

# Density, Speed of Sound, and Viscosity of Binary Mixtures of Poly(propylene glycol) 400 + Ethanol and + 2-Propanol at Different Temperatures

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The density and speed of sound of the solutions of poly(propylene glycol) 400, in ethanol and 2-propanol at  $T = (288.15 \text{ to } 328.15) \text{ K}$ , and dynamic viscosity of these solutions at  $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 328.15) \text{ K}$  have been measured experimentally over the entire range of compositions and atmospheric pressure. From these experimental data, the excess molar volume,  $V_m^E$ , excess molar isentropic compression,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and deviation of logarithm of viscosity,  $\Delta \ln \eta$ , have been determined for each composition.  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and viscosity data have been adequately fitted to the Redlich–Kister and NRTL models.

## Introduction

Knowledge of volumetric and acoustical properties of polymer solutions has been proven to be a very useful tool in evaluating the structural interactions occurring in these solutions. In this respect, the isentropic compressibility and excess molar volume evaluated from sound velocity and density measurements have been used to determine the structure and the nature of molecular interactions in aqueous and nonaqueous solutions of polymers. Knowledge of the viscosity of polymer solutions is important for practical and theoretical purposes. Viscosity of polymer solutions provides an invaluable type of data in polymer research, development, and engineering. Furthermore, the simultaneous investigation of viscosity and volume effects on mixing can be a powerful tool for the characterization of intermolecular interactions present in these mixtures.

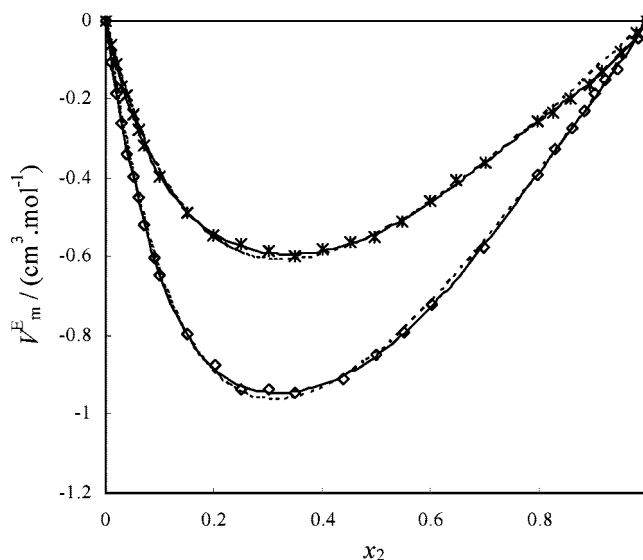
In recent years, numerous studies have been carried out on mixtures containing poly(propylene glycols), PPGs. PPG is used in many formulations for polyurethanes. It is used as a rheology modifier,<sup>1</sup> in solid tires, in automobile seats,<sup>2</sup> in foams,<sup>3</sup> and in membranes.<sup>4</sup>

This work is a continuation of our studies on the determination of the density, speed of sound, and dynamic viscosity of the polymer + alcohol systems.<sup>5–7</sup>

## Experimental Section

PPG400 was obtained from Fluka. The number average molar mass  $M_n$  of this polymer was determined by a cryoscopic osmometer (Osmomat model 030). For this purpose, freezing point depression measurements on PPG400 + H<sub>2</sub>O were carried out in different concentrations, and a  $\Delta T/K_s C$  vs  $C$  curve was plotted ( $\Delta T$ ,  $C$ , and  $K_s$  are the freezing point depression, concentration of samples, and cryoscopic constant, respectively). The intercept of this curve is  $1/M_n$ , from which  $M_n$  for this polymer was found to be  $401 \text{ g} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ . Ethanol (minimum mass fraction purity 0.998) and 2-propanol (minimum mass fraction purity 0.995) were obtained from Merck and used without further purification. Double distilled, deionized water was used. The solutions were prepared by mass using an analytical balance

