

## Excess molar enthalpies of mixtures of a cycloalkane and an alkanol

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(Received 4 January 1991)

### Abstract

The excess molar enthalpies,  $H_m^E$ , for the sixteen mixtures, (cyclo- $C_5H_{10} + CH_3OH$ ) and (cyclo- $C_kH_{2k} + C_lH_{2l+1}OH$ ) with  $k = 5, 6, 7, 8$  and  $10$  and  $l = 2$  and  $3$ , were measured at  $298.15$  K. The  $H_m^E$  results are discussed in terms of the size of the cycloalkane ring and the length of the alkanol chain.

### INTRODUCTION

In the present work, we investigated the excess molar enthalpy ( $H_m^E$ ) values obtained on mixing a cycloalkane with an alkanol. Our results show the effect on  $H_m^E$  of increasing the ring size of the cycloalkane and also the effect of increasing the chain length of the alkanol. We studied the systems ( $x$ c- $C_5H_{10} + (1-x)CH_3OH$ ) and ( $x$ c- $C_kH_{2k} + (1-x)C_lH_{2l+1}OH$ ) for  $k = 5, 6, 7, 8$  and  $10$ , and  $l = 2$  and  $3$ . These mixtures are miscible over the whole concentration range.

The  $H_m^E$  values for five of these sixteen systems have been published [1–9] and are compared with our results.

### EXPERIMENTAL

The purification procedures used [10–12] and the flow calorimeter (LKB 2107) method for determining  $H_m^E$  have been previously described [13].

### RESULTS

The  $H_m^E$  results for each of the sixteen systems are given in Table 1 together with the deviations,  $\Delta$ , calculated from the smoothing equation

$$\Delta(\text{J mol}^{-1}) = H_m^E(\text{J mol}^{-1}) - x(1-x) \sum_{r=0}^r A_r(1-2x)^r \quad (1)$$

where  $x$  denotes the mole fraction. The coefficients,  $A_r$ , are given in Table 2.

TABLE 1

Molar excess enthalpies,  $H_m^E$  for  $(xC_kH_{2k} + (1-x)C_lH_{2l+1}OH)$  at 298.15 K and the deviations,  $\Delta$ , from eqn. (1) and the coefficients of Table 2

$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )
$xc-C_3H_{10} + (1-x)CH_3OH$								
0.0747	249.8	-4.9	0.3754	556.1	-0.2	0.6735	513.6	-0.7
0.1332	375.9	4.0	0.4072	562.0	-0.7	0.7964	438.1	0.7
0.1953	452.5	1.3	0.4817	566.3	-0.6	0.8523	375.4	-3.7
0.2410	491.4	0.2	0.5762	553.7	2.7	0.9188	269.5	3.3
0.3009	526.0	-2.1						
$xc-C_3H_{10} + (1-x)C_2H_5OH$								
0.0639	119.1	-4.7	0.4114	482.8	-4.3	0.6659	537.2	3.2
0.1251	210.3	-1.2	0.4836	519.4	-0.1	0.7752	497.7	-9.4
0.1911	297.0	5.9	0.5732	538.7	2.2	0.8863	404.5	3.6
0.2398	346.8	2.7	0.6205	541.0	3.7	0.9493	240.7	1.8
0.3365	430.9	-3.9						
$xc-C_3H_{10} + (1-x)C_3H_7OH$								
0.1005	127.2	-2.2	0.4839	455.0	-5.0	0.7215	528.4	2.0
0.1833	200.4	1.0	0.5220	478.2	-1.9	0.7965	512.3	-5.2
0.3001	311.7	3.8	0.5610	500.7	4.6	0.8512	480.7	-3.3
0.4070	405.1	-0.7	0.6198	520.3	7.4	0.9183	376.4	6.6
0.4536	437.5	3.3	0.6833	521.0	-2.5	0.9581	232.8	-0.3
$xc-C_3H_{10} + (1-x)CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$								
0.1025	192.7	-3.5	0.4137	604.8	-4.2	0.7757	662.8	-6.7
0.1745	304.3	-0.1	0.5225	685.9	-0.9	0.8427	595.6	0.2
0.1806	317.0	3.7	0.6040	715.3	3.7	0.9183	419.4	2.4
0.2971	477.8	2.5	0.6302	715.8	2.0	0.9503	291.2	0.8
0.3497	539.6	-1.2	0.7251	699.6	1.8			
$xc-C_6H_{12} + (1-x)C_2H_5OH$								
0.0983	241.1	0.7	0.4884	632.0	-2.4	0.7150	602.5	2.8
0.1736	361.5	-1.9	0.5317	637.7	-2.1	0.8009	540.5	-8.7
0.2558	473.5	4.2	0.5844	639.4	2.3	0.8619	475.0	-5.6
0.3586	570.1	0.2	0.6533	627.5	5.6	0.8967	426.2	9.9
0.4530	621.5	-2.7						
$xc-C_6H_{12} + (1-x)C_3H_7OH$								
0.1436	230.7	-1.7	0.5543	604.5	-3.8	0.7483	592.3	-5.0
0.2511	356.7	3.2	0.6018	619.5	2.8	0.8198	554.2	-1.5
0.3642	479.4	-0.9	0.6415	621.3	3.6	0.8936	451.6	1.1
0.4157	528.0	-1.4	0.6935	614.8	2.7	0.9344	338.2	1.4
$xc-C_6H_{12} + (1-x)CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$								
0.1347	313.6	-4.2	0.5536	826.1	-0.9	0.7455	766.2	-6.1
0.2619	542.1	10.2	0.5942	836.7	4.6	0.8362	651.4	-7.6
0.3557	663.0	-5.5	0.6251	835.3	5.4	0.8991	517.6	8.4
0.4471	762.3	-6.1	0.6895	812.0	2.8			

