

# Densities, Speeds of Sound, Excess Molar Volumes, and Excess Isentropic Compressibilities at $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 308.15) \text{ K}$ for Methyl Methacrylate + 1-Alkanols (1-Butanol, 1-Pentanol, and 1-Heptanol) + Cyclohexane, + Benzene, + Toluene, + *p*-Xylene, and + Ethylbenzene

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The densities and speeds of sound for ternary mixtures of methyl methacrylate (MMA) + 1-alkanols (1-butanol, 1-pentanol, 1-heptanol) + aromatic organic solvents (benzene, toluene, *p*-xylene, and ethylbenzene) or + cyclohexane have been measured at  $T/K = (298.15 \text{ and } 308.15)$ . Excess molar volumes and excess isentropic compressibilities were calculated across the mole fraction range, and the same were compared with the values calculated using similar data for the binary pairs through Redlich–Kister (RK), Tsao and Smith (TS), and Kohler (K) equations. As compared to others, the RK equation predicted the excess molar volumes and excess isentropic compressibilities adequately.

## Introduction

Studies on thermodynamic and thermophysical behavior of binary liquid mixtures of acrylic esters + aliphatic and aromatic organic solvents and acrylic esters + alkanols are of great utility from the practical as well as theoretical point of view. The production of higher homologues of acrylic esters is done by the trans-esterification reaction in which a methyl ester is reacted with an alkanol of the desired chain characteristics in an inert medium consisting of an aliphatic or aromatic organic solvent. The knowledge of various excess thermodynamic and thermophysical functions for such mixtures thus is of great help in optimizing the process parameters needed for an efficient design of the trans-esterification process at the industrial scale. Acrylic esters differ from aliphatic esters by the fact that, in the former, there is an unsaturation alongside the esteric functional group in the same molecule. Therefore, the acrylic esters are best candidates for studying the proximity effects due to unsaturation on ester linkage or vice versa. The binary systems of methyl methacrylate (MMA) with methanol and ethanol exhibited positive excess molar and isobaric heat capacities.<sup>1</sup> Our own research group has reported systematic measurements of volumetric, transport, acoustic, and dielectric properties of MMA + 1-alkanols (methanol to 1-hexanol)<sup>2,3</sup> and alkyl (methyl-, ethyl-, and butyl) acrylates + 1-alkanols (1-heptanol to 1-dodecanol)<sup>4–6</sup> and ternary mixtures<sup>7</sup> of methyl acrylate + 1-propanol (or 1-butanol) + organic solvents (*n*-hexane, *n*-heptane, cyclohexane, benzene, and toluene). The analysis of the excess and deviation functions revealed that even though the thermophysical behavior of acrylic ester + 1-alkanol mixtures is similar to that of their counterpart alkyl alkanoate + 1-alkanol systems, the presence of unsaturation in the acrylic esters seems to produce additional specific interactions between the ester and –OH groups. Packing effects in terms of  $n-\pi$  interactions between the lone pair electrons of oxygen of alcoholic –OH group and  $\pi$ -electron clouds of ester molecules are also possible. More precise studies on acrylic ester +

1-alkanols and alkyl alkanoate + same 1-alkanols under identical experimental conditions are needed so that one can make direct quantitative comparison to ascertain the role of unsaturation in the interactions between acrylic esters and 1-alkanols.

As far as we are aware, the studies dealing with the thermophysical behavior of acrylic esters + 1-alkanols + organic solvents (aliphatic as well as aromatic) are scarce in the literature. Therefore, as a continuation of our previous work, this paper reports densities,  $\rho$ , and speeds of sound,  $u$ , excess molar volumes,  $V_m^E$ , and excess isentropic compressibilities,  $\kappa_s^E$ , for the ternary systems of MMA + 1-alkanols (1-butanol, 1-pentanol, 1-heptanol) + aromatic organic solvents (benzene, toluene, *p*-xylene, and ethylbenzene) or + cyclohexane at  $T/K = (298.15 \text{ and } 308.15)$ . The applicability of semi-empirical relations based on Redlich–Kister (RK), Tsao and Smith (TS), and Kohler (K) equations was tested by calculating the ternary excess quantities from the similar data of respective binary mixtures.<sup>8–11</sup>

## Experimental Section

**Materials.** MMA of puriss grade (> 99.5 % pure on a mole basis) was supplied by Fluka, and it was used without any further purification. 1-Butanol (1-BuOH) was a technical grade (> 99 % pure on a mole basis) chemical from SD Fine Chemicals, India.

