

Solubility Modeling of N-CBZ Derivatized Amino Acids in Supercritical Carbon Dioxide

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Abstract

The experimental solubility of CBZ (Carbobenzoxo) derivatized amino acids namely N-CBZ valine, N-CBZ proline, N-CBZ aspartic acid in supercritical carbon dioxide were correlated by Soave-Redlich-Kwong Equation state based on fugacity determination and group contribution method using extrapolated critical parameters and mixing rules and other two different empirical models proposed by Yu (1994) and Gordillo-coworkers (1999). The SRK EOS prediction showed very high deviation of % AARD of 9% - 59%. The Yu model had three derivatized amino acids with average absolute deviation from 2.04, 8.17, 10.96, while the Gordillo model had 0.245, 1.067 and 1.144 for CBZ-valine, CBZ-proline and CBZ-aspartic acid successively. The correlated values had better fit with Gordillo model. The predictive capability and applicability for these amino acid derivatives for both the models demonstrated with correlation coefficient around 0.99 for all the experimental solubility observed.

Keywords

Derivatized Amino Acids, Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK), Yu Model, Gordillo Model

1. Introduction

Growing concern on the adverse environmental impact in industrial processing, stringent legislation on the solvent residues in food extracts or products, growing demand by the consumers as well as the processors for safe

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and products, new modes of production processes are intensely pursued in the industry for the past two decades. One of the major processing technologies that are increasingly applied in industry are high pressure technology based on the use of supercritical CO₂ processes for extraction, sorption process, chromatography, drying, nucleation, membrane separation, encapsulation, impregnation, biochemical reactions and chemical reactions [1]-[3]. Supercritical fluids came into the fore front in view of their properties that help favorable mass transfer properties, such as high diffusivities and compressibility's gas like tending to liquid, liquid like densities and no surface tension, variable solvent power based on tuning the pressure and temperature that help in selective separation due to variable solute solubility [4] [5]. Supercritical carbon dioxide is the solvent of choice in view of the fact the critical temperature (31.2°C) is near ambient, non-toxic, non-inflammable, inexpensive and used soft drinks for carbonation as GRAS substance [1].

In chemical process whether it is a separation or reaction, the experimental solubility of the solute in the reaction media, say carbon dioxide (SCF solvent) is very essential. Although innumerable studies on solubility had taken place [6], still there is a dearth for solubility data on compounds in supercritical fluids. Wherever there is a solubility data to extrapolate to the different conditions, it is necessary model the solubility data based on thermodynamic equation of state that needs the critical properties of the solutes, acentric factors, vapour pressure data, density data of solute in gas, liquid and solid phases, and density of mixtures. For most of the biological activity compounds such data is not available and need to extrapolated either by group contribution methods. Sometimes, it is better follow empirical models to fit the experimental data for extrapolation in waste and process engineering [7].

Slaughter house and tannery wastes such as poultry feathers, animal flesh, hair, horn, and hoof are major source of environmental pollution and receiving much attention for researchers. These protein waste materials can be subjected to acid or alkali hydrolysis and extract to obtain different aminoacids in purer form. But the separation of amino acids using supercritical fluids hindered due to their poor solubility due to their polar nature. The amino acids are derivatised to carboxybenzene to enhance their solubility in supercritical carbon dioxide [8]. By derivatisation of the amino acids, where the both the polar groups such as amino and carboxylic acid groups are blocked, the solubility is further enhanced for ease of separation and purification in supercritical carbon dioxide.

There are several empirical models projected in past decade such as Mendez-Santiago-Teja, Modified Mendez-Santiago-Teja, Bartle, Yu, Charstil, and Gordillo model, which gives good promise with experimental data over wide range of temperature and pressure [9]-[13]. The easiest way of correlating solubility data is empirical fit where the relationship between thermodynamic property such as pressure and density can be fitted and presented linearly. Basically there are three types of models namely solubility parameter model, density and chemical association semi-empirical models [7]. Some commonly used equation of states that help the modeling of solubility parameter model are Soave-Redlich-Kwong equation of state, Peng-Robinson equation of state, and Lee-Kesler-Plocker equation of state. These equations of state are more complicated than empirical or semi-empirical model, because it requires more efforts to figure out the unknown constants such as critical temperature, critical pressure, critical volume and acentric factors in the model. Also the solute properties are not available for complex structures such as some proteins and amino acids in which complicated computational prediction and group contribution methods are involved [14].

