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Data Article

Data solubility and parameters of adjustments (α and β) of phenanthrene in supercritical CO_2 employing the modified Redlich–Kwong equation



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ABSTRACT

This article contains data related to the research article entitled "Calculation method for determining Phenanthrene solubility in supercritical CO_2 employing Redlich–Kwong modified equation" (Colpas et al., 2018) [1]. The presented data gives information on the physical properties of the solute and the solvent. The experimental solubilities of phenanthrene in equilibrium and those calculated using the modified Redlich–Kwong equation with the inclusion of the adjustment parameters α and β are shown, see Colpas et al. (2018) [1] and "Modified Redlich–Kwong equation of state for supercritical carbon dioxide" (Heidaryan and Jarrahian, 2013) [7]. The mean squared error (MSE) was calculated for the supercritical Phenanthrene– CO_2 system at different temperatures above the critical point of the solvent.

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Specifications table

Subject area	Chemical Engineering
More specific subject area	Thermodynamics/Equilibrium of solids in supercritical fluids
Type of data	Tables
How data was acquired	Employing the modified Redlich–Kwong equation, the non-linear simplex method to optimize the values, published literature.
Data format	Raw and Analyzed
Experimental factors	Phenanthrene' solubilities in supercritical CO ₂ was calculated using the modified Redlich–Kwong equation including adjustable parameters such as alpha and beta (α and β). A comparison of the experimental data was made through an objective function optimizing alpha and beta values employing a simplex non-linear method. Published data is used to calculate the solubilities of phenanthrene extracted with carbon dioxide under supercritical conditions at different temperature values.
Experimental features	Published data is used to calculate the solubilities of phenanthrene extracted with carbon dioxide under supercritical conditions at different temperature values.
Data source location	Universidad de Puerto Rico. Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.
Data accessibility	Data are available in this article
Related research article	Colpas, C.A., Tarón, D.A., and González, C.R. Calculation method for determining phenanthrene solubility in supercritical CO ₂ employing Redlich–Kwong modified equation. Contemporary Engineering Sciences. 11 (40) (2018): 1971–1981. https://doi.org/10.12988/ces.2018.84180 [1]

Value of the data

- The calculated solubility data are useful for comparisons with those obtained using modified state equations with different adjustment parameters.
 - The α and β parameters avoid the use of critical conditions of the solute, making relevant the solubility data calculated to apply to systems where the solute is a thermolabile substance.
 - The average quadratic error (EQA) data indicate that the calculation method applies to other systems of interest for the pharmaceutical, food and chemical industry mainly.
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1. Data

The data presented in this article include the experimental solubility of Phenanthrene (Y) at different temperatures and pressures in carbon dioxide under supercritical conditions [2]. Table 1. The physical properties of the solvent; molecular weight (M), critical pressure (P_c), critical temperature (T_c), acentric factor (ω), Table 2. The properties of the solute; molecular weight (M), A and B (variables in Redlich–Kwong equation of state) and molar volume (V^{sol}), they were obtained from the literature [3–5]. The solubility values calculated using the modified Redlich–Kwong equation of state with adjustable parameters (α and β) are shown in Table 3.

2. Experimental design, materials and methods

The solubility data are determined by employing the modified Redlich–Kwong equation of state. The modification of the equation was made from the inclusion of adjustable parameters called alpha and beta (α and β), which are relevant because when they are used it is not necessary to know the

Table 1

Experimental data of solubility in equilibrium of Phenanthrene in supercritical CO₂.

<i>T = 318 K</i>		<i>T = 328 K</i>		<i>T = 338 K</i>	
<i>P</i> , (MPa)	Y Molar fraction	<i>P</i> , (MPa)	Y Molar fraction	<i>P</i> , (MPa)	Y Molar fraction
12	8.49 × 10 ⁻⁴	12	4.65 × 10 ⁻⁴	12	3.28 × 10 ⁻⁴
16	11.4 ³ × 10 ⁻³	16	1.51 × 10 ⁻³	16	1.18 × 10 ⁻³
20	1.70 × 10 ⁻³	20	2.14 × 10 ⁻³	20	2.37 × 10 ⁻³
24	2.23 × 10 ⁻³	24	2.79 × 10 ⁻³	24	3.28 × 10 ⁻³
28	2.28 × 10 ⁻³	28	3.19 × 10 ⁻³	28	3.84 × 10 ⁻³

Table 2

Physical properties of the solute.

