

# Experimental Measurement of Vapor Pressures and Densities of Pure Hexafluoropropylene

Christophe Coquelet,<sup>†,‡</sup> Deresh Ramjugernath,<sup>\*,‡</sup> Hakim Madani,<sup>§</sup> Alain Valtz,<sup>†</sup> Paramespri Naidoo,<sup>‡</sup> and Abdeslam Hassen Meniai<sup>§</sup>

Mines ParisTech, Centre Energétique et Procédés, CEP/TEP 35 Rue Saint Honoré, 77305 Fontainebleau, France, Thermodynamics Research Unit, School of Chemical Engineering, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, 4041, South Africa, and Laboratoire de L'ingénierie des Procédés D'environnement, Université Mentouri Constantine, Algérie

Hydrofluoroalkenes, like hexafluoropropylene, can be considered as new fluids for refrigeration systems, and consequently volumetric and critical property data are required. In this study a vibrating-tube densitometer technique was used to determine densities at 10 different temperatures between (263 and 362) K and pressures between (0.0009 and 10) MPa. The experimental uncertainties are  $\pm 0.0005$  MPa for pressure,  $\pm 0.02$  K for the temperature, and  $\pm 0.05$  % for vapor and liquid densities. Critical properties have been determined by direct measurement and utilization of experimental densities considering scaling laws. The Wagner, Span and Wagner, Peng–Robinson, and translated Peng–Robinson equations of state are used to correlate the data.

## Introduction

Because of their global warming potential (GWP), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will probably soon be phased out. Historically, they were used because of their zero ozone depletion potential (ODP). Prior to their use, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) were used, but research indicated that they led to damage of the Earth's ozone layer, and they were ultimately banned. HFCs, which do not contain chlorine, pose no threat to the ozone layer, but due to their high stability, they have a high GWP (for example, the GWP of R134a is 1300<sup>1</sup>). This has forced the refrigeration industry (domestic, cars, heat pumps) to consider and find alternate HFCs which have a much lower GWP. One solution could be the utilization of hydrofluoroalkenes, like hexafluoropropene (HFP, R1216, CAS Number 116-15-4). The GWP of HFP is 0.86,<sup>2</sup> which is negligible in comparison with the GWP of R134a.

In this paper, a complete study of volumetric properties of pure HFP determined using the vibrating-tube densitometer technique<sup>3</sup> is presented. Pure component vapor pressures were also measured and critical properties determined from these and density measurements. The Span–Wagner,<sup>4</sup> Peng–Robinson<sup>5</sup> (PR EoS), and volume-translated Peng–Robinson<sup>6</sup> equations of state were used to correlate the density data.

## Experimental Section

**Vapor-Pressure Apparatus.** A classical static sapphire tube cell was used for the determination of pure HFP vapor pressures. It is similar to the cell used by Coquelet et al.<sup>7</sup> Temperatures are measured by two Pt100 probes connected to a HP34970A data acquisition unit. These Pt100 probes were periodically calibrated against a 25  $\Omega$  reference thermometer (Tinsley Precision Instrument) certified by the Laboratoire National

d'Essais (Paris, France). The resulting uncertainties on temperature measurements are within  $\pm 0.02$  K. Pressures were measured using a pressure transducer (model: Druck PTX611) with a pressure range of (0 to 4) MPa. The pressure transducer was calibrated against a dead weight pressure balance (model: Desgranges & Huot model 5202S) which has a (0.3 to 40) MPa pressure range. The pressure transducer is connected to the HP34970A data acquisition unit. The resulting uncertainties in pressure measurements are within  $\pm 0.0005$  MPa.

**Vibrating-Tube Densimeter Apparatus.** A detailed description of a typical vibrating-tube density measurement apparatus is given in a previous publication (Bouchot and Richon<sup>3</sup>). The apparatus used in this work uses an Anton Paar DMA 512 vibrating tube. The vibrating tube is made of stainless steel and can work at pressures up to 40 MPa. The period of the vibration,  $\tau$ , is recorded with a HP53131A data acquisition unit. The uncertainty of the vibrating period values is  $\pm 10^{-8}$  s. The temperature of the vibrating tube is controlled by a regulated liquid bath (model: Lauda RE206) with a stability within  $\pm 0.01$  K. The temperature of the remaining parts of the circuit is regulated by a liquid bath (model: West P6100). Temperatures are measured by two Pt100 probes connected to the HP34970A data acquisition unit. These Pt100 probes are also periodically calibrated against a 25  $\Omega$  reference thermometer (model: Tinsley Precision Instrument) certified by the Laboratoire National d'Essais (Paris, France). Vacuum was achieved by means of a vacuum pump (model: AEG type LN38066008). Pressures are measured using two pressure transducers (model: Druck PTX611) with two complementary ranges: (0 to 3) MPa and (0 to 20) MPa. These sensors were calibrated against a dead weight pressure balance (model: Desgranges & Huot model 5202S) which has a (0.3 to 40) MPa pressure range and against an electronic balance (fundamental digital pressure standard, model: Desgranges & Huot 24610, France) for pressures below 0.3 MPa. The pressure transducers are connected to the HP34970A data acquisition unit.

\* Corresponding author. E-mail: ramjuger@ukzn.ac.za. Telephone: +27 (0) 31 260 3128. Fax: +27 (0) 31 260 1118.

