Ternary Vapor-Liquid Equilibria for System sec-Butanol–Isobutanol–n-Butanol

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Isobaric vapor-liquid equilibrium was measured for the system *sec*-butanol-isobutanol-*n*-butanol at 760 mm Hg with a Dvorak-Boublik recirculation apparatus. Liquid activity coefficients were evaluated for the three components and correlated with the Redilch-Kister and Wilson equations. Vapor composition and boiling points were correlated from binary and ternary data and showed good agreement with the experimental information.

The butanol isomers system reported here represents an example of the prediction of multicomponent vapor-liquid equilibria of chemical species that are very similar and do not present steric effects of accommodation in solution. In addition, the binaries present exhibit opposite enthalpies of mixing effects. The vapor-liquid equilibrium data of the three binaries have already been determined (12). Quitszch et al. (7) studied the behavior of the binary *n*-butanol-sec-butanol at 100, 300, 500, and 700 mm Hg and found that it presented a negative deviation from ideal behavior. Similar results were obtained by Wisniak and Tamir (12) at 760 mm Hg. Wisniak and Tamir also correlated the boiling points of the binaries with their composition using a two-constant modified Swiestolawski equation. Murakami and Benson (5) found that the excess enthalpies of mixtures of n-butanol and isobutanol were positive, with a maximum value of 11.4 J/mol, and that those of n-butanol and sec-butanol were negative, with a maximum value of -100 J/mol at about equimolar composition.

Experimental

Purity of materials. Analytical grade reagents purchased from Merck and Fluka were used without further purification after gas chromatography analysis failed to show any significant impurities, particularly water. *n*-Butanol was at least 99.5% pure. Physical properties of the pure components appear in Table I.

Apparatus and procedure. An all-glass modified Dvorak and Boublik recirculation still (1) was used in the equilibrium determinations. A vacuum cartesian manostat connected to an ebulliometer allowed the pressure to be controlled to within 0.1 mm Hg. Temperature determinations were made to within $\pm 0.01^{\circ}$ C with a Hewlett-Packard quartz thermometer Model 2851A. The experimental features have been described previously (11). All analyses were carried out by gas chromatography on a Packard-Becker Model 417 apparatus provided with a thermal conductivity detector and an Autolab Model 6300 electronic integrator, the column was 200 cm long and 0.2 cm diameter and was packed with 10% Hallcomid M-18-01 on 80-100 Supelcoport and operated isothermally at 70°C. Injector temperature was 170°C, and the detector operated at 150 mA and 180°C. Calibration analyses were carried on to convert the peak area ratio to the weight composition of the mixture. Concentration measurements were generally accurate to $\pm 0.3\%$.

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Results

Sixty-four constant pressure equilibria determinations were made at 760 mm Hg, and the experimental results appear in Table II.

Activity coefficients were calculated from the equation

$$\ln \gamma_i = \ln (Py_i/P_i^{\circ}x_i) + (B_i - V_i^{\circ})(P - P_i^{\circ})/RT + (P/RT)[(1 - y_i)(y_j\delta_{ij} + y_k\delta_{ik}) - y_jy_k\delta_{jk}]$$
(1)

where

$$\delta_{ij} = 2 B_{ij} - B_i - B_j \tag{2}$$

and *i*, *j*, *k* is any permutation of 1, 2, 3.

Vapor pressures P_i° and second virial coefficients B_i were calculated according to the general equations (2, 9)

$$\log P_i^\circ = A - B/(C+t) \tag{3}$$

$$\log (-B_i) = \alpha_i - \beta_i \log T \tag{4}$$

where the coefficients appear in Table II.

The mixed virial coefficients B_{ij} were estimated by the correlation suggested by O'Connell and Prausnitz (6), using the molecular parameters given by the same authors. In general, the contribution of the last two terms accounted for less than 4% of the activity coefficients.