Solute	<i>M</i> (g/mol)	<i>P_c</i> (MPa)	<i>T_c</i> (K)	<i>ω</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i> (k)	10 ³ × <i>V^{sol}</i> (M ³ /mol)	Refs.
Phenanthrene	178.24	3.17	882.55	0.3299	14.631	4873.4	0.1512	[3–6] ^a

^a *P_c*, *T_c* and *ω* from Refs. [3,6]; *A* and *B* from Refs. [4,6]; *V^{sol}* from Refs. [5,6].

solute critical conditions. The solubilities values (calculated and experimental) are compared by an objective function which is optimized by applying the non-linear simplex method.

2.1. Mathematical details

The basic equation used to calculate the solubility of solids with low vapor pressure in supercritical fluids can be expressed as:

$$y_2 = \frac{P_2^{sat}}{P\hat{\phi}_2^V} \exp\left(\frac{V_2^{sol}P}{RT}\right) \quad (1)$$

where *y₂* is the solubility of solids with low vapor pressure in supercritical fluids, the fugacity coefficient, *P^{sat}* the saturation pressure, *V^{sol}* is the solid molar volume of the solute, *R* the universal constant of the gases, *T* the temperature and *P* the system pressure. Subscript 2 refers to the solid component. All terms can be obtained experimentally except $\hat{\phi}_2^V$. The Redlich–Kwong equation is used to calculate the fugacity coefficient, the expression for the calculation is as follows:

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_2 = (Z-1) \frac{b_2}{b_1} - \ln(Z-B) + \frac{a}{bRT^{1.5}} \left[\frac{2(y_1a_{12} + y_2a_2)}{a} - \frac{b_2}{b} \right] \ln \frac{Z+B}{Z} \quad (2)$$

where *A* and *B* are the adjustable parameters, *a₁* and *b₁* are the solute Van der Waals parameters of solute, *a₂* and *b₂* are the solvent Van der Waals parameters, *a* and *b* are the mixture parameters and *Z* is the compressibility factor, which depend on the solubility. For the fluid phase, *a* and *b* were calculated employing Van der Waals mixing rule, it can be observed that solubility is a *Z* function.

To infinite dilution la Eq. (2) can be rewritten as follows:

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_2^\infty = (Z-1) \frac{b_2}{b_1} - \ln(Z-B) + \frac{A}{B} \left(2\sqrt{\frac{a_2}{a_1}} - \frac{b_2}{b_1} \right) \ln \frac{Z+B}{Z} \quad (3)$$

The final equation for the fugacity coefficient at infinite dilution is:

$$\ln \hat{\phi}_2^\infty = \beta(Z-1) - \ln(Z-B) + \frac{A}{B} (\beta - 2\alpha) \ln \frac{Z+B}{Z} \quad (4)$$

where *α* is the adjustment parameter with respect to the molecular interactions between the solute and the solvent, *β* the adjustment parameter in relation to the molecular size between the solute and the solvent.

Table 3Solubility data calculated for the supercritical phenanthrene- CO_2 system using the modified Redlich-Kwong equation of state.

