

Densities and Viscosities of Poly(ethylene glycol) 4000 + Diammonium Hydrogen Phosphate + Water Systems

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The densities and viscosities of binary and ternary solutions of the poly(ethylene glycol) 4000 (PEG4000) + diammonium hydrogen phosphate + water system were determined at different temperatures [(298.15, 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15) K]. The measured density and viscosity data of all the binary and ternary systems were fitted to available empirical correlations, for the corresponding temperatures. The density data show a linear variation with mass fraction of the polymer for all temperatures. The viscosity data of all the solutions were correlated as a function of their mass fraction, using a nonlinear equation, for the five different temperatures covered in the present work. Densities and viscosities of PEG4000–diammonium hydrogen phosphate two-phase systems have been measured at (298.15, 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15) K. The tie line lengths (TLL) of the aqueous two-phase systems have also been estimated, and the effect of the physical properties on the TLL is also reported.

Introduction

Aqueous two-phase systems (ATPSs) can be formed either by the addition of two incompatible polymer solutions or one polymer with an inorganic salt above a critical concentration. Aqueous two-phase systems, especially poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG)/salt systems, have been widely used for the separation of biomolecules because of their mild environment, greater selectivity, larger differences in density, lower viscosity, less cost etc., when compared with polymer–polymer systems.^{1–3} For the design of extractors, the necessary liquid–liquid equilibrium (LLE) data for few systems only are available in the open literature.^{4–10} Data on the physicochemical properties of the phases, such as the viscosity, density, refractive index, etc., at different temperature are also necessary for the efficient design and development of equipment for extraction using ATPS for commercial applications.^{11–15} In the present work, an attempt has been made to measure the density, refractive index, and viscosity of the binary and ternary mixtures of the poly(ethylene glycol) 4000 (PEG4000) + diammonium hydrogen phosphate + water based aqueous two-phase systems.

Experimental Section

Materials. Analytical grade poly(ethylene glycol) 4000 (Merck-Schuchardt (Hohenbrunn bei München, Germany), cat. no: 8.07490.1000) with a molar mass average of 4000 (3500 to 4500) and diammonium hydrogen phosphate (Merck, India catalog No: 61757805001730) with a minimum purity of 99 % were used. The polymer and salts were used without further purification. Double distilled, deionized water was used for the present experiments.

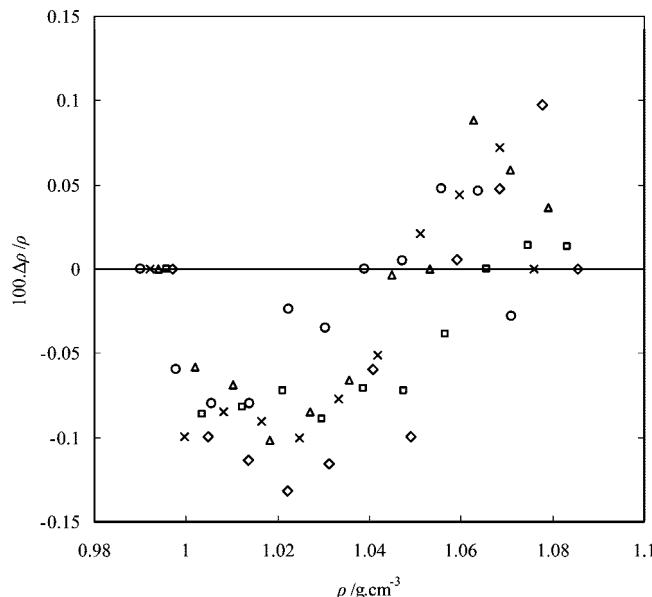


Figure 1. Relative error ($100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$) between the experimental and predicted density values using eq 1 for aqueous PEG4000: \diamond , 298.15 K; \square , 303.15 K; Δ , 308.15 K; \times , 313.15 K; \circ , 318.15 K.

