

# Computational Assignment

Name-Manisha Balot

Roll-220622

**AIM-** To verify modified Raoult's law with the help of activity coefficients and Antoine's equation.

**SYSTEM-** Water and 4-Methyl 2-Pentanol

**ACTIVITY COEFFICIENT MODEL-** Van Laar Model

$$\ln \gamma_1 = A_{12} \left\{ \frac{A_{21} x_2}{(A_{12} x_1 + A_{21} x_2)} \right\}_2$$

$$\ln \gamma_2 = A_{21} \left\{ \frac{A_{12} x_1}{(A_{12} x_1 + A_{21} x_2)} \right\}_2$$

where,  $A_{12}=1.2935$  and  $A_{21}=5.8737$

**ANTOINE'S EQUATION** (for calculating Saturation Pressure)

$\log[p_i^o] = A - \frac{B}{(T+C)}$  where for our system

FOR WATER: (for the temperature Range of 1-100° Celsius)

$$A = 8.07131$$

$$B = 1730.630$$

$$C = 233.426$$

FOR 4-Methyl 2-Pentanol: (for the temp. Range of 25-133° Celsius)

$$A = 8.46706$$

$$B = 2174.869$$

$$C = 257.780$$

**MODIFIED RAOULT'S LAW-**  $P_{y_i} = x_i \cdot \gamma_i \cdot P_i^{\text{sat}}$

Total Pressure- 760mm Hg (Given)

## PROCEDURE -

### Degree of Freedom Analysis-

For the system of Water and 4-Methyl 2-Pentanol we have total 5 variables to calculate i.e.,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ ,  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$  and  $T$  ( $\gamma$  is the function of  $x$  and  $P^{\text{sat}}$  is the function of Temperature). To find the value of these we need 5 equations to solve. But we only have 4 of the equations.

$$P_{y_1} = x_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot P_1^{\text{sat}} \text{ -----(1)}$$

$$P_{y_2} = x_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot P_2^{\text{sat}} \text{ -----(2)}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 1 \quad y_1 + y_2 = 1$$

So, in order to find different set of Values for all the variables we have to vary one variable in some range and then calculate other variables with respect to that variable.

I have varied  $x_1$  from 0 to 1 with a gap of 0.01 for this purpose and then calculated  $\gamma_i$  (as it is the function of  $x_1$ ). By adding equation (1) and equation (2) we will get

$$P = x_1 \cdot \gamma_1 \cdot P_1^{\text{sat}} + x_2 \cdot \gamma_2 \cdot P_2^{\text{sat}}$$

Here we know the total Pressure as it is given in the question (=760mm of Hg) and  $\gamma$  is the function of  $x$  and  $P^{\text{sat}}$  is the function of Temperature only. Simplifying this equation we will get that only Temperature is the variable here as we are varying  $x_1$ .

Therefore, we will calculate respective Temperatures for respective  $x_1$ .

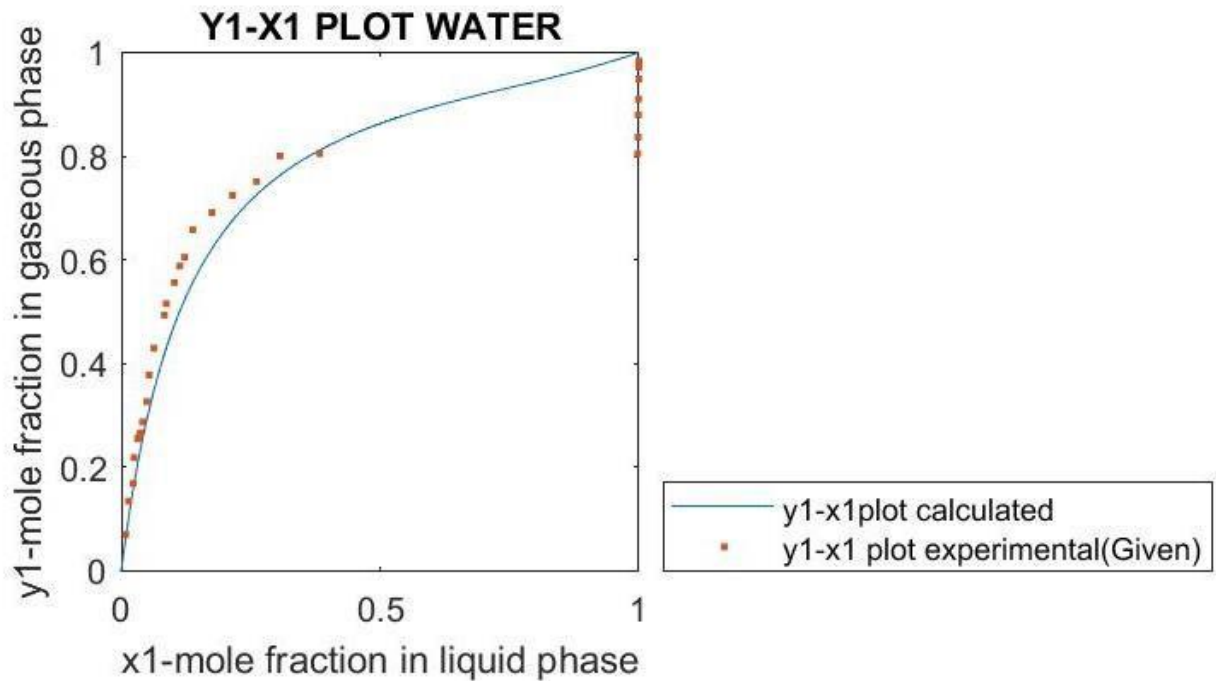
Till Now, we have solved for  $x_1$  (therefore  $x_2$ ) and Temperature( $T$ ).