<sup>†</sup> Mines ParisTech, Centre Energétique et Procédés, CEP/TEP.

<sup>‡</sup> University of KwaZulu-Natal.

<sup>§</sup> Université Mentouri Constantine.

**Table 1. Pure Component Vapor Pressure for HFP**

T/K	P/MPa	T/K	P/MPa
253.26	0.1497	328.21	1.5951
258.26	0.1841	333.21	1.7914
263.16	0.2245	338.18	2.0079
268.24	0.2720	343.21	2.2438
273.24	0.3268	348.22	2.5005
278.21	0.3890	353.23	2.7823
278.22	0.3886	355.24	2.9030
283.23	0.4590	356.24	2.9653
288.21	0.5371	356.76	2.9985
293.19	0.6259	357.06	3.0175
298.22	0.7283	357.27	3.0310
303.22	0.8397	357.47	3.0442
308.21	0.9634	357.56	3.0504
313.21	1.0999	358.26	3.0951
318.22	1.2506	358.76	3.1281
323.20	1.4135		

**Materials.** HFP was supplied by NECSA (South African Nuclear Energy Corporation) with a certified purity higher than 0.9999 volume fraction. Gas chromatographic analysis of the sample indicated a single component peak and therefore qualitatively verified the purity.

**Experimental Procedure.** Details concerning the experimental procedure are fully described in previous papers.<sup>3</sup> As it is a dynamic method, we take care by reducing the flow close to the critical point to cancel the effect of fluctuations of the state variable in this region. The forced path mechanical calibration model (FPMC method) proposed by Bouchot and Richon<sup>8</sup> is used to convert periods into density values. FPMC parameters were calculated from data (*PVT*) of a reference fluid (R134a), whose thermodynamic properties are well-described by the equation of state of Tillner-Roth and Baehr.<sup>9</sup>

**Estimation of Uncertainties.** The total uncertainty on density data in the vapor and liquid phases is estimated to be  $\pm 0.05\%$ , because of the uncertainties of the mechanical parameters used in the FPMC model. Total temperature uncertainties are estimated to be  $\pm 0.02$  K. Total uncertainties on pressure measurements after calibration are ( $\pm 0.0003$  and  $\pm 0.0006$ ) MPa, respectively, for the sensor range (3 and 20) MPa.

## Experimental Results

**Vapor Pressure.** Table 1 shows the results for pure-component vapor pressures. The temperature range for measurements was from (253.26 to 358.76) K. The values of critical temperature and pressure were determined by experimental means. The critical point was observed with the disappearance of the vapor–liquid interface and critical opalescence in the cell. From this observation, it was determined that  $T_C = (358.8 \pm 0.1)$  K and  $P_C = (3.129 \pm 0.001)$  MPa. The measured vapor-

pressure data were used to fit the parameters of the Frost–Kalkwarf<sup>10</sup> equation (see eq 1). The average absolute relative deviation is less than 0.2 %, and the bias is  $-0.07\%$  (see Figure 1).

$$P/P_a = \exp\left(A + \frac{B}{(T/K)} + C \ln(T/K) + D \cdot 10^{-17} \cdot (T/K)^E\right) \quad (1)$$

where  $P$  is the pressure,  $T$  is the temperature, and  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ ,  $D$ , and  $E$  are adjustable parameters with values of 51.9463,  $-3799.9997$ ,  $-4.5245$ , 10.1553, and 6, respectively.

There exists some literature data for vapor pressure which has been previously measured by Li et al.,<sup>11</sup> but their vapor pressure values are inconsistent with our measurements. We have undertaken measurements of vapor pressure independently on three separate occasions in our laboratories in France and South Africa and obtained the same results, using two separate samples of HFP. It is therefore our opinion that the data in literature are probably unreliable.

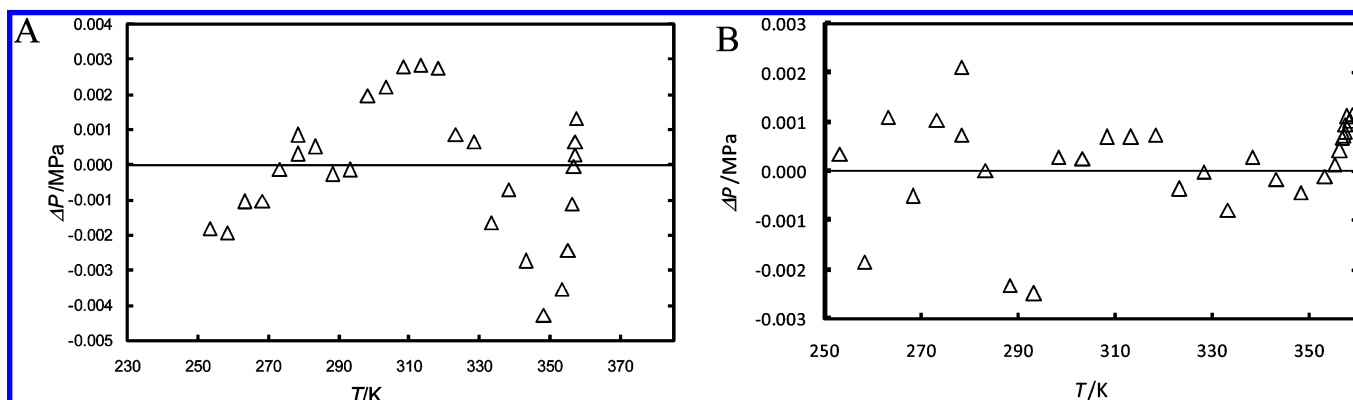
**Densities.** Tables 2 and 3 present our experimental results for temperatures between (263 and 362) K. Please note that this is not the full set of data measured, but a selection of points. The full data set is available in the supplementary data file. Tables 4 shows the densities determined at saturation in the (0 to 10) MPa pressure range considering the vapor pressure and the previously measured densities. The densities at saturation were used to determine the critical properties of the pure component. Two laws can be used for the determination of critical temperature  $T_C$  and critical density  $\rho_C$ . The first is a scaling law directly related to the difference of densities between the vapor and the liquid phase (eq 2) and expressed as follows:

