

Variation of Densities, Refractive Indices, and Speeds of Sound with Temperature of Methanol or Ethanol with Hexane, Heptane, and Octane

Beatriz Orge, Ana Rodriguez, José M. Canosa, Gonzalo Marino, Miguel Iglesias, and José Tojo*

Departamento de Ingeniería Química, Universidad de Vigo, Apartado 874, 36200 Vigo, Spain

In this work we present experimental values of the density, refractive index, and speed of sound of the binary mixtures methanol or ethanol plus hexane, heptane, and octane at the temperatures 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15 K and at atmospheric pressure, as a function of mole fraction. The experimental results have been fitted as a function of composition. A comparison with other experimental data in the literature has been made.

1. Introduction

The thermodynamics of alcohol + alkane mixtures have been studied extensively in recent years, due to their application as additives to gasolines and alternative entrainers and coentrainers in modified rectification processes for binary azeotropes. As a continuation of our program on thermodynamic properties and phase equilibria of binary and ternary nonelectrolyte systems related to homogeneous and heterogeneous extractive distillation, we report experimental data on densities, refractive indices, and speeds of sound of the mixtures of methanol or ethanol with hexane, heptane, and octane, which were measured at 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15 K and at atmospheric pressure, over the whole range of composition. From the experimental values, the corresponding derived properties were computed and correlated by means of the Redlich–Kister (Redlich and Kister, 1948) equation.

2. Experimental Section

The chemicals were supplied by Merck (Lichrosolv quality), recently acquired, and kept in an argon (N-55) atmosphere, as soon as the bottles were opened. They were degassed ultrasonically (at least 3 h) and dried over molecular sieves Type 4Å or 3Å, 1/16 in. (Aldrich cat. no. 20860-4 or 20858-2, respectively). Precautions were taken, such as cooling the chemicals before preparation of samples and reducing to a minimum the vapor space in the vessels, to avoid losses by evaporation during manipulation and possible errors in mole fraction calculations. Chromatographic (GLC) tests of the solvents showed purities better than 99.8 mass % for methanol and ethanol and better than 99.0 mass % for hexane, heptane, and octane, in accordance with vendor specifications and with maximum water contents of 1.5×10^{-2} , 2.2×10^{-2} , 7.8×10^{-4} , 8.1×10^{-4} , and 8.0×10^{-4} mass % (Metrohm 737 KF coulometer), respectively. The density and refractive index data of the pure components were in agreement with literature values, as shown in Table 1. Samples were prepared by mass using a Mettler AE-240 balance with an accuracy of $\pm 10^{-4}$ g.

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Fax: +34 986 812382. E-mail: jtojo@uvigo.es

Table 1. Comparison of Measured Pure Component Properties Data with Literature Values at 298.15 K

component	$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$		n_D	
	exptl	lit. ^a	exptl	lit. ^a
methanol	0.7865	0.786 64	1.326 45	1.326 52
ethanol	0.7852	0.785 09	1.359 22	1.359 41
hexane	0.6551	0.654 84	1.372 34	1.372 26
heptane	0.6794	0.679 46	1.385 12	1.385 11
octane	0.6985	0.698 62	1.395 14	1.395 12

^a TRC Thermodynamic Tables (1994).

Density and speed of sound were measured with an Anton Paar DSA-48 density and sound analyzer, with a precision of $\pm 5 \times 10^{-5}$ $\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$ and $\pm 10^{-1}$ $\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, respectively. The density of the sample was measured using an oscillating U-tube principle. The cell was made of glass (Duran 50) and inserted in a glass jacket with a gas of high thermal conductivity. The glass jacket was fully covered with a copper block, which ensures the proper heat transfer between the solid-state thermostat and the sample in the measuring cell. The sound velocity is measured by determining the propagation speed of ultrasonic pulses in a known within the sample. The sound velocity measuring cell is thermostated with the same solid-state thermostat as that used for the density cell. The cell consists of a cavity, which is laterally bordered by the receiver and transmitter for the ultrasonic pulses. The surfaces of the ultrasonic transmitter and receiver are made of stainless steel. A cuvette made of Teflon forms all other boundaries of the cavity. The solid-state thermostat ensures a temperature stability of 10^{-2} K. Refractive indices were measured with an automatic refractometer ABBEMAT-HP Dr. Kernchen with a precision of $\pm 10^{-5}$. The refractometer determines the refractive index of liquid substances by the critical angle method. The sample to be measured was placed on the polished surface of a prism made of synthetic sapphire. A cone-shaped yellow light beam of 589.3 nm sodium D wavelength illuminated the sample from its bottom side under different angles of reflection. The position of the bright/dark borderline was scanned by a linear photodiode array featuring 1024 photodiodes at intervals of 0.025 mm. A microprocessor averaged the results of 64 scans to calculate the refrac-

