*R*<sup>+</sup>) and Solvation Number (*n*<sub>s</sub>) of Me<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, Et<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, *n*-Pr<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, and *n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> Ions in Water (1) + Methanol (2) at 298.15 K**

ions	<i>R</i> <sup>+</sup> /Å <sup>a</sup>	<i>w</i> <sub>2</sub>				
		0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Me <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	3.47	0.2711	0.7124	1.2239	1.6553	1.6593
Et <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.00	4.6912	4.6475	4.7730	4.5589	3.8289
<i>n</i> -Pr <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.52	14.0455	12.5599	11.7544	10.6209	9.4894
<i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.94	21.4548	19.1418	17.0291	15.3149	12.9972

ions	<i>R</i> <sup>+</sup> /Å <sup>a</sup>	<i>w</i> <sub>2</sub>					
		0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Me <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	3.47	0.9877	0.3462	-0.1049	-0.5987	-0.8719	-1.4068
Et <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.00	3.4796	2.5497	1.8429	0.9675	0.3994	-0.5519
<i>n</i> -Pr <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.52	7.6114	5.9119	4.3500	2.8605	1.8472	0.5326
<i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> N <sup>+</sup>	4.94	10.4738	7.9846	6.3209	4.2338	2.4845	0.7779

<sup>a</sup> From ref 12.

in 40 and 30 mass % aqueous methanol, respectively, and then further decrease with an increase in methanol. Ionic *B*-values for *n*-Pr<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> and *n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> continuously decrease with increase of the methanol content in solution.

An analysis of *B*-coefficients can be made on the basis of Einstein's equation<sup>13</sup>

$$B_{\pm} = 2.5 \times (4/3) \pi (R_{\pm}^3 N/1000) \quad (4)$$

where *R*<sub>±</sub> is the radius of the ion assumed as a rigid sphere moving in a continuum and 2.5 is the shape factor for a sphere. The number (*n*<sub>s</sub>) of solvent molecules bound to the

ion in the primary sphere of solvation can be calculated<sup>14</sup> by combining the Jones–Dole equation with Einstein's

$$B_{\pm} = 2.5/1000(V_i + n_s V_s) \quad (5)$$

where *V*<sub>i</sub> represents the bare ion molar volume and is related to the crystallographic radius *r*<sub>c</sub> of the ion and *V*<sub>s</sub> is the solvent molar volume. The values of *R*<sub>±</sub> and *n*<sub>s</sub> are shown in Table 5. The negative values of solvation numbers listed are physically unacceptable. They seem to indicate that the determination of solvation number on the basis of eq 5 does not appear to be correct. This is probably due to the fact that the electrolytic solutions are different from the mode that underlines eq 5.

The solvation numbers of R<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup> ions decrease with increase of methanol in solutions, suggesting preferential solvation of these ions by water through ion–dipole interactions.

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