$$\rho^L - \rho^V = A(T - T_C)^\beta \quad (2)$$

where  $\beta$  is an universal exponent constant (0.325). It is also assumed that the densities of the coexisting liquid and vapor obey the law of rectilinear diameters (eq 3) given as:

$$\frac{\rho^L + \rho^V}{2} = B(T - T_C) + \rho_C \quad (3)$$

where  $\rho^L$  ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) and  $\rho^V$  ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) are liquid and vapor densities, respectively.  $A$  ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}\cdot\text{K}^{-\beta}$ ) and  $B$  ( $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}\cdot\text{K}$ ) are adjustable parameters. The corresponding values are presented in Table 5, along with the critical properties of HFP (including acentric factor). The uncertainties on temperature and pressure are  $\pm 0.1$  K and  $\pm 0.001$  MPa, respectively. Figures 2 and 3 show the  $P$ – $\rho$  diagram, including the critical point. Using eqs 2 and 3, one can obtain eqs 4 and 5 for the determination of vapor and liquid densities at saturation as follows:



**Figure 1.** Deviation between the calculated vapor pressure and the experimental one; A, Frost–Kalkwarf equation; B, Wagner equation.

Table 2. Vapor Densities of HFP

$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$
MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
TK = 263.41							
0.0009	0.03	0.0507	3.48	0.1142	8.06	0.1899	13.87
0.0029	0.15	0.0561	3.85	0.1196	8.49	0.1957	14.37
0.0057	0.35	0.0614	4.28	0.1244	8.88	0.2013	14.81
0.0085	0.55	0.0667	4.62	0.1302	9.28	0.2069	15.26
0.0093	0.61	0.0680	4.73	0.1318	9.44	0.2083	15.38
0.0100	0.66	0.0693	4.82	0.1330	9.50	0.2096	15.49
0.0107	0.71	0.0705	4.89	0.1347	9.61	0.2110	15.60
0.0114	0.79	0.0713	4.97	0.1364	9.79	0.2123	15.71
0.0144	0.96	0.0764	5.28	0.1432	10.31	0.2176	16.16
0.0171	1.17	0.0816	5.72	0.1498	10.80	0.2211	16.43
0.0215	1.40	0.0860	6.00	0.1563	11.29	0.2232	16.59
0.0272	1.83	0.0910	6.41	0.1627	11.79		
0.0328	2.25	0.0960	6.75	0.1686	12.22		
0.0377	2.61	0.1004	7.07	0.1748	12.73		
0.0432	2.95	0.1058	7.51	0.1809	13.22		
0.0480	3.31	0.1107	7.85	0.1869	13.66		
0.0494	3.40	0.1124	7.99	0.1884	13.77		
TK = 263.41							
0.0036	0.14	0.0693	4.38	0.2033	13.55	0.3409	23.85
0.0060	0.30	0.0812	5.20	0.2133	14.30	0.3539	24.84
0.0098	0.52	0.0934	6.00	0.2233	14.99	0.3667	25.93
0.0134	0.85	0.1044	6.69	0.2332	15.69	0.3795	26.94
0.0170	0.98	0.1140	7.35	0.2432	16.38	0.3923	27.96
0.0215	1.25	0.1236	8.03	0.2532	17.15	0.4050	28.98
0.0263	1.57	0.1334	8.66	0.2630	17.89	0.4177	30.05
0.0312	1.87	0.1457	9.54	0.2729	18.60	0.4303	31.07
0.0363	2.23	0.1556	10.24	0.2831	19.39	0.4429	32.26
0.0414	2.51	0.1651	10.87	0.2937	20.20	0.4544	33.16