Table 3 (Continued)

x_1	ρ^l (g·cm ⁻³)	u^l (m·s ⁻¹)	κ_s^l (T Pa ⁻¹)	V^E (cm ³ ·mol ⁻¹)	$\delta\kappa_s^l$ (T Pa ⁻¹)	x_1	ρ^l (g·cm ⁻³)	u^l (m·s ⁻¹)	κ_s^l (T Pa ⁻¹)	V^E (cm ³ ·mol ⁻¹)	$\delta\kappa_s^l$ (T Pa ⁻¹)
$T = 308.15$ K						$T = 313.15$ K					
methanol (1) + heptane (2)						methanol (1) + heptane (2)					
0.0000	0.6710	1087.7	1259.6	0.000	0	0.0000	0.6625	1045.6	1380.5	0.000	0
0.0847	0.6723	1077.9	1280.1	0.280	32	0.0826	0.6633	1035.5	1406.1	0.375	40
0.0906	0.6724	1077.4	1281.2	0.299	34	0.1940	0.6661	1028.6	1419.0	0.575	71
0.1544	0.6740	1073.5	1287.4	0.412	49	0.2578	0.6682	1025.2	1423.8	0.643	87
0.9073	0.7430	1044.7	1233.3	0.375	96	0.8468	0.7195	1004.7	1376.8	0.527	140
0.9299	0.7498	1047.9	1214.6	0.296	80	0.8712	0.7247	1006.0	1363.5	0.481	131
0.9589	0.7598	1054.1	1184.4	0.183	54	0.9600	0.7515	1020.8	1276.9	0.142	59
methanol (1) + octane (2)						methanol (1) + octane (2)					
0.0000	0.6904	1123.9	1128.6	0.000	0	0.0000	0.6822	1090.3	1233.1	0.000	0
0.0430	0.6906	1125.3	1143.5	0.176	15	0.0645	0.6826	1082.8	1249.5	0.243	18
0.0523	0.6907	1124.5	1145.0	0.102	17	0.0984	0.6829	1079.1	1257.5	0.355	27
0.0933	0.6912	1119.0	1155.3	0.304	27	0.1796	0.6841	1070.2	1276.2	0.534	47
0.9323	0.7528	1058.3	1185.9	0.312	61	0.9313	0.7428	1022.5	1287.7	0.359	75
0.9491	0.7575	1058.1	1179.2	0.267	54	0.9675	0.7541	1027.1	1257.1	0.204	46
0.9702	0.7647	1062.4	1158.6	0.170	34	0.9766	0.7576	1029.2	1246.2	0.148	35
ethanol (1) + hexane (2)						ethanol (1) + hexane (2)					
0.1072	0.6508	1025.8	1460.3	0.312	51	0.1079	0.6414	979.8	1623.9	0.351	66
0.1943	0.6562	1024.2	1452.7	0.408	79	0.2037	0.6473	978.4	1613.7	0.473	102
0.3073	0.6644	1024.7	1433.5	0.486	106	0.3068	0.6548	979.4	1592.2	0.549	131
0.3915	0.6718	1026.5	1412.6	0.474	119	0.4002	0.6630	982.1	1563.6	0.544	147
0.5043	0.6832	1031.1	1376.7	0.461	130	0.5068	0.6740	987.4	1521.7	0.509	157
