Thermo Analytical Acoustic Study with the Computation of Coefficients of Redlich Kister Polynomial at 303.15K to 318.15K Temperature

M.Srilakshmi[1], Sk.Fakruddin Babavali[2] and A.Ratnakar[3]

[1,3]Department of Chemistry, V.R.Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada,Krishna Dist.., A.P,India.

[2]Department of Physics, V.R.Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada,Krishna Dist.., A.P,India.

Corresponding Author Email :srilakshmi771977l@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Thermo dynamical work is to estimate excess thermodynamic properties with coefficients of Redlich Kister polynomial equation in the studied functional liquid mixture combination (O-xylene combined with Butyl acetate). Evaluated excess acoustical excess values such as Gibb's parameter (G^E), total heat function or enthalpy (N^E) & internal pressure (P^E) are measured with experimental studied information. Further effects have additionally been beneficial to attain Redlich-Kister parameters from equation of polynomial and additionally to acquire their deviations and are analyzed to understand the molecular interactions among thing molecules at recognised temperatures variety from temperature 303.15K to 318.15K .

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I. INTRODUCTION

Thermo acoustical study is a very tons crucial in knowledge molecular interactions among additives of liquid mixtures [1,2] and further research on the rate of sound and their corresponding thermo acoustical homes might also help to apprehend molecular activity and regular behavior [3,4].the author's purpose on this research have a look at is to provide an explanation for interactions in purposeful materials specifically (O-xylene with Butyl Acetate) with the assist of thermo acoustic excess variables consisting of Gibbs excess free function (G^E), excess total heat function or enthalpy excess parameter (N^E) & internal pressure excess parameter (P^E) at 303.15K to 318.15K. The irregularities imply the presence of molecular level association between liquid mixture combined additives. Finally, the Redlich Kister equation is permitted to apply to those new thermo-acoustic variables and their findings were discussed in phrases of versions in the coefficients of thermo-acoustic extra parameters in their respective liquid mixture.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

To find ultrasonic speeds, the ultrasonic echo pulse interferometer is utilized (Made from Mittal corporations). All are made at 3MHz frequency. Temperature changed into managed using a temperature bath of water. For the research of liquid combination densities, a ten mL specific gravity bottle is employed. To measure loads of liquid mixtures, a computerized Shimadzu AUY220 weight balance (made in Japan) having accuracy + or - 0.0001 g is utilized. Ostwalds version visco-meter turned into rented for evaluating the viscosities of liquids.

III. THEORY

Excess value of internal pressure (P^E), excess value of Gibb's function (G^E) & excess value of total heat function or enthalpy parameter (N^E) were determined by the following individual equations

$$P^E = \pi_{exp} - (x_1\pi_1 + x_2\pi_2) \text{ J/mole}$$

$$G^E = G_{exp} - (x_1G_1 + x_2G_2) \text{ J/mole}$$

$$N^E = H_{exp} - (x_1H_1 + x_2H_2) \text{ J/mole}$$

Here π_1 and π_2 indicate the internal pressures, G_1 and G_2 are the Gibb's free functions & H1 and H2 are the enthalpies of pure liquids, respectively, whereas X_1 and X_2 represent individual mole fractions of first & second liquid compounds.

For any mixture all of the following thermo-acoustic properties are allowed to fit the Redlich-Kister equation [5].

$$Y^E = X_1.X_2\sum_{i=0}^{n} A_i \left(X_1 - X_2\right)^i$$

The Redlich-Kister equation's co-efficient is Ai. The least squares approach is used to compute the coefficients. In addition, the "standard:deviation" value Y^E is computed.

$$\sigma(Y^E) = \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y^E_{\exp t} - Y^E_{cal})^2}{m-n}\right]^{1/2}$$

Significance of sign for these parameters is utilized to analyze the molecular interactions.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Coefficients of Redlich Kister polynomial equation have evaluated with use of parameters P^E, G^E & N^E and these coefficients are as shown in Table-A and corresponding changes of thermo excess acoustical parameters with respect to mole fraction are presented from Figure -A to Figure-C.

Figure-A: Variations of P^E with mole fraction of O-xylene at 303.15K temperature to 318.15K temperature.

