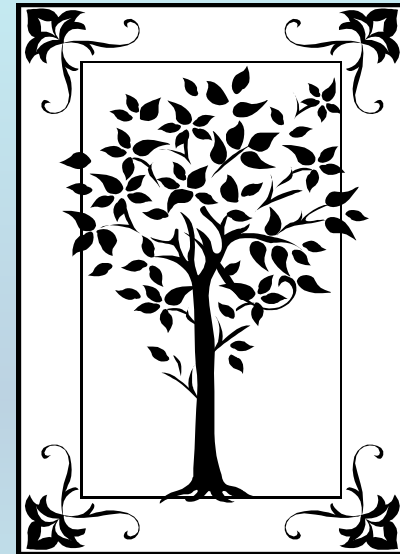


METADATA AND NUMERICAL DATA CAPTURE:  
**Enthalpy of Fusion (or transition)**  
**(for 1 – Component)**

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



This tutorial describes  
METADATA AND NUMERICAL DATA CAPTURE:  
for **Enthalpy of Fusion (or transition)**  
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:

*J. Chem. Eng. Data* 1997, 42, 475–487

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## **Thermodynamic Equilibria in Xylene Isomerization. 2. The Thermodynamic Properties of *m*-Xylene<sup>†</sup>**

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Measurements leading to the calculation of the ideal-gas thermodynamic properties for *m*-xylene are reported. Experimental methods included adiabatic heat-capacity calorimetry (5 K to 430 K), vibrating-tube densitometry (323 K to 523 K), comparative ebulliometry (309 K to 453 K), and differential-scanning calorimetry (DSC). The critical temperature was measured by DSC. Saturation heat capacities for the liquid phase between 430 K and 550 K and the critical pressure were derived with the vapor-pressure and DSC results. Results were combined with an enthalpy of combustion reported in the literature to derive standard molar entropies, enthalpies, and Gibbs free energies of formation at selected temperatures between 250 K and 550 K. The standard state is defined as the ideal gas at the pressure  $p = p^\circ = 101.325$  kPa. Standard entropies are compared with those calculated statistically on the basis of assigned vibrational spectra for the vapor phase. All results are compared with literature values.

## Enthalpy of fusion for 1 component m-xylene (i.e., 1,3-dimethylbenzene)

This data set is  
considered here.

Table 4. Measurements of Molar Enthalpy Increment,  $\Delta_{\text{tot}}U_m$ , for *m*-Xylene ( $R = 8.314\ 51\ \text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )

$N^a$	$I^b$	$T_l/\text{K}$	$T_f/\text{K}$	$T_{\text{trs}}/\text{K}$	$\Delta_{\text{int}}U_m^{c/d}$ ( $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )	$\Delta_{\text{trs}}H_m^{d/f}$ ( $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )
Single-Phase Measurements in the Crystal Phase						
5	1	101.515	164.591		5.382	-0.001
5	1	164.599	211.048		4.986	-0.002
Crystals to Liquid						
1	7	213.566	228.234	225.30	13.538	11.644
2	2	222.024	228.561		12.573	11.644
5	3	211.085	227.940		13.782	11.644
Average:						11.644
Single-Phase Measurements in the Liquid Phase						
5	1	227.941	310.367		14.244	-0.001
7	1	294.786	395.440		20.003	-0.003
7	1	395.410	427.130		7.118	-0.001

## **Experimental Method Info :**

**Adiabatic heat-capacity calorimetry**

## **Uncertainty estimates:**

**0.1%**

The screenshot shows the 'Guided Data Capture - Thermophysical and Thermochemical Data' application. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Tools, Help) and a tabbed workspace with tabs for Reference, Compound, Sample, Mixture, Reaction, Property, and Data Tables. The 'Property' tab is highlighted with a blue box and a blue arrow. The tree view on the left shows a hierarchy: 1997 chi kni 0 > 1,3-dimethylbenzene > Sample 1 (sa;fd;99.90m%;hc). The 'Sample 1' node is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow. A yellow callout box with blue text says '2. CLICK Property'. Another yellow callout box with red text says '1. SELECT the *sample* of the *compound* for which the data are to be captured.'

1. SELECT the *sample* of the *compound* for which the data are to be captured.

2. CLICK *Property*

**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 1,3-dimethylbenzene

Help

Property group: Phase transition properties

Property: Enthalpy of transition or fusion

Units: kJ/mol

Method of measurement:

Experimental purpose:

Comment (optional)

1-Variable data

Single value

Cancel

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

2. SELECT the **Property**: *Enthalpy of transition or fusion*.

3. SELECT the **Units** from the menu: *kJ/mol*, here.

Property and experimental method for 1,3-dimethylbenzene

Help  
Property group  
Property:  
Units:

Method of measurement: Adiabatic calorimetry

Experimental purpose: Principal objective of the work

Comment (optional)

1-Variable data  
Single value

Cancel

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.

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

3. CLICK *Single value*, for the example



## Phase specification:

Enthalpy of transition or fusion as single valued property

Substance: 1,3-dimethylbenzene Sample # 1

Property set # 1

Phase 1: Crystal

Phase 2: Liquid

Phase 3: Gas

Property value kJ/mol

Gas  
Air at 1 atmosphere

Comment

Accept Cancel

**SELECT the **Phases** from the menus.**

**NOTE: PHASE 3** can be *Gas* or *Air at 1 atmosphere*. Here, it is *Gas*.

**Enthalpy of transition or fusion as single valued property**

Substance:  Sample #

Property set #  Phase 1:

Phase 2:

Phase 3:

Property value:  kJ/mol Precision:  No of determinations:

Comment to this record:

**1. TYPE the Property Value and Precision (if known).**

**2. CLICK "Accept"**

## Guided Data Capture - Thermophysical and Thermochemical Data

File Edit Tools Help

Reference

Compound

1997 chi kni 0

1,3-dimethylbenzene

Sample 1 (sa:fd;99.90m%.hc)

^1: P (L), Set 1, B Method:TWINEBU dPV=0.02% dT=0.002

^0: TIC(L,G), Set 1, B Method:ADIACA

^0: HTR(C,L,G), Set 1, B Method:ADIACA

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

**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.***