The present study is aimed at correlation of the solubility of the N-CBZ amino acids carried out by Vedaraman *et al.* (2004) using 1) Soave Redlich-Kwong equation and empirical models developed by 2) Yu *et al.* (1994) and 3) Gordillo *et al.* (1999).

2. SRK EOS Based Correlation and Prediction of Solubility CBZ N-Amino Acids

Soave-Redlich-Kwong thermodynamic model for correlating the solubility of solutes at high pressures by appropriate corrections for volume of the gas and appropriate mixing rules. It involves the data on critical properties of both the solvent and the solute, determination of mixed parameters using appropriate mixing rules [15].

The critical temperature (T_c) and the critical pressure (P_c) of the CBZ-N-amino acids determined by Lydersen's critical property group contribution increments based on chemical structure was used [16].

$$T_c = T_b / \left[0.567 + \sum \Delta T_L - (\sum \Delta T_L)^2 \right] \quad (2.1)$$

where T_B = Normal Boiling temperature, $\theta = T_B/T_C$

$$T_b = 0.0121860\theta e^\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{\left[(1-\theta)^{2/7} - 0.048 \ln V_C + (1-\theta)^{2/7} \ln P_c + 1.225 \right]}{(1-\theta)^{2/7}} \quad (2.2)$$

ΔT_L = Group Contributions for temperature in Lydersen Equation (2.1);

M_w = molecular weight of the compound.

The following Equation (2.3) was used for predicting critical pressure based on group contribution methods. Lydersen

$$P_c = M_w / \left(0.34 + \sum \Delta P_L \right)^2 \quad (2.3)$$

For calculatin the acentric factor, ω , Lee-Kesler Equation (2.4) was used

$$\omega = \frac{-\ln P_c - 5.92714 + 6.09648\theta^{-1} + 1.28862 \ln \theta - 0.169347\theta^6}{15.2518 - 15.6875\theta^{-1} - 13.4721 \ln \theta + 0.43577\theta^6} \quad (2.4)$$

The critical volume is extrapolate by Lydersen group contribution methods

$$V_C = 40 + \sum \Delta V_L \quad (2.5)$$

ΔV_L = Group Contributions for volume in Lydersen Equation (2.5).

Generally measurements of boiling points are made at lower pressures for extremely high boiling compounds or for compounds that decompose (especially true for bio-active components such as bakuchiol) before they boil at atmospheric pressure [17]. Joback used the same approach to develop a method for normal boiling point as he used to develop a method for critical temperature. The resulting method is a function of structure only. The Joback's equation for calculating the boiling point is shown below:

$$T_B = 198 + \sum \Delta B_j \quad (2.6)$$

where ΔB_j = Group Contributions for boiling point.

The vapor pressure is the pressure exerted by a pure component at equilibrium at any temperature when both liquid and vapor phases exist and thus extends from a minimum at the triple point temperature to a maximum at the critical temperature, the critical pressure.

In the present study to calculate vapour pressures, the Equations (2.7) to (2.76) were adopted from studies of Edalat and Bozar-Jomehri [18]. The method is claimed to be accurately predicting vapor pressure of hydrocarbons, non-hydrocarbons and polar fluids using only P_c , T_c and ω , the acentric factor. The equation is described below:

$$\ln P_r^s = \left[\eta_1 \tau + \eta_2 \tau^{1.5} + \eta_3 \tau^3 + \eta_4 \tau^6 \right] [1 - \tau]^{-1} \quad (2.7)$$

where,

$$\eta_1 = -6.1559 - 4.0855\omega \quad (2.71)$$

$$\eta_2 = 1.5737 - 1.540\omega - 4.43565 \times 10^{-3} \eta_4 \quad (2.72)$$

$$\eta_3 = -0.8747 - 7.8874\omega \quad (2.73)$$

$$\eta_4 = \left[-0.4893 - 0.9912\omega - 3.1551\omega^2 \right]^{-1} \quad (2.74)$$

$$\tau = 1 - T_r \quad (2.75)$$

$$\omega = \left(-\log P_r^s \right)_{T_r=0.7} - 1 \quad (2.76)$$

where P_r^s = reduced vapor pressure (P^s/P_c). $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ = constants defined in Equations (2.71) to (2.76).