Apparatus and Procedure. The solutions for the formation of aqueous single-phase (binary and ternary system) and two-phase systems were prepared by mass in 50 cm^3 capped, graduated flasks, using an analytical balance (OHAUS-Essae-Teraoka Ltd., Japan, model AR2140) with an accuracy of 0.1 mg. The prepared aqueous solutions were kept in a Schott-Gerate CT 52 (Germany) thermostatic bath to maintain the appropriate temperature with an uncertainty of $\pm 0.05^\circ\text{C}$. Then the densities and viscosities of the single phase (PEG4000 + water, diammonium hydrogen phosphate + water, and PEG4000

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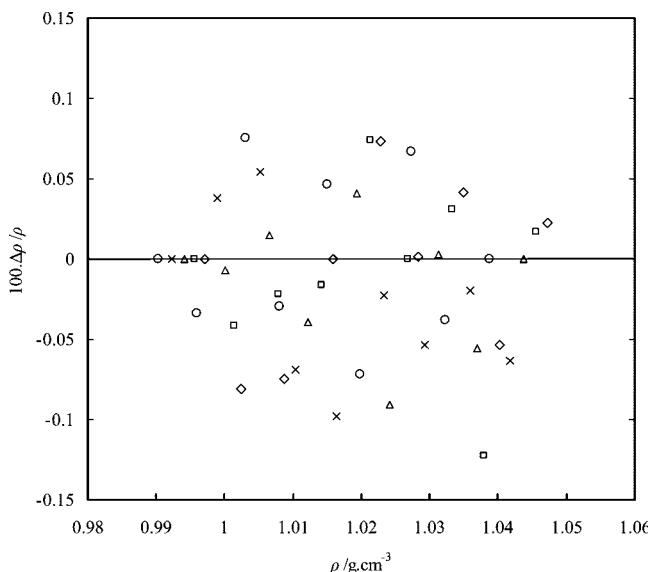


Figure 2. Relative error ($100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$) between the experimental and predicted density values using eq 1 for diammonium hydrogen phosphate: \diamond , 298.15 K; \square , 303.15 K; Δ , 308.15 K; \times , 313.15 K; \circ , 318.15 K.

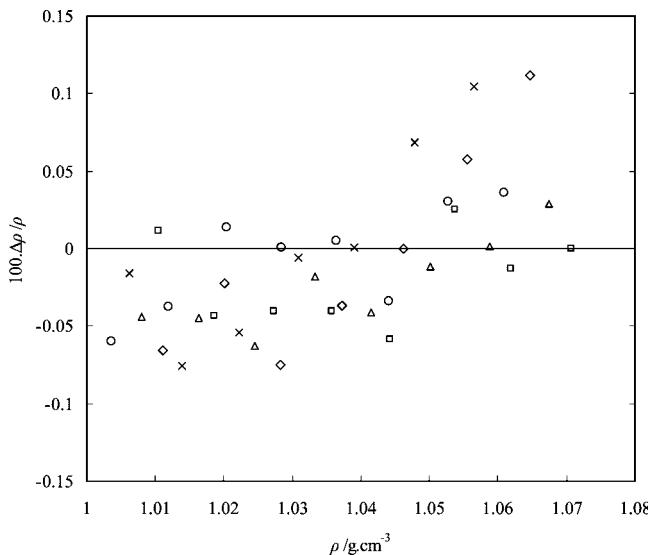


Figure 3. Relative error ($100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$) between the experimental and predicted density values using eq 2 for PEG4000 + diammonium hydrogen phosphate ($w_S = 0.01$) + water: \diamond , 298.15 K; \square , 303.15 K; Δ , 308.15 K; \times , 313.15 K; \circ , 318.15 K.

+ diammonium hydrogen phosphate + water) and two phases (top and bottom phases formed from the PEG4000 + diammonium hydrogen phosphate + water system) were measured at different temperatures of (298.15, 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15) K. The 5 cm³ glass pycnometer was used to measure the densities of the solution.¹⁵ The densities of pure water at different temperatures were taken from Perry's Chemical Engineers' Handbook.¹⁶ The uncertainty of the density measurements was estimated to be ± 0.0001 g·cm⁻³. Calibrated Ostwald viscometers of different capillary sizes were used to measure the viscosities of all the above said aqueous PEG4000, salt, and top and bottom phase of the aqueous two-phase systems at (298.15, 303.15, 308.15, 313.15, and 318.15) K in a water bath. The uncertainty of the measurements was ± 0.002 mPa·s. All the measurements for each sample were performed in duplicate (for density and refractive index) and triplicate (for viscosity), and the average values are reported. The uncertainty of the measurements were estimated to be $\pm 2\%$. The details of the

