# Densities, Dynamic Viscosities, Speeds of Sound, and Relative Permittivities for Water + Alkanediols (Propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and Butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-Diol) at Different Temperatures

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Experimental densities, dynamic viscosities, speeds of sound, and relative permittivities for six binary mixtures of water + alkanediols (propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-diol) were measured across the whole composition range and in the temperature range (298.15 to 338.15) K. The deviations in dynamic viscosities, excess isentropic compressibilities, and deviations in relative permittivities were also calculated and fitted to a Redlich–Kister type equation. The partial molar volumes at infinite dilution for the water in six binary mixtures and the differences in these values among various diol isomers were calculated and examined to ascertain structural information on the water molecules around various diols. The variation of the Kirkwood correlation factor was also examined across the whole composition range of the mixtures.

#### Introduction

Alkanediols are the simplest and model structural units for the polyols. It has been reported that the addition of polyols would (i) prevent the denaturation of proteins in aqueous media, (ii) result in nonfreezing water in aqueous solutions,<sup>1</sup> and (iii) build up three-dimensional (3D) network structures with water.<sup>2</sup> The diol-water systems have been recently reported to act as fuel system icing inhibitors.<sup>3</sup> The mechanism involved in these processes is still not understood clearly. The possibility of intramolecular hydrogen bonding within alkanediol molecules and their known tendency to hydrogen bond with other molecules such as water produce interesting aqueous solution behavior. A perusal of the literature shows that the solution behavior of binary systems of ethane-1,2-diol + water has been extensively studied through the measurements of various thermophysical properties, while the studies on water + propane-, butane-, and higher alkanediol systems are scarce. The propane- and butanediols, in particular, are interesting because their structures result in different isomers with (i) a possibility of change in the relative -OH positions along the alkyl chain and (ii) the presence of terminal hydrophobic alkyl units. The few available literature reports on the structural isomers of propane- and butanediols + water systems dealt mostly with the volume related properties (such as partial molar and excess volumes),<sup>4–10</sup> isentropic compressibilities,<sup>8,11</sup> compressions,<sup>12</sup> and excess molar enthalpies<sup>13,14</sup> in the limited temperature range. With an aim to extend the studies on such systems to other thermophysical properties at different temperatures, we report the measurements on densities, dynamic viscosities, and speeds of sound (at T =(298.15 to 338.15) K) and relative permittivities (at T =(298.15 and 328.15) K) for six binary systems of water + propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and + butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-diol across the whole composition range at atmospheric pressure. Various deviation or excess functions such

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as deviations in viscosities, excess isentropic compressibilities, and deviations in relative permittivities were calculated and qualitatively analyzed. The role of terminal alkyl units on the structure of water in the vicinity of diol molecules was ascertained from the calculated transfer functions for partial molar volumes at infinite dilution and the Kirkwood structural correlation factor.

### **Experimental Section**

*Materials.* Propane-1,2- and -1,3-diols and butane-1,4diol were analytical grade chemicals from Chiti-Chem, India. Butane-1,2- and -2,3-diols were obtained from Sisco-Chem, India, while butane-1,3-diol was of Merck-Schuchardt, Germany, make. Each of the diols was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and fractionally distilled over sodium hydroxide pellets through a 15 plate column under vacuum with temperature maintained at 100 °C. The middle fractions only were collected. The GC purity of these chemicals was found to be >99.5% on a mole basis. The water used was four times distilled in an all Pyrex glass still. Degassing of the water was done by boiling before its use. Liquids from fresh distillations were used in the solution preparation.

*Methods.* The binary solutions were prepared by mass in hermetically sealed glass vials. The solutions of each composition were prepared fresh, and all the properties were measured the same day. The mass measurements, accurate to  $\pm 0.01$  mg, were made on a single pan analytical balance (Dhona 100 DS, India). The estimated uncertainty in the mole fraction was  $\pm 0.0001$ .

Densities,  $\rho$ , of the pure liquids and their mixtures were measured with a high precision vibrating tube digital densimeter (Anton Paar, DMA 5000). The instrument has a built-in thermostat for maintaining the desired temperatures in the range (0 to 90) °C. The repeatability of the temperature has been found to be (±0.002 and ±0.003) °C for a given session and two different sessions, respectively. The accuracy in the densimeter cell measuring temperatures (up to three digits after the decimal point) was calibrated by using a Paar CKT 100 resistance thermom-

Table 1. Densities, $\rho$ , Viscosities, $\eta$ , Speeds of Sound	, v, Relative Permittivities, $\epsilon_{r}$ ,	and Refractive Indexes, $n_D$ , at $T =$
(298.15 to 338.15) K for the Pure Components		

		ρ/g•	cm <sup>-3</sup>	$\eta_i$	/mPa•s	v/n	n•s <sup>−1</sup>		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$		n <sub>D</sub>
	<i>T</i> /K	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.
water	298.15	0.997 04(5)	0.997 04715	0.890	0.890 2515	1498.0	1497.417	78.439	78.435 <sup>17</sup>	1.3323	$1.3325^{15}$
	308.15	0.994 03(2)	0.994 031 <sup>15</sup>	0.719	$0.719\ 03^{15}$	1519.0	1519.7 <sup>17</sup>				
	318.15	0.990 21(0)	0.990 216 <sup>15</sup>	0.596	0.597 16 <sup>15</sup>	1535.1	$1535.6^{17}$				
	328.15	0.985 69(2)	0.985 695 <sup>15</sup>	0.503	0.504 15 <sup>15</sup>	1545.0	$1546.1^{17}$	68.345	$68.345^{15}$		
	338.15	0.980 55(0)	0.980 552 <sup>15</sup>	0.438	0.434 07 <sup>15</sup>	1551.0	1551.9 <sup>17</sup>				
propane-1,2-diol	298.15	1.032 77(5)	1.032 8 <sup>15</sup>	43.428		1500.1		28.360	$28.368^{20}$	1.4314	$1.4314^{15}$
	308.15	1.025 40(1)		24.247		1488.9					
	318.15	1.017 32(1)		12.780		1438.1					
	328.15	1.009 56(0)		9.691		1401.0		23.940	$23.946^{20}$		
	338.15	1.001 81(5)		7.044		1382.8					
propane-1,3-diol	298.15	1.049 99(2)		40.067		1636.1		34.299	$34.304^{17}$	1.4386	$1.4386^{15}$
	308.15	1.043 71(3)		27.248		1616.0					
	318.15	1.037 37(4)		17.011		1599.2					
	328.15	1.030 96(9)		11.280		1575.9		29.625	$29.625^{17}$		
	338.15	1.024 47(6)		7.939		1557.0					
butane-1,2-diol	298.15	$0.998\ 86(1)$	0.998 87 <sup>8</sup>	57.457	57.30 <sup>21</sup>	1452.0	$1453.0^{8}$	22.569	$22.566^{17}$	1.4374	
	308.15	$0.991\ 42(7)$	0.991 43 <sup>8</sup>	30.177	$30.22^{21}$	1423.8	$1423.6^{8}$				
	318.15	0.983 93(5)	$0.983 \ 92^8$	17.412	$17.54^{21}$	1396.2	1395.2 <sup>8</sup>				
	328.15	0.976 09(3)		10.902	$10.94^{21}$	1387.0		18.447	$18.444^{17}$		
	338.15	$0.968\ 11(2)$		7.257	$7.30^{21}$	1366.0					
butane-1,3-diol	298.15	$1.000\ 03(4)$	1.000 0 <sup>15</sup>	97.250	$97.28^{21}$	1522.1	$1524.1^{8}$	28.825	$28.823^{17}$	1.4390	$1.439^{15}$
	308.15	$0.994\ 22(1)$	$0.994\ 20^8$	52.500	$52.55^{21}$	1492.1	1495.6 <sup>8</sup>				
	318.15	0.988 70(9)	0.988 71 <sup>8</sup>	30.487	30.61 <sup>21</sup>	1472.0	1469.0 <sup>8</sup>				
	328.15	0.979 18(9)		18.912	18.98 <sup>21</sup>	1453.9		24.414	$24.415^{17}$		
	338.15	0.97191(4)		12.276	$12.40^{21}$	1436.1					
butane-1.4-diol	298.15	1.012 57(9)	$1.012\ 59^8$	72.618	$72.75^{21}$	1605.1	1601.3 <sup>8</sup>	31.822	31.820 <sup>17</sup>	1.4442	
,	308.15	$1.006\ 40(9)$	1.006 478	44.871	$44.89^{21}$	1588.0					
	318.15	1.000 76(1)	1.000 78 <sup>8</sup>	29.071	$29.02^{21}$	1570.8					
	328.15	$0.984\ 14(6)$		19.480	$19.52^{21}$	1552.1		26.453	$26.457^{17}$		
	338.15	0.987 93(2)		13.487	$13.61^{21}$	1529.0					
butane-2.3-diol	298.15	0.998 57(5)	0.998 58 <sup>8</sup>	44.684	$44.76^{21}$	1470.2	1471.8 <sup>8</sup>	20.875	$20.870^{22}$	1.4366	$1.436^{15}$
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	308.15	$0.992\ 11(4)$	0.992 118	22.947	$22.62^{21}$	1440.0	1439.0 <sup>8</sup>				
	318.15	0.984 13(7)	0.984 118	12.802	$12.80^{21}$	1412.2					
	328.15	0.970 58(1)		7.722	$7.89^{21}$	1392.0		17.967	$17.970^{22}$		
	338.15	0.961 97(3)		5.195	$5.21^{21}$	1373.9					