0.6099	0.6960	1037.7	1334.3	0.426	130	0.5988	0.6853	994.2	1476.4	0.448	156
0.7041	0.7097	1046.6	1286.3	0.371	121	0.7032	0.7006	1005.5	1411.8	0.359	142
0.7933	0.7252	1058.5	1230.6	0.303	102	0.7922	0.7165	1019.3	1343.4	0.250	117
0.9006	0.7485	1079.8	1145.9	0.172	61	0.8992	0.7395	1042.4	1244.4	0.150	70
1.0000	0.7764	1110.5	1044.4	0.000	0	1.000	0.7676	1075.7	1125.8	0.000	0
ethanol (1) + heptane (2)						ethanol (1) + heptane (2)					
0.0960	0.6738	1080.5	1271.2	0.306	32	0.0974	0.6649	1036.3	1400.4	0.410	45
0.1970	0.6781	1076.4	1272.8	0.439	56	0.1943	0.6689	1032.4	1402.7	0.555	72
0.3132	0.6843	1073.5	1268.2	0.508	76	0.3109	0.6750	1029.5	1397.7	0.630	96
0.4102	0.6905	1072.2	1259.7	0.541	88	0.4098	0.6814	1028.7	1386.7	0.635	111
0.5101	0.6982	1071.4	1246.9	0.540	97	0.5053	0.6887	1029.1	1371.1	0.628	119
0.6057	0.7071	1072.4	1229.8	0.516	100	0.6139	0.6988	1030.9	1346.6	0.594	122
0.7101	0.7191	1075.1	1203.2	0.462	96	0.7129	0.7105	1034.7	1314.5	0.505	116
0.7999	0.7321	1079.8	1171.6	0.378	84	0.8035	0.7236	1041.0	1275.3	0.423	99
0.8996	0.7510	1089.9	1120.9	0.208	55	0.9041	0.7428	1053.7	1212.6	0.244	62
ethanol (1) + octane (2)						ethanol (1) + octane (2)					
0.1009	0.6923	1123.1	1145.2	0.319	25	0.1062	0.6840	1080.2	1252.9	0.385	31
0.2193	0.6960	1116.5	1152.5	0.464	42	0.2079	0.6870	1074.3	1261.2	0.537	50
0.3099	0.6995	1112.5	1155.0	0.536	52	0.3074	0.6908	1069.9	1264.6	0.607	64
0.3891	0.7032	1109.3	1155.7	0.563	60	0.3959	0.6949	1066.5	1265.3	0.637	75
0.4929	0.7090	1105.4	1154.2	0.579	67	0.4850	0.6998	1063.7	1262.9	0.651	82
0.5977	0.7163	1101.9	1149.7	0.569	71	0.5952	0.7073	1060.8	1256.3	0.640	87
0.6964	0.7250	1099.2	1141.5	0.532	72	0.6939	0.7160	1059.1	1245.1	0.582	86
0.8042	0.7378	1097.7	1124.8	0.415	64	0.7970	0.7278	1058.7	1225.8	0.486	78
0.9016	0.7538	1099.7	1097.0	0.235	44	0.8969	0.7440	1062.2	1191.4	0.273	54

