

# Densities of Carbon Dioxide + Hydrogen Sulfide Mixtures from 220 K to 450 K at Pressures up to 25 MPa

Carl E. Stouffer, Scott J. Kellerman, Kenneth R. Hall, and James C. Holste\*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-3122

Bruce E. Gammon† and Kenneth N. Marsh‡

Thermodynamics Research Center, Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station, Texas 77843-3111

This paper reports ~850  $pVT$  measurements at temperatures between 220 K and 450 K at pressures up to 25 MPa for four gravimetrically prepared  $\text{CO}_2$  (1) +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (2) mixtures with  $x_1 = 0.5011, 0.7067, 0.9045,$  and  $0.9393$ . The measurements utilized a Burnett isochoric technique designed to provide both vapor and liquid densities. A detailed error analysis indicates that the densities are accurate to better than 0.08% and 0.3% for the vapor and liquid phases, respectively. Mixture second and third virial coefficients derived from the measurements and correlations to represent them and 52 derived vapor–liquid saturation boundary conditions also are included.

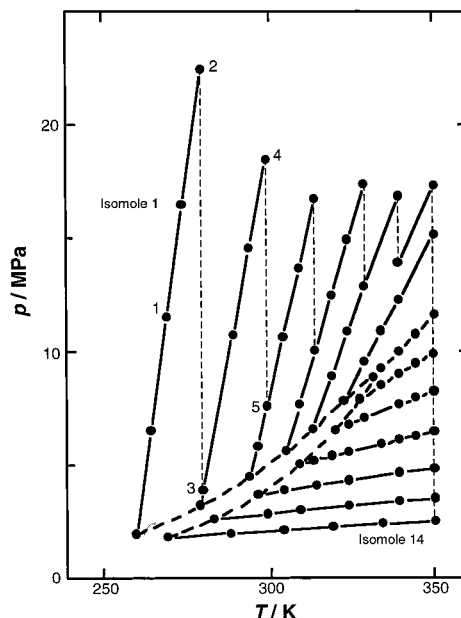
## Introduction

Although the volumetric and thermal properties of sour gas mixtures are essential for developing improved methods for producing and processing acid gases and for treating recycled gas in  $\text{CO}_2$  flooding operations involving sour crudes, the literature contains very little information about such properties for mixtures containing hydrogen sulfide as a constituent. Measurements on binary mixtures provide insight into the interactions between unlike molecules, and knowledge of the individual pair interactions assists greatly in formulating accurate descriptions of the properties of multicomponent gas mixtures. Vapor–liquid equilibrium measurements have been reported previously by Bierlein and Kay<sup>1</sup> and Sobocinski and Kurata<sup>2</sup> for binary mixtures containing carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, and single-phase  $pVT$  measurements have been reported for one mixture composition by Liu et al.<sup>3</sup>

This paper reports  $pVT$  measurements for four binary mixtures of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide at temperatures between 220 K and 450 K and pressures from 0.1 MPa to 23 MPa, as well as densities, second and third virial coefficients, and saturation boundary states derived from the measurements. Enthalpies, entropies, and internal, Helmholtz, and Gibbs energies derived from the  $pVT$  measurements are reported elsewhere.<sup>4,5</sup>

## Experimental Section

**Measurement Procedure.** Because the two-phase vapor + liquid region extends through the middle of the  $p$ – $T$  region covered in this work and because of the tendency for hydrogen sulfide to decompose at higher temperatures, accurate measurements for these mixtures required substantial modifications to the Burnett isochoric technique



**Figure 1.** Experimental procedure for isochoric measurements. The solid lines denote molar isometrics, and the dashed lines denote expansions.

first described by Hall and Eubank.<sup>6</sup> Figure 1 illustrates the experimental procedure using the measured values for the approximately equimolar mixture. The sample cell initially is filled to the conditions represented by point 1 in Figure 1. The filling pressure is above the cricondenbar, thus ensuring that all of the fluid, including that in the connecting lines and the supply cylinder, is in a single phase to avoid introducing inhomogeneities in composition during the filling procedure. The first “isochore”, which really is a molar isometric (isomole 1), then is measured both in the single-phase region and in the liquid + vapor two-phase region. (The two-phase points are not shown.) At the completion of the first isomole, the liquid is expanded into a second volume, thereby changing the state

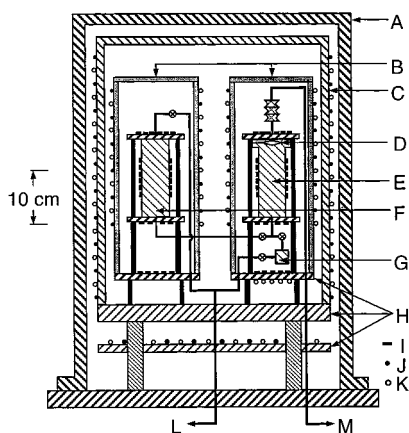
\* Corresponding author (e-mail j-holste@tamu.edu).

† Deceased.

‡ Present address: Department of Chemical and Process Engineering, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, New Zealand.

**Table 1. Sample Compositions for CO<sub>2</sub> (1) + H<sub>2</sub>S (2) Mixtures**

		sample 1	sample 2	sample 3	sample 4	sample 5	molar mass/kg·mol <sup>-1</sup>
<i>m</i> /kg:	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.46652	0.392365	0.227848	0.296234	0.442005	0.04401
	H <sub>2</sub> S	0.023377	0.019595	0.176357	0.095196	0.036137	0.03408
<i>x</i> :	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.9392	0.9394	0.5001	0.7067	0.9045	
	H <sub>2</sub> S	0.0608	0.0606	0.4999	0.2933	0.0955	



**Figure 2.** Schematic diagram of Burnett apparatus: A, vacuum vessel; B, radiation shields; C, isothermal shield; D, differential pressure transducer; E, isochoric cell; F, Burnett expansion cell; G, density reduction cell; H, guard plates; I, thin foil heaters; J, Nichrome wire heaters; K, recirculating cooling tube; L, sample inlet and exit; M, differential pressure transducer backpressure supply.

of the liquid from point 2 to point 3. After the completion of the second isomole, the liquid is expanded again (from point 4 to point 5). The experiment continues, mapping the single-phase states (shown in Figure 1) and the two-phase states (not shown), until the  $p$ - $T$  surface is covered. In Figure 1, the solid lines denote isomoles 1–14 and the dashed lines indicate expansions. Both the initial and final states are in the single-phase region for all expansions, and all two-phase measurements are made along isomoles. A small expansion ratio ( $\sim 8\%$  increase) is used between liquid isomoles, and a larger ratio ( $\sim 50\%$  increase) is used between vapor isomoles. The densities of the isomoles coupled by expansions at 350 K are determined by analysis of a Burnett expansion isotherm, and the densities for isomoles coupled by small ratio expansions are calculated using expansion ratios determined by a separate experiment.