eter which was itself calibrated with the certified triple point and the gallium melting point (fixed points on the IST 90 temperature scale). Probe linearity was checked by comparison with a Tinsley 51875A class I probe calibrated by NPL. The uncertainty in the temperature during the measurements, however, is  $\pm 0.01$  °C because Pt 100 measuring sensors were used. The instrument was calibrated with air and four times distilled and freshly degassed water at *T* = (293.15, 313.15, and 333.15) K during every session. The repeatability in the densities for the distilled water and freshly distilled pure liquids and prepared binary mixtures has been found to be better than  $3 \times 10^{-6}$  g·cm<sup>-3</sup>. We have estimated the uncertainty in the densities of the six diols used in the study by comparing our data at different temperatures with the literature values, as listed in Table 1. This comparison gave a mean absolute deviation of  $1.7 \times 10^{-5}$  g·cm<sup>-3</sup>. Hence, the precision and uncertainties of the densities reported in the present work are (3  $\times$  10<sup>-6</sup> and 1.7  $\times$  10<sup>-5</sup>) g·cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. The viscosities,  $\eta$ , of pure liquids and liquid mixtures were determined using modified suspended-level Ubbelohde capillary viscometers. Two different viscometers (one for the measurements at T = (298.15 and 308.15) Kand another for the measurements at other temperatures) were used to cover the high and medium viscosities of the pure liquids as well as their binary mixtures. The viscometers chosen have glass capillaries of 1.0 and 2.0 mm diameter. The flow times for pure liquid and binary solutions ranged from 313.2 to 695.6 s and 159.1 to 336.9 s for the two viscometers, respectively. Each of the viscometers was calibrated at each of the measuring temperatures with four times distilled water (using the densities and

dynamic viscosities from Table 1) and triple distilled pure cyclohexane with measured (( $\rho_{25} = 0.773\ 891$ ,  $\rho_{35} =$  $0.764\ 461$ ,  $\rho_{45} = 0.754\ 730$ ,  $\rho_{55} = 0.745\ 149$ , and  $\rho_{65} =$  $0.735\ 295$ ) g·cm<sup>-3</sup>) and literature data (( $\eta_{25} = 0.886$ ,  $\eta_{35} =$ 0.755,  $\eta_{45} = 0.651$ ,  $\eta_{55} = 0.566$ , and  $\eta_{65} = 0.496$ ) mPa·s (the  $\eta$  values are the interpolated values from the viscosity– temperature correlating equation<sup>15</sup>)) to estimate the viscometer constants, *A* and *B*, by solving the simultaneous equations of type

$$\eta/\mathrm{mPa} \cdot \mathrm{s} = \rho/(\mathrm{g} \cdot \mathrm{cm}^{-3})\{(A(t/\mathrm{s}) - B/(t/\mathrm{s}))\}$$
(1)

The viscometers were suspended in a thermostated water bath maintained to  $\pm 0.01$  °C. Four sets of readings for the flow times were taken using a Racer stopwatch that can register time to  $\pm 0.1$  s, and the arithmetic mean was taken for the calculation of the viscosity. The estimated uncertainty and precision in viscosity measurements were found to be  $\pm 0.063$  and  $\pm 0.001$  mPa·s, respectively. The speeds of sound, v, were measured using an ultrasonic interferometer (Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, India) operating at a fixed frequency of 2 MHz. The measured speeds of sound have a precision of  $\pm 0.8 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  and an uncertainty better than  $\pm 1.6 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . The relative permittivities of the individual pure components and binary mixtures were calculated from the capacitance measurements with a universal dielectrometer, type OH-301 of Radelkis, Hungary. The procedure used in the calibration of the dielectric cells was the same as that described in detail elsewhere.<sup>16</sup> The measured relative permittivities have an estimated precision and uncertainty of  $\pm 0.001$  and  $\pm 0.003$ , respec-

Table 2.	<b>Densities</b> , <i>ρ</i> ,	for Water	• (1) + Alka	nediols (2)	at $T =$	(298.15 to	338.15) K