1-Pentanol (1-PeOH) and 1-heptanol (1-HtOH) of analytical reagent quality (> 99 % pure on mole basis) were purchased from local suppliers. Cyclohexane of a reagent grade (with 99.5 % pure on mole basis), benzene, toluene, *p*-xylene, and ethylbenzene of analytical reagent grade (with 99.5 % pure on mole basis) were purchased locally. The above chemicals were purified by standard procedures.<sup>6,7,12</sup>

**Methods.** The ternary mixtures were prepared by mass in hermetically sealed glass vials of about 15 cm<sup>3</sup>. The solutions of each composition were prepared fresh, and the primary properties were measured on the same day to avoid any error in the measurement due to evaporation loss. The uncertainty in the mole fraction was estimated to be less than  $\pm 0.0001$ .

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**Table 1. Densities  $\rho$  and Speeds of Sound  $u$  for Pure Components at  $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 308.15) \text{ K}$** 

	$T/K = 298.15$		$T/K = 308.15$	
	exp.	lit.	exp.	lit.
		MMA		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.93760	0.937615 <sup>17</sup>	0.92570	0.92574 <sup>18</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1182	1181 <sup>18</sup>	1152	1153 <sup>18</sup>
		1-Butanol		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.80591	0.80586 <sup>19</sup>	0.79821	0.79820 <sup>20</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1244	1244 <sup>21</sup>	1212	1205.5 <sup>19</sup>
		1-Pentanol		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.81076	0.81075 <sup>22</sup>	0.80341	0.803442 <sup>23</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1274	1274.32 <sup>22</sup>	1240	1241.84 <sup>24</sup>
		1-Heptanol		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.81891	0.818813 <sup>25</sup>	0.81194	0.811730 <sup>25</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1330	1330 <sup>21</sup>	1292	1295 <sup>26</sup>
		Cyclohexane		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.77386	0.77393 <sup>27</sup>	0.76446	0.7644 <sup>28</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1254	1255 <sup>29</sup>	1212	1208 <sup>28</sup>
		Benzene		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.87358	0.87357 <sup>30</sup>	0.86296	0.86290 <sup>31</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1300	1299.73 <sup>32</sup>	1260	
		Toluene		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.86221	0.86220 <sup>32</sup>	0.85286	0.85287 <sup>33</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1304	1305.38 <sup>32</sup>	1262	1262.6 <sup>33</sup>
		<i>p</i> -Xylene		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.85670	0.85668 <sup>34</sup>	0.84788	0.84783 <sup>35</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1314	1316 <sup>36</sup>	1272	1266.4 <sup>35</sup>
		Ethylbenzene		
$\rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})$	0.86263	0.86252 <sup>37</sup>	0.85389	0.85415 <sup>37</sup>
$u/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	1319	1318 <sup>37</sup>	1276	1276 <sup>37</sup>

Densities,  $\rho$ , and speeds of sound,  $u$ , of the pure liquids and their mixtures were measured with a high-precision vibrating tube digital densimeter (Anton Paar, DMA 5000) and an ultrasonic interferometer (Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, India) operating at a fixed frequency of 2 MHz. The densimeter was calibrated with air and freshly degassed, four times distilled water at measuring temperatures. The instrument has a built-in temperature adjustment unit, and the temperature around the tube was maintained to a precision of  $\pm 0.001 \text{ K}$ , but the accuracy in the temperature was  $\pm 0.01 \text{ K}$  as Pt100 sensors were employed. The temperature within the measuring cell of interferometer was maintained by circulating water from thermostatic baths maintained within  $\pm 0.01 \text{ K}$ . The repeatability in the measured densities and speed of sound were  $3 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$  and  $1.1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ . The experimental  $\rho$  and  $u$  for the pure components along with the comparison of the literature values are given in Table 1. The absolute mean deviations between our experimental and literature reported densities and speeds of sound were  $6.2 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$  and  $1.6 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ .

## Equations

The excess molar volumes of the ternary mixture  $V_{m123}^E$  were calculated from the relation;

$$V_{m123}^E = V - \sum_{i=1}^{i=3} x_i V_i \quad (1)$$

where  $V$  represents the molar volume of ternary mixtures,  $V_i$  and  $x_i$  refer to the molar volume and mole fraction of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  component. The  $V$  is calculated from the measured densities of ternary mixtures,  $\rho_{123}$ , and molar masses of respective components,  $M_i$ , through the relation;

$$V = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{i=3} x_i M_i \right) / \rho_{123} \quad (2)$$

The experimental  $\rho_{123}$  and  $V_{m123}^E$  data for 15 ternary mixtures are listed in Table 2 and Table S1 (Supporting Information), respectively. The  $V_{m123}^E$  values are also calculated from the binary contributions, that is,  $V_{m12}^E$ ,  $V_{m23}^E$ , and  $V_{m13}^E$  using the RK,<sup>13</sup> TS,<sup>14</sup> and K<sup>15</sup> equations:

$$V_{m123}^E(\text{RK}) = V_{m12}^E + V_{m23}^E + V_{m13}^E \quad (3)$$

$$V_{m123}^E(\text{TS}) = [x_2 V_{m12}^E / (1 - x_1)] + V_{m13}^E [x_3 / (1 - x_1)] + (1 - x_1) V_{m23}^E \quad (4)$$

where  $V_{mij}^E$  refer to the excess molar volumes for the binary mixtures at compositions  $x_i^o$  and  $x_j^o$  such that  $x_i^o = x_i$  for 1 + 2 and 1 + 3 pairs and  $x_j^o = x_2 / (x_2 + x_3)$  for the 2 + 3 pair.

$$V_{m123}^E(\text{K}) = (x_1 + x_2)^2 V_{m12}^E + (x_1 + x_3)^2 V_{m13}^E + (x_2 + x_3)^2 V_{m23}^E \quad (5)$$

where  $V_{mij}^E$  is the binary contribution of the ternary property at  $x_i^o$  and  $x_j^o$ ;  $x_i^o = 1 - x_j^o = x_i / (x_i + x_j)$ . The subscripts  $i$  and  $j$  represents for example 1 and 2, 1 and 3, and 2 and 3 for 1 + 2, 1 + 3, and 2 + 3 pair of mixtures. The binary contributions of respective 1 + 2, 1 + 3, and 2 + 3 pairs to the excess molar volumes of ternary mixtures were then calculated using the equation,

$$V_{ij}^E = x_i x_j \sum_{n=0}^{n=2} a_n (2x_i - 1)^n \quad (6)$$

where  $i$  and  $j$  are either 1 + 2, 1 + 3, or 2 + 3 for respective binary systems and  $a_n$  are the coefficients obtained by a multiple regression analysis based on least-squares method.<sup>8-11</sup> The summary of the coefficients along with the values of standard deviations,  $\sigma$ , is given in Table S3.

The experimental speeds of sound for ternary mixtures were used in conjunction with density values to calculate the isentropic compressibilities,  $\kappa_{s123}^E$ , using the Laplace equation, that is,  $\kappa_{s123}^E = 1 / (u^2_{123} \rho_{123})$ . The  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  were calculated using the relation,

$$\kappa_{s123}^E / (\text{TPa}^{-1}) = \kappa_s - \kappa_s^{\text{id}} \quad (7)$$

where  $\kappa_{s123}$  is the isentropic compressibility for a given composition of the ternary mixture and  $\kappa_s^{\text{id}}$  is the ideal contribution calculated from the relations;<sup>16</sup>

$$\kappa_s^{\text{id}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \phi_i [\kappa_{si} + TV_i (\alpha_i^2) / C_{pi}] - \{ T \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i V_i \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \phi_i \alpha_i^2 \right) / \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i C_{pi} \} \quad (8)$$











