

Densities, Dynamic Viscosities, Speeds of Sound, and Relative Permittivities for Water + Alkanediols (Propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and Butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-Diol) at Different Temperatures

John George and Nandhibatla V. Sastry*

Department of Chemistry, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar 388120, Gujarat, India

Experimental densities, dynamic viscosities, speeds of sound, and relative permittivities for six binary mixtures of water + alkanediols (propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-diol) were measured across the whole composition range and in the temperature range (298.15 to 338.15) K. The deviations in dynamic viscosities, excess isentropic compressibilities, and deviations in relative permittivities were also calculated and fitted to a Redlich–Kister type equation. The partial molar volumes at infinite dilution for the water in six binary mixtures and the differences in these values among various diol isomers were calculated and examined to ascertain structural information on the water molecules around various diols. The variation of the Kirkwood correlation factor was also examined across the whole composition range of the mixtures.

Introduction

Alkanediols are the simplest and model structural units for the polyols. It has been reported that the addition of polyols would (i) prevent the denaturation of proteins in aqueous media, (ii) result in nonfreezing water in aqueous solutions,¹ and (iii) build up three-dimensional (3D) network structures with water.² The diol–water systems have been recently reported to act as fuel system icing inhibitors.³ The mechanism involved in these processes is still not understood clearly. The possibility of intramolecular hydrogen bonding within alkanediol molecules and their known tendency to hydrogen bond with other molecules such as water produce interesting aqueous solution behavior. A perusal of the literature shows that the solution behavior of binary systems of ethane-1,2-diol + water has been extensively studied through the measurements of various thermophysical properties, while the studies on water + propane-, butane-, and higher alkanediol systems are scarce. The propane- and butanediols, in particular, are interesting because their structures result in different isomers with (i) a possibility of change in the relative –OH positions along the alkyl chain and (ii) the presence of terminal hydrophobic alkyl units. The few available literature reports on the structural isomers of propane- and butanediols + water systems dealt mostly with the volume related properties (such as partial molar and excess volumes),^{4–10} isentropic compressibilities,^{8,11} compressions,¹² and excess molar enthalpies^{13,14} in the limited temperature range. With an aim to extend the studies on such systems to other thermophysical properties at different temperatures, we report the measurements on densities, dynamic viscosities, and speeds of sound (at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 338.15) \text{ K}$) and relative permittivities (at $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 328.15) \text{ K}$) for six binary systems of water + propane-1,2- and -1,3-diol and + butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-diol across the whole composition range at atmospheric pressure. Various deviation or excess functions such

as deviations in viscosities, excess isentropic compressibilities, and deviations in relative permittivities were calculated and qualitatively analyzed. The role of terminal alkyl units on the structure of water in the vicinity of diol molecules was ascertained from the calculated transfer functions for partial molar volumes at infinite dilution and the Kirkwood structural correlation factor.

Experimental Section

Materials. Propane-1,2- and -1,3-diols and butane-1,4-diol were analytical grade chemicals from Chiti-Chem, India. Butane-1,2- and -2,3-diols were obtained from Sisco-Chem, India, while butane-1,3-diol was of Merck-Schuchardt, Germany, make. Each of the diols was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and fractionally distilled over sodium hydroxide pellets through a 15 plate column under vacuum with temperature maintained at 100 °C. The middle fractions only were collected. The GC purity of these chemicals was found to be >99.5% on a mole basis. The water used was four times distilled in an all Pyrex glass still. Degassing of the water was done by boiling before its use. Liquids from fresh distillations were used in the solution preparation.

Methods. The binary solutions were prepared by mass in hermetically sealed glass vials. The solutions of each composition were prepared fresh, and all the properties were measured the same day. The mass measurements, accurate to $\pm 0.01 \text{ mg}$, were made on a single pan analytical balance (Dhona 100 DS, India). The estimated uncertainty in the mole fraction was ± 0.0001 .

Densities, ρ , of the pure liquids and their mixtures were measured with a high precision vibrating tube digital densimeter (Anton Paar, DMA 5000). The instrument has a built-in thermostat for maintaining the desired temperatures in the range (0 to 90) °C. The repeatability of the temperature has been found to be (± 0.002 and ± 0.003) °C for a given session and two different sessions, respectively. The accuracy in the densimeter cell measuring temperatures (up to three digits after the decimal point) was calibrated by using a Paar CKT 100 resistance thermom-

* Corresponding author. Fax: 0091-2692-236475. E-mail: nvsasstry_ad1@sancharnet.in.

Table 1. Densities, ρ , Viscosities, η , Speeds of Sound, v , Relative Permittivities, ϵ_r , and Refractive Indexes, n_D , at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 338.15) \text{ K}$ for the Pure Components

	T/K	$\rho/\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$		$\eta/\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$		$v/\text{m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$		ϵ_r		n_D	
		exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.
water	298.15	0.997 04(5)	0.997 047 ¹⁵	0.890	0.890 25 ¹⁵	1498.0	1497.4 ¹⁷	78.439	78.435 ¹⁷	1.3323	1.3325 ¹⁵
	308.15	0.994 03(2)	0.994 031 ¹⁵	0.719	0.719 03 ¹⁵	1519.0	1519.7 ¹⁷				
	318.15	0.990 21(0)	0.990 216 ¹⁵	0.596	0.597 16 ¹⁵	1535.1	1535.6 ¹⁷				
	328.15	0.985 69(2)	0.985 695 ¹⁵	0.503	0.504 15 ¹⁵	1545.0	1546.1 ¹⁷	68.345	68.345 ¹⁵		
	338.15	0.980 55(0)	0.980 552 ¹⁵	0.438	0.434 07 ¹⁵	1551.0	1551.9 ¹⁷				
propane-1,2-diol	298.15	1.032 77(5)	1.032 8 ¹⁵	43.428		1500.1		28.360	28.368 ²⁰	1.4314	1.4314 ¹⁵
	308.15	1.025 40(1)		24.247		1488.9					
	318.15	1.017 32(1)		12.780		1438.1					
	328.15	1.009 56(0)		9.691		1401.0		23.940	23.946 ²⁰		
	338.15	1.001 81(5)		7.044		1382.8					
propane-1,3-diol	298.15	1.049 99(2)		40.067		1636.1		34.299	34.304 ¹⁷	1.4386	1.4386 ¹⁵
	308.15	1.043 71(3)		27.248		1616.0					
	318.15	1.037 37(4)		17.011		1599.2					
	328.15	1.030 96(9)		11.280		1575.9		29.625	29.625 ¹⁷		
	338.15	1.024 47(6)		7.939		1557.0					
butane-1,2-diol	298.15	0.998 86(1)	0.998 87 ⁸	57.457	57.30 ²¹	1452.0	1453.0 ⁸	22.569	22.566 ¹⁷	1.4374	
	308.15	0.991 42(7)	0.991 43 ⁸	30.177	30.22 ²¹	1423.8	1423.6 ⁸				
	318.15	0.983 93(5)	0.983 92 ⁸	17.412	17.54 ²¹	1396.2	1395.2 ⁸				
	328.15	0.976 09(3)		10.902	10.94 ²¹	1387.0		18.447	18.444 ¹⁷		
	338.15	0.968 11(2)		7.257	7.30 ²¹	1366.0					
butane-1,3-diol	298.15	1.000 03(4)	1.000 0 ¹⁵	97.250	97.28 ²¹	1522.1	1524.1 ⁸	28.825	28.823 ¹⁷	1.4390	1.439 ¹⁵
	308.15	0.994 22(1)	0.994 20 ⁸	52.500	52.55 ²¹	1492.1	1495.6 ⁸				
	318.15	0.988 70(9)	0.988 71 ⁸	30.487	30.61 ²¹	1472.0	1469.0 ⁸				
	328.15	0.979 18(9)		18.912	18.98 ²¹	1453.9		24.414	24.415 ¹⁷		
	338.15	0.971 91(4)		12.276	12.40 ²¹	1436.1					
butane-1,4-diol	298.15	1.012 57(9)	1.012 59 ⁸	72.618	72.75 ²¹	1605.1	1601.3 ⁸	31.822	31.820 ¹⁷	1.4442	
	308.15	1.006 40(9)	1.006 47 ⁸	44.871	44.89 ²¹	1588.0					
	318.15	1.000 76(1)	1.000 78 ⁸	29.071	29.02 ²¹	1570.8					
	328.15	0.984 14(6)		19.480	19.52 ²¹	1552.1		26.453	26.457 ¹⁷		
	338.15	0.987 93(2)		13.487	13.61 ²¹	1529.0					
butane-2,3-diol	298.15	0.998 57(5)	0.998 58 ⁸	44.684	44.76 ²¹	1470.2	1471.8 ⁸	20.875	20.870 ²²	1.4366	1.436 ¹⁵
	308.15	0.992 11(4)	0.992 1 ¹⁸	22.947	22.62 ²¹	1440.0	1439.0 ⁸				
	318.15	0.984 13(7)	0.984 1 ¹⁸	12.802	12.80 ²¹	1412.2					
	328.15	0.970 58(1)		7.722	7.89 ²¹	1392.0		17.967	17.970 ²²		
	338.15	0.961 97(3)		5.195	5.21 ²¹	1373.9					

