

Cl(g)

Chlorine (Cl)

IDEAL GAS

Chlorine (Cl)

$IP(Cl, g) = 104591.0 \pm 0.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 165.189 \pm 0.004 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 119.621 \pm 0.006 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 121.302 \pm 0.008 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	ϵ , cm^{-1}	g
State		
$^2P_{3/2}$	0.0	4
$^2P_{1/2}$	882.36	2

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for the enthalpy of formation of Cl(g) is calculated from the dissociation energy of gaseous chlorine, D_0° (natural abundance) = $19999.10 \pm 1.0 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($239.242 \pm 0.012 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). This value was calculated from the dissociation energy of $^{35}\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$, $D_0^\circ = 19997.28 \pm 0.10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, obtained from the extensive spectroscopic measurements of Douglas and Hoy.¹ CODATA² used a slightly different value ($D_0^\circ = 19997.25 \pm 0.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $^{35}\text{Cl}_2$), as obtained by LeRoy and Bernstein³ from the measurements of Douglas *et al.*,⁴ Brewer and Winn,⁵ Huber and Herzberg,⁶ and Gurvich *et al.*⁷ have adopted one or the other of these two cited values. Wagman *et al.*¹⁶ adopted a dissociation energy which is 63 cm^{-1} greater than our adopted value. Detailed discussions on the spectroscopic information are given by LeRoy,⁸ Coxon⁹ and Douglas and Hoy.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Information on the electronic energy levels and quantum weight is taken from Moore.¹⁰ Only two levels are included in the calculation. All other levels (observed and predicted) lie above 71954 cm^{-1} . Our calculations indicate that any reasonable method of filling in the missing levels and cutting off the summation in the partition function¹¹ has no effect on the thermodynamic properties to 6000 K. This is undoubtedly a result of the high energy of these levels. Therefore, we list only the ground state and the first excited state. Extension to higher temperatures may require consideration of the higher excited states and utilization of different fill and cutoff procedures.

The thermodynamic functions at 298.15 K are in agreement with recent CODATA recommendations² except for two minor differences. First, the entropy differs by $0.1094 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ because this table uses a standard-state pressure of 1 bar, whereas the CODATA recommendations are based on 1 atm. Second, entropy differences of the order of $0.001\text{--}0.004 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the monatomic halogens arise due to the use of slightly different values for R; this tables uses $R = 8.31441 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Considering these minor changes, this table agrees within the estimated uncertainty with those by Hultgren *et al.*,¹³ Gurvich *et al.*,¹⁴ and Wagman *et al.*¹⁶ The estimated uncertainty is due to uncertainties in the relative atomic mass and fundamental constants which are based on the 1981 scale¹⁴ and the 1973 values,¹⁵ respectively.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ° - R ln(T ₂ /T ₁)]/T	H° - H°(T ₁)	ΔG°	
0	0	INFINITE	-6.272	119.621	INFINITE
100	20.788	142.175	-184.104	115.476	-60.319
200	21.079	156.636	-167.161	110.482	-28.855
250	21.430	161.378	-165.547	107.869	-22.538
298.15	21.838	165.189	0	105.306	-18.449
300	21.852	165.325	0.040	105.207	-18.318
400	22.202	168.720	1.142	102.504	-15.298
500	22.467	171.703	1.660	99.766	-13.028
600	22.644	174.361	2.259	96.998	-11.259
700	22.744	176.752	3.087	94.203	-9.841
800	22.781	178.905	4.160	91.486	-8.546
900	22.762	180.743	5.519	88.854	-7.360
1000	22.692	182.217	7.174	86.312	-6.280
1100	22.569	183.381	9.074	83.860	-5.302
1200	22.399	184.261	11.337	81.500	-4.420
1300	22.187	184.886	13.954	79.226	-3.630
1400	21.940	185.272	16.939	77.043	-2.930
1500	21.666	185.430	20.294	74.948	-2.320
1600	21.373	185.377	24.031	72.947	-1.790
1700	21.061	185.116	28.164	71.034	-1.320
1800	20.730	184.653	32.704	69.204	-0.900
1900	20.389	184.000	37.661	67.454	-0.520
2000	20.038	183.179	43.047	65.790	-0.180
2100	19.678	182.200	48.872	64.218	0.120
2200	19.309	181.074	55.158	62.744	0.420
2300	18.932	179.803	61.905	61.362	0.720
2400	18.548	178.391	69.137	60.069	1.020
2500	18.157	176.842	76.872	58.861	1.320
2600	17.761	175.163	85.129	57.736	1.620
2700	17.361	173.361	93.924	56.690	1.920
2800	16.958	171.444	103.277	55.722	2.220
2900	16.553	169.420	113.205	54.831	2.520
3000	16.147	167.299	123.727	54.016	2.820
3100	15.741	165.079	134.862	53.276	3.120
3200	15.335	162.761	146.629	52.610	3.420
3300	14.929	160.356	159.045	52.018	3.720
3400	14.523	157.873	172.130	51.491	4.020
3500	14.117	155.321	185.902	51.020	4.320
3600	13.711	152.710	200.383	50.605	4.620
3700	13.305	150.049	215.604	50.246	4.920
3800	12.900	147.347	231.594	49.942	5.220
3900	12.494	144.604	248.378	49.693	5.520
4000	12.088	141.831	265.884	49.498	5.820
4100	11.683	139.037	284.145	49.358	6.120
4200	11.277	136.231	303.186	49.272	6.420
4300	10.872	133.414	323.041	49.241	6.720
4400	10.466	130.586	343.747	49.264	7.020
4500	10.061	127.749	365.330	49.341	7.320
4600	9.655	124.903	387.727	49.472	7.620
4700	9.250	122.057	411.975	49.658	7.920
4800	8.844	119.211	438.109	49.899	8.220
4900	8.439	116.365	465.165	50.196	8.520
5000	8.033	113.519	493.178	50.549	8.820
5100	7.628	110.673	522.185	50.959	9.120
5200	7.222	107.827	552.232	51.427	9.420
5300	6.817	104.981	583.283	51.954	9.720
5400	6.411	102.135	615.374	52.541	10.020
5500	6.006	99.289	648.541	53.189	10.320
5600	5.600	96.443	682.808	53.900	10.620
5700	5.195	93.597	718.200	54.674	10.920
5800	4.789	90.751	754.742	55.514	11.220
5900	4.384	87.905	792.460	56.419	11.520
6000	3.978	85.059	831.280	57.390	11.820
6100	3.573	82.213	871.236	58.427	12.120
6200	3.167	79.367	912.364	59.531	12.420
6300	2.762	76.521	954.700	60.702	12.720
6400	2.356	73.675	1008.280	61.941	13.020
6500	1.951	70.829	1073.140	63.248	13.320
6600	1.545	67.983	1139.320	64.624	13.620
6700	1.140	65.137	1216.870	66.069	13.920
6800	0.734	62.291	1295.840	67.584	14.220
6900	0.329	59.445	1376.280	69.169	14.520
7000	0	56.599	1458.240	70.824	14.820
7100		53.753	1541.760	72.549	15.120
7200		50.907	1626.890	74.344	15.420
7300		48.061	1713.680	76.209	15.720
7400		45.215	1802.180	78.144	16.020
7500		42.369	1892.440	80.149	16.320
7600		39.523	1984.510	82.224	16.620
7700		36.677	2078.340	84.369	16.920
7800		33.831	2173.980	86.584	17.220
7900		30.985	2271.480	88.869	17.520
8000		28.139	2370.890	91.224	17.820
8100		25.293	2472.160	93.649	18.120
8200		22.447	2575.340	96.144	18.420
8300		19.601	2681.480	98.709	18.720
8400		16.755	2790.630	101.344	19.020
8500		13.909	2902.840	104.049	19.320
8600		11.063	3018.160	106.824	19.620
8700		8.217	3136.640	109.669	19.920
8800		5.371	3258.320	112.584	20.220
8900		2.525	3383.250	115.569	20.520
9000		0	3511.480	118.624	20.820

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: June 1972 (1 atm)

Chlorine (Cl)

Cl(g)

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁺)

IP(Cl⁺, g) = 192070 ± 10 cm⁻¹
 S°(298.15 K) = 167.556 ± 0.005 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

IDEAL GAS

Electronic Levels and Quantum States	Weights	g _e
³ P ₂	0.0	5
³ P ₁	696.1	3
³ P ₀	996.4	1
¹ D ₂	11653.5	5
¹ S ₀	27877.8	1

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁺)

M_r = 35.45245

Δ_fH°(0 K) = [370.807 ± 0.01 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = [1378.801] kJ·mol⁻¹

Cl(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - (G° - H°(T _r))/T	H° - H°(T _r)	A-G°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	1370.807	
100	20.809	144.033	187.107	-6.386	-237.538
200	21.681	158.648	169.618	-4.307	-236.049
250	22.383	163.562	167.931	-2.194	-201.736
298.15	22.958	167.556	167.556	0	-175.976
300	22.977	167.698	167.698	0.042	-155.921
350	23.388	171.273	167.838	1.202	-139.862
400	23.621	174.413	168.467	2.378	-115.740
450	23.713	177.202	169.286	3.562	-98.477
500	23.706	179.700	170.205	4.748	-83.506
600	23.519	184.008	172.158	7.111	-72.399
700	23.239	187.613	174.115	9.449	-60.660
800	22.949	190.697	176.000	11.758	-50.420
900	22.681	193.385	177.783	14.039	-46.387
1000	22.446	195.762	179.467	16.295	-42.885
1100	22.244	197.891	181.046	18.530	-40.277
1200	22.073	199.819	182.532	20.745	-38.218
1300	21.928	201.580	183.930	22.945	-36.529
1400	21.806	203.201	185.250	25.132	-35.252
1500	21.704	204.702	186.497	27.307	-34.285
1600	21.620	206.100	187.679	29.473	-33.574
1700	21.552	207.408	188.801	31.631	-33.017
1800	21.498	208.639	189.870	33.784	-32.589
1900	21.458	209.800	190.888	35.932	-32.255
2000	21.430	210.900	191.862	38.076	-32.000
2100	21.414	211.945	192.792	40.218	-31.806
2200	21.409	212.941	193.687	42.359	-31.676
2300	21.413	213.891	194.545	44.500	-31.602
2400	21.426	214.804	195.370	46.642	-31.582
2500	21.447	215.679	196.165	48.786	-31.617
2600	21.475	216.521	196.932	50.932	-31.705
2700	21.510	217.332	197.672	53.081	-31.844
2800	21.551	218.115	198.389	55.234	-32.030
2900	21.596	218.872	199.082	57.391	-32.261
3000	21.645	219.605	199.754	59.553	-32.536
3100	21.698	220.316	200.406	61.720	-32.854
3200	21.753	221.005	201.039	63.893	-33.214
3300	21.811	221.676	201.654	66.071	-33.614
3400	21.869	222.327	202.252	68.255	-34.054
3500	21.929	222.962	202.835	70.445	-34.534
3600	21.989	223.581	203.403	72.641	-35.054
3700	22.049	224.184	203.956	74.843	-35.614
3800	22.109	224.773	204.497	77.053	-36.214
3900	22.168	225.348	205.024	79.265	-36.854
4000	22.227	225.910	205.539	81.484	-37.534
4100	22.284	226.460	206.043	83.710	-38.254
4200	22.339	226.997	206.535	85.941	-39.014
4300	22.393	227.524	207.017	88.178	-39.814
4400	22.445	228.039	207.489	90.420	-40.654
4500	22.496	228.544	207.951	92.667	-41.534
4600	22.544	229.039	208.404	94.919	-42.454
4700	22.591	229.524	208.849	97.175	-43.414
4800	22.635	230.000	209.284	99.437	-44.414
4900	22.677	230.467	209.712	101.702	-45.454
5000	22.717	230.926	210.132	103.972	-46.534
5100	22.755	231.376	210.544	106.246	-47.654
5200	22.791	231.818	210.949	108.523	-48.814
5300	22.825	232.253	211.347	110.804	-50.014
5400	22.857	232.680	211.738	113.088	-51.254
5500	22.887	233.100	212.122	115.375	-52.534
5600	22.915	233.512	212.501	117.665	-53.854
5700	22.941	233.918	212.873	119.958	-55.214
5800	22.965	234.317	213.239	122.254	-56.614
5900	22.987	234.710	213.600	124.551	-58.054
6000	23.008	235.097	213.955	126.851	-59.534

PREVIOUS: June 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

Enthalpy of Formation
 Δ_fH°(Cl⁺, g, 0 K) is calculated from Δ_fH°(Cl, g, 0 K) using the spectroscopic value of IP(Cl) = 104591.0 ± 0.3 cm⁻¹ (1251.187 ± 0.004 kJ·mol⁻¹) from Moore.² The ionization limit is converted from cm⁻¹ to kJ·mol⁻¹ using the factor, 1 cm⁻¹ = 0.01196266 kJ·mol⁻¹, which is derived from the 1973 CODATA fundamental constants.³ Rosenstock *et al.*⁴ and Levin and Lias⁵ have summarized additional ionization potential and appearance potential data.
 Δ_fH°(Cl⁺, g, 298.15 K) is calculated from Δ_fH°(Cl, g, 0 K) by using IP(Cl) with JANAF¹ enthalpies, H°(0 K) - H°(298.15 K), for Cl(g), Cl⁺(g), and e⁻ (ref). Δ_fH°(Cl⁺, g, 298.15 K) differs from a room temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock *et al.*⁴ Δ_fH°(298.15 K) should be changed by -6.197 kJ·mol⁻¹, if it is to be used in the ion convention that excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The information on electronic energy levels and quantum weights, given by Moore,^{2,6} is incomplete because many theoretically predicted levels have not been observed. Our calculations indicate that any reasonable method of filling in these missing levels and cutting off the summation in the partition function⁷ has no effect on the thermodynamic functions to 6000 K. This is a result of the high energy of all levels other than the ground state and the lowest four excited states, the next lowest level is approximately 93366 cm⁻¹ above the ground state. Since inclusion of these upper levels has no effect on the thermodynamic functions (to 6000 K), we list only the ground state and four excited states, with the energy of these states taken from recent study by Moore.² The reported uncertainty in S°(298.15 K) is due to uncertainties in the relative ionic mass, the fundamental constants, and the position of the four lowest excited states. Extension of these calculations above 6000 K may require consideration of the higher excited states and use of different fill and cutoff procedures.⁷

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Cl(g), 3-31-82; e⁻ (ref), 3-31-82.
- ²C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS-34, 8 pp. (1970).
- ³E. R. Cohen and B. N. Taylor, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 2, 663 (1973).
- ⁴H. M. Rosenstock, K. Draxl *et al.*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 6, Supp. 1, 783 pp. (1977).
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- ⁶C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS-35, Volume I, (1970) [reprint of NBS Circular 467, Volume I, 1949].
- ⁷J. R. Downey, Jr., The Dow Chemical Company, AFOSR-TR-78-0960, Contract No. F44620-75-1-0048, (1978).

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁺)

Cl(g)

Cl(g)

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁺)

IDEAL GAS

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁻)

EA(Cl, g) = 3.617 ± 0.003 eV
 $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 153.356 \pm 0.005\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -229.36 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-233.954]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight
¹ S ₀	1

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Cl}^+, \text{g}, 0\text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Cl}, \text{g}, 0\text{ K})$ using the adopted electron affinity of EA(Cl) = 3.617 ± 0.003 eV (348.985 ± 0.289 kJ·mol⁻¹). This value, recommended by Hotop and Lineberger,¹⁰ is based on laser optical spectroscopic and plasma emission studies.^{3,5} Additional information on Cl⁻(g) may be obtained in the critical discussions of Hotop and Lineberger,^{2,10} Rosenstock *et al.*³ and Massey.⁴ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Cl}^+, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K})$ is obtained from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Cl}, \text{g}, 0\text{ K})$ by using EA(Cl) with JANAF enthalpies, $H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, for Cl⁻(g), Cl(g), and e⁻(ref). $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Cl}^+ \rightarrow \text{Cl} + e^-)$ differs from a room-temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock *et al.*³ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ should be changed by +6.197 kJ·mol⁻¹ if it is to be used in the ion convention that excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The ground state configuration for Cl⁺(g) is given by Hotop and Lineberger,^{2,10} Rosenstock *et al.*³ and Massey.⁴ Lacking any experimental evidence as to the stability of any excited states, we assume that no stable excited states exist. The entropy at all temperatures (0–6000 K) agrees within 0.001 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ with the values of Gurvich *et al.*⁸ except for one minor difference. The entropy differs by 0.1094 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ because this table uses a standard-state pressure of 1 bar, whereas the tabulation of Gurvich *et al.*⁸ is based on 1 atm. The estimated uncertainty is due to uncertainties in the relative ionic mass and the fundamental constants which are based on the 1981 scale⁹ and the 1973 values,⁷ respectively.

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Cl(g), 6–30–82; e⁻(ref), 3–31–82.
- ²H. Hotop and W. C. Lineberger, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 539 (1975).
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- ⁸L. V. Gurvich, I. V. Veis *et al.*, "Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances," 3rd ed., Vol. 1, Nauka, Moscow, (1978).
- ⁹N. E. Holden and R. L. Martin, *Pure Appl. Chem.* 55, 1101 (1983).
- ¹⁰H. Hotop and W. C. Lineberger, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 14, 731 (1985).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	-6.197	-229.364	-240.167	42.076
100	20.786	130.649	-4.119	-233.986	-240.205	41.823
200	20.786	145.057	-2.040	-234.845	-241.174	35.959
250	20.786	149.695	-1.001	-235.721	-242.019	31.604
298.15	20.786	153.356	0	-236.609	-242.753	28.178
300	20.786	153.356	0.038	-237.506	-243.388	25.427
350	20.786	153.485	1.078	-238.372	-244.394	21.276
400	20.786	153.610	2.117	-239.241	-245.094	18.289
450	20.786	154.899	3.156	-240.108	-245.530	16.031
500	20.786	164.103	4.196	-240.972	-245.734	14.262
600	20.786	171.097	6.274	-241.837	-245.730	12.836
700	20.786	173.872	8.353	-242.702	-245.539	11.660
800	20.786	176.320	10.431	-243.567	-245.177	10.672
900	20.786	178.510	12.510	-244.432	-244.657	9.830
1000	20.786	180.492	14.589	-245.297	-244.000	9.103
1100	20.786	182.300	16.667	-246.162	-243.192	8.469
1200	20.786	183.964	18.746	-247.027	-242.265	7.909
1300	20.786	185.504	20.824	-247.892	-241.220	7.412
1400	20.786	186.938	22.903	-248.757	-240.062	6.966
1500	20.786	188.280	24.982	-249.622	-238.792	6.565
1600	20.786	189.540	27.060	-250.487	-237.427	6.201
1700	20.786	190.728	29.139	-251.352	-235.971	5.869
1800	20.786	191.852	31.217	-252.217	-234.418	5.566
1900	20.786	192.918	33.296	-253.082	-232.777	5.287
2000	20.786	193.918	35.375	-253.947	-231.052	5.029
2100	20.786	194.899	37.453	-254.812	-229.245	4.790
2200	20.786	195.823	39.532	-255.677	-227.360	4.568
2300	20.786	196.704	41.610	-256.542	-225.400	4.361
2400	20.786	197.537	43.689	-257.407	-223.366	4.167
2500	20.786	198.322	45.768	-258.272	-221.266	3.985
2600	20.786	199.066	47.846	-259.137	-219.089	3.815
2700	20.786	199.766	49.925	-260.002	-216.849	3.654
2800	20.786	200.422	52.004	-260.867	-214.544	3.502
2900	20.786	201.042	54.082	-261.732	-212.176	3.358
3000	20.786	201.626	56.161	-262.597	-209.746	3.222
3100	20.786	202.168	58.239	-263.462	-207.256	3.093
3200	20.786	202.678	60.318	-264.327	-204.708	2.970
3300	20.786	203.157	62.397	-265.192	-202.103	2.853
3400	20.786	203.603	64.475	-266.057	-199.442	2.742
3500	20.786	204.026	66.554	-266.922	-196.727	2.635
3600	20.786	204.426	68.632	-267.787	-193.959	2.533
3700	20.786	204.804	70.711	-268.652	-191.139	2.435
3800	20.786	205.160	72.790	-269.517	-188.260	2.341
3900	20.786	205.504	74.868	-270.382	-185.330	2.252
4000	20.786	205.836	76.947	-271.247	-182.353	2.165
4100	20.786	206.156	79.025	-272.112	-179.369	2.082
4200	20.786	206.464	81.104	-272.977	-176.300	2.002
4300	20.786	206.760	83.183	-273.842	-173.206	1.925
4400	20.786	207.044	85.262	-274.707	-170.058	1.851
4500	20.786	207.316	87.341	-275.572	-166.868	1.779
4600	20.786	210.231	89.418	-276.437	-163.638	1.710
4700	20.786	210.678	91.497	-277.302	-160.366	1.642
4800	20.786	211.116	93.576	-278.167	-157.056	1.578
4900	20.786	211.544	95.654	-279.032	-153.707	1.515
5000	20.786	211.964	97.733	-279.897	-150.322	1.454
5100	20.786	212.376	99.811	-280.762	-146.899	1.395
5200	20.786	212.780	101.890	-281.627	-143.441	1.338
5300	20.786	213.175	103.969	-282.492	-139.949	1.282
5400	20.786	213.564	106.047	-283.357	-136.423	1.229
5500	20.786	213.945	108.126	-284.222	-132.864	1.176
5600	20.786	214.320	110.204	-285.087	-129.273	1.125
5700	20.786	214.688	112.283	-285.952	-125.656	1.075
5800	20.786	215.049	114.362	-286.817	-122.019	1.027
5900	20.786	215.405	116.441	-287.682	-118.362	0.981
6000	20.786	215.754	118.519	-288.547	-114.686	0.937

PREVIOUS: June 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

Chlorine, Ion (Cl⁻)

Cl⁻(g)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 94.3862$$

Cl₂Co₂(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 245.68 \pm 6.3 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 192.8 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 192.9 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

State	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		g_i	ϵ_i , cm ⁻¹	ϵ_i , cm ⁻¹	g_i	$\sigma = 1$
	Σ	ω_e , cm ⁻¹					
0	[3]	[3]	21335.1	[3]	22182.5	[3]	
[11000]	[3]	[3]	21640.4	[3]	22402.7	[3]	
17484.1	[3]	[3]	22014.8	[3]	22966.2	[3]	
19826.3	[3]	[3]	22072.3	[3]	[25000]	[3]	
$\omega_e = 421.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_e = 0.74 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$B_2 = [0.17434] \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\alpha_e = [0.000459] \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$r_e = [2.09] \text{ \AA}$			

Enthalpy of Formation

Kulkarni and Dadape¹ have studied the reaction of CoCl₂(g) with Co(cr) by a transpiration method. They used highly purified argon as the carrier gas and condensed the gaseous products on a millie cold finger. Chemical and x-ray analyses of the condensate showed the presence of metallic cobalt. The transport of the Co metal was ascribed to the disproportionation of CoCl(g) according to the reaction 2 CoCl(g) = Co(cr) + CoCl₂(g). Partial pressures for CoCl(g) and CoCl₂(g) were reported for the temperature range 1395–1673 K. No consideration was given to possible dimerization of the dichloride. JANAF data² for CoCl₂(g) and Co₂Cl₂(g) are used to correct their CoCl₂ pressures for dimerization. The corrected pressures are 0.5% less than those of Kulkarni and Dadape¹ at 1395 K, and only 0.1% less at 1673 K. Hildenbrand³ has also studied the disproportionation reaction of CoCl(g) by mass spectrometry. The monochloride was produced in the effusion cell⁴ by vaporizing AgCl in the presence of metallic cobalt. The Ag⁺ and AgCl⁺ signals were also measured and used to derive equilibrium data for the process Ag(g) + CoCl(g) = AgCl(g) + Co(g).

