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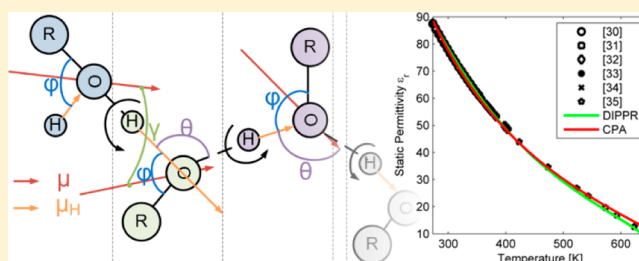
Modeling of Dielectric Properties of Complex Fluids with an Equation of State

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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The static permittivity is a key property for describing solutions containing polar and hydrogen bonding compounds. However, the precise relationship between the molecular and dielectric properties is not well-established. Here we show that the relative permittivity at zero frequency (static permittivity) can be modeled simultaneously with thermodynamic properties. The static permittivity is calculated from an extension of the framework developed by Onsager, Kirkwood, and Fröhlich to associating mixtures. The thermodynamic properties are calculated from the cubic-plus-association (CPA) equation of state that includes the Wertheim association model as formulated in the statistical associating fluid theory (SAFT) to account for hydrogen bonding molecules. We show that, by using a simple description of the geometry of the association, we may calculate the Kirkwood g -factor as a function of the probability of hydrogen bond formation. The results show that it is possible to predict the static permittivity of complex mixtures over wide temperature and pressure ranges from simple extensions of well-established theories simultaneously with the calculation of thermodynamic properties.

**■ INTRODUCTION**

Dielectric spectroscopy is widely used to gain insight into molecular properties of fluids.^{1–4} The dielectric properties of fluids are characterized from the complex permittivity $\epsilon' + i\epsilon''$, which can be measured from the response of the fluid to an external electrical field.^{1–4} The electrical response ultimately depends on many factors, including transport and thermodynamic properties (density, viscosity, etc.), molecular properties (dipole moment, molecular polarizability, etc.), and also the fluid structure (e.g., due to hydrogen bonding).^{1–9} The zero-frequency limit of the relative permittivity of a material, also known as the static relative permittivity, or the dielectric constant, is a measure of the ratio of the capacitance of a medium relative to the capacitance of a vacuum.^{1,2,9} The static permittivity is required as input to models for the Coulombic interactions between ions in a polar medium,¹⁰ such as the Debye–Hückel¹¹ theory and the Born¹² model of the solvation free energy.

The static permittivity has also been used to correlate solubility and speciation of neutral compounds and pharmaceuticals¹³ and to predict the scaling propensity of produced water containing gas hydrate inhibitors.¹⁴ Online measurements of the permittivity are used for nondestructive sensing of moisture content of soils and food.^{4,15} It also serves as a valuable resource for assessment of water saturation in geological formations and determination of the hydrocarbon content in the presence of fresh formation water or water with unknown salinity.¹⁶

The theoretical background for predicting the static permittivity (ϵ_r) of polar compounds from molecular properties relies on the famous papers by Onsager⁵ and Kirkwood.⁶ Fröhlich⁷ introduced the Kirkwood g -factor accounting for the local structure in Onsager's relations, and Hasted⁴ extended the formulation to mixtures, as shown in eq 1.

$$\frac{(2\epsilon_r + \epsilon_\infty)(\epsilon_r - \epsilon_\infty)}{\epsilon_r(\epsilon_\infty + 2)^2} = \frac{N_A}{9\epsilon_0 k_B T v} \sum_i x_i g_i \mu_{i,0}^2 \quad (1)$$

In eq 1, ϵ_r is the static permittivity, ϵ_∞ is the permittivity at infinite frequency, ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity, N_A is Avogadro's constant, T is the temperature, k_B is the Boltzmann constant, x_i is the mole fraction of component i , v is the molar volume, and $\mu_{i,0}$ is the vacuum dipole moment of component i .

Equation 1 can be derived using the procedure by Buckingham¹⁷ and by assuming the same infinite frequency permittivity ϵ_∞ for all spherical enclosures (see the full derivation in the Supporting Information). ϵ_∞ is calculated from the Clausius–Mossotti^{1,2} equation for mixtures shown in eq 2:

$$\frac{\epsilon_\infty - 1}{\epsilon_\infty + 2} = \frac{1}{3\epsilon_0} \frac{N_A}{v} \sum_i x_i \alpha_{0,i} \quad (2)$$

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In eq 2, $\alpha_{0,i}$ is the molecular polarizability of molecule i . Oster and Kirkwood⁸ derived a model for the pure component g -factor for water and alcohols using eq 3:

$$g = 1 + z \langle \cos \gamma \rangle \quad (3)$$

in which z is the coordination number (four in the case of water) and $\langle \cos \gamma \rangle$ is a statistical mechanical average projected angle for the dipole moment of the surrounding molecules. Haggis et al.³ used the “broken-down-ice” structure of water, to accurately predict the static permittivity of water over wider temperature ranges by accounting for a reduction in the degree of hydrogen bonding. Suresh and Naik^{18,19} presented a model for predicting the dielectric constant of binary mixtures of methanol, water, and acetone by calculating $\langle \cos \gamma \rangle$ from molecular geometry and the probability of association determined by a chemical model for hydrogen bonding. Suresh improved the model for mixtures²⁰ and used the model to analyze two proposed schemes for the cross-association between water and dimethyl sulfoxide.