0.0464	2.84	0.1766	11.70	0.3084	21.36		
0.0528	3.28	0.1866	12.42	0.3215	22.28		
0.0635	3.98	0.1984	13.21	0.3344	23.37		
TK = 303.28							
0.0024	0.14	0.1242	7.43	0.3090	19.54	0.5977	41.02
0.0110	0.59	0.1373	8.36	0.3257	20.70	0.6256	43.25
0.0163	0.86	0.1478	9.01	0.3462	22.19	0.6507	45.35
0.0245	1.40	0.1637	9.96	0.3669	23.58	0.6705	47.07
0.0336	1.94	0.1740	10.66	0.3875	25.04	0.6900	48.67
0.0418	2.46	0.1844	11.32	0.4069	26.42	0.7189	51.33
0.0525	3.04	0.2028	12.46	0.4357	28.54	0.7491	53.68
0.0614	3.61	0.2164	13.34	0.4574	30.13	0.7741	56.30
0.0683	3.99	0.2303	14.30	0.4777	31.60	0.7969	58.41
0.0812	4.80	0.2512	15.74	0.5096	33.97	0.8236	61.02
0.0942	5.64	0.2651	16.60	0.5359	36.01		
0.1031	6.18	0.2822	17.78	0.5567	37.70		
0.1164	6.95	0.2991	18.89	0.5875	40.14		
TK = 323.21							
0.0070	0.29	0.1958	11.28	0.4044	24.26	0.9791	66.90
0.0217	1.12	0.2111	12.24	0.4206	25.28	1.0261	71.06
0.0366	2.07	0.2264	13.16	0.4444	26.88	1.0718	75.20
0.0516	2.99	0.2414	14.08	0.5104	31.18	1.1207	80.05
0.0661	3.74	0.2603	15.25	0.5556	34.31	1.1657	84.23
0.0802	4.49	0.2806	16.35	0.5997	37.33	1.2116	88.92
0.0944	5.41	0.2971	17.47	0.6430	40.40	1.2549	93.54
0.1125	6.44	0.3139	18.45	0.6872	43.61	1.2987	98.44
0.1267	7.23	0.3303	19.52	0.7355	47.22	1.3475	104.06
0.1416	8.08	0.3470	20.58	0.7846	50.99	1.3925	109.80
0.1571	8.98	0.3636	21.63	0.8431	55.34		
0.1726	9.88	0.3800	22.69	0.8995	60.25		
0.1881	10.76	0.3964	23.69	0.9536	64.78		
TK = 343.26							
0.0032	0.22	0.2005	11.16	0.8502	51.23	1.5621	109.24
0.0121	0.73	0.2505	14.05	0.9022	54.71	1.6692	120.33
0.0224	1.29	0.2983	16.80	0.9540	58.46	1.7733	132.05
0.0320	1.75	0.3477	19.66	1.0082	62.31	1.8809	145.46
0.0399	2.11	0.3965	22.56	1.0603	66.22	1.9861	160.18
0.0554	3.00	0.4433	25.35	1.1156	70.43	2.0963	177.82
0.0708	3.87	0.4909	28.19	1.1703	74.72	2.1724	192.40
0.0801	4.42	0.5486	31.65	1.2311	79.48	2.2377	208.04
0.0899	4.91	0.6044	35.15	1.2903	84.46	2.2417	211.34
0.1101	6.10	0.6603	38.68	1.3472	89.34		
0.1355	7.51	0.7156	42.26	1.4037	94.34		
0.1609	8.89	0.7705	45.84	1.4587	99.32		
0.1896	10.49	0.8239	49.41	1.5111	104.29		
TK = 348.12							
0.0024	0.05	0.1869	9.89	0.7655	44.05	1.6838	116.62
0.0054	0.18	0.2089	10.99	0.8447	49.34	1.7806	126.81
0.0089	0.35	0.2452	13.05	0.9156	54.20	1.8729	137.09
0.0170	0.83	0.2810	15.00	0.9858	58.92	1.9679	148.35
0.0277	1.44	0.3175	17.06	1.0578	64.05	2.0685	161.51
0.0367	1.87	0.3522	19.05	1.1386	69.96	2.2121	183.28
0.0465	2.39	0.3865	20.98	1.2018	74.83	2.3102	201.01
0.0626	3.24	0.4201	22.92	1.2651	79.72	2.3973	219.85
0.0789	4.06	0.4709	25.92	1.3304	84.96	2.4728	240.22
0.0959	4.89	0.5280	29.29	1.3953	90.32	2.4815	242.88
0.1211	6.31	0.5912	33.18	1.4603	95.93	2.4901	245.80
0.1516	7.92	0.6721	38.15	1.5401	103.11	2.4988	250.42
0.1760	9.23	0.7358	42.16	1.6393	112.32		