TABLE 1 (continued)

$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )
$x\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{14} + (1-x)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$								
0.0889	243.6	-2.2	0.5299	660.9	-3.6	0.7526	592.1	-6.0
0.1641	383.4	0.1	0.6003	657.6	3.2	0.8369	530.3	-1.7
0.2447	499.7	4.0	0.6646	639.8	4.3	0.8891	449.3	-0.7
0.3431	594.8	-1.2	0.6856	630.6	2.7	0.9521	265.0	5.2
0.4076	635.9	2.1						
$x\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{14} + (1-x)\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$								
0.0913	171.6	-5.2	0.4174	557.7	-2.6	0.6589	636.0	1.8
0.1685	296.5	4.6	0.5438	619.2	-2.1	0.7026	626.7	-2.4
0.2519	402.8	3.1	0.5850	633.6	3.4	0.8655	495.7	-9.8
0.3516	503.0	-3.6	0.6073	636.2	3.2	0.9132	407.2	10.1
$x\text{-C}_7\text{H}_{14} + (1-x)\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$								
0.0969	259.8	0.9	0.5051	837.1	2.7	0.6320	865.2	-7.0
0.1776	440.6	0.4	0.5462	860.1	3.3	0.7298	815.2	6.3
0.3191	656.4	-5.5	0.5732	865.0	-1.9	0.7998	690.6	1.9
0.4205	774.6	5.9	0.6003	867.9	-4.6	0.9008	388.0	-3.0
$x\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{16} + (1-x)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$								
0.0793	237.1	-1.6	0.4362	615.0	-3.6	0.7244	575.8	2.2
0.1473	369.4	-1.7	0.4718	623.2	-1.4	0.8065	517.3	-6.1
0.2182	472.6	3.1	0.5023	624.6	-1.6	0.8695	442.8	-5.9
0.3047	557.2	3.9	0.5632	623.4	1.9	0.9219	345.1	9.7
0.3791	596.3	-2.7	0.6237	614.0	5.5			
$x\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{16} + (1-x)\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$								
0.0430	95.5	-2.0	0.5220	617.6	3.6	0.8202	563.4	-1.8
0.1531	284.5	-0.5	0.5663	632.2	1.1	0.8772	476.6	-6.3
0.2314	394.2	2.8	0.6095	638.7	3.3	0.9151	395.2	3.9
0.3902	552.7	-6.0	0.6433	637.9	2.4	0.9542	255.3	5.0
0.4402	584.6	-1.8	0.7015	628.2	-0.2			
$x\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{16} + (1-x)\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$								
0.0631	192.9	-5.2	0.5287	788.6	0.2	0.7033	767.4	-4.6
0.1371	377.2	2.4	0.5852	796.1	2.1	0.7828	712.9	-7.2
0.2371	558.2	5.4	0.6093	796.8	3.5	0.8512	630.3	5.5
0.3402	675.3	-5.6	0.6459	793.1	4.4	0.9217	430.1	0.3
0.4458	757.1	-2.6						
$x\text{-C}_{10}\text{H}_{20} + (1-x)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$								
0.1168	450.2	0.7	0.4037	489.6	1.1	0.6513	450.4	1.5
0.2081	367.4	-1.3	0.4818	496.5	-1.3	0.7512	370.9	-1.4
0.3034	445.6	-0.5	0.5362	490.1	2.4	0.8921	211.0	0.7
0.3523	473.0	1.7	0.6034	474.3	1.7	0.9317	117.4	-0.5

