

# Excess volumes of nine binary liquid mixtures of methyl n-alkanoates (C3 - C5) + propan-2-ol, + butan-2-ol, or + 2-methylpropan-1-ol at 298.15 K

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Excess molar volumes  $V^E$  for 9 binary mixtures formed by three methyl n-alkanoates (ethanoate, propanoate, and butanoate) with three alkanols (propan-2-ol, butan-2-ol, and 2-methylpropan-1-ol) have been determined from density measurements at 298.15 K. All the  $V^E$  values are positive and decrease with the chain length of the n-alkanoate. For a given n-alkanoate,  $V^E$  increases in the order: 2-methylpropan-1-ol < propan-2-ol < butan-2-ol.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In continuation of our systematic experimental studies on the excess molar enthalpies  $H^E$  of mixtures containing alkanates (esters) and alkanols (alcohols) [LOPM0860; ORTJ0954; ORTJ0956; SARF0880], we present here excess molar volume  $V^E$  measurements at 298.15 K for 9 binary mixtures formed by three methyl n-alkanoates (ethanoate, propanoate, and butanoate) with two alkan-2-ols (propan-2-ol and butan-2-ol) and an isoalkanol (2-methylpropan-1-ol). The excess molar enthalpies  $H^E$  of the same mixtures at 298.15 K have been reported previously [ORTJ0960].

The purpose of these investigations is to examine the effect of the molecular structure of isomeric alkanols on the properties of mixtures with n-alkanoates.

No  $V^E$  data are found in the literature for the systems of this work, except our preliminary measurements with butan-2-ol [ORTJ0965].

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

### 2.1. Apparatus and Procedure

A vibrating tube densimeter, Model DMA 60 equipped with a cell model 602 (Anton Paar, Graz, Austria) was used. Temperature  $T$  was controlled to within 0.01 K with a Heto ultrathermostat and was measured by means of a calibrated Pt resistance thermometer against ITS-90 to within  $\sigma(T)/K = 0.01$ .

Density,  $\rho$ , was calculated from period of vibration,  $\tau$ :

$$\rho = a + b\tau^2 \quad (1)$$

Constants  $a$  and  $b$  were determined by calibrating the apparatus with doubly distilled and degassed  $H_2O$ ,  $\rho(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 997.043$  [RIDJ0860], and nonane, from Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "purum" grade material, lot no. 74252, of stated purity > 99 mole %,  $\rho(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 713.855$ , see [ORTJ0852]. Density measurements were taken with an accuracy of better than  $0.01 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ .

Mixtures were prepared by mass.  $V^E$  was calculated from  $\rho$  of the mixtures and the densities  $\rho_i$  and molar masses  $M_i$  of the pure components  $i$ :

$$V^E = V - (x_1M_1/\rho_1 + x_2M_2/\rho_2) \quad (2)$$

$$V = (x_1M_1 + x_2M_2)/\rho \quad (3)$$

The experimental uncertainties are  $\sigma(x_1) = 0.0001$  and  $\sigma(V^E)/10^{-9} \text{ m}^3 \text{ mol}^{-1} < 3$ .

### 2.2. Materials

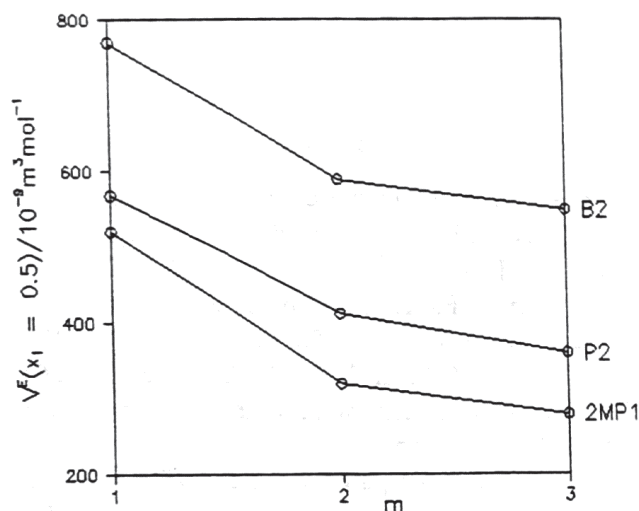
**C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Methyl ethanoate** (Methyl acetate). Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss" grade material of stated purity > 99 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification.  $n(D, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3589$  (1.3589 [RIDJ0860]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 927.07$  (927.9 [RIDJ0860]).