Table 1. Densities of the PEG4000 (P) + Water and Diammonium Hydrogen Phosphate (S) + Water Systems at Various Temperatures

w_P	$\frac{\rho}{g \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}}$	$100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$	w_S	$\frac{\rho}{g \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}}$	$100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$
298.15 K					
0.0000	0.9970	0.000	0.0000	0.9970	0.000
0.0500	1.0049	-0.100	0.0100	1.0025	-0.081
0.1000	1.0136	-0.114	0.0200	1.0088	-0.075
0.1500	1.0223	-0.132	0.0300	1.0158	0.000
0.2000	1.0313	-0.116	0.0400	1.0228	0.073
0.2500	1.0407	-0.059	0.0500	1.0283	0.002
0.3000	1.0492	-0.100	0.0600	1.0350	0.042
0.3500	1.0591	0.006	0.0700	1.0403	-0.053
0.4000	1.0684	0.048	0.0800	1.0473	0.023
0.4500	1.0778	0.097			
0.5000	1.0856	0.000			
303.15 K					
0.0000	0.9956	0.000	0.0000	0.9956	0.000
0.0500	1.0035	-0.086	0.0100	1.0015	-0.041
0.1000	1.0123	-0.082	0.0200	1.0079	-0.022
0.1500	1.0212	-0.072	0.0300	1.0142	-0.016
0.2000	1.0297	-0.089	0.0400	1.0213	0.074
0.2500	1.0387	-0.071	0.0500	1.0268	0.000
0.3000	1.0474	-0.072	0.0600	1.0333	0.031
0.3500	1.0565	-0.038	0.0700	1.0379	-0.123
0.4000	1.0656	0.000	0.0800	1.0456	0.017
0.4500	1.0745	0.014			
0.5000	1.0833	0.014			
308.15 K					
0.0000	0.9940	0.000	0.0000	0.9940	0.000
0.0500	1.0019	-0.058	0.0100	1.0002	-0.007
0.1000	1.0103	-0.068	0.0200	1.0066	0.015
0.1500	1.0184	-0.102	0.0300	1.0123	-0.039
0.2000	1.0270	-0.085	0.0400	1.0193	0.041
0.2500	1.0357	-0.066	0.0500	1.0241	-0.091
0.3000	1.0448	-0.004	0.0600	1.0313	0.003
0.3500	1.0533	0.000	0.0700	1.0369	-0.055
0.4000	1.0627	0.088	0.0800	1.0437	0.000
0.4500	1.0709	0.059			
0.5000	1.0791	0.036			
313.15 K					
0.0000	0.9922	0.000	0.0000	0.9922	0.000
0.0500	0.9996	-0.100	0.0100	0.9989	0.038
0.1000	1.0081	-0.085	0.0200	1.0053	0.054
0.1500	1.0164	-0.091	0.0300	1.0103	-0.069
0.2000	1.0247	-0.100	0.0400	1.0163	-0.098
0.2500	1.0333	-0.077	0.0500	1.0233	-0.022
0.3000	1.0419	-0.052	0.0600	1.0293	-0.054
0.3500	1.0511	0.021	0.0700	1.0359	-0.020
0.4000	1.0597	0.044	0.0800	1.0417	-0.063
0.4500	1.0684	0.072			
0.5000	1.0760	0.000			
318.15 K					
0.0000	0.9902	0.000	0.0000	0.9902	0.000
0.0500	0.9977	-0.060	0.0100	0.9959	-0.034
0.1000	1.0057	-0.080	0.0200	1.0031	0.075
0.1500	1.0138	-0.080	0.0300	1.0081	-0.029
0.2000	1.0225	-0.024	0.0400	1.0149	0.046
0.2500	1.0305	-0.035	0.0500	1.0198	-0.072
0.3000	1.0389	0.000	0.0600	1.0273	0.067
0.3500	1.0471	0.005	0.0700	1.0323	-0.038
0.4000	1.0557	0.048	0.0800	1.0387	0.000
0.4500	1.0638	0.047			
0.5000	1.0711	-0.028			

experimental procedure were previously described by Murugesan and Perumalsamy (2005).¹⁵