Our previous measurements<sup>3,7</sup> indicated that hydrogen sulfide and its mixtures were stable for a period of days at temperatures of 350 K and below, but at higher temperatures, decomposition adversely affected  $pVT$  measurements in tens of hours. Because of our previous experiences, the gas vented during each expansion was analyzed for decomposition products using a gas chromatograph with a sensitivity to impurities of 0.0002 in mole fraction. Significant quantities of water and carbon disulfide were detected in an early experiment when the sample was at 400 K or higher for 18 h before beginning a Burnett isotherm at 450 K. As a result, the Burnett isochoric technique was not used above 350 K. Instead, several repetitions of conventional Burnett expansion series were performed at 400 K and 450 K. To avoid decomposition effects, these expansions were performed as rapidly as possible while the accuracy of the measurement was maintained. No decomposition products were detected in the exhausted gas when using this procedure. Minor amounts of argon were detected in the gases exhausted from the Burnett experiments (see Sample Preparation

Procedure) but not in the gases exhausted from the Burnett isochoric experiments.

**Apparatus.** A schematic diagram of the experimental apparatus used for these investigations appears in Figure 2. The sample chambers were constructed of type 316 stainless steel to resist corrosion by hydrogen sulfide. The main cell (E) in the apparatus serves both as the isochoric chamber and as the initial volume for the expansions. It contains a differential pressure transducer (DPT) built directly into the isochoric cell and a platinum resistance thermometer (PRT) housed in a copper block clamped to the isochoric cell. The Burnett expansion cell (F) effects large changes in the density of the sample in the isochoric cell. These expansions are made in the vapor and supercritical fluid regions. In the liquid region, we use a density reduction cell (G) capable of making small changes in the density of the sample.

Measurements were made at temperatures from 200 K to 450 K and at pressures to 23 MPa. Temperatures were measured with an oil-filled, capsule style PRT that has a long-term stability of  $\pm 0.02$  K and cycling stability of  $\pm 0.01$  K. The PRT was calibrated using a Rosemount transfer standard PRT traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Temperatures are calculated according to ITS-90. Finally, all temperatures within the apparatus were measured relative to the PRT using differential thermopiles. The thermopiles verified that the temperature gradients between the sample chambers were  $< 0.01$  K.

A DPT (D) built directly into the isochoric cell measured the difference between the pressure of an intermediate fluid and the sample fluid pressure. The sensing element of the DPT was a thin metal diaphragm, and a linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) with associated electronics measured its null position. The electronic circuitry and the measurement technique were similar to those described by Holste et al.<sup>8</sup> except that the ratio transformer/lock-in amplifier arrangement has been replaced by an integrated circuit described by Stouffer.<sup>9</sup> This arrangement is much less expensive, but provides approximately the same accuracy in differential pressure measurements. At the null position, the pressure of the intermediate fluid was the same as the sample fluid pressure. The pressure of the intermediate fluid was measured using a DH Instruments force balance piston pressure gauge, and the atmospheric pressure was determined using a Paroscientific digital barometer. An Ideal Aerosmith mercury manometer and a DH Instruments automatic dead-weight gauge with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.005\%$  were used to confirm the accuracy of the piston pressure gauge and the digital barometer.

**Sample Materials.** The electronic grade hydrogen sulfide was specified by the supplier (Scott Specialty Gas Co.) to have  $x(\text{H}_2\text{S}) \geq 0.9999$ . It was used without further purification. The instrument grade carbon dioxide was specified by the supplier (Scott Specialty Gas Co.) to have  $x(\text{CO}_2) \geq 0.9999$ . It was purified further by repeating several freeze/thaw cycles while the vapor space over the frozen solid was evacuated to  $< 0.01$  Pa. The principal impurities in the carbon dioxide as supplied were oxygen (mass fraction  $w = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ ) and nitrogen ( $w = 7.5 \times 10^{-5}$ ).



**Table 2. (Continued)**

<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>
Isotherm 3 (Sample 1) (Continued)				Isotherm 5 (Sample 1)				Isotherm 6 (Continued)			
350.013	0.9133	322.5	0.9731	400.000	14.9649	6079	0.7402	400.007	1.0450	320.3	0.9810
350.005	0.6225	217.9	0.9817	400.002	10.9499	4107	0.8016	400.006	0.7103	216.4	0.9869
350.003	0.4230	147.2	0.9875	399.997	7.8951	2775	0.8554	400.005	0.4820	146.2	0.9913
350.005	0.2871	99.4	0.9925	400.008	5.5980	1875.1	0.8976	400.007	0.3266	98.8	0.9939
350.005	0.1945	67.2	0.9946	400.000	3.9127	1267.0	0.9286	400.015	0.2215	66.7	0.9985
350.006	0.1316	45.4	0.9961	400.013	2.7066	856.0	0.9507	Isotherm 7 (Sample 2)			
				400.005	1.8585	578.4	0.9661				
Isotherm 4 (Sample 2)				400.004	1.2698	390.8	0.9770	450.044	10.1228	3030	0.8929
349.999	16.2564	11547	0.4838	400.010	0.8643	264.0	0.9844	450.041	7.0673	2047.2	0.9226
350.000	12.6226	7802	0.5560	400.006	0.5870	178.4	0.9893	450.044	4.8941	1383.3	0.9455
350.004	10.0332	5271	0.6540	399.999	0.3979	120.5	0.9929	450.043	3.3648	934.7	0.9621
350.007	7.7191	3562	0.7448	400.009	0.2695	81.4	0.9955	450.052	2.3015	631.6	0.9738
350.006	5.7234	2406.3	0.8173	400.004	0.1823	55.0	0.9966	450.047	1.5682	426.7	0.9822
350.005	4.1260	1625.8	0.8721	400.007	0.1233	37.2	0.9966	450.052	1.0656	288.3	0.9878
350.005	2.9134	1098.4	0.9114	Isotherm 6 (Sample 2)				450.043	0.7228	194.8	0.9916
350.013	2.0284	742.1	0.9392					450.046	0.4898	131.6	0.9947
350.010	1.3986	501.4	0.9585	400.002	12.7855	4983	0.7716	450.044	0.3316	88.9	0.9968
350.004	0.9579	338.7	0.9718	400.003	9.2938	3367	0.8300	450.049	0.2243	60.1	0.9974
350.007	0.6531	228.8	0.9809	400.007	6.6468	2275	0.8786	450.040	0.1517	40.6	0.9986
350.006	0.4440	154.6	0.9869	400.007	4.6753	1537.0	0.9146	450.046	0.1025	27.4	0.9997
350.010	0.3013	104.5	0.9908	400.006	3.2494	1038.4	0.9409				
350.006	0.2041	70.6	0.9934	400.003	2.2379	701.6	0.9591				
350.011	0.1381	47.7	0.9949	400.010	1.5326	474.0	0.9722				

<sup>a</sup> Values in italics are global values for two-phase vapor + liquid states.