**C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O, Propan-2-ol** (Isopropanol) Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss p.a." grade material of stated purity > 99.5 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification.  $n(D, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3751$  (1.3752 [RIDJ0860]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 781.19$  (781.26 [RIDJ0860]).

**C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Methyl propanoate** (Methyl propionate). Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss" grade material of stated purity > 99 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification.  $n(D, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3745$  (1.3775 at 293.15

K [LIDD1960]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 908.86$  (909.0 [LIDD1940]).

**C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O, Butan-2-ol** (sec-Butanol). Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss p. a." grade material of stated purity > 99.5 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification;  $n(\text{D}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3953$  (1.3939 [RIDJ0860]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 802.36$  (802.41 [RIDJ0860]).



**Figure 1.** Equimolar excess volumes  $V^E$  at 298.15 K of propan-2-ol (P2), butan-2-ol (B2), and 2-methylpropan-1-ol (2MP1) + methyl ethanoate ( $m = 1$ ), methyl propanoate ( $m = 2$ ), or methyl butanoate ( $m = 3$ ) (this work)

**C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O, 2-Methylpropan-1-ol** (Isobutanol). Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss p. a." grade material of stated purity > 99.5 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification;  $n(\text{D}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3939$  (1.3939 [RIDJ0860]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 797.83$  (797.8 [RIDJ0860]).

**C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, Methyl butanoate** (Methyl butyrate). Fluka AG (Buchs, Switzerland) "puriss" grade material of stated purity > 99 mole % was degassed ultrasonically and dried over molecular sieves Type 3A (reference 69828, from Fluka), and used without further purification;  $n(\text{D}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.3849$  (1.3878 at 293.15 K [LIDD1960]);  $\rho_i(298.15 \text{ K})/\text{kg m}^{-3} = 892.61$  (892.6 [LIDD1940]).

### 3. RESULTS

The experimental  $V^E$  values of the 9 systems are tabulated and graphed in the Appendix and saved on disk as Standard ELDATA Files **ORTJ0964.001** through **ORTJ0964.009**.

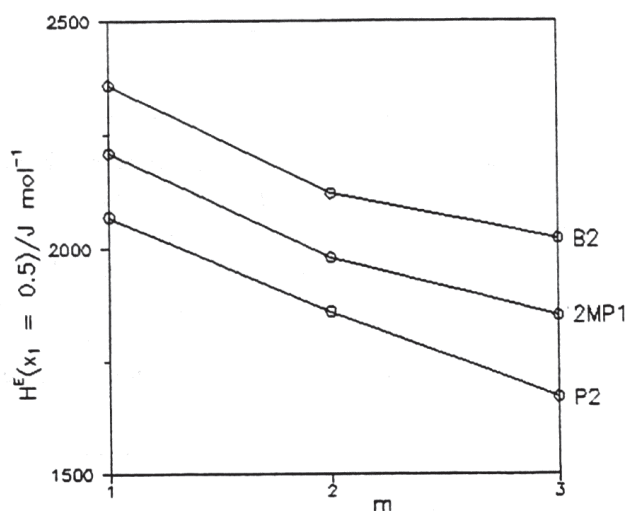
The data were fitted to Eq. (4):

$$V_{\text{calc}}^E/\text{m}^3\text{mol}^{-1} = x_1x_2\sum A_i[x_1/(x_1 + kx_2)]^{i-1} \quad (4)$$

all points weighted equally. With an adjusted coefficient  $k$  and  $n = 3$  coefficients  $A_i$ ; the standard deviations  $\sigma(V^E)$ , defined by Eq.(5):

$$\sigma(V^E) = [\sum(V_{\text{calc}}^E - V^E)^2/(N-n)]^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

where  $N$  is the number of experimental values, are less



**Figure 2.** Equimolar excess enthalpies  $H^E$  at 298.15 K of propan-2-ol (P2), butan-2-ol (B2), and 2-methylpropan-1-ol (2MP1) + methyl ethanoate ( $m = 1$ ), methyl propanoate ( $m = 2$ ), or methyl butanoate ( $m = 3$ ) [ORTJ0960]

than  $3.1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{m}^3\text{mol}^{-1}$  (less than 1 % at  $x_1 = 0.5$ ).