Equations of state are used to describe the thermodynamic states through the relationship of state parameters

such as temperature, pressure, and volume. In SCFE processing, EOS describes the behavior of solute being dissolved in supercritical fluids. The solubility of a substance (component 2) in a supercritical fluid (component 1) can be obtained from fluid-solid phase equilibria. The subscripts 1 and 2 in the following derivations denote components CO₂ and solute. At equilibrium, the fugacities of the components in the solid and gas phases are equal, *i.e.*

$$f_2^s(P, T, x_2) = f_2^v(P, T, y_2) \quad (2.8)$$

where f_2^s is the fugacity of solute in the solid phase; f_2^v fugacity of solute in the gas phase; P is the pressure; T is the temperature; x and y are mole fractions.

If the gas component 1 is assumed to be insoluble in solid phase (true in most of the cases), then

$$y_2 \phi_2 P = P_2^{sat} \phi_2^{sat} \exp \int_{P_2^{sat}}^P \left((V_2^s dP / RT) \right) \quad (2.81)$$

$$f_2^v = P y_2 \phi_2^v \quad (2.82)$$

where, ϕ is the fugacity coefficient; V molar volume; R is the universal gas constant; superscripts s and sat denote solid and saturated conditions respectively.

From above equations, one can obtain:

$$y_2 = E \left(P_2^{sat} / P \right) \quad (2.83)$$

$$y_2 = P_2^{sat} \exp \left(P V_2^s / RT \right) / \left(\phi_2^v P \right) \quad (2.84)$$

where, E is the enhancement factor which is the ratio of the solubility of the solute in super critical fluid to the solubility in an ideal gas. *i.e.* $E = y_2 / y_{ideal}$

Large enhancement factors of the order of 10^5 to 10^7 are frequently observed due to small values of $\phi_2^v \cdot \phi_2^{sat}$. V_2^s can be easily calculated from the density of component 2. Thus, to calculate E , one requires the value of ϕ_2^v . From well-known equation of state (EOS) available such as Peng-Robinson (PR) and Soave-Redlich-Kwong (SRK) models, ϕ_2^v can be calculated.

A general form of the SRK equation is:

Soave-Redlich-Kwong equation of state (SRK-EOS) is:

$$P = \left(RT / (V - b) \right) - \left(a / (V^2 + bV) \right) \quad (2.9)$$

The above can also be written as:

$$Z^3 - Z^2 + (A - B - B^2)Z - AB = 0 \quad (2.91)$$

The above equation leads to:

$$\ln \phi_2^v = b_2 (Z - B) / b - \ln(Z - B) - [A/B] \{ 2(a_{22} y_2 + a_{12} y_1 / a) - (b_2 / b) \} \cdot \ln(1 + (B/Z)) \quad (2.92)$$

where

$$Z = PV / RT \quad (2.93)$$

$$A = aP / (R^2 T^2) \quad (2.94)$$

$$B = bP / RT \quad (2.95)$$

a = intermolecular attraction parameter;

b = covolume parameter.

3. Mixing Rules for SRK EOS

When the equation is extended to mixtures, the following mixing rule is employed:

$$a = \sum \sum y_i y_j a_{ij} \quad (2.96)$$

$$b = \sum \sum y_i y_j b_{ij} \quad (2.97)$$

where a_{ij} and b_{ij} are calculated from combining rules:

$$a_{ij} = (a_{ii}a_{jj})^{0.5} (1 - k_{ij}) \quad (2.98)$$

$$b_{ij} = (b_{ii}b_{jj})^{0.5} (1 - n_{ij}) \quad (2.99)$$

where, k_{ij} and n_{ij} are the adjustable binary interaction parameters. The adjustable parameters are determined by regressing phase equilibrium data and assumed to be independent of temperature, pressure and composition. It may be noted that these parameters can take negative values and accordingly, the software program should be allowed to adjust these values suitably. Many authors have used single binary interaction parameter k_{ij} in their works. However, a second adjustable mixture parameter n_{ij} is also used in the present study, since n_{ij} can account for the large size disparity between a heavy non-volatile solute and a light SCF solvent [19]. For pure components, “ a ” and “ b ” parameters are calculated from critical constants T_c , P_c and acentric factor, ω depending on the type of EOS.