Source	Reaction Point	77K	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
Kulkarni and Dadape ¹	A	9	1395–1673	83.3	79.65 ± 1.8	-2.4 ± 3.5	28.6 ± 2.0	101.9
Hildenbrand ³	B	7	1461–1605	20.0	14.19 ± 0.53	-3.8 ± 1.5	46.6 ± 1.5	83.9
Hildenbrand ³	C	7	1461–1605	6.21	9.87 ± 0.35	2.4 ± 1.1	45.6 ± 1.5*	84.9

Reactions: (A) CoCl₂(g) + Co(cr) = 2 CoCl(g) (B) CoCl₂(g) + Co(g) = 2 CoCl(g) (C) Ag(g) + CoCl(g) = AgCl(g) + Co(g)

* $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ (3rd law) combined with $D_0(\text{AgCl}, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 75.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

The two sets of measurements of Hildenbrand³ lead to consistent values for $\Delta_f H^\circ$, while the results of Kulkarni and Dadape¹ suggest a value roughly 20 kcal·mol⁻¹ lower. In the same paper, Kulkarni and Dadape¹ reported vapor pressures for CoCl₂(l) which were also determined by their flow technique. These vapor pressures have been shown to be incompatible with JANAF data (see CoCl₂(g) table). Furthermore, their value for the bond dissociation energy ($D_0(\text{CoCl}, g) = 101.9 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) of CoCl appears to be too high by comparison with similar data for other transition metal monochlorides. Values of D_0 for the monochlorides of Cr, Mn, Ni, and Cu show a random variation of from 83.0 to 88.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, suggesting a value for CoCl near 85 kcal·mol⁻¹. The results of Hildenbrand³ are in agreement with these predictions. It is further noted that Hildenbrand³ has used a similar technique to study the monochlorides of Ca, Sr, and Ba. The results of these studies are quite consistent with JANAF heat of formation data.² Thus, it appears that the method used by Hildenbrand³ is reliable, and we adopt an average value, $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 46.1 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, of his two results. The uncertainty is estimated to be ±3.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. The adopted values for the ground state vibrational constants are judged to be of insufficient accuracy to warrant a Birge-Sponer calculation for $D_0(\text{CoCl})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond length is estimated as somewhat less than that for CoCl₂,² B_2 is calculated from the value for r_e . The value for α_e is obtained from the other constants assuming a Morse potential function.

Several band systems have been observed by Rosen.⁵ However, since it is not certain which of the observed electronic transitions involve the ground state, no assignments were made. Also, confusion exists as to whether some of the systems belong to triplet-triplet transitions,^{6,7} an electronic triplet,⁸ or whether they are all separate systems.⁹ We adopt the vibrational constants for the ground state suggested by Herzberg.¹⁰ Comparison of these values with those listed by Rosen⁵ for the lower states of other systems for CoCl indicate that the adopted ω_e value may be uncertain by as much as ±5 cm⁻¹. Krishnamurthy¹¹ has shown that the ground state electronic configuration for CoCl is either ^4F or ^2F . We prefer a triplet ground state, since the electronic configuration for Co³⁺ is ^1F .¹¹ Other transition metal monochlorides⁵ and the corresponding unipositive metal ions¹¹ have the same ground state multiplicities. If the ground state is a quintet, then the value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is increased by 1 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The adopted electronic levels in the range 17,000–23,000 cm⁻¹ are taken from the compilation of Rosen.⁵ Each level is assumed to be a separate system and is assigned a quantum weight of 3. Two triplet levels are also included at 11,000 and 25,000 cm⁻¹, since Rao and Rao¹² are believed to have observed two components of a triplet-triplet transition near 14,000 cm⁻¹. By analogy with similar data for other transition metal monochlorides,⁵ the lower triplet level is not expected to lie below 10,000 cm⁻¹. The adopted upper levels and assumed quantum weights contribute 0.31 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ to the entropy of CoCl at 4000 K.

Continued on page 937

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl)

Cl₂Co₂(g)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T	ΔG ^o	log K _r
		S ^o - [S ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T]	kJ·mol ⁻¹			
0	0	INFINITE	0	-9.447	192.797	INFINITE
100	29.838	210.257	275.505	-6.525	182.934	-95.555
200	33.228	232.008	248.842	-3.367	172.183	-44.970
250	34.377	239.554	246.253	-1.675	166.892	-34.870
298.15	35.139	245.679	245.679	0	161.853	-28.356
300	35.163	245.896	245.679	0.065	161.661	-28.148
350	35.708	251.360	246.110	1.838	156.487	-23.554
400	36.097	256.155	247.072	3.633	151.365	-19.766
450	36.383	260.424	248.323	5.446	146.293	-16.981
500	36.599	264.269	249.728	7.270	141.271	-14.759
600	36.899	270.970	252.726	10.946	131.371	-11.437
700	37.097	276.674	255.540	14.647	119.043	-8.078
800	37.237	281.637	258.082	18.364	112.177	-7.324
900	37.342	286.030	260.482	22.092	107.872	-5.971
1000	37.426	289.969	262.133	25.832	104.133	-4.897
1100	37.495	293.539	263.650	29.578	94.796	-4.027
1200	37.556	296.804	265.029	33.300	76.042	-3.310
1300	37.611	299.812	271.383	37.089	67.642	-2.712
1400	37.664	302.602	273.421	40.853	59.175	-2.208
1500	37.718	305.202	275.454	44.622	51.661	-1.778
1600	37.775	307.638	277.390	48.396	45.090	-1.407
1700	37.837	309.930	279.238	52.171	39.241	-1.083
1800	37.906	312.094	281.003	55.964	34.113	-0.807
1900	37.984	314.146	282.694	59.758	29.798	-0.580
2000	38.073	316.097	284.316	63.561	26.307	-0.379
2100	38.175	317.957	285.874	67.373	23.501	-0.200
2200	38.289	319.735	287.375	71.196	21.164	-0.109
2300	38.419	321.448	288.811	75.081	19.261	-0.105
2400	38.566	323.098	290.211	78.981	17.748	-0.225
2500	38.730	324.656	291.575	82.745	16.514	-0.353
2600	38.914	326.178	292.860	86.627	15.525	-0.461
2700	39.119	327.671	294.121	90.529	14.765	-0.558
2800	39.346	329.077	295.344	94.452	14.206	-0.647
2900	39.596	330.462	296.532	98.399	13.829	-0.729
3000	39.872	331.809	297.685	102.372	13.521	-0.804
3100	40.174	333.121	298.807	106.374	13.284	-0.873
3200	40.503	334.402	299.800	110.408	13.100	-0.908
3300	40.859	335.654	300.764	114.476	12.962	-0.922
3400	41.244	336.879	301.603	118.580	12.862	-0.926
3500	41.656	338.081	303.016	122.725	12.793	-0.920
3600	42.097	339.260	304.007	126.913	12.744	-0.914
3700	42.565	340.420	304.975	131.146	12.707	-0.908
3800	43.060	341.562	305.923	135.427	12.681	-0.902
3900	43.580	342.687	306.851	139.758	12.663	-0.896
4000	44.124	343.797	307.775	144.143	12.652	-0.890
4100	44.690	344.893	308.653	148.584	12.647	-0.884
4200	45.275	345.977	309.529	153.082	12.647	-0.878
4300	45.878	347.050	310.389	157.639	12.647	-0.872
4400	46.496	348.111	311.235	162.258	12.647	-0.867
4500	47.127	349.163	312.066	166.939	12.647	-0.861
4600	47.766	350.206	312.884	171.684	12.647	-0.855
4700	48.412	351.240	313.689	176.493	12.647	-0.850
4800	49.061	352.266	314.482	181.366	12.647	-0.844
4900	49.711	353.285	315.263	186.305	12.647	-0.839
5000	50.357	354.295	316.034	191.308	12.647	-0.834
5100	50.998	355.299	316.794	196.379	12.647	-0.829
5200	51.635	356.295	317.544	201.520	12.647	-0.824
5300	52.265	357.283	318.284	206.732	12.647	-0.819
5400	52.886	358.267	319.016	212.015	12.647	-0.814
5500	53.446	359.242	319.738	217.272	12.647	-0.809
5600	54.017	360.211	320.452	222.646	12.647	-0.804
5700	54.566	361.172	321.158	228.075	12.647	-0.800
5800	55.093	362.125	321.858	233.558	12.647	-0.795
5900	55.595	363.071	322.547	239.093	12.647	-0.791
6000	56.071	364.010	323.230	244.676	12.647	-0.787

PREVIOUS: December 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1973 (1 atm)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl)

Cl₂Co₂(g)

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

CRYSTAL(α-β)

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₁Cs₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = 101.182 ± 0.021 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_m(α→β) = 743 K
 T_{fus} = 918 K

ΔH^f(0 K) = -442.98 ± 0.8 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^f(298.15 K) = -442.83 ± 0.8 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{cr}H° = 3.77 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{cr}H° = 15.9 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

The heat of solution (Δ_{sol}H°) of CsCl(cr) in water has been measured by Forcrand,¹² Haigh,³ Samoilov,^{4,6} and Rodnikova.⁵ Based on their results, Parker¹ derived the corresponding Δ_{sol}H°(aq, ∞, 298.15) values as 4.30, 4.32, 4.08, 4.25, 4.18 and 4.18 kcal·mol⁻¹. Parker¹ also determined the same quantity and reported Δ_{sol}H°(298.15 K) (CsCl, aq, ∞, H₂O) = 4.20 ± 0.04 kcal·mol⁻¹. Using this value, 4.20 kcal·mol⁻¹, and ΔH^f(298.15 K) = -61.69° and -39.952 kcal·mol⁻¹ for Cs⁺(aq, ∞) and Cl⁻(aq, ∞, 298.15), respectively, we evaluate Δ_{cr}H°(CsCl, cr, 298.15 K) = -105.84 ± 0.2 kcal·mol⁻¹, which is adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Taylor *et al.*¹¹ measured the low temperature heat capacities, 7.19–299.38 K, with an adiabatic calorimeter; the sample purity was >99.95%. Employing these data we derive the value S°(298.15 K) = 24.183 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ based on S°(7.19 K) = 0.031 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

The high temperature enthalpies, 385.2–904.9 K, were measured by Kaylor,^{21,12,19} using a Bunsen ice calorimeter and a CsCl sample of 99.8% purity. The heat capacities derived from the reported enthalpy data at temperatures 385.2–740.5 K appear too low (less than the adopted C_p's systematically by 0.9 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) to join smoothly with the low temperature data at 298.15 K. The C_p's values derived from the measured enthalpy data in the temperature range 760–920 K increase rapidly from 14.46 to 16.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, in order to rationalize this situation, we adopt the high temperature heat capacities, 298–743 K, for CsCl(α) obtained by linear extrapolation of the low temperature data. The C_p's values for CsCl(β) are adjusted such that the rate of increase in heat capacities is linear and less rapid than the original one, and the total enthalpy remains essentially unchanged. The discrepancy between the high and low temperature C_p's for CsCl(α) may be caused by the incomplete β → α phase conversion involved. In order to resolve this discrepancy, independent enthalpy measurements using a high purity sample with composition well characterized before and after each drop experiment seem necessary.

Transition Data

The temperature of transition (in K) has been reported by many investigators as 718,¹⁴ 752,¹⁵ 745,¹⁶ 742,²¹ 742.5,¹² 743,²⁰ and 733,¹⁷ using different methods and samples of different purity. The value adopted is 743 K.

The heat of transition (in kcal·mol⁻¹) was reported to be 1.8,¹⁴ 1.55,¹⁸ 1.4,¹⁹ 0.80,²¹ 0.58,¹² 0.90,¹³ and 1.1.¹⁷ A median value 0.90 kcal·mol⁻¹ is tentatively adopted.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) is calculated as the difference between ΔH^f(298.15 K) for CsCl(g) and CsCl(cr).

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, ° = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H ^f (T)]/T	H° - H ^f (T)	ΔH ^f	
0	9.146	3.540	-12.452	-442.979	INFINITE
100	44.091	47.798	-9.870	-443.952	226.387
200	50.128	80.726	-5.038	-443.369	110.692
298.15	52.442	101.182	0.	-442.835	72.594
300	52.472	101.506	0.097	-442.829	72.116
400	54.685	116.906	5.455	-444.485	52.758
500	56.902	129.347	11.035	-443.823	41.157
600	59.099	139.916	16.835	-442.946	33.436
700	61.296	149.191	22.855	-441.858	27.934
743.000	62.237	152.873	25.511	—	—
745.000	63.588	157.941	29.276	—	—
800	63.680	162.637	32.898	-436.758	23.837
900	64.174	170.166	39.290	-435.321	20.673
918.000	64.266	171.438	40.446	—	—
1000	64.685	176.954	45.733	-500.972	17.958
1100	65.187	183.142	52.227	-498.433	15.585
1200	65.689	188.836	58.771	-495.849	13.171
1300	66.191	194.114	65.365	-493.220	11.961
1400	66.693	199.037	72.009	-490.548	10.549
1500	67.195	203.656	78.703	-487.831	9.332
1600	67.697	208.008	85.447	-485.073	8.274
1700	68.241	212.129	92.245	-482.272	7.345
1800	68.744	216.044	99.094	-479.431	6.524
1900	69.245	219.774	105.993	-476.556	5.794
2000	69.747	223.338	112.943	-473.651	5.141

PREVIOUS

CURRENT June 1968

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₁Cs₁(cr)

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [101.708] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 918 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{CsCl}, l, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{CsCl}, cr, 298.15 \text{ K})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(918 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The enthalpies of CsCl(l) at temperatures 923.6–1168.0 K were measured with a Bunsen ice calorimeter by Kaylor *et al.*^{1,2} Dworkin³ derived the heat capacity of CsCl(l) as $18.5 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ from enthalpy data at temperatures 918–980 K. This value is adopted since it is in agreement with the enthalpy values reported by Kaylor *et al.*^{1,2} The heat capacity at temperatures above 1168 and below 923.6 K is assumed to be $18.5 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature (in K) of CsCl(cr) has been determined by many investigators as 904 ± 3 ,⁴ 919 ,⁵ 912 ,⁶ 911 ,⁷ 918 ,⁸ 916 ,⁹ and 919 .¹³ The cause of the discrepancies is probably due to the difference in purity of the samples. The melting temperature adopted is 918 K. The heat of melting (in $\text{cal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) was reported to be 4.84 ,¹⁴ 4.97 ,¹⁵ 4.58 ,¹⁶ 4.96 ,¹¹ and 4.79 ,¹² which were obtained calorimetrically. Using a modification of Kelley's method of obtaining heat of melting from freezing point data on binary systems involving CsCl,¹⁶ we derive the value of $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ as 3.6 – $4.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, based on the following systems: CsCl–NaCl,⁵ CsCl–CuCl,⁶ CsCl–AgCl,⁶ CsCl–LiCl⁸ and CsCl–Cs₃(PO₄).¹² The heat of melting for CsCl(cr) is tentatively adopted as $3.8 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. The $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ values obtained calorimetrically are not used due to the uncertainties of the state of the sample before and after the enthalpy measurements.

Vaporization Data

$T_{\text{vap}} = 1597.3 \text{ K}$ is the temperature at which the calculated total pressures of CsCl(g) and Cs₂Cl₂(g) equal one atmosphere. The vapor composition at T_{vap} is derived as CsCl 80.4% and Cs₂Cl₂ 19.6%. The boiling point of CsCl(l) has been determined by several investigators as 1562 ,¹⁷ 1572 ,¹⁸ and 1576 .¹⁹ The heat required to vaporize one mole of liquid to the above vapor mixture at T_{vap} is $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ}$.

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Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₂Cs₂(l)

T/K	C _p ^a	S ^b	-(G ^c -H ^(T))/T	H ^d -H ^(T)	Δ _f H ^e	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K _r
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		
0							
100							
200							
298.15	71.404	101.708	101.708	0.	-434.468	-406.150	71.156
300	71.404	102.187	101.710	0.143	-434.416	-405.975	70.686
400	71.404	124.455	104.746	7.884	-433.690	-396.236	51.743
500	71.404	141.727	110.479	15.624	-430.867	-387.199	40.450
600	71.404	155.840	116.899	23.364	-428.050	-378.731	32.971
700	71.404	167.701	123.336	31.105	-425.242	-370.735	27.664
800	71.404	178.107	129.551	38.845	-422.445	-363.157	23.710
900	71.404	187.224	135.462	46.586	-419.659	-355.891	20.655
918.000	71.404	188.757	136.492	47.979	---	---	---
1000	71.404	195.379	141.053	54.326	-484.013	-345.255	18.034
1100	71.404	209.757	146.333	62.066	-480.226	-331.563	15.745
1200	71.404	209.492	151.320	69.807	-476.446	-318.215	13.852
1300	71.404	215.588	156.006	77.548	-472.671	-305.182	12.682
1400	71.404	221.424	160.504	85.288	-468.902	-292.439	10.911
1500	71.404	226.764	164.745	93.028	-465.140	-279.966	9.749
1600	71.404	231.760	168.779	100.768	-461.386	-267.744	8.741
1700	71.404	236.452	172.524	108.509	-457.641	-255.756	7.858
1800	71.404	240.877	176.294	116.249	-453.900	-243.988	7.080
1900	71.404	245.062	179.804	123.990	-450.193	-232.427	6.390
2000	71.404	249.032	183.167	131.730	-446.498	-221.062	5.774
2100	71.404	252.808	186.394	139.470	-442.827	-209.880	5.270
2200	71.404	256.409	189.495	147.211	-439.186	-198.873	4.772
2300	71.404	259.850	192.480	154.951	-435.581	-188.030	4.270
2400	71.404	263.144	195.356	162.692	-432.019	-177.344	3.860
2500	71.404	266.304	198.131	170.432	-428.504	-166.805	3.485
2600	71.404	269.340	200.812	178.172	-425.045	-156.405	3.142
2700	71.404	272.261	203.405	185.913	-421.648	-146.138	2.827
2800	71.404	275.076	205.914	193.653	-418.318	-135.995	2.537
2900	71.404	277.792	208.346	201.394	-415.063	-125.970	2.269
3000	71.404	280.416	210.705	209.134	-411.893	-116.055	2.021

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1968

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₂Cs₂(l)

Cs₂Cl₂(cr,l)

M_r = 168.3584 Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

CRYSTAL(α-β)-LIQUID

0 to 743 K crystal, alpha
743 to 918 K crystal, beta
above 918 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa				
T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	log K _r	
0	9.146	3.540	INFINITE	-12.452	-442.979	INFINITE
100	44.091	47.798	145.996	-9.820	-433.786	226.587
200	50.128	80.726	105.914	-5.038	-443.369	110.692
298.15	52.442	101.182	101.182	0.	-442.835	414.560
300	52.472	101.506	101.183	0.097	-442.829	72.594
400	54.685	116.906	103.267	5.455	-444.485	72.116
500	56.902	129.347	107.277	11.035	-443.823	57.758
600	59.099	139.916	111.858	16.835	-442.946	41.157
700	61.296	149.191	116.541	22.855	-441.858	33.436
743.000	62.237	152.873	118.538	25.511	-441.858	374.543
743.000	63.388	157.941	118.538	29.276	ALPHA <--> BETA TRANSITION	27.934
800	63.680	162.637	121.515	32.898	-436.758	23.837
900	64.174	170.166	126.510	39.290	-435.321	20.673
918.000	64.266	171.438	127.379	40.446	BETA <--> LIQUID TRANSITION	—
918.000	71.404	188.757	127.379	56.345	—	—
1000	71.404	195.379	132.687	62.692	-484.013	18.034
1100	71.404	202.757	138.727	70.433	-480.276	15.745
1200	71.404	209.492	144.347	78.173	-476.446	13.852
1300	71.404	215.688	149.600	85.914	-472.671	12.262
1400	71.404	221.424	154.528	93.654	-468.902	10.911
1500	71.404	226.764	159.168	101.394	-465.140	9.749
1600	71.404	231.760	163.550	109.135	-461.386	8.741
1700	71.404	236.452	167.702	116.875	-457.641	7.858
1800	71.404	240.877	171.646	124.616	-453.909	7.080
1900	71.404	245.062	175.400	132.356	-450.193	6.390
2000	71.404	249.032	178.984	140.096	-446.498	5.774
2100	71.404	252.808	182.410	147.837	-442.827	5.220
2200	71.404	256.409	185.692	155.577	-439.186	4.722
2300	71.404	259.850	188.842	163.318	-435.581	4.270
2400	71.404	263.144	191.870	171.058	-432.019	3.860
2500	71.404	266.304	194.785	178.798	-428.504	3.485
2600	71.404	269.340	197.594	186.539	-425.045	3.142
2700	71.404	272.261	200.306	194.279	-421.648	2.827
2800	71.404	275.076	202.926	202.020	-418.318	2.537
2900	71.404	277.792	205.461	209.760	-415.065	2.269
3000	71.404	280.416	207.916	217.500	-411.893	2.021

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1968

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cs₂Cl₂(cr,l)

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 168.3584$$

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₁Cs₁(g)

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -237.98 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -240.16 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	ϵ , cm ⁻¹	Quantum Weight g,	I
$1\Sigma^+$	0	1	1

$$\omega_2 = 213.08 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_2 = 0.07134 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_2 \epsilon = 0.733 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_2 \epsilon = 0.000332 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The total pressures of CsCl(g) and Cs₂Cl₂(g) over CsCl(cr) and CsCl(l) in the temperature range 605–1577 K have been determined by manometric, transpiration and Knudsen effusion methods by many investigators. Based on the reported results, the partial pressures of CsCl(g) and Cs₂Cl₂(g) are calculated using the derived Gibbs energy functions for CsCl(cr), CsCl(l), CsCl(g) and Cs₂Cl₂(g) and the enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization which are adjusted so that the sum of the calculated partial pressures of CsCl(g) and Cs₂Cl₂(g) approaches the measured total pressures, and the evaluated 2nd and 3rd law $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ values are in reasonable agreement. The results obtained are presented in the table below. The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CsCl, g, } 298.15 \text{ K})$ adopted is $-57.4 \pm 1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-240.162 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Gaydon¹⁰ reported $D_0(\text{Cs-Cl}) = 4.6 \pm 0.2 \text{ eV}$ or $106.08 \pm 4.61 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Using this D_0 value and $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 18.683$ and $28.52 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for Cs(g) and Cl(g), we evaluate $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -59.4 \pm 4.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for CsCl(g), which is in fair agreement with the adopted value.

