Saturated Liquid Phase Enthalpies at High Pressures Ethane—n-Heptane System

JAMES H. WEBER

Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Nebraska, Lincoln 8, Neb.

As part of a continuing study of thermal data of binary systems, saturated liquid phase enthalpies are presented for the system ethane–n-heptane at 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 p.s.i.a. Saturated liquid phase enthalpy data have been presented for other hydrocarbon systems (5, 7).

The method used for calculating the saturated liquid enthalpy data is outlined by Dodge (4) and has been discussed in detail (5, 7); the procedure is thermodynamically rigorous. The differential heat of condensation is calculated and, in turn, the saturated liquid enthalpy. The differential heat of condensation is the heat given up when one mole of liquid is condensed from a very large quantity of vapor, the process taking place under conditions of constant pressure and temperature. The basic expressions used in the calculations are

$$\Delta V = V_b - V_d + (y - x) \left(\frac{\partial V_G}{\partial y} \right)_{T,P} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = \frac{\Delta H_c}{T\Delta V} \tag{2}$$

and

$$\Delta H_c = H_b - H_d + (y - x) \left(\frac{\partial H_C}{\partial y} \right)_{T.P} \tag{3}$$

From Equations 1, 2, and 3 it is evident that volumetric data for the saturated and superheated vapor states and saturated liquid state are required. Vapor-liquid equilibrium data are also necessary, including pressure and temperature information.

Kay (6) obtained $P \cdot V \cdot T \cdot x$ data for the ethane-n-heptane system, including volumetric data for the saturated liquid and vapor states only. Additional saturated vapor and superheated vapor volumetric data were required; so the Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation state (3)

$$P = RTd + (B_0RT - A_0 - C_0/T^2)d^2 + (bRT - a)d^3 + a\alpha d^6 + cd^3/T^2 (1 + \gamma d^2) \exp(-\gamma d^2)$$
 (4)

was utilized. The validity of this relationship was established by comparing results calculated from the equation with the experimental results of Kay. With the exceptions of the critical regions, the calculated results and the experimental data for various mixtures were in good agreement, usually within $\pm 1\%$. The differences at the critical points were 15.7, -14.4, and -12.1% at pressures of 400, 500, and 600 p.s.i., respectively. The positive percentage figure indicates the experimental value was greater than the calculated; the negative percentage figures indicate the opposite.

Once the validity of the Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation (3) was established, the necessary volumetric data for the solution of Equation 1 could be calculated. Also, by using the equation (3) and enthalpy data (1) for the pure components in the ideal gas state (1), the required vapor phase enthalpy data could be calculated. The relationship used was

$$H = \sum_{j} x_{i} H_{r}^{0} + (B_{0}RT - 2A_{0} - 4C_{0}/T^{2})d + (2bRT - 3a)d^{2}/2 + 6a\alpha d^{5}/5 + cd^{2}/T^{2} \left[3\frac{1 - \exp(-\gamma d^{2})}{d^{2}} - \frac{\exp(-\gamma d^{2})}{2} + d^{2}\exp(-\gamma d^{2}) \right]$$
(5)

Because ethane and *n*-heptane differ greatly in volatility, the determination of partial volumes, $(\partial V_G/\partial y)T,P$, and partial enthalpies $(\partial H_G/\partial y)T,P$, was difficult. The difficulties were greatest when the concentration of ethane in the vapor phase was high—e.g., when the mole fraction was between 0.995 and

0.95. The smoothing technique, described by Hobson and Weber (5), in which the quantities $(y - x)(\partial V_C/\partial y)T_cP_c$, and $(y - x)(\partial H_C/\partial y)T_cP_c$ are plotted against y was used to detect erroneous values. With the calculated data and the equilibrium data determined by Kay (6), the saturated liquid enthalpy values could be calculated by using Equations 1, 2, and 3.