The thermodynamic consistency test was performed with the McDermott-Ellis (4) point-to-point test and by an overall correlation of the data with the Redlich-Kister and Wilson equations. A pair of points is considered thermodynamically consistent if the deviation value D_1 defined as

$$D_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1}^{3} (x_{ia} + x_{ib})(\ln \gamma_{ib} - \ln \gamma_{ia})$$
(5)

is less than 0.01 if the accuracy of measurement of vapor and liquid mole fraction is within ± 0.001 . The heat of mixing is very small so that there is no need to correct Equation 5 to account for it.

Index	Compound	Refractive index at 25°C	Bp, °C 760 mm Hg
1	sec-Butanol	1.3949	99.7
2	Iso b utanol	1.3938	107.7
3	n-Butanol	1.3975 1.3973 (9)	117.6 117.66 (9)

Table II. Virial and Vapor-Pressure Constants

Compound	α_i	β_i	A	В	С
sec-Butanol	14.678	4.5	7.47431	1314.19	186.55
sobutanol	14.711	4.5	7.22014	1190.38	166.67
n-Butanol	14.711	4.5	7.4768 0	1362.39	178.77

eff	γ_3	1.09234	1.07703	1.03079	0.98739	0.96608	1.01972	0.97242	0.99135 1 07586	007301	1.02938	1.00518	1.00317	0.96148	0.98630	1.00132	0.96536	0.98754	1.00548	1.00354	0.96525	0.96665	1.01134	0.99218	1.01224	1.02843	1.031/3	U.90001 1 03378	1.00961	1.01191	1.01955	1.01562	1.03210	U.99/34	1.00788	1 02994	1.01300	1.02842	1.02124	1.02180	1.01139	1.00855
c activity co	γ_2	0.96325 0.97056	0.98707	0.98008	0.95849	0.95061	0.98610	0.96403	0.98264	0 99324	1.00270	1.00024	0.99730	0.98098	0.99370 1 00004	1.00180	0.99553	1.00463	1.00509	1.00770	1.00007	1.00236	1.00/3/	1.01064	1.00872	1.00349	1.00243	1 00167	1.01402	1.01418	1.01051	1.01233	1.00270	1.00200	1.00509 1.00615	1 00443	1.01926	1.00630	1.01368	1.01362	1.02136	1.02201
Calo	γ,	1.00308 1.00469	1.00274	1.00555	1.01102	1.01425	1.00566	1.01214	000001	1 00515	1.00287	1.00303	1.00416	1.01011	100001	1.00215	1.00443	1.00041	0.99946	0.99665	1.00068	0.99858	0.99408 0 99502	0.99530	0.99139	0.98520	10086.0	0.900/0	0.98519	0.98325	0.98009	0.98222	0.96249	0.97894	0.90303	0.96641	0.97702	0.96013	0.97440	0.97383	0.97396	0.9/099
eff	γ3	0.91015 0.93674	1.05188	0.97078	0.99580	1.01717	0.94817	1.02325	1.03034	0.95016	1.01491	1.04894	0.98195	0.99180	1.01769	0.98996	1.04839	1.07572	1.00486	0.98343	1.03741	1.03526	0.902/U	1.00701	0.95331	0.93542	1.00383	1 02348	0.97996	0.96344	1.01260	0.99070	1.03365	1.022/1	11/0011	1 02055	1.03828	1.01319	0.98405	1.01343	0.98374	1.01222
s activity coe	γ_1	0.98850 0.90352	1.09635	0.97838	1.00094	1.01939	0.97181	0.98131	1.UU363	0.98823	1.00450	1.00202	0.98137	0.93548	0.9/040	0.98273	0.99305	1.00081	0.98754	1.00273	1.00273	202000	0.99697	0.99577	0.99346	1.00122	1.000/9	1 00382	1.00298	1.00344	1.00371	0.99638	1.01042	1.00240	1 01925	1.00705	1.00836	1.00351	1.00371	1.00662	1.00735	67/10-1
9P	γ,	1.01687 1.01663	1.01073	1.00960	1.01135	1.01994	1.00744	1.0105/	1.00410	1.00475	0.99803	0.99960	1.00225	1.01708	1.01/263	1.00587	1.00656	0.99232	1.00268	1.01271	1.00437	1.00/6/	0101010	1.00263	1.00332	1.00070	05766.0	0.95565	1.00873	1.01389	0.98846	0.98947	0.94018	0.391/0	0 93285	0.92366	0.98755	0.94551	1.00013	0.96799	1.01882	0.47 VCC / V. U
