

Experimental Determination of the Vapor–Liquid Equilibrium at 101.32 kPa of the Ternary System 1-Butanol + Methanol + TAME

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Experimental isobaric vapor–liquid equilibrium data are reported at 101.32 kPa for the ternary system 1-butanol + methanol + TAME (2-methoxy-2-methylbutane or *tert*-amyl methyl ether) and for one unmeasured constituent binary system (TAME + 1-butanol). These data were found to be thermodynamically consistent and were satisfactorily correlated with the Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC equations. They have also been compared with predictions obtained from the application of ASOG and UNIFAC group contribution methods and from the correlation equations using interaction parameters of the constituent binary systems.

Introduction

In previous work^{1,2} we have demonstrated that 1-butanol is a possible entrainer for the separation of MTBE (methyl *tert*-butyl ether) and methanol or ethanol by extractive distillation. To know if the same entrainer can be used in the separation of methanol + TAME (2-methoxy-2-methylbutane or *tert*-amyl methyl ether) mixtures, a rigorous determination of the involved ternary equilibrium is necessary. With this in mind, isobaric ($P = 101.32$ kPa) vapor–liquid equilibrium (VLE) data for the system 1-butanol + methanol + TAME will be determined and fitted with the equations of Wilson,³ NRTL,⁴ and UNIQUAC.⁵ The prediction of equilibrium will also be tested, first using the Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC equations with the interaction parameters of the corresponding binary systems, and then by the group contribution methods ASOG-KT,^{6,7} UNIFAC,⁸ UNIFAC–Dortmund,^{9,10} and UNIFAC–Lyngby.¹¹

Experimental Section

Materials. Methanol was supplied by Merck with nominal purity >99.8 mass %. 1-Butanol was supplied by Aldrich with nominal purity >99.9 mass %, and TAME was supplied by Fluka with nominal purity >98.9 mass %. The water contents of the methanol, 1-butanol, and TAME (determined with a Metrohm 737 KF coulometer) were 0.03, 0.1, and 0.02 mass %, respectively.

Table 1 lists the densities and refractive indices at 298.15 K and atmospheric pressure and boiling points at 101.32 kPa measured for the pure components, together with published values for these parameters.^{12–14}

Apparatus and Procedure. The VLE experiments in this study were performed using a dynamic recirculating still equipped with a Cottrell pump. It is a commercial unit (Labodest model 602), built by Fischer, capable of handling pressures from 0.25 to 400 kPa and temperatures up to 513.15 K. The temperature was measured using a Heraeus QuaT100 quartz thermometer, with an accuracy of ± 0.02 K, and pressure was measured with a Fischer digital manometer with an accuracy of ± 0.01 kPa.

Distillation was performed under an inert argon atmosphere at constant pressure of 101.32 kPa, and the heating and stirring system of the liquid mixture was connected.

Table 1. Densities, ρ , Refractive Indices, n_D , and Boiling Points, T_b , of the Pure Components

com- ponent	$\rho(298.15\text{ K}), \text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$		$n_D(298.15\text{ K})$		$T_b(101.32\text{ kPa}), \text{K}$	
	exptl	lit.	exptl	lit.	exptl	lit.
1-butanol	0.8060	0.80575 ^a	1.3975	1.39741 ^a	390.88	390.875 ^a
methanol	0.7866	0.78637 ^a	1.3264	1.32652 ^a	337.65	337.696 ^a
TAME	0.7658	0.76577 ^b	1.3858	1.38580 ^b	359.33	359.39 ^c

^a Riddick et al.¹² ^b Linek.¹³ ^c Krähenbühl and Gmehling.¹⁴

Table 2. Isobaric Vapor–Liquid Equilibrium Data for the TAME (1) + 1-Butanol (2) Binary System at 101.32 kPa