For SRK-EOS,

$$a_i = 0.42748 \left(R^2 T_c^2 / P_c \right) \alpha \quad (3.00)$$

$$\alpha = \left[1 + K \left(1 - T_r^{0.5} \right) \right]^2 \quad (3.10)$$

$$K = 0.48 + 1.57\omega - 0.17\omega^2 \quad (3.11)$$

$$b_i = 0.08664 \left(R T_c / P_c \right) \quad (3.12)$$

The computer program obtains the optimum k_{ij} and n_{ij} value by simple optimization technique which gives minimum average absolute relative deviation (AARD) between experimental and calculated values of solubility:

$$\text{AARD, \%} = (1/N) \sum (y_{\text{exp}} - y_{\text{cal}}) \cdot 100 / y_{\text{exp}} \quad (3.2)$$

where N is the number of experiments, y_{cal} and y_{exp} are the calculated and experimental solubility of solute components respectively.

Experimental solubility is calculated from the slopes of the initial linear portion of extraction curve of total extract versus CO_2 consumed [20]. When the extract is assumed as a single pseudo-component, the T_c , P_c , ω , P^{sat} of the extract is considered to be sum of the property of the main components multiplied by mole fraction of main components.

The entire calculation procedure [21] described above can be summarized as below:

- 1) The critical values T_c , P_c and acentric factor for each component are estimated by group contribution methods.
- 2) Pure component parameters of the SRK-EOS are estimated.
- 3) k_{ij} and n_{ij} are assumed initial values. Then a and b for mixture are calculated based on mixing rules.
- 4) The cubic equation of state is solved for Z .
- 5) ϕ_2^v is calculated.
- 6) y^2 is calculated.
- 7) Steps 2 to 6 repeated for each pressure. AARD is then calculated. If AARD is not within tolerance limit set by the program, the procedure is repeated so that one obtains the optimal k_{ij} and n_{ij} parameters.

A program is written in Fortran 77 incorporating the above steps to calculate the solubility with minimum deviation.

4. Empirical Model Developed by Yu *et al.* [11]

Yu *et al.* developed an empirical model where the solubility as a function of pressure and temperature using quadratic equation. The solubility of methyl esters, ethyl esters, fatty acids, triglycerides, and fats and oils were studied over a range of temperature and pressures. The solubility data from the literature were correlated using the Peng-Robinson equation of state and mixing rules of van der Waals (VDW) and Panagiotopoulos and Reid. The triglyceride solubility in turn found to be in terms chain length, degree of unsaturation and function groups influence the solubility in supercritical carbon dioxide. An empirical equation in turn developed to fit better for large fatty acids, fatty acid esters and triglyceride molecules as a function of the pressure and temperature.

$$y_2 = C_0 + C_1P + C_2P^2 + C_3(1 - y_2) + C_4T + C_5T^2 \quad (4.1)$$

5. Empirical Model Developed by Gordillo and Coworkers [13]

Gordillo and coworkers developed logarithmic function of the solubility equation as function of temperature and pressure of the system for Pencillin G in supercritical carbon dioxide and they used a dynamic flow apparatus for the solubility measurement of Pencillin G at pressures from 100 to 350 bar and temperature 313.5 to 333.15 K [13]. Physical and Critical properties of Pencillin G were extrapolated by group contribution methods using Fedor's and Ambrose's and correlated with EOS by Redlich-Kwong and Soave modified Redlich-Kwong with Lorent-Berthelot mixing rules. A second order empirical model to correlate solubility with temperature and pressure as logarithmic function, the same empirical model has been used in the correlation of solubility of the derivatized amino acids.

$$\ln y_2 = D_0 + D_1P + D_2P^2 + D_3PT + D_4T + D_5T^2 \quad (5.1)$$

6. Results and Discussion

Table 1 provides the experimental solubility of N-CBZ amino acids in supercritical carbon dioxide as determined by Vedaraman *et al.* [8]. Compared to underivatized amino acids, the solubility of N-CBZ valine, proline and aspartic acid in supercritical carbon dioxide has showed increase, in the range of 10^{-4} mole fraction which is quite high. **Table 2** provide the critical parameters of the carbon dioxide and the N-CBZ-Valine, Proline and Aspartic acid, the critical pressure is found to be less around 22 - 24.65, while the critical temperature as observed

Table 1. Experimental solubility data of the N-CBZ derivatized amino acids in supercritical carbon dioxide (Vedaraman *et al.* 2004).

