

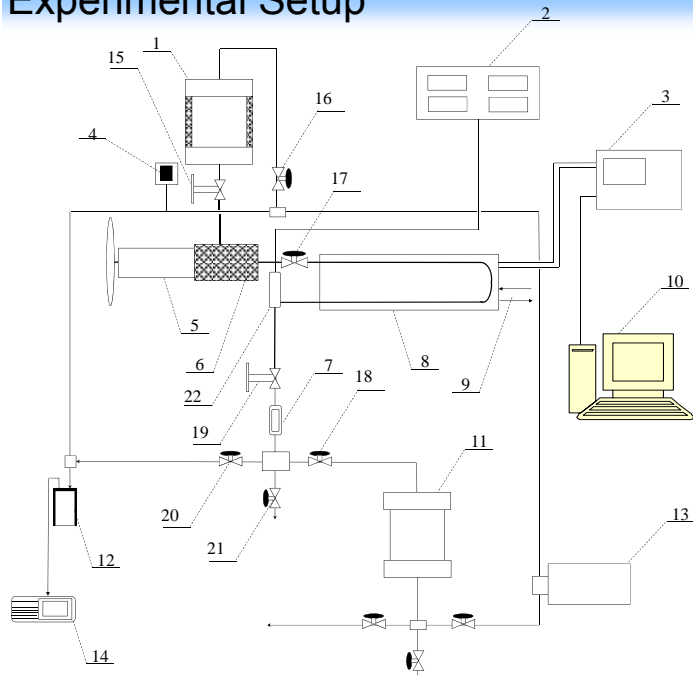
Vibration Tube Densimeter (VTD)

Motivation

The (p, ρ, T) values are needed for the calculation of various thermodynamic properties and development of models:

- data on thermal properties (isothermal compressibility, thermal expansion, excess properties etc.)
- calculation of solubility
- basic information for the elaboration of equations of state

Experimental Setup



1 – Input cell for sample; 2 – Pressure / Temperature display; 3 – Anton Paar VTD display; 5 – Hand pump; 6 – Heating; 7 – Vision panel; 8 – Anton Paar VTD; 9 – Connection for the water cooling; 10 – PC; 11 – Input cell for washing fluid; 12 – Cryo trap; 13 – Gear pump; 14 – Vacuum pump; 15, 19 – High pressure valves; 16, 18, 20, 21 – Valves; 17 – Pressure stabilization valve; 22 – Pressure sensor.

Maximum measuring range: $\rho = 35 \text{ MPa}$ at $T = 623.15 \text{ K}$;
 $\rho = 70 \text{ MPa}$ at $T = 398.15 \text{ K}$.

Data reduction

The behaviour of the vibrating tube can be described by the simple physical model of undamped spring-mass system. Rearrangement of the model equation and substitution of mechanical constants lead to the classical equation for vibrating tube densimeters:

$$\rho = A - B\tau^2$$

Parameters A and B are highly temperature and also pressure dependent. The classical equation should be expanded adding temperature- and pressure-dependent terms as follows:

$$A = \sum_0^3 a_i T^i + \sum_1^2 b_i P^i + cTP^2; B = \sum_0^3 d_i T^i + \sum_1^2 e_i P^i + fTP$$

Calibration

Water and methanol were used as reference substances for the evaluation of calibration parameters of VTD installation.

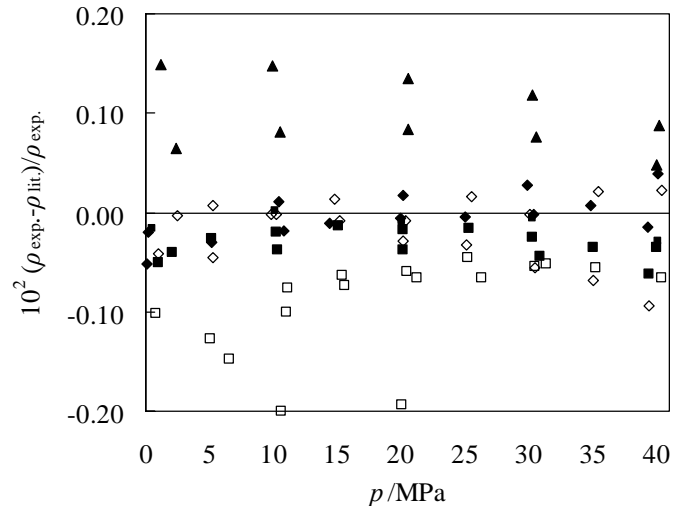


Figure 1. Deviations of experimental density $\rho_{exp.}$ of water and the literature density (IAPWS formulation) $\rho_{lit.}$ versus pressure p (\blacklozenge $T=298.15 \text{ K}$; \blacksquare $T=323.15 \text{ K}$; \blacktriangle $T=348.15 \text{ K}$; \diamond $T=373.15 \text{ K}$; \square $T=398.15 \text{ K}$).

Example

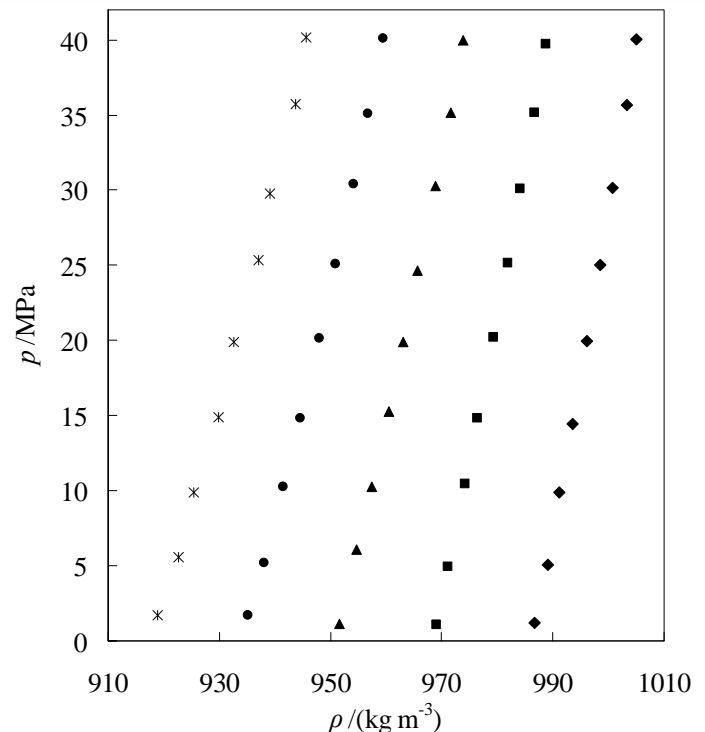


Figure 2. Plot of pressure p versus experimental density $\rho_{exp.}$ of hyperbranched polyester (Boltorn U3000) up to 40 MPa (\blacklozenge $T=298.15 \text{ K}$; \blacksquare $T=323.15 \text{ K}$; \blacktriangle $T=348.15 \text{ K}$; \bullet $T=373.15 \text{ K}$; $*$ $T=398.15 \text{ K}$).