Source	Reaction*	Method	7/TK	Data Points	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
1	1	A	793–893	11	46.81 ± 0.35		49.92	3.7 ± 0.4	-55.92
2	1	A	690–891	28	47.80 ± 0.31		47.88	0.1 ± 0.4	-57.96
3	1	B	784–905	10	47.08 ± 0.26		49.17	2.5 ± 0.3	-56.67
4	1	A	605–851	16	45.26 ± 0.38		48.74	4.7 ± 0.5	-57.10
5	2	C	1335–1577	9	49.36 ± 0.50		46.27	-2.1 ± 0.3	-57.57
6	2	C	1259–1568	7	51.61 ± 1.08		46.17	-3.8 ± 0.8	-57.67
7	2	C	1098–1293	9	47.57 ± 0.08		46.52	-0.9 ± 0.1	-57.32
8	2	B	1133–1263	3	48.73 ± 2.09		47.00	-1.4 ± 1.7	-56.84
9	2	C	1165–1387	10	47.46 ± 0.08		46.36	-0.9 ± 0.1	-57.48
10	1	A	1174–1353	10	47.97 ± 0.15		46.54	-1.1 ± 0.1	-57.30

* 1 CsCl(cr) = CsCl(g); 2 CsCl(l) = CsCl(g); A = Knudsen effusion; B = transpiration; and C = manometric.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
Clouser and Gordy¹¹ studied the pure rotational spectra of CsCl(g) in the 0.96–3 mm range of the microwave region with the molecular-beam spectrometer, and derived the values of B_0 , α_2 , ω_2 , $\omega_2 \epsilon$, and r_0 which are adopted and corrected to the average isotopic species.

The Cs-Cl bond distance was measured as $3.06 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$ by the electron diffraction method by Maxwell *et al.*,¹² which is not used. Similar values of B_0 and α_2 were reported by Honig *et al.*,¹³ and Rice and Klemperer,¹⁴ determined from microwave and infrared spectra, respectively. Barrow and Caunt¹⁵ gave $\omega_2 = 240 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (CsCl¹³⁵) which is significantly different from the adopted value 214.22 cm^{-1} for CsCl¹³⁵ and the value $209 \pm 6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ reported by Rice and Klemperer.¹⁴

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ⁰	S° - [C _p ⁰ (T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	log K _r
0	0	0	0	-237.985	-237.985	INFINITE
100	33.194	217.326	298.246	-238.551	-243.538	128.151
200	36.170	241.467	259.429	-239.251	-251.857	65.778
250	36.643	249.588	256.677	-239.660	-254.963	53.272
298.15	36.952	256.070	256.070	-240.162	-257.867	45.177
300	36.961	256.299	256.071	-240.184	-257.977	44.918
350	37.175	262.014	256.522	-240.885	-260.558	38.886
400	37.330	266.988	257.526	-241.482	-263.435	34.359
450	37.450	271.392	258.827	-241.971	-265.451	30.913
500	37.548	275.343	260.284	-242.455	-267.795	27.976
600	37.702	282.203	263.883	-243.815	-272.314	23.707
700	37.827	288.025	266.498	-244.971	-276.640	20.643
800	37.935	293.083	268.512	-245.971	-280.799	18.330
900	38.034	297.534	272.584	-246.826	-284.814	16.534
1000	38.126	301.569	275.105	-247.569	-288.500	14.887
1100	38.215	305.207	277.679	-248.206	-291.777	13.379
1200	38.301	308.536	280.114	-248.740	-294.640	12.121
1300	38.386	311.605	282.420	-249.171	-297.174	11.057
1400	38.468	314.453	284.607	-249.508	-299.480	10.144
1500	38.550	317.110	286.686	-249.757	-301.571	9.352
1600	38.631	319.600	288.667	-249.924	-303.458	8.660
1700	38.712	321.945	290.556	-250.012	-305.154	8.048
1800	38.792	324.160	292.362	-250.024	-306.674	7.504
1900	38.872	326.259	294.091	-250.000	-308.044	7.018
2000	38.951	328.255	295.750	-250.010	-309.211	6.579
2100	39.030	330.157	297.343	-250.000	-310.211	6.183
2200	39.109	331.975	298.876	-250.000	-311.057	5.822
2300	39.188	333.715	300.354	-250.000	-311.766	5.492
2400	39.266	335.384	301.779	-250.000	-312.342	5.190
2500	39.343	336.989	303.155	-250.000	-312.789	4.911
2600	39.423	338.534	304.486	-250.000	-313.112	4.654
2700	39.502	340.023	305.775	-250.000	-313.324	4.415
2800	39.580	341.461	307.024	-250.000	-313.424	4.194
2900	39.658	342.851	308.236	-250.000	-313.412	3.987
3000	39.736	344.197	309.412	-250.000	-313.285	3.793
3100	39.814	345.501	310.555	-250.000	-313.045	3.612
3200	39.892	346.767	311.638	-250.000	-312.704	3.442
3300	39.970	347.995	312.750	-250.000	-312.274	3.282
3400	40.048	349.190	313.804	-250.000	-311.769	3.130
3500	40.126	350.352	314.831	-250.000	-311.191	2.987
3600	40.204	351.483	315.834	-250.000	-310.552	2.851
3700	40.282	352.586	316.812	-250.000	-309.861	2.723
3800	40.360	353.661	317.768	-250.000	-309.124	2.600
3900	40.438	354.710	318.702	-250.000	-308.353	2.484
4000	40.516	355.735	319.615	-250.000	-307.558	2.372
4100	40.593	356.737	320.508	-250.000	-306.742	2.266
4200	40.671	357.716	321.382	-250.000	-305.905	2.164
4300	40.749	358.674	322.239	-250.000	-305.048	2.066
4400	40.827	359.611	323.077	-250.000	-304.173	1.973
4500	40.905	360.530	323.899	-250.000	-303.287	1.883
4600	40.982	361.434	324.706	-250.000	-302.390	1.797
4700	41.060	362.312	325.496	-250.000	-301.483	1.713
4800	41.138	363.177	326.272	-250.000	-300.566	1.633
4900	41.216	364.026	327.034	-250.000	-299.640	1.553
5000	41.293	364.860	327.782	-250.000	-298.707	1.480
5100	41.371	365.678	328.518	-250.000	-297.769	1.407
5200	41.449	366.482	329.240	-250.000	-296.826	1.338
5300	41.526	367.272	329.950	-250.000	-295.880	1.270
5400	41.604	368.049	330.648	-250.000	-294.932	1.204
5500	41.682	368.813	331.335	-250.000	-293.984	1.140
5600	41.760	369.565	332.011	-250.000	-293.037	1.078
5700	41.837	370.305	332.677	-250.000	-292.092	1.019
5800	41.915	371.033	333.332	-250.000	-291.149	0.958
5900	41.993	371.751	333.977	-250.000	-290.208	0.902
6000	42.070	372.457	334.612	-250.000	-289.268	0.846

PREVIOUS: June 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1968 (1 bar)

Cesium Chloride (CsCl)

Cl₁Cs₁(g)

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

CRYSTAL

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

Cl₁Cu₁(cr)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 87.03 \pm 4.2\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 703\text{ K}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -138.07 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ} = 10.230 \pm 2.1\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

There have been three calorimetric determinations of the enthalpy of formation. Thomsen¹ reported $-32.875\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Berthelot² reported $-35.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and Wartenberg and Werth³ reported $-32.1 \pm 0.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. In addition, values of the enthalpy of formation have been derived from several sets of equilibrium data. Noyes and Chow⁴ from a study of cell potentials derived a $\Delta H_f^{\circ} = 7.19\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{Cu}(\text{cr}) + \text{HCl}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CuCl}(\text{cr}) + 1/2\text{H}_2(\text{g})$ which yields $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -32.76\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Several investigators have studied the reaction $2\text{Cu}(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{CuCl}(\text{cr}) + 2\text{HCl}(\text{g})$ and its reverse reaction. These include Bagdasarjan⁵ who reported equilibrium constants which result in 2nd and 3rd law heats of reaction of 24.3 and 23.2 kcal·mol⁻¹; Kapustinsky⁶ who obtained similarly 20.1 and 21.8 kcal·mol⁻¹; Shchukarev and Oranskaya⁷ who obtained 25.4 and 21.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the 2nd and 3rd law heat of reaction. These yield values for $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}, 298.15\text{ K})$ ranging from -32.1 to -34.8 . Watanabe⁸ from cell studies reports $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -34.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. A value of $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ can also be obtained from $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}_2, \text{g})$ which is fixed independently and known with good precision. Using the 3rd law heat of sublimation of $\text{CuCl}(\text{cr})$ to trimer determined by Magee⁹ [see trimer table], we obtain $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -33.01 \pm 0.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. A weighted average of $-33.0 \pm 0.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-138.072 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) was adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The entropy of CuCl was obtained from the several pieces of equilibrium data reported above and the adopted $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$. A weighted average of $20.8 \pm 1\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was adopted for $S^{\circ}(\text{CuCl}, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K})$. The enthalpy and heat capacity above 298.15 K have been reported by Krestovnikov and Karetnikov.¹⁰ However, these values were not adopted since they do not give reasonable heat capacities, and other data by these workers are not in agreement with established values. Heat capacities equal to those of AgCl , as given by Kelley,¹¹ were adopted here above 298.15 K.

Fusion Data

The temperature and enthalpy of fusion were those selected by Kelley¹² from phase studies. The enthalpy of fusion was reported by Krestovnikov and Karetnikov¹⁰ as $2.54\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation was calculated from the adopted enthalpies of formation at 298.15 K for the reaction $x\text{CuCl}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow (\text{CuCl})_x(\text{g})$ where $x = 1$ or 3. See the individual ideal gas tables for details.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ° - H _f °(T _r)]/T	H° - H _f °(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	48.534	87.027	0.	-138.072	21.177
300	48.771	87.028	0.090	-138.059	21.028
400	56.902	89.065	5.444	-136.933	15.038
500	59.831	115.711	11.291	-135.437	11.479
600	61.505	126.773	17.361	-133.803	9.134
700	62.760	136.554	23.578	-132.097	7.480
703.000	62.791	136.623	23.767	---	---
800	63.680	144.795	29.901	-130.348	6.256
900	64.388	152.377	36.305	-128.580	5.316
1000	65.019	159.155	42.776	-126.812	4.577
1100	65.531	165.376	49.304	-125.064	3.975
1200	66.011	171.099	55.881	-123.363	3.485
1300	66.459	176.400	62.505	-121.753	3.075
1400	66.874	181.341	69.172	-120.200	2.712
1500	67.258	185.968	75.879	-118.866	2.383

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1966

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

Cl₁Cu₁(cr)

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

LIQUID

 $M_r = 98.999$

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

Cl₁Cu₁(l)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [93.752] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 703^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-131.178] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ = 10.230 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CuCl}, 1, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(703 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity was estimated to be constant at $8 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The entropy was calculated in a manner analogous to that of the heat of formation.

Vaporization Data

The boiling point and heat of vaporization were calculated from the respective liquid, monomer and trimer gas tables. The boiling point, $T_{\text{bp}} = 1485 \text{ K}$, was taken as the point where the total pressure reached 1 atm. At this point the partial pressures are 0.021 atm of monomer and 0.979 atm of trimer.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference		Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K_r
	C_p°	S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	ΔG°	
0				0.			
100							
200							
298.15	66.944	93.752	93.752	0.	-131.178	-115.987	20.320
300	66.944	94.166	93.754	0.124	-131.131	-115.893	20.179
400	66.944	113.425	96.379	6.818	-128.665	-111.889	14.520
500	66.944	128.363	101.338	13.513	-126.322	-107.093	11.188
600	66.944	140.569	106.890	20.207	-124.064	-103.461	9.007
700	66.944	150.888	112.457	26.901	-121.879	-100.201	7.477
703.000	66.944	151.174	112.622	27.102	---	---	---
800	66.944	159.827	117.832	33.596	-119.759	-97.249	6.350
900	66.944	167.712	122.945	40.290	-117.701	-94.560	5.488
1000	66.944	174.765	127.781	46.985	-115.709	-92.096	4.811
1100	66.944	181.146	132.347	53.679	-113.795	-89.828	4.266
1200	66.944	186.971	136.659	60.373	-111.976	-87.731	3.819
1300	66.944	192.359	140.738	67.068	-110.296	-85.779	3.447
1400	66.944	197.290	144.603	73.762	-108.808	-83.945	3.117
1500	66.944	201.909	148.271	80.457	-107.394	-82.216	2.816
1600	66.944	206.229	151.760	87.151	-106.044	-80.594	2.535
1700	66.944	210.288	155.084	93.845	-104.844	-79.079	2.278
1800	66.944	214.114	158.259	100.540	-103.777	-77.755	2.029
1900	66.944	217.734	161.294	107.234	-102.831	-76.515	1.793
2000	66.944	221.167	164.203	113.929	-101.989	-75.335	1.568
2100	66.944	224.433	166.984	120.623	-101.344	-74.214	1.353
2200	66.944	227.548	169.576	127.317	-100.794	-73.149	1.141
2300	66.944	230.524	172.257	134.012	-100.331	-72.135	0.934
2400	66.944	233.373	174.745	140.706	-100.008	-71.168	0.741
2500	66.944	236.105	177.145	147.401	-100.008	-70.254	0.562
2600	66.944	238.731	179.464	154.095	-100.079	-69.383	0.404
2700	66.944	241.257	181.706	160.789	-100.339	-68.552	0.264
2800	66.944	243.692	183.876	167.484	-101.209	-67.764	0.141
2900	66.944	246.041	185.980	174.178	-102.692	-67.014	0.041
3000	66.944	248.311	188.020	180.873	-104.786	-66.300	0.000

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1966

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

Cl₁Cu₁(l)

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

$M_r = 98.999$ Copper Chloride (CuCl)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 703 K crystal
above 703 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Cu}_1(\text{cr,l})$

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$ J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		
				$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_r H^\circ$	$\Delta_r G^\circ$
0						
100	48.534	87.027	87.027	0.	-138.072	-120.876
200	48.771	87.328	87.028	0.090	-138.039	-120.769
300	48.771	87.328	87.028	0.090	-138.039	-120.769
400	56.902	102.675	89.065	5.444	-136.933	-115.157
500	59.831	115.711	93.128	11.291	-135.437	-109.882
600	61.505	126.773	97.838	17.361	-133.803	-104.924
700	62.760	136.354	102.671	23.578	-132.097	-100.244
703.000	62.791	136.623	102.815	23.767	-132.097	-100.244
703.000	66.944	151.174	102.815	33.996	-132.097	-100.244
800	66.944	159.827	109.215	40.490	-119.759	-97.249
900	66.944	167.712	115.285	47.184	-117.701	-94.560
1000	66.944	174.765	120.886	53.879	-115.709	-92.096
1100	66.944	181.146	126.079	60.573	-113.795	-89.828
1200	66.944	186.971	130.914	67.268	-111.976	-87.731
1300	66.944	192.329	135.435	73.962	-110.296	-85.779
1400	66.944	197.290	139.678	80.656	-108.845	-83.945
1500	66.944	201.909	143.675	87.351	-107.594	-82.216
1600	66.944	206.229	147.451	94.045	-106.504	-80.584
1700	66.944	210.288	151.029	100.740	-105.557	-79.037
1800	66.944	214.114	154.428	107.434	-104.737	-77.579
1900	66.944	217.734	157.666	114.128	-104.025	-76.193
2000	66.944	221.167	160.756	120.823	-103.413	-74.873
2100	66.944	224.433	163.711	127.517	-102.899	-73.613
2200	66.944	227.548	166.542	134.212	-102.484	-72.413
2300	66.944	230.524	169.260	140.906	-102.167	-71.271
2400	66.944	233.373	171.872	147.600	-101.948	-70.185
2500	66.944	236.105	174.387	154.295	-101.825	-69.153
2600	66.944	238.731	176.812	160.989	-101.803	-68.173
2700	66.944	241.257	179.152	167.684	-101.879	-67.243
2800	66.944	243.692	181.414	174.378	-102.051	-66.363
2900	66.944	246.041	183.602	181.072	-102.317	-65.533
3000	66.944	248.311	185.722	187.767	-102.676	-64.753

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1966

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Cu}_1(\text{cr,l})$

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

IDEAL GAS

 $M_r = 98.999$

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

 $Cl_2Cu_2(g)$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 237.207\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 91.21 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 91.09 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Multiplicity State	ϵ_i , cm^{-1}	g_i
Σ^+	0	1

$$\omega_e = 414.9\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_e = 0.1761\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = 2.050\text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation was obtained from the equilibrium data of Brewer and Lofgren.¹ They studied the reaction $x\text{Cu}(cr) + x\text{HCl}(g) \rightarrow \text{Cu}_x\text{Cl}_x(g) + x/2\text{H}_2(g)$ by measuring the amount of CuCl formed when various ratios of HCl:H₂ were passed over heated copper. Brewer and Lofgren analyzed the data by a least squares fitting technique and deduced partial pressures of monomer and trimer. The monomer pressures were subjected to 2nd and 3rd law analysis and gave $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 46.85 \pm 3.2$ and $43.83 \pm 0.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively. The 3rd law value yields $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CuCl}, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = 21.77 \pm 0.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which was adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants were corrected for normal isotopic abundance of both copper and chlorine and were calculated from the values for $^{63}\text{Cu}^{35}\text{Cl}$ given by Asundi *et al.*² The rotational constants were in good agreement with those reported by Lagerqvist and Lazarova-Girsamov³ for $\text{Cu}^{63}\text{Cl}^{35}$.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K_r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - (C_p^\circ - H_f^\circ(T_r))/T_r$	$H^\circ - H_f^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	91.212	INFINITE
100	29.899	201.663	267.142	92.010	82.298
200	33.356	223.487	240.381	91.647	18.983
250	34.503	231.061	237.784	91.373	67.985
298.15	35.261	237.207	237.207	91.086	-11.126
300	35.285	237.425	237.208	91.074	-11.028
350	35.830	241.908	237.039	90.757	-8.766
400	36.220	247.719	236.605	90.426	-7.076
450	36.509	251.003	239.860	90.081	-5.766
500	36.750	255.861	241.270	89.724	-4.724
600	37.044	262.587	244.279	89.278	-3.166
700	37.257	268.315	247.314	88.184	-2.064
800	37.415	273.300	250.257	87.344	-1.245
900	37.538	277.715	253.067	86.455	-0.615
1000	37.641	281.675	255.922	85.512	-0.116
1100	37.729	285.258	258.258	84.500	-0.067
1200	37.807	288.553	260.647	83.401	0.288
1300	37.879	291.582	262.912	82.171	0.620
1400	37.945	294.392	265.061	80.923	0.898
1500	38.008	297.012	267.105	79.656	1.116
1600	38.068	299.457	269.032	78.374	1.283
1700	38.126	301.777	270.909	77.074	1.426
1800	38.182	303.957	272.683	75.747	1.549
1900	38.236	306.023	274.386	74.389	1.656
2000	38.290	307.986	276.017	73.005	1.750
2100	38.342	309.855	277.585	71.602	1.833
2200	38.394	311.640	279.092	70.179	1.906
2300	38.445	313.348	280.547	68.737	1.971
2400	38.496	314.985	281.946	67.274	2.028
2500	38.546	316.558	283.299	65.794	2.080
2600	38.595	318.070	284.608	64.299	2.126
2700	38.645	319.528	285.874	62.789	2.168
2800	38.694	320.934	287.101	61.264	2.206
2900	38.743	322.293	288.292	59.725	2.239
3000	38.792	323.607	289.447	58.171	2.262
3100	38.840	324.880	290.570	56.602	2.280
3200	38.889	326.114	291.661	55.019	2.296
3300	38.937	327.311	292.723	53.423	2.309
3400	38.985	328.474	293.758	51.814	2.319
3500	39.033	329.605	294.766	50.192	2.326
3600	39.081	330.705	295.749	48.558	2.331
3700	39.129	331.777	296.708	46.911	2.334
3800	39.176	332.821	297.645	45.251	2.336
3900	39.224	333.839	298.560	43.578	2.337
4000	39.272	334.833	299.455	41.892	2.338
4100	39.319	335.803	300.329	40.194	2.338
4200	39.367	336.751	301.185	38.483	2.338
4300	39.414	337.678	302.023	36.758	2.337
4400	39.462	338.585	302.844	35.020	2.336
4500	39.509	339.472	303.648	33.269	2.334
4600	39.556	340.341	304.436	31.505	2.332
4700	39.604	341.192	305.209	29.728	2.329
4800	39.651	342.027	305.968	27.938	2.326
4900	39.698	342.845	306.712	26.135	2.322
5000	39.745	343.647	307.443	24.318	2.318
5100	39.793	344.435	308.160	22.487	2.313
5200	39.840	345.208	308.865	20.642	2.308
5300	39.887	345.967	309.558	18.783	2.302
5400	39.934	346.713	310.239	16.910	2.296
5500	39.981	347.446	310.909	15.024	2.289
5600	40.028	348.167	311.568	13.125	2.282
5700	40.075	348.876	312.216	11.213	2.274
5800	40.122	349.573	312.855	9.288	2.266
5900	40.169	350.260	313.483	7.350	2.257
6000	40.216	350.935	314.101	5.398	2.248

PREVIOUS: March 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1966 (1 bar)

Copper Chloride (CuCl)

 $Cl_2Cu_2(g)$

Hydrochloric Acid-d (DCI)

Hydrochloric Acid-D (DCI)

Cl₂D(g)

S°(298.15 K) = 192.741 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ ΔH_f°(0 K) = -93.131 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔG_f°(298.15 K) = -93.345 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹

State	ε _e , cm ⁻¹	g _e	Electronic States and Molecular Constants (σ = 1)	ω _e , cm ⁻¹	B _e , cm ⁻¹	α _e , cm ⁻¹	r _e , Å
X ¹ Σ ⁺	0	1	2144.0	26.90	5.4444	0.1121	1.2746
B ¹ Π	75160	2	2199.0	[26.9]	5.1793	[0.1121]	
V ¹ Σ ⁺	76520	1	684.6	[26.9]	1.555	[0.1121]	2.43
C ¹ Π	77525	2	2114.1	[26.9]	4.9605	[0.1121]	

Enthalpy of Formation (Provisional-evaluation incomplete)

The enthalpy of formation was calculated from the selected value of ΔH_f°(298.15 K) of HCl(g) given by JANAF,¹ the appropriate thermal functions (refer to H₂, D₂, DCI tables, and HCl¹) and zero point energies. The zero point energies of H₂(g) and D₂(g) are taken from Herzberg and Monfils.² The zero point energies of HCl(g) and DCI(g), including the Dunham correction, were calculated from the molecular constants taken from Rosen.³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational and rotational constants at the respective electronic levels were taken from Rosen³ and were adjusted to Cl³⁵ = 75.4% and Cl³⁷ = 24.6%.