Table 2. Continued

$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$	$P$	$\rho$
MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$
TK = 353.12							
0.0008	0.029	0.4759	25.82	1.0237	60.42	2.0275	148.08
0.0143	0.737	0.4997	27.22	1.0858	64.72	2.1025	157.14
0.0288	1.442	0.5241	28.50	1.1468	69.00	2.1752	166.51
0.1019	5.291	0.5451	30.00	1.2476	76.44	2.2584	178.08
0.1407	7.318	0.6136	34.14	1.3303	82.80	2.3293	188.76
0.1803	9.389	0.6601	36.92	1.4342	91.01	2.3935	199.32
0.2204	11.538	0.7066	39.74	1.5313	99.10	2.4630	211.98
0.2628	13.844	0.7525	42.62	1.6215	106.97	2.5404	228.04
0.3221	17.107	0.8167	46.73	1.7051	114.65	2.6051	243.48
0.3587	19.177	0.8546	49.09	1.7830	122.06	2.6704	261.98
0.3988	21.420	0.8901	51.44	1.8548	129.26	2.7183	278.85
0.4182	22.524	0.9248	53.65	1.9218	136.34	2.7448	290.14
0.4658	25.243	0.9922	58.29	1.9901	143.83	2.7717	303.81
TK = 355.27							
0.0017	0.10	0.1759	9.29	1.0534	61.79	2.1353	157.72
0.0048	0.28	0.2296	12.15	1.1409	67.89	2.2240	168.96
0.0088	0.47	0.2828	15.02	1.2266	74.03	2.3125	181.03
0.0125	0.64	0.3373	18.03	1.3145	80.53	2.3925	193.10
0.0185	0.93	0.3909	20.91	1.4017	87.28	2.4845	208.35
0.0234	1.24	0.4499	24.26	1.4866	94.07	2.5566	221.88
0.0279	1.42	0.5112	27.76	1.5732	101.27	2.6452	240.85
0.0323	1.71	0.5934	32.60	1.6585	108.66	2.7333	263.91
0.0417	2.14	0.6756	37.50	1.7429	116.28	2.8187	293.63
0.0625	3.28	0.7559	42.45	1.8299	124.54	2.9002	339.29
0.0802	4.21	0.8447	48.08	1.9165	133.55		
0.0992	5.14	0.9217	53.01	2.0055	142.79		
0.1501	7.91	1.0077	58.71	2.0917	152.48		
TK = 357.06							
0.0016	0.18	0.2327	11.91	0.9274	52.68	2.0389	144.14
0.0063	0.31	0.2840	14.69	0.9804	56.19	2.1452	156.08
0.0091	0.47	0.3349	17.44	1.0750	62.53	2.2536	169.30
0.0135	0.66	0.3854	20.16	1.1763	69.58	2.3675	184.68
0.0191	0.98	0.4450	23.53	1.2895	77.81	2.4758	201.14
0.0251	1.25	0.5045	26.95	1.3723	84.10	2.5792	218.88
0.0297	1.46	0.5642	30.41	1.4765	92.14	2.6866	240.49
0.0351	1.71	0.6196	33.65	1.5680	99.77	2.7952	267.52
0.0396	1.96	0.6779	37.14	1.6510	106.72	2.8967	302.07
0.0695	3.37	0.7352	40.55	1.7189	112.75	2.9951	355.46
0.1150	5.66	0.7912	44.03	1.7869	118.92	3.0070	365.19
0.1592	8.05	0.8463	47.44	1.8757	127.36	3.0172	375.58
0.2068	10.67	0.9007	50.90	1.9860	138.47		
TK = 358.16							
0.0040	0.07	0.1155	5.84	0.8439	47.16	2.2505	167.24
0.0058	0.15	0.1520	7.73	0.9123	51.52	2.3818	184.60
0.0075	0.23	0.1883	9.64	0.9814	56.09	2.5266	212.61
0.0092	0.32	0.2286	11.76	1.0567	61.12	2.6699	232.45
0.0145	0.60	0.2816	14.57	1.1778	69.69	2.8063	263.68
0.0196	0.84	0.3375	17.58	1.2775	76.93	2.9391	305.79
0.0239	1.07	0.3962	20.78	1.3845	84.60	3.0057	336.23
0.0290	1.31	0.4604	24.33	1.5224	95.50	3.0155	341.83
0.0330	1.50	0.5253	28.12	1.6593	106.85	3.0258	348.17
0.0391	1.80	0.5927	31.99	1.7809	117.54	3.0375	355.40
0.0453	2.13	0.6638	36.18	1.9167	130.47	3.0509	364.96
0.0722	3.58	0.7373					



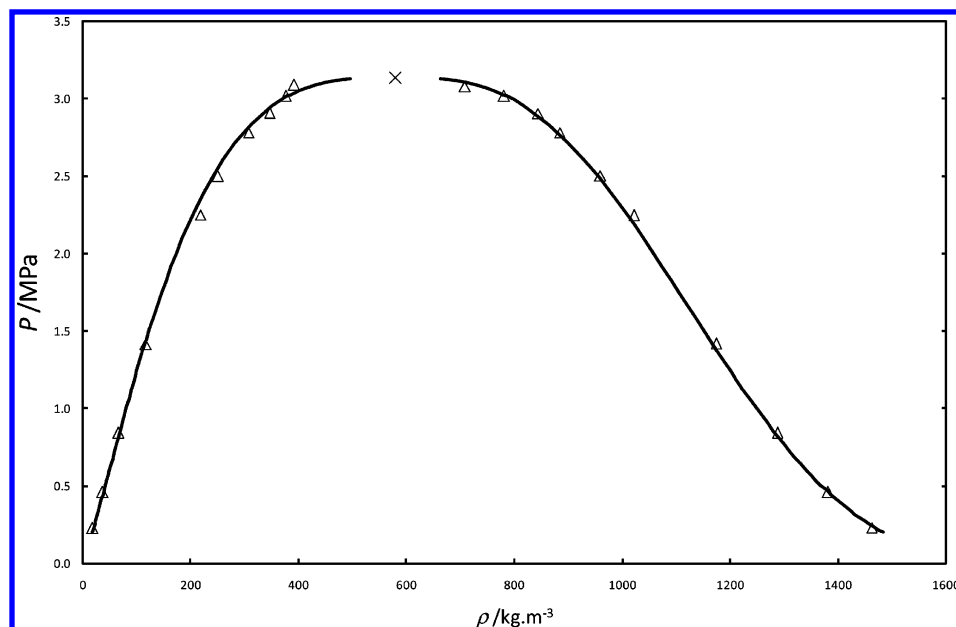


Figure 2. HFP  $P$ – $\rho$  diagram.  $\Delta$ , experimental densities;  $\times$ , critical point; black line, calculated densities using eqs 4 and 5.