This article presents a novel method for predicting the static permittivity of hydrogen-bonding mixtures over wide ranges of temperature and pressure using eq 1 through a geometrical model for calculation of Kirkwood’s g -factor coupled with Wertheim’s association theory within the cubic-plus-association (CPA) equation of state.^{21–23}

Theoretical Basis. The following section summarizes the development of a new model for the static permittivity of mixtures containing hydrogen-bonding compounds. It extends the model for mixtures shown in eq 1, in which the g -factor can be calculated from eq 4 (see derivation in the Supporting Information):

$$g_i = 1 + \frac{1}{\mu_{0,i}} \left\langle \sum_{j \neq i} \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \right\rangle \quad (4)$$

In eq 4, $\mu'_{0,j}$ denotes the dipole moment of molecules surrounding the central dipole. We will approximate eq 4 from the projected dipole moments of all molecules that are hydrogen bonded to a fixed central molecule C. A sketch of the innermost neighbor is shown in Figure 1.

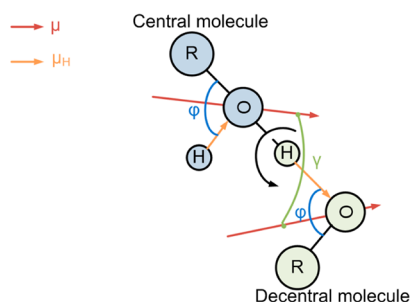


Figure 1. Sketch of bonding angles and dipole moments with the innermost neighbor.

We may calculate the angle between the two dipole moments γ from the projection of the dipole moment of a decentral molecule μ_D onto the central molecule μ_C using eq 5:

$$\langle \cos \gamma \rangle = \frac{\langle \mu_C \cdot \mu_D \rangle}{\mu_C \mu_D} \quad (5)$$

If we assume free rotation around the hydrogen bond, we may write eq 5 in terms of the dipole moment in the direction of the hydrogen bond μ_H toward the other molecule:

$$\langle \cos \gamma \rangle = \frac{\mu_H \cdot \mu_D}{\mu_C \mu_D} \quad (6)$$

Using simple trigonometric relationships to evaluate eq 6, we may obtain eq 7 for tetrahedral and eq 8 for planar networks (we refer to the derivation shown in the Supporting Information):

$$\langle \cos \gamma \rangle = -\frac{\mu_{OH} + \mu_{OR} \cos \varphi}{\mu_C \mu_D} \left(\mu_{OH} \cos \theta + \mu_{OR} \left(\cos \theta \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \right) \right) \quad (7)$$

$$\langle \cos \gamma \rangle = -\frac{\mu_{OH} + \mu_{OR} \cos \varphi}{\mu_C \mu_D} (\mu_{OH} \cos \theta + \mu_{OR} (\cos \theta \cos \varphi - \sin \theta \sin \varphi)) \quad (8)$$

In eqs 7 and 8, μ_{OH} and μ_{OR} are the constituents to the dipole moment in the O–H and O–R directions, respectively. Equations 7 and 8 may be used for pure components and mixtures to determine angles between proton donors and proton acceptors and vice versa. For predictions, we use $\theta = 109.47^\circ$ for the tetrahedral network and $\theta = 120^\circ$ for the planar network.

Assuming that the central molecule can form up to z hydrogen bonds, we may calculate the contribution to the scalar product of the dipole moments of the first z neighbors using eq 9:

$$\langle \mu_C \cdot \mu_D \rangle^{(1)} = z \mu_C \mu_D \langle \cos \gamma \rangle \quad (9)$$

In order to determine the projected dipole moment from all neighbors to the central molecule, we construct a simplified picture of the hydrogen bonding network, as shown in Figure 2, that includes hydrogen-bonded molecules from the first, second, and n th shell.

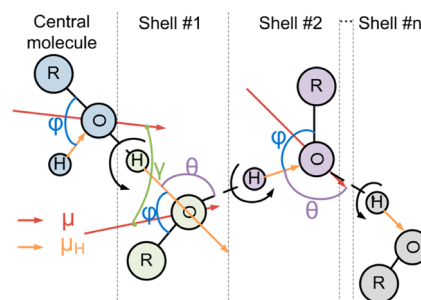


Figure 2. Sketch of color-coded important dipole moments and angles in a hydrogen-bonding system.