The National Bureau of Standards prepared this table⁴ by critical analysis of data existing in 1972. Using molecular constants and ΔH_f° selected by NBS,⁴ we recalculate the table in terms of 1973 fundamental constants,⁵ 1975 atomic weights,⁶ and current JANAF reference states for the elements.

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables, 2nd ed., NSRDS-NBS 37, (June 1971).
- ²G. Herzberg and A. Monfils, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* **5**, 482 (1960).
- ³B. Rosen, "Spectroscopic Data Relative to Diatomic Molecules," Pergamon Press, Oxford, (1970).
- ⁴S. Abramowitz *et al.*, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Rept. 10904, 239, (1972).
- ⁵CODATA Task Group on Fundamental Constants, CODATA Bulletin 11, (December 1973).
- ⁶IUPAC Commission on Atomic Weights, Pure and Applied Chem. **47**, 75 (1976); **37**, 589 (1974).

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H ^o (T) / J	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-8.661	-93.131	INFINITE
100	29.113	160.924	218.647	-5.772	-94.076	49.140
200	29.124	181.107	193.407	-2.860	-95.051	24.825
250	29.136	187.606	193.221	-1.404	-95.516	19.957
298.15	29.170	192.741	192.741	0	-95.945	16.809
300	29.172	192.921	192.741	0.054	-95.961	16.708
350	29.256	197.424	193.097	1.514	-96.387	14.383
400	29.406	201.339	193.887	2.981	-96.793	12.640
450	29.627	204.815	194.912	4.456	-97.181	11.280
500	29.911	207.951	196.062	5.944	-97.553	10.191
600	30.610	213.464	198.151	8.969	-98.170	8.554
700	31.383	218.240	200.989	12.069	-98.970	7.381
800	32.142	222.481	203.424	15.245	-99.945	6.500
900	32.843	226.308	205.757	18.495	-100.164	5.813
1000	33.467	229.801	207.990	21.811	-100.762	5.263
1100	34.015	233.017	210.121	25.186	-101.348	4.813
1200	34.491	235.998	212.154	28.612	-101.926	4.437
1300	34.905	238.775	214.096	32.082	-102.498	4.118
1400	35.266	241.375	215.953	35.591	-103.065	3.845
1500	35.580	243.820	217.730	39.134	-103.629	3.609
1600	35.857	246.125	219.433	42.706	-104.189	3.401
1700	36.101	248.306	221.068	46.304	-104.746	3.218
1800	36.318	250.376	222.639	49.925	-105.300	3.056
1900	36.512	252.345	224.152	53.567	-105.852	2.910
2000	36.687	254.222	225.608	57.227	-106.401	2.779
2100	36.845	256.016	227.014	60.904	-106.947	2.660
2200	36.989	257.733	228.372	64.596	-107.491	2.552
2300	37.121	259.380	229.684	68.301	-108.032	2.453
2400	37.242	260.963	230.955	72.019	-108.570	2.363
2500	37.355	262.486	232.186	75.749	-109.105	2.280
2600	37.460	263.953	233.380	79.490	-109.637	2.203
2700	37.558	265.368	234.538	83.241	-110.166	2.131
2800	37.650	266.736	235.664	87.002	-110.691	2.065
2900	37.736	268.059	236.758	90.771	-111.211	2.003
3000	37.819	269.339	237.823	94.549	-111.728	1.945
3100	37.897	270.581	238.860	98.334	-112.241	1.891
3200	37.971	271.785	239.870	102.128	-112.749	1.840
3300	38.043	272.955	240.855	105.929	-113.252	1.793
3400	38.111	274.091	241.816	109.736	-113.750	1.748
3500	38.177	275.197	242.754	113.551	-114.244	1.705
3600	38.241	276.273	243.670	117.372	-114.732	1.665
3700	38.302	277.317	244.565	121.199	-115.215	1.627
3800	38.362	278.344	245.441	125.032	-115.693	1.590
3900	38.420	279.341	246.298	128.871	-116.165	1.556
4000	38.477	280.315	247.136	132.716	-116.633	1.523
4100	38.532	281.266	247.957	136.567	-117.096	1.492
4200	38.586	282.195	248.761	140.422	-117.553	1.462
4300	38.638	283.103	249.549	144.284	-118.005	1.433
4400	38.690	283.992	250.322	148.150	-118.452	1.406
4500	38.741	284.862	251.080	152.022	-118.895	1.380
4600	38.790	285.714	251.823	155.898	-119.333	1.355
4700	38.839	286.549	252.553	159.780	-119.767	1.331
4800	38.888	287.367	253.270	163.666	-120.196	1.308
4900	38.935	288.170	253.974	167.557	-120.622	1.286
5000	38.982	288.957	254.666	171.453	-121.043	1.265
5100	39.028	289.729	255.346	175.353	-121.462	1.244
5200	39.074	290.487	256.015	179.259	-121.876	1.224
5300	39.119	291.232	256.672	183.168	-122.288	1.205
5400	39.164	291.964	257.319	187.082	-122.697	1.187
5500	39.208	292.683	257.955	191.001	-123.104	1.169
5600	39.252	293.390	258.582	194.924	-123.508	1.152
5700	39.296	294.085	259.198	198.851	-123.911	1.136
5800	39.339	294.769	259.806	202.783	-124.312	1.120
5900	39.382	295.441	260.404	206.719	-124.711	1.104
6000	39.424	296.104	260.994	210.660	-125.110	1.089

PREVIOUS: June 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1977 (1 bar)

Hypochlorous Acid-d, (DOCI)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 53.466502Cl₁D₁O₁(g)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 240.25 \pm 0.42 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -75.34 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -78.24 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	ϵ , cm ⁻¹	g_i
State	0	1
¹ A'	[22000]	3
³ A''		

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

v, cm⁻¹

2666(1)

911(1)

728(1)

Point Group: C_{2v} σ = 1

Bond Distances: O-Cl = 1.689 ± 0.003 Å; O-D = 0.960 ± 0.004 Å

Bond Angle: D-O-Cl = 102.5 ± 0.5°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 9.0222 × 10⁻¹¹⁷ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ (DOCI, g, 298.15 K) is calculated from the JANAF selection¹ for HOCl(g), the JANAF thermal functions,¹ and the zero-point energies of H₂(g), D₂(g), HOCl(g), and DOCl(g). The zero-point energies of H₂(g) and D₂(g) are those given by Herzberg and Monfils.² The zero-point energies of HOCl(g) and DOCl(g) are estimated from vibrational frequencies as listed by JANAF¹ using the first-order relation, zero-point energy = (ω₁ + ω₂ + ω₃)/2.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants B₀ and C₂ are from the microwave work of Miri *et al.*³ The constant A₀ is calculated from the molecular structure given by Miri *et al.*³ and is somewhat uncertain. The rotational constants A₀ = 11.105 cm⁻¹, B₀ = 0.474852 cm⁻¹, and C₀ = 0.454208 cm⁻¹ have been adjusted for the natural isotopic abundance of Cl. The vibrational frequencies are from the infrared spectroscopic work of Ashby⁴ and that of Schwager and Arkeil⁵ and have not been corrected for isotopic abundances.

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: HOCl(g), 3-31-79.
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Hypochlorous Acid-d, (DOCI)

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K _r
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹		
0	0	INFINITE	0	-10.319	-75.344	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	33.286	202.209	272.143	-6.993	-72.767	38.010	-75.344
200	34.993	225.626	243.654	-3.606	-71.365	17.972	-72.767
250	36.758	233.619	240.871	-1.813	-71.840	13.920	-68.814
298.15	38.540	240.246	240.246	0	-78.241	11.287	-66.621
300	38.607	240.483	240.247	0.071	-78.255	11.202	-64.422
350	40.306	246.566	240.724	2.045	-78.609	9.251	-64.337
400	41.785	252.048	241.802	4.098	-78.909	7.782	-61.988
450	43.057	257.043	243.222	6.220	-79.166	6.682	-59.393
500	44.157	261.639	244.837	8.401	-79.386	5.815	-57.102
600	45.987	269.838	248.339	12.912	-79.746	4.330	-54.703
700	47.488	277.063	251.938	17.588	-80.023	3.336	-49.734
800	48.767	283.490	255.487	22.402	-80.240	2.689	-44.709
900	49.872	289.299	258.977	27.335	-80.408	2.006	-39.649
1000	50.830	294.604	262.233	32.371	-80.538	1.539	-34.564
1100	51.659	299.489	265.401	37.497	-80.639	1.156	-29.463
1200	52.376	304.015	268.432	42.700	-80.716	0.837	-24.350
1300	52.997	308.233	271.334	47.969	-80.775	0.567	-19.230
1400	53.534	312.180	274.112	53.296	-80.822	0.335	-14.103
1500	54.000	315.890	276.774	58.673	-80.860	0.134	-8.973
1600	54.406	319.388	279.330	64.094	-80.894	-0.042	-3.840
1700	54.760	322.698	281.784	69.553	-80.927	1.296	1.296
1800	55.070	325.837	284.145	75.045	-80.961	6.434	6.434
1900	55.342	328.821	286.419	80.566	-80.999	11.574	11.574
2000	55.583	331.666	288.610	86.112	-81.044	16.716	16.716
2100	55.796	334.384	290.726	91.671	-81.097	21.860	21.860
2200	55.986	336.984	292.770	97.270	-81.162	27.006	27.006
2300	56.156	339.476	294.747	102.878	-81.239	32.156	32.156
2400	56.310	341.869	296.661	108.501	-81.330	37.308	37.308
2500	56.449	344.171	298.515	114.139	-81.436	42.464	42.464
2600	56.577	346.387	300.314	119.791	-81.559	47.624	47.624
2700	56.696	348.525	302.060	125.454	-81.697	52.789	52.789
2800	56.807	350.589	303.757	131.129	-81.850	57.959	57.959
2900	56.912	352.584	305.406	136.814	-82.018	63.135	63.135
3000	57.013	354.515	307.011	142.510	-82.200	68.316	68.316
3100	57.111	356.386	308.574	148.218	-82.428	73.503	73.503
3200	57.207	358.201	310.097	153.934	-82.700	78.698	78.698
3300	57.303	359.963	311.581	159.659	-83.016	83.899	83.899
3400	57.400	361.675	313.030	165.395	-83.377	89.108	89.108
3500	57.499	363.340	314.443	171.139	-83.683	94.325	94.325
3600	57.600	364.962	315.824	176.894	-84.039	99.550	99.550
3700	57.704	366.541	317.174	182.660	-84.439	104.783	104.783
3800	57.812	368.081	318.493	188.435	-84.884	110.023	110.023
3900	57.924	369.585	319.784	194.222	-85.373	115.273	115.273
4000	58.041	371.052	321.047	200.020	-84.981	120.530	120.530
4100	58.162	372.487	322.285	205.830	-85.303	125.795	125.795
4200	58.289	373.890	323.497	211.653	-85.627	131.069	131.069
4300	58.421	375.263	324.685	217.488	-85.950	136.350	136.350
4400	58.559	376.608	325.849	223.337	-86.270	141.635	141.635
4500	58.701	377.926	326.992	229.200	-86.583	146.919	146.919
4600	58.849	379.217	328.113	235.078	-86.893	152.239	152.239
4700	59.002	380.485	329.214	240.970	-87.194	157.549	157.549
4800	59.160	381.728	330.295	246.878	-87.484	162.867	162.867
4900	59.322	382.950	331.358	252.802	-87.763	168.190	168.190
5000	59.488	384.150	332.401	258.743	-88.029	173.520	173.520
5100	59.659	385.330	333.428	264.700	-88.281	178.855	178.855
5200	59.833	386.490	334.437	270.675	-88.518	184.195	184.195
5300	60.011	387.631	335.430	276.667	-88.739	189.540	189.540
5400	60.191	388.753	336.407	282.677	-88.942	194.890	194.890
5500	60.375	389.861	337.369	288.703	-89.128	200.243	200.243
5600	60.560	390.950	338.316	294.752	-89.295	205.600	205.600
5700	60.747	392.024	339.249	300.817	-89.444	210.960	210.960
5800	60.935	393.082	340.168	306.901	-89.572	216.323	216.323
5900	61.124	394.125	341.074	313.004	-89.681	221.689	221.689
6000	61.314	395.154	341.966	319.126	-89.771	227.056	227.056

PREVIOUS: March 1979 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1979 (1 bar)

Hypochlorous Acid-d, (DOCI)

Cl₁D₁O₁(g)

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 54.451403$ Chlorine Fluoride (ClF)

$Cl_1F_1(g)$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 217.938\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -50.197 \pm 0.42\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -50.292 \pm 0.42\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

State	$\epsilon_a, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_a	Electronic States and Molecular Constants ($\sigma = 1$)		$r_e, \text{\AA}$
			ω_e, cm^{-1}	$\omega_e x_e, \text{cm}^{-1}$	
$X^1\Sigma^+$	0	1	784.49	6.201	1.6281
$A^3\Pi_0$	18721	6	312.74	0.37026	1.92

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected value, $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ClF}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -12.02 \pm 0.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is based on spectroscopic data. Three studies of the visible absorption bands of ClF, by Wahrhaftig,¹ by Schmitz and Schumacher,² and by Stricker³ agree in indicating a band convergence limit at $21,514 \pm 10\text{ cm}^{-1}$. Assignment of this limit to $Cl(^3P_{2,1}) + F(^2P_{3/2})$ is supported by the dissociative ionization threshold for ClF reported by Dibeler *et al.*⁴ whose ion-pair threshold, when reassigned to a hot band, corroborates this choice. From this assignment it follows that $D_0(\text{ClF}) = 58.98 \pm 0.02\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Combining this value with $D_0(\text{F}_2) = 36.7 \pm 0.2\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, reported by Berkowitz *et al.*,⁵ and with $D_0(\text{Cl}_2) = 57.177 \pm 0.006\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, given by Douglas *et al.*,⁶ one obtains $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ClF}, 0\text{ K}) = -12.0 \pm 0.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-50.200 \pm 0.42\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Calorimetric values for $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, which bracket the selected value, are as follows: $-11.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, Wicke;⁷ $-11.7\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, Wicke and Fritz;⁸ -14.34 and $-15.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, Schmitz and Schumacher;⁹ and $-14.4 \pm 0.8\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, Nuttall and Armstrong.¹⁰

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational and rotational constants of the respective electronic levels are taken from Rosen¹¹ and are adjusted to Cl^{15} = 75.4% and Cl^{37} = 24.6%. The value of α_e listed for the ground state by Rosen¹¹ has been divided by 10 to agree with the original data.¹² The National Bureau of Standards prepared this table¹³ by critical analysis of data existing in 1972 but used the incorrect value¹¹ for α_e of the ground state. Using the correct molecular constants and $\Delta_f H^\circ$ selected by NBS,¹³ we recalculate the table in terms of 1973 fundamental constants,¹⁴ 1975 atomic weights,¹⁵ and current JANAF reference states for the elements. The thermodynamic functions of this table may be biased at temperatures above about 3000 K due to neglect of rotational cut-off.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-50.197	INFINITE
100	29.124	185.156	245.153	-50.198	26.506
200	30.126	203.946	220.809	-50.234	13.393
298.15	32.082	217.938	217.938	-50.292	9.072
300	32.118	218.136	217.939	-50.293	9.018
400	33.751	227.613	219.220	-50.339	6.828
500	34.866	235.273	221.689	-50.373	5.513
600	35.619	241.700	224.503	-50.399	4.635
700	36.143	247.233	227.364	-50.421	4.008
800	36.522	252.063	230.157	-50.442	3.538
900	36.807	256.404	232.838	-50.462	3.172
1000	37.030	260.294	235.392	-50.483	2.879
1100	37.210	263.832	237.819	-50.506	2.639
1200	37.360	267.076	240.124	-50.531	2.439
1300	37.487	270.072	242.314	-50.559	2.270
1400	37.598	272.854	244.397	-50.591	2.125
1500	37.697	275.451	246.382	-50.627	1.999
1600	37.788	277.887	248.275	-50.667	1.889
1700	37.873	280.181	250.083	-50.711	1.792
1800	37.956	282.348	251.818	-50.758	1.705
1900	38.040	284.402	253.479	-50.808	1.627
2000	38.131	286.356	255.075	-50.858	1.557
2100	38.233	288.219	256.609	-50.908	1.494
2200	38.354	290.000	258.087	-50.954	1.437
2300	38.500	291.708	259.512	-51.003	1.384
2400	38.682	293.350	260.888	-51.070	1.336
2500	38.908	294.934	262.218	-51.031	1.291
2600	39.189	296.465	263.506	-51.018	1.250
2700	39.535	297.950	264.754	-51.016	1.212
2800	39.959	299.395	265.966	-51.030	1.177
2900	40.470	300.806	267.143	-50.767	1.144
3000	41.079	302.188	268.288	-50.580	1.114
3100	41.796	303.547	269.404	-50.323	1.086
3200	42.629	304.886	270.491	-49.983	1.059
3300	43.587	306.212	271.554	-49.588	1.033
3400	44.674	307.529	272.593	-49.104	1.012
3500	45.894	308.842	273.610	-48.535	0.990
3600	47.251	310.153	274.606	-47.882	0.970
3700	48.742	311.468	275.585	-47.153	0.952
3800	50.365	312.789	276.547	-46.363	0.935
3900	52.115	314.120	277.493	-45.517	0.919
4000	53.983	315.462	278.425	-44.125	0.905
4100	55.960	316.819	279.345	-42.617	0.891
4200	58.032	318.193	280.254	-40.900	0.879
4300	60.184	319.583	281.152	-38.964	0.879
4400	62.599	320.992	282.042	-36.797	0.868
4500	64.658	322.420	282.923	-34.392	0.850
4600	66.941	323.866	283.797	-31.743	0.835
4700	69.228	325.330	284.665	-28.845	0.842
4800	71.498	326.811	285.528	-25.697	0.835
4900	73.775	328.308	286.386	-22.297	0.830
5000	75.895	329.820	287.239	-18.649	0.825
5100	77.985	331.344	288.089	-14.757	0.822
5200	79.978	332.877	288.936	-10.628	0.819
5300	81.858	334.419	289.779	-6.269	0.817
5400	83.612	335.965	290.620	-1.691	0.817
5500	85.226	337.515	291.459	3.094	0.817
5600	86.694	339.064	292.295	8.073	0.818
5700	88.007	340.610	293.129	13.232	0.820
5800	89.163	342.151	293.961	18.555	0.822
5900	90.160	343.684	294.791	24.027	0.825
6000	90.999	345.206	295.618	29.727	0.830
					0.834

PREVIOUS: June 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1977 (1 bar)

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF)

$Cl_1F_1(g)$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -749.128 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-753.957] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is from NBS.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Data is from Koppang *et al.*²

References

- ¹U.S. National Bureau of Standards Report No. 6297, "Preliminary Report on the Thermodynamic Properties of Lithium, Beryllium, Magnesium, Aluminum, and their Compounds with Oxygen, Hydrogen, Fluorine, and Chlorine (Revised)," (January 1959).
²R. R. Koppang, C. M. Sherwood, and G. S. Balin, "Some Provisional Tables of Species Thermodynamic Properties," Marquardt Corp., Van Nuys, California., (October 1959).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H _r (T _r)]/T	H° - H _r (T)	Δ _r H°	
0	0	INFINITE	-13.422	-749.132	INFINITE
100	35.723	215.376	-10.033	-749.642	392.670
200	51.877	245.279	-5.632	-751.907	196.656
298.15	62.839	268.040	0	-753.957	131.930
300	62.986	268.041	0.116	-753.992	131.116
400	69.601	287.518	6.768	-755.887	78.258
500	73.601	303.506	13.940	-764.049	750.717
600	76.128	317.161	21.433	-766.074	65.107
700	77.801	329.029	29.134	-767.836	55.568
800	78.948	339.496	36.974	-769.442	48.399
900	79.772	348.845	44.912	-770.974	42.812
1000	80.383	357.282	52.921	-772.451	38.333
1100	80.759	364.961	60.978	-773.891	34.661
1200	81.096	372.003	69.071	-775.303	31.596
1300	81.396	378.506	77.196	-776.694	28.998
1400	81.657	384.548	85.349	-778.059	26.767
1500	81.881	390.190	93.526	-779.398	24.830
1600	82.014	395.478	101.721	-780.716	23.132
1700	82.146	400.454	109.929	-782.000	21.191
1800	82.245	405.152	118.148	-783.271	19.360
1900	82.343	409.601	126.378	-784.534	17.725
2000	82.429	413.827	134.616	-785.782	16.249
2100	82.488	417.851	142.862	-787.016	14.916
2200	82.543	421.689	151.114	-788.234	13.705
2300	82.593	425.359	159.371	-789.441	12.599
2400	82.639	428.876	167.638	-790.632	11.585
2500	82.680	432.250	175.899	-791.812	10.653
2600	82.712	435.493	184.168	-792.982	9.792
2700	82.741	438.615	192.440	-794.140	8.996
2800	82.769	441.625	200.716	-795.286	8.256
2900	82.794	444.530	208.994	-796.422	7.567
3000	82.818	447.337	217.275	-797.543	6.925
3100	82.838	450.053	225.558	-798.653	6.323
3200	82.857	452.683	233.842	-799.752	5.760
3300	82.874	455.233	242.129	-800.841	5.230
3400	82.891	457.708	250.417	-801.921	4.732
3500	82.906	460.111	258.707	-802.996	4.262
3600	82.919	462.446	266.998	-804.062	3.818
3700	82.932	464.718	275.291	-805.121	3.398
3800	82.944	466.930	283.585	-806.175	3.000
3900	82.954	469.085	291.880	-807.225	2.622
4000	82.963	471.185	300.176	-808.272	2.264
4100	82.973	473.234	308.472	-809.316	1.922
4200	82.981	475.234	316.770	-810.357	1.597
4300	82.988	477.186	325.069	-811.395	1.286
4400	82.995	479.094	333.368	-812.430	0.990
4500	83.002	480.959	341.668	-813.462	0.707
4600	83.009	482.784	349.968	-814.491	0.436
4700	83.015	484.569	358.269	-815.517	0.176
4800	83.021	486.317	366.571	-816.542	-0.075
4900	83.027	488.029	374.874	-817.567	-0.312
5000	83.031	489.706	383.176	-818.591	-0.542
5100	83.035	491.350	391.480	-819.614	-0.763
5200	83.039	492.963	399.784	-820.636	-0.976
5300	83.042	494.545	408.088	-821.656	-1.180
5400	83.045	496.097	416.392	-822.674	-1.378
5500	83.048	497.621	424.697	-823.690	-1.568
5600	83.051	499.117	433.002	-824.703	-1.752
5700	83.054	500.587	441.307	-825.714	-1.930
5800	83.056	502.032	449.612	-826.722	-2.101
5900	83.059	503.451	457.918	-827.728	-2.268
6000	83.061	504.847	466.224	-828.732	-2.428