**Table 3. Isobaric Thermal Expansion Coefficient,  $\alpha_i$ , and Molar Heat Capacities,  $C_{pi}$ , for Pure Components at  $T = (298.15$  and  $308.15)$  K**

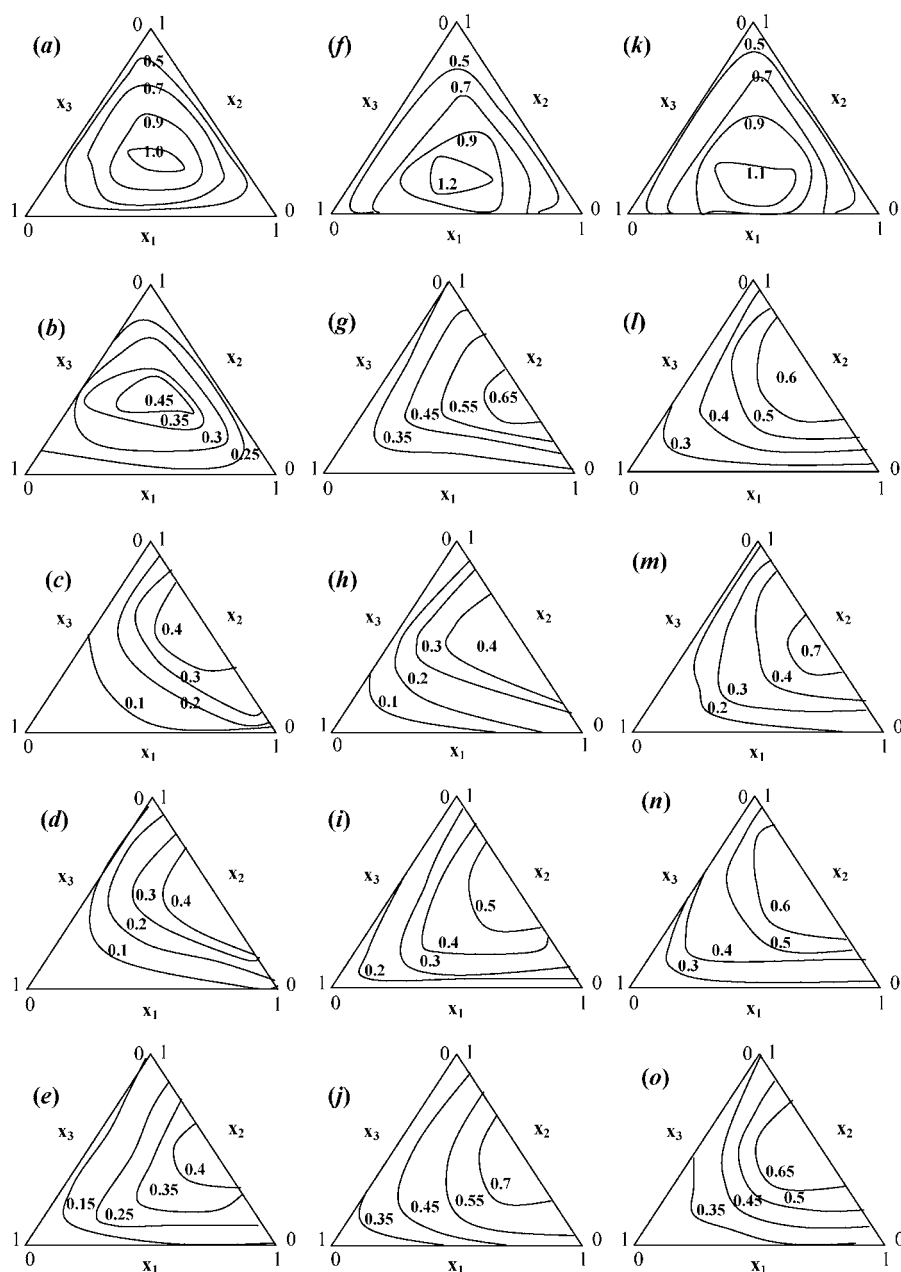
$T/K$	$\alpha_i^a$		$C_{pi}$	
	$\text{kK}^{-1}$		$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
	298.15	308.15	298.15	308.15
MMA	1.236	1.263	191.1 <sup>38</sup>	198.2 <sup>38</sup>
1-butanol	0.836	0.856	177.2 <sup>39</sup>	184.6 <sup>39</sup>
1-pentanol	0.838	0.857	208.1 <sup>39</sup>	216.5 <sup>39</sup>
1-heptanol	0.876	0.894	272.1 <sup>39</sup>	283.1 <sup>39</sup>
benzene	1.232	1.254	135.74 <sup>42</sup>	137.82 <sup>42</sup>
toluene	1.087	1.110	157.06 <sup>42</sup>	159.66 <sup>42</sup>
<i>p</i> -xylene	1.022	1.036	181.9 <sup>41</sup>	185.2 <sup>41</sup>
ethylbenzene	1.026	1.040	185.6 <sup>12</sup>	190.5 <sup>12</sup>
cyclohexane	1.229	1.258	155.9 <sup>40</sup>	159.9 <sup>40</sup>