		ρ/g	g•cm <sup>−3</sup> at <i>T</i> /K	=				ρ/g	g•cm <sup>−3</sup> at <i>T</i> /K	[ =	
<i>X</i> 1	298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15
	I.	Nater $(1) + P$	ronane-1 2-d	iol (2)			1	Nater $(1) + P$	ronane-1 3-d	iol (2)	
0.0440	1.033 39(4)	1.026 01(3)	1.017 94(3)	1.010 15(5)	1.002 38(0)	0.0622	1.050 19(2)	1.043 88(8)	1.037 53(2)	1.031 10(0)	1.024 56(1)
0.0987	1.034 15(2)	1.026 76(5)	1.018 71(2)	1.010 89(3)	1.003 08(2)	0.1496	1.050 32(4)	1.044 01(7)	1.037 64(8)	1.031 18(8)	1.024 59(1)
0.1484	1.034 84(5)	1.027 45(5)	1.019 41(7)	1.011 57(0)	1.003 72(8)	0.2563	1.050 38(7)	1.044 07(8)	1.037 68(5)	1.031 17(8)	1.024 49(3)
0.2498	1.036 30(7)	1.028 92(0)	1.020 89(0)	1.012 99(2)	1.005 08(5)	0.3500	1.050 30(5)	1.043 97(5)	1.037 55(1)	1.030 98(9)	1.024 20(2)
0.3494	1.037 80(4)	1.030 43(5)	1.022 37(1)	1.014 43(0)	1.006 46(5)	0.4555	1.049 74(1)	1.043 39(1)	1.036 94(2)	1.030 32(2)	1.023 41(4)
0.4494	1.039 24(0)	1.031 91(6)	1.023 / 9(1) 1.024 / 44(2)	1.015 82(6)	1.007 81(6)	0.5000	1.049 21(0)	1.042 86(8)	1.036 42(3)	1.029 79(0)	$1.022\ 84(1)$ 1.021 85(2)
0.5499	1.03987(3) 1.04027(3)	$1.032\ 59(0)$ $1.033\ 05(3)$	$1.024 \ 44(2)$ $1.024 \ 88(8)$	$1.016\ 94(1)$	1.008  43(0) 1.008  91(9)	0.5548	1.044 85(5)	1.04187(8) 1.03875(3)	1.032 48(2)	$1.025\ 94(8)$	1.02183(2) 1.01900(5)
0.5597	1.040 33(0)	1.033 12(5)	1.024 96(0)	1.017 01(8)	1.008 99(8)	0.7553	1.038 16(2)	1.032 55(2)	1.026 64(6)	1.020 39(8)	1.013 69(1)
0.6501	1.040 20(3)	1.033 19(7)	1.025 10(8)	1.017 26(8)	1.009 30(8)	0.8522	1.027 32(9)	1.022 53(2)	1.017 23(7)	1.011 49(7)	1.005 25(7)
0.7499	1.037 73(1)	1.031 14(6)	1.023 40(0)	1.015 84(3)	1.008 09(6)	0.9085	1.018 19(6)	1.014 02(9)	1.009 22(5)	1.003 89(8)	0.998 04(1)
0.8500	1.030 31(4)	1.024 53(8)	1.017 63(9)	1.010 71(0)	1.003 47(9)	0.9147	1.017 03(2)	1.012 94(1)	1.008 19(6)	1.002 92(0)	0.997 10(9)
0.9003	1.023 20(8)	1.018 14(1) 1.016 20(0)	1.01190(7) 1.01033(3)	1.005 57(8)	$0.998\ 80(6)$	0.9200	1.014 92(3) 1.012 07(7)	1.010 96(5)	1.000 32(8)	1.001 14(1)	0.995 41(2) 0.003 83(7)
0.9113	$1.021\ 20(0)$ $1\ 020\ 51(9)$	$1.010\ 50(9)$ $1\ 015\ 63(1)$	1.010 33(3)	$1.004\ 0.0(3)$ $1\ 0.03\ 54(1)$	0.996 94(5)	0.9548	$1.012 \ 97(7)$ 1 008 63(0)	1.005 13(8) 1.005 04(4)	$1.004 \ 35(3)$ $1.000 \ 71(3)$	$0.995\ 78(1)$	0.993 83(7) 0.990 28(3)
0.9270	1.018 16(4)	1.013 47(7)	1.007 79(8)	1.001 78(6)	$0.995\ 33(9)$	0.9556	1.008 44(7)	1.004 87(0)	1.000 54(8)	$0.995\ 62(3)$	0.990 13(1)
0.9367	1.016 02(0)	1.011 51(2)	1.006 03(4)	1.000 17(8)	0.993 86(6)	0.9602	1.007 37(3)	1.003 85(6)	0.999 58(4)	0.994 70(1)	0.989 24(6)
0.9504	1.012 69(1)	1.008 45(7)	1.003 28(6)	0.997 67(0)	0.991 56(6)	0.9700	1.005 00(8)	1.001 61(7)	0.997 45(3)	0.992 65(9)	0.987 28(2)
0.9551	1.011 46(3)	1.007 32(8)	1.002 26(7)	0.996 73(9)	0.990 71(2)	0.9801	1.002 45(3)	0.999 19(1)	0.995 14(1)	0.990 44(0)	0.985 14(3)
0.9600	$1.010\ 13(0)$	$1.006\ 10(3)$	1.001 16(2)	0.99572(9)	0.98978(4)	0.9897	0.99990(9)	0.996 76(8)	0.99282(7)	0.988 21(4)	0.98299(3)
0.9090	$1.007 \ 30(3)$ $1.004 \ 21(3)$	$1.003 \ 55(7)$ $1.000 \ 65(2)$	0.998 80(0)	0.99302(3) 0.99121(3)	$0.987 \ 64(9)$ 0 985 63(4)	0.9921	0.99923(4) 0.99842(5)	0.990 14(3) 0 995 35(1)	0.992 23(0) 0.991 47(3)	0.987 03(9) 0.986 91(0)	0.982 43(7) 0.981 73(1)
0.9902	1.000 65(3)	$0.997\ 36(6)$	$0.993\ 24(5)$	0.988 47(8)	$0.983\ 11(6)$	0.0001	0.000 42(0)	0.000 00(1)	0.001 47(0)	0.000 01(0)	0.001 / 0(1)
0.9923	0.999 90(3)	0.996 67(4)	0.992 61(6)	0.987 90(1)	0.982 58(4)						
0.9948	0.998 99(6)	0.995 83(5)	0.991 85(2)	0.987 19(9)	0.981 93(9)						
	,	Water $(1) + H$	Butane-1,2-di	ol (2)				Water $(1) + E$	3utane-1,3-di	ol (2)	
0.0471	0.999 56(7)	0.992 15(8)	0.984 63(7)	0.976 76(5)	0.968 75(2)	0.0450	1.001 00(6)	0.995 14(8)	0.989 57(0)	0.980 01(4)	0.972 67(9)
0.1478	1.001 36(8)	0.993 92(8)	0.986 40(6)	0.978 45(5)	0.970 35(7)	0.1445	1.003 36(5)	0.997 40(0)	0.991 66(5)	0.982 02(3)	0.974 54(5)
0.2481	1.003 09(6)	0.995 73(3)	0.988 13(7)	0.980 12(9)	0.971 96(6)	0.2499	1.006 05(1)	0.999 97(2)	0.994 06(2)	0.984 33(9)	0.976 70(3)
0.3491	1.005 12(7) 1.007 55(7)	0.99781(8) 1 000 17(0)	$0.990\ 15(8)$ $0.992\ 53(4)$	$0.982\ 09(2)$	0.97385(8)	0.3526	$1.008\ 62(5)$	1.002 45(6)	0.996 38(8)	0.98662(2)	0.97884(9)
0.4430	$1.007 \ 33(7)$ $1.009 \ 14(4)$	1.000 17(0) 1 001 68(4)	$0.992 \ 33(4)$ 0 994 08(3)	0.984 39(0) 0 985 90(4)	0.97753(7)	0.4519	1.01107(8) 1.01239(5)	$1.004\ 84(8)$ $1\ 006\ 14(2)$	$0.998\ 04(2)$ 0.999\ 86(8)	0.98888(0) 0.99012(8)	0.980 99(3)
0.5552	1.010 88(3)	1.003 37(7)	$0.995\ 80(1)$	0.98759(1)	0.979 18(3)	0.5563	1.013 79(1)	$1.007\ 52(3)$	1.001 18(1)	0.991 47(9)	0.983 48(7)
0.6494	1.013 49(6)	1.006 11(4)	0.998 48(1)	0.990 29(1)	0.981 87(5)	0.6507	1.016 24(9)	1.009 99(5)	1.003 55(6)	0.993 99(4)	0.985 94(1)
0.7491	1.015 73(2)	1.008 77(9)	1.001 03(0)	0.993 00(9)	0.984 71(2)	0.7518	1.017 77(6)	1.011 69(7)	1.005 28(9)	0.996 11(7)	0.988 14(3)
0.8547	1.016 98(2)	1.010 49(3)	1.003 20(2)	0.995 64(4)	0.987 72(4)	0.8477	1.015 59(4)	1.010 07(0)	1.004 06(4)	0.995 80(0)	0.988 28(7)
0.9081	$1.015\ 65(0)$ 1.015\ 26(1)	1.009 43(9)	1.003 00(9)	0.99596(5)	0.988 49(6)	0.9081	1.01074(4) 1.00005(0)	$1.005\ 92(5)$ $1\ 005\ 22(6)$	$1.000\ 51(7)$	$0.993\ 31(0)$	0.986 44(6)
0.9144	$1.013\ 20(1)$ $1\ 014\ 39(3)$	1.009 10(8)	$1.002\ 81(8)$ $1\ 002\ 34(4)$	$0.995\ 80(2)$ 0.995\ 56(1)	0.988 47(0) 0.988 32(4)	0.9152	$1.009\ 93(0)$ $1\ 008\ 73(3)$	1.003 23(0)	0.999 92(1) 0.999 00(6)	0.992.87(1) 0.992.19(4)	$0.980\ 10(7)$ 0.985\ 58(2)
0.9353	1.013 39(3)	1.007 51(8)	1.001 75(0)	0.995 14(3)	$0.988\ 06(6)$	0.9355	1.007 40(5)	1.003 02(5)	$0.998\ 00(4)$	0.991 44(8)	$0.985\ 00(1)$
0.9543	1.010 65(1)	1.005 20(6)	0.999 98(0)	0.993 79(5)	0.987 10(3)	0.9521	1.005 03(3)	1.000 96(1)	0.996 21(2)	0.990 11(0)	0.983 95(6)
0.9562	1.010 30(7)	1.004 91(8)	0.999 74(9)	0.993 61(2)	0.986 96(5)	0.9543	1.004 70(1)	1.000 67(2)	0.995 96(1)	0.989 92(2)	0.983 80(9)
0.9598	1.009 61(3)	1.004 33(8)	0.999 27(8)	0.993 23(8)	0.986 68(1)	0.9597	1.003 86(7)	0.999 94(6)	0.995 33(0)	0.989 45(1)	0.983 44(2)
0.9700	1.007 33(0)	1.002 44(0)	0.99769(7)	0.99196(1)	$0.985\ 68(3)$	0.9699	1.002 22(9)	0.99852(1)	$0.994\ 09(3)$	0.98853(1)	0.98272(5)
0.9800	$1.004\ 38(0)$ $1\ 001\ 10(1)$	1.000 00(8)	0.995 59(7) 0.993 21(3)	0.990 23(0)	0.984 29(3) 0.982 66(2)	0.9804	1.000 40(8)	0.990 99(2) 0 995 53(8)	0.992 70(7) 0.991 50(9)	0.987 55(0)	$0.981\ 90(0)$ 0.981 25(9)
0.9923	1.000 29(6)	0.996 67(0)	$0.992\ 62(1)$	0.987 73(6)	0.982 25(0)	0.9924	0.998 38(7)	0.995 19(0)	0.991 20(8)	0.986 41(0)	0.981 09(3)
0.9956	0.998 96(3)	0.995 58(6)	0.991 63(6)	0.986 90(3)	0.981 55(9)	0.9955	0.997 84(1)	0.994 71(8)	0.990 80(1)	0.986 11(6)	0.980 87(0)
	,	Water (1) + F	Butane-1.4-di	ol (2)				Water $(1) + F$	Butane-2.3-di	ol (2)	
0.0550	1.013 64(4)	1.007 37(3)	1.001 62(4)	0.994 94(3)	0.988 66(0)	0.0546	0.999 76(8)	0.993 26(6)	0.985 33(0)	0.971 78(9)	0.963 14(5)
0.1534	1.015 10(1)	1.008 70(3)	1.002 81(9)	0.996 05(5)	0.989 67(7)	0.1435	1.001 87(6)	0.995 29(9)	0.987 34(4)	0.973 84(7)	0.965 14(8)
0.2472	1.016 59(2)	1.010 06(8)	1.004 04(7)	0.997 20(0)	0.990 72(5)	0.2458	1.004 58(8)	0.997 92(1)	0.989 90(3)	0.976 48(3)	0.967 72(2)
0.3542	1.018 46(6)	1.011 78(9)	1.005 59(5)	0.998 64(8)	$0.992\ 05(1)$	0.3539	1.007 87(1)	1.001 10(3)	$0.993\ 04(1)$	0.979 73(8)	0.970 91(2)
0.4531	1.020 08(8)	1.013 29(5)	1.00695(5) 1.00749(1)	0.99993(2) 1 000 44(5)	$0.993\ 23(1)$ 0.993\ 70(4)	0.4502	1.011 19(7) 1.013 01(2)	$1.004\ 34(2)$ $1.006\ 11(8)$	0.996 28(8)	0.983 14(0) 0.985 04(7)	0.974 23(9) 0.976 14(3)
0.5578	1.02071(2) 1.02137(1)	$1.013\ 52(4)$	1.008 07(6)	1.001 01(9)	$0.994\ 23(6)$	0.5503	1.014 99(5)	1.008 06(9)	$1.000\ 07(3)$	$0.987\ 17(8)$	0.978 26(0)
0.6513	1.021 78(3)	1.014 99(8)	1.008 53(2)	1.001 51(5)	0.994 70(8)	0.6581	1.019 13(5)	1.012 20(3)	1.004 28(1)	0.991 86(2)	0.982 97(9)
0.7496	1.020 65(5)	1.014 15(1)	1.007 83(1)	1.000 99(8)	0.994 27(1)	0.7518	1.021 95(4)	1.015 17(2)	1.007 26(8)	0.995 60(1)	0.986 90(9)
0.8475	1.016 21(3)	1.010 43(1)	1.004 59(8)	0.998 24(0)	0.991 81(5)	0.8626	1.021 36(3)	1.015 24(8)	1.007 49(8)	0.997 57(4)	0.989 57(9)
0.9081	1.010 66(0)	1.005 69(3)	1.000 44(7)	0.994 62(8)	0.988 57(5)	0.9092	1.017 89(5)	1.012 39(9)	1.005 07(1)	0.996 39(3)	0.988 99(5)
0.9152	1.009 83(2)	1.004 98(4)	0.333 85(5)	0.994 08(5)	0.988 08(7)	0.9148	1.017 25(2)	1.011 85(3)	1.004 61(1)	0.996 11(4)	0.988.30(0)
0.9355	$1.000 \ 30(7)$ $1.007 \ 24(7)$	1.002 76(8)	0.997 88(0)	0.992 38(5)	$0.986\ 56(1)$	0.9240	1.015 11(9)	1.010 02(0)	1.003 07(9)	0.995 13(0)	0.988 10(3)
0.9543	1.004 56(6)	1.000 47(0)	0.995 86(2)	0.990 62(0)	0.984 97(5)	0.9350	1.014 40(8)	1.009 40(4)	1.002 56(8)	0.994 78(9)	0.987 85(1)
0.9550	1.004 46(1)	1.000 37(9)	0.995 78(3)	0.990 55(1)	0.984 91(3)	0.9452	1.012 61(0)	1.007 83(8)	1.001 27(6)	0.993 90(4)	0.987 18(0)
0.9597	1.003 74(7)	0.999 76(7)	0.995 24(5)	0.990 08(1)	0.984 49(1)	0.9542	1.010 78(8)	1.006 24(3)	0.999 96(9)	0.992 98(5)	0.986 46(8)
0.9699	1.002 14(3)	0.998 39(3)	0.994 03(8)	0.989 02(7)	0.983 54(4)	0.9703	1.006 89(6)	1.002 81(1)	0.997 18(7)	0.990 96(8)	0.984 86(8)
0.9804	1.000 42(1)	0.99691(7)	0.99274(2)	0.987 89(6)	0.982 52(9)	0.9800	1.004 10(1)	1.000 33(1)	0.995 19(8)	0.989 48(9)	0.983 67(3)
0.9901 0.9924	0.998 37(5)	$0.995\ 50(7)$ $0.995\ 16(7)$	0.991 20(4)	0.986 55(8)	0.981 30(0) 0.981 32(7)	0.9903	0.99991(4)	0.996 59(9)	0.992 23(3)	$0.987\ 24(5)$	0.962 10(3)
0.9955	0.997 83(5)	0.994 70(6)	0.990 80(2)	0.986 20(6)	0.981 01(2)	0.9951	0.998 95(2)	0.995 73(9)	0.991 55(3)	0.986 72(5)	0.981 40(6)
	(7)		( - )	- (7)					(-)		- (-)

tively. The refractive indexes,  $n_D$ , for the sodium D line were measured with an Abbe type research refractometer. The temperatures, accurate to  $\pm 0.01$  °C during the v,  $\epsilon_r$ , and  $n_D$  measurements, were maintained using an INSREF (India) circulator (model 020A). A reference thermometer certified (based on the ASTM E-77 procedure) by NIST, USA, was employed to calibrate the digital temperatures displayed on the circulator.