Supercritical temperature (K)												
323.15			328.15			338.15						
P, (MPa)	Molar fraction	α	β	P, (MPa)	Molar fraction	A	β	P, (MPa)	Molar fraction	A	β	
3.5×10^{-7}	1	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-7}	1	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-6}	1	6.096	8.054	
3.5×10^{-6}	0.1	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-6}	0.1	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-5}	0.1	6.096	8.054	
3.5×10^{-5}	0.01	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-5}	0.01	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-4}	0.01	6.096	8.054	
3.5×10^{-4}	0.001	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-4}	0.001	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-3}	0.001	6.096	8.054	
3.5×10^{-3}	0.0001	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-3}	0.0001	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-2}	0.0001	6.096	8.054	
3.5×10^{-2}	0.02	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	6.02×10^{-2}	1.03×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	1.6×10^{-1}	1.09×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054
0.3548	1.21	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	0.2	3.36×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	0.2	9.16×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
0.4	1.10	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	0.4	1.87×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	0.4	5.07×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
0.8	6.89	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	0.6	1.39×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	0.6	3.74×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
1.2	5.75	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	0.8	1.17×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	0.8	3.11×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
1.6	5.42	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	1	1.05×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	1	2.76×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
2	5.48	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	1.2	9.75×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	1.2	2.55×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
2.4	5.80	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	1.4	9.36×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	1.4	2.42×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
2.8	6.33	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	1.6	9.19×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	1.6	2.36×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
3.2	7.11	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	1.8	9.16×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	1.8	2.33×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
3.6	8.15	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	2	9.27×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	2	2.33×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
4	9.52	10×10^{-7}	5.737	7.210	2.2	9.47×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	2.2	2.36×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
4.4	1.13	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	2.4	9.77×10^{-7}	6.038	7.939	2.4	2.41×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
4.8	1.37	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	2.6	1.02×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	2.6	2.48×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
5.2	1.68	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	2.8	1.07×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	2.8	2.56×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
5.6	2.09	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	3	1.12×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	3	2.67×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
6	2.65	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	3.2	1.19×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	3.2	2.80×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
6.4	3.41	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	3.4	1.27×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	3.4	2.94×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
6.8	4.48	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	3.6	1.36×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	3.6	3.11×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
7.2	5.99	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	3.8	1.46×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	3.8	3.30×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
7.6	8.20	10×10^{-6}	5.737	7.210	4	1.58×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	4	3.52×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
8	1.15	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	4.2	1.71×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	4.2	3.76×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
8.4	166	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	4.4	1.86×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	4.4	4.03×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
8.8	2.48	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	4.6	2.03×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	4.6	4.33×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
9.2	3.80	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	4.8	2.23×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	4.8	4.68×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
9.6	5.98	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	5	2.45×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	5	5.06×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
10	9.46	10×10^{-5}	5.737	7.210	5.2	2.70×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	5.2	5.49×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054
10.4	0.000145	5.737	7.210	5.4	2.99×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	5.4	5.97×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
10.43	0.000150	5.737	7.210	5.6	3.33×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	5.6	6.50×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
10.8	0.000213	5.737	7.210	5.8	3.71×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	5.8	7.11×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
11.2	0.000293	5.737	7.210	6	4.15×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	6	7.79×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
11.6	0.000381	5.737	7.210	6.2	4.66×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	6.2	8.55×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
11.81	0.000429	5.737	7.210	6.4	5.24×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	6.4	9.41×10^{-6}	6.096	8.054	
12	0.000472	5.737	7.210	6.6	5.93×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	6.6	1.04×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
12.4	0.000564	5.737	7.210	6.8	6.72×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	6.8	1.15×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
12.8	0.000656	5.737	7.210	7	7.65×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	7	1.27×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
13.2	0.000746	5.737	7.210	7.2	8.74×10^{-6}	6.038	7.939	7.2	1.41×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
13.6	0.000834	5.737	7.210	7.4	1.00×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	7.4	1.57×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
13.88	0.000895	5.737	7.210	7.6	1.15×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	7.6	1.75×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
14	0.000920	5.737	7.210	7.8	1.34×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	7.8	1.96×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
14.4	0.001003	5.737	7.210	8	1.55×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	8	2.19×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
14.8	0.001083	5.737	7.210	8.2	1.81×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	8.2	2.46×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
15.2	0.001161	5.737	7.210	8.4	2.12×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	8.4	2.77×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
15.6	0.001236	5.737	7.210	8.6	2.49×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	8.6	3.12×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
16	0.001308	5.737	7.210	8.8	2.94×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	8.8	3.52×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
16.4	0.001377	5.737	7.210	9	3.49×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	9	3.98×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
16.8	0.001444	5.737	7.210	9.2	4.16×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	9.2	4.51×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
17.2	0.001508	5.737	7.210	9.4	4.97×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	9.4	5.12×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
17.6	0.001570	5.737	7.210	9.6	5.97×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	9.6	5.82×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
18	0.001629	5.737	7.210	9.8	7.18×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	9.8	6.62×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	
18.4	0.00168	5.737	7.210	10	8.64×10^{-5}	6.038	7.939	10	7.54×10^{-5}	6.096	8.054	

Table 3 (continued)