If the molecules can form more than two hydrogen bonds, each shell will contain more molecules than the first. As shown by Suresh and Naik,¹⁸ the geometrical configurations in the tetrahedrally coordinated shells result in the dipole moments of all but z molecules being canceled out. We will therefore assume that there are only z molecules in each shell that give a net contribution to the central dipole moment. The projected dipole moment from the k th shell onto the first shell may then

be calculated from the rotation angle θ which is multiplied onto the projected dipole moment of the first shell using eq 10:

$$\langle \mu_{\text{C}} \cdot \mu_{\text{D}} \rangle^{(k)} = \langle \mu_{\text{C}} \cdot \mu_{\text{D}} \rangle^{(1)} \cos^{k-1}(\pi - \theta), \quad k = 2 \dots \infty \quad (10)$$

We will then approximate the statistical mechanical average in eq 4 for mixtures of associating compounds by a summation over the surrounding shells for all molecules given by eq 11:

$$\left\langle \sum_{j \neq i} \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \right\rangle = \left\langle \sum_k^{\text{shells}} \sum_j^{\text{components}} \langle \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \rangle \right\rangle \quad (11)$$

The statistical mechanical average $\langle \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \rangle$ depends on the probability of molecules i and j being associated (P_{ij}) and on the projection of the dipole moment onto the central molecule.

Using eq 9, we may calculate the statistical mechanical average of the projection of the dipole moments from the first hydration shell onto the central molecule using eq 12, in which we have dropped the bracket notation $\langle \rangle$ for the statistical mechanical average angle:

$$\sum_j \langle \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \rangle = \mu_{0,i} \sum_j z_{ij} P_{ij} \mu_{0,j} \cos \gamma_{ij} \quad (12)$$

In eq 12, z_{ij} is the coordination number of molecule j around a central molecule i and the angle $\cos \gamma_{ij}$ corresponds to the angle between the two dipole moments, as shown in Figure 1. The contributions from the second, third, and the k th shells are calculated using eq 10. The probability of the k th shell to exist is equal to P_i^k , where $P_i = \sum_{j \in S} P_{ij}$ is the probability of the molecule i to be bonded to any of the molecules in the set S . The contribution from the k th shell to eq 11 is then given by eq 13:

$$\sum_j \langle \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \rangle^{(k)} = \mu_{0,i} \sum_j z_{ij} P_{ij} \mu_{0,j} \cos \gamma_{ij} [P_i \cos(\pi - \theta_{ij})]^k \quad (13)$$

We may then calculate the sum of the contributions over all shells, as shown in eq 14:

$$\left\langle \sum_k^{\text{shells}} \sum_j^{\text{components}} \langle \mu_{0,i} \cdot \mu'_{0,j} \rangle \right\rangle = \mu_{0,i} \sum_j \frac{z_{ij} P_{ij} \mu_{0,j} \cos \gamma_{ij}}{P_i \cos \theta_{ij} + 1} \quad (14)$$

By inserting eq 14 in eq 4, we obtain the explicit expression shown in eq 15 for the g -factor in mixtures of associating compounds.

$$g_i = 1 + \sum_j \frac{z_{ij} P_{ij} \cos \gamma_{ij}}{P_i \cos \theta_{ij} + 1} \frac{\mu_{0,j}}{\mu_{0,i}} \quad (15)$$

Note that eq 15 does not account for closed (e.g., ring-like) structures. Furthermore, the parameters for eq 15 cannot easily be deduced for components with multiple conformers and must be fitted to experimental data. Note also that if $\cos \gamma_{ij}$ is negative (corresponding to the dipoles being aligned antiparallely), eq 15 may result in $g < 1$.

Examples. By applying eq 7 in the case of water ($\mu_0 = 1.855$ D, $\varphi = 104.5^\circ$, $\theta = 109.5^\circ$), we obtain $\gamma = 69.4^\circ$. By assuming that the bond length of the O–H bond does not change significantly in water compared to alcohols and by using the value $\mu_{\text{OH}} = 1.52$ D from water for methanol, we calculate the angle for methanol ($\mu_0 = 1.7$ D yields the angle $\gamma = 57.8^\circ$ with a planar configuration).

The nature of the problem changes in the case of multifunctional molecules and molecules with internal degrees of freedom, as these conformational changes may affect the overall magnitude and direction of the dipole moment. In such situations, the total mixture may contain different conformers of the molecules and essentially requires us to perform a calculation of the distribution of conformers and then perform calculations for each geometrical configuration. In general, we have to fit the parameters $\cos \gamma$ and $\cos \theta$ to experimental data for such cases, but if the geometrical configuration and coordination number are known, we may fit the data using $\cos \theta$ and eq 7 or eq 8.

