Benzene: A Further Liquid Thermal Conductivity Standard

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Benzene: A Further Liquid Thermal Conductivity Standard

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The available experimental liquid-phase thermal conductivity data for benzene have been examined with the intention of establishing a further liquid thermal conductivity standard along the saturation line. The quality of the available data is such that new standard reference values can be proposed with confidence limits better than $\pm 1\%$ for most of the normal liquid range.

Key words: benzene; reference material; standard reference data; thermal conductivity; transient hot wire.

1.	Introduction	113	Data
2.	Experimental Techniques	114	4.5. Caution for Use of the Tabulated Recom-
3.	Experimental Data	114	mended Thermal Conductivities
	3.1. Primary Data	114	5. Conclusions
1.	Correlation Procedures and Results	114	6. Acknowledgments
	4.1. Equation Form	114	7. References
	4.2. Correlation	114	Appendix. Results of the Literature Survey of the
	4.3. Tabulations	115	Thermal Conductivity of Benzene
	4.4. Comparison of Correlations with Secondary		

1. Introduction

In a recent paper, ¹ we have proposed standard reference values for the thermal conductivity of liquid toluene, liquid water, and liquid *n*-heptane for most of the normal liquid range. The literature data, available up to 1985, was assessed by a careful analysis of the experimental methods and equipment used and was subsequently divided into primary and secondary data. The primary data were used to develop primary correlations of the thermal conductivity of toluene and water along the saturation line as a function of temperature and a secondary data correlation was prepared for *n*-heptane.

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This effort¹ was developed under the auspices of Subcommittee on Transport Properties of the Internatic Union of Pure Applied Chemistry and later publishec part of a complete set of recommendations on the differ physical properties of fluids by IUPAC.²

Benzene was a chemical initially included in the stu However, no results were presented at that time because literature data available were too discordant to permit definitive statement. Since then, several new sets of data the thermal conductivity of liquid benzene became av able^{3–5} and it is now possible to propose standard refere data for the thermal conductivity of benzene.

We report in this paper the results of such an analy The format of our previous report¹ is maintained and reader is referred to this paper for a complete discussion experimental techniques, the criteria for standard refere materials, and experimental data selection. We will only scribe here briefly the procedure adopted for benzene.

2. Experimental Techniques

The experimental methods used to measure the thermal iductivity of fluids may be divided into two groups: ady-state and transient methods. For an overall discuss n of the techniques and the accuracy attainable with them : reader is referred to monographs on the experimental thods for the measurement of transport properties of ids.^{6,7} Here, we only need to say that the most accurate thod for the measurement of the thermal conductivity of ids is the transient hot-wire technique which, when cortly used, can obtain data with an accuracy of 0.5%. This a result of the existence of a working equation for this thod, together with a consistent set of corrections and to 2 fact that it can avoid other modes of heat transport, mely convection and radiation.

When the full conditions of the method are met, the truments based on it generate primary data with an accuy of 0.5% or better. In this study the primary data subset benzene was chosen to have a maximum uncertainty of 1.5% at ambient temperatures.

3. Experimental Data

The recommendations previously made by Nieto de stro *et al.*¹ for the subdivision of experimental data into imary and secondary data were followed. The primary ta were identified by the following criteria:

(i) Measurements must have been made with a primary perimental apparatus, i.e., a complete working equation 1st be available.

(ii) The form of the working equation should be such at sensitivity of thermal conductivity to the principal variles does not magnify the random errors of measurement.

(iii) All principal variables should be measurable to a th degree of precision.

(iv) The published work should include some descripn of purification methods and a guarantee of purity.

(v) The data reported must be unsmoothed data. hilst graphs and fitted equations are useful summaries for e reader, they are not sufficient for standardization purses.

(vi) The lack of accepted values of the thermal conducity of standard reference materials implies that only absote and not relative measurement results can be considered.

(vii) Explicit quantitative estimates of the uncertainty reported values should be given, taking into account the ecision of experimental measurements and possible sysnatic errors.

(viii) Owing to the desire to produce high-accuracy refence values, limits have been imposed on the accuracy, as termined by the present authors, of the primary data sets. I'r primary standard reference materials the accuracy of imary data is required to be better than $\pm 1.5\%$.