Table 3. Dynamic Viscosities,  $\eta$ , for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at T = (298.15 to 338.15) K

		$\eta/n$	nPa∙s at <i>T</i> /ŀ	Κ =				$\eta/n$	nPa∙s at <i>T</i> /k	ζ =	
<i>X</i> 1	298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15
	Wate	er(1) + Pro	pane-1.2-di	ol (2)			Wate	r(1) + Pro	nane-1.3-di	ol (2)	
0.0440	41.249	23.027	12.150	9.223	6.720	0.0622	37.147	25.309	15.805	10.487	7.386
0.0987	38.410	21.431	11.313	8.612	6.302	0.1496	32.924	22.462	14.162	9.407	6.633
0.1484	35.744	19.930	10.517	8.046	5.915	0.2563	27.677	18.902	12.195	8.114	5.732
0.2498	30.202	16.803	8.875	6.905	5.133	0.3500	23.093	15.799	10.479	6.986	4.946
0.3494	24.829	13.774	7.318	5.842	4.398	0.4555	18.092	12.436	8.554	5.721	4.065
0.4494	19.708	10.900	5.893	4.844	3.698	0.5000	10.008	0.400	1.749	5.192	3.696
0.5029	1/.135	9.40J 8.274	J.202 4 639	4.333	3.337	0.5548	9 731	5.450 6.881	5.075	4.547	5.247 9.473
0.5597	14.565	8.034	4.528	3.811	2.961	0.7553	6.136	4.495	3.415	2.346	1.715
0.6501	10.839	5.979	3.576	3.002	2.378	0.8522	3.434	2.660	2.057	1.456	1.096
0.7499	7.287	4.049	2.675	2.147	1.750	0.9085	2.220	1.794	1.397	1.024	0.797
0.8500	4.325	2.473	1.864	1.360	1.156	0.9147	2.104	1.708	1.331	0.981	0.767
0.9003	3.049	1.810	1.462	1.012	0.882	0.9255	1.910	1.562	1.221	0.909	0.717
0.9115	2.782	1.673	1.370	0.942	0.825	0.9350	1.749	1.439	1.127	0.848	0.675
0.9154	2.692	1.626	1.338	0.917	0.806	0.9548	1.442	1.197	0.945	0.729	0.593
0.9270	2.425	1.491	1.242	0.040	0.749	0.9550	1.430	1.100	0.938	0.725	0.590
0.9504	1.907	1.227	1.043	0.720	0.639	0.9700	1.233	1.025	0.817	0.646	0.536
0.9551	1.806	1.177	1.003	0.695	0.618	0.9801	1.107	0.917	0.737	0.594	0.501
0.9600	1.701	1.124	0.960	0.672	0.597	0.9897	0.997	0.819	0.667	0.549	0.469
0.9696	1.501	1.023	0.876	0.627	0.556	0.9921	0.971	0.795	0.650	0.538	0.462
0.9797	1.294	0.919	0.784	0.582	0.515	0.9951	0.939	0.766	0.629	0.524	0.453
0.9902	1.083	0.815	0.688	0.539	0.474						
0.9923	1.041	0.794	0.668	0.531	0.466						
0.9948	0.992	0.769	0.645	0.521	0.457						
0.0474	Wat	$\operatorname{er}(1) + \operatorname{Bu}$	tane-1,2-dio	ol (2)	0.000	0.0450	Wate	er(1) + But	tane-1,3-dio	ol (2)	44.000
0.0471	54.397	28.670	16.537	10.361	6.896	0.0450	92.649	49.937	28.946	17.937	11.626
0.1478	47.220	25.183	14.532	9.120	6.061 5.201	0.1445	81.122 67.620	43.427	25.160	12.490	9.961
0.2481	39.778	18 104	10.460	6 6 6 2 6	4 361	0.2499	54 193	29 072	20.847	9 939	6 1 1 6
0.4430	26.415	15.044	8.706	5.547	3.638	0.4519	41.719	22.691	12.794	7.454	4.415
0.4971	23.171	13.386	7.758	4.962	3.251	0.5035	35.661	19.580	10.938	6.269	3.616
0.5552	19.925	11.687	6.789	4.363	2.859	0.5563	29.860	16.565	9.164	5.150	2.874
0.6494	15.113	9.091	5.314	3.447	2.268	0.6507	20.659	11.656	6.346	3.415	1.759
0.7491	10.479	6.504	3.848	2.533	1.689	0.7518	12.639	7.207	3.879	1.970	0.895
0.8547	5.959	3.900	2.378	1.615	1.114	0.8477	6.820	3.905	2.110	1.028	0.418
0.9081	3.809	2.001	1.075	1.177	0.843	0.9081	4.008	2.337	1.304	0.000	0.302
0.9255	3 2 3 2	2.303	1 455	1.127	0.759	0.9253	3 322	1 965	1 1 2 2	0.030	0.233
0.9353	2.885	2.044	1.334	0.964	0.713	0.9355	2.937	1.759	1.024	0.565	0.301
0.9543	2.241	1.635	1.105	0.821	0.626	0.9521	2.348	1.450	0.881	0.525	0.317
0.9562	2.179	1.594	1.083	0.807	0.618	0.9543	2.273	1.411	0.864	0.521	0.320
0.9598	2.063	1.519	1.041	0.781	0.602	0.9597	2.093	1.318	0.824	0.512	0.329
0.9700	1.743	1.308	0.923	0.707	0.558	0.9699	1.765	1.150	0.753	0.500	0.348
0.9806	1.425	1.094	0.804	0.633	0.514	0.9804	1.444	0.990	0.690	0.495	0.374
0.9902	1.152	0.900	0.099	0.500	0.470	0.9901	1.103	0.851	0.039	0.490	0.403
0.9956	1.006	0.802	0.642	0.532	0.455	0.9955	1.012	0.778	0.615	0.499	0.422
0.0000	Wet	$(1) \vdash \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{w}}$	4 a m a 1 4 de	1 (9)	01100	010000	Wet	(1)   D.		1 (9)	01122
0.0550	68 263	49 307	27 497	18 383	12 795	0.0546	41 887	21.565	12 025	7 967	4 800
0.1534	59.729	37.476	24.344	16.324	11.284	0.1435	36.730	19.066	10.637	6.438	4.365
0.2472	51.483	32.834	21.385	14.347	9.897	0.2458	30.500	16.068	8.953	5.440	3.722
0.3542	42.264	27.600	18.045	12.115	8.335	0.3539	24.044	12.951	7.207	4.404	3.054
0.4531	33.946	22.829	14.996	10.079	6.914	0.4502	18.635	10.318	5.737	3.532	2.490
0.4980	30.264	20.694	13.630	9.167	6.279	0.4989	16.077	9.060	5.036	3.117	2.221
0.5578	25.512	17.901	11.839	7.972	5.449	0.5503	13.544	7.800	4.339	2.705	1.951
0.6513	18.652	13.723	9.148	6.178	4.213	0.6581	8.918	5.443	3.047	1.940	1.447
0.7490	7 830	9.702 6 139	0.000	4.430 9 877	3.033 2.000	0.7318 N 8696	3 267	3.773 2.265	2.130	1.412	1.089
0.9081	5.310	4.059	2.800	1.965	1.404	0.9092	2.463	1.743	1.108	0.802	0.656
0.9152	5.014	3.816	2.639	1.858	1.335	0.9148	2.372	1.682	1.078	0.784	0.644
0.9253	4.588	3.469	2.408	1.705	1.235	0.9248	2.210	1.574	1.025	0.753	0.621
0.9355	4.148	3.115	2.173	1.549	1.133	0.9305	2.118	1.512	0.995	0.735	0.608
0.9543	3.300	2.450	1.732	1.257	0.941	0.9350	2.044	1.463	0.969	0.721	0.598
0.9550	3.267	2.425	1.716	1.246	0.934	0.9452	1.878	1.352	0.915	0.689	0.573
0.9597	3.045	2.255	1.604	1.172	0.885	0.9542	1.729	1.254	0.866	0.661	0.552
0.9099	2.344 2.001	1.881 1 /97	1.337	1.009	0.776 0.669	0.9703	1.433 1.979	1.074	0.770	0.607	0.513
0.9804	2.001	1.407	0.853	0.637	0.002	0.9000	1.270	0.902	0.719	0.574	0.490
0.9924	1.337	1.022	0.794	0.635	0.527	0.9925	1.040	0.812	0.644	0.531	0.458
0.9955	1.158	0.899	0.714	0.581	0.491	0.9951	0.990	0.779	0.627	0.521	0.451

Table 4. Comparison of Excess Molar Volumes at Ec	juimolar Composition (	$(V_{\rm m}^{\rm E})_{x=0.5}$ with Literature	e Values for Water (1)
+ Alkanediols (2) at $T = (298.15, 308.15, and 318.15)$	K		

			$(V_{\rm m}^{\rm E})_{x=0.5}/{\rm cm}^3$	$\cdot$ mol <sup>-1</sup> at <i>T</i> /K =		
	29	98.15	3	08.15	3	18.15
water +	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.
propane-1,2-diol	-0.622	$-0.624^{18}$ $-0.6204^{9}$ a	-0.595	$-0.596^{18} \\ -0.5993^{19}$	-0.562	$-0.5626^{19} \\ -0.563^{18}$
propane-1,3-diol butane-1,2-diol	$-0.424 \\ -0.573$	$-0.4259^{6}$ a $-0.565^{18}$ $-0.5653^{9}$ a	$-0.397 \\ -0.539$	$-0.3991^{6 a} -0.535^{18} -0.5383^{9 a}$	$-0.371 \\ -0.507$	$-0.3734^{6\ a}\ -0.501^{18}\ -0.5117^{9\ a}$
butane-1,3-diol butane-1,4-diol butane-2,3-diol	$-0.682 \\ -0.565 \\ -0.788$	$-0.6762^{6}$ a $-0.5561^{6}$ a	$-0.642 \\ -0.509 \\ -0.743$	$egin{array}{c} -0.6385^{6\ a} \\ -0.4986^{6\ a} \\ -0.743^{18} \end{array}$	$-0.592 \\ -0.458 \\ -0.714$	$-0.5944^{6\ a}$ $-0.4581^{6\ a}$ $-0.714^{18}$

<sup>*a*</sup> Interpolated values from  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$  at other temperatures.

