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Study of Thermophysical properties of Natural gases,
CO₂-Nobel gases, Refrigerants and Carbon Nanotubes- based
fluid

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In The Name of God

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**Study of Thermophysical properties of Natural gases, CO₂-Nobel gases,
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BY

Fakhri Yousefi

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Declaration

I, Fakhri Yousefi, declare that this thesis represents my own work effort. Where other sources of information have been used, they have been acknowledged.

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Fakhri Yousefi

5 November 2009

Dedicated to:

My Parents,

My Husband,

, My Dear Daughter and Son (Medisa & Eliya)

For Their Love, Endless Support and Encouragement

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ABSTRACT

Study of Thermophysical properties of Natural gases, CO₂-Nobel gases, Refrigerants and Carbon Nanotubes- based fluid

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Part I. It is the purpose of this work to extract unlike intermolecular potential energies of five carbon dioxide-based binary gas mixtures including CO₂-He, CO₂-Ne, CO₂-Ar, CO₂-Kr, and CO₂-Xe from viscosity data and compare the calculated potentials with other models potential energy reported in literature. Then, dilute transport properties consisting of viscosity, diffusion coefficient, thermal diffusion factor, and thermal conductivity of aforementioned mixtures are calculated from the calculated potential energies and compared with literature data. Rather accurate correlations for the viscosity coefficient of afore-cited mixtures embracing the temperature range $200\text{K} < T < 3273.15\text{K}$ is reproduced from the present unlike intermolecular potentials energy. Our estimated accuracies for the viscosity are to within $\pm 2\%$. In addition, the calculated potential energies are used to present smooth correlations for other transport properties. The accuracies of the binary diffusion coefficients are of the order of $\pm 3\%$. Finally, the unlike interaction energy and the calculated low density viscosity have been employed to calculate high density viscosities using Vesovic-Wakeham method.

Also Viscosities, diffusion coefficients, thermal conductivities and thermal diffusion factors for seven binary gaseous mixtures H₂-CO₂, H₂-N₂, H₂-CH₄, H₂-C₂H₆, N₂-CH₄, N₂-C₂H₆, CH₄-C₂H₆, one ternary gaseous mixture N₂-CH₄-C₂H₆ and one quaternary gaseous mixture H₂-N₂-CH₄-C₂H₆ were determined based on the principle of the corresponding states of viscosity together with the inversion technique. The calculated transport properties have been compared with those obtained from other methods and also from experimental data. Our estimated accuracies are to within 3% for the viscosity, 5% for the binary diffusion coefficient and 14% for the thermal conductivity.

Part II. Tao and Mason (J. Chem. Phys. 1994, 100, 9075-9084) developed a statistical-mechanical-based equation of state (EOS) for pure substances. In the

present study, we have successfully extended this EOS to fluid mixtures, selecting refrigerant fluid mixtures as the test systems. The considered refrigerant mixtures are R32 + R125, R32 + R134a, R134a + R152a, R125 + R143a, R125 + R134a, R32 + R227ea, R134a + R290, and R22 + R152a. The second virial coefficient, $B(T)$, necessary for the mixture version of the Tao-Mason (TM) EOS, was determined using a two-parameter corresponding-states correlation obtained from the analysis of the speed of sound data and two constants: the enthalpy of vaporization ΔH_{vap} and the molar density ρ_{nb} , both at the normal boiling point. Other temperature-dependent quantities, including the correction factor $\alpha(T)$ and van der Waals covolume $b(T)$, were obtained from the Lennard-Jones (12-6) model potential. The cross parameters $B_{12}(T)$, $\alpha_{12}(T)$ and $b_{12}(T)$, required by the EOS for mixtures, were determined with the help of simple combining rules. The constructed mixture version of the TM EOS was extensively tested by comparison with experimental data. The results show that the molar gas and liquid densities of the refrigerant mixtures 1.3% and 2.69%, respectively, over the temperature range of 253-440 K and the pressure range of 0.33-158 bar. The present EOS was further assessed through comparisons with the Ihm-Song-Mason (ISM) and Peng-Robinson (PR) equations of state. In the gas phase, the TM EOS outperforms the two other equations of state. In the liquid phase, there is no noticeable difference between the TM EOS and the PR EOS, but both work better than the ISM EOS.