The tie lines were determined in triplicate from mixtures of known overall composition above the binodal curve (typically 50 cm³ in capped, graduated flasks). The detailed experimental procedure for binodal curve, equilibrium concentration measurement for both PEG and salt is available elsewhere.^{7–10,15,17} The concentration of PEG in the samples was determined by the

Table 2. Continued

w_p	w_s	ρ $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	$100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$	n_D	ρ $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	$100(\rho - \rho_{\text{cal}})/\rho$	n_D	$100(n_D - n_{\text{Dcal}})/n_D$
0.0500	0.0300	1.0167	0.052	1.3420	-0.017			
0.1000	0.0300	1.0241	-0.016	1.3503	0.032			
0.1500	0.0300	1.0322	-0.012	1.3564	-0.068			
0.2000	0.0300	1.0398	-0.053	1.3641	-0.019			
0.2500	0.0300	1.0461	-0.214	1.3722	0.028			
0.0500	0.0400	1.0232	0.103	1.3440	-0.013			
0.1000	0.0400	1.0304	0.016	1.3526	0.035			
0.1500	0.0400	1.0383	0.000	1.3591	0.009			
0.2000	0.0400	1.0470	0.066	1.3655	-0.089			
0.0500	0.0500	1.0282	0.000	1.3478	0.064			
0.1000	0.0500	1.0356	-0.063	1.3546	0.038			
0.1500	0.0500	1.0454	0.107	1.3612	0.013			
0.0500	0.0600	1.0330	-0.117	1.3483	-0.007			
0.1000	0.0600	1.0425	0.026	1.3560	0.041			
0.0500	0.0700	1.0405	0.033	1.3508	-0.004			
0.0500	0.0800	1.0458	-0.037	1.3524	0.000			

Table 3. Coefficients of Equation 1

T	PEG4000		diammonium hydrogen phosphate		
	ρ_o $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	A	AARD/% ^a	A	AARD/% ^a
298.15	0.9970	0.1772	0.0701	0.6252	0.0436
303.15	0.9956	0.1750	0.0489	0.62244	0.0360
308.15	0.9940	0.1693	0.0515	0.6207	0.0314
313.15	0.9922	0.1675	0.0583	0.6273	0.0523
318.15	0.9902	0.1625	0.0368	0.6066	0.0452

$$^a \text{AARD} = (1/N) \sum_{i=1}^N ((100\rho_{\text{exp}} - 100\rho_{\text{cal}})^2 / 100\rho_{\text{exp}})^{0.5}$$

Table 4. Coefficients of Equations 2 and 3

T/K	density (eq 2)			n_D (eq 3)				
	A	B	$\rho_o/\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	AARD/%	a_1	a_2	a_o	AARD/%
298.15	0.1725	0.6085	0.9970	0.0605	0.1491	0.2341	1.3320	0.0582
303.15	0.1722	0.6144	0.9956	0.0607	0.1490	0.2213	1.3315	0.0495
308.15	0.1676	0.5986	0.9940	0.0606	0.1474	0.2113	1.3309	0.0338
313.15	0.1629	0.6064	0.9922	0.0508	0.146849	0.2118	1.3297	0.0360
318.15	0.1607	0.5988	0.9902	0.0450	0.1469	0.1957	1.3290	0.0341

refractive index method using an Abbe Refractometer (Advance Research Instruments Co., New Delhi, Model R-4) having a precision of ± 0.0001 . The concentrations of diammonium hydrogen phosphate in the top and bottom phases were determined through an analytical procedure using hydrochloric acid as titrant.¹⁷