For the calculation of  $y_1$  we will use our equation (1) and hence find  $y_2$ . Then we will plot the curves for ( $y$ - $x$ ) and ( $T$ - $x$ - $y$ ) by using these values.

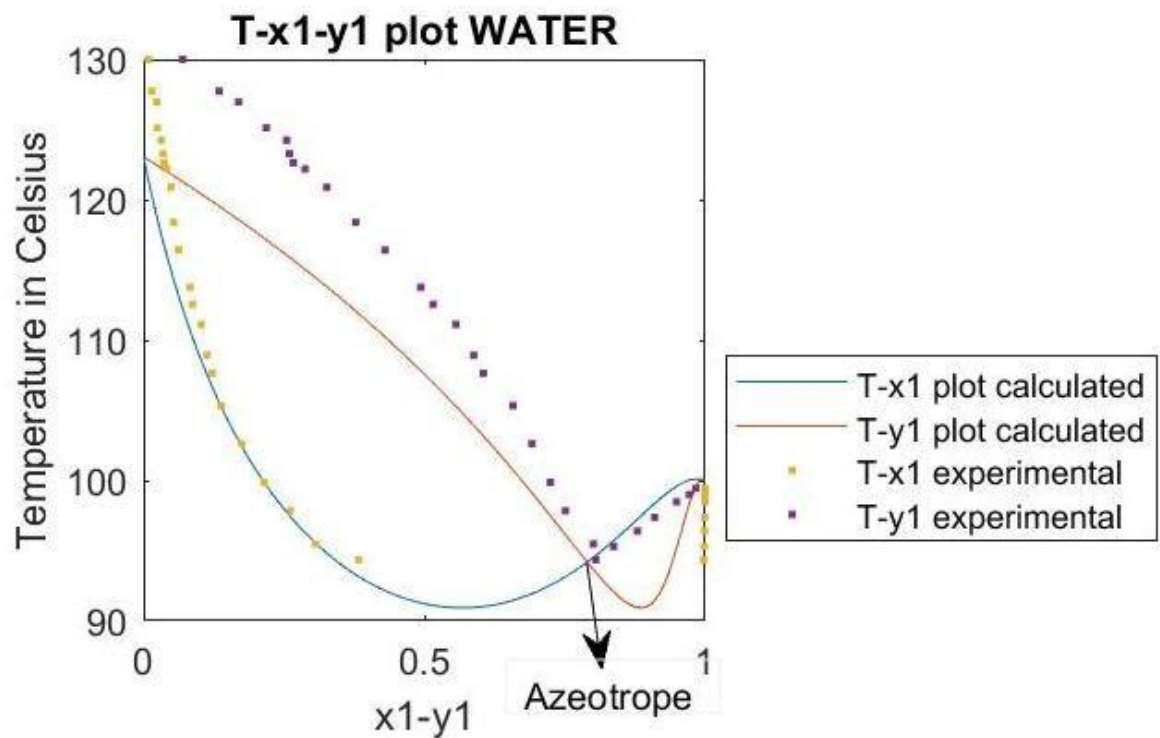
And then we will compare our calculated data with the experimental data.