### 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

All the  $V^E$  values are positive with fairly symmetrical  $V^E$  vs.  $x_1$  curves. The change of the equimolar  $V^E$  with the chain-length of the n-alkanoate, for a given alkanol (Figure 1), is similar to the change of  $H^E$  (Figure 2) [ORTJ0960]. For a given alkanol,  $V^E$  decreases from methyl ethanoate to methyl propanoate. For a given n-alkanoate,  $V^E$  increases in the order: 2-methylpropan-1-ol < propan-2-ol < butan-2-ol and  $H^E$  increases in the order: propan-2-ol < 2-methylpropan-1-ol < butan-2-ol.

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[ORTJO]

[SUSPO]

1. The first part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of language and the philosophy of mind.

2. The second part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of action and the philosophy of law.

3. The third part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of science and the philosophy of religion.

4. The fourth part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of education and the philosophy of art.

5. The fifth part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of politics and the philosophy of economics.

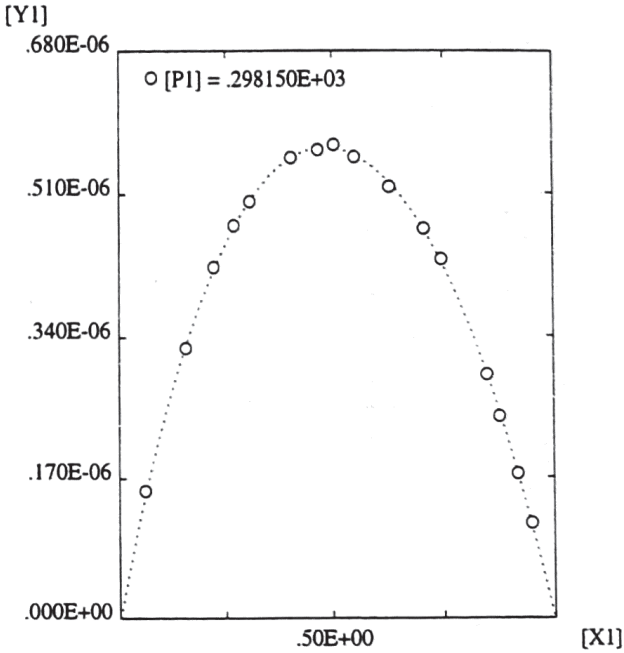
6. The sixth part of the course is devoted to the study of the

philosophy of history and the philosophy of ethics.