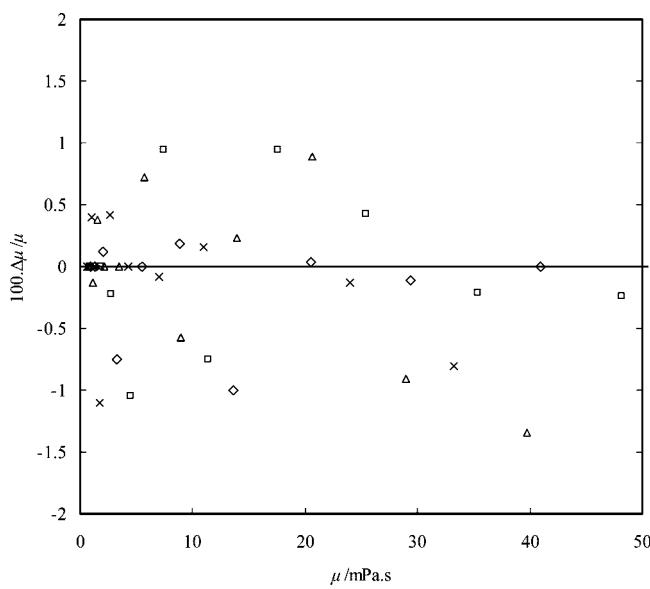


Figure 4. Relative error ($100(\mu - \mu_{\text{cal}})/\mu$) between the experimental and predicted viscosity values using eq 4 for aqueous PEG4000: \diamond , 298.15 K; \square , 303.15 K; Δ , 308.15 K; \times , 313.15 K; \circ , 318.15 K.

Results and Discussion

The measured densities of the aqueous solutions of PEG4000 and diammonium hydrogen phosphate are given in Table 1. The densities are found to decrease with an increase in temperature and increase with an increase in PEG4000 and diammonium hydrogen phosphate concentrations. The densities for the binary systems could be correlated by using the following equation⁸

$$\rho/\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} = Aw + \rho_o/\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \quad (1)$$

where ρ is the density of the solution; ρ_o is the density of pure water at the corresponding temperature; and w is the mass fraction of PEG4000/diammonium hydrogen phosphate. The constant "A" values for both the PEG4000 and diammonium hydrogen phosphate systems along with corresponding average absolute relative deviation (AARD) are reported in Table 3, and the relative deviations are shown in Figure 1 and 2, respectively.

The densities and refractive index¹⁵ of the PEG4000 + diammonium hydrogen phosphate system + water systems (Table 2) could be expressed as follows

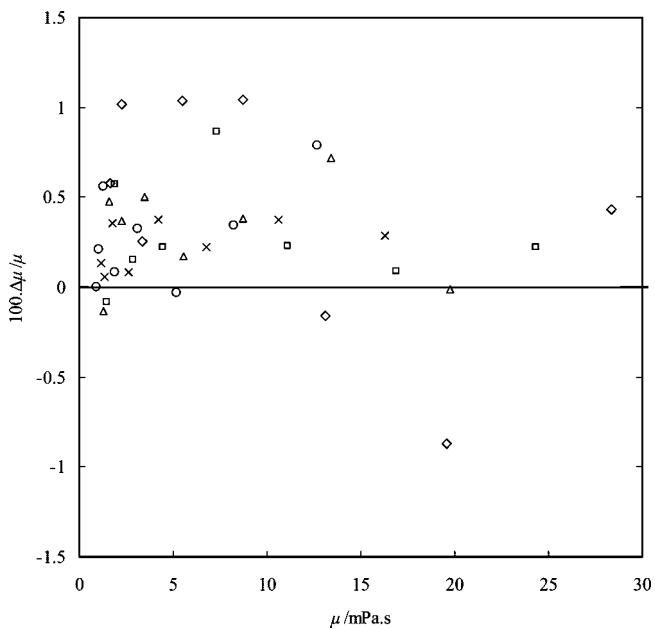


Figure 5. Relative error ($100(\Delta\mu - \Delta\mu_{\text{cal}})/\Delta\mu$) between the experimental and predicted osmotic pressure values using eq 5 for aqueous solution for diammonium hydrogen phosphate. \diamond , 298.15 K; \square , 303.15 K; Δ , 308.15 K; \times , 313.15 K; \circ , 318.15 K.

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