### PLOTS-

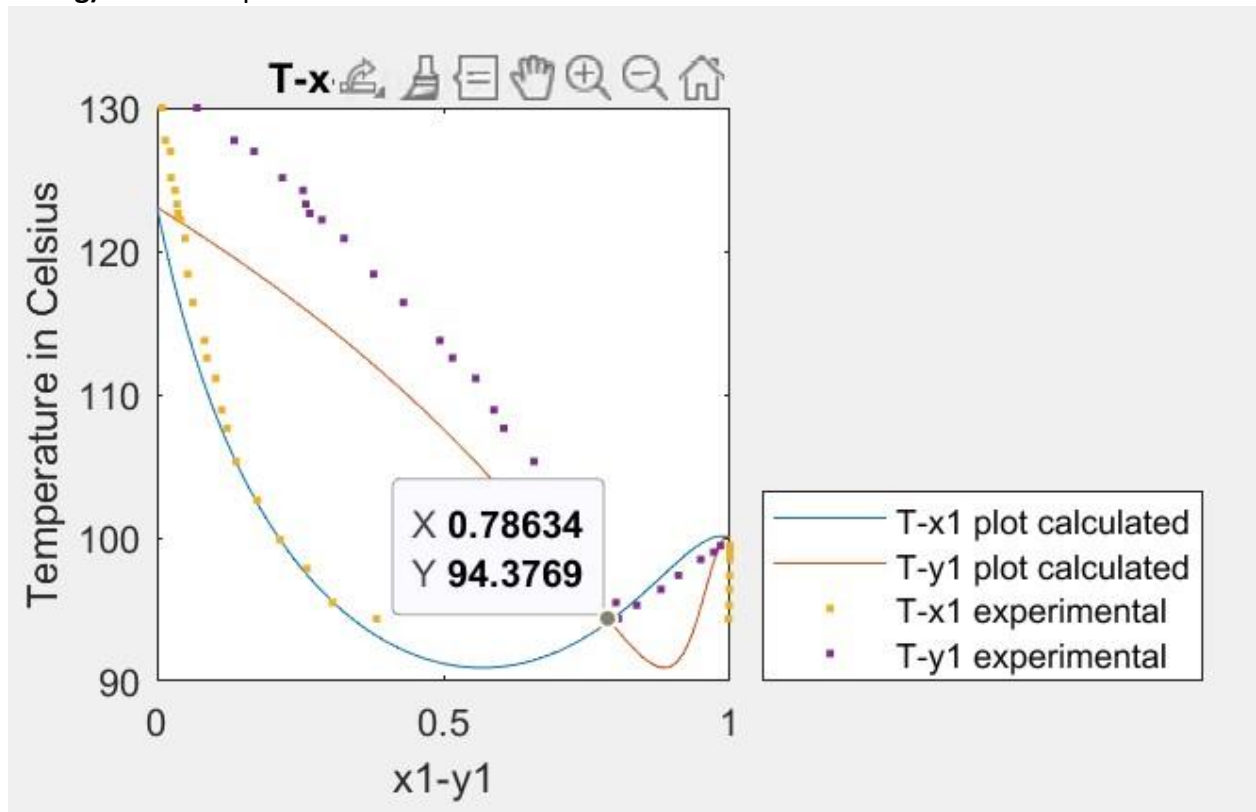
y vs x diagram



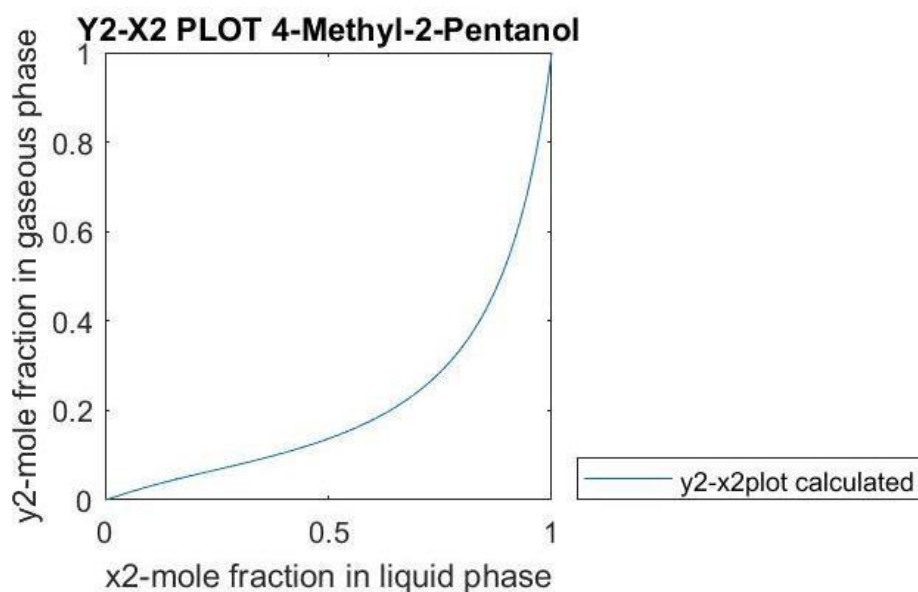
ISOBARIC T vs x,y Diagram

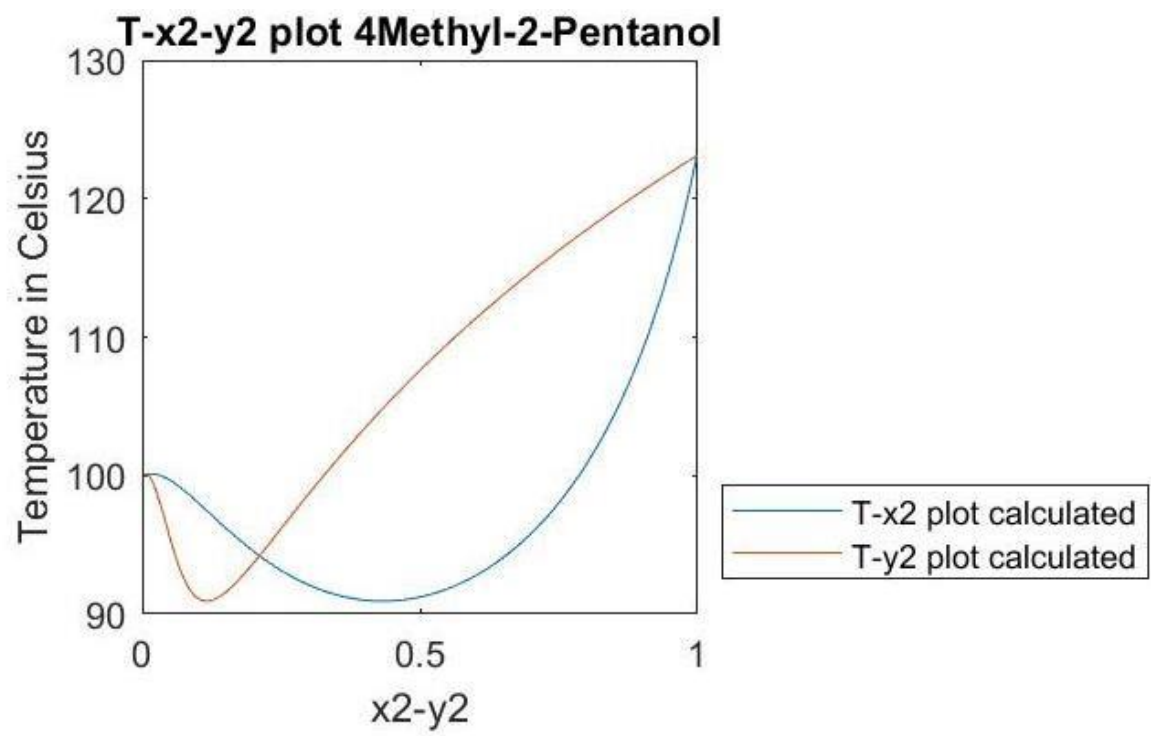


**CONCLUSION-** We will get a very beautiful curve between T and x-y and y vs x. We can see some deviations in between our results and experimental data, it is because of the saturated pressure that we have calculated. Those values are only limited to a range of temperatures. Also, in addition to that we can also see the formation of an **azeotropic mixture (minimum boiling)** at the temperature of 94.3769°C.



#### SOME MORE GRAPHS





THANKS!