

Densities and Excess Molar Volumes of Aqueous Solutions of *n*-Methyldiethanolamine (MDEA) at Temperatures from (283.15 to 363.15) K

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In this paper, we present atmospheric pressure liquid densities for binary mixtures of *n*-methyldiethanolamine + water over the entire composition range at temperatures between 283.15 and 363.15 K. We measure the liquid densities using a vibrating tube densimeter and use them to produce a correlation for excess molar volumes based upon a Redlich–Kister equation. The excess volumes exhibit negative deviations from ideality at all the investigated temperatures and become less negative with increasing temperature.

Introduction

The design of acid gas treatment equipment requires accurate physical property data. Alkanolamine aqueous solutions often are used for the removal of acidic gases such as CO₂ and H₂S, from natural gas and refinery streams. Recently, considerable interest has focused upon the use of sterically hindered amines, especially *n*-methyldiethanolamine (MDEA). One of the advantages of using MDEA solutions in the above applications is their high loading capacity (1 mol of CO₂/mol of MDEA), in the absence of H₂S. Also, MDEA is frequently a secondary solvent in the selective removal of H₂S in the presence of CO₂.

DiGuillo et al.,¹ Li and Shen,² and Aguila-Hernández et al.³ have reported densities for pure MDEA at temperatures between (296.3 and 470.9) K. Al-Ghawas et al.⁴ have measured experimental liquid densities of aqueous solutions of MDEA at temperatures between (288.15 and 333.15) K and at concentrations up to 50 mass % MDEA. Rinker et al.⁵ have reported densities at the same compositions but at temperatures up to 373.15 K. Li and Lie⁶ have measured the densities of two aqueous solutions of (20 and 30) mass % MDEA at temperatures between (303.15 and 333.15) K. Welsh and Davis⁷ have published densities for a 50 mass % aqueous solution of MDEA at different temperatures. Using a hydrometer calibrated with distilled water, pure amines, and sodium chloride, Weiland et al.⁸ have reported the density of aqueous solutions of MDEA at 298.15 K and concentrations up to 50 mass %. Because of no industrial interest, densities of aqueous solutions with greater than 50 mass % MDEA do not appear in the literature. In this work, we measure the liquid densities of water + MDEA mixtures from 283.15 to 363.15 K over

a wide range of compositions from 10 to 95 mass % MDEA. We also correlate the excess molar volumes of these mixtures using a Redlich–Kister equation and present the characteristic constants.

Experimental Section

Apparatus and Procedures. We have used a digital, vibrating densimeter (Anton Paar, DMA 5000) to determine the densities of MDEA, water, and their binary mixtures. The apparatus has a built-in platinum thermometer with an accuracy of ±0.01 K on the ITS-90. The precisions for density and temperature measurements are ±0.002 kg·m⁻³ and 0.001 K, respectively. We perform the density determinations by measuring the periodic oscillation of a vibrating U-tube filled with liquid samples. At each temperature, the relationship between the density of the sample and its period oscillation is

$$\rho(T) = (\tau^2 - B)/A \quad (1)$$

where *A* and *B* are instrument constants determined by the manufacturer for a calibration using dried air and ultrapure water at each investigated temperature. To test the calibration, we have measured the density of water before and after all the binary mixture density measurements.

Chemicals. Fischer supplied the water, and Huntsman produced the MDEA. The stated purity for MDEA is 99 mass %. The water is HPLC grade with purity greater than 99.95 mass %. We used these samples as received. We prepared the mixtures gravimetrically using an analytical balance (Ohaus model AS120S) with a precision of ±0.1 mg. The overall uncertainty in the compositions is 0.2 mol %.

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Table 1 (Continued)