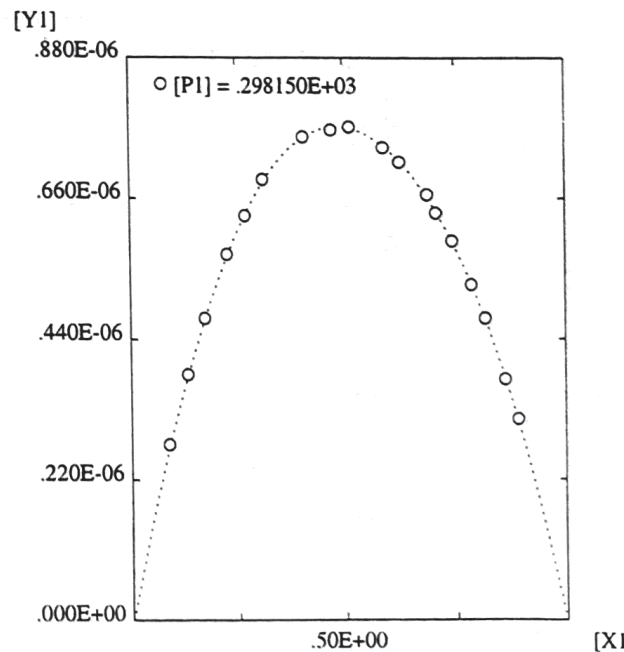
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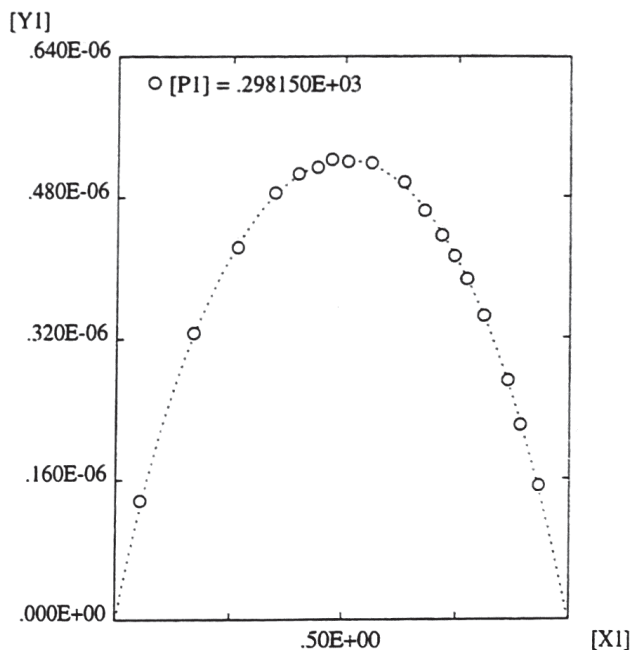
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<b>Components:</b>	1. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ , Methyl ethanoate 2. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$ , Propan-2-ol	

[P1] = .298150E+03				
[X1]	[Y1]			[Y1]
.613000E-01	.155100E-06			.680E-06
.156500E+00	.327100E-06			
.221900E+00	.424100E-06			
.271200E+00	.473400E-06			
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.630300E+00	.518500E-06			
.707300E+00	.468900E-06			
.746100E+00	.432000E-06			
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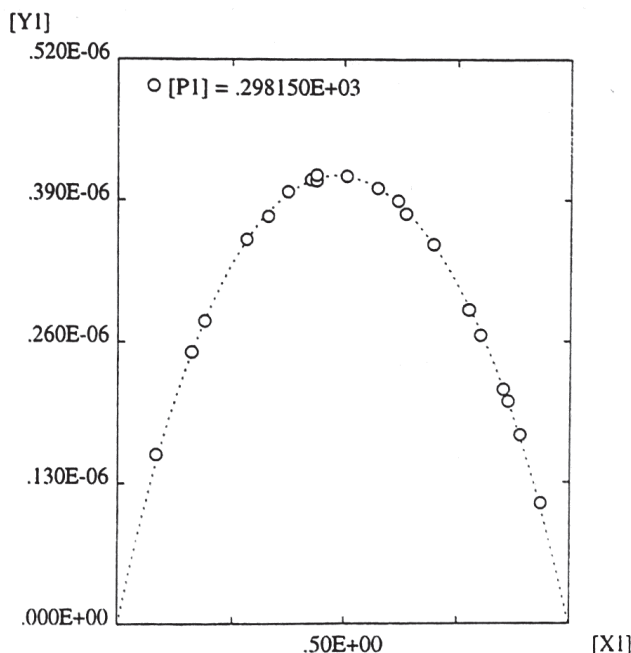
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<b>Method:</b>	Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant $T$	
<b>Components:</b>	1. $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ , Methyl ethanoate 2. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$ , Butan-2-ol	