Pressure (bar)	Temperature (K)	Mole fraction ($\times 10^{-4}$)		
		N-CBZ Valine	N-CBZ Proline	N-CBZ Aspartic acid
180	313			
180	323		1.1	
180	333		1.95	
180	343			
200	313	0.675		
200	323	0.82	1.35	0.7
200	333	1.246	2.25	0.8
200	343		3.1	1.3
220	313	0.88		
220	323	1.242	2.2	0.85
220	333	1.675	3.5	1.85
220	343		4.1	2.65
240	313	1.13		
240	323	1.525	4.055	1.15
240	333	2.12	5	2.9
240	343		5.25	3.8
260	313	1.375		
260	323	1.95	5.2	1.35
260	333	2.55	5.95	3.95
260	343		6.5	4.8
280	313	1.625		
280	323	2.235		
280	333	2.875		
280	343			

are high >900 K, while temperature of boiling 700 - 800 K as predicted by group contribution methods, while at these temperatures, these compounds undergo to vapour states. The acentric factors are high when compared to most of the normal compounds as they tend to be more polar. The P_{sat} is very low and it is in the order of 10^{-12} moles, while solubility is observed of the order 10^{-5} moles, showing solubility enhancements of the order of 10^6 to 10^7 per mole of carbon dioxide is of several thousands. The soave modified Redlich-Kwong equation of state based prediction using the mixing rules correlated with % AARD 9% - 65%, while the CBZ-N-valine showed the highest % AARD, while the k_{ij} value are 0.44 to 0.46 (**Table 3**).

Table 4 provide the coefficients of the Equation (4.1) of the various parameters of correlated solubility of the derivatized CBZ-N-amino acids as predicted using the excel software (excel version 2010 MS Office 2010), the % AARD as calculated by the Equation (3.2) for CBZ-N-Valine is 2.04, while the regression statistical analysis showed the R square 0.989, standard error of 4.06E-05 and F significance is 5.57E-05, the p-values of the coefficient for all the parameters is less than 0.05 showing strong significance for all the coefficients except for PT(1-y) is higher showing less significance. In case of N-CBZ-proline, the % AARD is 8.17, while statistical analysis showed the R^2 is 0.989, standard error 3.23E-05, and F significance 2.06E-06, the p-values of all the coefficients is less than 0.05 showing strong significance of fit for all the coefficients. For N-CBZ-Aspartic acid, the % AARD is 10.96, the R^2 is 0.989, standard error 2.74E-05 and F significance 5.57E-05, the p-values of the coefficients is less than 0.05 showing strong statistical significance of fit. The **Figure 1** shows the graphical fit of solubility with different pressures and temperatures for N-CBZ-valine, proline and aspartic acid.

Table 2. Critical Properties of carbon dioxide the derivatized amino acids obtained by group contribution methods based on Lyderson, volume properties by Vetere group contribution methods, acentric factor by Lee-Kesler equation.