PREVIOUS: December 1960 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1960 (1 bar)

Magnesium Chloride Fluoride (MgClF) IDEAL GAS $M_r = 78.756403$ Magnesium Chloride Fluoride (MgClF) $\text{Cl}_1\text{F}_1\text{Mg}_1(\text{g})$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-567.5 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-569.2 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [265.990] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1}

- [719](1)
- [205](1)
- [453](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

Point Group: C_1

Bond Distances: Mg-Cl = [2.18] Å; Mg-F = [1.77] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Mg-F = [170]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_a I_b I_c = [8.66593 \times 10^{-116}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is based on an estimated $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0$ for the reaction $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{MgF}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{MgClF}(\text{g})$, using $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -95.85$ and $-176.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{MgF}_2(\text{g})$, respectively.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond angle is taken to be the value we have adopted for $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$. The Mg-Cl and Mg-F bond distances are assumed to be the same as those in $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{MgF}_2(\text{g})$. The vibrational frequencies are the averages of those for $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{MgF}_2(\text{g})$. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_a = 0.0766 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_b = 33.5997 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_c = 33.6763 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	
	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
			$\Delta_f G^\circ$	
			$\log K_f$	
0	0.000	INFINITE	-12.330	INFINITE
100	38.027	218.339	-8.860	-567.533
200	45.162	246.994	-4.685	-570.529
250	47.875	257.375	-2.356	-574.269
298.15	49.911	265.990	0.000	-575.282
300	49.979	266.299	0.092	-575.319
350	51.581	274.129	2.633	-576.009
400	52.798	281.100	5.244	-576.306
450	53.732	287.375	7.908	-577.240
500	54.455	293.075	10.614	-578.127
600	55.478	303.101	16.114	-578.971
700	56.143	311.706	21.698	-579.543
800	56.592	319.234	27.336	-579.971
900	56.915	325.970	33.012	-580.264
1000	57.149	331.929	38.716	-580.451
1100	57.326	337.384	44.440	-580.593
1200	57.461	342.378	50.180	-580.696
1300	57.568	346.982	55.931	-580.768
1400	57.653	351.252	61.693	-580.831
1500	57.723	355.232	67.461	-580.889
1600	57.780	358.959	73.237	-580.942
1700	57.827	362.463	79.017	-580.991
1800	57.867	365.770	84.802	-581.036
1900	57.901	368.899	90.590	-581.078
2000	57.930	371.872	96.382	-581.118
2100	57.955	374.697	102.176	-581.155
2200	57.976	377.394	107.973	-581.189
2300	57.995	379.971	113.771	-581.220
2400	58.012	382.440	119.574	-581.248
2500	58.027	384.808	125.374	-581.274
2600	58.040	387.084	131.177	-581.299
2700	58.051	389.275	136.981	-581.322
2800	58.062	391.387	142.787	-581.343
2900	58.071	393.424	148.594	-581.362
3000	58.080	395.393	154.401	-581.379
3100	58.087	397.298	160.210	-581.394
3200	58.094	399.142	166.019	-581.408
3300	58.101	400.930	171.829	-581.421
3400	58.106	402.664	177.639	-581.433
3500	58.112	404.349	183.450	-581.445
3600	58.117	405.986	189.261	-581.456
3700	58.121	407.578	195.071	-581.466
3800	58.125	409.128	200.883	-581.475
3900	58.129	410.638	206.698	-581.483
4000	58.133	412.110	212.511	-581.491
4100	58.136	413.545	218.325	-581.499
4200	58.139	414.946	224.138	-581.507
4300	58.142	416.314	229.952	-581.514
4400	58.144	417.651	235.767	-581.521
4500	58.147	418.958	241.581	-581.528
4600	58.149	420.236	247.396	-581.535
4700	58.151	421.486	253.211	-581.542
4800	58.153	422.711	259.026	-581.549
4900	58.155	423.910	264.842	-581.556
5000	58.157	425.085	270.657	-581.563
5100	58.159	426.236	276.473	-581.570
5200	58.160	427.366	282.289	-581.577
5300	58.162	428.474	288.105	-581.584
5400	58.163	429.561	293.922	-581.591
5500	58.165	430.628	299.738	-581.598
5600	58.166	431.676	305.554	-581.605
5700	58.167	432.706	311.371	-581.612
5800	58.168	433.717	317.188	-581.619
5900	58.169	434.712	323.005	-581.626
6000	58.170	435.689	328.822	-581.633

PREVIOUS: March 1966 (1 atm)

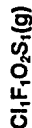
CURRENT: March 1966 (1 bar)

Sulfuryl Chloride Fluoride (SO₂ClF)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 118.510203$

Sulfuryl Chloride Fluoride (SO₂ClF)



$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 302.849 \pm 1.7\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-549.1 \pm 2.1]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-556.5 \pm 2.1]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν , cm^{-1}	ν , cm^{-1}
1228(1)	510(1)
824(1)	423(1)
629(1)	300(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: S-O = [1.404] Å; S-F = [1.530] Å; S-Cl = [2.011] Å
 Bond Angles: O-S-O = [123.5]°; Cl-S-F = [98.06]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [1.40403 \times 10^{-41}] \text{ g}^2\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

ΔH_f° is estimated as the mean of the ΔH_f° values¹ for SO₂F₂(g) and SO₂Cl₂(g). This corresponds to use of the mean bond energies, $D_0^0(\text{S-F}) = 74$ and $D_0^0(\text{S-Cl}) = 36\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, from SO₂F₂ and SO₂Cl₂, respectively. The resulting values of ΔG_f° are consistent with those methods of preparation for which thermodynamic tests are possible. Insufficient data preclude tests for preparation of SO₂ClF from AgF₃, CoF₃, MnF₃ and SbF₃. In other cases the tests are not stringent, since the calculated values of ΔG_f° are large and negative for the observed reactions.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The point group and symmetry number are consistent with analysis of the spectral data, but the detailed structure is estimated from known coordinates of SO₂Cl in SO₂Cl₂ and SF in SO₂F₂.^{1,3} This estimate should be quite reliable since the SO₂ coordinates are almost identical in SO₂Cl₂ and SO₂F₂. The resulting structure has an O-S-Cl angle of 107.7°, an O-S-F angle of 108.4°, and principal moments of inertia of $I_A = 16.4743 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 29.0842 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 29.3031 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.
 Vibrational frequencies are based on infrared spectra of the vapor⁴ and confirmed by Raman spectra of the liquid.⁵ Birchall and Gillespie⁴ assigned $\delta(\text{FSCl})$ to a weak Raman band at 195 cm⁻¹, but force-constant calculations based on SO₂Cl₂ and SO₂F₂ predict a value near 300 cm⁻¹.^{6,7} It appears that the twist(FSCl) and $\delta(\text{FSCl})$ are nearly accidentally degenerate, so we assign them arbitrarily to the Raman band at 308 cm⁻¹ and the infrared band at 300 cm⁻¹. The adopted assignments are those of Toyuki and Shimizu⁵ and Pfeiffer.⁷ All adopted values lie between the analogous modes for SO₂Cl₂ and SO₂F₂; $\delta(\text{FSCl}) = 195\text{ cm}^{-1}$ is unlikely since it would lie below $\delta(\text{ClSCl}) = 209\text{ cm}^{-1}$ in SO₂Cl₂; also the intensity of such bending modes should be strong not weak.⁷

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SO₂F₂(g) and SO₂Cl₂(g), 6-30-71.
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T/K	C _p ^a	S ^b - (G ^c - (F(T)))/T	H ^c - H ^c (T)	ΔH ^c	log K _r
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-549.075	INFINITE
100	38.907	244.096	358.685	-552.137	282.064
200	57.944	376.982	508.977	-554.817	137.567
250	65.602	390.764	503.995	-555.760	108.563
298.15	71.592	302.849	0	-556.472	89.798
300	71.799	303.292	0.133	-556.496	89.107
350	76.869	314.753	3.833	-557.072	75.148
400	81.066	325.300	7.805	-559.737	64.940
450	84.571	335.057	11.949	-560.757	56.812
500	87.514	344.124	16.253	-561.744	50.297
600	92.099	360.508	318.431	-563.048	40.505
700	95.814	374.968	325.496	-563.877	33.497
800	98.876	387.876	332.501	-564.410	28.235
900	99.686	399.512	339.311	-564.878	24.076
1000	101.086	410.091	345.868	-565.293	20.493
1100	102.174	419.779	352.153	-565.658	17.566
1200	103.034	428.707	358.165	-565.975	15.131
1300	103.724	436.983	363.914	-566.252	13.074
1400	104.284	444.690	369.412	-566.497	11.315
1500	104.745	451.902	374.673	-566.716	9.792
1600	105.129	458.674	379.714	-566.906	8.462
1700	105.451	465.058	384.548	-567.072	7.291
1800	105.724	471.093	389.190	-567.219	6.262
1900	105.957	476.816	393.652	-567.346	5.323
2000	106.157	482.236	397.948	-567.454	4.489
2100	106.331	487.439	402.087	-567.546	3.736
2200	106.483	492.390	406.080	-567.623	3.052
2300	106.616	497.126	409.936	-567.687	2.428
2400	106.735	501.666	413.664	-567.739	1.857
2500	106.837	506.025	417.272	-567.781	1.333
2600	106.929	510.217	420.767	-567.815	0.850
2700	107.012	514.254	424.155	-567.841	0.403
2800	107.086	518.147	427.443	-567.860	-0.012
2900	107.153	521.906	430.636	-567.874	-0.397
3000	107.213	525.540	433.739	-567.884	-0.756
3100	107.268	529.056	436.757	-567.890	-1.092
3200	107.317	532.463	439.695	-567.892	-1.406
3300	107.363	535.766	442.557	-567.891	-1.700
3400	107.404	538.972	445.345	-567.889	-1.978
3500	107.442	542.086	448.065	-567.884	-2.238
3600	107.477	545.113	450.719	-567.876	-2.485
3700	107.509	548.058	453.310	-567.866	-2.717
3800	107.539	550.923	455.841	-567.854	-2.937
3900	107.567	553.719	458.315	-567.840	-3.146
4000	107.592	556.443	460.735	-567.824	-3.344
4100	107.616	559.102	463.102	-567.806	-3.532
4200	107.638	561.693	465.418	-567.785	-3.710
4300	107.658	564.226	467.687	-567.762	-3.881
4400	107.677	566.702	469.909	-567.736	-4.043
4500	107.695	569.122	472.087	-567.708	-4.198
4600	107.712	571.489	474.222	-567.678	-4.346
4700	107.728	573.806	476.317	-567.646	-4.488
4800	107.742	576.074	478.371	-567.612	-4.623
4900	107.756	578.295	480.388	-567.576	-4.753
5000	107.769	580.473	482.368	-567.539	-4.877
5100	107.782	582.607	484.313	-567.500	-4.997
5200	107.795	584.700	486.223	-567.459	-5.111
5300	107.804	586.753	488.100	-567.417	-5.222
5400	107.814	588.768	489.946	-567.374	-5.328
5500	107.824	590.747	491.761	-567.330	-5.430
5600	107.834	592.690	493.546	-567.284	-5.528
5700	107.842	594.598	495.302	-567.237	-5.622
5800	107.851	596.474	497.030	-567.189	-5.714
5900	107.859	598.318	498.732	-567.140	-5.802
6000	107.866	600.131	500.406	-567.090	-5.887

PREVIOUS: June 1971 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1971 (1 bar)

Sulfuryl Chloride Fluoride (SO₂ClF)



Perchloryl Fluoride (ClO₃F)

Perchloryl Fluoride (ClO₃F)

Cl₃F₃O₃(g)

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -12.69 \pm 2.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -21.42 \pm 2.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 278.984 \pm 0.08 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
1061(1)	1315(2)
715(1)	589(2)
549(1)	405(2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1 $\sigma = 3$
 Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: F-Cl = [1.63] Å; O-Cl = [1.46] Å
 Bond Angles: F-Cl-O = [95° 10']; O-Cl-O = [119° 12']
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [4.29248 \times 10^{-41}] \text{g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Neugebauer and Margrave¹ measured the enthalpy of reaction of perchloryl fluoride and hydrogen.



The necessary, additional thermal data for the calculation of the enthalpy of formation was obtained by them from NBS.² Dibeler *et al.*,³ obtain a value of -5.3 ± 4 kcal·mol⁻¹ from the observed appearance potential of Cl⁺.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The assignment of Lide and Mann,⁴ based upon the infrared spectra of the gas is supported by the Raman measurements of Powell and Lippincott.⁵

The value of the spectroscopic constant B was obtained by Madden and Benedict⁶ from a high resolution infrared spectrograph. The Cl-F bond distance was estimated assuming a single covalent bond with no ionic character as evidenced by the low dipole moment obtained by Maryott and Kreidler.⁷ Electron spin resonance results are explained by Brownstein,⁸ on the basis of a low dipole moment. The Cl-O distance was estimated to be that found in the chlorate ion, Paulings.⁹ The resulting values of the bond angles and *I_c* are consistent with the measured *I_A* and the assumed bond lengths. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = [15.9597 \times 10^{-39}]$ and $I_C = [16.8522 \times 10^{-39}] \text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

A calorimetric entropy of 60.17 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 226.48 K was obtained by Koehler and Giauque¹⁰ for the ideal gas. If the lattice doesn't discriminate between F and O atoms then at 0 K a residual entropy of 2.75 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ exists and the third law entropy would be 62.92 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. This value may be compared with 62.64 obtained statistically. The difference 0.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ is within the range found for other molecules and explained on the basis of some discrimination in the lattice, see Koehler and Giauque,¹⁰ for references.

References

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T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - (F ^o)/T]	H ^o - [H ^o (T ₀)]/T	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	35.404	227.211	326.596	-12.693	-4.645
200	50.513	256.003	284.485	-16.599	-2.426
250	58.338	268.132	280.018	-19.707	-1.104
298.15	64.924	278.984	278.984	-20.729	-0.815
300	65.158	279.387	279.086	-21.422	-0.871
350	70.991	289.881	279.801	-21.444	-0.894
400	75.945	299.693	281.681	-21.903	-0.843
450	80.137	308.987	284.199	-21.161	-0.844
500	83.677	317.519	287.104	-22.215	-0.878
600	89.199	333.291	293.513	-21.848	-0.809
700	93.178	347.356	300.219	-21.212	-1.077
800	96.092	359.998	306.915	-20.401	-1.272
900	98.267	371.448	313.459	-19.473	-1.416
1000	99.922	381.891	319.788	-18.466	-1.527
1100	101.204	391.477	325.875	-17.406	-1.612
1200	102.214	400.328	331.716	-16.310	-1.679
1300	103.022	408.543	337.313	-15.193	-1.731
1400	103.677	416.202	342.678	-14.063	-1.773
1500	104.215	423.374	347.821	-12.930	-1.807
1600	104.662	430.115	352.756	-11.801	-1.834
1700	105.026	436.471	357.495	-10.680	-1.856
1800	105.353	442.484	362.051	-9.573	-1.875
1900	105.624	448.188	366.436	-8.482	-1.887
2000	105.857	453.612	370.660	-7.411	-1.898
2100	106.058	458.781	374.734	-6.361	-1.906
2200	106.234	463.719	378.668	-5.333	-1.913
2300	106.388	468.445	382.469	-4.329	-1.918
2400	106.524	472.976	386.146	-3.349	-1.921
2500	106.644	477.321	389.707	-2.393	-1.924
2600	106.751	481.512	393.158	-1.459	-1.926
2700	106.846	485.540	396.506	-0.548	-1.926
2800	106.923	489.430	399.755	0.341	-1.926
2900	107.009	493.183	402.913	1.210	-1.926
3000	107.079	496.812	405.982	2.059	-1.925
3100	107.142	500.324	408.969	2.891	-1.925
3200	107.199	503.727	411.878	3.706	-1.922
3300	107.252	507.026	414.711	4.507	-1.920
3400	107.300	510.229	417.474	5.296	-1.917
3500	107.344	513.340	420.169	6.074	-1.915
3600	107.384	516.364	422.799	6.843	-1.912
3700	107.421	519.307	425.368	7.604	-1.909
3800	107.455	522.172	427.878	8.361	-1.906
3900	107.487	524.964	430.331	9.114	-1.903
4000	107.516	527.686	432.731	9.865	-1.900
4100	107.544	530.341	435.080	10.615	-1.897
4200	107.569	532.933	437.379	11.367	-1.894
4300	107.593	535.464	439.631	12.121	-1.890
4400	107.615	537.938	441.837	12.879	-1.887
4500	107.636	540.357	443.999	13.641	-1.883
4600	107.655	542.723	446.120	14.408	-1.880
4700	107.673	545.038	448.200	15.180	-1.876
4800	107.690	547.305	450.241	15.959	-1.873
4900	107.706	549.526	452.245	16.744	-1.869
5000	107.721	551.702	454.212	17.534	-1.865
5100	107.735	553.835	456.145	18.330	-1.862
5200	107.748	555.927	458.044	19.132	-1.858
5300	107.761	557.980	459.910	19.938	-1.854
5400	107.773	559.994	461.745	20.747	-1.850
5500	107.784	561.972	463.549	21.560	-1.847
5600	107.795	563.914	465.324	22.373	-1.843
5700	107.805	565.822	467.070	23.187	-1.839
5800	107.815	567.697	468.789	23.999	-1.836
5900	107.824	569.540	470.481	24.808	-1.832
6000	107.832	571.352	472.148	25.612	-1.828

PREVIOUS: March 1961 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1961 (1 bar)

Perchloryl Fluoride (ClO₃F)

Cl₃F₃O₃(g)

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POClF₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 120.422966

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POClF₂)

Cl₁F₂O₁P₁(g)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 301.689\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = [-961.8]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-970.7]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degenneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
274(1)	424(2)
410(1)	618(1)
895(1)	1358(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

$\sigma = 1$

Bond Distances: P-Cl = 2.01 ± 0.04 Å; P-F = 1.51 ± 0.03 Å; P-O = 1.55 ± 0.03 Å
 Bond Angles: F-P-F = 103° ; F-P-Cl = 103°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_a I_b I_c = 1.90249 \times 10^{-113}\text{ g cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ of POClF₂ was estimated to be $-232\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ of POCl₂ by assuming bond energies of 120 kcal for $D_0^{\circ}(\text{P-F})$ and 80 kcal for $D_0^{\circ}(\text{P-Cl})$. The $D_0^{\circ}(\text{P-F})$ and $D_0^{\circ}(\text{P-Cl})$ values were taken from Neale and Williams¹ and Neale *et al.*² Essentially the same $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ may be obtained by assuming a $\Delta H_r^{\circ} = 0$ for the following reaction: $\text{POCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{POF}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{POClF}_2(\text{g}) + \text{POF}_2\text{Cl}(\text{g})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants were determined by Brockway and Beach³ and by Williams *et al.*⁴ Brockway and Beach³ used electron diffraction. Williams *et al.*⁴ measured microwave spectra. Brockway and Beach³ assumed that the F-P-F and F-P-Cl angles were equal in POClF₂ and POCl₂. An analysis of Brockway and Beach's data by Williams *et al.*⁴ indicates that the angles in POClF₂, POCl₂, POCl, and POF₃ should be 103 rather than the reported 106 ± 3 . The principal moments of inertia are: $I_a = 18.7062 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_b = 31.3539 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_c = 32.4373 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$. The Raman spectra and vibrational frequencies for POClF₂ were reported by Delwaule and Francois.⁵ The frequencies were reassigned by Delwaule and Francois.⁶

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r H°
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	
100	38.154	245.398	-14.198	-961.769
200	55.039	277.016	-10.770	-965.044
250	62.542	290.122	-6.110	-968.551
298.15	68.838	301.689	-3.167	-969.739
300	69.062	302.116	0	-970.688
350	74.631	313.192	0.128	-970.721
400	79.327	323.473	0.724	-972.727
450	83.259	333.051	1.644	-975.964
500	86.541	341.998	11.644	-979.546
600	91.583	358.249	15.891	-981.302
700	95.154	372.650	24.812	-974.709
800	97.726	385.534	34.159	-974.843
900	99.646	397.161	43.810	-841.348
1000	101.088	407.738	53.684	-824.648
1100	102.200	417.427	63.724	-807.955
1200	103.073	426.358	73.891	-791.278
1300	103.768	434.637	84.156	-773.542
1400	104.331	442.348	94.499	-751.948
1500	104.792	449.563	104.905	-729.635
1600	105.174	456.338	115.362	-707.798
1700	105.495	462.725	125.861	-686.032
1800	105.765	468.762	136.395	-664.333
1900	105.996	474.487	146.958	-642.698
2000	106.194	479.929	158.157	-621.118
2100	106.366	485.115	169.875	-599.596
2200	106.516	490.062	182.441	-578.125
2300	106.646	494.804	195.789	-556.704
2400	106.762	499.343	210.087	-535.350
2500	106.864	503.706	224.430	-514.001
2600	106.955	507.899	238.130	-492.714
2700	107.036	511.937	252.350	-471.469
2800	107.106	515.831	267.092	-450.263
2900	107.174	519.591	282.357	-429.095
3000	107.233	523.225	298.149	-407.965
3100	107.287	526.742	314.581	-386.871
3200	107.335	530.149	331.698	-365.811
3300	107.380	533.453	349.429	-344.787
3400	107.420	536.659	367.765	-323.797
3500	107.458	539.773	386.649	-302.839
3600	107.492	542.801	406.084	-281.916
3700	107.521	545.746	426.084	-261.024
3800	107.546	548.604	446.650	-240.165
3900	107.577	551.488	467.781	-219.358
4000	107.604	554.332	489.528	-198.542
4100	107.627	556.790	511.878	-177.779
4200	107.649	559.384	534.942	-157.048
4300	107.669	561.917	558.632	-136.347
4400	107.688	564.392	582.954	-115.679
4500	107.705	566.812	607.924	-95.042
4600	107.721	569.180	633.548	-74.436
4700	107.737	571.497	659.834	-53.863
4800	107.751	573.765	686.789	-33.320
4900	107.765	575.987	714.424	-12.808
5000	107.777	578.164	742.734	7.672
5100	107.789	580.299	771.724	17.179
5200	107.801	582.392	801.404	26.856
5300	107.811	584.445	831.674	36.604
5400	107.821	586.461	862.544	46.424
5500	107.831	588.439	894.014	56.324
5600	107.840	590.382	926.084	66.304
5700	107.849	592.291	958.754	76.364
5800	107.857	594.167	992.024	86.504
5900	107.864	596.011	1025.894	96.724
6000	107.872	597.824	1060.364	107.024