tive index of the sample. A PolyScience bath controller model 9010 with a temperature stability of $\pm 10^{-2}$ K was used to thermostat the refractometer. Apparatus calibration (DSA-48 and ABBEMAT) was realized periodically using ambient air and Millipore quality water. Accuracies in the calculation of mole fractions, excess molar volumes, changes of refractive indices on mixing, and changes of isentropic compressibilities on mixing were estimated to be better than $\pm 10^{-4}$, $\pm 9 \times 10^{-3}$ cm³·mol⁻¹, $\pm 10^{-4}$, and ± 1 TPa⁻¹, respectively. Further information on the experimental technique and mode of operation has been described previously (Iglesias et al., 1996; Orge et al., 1997).

3. Results and Discussion

The values of refractive indices and changes of refractive indices on mixing are reported in Table 2. Densities, speeds of sound, isentropic compressibilities (calculated by means of the Laplace equation $K_s = \rho^{-1} \cdot u^{-2}$, excess molar volumes, and changes of isentropic compressibilities on mixing are reported in Table 3.

The values of the changes of refractive indices on mixing, the excess molar volumes, and the changes of isentropic compressibilities on mixing have been computed using the following equation

$$\delta Q_{ij} = Q_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i \cdot Q_i \quad (1)$$

In this equation, δQ_{ij} is the derived property, Q_{ij} is the property of the mixture, Q_i is the property of the pure compound, x_i is the mole fraction of component i , and n_c is the number of components in the mixture. Excess and derived properties were correlated using the Redlich-Kister expression (eq 2) by the unweighted least-squares method.

$$\delta Q = x_i \cdot x_j \cdot \sum_{p=0}^m B_p \cdot (x_i - x_j)^p \quad (2)$$

In this equation x_i and x_j are the mole fractions of the

Table 4. Parameters B_i of Eq 2 and Root-Mean-Square Deviations σ

	B_0	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	σ
$T=303.15$ K							
methanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.03375	0.01325	0.01122				0.00007
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.3123	0.8157	1.2855	-1.6704			0.012
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	592.87	342.53	456.70	102.34			0.1
methanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.05264	0.03270	0.01981				0.00012
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.5851	0.5190	3.3191				0.006
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	205.68	198.46	765.64	336.58			0.4
methanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.07240	0.04182	0.03345				0.00005
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	-3.6369	0.7793	10.5172				0.002
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	-362.19	-160.65	1260.60	746.76			0.1
ethanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.00244	0.00150	-0.00095				0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.7491	-0.0254	0.7289	-1.2201	1.1391		0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	483.58	102.82	105.01	-47.90	72.69		0.1
ethanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.01284	0.00643	-0.00442				0.00002
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.0032	-0.0984	1.2253	-0.4671			0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	357.53	128.76	165.30				0.5
ethanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.02702	0.01096	0.00227	-0.00123			0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.2344	0.1735	1.0096	-0.9013			0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	243.08	106.49	132.84	40.93	61.92		0.2
$T=308.15$ K							
methanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.03705	0.01195					0.00011
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.9201	-1.2786	1.2394	3.5420	8.6955	-4.6136	0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	638.34	219.94	436.88	582.11	63.28	-487.09	0.8
methanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.05636	0.02662	0.01045				0.00008
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.8295	1.3570	1.7958	-1.2283			0.002
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	298.61	233.59	715.46	323.74			0.2
methanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.08982	0.04946					0.00010
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.0647	0.6626	4.5917				0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	675.70	408.69					2.9
ethanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.00097	0.00140	-0.00087				0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.8447	-0.4982	1.1354	-0.5008			0.007
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	518.31	107.27	113.62	-21.85	33.84		0.2
ethanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.01415	0.00593	-0.00119				0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.1521	-0.0428	1.1351	-0.9957			0.006
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	384.29	143.17	156.05				0.5
ethanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.02435	0.01346	0.00038	0.00054			0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.3215	0.1699	1.1607	-1.0349			0.006
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	270.38	111.79	123.88	41.97	90.57		0.1
$T=313.15$ K							
methanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.03543	0.08682					0.00010
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.4092	0.5746	1.9001	-1.3063			0.006
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	724.76	366.95	487.93	126.88			0.8
methanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.05275	0.00767	0.02044	0.02284			0.00007
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.3474	0.4502	3.0289				0.012
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	379.83	237.27	701.86	356.49			0.7
methanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.05020	0.00630	0.05451	0.03763			0.00003
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.1961	2.2879	5.0057	-2.1601			0.002
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	-77.60	42.97	1036.02	552.38			0.2
ethanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	-0.00041	0.00136	-0.00050				0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	1.9244	-0.3953	1.2955	-0.9363			0.005
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	569.63	106.68	163.96	-64.02			0.7
ethanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.01360	0.00401	-0.00326				0.00002
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.2624	-0.2264	1.1565	-0.8577			0.007
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	431.84	124.96	196.29				0.6
ethanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.02651	0.01008	0.00082				0.00002
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	2.3693	-0.1559	1.8414				0.012
$\delta\kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	298.07	118.44	142.97	46.79	85.90		0.1