udu	y ₃	0.030 0.042	0.020	0.052	0.096	0.120	0.059	0.118	0.036	0.073	0.028	0.080	0.083	0.164	0.092	0.094	0.198	0.146	0.095	0.116	0.235	0.249	0 146	0.170	0.117	0.059	060.0	0.040	0.182	0.189	0.156	0.172	0.079	0.085	0.126	0.105	0.289	0.156	0.232	0.238	0.363	0.393
vapor con	y2	0.086 0.120	0.181	0.166	0.067	0.024	0.201	0.064	101.0	0.246	0.437	0.311	0.276	0.06/	0 306	0.316	0.081	0.247	0.381	0.386	0.048	0.039	0.349	0.286	0.490	0.686	0.145	0.788	0.444	0.466	0.577	0.523	0.829	0.100	0.729	0.781	0.387	0.787	0.573	0.580	0.283	0.135
Calc	<i>y</i> 1	0.875 0.829	0.791	0.782	0.833	0.843	0.746	0.812	0.557	0.686	0.537	0.606	0.648	0./62	0.604	0.595	0.703	0.600	0.529	0.494	0.696	0.089	0.503	0.541	0.401	0.258	0 567	0.174	0.375	0.348	0.270	0.315	0.088	0.430	0.144	0.118	0.318	0.062	0.204	0.189	0.352	0.400 0.475
	\mathbf{y}_3	0.025 0.037	0.020	0.049	0.097	0.126	0.055	0.124	0.01.0	0.069	0.028	0.084	0.081	0.169	111.0	0.093	0.215	0.159	0.095	0.114	0.253	0.207 0.006	0.151	0.173	0.111	0.054	0.049	0.040	0.177	0.180	0.155	0.168	1.0.9	120.0	0.123	0.104	0.296	0.154	0.224	0.236	0.353	0.435
or compn	y22	0.088 0.124	0.183	0.166	0.070	0.026	0.198	0.065 0.051 0	0.100	0.245	0.438	0.312	0.272	0.064	0.303	0.310	0.081	0.246	0.374	0.384	0.048	0.038	0.345	0.284	0.483	0.684	0.145	0.790	0.439	0.461	0.573	0.515	0.835	0.416	0.738	0.783	0.383	0.785	0.567	0.576	0.279	0.170 0.092
Obs vap	y,	0.887 0.839	0.797	0.785	0.833	0.848	0.747	0.811	0.768	0.686	0.534	0.604	0.647	0./6/	0.604	0.597	0.704	0.595	0.531	0.502	0.699	0.475	0.504	0.545	0.406	0.262	0.200	0.170	0.384	0.359	0.272	0.31/	U.U86	0.007	0.139	0.113	0.321	0.061	0.209	0.188	0.368	0.400 0.473
	<i>x</i> ³	0.052 0.073	0.035	060.0	0.173	0.220	0.101	112.0	0.060	0.123	0.046	0.133	0.137	0.283	0.150	0.153	0.331	0.237	0.151	0.183	0.385	0.404	0.227	0.266	0.175	0.087	0.0/3	0.058	0.266	0.272	0.222	0.245	0.110	0.4.0	0.175	0.145	0.398	0.209	0.313	0.319	0.486 0.525	0.587 0.587
uid compi	<i>x</i> ₂	0.115 0.156	0.231	0.207	0.085	0.031	0.243	0.0/9	0.100 0.461	0.288	0.499	0.355	0.316	0.0/8	0.345 0.345	0.353	0.091	0.271	0.416	0.416	0.052	0.042	0.370	0.302	0.509	0.710	0.145	0.806	0.445	0.462	0.572	0.516	0.175	0.807	0.715	0.765	0.367	0.745	0.538	0.543	0.260	0.069
Liq.	x,	0.833 0.771	0.734 0.785	0.703	0.742	0.749	0.656	0.710	0.479	0.589	0.455	0.512	0.547	0.639	0 505	0.494	0.578	0.492	0.433	0.401	0.563	400.0	0.403	0.432	0.316	0.203	0.441	0.136	0.289	0.266	0.206	0.239	U.U68	0.075	0.110	0.090	0.235	0.046	0.149	0.138	0.254	0.344
° °	Calc	100.99 101.56	101.70	102.20	102.39	102.70	102.66	102.92	104.04	103.38	104.19	104.16	103.85	104.07	104.32	104.44	105.01	105.04	105.01	105.53	105.64	105.90	105.83	105.83	106.28	106.66	106 98	107.02	107.23	107.49	107.66	107.04	107.03	107 95	108.12	108.04	108.86	108.91	108.94	109.10	109.45 100.13	109.54
Temp,	Obs	100.80 101.40	101.50	102.30	102.40	102.40	102.90	102.20	103.60	103.60	104.00	104.10	104.10	104.10	104.40	104.60	104.80	105.00	105.10	105.40	105.40	105.80	105.80	105.90	106.40	106.60	106.90	107.00	107.20	107.50	107.60	107.00	107 00	107 90	108.00	108.10	108.60	109.00	109.00	109.10	109 51	109.56