Table 4. Vapor and Liquid Densities at Saturation

vapor phase				liquid phase			
$T$	$P$	$\rho^v$		$T$	$P$	$\rho^l$	
K	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$\Delta\rho^{va}$	K	MPa	$\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$	$\Delta\rho^{La}$
263.41	0.2277	17.0	$\pm 0.2$	263.49	0.2284	1462.6	$\pm 0.2$
283.24	0.4586	35.7	$\pm 0.1$	283.17	0.4576	1382.1	$\pm 0.2$
303.28	0.8389	65.2	$\pm 0.1$	303.36	0.8408	1288.0	$\pm 0.2$
323.21	1.4130	116.3	$\pm 0.2$	323.37	1.4186	1174.2	$\pm 0.3$
343.26	2.2490	217.2	$\pm 0.4$	343.18	2.2451	1021.6	$\pm 0.6$
348.12	2.4994	250.2	$\pm 0.3$	348.16	2.5016	959.3	$\pm 0.3$
353.12	2.7794	306.7	$\pm 1.0$	353.13	2.7800	883.5	$\pm 1.0$
355.27	2.9072	345.6	$\pm 0.2$	355.18	2.9018	844.0	$\pm 0.5$
357.06	3.0172	375.6	$\pm 0.2$	357.01	3.0141	780.0	$\pm 0.2$
358.16	3.0865	391.3	$\pm 0.4$	358.00	3.0763	708.0	$\pm 0.4$

<sup>a</sup> Estimated uncertainty due to density determination.

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{P_C}\right) = \frac{T_C}{T}(A_1\tau + A_2\tau^{1.5} + A_3\tau^3 + A_4\tau^6) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{with } \tau = 1 - \frac{T}{T_C}$$

Critical properties used are those obtained using our correlations (eqs 1 to 3). The data are well-correlated, and the parameters are presented in Table 6. The bias and average absolute deviation are 0.02 % and 0.08 %, respectively.

The PR EoS, which is the most-used equation of state in industry, with the Mathias–Copeman (MC)<sup>15</sup>  $\alpha$  function was also used to correlate the vapor-pressure data. The MC parameters ( $c_1$ ,  $c_2$ , and  $c_3$ ) are indicated in Table 6. The average

absolute relative deviation is less than 0.1 %, and bias is  $-0.01$  % (see Figure 1).

**Densities.** The Span–Wagner EoS adapted to polar fluids was used to correlate the data. We have used the densities at saturation and the corresponding vapor pressure to determine the parameters.

$$\frac{A^v}{RT} = \sum_1^{12} n_i \delta^{d_i} \tau^{t_i} \exp(e_i \delta^{p_i}) \quad (7)$$

$$\text{with } \tau = \frac{T_C}{T} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta = \frac{\rho}{\rho_C}$$

The parameters are presented in Table 6. The PR EoS is also used to compare the densities at saturation with the densities calculated with the Span–Wagner EoS and the experimental one (see Figure 4). The Span–Wagner EoS represents with some difficulties with our experimental data (there are 12 adjustable parameters), particularly close to the critical point. Figure 5 presents the pure-component vapor pressures. It seems that more data are required to generate a good equation of state. The Span–Wagner EoS determined different property values for the critical point ( $T_C = 358.9$  K,  $\rho_C = 589.5$   $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , and  $P_C = 3.189$  MPa). We have tested also the PR EoS on the calculation of densities (Figure 4). As expected, the PR EoS is not accurate enough to represent the densities of the liquid phase at saturation. For this reason, the PR volume-translated EoS was also used to improve the representation of the densities, and it gave reasonable representation of both the liquid and the vapor densities at

Table 5. Pure-Component Critical Properties and Mathias–Copeman  $\alpha$  Function Parameters

		critical properties		Mathias–Copeman parameters			
$T_C/\text{K}$	$P_C/\text{MPa}$	$\rho_C/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3})$	Pitzer's acentric factor $\omega$	$Z_C$	$c_1$	$c_2$	$c_3$
358.9	3.136	579.03	0.3529	0.27226	0.8926	$-0.5100$	3.1585
Eqs 4 and 5 Parameters							
A				B			
329.47				1.73			