eter which was itself calibrated with the certified triple point and the gallium melting point (fixed points on the IST 90 temperature scale). Probe linearity was checked by comparison with a Tinsley 51875A class I probe calibrated by NPL. The uncertainty in the temperature during the measurements, however, is ± 0.01 °C because Pt 100 measuring sensors were used. The instrument was calibrated with air and four times distilled and freshly degassed water at $T = (293.15, 313.15, \text{ and } 333.15) \text{ K}$ during every session. The repeatability in the densities for the distilled water and freshly distilled pure liquids and prepared binary mixtures has been found to be better than $3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$. We have estimated the uncertainty in the densities of the six diols used in the study by comparing our data at different temperatures with the literature values, as listed in Table 1. This comparison gave a mean absolute deviation of $1.7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$. Hence, the precision and uncertainties of the densities reported in the present work are (3×10^{-6} and 1.7×10^{-5}) $\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$, respectively. The viscosities, η , of pure liquids and liquid mixtures were determined using modified suspended-level Ubbelohde capillary viscometers. Two different viscometers (one for the measurements at $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 308.15) \text{ K}$ and another for the measurements at other temperatures) were used to cover the high and medium viscosities of the pure liquids as well as their binary mixtures. The viscometers chosen have glass capillaries of 1.0 and 2.0 mm diameter. The flow times for pure liquid and binary solutions ranged from 313.2 to 695.6 s and 159.1 to 336.9 s for the two viscometers, respectively. Each of the viscometers was calibrated at each of the measuring temperatures with four times distilled water (using the densities and

dynamic viscosities from Table 1) and triple distilled pure cyclohexane with measured ($(\rho_{25} = 0.773 891, \rho_{35} = 0.764 461, \rho_{45} = 0.754 730, \rho_{55} = 0.745 149, \text{ and } \rho_{65} = 0.735 295) \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$) and literature data ($(\eta_{25} = 0.886, \eta_{35} = 0.755, \eta_{45} = 0.651, \eta_{55} = 0.566, \text{ and } \eta_{65} = 0.496) \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (the η values are the interpolated values from the viscosity–temperature correlating equation¹⁵)) to estimate the viscometer constants, A and B , by solving the simultaneous equations of type

$$\eta/\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s} = \rho/(\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3})\{(A/(t/s) - B/(t/s))\} \quad (1)$$

The viscometers were suspended in a thermostated water bath maintained to ± 0.01 °C. Four sets of readings for the flow times were taken using a Racer stopwatch that can register time to ± 0.1 s, and the arithmetic mean was taken for the calculation of the viscosity. The estimated uncertainty and precision in viscosity measurements were found to be ± 0.063 and ± 0.001 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, respectively. The speeds of sound, v , were measured using an ultrasonic interferometer (Mittal Enterprises, New Delhi, India) operating at a fixed frequency of 2 MHz. The measured speeds of sound have a precision of $\pm 0.8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and an uncertainty better than $\pm 1.6 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$. The relative permittivities of the individual pure components and binary mixtures were calculated from the capacitance measurements with a universal dielectrometer, type OH-301 of Radelkis, Hungary. The procedure used in the calibration of the dielectric cells was the same as that described in detail elsewhere.¹⁶ The measured relative permittivities have an estimated precision and uncertainty of ± 0.001 and ± 0.003 , respec-

Table 3. Dynamic Viscosities, η , for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 338.15) \text{ K}$