Part III. We used some extended models for calculation of thermal conductivities of suspension of multi-walled CNTs in (-olfin) oil, decene (DE), distilled water (DW), ethylene glycol (EG) and single-walled CNTs in epoxy and poly methylmethacrylate (PMMA). Also we utilized a hybrid model based upon mega-trend-diffusion technique and neural network to estimate the expected domain range of real data and generate a number of virtual data points to reduce the error of estimated function with respect to a small actual dataset and build the robust prediction model. Then we compared the obtained results with actual data. The results show good harmony with the literature values. DNN-MLP model possesses a high ability to predict thermal conductivity ratio with an absolute average error of 3.26%. The results demonstrated good agreement between the predicted and the experimental values of thermal conductivity ratio ($r=0.991$). The standard deviation in relative errors was 2.3%. This value showed the dispersion around the average value was small.

TABEL OF CONTENTS

CONTENT	PAGE
CHAPTER I	
Prediction of Transport Properties of Gas Mixtures at Low and Moderate Densities	1
I.1. Introduction	1
I.2. Transport Properties	4
I.3. Intermolecular Potentials	7
I.3.1 Experimental Sources of Information about Intermolecular Potential	8
I.3.1.1. Determination of Intermolecular Forces from Second Virial Coefficient	8
I.3.1.2 Determination of Intermolecular Forces from Transport Properties	9
I.3.1.3. Determination of Intermolecular Potential from Spectroscopic Measurements	10
I.3.1.4. Use of Molecular Beam Scattering Data for the Determination of Intermolecular Pair Potentials	10
I.3.1.5. Intermolecular Pair Potential from Speed of Sound Data	11
I.3.2. The Nature of Intermolecular Forces	11
I.3.2.1. Long-range Energy	12
I.3.2.2. Short-range Energies	14
I.4. Kinetic Theories of Gases	15
I.4.1.1. Simple Kinetic Theory	15
I.4.1.2 Rigorous Kinetic Theory	15
I.4.1.3 Advanced Kinetic Theory	16
I.4.2. Molecular Collision	16
I.4.2.1. Collision Dynamic of Molecules	17
I.4.2.2. Collision Integrals	19
I.5. The law of corresponding states	20
I.5.1. The Extended law of Corresponding States	21

CONTENT	PAGE
I.5.2. Viscosity Collision Integrals	22
I.5.2.1. Viscosity Collision Integral, $\Omega^{*(2,2)}$ for Molecular Gases	22
I.5.2.2. Viscosity Collision Integral, $\Omega^{*(2,2)}$ for Noble Gases	22
I.5.3. Diffusion Collision Integrals	23
I.5.3.1. Diffusion Collision Integral, $\Omega^{*(1,1)}$ for Molecular Gases	23
I.5.3.2. Diffusion Collision Integral, $\Omega^{*(1,1)}$ for Noble Gases	23
I.6. The Direct Determination of Intermolecular Forces: Inversion Method	24
I.7. General Formula of Transport Properties	28
I.7.1. Low density region	29
I.7.1.1. Viscosity Coefficient	29
I.7.1.2. Diffusion Coefficient	30
I.7.1.3. Thermal diffusion factor	31
I.7.1.4. Thermal conductivity	31
I.7.2. High density region	34
I.8. Result and Discussion	37
I.9. Conclusion	101
CHAPTER II	102
Tao-Mason Equation of state for Mixture	102
II.I. Introduction	104
II.1.1. Effects of CFCs on Environment	105
II.1.2. The First Generation Replacements of CFCs As Refrigerants (HCFCs)	106
II.1.3. The Second Generation Replacements of CFCs As Refrigerants (HFCs)	107
II.1.4. The Story of “Green Freeze”	107
II.2. Theory of Equation of State	110
II.2.1. ISM Equation of State	112
II.2.1.1. ISM EOS for Pure Substances	112

CONTENT	PAGE
II.2.1.2. Correlation Procedure	113
II.2.1.3. Extension to Mixtures	114
II.2.2. TM Equation of State	115
II.2.2.1. TM EOS for Pure System	115
II.2.2.2. Extension of TM EOS to Mixtures	116
II.2.3. Peng-Robinson Equation of State	117
II.3. Result and discussion	118
II.4. Conclusion	145
CHAPTER III	
Theoretical Approaches for Predicting Thermal Conductivity of Nanofluids	
III.1. Introduction	147
III.2. Thermal conductivity of nanotubes	155
III. 3. Literature review on thermal conductivity of nanofluids	155
III.4. Analytical methods for estimation of thermal conduc- tivity of carbon nanotube suspension	157
III.4.1. Q.Z. Xue model (2003)	158
III.4.2. Q.Z. Xue model (2005)	160
III.4.3. Q.Z. Xue model (2006)	161
III.4.4. A renovated Hamilton-Crosser model	162
III.4.5. Conventional Artificial neural networks	164
III.4.5.1. Detailed steps of the ANN modelling procedure	166
III.5. Numerical calculations and Discussion	170
III.6. Conclusion	185
References	186

