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Short communication

Heat capacity and thermodynamic properties of benzyl disulfide ($C_{14}H_{14}S_2$)

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Abstract

Heat capacities of benzyl disulfide have been measured with a high-precision automatic adiabatic calorimeter over the temperature range from 80 to 377 K. The melting point, molar enthalpy and entropy of fusion were determined to be 341.72 ± 0.07 K, 44965 ± 10 J mol^{-1} and 130.78 ± 0.11 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}, respectively. The thermal stability and the kinetics of thermal decomposition of the compound were investigated in air by means of thermogravimetry (TG) and differential thermal analysis (DTA). TG/DTA curves showed that the decomposition proceeded through one step. The activation energy and the reaction order for one-step decomposition was calculated to be 110.7 ± 12.3 kJ mol^{-1} and 1.2 ± 0.2 through Kissinger method.

Keywords: Benzyl disulfide; Heat capacity; Adiabatic calorimetry; Thermal decomposition; Activation energy

1. Introduction

Benzyl disulfide (formula: $C_{14}H_{14}S_2$; molecular weight: 246.39; CAS registry number: 150-60-7; molecular structure: see Fig. 1) has a harsh, burnt-caramel odor and is used in manufacturing corrosion inhibitors, fragrance compounds, high-pressure lubricant additives and other organic compounds.

The melting point of the compound has been reported to be 342 K [1]. However, no report about thermodynamic data and the kinetics of thermal decomposition was found in the literature.

In the present work, low-temperature heat capacity of the sample was measured from 80 to 377 K. The thermal stability and the kinetics of thermal decomposition of the compound were also investigated in air by means of thermogravimetry (TG) and differential thermal analysis (DTA).

2. Experimental

2.1. Sample

The benzyl disulfide (white crystalline powder) was purchased from MERCK-Schuchardt. The labeled mass fraction is >0.99. The sample was determined by HPLC analysis to be 99.4% mol fraction. The sample was used without further purification. Finally, the IR and ^{1}H NMR were employed to affirm the structure of the sample.

2.2. Adiabatic calorimetry

Heat capacity measurements were performed with a precision automatic adiabatic calorimetric system which has been described in detail [2]. The evacuated chamber was kept within ca. 1×10^{-3} Pa during the heat capacity measurement.

Before the heat capacity measurement of the sample, the reliability of the calorimetric apparatus was verified by heat capacity measurements of the reference standard material-α-Al_2O_3 (NBS SRM-720). The deviations of our calibration results from the recommended value reported by Ditmars et al. of the former National Bureau of Standards [3] are within ±0.2% in the temperature range of (80–400 K).

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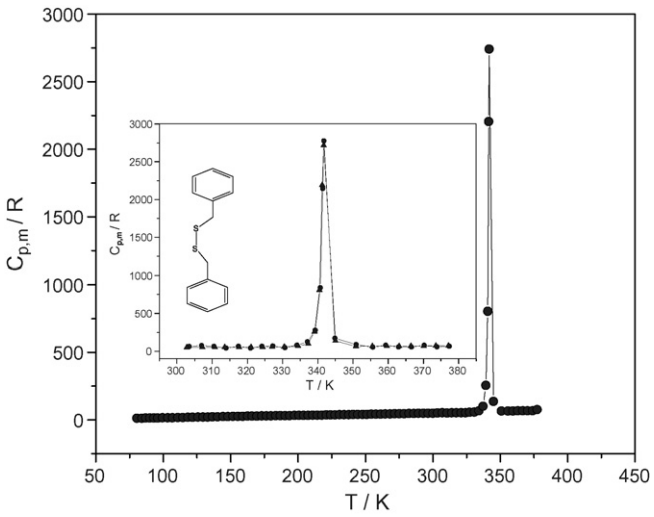

Fig. 1. Experimental molar heat capacities against temperature for benzyl disulfide.

2.3. Thermal analysis

Thermal analysis measurements (thermogravimetry, TG; differential thermal analysis, DTA) were carried out by means of a Henven HCT-1/2 thermal analyzer, China. Thermal analysis experiments TG/DTA were performed in air, at heating rates of 10, 20, 30, 40 °C/min.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Heat capacity

The experimental molar heat capacity of benzyl disulfide over the temperature range from 80 to 377 K are listed in Table 1 and shown in Fig. 1. The heat capacities of the sample increased with the temperature in the two regions of 80–303 K and 355–377 K. No phase transition or thermal anomaly was found, which indicated that the structure of the sample was stable in these temperature ranges. However, a thermal anomaly was observed in the temperature range from 303 to 355 K with a peak temperature at about 341.8 K. The evidence of fusion of the sample was found after the heat capacity measurement.

The molar heat capacities were fitted to the two following polynomial equations by least square fitting.

For the solid phase over the temperature range of (80–303 K):

$$C_{p,\mathrm{m}}\,(\mathrm{J\,K^{-1}\,mol^{-1}}) = 270.2993 + 136.4588X - 2.8083X^2 + 77.6374X^3 - 32.1240X^4 - 54.6362X^5 + 32.9213X^6,$$

where X is the reduced temperature, and $X = \{T\,(\mathrm{K}) - 191.5\}/111.5$ and T is the absolute temperature. The correlation coefficient $R^2 = 0.9997$.

Table 1
Experimental molar heat capacities of benzyl disulfide ($M = 246.39\,\mathrm{g\,mol^{-1}}$) (The first series of measurements) ($R = 8.314472\,\mathrm{J\,mol^{-1}\,K^{-1}}$)[a]

T (K)	$C_{p,m}/R$
80.30	13.029
84.06	13.445
87.01	13.649
90.01	13.992
92.93	14.284
95.91	14.676
99.41	15.371
103.24	16.238
106.95	16.992
110.69	17.727
114.47	18.511
118.16	19.255
121.87	20.394
125.68	21.272
129.35	21.621
132.96	22.361
136.61	23.104
140.35	23.696
144.38	24.690
147.99	25.462
151.70	26.174
155.35	26.762
158.92	27.492
162.44	28.112
165.91	28.741
169.42	29.302
172.99	29.865
176.50	30.386
179.96	30.916
183.38	31.350
186.84	31.913
190.36	32.401
193.83	32.877
197.26	33.350
200.65	33.710
204.00	34.190
207.40	34.639
210.85	35.113
214.25	35.607
217.60	36.164
220.90	36.686
224.17	37.350
227.41	38.092
230.64	39.022
234.10	39.928
237.58	40.094
240.90	40.755
244.30	41.089
247.70	41.186
251.00	41.803
254.37	42.514
257.79	43.238
261.22	43.724
264.69	44.461
268.17	45.079
271.64	45.836
275.11	46.456
278.65	47.146
282.26	47.700
285.84	48.362
289.39	49.357
292.90	50.178
296.45	50.178