**Sample Preparation Procedure.** A mixture synthesis manifold described by Hwang<sup>10</sup> and Stouffer<sup>9</sup> was used to introduce the hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide into evacuated, floating piston, sampling cylinders equipped with Kalrez O-rings and internal gravity-driven mixers. During the introduction of each substance, the sample container was placed on a Mettler force balance with a load capacity of 24 kg and a sensitivity of 0.1 g. The real-time mass measurements provided by the force balance made it easier to obtain the desired compositions. After each substance was added, the mass of that substance in the mixture was determined more precisely by weighing the container using a Voland double-pan balance having a 25 kg capacity and 2.5 mg sensitivity. Hydrogen sulfide was added first, followed by carbon dioxide. The sample container then was pressurized to 11 MPa by adding argon gas as a back-pressure fluid in the other chamber. Argon was used as the back-pressure fluid because it could be detected more easily as a contaminant following leakage past the piston seals. The sample then was mixed thoroughly by repeated inversions to activate the gravity-driven mixer. The sample for the isochoric experiments was charged into the apparatus as soon as the mixing was completed. The remainder of the sample was kept in the sampling cylinder for the duration of the Burnett isochoric experiments, which generally was 4–6 weeks. During this time, some argon leaked into the sample, so that the sample charges used for the Burnett expansions were contaminated with argon, with mole fractions of argon up to 0.007 for the 450 K isotherm for the equimolar mixture but usually of <0.003.

Table 1 shows the measured masses of each substance in each mixture, and the molar masses used to calculate the mole fractions. Five mixture samples were prepared, two of which had essentially the same composition.

**Accuracy and Precision of Measured Values.** The measured variables are the masses of each substance, the temperature, and the pressure; therefore, we have taken special care to measure them both precisely and accurately. The reported temperatures are accurate to  $\pm 0.01$  K and precise to  $\pm 1$  mK. The reported pressures are accurate to better than  $\pm 0.01\%$  for pressures  $> 0.5$  MPa and to  $\pm 0.1\%$

for pressures  $< 0.5$  MPa and are precise to  $\pm 0.015\%$  for all pressures. The mass fractions of material added are determined to better than  $\pm 0.00001$ , but impurities in the constituents limit the accuracies of the mole fractions to  $\pm 0.0001$ .

## Results and Conclusions

**Apparatus Calibration and Performance Tests.** Measurements on pure carbon dioxide were used to verify the capabilities of the apparatus. Nine vapor pressures measured between 260 and 300 K showed a bias of  $+0.03\%$  and a standard deviation about the bias of  $0.04\%$  when compared with the correlation of Ely et al.<sup>11</sup> A Burnett isotherm at 350 K yielded values of  $-84.00$  cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup> and  $3637$  cm<sup>6</sup>·mol<sup>-2</sup> for the second and third virial coefficients, respectively. These values differ by  $0.09$  cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup> and  $-22$  cm<sup>6</sup>·mol<sup>-2</sup> from the correlations developed by Holste et al.<sup>12</sup> from their experimental values. Both deviations are well within the combined uncertainty estimates.

The properties of type 316 stainless steel were used to develop a correction for volume distortions with changing temperature and pressure

$$\frac{V(T, P)}{V(T_0, P_0)} = 1 + \gamma(P - P_0) + \beta(T - T_0) \quad (1)$$

where  $\gamma = 2.53 \times 10^{-5}$  MPa<sup>-1</sup> and  $\beta = 4.86 \times 10^{-5}$  K<sup>-1</sup>. This relationship was verified by measuring two isomoles for CO<sub>2</sub> at nominal densities of  $2600$  mol·m<sup>-3</sup> and  $6600$  mol·m<sup>-3</sup> and temperatures ranging from 300 K to 450 K. Fourteen measurements had a bias of  $-0.012\%$  and a standard deviation of  $0.037\%$  in density when compared with the correlation of Ely et al.<sup>11</sup>

The expansion ratio for the density reduction cell was measured by expanding helium gas from the isochoric cell to the density reduction cell. Nine determinations at 300 K yielded a value of  $N_{DR} = 1.08119$  with a standard deviation of  $0.00004$ . This value was used to calculate density ratios for the liquid expansions during the mixture experiment. Helium gas expansions at 300 K from the isochoric cell to the Burnett expansion cell were used to

Table 3. Experimental  $pVT$  Results for  $\text{CO}_2$  (1) +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (2) at  $x_1 = 0.9045^a$ 