<sup>a</sup>  $\alpha_i$  values were calculated from measured densities at different temperatures ((288.15 to 323.15) K for MMA, (288.15 to 338.15) K for organic solvents, and (288.15 to 353.15) K for 1-alcohols) using the relation,  $\alpha_i = 1/(\rho_i/p_2) - 1/\Delta T$ .

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

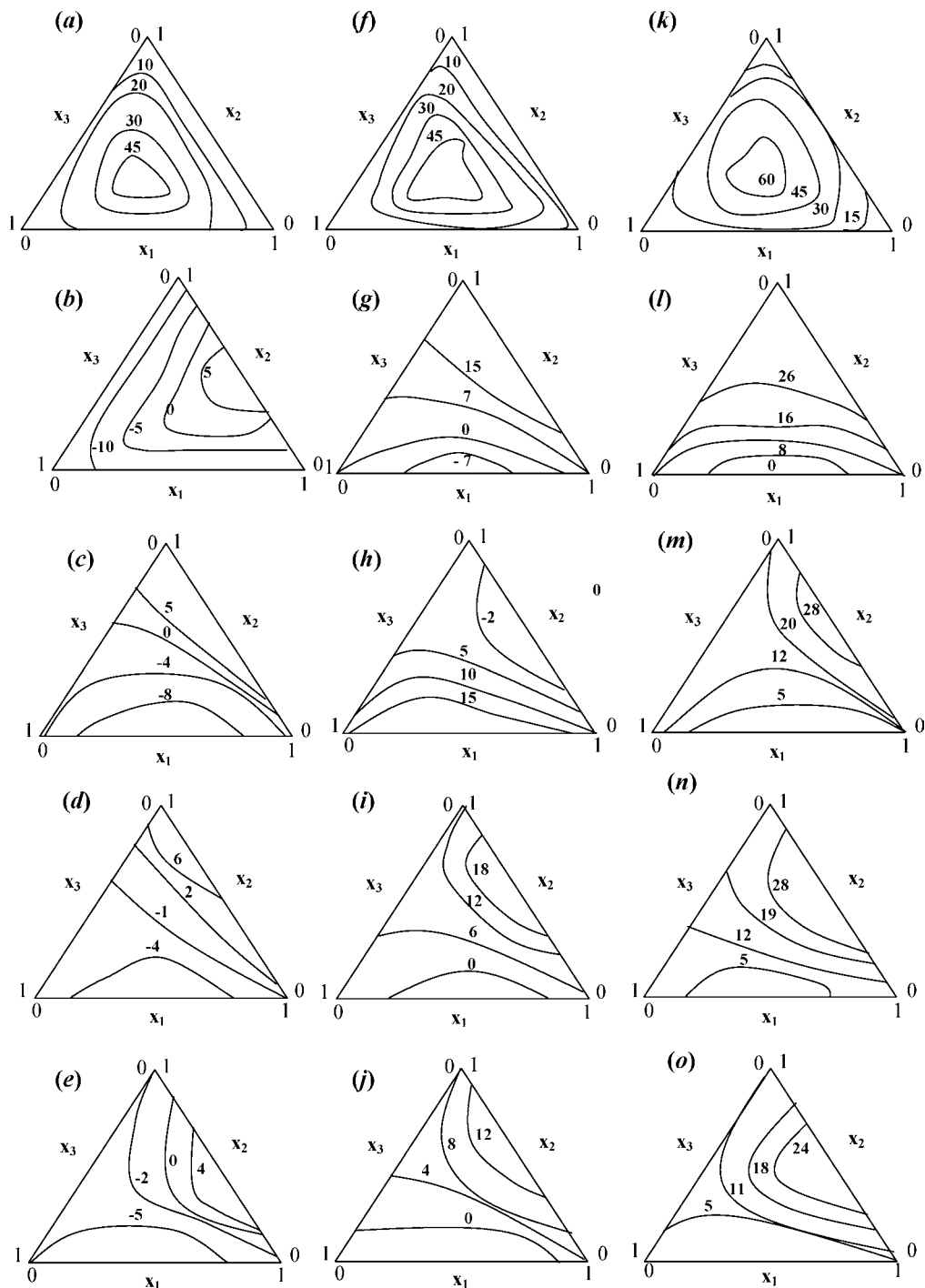
$$\phi_i = x_i V_i / \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i V_i \right) \quad (9)$$