Selection of Hydrogen Bonding Network. Before any calculations of the static permittivity can be performed, it is necessary to determine the hydrogen bonding network. Using experimental data for the static permittivity, we may determine the Kirkwood g -factor by rearranging eq 1 to form eq 16:

$$g_i = \frac{1}{\mu_i^2} \frac{(2\epsilon_r + \epsilon_\infty)(\epsilon_r - \epsilon_\infty)}{\epsilon_r(\epsilon_\infty + 2)^2} \frac{9\epsilon_0 k_B T v}{N_A} \quad (16)$$

The g -factor calculated near the freezing point temperature (i.e., at a high degree of association) serves as a good indicator for the choice of the hydrogen bonding network. It may be compared to the maximum g -factor that is calculated from the model by inserting $P_{ij} = 1$ into eq 15 for a pure component:

$$g_{\text{max}} = 1 + \frac{z_{ij} \cos \gamma_{ij}}{\cos \theta_{ij} + 1} \quad (17)$$

To illustrate how the choice of hydrogen network affects the calculated g -factors, we calculate the experimental g -factor for methanol in the range 3.25–3.5 at 163–183 K. If methanol was in a tetrahedral configuration ($\theta = 109.47^\circ$) with a maximum of three hydrogen bonds (from the two lone pairs on oxygen and the one hydrogen bond), the maximum g -factor calculated using eqs 17 and 7 is 2.76, and thus, this hydrogen bonding configuration cannot reproduce the experimental data. If we instead use a planar configuration ($\theta = 120^\circ$) with two hydrogen bonds, the maximum g -factor calculated using eqs 17 and 8 is 3.67, which is in much better accordance with the observed values.

Thermodynamic Model. The CPA^{21–23} equation of state (EoS) consists of the Soave–Redlich–Kwong (SRK)²⁴ cubic EoS with the Wertheim association theory,²⁵ as formulated by the statistically associated fluid theory (SAFT)²⁶ to account for association of hydrogen bonding components. The model has been used to calculate phase equilibrium and liquid densities for many complex mixtures, especially in relation to the phase equilibrium of water, oil, natural gas, and chemicals. The pressure equation of CPA is calculated from eq 18^{21–23}

$$P = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a(T)}{v(v+b)} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{RT}{v} \left(1 + \rho \frac{\partial \ln g}{\partial \rho} \right) \sum_i x_i \sum_{A_i} (1 - X_{A_i}) \quad (18)$$

In eq 18, P is the pressure, R is the ideal gas constant, T is the temperature, b is the covolume parameter of the mixture, x_i is the mole fraction of molecule i , v is the molar volume, ρ is the molar density, X_{A_i} is the fraction of molecules of component i not bonded at site A , and the radial distribution function in CPA is calculated from $g(\rho) = (1 - 1.9\eta)^{-1}$, where the packing

Table 1. CPA Parameters, Association Volumes, and Reduced Energy for Selected Components^{21–23}

component	T_c (K)	b (cm ³ /mol)	$\Gamma = (a_0/Rb)$ (K)	c_1	$\nu_{A,B}$ (cm ³ /mol)	$\varepsilon_{A,B}/k_B$ (K)	association scheme
water	647.13	14.52	1017.3	0.6736	1.004	2003.25	4C
methanol	512.64	30.98	1573.7	0.4310	0.499	2957.78	2B
ethanol	513.92	49.11	2123.8	0.7369	0.393	2589.85	2B
propan-1-ol	536.78	64.11	2234.5	0.9171	0.519	2525.86	2B
butan-1-ol	563.05	79.70	2368.6	0.9784	0.654	2525.86	2B
octan-1-ol	652.5	148.5	3368.0	1.1486	0.0208	3218.55	2B
ethylene glycol	719.7	51.40	2531.7	0.6744	0.725	2375.75	4C
diethylether	466.7	92.36	2302.7	0.5946			
hydrogen sulfide	373.53	28.5	1878.2	0.6027			
hexane	507.6	107.9	2640.0	0.8313			
decane	617.7	178.7	3190.5	1.1324			

Table 2. Pure Component Properties for Calculating the Static Permittivity Using Densities from DIPPR Correlations and the Deviation from Experimental Data

component	$\alpha_0 \times 10^{40} [(C^2 m^2)/J]$	μ_0 (D)	ε_r at 20°		γ (deg)	φ (deg)	θ (deg)	z (deg)	AAD	RAD (%)
			Calc.	Exp.						
Associating Components										
water	1.613	1.855	78.8	80.1	69.5	104.5	108.9*	4 (T)	0.80	3.04
methanol	3.661	1.70	34.0	33.0	52.7	109.47	118.7*	2 (P)	0.8	1.9
ethanol	6.019	1.69	25.2	25.3	52.3	109.47	120.1*	2 (P)	1.0	4.9
propanol	7.499	1.68	20.8	20.8	51.8	109.47	124.5*	2 (P)	0.6	2.6
1-butanol	9.880	1.66	18.5	17.8	50.8	109.47	126.8*	2 (P)	0.3	2.6
1-pentanol	11.80	1.70	15.4	15.1	52.7	109.47	127.8*	2 (P)	0.4	3.1
1-hexanol	13.84	1.65	12.8	13.0	50.3	109.47	127.9*	2 (P)	0.3	2.8
1-octanol	17.92	1.76	10.6	10.3	55.4	109.47	126.7*	2 (P)	0.2	2.0
ethylene glycol	6.342	2.36	43.4	41.4	72.4	109.47	115.6*	3 (P)	0.8	2.0
Nonassociating										
diethylether	11.35	1.3	4.39	4.27					0.3	4.7
		1.43*							0.1	2.0
hydrogen sulfide	4.395	0.978	5.17	5.93					0.6	12.8
hexane	13.24		1.89	1.89					0.00	0.4
decane	21.25		1.99	1.99					0.01	0.3