$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$	$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$	$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$
Isomole 1				Isomole 8				Isomole 13 (Continued)			
282.974	21.1211	21787	0.4120	349.994	17.3759	12564	0.4752	325.002	3.9935	1779.0	0.8307
275.992	14.9738	21798	0.2994	344.991	16.2109	12568	0.4497	315.005	3.8104	1779.8	0.8174
269.996	9.5981	21808	0.1961	340.010	15.0421	12571	0.4233	295.505	3.4493	1781.5	0.7880
264.019	4.2658	21817	0.08907	334.995	13.8835	12575	0.3964	278.581	3.1173	1783.0	0.7548
251.016	1.7917	21832	0.03932	327.995	12.2758	12579	0.3578	265.033	2.6376	1784.2	0.6708
247.045	1.5806	21836	0.03524	319.992	10.4373	12585	0.3117	260.003	2.3188	1784.7	0.6010
241.997	1.3400	21842	0.03049	317.987	9.9894	12586	0.3002	255.001	2.0069	1785.1	0.5302
236.009	1.0874	21848	0.02536	298.002	6.1733	12600	0.1977	247.002	1.5680	1785.8	0.4275
230.007	0.8732	21855	0.02089	290.015	5.1362	12606	0.1690	240.045	1.2452	1786.5	0.3492
				270.015	3.1034	12618	0.1096				
				250.016	1.7373	12631	0.06617				
Isomole 2				Isomole 9				Isomole 14			
297.015	17.8926	20133	0.3599	349.997	13.1465	8491	0.5320	350.000	3.1533	1201.0	0.9023
296.005	17.1850	20134	0.3468	344.984	12.5080	8493	0.5134	333.999	2.9693	1201.9	0.8896
293.397	15.3474	20138	0.3124	339.996	11.8674	8496	0.4942	318.007	2.7878	1202.8	0.8766
284.991	9.6152	20149	0.2014	334.998	11.2235	8498	0.4742	301.000	2.5870	1203.8	0.8587
279.998	6.1266	20155	0.1306	329.996	10.5707	8500	0.4533	295.908	2.5254	1204.1	0.8524
265.022	2.7046	20172	0.06085	325.000	9.9051	8502	0.4311	271.025	2.2240	1205.6	0.8186
260.031	2.3442	20177	0.05374	321.961	9.4958	8503	0.4172	250.006	1.6931	1206.9	0.6749
250.022	1.7385	20187	0.04143	317.994	8.9759	8505	0.3992	245.005	1.4574	1207.2	0.5927
240.005	1.2532	20197	0.03109	300.000	6.4393	8513	0.3032	240.011	1.2361	1207.5	0.5130
230.130	0.8752	20207	0.02264	290.011	5.1236	8518	0.2495	230.046	0.8669	1208.1	0.3752
Isomole 3				Isomole 10				Isotherm 1 (Coupling Expansions)			
309.997	17.6580	18606	0.3682	349.999	10.5233	5738	0.6302	349.997	13.1465	8491	0.5320
304.997	14.8399	18612	0.3144	344.998	10.1451	5740	0.6162	349.999	10.5233	5738	0.6302
302.995	13.7504	18614	0.2932	338.990	9.6748	5742	0.5979	350.001	8.1804	3878	0.7249
299.996	12.1179	18617	0.2610	332.003	9.1353	5744	0.5762	349.999	6.1241	2628.2	0.8007
290.000	6.6233	18629	0.1475	325.006	8.5860	5746	0.5530	349.999	4.4435	1776.8	0.8594
278.005	3.8301	18641	0.08889	317.999	8.0166	5748	0.5275	350.000	3.1533	1201.0	0.9023
270.005	3.1028	18649	0.07411	300.009	6.4098	5753	0.4467	350.002	2.2023	811.4	0.9327
260.012	2.3447	18658	0.05813	290.014	5.1092	5756	0.3681	349.995	1.5223	548.4	0.9540
250.001	1.7342	18668	0.04469	280.007	4.0217	5759	0.3000	350.000	1.0446	370.6	0.9686
239.976	1.2470	18677	0.03346	270.006	3.1022	5762	0.2398	349.999	0.7131	250.4	0.9787
Isomole 4				Isomole 11				Isotherm 2			
319.992	17.1517	17198	0.3748	350.001	8.1804	3878	0.7249	350.000	9.0599	4502	0.6916
313.000	14.0001	17205	0.3127	339.999	7.7182	3880	0.7037	349.999	6.8774	3056	0.7734
307.998	11.7600	17211	0.2668	330.015	7.2418	3882	0.6799	349.996	5.0465	2067.6	0.8387
302.991	9.5129	17216	0.2193	319.998	6.7636	3884	0.6545	349.996	3.6099	1398.0	0.8873
297.993	7.3022	17221	0.1711	310.004	6.2747	3886	0.6265	349.998	2.5355	944.8	0.9222
285.032	4.5661	17233	0.1118	300.002	5.7629	3888	0.5943	349.998	1.7587	638.4	0.9466
271.969	3.2728	17245	0.08393	290.020	5.0706	3890	0.5406	349.999	1.2097	431.4	0.9636
265.047	2.7061	17251	0.07118	279.999	3.9958	3892	0.4410	350.000	0.8272	291.5	0.9752
Isomole 5				Isomole 12				Isotherm 3			
329.994	17.4930	15898	0.4010	349.999	6.1241	2628.2	0.8007	350.007	8.6567	4222	0.7045
325.000	15.6281	15902	0.3637	336.998	5.7460	2629.8	0.7798	350.001	6.5222	2852.0	0.7858
315.999	12.2772	15910	0.2937	325.017	5.4033	2631.4	0.7599	350.000	4.7585	1926.8	0.8487
312.991	11.1792	15913	0.2700	312.005	5.0219	2633.1	0.7352	349.998	3.3886	1301.4	0.8948
303.995	7.9844	15922	0.1984	300.014	4.6561	2634.7	0.7085	350.001	2.3728	879.1	0.9275
288.014	4.8977	15935	0.1284	293.263	4.4406	2635.5	0.6910	350.000	1.6422	593.8	0.9504
275.009	3.5440	15946	0.09720	279.010	3.8420	2637.4	0.6280	350.001	1.1276	401.0	0.9662
261.999	2.4864	15956	0.07153	272.004	3.2437	2638.4	0.5436	350.001	0.7700	270.8	0.9771
250.007	1.7373	15966	0.05235	266.008	2.7650	2639.2	0.4737	349.999	0.5239	182.9	0.9844
239.997	1.2516	15974	0.03926	258.003	2.2049	2640.2	0.3893	350.001	0.3555	123.5	0.9895
Isomole 6				Isomole 13				Isotherm 3			
337.993	17.6729	14697	0.4279	349.999	4.4435	1776.8	0.8594	349.999	0.2408	83.4	0.9929
334.013	16.3709	14700	0.4010	340.000	4.2666	1777.6	0.8490	349.999	0.1629	56.2	0.9952
330.001	15.1287	14704	0.3750					350.002	0.1100	37.9	0.9967
324.995	13.5642	14708	0.3413								
319.991	12.0070	14712	0.3068								
314.997	10.5030	14716	0.2725								
309.998	8.9896	14720	0.2369								
298.002	6.1738	14730	0.1692								
286.021	4.6603	14739	0.1330								
272.034	3.2722	14750	0.09808								
258.071	2.2150	14760	0.06994								
Isomole 7				Isomole 13				Isotherm 3			
344.998	17.7024	13588	0.4542	349.999	4.4435	1776.8	0.8594	350.007	8.6567	4222	0.7045
337.997	15.8276	13593	0.4143	340.000	4.2666	1777.6	0.8490	350.001	6.5222	2852.0	0.7858

**Table 3. (Continued)**

<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>
Isotherm 4				Isotherm 5				Isotherm 6			
399.998	11.4463	4385	0.7848	399.997	8.7259	3148	0.8333	450.001	8.8631	2637.3	0.8982
400.002	8.2892	2962.0	0.8415	399.999	6.2231	2123.4	0.8812	449.999	6.1820	1782.0	0.9272
399.999	5.8993	2000.5	0.8867	400.003	4.3709	1434.1	0.9164	450.008	4.2748	1204.1	0.9489
400.001	4.1367	1351.1	0.9206	399.996	3.0343	968.5	0.9420	449.996	2.9362	813.5	0.9646
400.000	2.8684	912.5	0.9452	399.998	2.0887	654.1	0.9601	450.003	2.0067	549.7	0.9757
400.001	1.9725	616.3	0.9624	400.001	1.4293	441.8	0.9729	449.999	1.3666	371.4	0.9835
400.001	1.3491	416.2	0.9747	399.998	0.9737	298.3	0.9814	450.004	0.9282	250.9	0.9886
399.997	0.9190	281.1	0.9831	399.999	0.6616	201.5	0.9873	449.999	0.6295	169.5	0.9923
399.998	0.6243	189.8	0.9889	400.000	0.4485	136.1	0.9911	450.000	0.4264	114.6	0.9950
400.001	0.4232	128.2	0.9926	399.999	0.3037	91.9	0.9939	449.999	0.2886	77.4	0.9966
400.001	0.2865	86.6	0.9949	400.004	0.2054	62.1	0.9949	450.000	0.1951	52.3	0.9974
400.000	0.1936	58.5	0.9958	399.998	0.1387	41.9	0.9952	450.001	0.1319	35.3	0.9981
400.000	0.1307	39.4	0.9975								

<sup>a</sup> Values in italics are global values for two phase vapor + liquid states.

provide a comparison value for the Burnett expansion ratios determined in the analyses of the experimental isotherms.