#### **Results and Discussion**

Densities,  $\rho$ , Dynamic Viscosities,  $\eta$ , and Deviations *in Viscosities,*  $\delta \eta$ *.* The data on the experimental  $\rho$  and  $\eta$ values for the six binary mixtures water + propane-1,2diol and -1,3-diol, and + butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3diol across the composition range and at T = (298.15 to)338.15) K are listed in Tables 2 and 3. Since there are many reports in the literature on excess molar volumes,  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$ , of these mixtures (mostly at T = (298.15 to 308.15) K), we have not listed our calculated  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$  data, to avoid repetition. However, the same were mathematically represented as a function of water mole fraction using eq 3. The values of the constants along with the standard deviations,  $\sigma\!\!,$  are summarized in Table 7. A comparison of smoothed experimental equimolar  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$  values from the present study with those available in the literature is given in Table 4. The variation of the dynamic viscosities of the mixtures with the mole fraction of each of the diols at different temperatures was found to be nonlinear, and the viscosities decrease monotonically and sharply in most of the mole fraction range. But the decrease in the water rich region was gradual, leading to inflection points. The representative, typical plots showing the compositional dependence of dynamic viscosities for the two binary mixtures water + propane-1,2-diol and water + butane-1,2-diol at T =(298.15 to 338.15) K are shown in Figure 1.

The  $\delta\eta$  values were calculated using the relation

$$\delta \eta = \eta_{12} - (x_1 \eta_1 + x_2 \eta_2) \tag{2}$$

and their compositional dependence was mathematically expressed by the following equation

$$A^{\rm E} = x_1 (1 - x_1) \sum_{i=0}^{j=n} a_i (2x_1 - 1)^i$$
(3)

where  $A^{\rm E}$  is the deviation or excess function,  $a_i$  are the constants, and  $x_1$  is the water mole fraction. The values of the constants,  $a_i$ , were calculated by using multiple regression analysis based on a least-squares method. The summary of the analysis including the standard deviations,  $\sigma$ , between the experimental and fitted data is given in Table 7. The  $\delta\eta$  versus  $x_1$  profiles for the six systems at different temperatures showed that the values are large and negative across the mole fractions. Such a variation for the two representative systems of water + propane-1,2-diol and water + butane-1,2-diol is depicted in Figure 2. The negative magnitudes of the equimolar  $\delta\eta$  values within various diol isomers followed the trend butane-1,3-diol > butane-2,3-diol > butane-1,2-diol > propane-1,2-diol



**Figure 1.** Variation of dynamic viscosities,  $\eta_{12}$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures: ( $\bullet$ ) 298.15; ( $\blacktriangle$ ) 308.15; ( $\Box$ ) 318.15; ( $\blacklozenge$ ) 328.15; ( $\star$ ) 338.15 K.

> propane-1,3-diol. The values systematically become less negative with the rise in the temperature for the six binary mixtures.

Speeds of Sound, v, and Excess Isentropic Compressibilities,  $\kappa_s^E$ . The data on the experimental v values for the six binary mixtures at different temperatures are listed in Table 5. The compositional variation of v for the six mixtures of water + diols at different temperatures has

Table 5.	Speeds of Sound,	v, for	Water	(1) +	Alkanediols	(2) at T	'= (298.15 to	338.15) K