x_1	$\eta/\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ at $T/\text{K} =$					x_1	$\eta/\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ at $T/\text{K} =$				
	298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15		298.15	308.15	318.15	328.15	338.15
Water (1) + Propane-1,2-diol (2)						Water (1) + Propane-1,3-diol (2)					
0.0440	41.249	23.027	12.150	9.223	6.720	0.0622	37.147	25.309	15.805	10.487	7.386
0.0987	38.410	21.431	11.313	8.612	6.302	0.1496	32.924	22.462	14.162	9.407	6.633
0.1484	35.744	19.930	10.517	8.046	5.915	0.2563	27.677	18.902	12.195	8.114	5.732
0.2498	30.202	16.803	8.875	6.905	5.133	0.3500	23.093	15.799	10.479	6.986	4.946
0.3494	24.829	13.774	7.318	5.842	4.398	0.4555	18.092	12.436	8.554	5.721	4.065
0.4494	19.708	10.900	5.893	4.844	3.698	0.5000	16.068	11.085	7.749	5.192	3.696
0.5029	17.139	9.465	5.202	4.335	3.337	0.5548	13.670	9.490	6.767	4.547	3.247
0.5499	14.997	8.274	4.639	3.901	3.027	0.6522	9.731	6.881	5.075	3.436	2.473
0.5597	14.565	8.034	4.528	3.811	2.961	0.7553	6.136	4.495	3.415	2.346	1.715
0.6501	10.839	5.979	3.576	3.002	2.378	0.8522	3.434	2.660	2.057	1.456	1.096
0.7499	7.287	4.049	2.675	2.147	1.750	0.9085	2.220	1.794	1.397	1.024	0.797
0.8500	4.325	2.473	1.864	1.360	1.156	0.9147	2.104	1.708	1.331	0.981	0.767
0.9003	3.049	1.810	1.462	1.012	0.882	0.9255	1.910	1.562	1.221	0.909	0.717
0.9115	2.782	1.673	1.370	0.942	0.825	0.9350	1.749	1.439	1.127	0.848	0.675
0.9154	2.692	1.626	1.338	0.917	0.806	0.9548	1.442	1.197	0.945	0.729	0.593
0.9270	2.425	1.491	1.242	0.848	0.749	0.9556	1.430	1.188	0.938	0.725	0.590
0.9367	2.208	1.379	1.160	0.793	0.702	0.9602	1.365	1.135	0.898	0.699	0.572
0.9504	1.907	1.227	1.043	0.720	0.639	0.9700	1.233	1.025	0.817	0.646	0.536
0.9551	1.806	1.177	1.003	0.695	0.618	0.9801	1.107	0.917	0.737	0.594	0.501
0.9600	1.701	1.124	0.960	0.672	0.597	0.9897	0.997	0.819	0.667	0.549	0.469
0.9696	1.501	1.023	0.876	0.627	0.556	0.9921	0.971	0.795	0.650	0.538	0.462
0.9797	1.294	0.919	0.784	0.582	0.515	0.9951	0.939	0.766	0.629	0.524	0.453
0.9902	1.083	0.815	0.688	0.539	0.474						
0.9923	1.041	0.794	0.668	0.531	0.466						
0.9948	0.992	0.769	0.645	0.521	0.457						
Water (1) + Butane-1,2-diol (2)						Water (1) + Butane-1,3-diol (2)					
0.0471	54.397	28.670	16.537	10.361	6.896	0.0450	92.649	49.937	28.946	17.937	11.626
0.1478	47.220	25.183	14.532	9.126	6.061	0.1445	81.122	43.427	25.160	15.496	9.961
0.2481	39.778	21.608	12.474	7.863	5.201	0.2499	67.639	36.086	20.847	12.683	8.015
0.3491	32.560	18.104	10.460	6.626	4.361	0.3526	54.193	29.072	16.639	9.939	6.116
0.4430	26.415	15.044	8.706	5.547	3.638	0.4519	41.719	22.691	12.794	7.454	4.415
0.4971	23.171	13.386	7.758	4.962	3.251	0.5035	35.661	19.580	10.938	6.269	3.616
0.5552	19.925	11.687	6.789	4.363	2.859	0.5563	29.860	16.565	9.164	5.150	2.874
0.6494	15.113	9.091	5.314	3.447	2.268	0.6507	20.659	11.656	6.346	3.415	1.759
0.7491	10.479	6.504	3.848	2.533	1.689	0.7518	12.639	7.207	3.879	1.970	0.895
0.8547	5.959	3.900	2.378	1.615	1.114	0.8477	6.820	3.905	2.110	1.028	0.418
0.9081	3.869	2.651	1.675	1.177	0.843	0.9081	4.008	2.337	1.304	0.666	0.302
0.9144	3.635	2.509	1.595	1.127	0.812	0.9152	3.719	2.179	1.226	0.636	0.299
0.9255	3.232	2.260	1.455	1.040	0.759	0.9253	3.322	1.965	1.122	0.598	0.298
0.9353	2.885	2.044	1.334	0.964	0.713	0.9355	2.937	1.759	1.024	0.565	0.301
0.9543	2.241	1.635	1.105	0.821	0.626	0.9521	2.348	1.450	0.881	0.525	0.317
0.9562	2.179	1.594	1.083	0.807	0.618	0.9543	2.273	1.411	0.864	0.521	0.320
0.9598	2.063	1.519	1.041	0.781	0.602	0.9597	2.093	1.318	0.824	0.512	0.329
0.9700	1.743	1.308	0.923	0.707	0.558	0.9699	1.765	1.150	0.753	0.500	0.348
0.9806	1.425	1.094	0.804	0.633	0.514	0.9804	1.444	0.990	0.690	0.495	0.374
0.9902	1.152	0.906	0.699	0.568	0.476	0.9901	1.163	0.851	0.639	0.496	0.403
0.9923	1.095	0.865	0.677	0.554	0.467	0.9924	1.098	0.819	0.628	0.497	0.411
0.9956	1.006	0.802	0.642	0.532	0.455	0.9955	1.012	0.778	0.615	0.499	0.422
Water (1) + Butane-1,4-diol (2)						Water (1) + Butane-2,3-diol (2)					
0.0550	68.263	42.307	27.427	18.383	12.725	0.0546	41.887	21.565	12.035	7.267	4.899
0.1534	59.729	37.476	24.344	16.324	11.284	0.1435	36.730	19.066	10.637	6.438	4.365
0.2472	51.483	32.834	21.385	14.347	9.897	0.2458	30.500	16.068	8.953	5.440	3.722
0.3542	42.264	27.600	18.045	12.115	8.335	0.3539	24.044	12.951	7.207	4.404	3.054
0.4531	33.946	22.829	14.996	10.079	6.914	0.4502	18.635	10.318	5.737	3.532	2.490
0.4980	30.264	20.694	13.630	9.167	6.279	0.4989	16.077	9.060	5.036	3.117	2.221
0.5578	25.512	17.901	11.839	7.972	5.449	0.5503	13.544	7.800	4.339	2.705	1.951
0.6513	18.652	13.723	9.148	6.178	4.213	0.6581	8.918	5.443	3.047	1.940	1.447
0.7496	12.569	9.702	6.533	4.438	3.033	0.7518	5.811	3.773	2.150	1.412	1.089
0.8475	7.830	6.132	4.179	2.877	2.000	0.8626	3.267	2.265	1.370	0.954	0.768
0.9081	5.310	4.059	2.800	1.965	1.404	0.9092	2.463	1.743	1.108	0.802	0.656
0.9152	5.014	3.816	2.639	1.858	1.335	0.9148	2.372	1.682	1.078	0.784	0.644
0.9253	4.588	3.469	2.408	1.705	1.235	0.9248	2.210	1.574	1.025	0.753	0.621
0.9355	4.148	3.115	2.173	1.549	1.133	0.9305	2.118	1.512	0.995	0.735	0.608
0.9543	3.300	2.450	1.732	1.257	0.941	0.9350	2.044	1.463	0.969	0.721	0.598
0.9550	3.267	2.425	1.716	1.246	0.934	0.9452	1.878	1.352	0.915	0.689	0.573
0.9597	3.045	2.255	1.604	1.172	0.885	0.9542	1.729	1.254	0.866	0.661	0.552
0.9699	2.544	1.881	1.357	1.009	0.776	0.9703	1.453	1.074	0.775	0.607	0.513
0.9804	2.001	1.487	1.098	0.837	0.662	0.9800	1.278	0.962	0.719	0.574	0.490
0.9901	1.468	1.112	0.853	0.674	0.553	0.9903	1.083	0.839	0.657	0.539	0.463
0.9924	1.337	1.022	0.794	0.635	0.527	0.9925	1.040	0.812	0.644	0.531	0.458
0.9955	1.158	0.899	0.714	0.581	0.491	0.9951	0.990	0.779	0.627	0.521	0.451

Table 4. Comparison of Excess Molar Volumes at Equimolar Composition (V_m^E)_{x=0.5} with Literature Values for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at $T = (298.15, 308.15, \text{ and } 318.15) \text{ K}$

water +	$(V_m^E)_{x=0.5}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at $TK =$					
	298.15		308.15		318.15	
	exp	lit.	exp	lit.	exp	lit.
propane-1,2-diol	-0.622	-0.624 ¹⁸ -0.6204 ^{9 a}	-0.595	-0.596 ¹⁸ -0.5993 ¹⁹	-0.562	-0.5626 ¹⁹ -0.563 ¹⁸
propane-1,3-diol	-0.424	-0.4259 ^{6 a}	-0.397	-0.3991 ^{6 a}	-0.371	-0.3734 ^{6 a}
butane-1,2-diol	-0.573	-0.565 ¹⁸ -0.5653 ^{9 a}	-0.539	-0.535 ¹⁸ -0.5383 ^{9 a}	-0.507	-0.501 ¹⁸ -0.5117 ^{9 a}
butane-1,3-diol	-0.682	-0.6762 ^{6 a}	-0.642	-0.6385 ^{6 a}	-0.592	-0.5944 ^{6 a}
butane-1,4-diol	-0.565	-0.5561 ^{6 a}	-0.509	-0.4986 ^{6 a}	-0.458	-0.4581 ^{6 a}
butane-2,3-diol	-0.788		-0.743	-0.743 ¹⁸	-0.714	-0.714 ¹⁸

^a Interpolated values from V_m^E at other temperatures.