T/K	x_1 /(mole fraction)	y_1 /(mole fraction)	γ_1	γ_2
387.99	0.0279	0.0988	1.7434	1.0245
386.33	0.0508	0.1646	1.6551	1.0313
384.79	0.0763	0.2344	1.6241	1.0263
382.60	0.1118	0.3232	1.6066	1.0221
380.90	0.1395	0.3897	1.6151	1.0133
378.46	0.1897	0.4691	1.5152	1.0265
377.05	0.2170	0.5142	1.5024	1.0262
374.78	0.2715	0.5826	1.4387	1.0356
372.96	0.3183	0.6339	1.3975	1.0435
371.41	0.3577	0.6830	1.3939	1.0216
369.70	0.4169	0.7296	1.3347	1.0293
367.90	0.4816	0.7709	1.2797	1.0571
366.16	0.5648	0.8093	1.1997	1.1280
364.30	0.6571	0.8495	1.1381	1.2236
362.84	0.7503	0.8838	1.0791	1.3829
361.91	0.8143	0.9054	1.0450	1.5774
360.92	0.8911	0.9382	1.0171	1.8381
360.13	0.9382	0.9621	1.0157	2.0683

The system was kept at boiling point for 20 min to ensure the stationary state, and then we extracted samples of liquid and vapor with syringes. The composition of liquid and vapor samples for the binary and ternary mixtures was determined by measuring their densities at 298.15 K with an Anton Paar DSA-48 vibrating tube densimeter and sound analyzer, and refractive indices were determined with an Atago RX-1000 refractometer at 298.15 K. The composition dependence of densities and refractive indices has previously been reported.¹⁵ The greatest uncertainty found for these systems with this method of composition analysis was ± 0.003 in mole fraction.

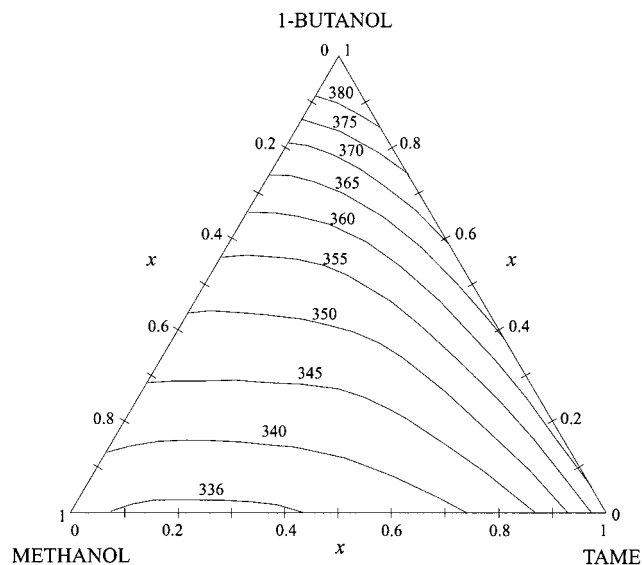


Figure 1. Isothermal liquid-phase compositions of 1-butanol + methanol + TAME at equilibrium with its vapor at 101.32 kPa (temperatures in K).

Table 4. Binary Interaction Parameters ($\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) of the Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC Equations As Obtained by Correlating the VLE Data for the Binary Systems, Together with rms Deviations in Equilibrium Temperature and Vapor-Phase Composition

model	parameters	rms T/K	rms y_1
Methanol (1) + TAME (2)			
Wilson	$\Delta\lambda_{12} = 5206.2, \Delta\lambda_{21} = -612.91$	0.25	0.0084
UNIQUAC	$\Delta u_{12} = -611.36, \Delta u_{21} = 4002.4$	0.26	0.0088
NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$)	$\Delta g_{12} = 2640.5, \Delta g_{21} = 1499.1$	0.26	0.0113
Methanol (1) + 1-Butanol (2)			
Wilson	$\Delta\lambda_{12} = 560.61, \Delta\lambda_{21} = 673.66$	0.54	0.0127
UNIQUAC	$\Delta u_{12} = 783.33, \Delta u_{21} = -176.06$	0.66	0.0113
NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$)	$\Delta g_{12} = 258.31, \Delta g_{21} = -88.960$	0.56	0.0132
TAME (1) + 1-Butanol (2)			
Wilson	$\Delta\lambda_{12} = -1797.2, \Delta\lambda_{21} = 4850.5$	0.44	0.0052
UNIQUAC	$\Delta u_{12} = 2581.5, \Delta u_{21} = -1337.3$	0.38	0.0063
NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$)	$\Delta g_{12} = 3955.4, \Delta g_{21} = -1121.6$	0.42	0.0057

optimal value of the NRTL nonrandomness parameter α was found by trial and error to be 0.3 in all cases.