Table III . Ternary Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Data for sec-Butanol(1)–n-Butanol(2)–Isobutanol(3)

1.01091	1.01480	1.02550	1.02270	1.01335	1.02415	1.01666	1.01272	1.01479	1.01540	1.01584	1.01427	1.01446	1.01759	1.01719
1.02156	1.02017	1.01032	1.01429	1.02041	1.01230	1.01930	1.01791	1.01608	1.01767	1.01761	1.01431	1.01205	1.00822	1.00947
0.97213	0.97558	0.96574	0.97420	0.97282	0.97124	0.97806	0.96528	0.98343	0.98248	0.98787	0.97051	0.97019	1.05531	1.06194
0.98853	1.02901	0.99728	0.98034	0.99624	1.00791	1.01605	0.99829	1.06168	1.02211	1.00152	1.01632	1.02194	1.01634	1.01315
1.00142	0.99999	1.00606	1.00226	0.99568	1.00390	0.98142	1.08059	0.99145	0.99327	1.00031	1.03345	1.02568	1.01047	1.00534
1.00933	0.97565	0.97752	0.99392	1.01412	0.97382	0.99685	0.95417	0.92631	0.95671	0.99372	0.95179	0.96568	0.91418	0.98447
0.393	0.366	0.238	0.284	0.427	0.276	0.393	0.505	0.530	0.497	0.496	0.563	0.589	0.769	0.775
0.238	0.342	0.729	0.596	0.240	0.691	0.365	0.103	0.200	0.254	0.291	0.095	0.061	0.065	0.077
0.369	0.294	0.042	0.136	0.332	0.043	0.251	0.387	0.266	0.259	0.224	0.346	0.347	0.184	0.172
0.384	0.371	0.231	0.272	0.420	0.043	0.393	0.498	0.554	0.500	0.489	0.564	0.593	0.776	0.780
0.233	0.335	0.726	0.589	0.234	0.685	0.351	0.119	0.195	0.248	0.286	0.097	0.062	0.065	0.077
0.383	0.294	0.043	0.139	0.346	0.043	0.256	0.383	0.251	0.252	0.225	0.339	0.345	0.159	0.143
0.520	0.481	0.307	0.366	0.553	0.352	0.503	0.641	0.652	0.611	0.606	0.688	0.717	0.848	0.847
0.216	0.310	0.663	0.538	0.214	0.618	0.323	060.0	0.171	0.217	0.247	0.081	0.052	0.050	0.059
0.264	0.209	0.030	0.096	0.233	0.030	0.174	0.269	0.177	0.172	0.147	0.231	0.231	0.102	0.094
109.66	109.87	109.90	109.89	110.29	110.33	110.43	110.79	111.85	111.49	111.69	111.65	111.95	114.68	114.76
109.71	109.80	110.00	110.10	110.25	110.40	110.48	110.80	111.55	111.56	111.73	111.76	111.85	114.75	115.01