The enthalpy values of pure ethane presented by Barkelew, Valentine, and Hurd (2) were used. These data had to be changed to the datum plane used in this work—namely, the enthalpies of the pure components in the ideal gas state at 0° R. and unit fugacity were set equal to zero. Equation 5 was used to calculate enthalpy values for pure *n*-heptane in the saturated vapor state. These calculated data and the latent heat of vaporization data for *n*-heptane (8) were used to determine the enthalpy values of *n*-heptane in the saturated liquid state.

The final results presented in Figure 1 and in Table I are believed to be accurate within $\pm 3\%$. The enthalpy data are reported to four or five figures for consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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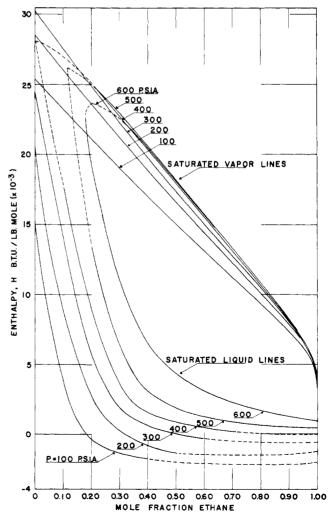


Figure 1. Enthalpy vs. composition diagram

Table 1. Enthalpy-composition Data for Ethane-n-Heptane System

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Pressure, 100 P.S.I.A. 0 358 358 14,743 25,256 0.003 512 512 (28,058) ² (28,058) 0.10 165 344 + 13,802 25,148 0.10 435.5 439 17,796 (26,950 0.003 141 320.5 -1,465 18,947 0.30 232.5 448 8,883 25,059 0.003 141 330.5 -1,462 18,947 0.30 232.5 448 1,5102 22,658 0.003 141 330.5 -1,462 18,947 0.30 232.5 448 1,5102 22,658 0.003 141 330.5 -1,462 18,947 0.30 232.5 448 1,5102 22,658 0.004 171 30.5 -1,852 16,951 0.40 171.5 420 1,5102 20,241 0.50 -1,85.5 272.5 (-2,170) 13,104 0.50 103 377.5 405 15,489 0.70 -29 251 (-2,220) 11,245 0.70 82 348 1.515 1.515 1.548 0.70 82 348 0.70 1.548 0.70 1.258 0.70 82 348 0.70 1.548 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.0	Ethane,	Temp.,	Temp.,	H_b ,	H_d ,		Ethane,	Temp.,	Temp.,	H_b ,	H_d ,	
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							0.193	450		19,895		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							0.236	400		15,832		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0.30	176.3	418.7	1,798	22,122		0.30	337	471	10,906	22,504	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			397.8				0.40	256	450	6,397		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				-20			0.50	198	426	4,302	17,941	
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0.90 31.2 235.3 (-600) 8,072 0.90 92.5 264 1,261 8,114 0.96 178 6,436 0.96 198 6,236 0.99 113 5,135 0.99 131 4,747 0.995 90.5 4,751 0.995 109 4,251			290	(-600)	10,467		0.80	110	328	1,711	10,790	
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							0.995				4,251	
						(2)	1.00	75.8	75.8	870	3,194	(2)

^bAll values in parentheses are extrapolated data. $^{a}H = 0$ for pure components in ideal gas state at unit fugacity and 0° R.

NOMENCLATURE

H = enthalpy, B.t.u./lb. mole. H = 0 for a pure component in the ideal gas state at unit fugacity and 0° R.

 H° = enthalpy of a component in the ideal gas state and unit fugacity, B.t.u./lb. mole

 ΔH_c = differential heat of condensation, B.t.u./lb. mole

P = pressure, p.s.i.a.

 $R = gas law constant, 1.987 B.t.u./lb. mole - {R.}$

T = absolute temperature, R. V = molal volume, cu. ft./lb. mole

d = density, lb. mole/cu. ft.

x =mole fraction in liquid phase y =mole fraction in vapor phase

z =mole fraction in either liquid or vapor phase

 $A_0, B_0, C_0, a, b, c, \alpha$ and γ = empirical constants of Benedict-Webb-Rubin equation of state

Subscripts

G = vapor phase

b = bubble point

- d = dew point
- i = a component
- j = total number of components

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