Results and Discussion

Densities, ρ , Dynamic Viscosities, η , and Deviations in Viscosities, $\delta\eta$. The data on the experimental ρ and η values for the six binary mixtures water + propane-1,2-diol and -1,3-diol, and + butane-1,2-, -1,3-, -1,4-, and -2,3-diol across the composition range and at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 338.15) \text{ K}$ are listed in Tables 2 and 3. Since there are many reports in the literature on excess molar volumes, V_m^E , of these mixtures (mostly at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 308.15) \text{ K}$), we have not listed our calculated V_m^E data, to avoid repetition. However, the same were mathematically represented as a function of water mole fraction using eq 3. The values of the constants along with the standard deviations, σ , are summarized in Table 7. A comparison of smoothed experimental equimolar V_m^E values from the present study with those available in the literature is given in Table 4. The variation of the dynamic viscosities of the mixtures with the mole fraction of each of the diols at different temperatures was found to be nonlinear, and the viscosities decrease monotonically and sharply in most of the mole fraction range. But the decrease in the water rich region was gradual, leading to inflection points. The representative, typical plots showing the compositional dependence of dynamic viscosities for the two binary mixtures water + propane-1,2-diol and water + butane-1,2-diol at $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 338.15) \text{ K}$ are shown in Figure 1.

The $\delta\eta$ values were calculated using the relation

$$\delta\eta = \eta_{12} - (x_1\eta_1 + x_2\eta_2) \quad (2)$$

and their compositional dependence was mathematically expressed by the following equation

$$A^E = x_1(1 - x_1) \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} a_i(2x_1 - 1)^i \quad (3)$$

where A^E is the deviation or excess function, a_i are the constants, and x_1 is the water mole fraction. The values of the constants, a_i , were calculated by using multiple regression analysis based on a least-squares method. The summary of the analysis including the standard deviations, σ , between the experimental and fitted data is given in Table 7. The $\delta\eta$ versus x_1 profiles for the six systems at different temperatures showed that the values are large and negative across the mole fractions. Such a variation for the two representative systems of water + propane-1,2-diol and water + butane-1,2-diol is depicted in Figure 2. The negative magnitudes of the equimolar $\delta\eta$ values within various diol isomers followed the trend butane-1,3-diol > butane-2,3-diol > butane-1,2-diol > propane-1,2-diol

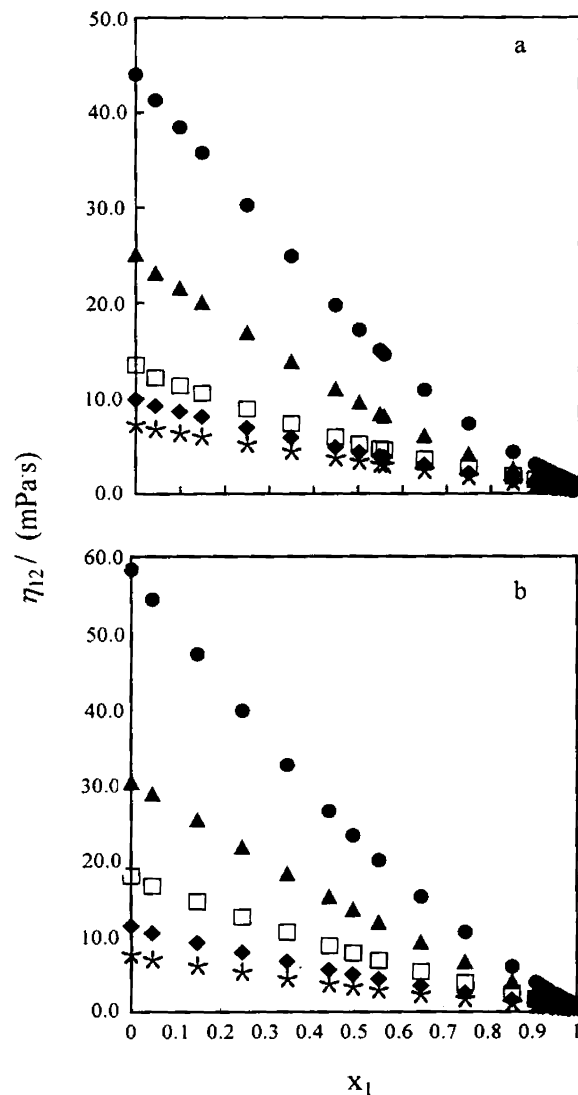


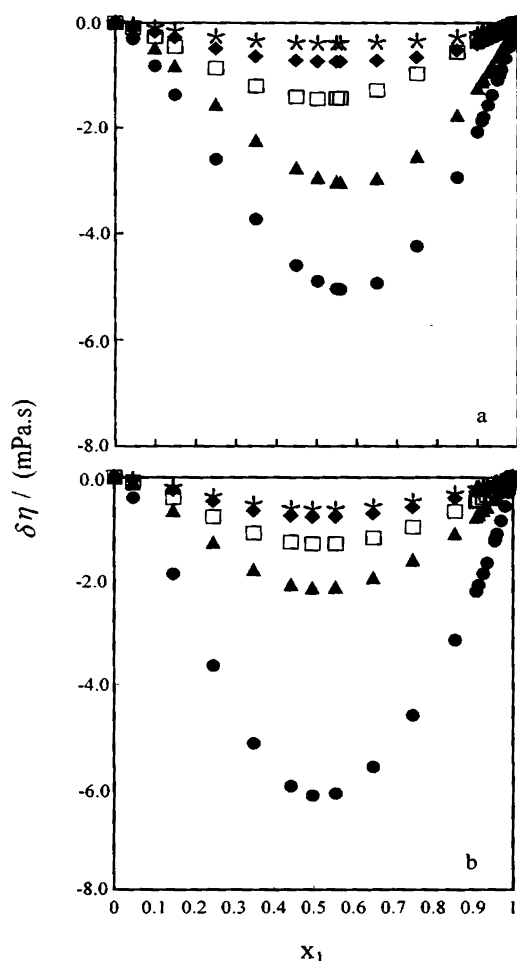
Figure 1. Variation of dynamic viscosities, η_{12} , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures: (●) 298.15; (▲) 308.15; (□) 318.15; (◆) 328.15; (*) 338.15 K.

> propane-1,3-diol. The values systematically become less negative with the rise in the temperature for the six binary mixtures.

Speeds of Sound, v , and Excess Isentropic Compressibilities, κ_s^E . The data on the experimental v values for the six binary mixtures at different temperatures are listed in Table 5. The compositional variation of v for the six mixtures of water + diols at different temperatures has

Table 6. Relative Permittivities, ϵ_r , for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 328.15) \text{ K}$