Table 4 (Continued)

	B_0	B_1	B_2	B_3	B_4	B_5	σ
$T=318.15$ K							
methanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	0.03336	0.00655	0.00325				0.00003
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	2.6023	0.5062	1.7693	-1.7445			0.014
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	811.46	441.21	479.85				1.0
methanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.05002	0.01763	0.03327	0.01198	-0.01733		0.00003
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	3.3114	1.3870	1.6673	-2.7372			0.011
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	551.38	323.70	283.35	243.34	380.05		0.3
methanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.07309	0.02864	0.02741	0.01800			0.00005
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	2.2933	-0.8477	3.4251	2.3478			0.003
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	84.72	-205.30	871.95	971.97			0.5
ethanol (1) + hexane (2)							
δn_D	-0.00069	0.00138	-0.00057				0.00001
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	2.0298	-1.1652	0.7892				0.012
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	628.56	93.35	93.17	-70.75	103.01		0.4
ethanol (1) + heptane (2)							
δn_D	0.01192	0.00304					0.00002
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	2.5226	-0.3802	1.1161	-1.1040	1.1709		0.008
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	474.04	136.76	199.34				0.7
ethanol (1) + octane (2)							
δn_D	0.02608	0.00962					0.00002
$V^E/(\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	2.5972	0.0774	1.4899	-1.1474			0.007
$\delta \kappa_S/(\text{T Pa}^{-1})$	331.62	125.29	144.31	62.67	94.17		0.2

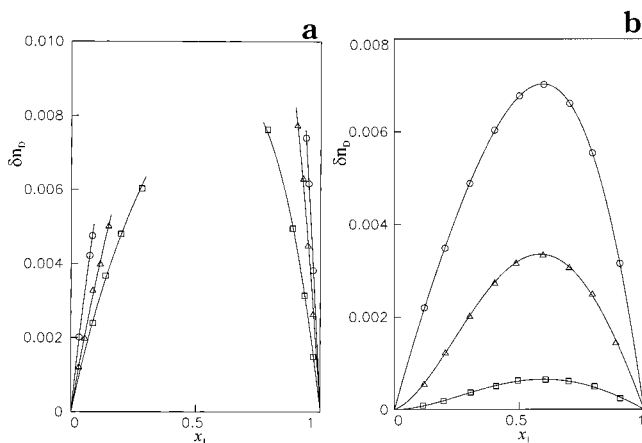


Figure 1. Changes of refractive indices on mixing at 303.15 K for (a) methanol and (b) ethanol with (□) hexane, (Δ) heptane, and (○) octane.

components, m is the degree of the polynomial, and B_p are the adjustable parameters. The degree of this polynomial, m was optimized by applying the F-test (Bevington, 1969). These parameters are compiled in Table 4 as well as the root-mean-square deviations calculated according to the expression

$$\sigma = \left(\sum_i \frac{(n_{\text{DAT}}(\delta Q_{\text{exp}} - \delta Q_{\text{cal}}))^2}{n_{\text{DAT}}} \right)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

where δQ_{exp} is the experimental value, δQ_{cal} is the calculated value, and n_{DAT} is the number of experimental data points. Figure 1 shows the experimental and correlated data of changes of refractive indices on mixing for the binary mixtures methanol or ethanol plus n -alkanes at 303.15 K. In the methanol + n -alkane binary mixtures there is an immiscibility region that has been studied in a previous paper (Orge et al., 1997). All binary mixtures have a positive deviation of their derived properties, and the maximum tends to correspond to the largest aliphatic chain. Parts a and b of Figures 2 show the excess molar volumes