**PVT Results.** The experimental temperatures and pressures for the CO<sub>2</sub> (1) + H<sub>2</sub>S (2) at  $x_1 = 0.9393$  appear in Table 2. There are 18 isomoles coupled by expansions, 2 Burnett isotherms at 350 K, 2 Burnett isotherms at 400 K, and 1 Burnett isotherm at 450 K. The experimental temperatures and pressures for the mixture with  $x_1 = 0.9045$  appear in Table 3. There are 14 isomoles coupled by expansions, 2 Burnett isotherms at 350 K, 2 Burnett isotherms at 400 K, and 1 Burnett isotherm at 450 K. The experimental temperatures and pressures for the mixture with  $x_1 = 0.7067$  appear in Table 4. There are 14 isomoles coupled by expansions, 1 Burnett isotherm at 350 K, and 1 Burnett isotherm at 400 K. The experimental temperatures and pressures for the mixture with  $x_1 = 0.5001$  appear in Table 5. There are 14 isomoles coupled by expansions, 2 Burnett isotherms at 350 K, 2 Burnett isotherms at 400 K, and 1 Burnett isotherm at 450 K.

The densities were determined by first analyzing the Burnett isotherms using a maximum likelihood approach described in detail elsewhere<sup>13,14</sup> to obtain a derived density at the isotherm temperature for each isomole connected by Burnett expansions. For isomoles connected by expansions using the volume reduction cell, the densities at the expansion temperatures were calculated using the expansion ratio determined by the helium experiments and one known isomole density. The starting density for this procedure is that of the highest density isomole connected by Burnett expansions, which is provided by the Burnett analysis. The remaining isomoles then are treated in order of increasing density. For all isomoles, the densities at temperatures other than the expansion temperature were calculated using eq 1 and the density at the expansion temperature.

**Phase Boundaries.** The vapor–liquid phase boundary conditions were determined by locating the deviations from smooth ( $p$ ,  $T$ ) behavior, which occur when the phase boundary is crossed. The boundary states were determined as follows. First, a low-order (quadratic or cubic) polynomial in temperature was fit to the single-phase pressures. Second, another polynomial in temperature was fit to the deviations of the pressures in the two-phase region from the first polynomial. The phase boundary occurs at the state where the deviation calculated with the second polynomial has a zero value. Table 6 gives the phase boundary states determined using this procedure.

**Virial Coefficients.** The second and third virial coefficients and the apparatus constant,  $N_{BE}$ , obtained from

analyses of the Burnett isotherms appear in Table 7. Details of the analysis procedure, including the objective function, are provided elsewhere.<sup>13,14</sup> The root-mean-square deviations in pressure for the isotherm fits range from 0.01% to 0.02%. Using the apparatus constant as an adjustable parameter for each fit provides a stringent internal consistency test, because incorrect data cause significant variations in  $N_{BE}$ . Table 7 shows that there is no significant temperature dependence of  $N_{BE}$ , and the values are consistent with the value of 1.4808 obtained using helium expansions at 300 K. The argon impurities present in the Burnett isotherms alter the mixture second and third virial coefficients by less than 1 cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup> and 60 cm<sup>6</sup>·mol<sup>-2</sup>, respectively.

Stouffer<sup>9</sup> concluded that the correlation of Tsonopoulos<sup>15</sup> with the polar correction as it appears in Reid et al.<sup>16</sup> describes the experimental second virial coefficients of pure H<sub>2</sub>S within the accuracy of the measurements. This correlation also works well for pure carbon dioxide as shown by comparisons with the results of Holste et al.,<sup>12</sup> which are shown in Table 7. The second virial coefficient for a mixture,  $B_m$ , is given by

$$B_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j B_{ij} \quad (2)$$

in which the  $x_i$  are mole fractions,  $n$  is the total number of components, and the  $B_{ij}$  are the cross second virial coefficients. We have used the mixing rules suggested for the correlation by Tsonopoulos<sup>15</sup>

$$T_{c,ij} = (T_{c,i} T_{c,j})^{1/2} (1 - k_{ij}) \quad (3)$$

$$P_{c,ij} = \frac{4 T_{c,ij} (P_{c,i} V_{c,j} / T_{c,i} + P_{c,i} V_{c,j} / T_{c,i})}{(V_{c,i}^{1/3} + V_{c,j}^{1/3})^3} \quad (4)$$

$$\omega_{ij} = (\omega_i + \omega_j) / 2 \quad (5)$$

The optimal value of the interaction parameter,  $k_{ij} = 0.08$ , was obtained by minimizing the sum of the deviations of the experimental  $B_m$  from the correlation. Table 7 shows the deviations for the current measurements as well as those reported by Liu<sup>7</sup> for a mixture with  $x_1 = 0.4859$ . The standard deviation for all mixture second virial coefficients is 0.74 cm<sup>3</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>. Table 8 gives the pure and cross second virial coefficient values used to calculate the deviations in Table 7.

Holste et al.<sup>12</sup> found that the correlation of Orbey and Vera<sup>17</sup> describes the third virial coefficients of carbon

**Table 4. Experimental  $pVT$  Results for  $\text{CO}_2$  (1) +  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  (2) at  $x_1 = 0.7067^a$** 