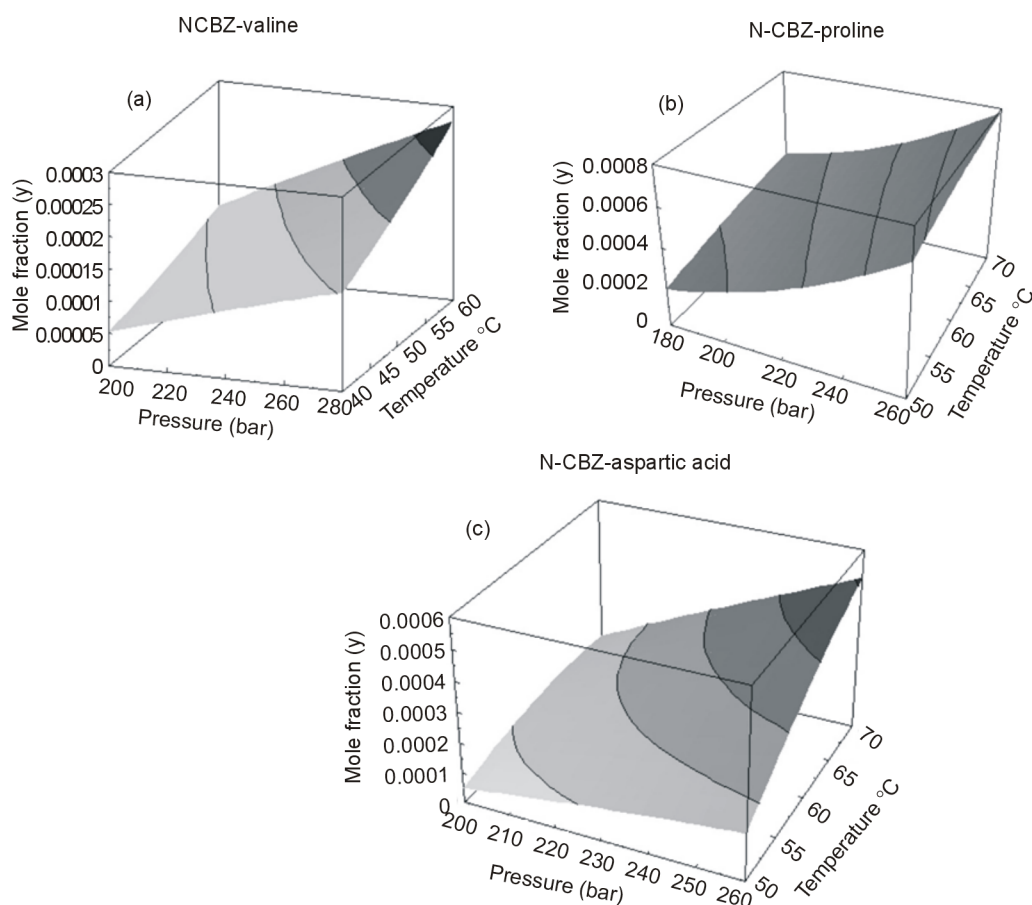
Component	Critical Pressure (P_c , bar)	Critical Temperature (T_c , K)	Boiling Temperature (T_b , K)	Acentric factor, ω
Carbon dioxide	72.8	304.1	194.8	0.225
N-CBZ valine	22.36	912.01	717.82	1.213
N-CBZ proline	24.09	907.27	701.23	1.073
N-CBZ aspartic acid	24.65	999.95	802.56	1.535

Table 3. Parameters for SRK EOS for correlation of solubility of carbon dioxide and the derivatized amino acids at different temperatures.

Component	Temp, K	A	B	Molar volume (cc/g-mol)	P_{sat}	k_{ij}	% AARD
CO ₂	313.16	3.559×10^6	29.615				
	323.16	3.464×10^6	29.616				
	333.16	3.372×10^6	29.616				
	343.16	3.282×10^6	29.616	737.6			
CBZ-N-Valine	313.16	3.792×10^8	289.91	780.9	5.155×10^{-12}	0.444	48.35
	323.16	3.713×10^8	289.91	780.9	2.679×10^{-11}	0.448	57.78
	333.16	3.636×10^8	289.91	780.9	1.243×10^{-10}	0.445	59.25
	343.16	3.036×10^8	267.75	737.6	4.121×10^{-9}	0.454	9.08
CBZ-N-Proline	333.16	3.098×10^8	267.75	737.6	1.113×10^{-9}	0.451	9.59
	323.16	3.161×10^8	267.75	737.6	2.734×10^{-10}	0.45	17.28
	343.16	4.802×10^8	288.39	761.1	4.02×10^{-14}	0.456	12.45
CBZ-N-Aspartic Acid	333.16	4.903×10^8	288.39	761.1	5.928×10^{-15}	0.46	18.78
	323.16	5.007×10^8	288.39	761.1	7.657×10^{-16}	0.462	9.56

Table 4. The coefficients of the equation Yu *et al.* 1994 model for the correlation of the solubility of the derivatized amino acids.

	Compound	Coefficients of Model					
		C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
1	N-CBZ-valine	9.62E-05	2.74E-07	-1.6E-09	4.35E-08	-1.2E-05	6.08E-08
2	N-CBZ-proline	0.000136	-1.2E-05	4.07E-08	-5.2E-09	2.64E-05	-1.5E-07
3	N-CBZ-aspartic acid	0.000508	-7.2E-06	-6.2E-09	2.36E-07	-7.6E-06	-3E-07

**Figure 1.** Model plot obtained using Yu model showing effect of pressures and temperatures on solubility of amino acids (a) N-CBZ valine; (b) N-CBZ-proline and (c) N-CBZ-aspartic acid in supercritical CO₂.