factor η is given by $b/4v$. For mixtures, CPA uses the vdW1f mixing rules for the SRK $a(T)$ and b parameters, as shown in eqs 19 and 20:

$$a(T) = \sum_i \sum_j x_i x_j \sqrt{a_i(T) a_j(T)} (1 - k_{ij}) \quad (19)$$

$$b = \sum_i x_i b_i \quad (20)$$

in which $a_i(T)$ is given by eq 21:

$$a_i(T) = a_{0i} (1 + c_{1i} (1 - \sqrt{T/T_{c,i}}))^2 \quad (21)$$

In eq 21, a_{0i} and c_{1i} are pure component parameters and $T_{c,i}$ is the critical temperature of component i . Given a pressure and a temperature, eq 18 is solved for the volume root v of the desired phase. Phase equilibrium is determined from the fugacity coefficients calculated using the EoS.

The CPA EoS uses the covolume parameter b , $\Gamma_i = a_{0i}/Rb_i$, and c_{1i} as the pure component parameters for the physical part (SRK), and the association energy ε_{AB} and association volume ν as the parameters for the association model. The CPA parameters were estimated by fitting to experimental vapor pressure and liquid densities.^{22,23} We adopt the model parameters fitted to thermodynamic properties, as shown in Table 1.

In connection with prediction of the static permittivity, CPA is used to calculate the volume and the probability of association, which is already calculated by solving eq 22 within the equation of state:

$$\frac{1}{X_{A_i}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_j x_j \sum_{B_j} X_{B_j} \Delta_{A,B_j} \quad (22)$$

In eq 22, X_{A_i} is the fraction of site A on molecule i that is not bonded to any other component and Δ_{A,B_j} is the association strength (equilibrium constant), which in CPA is calculated from eq 23:

$$\Delta_{A,B_j} = g(\rho) \nu_{A,B_j} \left[\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{A,B_j}}{k_B T}\right) - 1 \right] \quad (23)$$

In eq 23, ν_{A,B_j} is the association volume and ε_{A,B_j} the association energy. The probability of two sites to be hydrogen bonded is calculated from eq 24, where X_{A_i} denotes the fraction of sites of type A on molecule i that are not associated to other sites.

$$P_{A_i B_j} = \rho x_j \Delta_{A,B_j} X_{A_i} X_{B_j} \quad (24)$$

For a pure component, the probability of two molecules to be bonded may be obtained using eq 25:

$$P_{ij} = \sum_{B_j} P_{A_i B_j} = 1 - X_{A_i} \quad (25)$$

We use eq 24 to determine the Kirkwood g -factor from eq 15.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The static permittivity has been calculated for pure compounds using the densities calculated from correlations available in the

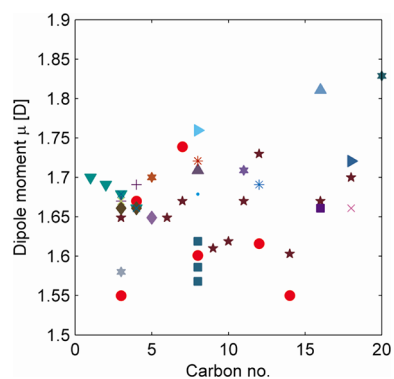


Figure 3. Scatter of reported dipole moments for alcohols available in the DIPPR 801 database.²⁸ Symbols indicate different sources.

Table 3. Refitted Pure Component Properties for Calculation of Static Permittivity Using Densities Calculated by CPA and Deviation from Experimental Data from the Landolt Börnstein Database²⁹

component	ϵ_r at 20°		γ (deg)	θ (deg)	AAD	RAD (%)
	calc.	exp.				
water	80.2	80.1	63.5*	95.80*	0.69	3.98
methanol	34.3	33.0	52.9	118.6*	0.82	1.9
ethanol	24.8	25.3	52.1	122.1*	0.88	3.8
propanol	20.7	20.8	51.3	126.8*	0.45	1.7
1-butanol	18.4	17.8	50.13	128.6*	0.6	4.4
1-pentanol	14.9	15.1	52.4	130.4*	0.35	3.0
1-hexanol	12.9	13.0	49.6	128.0*	0.32	3.4
1-octanol	10.0	10.3	55.6	132.4*	0.19	2.2
ethylene glycol	41.6	41.4	72.63	119.62*	0.8	2.0

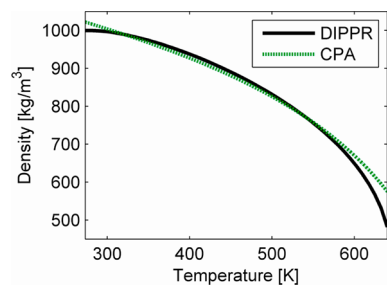


Figure 4. Comparison of the calculated liquid density of water using CPA and DIPPR.²⁸

DIPPR database²⁸ and the probability of association calculated from solving eq 22 using the parameters from Table 1. The results are summarized in Table 2. While it is possible to obtain a good correspondence with experimental data (within 5% RAD for most fluids) by only fitting the parameter θ to ϵ_r at 20 °C, the parameters shown in Table 2 were fine-tuned against all available data.