ϵ_r at $T/K =$		ϵ_r at $T/K =$		ϵ_r at $T/K =$		ϵ_r at $T/K =$		ϵ_r at $T/K =$		ϵ_r at $T/K =$							
x_1	298.15	328.15	x_1	298.15	328.15	x_1	298.15	328.15	x_1	298.15	328.15	x_1	298.15	328.15	x_1	298.15	328.15
Water (1) + Propane-1,2-diol (2)		Water (1) + Propane-1,3-diol (2)		Water (1) + Butane-1,2-diol (2)		Water (1) + Butane-1,3-diol (2)		Water (1) + Butane-1,4-diol (2)		Water (1) + Butane-2,3-diol (2)							
0.0440	29.185	24.597	0.0622	35.240	30.375	0.0471	23.328	19.043	0.0450	29.544	24.943	0.0550	32.587	27.060	0.0546	21.839	18.687
0.0987	30.309	25.495	0.1496	36.890	31.651	0.1478	25.345	20.582	0.1445	31.573	26.376	0.1534	34.281	28.379	0.1435	23.660	20.036
0.1484	31.422	26.379	0.2563	39.246	33.477	0.2481	27.684	22.385	0.2499	34.117	28.184	0.2472	36.140	29.844	0.2458	26.176	21.901
0.2498	33.965	28.416	0.3500	41.530	35.293	0.3491	30.297	24.466	0.3526	36.846	30.195	0.3542	38.491	31.746	0.3539	29.394	24.301
0.3494	36.808	30.719	0.4555	44.359	37.626	0.4430	33.024	26.711	0.4519	39.723	32.435	0.4531	40.945	33.796	0.4502	32.801	26.891
0.4494	40.024	33.380	0.5000	45.665	38.731	0.4971	34.783	28.198	0.5035	41.351	33.753	0.4980	42.188	34.861	0.4989	34.740	28.397
0.5029	42.011	35.062	0.5548	47.400	40.222	0.5552	36.896	30.010	0.5563	43.149	35.248	0.5578	44.027	36.451	0.5503	36.955	30.148
0.5499	43.693	36.499	0.6522	50.986	43.361	0.6494	40.984	33.589	0.6507	46.845	38.434	0.6513	47.455	39.478	0.6581	42.283	34.538
0.5597	44.080	36.834	0.7553	55.847	47.705	0.7491	46.674	38.686	0.7518	51.865	42.961	0.7496	52.175	43.736	0.7518	47.973	39.496
0.6501	47.969	40.240	0.8522	62.114	53.390	0.8547	55.376	46.670	0.8477	58.459	49.129	0.8475	58.801	49.847	0.8626	57.113	47.924
0.7499	53.200	44.950	0.9085	67.008	57.856	0.9081	61.628	52.500	0.9081	64.284	54.699	0.9081	64.591	55.270	0.9092	62.443	52.986
0.8500	60.194	51.392	0.9147	67.624	58.419	0.9144	62.487	53.306	0.9152	65.101	55.483	0.9152	65.399	56.027	0.9148	63.177	53.687
0.9003	64.845	55.719	0.9255	68.741	59.446	0.9255	64.091	54.807	0.9253	66.322	56.661	0.9253	66.605	57.164	0.9248	64.551	54.998
0.9115	66.097	56.826	0.9350	69.778	60.393	0.9353	65.593	56.219	0.9355	67.634	57.923	0.9355	67.898	58.382	0.9305	65.368	55.785
0.9154	66.525	57.223	0.9548	72.097	62.522	0.9543	68.781	59.223	0.9521	69.961	60.167	0.9543	70.501	60.842	0.9350	66.037	56.426
0.9270	67.848	58.459	0.9556	72.196	62.612	0.9562	69.121	59.546	0.9543	70.285	60.483	0.9550	70.605	60.939	0.9452	67.621	57.951
0.9367	69.023	59.551	0.9602	72.772	63.141	0.9598	69.780	60.169	0.9597	71.116	61.278	0.9597	71.312	61.603	0.9542	69.114	59.380
0.9504	70.704	61.195	0.9700	74.051	64.317	0.9700	71.741	62.018	0.9699	72.764	62.870	0.9699	72.924	63.129	0.9703	72.031	62.183
0.9551	71.412	61.786	0.9801	75.446	65.594	0.9806	73.936	64.086	0.9804	74.597	64.636	0.9804	74.711	64.817	0.9800	73.961	64.042
0.9600	72.096	62.423	0.9897	76.844	66.882	0.9902	76.079	66.114	0.9901	76.421	66.402	0.9901	76.486	66.494	0.9903	76.179	66.170
0.9696	73.479	63.715	0.9921	77.205	67.212	0.9923	76.570	66.577	0.9924	76.875	66.840	0.9924	76.923	66.913	0.9925	76.672	66.647
0.9797	75.028	65.160	0.9951	77.666	67.637	0.9956	77.356	67.323	0.9955	77.504	67.440	0.9955	77.531	67.487	0.9951	77.273	67.224
0.9902	76.737	66.757															
0.9923	77.092	67.088															
0.9948	77.522	67.490															

**Figure 2.** Variation of deviations in dynamic viscosities, $\delta\eta$, with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures. (The symbols are the same as those in Figure 1.)

also been found to be unique and complex. Such variations for the representative binary mixtures of water + propane-

1,2-diol and + butane-1,2-diol are depicted in Figure 3. It can be seen from the figure that the v values in the water + propane-1,2-diol system initially increase gradually (up to $x_1 \approx 0.3$). Beyond this mole fraction the values increased sharply before reaching a maximum (at $x_1 \approx 0.8$ to 0.9). The values however fall sharply in the water rich region. The initial mole fraction range in which the values showed a gradual increase was however too small in the water + butane-1,2-diol system. In the case of water + butane-1,4-, -1,3-, and -2,3-diol systems, the profiles were characterized by a sharp rise before peaking at the water rich region. The observed complex nature in v versus x_1 profiles in general indicates that the deviations from the ideal state are fairly large in these mixtures.

The excess isentropic compressibilities, κ_s^E , were calculated using the relation

$$\kappa_s^E/(\text{TPa}^{-1}) = \kappa_s - \kappa_s^{\text{id}} \quad (4)$$

where κ_s is the isentropic compressibility in a given composition of the mixture and was calculated using the Laplace equation, that is, $\kappa_s = 1/(v^2\rho)$, κ_s^{id} was calculated from the relations

$$\kappa_s^{\text{id}} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i [\kappa_{s,i} + TV_i(\alpha_i^2)/C_{p,i}] - \left\{ T \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i V_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 \phi_i \alpha_i \right)^2 / \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i C_{p,i} \right\} \quad (5)$$

and ϕ_i is the ideal state volume fraction and is defined by the relation

$$\phi_i = x_i V_i / \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 x_i V_i \right) \quad (6)$$

where ϕ_i is the volume fraction, V_i is the molar volume, α_i is the isobaric thermal expansion coefficient (calculated from the measured densities of the pure components at different temperatures in the range $T = (288.15 \text{ to } 353.15)$

Table 7. Constants, a_i , of Eq 3 for the Mathematical Representation of Deviation and Excess Functions for Water (1) + Alkanediols (2) at Different Temperatures