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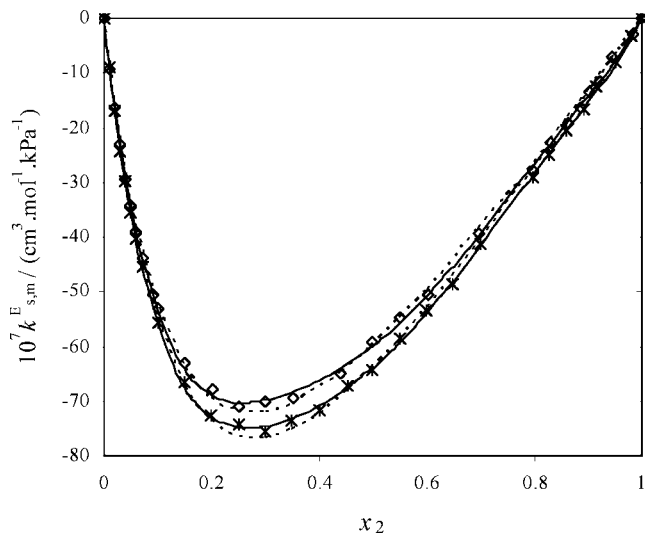
**Figure 1.** Experimental and calculated excess molar volume,  $V_m^E$ , plotted against mole fraction of PPG,  $x_2$ , at 298.15 K:  $\diamond$ , ethanol + PPG400 system;  $*$ , 2-propanol + PPG400 system; —, Redlich–Kister polynomial; - - -, NRTL model.

(Shimadzu, 321-34553, Shimadzu Co., Japan) with an uncertainty of  $\pm 1 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ kg}$ .

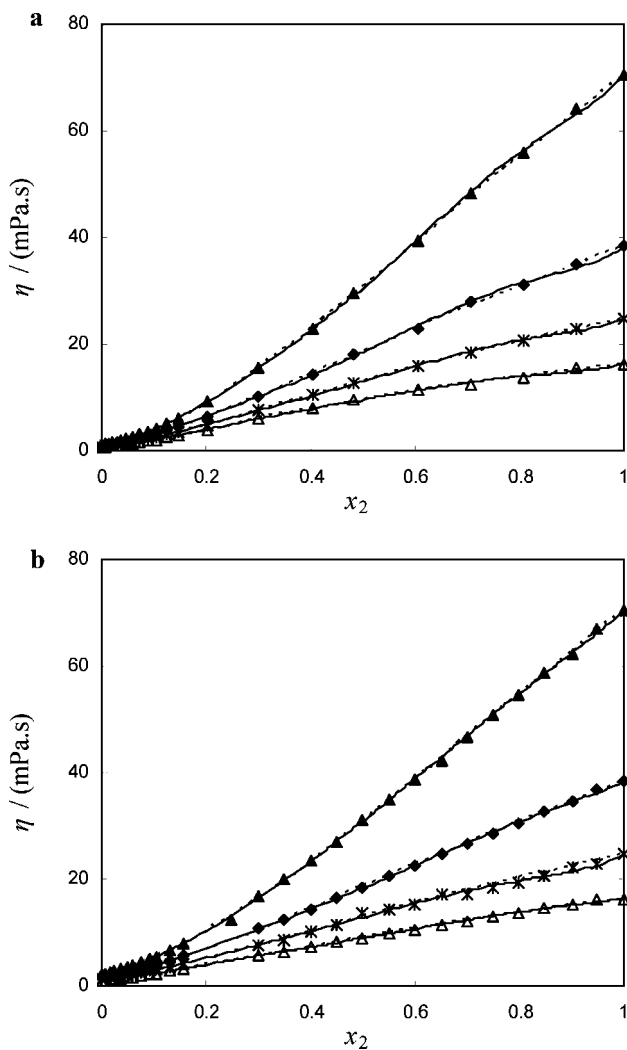
Density and speed of sound data were continuously measured using a commercial density and speed of sound measurement apparatus (Anton Paar DSA 5000 densimeter and speed of sound analyzer). Details of the experimental setup and measuring procedure have been given elsewhere.<sup>8</sup> In each measurement, the uncertainty of density and speed of sound were  $\pm 3.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$  and  $\pm 0.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , respectively.

