Density of Some 1-Bromoalkanes within the Temperature Range from (243.15 to 423.15) K

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The density ρ of 1-bromopropane, 1-bromobutane, 1-bromopentane, 1-bromohexane, 1-bromoheptane, 1-bromododecane have been measured within the temperature range from (243.15 to 423.15) K. The experimental results were used to calculate the isobaric thermal expansion coefficient α_p .

Introduction

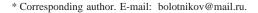
Density is the most often-quoted property of a substance and the property most often required for prediction of other properties of the substance. Experimental liquid densities of pure hydrocarbons and their mixtures are needed for the design of chemical processes. Therefore, experimental measurements are needed to understand the fundamental behavior of this property and then to develop new models. In this work, we report the densities of some 1bromoalkanes as a function of temperature at atmospheric pressure.

This work is part of a project of the Laboratory of Molecular Acoustics to provide thermophysical properties of monohaloalkanes and binary mixtures containing monohaloalkanes. The thermophysical properties of monohaloalkanes have been extensively studied with the aim of a better understanding of the intermolecular interactions. In our earlier work,¹⁻⁶ we have determined the speed of sound, density, relative permittivity, viscosity, and heat capacity some 1-haloalkanes and their binary mixtures with *n*-alkanes. New measurements have been made for the density for 1-bromopropane, 1-bromobutane, 1-bromopentane, 1-bromohexane, 1-bromoheptane, 1-bromooctane, and 1-bromododecane at temperatures from (293.15 to 423.15) K.

Experimental Section

Materials. The materials used in this study [1-bromopropane (1-BrPr), 1-bromobutane (1-BrBu), 1-bromohexane (1-BrHx), 1-bromoheptane (1-BrHp), 1-bromooctane (1-BrOc), and 1-bromododecane (1-BrDod) (with a mole fraction purity of 0.999, 0.997, 0.994, 0.993, 0.992, and 0.992, respectively)] were supplied by Acros Organics. 1-Bromopentane (1-BrPe) with a mole fraction purity of 0.989 was obtained from Sigma-Aldrich.

Measurements. Measurements of density were carried out using a 52.4890 cm³ (at 298.15 K) pycnometer. The mass of pycnometer was measured, using an analytical balance with a precision of $\pm 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g. The pycnometer was calibrated with bi-distilled water. The position of the liquid level in the pycnometer was recorded with the traveling microscope, which could be read to ± 0.01 mm. A refrigerated thermostat (Kriovist, Termex Russia) was used to thermostat the pycnometer from (253.15 to 313.15) K. For mea-



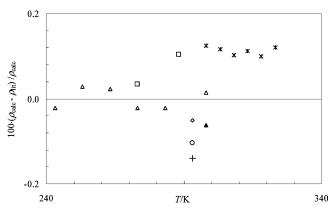


Figure 1. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromopropane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \triangle , this work; \blacktriangle , ref 10; \Box , ref 15; \diamondsuit , ref 16; +, ref 17; \bigcirc , ref 18; *, ref 29.

Table 1. Comparison of Density ρ of Liquid 1-Bromopropane,					
1-Bromobutane, 1-Bromopentane, 1-Bromohexane, 1-Bromooctane,					
and 1-Bromododecane at 298.15 K					

	$ ho/(kg\cdot m^{-3})$		
liquid	this work	lit.	
1-bromopropane	1344.67	1345.5^{10} 1343.0^{29}	
1-bromobutane	1265.71	1268.9 ⁸	
		1268.9 ¹¹ 1268.6 ¹³	
		1268.7 ²⁹	
1-bromopentane	1208.54	1211.4 ⁸ 1211.31 ⁹	
1-bromohexane	1166.71	1212.3 ¹³ 1169.0 ⁸	
		1168.95 ⁹ 1166.4 ¹²	
		1168.813	
1-bromooctane	1106.04	1107.84 ⁹ 1107.7 ¹³	
1-bromododecane	1035.58	1036.214	

surements from (323.15 to 383.15) K, a thermostat (VIS-T, Termex Russia) was used. The temperature was measured with a 100 Ω platinum resistance thermometer and a digital thermometer bridge (Terkon, Termex Russia) on the ITS-90 scale. The total uncertainty in the temperature measurement is within \pm 0.01 K. The estimated uncertainty of the density measurements was \pm 0.005 %. Experimental values of density for the investigated liquids at 298.15 K were

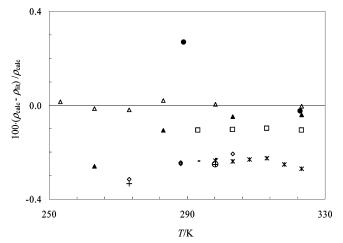


Figure 2. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromobutane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \triangle , this work; +, ref 8; \bigcirc , ref 11; -, ref 13; \diamondsuit , ref 15; \blacktriangle , ref 19; \Box , ref 20; \blacklozenge , ref 21; *, ref 29.