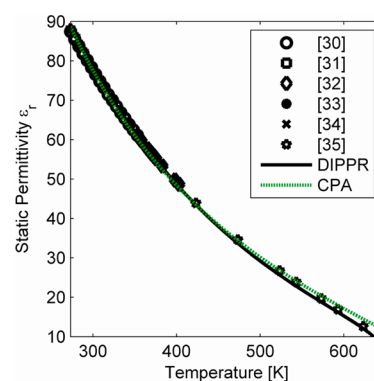


Figure 5. Comparison of experimental data^{30–35} for static permittivity of water and those calculated from the presented model using DIPPR and CPA densities.

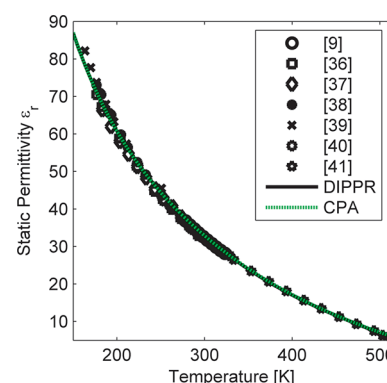


Figure 6. Comparison of experimental data^{9,36–41} for static permittivity of pure methanol as a function of temperature.

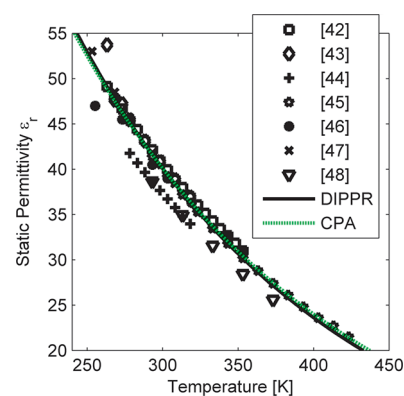


Figure 7. Comparison of experimental data^{42–48} for static permittivity of ethylene glycol as a function of temperature. Data from Kundu et al.⁴⁴ and Akerlöf⁴⁸ were not used in the fit.

Table 4. Binary Parameters for Calculation of Static Permittivity of Mixtures of Water, Methanol, and Ethylene Glycol^{21–23}

binary mixture	γ_{ij}	k_{ij}
water–methanol	69.62°	−0.09
water–ethylene glycol	69.72°	−0.0115
kmethanol–ethylene glycol	66.35°	0.0

Unless stated otherwise, the values for polarizability, dipole moment, and static permittivity are from the CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics²⁷ and the DIPPR database.²⁸ The

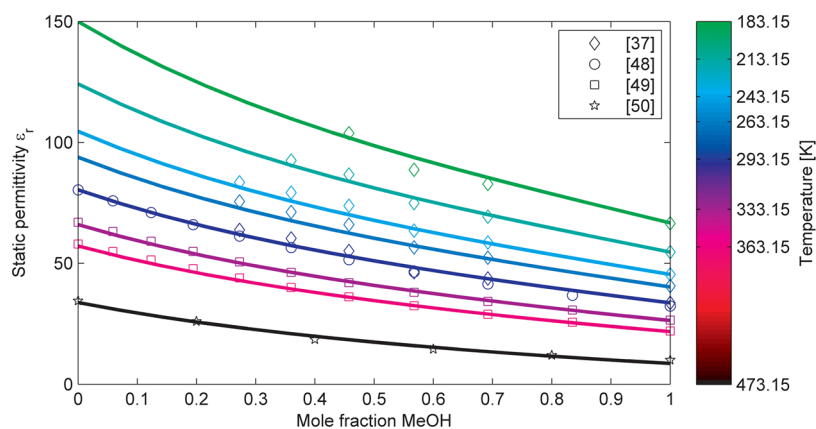


Figure 8. Static permittivity of water–methanol mixture at different temperatures.^{37,48–50} The data at 473.15 K from Teutenberg et al.⁵⁰ is measured at 100 bar, the remaining at 1 bar or the saturation pressure.

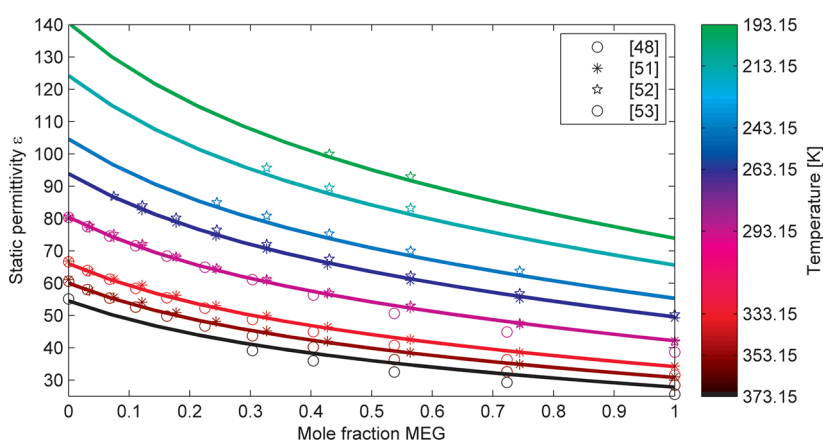


Figure 9. Static permittivity of water–ethylene glycol mixture.^{48,51–53} Data by Akerlöf⁴⁸ systematically display a lower static permittivity in ethylene glycol rich mixtures, which is attributed to experimental error.