The viscosity was determined by a Setavis Kinematic Viscometer-83541-3, England, as described previously.<sup>9</sup> The uncertainty for the dynamic viscosity determination was estimated to be  $\pm 0.5 \%$ .

Density, speed of sound, and viscosity values of the pure components are given in Table 1 at different temperatures and compared with the literature values.



**Figure 2.** Experimental and calculated excess molar isentropic compression,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , plotted against mole fraction of PPG,  $x_2$ , at 298.15 K:  $\diamond$ , ethanol + PPG400 system;  $*$ , 2-propanol + PPG400 system;  $-$ , Redlich–Kister polynomial;  $- -$ , NRTL model.



**Figure 3.** Experimental and calculated viscosity,  $\eta$ , plotted against mole fraction of PPG,  $x_2$ , for the ethanol + PPG400 system (a) and the 2-propanol + PPG400 system (b) at different temperatures:  $\blacktriangle$ , 298.15 K;  $\blacklozenge$ , 308.15 K;  $*$ , 318.15 K;  $\triangle$ , 328.15 K;  $-$ , Redlich–Kister equation;  $- -$ , NRTL model.

**Table 1.** Density,  $d$ , Speed of Sound,  $u$ , and Dynamic Viscosity,  $\eta$ , for Pure Components at  $T = (288.15 \text{ to } 328.15) \text{ K}$

component	$T$ K	$d$ $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	$u$ $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$\eta$ $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$
ethanol	288.15	0.79364	1177.47	
	298.15	0.78510	1143.49	1.0930
		0.78522 <sup>13</sup>	1143.10 <sup>6</sup>	1.077 <sup>13</sup>
		0.785085 <sup>6</sup>		1.084 <sup>14</sup>
	308.15	0.77643	1109.69	0.902
		0.77551 <sup>14</sup>	1111 <sup>14</sup>	0.903 <sup>14</sup>
0.77726 <sup>15</sup>				
318.15	0.76762	1076.32	0.759	
328.15	0.75860	1043.07	0.644	
2-propanol	288.15	0.78912	1173.73	
	298.15	0.7891 <sup>16</sup>		
		0.78088	1138.94	2.089
	308.15	0.780824 <sup>6</sup>	1138.87 <sup>6</sup>	2.036 <sup>17</sup>
		0.7809 <sup>16</sup>	1141 <sup>15</sup>	2.045 <sup>18</sup>
	318.15	0.77227	1104.04	1.564
0.77275 <sup>15</sup>			1.521 <sup>15</sup>	
328.15	0.76330	1068.72	1.192	
	0.7635 <sup>16</sup>		1.191 <sup>16</sup>	
poly(propylene glycol) (PPG400)	288.15	1.01115	1399.74	0.942
	298.15	1.011860 <sup>5</sup>	1400.58 <sup>5</sup>	
		1.00352	1365.85	70.435
	308.15	1.003929 <sup>5</sup>	1366.70 <sup>5</sup>	
		0.99554	1332.91	38.266
	318.15	0.995937 <sup>5</sup>	1333.64 <sup>5</sup>	
0.98751		1300.72	24.700	
328.15	0.97950	1269.25	16.342	

## Results and Discussion

The experimental density,  $d$ , and speed of sound,  $u$ , data for ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems, as a function of PPG mole fraction,  $x_2$ , at  $T = (288.15 \text{ to } 328.15) \text{ K}$  are collected in Table 2.