x_1	T K	ρ kg·m ⁻³	V^E cm ³ ·mol ⁻¹	x_1	T K	ρ kg·m ⁻³	V^E cm ³ ·mol ⁻¹	x_1	T K	ρ kg·m ⁻³	V^E cm ³ ·mol ⁻¹
1.0000	353.145	995.408	0.000 00	0.3715	353.147	1007.635	-0.954 22	0.0902	353.146	998.157	-0.475 35
0.7430	353.150	998.262	-0.380 67	0.2571	353.145	1008.784	-0.913 24	0.0604	353.149	992.036	-0.330 99
0.7175	353.149	998.834	-0.436 45	0.1823	353.144	1007.085	-0.784 39	0.0168	353.146	979.011	-0.100 84
0.5828	353.149	1002.236	-0.710 33	0.1293	353.148	1003.386	-0.631 43	0.0000	353.150	971.785	0.000 00
0.4849	353.149	1005.191	-0.882 34								
1.0000	358.148	991.411	0.000 00	0.3715	358.144	1003.346	-0.935 92	0.0902	358.149	994.302	-0.468 83
0.7430	358.148	994.238	-0.377 17	0.2571	358.145	1004.483	-0.895 68	0.0604	358.146	988.382	-0.327 41
0.7175	358.149	994.796	-0.431 79	0.1823	358.144	1002.870	-0.769 99	0.0168	358.144	975.732	-0.101 10
0.5828	358.149	998.114	-0.699 86	0.1293	358.146	999.335	-0.621 20	0.0000	358.150	968.606	0.000 00
0.4849	358.148	1000.995	-0.868 05								
1.0000	363.146	987.391	0.000 00	0.3715	363.150	999.011	-0.917 26	0.0902	363.145	989.819	-0.447 21
0.7430	363.149	990.181	-0.373 17	0.2571	363.146	1000.118	-0.877 47	0.0604	363.148	984.560	-0.321 98
0.7175	363.148	990.730	-0.427 15	0.1823	363.149	998.583	-0.755 15	0.0168	363.148	972.319	-0.100 93
0.5828	363.149	993.956	-0.689 02	0.1293	363.149	995.203	-0.610 67	0.0000	363.150	965.305	0.000 00
0.4849	363.148	996.751	-0.852 84								

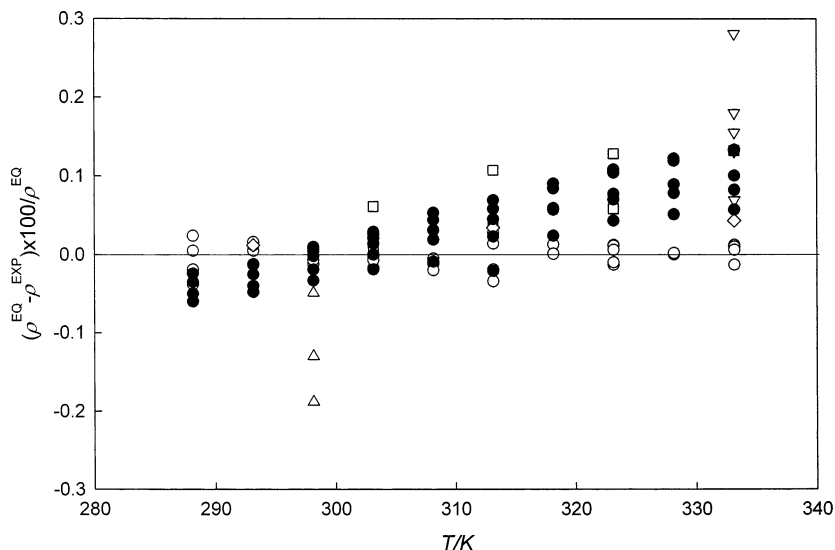


Figure 1. Percentage deviations of experimental densities of MDEA + water mixtures from the correlation of Al-Ghawas et al.:⁴ ●, this work; ○, Al-Ghawas et al.;⁴ ▽, Rinker et al.;⁵ □, Li and Shen;² ◇, Welsh and Davis;⁷ △, Weiland et al.⁸

Results and Discussion

We measured the densities of pure water to check the calibration of the equipment and compare our experimental results with those obtained from the standard equation of state for water developed by Wagner and Pruss.⁹ The agreement with the equation of state is within 0.005%.

We have measured experimental densities (ρ) at atmospheric pressure from 283.15 K to 323.15 K. Table 1 shows the results for eleven binary mixtures of MDEA + water. Also, we have compared our results with a correlation given by Al-Ghawas et al.⁴ Figure 1 shows that our density measurements agree within $\pm 0.15\%$ compared to calculations with the Al-Ghawas correlation. The highest deviations occur at temperatures between (323 and 333) K. The absolute average percentage deviation of the present work from this correlation is 0.021%.

We have calculated the excess molar volume from our experimental density data using

$$V^E = V_m - \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i V_i^c \quad (2)$$

with

$$V_m = \left[\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i (MW_i) \right] / \rho_m$$

where V_m is the molar volume of the liquid mixture, V_i^c is the molar volume of pure component i , MW_i is the molar mass of pure component i , ρ_m is the experimental liquid density, and x_i is the mole fraction of component i . Experimental density measurements of pure MDEA are correlated by

$$\rho_{\text{MDEA}} = 1175.29556 - (2.0613 \times 10^{-1})T - (0.85863 \times 10^{-3})T^2 \quad (3)$$

and our density measurements of water together with those of Bettin and Spieweck¹⁰ are

$$\rho_{\text{water}} = 755.85532 + 1.86609T - (3.5506 \times 10^{-3})T^2 \quad (4)$$

where ρ is in kilograms per cubic meter and T is in kelvin.