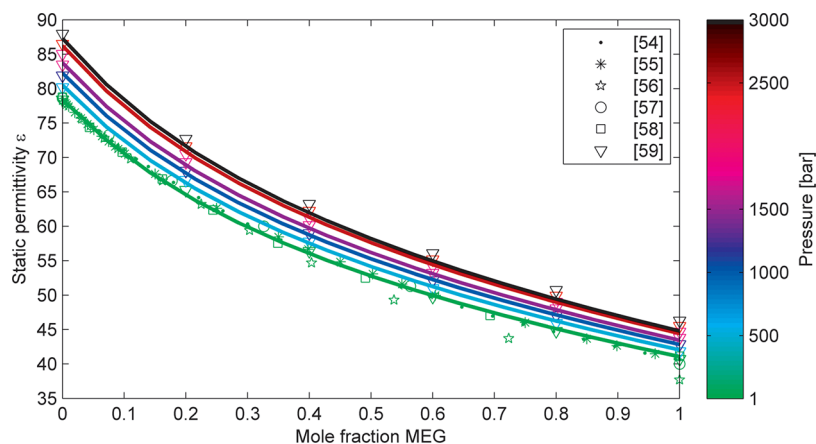


Figure 10. Static permittivity of mixtures of ethylene glycol and water at 25 °C as a function of pressure.^{54–59}

experimental data was from the Landolt-Börnstein database.²⁹ * indicates a fitted value. (T) indicates tetrahedral configuration (i.e., using eq 7), and (P) indicates planar (i.e., using eq 8).

Table 2 generally shows excellent agreement with the experimental data for static permittivity of the pure compounds that are hydrogen bonding. The biggest deviation is observed for hydrogen sulfide, which is not calculated as an associating component, and thus eq 1 reduces to the Onsager equation. For hexane and n-decane, the static permittivity ϵ_r becomes equal to the infinite frequency permittivity ϵ_∞ . However, one of

the difficulties arising for accurate calculation of the dielectric constant is the scatter in the experimental data reported in the literature for the vacuum dipole moment (see Figure 3 for the case of 1-alcohols as a function of chain length). In general, we use the dipole moment recommended by the DIPPR database,²⁸ but in cases where this does not match the data well, we may have to fit the dipole moment along with $\cos \theta$.

The results indicate that the model is suitable for calculation of the static permittivity of pure components; however, in general, we are interested in the prediction of static permittivity

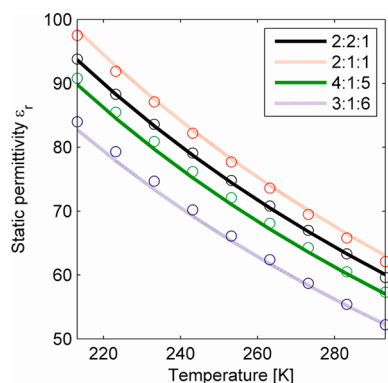


Figure 11. Static permittivity of mixtures of different volume fractions (prepared at 20 °C) of water–ethylene glycol–methanol, as a function of temperature. Data from Travers et al.⁶⁰

for multicomponent systems over wide ranges of temperature and pressure. To enable calculation for multicomponent systems, we couple the model with the CPA EoS using the calculation procedure shown below:

- Specification of temperature, pressure, and composition
 - Solve numerically for liquid volume (eq 18)
 - Solve association equations numerically (eq 22)
 - Calculate static permittivity (eqs 1 and 15)

While the CPA parameters are fitted to vapor pressure and liquid density, the CPA EoS does not always yield perfect agreement with DIPPR densities. This affects the calculation of the static permittivity in accordance with eq 1, and it is therefore necessary to adjust the parameters slightly to match the experimental data. Table 3 shows the results and parameters when densities are calculated using CPA.

In the case of water, the unsatisfactory representation of the liquid density (see Figure 4) made it necessary to fit both angles (θ and γ) to obtain a satisfactory fit with RAD < 5%. For the other compounds, it was only necessary to adjust θ .

A comparison of the static permittivity of pure water calculated from DIPPR and CPA densities is shown in Figure 5.

A comparison of the present model with experimental data for methanol and ethylene glycol is presented in Figures 6 and 7, showing good correspondence with the experimental data.

Mixtures. In the case of mixtures, we need to determine bonding angles, coordination numbers, and the type of hydrogen bonding network. While we may fit the parameters to experimental data, in this work, we predict the binary bonding angles from eq 7 assuming tetrahedral ($\theta = 109.47^\circ$) hydrogen bonding networks in the mixtures. We assume that methanol coordinates three molecules in its tetrahedral configuration, and that ethylene glycol and water will coordinate up to four molecules. The binary parameters are summarized in Table 4.