Values of the excess molar volume,  $V_m^E$ , and excess molar isentropic compression,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , were calculated by the following equations

$$V_m^E = \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i M_i \left[ \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{d_i} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\kappa_{s,m}^E = \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i M_i \left[ \frac{1}{(du)^2} - \frac{1}{(d_i u_i)^2} \right] \quad (2)$$

where  $x$  is the mole fraction;  $M$  is the molar mass; and subscripts 1 and 2 stand for solvent and polymer, respectively. The calculated  $V_m^E$  and  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  values for ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems have been plotted versus the mole fraction of polymer,  $x_2$ , in Figures 1 and 2 at 298.15 K as examples, respectively. Figures 1 and 2 show that both the  $V_m^E$  and  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  are negative and become more negative when temperature increases. The negative values of  $V_m^E$  and  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  for studied mixtures can be explained as a cumulative manifestation of the various types of intermolecular interactions between the components.

The deviation of logarithm of viscosity can be calculated as

$$\Delta \ln \eta = \ln \eta - \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i \ln(\eta_i) \quad (3)$$

where  $\eta_i$  is the dynamic viscosity of the pure component  $i$ . The experimental dynamic viscosity,  $\eta$ , data for ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems, as a function of PPG mole fraction,



**Table 3. Dynamic Viscosity and Density of Binary Mixtures Containing Ethanol + PPG400 and 2-Propanol + PPG400 at Different Temperatures**