Table 1 contains the excess molar volumes for the mixtures of MDEA + water and shows that the system exhibits negative deviations from ideality at all the investigated temperatures. Figure 2 shows that the excess volume becomes less negative with increasing temperature. We correlated the excess volumes to a Redlich–Kister type equation by least-squares fitting with

$$V^E = x_1 x_2 \sum_{j=0}^3 a_j (x_1 - x_2)^j \quad (5)$$

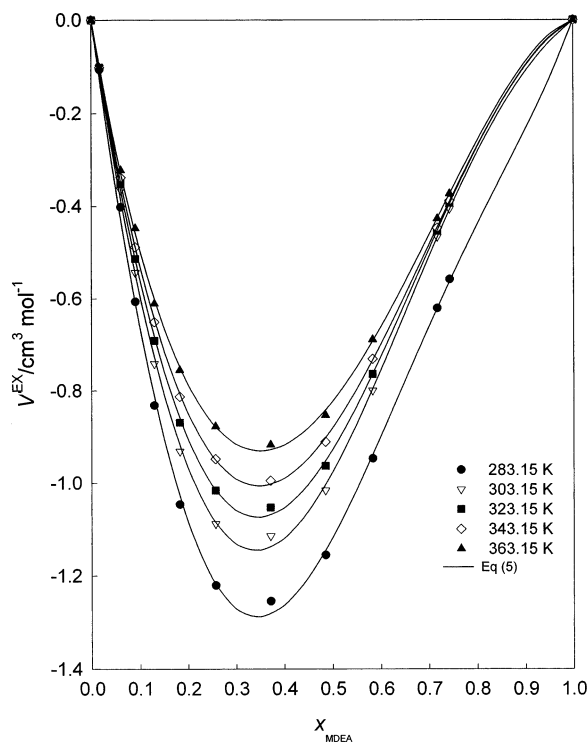


Figure 2. Excess molar volume for the MDEA (1) + water (2) mixture as a function of the mole fraction at different temperatures.

Table 2. Coefficients a_i Used in Eq 5

TK	a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3	std dev
283.15	-4.470 338	3.847 654	-0.815 55	-1.347 225	0.0201
288.15	-4.246 842	3.894 348	-0.476 176	-1.052 793	0.0210
293.15	-4.018 118	4.020 048	-0.141 412	-0.897 907	0.0180
298.15	-3.959 761	3.915 092	-0.069 608	-0.791 312	0.0169
303.15	-3.904 517	3.814 82	-0.020 603	-0.696 864	0.0159
308.15	-3.862 584	3.759 35	0.025 579	-0.699 986	0.0126
313.15	-3.804 836	3.616 303	0.051 942	-0.504 632	0.0134
318.15	-3.759 228	3.517 94	0.068 015	-0.423 849	0.0120
323.15	-3.710 528	3.419 707	0.080 119	-0.339 185	0.0108
328.15	-3.664 04	3.315 832	0.069 118	-0.271 139	0.0095
333.15	-3.551 296	3.281 975	0.143 492	-0.147 699	0.0095
338.15	-3.567 457	3.104 566	0.047 951	-0.113 122	0.0079
343.15	-3.521 613	3.025 362	0.054 974	-0.030 504	0.0068
348.15	-3.462 366	2.911 385	0.066 706	0.118 351	0.0073
353.15	-3.406 672	2.813 514	0.067 59	0.241 015	0.0073
358.15	-3.350 55	2.714 955	0.068 604	0.344 891	0.0071
363.15	-3.292 079	2.655 086	0.059 497	0.266 146	0.0086

where a_i are the adjusted coefficients. Table 2 contains the values of these coefficients and their standard deviations

for V^E at each temperature, defined as

$$\sigma = \left[\frac{\sum (V_{\text{exp}}^E - V_{\text{cal}}^E)^2}{n - m} \right]^{1/2} \quad (6)$$

where n is the number of experimental points and m is the number of parameters.

Conclusions

We have measured the densities of eleven mixtures of MDEA + water at temperatures between (283.15 and 363.15) K and at concentrations from 10 to 95 mass % MDEA. Our density measurements agree within 0.15% compared to values reported in the literature. We present the excess volume using a Redlich–Kister type equation. The excess volumes of these binary mixtures exhibit negative deviations from ideality and become less negative with increasing temperature.

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Received for review January 20, 2003. Accepted July 28, 2003. The Texas Engineering Experiment Station, Texas A&M University, and the Instituto Tecnológico de Celaya have provided financial support for this work.

JE030120X