3.1. Primary Data

A summary of the primary data for benzene, together th their estimated uncertainty is given in Table 1. The tistical treatment of the data is the same adopted in Ref. 1.

³hys. Chem. Ref. Data, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1990

TABLE 1. Primary experimental data sources for thermal conductivity.

Literature source	Technique	Temp. range	No. of data pts.	Assigned accuracy
M. L. V. Ramires et al. (Ref. 5)	THW ^a	298-350	25	± 1.0
S. F. Y. Li et al. (Ref. 10)	THW	310-345	3	± 1.0
E. Charitidou et al. (Ref. 3)	THW	298-336	11	± 1.0
J. K. Horrocks et al. (Ref. 11)	THW	295–346	5	± 1.5

^aTHW-transient hot wire technique.

The reasons for the assigned accuracies in Table 1 are as follows:

(i) Measurements presented by Ramires *et al.*⁵ and Charitidou *et al.*³ were obtained with the most recent versions of automatic computer controlled bridges, and using liquids well purified and degassed.

Although both works claim an accuracy of 0.5%, a systematic deviation of 0.7% was found between the two sets of data. Therefore, they were both assigned an accuracy of 1%.

(ii) The data presented by Li *et al.*¹⁰ were obtained from extrapolation of high-density data along an isotherm to saturation density. Due to this fact the extrapolated data have been assigned with an accuracy of 1%.

(iii) The data reported by Horrocks *et al.*,¹¹ were obtained with an old version of the transient hot wire instrument, using a single wire with potential leads to monitor the temperature change in the hot wire. It is less precise than the more recent versions of the transient wire technique. Therefore, they were assigned the accuracy of 1.5%.

4. Correlations Procedures and Results

4.1. Equation Form

The temperature dependence of the thermal conductivity has been represented by a linear function

$$\lambda = b_0 + b_1 T, \tag{1}$$

where λ is the thermal conductivity and T the absolute temperature.

The data have been fitted to this equation, using the method of least squares with weighting factors reflecting the accuracy of the data given in Table 1. The assumptions made in Ref. 1 to assign relative weights to the different data sets are adopted here.

4.2 Correlation

In order to establish recommended standard reference data we use a correlation to take account of differences between the various sets of primary data. This correlation relates the thermal conductivity as a function of temperature.

From this correlation we recommend for the thermal conductivity of benzene at 298.15 K and 0.1 MPa the value:

$$l(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0.1411 \pm 0.0011 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

where the uncertainty is given at a 95% confidence level (2 standard deviations).

$$T^* = T/298.15$$
 (2)

and

$$\lambda^*(T^*) = \lambda(T)/\lambda \quad (298.15), \tag{3}$$

where λ (298.15) is the adopted standard value for the thermal conductivity of benzene at 298.15 K and 0.1 MPa, given above.

The correlation obtained is given, in reduced form, in Eq. (4) covering the range 295 K $\leq T \leq 350$ K.

$$\lambda * = 1.69572 - 0.695716 T*, 295 K \leq T \leq 350 K.$$
 (4)

The maximum deviation of the primary experimental data from Eq. (4) is 1.4% with a standard deviation of 0.00061 W/(m K).

This correlation reproduces all primary data sets within their assigned uncertainty.

The deviations of the primary data from the correlation represented by Eq. (4) are plotted in Fig. 1.

4.3. Tabulations

Table 2 gives recommended values for thermal conductivity of benzene, along the saturation line.

The recommended values are given to four significant figures but it should be emphasized that the uncertainties in the tabulated data must be based in the analysis presented in Sec. 4.2 and we estimate the accuracy of these recommended values to be 1%.

TABLE 2. Recommended thermal conductivity for benzene.

Т	λ		
K	W/(mK)		
290.00	0.1438		
300.00	0.1405		
310.00	0.1372		
320.00	0.1339		
330.00	0.1306		
340.00	0.1273		
350.00	0.1240		

4.4. Comparison of Correlation with the Seconda Data

As already stated in a previous publication,¹ the corr lation outlined in preceding section should, ideally, repr duce all the secondary data, if the latter are assigned a realtic experimental uncertainty. This, however, would be a ve difficult and tedious task and would not serve any importa purpose. We therefore content ourselves with a plot of tl deviation of these secondary data from the correlation. Tl deviation plot is shown in Fig. 2 and includes only the da for which the deviations are less than $\pm 5\%$, although son of the data excluded by this condition depart from the repr sentation by as much as 15%.