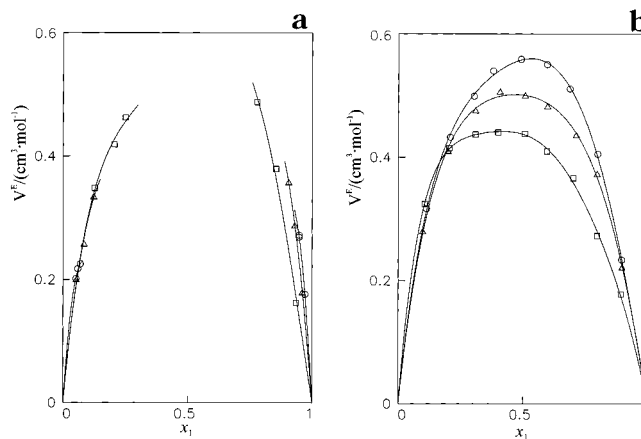


Figure 2. Excess molar volumes at 303.15 K for (a) methanol and (b) ethanol with (□) hexane, (Δ) heptane, and (○) octane.

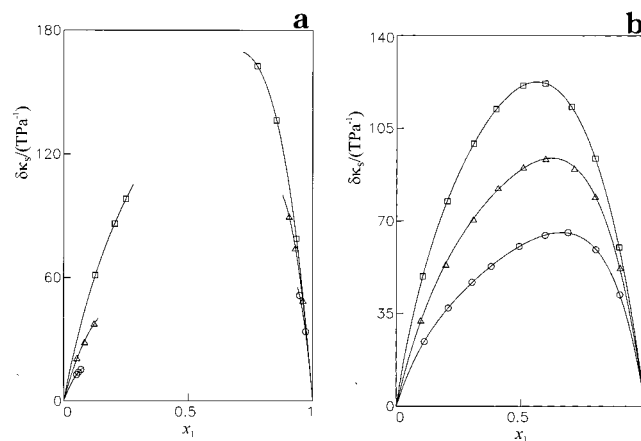


Figure 3. Changes of isentropic compressibilities on mixing at 303.15 K for (a) methanol and (b) ethanol with (□) hexane, (Δ) heptane, and (○) octane.

of the binaries methanol or ethanol plus n -alkanes at 303.15 K, respectively. The changes of isentropic compressibilities on mixing of the mentioned binary mixtures are