The Gordillo model based coefficients for the Equation (5.1) of the various parameters of correlated solubilities of the derivatized amino acids as predicted using excel software, is provided in **Table 5**, the % AARD as calculated by the Equation (3.2) for N-CBZ-valine is 0.245, while the regression statistical analysis showed R square 0.997, standard error 0.0369 and F significance 4.14E-10, the p-values are less than 0.05 showing strong significance of the fit. For N-CBZ-proline the %AARD as calculated by the Equation (3.2) is 1.067, while the regression statistical analysis showed R square 0.967, standard error 0.0369 and F significance 4.13E-5, the p-values are less than 0.05 showing strong significance of the fit. For N-CBZ-aspartic acid the %AARD as calculated by the Equation (3.2) is 1.144, while the regression statistical analysis showed R square 0.982, standard error 0.1705 and F significance 0.000266, the p-values are less than 0.05 showing strong significance of the fit. **Figure 2** provide the graphical values of y for different temperatures and pressures for N-CBZ-valine, proline and aspartic acid. **Table 6** provides values for correlation of the solubility of said compounds by both the Yu and Gordillo models. It is clearly observed that out of the models the empirical model Gordillo (2004) is observed for a better fit when compared to SRK model of correlation of solubility of the CBZ-N-amino acids.

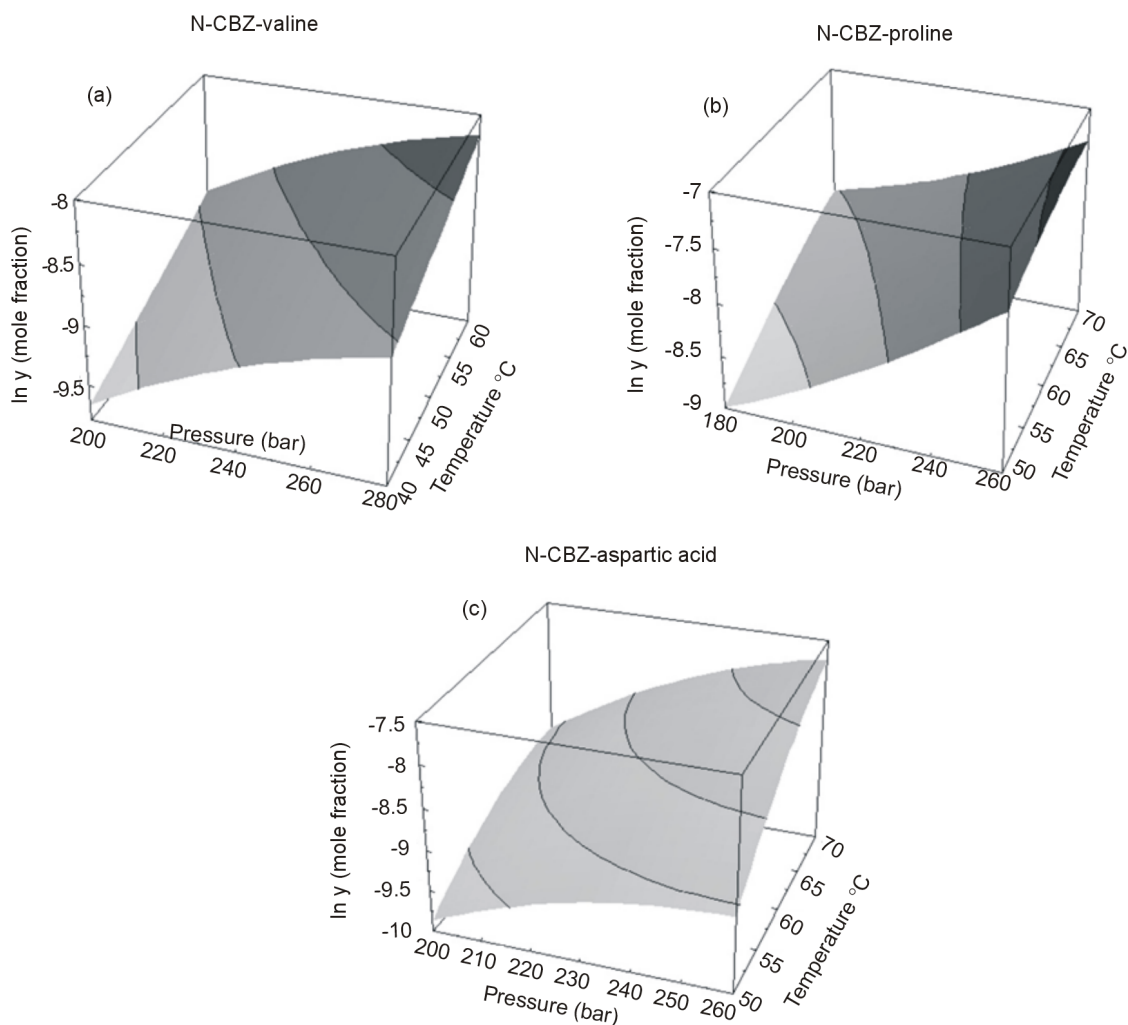


Figure 2. Model plot obtained using Gordillo and co-workers showing effect of pressures and temperatures on solubility of amino acids (a) N-CBZ valine; (b) N-CBZ-proline and (c) N-CBZ-aspartic acid in supercritical CO₂.

Table 5. The coefficients of the equation Gordillo and coworker, 2004 model for the correlation of the solubility of the derivatized amino acids.

Compound		Coefficients of Model					
		D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
1	N-CBZ-valine	-17.2038	0.046064	-7E-05	-2.8E-05	0.031399	5.99E-05
2	N-CBZ-proline	-16.9011	0.009473	5.87E-05	-0.00034	0.180687	-0.00067
3	N-CBZ-aspartic acid	-27.836	0.089386	-0.00022	0.000502	0.177329	-0.002

Table 6. Correlation of the experimental solubility to the predicted models of both Yu *et al.* and Gordillo models.