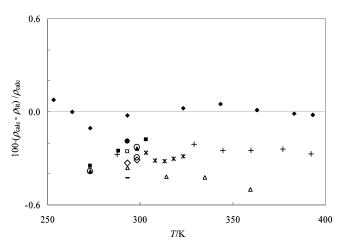


Figure 3. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromopentane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \blacklozenge , this work; \blacktriangle , ref 8; \bigcirc , ref 9; \diamondsuit , ref 13; \Box , ref 16; \triangle , ref 17; +, ref 21; \blacksquare , ref 22; \blacklozenge , ref 23; -, ref 24; *, ref 29.

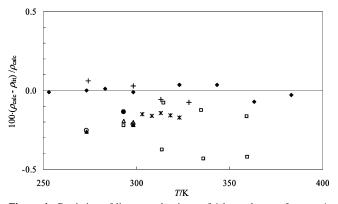


Figure 4. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromohexane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \blacklozenge , this work; \blacktriangle , ref 8; \bigcirc , ref 9; +, ref 12; \triangle , ref 13; \Box , ref 17; \blacklozenge , ref 23; *, ref 29.

compared with those found in the literature and were in fairly good agreement, as shown in Table 1.

Results and Discussion

The experimental values of density for 1-BrPr (Figure 1), 1-BrBu (Figure 2), 1-BrPe (Figure 3), 1-BrHx (Figure 4),

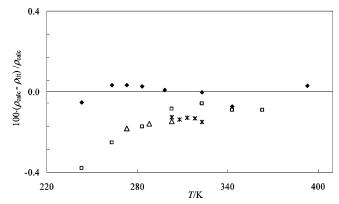


Figure 5. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromoheptane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \blacklozenge , this work; \Box , ref 19; \triangle , ref 25; *, ref 29.

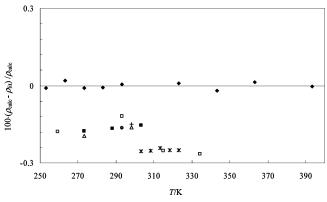


Figure 6. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromooctane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \blacklozenge , this work; \triangle , ref 9; +, ref 13; \Box , ref 17; \blacksquare , ref 25; \bigcirc , ref 26; *, ref 29.

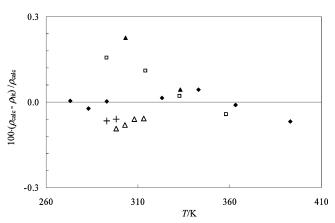


Figure 7. Deviation of literature density ρ of 1-bromododecane from eq 1 as a function of temperature: \blacklozenge , this work; +, ref 14; \Box , ref 17; \blacktriangle , ref 27; \triangle , ref 28.

1-BrHp (Figure 5), 1-BrOc (Figure 6), and 1-BrDod (Figure 7) as a function of temperature are listed in Table 2. These data were fitted by the method of least-squares with the following equation:

$$\rho/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}) = A_0 + A_1(T/\text{K}) + A_2(T/\text{K})^2$$
(1)

where A_0 , A_1 , and A_2 are the adjustable parameters. The standard deviation $\sigma(\rho)$ is defined by

$$\sigma(\rho) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\rho_{\text{obs}} - \rho_{\text{cal}})^2 / (n-p)\right]^{1/2}$$
(2)

Table 2. Experimental Values of Density ρ of Liquid 1-Bromopropane, 1-Bromobutane, 1-Bromopentane, 1-Bromohexane, 1-Bromooctane, and 1-Bromododecane at Various Temperatures

	$ ho/(kg \cdot m^{-3})$						
T/K	1-BrPr	1-BrBu	1-BrPe	1-BrHx	1-BrHp	1-BrOc	1-BrDod
243.15	1431.1				1191.0		
253.15	1415.4	1326.5	1260.3	1218.0		1151.1	
263.15	1400.3	1313.8	1249.9		1169.6	1140.9	
273.15	1385.3	1300.5	1239.6	1195.3	1159.2	1131.2	1056.5
283.15	1369.4	1286.4		1183.8	1148.7	1121.2	1048.5
293.15			1214.9			1111.0	1039.8
298.15	1344.5	1265.7		1166.8	1132.9		
323.15		1229.5	1177.1	1137.3	1106.0	1080.6	1014.0
343.15			1151.0	1113.7	1084.5	1060.5	996.2
363.15			1124.7	1090.8		1039.5	979.0
383.15			1097.4	1066.1			
393.15			1083.4		1026.6	1008.4	952.4
403.15				1040.9			
423.15							923.7

Table 3. Values of the Parameters of Equation 1 for Density ρ and Standard Deviation σ for 1-Bromoalkanes from (243.15 to 423.15) K

liquid	A_0	A_1	A_2	σ
1-bromopropane	1692.91	-0.6809	-1.63×10^{-3}	0.4
1-bromobutane	1568.21	-0.6139	-1.34×10^{-3}	0.2
1-bromopentane	1476.64	-0.5801	-1.07×10^{-3}	0.7
1-bromohexane	1475.90	-0.9206	-3.90×10^{-4}	0.4
1-bromoheptane	1409.26	-0.7821	-4.84×10^{-4}	0.4
1-bromooctane	1388.28	-0.8848	-2.07×10^{-4}	0.2
1-bromododecane	1257.52	-0.6399	-3.51×10^{-4}	0.4