$x_2$	$\eta$ (mPa·s)	$d$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$x_2$	$\eta$ (mPa·s)	$d$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$x_2$	$\eta$ (mPa·s)	$d$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )	$x_2$	$\eta$ (mPa·s)	$d$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )
Ethanol + PPG400			2-Propanol + PPG400			Ethanol + PPG400			2-Propanol + PPG400		
$T = 298.15$ K						$T = 318.15$ K					
0.0059	1.187	0.79461	0.0078	2.252	0.79006	0.0059	0.843	0.77717	0.0078	1.303	0.77253
0.0125	1.336	0.80394	0.0163	2.536	0.79935	0.0125	0.922	0.78656	0.0163	1.468	0.78186
0.0199	1.444	0.81379	0.0224	2.754	0.80565	0.0199	1.023	0.79648	0.0258	1.645	0.79158
0.0278	1.700	0.82358	0.0361	3.083	0.81874	0.0278	1.143	0.80633	0.0361	1.784	0.80136
0.0370	1.942	0.83400	0.0477	3.477	0.82874	0.0370	1.277	0.81681	0.0477	1.961	0.81140
0.0470	2.236	0.84416	0.0604	3.892	0.83891	0.0470	1.480	0.82704	0.0604	2.221	0.82163
0.0576	2.468	0.85404	0.075	4.399	0.84951	0.0576	1.669	0.83698	0.075	2.487	0.83229
0.0705	3.155	0.86475	0.0906	5.018	0.85972	0.0705	1.761	0.84776	0.0906	2.796	0.84257
0.0885	3.568	0.87782	0.1046	5.436	0.86799	0.0885	2.251	0.86092	0.1046	3.049	0.85089
0.1035	4.147	0.88730	0.1304	6.713	0.88154	0.1035	2.481	0.87047	0.1304	3.605	0.86451
0.1248	4.939	0.89903	0.1550	7.909	0.89282	0.1248	3.039	0.88227	0.1550	4.123	0.87585
0.1483	6.122	0.91002	0.2488	12.445	0.92492	0.1483	3.489	0.89332	0.3005	7.628	0.92102
0.2010	9.173	0.92935	0.3005	16.781	0.93767	0.2010	4.859	0.91278	0.3498	8.672	0.93111
0.3003	15.451	0.95334	0.3498	20.011	0.94769	0.3003	7.485	0.93696	0.3996	10.245	0.93968
0.4037	22.820	0.96910	0.3996	23.586	0.95619	0.4037	10.394	0.95284	0.4476	11.577	0.94674
0.4826	29.520	0.97756	0.4476	27.029	0.96319	0.4826	12.758	0.96136	0.4994	13.497	0.95325
0.6051	39.413	0.98706	0.4994	31.027	0.96964	0.6051	15.842	0.97092	0.5504	14.182	0.95880
0.7063	48.328	0.99278	0.5504	34.983	0.97513	0.7063	18.541	0.97666	0.5996	15.106	0.96347
0.8070	55.757	0.99722	0.5996	38.639	0.97975	0.8070	20.548	0.98115	0.6502	17.293	0.96773
0.9083	64.191	1.00083	0.6502	42.231	0.98397	0.9083	22.962	0.98479	0.7004	17.200	0.97150
			0.7004	46.517	0.98770				0.7492	18.419	0.97479
			0.7492	50.723	0.99097				0.7977	19.367	0.97777
			0.7977	54.740	0.99391				0.8466	20.747	0.98049
			0.8466	58.666	0.99660				0.9018	22.098	0.98326
			0.9018	62.363	0.99934				0.9491	22.724	0.98542
			0.9491	66.945	1.00146						
$T = 308.15$ K						$T = 328.15$ K					
0.0059	1.002	0.78596	0.0078	1.697	0.78147	0.0059	0.704	0.76808	0.0078	1.043	0.76323
0.0125	1.11	0.79532	0.0163	1.886	0.79077	0.0125	0.799	0.77764	0.0163	1.129	0.77258
0.0199	1.253	0.80521	0.0224	1.976	0.79708	0.0199	0.866	0.78759	0.0224	1.247	0.77896
0.0278	1.397	0.81502	0.0361	2.322	0.81019	0.0278	0.971	0.79745	0.0361	1.374	0.79224
0.0370	1.575	0.82548	0.0477	2.585	0.82021	0.0370	1.083	0.80799	0.0477	1.515	0.80232
0.0470	1.799	0.83567	0.0604	2.895	0.83040	0.0470	1.226	0.81827	0.0604	1.725	0.81256
0.0576	2.04	0.84558	0.0750	3.246	0.84103	0.0576	1.362	0.82823	0.0750	1.887	0.82327
0.0705	2.352	0.85632	0.0906	3.648	0.85127	0.0705	1.627	0.83903	0.0906	2.130	0.8336
0.0885	2.806	0.86943	0.1046	3.966	0.85955	0.0885	1.887	0.85226	0.1046	2.364	0.84198
0.1035	3.198	0.87894	0.1304	4.784	0.87312	0.1035	2.049	0.86188	0.1304	2.763	0.85569
0.1248	3.771	0.89071	0.1550	5.602	0.88442	0.1248	2.524	0.87379	0.1550	3.134	0.86708
0.1483	4.568	0.90173	0.3005	10.660	0.92943	0.1483	2.917	0.88488	0.3005	5.582	0.91252
0.2010	6.358	0.92112	0.3498	12.294	0.93947	0.2010	3.800	0.90434	0.3498	6.409	0.92267
0.3003	10.165	0.94520	0.3996	14.301	0.94799	0.3003	6.034	0.92866	0.3996	7.351	0.93128
0.4037	14.340	0.96099	0.4476	16.490	0.95500	0.4037	7.862	0.94464	0.4476	8.137	0.93838
0.4826	18.215	0.96948	0.4994	18.335	0.96148	0.4826	9.493	0.95317	0.4994	8.872	0.94494
0.6051	22.924	0.97900	0.5504	20.746	0.96699	0.6051	11.301	0.96272	0.5504	9.885	0.95053
0.7063	27.825	0.98473	0.5996	22.568	0.97164	0.7063	12.535	0.96852	0.5996	10.620	0.95524
0.8070	31.209	0.98920	0.6502	24.777	0.97587	0.8070	13.780	0.97308	0.6502	11.525	0.95953
0.9083	35.063	0.99283	0.7004	26.564	0.97963	0.9083	15.407	0.97677	0.7004	12.149	0.96333
			0.7492	28.524	0.98291				0.7492	13.008	0.96666
			0.7977	30.616	0.98587				0.7977	13.729	0.96965
			0.8466	32.631	0.98857				0.8466	14.445	0.97239
			0.9018	34.635	0.99133				0.9018	15.286	0.97519
			0.9491	36.732	0.99346				0.9491	16.037	0.97737