(bar)	(°C)	N-CBZ Valine	N-CBZ Proline	N-CBZ Aspartic Acid
Gordillo, 1999	% AARD	0.245	1.067	1.144
	R square	0.997	0.976	0.965
	Standard Error	0.0369	0.1448	0.1705
Yu, 1994	% AAD	2.04	8.17	10.96
	R square	0.997	0.989	0.979
	Standard Error	4.06×10^{-6}	3.23×10^{-5}	2.74×10^{-5}

7. Summary and Conclusion

An attempt was made on correlation of the experimental solubility of the derivatized N-CBZ amino acids using theoretical models based on SRK-EOS with mixing rules proposed by Soave and empirical models proposed by Yu *et al.* (1999) and Gordillo (2004) using software. Soave modified Redlich-Kwong EOS based showed varied % AARD for the critical properties arrived by group contribution methods as high as 59% for N-CBZ-valine, while for N-CBZ-proline and N-CBZ-Aspartic acid it is reasonable limits of <20%. Between the models Yu and Gordillo, the Yu model has an % AARD up to 12%, while the best fit was observed using Gordillo empirical model % AARD up to 1.2%. Hence, it can be concluded that this model can be effectively used for and prediction of experimental solubility of naturally occurring biologically active compounds that are generally more polar.

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Nomenclature

a, b	EOS mixture parameter
k_{ij}, n_{ij}	binary interaction parameter
P	pressure
P_c	critical pressure
R	universal gas constant
T	temperature
T_c	critical temperature
T_B	normal boiling point temperature
M_w	molecular weight of the compound
ΔT_L	group Contributions for temperature in Lydersen equation
ΔV_L	group Contributions for volume in Lydersen equation
V_c	critical volume
ΔB_j	group Contributions for boiling point
P_r^s	reduced vapor pressure
f_2^s	fugacity of solute in the solid phase
f_2^v	fugacity of solute in the gas phase
v, V	molar volume
y, y_2	mole fraction in supercritical phase

Greek Letters

ϕ	fugacity coefficient
ω	acentric factor
ρ	density

Subscripts

c	critical
i, j	component indices
cal	calculated value
pre	predicted value

Superscripts

sat	saturated value
sub	sublimation

Abbreviations

AARD	average absolute relative deviation
EOS	equation of state
SRK	Soave-Redlich-Kwong
SCF	Supercritical fluid
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide

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