Supercritical temperature (K)									
323.15			328.15			338.15			
P, (MPa)	Molar fraction α	β	P, (MPa)	Molar fraction A	β	P, (MPa)	Molar fraction A	β	
18.8	0.00174	5.737 7.210 10.2	2.03×10^{-6}	6.038 7.939 10.2		8.60×10^{-5}	6.096 8.054		
19.2	0.00179	5.737 7.210 10.4	2.23×10^{-6}	6.038 7.939 10.4		9.81×10^{-5}	6.096 8.054		
19.6	0.00184	5.737 7.210 10.6	0.0001502	6.038 7.939 10.43		0.0001505	6.096 8.054		
20	0.00189	5.737 7.210 10.8	0.0001792	6.038 7.939 10.6		0.0001118	6.096 8.054		
20.4	0.00194	5.737 7.210 11	0.0002125	6.038 7.939 10.8		0.0001276	6.096 8.054		
20.8	0.00198	5.737 7.210 11.2	0.0002500	6.038 7.939 11		0.0001454	6.096 8.054		
21.2	0.00202	5.737 7.210 11.4	0.0002914	6.038 7.939 11.2		0.0001656	6.096 8.054		
21.6	0.00206	5.737 7.210 11.6	0.0003365	6.038 7.939 11.4		0.0001883	6.096 8.054		
22	0.00210	5.737 7.210 11.8	0.0003849	6.038 7.939 11.6		0.0002136	6.096 8.054		
22.4	0.00214	5.737 7.210 12	0.0004360	6.038 7.939 11.8		0.0002418	6.096 8.054		
22.8	0.00218	5.737 7.210 12.2	0.0004893	6.038 7.939 12		0.0002729	6.096 8.054		
23.2	0.00221	5.737 7.210 12.4	0.0005440	6.038 7.939 12		0.0002728	6.096 8.054		
23.6	0.00225	5.737 7.210 12.6	0.0006010	6.038 7.939 12.2		0.0003068	6.096 8.054		
24	0.00222	5.737 7.210 12.8	0.0006584	6.038 7.939 12.4		0.0003438	6.096 8.054		
24.4	0.00231	5.737 7.210 13	0.0007165	6.038 7.939 12.6		0.0003837	6.096 8.054		
24.8	0.00234	5.737 7.210 13.2	0.0007749	6.038 7.939 12.8		0.0004265	6.096 8.054		
25.2	0.00237	5.737 7.210 13.4	0.0008334	6.038 7.939 13		0.0004720	6.096 8.054		
25.6	0.00239	5.737 7.210 13.6	0.0008918	6.038 7.939 13.2		0.0005200	6.096 8.054		
26	0.00242	5.737 7.210 13.8	0.0009498	6.038 7.939 13.4		0.0005704	6.096 8.054		
26.4	0.00244	5.737 7.210 14	0.0010074	6.038 7.939 13.6		0.0006229	6.096 8.054		
26.8	0.00247	5.737 7.210 14.2	0.0010644	6.038 7.939 13.8		0.0006774	6.096 8.054		
27.2	0.00249	5.737 7.210 14.4	0.0011207	6.038 7.939 14		0.0007336	6.096 8.054		
27.6	0.00251	5.737 7.210 14.6	0.0011763	6.038 7.939 14.2		0.0007912	6.096 8.054		
27.67	0.00252	5.737 7.210 14.8	0.0012310	6.038 7.939 14.4		0.0008501	6.096 8.054		
28	0.00253	5.737 7.210 15	0.0012849	6.038 7.939 14.6		0.0009100	6.096 8.054		
28.4	0.00255	5.737 7.210 15.2	0.0013379	6.038 7.939 14.8		0.0009707	6.096 8.054		
28.8	0.00257	5.737 7.210 15.4	0.0013899	6.038 7.939 15		0.0010320	6.096 8.054		
29.2	0.00259	5.737 7.210 15.6	0.0014409	6.038 7.939 15.2		0.0010938	6.096 8.054		
29.6	0.00260	5.737 7.210 15.8	0.0014910	6.038 7.939 15.4		0.0011558	6.096 8.054		
30	0.00262	5.737 7.210 16	0.0015400	6.038 7.939 15.6		0.0012180	6.096 8.054		

The mean squared error was calculated through the following equation

$$ECM = 100 \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} (y_{i,cal} - y_{i,exp})^2}{N_p}} \quad (5)$$

where $y_{i,cal}$ is the solubility calculated from component i , $y_{i,exp}$ the experimental solubility of component i and N_p is the data number.

The reader can find further details in our previous paper [1], and another manuscript [2].

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Transparency document. Supplementary material

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.10.038>.

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