[P1] = .298150E+03				
[X1]	[Y1]			[Y1]
.878000E-01	.275000E-06			.880E-06
.132500E+00	.385200E-06			
.172100E+00	.474000E-06			
.225400E+00	.574100E-06			
.270100E+00	.634400E-06			
.312500E+00	.689800E-06			
.408700E+00	.757000E-06			
.472800E+00	.768500E-06			
.514500E+00	.772600E-06			
.590900E+00	.740600E-06			
.626900E+00	.717600E-06			
.687500E+00	.667500E-06			
.707400E+00	.638200E-06			
.742200E+00	.595100E-06			
.784600E+00	.525900E-06			
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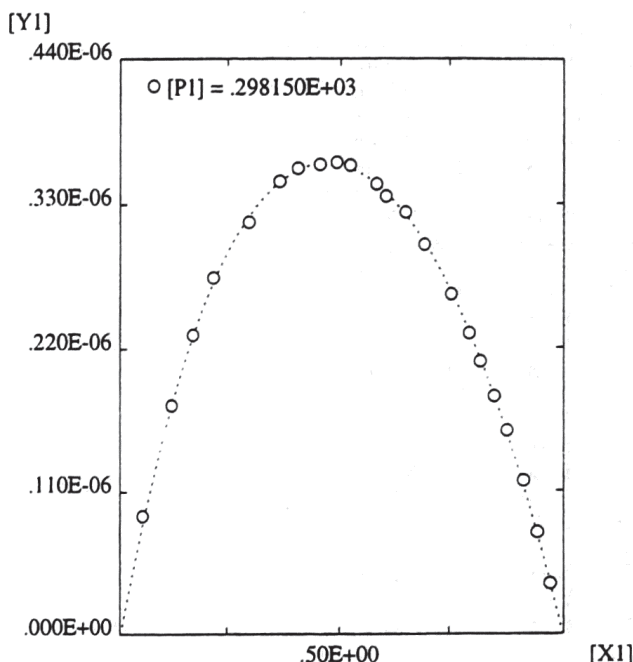
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.167500E+00	.326500E-06		
.263600E+00	.423300E-06		
.346800E+00	.484900E-06		
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.559900E+00	.518800E-06		
.632000E+00	.496900E-06		
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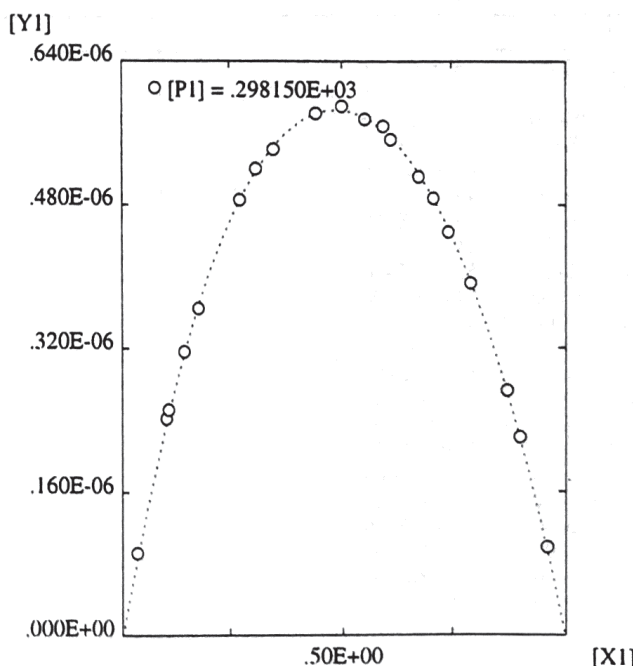
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<b>Method:</b> Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant T			
<b>Components:</b> 1. $C_3H_8O$ , Propan-2-ol 2. $C_4H_8O_2$ , Methyl propanoate			
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[X1]	[Y1]		
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.374100E+00	.398200E-06		
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.620100E+00	.389600E-06		
.636600E+00	.378200E-06		
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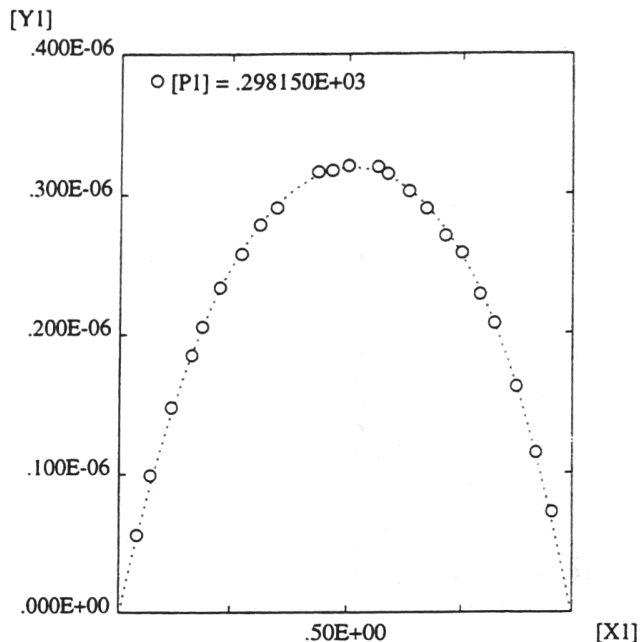
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<b>Method:</b> Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant $T$			
<b>Components:</b> 1. $C_3H_8O$ , Propan-2-ol 2. $C_5H_{10}O_2$ , Methyl butanoate			
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.219300E+00	.274000E-06		
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.880400E+00	.156600E-06		
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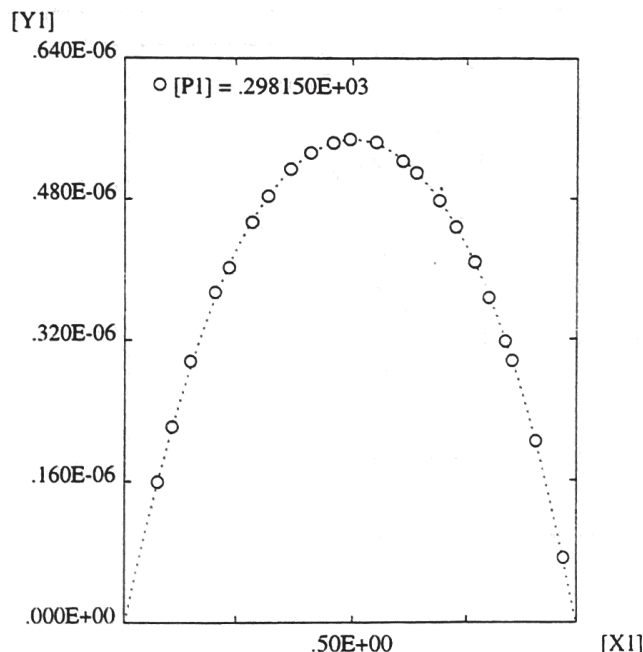
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<b>Method:</b> Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant $T$			
<b>Components:</b> 1. $C_4H_8O_2$ , Methyl propanoate 2. $C_4H_{10}O$ , Butan-2-ol			
[P1] = .298150E+03			
[X1]	[Y1]		
.359000E-01	.926000E-07		
.104000E+00	.242600E-06		
.108300E+00	.252200E-06		
.145500E+00	.317400E-06		
.178300E+00	.365000E-06		
.273600E+00	.486300E-06		
.310400E+00	.520400E-06		
.349800E+00	.541800E-06		
.442400E+00	.582000E-06		
.500500E+00	.589900E-06		
.551700E+00	.575800E-06		
.592600E+00	.567500E-06		
.610300E+00	.553600E-06		
.674200E+00	.511800E-06		
.708200E+00	.487900E-06		
.743600E+00	.449600E-06		
.792600E+00	.393100E-06		
.874600E+00	.273100E-06		
.902800E+00	.221500E-06		
.961100E+00	.980000E-07		