The results for the binary systems are listed in Table 4, and those for the ternary system in Table 5. For the binary systems TAME + methanol¹⁶ and TAME + 1-butanol, a well-defined unique optimal pair of binary interaction parameters was found for each of the fitted equations. However, the parameter pairs listed in Table 4 for methanol + 1-butanol² only provided a slightly better fit than virtually any other parameter pairs in the region explored.

Figure 2 compares, for the ternary system, the calculated values using the NRTL equation ($\alpha = 0.3$) with the experimental VLE data (for the sake of clarity, the number of data points shown has been reduced).

Table 5. Binary Interaction Parameters ($\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) of the Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC Equations As Obtained by Correlating the VLE Data for the 1-Butanol (1) + Methanol (2) + TAME (3) Ternary System, Together with rms Deviations in Equilibrium Temperature and Vapor-Phase Composition

model	parameters ($\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$)	rms T	rms y_1	rms y_2	rms y_3
Wilson	$\Delta\lambda_{12} = -579.78, \Delta\lambda_{13} = 4306.6$ $\Delta\lambda_{21} = 1590.63, \Delta\lambda_{23} = 5816.6$ $\Delta\lambda_{31} = -1528.87, \Delta\lambda_{32} = -1258.1$	0.94	0.0228	0.0341	0.0199
UNIQUAC	$\Delta u_{12} = 1593.5, \Delta u_{13} = -1334.8$ $\Delta u_{21} = -583.58, \Delta u_{23} = -520.49$ $\Delta u_{31} = 2603.2, \Delta u_{32} = 3932.9$	0.94	0.0225	0.0339	0.0197
NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$)	$\Delta g_{12} = -1499.5, \Delta g_{13} = -1040.7$ $\Delta g_{21} = 2593.9, \Delta g_{23} = 2686.8$ $\Delta g_{31} = 3831.7, \Delta g_{32} = 1489.3$	0.93	0.0229	0.0342	0.0196

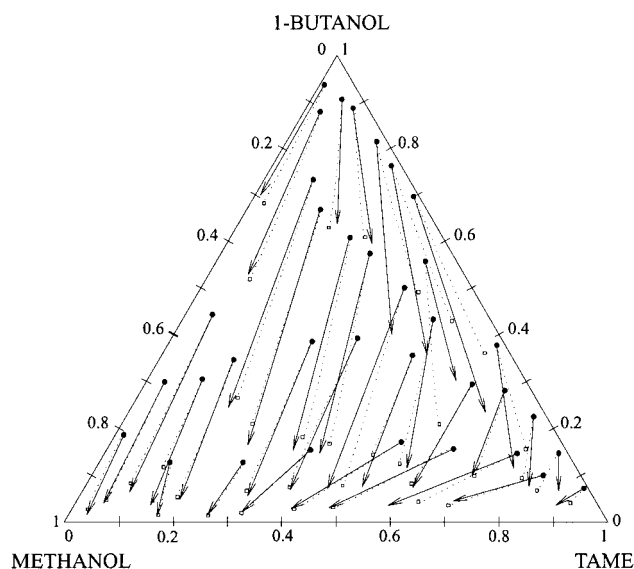


Figure 2. Comparison of the experimental VLE data (—) for 1-butanol + methanol + TAME with calculated values using the NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$) equations (- - □).