	T/K	a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	σ	a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	σ	
$V_m^E/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	298.15	-2.488	-1.405	-0.490	0.073	0.009		0.001	-1.694	-0.637	0.515	0.583	-0.124		0.001	
	308.15	-2.381	-1.342	-0.484	0.067	0.026		0.001	-1.586	-0.566	0.442	0.455	-0.109		0.001	
	318.15	-2.247	-1.189	-0.481	0.022	0.025		0.001	-1.484	-0.533	0.242	0.413	0.085		0.001	
	328.15	-2.128	-1.108	-0.420	-0.001	0.016		0.001	-1.392	-0.481	0.197	0.344	0.072		0.001	
	338.15	-2.011	-1.062	-0.411	0.018	-0.001		0.001	-1.281	-0.411	0.192	0.249	-0.001		0.001	
	298.15	-7.822	-1.199	0.256	-4.694	1.813		0.001	-17.649	-11.159	-0.427	-0.007	-0.143		0.001	
	308.15	-4.535	-0.694	0.140	-2.717	-1.044		0.001	-11.594	-6.624	1.032	0.009	0.093		0.001	
	318.15	-3.357	-0.540	-0.024	-1.983	-0.607		0.002	-4.211	-3.257	2.454	0.015	0.149		0.002	
	328.15	-2.345	-0.367	0.015	-1.395	-0.460		0.001	-2.795	-2.145	-1.596	-0.020	0.065		0.001	
	338.15	-1.567	-0.232	0.074	-0.955	-0.382		0.001	-1.972	-1.500	-1.051	-0.028	-0.054		0.001	
	$\kappa_s^E/(\text{TPa})^{-1}$	298.15	-260.8	-429.4	-274.9	-73.5	-282.9	-95.0	0.1							
	$\delta\epsilon_T$	298.15	14.415	9.756	0.921	-0.020			0.001	10.226	4.266	-0.506	3.443			0.001
328.15	9.122	6.151	0.587	0.017				0.001	5.683	2.359	-0.273	1.934			0.001	
$V_m^E/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	298.15	-2.291	-1.773	-0.375	1.231	-1.924		0.001	-2.728	-1.061	-1.383	-0.908	1.664		0.001	
	308.15	-2.157	-1.526	-0.604	0.472	-1.834		0.001	-2.567	-1.061	-1.266	-0.528	1.516		0.001	
	318.15	-2.029	-1.474	-0.283	1.089	-1.587		0.001	-2.369	-0.966	1.176	-0.531	1.422		0.001	
	328.15	-1.866	-1.381	-0.227	1.152	-1.509		0.001	-2.179	-0.881	-1.093	-0.548	1.322		0.001	
	338.15	-1.699	-1.222	-0.239	0.845	-1.334		0.001	-1.984	-0.825	-0.979	-0.367	1.177		0.001	
	298.15	-24.675	-2.342	11.736	-10.197	-5.160		0.001	-52.038	-36.051	19.495	1.671	-2.652		0.001	
	308.15	-8.638	-0.818	4.157	-3.564	-1.872		0.001	-27.294	-14.393	2.899	-4.507	4.340		0.001	
	318.15	-5.184	-0.476	2.504	-2.167	-1.136		0.001	-17.918	-10.236	4.416	-1.314	-0.877		0.001	
	328.15	-3.081	-0.296	1.351	-1.274	-0.591		0.001	-13.441	-7.662	3.342	-1.007	-0.694		0.001	
	338.15	-2.470	-0.216	1.226	-1.043	-0.593		0.001	-10.754	-6.134	2.708	-0.804	-0.612		0.001	
	$\kappa_s^E/(\text{TPa})^{-1}$	298.15	-290.2	-358.3	-2.1	294.1	-1003.0	-1303.0	0.1	-256.4	-219.4	-319.3	-657.2	-405.2		0.1
	$\delta\epsilon_T$	298.15	11.975	6.662	3.935	6.014			0.001	16.496	9.829	3.207	5.738			0.001
328.15	6.375	3.556	2.089	3.186				0.001	7.869	4.679	1.519	2.760			0.001	
$V_m^E/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	298.15	-2.261	-0.710	0.004	-0.403	0.171		0.001	-3.150	-1.955	-1.139	-0.696	-0.252		0.001	
	308.15	-2.034	-0.639	-0.003	-0.366	0.169		0.001	-2.973	-1.897	-1.047	-0.374	-0.270		0.001	
	318.15	-1.832	-0.626	0.019	-0.055	0.124		0.001	-2.857	-1.841	-0.965	-0.071	-0.018		0.001	
	328.15	-1.686	-0.543	0.021	-0.222	0.109		0.001	-2.711	-1.716	-0.949	-0.240	0.023		0.001	
	338.15	-1.551	-0.536	0.028	-0.028	0.090		0.001	-2.564	-1.643	-0.875	-0.112	-0.008		0.001	
	298.15	-26.608	-18.557	-3.007	13.893	22.921		0.001	-27.058	-14.359	5.006	4.389	8.791		0.001	
	308.15	-8.792	-6.107	-0.826	4.564	7.339		0.002	-11.209	-5.933	2.158	1.795	3.531		0.001	
	318.15	-5.049	-3.534	-0.671	2.656	4.481		0.002	-6.712	-3.559	1.280	1.090	2.127		0.001	
	328.15	-3.460	-2.426	-0.390	1.835	2.974		0.001	-4.012	-2.140	0.668	0.659	1.402		0.001	
	338.15	-2.845	-1.989	-0.332	1.489	2.460		0.002	-2.406	-1.276	0.453	0.387	0.772		0.001	
	$\kappa_s^E/(\text{TPa})^{-1}$	298.15	-213.7	-240.0	-132.8	-171.8	-392.5	-308.3	0.4	-276.4	-465.2	-281.9	421.9	-559.8	-1388.5	0.1
	$\delta\epsilon_T$	298.15	10.236	5.720	3.363	5.095			0.001	17.233	18.792	7.722	0.913			0.001
328.15	5.711	3.076	1.853	2.993				0.001	8.714	9.513	3.901	0.437			0.001	

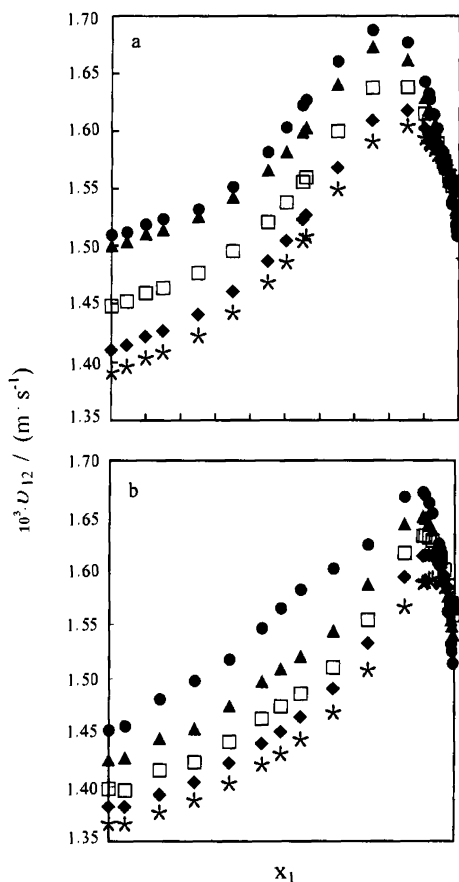


Figure 3. Variation of speeds of sound, v_{12} , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol and (b) + butane-1,2-diol at different temperatures. (The symbols are the same as those in Figure 1.)

K, and $C_{p,i}$ is the molar heat capacity of pure water (1) or diol (2). We could find the molar heat capacities for five of the diols in the literature only at $T = 298.15$ K and hence calculated κ_s^{id} and κ_s^{E} values at one temperature. The $C_{p,i}$ (in $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) values taken are 75.2¹⁵ (water), 190.9¹⁷ (propane-1,2-diol), 228.8⁸ (butane-1,2-diol), 218.4⁸ (butane-1,3-diol), 202.1⁸ (butane-1,4-diol), and 225.8⁸ (butane-2,3-diol). The κ_s^{E} values were fitted mathematically to eq 3, and the values of the constants, a_i , along with the standard deviations, σ , are given in Table 7. The graphical variations of κ_s^{E} with the water mole fraction for the six binary mixtures at $T = 298.15$ K are shown in Figure 4. The κ_s^{E} values are large and negative with steep skewness in the water rich region. The minimum observed dip, that is, more negative κ_s^{E} values in the profiles, followed the trend butane-2,3-diol > propane-1,2-diol > butane-1,2-diol \approx butane-1,3-diol \gg butane-1,4-diol. Large negative κ_s^{E} values indicate that the compression effects are maximum in these mixtures. The fact that the water + butane-2,3-diol mixture is characterized by more negative κ_s^{E} values while the system of water + butane-1,4-diol is characterized by less negative κ_s^{E} values indicates that the end -OH groups in butane-1,4-diol facilitate the heteroatom-hydrogen bonding (between water and diol) while the terminal hydrophobic -CH₃ groups in butane-2,3-diol induce the compression effects in the surrounding water molecules.