Tuble 0.	Special of	Sound, <i>v</i> ,	ioi watei	(1) 1 7 11 10	incurois (2)	at 1 (200.1	0 10 000.1	0) IX			
		v/r	$n \cdot s^{-1}$ at $T/K$	[ =				v/r	$n \cdot s^{-1}$ at $T/K$	ζ =	
V	208 15	208 15	219 15	228 15	228 15	V	208 15	208 15	219 15	228 15	228 15
A1	296.15	308.13	316.15	320.13	336.13	A1	296.15	508.15	516.15	320.13	336.13
	Wate	er (1) + Pro	pane-1,2-di	ol (2)			Wate	er (1) + Pro	pane-1,3-di	ol (2)	
0.0440	1511.4	1502.9	1451.7	1414.3	1395.8	0.0622	1650.1	1627.1	1609.1	1585.1	1565.1
0.0987	1518.3	1509.5	1458.8	1421.8	1403.2	0.1496	1654.3	1634.1	1616.0	1591.1	1571.2
0.1484	1523.0	1513.1	1463.2	1426.6	1408.2	0.2563	1670.2	1645.9	1627.8	1603.2	1582.3
0.2498	1531.6	1524.5	1476.1	1440.5	1422.2	0.3500	1693.5	1662.2	1643.0	1618.2	1594.8
0.3494	1551.3	1541.8	1495.1	1460.2	1441.9	0.4555	1717.8	1681.0	1661.0	1635.8	1611.1
0.4494	1581.6	1565.2	1520.3	1486.4	1468.0	0.5000	1723.1	1688.0	1667.0	1642.1	1616.8
0.5029	1602.9	1581.4	1537.6	1504.2	1485.6	0.5548	1726.1	1695.1	1674.1	1649.1	1623.9
0.5499	1622.2	1598.4	1555.5	1522.6	1503.8	0.6522	1723.3	1702.2	1682.0	1657.8	1634.1
0.5597	1626.9	1602.2	1559.6	1526.7	1507.9	0.7553	1712.1	1698.8	1683.0	1661.1	1639.0
0.6501	1660.5	1640.0	1599.9	1568.3	1549.0	0.8522	1689.1	1676.1	1666.1	1651.2	1632.0
0.7499	1687.6	1672.3	1637.6	1609.2	1590.8	0.9085	1653.2	1642.1	1639.2	1630.0	1616.0
0.8500	10/0.8	1660.9	1637.9	1617.9	1604.3	0.9147	1040.8	1037.1	1635.3	1626.2	1013.2
0.9003	1642.7	1628.3	1015.0	1602.5	1593.6	0.9255	1030.1	1627.1	1625.9	1620.2	1608.2
0.9115	1032.5	1018.4	1607.7	1597.2	1589.7	0.9350	1623.9	1617.2	1617.9	1613.2	1603.1
0.9154	1627.5	1014.8	1605.0	1595.2	1588.2	0.9548	1596.0	1594.1	1598.1	1597.2	1591.1
0.9270	1014.3	1603.4	1596.5	1589.0	1583.5	0.9556	1594.0	1593.1	1592.2	1596.1	1591.3
0.9367	1502.1	1593.2	1589.0	1583.4	1579.2	0.9602	1586.0	1586.2	1580.1	1591.8	1587.1
0.9504	1582.9	1579.6	15726	1573.1	1572.9	0.9700	1508.2	1572.1	1559 1	1582.1	1579.9
0.9551	1570.9	1566 0	1560 4	1560 1	1569 /	0.9601	1547.1	1520.2	1552.1	1571.1	1562.0
0.0000	1570.2	1555 5	1509.4	1562 1	1562 9	0.9097	1510 1	152/ 1	1549.9	1556 9	1502.0
0.3030	1525.0	15/22	1559.9	1556 0	1550.0	0.9921	1519.1	1599 Q	1540.1	1559.0	1559.1 1556 n
0.9797	1519 N	1520 7	15121	1550.5	15517	0.3331	1011.0	1020.0	1343.2	1006.6	10000
0.9902	1513.0	1528.2	1545.1	1540.3	1553.0						
0.9923	1508 /	1525.2	1530.3	1545.5	1552.0						
0.3340	1500.4	1525.2	1000.0	1347.0	1352.3						
	Wat	er (1) + Bu	tane-1,2-dic	ol (2)			Wate	er (1) + Bu	tane-1,3-dio	ol (2)	
0.0471	1455.6	1426.0	1396.5	1381.6	1365.8	0.0450	1544.1	1500.6	1474.8	1456.8	1438.1
0.1478	1480.8	1443.9	1415.0	1392.6	1376.1	0.1445	1569.1	1520.3	1492.5	1473.0	1452.7
0.2481	1497.6	1452.8	1422.4	1404.0	1387.3	0.2499	1594.2	1538.6	1509.5	1489.7	1468.1
0.3491	1517.2	1474.0	1441.3	1421.6	1402.7	0.3526	1613.2	1561.8	1531.8	1509.9	1486.2
0.4430	1545.9	1496.6	1462.7	1440.0	1420.1	0.4519	1631.1	1585.2	1554.7	1530.8	1506.1
0.4971	1564.2	1508.1	1474.1	1450.7	1430.2	0.5035	1643.5	1597.0	1566.6	1542.3	1516.1
0.5552	1581.1	1519.5	1485.9	1464.3	1443.6	0.5563	1652.1	1609.3	1579.1	1554.1	1527.9
0.6494	1600.3	1542.9	1510.0	1490.7	1468.5	0.6507	1682.0	1634.5	1604.8	1579.6	1552.0
0.7491	1622.2	1585.6	1553.8	1532.6	1507.6	0.7518	1702.0	1666.3	1638.6	1612.2	1584.1
0.8547	1666.2	1640.7	1614.7	1592.7	1565.4	0.8477	1681.6	1684.0	1662.4	1638.8	1611.3
0.9081	16/0.6	1647.5	1630.6	1611.9	1587.3	0.9081	16/3.4	1665.1	1652.9	1635.3	1614.1
0.9144	1007.8	1045.9	1030.3	1012.7	1500.0	0.9152	1000.2	1059.9	1049.3	1033.0	1012.4
0.9255	1051.0	1041.4	1629.0	1012.9	1590.4	0.9255	1045.0	1037.3	1043.0	1020.7	1009.7
0.9353	1031.0	1033.3	1020.0	1011.8	1591.0	0.9333	1013.2	1040.7	1033.1	1022.3	1507.7
0.9545	1023.1	1017.1	1014.7	1604.2	1500.9	0.9521	1010.8	1019.1	1018.3	1010.0	1597.7
0.9502	1019.5	1014.7	1013.2	1003.4	1500.1	0.9343	1599.0	1013.8	1010.0	1008.3	1590.0
0.9598	1012.3	1504.4	1500.0	1504.0	1507.0	0.9597	1570.9	15007.2	1504.2	1501.7	1592.9
0.9700	1561.0	1574.4	1599.0	1594.0	1505.0	0.9099	1551.5	1567.4	1594.0	1591.7	1505.4
0.9800	1501.0	1574.5	1568 /	1505.2	1577.1	0.9604	1525.7	1507.4	1577.4	1563.6	1575.5
0.9902	1594.8	1547 5	1564 4	1568 0	1568.0	0.9901	1510.4	1536.8	1554 1	1550.6	1561 7
0.9925	1513 5	1538.9	1557 9	1563 /	1564.9	0.9924	1527.6	1530.0	1547 5	1555.0	1558 /
0.0000	1010.0	1550.5	1007.0	1505.4	1304.5	0.0000	1527.0	1550.7	1047.0	1555.0	1550.4
0.0550	Wat	er (1) + Bu	tane-1,4-dic	ol (2)	1501.0	0.0540	Wate	er(1) + Bu	tane-2,3-dic	ol (2)	1070.0
0.0550	1609.0	1091.0	15/4.6	1554.9	1531.3	0.0546	1483.0	1446.8	1418.4	1397.7	13/9.0
0.1354	1023.0	1004.0	1500./	1304.8 1575.0	1540.8	0.1433	1501.5	1404.7	1430.0	1413.9	1394.0
0.24/2	1037.3	101/./	1098.8	15/0.0	1549.4	0.2458	1540 5	1403.0	1434.3	1451.2	1410.0
0.3342	1038.0	1057.1	1013.4	1090.3	1502.2	0.3339	1576 0	1510./	1401.1	1400.9	1433.2
0.4331	10/0.2	1000.1	1032.0	1610 0	1575.1	0.4002	1520 5	1550.4	1508.2	1402.2	1437.3
0.4980	1605.0	1002.0	1040.0	1010.0	1500.7	U.4989 0 5509	1009.0	1500.7	1520.3	1494.1	1400.9
0.0078	1093.3	10/1.0	1040.7	1010.0	1500.0	0.0000	1627.9	1503.8	1535.1	1500.7	1402.2
0.0313	1715 0	1603.0	1671 4	16/1 /	1000.0	0.0381	1037.2 1667 Q	1697 1	1500.0	1567 1	1510.0
0.7430	1713.9 1709 g	1695.0	1660 0	1649.2	1615.6	0.7310	1672.9	1629 /	1605 2	1506.6	1540.0
0.0475	1662 1	1655.0	1645 0	1696 2	1606.6	0.0020	1657 0	1617 5	1502.0	150/ 5	1577 2
0.0001	1655.8	1648 7	1640 3	1623.3	1605 1	0.0002	1651 5	1611.0	1506.7	1509.0	1576.0
0.9132	1644 1	1630.7	1622.2	1618.0	1601 7	0.3140	1645 /	1605 3	1506.7	1500.9	1576.1
0.9255	1630 7	1628 5	1624.2	1611 8	1501.7	0.3240	1640 3	1600.3	1500.5	1585.0	1579.9
0.0000	1601 1	1604 9	1604.0	1507 2	1587.9	0.000	1637 1	1507.9	1582 1	1570.1	1550 7
0.9550	1599.8	1603.0	1603.8	1596 3	1586.8	0.9452	1628.0	1588 3	1580 2	1574.2	1564 6
0.9597	1591 3	1595.9	1598 2	1592.2	1584 9	0.9542	1616.9	1577 5	1578 1	1573.0	1566 2
0.9699	1571 1	1579.2	1584.8	1581 9	1577 1	0.0042	1610.9	1570.9	1571.6	1570.4	1566 1
0.9804	1547 9	1560.2	1568 2	1569.6	1569.0	0.9800	1596.8	1557 9	1558 5	1561.6	1561 3
0.9901	1523.9	1540.2	1552 7	1558.3	1560.0	0.9903	1586.3	1547 6	1548.2	1553 7	1556 6
0.9924	1517.8	1535.5	1548.3	1555.3	1558.2	0.9925	1582.5	1543.9	1544 5	1551.3	1555.4
0.9955	1509.5	1528.5	1542.8	1550.2	1554.5	0.9951	1577.9	1539.4	1540.0	1548.3	1552.7

Table 6. Relative Permittivities,  $\epsilon_r$ , for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at T = (298.15 and 328.15) K

	$\epsilon_{ m r}$ at	<i>T</i> /K =		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ at	T/K =		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ at	T/K =		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ at	T/K =		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ at	T/K =		$\epsilon_{\rm r}$ at	T/K =
<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	328.15	<i>X</i> 1	298.15	328.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	328.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	328.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	328.15	<i>X</i> <sub>1</sub>	298.15	328.15
V Propa	/ater (1) ane-1,2-d	+ liol (2)	W Propa	/ater (1) me-1,3-d	+ liol (2)	W Buta	/ater (1) ne-1,2-di	+ iol (2)	W Buta	/ater (1) ne-1,3-d	+ iol (2)	W Buta	/ater (1) ne-1,4-d	+ iol (2)	W Buta	/ater (1) ne-2,3-d	+ iol (2)
0.0440	29.185	24.597	0.0622	35.240	30.375	0.0471	23.328	19.043	0.0450	29.544	24.943	0.0550	32.587	27.060	0.0546	21.839	18.687
0.0987	30.309	25.495	0.1496	36.890	31.651	0.1478	25.345	20.582	0.1445	31.573	26.376	0.1534	34.281	28.379	0.1435	23.660	20.036
0.1484	31.422	26.379	0.2563	39.246	33.477	0.2481	27.684	22.385	0.2499	34.117	28.184	0.2472	36.140	29.844	0.2458	26.176	21.901
0.2498	33.965	28.416	0.3500	41.530	35.293	0.3491	30.297	24.466	0.3526	36.846	30.195	0.3542	38.491	31.746	0.3539	29.394	24.301
0.3494	36.808	30.719	0.4555	44.359	37.626	0.4430	33.024	26.711	0.4519	39.723	32.435	0.4531	40.945	33.796	0.4502	32.801	26.891
0.4494	40.024	33.380	0.5000	45.665	38.731	0.4971	34.783	28.198	0.5035	41.351	33.753	0.4980	42.188	34.861	0.4989	34.740	28.397
0.5029	42.011	35.062	0.5548	47.400	40.222	0.5552	36.896	30.010	0.5563	43.149	35.248	0.5578	44.027	36.451	0.5503	36.955	30.148
0.5499	43.693	36.499	0.6522	50.986	43.361	0.6494	40.984	33.589	0.6507	46.845	38.434	0.6513	47.455	39.478	0.6581	42.283	34.538
0.5597	44.080	36.834	0.7553	55.847	47.705	0.7491	46.674	38.686	0.7518	51.865	42.961	0.7496	52.175	43.736	0.7518	47.973	39.496
0.6501	47.969	40.240	0.8522	62.114	53.390	0.8547	55.376	46.670	0.8477	58.459	49.129	0.8475	58.801	49.847	0.8626	57.113	47.924
0.7499	53.200	44.950	0.9085	67.008	57.856	0.9081	61.628	52.500	0.9081	64.284	54.699	0.9081	64.591	55.270	0.9092	62.443	52.986
0.8500	60.194	51.392	0.9147	67.624	58.419	0.9144	62.487	53.306	0.9152	65.101	55.483	0.9152	65.399	56.027	0.9148	63.177	53.687
0.9003	64.845	55.719	0.9255	68.741	59.446	0.9255	64.091	54.807	0.9253	66.322	56.661	0.9253	66.605	57.164	0.9248	64.551	54.998
0.9115	66.097	56.826	0.9350	69.778	60.393	0.9353	65.593	56.219	0.9355	67.634	57.923	0.9355	67.898	58.382	0.9305	65.368	55.785
0.9154	66.525	57.223	0.9548	72.097	62.522	0.9543	68.781	59.223	0.9521	69.961	60.167	0.9543	70.501	60.842	0.9350	66.037	56.426
0.9270	67.848	58.459	0.9556	72.196	62.612	0.9562	69.121	59.546	0.9543	70.285	60.483	0.9550	70.605	60.939	0.9452	67.621	57.951
0.9367	69.023	59.551	0.9602	72.772	63.141	0.9598	69.780	60.169	0.9597	71.116	61.278	0.9597	71.312	61.603	0.9542	69.114	59.380
0.9504	70.704	61.195	0.9700	74.051	64.317	0.9700	71.741	62.018	0.9699	72.764	62.870	0.9699	72.924	63.129	0.9703	72.031	62.183
0.9551	71.412	61.786	0.9801	75.446	65.594	0.9806	73.936	64.086	0.9804	74.597	64.636	0.9804	74.711	64.817	0.9800	73.961	64.042
0.9600	72.096	62.423	0.9897	76.844	66.882	0.9902	76.079	66.114	0.9901	76.421	66.402	0.9901	76.486	66.494	0.9903	76.179	66.170
0.9696	73.479	63.715	0.9921	77.205	67.212	0.9923	76.570	66.577	0.9924	76.875	66.840	0.9924	76.923	66.913	0.9925	76.672	66.647
0.9797	75.028	65.160	0.9951	77.666	67.637	0.9956	77.356	67.323	0.9955	77.504	67.440	0.9955	77.531	67.487	0.9951	77.273	67.224
0.9902	76.737	66.757															
0.9923	77.092	67.088															
0.9948	77.522	67.490															