Table 6. Root Mean Square Deviations in Equilibrium Temperature and Vapor-Phase Composition of VLE Predictions for TAME + 1-Butanol Obtained by Group Contribution Methods

model	rms T/K	rms y_1
ASOG	0.23	0.0109
UNIFAC	0.41	0.0146
UNIFAC–Dortmund	0.91	0.0230
UNIFAC–Lyngby	0.33	0.0147

Prediction. VLE data for the binary system TAME + 1-butanol were predicted using the following group contribution methods to calculate the liquid-phase activity coefficients: the ASOG-KT method; the original UNIFAC method, with the structural and group-interaction parameters recommended by Gmehling et al.;²⁰ the UNIFAC–Dortmund method; and the UNIFAC–Lyngby method. Table 6 lists the rms deviations between the experimental VLE data and those predicted. Figure 3 shows the vapor–liquid equilibrium composition of the binary system TAME + 1-butanol, comparing the correlation result with the NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$) equation and prediction with the ASOG-KT method.

For the ternary system, 1-butanol + methanol + TAME, calculations were carried out by means of two methods. Using the group contribution methods cited above along with ternary equations of Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC, models were constructed with the binary interaction parameters of the constituent binary systems (Table 4). Table 7 lists the rms deviations between the experimental VLE data and those predicted by both methods.

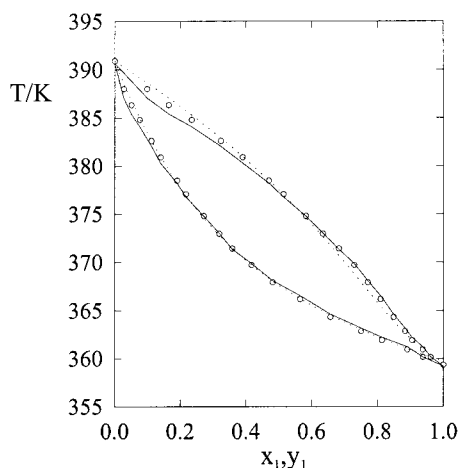


Figure 3. Vapor-liquid equilibrium compositions of TAME + 1-butanol at 101.32 kPa: O, experimental; —, NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$) equation; · · ·, ASOG method.

Table 7. Root Mean Square Deviations in Equilibrium Temperature and Vapor-Phase Composition of VLE Predictions for 1-Butanol (1) + Methanol (2) + TAME (3) Obtained by Group Contribution Methods or from the Equations of Wilson, NRTL, and UNIQUAC Parametrized Using Data for the Binary Systems

model	rms T/K	rms y_1	rms y_2	rms y_3
ASOG	1.22	0.0233	0.0372	0.0218
UNIFAC	0.88	0.0247	0.0372	0.0206
UNIFAC-Dortmund	0.81	0.0245	0.0438	0.0241
UNIFAC-Lyngby	1.30	0.0237	0.0355	0.0240
Wilson	0.96	0.0268	0.0394	0.0204
NRTL	1.13	0.0289	0.0417	0.0213
UNIQUAC	0.97	0.0271	0.0397	0.0205

Conclusions

Thermodynamically consistent VLE data were determined for the ternary system 1-butanol + methanol + TAME and the unmeasured constituent binary system TAME + 1-butanol. As can be seen from the ternary diagrams, Figures 1 and 2, the isotherm liquid-phase compositions close in on a single point, which corresponds to the binary azeotrope formed by the system TAME + methanol and is the focus of arrows in diagram compositions.

The Wilson, NRTL ($\alpha = 0.3$), and UNIQUAC equations correlate the ternary VLE data adequately; the deviations found in temperature and vapor composition were very similar with all three equations. When these equations were used to predict the VLE of the ternary system with binary interaction parameters obtained from the constituent binary systems, the deviations are only slightly greater than those afforded by direct optimization of the parameters of the ternary equations. This fact is attributable to the optimized parameters of the ternary and binary systems, generally being of the same order of magnitude, and to the correlation of the only system that is exceptional in this respect, methanol + 1-butanol, which is very insensitive to changes in the parameter values. This is the same behavior as has been found in previous works.¹⁻²

For this ternary system, predictions using group contribution methods present deviations in composition and temperature similar to those found when the prediction is carried out with correlation equations; nonetheless, UNIFAC (without modifications) can be selected as the best method of prediction for VLE data of the 1-butanol + methanol + TAME system.

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