$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$	$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$	$T/\text{K}$	$p/\text{MPa}$	$\rho/\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$Z$
Isomole 1				Isomole 7				Isomole 13			
285.010	24.2162	21911	0.4664	350.000	17.4702	13662	0.4394	349.999	4.4014	1782.0	0.8487
274.978	14.9350	21926	0.2979	342.001	15.3025	13668	0.3937	337.993	4.1868	1783.1	0.8355
269.985	10.3379	21934	0.2100					325.998	3.9682	1784.1	0.8206
264.985	5.6423	21942	0.1167	Isomole 8				314.006	3.7461	1785.2	0.8038
262.013	2.8944	21947	0.06054	350.000	15.8358	12636	0.4306	290.002	3.2895	1787.3	0.7633
<i>256.020</i>	<i>1.9210</i>	<i>21954</i>	<i>0.04111</i>	345.000	14.6819	12640	0.4049	<i>272.032</i>	<i>2.6955</i>	<i>1788.9</i>	<i>0.6662</i>
<i>250.044</i>	<i>1.6017</i>	<i>21960</i>	<i>0.03508</i>	340.000	13.5423	12643	0.3789	<i>264.988</i>	<i>2.2770</i>	<i>1789.5</i>	<i>0.5775</i>
<i>244.991</i>	<i>1.3645</i>	<i>21966</i>	<i>0.03050</i>	334.999	12.4121	12647	0.3524	<i>257.996</i>	<i>1.9100</i>	<i>1790.1</i>	<i>0.4974</i>
<i>240.020</i>	<i>1.1568</i>	<i>21971</i>	<i>0.02638</i>	329.999	11.2799	12650	0.3250	<i>252.000</i>	<i>1.6146</i>	<i>1790.7</i>	<i>0.4304</i>
<i>230.113</i>	<i>0.8114</i>	<i>21982</i>	<i>0.01929</i>	324.999	10.1640	12654	0.2973	<i>244.973</i>	<i>1.3077</i>	<i>1791.3</i>	<i>0.3584</i>
				320.000	9.0576	12657	0.2690				
				<i>301.997</i>	<i>6.0436</i>	<i>12669</i>	<i>0.1900</i>	Isomole 14			
299.001	19.2078	20246	0.3816	<i>293.004</i>	<i>4.9492</i>	<i>12675</i>	<i>0.1603</i>	349.992	3.1354	1203.7	0.8951
295.054	16.3447	20252	0.3290	<i>284.996</i>	<i>4.1113</i>	<i>12680</i>	<i>0.1368</i>	329.999	2.9065	1204.9	0.8792
290.013	12.7528	20258	0.2611	<i>276.999</i>	<i>3.3967</i>	<i>12685</i>	<i>0.1163</i>	315.043	2.7323	1205.8	0.8651
285.034	9.1681	20265	0.1909	<i>268.982</i>	<i>2.7601</i>	<i>12690</i>	<i>0.09725</i>	300.002	2.5567	1206.7	0.8494
279.986	5.4376	20272	0.1152					285.015	2.3743	1207.5	0.8297
<i>273.015</i>	<i>3.0704</i>	<i>20280</i>	<i>0.06669</i>	Isomole 9				<i>244.993</i>	<i>1.2689</i>	<i>1209.9</i>	<i>0.5149</i>
<i>266.986</i>	<i>2.6130</i>	<i>20286</i>	<i>0.05802</i>	349.994	12.3384	8539	0.4966	<i>240.002</i>	<i>1.0832</i>	<i>1210.2</i>	<i>0.4485</i>
<i>260.052</i>	<i>2.1541</i>	<i>20293</i>	<i>0.04909</i>	344.999	11.6905	8541	0.4772	<i>235.039</i>	<i>0.9230</i>	<i>1210.5</i>	<i>0.3901</i>
<i>252.983</i>	<i>1.7478</i>	<i>20301</i>	<i>0.04093</i>	340.000	11.0515	8543	0.4576	<i>229.988</i>	<i>0.7733</i>	<i>1210.8</i>	<i>0.3340</i>
<i>245.858</i>	<i>1.3977</i>	<i>20308</i>	<i>0.03367</i>	335.000	10.3987	8545	0.4369				
				330.002	9.7404	8547	0.4153	Isotherm 1 (Coupling Expansions)			
				324.998	9.0778	8550	0.3929	350.001	8.9858	4722	0.6539
				<i>310.000</i>	<i>7.0254</i>	<i>8556</i>	<i>0.3186</i>	349.997	6.9326	3191	0.7466
				<i>298.997</i>	<i>5.6211</i>	<i>8561</i>	<i>0.2641</i>	350.006	5.1441	2156.2	0.8198
				<i>292.995</i>	<i>4.9338</i>	<i>8564</i>	<i>0.2365</i>	350.005	3.7063	1457.0	0.8741
				<i>277.999</i>	<i>3.4717</i>	<i>8570</i>	<i>0.1753</i>	350.001	2.6159	984.6	0.9130
				<i>269.996</i>	<i>2.8232</i>	<i>8574</i>	<i>0.1467</i>	349.990	1.8208	665.3	0.9405
								350.000	1.2554	449.5	0.9596
				Isomole 10				350.005	0.8595	303.8	0.9723
				349.996	10.0939	5770	0.6012	350.000	0.5862	205.3	0.9814
				342.004	9.4846	5772	0.5779	350.001	0.3982	138.7	0.9867
				334.004	8.8516	5774	0.5520	350.000	0.2701	93.7	0.9906
				326.007	8.2086	5777	0.5242	350.000	0.1832	63.3	0.9942
				317.998	7.5442	5779	0.4938	350.001	0.1242	42.8	0.9973
				<i>302.184</i>	<i>5.8631</i>	<i>5784</i>	<i>0.4035</i>				
				<i>295.000</i>	<i>5.0418</i>	<i>5786</i>	<i>0.3553</i>	Isotherm 2			
				<i>289.993</i>	<i>4.5182</i>	<i>5787</i>	<i>0.3238</i>	349.998	9.1961	4878	0.6478
				<i>275.037</i>	<i>3.1898</i>	<i>5792</i>	<i>0.2408</i>	350.002	7.1124	3297	0.7413
				<i>266.913</i>	<i>2.5914</i>	<i>5794</i>	<i>0.2015</i>	350.000	5.2894	2228.4	0.8157
				<i>260.040</i>	<i>2.1382</i>	<i>5796</i>	<i>0.1706</i>	350.000	3.8180	1506.1	0.8712
								350.000	2.6985	1017.9	0.9110
				Isomole 11				350.002	1.8794	687.9	0.9388
				349.996	7.9670	3899	0.7023	350.002	1.2963	464.9	0.9582
				336.999	7.3618	3901	0.6735	350.002	0.8885	314.2	0.9717
				329.999	7.0268	3902	0.6563	350.000	0.6059	212.3	0.9805
				322.003	6.6368	3904	0.6350	350.000	0.4122	143.5	0.9870
				314.999	6.2884	3905	0.6148	350.000	0.2798	97.0	0.9914
				<i>297.998</i>	<i>5.2041</i>	<i>3909</i>	<i>0.5374</i>	350.002	0.1896	65.5	0.9942
				<i>287.994</i>	<i>4.2187</i>	<i>3911</i>	<i>0.4505</i>	350.000	0.1284	44.3	0.9958
				<i>278.050</i>	<i>3.3650</i>	<i>3913</i>	<i>0.3720</i>				
				<i>261.996</i>	<i>2.2269</i>	<i>3916</i>	<i>0.2611</i>	Isotherm 3			
				<i>247.985</i>	<i>1.4815</i>	<i>3919</i>	<i>0.1834</i>	399.996	7.5779	2700.7	0.8437
								399.997	5.3893	1824.4	0.8883
				Isomole 12				400.001	3.7780	1232.3	0.9218
				349.990	6.0258	2636.9	0.7853	400.000	2.6184	832.4	0.9458
				344.997	5.8823	2637.6	0.7775	399.999	1.8004	562.3	0.9628
				334.999	5.5936	2638.9	0.7610	400.001	1.2309	379.8	0.9744
				325.005	5.2995	2640.2	0.7428	400.000	0.8388	256.5	0.9831
				314.999	5.0011	2641.5	0.7229	399.999	0.5696	173.3	0.9884
				305.000	4.6978	2642.8	0.7010	399.999	0.3862	117.1	0.9922
				<i>287.290</i>	<i>3.9693</i>	<i>2645.1</i>	<i>0.6282</i>	400.000	0.2615	79.1	0.9944
				<i>280.012</i>	<i>3.4046</i>	<i>2646.1</i>	<i>0.5526</i>	400.000	0.1768	53.4	0.9957
				<i>264.990</i>	<i>2.3720</i>	<i>2648.1</i>	<i>0.4066</i>				
				<i>259.032</i>	<i>2.0198</i>	<i>2648.9</i>	<i>0.3540</i>				
				<i>248.003</i>	<i>1.4605</i>	<i>2650.4</i>	<i>0.2672</i>				
				Isomole 6							
				341.998	17.3295	14778	0.4124				
				332.998	14.4096	14786	0.3520				
				325.012	11.9147	14792	0.2981				
				319.997	10.3429	14797	0.2627				
				316.012	9.1444	14800	0.2352				
				<i>302.004</i>	<i>6.0597</i>	<i>14811</i>	<i>0.1629</i>				
				<i>294.006</i>	<i>5.0772</i>	<i>14817</i>	<i>0.1402</i>				
				<i>286.005</i>	<i>4.2217</i>	<i>14823</i>	<i>0.1198</i>				
				<i>278.003</i>	<i>3.4815</i>	<i>14829</i>	<i>0.1016</i>				
				<i>269.002</i>	<i>2.7618</i>	<i>14836</i>	<i>0.08323</i>				