PREVIOUS: March 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1963 (1 bar)

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POClF₂)

Cl₁F₂O₁P₁(g)

Chlorotrifluorosilane (SiClF₃)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 120.533709Chlorotrifluorosilane (SiClF₃)ClF₃Si(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [308.68 \pm 16.7] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-1314 \pm 63] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-1318 \pm 63] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Quantum Weights

 $\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$

[870](1)
[550](1)
[275](1)
[900](2)
[400](2)
[200](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

 $\sigma = 3$ Point Group: C_{2v}Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 29.869 \times 10^{-14} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

All data taken from Henderson and Scheffee.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

All data is taken from Henderson and Scheffee.¹ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = [19.9 \times 10^{-10}]$, $I_B = [33.9 \times 10^{-10}]$ and $I_C = [39.9 \times 10^{-10}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Reference

¹C. B. Henderson and R. S. Scheffee, "Survey of Thermochemical Data," Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Va., (January 1960).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ° - RT _r]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r G°	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	46.502	240.797	-16.612	-1313.526	681.449
200	66.344	279.593	-12.904	-1304.592	337.614
250	73.615	295.204	-7.193	-1292.673	268.794
298.15	79.372	308.679	0	-1280.434	224.327
300	79.571	309.171	0.147	-1280.201	222.903
350	84.392	321.812	4.250	-1273.891	190.118
400	88.261	333.343	8.570	-1267.563	165.527
450	91.361	343.925	13.064	-1261.227	146.399
500	93.851	353.684	17.696	-1254.893	131.099
600	97.504	371.141	27.276	-1242.243	108.147
700	99.969	386.368	37.158	-1229.631	91.756
800	101.689	399.836	47.246	-1217.061	79.466
900	102.929	411.889	57.480	-1204.531	69.909
1000	103.847	422.783	67.821	-1192.039	62.266
1100	104.544	432.715	78.242	-1179.578	56.014
1200	105.085	441.856	88.724	-1167.145	50.804
1300	105.512	450.264	99.255	-1154.734	46.398
1400	105.855	458.097	109.824	-1142.341	42.621
1500	106.134	465.410	120.424	-1129.961	39.349
1600	106.365	472.267	131.049	-1117.590	36.486
1700	106.557	478.721	141.695	-1105.229	33.946
1800	106.719	484.817	152.359	-1092.872	31.615
1900	106.850	490.590	163.038	-1080.519	29.530
2000	106.975	496.074	173.730	-1068.167	27.653
2100	107.077	501.296	184.433	-1055.815	25.956
2200	107.165	506.280	195.143	-1043.462	24.513
2300	107.243	511.045	205.865	-1031.109	23.005
2400	107.311	515.611	216.593	-1018.756	21.714
2500	107.371	519.993	227.327	-1006.403	20.571
2600	107.424	524.205	238.067	-994.050	19.431
2700	107.472	528.260	248.812	-981.697	18.417
2800	107.515	532.169	259.561	-969.344	17.475
2900	107.553	535.943	270.315	-956.991	16.599
3000	107.588	539.590	281.072	-944.638	15.781
3100	107.620	543.118	291.832	-932.285	15.016
3200	107.648	546.535	302.596	-919.932	14.299
3300	107.674	549.848	313.362	-907.579	13.626
3400	107.698	553.063	324.131	-895.226	12.992
3500	107.720	556.185	334.902	-882.873	12.395
3600	107.740	559.220	345.675	-870.520	11.880
3700	107.758	562.172	356.449	-858.167	11.396
3800	107.775	565.046	367.226	-845.814	10.939
3900	107.791	567.846	378.003	-833.461	10.506
4000	107.806	570.575	388.784	-821.108	10.099
4100	107.819	573.237	399.566	-808.755	9.736
4200	107.832	575.836	410.348	-796.402	9.415
4300	107.843	578.373	421.132	-784.049	9.133
4400	107.854	580.852	431.917	-771.696	8.889
4500	107.865	583.276	442.699	-759.343	8.678
4600	107.874	585.647	453.482	-746.990	8.497
4700	107.883	587.967	464.266	-734.637	8.343
4800	107.891	590.239	475.051	-722.284	8.213
4900	107.899	592.463	485.836	-709.931	8.104
5000	107.907	594.643	496.621	-697.578	8.013
5100	107.914	596.780	507.407	-685.225	7.937
5200	107.920	598.876	518.192	-672.872	7.874
5300	107.927	600.931	528.977	-660.519	7.822
5400	107.932	602.949	539.761	-648.166	7.780
5500	107.938	604.929	550.546	-635.813	7.747
5600	107.943	606.874	561.331	-623.460	7.723
5700	107.948	608.785	572.116	-611.107	7.707
5800	107.953	610.662	582.901	-598.754	7.700
5900	107.958	612.508	593.686	-586.401	7.701
6000	107.962	614.322	604.471	-574.048	7.709

PREVIOUS December 1960 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1960 (1 bar)

Chlorotrifluorosilane (SiClF₃)ClF₃Si(g)

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF₃)

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF₃)

IDEAL GAS

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF₃)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
7/K	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r) kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-229.765
100	42.206	236.844	-17.930	-107.931
200	75.005	319.001	-14.427	-206.628
250	87.822	312.290	-8.549	-176.878
298.15	97.165	310.739	-4.464	-161.544
300	97.474	310.741	0	-146.725
350	104.652	311.341	0.180	-146.156
400	110.018	311.956	5.242	-130.783
450	114.082	314.275	10.615	-115.457
500	117.206	318.478	16.222	-100.192
550	121.580	322.651	22.008	-84.993
600	124.400	328.453	28.183	-70.798
650	126.310	331.318	33.964	-54.798
700	127.638	334.175	39.187	-42.858
750	128.541	337.025	43.814	-33.324
800	128.641	339.663	47.926	-26.763
850	128.641	342.165	51.576	-22.504
900	128.641	344.663	54.814	-19.747
950	128.641	347.165	57.624	-17.147
1000	128.641	349.663	60.046	-15.191
1100	129.380	355.336	69.370	-11.974
1200	129.948	362.208	77.236	-9.274
1300	130.394	369.842	83.742	-7.089
1400	130.751	376.962	89.046	-5.362
1500	131.040	383.651	93.370	-4.052
1600	131.277	389.980	96.846	-3.084
1700	131.475	395.980	99.524	-2.384
1800	131.641	401.680	101.475	-1.884
1900	131.782	407.120	102.764	-1.512
2000	131.902	412.340	103.352	-1.238
2100	132.006	417.290	103.236	-1.032
2200	132.094	422.020	102.417	-0.874
2300	132.176	426.560	100.806	-0.756
2400	132.245	430.960	98.417	-0.668
2500	132.306	435.260	95.276	-0.600
2600	132.361	439.500	91.446	-0.552
2700	132.409	443.620	87.076	-0.524
2800	132.452	447.680	82.324	-0.506
2900	132.491	451.720	77.244	-0.498
3000	132.527	455.790	71.896	-0.498
3100	132.558	460.100	66.346	-0.506
3200	132.587	464.760	60.656	-0.524
3300	132.614	469.780	54.896	-0.552
3400	132.638	475.160	49.146	-0.596
3500	132.660	480.920	43.576	-0.652
3600	132.680	487.080	38.166	-0.724
3700	132.699	493.660	32.876	-0.806
3800	132.716	500.680	27.766	-0.900
3900	132.732	508.160	22.896	-1.004
4000	132.747	516.120	18.326	-1.124
4100	132.760	524.580	14.116	-1.256
4200	132.773	533.560	10.226	-1.400
4300	132.785	543.080	6.626	-1.556
4400	132.796	553.160	3.386	-1.724
4500	132.806	563.820	0.566	-1.904
4600	132.816	575.080	-2.046	-2.096
4700	132.825	586.960	-4.546	-2.304
4800	132.833	600.480	-6.946	-2.524
4900	132.841	615.660	-9.206	-2.756
5000	132.849	632.520	-11.316	-3.000
5100	132.856	651.080	-13.176	-3.256
5200	132.862	671.360	-14.796	-3.524
5300	132.867	693.380	-16.176	-3.800
5400	132.875	717.160	-17.326	-4.084
5500	132.880	742.720	-18.256	-4.376
5600	132.885	770.080	-18.986	-4.680
5700	132.891	800.260	-19.526	-4.996
5800	132.895	833.280	-19.876	-5.324
5900	132.900	869.160	-20.046	-5.664
6000	132.904	908.000	-20.136	-6.016

Δ_rH°(0 K) = [-229.8 ± 63] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = [-238.5 ± 63] kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
712(1)	488(1)
541(1)	346(1)
486(1)	375(1)
732(2)	
[440](2)	
302(2)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: (Cl-F)_{axial} = 1.72 Å; (Cl-F)_{basal} = 1.62 Å
 Bond Angle: F-Cl-F = 90°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_aI_bI_c = 2.47347 × 10⁻¹¹³ g³·cm⁶
 σ = 4

Enthalpy of Formation
 The heat of formation was estimated by assuming that the ratio [(A-B-E)(ClF-A-B-E)(ClF₃)]/[A-B-E(ClF₃)] was equal to [(A-B-E)(BrF-A-B-E)(BrF₃)]/[A-B-E(BrF₃)], where A-B-E represents average bond energy. All values were taken from these tables. A-B-E(ClF₃) was thus calculated to be 36 kcal·mol⁻¹, which leads to Δ_rH° = -57 ± 15 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 Begun *et al.*¹ have reported the infrared spectra of the gas and the Raman spectra of the liquid. Their assignments have been adopted here, including one frequency ν₃ obtained from a valence force-field treatment. The values are consistent with those of IF₃(g) and BrF₃(g). Smith² had previously reported three infrared bands. The structure of the molecule has not been determined but the spectra can only be interpreted assuming C_{2v} symmetry, this is in accord with IF₃ and BrF₃(g). Begun¹ assumed a square pyramidal structure with the chlorine in the base of the pyramid. There is some evidence that the chlorine may not lie in the basal plane but this would not appreciably affect the calculations. The structure adopted was that given by Begun *et al.*¹ The principal moments of inertia are I_a = 37.3328 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_b = I_c = 25.7400 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References
¹G. M. Begun, W. H. Fletcher, and D. F. Smith, *J. Chem. Phys.* **42**, 2236 (1965).
²D. F. Smith, *Science* **141**, 1039 (1963).

PREVIOUS: June 1966 (1 atm) CURRENT: June 1966 (1 bar)

Chlorine Fluoride (ClF₃)

Iron Chloride (FeCl)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 91.300$ Iron Chloride (FeCl)

$Cl_1Fe_1(g)$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [257.573] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 249.8 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 251.0 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic State	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g_e
6Σ	0	6
	[200]	[8]
	[1000]	[8]
	[4000]	[8]

$\omega_e x_e = 404.92 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $B_e = [0.17795] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\omega_e x_e = 1.19 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\alpha_e = [0.000075] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 1$
 $r_e = [2.09]$

Enthalpy of Formation

The dissociation energy of FeCl(g) was reported as $3 \pm 2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (69 \pm 46 kcal·mol⁻¹) by Gaydon.¹ The corresponding $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}, g, 298.15\text{ K})$ was evaluated to be $56 \pm 46 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. By comparing $D_0(\text{Fe}-\text{O}) = 101 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ in FeO(g) with the coordinate bond energies obtained in organic complexes and iron carbonyl halides of E(Fe-O) = 59.4 and E(Fe-Cl) = 37.3 kcal·mol⁻¹, reported by Jones *et al.*,² the $D_0(\text{Fe}-\text{Cl})$ in FeCl(g) was estimated as $101 \times (37.3/59.4) = 63.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, yielding $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = 64 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The adopted value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for FeCl(g) is $60 \pm 20 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (251.040 \pm 84 kJ·mol⁻¹).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The ground state configuration, ω_e and $\omega_e x_e$ (corrected to the average isotopic species) were obtained from Herzberg.³ The Fe-Cl bond distance was assumed to be the same as that in FeCl₂(g). Hence the values of B_e and α_e were calculated. The electronic levels and quantum weights were estimated by comparison with the electronic levels in Fe²⁺(g) reported by Moore,⁴ using the reasoning suggested by Hougouin *et al.*⁵ The total 30 for the quantum weight was obtained from the ground multiplet of Fe²⁺ and was split arbitrarily. The entropy values may be in error by a few entropy units due to the uncertainties in the low lying electronic levels.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _t
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔG ^o	
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹					
0	0	INFINITE	0	249.760	INFINITE
100	34.442	217.748	-10.377	249.760	239.255
200	36.906	242.585	-3.689	250.973	-124.974
250	37.603	250.896	-1.826	251.282	-59.378
298.15	38.223	257.573	0	251.040	-46.254
300	38.245	257.810	0.071	251.033	-37.780
350	38.782	263.747	1.997	250.814	-31.267
400	39.189	268.954	3.947	250.546	-26.591
450	39.472	273.587	5.914	250.227	-22.938
500	39.654	277.556	7.892	249.853	-19.191
600	39.813	285.003	11.867	248.926	-15.712
700	39.833	291.143	15.850	247.747	-12.623
800	39.813	296.460	19.833	246.265	-10.318
900	39.801	301.149	23.813	244.557	-8.538
1000	39.810	305.343	27.794	241.722	-7.127
1100	39.840	309.138	31.776	238.187	-5.988
1200	39.885	312.606	35.762	235.202	-5.050
1300	39.939	315.803	39.755	232.863	-4.265
1400	39.997	318.763	43.750	231.140	-3.595
1500	40.052	321.524	47.755	230.938	-3.019
1600	40.104	324.111	51.760	229.352	-2.518
1700	40.150	326.544	55.773	226.732	-2.080
1800	40.189	328.840	59.790	224.644	-1.694
1900	40.222	331.014	63.811	208.373	-1.372
2000	40.248	333.077	67.834	205.875	-1.087
2100	40.269	335.042	71.860	203.374	-0.833
2200	40.284	336.915	75.888	200.869	-0.604
2300	40.295	338.706	79.917	198.359	-0.398
2400	40.303	340.421	83.947	195.842	-0.212
2500	40.307	342.067	87.977	193.318	-0.042
2600	40.309	343.648	92.008	190.785	0.112
2700	40.310	345.169	96.039	188.244	0.253
2800	40.309	346.635	100.070	185.693	0.382
2900	40.307	348.049	104.101	183.142	0.501
3000	40.304	349.416	108.131	180.561	0.610
3100	40.302	350.737	112.162	177.981	0.711
3200	40.299	352.017	116.192	175.410	0.815
3300	40.297	353.257	120.222	172.839	0.927
3400	40.295	354.460	124.251	170.269	1.046
3500	40.293	355.628	128.280	167.697	1.171
3600	40.292	356.763	132.310	165.120	1.302
3700	40.293	357.867	136.339	162.541	1.438
3800	40.293	358.941	140.368	160.000	1.579
3900	40.295	359.988	144.398	157.500	1.725
4000	40.298	361.008	148.427	155.041	1.876
4100	40.302	362.003	152.457	152.621	2.031
4200	40.306	362.975	156.488	150.241	2.190
4300	40.312	363.925	160.519	147.901	2.353
4400	40.319	364.850	164.550	145.601	2.520
4500	40.326	365.756	168.582	143.341	2.691
4600	40.335	366.642	172.616	141.121	2.866
4700	40.345	367.510	176.649	138.941	3.045
4800	40.355	368.360	180.684	136.801	3.228
4900	40.367	369.192	184.721	134.701	3.415
5000	40.379	370.007	188.758	132.641	3.606
5100	40.392	370.807	192.796	130.621	3.801
5200	40.406	371.592	196.836	128.641	4.000
5300	40.421	372.361	200.878	126.701	4.203
5400	40.436	373.117	204.920	124.801	4.410
5500	40.453	373.859	208.965	122.941	4.621
5600	40.470	374.588	213.011	121.121	4.836
5700	40.488	375.305	217.059	119.341	5.055
5800	40.506	376.009	221.109	117.601	5.278
5900	40.525	376.702	225.160	115.901	5.504
6000	40.545	377.383	229.214	114.241	5.733

PREVIOUS: June 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1965 (1 bar)

Iron Chloride (FeCl)

$Cl_1Fe_1(g)$

Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 186.901 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$M_r = 36.46094$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -92.127 \pm 0.21 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -92.312 \pm 0.21 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight	$\epsilon_r, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_r
Σ	0	1

$$\omega_e = 2889.59 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_e = 10.5884 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = 1.2746 \text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected value, Rossini's flow calorimetric measurement¹ of the direct combination of the elements, is essentially the same as that in the revised version² of NBS Circular 500. JANAF analyses of the more recent measurements are summarized below, while the earlier measurements have been reviewed by Rossini.¹

Experimenters	Date	Method	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	References
Johnson, Ambrose	1963	Comparison of HCl, H ₂ SO ₄ and SO ₂ by solution calorimetry	-22.14 ± 0.12	23, 45, 67, 83, 89
Lacher <i>et al.</i>	1949-52	Catalytic combination in flow calorimeter	-22.10 ± 0.12	11, 12
Roth and Richter	1934	Direct combination in bomb calorimeter	-21.90 ± 0.05	13
von Wartenberg and Hanisch	1932	Direct combination in flow calorimeter	-21.90 ± 0.01	14
Rossini	1932	Direct combination in flow calorimeter	-22.063 ± 0.012	1
—	1922-63	ΔG° from e.m.f. and $\Delta_r S^\circ$ from statistical mechanics	-22.02 ± 0.03	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
Lewis	1906	Equilibria for reaction HCl(g) + 1/4O ₂ (g) = 1/2 H ₂ O(g) + 1/2 Cl ₂ (g)	-22.30 ± 0.44	21

The direct combination values of Roth and Richter¹³ and von Wartenberg and Hanisch¹⁴ are 0.7% less negative than that of Rossini¹; however, all of the other methods favor the more negative value. The Roth and Richter value may be affected by errors in the measurement of the extent of reaction by HCl titration (9, 22), since a set of experiments based on determination of the amount of H₂ gave a value of -22.02 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Rossini's value is confirmed by a variety of independent methods. The solution calorimetry,³ though it is related through a complex reaction scheme, is based on species which are now quite well known. Emf measurements¹⁵⁻²⁰ give $\Delta_r G^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -22.733$, assuming an uncertainty of 1.0 mv. in E° ; this leads to $\Delta_r H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -22.02 \pm 0.03$ when combined with the statistical entropies. The equilibria of Lewis (625-692 K) give $\Delta_r H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})^{21} = -22.20 \pm 0.04$ (2nd law) and -22.30 ± 0.04 (3rd law).

Enthalpy Capacity and Entropy

Spectroscopic constants for HCl¹⁵ and HCl¹⁷ were selected from the work of Plyler *et al.*²³ and Haeussler and Barchewitz.²⁴ The values were adjusted to 75.53% HCl¹⁵.

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Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [(C _p ^o - T ^o)/T ^o]	H ^o - H(T)	$\Delta_r H^\circ$	$\Delta_r G^\circ$	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	-8.640	-92.127	-92.127	INFINITE
100	29.116	155.087	-212.797	-92.214	-92.214	48.702
200	29.124	189.566	-2.859	-92.168	-92.168	24.625
250	29.130	181.770	-1.403	-92.219	-94.809	19.809
298.15	29.136	186.901	0	-92.312	-95.300	16.696
300	29.137	187.081	0.054	-92.316	-95.318	16.596
350	29.149	191.574	1.511	-92.443	-95.809	14.969
400	29.175	195.467	2.969	-92.589	-96.280	12.573
450	29.223	198.906	4.429	-92.747	-96.732	11.228
500	29.304	201.989	5.892	-92.913	-97.166	10.151
600	29.575	207.353	8.835	-93.251	-97.985	8.530
700	29.985	215.942	11.811	-93.579	-98.747	6.499
800	30.494	215.978	14.833	-93.881	-99.465	4.654
900	31.055	219.602	17.912	-94.152	-100.146	5.612
1000	31.628	222.903	21.046	-94.388	-100.799	5.265
1100	32.186	225.944	24.237	-94.591	-101.430	4.817
1200	32.713	228.768	27.482	-94.766	-102.044	4.442
1300	33.203	231.406	30.779	-94.916	-102.644	4.124
1400	33.651	233.883	34.122	-95.046	-103.234	3.852
1500	34.060	236.219	37.508	-95.160	-103.815	3.615
1600	34.431	238.439	40.932	-95.261	-104.388	3.408
1700	34.767	240.573	44.393	-95.351	-104.956	3.225
1800	35.071	242.627	47.885	-95.425	-105.519	3.062
1900	35.348	244.626	51.406	-95.514	-106.077	2.916
2000	35.600	246.546	54.955	-95.590	-106.631	2.785
2100	35.830	248.389	58.525	-95.665	-107.181	2.666
2200	36.040	249.660	62.119	-95.742	-107.727	2.558
2300	36.233	251.267	65.732	-95.820	-108.270	2.459
2400	36.411	252.812	69.365	-95.903	-108.810	2.368
2500	36.575	254.302	73.014	-95.991	-109.346	2.285
2600	36.728	255.740	76.679	-96.086	-109.878	2.207
2700	36.870	257.129	80.359	-96.188	-110.407	2.136
2800	37.002	258.472	84.053	-96.298	-110.932	2.069
2900	37.127	259.772	87.760	-96.418	-111.452	2.007
3000	37.243	261.033	91.478	-96.547	-111.968	1.950
3100	37.354	262.256	95.205	-96.685	-112.480	1.895
3200	37.458	263.444	98.946	-96.834	-112.987	1.844
3300	37.557	264.598	102.699	-96.992	-113.491	1.796
3400	37.651	265.720	106.460	-97.159	-113.987	1.751
3500	37.740	266.813	110.225	-97.334	-114.480	1.709
3600	37.826	267.878	114.008	-97.518	-114.967	1.668
3700	37.908	268.915	117.795	-97.708	-115.449	1.630
3800	37.987	269.927	121.589	-97.905	-115.926	1.594
3900	38.063	270.915	125.392	-98.107	-116.397	1.559
4000	38.137	271.879	129.202	-98.313	-116.864	1.526
4100	38.208	272.822	133.019	-98.521	-117.325	1.495
4200	38.276	273.744	136.843	-98.731	-117.781	1.465
4300	38.343	274.645	140.674	-98.942	-118.232	1.436
4400	38.408	275.527	144.512	-99.152	-118.678	1.409
4500	38.471	276.391	148.356	-99.360	-119.120	1.383
4600	38.532	277.237	152.206	-99.564	-119.557	1.358
4700	38.592	278.067	156.062	-99.764	-119.989	1.334
4800	38.651	278.880	159.927	-99.959	-120.417	1.310
4900	38.708	279.677	163.792	-100.147	-120.842	1.288
5000	38.764	280.460	167.666	-100.328	-121.262	1.267
5100	38.819	281.228	171.545	-100.499	-121.679	1.246
5200	38.873	281.982	175.430	-100.662	-122.093	1.226
5300	38.927	282.723	179.320	-100.814	-122.503	1.207
5400	38.979	283.451	183.215	-100.954	-122.911	1.189
5500	39.030	284.167	187.116	-101.083	-123.317	1.171
5600	39.081	284.871	191.021	-101.198	-123.721	1.154
5700	39.131	285.563	194.932	-101.300	-124.121	1.137
5800	39.181	286.244	198.847	-101.387	-124.519	1.121
5900	39.230	286.914	202.768	-101.460	-124.910	1.106
6000	39.278	287.574	206.693	-101.517	-125.316	1.091

CURRENT: September 1964 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: September 1964 (1 atm)

Cl₂H(g)

Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Hypochlororous Acid (HOCl) IDEAL GAS

Hypochlorous Acid (HOCl)

Cl₂H₂O₂(g)

S^o(298.15 K) = 236.504 ± 0.42 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ M_r = 52.46034 ΔH^f°(0 K) = -71.5 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔH^f°(298.15 K) = -74.5 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	ε _i , cm ⁻¹	ε _i
State	0	1
'A'	[22000]	3
'A''		
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		
ν _i , cm ⁻¹		
	3609.5(1)	
	1239.4(1)	
	725 (1)	

Point Group: C_s
 Bond Distances: O-Cl = 1.689 ± 0.003 Å; O-H = 0.960 ± 0.005 Å
 Bond Angle: H-O-Cl = 102.5 ± 0.5°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: 4.2740 × 10⁻¹¹⁷ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Our adopted value of ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) is based on the ultraviolet photometric equilibrium measurements of Knauth *et al.*¹ who determined K₃₃₃ = 0.132 ± 0.008 for the reaction Cl₂O(g) + H₂O(g) = 2 HOCl(g). Combining this result with JANAF auxiliary data,² we obtain ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) = 19.46 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹. When this result is combined with ΔH^f°(H₂O, g, 298.15 K) = -57.795 ± 0.01 kcal·mol⁻¹, and ΔH^f°(Cl₂O, g, 298.15 K) = 19.46 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ from Alqasbi *et al.*,³ we obtain ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) = -17.8 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹. This is in agreement with ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) = -18.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ derived from similar equilibrium measurements of Molina and Molina.⁴ Niki *et al.*⁵ also measured the gas phase equilibrium constant for the same reaction using an infrared method and obtained K(295 K) = 0.068 ± 0.01, from which we derive ΔH^f°(298.15 K) = 2.75 ± 0.2 kcal·mol⁻¹, and ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) = -17.8 ± 0.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ using the same auxiliary data as above. Hirsch *et al.*⁶ have calculated a value of ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K) = -19.2 ± 4 kcal·mol⁻¹ from ab initio results.