Property Code: [VMSL1000] VOLUMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LIQUID MIXTURES AND SOLUTIONS		ORTJ0964.007	
<b>State:</b> Two-component system, single-phase liquid Pure component 1, liquid Pure component 2, liquid			
<b>Parameters:</b> [P1] T/K, Temperature			
<b>Variables:</b> [X1] $x_1$ /-, Mole fraction of component 1 [Y1] $V^E/m^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$ , Molar excess volume			
<b>Method:</b> Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant $T$			
<b>Components:</b> 1. $C_4H_8O_2$ , Methyl propanoate 2. $C_4H_{10}O$ , 2-Methylpropan-1-ol			
[P1] = .298150E+03			
[X1]	[Y1]		
.413000E-01	.560000E-07		
.716000E-01	.991000E-07		
.117900E+00	.147800E-06		
.163600E+00	.185400E-06		
.186100E+00	.205600E-06		
.225400E+00	.233500E-06		
.272400E+00	.257900E-06		
.311300E+00	.278800E-06		
.347100E+00	.290700E-06		
.434900E+00	.316000E-06		
.465000E+00	.317200E-06		
.500100E+00	.320600E-06		
.565100E+00	.319600E-06		
.586800E+00	.314700E-06		
.633500E+00	.302200E-06		
.671400E+00	.289700E-06		
.712700E+00	.270300E-06		
.748600E+00	.257700E-06		
.789700E+00	.228400E-06		
.822900E+00	.207100E-06		
.873200E+00	.161800E-06		
.917400E+00	.114500E-06		
.955100E+00	.725000E-07		



