

# Partial Molar Volumes of Cobalt(II) Chloride in Ethanol + Water at 298.15 K

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Densities of ethanol + water + cobalt(II) chloride mixtures have been measured with an oscillating-tube densimeter over a large range of concentrations of salt, at 298.15 K. From these densities, apparent molar volumes of the electrolyte in these mixtures have been calculated, and partial molar volumes at infinite dilution have been evaluated, at different concentrations of alcohol in the solvent.

## Introduction

The volumetric behavior of solutes has proved to be very useful in elucidating the different interactions present in a solution. Studies on the apparent and partial molar volumes of electrolytes can be used to examine the ion-ion, ion-solvent, and solvent-solvent interactions. However, little work has been carried out on experimental evaluation of the partial molar volumes of ions dissolved in aqueous mixed solvent systems.

In a previous work (Peña et al., 1994), we studied the vapor-liquid equilibrium of the ethanol + water + cobalt(II) chloride system. In the present work, we have determined the densities of this system at 298.15 K and we have obtained the apparent molar volumes of the cobalt(II) chloride in ethanol + water mixtures, as well as the partial molar volumes.

In the literature, we have found experimental density data of the water + cobalt(II) chloride (Phang, 1980; Herrington et al., 1986; Pogue and Atkinson, 1989) and ethanol + cobalt(II) chloride binary systems (Meyer et al., 1960), but we have not found any reported density data of the ethanol + water + cobalt(II) chloride ternary system.

## Experimental Section

The chemicals were absolute ethanol (Baker analyzed reagent, >99.5 mass %), distilled water, and cobalt(II) chloride (Probus, >99.5 mass %). They were used without further purification. Ethanol density was  $(785.08 \pm 0.01)$

$\text{m}^{-3}$  at 298.15 K, indicating a maximum of 0.01 vol % of water, as reported by Marsh and Richards (1980). Water density was  $(997.05 \pm 0.01)$   $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  at 298.15 K.

The ethanol + water + cobalt(II) chloride mixtures were prepared one by one gravimetrically using a Sartorius analytical balance with a precision of  $\pm 0.0001$  g. They were also stirred for sufficient time to assure dissolution of the salt and stored in vials prior to use. Samples were kept in a water bath at 303 K to prevent the formation of bubbles in the densimeter. The accuracy of sample molar fractions was also lower than 0.0001.

The sample densities were measured with an Anton Paar DMA 55 densimeter matched to a Julabo circulator with proportional temperature control and an automatic drift correction system that kept the samples at  $(298.15 \pm 0.01)$  K. The densimeter was calibrated with distilled water and dry air. The accuracy of density values was  $\pm 0.01 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ .

**Table 1. Densities *d*, Molar Volumes *V*, and Molar Concentrations *c* of Ethanol (1) + Cobalt(II) Chloride (3) Mixtures and Apparent Molar Volumes  $\Phi_v$  of Cobalt(II) Chloride in Ethanol at 298.15 K**

$x_3$	<i>d</i> ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	<i>V</i> ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )	<i>c</i> ( $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	$\Phi_v$ ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )
0.0101	805.52	58.24	0.1729	14.66
0.0202	826.01	57.82	0.3493	16.09
0.0300	845.76	57.45	0.5228	17.49
0.0399	865.88	57.07	0.6995	18.23
0.0502	887.29	56.66	0.8865	18.49
0.0602	907.90	56.29	1.0686	18.96
0.0701	928.12	55.97	1.2530	19.96
0.0500	886.60	56.68	0.8813	18.62
0.0602	907.84	56.30	1.0693	19.14
0.0703	928.71	55.95	1.2564	19.75
0.0803	949.48	55.61	1.4446	20.41
0.0900	969.62	55.29	1.6285	21.03
0.1001	990.88	54.96	1.8212	21.44
0.1101	1013.98	54.53	2.0188	20.94
0.1200	1034.91	54.23	2.2131	21.59

**Table 2. Densities *d*, Molar Volumes *V*, and Molar Concentrations *c* of Water (2) + Cobalt(II) Chloride (3) Mixtures and Apparent Molar Volumes  $\Phi_v$  of Cobalt(II) Chloride in Water at 298.15 K**

$x_3$	<i>d</i> ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ )	<i>V</i> ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )	<i>c</i> ( $\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	$\Phi_v$ ( $\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )
0.0100	1060.47	18.04	0.5542	15.51
0.0201	1122.34	18.06	1.1149	17.53
0.0300	1181.23	18.09	1.6589	18.89
0.0400	1238.46	18.16	2.2035	20.35
0.0500	1294.82	18.23	2.7410	21.28
0.0600	1349.38	18.32	3.2744	22.31
0.0700	1403.69	18.41	3.8034	23.00

## Results and Discussion

In Tables 1 and 2 the density, *d*, of the ethanol (1) + cobalt(II) chloride (3) and the water (2) + cobalt(II) chloride (3) systems are reported, where  $x_3$  is the molar fraction of cobalt(II) chloride in the binary mixture. In Table 3 the density, *d*, of the ethanol (1) + water (2) + cobalt(II) chloride (3) system is reported, where  $x_i$  is the molar fraction of component *i* in the ternary mixture and  $x'_1$  is the molar fraction of ethanol in the salt-free solvent. From these results, the molar volume of solution, *V*, and the molar concentration of salt in the solution, *c*, were calculated. In Tables 1–3 we also report values of *V* and *c*.

The apparent molar volume,  $\Phi_v$ , of cobalt(II) chloride in the ethanol + water mixture is defined from the molar volume of solution, *V*, as we deduced in a previous work (Peña et al., 1995), by means of the expression

$$V = V_1 x_1 + V_2 x_2 + V_{12}^E (x_1 + x_2) + \Phi_v x_3 \quad (1)$$

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**Table 4. Parameters of Equations 3 and 4**

$\nu = 0$	$\nu = 1$	$\nu = 2$	$\nu = 3$	$\nu = 4$
$b_\nu$	1.744	114.971	-502.72	690.1
$c_\nu$	10.348	-55.305	311.95	-445.0
				184.0

obtained from Phang (1980), the  $11.5 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  reported by Herrington et al. (1986), and the  $10.2 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$  value reported by Pogue and Atkinson (1989).

From the  $\Phi_\nu$  values of cobalt(II) chloride in ethanol, given in Table 1, we have found the partial molar volume at infinite dilution of cobalt(II) chloride in ethanol,  $12.9 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ; the comparison with the values obtained from Meyer (1960) is poor, but Meyer's data are unreliable because they present a great dispersion.

From the  $\Phi_\nu$  values and at a least-squares minimization, we have found the values of  $b_\nu$  and  $c_\nu$  that minimize the sum of the squares of deviations between experimental and calculated results of  $\Phi_\nu$  in the range  $0.04 \leq x_1 \leq 1$ . These parameters are given in Table 4. The mean absolute deviation of the apparent molar volume for the cobalt(II) chloride is  $0.57 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , and the standard deviation is  $0.75 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ .

All attempts to include in a single equation the apparent volume of cobalt(II) chloride in the entire range of ethanol water composition have failed. Therefore, eqs 1–4 with the parameters of Table 4 are not valid to recalculate the apparent volume of cobalt(II) chloride in pure water.

From the values of  $b_\nu$  and  $c_\nu$  and eqs 1–4, we have recalculated the molar volume and the density of the ethanol + water + cobalt(II) chloride solutions. The mean absolute deviation of molar volume is  $0.026 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ , and the corresponding standard deviation is  $0.035 \text{ cm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ .

The mean absolute deviation of the density is  $0.66 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ , and the standard deviation is  $0.89 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ .

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