Partial Molar Volumes. To understand the structural changes in the surrounding water molecules in dilute diol aqueous solutions, partial molar volumes at infinite dilu-

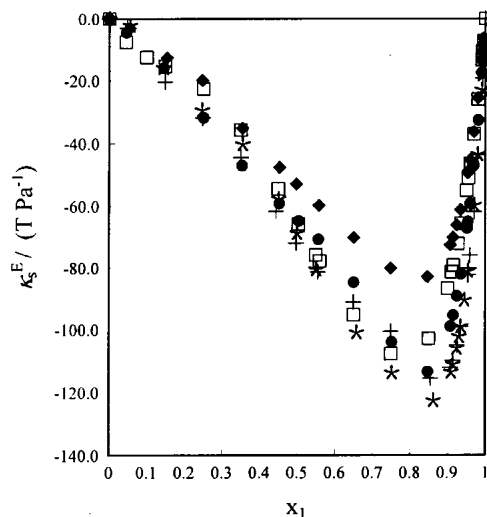


Figure 4. Variation of excess isentropic compressibilities, κ_s^{E} , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of water + (□) propane-1,2-diol; + (+) butane-1,2-diol; + (●) butane-1,3-diol; + (◆) butane-1,4-diol; and + (*) butane-2,3-diol at $T = 298.15$ K.

tion, $\bar{V}_{1,\infty}$, of the water were calculated from the smoothed (via eq 3) experimental molar excess volumes, V_m^{E} , using the relations as reported by Maham et al.²⁰ The constants, a_i , needed for the calculation of smoothed V_m^{E} values were taken from Table 7. The standard volume functions of transfer for water, $\bar{V}_{1,\text{tr}}^{\infty}$, within the various isomers of diols were then estimated from the differences for a given pair of isomers. The transfer functions of $\bar{V}_{1,\text{tr}}^{\infty}$ at different temperatures are listed in Table 8. A perusal of the data reveals that the transfer volume functions for 1,3 \rightarrow 1,4; 1,3 \rightarrow 2,3; and 1,4 \rightarrow 2,3 butanediols are not only small and positive but also close to each other. Similarly, the transfer volume function for 1,2 \rightarrow 1,3 propanediols is large and positive. This shows that among these isomers the net effect on the local structure of the water surrounding them is of a structure breaking type, while the magnitudes of the transfer volume functions for the 1,2 \rightarrow 1,3; 1,2 \rightarrow 1,4; and 1,2 \rightarrow 2,3 butanediols are close to each other and negative in sign. Thus, water molecules when transferred within these isomers have less overall bulk volume and thus experience structure making effects.

Relative Permittivities, ϵ , and Deviations in Relative Permittivities, $\delta\epsilon_r$. The experimental data on ϵ_r for the six binary mixtures at $T = (298.15$ and $328.15)$ K are given in Table 6. The variations of $\delta\epsilon_r$ as a function of water mole fraction for different diols at $T = (298.15$ and $328.15)$ K are depicted in Figure 5. The $\delta\epsilon_r$ values are large and positive over the entire composition range at both temperatures. The $\delta\epsilon_r$ versus x_1 profiles are skewed toward the water rich mole fractions. The comparison of equimolar $\delta\epsilon_r$ values showed that the function becomes less positive at both temperatures, from propane-1,2-diol to propane-1,3-diol. Similarly, the trend at a given temperature in mixtures containing butanediol isomers showed the following order: butane-1,4-diol < butane-1,2-diol < butane-1,3-diol < butane-2,3-diol. A similar effect was observed for a given diol isomer with the rise in temperature from $T = (298.15$ to $328.15)$ K. The large and positive $\delta\epsilon_r$ values indicate that considerable changes occur in the overall dipolar order upon mixing water with diols.

Kirkwood Structural Correlation Factor (g_K). The g_K value, which depends only on the number of neighbors of a molecule and their relative configuration, was calcu-

Table 8. Standard Function of Transfer for Volumes ($\bar{V}_{1, \text{tr}}^{\circ}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) of Water in Water + Isomers of Propane- and Butanediol Mixtures at Different Temperatures^a

<i>T</i> /K	1,2-PD → 1,3-PD	1,2-BD → 1,3-BD	1,2-BD → 1,4-BD	1,2-BD → 2,3-BD	1,3-BD → 1,4-BD	1,3-BD → 2,3-BD	1,4-BD → 2,3-BD
298.15	0.43	-0.51	-0.45	-0.43	0.06	0.08	0.02
308.15	0.45	-0.48	-0.42	-0.38	0.06	0.10	0.04
318.15	0.47	-0.44	-0.40	-0.36	0.04	0.08	0.04
328.15	0.44	-0.40	-0.36	-0.33	0.04	0.07	0.03
338.15	0.44	-0.36	-0.32	-0.32	0.04	0.04	0.00

^a 1,2-PD, propane-1,2-diol; 1,3-PD, propane-1,3-diol; 1,2-BD, butane-1,2-diol; 1,3-BD, butane-1,3-diol; 1,4-BD, butane-1,4-diol; 2,3-BD, butane-2,3-diol.

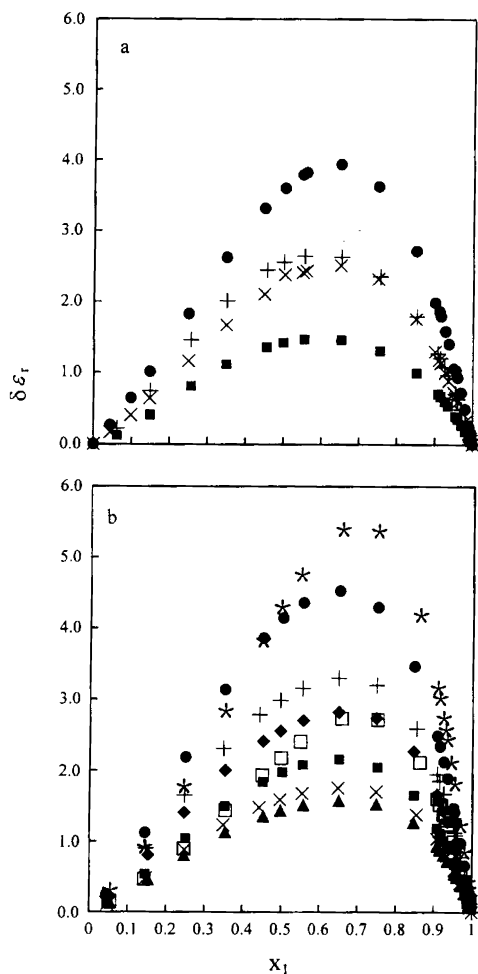


Figure 5. Variation of deviation in relative permittivities, $\delta\epsilon_r$, with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of (a) water + propane-1,2-diol [(●) 298.15; (×) 328.15] and + butane-1,3-diol [(+) 298.15; (■) 328.15] and (b) water + butane-1,2-diol [(+) 298.15; (×) 328.15], + butane-1,3-diol [(●) 298.15; (■) 328.15], + butane-1,4-diol [(◆) 298.15; (▲) 328.15], and + butane-2,3-diol [(*) 298.15; (□) 328.15].

lated from the relation

$$g_K = \left\{ \frac{(\epsilon_{r,12} - \epsilon_\alpha)(2\epsilon_{r,12} + \epsilon_\alpha)}{\epsilon_{r,12}(\epsilon_\alpha + 2)^2} \right\} \left\{ \frac{9kT}{4\pi N(x_1\mu_1 + x_2\mu_2)^2} \right\} V_{m,12} \quad (7)$$

where k and μ_i are the Boltzmann constant and the dipole moment of the pure components. ϵ_α is equated to $1.1n_D^2$, where n_D is the refractive index. The profiles of g_K versus x_1 at $T = (298.15 \text{ and } 328.15) \text{ K}$ for the six binary mixtures are shown in Figure 6. The observed trends reveal interesting correlations. Pure water molecules have g_K values higher than those for the pure diols (for example, at 298.15 K, the g_K values are as follows: water (2.65), propane-1,2-