**Figure 2.** Variation of deviations in dynamic viscosities,  $\delta\eta$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures. (The symbols are the same as those in Figure 1.)

also been found to be unique and complex. Such variations for the representative binary mixtures of water + propane-

1,2-diol and + butane-1,2-diol are depicted in Figure 3. It can be seen from the figure that the v values in the water + propane-1,2-diol system initially increase gradually (up to  $x_1 \approx 0.3$ ). Beyond this mole fraction the values increased sharply before reaching a maximum (at  $x_1 \approx 0.8$  to 0.9). The values however fall sharply in the water rich region. The initial mole fraction range in which the values showed a gradual increase was however too small in the water + butane-1,2-diol system. In the case of water + butane-1,4-, -1,3-, and -2,3-diol systems, the profiles were characterized by a sharp rise before peaking at the water rich region. The observed complex nature in v versus  $x_1$  profiles in general indicates that the deviations from the ideal state are fairly large in these mixtures.

The excess isentropic compressibilities,  $\kappa_s^E$ , were calculated using the relation

$$\kappa_{\rm s}^{\rm E}/({\rm TPa}^{-1}) = \kappa_{\rm s} - \kappa_{\rm s}^{\rm id} \tag{4}$$

where  $\kappa_s$  is the isentropic compressibility in a given composition of the mixture and was calculated using the Laplace equation, that is,  $\kappa_s = 1/(v^2 \rho)$ ,  $\kappa_s^{id}$  was calculated from the relations

$$\kappa_{\rm s}^{\rm id} = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \phi_{i} [\kappa_{{\rm s},i} + TV_{i}(\alpha_{i}^{2})/C_{{\rm p},i}] - \{T(\sum_{i=1}^{2} x_{i}V_{i})(\sum_{i=1}^{2} \phi_{i}\alpha_{i})^{2}/\sum_{i=1}^{2} x_{i}C_{{\rm p},i}\}$$
(5)

and  $\phi_i$  is the ideal state volume fraction and is defined by the relation

$$\phi_i = x_i V_i (\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i V_i)$$
(6)

where  $\phi_i$  is the volume fraction,  $V_i$  is the molar volume,  $\alpha_i$  is the isobaric thermal expansion coefficient (calculated from the measured densities of the pure components at different temperatures in the range T = (288.15 to 353.15)

	T/K	a <sub>0</sub>	aı	a2	a <sub>3</sub>	a4	a5	α	ao	aı	az	a <sub>3</sub>	a4	as	σ
			Water (	1) + 1.2-Pro	panediol (2)					Wa	ter $(1) + 1.3$	-Propanedio	1 (2)		
$V_m^E/cm^3 \cdot mol^{-1}$	298.15	-2.488	-1.405	-0.490	0.073	0.009		0.001	-1.694	-0.637	0.515	0.583	-0.124		0.001
1	308.15	-2.381	-1.342	-0.484	0.067	0.026		0.001	-1.586	-0.566	0.442	0.455	-0.109		0.001
	318.15	-2.247	-1.189	-0.481	0.022	0.025		0.001	-1.484	-0.533	0.242	0.413	0.085		0.001
	328.15	-2.128	-1.108	-0.420	-0.003	-0.016		0.001	-1.392	-0.481	0.197	0.344	0.072		0.001
	338.15	-2.011	-1.062	-0.411	0.018	-0.001		0.001	-1.281	-0.411	0.192	0.249	-0.001		0.001
δη/mPa•s	298.15	-7.822	-1.199	0.256	-4.694	1.813		0.001	-17.649	-11.159	-0.427	-0.007	-0.143		0.001
	308.15	-4.535	-0.694	0.140	-2.717	-1.044		0.001	-11.594	-6.624	1.032	0.009	0.093		0.001
	318.15	-3.357	-0.540	-0.024	-1.983	-0.607		0.002	-4.211	-3.257	-2.454	0.015	0.149		0.002
	328.15	-2.345	-0.367	0.015	-1.395	-0.460		0.001	-2.795	-2.145	-1.596	-0.020	0.065		0.001
	338.15	-1.567	-0.232	0.074	-0.955	-0.382		0.001	-1.972	-1.500	-1.051	-0.028	-0.054		0.001
$\kappa_{c}^{\rm E}/({ m TPa})^{-1}$	298.15	-260.8	-429.4	-274.9	-73.5	-282.9	-95.0	0.1							
δ€r	298.15	14.415	9.756	0.921	-0.020			0.001	10.226	4.266	-0.506	3.443			0.001
1	328.15	9.122	6.151	0.587	0.017			0.001	5.683	2.359	-0.273	1.934			0.001
			Water (	(1) + 1.2-Bu	tanediol (2)					We	ter $(1) + 1.3$	-Butanediol	(2)		
$V^{E}_{m}/cm^{3} \cdot mol^{-1}$	298.15	-2.291	-1.773	-0.375	1.231	-1.924	-2.951	0.001	-2.728	-1.061	-1.383	-0.908	1.664	1.511	0.001
WI .	308.15	-2.157	-1.526	-0.604	0.472	-1.305	-1.834	0.001	-2.567	-1.061	-1.266	-0.528	1.516	1.111	0.001
	318.15	-2.029	-1.474	-0.283	1.089	-1.587	-2.515	0.001	-2.369	-0.966	1.176	-0.531	1.422	1.050	0.001
	328.15	-1.866	-1.381	-0.227	1.152	-1.509	-2.450	0.001	-2.179	-0.881	-1.093	-0.548	1.322	1.029	0.001
	338.15	-1.699	-1.222	-0.239	0.845	-1.334	-2.039	0.001	-1.984	-0.825	-0.979	-0.367	1.177	0.808	0.001
∂η/mPa•s	298.15	-24.675	-2.342	11.736	-10.197	-5.160		0.001	-52.038	-36.051	19.495	1.671	-2.652		0.001
	308.15	-8.638	-0.818	4.157	-3.564	-1.872		0.001	-27.294	-14.393	2.899	-4.507	4.340		0.001
	318.15	-5.184	-0.476	2.504	-2.167	-1.136		0.001	-17.918	-10.236	4.416	-1.314	-0.877		0.001
	328.15	-3.081	-0.296	1.351	-1.274	-0.591		0.001	-13.441	-7.662	3.342	-1.007	-0.694		0.001
ŗ	338.15	-2.470	-0.216	1.226	-1.043	-0.593		0.001	-10.754	-6.134	2.708	-0.804	-0.612		0.001
$\kappa_{\rm s}^{\rm E}/({\rm TPa})^{-1}$	298.15	-290.2	-358.3	-2.1	294.1	-1003.0	-1303.0	0.1	-256.4	-219.4	-319.3	-657.2	-405.2		0.1
$\delta \epsilon_{ m r}$	298.15	11.975	6.662	3.935	6.014			0.001	16.496	9.829	3.207	5.738			0.001
	328.13	0.373	3.330	2.089	3.180			100.0	1.809	4.0/9	GIC.I	7.100	į		100.0
• · F · · · •	11000	0 001	Water	(1) + 1,4-Bu	tanediol (2)	1210	111	0.001	0.1 0	N 10 1	ater (1) + 2,5	Butanediol	(2)	0.100	100.0
V <sub>m</sub> /cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	230.10	-2.201	-0./10	0.004	-0.403	1/1/0	1.411	100.0	-3.130	-1.900	-1.139	-0.090	707.0-	0.102	0.001
	308.15	-2.034	-0.639	-0.003	-0.366	0.169	1.265	0.001	-2.973	-1.897	-1.047	-0.374	-0.270	-0.184	0.001
	318.15	-1.832	-0.626	0.019	-0.055	0.124	0.877	0.001	-2.857	-1.841	-0.965	-0.071	-0.018	-0.012	0.001
	328.15	-1.686	-0.543	0.021	-0.222	0.109	0.967	0.001	-2.711	-1.716	-0.949	-0.240	0.023	0.163	0.001
	338.15	-1.551	-0.536	0.028	-0.028	0.090	0.729	0.001	-2.564	-1.643	-0.875	-0.112	-0.008	0.041	0.001
ðη/mPa•s	298.15	-26.608	-18.557	-3.007	13.893	22.921		0.001	-27.058	-14.359	5.006	4.389	8.791		0.001
	308.15	-8.792	-6.107	-0.826	4.564	7.339		0.002	-11.209	-5.933	2.158	1.795	3.531		0.001
	318.15	-5.049	-3.534	-0.671	2.656	4.481		0.002	-6.712	-3.559	1.280	1.090	2.127		0.001
	328.15	-3.460	-2.426	-0.390	1.835	2.974		0.001	-4.012	-2.140	0.668	0.659	1.402		0.001
F (reserved to 1	338.15	-2.845	-1.989	-0.332	1.489	2.460	0.000	0.002	-2.406	-1.276	0.453	0.387	0.772	1 000 1	0.001
$k_{\rm s}^{2}/({\rm IPa})^{-1}$	230.10	-213./	-240.0	-132.8	-1/1.8	-392.3	-308.3	0.4	-2/0.4	2.004-	-281.9	421.9	-229.8	-1388.3	1.0
$\delta \epsilon_{\rm r}$	298.15	10.236	5.720	3.363	5.095			0.001	17.233	18.792	7.722	0.913			0.001
	328.15	5.711	3.076	1.853	2.993			0.001	8.714	9.513	3.901	0.437			0.001



**Figure 3.** Variation of speeds of sound,  $v_{12}$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures. (The symbols are the same as those in Figure 1.)