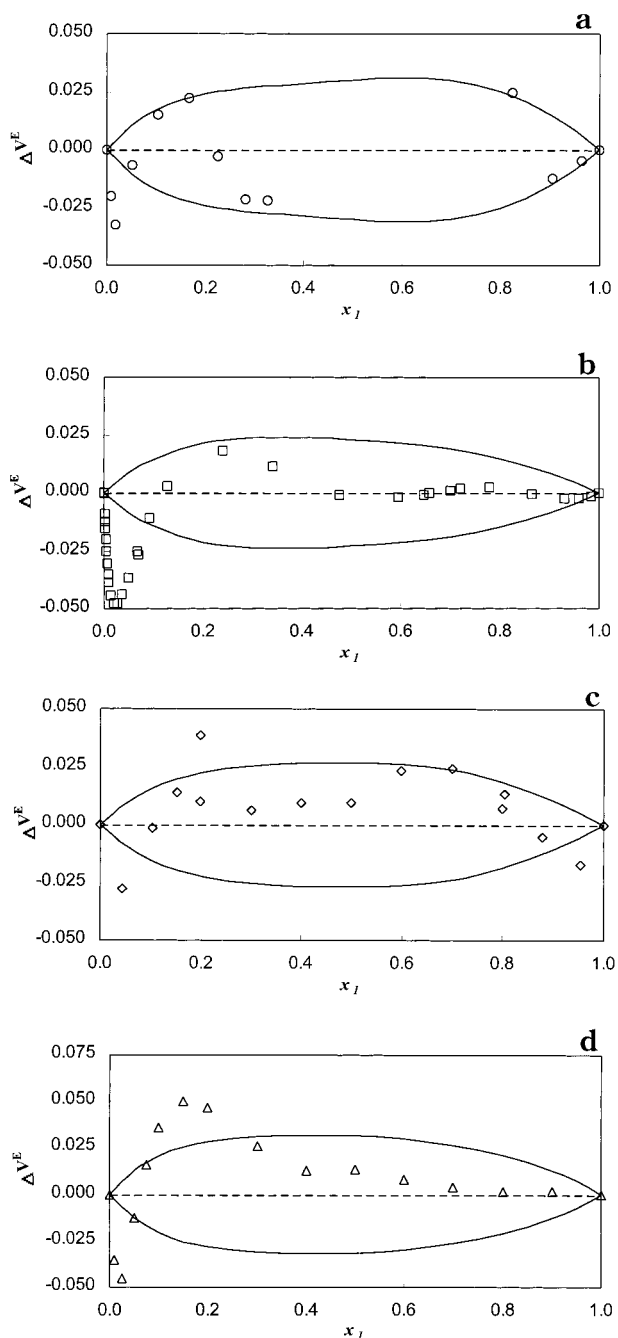


Figure 4. Deviations ΔV^E for (a) methanol + hexane at 313.15 K, (b) ethanol + hexane at 308.15 K, (c) ethanol + heptane at 308.15 K, and (d) ethanol + heptane at 318.15 K: (—) $\pm 0.05 \times V^E$ (eq 2); (○) Liu et al., 1991; (□) Marsh and Burfitt, 1975; (◇) Papaloannou et al., 1991; (△) Van Ness et al., 1967.

plotted in Figure 3. These derived properties also tend to increase with temperature.

In the open literature there are several authors that have measured some of these systems. The systems compared were methanol + hexane at 313.15 K (Liu et al., 1991), ethanol + hexane at 308.15 K (Marsh and Burfitt, 1975), ethanol + heptane at 308.15 K (Papaloannou et al., 1991), and ethanol + heptane at 318.15 K (Van Ness et al., 1967). Figure 4 shows the deviations (eq 4) between our correlated data (eq 2) and other authors' experimental data.

$$\Delta V^E = V_{\text{RK}}^E - V_{\text{lit}}^E \quad (4)$$

In this equation V_{lit}^E is the other authors' excess molar volumes and V_{RK}^E is the value of the excess molar volumes calculated by the Redlich-Kister equation (eq 2), using our correlation parameters, at the same mole fraction.

Literature Cited

- Bevington, P. *Data Reduction and Error Analysis for the Physical Sciences*; McGraw-Hill: New York, 1969.
- Iglesias, M.; Orge, B.; Tojo, J. Refractive Indices, Densities and Excess Properties on Mixing of the Systems Acetone + Methanol + Water and Acetone + Methanol + 1-Butanol at 298.15 K. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **1996**, *126*, 203–223.
- Liu, A.; Pusicha, K.; Demiriz, A. M.; Kohler, F. Model for Alkanol + Alkane Mixtures: Extension and Experimental Verification. *J. Solution Chem.* **1991**, *20*, 39–56.
- Marsh, K. N.; Burfitt, C. Excess Volumes for Alcohols + Nonpolar Solvents. I. Ethanol + Cyclohexane, + *n*-Hexane, + Benzene, + Carbon Tetrachloride, + Cyclopentane, and + *p*-Xylene. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1975**, *7*, 955–968.
- Orge, B.; Iglesias, M.; Rodríguez, A.; Canosa, J. M.; Tojo, J. Mixing Properties of (Methanol, Ethanol, or 1-Propanol) with (Pentane, Hexane, Heptane and Octane) at 298.15 K. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **1997**, *133*, 213–227.
- Papaloannou, D.; Ziakas, D.; Panayiotou, C. Volumetric Properties of Binary Mixtures. I. 2-Propanone + 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane and *n*-Heptane + Ethanol Mixtures. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1991**, *36*, 35–39.
- Redlich, O.; Kister, A. T. Thermodynamics on Nonelectrolytic Solutions. Algebraic Representation of Thermodynamic Properties and the Classification of Solutions. *Ind. Eng. Chem.* **1948**, *40*, 345–348.
- TRC Thermodynamic Tables*; Thermodynamic Research Center, Texas A&M University: College Station, TX, 1994.
- Van Ness, H. C.; Soczek, C. A.; Kochar, N. K. Thermodynamic Excess Properties for Ethanol-*n*-Heptane. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1967**, *12*, 346–351.

Received for review March 3, 1999. Accepted June 15, 1999.

JE9900676