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
Table I.1. The calculated dimensionless collision integrals and their ratios obtained from the inverted pair unlike potential energies.	43
Table I.2. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture He-CO ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	44
Table I.3. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture Ne-CO ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	45
Table I.4. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture Ar-CO ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	46
Table I.5. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture Kr-CO ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	47
Table I.6. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture Xe-CO ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	48
Table I.7. The non-linear least squares parameters of Eq. (I.103).	49
Table I.8. The non-linear least squares parameters of Eq. (I.104).	50
Table I.9. The non-linear least squares parameters of Eq. (I.105).	51
Table I.10. The non-linear least squares parameters of Eq. (I.106).	52
Table I.11. The Statistical parameters of Eqs. (I.103)-(I.106).	53
Table I.12. The comparison of our interaction viscosities of CO ₂ -Ar with the ones computed from the potential of Pack et al. ⁸⁴⁻⁸⁶ and Hough and Howard. ^{87,88}	54

Table I.13. The comparison of our calculated binary diffusion coefficients of CO ₂ -Ar system obtained from the inverted potential energies with those calculated from other models potential. ^{84-88,90}	55
Table I.14. The calculated thermal diffusion factor of CO ₂ -Ar system obtained from the inverted potential energies compared with those calculated from other models potential ^{84-88,90} .	56
Table I.15. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for pure hydrogen system.	73
Table I.16. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for pure nitrogen	74
Table I.17. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for pure methane and ethane systems.	75
Table I.18. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for C ₂ H ₆ -H ₂ , CH ₄ -H ₂ , and N ₂ -H ₂ systems.	76
Table I.19. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for C ₂ H ₆ -N ₂ , CH ₄ -N ₂ and CH ₄ -C ₂ H ₆ , systems.	77
Table I.20. The reduced collision integrals and their ratios for H ₂ -CO ₂ system	78
Table I.21. The predicted transport properties of pure hydrogen system.	79
Table I.22. The predicted transport properties of pure methane system.	80
Table I.23. The predicted transport properties of pure ethane system	81
Table I.24. The predicted transport properties of pure nitrogen system.	82
Table I.25. The predicted transport properties of pure carbon dioxide system.	83
Table I.26. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture CO ₂ -H ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	84
Table I.27. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture N ₂ -H ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	85

Table I.28. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture CH ₄ -H ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	86
Table I.29. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture C ₂ H ₆ -H ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	87
Table I.30. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture CH ₄ -N ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	88
Table I.31. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture C ₂ H ₆ -N ₂ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	89
Table I.32. The predicted transport properties of an equimolar mixture C ₂ H ₆ -CH ₄ obtained from the inverted unlike pair potential energy.	90
Table I.33. The least squares parameters for Eqs(I.108)-(I.110).	91
Table I.34. The least squares parameters for Eqs (I.111)-(I.114).	92,93
Table II.1. Parameters for Eight Refrigerants.	123
Table II.2. Prediction of gas densities of R32+R125 mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	124,125
Table II.3. Prediction of liquid densities of R32+R125 system at variable pressure, temperature and composition.	126
Table II.4. Prediction of gas densities of R32+R134a mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	127
Table II.5. Prediction of liquid densities of R32+R134a mixture at variable pressures, and temperatures and fixed compositions.	128
Table II.6. Prediction of gas densities of R32+R227ea mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	129
Table II.7. Prediction of gas densities of R125+R134a mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and fixed compositions.	130
Table II.8. Prediction of liquid densities of R125+R134a mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	131
Table II.9. Prediction of gas densities of R125+R143a mixture	132

at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.

