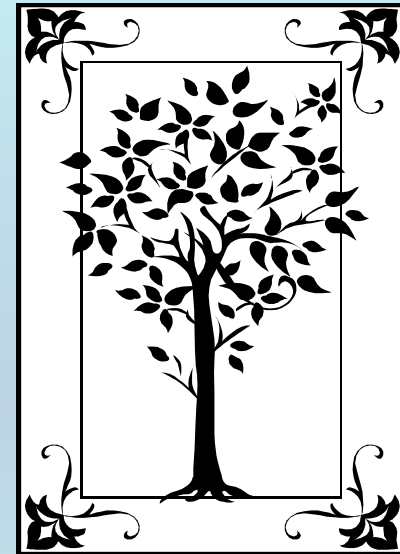


**METADATA AND NUMERICAL DATA CAPTURE:  
EUTECTIC TEMPERATURE  
2 – Components: *Solid / Liquid***

***Guided Data*  
Capture (GDC)**



This tutorial describes  
**METADATA AND NUMERICAL DATA CAPTURE:**  
for **2-components: Solid/Liquid**  
**EUTECTIC TEMPERATURE ( $T / K$ )**  
with the Guided Data Capture (GDC) software.

## **NOTE:**

The tutorials proceed sequentially to ease the descriptions. **It is not necessary to enter *all* compounds before entering *all* samples, etc.**

Compounds, samples, properties, etc., can be added or modified at any time.

**However, the hierarchy must be maintained** (i.e., a property cannot be entered, if there is no associated sample or compound.)

The experimental data used in this example is from:

## **Solubility of Benzimidazoles in Alcohols**

**Urszula Domańska\* and Ewa Bogel-Lukasik**

Warsaw University of Technology, Faculty of Chemistry, Physical Chemistry Division, 00-664 Warsaw, Poland

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The solid–liquid equilibrium (SLE) has been measured from 270 K to 445 K for 10 binary mixtures of benzimidazoles (benzimidazole and 2-methylbenzimidazole) with alcohols (1-propanol, 1-butanol, 2-butanol, 2-methyl-2-propanol, 1-hexanol) using a dynamic method. The melting point, enthalpy of fusion, and heat capacity change at the melting temperature were determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). The solubility of benzimidazoles in alcohols ( $C_3$ – $C_6$ ) is higher than in water and in 1-octanol and generally decreases with an increase of the alkyl chain length of the alcohol. The intermolecular solute–solvent interaction is higher for the 1-alcohol than for the secondary or tertiary alcohol. The solubility of 2-methylbenzimidazole in alcohols ( $C_3$ – $C_6$ ) is higher than that of benzimidazole. Experimental results of solubility were correlated by means of the Wilson, UNIQUAC ASM, and NRTL 1 equations utilizing parameters derived from SLE results. The existence of a solid–solid first-order phase transition in benzimidazole and 2-methylbenzimidazole has been observed in the DSC measurements and has been taken into consideration in the solubility calculation. The best correlation of the solubility data has been obtained by the NRTL 1 equation.

**ASAP article: JE020228x**

# EUTECTIC TEMPERATURE

(2 ñ Components)

## 2-methyl-2-propanol & benzimidazole

Table 4. Eutectic Temperatures,  $T_{1,e}$ , and Composition,  $x_{1,e}$ , Detected Graphically for Systems of {Benzimidazole or 2-Methylbenzimidazole (1) + 2-Methyl-2-propanol(2)}

system	$x_{1,e}$	$T_{1,e} / K$
benzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol	$0.09 \pm 0.01$	$286.60 \pm 0.1$
2-methylbenzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol	$0.10 \pm 0.01$	$281.71 \pm 0.1$

This data set is  
considered here.

# Experimental Method Info:

**Graphical analysis of SLE results**

## Guided Data Capture - Thermophysical and Thermochemical Data

File Edit Tools Help

Reference

Compound

Sample

Mixture

Reaction

Property

Data Tables

2003 dom bog 0  
benzimidazole  
    Sample 1 (cm,98m%,nc,dv;98m%,glc)  
2-methyl-2-propanol  
    Sample 1 (cm,99.5m%,nc,dc,fd;99.8m%,glc)  
benzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol

2. CLICK  
*Property*

1. SELECT the *mixture* for which the data are to be captured.

**NOTE:** The **bibliographic information, compound identities, sample descriptions, and mixture** were entered previously. (There are separate tutorials, which describe capture of this information, if needed.)

Property and experimental method for benzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol

Help

Property group: Phase transition properties

Property: Eutectic temperature

Units: K

Method of measurement:

Experimental purpose:

Comment (optional)

Property as function of state variable(s)

Invariant Property (No state variables)

Cancel

1. SELECT the **Property Group**: *Phase transition properties* from the menu.

2. SELECT the **Property**: *Eutectic temperature*, for the example.

3. SELECT the **Units**: *K*, here.

1. SELECT **Method of Measurement** from the list provided. **NOTE:** *Other* can be a valid selection and should include a brief description in the **Comment** field.

Units: K

Method of measurement: Derived from phase diagram analysis

Experimental purpose: Principal objective of the work

2. SELECT the **Experimental Purpose** from the list provided.

Comment (optional)

Property as function of state variable(s)

Invariant Property (No state variables)

3. CLICK **Invariant Property**

Cancel



# SELECTION of Phases & ENTRY of Property Value

**Eutectic temperature**

Mixture: benzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol

Sample # 1

Phase 1: Crystal of pure benzimidazole

Phase 2: Crystal of pure 2-methyl-2-propanol

Phase 3: Liquid

Phase 4: Air at 1 atmosphere

Property value: 286.60 K

Precision: 0.1

Property set # 1

Comment to this record:

Property and method

**1. SELECT the 4 Phases in equilibrium from the menus**

**2. Enter the Property value and precision, if known.**

**3. CLICK Accept**

## Guided Data Capture - Thermophysical and Thermochemical Data

File Edit Tools Help

Reference

Compound

Sample

Mixture

Reaction

Property

- [-] 2003 dom bog 0
  - [-] benzimidazole
    - Sample 1 (cm,98m%,nc,dv;98m%,glc)
  - [-] 2-methyl-2-propanol
    - Sample 1 (cm,99.5m%,n,dc,fd;99.8m%,glc)
  - [-] benzimidazole + 2-methyl-2-propanol
    - ^Z: TE (Cp1, Cp2, L, air, , Set 1), B Method:PHASDIA

**NOTE:** The new data set now appears in the tree under the appropriate *mixture*.

**NOTE:** DOUBLE CLICKING on the *data set* allows editing of all entered information.

**END**

**Continue with other compounds,  
samples, properties, reactions, etc...**

***or save your file and exit the program.***