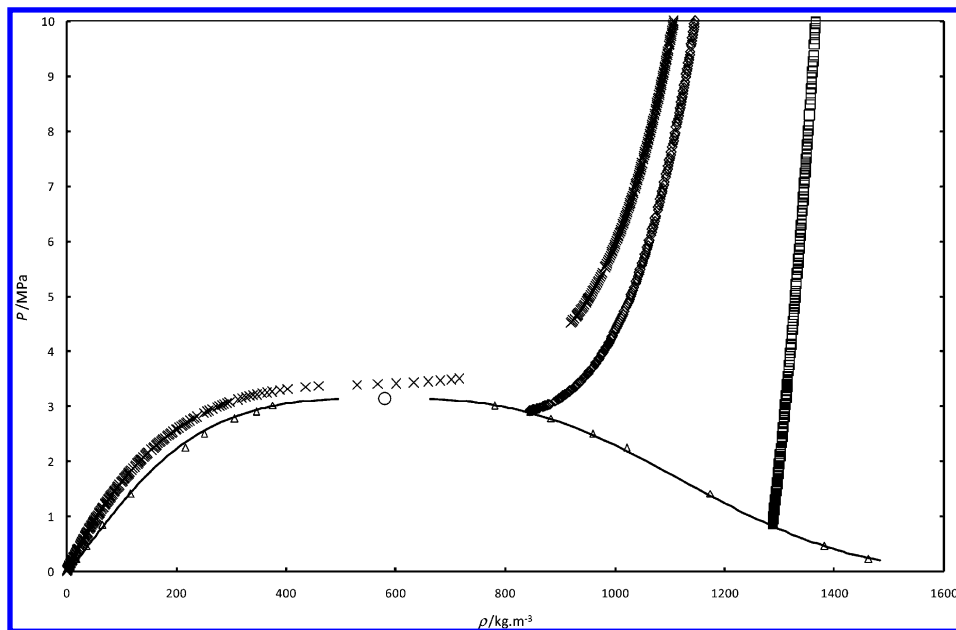


Figure 3. HFP  $P$ - $\rho$  diagram.  $\Delta$ , experimental densities at saturation;  $\times$ , out of saturation; 362.90 K;  $\diamond$ , 355.18 K, and  $\square$ , 303.28 K;  $\circ$ , critical point; black line, eqs 4 and 5.

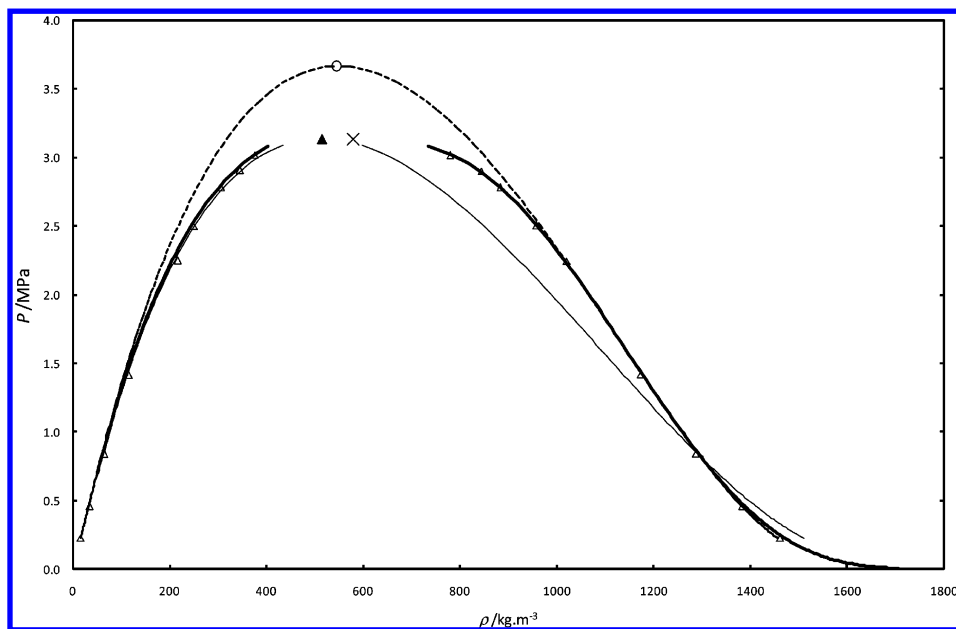


Figure 4. HFP  $P$ - $\rho$  diagram.  $\Delta$ , experimental densities;  $\times$ , critical point from eqs 1 to 3;  $\circ$ , critical point obtained with the translated PR EoS;  $\blacktriangle$ , critical density obtained with the PR EoS; bold line, calculated densities with the Span-Wagner equation; black line, calculated densities using the PR EoS; dashed line, calculated using the translated PR EoS.

Table 6. Wagner and Span-Wagner Equation Parameters

$i$	Wagner equation		Span-Wagner equation			
	$A_i$	$d_i$	$t_i$	$e_i$	$p_i$	$n_i$
1	-7.56784	1	0.25	0	0	1.06801
2	1.31089	1	1.25	0	0	-2.69766
3	-5.03405	1	1.5	0	0	0.431879
4	0.60477	3	0.25	0	0	0.0846552
5		7	0.875	0	0	0.00029316
6		1	2.375	-1	1	0.566737
7		2	2	-1	1	0.475546
8		5	2.125	-1	1	-0.0390086
9		1	3.5	-1	2	-0.447262
10		1	6.5	-1	2	-0.0784903
11		4	4.75	-1	2	-0.126779
12		2	12.5	-1	3	0.00327112

low pressures. Concerning the calculation at high pressure, it calculated values significantly higher than the “good” expected values for both phase densities particularly at pressures in the critical region. In fact, density data and pure-component vapor pressures were used to fit the equation of state parameters and critical properties. The estimated critical temperature and pressure are 367.20 K and 3.665 MPa, respectively. This calculation reveals that it is difficult to represent very accurately the thermodynamic properties in the vicinity of the critical point, and a specific model must be developed like those used by Anisimov and Sengers<sup>16</sup> considering the asymptotic-scaled equation of state and renormalization theory.