Ma et al. (3) concluded that if a set of data can be shown to be well correlated by a multicomponent thermodynamic equation such as that of Redlich-Kister or Wilson, then the assumption that the data are inconsistent according to the point-to-point test is not justified. They set an upper limit for the rmsd of 1.5% in the vapor phase to indicate a good correlation.

All the data that appear in Table III are consistent according to the McDermott-Ellis test. They were further correlated using the following Redlich-Kister equation (β)

$$\ln \gamma_{1} = x_{2}x_{3}[(B_{12} + B_{13} - B_{23}) + C_{12}(2 x_{1} - x_{2}) + C_{13}(2 x_{1} - x_{3}) + 2 C_{23}(x_{3} - x_{2}) + C_{12}(x_{1} - x_{2})(3 x_{1} - x_{3}) + 2 C_{23}(x_{3} - x_{2}) + C_{12}(x_{1} - x_{2})(3 x_{1} - x_{2}) + D_{13}(x_{1} - x_{3})(3 x_{1} - x_{3}) - 3 D_{23}(x_{3} - x_{2})^{2} + C_{1}(1 - 2 x_{1})] + x_{2}^{2}[B_{12} + C_{12}(3 x_{1} - x_{2}) + D_{12}(x_{1} - x_{2})(5 x_{1} - x_{2})] + x_{3}^{2}[B_{13} + C_{13}(3 x_{1} - x_{3}) + D_{13}(x_{1} - x_{3})(5 x_{1} - x_{3})]$$
(6)

where B_{ij} , C_{ij} , D_{ij} are the binary constants and C_1 is a ternary constant. The equations for the other two activity coefficients were obtained by cyclic rotation of the indices. Equation 6 was used with and without the ternary constant to predict the values of the experimental activity coefficient and vapor-phase composition. For the latter, the rmsd's were 0.67 and 0.68%, respectively, values that indicate that the overall correlation is very good and that they are not statistically different. In other words the ternary vapor-liquid equilibria of the ternary system *sec*-butanol-isobutanol-*n*-butanol can be predicted from the behavior of the different binaries that compose it without the need for interaction terms like C_1 . Table III reports the predicted values of the activity coefficients and vapor-phase composition, and Table IV the Redlich-Kister correlating constants for the three binaries.

The ternary system was also correlated using the Wilson equation (10)

$$\ln \gamma_{k} = -\ln \left[\sum_{1}^{m} x_{j} \Lambda_{kj} \right] + 1 - \sum_{1}^{m} \frac{x_{i} \Lambda_{ik}}{\sum_{1}^{m} x_{j} \Lambda_{ij}}$$
(7)

Equation 7 contains only parameters which can be obtained from binary data. These were calculated by a Simplex optimization technique from the following equations, applicable to binary systems

$$\ln \gamma_{1} = -\ln (x_{1} + \Lambda_{12}x_{2}) + x_{2} \left[\frac{\Lambda_{12}}{x_{1} + \Lambda_{12}x_{2}} - \frac{\Lambda_{21}}{\Lambda_{21}x_{1} + x_{2}} \right]$$
(8)
$$\ln \gamma_{2} = -\ln (x_{2} + \Lambda_{21}x_{1}) - x_{2} + \ln (x_{2} + \Lambda_{21}x_{1}) + x_{2} + \ln (x_{2} + \Lambda_{21}x_{2}) + \pi + \ln (x_{2} + \Lambda_{$$

$$x_1 \left[\frac{\Lambda_{12}}{x_1 + \Lambda_{12} x_2} - \frac{\Lambda_{21}}{\Lambda_{21} x_1 + x_2} \right] \quad (9)$$