A compilation of literature data sources for which v were able to obtain copies is given in the Appendix.



FIG. 1. The deviations of the primary data for the thermal conductivity of Benzene from the correlation of Eq. (4).

ASSAEL ET AL.



FIG. 2. The deviations of the secondary data for the thermal conductivity of Benzene from the correlation of Eq. (4).

4.5. Cautions for Use of the Tabulated Recommended Thermal Conductivities

As mentioned earlier, recommended standard values e two purposes: (i) they act as the test of the accuracy of absolute instruments, and (ii) they are means of caliing instruments for which the full working equation is available. It is for the latter use that caution must be l, as the use of benzene alone for the calibration of such ruments may lead to erroneous results for other systems, re the radiation contributions to the measured thermal ductivity will be different. Thus it is stressed that any tive instrument should be calibrated with at least two ls with very different thermal conductivities and radin properties. It is emphasized that the tabulated values ulated from Eq. (4) are radiation free, i.e., true thermal ductivities.

5. Conclusions

Standard reference data for thermal conductivity are posed for the system benzene, over the normal liquid ge along the saturation line. These recommendations are ed on the most accurate available literature data up to including 1988, and as such are considered to be of highccuracy than any correlations presently available in the rature.

However, in view of recent improvements in both the ory and experimental techniques, further experimental k should allow even more accurate correlation to be denined for the system studied here. Thus it is envisaged t the recommendations for Standard Reference Data will periodically updated as new experimental data become ilable.

6. Acknowledgments

The work described in this paper has been carried out under the auspices of the Sub-Committee on Transport Properties of Commission I.2 of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. The authors are grateful to the members of the subcommittee for their valuable advice. The authors are also indebted to Prof. A. Nagashima for enlightening discussions and comments in earlier stages of this work. Partial financial support for the work was provided by NATO Grant Research No. 85/0311.

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1ys. Chem. Ref. Data, Vol. 19, No. 1, 1990

Appendix. Results of the Literature Survey of the Thermal Conductivity of Benzene

This is a summary of all the thermal conductivity data sources, for benzene, of which it was possible to obtain copies. The temperature and pressure range covered together with the estimation of the experimental accuracy of the experimentalists is given whenever possible and if any information is missing it is because it was not reported.

- A.1. Abas-Zade, A. K., Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR, 68(4), 665–668 (1949). Paper in Russian, no statement of uncertainty. Benzene: 283–461 K; 0.1–4.8 MPa.
- A.2. Atalla, S. R., El-Sharkawy, A. A., Gasser, F. A., Int. J. Thermophys., 2(2), 155 (1981). Apparatus for multiproperty measurement, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, thermal activity, and heat capacity. Benzene: 293 K; 2.2%.
- A.3. Briggs, D. K. H., Ind. Eng. Chem., 49(3), 418 (1957).
 Concentric cylinder apparatus. Benzene: 293–333 K;
 < 3%.
- A.4. El'darov, F. G., Zh. fiz. Khim., 32 (10), 2443–2447, (1958). Paper in Russian. Calibrated instrument. Benzene: 298 K.
- A.5. Fischer, S., Obermeier, E., High Temp—High Press., 17, 699-705 (1985); rotating concentric cylinders .25%.
- A.6. Frontasev, V. P., Zh. fiz. Khim., 20(1), 91 (1946). Paper in Russian. Benzene: 293 K.
- A.7. Frontasev, V. P., Zav. Lab., 22(7), 812 (1956). Yofle's optical method. Paper in Russian. Benzene: 293 K.
- A.8. Frontasev, V. P. and Gusakov, M. Y., Zh. Tekhn. Fiz., 29(10), 1277 (1959). Yofle's optical method. Paper in Russian. Benzene: 293 K.
- A.9. Goldschmidt, R., Phys. Z., 12(11), 417 (1911). Hot wire apparatus. Benzene: 288–307 K.
- A.10. Hase, T., Kashiwagi, H., Tanaka, Y., Kubota, H., and Makita, T., Fourth Japn, Symp. Thermophys. Prop. (1983), p. 183. Transient hot wire apparatus. Abstract in English, paper in Japanese. Graphical representation of experimental data only. Benzene: 283– 373 K; 0.1–250 MPa; 1.0%.
- A.11. Hashimoto, T., Oishi, M., Tanaka, Y., Kubota, H., and Makita, T., 1st Japan Symp. Thermophys. Prop. (1980) p. 75. Relative transient hot-wire apparatus. Abstract in English, paper in Japanese. Graphical and least squares representation of data only. Benzene: 303-348 K; 0.1 MPa; 2.0%.
- A.12. Horrocks, J. K. and McLaughlin, E., Proc. Roy. Soc. A 273, 259, (1963). Transient hot-wire apparatus. Benzene: 295-346 K; 1.5%.
- A.13. Horrocks, J. K., McLaughlin, E., and Ubbelohde, A. R., Trans. Faraday Soc., 59, 1110–1113 (1963). Transient hot-wire apparatus. Benzene: 295–348 K; 0.05 MPa at ambient temp.
- A.14. Jamieson, D. T. and Tudhope, J. S., NEL Report No.