Table II.10. Prediction of gas densities of R134a+R152a mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	133
Table II.11. Prediction of liquid densities of R134a+ R152a mixture at variable pressures, temperatures and compositions.	134
Table II.12. The results of density predictions for all considered mixtures (liquid and gaseous phases).	135
Table III.1. Conventional models of effective thermal conductivity of solid/liquid suspensions.	174
Table III.2. The lower and upper of domain range of training data.	175
Table III.3. The random numbers select between L and U	176
Table III.4. The AAD of the effective thermal conductivity ratio using Xue, Yu and Choi models, and ANN method from the experimental data.	177

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure. I.1. the angles defining the relative orientations of two dipoles	13
Figure I.2. Trajectory of particle in a central field of force.	18
Figure I.3. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -He, CO ₂ -Ne, CO ₂ -Ar, CO ₂ -Kr and CO ₂ -Xe, gaseous mixtures at different temperatures compared with methods of Richenberg (), (), (), (), ()91 and Davidson (), (), (), (×)92, respectively.	57
Figure I.4. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -He gaseous mixture system at different temperatures and mole fractions compared with ref. 93 for $X_{\text{He}} = 0$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.1$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.2$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.3$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.4$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.5$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.6$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.7$ (×), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.8$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 0.9$ (), $X_{\text{He}} = 1$ (*).	58
Figure I.5. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -Ne gaseous mixture system at different temperatures compared with ref. 93 for $X_{\text{Ne}} = 0$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .1$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .2$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .3$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .4$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .5$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .6$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .7$ (×), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .8$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = .9$ (), $X_{\text{Ne}} = 1$ (*).	59
Figure I.6. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -Ar gaseous mixture system at different temperatures compared with ref. 93 for $X_{\text{Ar}} = 1$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .2$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .3$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .4$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .5$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .6$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .7$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .8$ (×), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .9$ ().	60
Figure I.7. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -Ar gaseous mixture system at different temperatures and mole fractions compared with NIST94 for $X_{\text{Ar}} = 1$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .2$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .3$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .4$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .5$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .6$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .7$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .8$ (), $X_{\text{Ar}} = .9$ (×).	61

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure I.8. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -Ar mixture at different temperatures compared with those measured by Hunter et al.89 for $X_{Ar}=.2686$ (), $X_{Ar}=.5242$ (), $X_{Ar}=.7677$ () and of CO ₂ -Kr mixture at different temperatures compared with those measured by Kestin et al.100 for $X_{Kr}=.495$ (), $X_{Kr}=.1746$ ().	62
Figure I.9. Deviation plot for the interaction viscosity coefficients of CO ₂ -Ar gaseous mixture at different temperatures compared with literature data ()96, ()103, ()93 ,()98,89 for $X_{Ar}=0.52418$ (), $X_{Ar}=.26858$ (), $X_{Ar}=.76771$ ().	63
Figure I.10. Deviation plot for the diffusion coefficients of CO ₂ -He, CO ₂ -Ne, and CO ₂ -Kr gaseous mixtures at different temperatures compared with literature data()104, ()96, ()103, ()102, ()98, ()99, ()106 and ()100.	64
Figure I.11. Deviation plot for the thermal diffusion factors of CO ₂ -He compared with experimental data104 for $X_{CO_2}=0.19$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.21$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.79$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.81$ () and of CO ₂ -Ne compared with experimental data105 for $X_{CO_2}=0.19$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.199$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.210$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.795$ (), $X_{CO_2}=0.805$ (×), $X_{CO_2}=0.815$ () and of CO ₂ -Ar compared with experimental data ()106.	65
Figure I.12. Deviation plot for the thermal conductivities of CO ₂ -He, CO ₂ -Ne and CO ₂ -Ar compared with ref. 107 for $X_{He}=0.293$ (), $X_{He}=0.4615$ (), $X_{He}=.6956$ (), $X_{Ne}=.2455$ (), $X_{Ne}=0.4369$ (), $X_{Ne}=0.6785$ (), $X_{Ar}=0.1703$ (), $X_{Ar}=.4796$ (), $X_{Ar}=.7359$ (×).	66
Figure I.13. Deviation plot for the thermal conductivities of CO ₂ -Ar compared with NIST database program94 for $X_{Ar}=1$ (), $X_{Ar}=.3$ (), $X_{Ar}=.6$ (), $X_{Ar}=.9$ () and those given in ref. 93 for $X_{Ar}=1$ (), $X_{Ar}=.3$ (), $X_{Ar}=.6$ (), $X_{Ar}=.9$ ().	67