Property Code: [VMSL1000] VOLUMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LIQUID MIXTURES AND SOLUTIONS		ORTJ0964.008	
<b>State:</b> Two-component system, single-phase liquid Pure component 1, liquid Pure component 2, liquid			
<b>Parameters:</b> [P1] T/K, Temperature			
<b>Variables:</b> [X1] $x_1$ /-, Mole fraction of component 1 [Y1] $V^E/m^3 \text{mol}^{-1}$ , Molar excess volume			
<b>Method:</b> Calculation of $V^E$ from low-pressure density measurements at variable $x_1$ and constant $T$			
<b>Components:</b> 1. $C_4H_{10}O$ , Butan-2-ol 2. $C_5H_{10}O_2$ , Methyl butanoate			
[P1] = .298150E+03			
[X1]	[Y1]		
.744000E-01	.159500E-06		
.107100E+00	.221900E-06		
.147400E+00	.296600E-06		
.203300E+00	.375100E-06		
.234400E+00	.402600E-06		
.285100E+00	.454200E-06		
.320000E+00	.483700E-06		
.368500E+00	.514600E-06		
.410500E+00	.533200E-06		
.459200E+00	.544700E-06		
.494100E+00	.548200E-06		
.551700E+00	.545200E-06		
.609900E+00	.523400E-06		
.640200E+00	.511100E-06		
.689900E+00	.479100E-06		
.726300E+00	.448600E-06		
.767400E+00	.408800E-06		
.798800E+00	.367300E-06		
.837500E+00	.317700E-06		
.852400E+00	.295700E-06		
.907800E+00	.204100E-06		
.971300E+00	.736000E-07		





**Property Code:** [VMSL1000] VOLUMETRIC PROPERTIES OF LIQUID MIXTURES AND SOLUTIONS ORTJ0964.009  
**State:** Two-component system, single-phase liquid  
 Pure component 1, liquid  
 Pure component 2, liquid  
**Parameters:** [P1] T/K, Temperature  
**Variables:** [X1]  $x_1$  /-, Mole fraction of component 1  
 [Y1]  $V^E/m^3 mol^{-1}$ , Molar excess volume  
**Method:** Calculation of  $V^E$  from low-pressure density measurements at variable  $x_1$  and constant  $T$

**Components:** 1.  $C_4H_{10}O$ , 2-Methylpropan-1-ol  
 2.  $C_5H_{10}O_2$ , Methyl butanoate

[P1] = .298150E+03

[X1]	[Y1]
.534000E-01	.711000E-07
.101200E+00	.121900E-06
.164600E+00	.172700E-06
.202800E+00	.203100E-06
.241500E+00	.220000E-06
.285300E+00	.241900E-06
.324200E+00	.259600E-06
.449800E+00	.282400E-06
.492200E+00	.283800E-06
.535100E+00	.283400E-06
.573300E+00	.278900E-06
.610600E+00	.273100E-06
.699000E+00	.245400E-06
.723600E+00	.237000E-06
.766300E+00	.212800E-06
.796000E+00	.197100E-06
.833000E+00	.172800E-06
.864200E+00	.148500E-06
.903600E+00	.116300E-06
.940900E+00	.752000E-07
.969800E+00	.387000E-07