TABLE 1 (continued)

$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$x$	$H_m^E$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Delta$ (J mol <sup>-1</sup> )
$xc-C_{10}H_{20} + (1-x)C_3H_7OH$								
0.1394	246.2	-2.4	0.5350	489.4	-1.6	0.7236	460.2	1.5
0.2453	353.7	4.1	0.5736	494.2	0.9	0.7850	419.9	-0.7
0.3465	420.8	0.1	0.6019	494.0	1.8	0.8693	320.1	-10.0
0.4502	466.6	-4.2	0.6575	485.6	2.8	0.9321	223.1	10.3
$xc-C_{10}H_{20} + (1-x)CH_3CH(OH)CH_3$								
0.0729	233.1	6.1	0.5037	662.2	-4.1	0.6512	658.2	1.7
0.1467	353.2	-6.7	0.5448	668.2	-4.7	0.7126	636.2	9.9
0.2172	448.0	-1.1	0.5819	670.0	-2.5	0.8382	493.3	-11.9
0.3560	593.3	8.7	0.6156	668.9	1.7	0.9301	312.6	7.3
0.4362	638.2	-1.1						

TABLE 2

Smoothing coefficients,  $A_r$ , for  $xc-C_kH_{2k} + (1-x)C_lH_{2l+1}OH$ 

$k$	Alkanol	$A_0$	$A_1$	$A_2$	$A_3$	$A_4$
5	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	2262.1	194.0	958.3	-226.7	1345.0
5	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2097.1	-542.5	507.3	-1288.6	1582.6
5	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	1876.2	-1068.9	300.3	-1407.0	2295.6
5	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	2699.9	-1149.8	493.0	-1254.6	1666.8
6	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2546.4	-324.6	495.3	-1270.7	1876.9
6	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	2350.1	-1005.1	104.3	-1197.5	2467.1
6	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	3223.4	-1104.3	280.7	-1034.4	1978.1
7	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2655.7	-153.3	643.9	-1463.8	1935.0
7	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	2425.1	-828.2	762.7	-1331.1	1346.1
7	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	3324.0	-1307.3	1437.0	661.1	-1402.0
8	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	2505.1	-24.3	961.5	-1114.6	1533.1
8	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	2456.4	-719.4	793.3	-1372.3	1369.4
8	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	3125.7	-590.4	1262.9	-1378.6	1197.5
10	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	1988.6	133.5	360.3	198.4	76.0
10	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> OH	1940.8	-434.6	507.8	-205.4	956.1
10	CH <sub>3</sub> CH(OH)CH <sub>3</sub>	2661.3	-538.8	452.4	-301.8	1905.9

## DISCUSSION

The  $H_m^E$  values for five of the sixteen systems investigated here have been published previously. The results of Stokes and Burfitt [1] for cyclopentane plus ethanol and cycloheptane plus ethanol are within 5 J mol<sup>-1</sup> of the smoothing curves fitted to our results, except at very low alcohol concentrations. For cyclohexane plus ethanol, our results are within 10 J mol<sup>-1</sup>, in the worst case, of the results given by Nagata and Kazuma [2] and also by