We use the near-Elliott combining rule²¹ shown in eqs 26 and 27 to determine cross-association energies and volumes between positive and negative sites on the molecules:

$$v_{A_i B_j} = \sqrt{v_{A_i B_i}} \sqrt{v_{A_j B_j}} \quad (26)$$

$$\varepsilon_{A_i B_j} = \frac{\varepsilon_{A_i B_i} + \varepsilon_{A_j B_j}}{2} \quad (27)$$

Since no parameters are fitted to the experimental data, the results shown in this section are predictions from the pure component parameters.

Figure 8 compares the predicted static permittivity of mixtures of water and methanol with the experimental data as a function of temperature and composition. Figure 8 reveals good agreement with the experimental data, except for the sudden jump in static permittivity at low methanol mole fractions observed in the data from Travers and Douzou,³⁷ which is attributed to experimental error.

Figure 9 shows results for the temperature dependence of the static permittivity in the binary water–ethylene glycol system. Note that the data from Akerlöf⁴⁸ are consistently underestimating the static permittivity of ethylene glycol rich mixtures. This deviation is attributed to experimental error, as the data for pure component ethylene glycol from Akerlöf⁴⁸ shown in Figure 7 is significantly lower than data from other sources.

Figure 10 shows the static permittivity of water–ethylene glycol mixtures at 25 °C as a function of pressure and composition. Figure 10 shows that the new model captures the pressure dependence up to high pressures (2500 bar).

Figure 11 shows the predicted static permittivity with the experimental data of the ternary mixture containing water, methanol, and ethylene glycol as a function of temperature. Ethylene glycol is assumed to coordinate four water and methanol in a tetrahedral configuration.

As seen by Figures 8–11, the static permittivity of binary and ternary mixtures of associating compounds is well predicted by the present model. No new parameters were fitted to the binary or ternary systems; instead, the model parameters were calculated directly from eq 7, and thus the presented results arise from true predictions of the model.

CONCLUSION

This work has extended the framework for calculating the static permittivity to associating compounds using an equation of state based on the Wertheim association theory. A model for the geometrical arrangements in hydrogen-bonding systems has been derived, and it was shown how this model allows for prediction of the static permittivity of pure compounds and mixtures over wide ranges of temperature and pressure when used within an equation of state using the association term by Wertheim. The model does not account for ring-type structures, or multiple conformers, but it is our experience that the model parameters can be tuned to match experimental data. Fitting one parameter to the static permittivity at 20 °C is sufficient for most compounds, provided that the density is accurately reproduced by the equation of state. The static permittivity of mixtures may be predicted solely from parameters calculated by a model of the geometrical configuration of the hydrogen-bonding structure involving the binary compounds.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Derivation of eqs 1, 7, and 8. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

- b : SRK covolume
 g_i : Kirkwood g -factor for molecule i
 $g(\rho)$: radial distribution function
 k_B : Boltzmann constant ($1.3806503 \times 10^{-23}$ J/K)
 N_A : Avogadro number
 P : pressure
 $P_{A,B}$: probability of association between site A on molecule i and site B on molecule j
 P_{ij} : probability of molecule i and j to be hydrogen bonded
 P_i : probability of molecule i to be bonded to any other molecules
 R : ideal gas constant ($8.3144621\dots$ J/mol/K)
 T : temperature
 $T_{c,i}$: critical temperature of component i
 v : molar volume
 x_i : mole fraction of molecule i
 $X_{A,i}$: fraction of site A on molecule i that is not bonded to any other components
 z_{ij} : coordination number of molecule i
 $\alpha_{0,i}$: polarizability of molecule i
 $\cos \gamma_{ij}$: angle between the dipole moment of central molecule i and surrounding molecule j
 Γ_i : CPA Γ parameter for component i , related to a_{0i} and b_{0i} through $\Gamma_i = (a_{0i}/Rb_{0i})$
 $\Delta_{A,B}$: association strength (equilibrium constant) between site A on molecule i and site B on molecule j
 ϵ_r : static permittivity relative to vacuum
 ϵ_∞ : infinite frequency permittivity relative to vacuum
 ϵ_0 : vacuum permittivity ($8.85419\dots \times 10^{-12}$ F/m)
 $\epsilon_{A,B}$: association energy between site A on molecule i and site B on molecule j
 $\cos \theta_{ij}$: hydrogen bond angle between molecule j in the shell around molecule i and the second shell neighbor
 η : packing factor $\eta = b/4v$
 $\mu_{0,i}$: dipole moment in vacuum of molecule i
 $\mu_{0,i}$: dipole moment vector of central molecule
 $\mu'_{0,j}$: dipole moment vector of surrounding molecules
 $\nu_{A,B}$: association volume between site A on molecule i and site B on molecule j
 ϕ_i : internal R–OH bonding angle of molecule i
 ρ : molar density of fluid
 AAD: absolute average deviation
 RAD: relative average deviation

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