$x_2$ , at  $T = (298.15 \text{ to } 328.15)$  K are collected in Table 3. Plots of viscosity values versus polymer mole fraction are shown in Figure 3 for ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems. The results of  $\Delta \ln \eta$  values calculated from eq 3 indicate that the deviation of logarithm of viscosity values is positive for the ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems over the entire composition range and over the four temperatures investigated.

**Correlation.** All the calculated values were correlated with the composition data by means of the Redlich–Kister polynomial, which for binary mixtures is

$$Q_{ij} = x_i x_j \sum_{k \geq 0} A_k (x_i - x_j)^k \quad (4)$$

where  $Q_{ij}$  is  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , or  $\Delta \ln \eta$  and  $x_i$  is the mole fraction of component  $i$ .  $A_k$  is the polynomial coefficient, and  $k$  is the number of the polynomial coefficient. The adjustable parameters  $A_k$  determined by fitting the experimental values to eq 4 along with standard deviations of  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and  $\Delta \ln \eta$  are given in Tables

4 and 5 for the ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems, respectively. The full lines in Figures 1 to 3 correspond to the Redlich–Kister polynomials. On the basis of standard deviations reported in Tables 6 and 7, we concluded that the performance of the Redlich–Kister polynomial in the correlation of  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and  $\Delta \ln \eta$  values is good.

The  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and dynamic viscosity,  $\eta$ , values of the studied systems were also correlated with the corresponding equation of the NRTL model. The NRTL equation for the excess molar volume and excess molar isentropic compression of solvent + polymer solutions has been taken from our previous work.<sup>6</sup>

In the correlation of the  $V_m^E$  and  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  values of the investigated systems with the NRTL model,<sup>6</sup> the smallest standard deviations were obtained using the value of 0.4 for the nonrandomness factor. To correlate  $V_m^E$  and  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  data of a polymer solution with the NRTL model, its two parameters ( $\tau_{12}$  and  $\tau_{21}$ ) are required which can be obtained from fitting of the vapor–liquid equilibrium, VLE, data to Chen’s NRTL model<sup>10</sup>

**Table 4. Parameters of the Redlich–Kister Polynomial, Equation 4, along with Standard Deviations,  $\sigma$ , of Binary Mixtures Containing Ethanol + PPG400 at Different Temperatures**

$T/K$	$A_0$	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	$A_4$	$\sigma$	
$V_m^E$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )							
						$\sigma(V_m^E)$	$10^3\sigma(d)/(g\cdot cm^{-3})$
288.15	-3.349	1.757	-0.513	1.926	-2.116	0.01	0.06
298.15	-3.406	1.954	-0.947	1.759	-1.694	0.01	0.04
308.15	-3.519	2.091	-1.083	1.814	-1.717	0.01	0.05
318.15	-3.673	2.202	-0.926	1.896	-2.111	0.01	0.06
328.15	-3.787	2.432	-0.840	1.795	-2.591	0.01	0.06
$\kappa_{s,m}^E$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·kPa <sup>-1</sup> )							
						$10^7\sigma(\kappa_{s,m}^E)$	$\sigma(u)/(m\cdot s^{-1})$
288.15	-209.46	132.58	-81.58	166.81	-160.61	0.56	0.45
298.15	-239.74	151.61	-97.36	190.33	-183.77	0.66	0.47
308.15	-272.23	173.28	-114.50	224.63	-213.05	0.78	0.51
318.15	-307.77	198.58	-119.49	260.74	-264.10	0.94	0.55
328.15	-346.49	228.67	-128.50	308.88	-321.24	1.10	0.61
$\Delta \ln \eta$ (mPa·s)							
						$\sigma(\Delta \ln \eta)$	$\sigma(\eta)/(mPa\cdot s)$
298.15	4.982	-2.831	2.526	-2.006		0.02	0.31
308.15	4.576	-2.490	2.619	-2.742		0.02	0.26
318.15	4.389	-2.544	2.430	-2.306		0.02	0.15
328.15	4.305	-2.755	2.484	-2.366		0.02	0.16