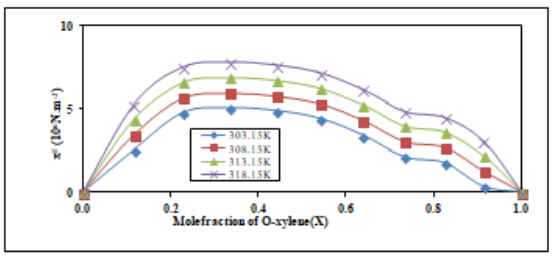


Figure-B: Variations of G^E with mole fraction of O-xylene at 303.15K temperature to 318.15K temperature.

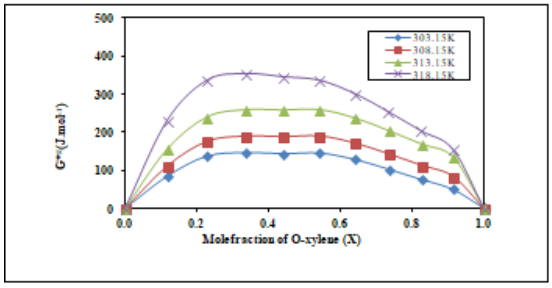
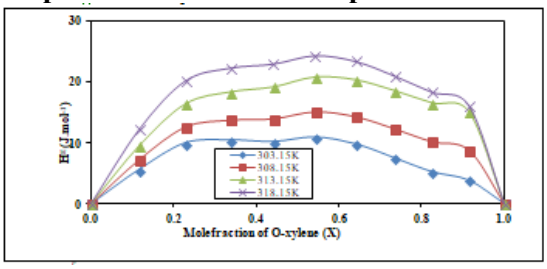


Figure-C: Variations of N^E with mole fraction of O-xylene at 303.15K temperature to 318.15K temperature.



"Variations of P^E with mole fraction of O-xylene at 303.15K temperature to 318.15K temperature are presented Figure-A & the corresponding variations suggest that there is a molecular interactions of strong nature at some additives of liquid combinations, however negative trend indicates at weak sort of interactions at some other mole fraction of components of liquid combinations [6]. Gibb's excess variations with respect to mole fraction of O-xylene in liquid compound mixtures are presented in Figure-B. Further Figure-2 implies occurrence of sturdy form of molecular interactions for most of the mole fraction range of mixtures and similar identical result is revealed by means of fine deviations in coefficients of Redlich-Kister equation [7-9]. Total heat excess function or enthalpy value (N^E) variations against mole fraction presented in Figure-C. These N^E values effective with mole fraction and it additionally means that, sturdy attractive form of interactions in element molecules inclusive of interactions of type namely dipole-dipole, bonding type namely hydrogen bonding & various interactions [10].Similar case is observed for coefficients of Redlich Kister polynomial equation for liquid mixture and

supports to the identical at all known temperatures [11,12]."

Table-A: Coefficient of Redlich Kister equation in binary mixture at 303.15K temperature to 318.15K temperature.

Redlich-Kister Co-efficients	at 303.15 K temperature	at 308.15 K temperature	at 313.15 K temperature	at 318.15 K temperature
Internal Pressure Excess value(P^E) x 10^{-2}				
a_0	2.984	2.574	2.434	3.004
a_1	3.054	2.624	2.474	3.084
a_2	3.134	2.674	2.524	3.154
a_3	3.204	2.734	2.564	3.234
a_4	3.274	2.784	2.614	3.304
σ	3.344	2.834	2.654	3.374
Gibb's Excess function (G^E) x 10^{-2}				
a_0	2.942	2.532	2.392	2.962
a_1	3.012	2.582	2.432	3.042
a_2	3.092	2.632	2.482	3.112
a_3	3.162	2.692	2.522	3.192
a_4	3.232	2.742	2.572	3.262
σ	3.302	2.792	2.612	3.332
Total heat excess function or Enthalpy value (N^E) x 10^{-2}				
a_0	2.853	2.443	2.303	2.873
a_1	2.923	2.493	2.343	2.953
a_2	3.003	2.543	2.393	3.023
a_3	3.073	2.603	2.433	3.103
a_4	3.143	2.653	2.483	3.173
σ	3.213	2.703	2.523	3.243

V. CONCLUSION

An evaluation of these outcomes shows strong association in the binary mixture & additionally it becomes weak with the growth of temperature. Also it is perfectly balanced by the coefficients of Redlich Kister polynomial equation

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