Connick and Chia⁷ determined ΔH^f°(298.15 K) = 5.06 ± 0.13 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction Cl₂(aq) + H₂O(l) = H⁺(aq) + Cl⁻(aq) + HOCl(aq). The auxiliary data⁸ ΔH^f°(H₂O, l, 298.15 K) = -68.315 kcal·mol⁻¹, ΔH^f°(Cl⁻, aq, 298.15 K) = -39.933 kcal·mol⁻¹, and ΔH^f°(Cl₂, aq, 298.15 K) = -5.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, give ΔH^f°(HOCl, aq, 298.15 K) = -28.92 ± 0.2 kcal·mol⁻¹. Similarly, Morris⁹ determined ΔG^o(298.15 K) = 10.282 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction HOCl(aq) = H⁺(aq) + OCl⁻(aq). Using entropies from NBS Tech Note 270-3⁹ we obtain ΔH^f°(298.15 K) = 3.13 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹, which when combined with auxiliary data from NBS Tech Note 270-3⁹ leads to ΔH^f°(HOCl, aq, 298.15 K) = -28.73 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹. Combining the former value of ΔH^f°(HOCl, aq, 298.15 K) with our adopted value for ΔH^f°(HOCl, g, 298.15 K), we obtain ΔH^f°(298.15 K) = -11.8 ± 0.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the heat of solution at infinite dilution of HOCl(g).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure given above is taken from the microwave work of Mirri *et al.*¹¹ The rotational constants used to determine the moments of inertia are taken from the high resolution infrared spectrum of Wells *et al.*¹² for the ν₁ vibrational band and are in reasonable agreement with rotational constants calculated from the above structure (the product of the moments of inertia calculated is 2% lower than our adopted value of I_{abc}). Rotational constants are adjusted for the natural isotopic abundance of Cl and are A₀ = 20.463 cm⁻¹, B₀ = 0.50214 cm⁻¹, and C₀ = 0.48910 cm⁻¹. Vibrational frequencies are taken from Wells *et al.* (12 (ν₁)) and from Ashby (13 (ν₂, ν₃)). Values of are adjusted for the natural isotopic abundance of chlorine. The vibrations are expected to be anharmonic¹¹ but no anharmonicity constants are available. The lowest-lying excited state has been calculated to lie at 22,000 cm⁻¹.¹⁴ Omission of this state reduces C_p by 0.02 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ and S^o by 0.002 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 3000 K.

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T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [(G ^o - H ^o (T))/T]	H ^o - H ^o (T)	ΔH ^o	log K _r
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K					
Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa					
Units: J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹ , kJ·mol ⁻¹					
0	0	INFINITE	0	-71.533	INFINITE
100	33.284	198.866	-10.224	-69.320	36.225
200	34.588	222.209	-3.573	-67.561	17.164
250	35.898	230.063	-1.762	-63.701	13.310
298.15	37.285	236.504	0	-61.670	10.804
300	37.339	236.505	0.069	-61.591	10.724
350	38.759	242.599	1.972	-59.407	8.866
400	40.077	247.862	3.943	-57.165	7.465
450	41.260	252.652	5.977	-54.879	6.370
500	42.307	257.054	8.067	-52.556	5.490
600	44.045	264.928	12.388	-47.876	4.164
700	45.437	271.825	16.864	-43.015	3.210
800	46.604	277.971	21.468	-38.130	2.490
900	47.625	283.570	26.180	-33.219	1.928
1000	48.538	288.586	30.989	-28.265	1.476
1100	49.366	293.252	35.885	-23.283	1.106
1200	50.118	297.580	40.860	-18.279	0.796
1300	50.800	301.619	45.907	-13.258	0.533
1400	51.418	305.406	51.018	-8.224	0.307
1500	51.977	308.973	56.188	-3.178	0.111
1600	52.481	312.344	61.411	1.878	-0.061
1700	52.936	315.540	66.683	6.941	-0.213
1800	53.346	318.577	71.997	12.012	-0.349
1900	53.716	321.471	77.351	17.089	-0.470
2000	54.049	324.235	82.739	22.173	-0.579
2100	54.351	326.890	88.159	27.267	-0.678
2200	54.625	329.465	93.608	32.375	-0.768
2300	54.874	331.984	99.084	37.488	-0.851
2400	55.101	334.489	104.583	42.565	-0.928
2500	55.310	336.942	110.103	47.678	-0.996
2600	55.502	339.315	115.644	52.798	-1.061
2700	55.679	341.623	121.203	57.924	-1.121
2800	55.846	343.744	126.779	63.058	-1.176
2900	56.002	345.704	132.372	68.198	-1.228
3000	56.151	347.605	137.980	73.346	-1.277
3100	56.294	349.448	143.602	78.502	-1.323
3200	56.432	351.237	149.238	83.666	-1.366
3300	56.567	352.978	154.888	88.839	-1.406
3400	56.699	354.667	160.551	94.020	-1.444
3500	56.832	356.313	166.228	99.209	-1.481
3600	56.964	357.916	171.918	104.408	-1.515
3700	57.098	359.478	177.622	109.615	-1.547
3800	57.235	361.003	183.337	114.831	-1.578
3900	57.371	362.491	189.068	120.056	-1.608
4000	57.512	363.945	194.812	125.289	-1.636
4100	57.656	365.367	200.570	130.532	-1.663
4200	57.805	366.758	206.343	135.782	-1.689
4300	57.957	368.120	212.131	141.040	-1.713
4400	58.113	369.455	217.954	146.306	-1.737
4500	58.273	370.762	223.754	151.580	-1.759
4600	58.438	372.044	229.589	156.861	-1.781
4700	58.607	373.309	235.442	162.149	-1.802
4800	58.779	374.553	241.311	167.444	-1.822
4900	58.956	375.784	247.198	172.745	-1.841
5000	59.136	376.996	253.102	178.052	-1.860
5100	59.319	378.119	259.025	183.365	-1.878
5200	59.505	379.172	264.966	188.682	-1.895
5300	59.695	380.178	270.926	194.004	-1.912
5400	59.886	381.132	276.903	199.330	-1.928
5500	60.079	382.046	282.903	204.660	-1.944
5600	60.274	382.910	288.921	209.994	-1.959
5700	60.471	383.779	294.958	215.330	-1.973
5800	60.668	384.632	301.015	220.670	-1.987
5900	60.866	385.471	307.092	226.010	-2.001
6000	61.063	386.295	313.188	231.354	-2.014

PREVIOUS: March 1979 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1979 (1 bar)

Continued on page 937

Hypochlorous Acid (HOCl)

Cl₂H₂O₂(g)

Chlorosilane (SiH₃Cl)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 250.761 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1}

2201(1)	2211(2)
945(1)	952(2)
551(1)	663(2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
Point Group: C_{2v}

Bond Distances: Si-H = $1.486 \pm 0.008 \text{ \AA}$; Si-Cl = 2.049 \AA
Bond Angles: H-Si-H = $110.42^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$; H-Si-Cl = $108.5^{\circ} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$
Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 1.60170 \times 10^{-45} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = 3$

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 66.56232$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = [-132.77 \pm 8] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-141.84 \pm 8] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Chlorosilane (SiH₃Cl)Cl₁H₃Si₁(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K_r
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - [C_p^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)]/T$		$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$	$\Delta_f G^{\circ}$	
0	0	INFINITE	0	INFINITE		
100	33.561	207.803	-11.441	-132.769	-132.769	
200	40.360	232.644	-135.660	-131.498	-131.498	
250	45.846	242.233	-4.489	-138.776	-126.182	22.608
298.15	51.098	250.761	0	-140.376	-128.810	25.600
300	51.292	251.078	0.095	-141.838	-119.292	20.900
350	56.258	259.365	2.786	-141.891	-119.152	20.746
400	60.660	267.171	5.711	-143.268	-115.252	17.200
450	64.557	274.545	8.843	-144.490	-111.164	14.517
500	68.034	281.530	12.160	-145.561	-106.932	12.412
600	74.008	294.480	19.272	-146.489	-102.589	10.717
700	78.961	306.272	26.078	-147.063	-99.663	8.154
800	83.092	317.093	35.036	-148.998	-98.425	6.307
900	86.538	327.085	43.573	-149.771	-97.203	4.914
1000	89.411	336.356	52.325	-150.074	-96.037	3.827
1100	91.809	344.994	61.390	-150.257	-95.377	2.953
1200	93.817	353.071	70.674	-150.282	-94.206	2.242
1300	95.504	360.649	80.142	-150.195	-93.839	1.647
1400	96.929	367.780	89.766	-150.034	-93.282	1.144
1500	98.140	374.510	99.521	-149.830	-92.440	0.714
1600	99.174	380.878	109.388	-149.596	-91.262	0.342
1700	100.062	386.917	119.351	-149.328	-90.000	0.016
1800	100.829	392.659	129.396	-149.028	-88.745	-0.284
1900	101.496	398.129	139.513	-148.698	-87.508	-0.624
2000	102.077	403.350	149.693	-148.344	-86.288	-0.978
2100	102.587	408.343	159.926	-147.966	-85.089	-1.200
2200	103.037	413.126	170.208	-147.566	-83.912	-1.466
2300	103.435	417.715	180.533	-147.144	-82.766	-1.669
2400	103.789	422.125	190.894	-146.696	-81.646	-1.813
2500	104.105	426.368	201.289	-146.222	-80.549	-1.909
2600	104.388	430.457	211.714	-145.724	-79.476	-2.059
2700	104.642	434.402	222.165	-145.195	-78.428	-2.230
2800	104.872	438.211	232.641	-144.638	-77.404	-2.387
2900	105.079	441.895	243.139	-144.116	-76.400	-2.533
3000	105.268	445.461	253.656	-143.638	-75.412	-2.668
3100	105.439	448.915	264.192	-143.200	-74.445	-2.793
3200	105.596	452.265	274.744	-142.800	-73.494	-2.910
3300	105.739	455.517	285.311	-142.428	-72.563	-3.019
3400	105.870	458.675	295.891	-142.084	-71.656	-3.122
3500	105.991	461.746	306.484	-141.766	-70.776	-3.218
3600	106.102	464.734	317.089	-141.476	-69.924	-3.308
3700	106.205	467.642	327.703	-141.210	-69.096	-3.393
3800	106.300	470.476	338.330	-140.966	-68.288	-3.465
3900	106.388	473.238	348.964	-140.740	-67.504	-3.525
4000	106.470	475.933	359.607	-140.528	-66.742	-3.575
4100	106.546	478.563	370.258	-140.330	-66.000	-3.615
4200	106.617	481.131	380.916	-140.144	-65.276	-3.645
4300	106.683	483.641	391.581	-140.000	-64.568	-3.666
4400	106.745	486.094	402.253	-139.876	-63.876	-3.678
4500	106.803	488.493	412.930	-139.766	-63.198	-3.681
4600	106.857	490.841	423.613	-139.666	-62.532	-3.675
4700	106.908	493.140	434.302	-139.576	-61.876	-3.660
4800	106.955	495.391	445.000	-139.490	-61.230	-3.635
4900	107.000	497.597	455.693	-139.408	-60.596	-3.600
5000	107.043	499.759	466.385	-139.330	-60.000	-3.555
5100	107.083	501.879	477.071	-139.256	-59.444	-3.500
5200	107.120	503.959	487.751	-139.186	-58.920	-3.435
5300	107.156	506.000	498.424	-139.120	-58.424	-3.360
5400	107.190	508.003	509.090	-139.058	-57.950	-3.275
5500	107.222	509.970	519.753	-139.000	-57.500	-3.180
5600	107.252	511.902	530.407	-138.946	-57.066	-3.075
5700	107.280	513.801	541.043	-138.896	-56.656	-2.960
5800	107.308	515.667	551.643	-138.850	-56.266	-2.835
5900	107.334	517.502	562.207	-138.808	-55.896	-2.700
6000	107.358	519.306	572.734	-138.770	-55.544	-2.555

PREVIOUS: December 1976 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1976 (1 bar)

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is estimated from values for SiCl₄, SiHCl₃, and SiH₄.¹ Data for SiHCl₃ suggest that $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ shows minor deviations from linearity in the chlorosilanes. We assume that $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ has a cubic variation with a constant third difference of $-1.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ values of the chloromethanes yield an almost constant third difference of about $-2.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.^{2,3,4} This approximation corresponds to Allen's bond additivity scheme involving near-neighbor interactions taken two and three at a time.⁵ Our adopted $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ is $0.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, more negative than that estimated by linear interpolation between SiCl₄ and SiH₄.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is based on microwave data of Kewley *et al.*⁶ for isotopic forms of the four monohalosilanes. The authors concluded that the silyl group is effectively the same in all four halides. We adopt effective (r_0) structural parameters rather than substitutional (r_s) parameters. These are in reasonable agreement with previous structures obtained by various methods.⁷ The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 0.9972 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_B = I_C = 12.6739 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Shimanouchi⁸ selected vibrational frequencies from gas-phase infrared spectra of SiH₃X (X = F, Cl, Br) observed by Newman *et al.*⁹ These authors' assignments for SiH₃F and SiH₃Br have been modified slightly by new data¹⁰ obtained at higher resolution. Unpublished gas-phase frequencies of SiH₃X from the thesis of Robiette were quoted by Bail *et al.*⁸ These are more consistent with the new data for SiH₃F and SiH₃Br, so we adopt them for SiH₃Cl. Monfils also obtained partially resolved spectra of SiH₃Cl; his final paper¹¹ is not available to us.

We neglect excited states and assume the electronic ground state to be ¹A₁ by analogy with CH₃Cl.¹² Electronic absorption bands of SiH₃Cl were observed at $\geq 67000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the absorption maximum in the lowest transition was estimated to be at $\sim 62000\text{ cm}^{-1}$.¹³ Contributions of these high-lying states would be negligible.

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- ¹¹S. Bail and A. D. Walsh, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 62, 3005 (1966).
- ¹²G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

Chlorosilane (SiH₃Cl)Cl₁H₃Si₁(g)

Ammonium Chloride (NH₄Cl)

CRYSTAL

Ammonium Chloride (NH₄Cl)

Cl₁H₄N₁(cr)

S^o(298.15 K) = 94.86 ± 4.2 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{m2} = 242.6 K
 T_{m1} = 457.7 K
 T_{sub} = 793.2 K
 T_{dem} = 612 K

ΔH^o(0 K) = -311.391 ± 0.84 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -314.553 ± 0.84 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{m2} = 1.046 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{m1} = 3.950 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

The equilibrium pressures for the reaction NH₄Cl(cr) = NH₃(g) + HCl(g), at 320–636 K, have been measured by many investigators. Smits and de Lange,² using the densi-tensimeter, determined the vapor pressure of NH₄Cl(cr) and the density of the saturated vapor simultaneously. The results obtained indicate that within the range 527–626 K the saturated vapor completely dissociates into gaseous NH₃ and HCl. Based on this conclusion, the reported vapor pressure data were employed to evaluate the enthalpy of dissociation of NH₄Cl(cr) by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. The results are presented as follows.

Source	T/K	ΔH ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹		Drift
		2nd law	3rd law	
1	521.6–619.1	43.18 ± 0.08	42.11	-2.0 ± 0.2
2	527.9–625.6	42.16 ± 0.22	42.14	-0.2 ± 0.4
3	525.4–615.0	42.02 ± 0.06	42.20	0.2 ± 0.1
4	471.3–557.0	42.43 ± 0.09	42.08	-0.3 ± 0.2
5	319.0–352.7	43.83 ± 0.38	42.17	-4.9 ± 1.1
6	503.4–611.4	41.27 ± 0.38	42.12	1.3 ± 0.8

The value of ΔH^o(298.15 K) adopted is 42.15 ± 0.10 kcal·mol⁻¹, yielding ΔH^o(NH₄Cl, cr, 298.15 K) = -75.8 ± 0.20 kcal·mol⁻¹. The corresponding ΔH^o(298.15 K) value evaluated from solution data, selected by Parker⁷ is 42.06 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities (20.1–523.2 K) of NH₄Cl(cr) have been measured by the following investigators: Ewald 138–301 K,⁸ Simon 20.1–290.8 K,⁹ Klinhardt, 323.2–523.2 K,¹⁰ Simon *et al.*, 204.5–275.8 K,¹¹ Ziegler and Messer 107.2–320.2 K,¹² Extermann and Weigle 228.2–248.2¹³ and Popov and Galchenko 373.2–523.2 K.¹⁴ These C_p data were plotted and a smooth C_p curve was drawn and adopted. The C_p values above 523 K were obtained by graphical extrapolation of the previous C_p curve. S^o(298.15 K) was derived from the adopted low temperature data, based on S^o(20.1 K) = 0.114 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Transition Data

There are two transitions reported in the literature. The low temperature transition data (T_{m2} and Δ_{m2}H^o) were derived based on the heat capacity (107–320 K) data reported by Ziegler and Messer,¹² in which the other T_{m2} values given by previous investigators were reviewed. The high temperature transition data (T_{m1} and Δ_{m1}H^o) were taken from Klinhardt.¹⁰ However, Δ_{m1}H^o = 1030 and ΔH^o(463.5 K) = 1059.1 ± 8.0 cal·mol⁻¹ were reported by Scheffer,¹⁵ and Popov and Galchenko,¹⁴ respectively. Markowitz and Boryta⁶ determined T_{m1} to be 459.5 ± 0.5 K.

Fusion Data

T_{sub} was obtained from Rassow.¹⁵

Decomposition Data

The value of T_{dem} was calculated as the temperature at which the vapor pressure of the decomposition products (NH₃ and HCl) equals 1 atm. By differential thermal analysis, T_{dem} for NH₄Cl(cr) was determined to be 611.4 K by Markowitz and Boryta.⁶

References

- A. Smith and R. P. Calvert, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **36**, 1363 (1914), using isothermometer.
- A. Smits and W. D. Lange, *J. Chem. Soc.* 2944 (1928), using densi-tensimeter.
- H. Braune and S. Knoke, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **135**, 49 (1928), Spiral Manometer.
- W. H. Rodebush and J. C. Michalek, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **51**, 748 (1929), glass diaphragm manometer.
- H. Wagner and K. Neumann, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **28**, 51 (1961), torsion-effusion method.
- M. M. Markowitz and D. A. Boryta, *J. Phys. Chem.* **66**, 1477 (1962), differential thermal analysis.
- V. B. Parker, *NSRDS-NBS 2*, (1965).
- R. Ewald, *Ann. Physik* **44**, 1213 (1914).
- F. Simon, *Ann. Physik* **68**, 241 (1922).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r G ^o	
0	0	0.000	INFINITE	-311.391	INFINITE
100	37.656	24.552	163.795	-716.302	144.372
200	67.111	59.752	103.140	-239.828	62.637
298.15	86.441	94.860	94.860	-314.553	35.581
300	86.944	95.396	94.861	-314.558	35.241
400	102.968	122.642	98.467	-202.400	21.553
457.700	109.956	136.945	102.428	-165.049	
457.700	85.898	145.557	102.428	II < -> III	
500	90.500	153.330	106.407	TRANSITION	
600	101.671	170.818	115.701	-309.363	13.403
700	112.801	187.327	124.764	-308.920	8.019
800	123.888	203.114	133.577	-307.429	4.185
900	134.976	218.360	142.155	-304.904	1.328
1000	144.557	233.090	150.517	-301.346	-0.873
1100	152.716	247.259	158.672	-296.853	-2.610
1200	159.829	260.861	166.625	-291.583	-4.007
1300	165.686	273.889	174.378	-285.657	-5.150
1400	171.000	286.365	181.955	-279.201	-6.096
1500	175.728	298.528	189.298	-272.298	-6.888
				-265.002	-7.556

PREVIOUS December 1960

CURRENT September 1965

Continued on page 937

Ammonium Chloride (NH₄Cl)

Cl₁H₄N₁(cr)

Ammonium Perchlorate (NH₄ClO₄)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 117.48906Ammonium Perchlorate (NH₄ClO₄)Cl₁₁H₄N₁O₄(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = 184.180 ± 1.26 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_m = 513.15 K
 T_{dec} = [513] K

Δ_{sub}H°(0 K) = -277.78 ± 0.17 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) = -295.77 ± 0.17 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H° = 9.6 ± 0.8 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Gilliland and Johnson¹ and Birky and Hepler² have derived the enthalpy of formation for NH₄ClO₄(cr) from solution-calorimetric measurements. Their values are -70.74 ± 0.32 and -70.63 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The mean of these is adopted here.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Justice and Westrum³ have measured the heat capacity from 5 to 350 K. The C_p values above 350 K were extrapolated. From the partial molar entropies of NH₄(aq) and ClO₄(aq) and the entropy of solution, Birky and Hepler² calculated a value of 43.6 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for S°(298.15 K). The fair agreement of this value with that derived from C_p suggests that there is no residual entropy at 0 K, as there would be if the NH₄⁺ ion had a random orientation.