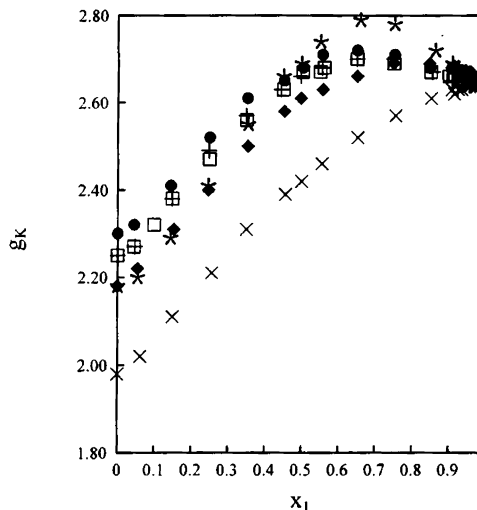


Figure 6. Variation of Kirkwood correlation factor, g_K , with water mole fraction for the binary mixtures of water + (□) propane-1,2-diol; + (×) propane-1,3-diol; + (+) butane-1,2-diol; + (●) butane-1,3-diol; + (◆) butane-1,4-diol; and + (*) butane-2,3-diol at $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$.

diol (2.25), propane-1,3-diol (1.96), butane-1,3-diol (2.34), butane-1,2-diol (2.24), butane-1,4-diol (2.17), and butane-2,3-diol (2.16). So, among the butanediols, the 2,3 isomer has the lowest g_K value. The g_K values in the binary mixtures in general increase in a parabolic manner with the increase in the water mole fraction; however, each of the profiles showed three distinct regions. These regions pertain to (i) water deficient to middle composition, (ii) water rich composition, and (iii) extremely water rich composition. In the first region, the g_K values for the water + six diols showed a linear increase at both the temperatures. In the second region, the increase is gradual before attaining a limiting value in the third region. Interestingly, the g_K values for water + propane-1,2-diol are more positive than those for water + propane-1,3-diol at both the temperatures. Among the water + butanediol systems, in the first region, the g_K values are slightly higher for the 1,3 isomer followed by the 1,2 isomer, and they are smaller for the 1,4 and 2,3 isomers. However, the g_K values converge in the second and third regions for the 1,2, 1,3, and 1,4 isomers except for slightly high values in the water rich region for the water + butane-2,3-diol system. Thus, the terminal $-\text{CH}_3$ groups in propane-1,2-diol and butane-2,3-diols seem to affect the orientation of the dipoles of the water surrounding them.

Acknowledgment

The authors thank Prof. Dr. R. M. Patel, Head, Department of Chemistry, for providing the necessary laboratory facilities.

Literature Cited

- (1) Franks, F. *Water. A Comprehensive Treatise*; Plenum Press: New York, 1982; Vol. 7.

- (2) Hayashi, H.; Tanaka, H.; Nakanishi, K. Molecular Dynamics Simulation of Flexible Molecules. Part 1. Aqueous Solutions of Ethylene Glycol. *J. Chem. Soc., Faraday Trans.* **1995**, *91*, 31–39.
- (3) Trohalaki, S.; Pachter, R.; Cummings, J. R. Modelling of Fuel-System Icing Inhibitors. *Energy Fuels* **1999**, *13*, 992–998.
- (4) Nakanishi, K.; Kato, N.; Maruyama, M. Excess and Partial Volumes of Some Alcohol–Water and Glycol–Water Solutions. *J. Phys. Chem.* **1967**, *71*, 814–818.
- (5) Hoiland, H. Partial Molal Volumes and Expansibilities, and Compressibilities for Aqueous Alcohol Solutions Between 5 °C and 40 °C. *J. Solution Chem.* **1980**, *9*, 857–866.
- (6) Czechowski, G.; Zywucki, B.; Jadzyn, J. Excess Molar Volumes of Binary Mixtures of Diols and Water. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1988**, *33*, 55–57.
- (7) Lee, H. Excess Molar Volumes of (Water + 1, 2- Propanediol), (Methanol + 1,2-Propanediol, and (Water + Methanol + Propane-1,2-diol) at 283.15, 298.15 and 303.15 K. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1990**, *22*, 463–468.
- (8) Hawrylak, B.; Gracie, K.; Palepu, R. Thermodynamic Properties of Binary Mixtures of Butanediols with Water. *J. Solution Chem.* **1998**, *27*, 17–30.
- (9) Iloukhani, H.; Bahrami, H. Excess Molar Volumes and Partial Molar Volumes for Binary Mixtures of Water with 1,2-Ethandiol, 1,2-Propanediol, and 1, 2- Butanediol at 293.15, 303.15 and 313.15 K. *Phys. Chem. Liq.* **2000**, *38*, 103–111.
- (10) Orglia-Luster, M. L.; Patterson, B. A.; Woolley, E. M. Apparent Molar Volumes and Apparent Molar Heat Capacities of Aqueous Ethane-1,2-diol, Propane-1,2-diol, and Propane-1,3-diol at Temperatures from 278.15 to 393.15 K at the Pressure of 0.35 MPa. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **2002**, *34*, 511–526.
- (11) Hawrylak, B.; Gracie, K.; Palepu, R. Ultrasonic Velocity and Volumetric Properties of Isomeric Butanediols Plus Water Systems. *Can. J. Chem.* **1998**, *76*, 464–468.
- (12) Miyamoto, Y.; Takemoto, M.; Hosokawa, M.; Uosaki, Y.; Moriyoshi, T. Compressions of (Water + a C₃ Alkanol) and (Water + an Alkan-1,2-diol) at the Temperature 298.15 K and Pressures up to 200 M Pa. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1990**, *22*, 1007–1014.
- (13) Matsumoto, Y.; Touhara, H.; Nakanishi, K.; Watanabe, N. Molar Excess Enthalpies for Water + Ethandiol, + Propane-1,2-diol, and + Propane-1,3-diol at 298.15 K. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1977**, *9*, 801–805.
- (14) Kracht, C.; Ulbig, P.; Schulz, S. Measurements and Correlation of Excess Molar Enthalpies for (Ethandiol, or Propane-1,2-diol, or Butane-1,2-diol + Water) at the Temperatures (285.15, 298.15, 308.15, 323.15 and 338.15) K. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **1999**, *31*, 1113–1127.
- (15) Riddick, J. A.; Bunger, W. B.; Sakano, T. K. *Organic Solvents*, 4th ed.; Wiley-Interscience: New York, 1986; Vol. II.
- (16) Sastry, N. V.; Raj, M. M. Dielectric Constants, Molar Polarizations and Refractive Indexes for 2-Butoxyethanol + Hexane and + Heptane at 30 and 40 °C. *J. Solution Chem.* **1996**, *25*, 1137–1149.
- (17) Lide, D. R., Ed. *Handbook of Physics and Chemistry*, 75th ed.; CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, 1994.
- (18) Geyer, H.; Ulbig, P.; Gornert, M. Measurements of Densities and Excess Molar Volumes for (1,2-Ethandiol, or 1,2-Propanediol, or 1,2-Butanediol + Water) at the Temperatures (278.15, 288.15, 298.15, 308.15, and 318.15) K and for (2,3-Butanediol + Water) at the Temperatures (308.15, 313.15, and 318.15) K. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* **2000**, *32*, 1585–1596.
- (19) Kapadi, U. R.; Hundiwale, D. G.; Patil, N. B.; Lande, M. K.; Patil, P. R. Studies of Viscosity and Excess Molar Volume of Binary Mixtures of Propane-1,2-diol with Water at Various Temperatures. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **2002**, *192*, 63–70.
- (20) Maham, Y.; Teng, T. T.; Helper, L. G.; Mather, A. E. Volumetric Properties of Aqueous Solutions of Monoethanolamine, Mono- and Dimethylethanolamines at Temperatures from 5 to 80 °C I. *Thermochim. Acta* **2002**, *386*, 111–118.
- (21) Sun, T.; DiGuilio, R. M.; Teja, A. S. Densities and Viscosities of Four Butanediols Between 293 and 463 K. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1992**, *37*, 246–248.
- (22) Grineva, O. V.; Zhuravlev, V. I. Densities and Dielectric Permittivities of Three Butanediols and their Solutions with 10 mol % Water. *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **1996**, *41*, 604–607.

Received for review April 21, 2003. Accepted July 7, 2003.

JE0340755