81 (1963). Steady-state hot wire apparatus. Benzer 298 K.

- A.15. Kashiwagi, H., Oishi, M., Tanaka, Y., Kubota, l and Makita, T., Int. J. Thermophys. 3(2), (198. Relative transient hot wire; instrument calibrat with toluene data. Benzene: 303-348 K; 0.1 Ml 2.0%.
- A.16. Le Neindre, B. and Tufeu, R., Techn. Ing. 10, R29 (1979). Review with recommended values. Benzei 283–353 K; 1.0%.
- A.17. Li, S. F. Y., Maitland, G. C., and Wakeham, W. J. Int. J. Thermophys., 5(4), (1984). Transient hwire apparatus. Data needs to be extrapolated to (MPa. Benzene: 310-360 K.
- A.18. McLaughlin, E., Chem. Rev., 64, 389–428, (196 Review article with recommended values. Benzei 283–363 K.
- A.19. Nashima, T. and Yoshida, K., 1st Japn. Symp. The mophys. Prop., (1980), p. 63. Steady-state hot-w apparatus: single wire apparatus treated as coax cylinder apparatus. Benzene: 283-313.K; 0.1 MPa.
- A.20. Poltz, H., 7th Thermal Cond. Conf. NBS (1967) p. ⁴ Parallel-plate apparatus. Paper in German. Benzei 298 K.
- A.21. Poltz, H. and Jugel, R., Int. J. Heat and Mass Tran fer, 10, 1075–1088, (1967). Parallel-plate apparatu Benzene: 282–313 K; 0.5%.
- A.22. Potienko, N. F. and Tsymarnyi, V. A., Inzh.-Fiz. Z 20(4), 733 (1971). Non-steady-state method. A stract of deposited paper—in Russian. Benzene: 42 473 K; 0–49 MPa.
- A.23. Riedel, L., Chem. Ingr. Techn. 23(13), 321 (1951 Parallel-plate, concentric cylinder and concent: sphere apparatus. Deviation between the three different instruments <0.5%. Benzene: 293–323 K; 1.05
- A.24. Scheffy, W. J. and Johnson, E. F., J. Chem. Eng. Da 6(2), 245 (1961). Concentric cylinder apparatus wi three concentric annular spaces. Benzene: 341–491
- A.25. Schmidt, E. and Leidenfrost, W., Chem. Ingr. Tech 26(1), 35 (1954). Parallel-plate apparatus. Graphic representation only of experimental results. Benzer 292–343 K.
- A.26. Spirin, G. G., Inzh.-Fiz. Zh., 38(4), 656 (1980 Transient hot-wire apparatus. Paper in Russian. Be zene: 293-393 K; 1.5%.
- A.27. Stupak, P. M., Aizen, A. M., and Yapol'skii, N. C Inzh.-Fiz. Zh., 19(1), 74–78 (1970). Concentric c inder apparatus. Paper in Russian. Benzene: 299–3 K.
- A.28. Takizawa, S., Murata, H., and Nagashima, A., Bu JSME., 21(152), 273 (1978). Transient hot-wire a paratus. Benzene: 283–323 K; 0.1 MPa; 1.5%.
- A.29. Tufeu, R., Le Neindre, B., and Johannin, P., C. Acad. Sc. Paris, 262, 229 (1966). Concentric cylind apparatus. Benzene: 278–353 K. 1%.