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure I.14. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of dense CO ₂ -He gas mixture at different mole fractions compared with literature data.93	68
Figure I.15. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of N ₂ -CH ₄ and H ₂ -CO ₂ gaseous mixture at different temperatures and mole fractions110 for $X_{CH_4} = 0$ (), $X_{CH_4} = 0.1994$ (), $X_{CH_4} = 0.4577$ (), $X_{CH_4} = 0.6067$ (), $X_{CH_4} = 0.8081$ () and of H ₂ -CO ₂ gaseous mixture at different temperatures and mole fractions111 for $X_{H_2} = 0$ (*), $X_{H_2} = 0.15$ (), $X_{H_2} = 0.3$ (), $X_{H_2} = 0.5$ (), $X_{H_2} = 0.7$ (+), $X_{H_2} = 0.85$ (×), $X_{H_2} = 1$ (-).	94
Figure I.16. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of N ₂ -H ₂ gaseous mixture at different mole fractions compared with Ref [101] for T=293 K (), T=303 K().	95
Figure I.17. Deviation plot for the viscosity coefficients of N ₂ -CH ₄ -C ₂ H ₆ gaseous ternary mixture at different temperatures compared with: Friend94 (), and Nabizadeh 112 ().	96
Figure I.18. Deviation plot for the viscosities of C ₂ H ₆ -N ₂ -CH ₄ -H ₂ quaternary gaseous mixture compared with experiment: Nabizadeh112 for $X_{C_2H_6} = 0.03325, X_{N_2} = 0.017385, X_{CH_4} = .899365, X_{H_2} = 0.05$ (), $X_{C_2H_6} = 0.02975, X_{N_2} = 0.01555, X_{CH_4} = 0.804695, X_{H_2} = 0.15$ (), $X_{C_2H_6} = 0.0245, X_{N_2} = 0.01281, X_{CH_4} = .66269, X_{H_2} = 0.30$ (), $X_{C_2H_6} = 0.00875, X_{N_2} = 0.004575, X_{CH_4} = 0.236675, X_{H_2} = 0.75$ ().	97
Figure I.19. Deviation plot for the thermal conductivities of H ₂ -CH ₄ (), H ₂ -CO ₂ (), binary gaseous mixtures compared with Kestin113 .	98
Figure I.20. Deviation plot for the thermal conductivities of C ₂ H ₆ -N ₂ (), N ₂ -CH ₄ (), CH ₄ -C ₂ H ₆ (), gaseous mixtures system compared with Friend94.	99

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure I.21. Deviation plot for the thermal conductivities of N2-CH4-C2H6 gaseous system compared with Friend94().	100
Figure I.22. Deviation plot for the binary diffusion coefficients of gaseous mixtures compared with literature for H2-CH4 ()Kestin 113, H2-CO2 Kestin 113., and (), H2-N2 ()Kestin101.	101
Figure I.23: Deviation plot of the binary diffusion coefficients of gaseous mixture of H2-N2 () as a function of mole fraction of N2 compared with Carson 114.	102
Figure II.1. Deviation plot for the gas density of R32+R125 mixture at T=330 K (), T=350 K(), T=370 K (), T=400 K (), T=420 K (), T=440 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.36708$ and T=340 K (×), T=360 K (*), T=380 K (), T=400 K (), T=420 K (+), T=440 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.60576$ compared with experiment.150	136
Figure II.2. Deviation plot for the gas density of R32+R125 mixture at T=373.15 K (), T=353.15 K (), T=338.15 K (), and $x_{R32} = 0.5456$ compared with experiment.149 and T=380 K (), T=360 K (), T=340 K (), T=320 K (+), $x_{R32} = 0.6977$ and T=380 K (), and T=370 K (), T=360 K (×), T=350 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.5001$ compared with experiment.151	137
Figure II.3. Deviation plot for the gas density of R32+R125 mixture at T=373.15 K (), T=353.15 K (), T=323.15 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.8191$ and T=373.15 K (), T=353.15 K (), T=323.15 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.5794$ and T=373.15 K (), T=353.15 K (), T=323.15 K (+), $x_{R32} = 0.4320$ compared with experiment.152	138
Figure II.4. Deviation plot for the gas density of R32+R134a mixture at T=373.15 K (), T=353.15 K (), T=338.15 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.5084$ compared with experiment149 , and T=360 K (), T=380 K (), T=400 K (), T=420 K (), T=440 K (), $x_{R32} = 0.39534$ compared with experiment..154	139