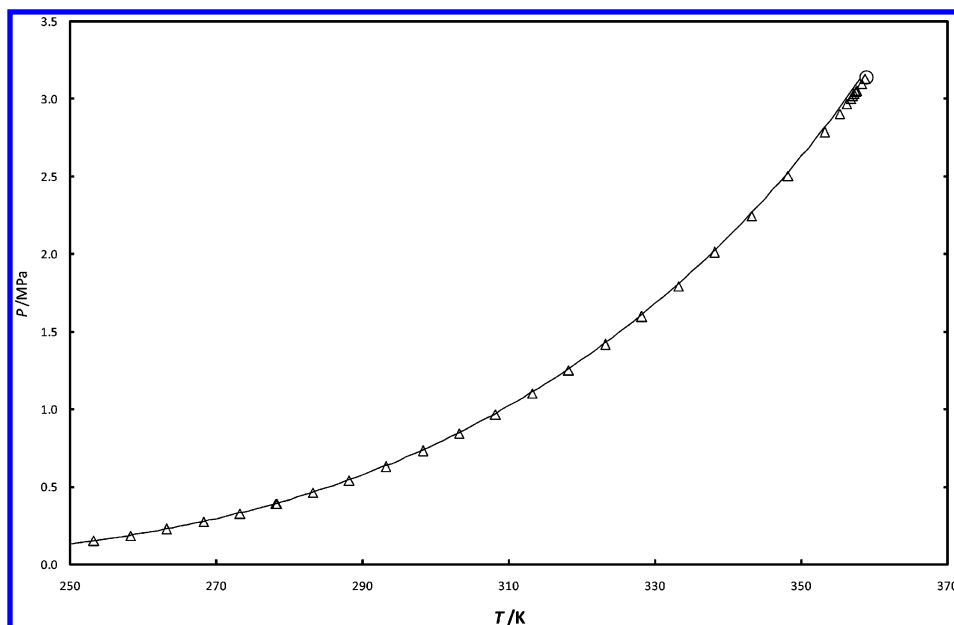


Figure 5. Pure HFP vapor pressure.  $\Delta$ , experimental data; solid line, the Span–Wagner equation of state.

## Conclusion

A vibrating-tube densitometer was used to determine the density of pure hexafluoropropylene. The uncertainties of the vapor and liquid densities were  $\pm 0.05\%$  using the FPMC approach. Using these data, new values of critical properties were determined and validated through visual measurement on a static cell.

## Supporting Information Available:

Vapor and liquid densities of HFP at various temperatures. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

## Literature Cited

- (1) McMullan, J. T. Refrigeration and the environment issues and strategies for the future. *Int. J. Refrig.* **2002**, *25*, 89–99.
- (2) Acerboni, G.; Buekes, J. A.; Jensen, N. R.; Hjorth, J.; Myhre, G.; Nielsen, C. J.; Sundet, J. K. Atmospheric degradation and global warming potentials of three perfluoroalkenes. *Atmos. Environ.* **2001**, *35*, 4113–4123.
- (3) Bouchot, C.; Richon, D. Direct pressure-volume-temperature and vapor-liquid equilibrium measurements with a single equipment using a vibrating tube densimeter up to 393 K and 40 MPa: description of the original apparatus and new data. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* **1998**, *37*, 3295–3304.
- (4) Peng, D. Y.; Robinson, D. B. A new two parameters Equation of State. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Fundam.* **1976**, *15*, 59–64.
- (5) Span, R.; Wagner, W. Equations of state for technical applications. III. Results for polar fluids. *Int. J. Thermophys.* **2003**, *24*, 111–161.
- (6) Peneloux, A.; Rauzy, E. A consistent correction for Redlich-Kwong–Soave volumes. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **1982**, *8*, 7–23.
- (7) Coquelet, C.; Valtz, A.; Richon, D. Vapor - Liquid Equilibrium Data for the Difluoromethane (R32) + Dimethyl Ether (DME) System at Temperatures from 283.03 to 363.21 K and Pressures up to about 5.5 MPa. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **2005**, *232*, 44–49.
- (8) Bouchot, C.; Richon, D. An enhanced method to calibrate vibrating tube densimeters. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **2001**, *191*, 189–208.
- (9) Tillner-Roth, R.; Baehr, H. D. An international standard formulation for the properties of 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-R134a) for temperatures from 170 to 455 K and pressures up to 70 MPa. *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **1994**, *23*, 657–729.
- (10) Frost, A. A.; Kalkwarf, D. R. A semi-empirical equation for the vapor pressure of liquids as a function of temperature. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1953**, *21*, 264–267.
- (11) Li, C.; Feng, Y.; Wu, Z. Vapor pressure of hexafluoropropylene. *J. Chem. Eng. Chin. Univ.* **1996**, *10*, 64–66.
- (12) Dupont de Nemours, 2008. [www.dupont.com/FluoroIntermediates/en\\_US/assets/downloads/h96536.pdf](http://www.dupont.com/FluoroIntermediates/en_US/assets/downloads/h96536.pdf).
- (13) Daubert, T. E.; Danner, R. P.; Sibel, H. M.; Stebbins, C. C. *Physical and thermodynamic properties of pure chemicals*; Taylor & Francis: Washington, DC, 1997.
- (14) Wagner, W. New vapour pressure measurements for argon and nitrogen and a new method for establishing rational vapour pressure. *Cryogenics* **1973**, *13*, 470–482.
- (15) Mathias, P. M.; Copeman, T. W. Extension of The Peng Robinson Equation of State to Complex Mixtures: Evaluation of the Various Forms of the local Composition Concept. *Fluid Phase Equilib.* **1983**, *13*, 91–108.
- (16) Anisimov, M. A.; Sengers, J. V. *Equations of state for fluids and fluid mixtures*; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2000.

Received for review July 15, 2009. Accepted April 20, 2010.

JE900596D