K, and  $C_{p,i}$  is the molar heat capacity of pure water (1) or diol (2). We could find the molar heat capacities for five of the diols in the literature only at T = 298.15 K and hence calculated  $\kappa_s^{id}$  and  $\kappa_s^E$  values at one temperature. The  $C_{p,i}$ (in  $J \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}$ ) values taken are 75.2<sup>15</sup> (water), 190.9<sup>17</sup> (propane-1,2-diol), 228.88 (butane-1,2-diol), 218.48 (butane-1,3-diol), 202.18 (butane-1,4-diol), and 225.88 (butane-2,3diol). The  $\kappa_s^E$  values were fitted mathematically to eq 3, and the values of the constants, a<sub>i</sub>, along with the standard deviations,  $\sigma$ , are given in Table 7. The graphical variations of  $\kappa^{\rm E}_{\rm s}$  with the water mole fraction for the six binary mixtures at T = 298.15 K are shown in Figure 4. The  $\kappa_s^E$ values are large and negative with steep skewness in the water rich region. The minimum observed dip, that is, more negative  $\kappa_{\rm s}^{\rm E}$  values in the profiles, followed the trend butane-2,3-diol > propane-1,2-diol > butane-1,2-diol  $\approx$ butane-1,3-diol  $\gg$  butane-1,4-diol. Large negative  $\kappa_s^E$  values indicate that the compression effects are maximum in these mixtures. The fact that the water + butane-2,3-diol mixture is characterized by more negative  $\kappa_s^E$  values while the system of water + butane-1,4-diol is characterized by less negative  $\kappa_s^E$  values indicates that the end -OHgroups in butane-1,4-diol facilitate the heteroatomhydrogen bonding (between water and diol) while the terminal hydrophobic -CH<sub>3</sub> groups in butane-2,3-diol induce the compression effects in the surrounding water molecules.

**Partial Molar Volumes.** To understand the structural changes in the surrounding water molecules in dilute diol aqueous solutions, partial molar volumes at infinite dilu-



**Figure 4.** Variation of excess isentropic compressibilities,  $\kappa_{s}^{E}$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of water + ( $\Box$ ) propane-1,2-diol; + (+) butane-1,2-diol; + ( $\bullet$ ) butane-1,3-diol; + ( $\bullet$ ) butane-1,4-diol; and + (\*) butane-2,3-diol at *T* = 298.15 K.

tion,  $\bar{V}_1^{\circ}$ , of the water were calculated from the smoothed (via eq 3) experimental molar excess volumes,  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$ , using the relations as reported by Maham et al.<sup>20</sup> The constants,  $a_i$ , needed for the calculation of smoothed  $V_{\rm m}^{\rm E}$  values were taken from Table 7. The standard volume functions of transfer for water,  $\bar{V}_{1.\mathrm{tr}}^{\infty}$ , within the various isomers of diols were then estimated from the differences for a given pair of isomers. The transfer functions of  $\bar{V}_{1,\mathrm{tr}}^{\circ}$  at different temperatures are listed in Table 8. A perusal of the data reveals that the transfer volume functions for  $1,3 \rightarrow 1,4$ ;  $1,3 \rightarrow 2,3$ ; and  $1,4 \rightarrow 2,3$  but anediols are not only small and positive but also close to each other. Similarly, the transfer volume function for  $1, 2 \rightarrow 1, 3$  propanediols is large and positive. This shows that among these isomers the net effect on the local structure of the water surrounding them is of a structure breaking type, while the magnitudes of the transfer volume functions for the  $1,2 \rightarrow 1,3$ ;  $1,2 \rightarrow 1,4$ ; and  $1,2 \rightarrow 2,3$  but anediols are close to each other and negative in sign. Thus, water molecules when transferred within these isomers have less overall bulk volume and thus experience structure making effects.

Relative Permittivities, <, and Deviations in Rela*tive Permittivities,*  $\delta \epsilon_r$ . The experimental data on  $\epsilon_r$  for the six binary mixtures at T = (298.15 and 328.15) K are given in Table 6. The variations of  $\delta \epsilon_r$  as a function of water mole fraction for different diols at T = (298.15 and 328.15)K are depicted in Figure 5. The  $\delta \epsilon_r$  values are large and positive over the entire composition range at both temperatures. The  $\delta \epsilon_r$  versus  $x_1$  profiles are skewed toward the water rich mole fractions. The comparison of equimolar  $\delta \epsilon_r$ values showed that the function becomes less positive at both temperatures, from propane-1,2-diol to propane-1,3diol. Similarly, the trend at a given temperature in mixtures containing butanediol isomers showed the following order: butane-1,4-diol < butane-1,2-diol < butane-1,3-diol < butane-2,3-diol. A similar effect was observed for a given diol isomer with the rise in temperature from T = (298.15 to 328.15) K. The large and positive  $\delta \epsilon_r$  values indicate that considerable changes occur in the overall dipolar order upon mixing water with diols.

*Kirkwood Structural Correlation Factor* ( $g_K$ ). The  $g_K$  value, which depends only on the number of neighbors of a molecule and their relative configuration, was calcu-

Table 8. Standard Function of Transfer for Volumes ( $\overline{V}_{1,tr}^{\circ}/cm^{3}\cdot mol^{-1}$ ) of Water in Water + Isomers of Propane- and Butanediol Mixtures at Different Temperatures<sup>*a*</sup>

<i>T</i> /K	$1,2\text{-PD} \rightarrow 1,3\text{-PD}$	$1,2\text{-BD} \rightarrow 1,3\text{-BD}$	$1,2\text{-BD} \rightarrow 1,4\text{-BD}$	$1,2\text{-BD} \rightarrow 2,3\text{-BD}$	$1,3\text{-BD} \rightarrow 1,4\text{-BD}$	$1,3\text{-BD} \rightarrow 2,3\text{-BD}$	$1,4\text{-BD} \rightarrow 2,3\text{-BD}$
298.15	0.43	-0.51	-0.45	-0.43	0.06	0.08	0.02
308.15	0.45	-0.48	-0.42	-0.38	0.06	0.10	0.04
318.15	0.47	-0.44	-0.40	-0.36	0.04	0.08	0.04
328.15	0.44	-0.40	-0.36	-0.33	0.04	0.07	0.03
338.15	0.44	-0.36	-0.32	-0.32	0.04	0.04	0.00

<sup>a</sup> 1,2-PD, propane-1,2-diol; 1,3-PD, propane-1,3-diol; 1,2-BD, butane-1,2-diol; 1,3-BD, butane-1,3-diol; 1,4-BD, butane-1,4-diol; 2,3-BD, butane-2,3-diol.



**Figure 5.** Variation of deviation in relative permittivities,  $\delta \epsilon_r$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol [( $\bullet$ ) 298.15; ( $\times$ ) 328.15] and + butane-1,3-diol [(+) 298.15; ( $\blacksquare$ ) 328.15] and (b) water + butane-1,2-diol [(+) 298.15; ( $\times$ ) 328.15], + butane-1,3-diol [( $\bullet$ ) 298.15; ( $\blacksquare$ ) 328.15], + butane-1,3-diol [( $\bullet$ ) 298.15; ( $\blacksquare$ ) 328.15], + butane-1,4-diol [( $\bullet$ ) 298.15; ( $\blacktriangle$ ) 328.15], and + butane-2,3-diol [(\*) 298.15; ( $\Box$ ) 328.15].

lated from the relation

$$g_{\rm K} = \left\{ \frac{(\epsilon_{\rm r.12} - \epsilon_{\alpha})(2\epsilon_{\rm r.12} + \epsilon_{\alpha})}{\epsilon_{\rm r.12}(\epsilon_{\alpha} + 2)^2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{9kT}{4\pi N(x_1\mu_1 + x_2\mu_2)^2} \right\} V_{\rm m.12}$$
(7)

where *k* and  $\mu_i$  are the Boltzmann constant and the dipole moment of the pure components.  $\epsilon_{\alpha}$  is equated to  $1.1 n_D^2$ , where  $n_D$  is the refractive index. The profiles of  $g_K$  versus  $x_1$  at T = (298.15 and 328.15) K for the six binary mixtures are shown in Figure 6. The observed trends reveal interesting correlations. Pure water molecules have  $g_K$  values higher than those for the pure diols (for example, at 298.15 K, the  $g_K$  values are as follows: water (2.65), propane-1,2-



**Figure 6.** Variation of Kirkwood correlation factor,  $g_K$ , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of water + ( $\Box$ ) propane-1,2-diol; + ( $\times$ ) propane-1,3-diol; + (+) butane-1,2-diol; + ( $\bullet$ ) butane-1,3-diol; + ( $\bullet$ ) butane-1,4-diol; and + (\*) butane-2,3-diol at T = 298.15 K.

diol (2.25), propane-1,3-diol (1.96), butane-1,3-diol (2.34), butane-1,2-diol (2.24), butane-1,4-diol (2.17), and butane-2,3-diol (2.16). So, among the butanediols, the 2,3 isomer has the lowest  $g_K$  value. The  $g_K$  values in the binary mixtures in general increase in a parabolic manner with the increase in the water mole fraction; however, each of the profiles showed three distinct regions. These regions pertain to (i) water deficient to middle composition, (ii) water rich composition, and (iii) extremely water rich composition. In the first region, the  $g_{\rm K}$  values for the water + six diols showed a linear increase at both the temperatures. In the second region, the increase is gradual before attaining a limiting value in the third region. Interestingly, the  $g_{\rm K}$  values for water + propane-1,2-diol are more positive than those for water + propane-1,3-diol at both the temperatures. Among the water + butanediol systems, in the first region, the  $g_{\rm K}$  values are slightly higher for the 1,3 isomer followed by the 1,2 isomer, and they are smaller for the 1,4 and 2,3 isomers. However, the gK values converge in the second and third regions for the 1,2, 1,3, and 1,4 isomers except for slightly high values in the water rich region for the water + butane-2,3-diol system. Thus, the terminal -CH<sub>3</sub> groups in propane-1,2-diol and butane-2,3-diols seem to affect the orientation of the dipoles of the water surrounding them.

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