**Table 5. Parameters of the Redlich–Kister Polynomial, Equation 4, along with Standard Deviations,  $\sigma$ , of Binary Mixtures Containing 2-Propanol + PPG400 at Different Temperatures**

$T/K$	$A_0$	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	$A_4$	$\sigma$	
$V_m^E$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )							
						$\sigma(V_m^E)$	$10^3\sigma(d)/(g\cdot cm^{-3})$
288.15	-2.112	1.251	-0.223	0.649	-1.550	0.01	0.03
298.15	-2.163	1.252	-0.371	0.665	-1.508	0.01	0.03
308.15	-2.223	1.391	-0.482	0.643	-1.483	0.01	0.03
318.15	-2.320	1.437	-0.490	0.868	-1.577	0.01	0.03
328.15	-2.425	1.516	-0.690	1.154	-1.504	0.01	0.04
$\kappa_{s,m}^E$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·kPa <sup>-1</sup> )							
						$10^7\sigma(\kappa_{s,m}^E)$	$\sigma(u)/(m\cdot s^{-1})$
288.15	-222.33	147.11	-93.21	161.89	-147.74	0.48	0.30
298.15	-255.79	168.73	-98.98	177.07	-192.58	0.54	0.32
308.15	-291.36	194.04	-114.23	202.66	-225.40	0.65	0.34
318.15	-333.15	223.10	-133.67	243.44	-260.77	0.72	0.35
328.15	-383.37	258.57	-162.90	304.36	-297.65	0.91	0.39
$\Delta \ln \eta$ (mPa·s)							
						$\sigma(\Delta \ln \eta)$	$\sigma(\eta)/(mPa\cdot s)$
298.15	3.735	-2.005	1.293	-0.794		0.02	0.29
308.15	3.456	-1.913	1.642	-1.177		0.01	0.17
318.15	3.446	-1.875	1.338	-1.993		0.02	0.28
328.15	3.284	-1.946	1.898	-1.221		0.01	0.09

**Table 6. Parameters of the NRTL Model along with Standard Deviations,  $\sigma(V_m^E)$ , for Ethanol + PPG400 and 2-Propanol + PPG400 Systems at Different Temperatures**

$T/K$	$10^4\cdot\tau_{12}^V$	$10^4\cdot\tau_{21}^V$	$\sigma(V_m^E)$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$10^3\sigma(d)$ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )
Ethanol + PPG400				
288.15	-5.627	-0.174	0.02	0.11
298.15	-6.107	0.806	0.01	0.07
308.15	-6.623	1.530	0.01	0.06
318.15	-7.127	2.358	0.01	0.08
328.15	-2.846	-4.822	0.01	0.06
2-Propanol + PPG400				
288.15	-5.347	2.017	0.01	0.06
298.15	-5.523	2.457	0.01	0.06
308.15	-6.275	2.769	0.01	0.05
318.15	-5.551	0.882	0.01	0.04
328.15	-9.253	8.603	0.01	0.06

**Table 7. Parameters of the NRTL Model along with Standard Deviations,  $\sigma(\kappa_{s,m}^E)$ , for Ethanol + PPG400 and 2-Propanol + PPG400 Systems at Different Temperatures**

