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# Prediction of Dielectric Constants of (Cyclic Ketone- 1,4Butanediol) Binary Systems 

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#### Abstract

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#### Abstract

In order to predict the permittivity and excess permittivity data of binary systems containing cyclic ketones (cyclohexanone and cyclopentanone) and 1,4butanediols, various mixing rules were used [1,2]. The permittivity increment, $\Delta \varepsilon=\varepsilon_{12}-\left(x_{1} \varepsilon_{1}+x_{2} \varepsilon_{2}\right)$, was also evaluated in this research using the predicted data. $x_{1}$ and $x_{2}$ are the mole fractions of the components 1 and $2, \varepsilon_{1}$ and $\varepsilon_{2}$ are the permittivities of the pure components. As shown in Fig. 1, the experimental permittivity values for three systems containing 1,4-butanediol (1,4BD) and two cyclic ketones were estimated by several mixing rules. Typically, for cyclohexanone and 1,4-butanediol mixtures, the predicted excess permittivity data were compared and shown in Fig. 2. As it can be seen from Table 1, the Lichteneker-Rother model shows the lower root mean square deviation (rmsd) value, which indicates that the Lichteneker-Rother model presents the best result between the predictive models.


Keywords: Cyclic Ketone- 1,4-Butanediol, Binary Systems

Table 1
Standard deviations of the experimental permittivity from
those estimated by mixing rules for the binary mixtures.

| Mixing rules | 1,4BD + CHO | 1,4BD + CPO |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | RMSD | RMSD |
| Looyenga | 0.53 | 0.14 |
| Bottcher-Bordewijk | 0.52 | 0.10 |
| Bruggeman asymmetric | 0.59 | 0.09 |
| Peon-Iglesias | 0.52 | 0.18 |
| Iglesias-Peon | 0.51 | 0.19 |
| Lichteneker-Rother | 0.27 | 0.53 |
| Kraszewski | 0.67 | 0.16 |
| H.S.Upper bound | 0.40 | 0.38 |
| Brown | 0.52 | 0.10 |
| Rayleight-Maxwell | 0.65 | 0.17 |
| Onsager-Botcher | 0.52 | 0.10 |
| Iglesias | 0.93 | 0.49 |
| Grosse-Greffe | 0.60 | 0.13 |
| Sen | 0.46 | 0.24 |



1,4-butanediol (1,4BD)

cyclohexanone (CHO)

cyclopentanone (CPO)

Figure 1. Chemical structures of the used compounds


Figure 2. Predicted permittivity increments for binary mixtures of $[\mathrm{CHO}(1)+1,4 \mathrm{BD}(2)]$ at $T=298.2$ :

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