$\alpha_i$  are the isobaric thermal expansion coefficient, and  $C_{pi}$  are the molar heat capacities. The values of  $\alpha_i$  and  $C_{pi}$  for pure components at  $T/K = (298.15$  and  $308.15)$  are listed in Table 3. The  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  values are also calculated from the binary contributions, that is,  $\kappa_{s12}^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s23}^E$ , and  $\kappa_{s13}^E$  using eqs 3 to 5. The excess isentropic compressibilities of respective binary 1 + 2, 1 + 3, and 2 + 3 binary pairs were obtained from the literature data<sup>8-11</sup> in a similar way as in the case of  $V_{ij}^E$ . The respective coefficients are listed in Table S3.



**Figure 1.** Curves of constant excess molar volumes,  $V_{m123}^E$ , for MMA ( $x_1$ ) + 1-alkanols ( $x_2$ ) (a to e, 1-butanol; f to j, 1-pentanol; k to o, 1-heptanol) and + organic solvents ( $x_3$ ) (a, f, k, cyclohexane; b, g, l, benzene; c, h, m, toluene; d, i, n, *p*-xylene; e, j, o, ethylbenzene) at 298.15 K, calculated with eq 3.





**Figure 2.** Curves of constant excess isentropic compressibilities,  $\kappa_s^E$  for MMA ( $x_1$ ) + 1-alkanols ( $x_2$ ) (a to e, 1-butanol; f to j, 1-pentanol; k to o, 1-heptanol) and + organic solvents ( $x_3$ ) (a, f, k, cyclohexane; b, g, l, benzene; c, h, m, toluene; d, i, n, *p*-xylene; e, j, o, ethylbenzene) at 298.15 K, calculated with eq 3.

## Results and Discussion

**Excess Molar Volumes ( $V_m^E$ ).** Table S1 of the Supporting Information also lists the calculated excess molar volumes for the 15 ternary mixtures. The deviations in excess molar volumes of ternary mixtures,  $\Delta V_{123}^E = V_{123}^E(\text{exp.}) - V_{123}^E(\text{cal})$  (as calculated from RK, TS, and K equations) were found to vary from 0 to 0.008, 0.006 to 0.15, and 0.001 to 0.093  $\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , respectively. Therefore, it is concluded that the experimental ternary excess molar volumes are the best reproduced by the RK equation. Figure 1 shows the curves of constant ternary excess molar volumes (calculated using the RK equation) for the 15 ternary mixtures of MMA (1) + 1-alkanols (2) + organic