$T/K$	$\tau_{12}^K$	$\tau_{21}^K$	$10^7\sigma(\kappa_{s,m}^E)$ (cm <sup>3</sup> ·mol <sup>-1</sup> ·kPa <sup>-1</sup> )	$\sigma(u)$ (m·s <sup>-1</sup> )
Ethanol + PPG400				
288.15	0.067	-0.048	0.73	0.44
298.15	0.079	-0.063	0.92	0.55
308.15	0.096	-0.081	1.03	0.57
318.15	0.113	-0.103	1.19	0.62
328.15	0.175	-0.134	0.79	0.34
2-Propanol + PPG400				
288.15	0.106	-0.095	0.85	0.51
298.15	0.121	-0.115	1.22	0.65
308.15	0.177	-0.163	1.15	0.53
318.15	0.257	-0.214	0.91	0.36
328.15	0.224	-0.258	1.93	0.80

for the systems studied. The values for  $\tau_{12}$  and  $\tau_{21}$  parameters at different temperatures have been taken from our previous work.<sup>11</sup>

In the case of the NRTL equation, the required parameters ( $\tau_{ij}^V$  and  $\tau_{ij}^K$ ) were obtained from fitting of  $V_m^E$  and  $10^7\kappa_{s,m}^E$  data with the results collected in Tables 6 and 7, respectively.

**Table 8. Parameters of the NRTL Model along with Standard Deviations,  $\sigma(\eta)$ , for Ethanol + PPG400 and 2-Propanol + PPG400 Binary Systems at Different Temperatures**

$T/K$	$\tau_{12}^{\eta}$	$\tau_{21}^{\eta}$	$\sigma(\eta)/(mPa.s)$
Ethanol + PPG400			
298.15	-1.970	0.396	0.20
308.15	-2.267	1.635	0.15
318.15	-1.599	0.598	0.07
328.15	-0.989	0.192	0.11
2-Propanol + PPG400			
298.15	-1.686	0.538	0.25
308.15	-1.967	1.579	0.13
318.15	-1.700	1.402	0.41
328.15	-1.492	1.254	0.10

The dynamic viscosity data have been correlated with the segment-based Eyring–NRTL viscosity model, proposed recently by Novak et al.<sup>12</sup> In the correlation of the dynamic viscosity of the investigated systems with the Eyring–NRTL model,<sup>12</sup> the smallest standard deviations were obtained using the value of 0.25 for the nonrandomness factor. The two parameters of the segment-based Eyring–NRTL viscosity model,  $\tau_{12}^{\eta}$  and  $\tau_{21}^{\eta}$ , were obtained by using the dynamic viscosity data from Table 3, and these parameters are collected in Table 8 for the ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems.

To see the performances of the Redlich–Kister and NRTL models, comparison between the experimental and calculated  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and  $\eta$  values is shown, respectively, in Figures 1 to 3. As can be seen from these figures and standard deviations reported in Tables 4 to 8, the performance of the NRTL model with only two parameters in the correlation of  $V_m^E$  or  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$  values is similar to that of the Redlich–Kister equation with five adjustable parameters. The quality of fitting of  $\eta$  values with the NRTL model with only two parameters is better than the Redlich–Kister polynomial with four adjustable parameters.

## Conclusion

Experimental density, speed of sound, and dynamic viscosity data were obtained for ethanol + PPG and 2-propanol + PPG systems over the entire range of compositions at different temperatures. The excess molar volume and excess molar isentropic compression values, calculated from these experimental data, are negative, whereas deviations of logarithm of viscosity values are positive. The Redlich–Kister polynomial and NRTL model were applied successfully for the correlation of  $V_m^E$ ,  $\kappa_{s,m}^E$ , and  $\Delta \ln \eta$  values. The quality of fitting of excess volume or excess molar isentropic compression values for the studied systems with the NRTL model with only two parameters is similar to that of the Redlich–Kister polynomial with five parameters. In the case of correlation of viscosity values, it was found that the performance of the NRTL model is better than the Redlich–Kister polynomial.

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