<sup>a</sup> Values in italics are global values for two phase vapor + liquid states.





Table 5. (Continued)

<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>
Isotherm 4				Isotherm 5				Isotherm 6			
399.998	8.3161	3114	0.8031	400.002	10.5288	4234	0.7477	450.050	10.6768	3354	0.8508
400.004	6.0141	2103.1	0.8598	400.003	7.7592	2859.9	0.8158	450.045	7.5660	2265.6	0.8925
400.004	4.2586	1420.5	0.9014	400.004	5.5849	1931.7	0.8693	450.044	5.2940	1530.5	0.9244
400.004	2.9735	959.5	0.9318	400.003	3.9439	1304.8	0.9088	450.044	3.6655	1033.9	0.9475
400.007	2.0544	648.0	0.9533	400.004	2.7466	881.3	0.9371	450.051	2.5191	698.4	0.9639
400.003	1.4092	437.7	0.9681	400.004	1.8946	595.2	0.9571	450.050	1.7219	471.8	0.9753
400.008	0.9619	295.6	0.9784	400.008	1.2979	402.0	0.9708	450.047	1.1725	318.7	0.9832
400.005	0.6543	199.6	0.9856	400.007	0.8853	271.5	0.9804	450.045	0.7992	216.0	0.9888
400.007	0.4442	134.8	0.9908	400.006	0.6019	183.4	0.9868	450.044	0.5419	145.9	0.9926
400.005	0.3009	91.1	0.9931	400.002	0.4084	123.8	0.9919	450.044	0.3669	98.5	0.9955
400.005	0.2037	61.5	0.9959					450.044	0.2483	66.6	0.9964
400.010	0.1378	41.5	0.9984					450.041	0.1680	44.9	0.9999
								450.044	0.1136	30.3	1.0000

<sup>a</sup> Values in italics are global values for two phase vapor + liquid states.

Table 6. Phase Boundary Conditions for CO<sub>2</sub> (1) + H<sub>2</sub>S (2) Mixtures

<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>	<i>T</i> /K	<i>p</i> /MPa	$\rho$ /mol·m <sup>-3</sup>	<i>Z</i>
<i>x</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.9394				<i>x</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.9045 (Continued)				<i>x</i> <sub>1</sub> = 0.7067 (Continued)			
248.09	1.648	23499	0.0340	294.39	5.704	17225	0.1353	309.90	6.856	5781	0.4603
265.43	2.772	21705	0.0579	299.01	6.307	15926	0.1593	301.89	5.620	3908	0.5729
278.83	3.953	20056	0.0850	302.82	6.873	14726	0.1854	290.88	4.262	2645	0.6664
288.26	4.985	18538	0.1122	307.16	7.539	12594	0.2344	277.41	3.044	1788	0.7379
295.13	5.854	17137	0.1392	306.07	7.351	8511	0.3394	263.46	2.111	1209	0.7972
				302.18	6.721	5752	0.4650				
				292.54	5.371	3889	0.5678				
301.44	6.762	15861	0.1701	281.04	4.026	2637	0.6533	260.46	1.913	23491	0.0376
303.70	7.103	10727	0.2622	269.54	2.934	1784	0.7339	280.13	3.197	21695	0.0633
304.06	7.143	7256	0.3894	257.21	2.053	1206	0.7957	294.84	4.489	20075	0.0912
297.32	6.116	4909	0.5040					305.84	5.620	18554	0.1191
287.05	4.793	3322	0.6046					313.99	6.588	17152	0.1471
275.35	3.558	2248	0.6913	261.32	2.242	21948	0.0470	323.62	7.846	14663	0.1989
262.52	2.521	1521	0.7592	277.38	3.436	20276	0.0735	332.45	8.856	9915	0.3231
250.99	1.752	1030	0.8154	289.07	4.548	18738	0.1010	328.63	7.891	6709	0.4305
				298.31	5.598	17320	0.1303	321.00	6.552	4541	0.5406
				304.72	6.428	16012	0.1585	309.81	5.036	3073	0.6361
261.97	2.466	21820	0.0519	308.94	7.029	14806	0.1848	297.24	3.677	2081	0.7150
276.70	3.709	20160	0.0800	315.86	8.146	12660	0.2450	284.10	2.603	1408	0.7824
286.81	4.771	18633	0.1074	315.51	7.808	8554	0.3480	269.79	1.778	954	0.8312

Table 7. Derived Virial Coefficients for CO<sub>2</sub> (1) + H<sub>2</sub>S (2) Mixtures