solvents (3). The vertical columns in the figures, namely, a to e, f to j, and k to o represent mixtures containing 1-butanol, 1-pentanol, and 1-heptanol and while each of the horizontal columns give ternary diagrams of mixtures with MMA + 1-alkanols (1-butanol, 1-pentanol and 1-heptanol) + cyclohexane, + benzene, + toluene, + *p*-xylene, and + ethylbenzene, respectively. It can be observed that the mixtures of MMA + 1-alkanol (1-butanol, 1-pentanol, and 1-heptanol) + organic solvents are mostly characterized by positive excess molar volumes. However, there exists a large difference in positive values for mixtures containing cyclohexane as compared to other organic solvents. No such large differences were visible in

ternary mixtures containing benzene and its substituted homologues. Other notable observations are: (i) the maximum value of  $V_{m123}^E$  for systems with cyclohexane follow the order 1-butanol < 1-heptanol < 1-pentanol, (ii) a discontinuity in  $V_{m123}^E = 0.7$  for MMA + 1-heptanol + cyclohexane is clearly visible, (iii) the shape of curves of constant excess molar volumes for MMA + 1-butanol + benzene look different than MMA + 1-pentanol or +1-heptanol + benzene mixtures, (iv) the effect of chain length of 1-alkanols on constant excess molar volumes is clearly evident in MMA + 1-alkanols + *p*-xylene systems, where in the increase of chain length from butyl to heptyl systematically resulted in more positive values, and (v) the ternary mixtures of MMA + 1-heptanol + toluene and MMA + 1-heptanol + *p*-xylene are characterized by more positive values as compared to other two alkanols. These observed trends clearly indicate that the ternary mixtures of type presented in the work are characterized by complex interactions in the bulk state. Practically, the ternary mixtures consisting of MMA + 1-alkanols + cyclohexane are characterized by more and large positive values than mixtures with other organic solvents. These results indicate that cyclohexane is an effective structure breaker, while the aromatic organic solvents would probably interact specifically with either MMA or 1-alkanols even though structure-breaking effects between unlike molecules are quite possible.

**Speeds of Sound,  $u_{123}$ , and Excess Isentropic Compressibilities  $\kappa_{s123}^E$ .** The experimental  $u_{123}$  are listed in Table 2. The experimental  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  values along with the calculated values,  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  from eqs 3 to 5 are listed in Table S2 (Supporting Information). The  $\Delta\kappa_{s123}^E$ , that is, the difference between  $\kappa_{s123}^E(\text{exp})$  and  $\kappa_{s123}^E(\text{cal.})$ , was at a minimum with the RK equation calculated values as compared to other two equations. Figure 2 displays the curves for constant excess isentropic compressibilities (calculated values using the RK equation) for the ternary mixtures at  $T/K = 298.15$ . A perusal of parts a to e reveals that  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  values are positive across the composition for MMA + 1-alkanols + cyclohexane, and the same were decreased or even became negative at certain compositions upon the replacement of cyclohexane with aromatic organic solvents. Other certain striking features in the curves are: (i) among the three alkanols, 1-heptanol containing ternary mixtures are characterized by more and positive values irrespective of the nature of the organic solvents, (ii) for 15 investigated ternary mixtures, the constant values of  $\kappa_{s123}^E$  increase with the increase in alkyl chain length from 1-butanol to 1-heptanol. These results support our earlier conclusion that structure-breaking interactions are predominant between unlike components, namely, MMA, 1-alkanols, and cyclohexane in the mixed state. The introduction of aromatic organic solvents as a third component into the ternary system shifted the overall balance of the net bulk interactions in favor of weak structure-making interactions even though the constituent binary mixtures of MMA + 1-alkanols or MMA + aromatic organic solvents were characterized by the possible predominance of structure-breaking effects.

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#### Supporting Information Available:

Experimental and calculated excess molar volumes and excess isentropic compressibilities and values of binary constants. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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