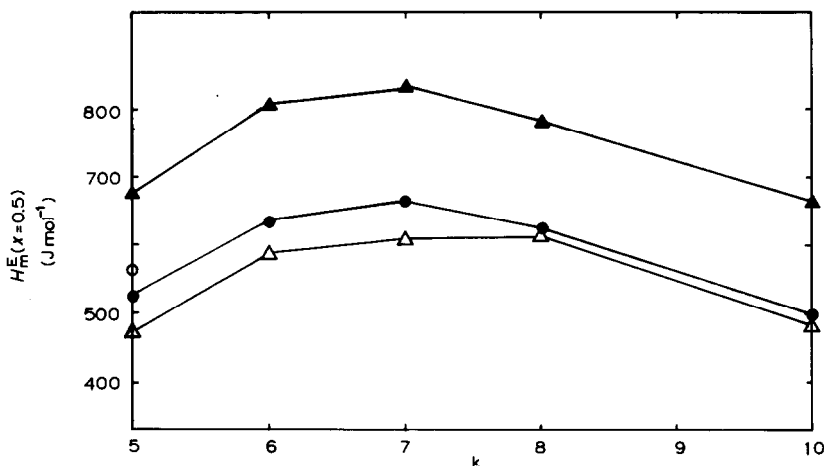


Fig. 1. Interpolated excess molar enthalpy data,  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$ , for  $(x\text{-C}_k\text{H}_{2k} + (1-x)\text{C}_l\text{C}_{2l+1}\text{OH})$  as a function of  $k$ : ○,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ ; ●,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ; △,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ ; and ▲,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ .

Stokes and Adamson [3]. Our results for cyclohexane plus 2-propanol are within  $10 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  of the smoothing curves based on the data of Veselý et al. [4] and Nagata et al. [5].

There are four sets of data in the literature for the  $H_m^E$  value for  $(x\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12} + (1-x)\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH})$  [6–9]. Our results are within  $5 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ , in the worst case, of the smoothing curve for the data given by Nagata and Kazuma [6] but almost  $30 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  higher than the published data of Veselý and Pick [7,8] and  $80 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$  lower than the published data of Belousov et al. [9].

The  $H_m^E$  values for all the sixteen systems discussed here are positive, with  $H_m^E(\text{maximum})$  ranging from  $490$  to  $866 \text{ J mol}^{-1}$ . This reflects the breakdown of the hydrogen bonding between the alkanol molecules on mixing with a cyclo compound.

For each particular alkanol, the value of  $H_m^E(\text{maximum})$  or  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$  increases with increasing cycloalkane carbon number from  $k=5$  to  $k=7$  and decreases from  $k=7$  to  $k=10$ . This can be seen in Fig. 1 where  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$  has been plotted against  $k$ . The concentration of the cycloalkane at which  $H_m^E(\text{maximum})$  occurs for a particular alkanol, decreases with increasing cycloalkane carbon number. For example for ethanol systems,  $H_m^E(\text{maximum})$  occurs at  $x=0.61$  for  $k=5$ ,  $x=0.56$  for  $k=6$ ,  $x=0.54$  for  $k=7$ ,  $x=0.51$  for  $k=8$  and  $x=0.45$  for  $k=10$ .

For cyclopentane systems,  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$  decreases with increasing chain length of the 1-alkanols from  $l=1$  to  $l=3$ . The same is true for each of the other cycloalkanes for  $l=2$  and  $3$ . This can be attributed to the decreasing hydrogen bonding between alcohol molecules as  $l$  increases from 1 to 3.

The  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$  value for  $(x\text{-C}_k\text{H}_{2k} + (1-x)\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3)$  is larger than  $H_m^E(x=0.5)$  for  $(x\text{-C}_k\text{H}_{2k} + (1-x)\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH})$  or  $(x\text{-C}_k\text{H}_{2k} + (1-x)\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH})$  for  $k$  between 5 and 10. This implies a stronger hydrogen bonding between 2-propanol molecules than between ethanol molecules or between 1-propanol molecules. This could be due to the inductive effect of the methyl groups of 2-propanol.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the FRD (South Africa) and Rhodes University for financial help.

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