<i>T</i> /K	<i>x</i> <sub>1</sub>	B		C		<i>N</i> <sub>BE</sub>
		cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	$\delta B^a$ cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup>	cm <sup>6</sup> ·mol <sup>-2</sup>	$\delta C^b$ cm <sup>6</sup> ·mol <sup>-2</sup>	
325	1.0000	-100.6 <sup>c</sup>	-0.5	4163 <sup>c</sup>	-173.5	1.4802
	0.9393	-102.1	0.1	4277	-134.0	
	0.4859	-119.8 <sup>d</sup>	-0.8	4550 <sup>d</sup>	-258.3	
350	1.0000	-84.0	-0.6	3615	-152.7	1.4802
	0.9393	-84.7	-0.7	3643	-206.2	
	0.9045	-86.1	0.1	3899	3.8	
	0.7067	-92.0	0.4	4017	-126.8	
	0.5001	-101.2	0.1	4320	-56.8	
	0.4859	-101.4 <sup>d</sup>	-0.5	4063 <sup>d</sup>	-328.7	
400	1.0000	-59.8 <sup>c</sup>	-0.4	2901 <sup>c</sup>	-11.6	1.4801
	0.9393	-59.9	-1.0	2831	-156.5	
	0.9045	-62.3	0.8	3076	45.7	
	0.7067	-68.2	2.4	3838	566.0	
	0.5001	-74.4	0.5	3507	-13.3	
	0.4859	-75.3 <sup>d</sup>	0.8	3537 <sup>d</sup>	-0.2	
450	1.0000	-43.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.0	2429 <sup>c</sup>	75.9	1.4800
	0.9393	-42.8	-0.9	2482	63.6	
	0.9045	-45.2	1.0	2177	-278.7	
	0.5001	-53.6	-1.2	2718	-172.9	
	0.4859	-55.7 <sup>d</sup>	0.3	2562 <sup>d</sup>	-344.2	

<sup>a</sup>  $\delta B_m = B_m^{\text{exp}} - B_m^{\text{corr}}$ . <sup>b</sup>  $\delta C_m = C_m^{\text{exp}} - C_m^{\text{corr}}$ . <sup>c</sup> From Holste et al.<sup>12</sup>  
<sup>d</sup> From Liu.<sup>7</sup>

dioxide quite well, as shown in Table 7. This correlation also describes the third virial coefficients for these mixtures within the accuracy of the measurements using the mixing rules described below. The expression for the third virial

coefficient of a mixture,  $C_m$ , is

$$C_m = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n x_i x_j x_k C_{ijk} \quad (6)$$

where the  $C_{ijk}$  are cross third virial coefficients. The mixing rules that describe these mixtures well are

$$T_{c,ijk} = (T_{c,i} T_{c,j} T_{c,k})^{1/3} \quad (7)$$

$$P_{c,ijk} = \frac{9T_{c,ijk}(P_{c,i}V_{c,i}/T_{c,i} + P_{c,j}V_{c,j}/T_{c,j} + P_{c,k}V_{c,k}/T_{c,k})}{(V_{c,i}^{1/3} + V_{c,j}^{1/3} + V_{c,k}^{1/3})^3} \quad (8)$$

$$\omega_{ijk} = (\omega_i + \omega_j + \omega_k)/3 \quad (9)$$

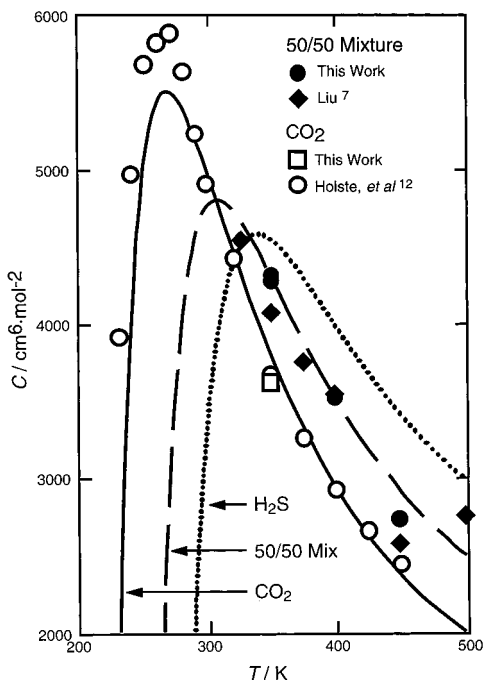
To our knowledge, this work represents the first use of these rules. The differences between the values calculated from the correlation and the experimental values from this work and those reported by Liu<sup>7</sup> are shown in Table 7. The standard deviation of these differences is 186 cm<sup>6</sup>·mol<sup>-2</sup>, which is within the experimental accuracy. Table 8 gives the values of the pure and cross third virials used to calculate the deviations in Table 7. Figure 3 shows the temperature dependence of the Orbey and Vera<sup>17</sup> correlation and selected experimental values.

**Accuracy of Derived Values.** The error analysis detailed by Hwang et al.<sup>14</sup> indicates that, for these measurements, the densities and compressibility factors derived

**Table 8.** Values of Pure and Cross Second and Third Virial Coefficients Used To Calculate Deviations Shown in Table 7<sup>a</sup>

	325 K	350 K	400 K	450 K
$B_{CO_2}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	-101.2	-84.6	-60.1	-43.0
$B_{CO_2-H_2S}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	-106.3	-89.9	-65.4	-48.1
$B_{H_2S}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	-165.1	-140.1	-104.5	-80.2
$C_{CO_2}/\text{cm}^6\cdot\text{mol}^{-2}$	4337	3768	2913	2354
$C_{CO_2-CO_2-H_2S}/\text{cm}^6\cdot\text{mol}^{-2}$	4757	4220	3234	2710
$C_{CO_2-H_2S-H_2S}/\text{cm}^6\cdot\text{mol}^{-2}$	4993	4598	3729	3072
$C_{H_2S}/\text{cm}^6\cdot\text{mol}^{-2}$	4822	4794	4094	3428

<sup>a</sup> These values were calculated using correlations and mixing rules described in the text and a binary interaction parameter,  $k_{ij} = 0.08$ .



**Figure 3.** Comparison of the temperature dependence of the Orbey and Vera<sup>17</sup> correlation for third virial coefficients with selected experimental results for CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, and an equimolar mixture.

from the Burnett analyses are accurate to  $\pm 0.08\%$ . The error in the expansion ratio accumulates in the calculation of densities for the isomoles connected by expansions into the density reduction cell; therefore, the errors for those isomoles increase from  $\pm 0.08\%$  to  $\pm 0.3\%$  as the density increases. The phase boundary temperatures and pressures are accurate to  $\pm 0.05$  K and  $\pm 0.01$  MPa, respectively. All values given in this section represent 95% confidence limits.

### Summary

Despite the experimental challenges posed by the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S, the results presented here have excellent

internal consistency. The combination of correlations for second and third virial coefficients provides a reliable representation of the temperature, density, and composition dependence of these measurements; therefore, it provides a reliable method for computing the volumetric behavior of mixtures of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide at densities for which the virial equation truncated after the third term is appropriate.

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