Table 4. Calculated Isobaric Thermal Expansion Coefficient ofLiquid 1-Bromopropane, 1-Bromobutane, 1-Bromopentane,1-Bromohexane, 1-Bromooctane, and 1-Bromododecane at VariousTemperatures

	$lpha_{p}$ ·10 ³ /K ⁻¹						
T/K	1-BrPr	1-BrBu	1-BrPe	1-BrHx	1-BrHp	1-BrOc	1-BrDod
243.15	1.031	0.946	0.865	0.904	0.855	0.849	0.749
248.15	1.048	0.961	0.877	0.911	0.863	0.855	0.756
253.15	1.065	0.976	0.890	0.918	0.870	0.860	0.762
258.15	1.082	0.991	0.902	0.926	0.878	0.866	0.768
263.15	1.100	1.006	0.915	0.933	0.886	0.871	0.774
268.15	1.118	1.021	0.928	0.941	0.895	0.877	0.780
273.15	1.136	1.037	0.941	0.949	0.903	0.882	0.787
278.15	1.154	1.053	0.954	0.956	0.911	0.888	0.793
283.15	1.173	1.069	0.967	0.964	0.919	0.894	0.800
288.15	1.192	1.085	0.981	0.972	0.928	0.900	0.806
293.15	1.211	1.101	0.994	0.980	0.937	0.906	0.813
298.15	1.231	1.118	1.008	0.989	0.945	0.912	0.820
303.15		1.135	1.022	0.997	0.954	0.918	0.827
308.15		1.152	1.036	1.005	0.963	0.924	0.833
313.15		1.170	1.051	1.014	0.972	0.930	0.840
318.15		1.188	1.065	1.022	0.981	0.936	0.847
323.15		1.206	1.080	1.031	0.990	0.943	0.854
328.15			1.095	1.040	1.000	0.949	0.862
333.15			1.111	1.049	1.009	0.956	0.869
338.15			1.126	1.058	1.019	0.962	0.876
343.15			1.142	1.067	1.028	0.969	0.883
348.15			1.158	1.076	1.038	0.976	0.891
353.15			1.174	1.086	1.048	0.982	0.898
358.15			1.190	1.095	1.058	0.989	0.906
363.15			1.207	1.105	1.068	0.996	0.914
368.15			1.224	1.114	1.079	1.003	0.922
373.15			1.241	1.124	1.089	1.010	0.929
378.15			1.258	1.134	1.100	1.017	0.937
383.15			1.276	1.144	1.111	1.025	0.945
388.15			1.294	1.155	1.121	1.032	0.954
393.15			1.313	1.165	1.133	1.039	0.962
398.15				1.176	1.144	1.047	0.970
403.15				1.186	1.155	1.054	0.979
408.15					1.167	1.062	0.987
413.15					1.178	1.070	0.996
418.15					1.190	1.078	1.005
423.15					1.202	1.086	1.014

where ρ_{obs} and ρ_{cal} are the observed and calculated quantities, *n* is the total number of experimental points, and *p* is the number of estimated parameters. The values of parameters A_0 , A_1 , and A_2 of eq 1 and standard deviation $\sigma(\rho)$ for all investigated liquids are given in Table 3.

The most complete information about the density of 1-bromoalkanes can be found in ref 7. An analysis of these data⁷ shows that the temperature dependences are lacking for most 1-bromoalkanes. There are a few exceptions. Data for 1-BrHx from (293.15 to 359.45) K, 1-BrOc (293.15 to 359.35) K, and 1-BrDod from (293.15 to 358.05) K were reported by Vogel.¹⁷ Ref 19 contains values for 1-BrBu from (183.15 to 363.15) K and 1-BrHp from (203.15 to 363.15) K. Data for 10 1-bromoalkanes (1-bromoethane to 1-bromoundecane) from (292.35 to 323.15) K were presented in ref 29.

We have compared our results with Bridgman's data³⁰ for 1-BrPr (1377.7 kg·m⁻³ at 0 °C), 1-BrBu (1268.5 kg·m⁻³ at 25 °C), and 1-BrPe (1250.5 kg·m⁻³ at 0 °C and 1182.73 at 50 °C) extrapolated from single-phase area on a line of saturation. The average deviation of these data from our values is \pm 0.5 %.

The isobaric thermal expansion coefficient

$$\alpha_{\rm p} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_{\rm p} \tag{3}$$

was calculated from numerical differentiation of the density fitting equation. The estimated uncertainty of calculated values for isobaric thermal expansion coefficient was 1 %. The calculated values of isobaric thermal expansion coefficient α_p for investigated liquids are presented in Table 4.

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