The Wilson constants for the different binaries are reported in Table V, together with their rmsd. Application of Equation 7 to the ternary system showed that the overall rmsd was 0.77% so that the predicting abilities of the Redlich-Kister and Wilson equations are similar.

The boiling points of the ternary system were then correlated using the equation suggested by Wisniak and Tamir (12)

$$T = x_1 T_1^{\circ} + x_2 T_1^{\circ} + x_3 T_3^{\circ} + \omega + \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[x_i x_j \sum_{i=1}^{k} C_K (x_i - x_j)^k \right] + x_1 x_2 x_3 \left[A + B(x_1 - x_2) + C(x_1 - x_3) + \dots \right]$$
(10)

where

$$\omega = x_1 \ln (y_1/x_1) + x_2 \ln (y_2/x_2) + x_3 \ln (y_3/x_3) \quad (11)$$

The different constants of Equation 10 appear in Table VI, and from the value of the rmsd, correlation is very good. The

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Table IV. Correlation of Binary Vapor-Liquid Data, Redlich-Kister Equation

System	B _{ij}	C _{ij}	D _{ij}
sec-Butanol—isobutanol sec-Butanol—n-butanol Isobutanol—n-butanol sec-Butanol—isobutanol—n-butanol	$-1.18005 \cdot 10^{-2}$ -2.05600 \cdot 10^{-2} 5.05079 \cdot 10^{-2} C_1 = 9.52208 \cdot 10^{-3}	2.71650 · 10 ⁻² -2.82625 · 10 ⁻³ 2.24689 · 10 ⁻²	-1.39587.10-2 6.24375.10-2 4.86144.10-3

Table V. Wilson Constants, Equation 7											
System	Λ_{ij}	Λ_{ji}	У	γ							
sec-Butanol—isobutanol sec-Butanol—n-butanol Isobutanol—n-butanol	0.88175 0.66549 0.57133	1.13388 1.50287 1.54896	0.78 1.20 0.52	0.53 2.70 1.12							

Table VI. Correlation of Boiling Points, Equation 10

System	Co	<i>C</i> ₁	C_2	Rmsd
sec-Butanol—isobutanol sec-Butanol—n-butanol Isobutanol—n-butanol sec-Butanol—isobutanol—n-butanol	0.51772 5.13436 2.30700	-1.29401 -1.03916 -1.03729	0.59257 2.43468 0.33503	0.055 0.070 0.042
	A = -2.19106			0.147

rmsd for the prediction of the ternary boiling points from the binary data alone is 0.162 so that for practical purposes constant A may be neglected.

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Nomenclature

 $\alpha, \beta, A, B, C = \text{constants}$

 B_i = second virial coefficient, cm³/mol

- B_{ij} = mixed virial coefficient, cm³/mol (Equation 2; constant (Equation 6)
- n = number of experimental points
- P = overall pressure, mm Hg
- P_i° = vapor pressure of component / pure, mm Hg
- R = gas constant
- rmsd = root-mean-square deviation,

$$\sqrt{\Sigma\Sigma(y_{ji,exp}-y_{ji,calc})^2/3}$$
 n

 $t, T = \text{temperature}, ^{\circ}C, K$

 T_i° = boiling temperature of component *i* at pressure *P*, K V_i° = molar liquid volume of component *i* pure, cm³/mol

 x_i, y_i = mole fraction composition of component *i* in the liquid and vapor phases

 γ_i = activity coefficient of component *i*

 A_{ii} = constant, Wilson equation

Subscripts

- exp = experimental
- calc = calculated
- i = component i

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