Transition and Decomposition Data

T_m and Δ_{sub}H° were obtained (under a pressure of NH₃) by Markowitz.⁴ T_{dec} was estimated from the report by Markowitz.⁴

References

- ¹A. A. Gilliland and W. H. Johnson, *J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.* **65A**, 67 (1961).
- ²M. M. Birky and L. G. Hepler, *J. Phys. Chem.* **64**, 686 (1960).
- ³B. H. Justice and E. F. Westrum, *Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*, personal communication, (April 1961).
- ⁴M. M. Markowitz, Foote Mineral Company, Exton, Pennsylvania, personal communication, (September 20, 1962).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^a	S° - [C _p ° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _{sub} H°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-277.778	INFINITE
100	79.622	72.894	263.140	-223.321	116.651
200	107.236	137.419	195.200	-156.325	40.828
298.15	128.072	184.180	184.180	-88.607	15.524
300	128.449	184.973	184.182	-87.372	15.204
400	148.699	224.699	189.462	-17.615	2.300
500	168.950	260.052	200.101	52.165	-5.450
513.150	171.628	264.472	201.694		
513.150	179.996	283.226	201.694		
600	197.568	312.708	215.652	-283.459	-10.443
700	217.819	344.684	231.823	-278.431	-13.941
800	238.070	375.092	247.845	-271.621	-16.509
900	258.456	404.312	263.616	-263.001	-18.451
1000	278.571	432.586	279.107	-252.567	-19.949
1100	299.569	460.142	294.317	-240.258	-21.120
1200	317.984	487.016	309.260	-226.169	-22.045
1300	333.816	513.111	323.943	-210.548	-22.777
1400	347.066	538.350	338.562	-193.645	-23.358
1500	357.732	562.674	352.510	-175.712	-23.818

I ← → II

TRANSITION

PREVIOUS: September 1961

CURRENT: December 1962

Ammonium Perchlorate (NH₄ClO₄)Cl₁₁H₄N₁O₄(cr)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

IDEAL GAS

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 82.54 \pm 9.6\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 78.45 \pm 9.6\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 260.005\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight g_i
Σ^+	0
	2

$\omega_e = 290.94\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $B_e = [0.1121]\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 1$
 $r_e = 2.23\text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation
 Gaydon¹ gives $23 \pm 2.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the heat of dissociation into gaseous atoms.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Vibrational constants from Wrieland² were weighted according to their natural isotopic abundances. Rotational constants were estimated using equation III.³ Bond length was given by Herzberg.³

References

- ¹A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., Chapman and Hall, London (1953).
- ²K. Wrieland, Z. Elektrochem. 64, 761 (1960).
- ³G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," equation III, 123 p. 108, Van Nostrand, New York (1950).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.846	82.537	INFINITE
100	31.476	0	222.563	82.342	73.258
200	35.116	245.701	263.302	81.598	64.535
250	35.976	253.632	260.602	78.669	60.376
298.15	36.420	260.005	260.005	78.450	56.853
300	36.435	260.230	260.005	78.434	56.719
400	36.778	265.874	260.450	78.016	53.133
500	37.023	270.802	261.443	77.610	49.606
600	37.207	275.173	262.750	77.211	46.130
700	37.353	279.101	264.174	76.817	42.697
800	37.574	283.932	267.248	76.034	39.429
900	37.787	289.678	273.339	74.977	36.269
1000	38.107	305.263	278.507	73.652	33.214
1100	38.209	308.900	281.471	73.173	32.338
1200	38.306	312.229	283.897	72.748	31.513
1300	38.398	315.288	286.196	72.365	30.733
1400	38.480	318.148	288.378	72.023	30.000
1500	38.579	320.806	290.452	71.718	29.313
1600	38.667	323.299	292.428	71.444	28.666
1700	38.753	325.646	294.314	71.200	28.056
1800	38.839	327.863	296.116	71.000	27.480
1900	38.924	329.966	297.843	70.833	26.933
2000	39.009	331.964	299.500	70.700	26.413
2100	39.093	333.870	301.091	70.600	25.917
2200	39.176	335.690	302.623	70.533	25.443
2300	39.260	337.433	304.099	70.497	24.987
2400	39.343	339.106	305.523	70.488	24.548
2500	39.425	340.714	306.898	70.500	24.123
2600	39.508	342.262	308.229	70.533	23.713
2700	39.591	343.754	309.517	70.597	23.317
2800	39.673	345.196	310.766	70.693	22.933
2900	39.755	346.589	311.974	70.818	22.560
3000	39.837	347.938	313.154	70.970	22.200
3100	39.919	349.246	314.297	71.144	21.853
3200	40.001	350.515	315.409	71.338	21.517
3300	40.083	351.747	316.492	71.548	21.190
3400	40.165	352.945	317.546	71.770	20.870
3500	40.247	354.110	318.574	72.000	20.557
3600	40.329	355.245	319.577	72.244	20.250
3700	40.410	356.351	320.556	72.500	19.950
3800	40.492	357.430	321.512	72.766	19.657
3900	40.574	358.483	322.447	73.040	19.370
4000	40.655	359.511	323.361	73.320	19.087
4100	40.737	360.516	324.255	73.600	18.807
4200	40.818	361.498	325.130	73.880	18.530
4300	40.900	362.460	325.987	74.160	18.257
4400	40.981	363.401	326.826	74.440	17.987
4500	41.063	364.323	327.650	74.720	17.720
4600	41.144	365.226	328.457	75.000	17.457
4700	41.226	366.112	329.248	75.280	17.200
4800	41.307	366.981	330.026	75.560	16.947
4900	41.389	367.833	330.788	75.840	16.697
5000	41.470	368.670	331.538	76.120	16.450
5100	41.551	369.492	332.274	76.400	16.207
5200	41.633	370.300	333.000	76.680	15.967
5300	41.714	371.094	333.709	76.960	15.730
5400	41.796	371.874	334.408	77.240	15.497
5500	41.877	372.642	335.097	77.520	15.267
5600	41.958	373.397	335.774	77.800	15.040
5700	42.040	374.141	336.440	78.080	14.817
5800	42.121	374.873	337.097	78.360	14.597
5900	42.202	375.593	337.743	78.640	14.380
6000	42.284	376.303	338.380	78.920	14.167

PREVIOUS: December 1961 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1961 (1 bar)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

IDEAL GAS

Mercury Chloride (HgCl)

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 97.927 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 300.53 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is that adopted by Calder and Giaque¹ from an analysis of the equilibrium data of McMorris and Yost² and Beeson and Yost.³ This yielded an enthalpy of formation of ICl(g), from which the heat of formation of ICl(cr) was calculated by using the heat of vaporization determined by Calder and Giaque.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity has been measured by Calder and Giaque¹ from 17–322 K. The entropy was calculated based on $S^{\circ}(15 \text{ K}) = 0.592 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Above 300 K the heat capacity data was extrapolated smoothly.

Fusion Data

All data were measured by Calder and Giaque.¹

References

- ¹G. V. Calder and W. F. Giaque, *J. Phys. Chem.* **69**, 2443 (1965).
- ²J. McMorris and D. M. Yost, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **54**, 2247 (1932).
- ³C. M. Beeson and D. M. Yost, *J. Chem. Phys.* **7**, 44 (1939).

CRYSTAL

 $M_r = 162.3575$ Iodine Chloride (ICl)Cl₁I₁(cr)

T/K	C _p ^a	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	
0	0	0	0	-36.395	-36.395	INFINITE
100	40.246	45.693	143.013	-36.945	-29.015	13.156
200	49.539	77.011	102.805	-36.357	-21.267	3.554
298.15	55.229	97.927	97.927	0	-14.049	2.461
300	55.325	98.268	97.928	0.102	-13.917	2.423
300.530	55.589	98.366	97.928	0.131	---	CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID
400	60.195	114.866	100.158	5.883	-42.174	0.869
500	64.379	128.756	104.525	12.116	-61.826	-0.427
600	68.145	140.833	109.591	18.745	-58.889	-1.480
700	71.489	151.594	114.836	25.731	-55.624	-2.193
800	74.412	161.335	120.049	33.029	-52.065	-2.696
900	76.914	170.249	125.139	40.599	-48.250	-3.061
1000	78.994	178.464	130.066	48.398	-44.220	-3.330

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -36.395 \pm 0.105 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -35.422 \pm 0.105 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ} = 11.602 \pm 0.008 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

PREVIOUS: September 1963

CURRENT: September 1965

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

Cl₁I₁(cr)

Cl_{1.1}(l)

Iodine Chloride (ICl) $M_f = 162.3575$

LIQUID

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [136.167] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 300.53\text{ K}$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-23.929] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 11.602 \pm 0.008 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(300.53\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity from 300.53 to 317.76 K has been measured by Calder and Giaque.¹ Above 318 K it was extrapolated in a smooth manner. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Reference

¹G. V. Calder and W. F. Giaque, *J. Phys. Chem.* **69**, 2443 (1965).

T/K	C_p°	S°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$	
			$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
0						
100						
200						
298.15	102.759	136.167	136.167	0.	-23.929	-13.958
300	102.851	136.802	136.168	0.190	-23.821	-13.896
300.530	103.856	136.972	136.170	0.241	---	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID
400	98.324	165.893	140.170	10.289	-26.275	-11.168
500	94.140	187.384	147.559	19.913	-42.536	-5.941
600	89.956	204.178	155.649	29.117	-37.025	0.853
700	85.772	217.730	163.582	37.904	-31.958	-0.074
800	81.588	228.911	171.071	46.272	-27.329	6.759
900	77.404	238.279	178.033	54.271	-23.135	11.969
1000	73.220	246.217	184.465	61.753	-19.373	16.625
						20.837
						-1.088

PREVIOUS: September 1963

CURRENT: September 1965

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

Cl_{1.1}(l)

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 300.53 K crystal
above 300.53 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

 $M_f = 162.3575$ Iodine Chloride (ICl)Cl_{1.1}(cr,l)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_f = 298.15$ K		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		$\log K_f$
	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T_f))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_f)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-36.395	INFINITE
100	40.246	45.693	143.013	-36.945	15.156
200	49.539	71.011	102.805	-36.357	5.594
298.15	55.229	97.927	97.928	-35.422	2.461
300	55.325	98.268	97.928	-35.401	2.423
300.530	55.589	98.366	97.928	0.131	CRYSTAL \leftarrow LIQUID
300.530	103.856	136.972	97.928	11.734	TRANSITION
400	98.324	165.893	111.438	21.782	1.458
500	94.140	187.384	124.573	31.405	0.621
600	89.956	204.178	136.694	40.610	0.853
700	85.772	217.730	147.164	49.397	-0.074
800	81.588	228.911	156.705	57.765	-0.504
900	77.404	238.279	165.263	65.714	-0.781
1000	73.220	246.217	172.972	73.245	-0.965
				-19.373	-1.088
				-26.275	20.837
				-11.168	
				-42.536	
				-5.941	
				37.025	
				31.958	
				6.759	
				-27.329	
				11.969	
				16.625	
				20.837	

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1965

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

Cl_{1.1}(cr,l)

Cl-I-(g)

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

IDEAL GAS

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 247.567\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = 19.141 \pm 0.105\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 17.506 \pm 0.105\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights
State $\epsilon_i, \text{cm}^{-1}$ g_i

$\omega_1 = 382.18\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\omega_2 = 1.450\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\sigma = 1$
 $B_1 = 0.11298\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\alpha_1 = 0.0005275\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $r_e = 2.327\text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The dissociation energy from spectroscopic measurements of ICl(g) has been summarized by Evans *et al.*¹ from which they adopt $D_0^{\circ} = 49.64\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. McMorris and Yost² and Beeson and Yost³ studied the equilibria $\text{NOCl} = \text{NO} + 0.5\text{Cl}_2$ and $\text{NO} + \text{ICl} = \text{NOCl} + 0.5\text{I}_2(\text{g})$ from which the equilibrium constant of $\text{ICl} = 1/2\text{Cl}_2 + 1/2\text{I}_2(\text{g})$ can be obtained. Calder and Giaque⁴ have used 3rd law analysis to obtain $D_0^{\circ} = 49.578 \pm 0.025\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This value was adopted yielding $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 4.184 \pm 0.025\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($17.506 \pm 0.105\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular and vibrational constants were obtained from Herzberg.⁵ The values were then adjusted for the normal isotopic abundance of chlorine.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - [G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)]/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.555	19.141	INFINITE
100	30.179	277.844	-6.625	19.089	10.430
200	33.787	250.772	-3.414	18.315	-5.448
250	34.859	248.149	-1.696	17.910	2.067
298.15	35.548	247.567	0	17.506	-1.948
300	35.570	247.568	0.066	17.490	1.005
350	36.056	248.003	1.837	17.016	5.881
400	36.401	248.975	3.669	16.525	10.224
450	36.656	250.237	5.496	16.025	14.549
500	36.849	262.533	7.334	15.514	18.874
600	37.125	273.067	11.033	14.980	23.200
700	37.313	278.805	14.756	14.430	27.525
800	37.452	283.797	18.494	13.870	31.850
900	37.562	288.215	22.245	13.300	36.175
1000	37.654	292.177	26.006	12.720	40.500
1100	37.734	295.770	29.776	12.130	44.825
1200	37.806	299.055	33.553	11.540	49.150
1300	37.871	302.085	37.336	10.950	53.475
1400	37.932	304.894	41.127	10.360	57.800
1500	37.991	307.513	44.923	9.770	62.125
1600	38.046	309.966	48.725	9.180	66.450
1700	38.100	312.274	52.532	8.590	70.775
1800	38.152	314.454	56.345	8.000	75.100
1900	38.203	316.518	60.162	7.410	79.425
2000	38.254	318.479	63.985	6.820	83.750
2100	38.303	320.346	67.813	6.230	88.075
2200	38.352	322.129	71.646	5.640	92.400
2300	38.400	323.835	75.483	5.050	96.725
2400	38.448	325.470	79.326	4.460	101.050
2500	38.495	327.041	83.173	3.870	105.375
2600	38.542	328.552	87.025	3.280	109.700
2700	38.589	330.007	90.881	2.690	114.025
2800	38.635	331.411	94.748	2.100	118.350
2900	38.682	332.768	98.628	1.510	122.675
3000	38.728	334.080	102.520	0.920	127.000
3100	38.774	335.351	106.434	0.330	131.325
3200	38.820	336.582	110.334	-0.260	135.650
3300	38.866	337.778	114.118	-0.850	140.000
3400	38.911	338.939	118.007	-1.440	144.350
3500	38.957	340.067	121.900	-2.030	148.700
3600	39.002	341.165	125.798	-2.620	153.050
3700	39.048	342.234	129.701	-3.210	157.400
3800	39.093	343.276	133.608	-3.800	161.750
3900	39.138	344.292	137.519	-4.390	166.100
4000	39.183	345.284	141.435	-4.980	170.450
4100	39.229	346.252	145.356	-5.570	174.800
4200	39.274	347.198	149.281	-6.160	179.150
4300	39.319	348.125	153.211	-6.750	183.500
4400	39.364	349.027	157.145	-7.340	187.850
4500	39.409	349.912	161.083	-7.930	192.200
4600	39.454	350.779	165.027	-8.520	196.550
4700	39.499	351.628	168.974	-9.110	200.900
4800	39.544	352.460	172.926	-9.700	205.250
4900	39.589	353.276	176.883	-10.290	209.600
5000	39.634	354.076	180.844	-10.880	213.950
5100	39.678	354.861	184.810	-11.470	218.300
5200	39.723	355.632	188.780	-12.060	222.650
5300	39.768	356.388	192.754	-12.650	227.000
5400	39.813	357.133	196.733	-13.240	231.350
5500	39.858	357.864	200.717	-13.830	235.700
5600	39.903	358.582	204.705	-14.420	240.050
5700	39.947	359.289	208.698	-15.010	244.400
5800	39.992	359.984	212.694	-15.600	248.750
5900	40.037	360.668	216.696	-16.190	253.100
6000	40.082	361.342	220.702	-16.780	257.450

PREVIOUS September 1965 (1 atm) CURRENT September 1965 (1 bar)

Cl-I-(g)

Iodine Chloride (ICl)

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

CRYSTAL

 $M_r = 74.5513$ Potassium Chloride (KCl) $Cl_1K_1(cr)$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 82.55 \pm 0.17 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{fus} = 1044 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation was calculated from the enthalpy of hydrolysis of $K(cr)$, the enthalpies of solution of $HCl(g)$ and $KCl(cr)$, and the standard enthalpy of neutralization of a strong acid and strong base. Extensive measurements are available for all these quantities. Values used in the calculation, in addition to the enthalpy of formation for $HCl(g)$, are summarized below.

Source	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
1-4	$K(cr) + H_2O(l) \rightarrow KOH(\infty H_2O) + 1/2 H_2(g)$	-46.966 ± 0.05
5, 2, 6	$HCl(g) \rightarrow HCl(\infty H_2O)$	-17.88 ± 0.015
7	$KCl(\infty H_2O) \rightarrow KCl(cr)$	-4.115 ± 0.010
7	$KOH(\infty H_2O) + HCl(\infty H_2O) \rightarrow KCl(\infty H_2O) + H_2O(l)$	-13.345 ± 0.025

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Low temperature heat capacities were obtained from the data (2.8–275 K) of Berg and Morrison.¹ Previous measurements scatter around the selected values and are in good agreement. These include Strelkov *et al.* (12–298 K),² Clusius *et al.* (10–273 K),¹⁰ and Southard and Nelson (17–285 K).¹¹ For other less extensive data see the review by Kelley and King.¹² The entropy is based on the extrapolation $S^\circ(2.8 \text{ K}) = 0.0006 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

High temperature values are based on enthalpy data (373–1038 K) from Douglas,¹³ These values join smoothly with the low temperature values and are in excellent agreement with the enthalpy data (673–933 K) of Skuratov and Lapushkin¹⁴ and the adiabatic heat capacities (334–721 K) of Mustajoki.¹⁵

Fusion Data

The melting point and enthalpy of melting are from Douglas.¹³ Values of $T_{fus} = 1043 \text{ K}$ and 1045 K have been reported by Aukrust *et al.*¹⁶ and Johnson and Bredig,¹⁷ respectively. The enthalpy of melting is confirmed by $\Delta_{fus}H^\circ = 6.34 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ obtained from enthalpy data by Dworkin and Bredig¹⁸ and $\Delta_{fus}H^\circ = 6.4$ and $6.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ based on enthalpy and phase diagram studies of Aukrust *et al.*,¹⁶ respectively.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K_r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - F^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_r H^\circ$	
0	0	INFINITE	-11.368	-436.379	INFINITE
100	39.200	31.773	-9.410	-437.610	223.447
200	48.438	62.630	-4.908	-437.221	109,184
298.15	51.287	82.554	0	-436.684	-408.761
300	51.329	82.872	0.095	-436.675	-408.587
400	53.137	97.895	5.321	-438.662	-398.837
500	54.752	109.927	10.717	-438.160	-388.935
600	56.317	120.048	16.270	-437.462	-379.152
700	58.003	128.852	21.984	-436.580	-369.501
800	60.078	136.727	27.883	-435.508	-359.989
900	62.911	143.957	34.024	-434.210	-350.625
1000	66.969	150.782	40.505	-432.610	-341.420
1044.000	69.287	153.713	43.502	---	CRYSTAL \leftarrow LIQUID
1100	71.965	157.406	47.460	-509.549	-377.785
1200	76.149	163.853	54.872	-506.096	-311.410
1300	79.496	170.086	62.662	-502.272	-295.339
1400	82.006	176.075	70.744	-498.159	-279.574
1500	83.680	181.794	79.035	-493.843	-264.111

PREVIOUS: December 1961

CURRENT: March 1966

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

 $Cl_1K_1(cr)$

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

LIQUID

Cl₁K₁(l)

$M_r = 74.5513$ Potassium Chloride (KCl)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [86.657] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{m}}H^{\circ} = 1044\text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-421.791] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} = 26.284 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation was calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(1044\text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The constant heat capacity, $17.59 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, was derived from enthalpy data (1053–1173 K) of Douglas.¹ This value was extrapolated above and below the experimental range. A lower value of $16.7 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was derived by Dworkin² from enthalpy data (1050–1110 K) obtained in an enthalpy of melting study. The entropy of the liquid is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting point and enthalpy of melting are from Douglas.¹ Values of $T_{\text{m}} = 1043\text{ K}$ and 1045 K have been reported by Aukrust *et al.*³ and Johnson and Bredig,⁴ respectively. The enthalpy of melting is confirmed by $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} = 6.34 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ obtained from enthalpy data by Dworkin and Bredig,⁵ and $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} = 6.4$ and $6.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ based on enthalpy and phase diagram studies of Aukrust *et al.*,³ respectively.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} (equilibrium vapor) = $\sim 1710\text{ K}$ is the temperature resulting in unit total pressure based on the calculated partial pressures of KCl(g) and K₂Cl₂(g). This value may be compared with boiling points of 1688 and 1690 K observed respectively by Ruff and Mugdan⁶ and von Wartenburg and Albrecht.⁷ $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ}$ (equilibrium vapor) at the boiling point is calculated as the enthalpy of vaporization of one mole of liquid to vapor containing 22.3 mole percent of dimer. According to the selected functions, the amount of dimer at lower temperatures increases gradually to about 37 mole percent at the melting point then decreases rapidly over the crystal. T_{vap} (monomer) = $\sim 1750\text{ K}$ is taken as the temperature at which the calculated Gibbs energy change is zero for KCl(l) \rightarrow KCl(g), while $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ}$ (monomer) is the corresponding enthalpy of vaporization.

Data on vapor pressures and dimer-monomer equilibrium are reviewed on the tables for KCl(g) and K₂Cl₂(g), respectively.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - (G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r))/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	73.597	86.657	0.	-421.791	69.218
300	73.597	86.658	0.136	-421.740	68.763
400	73.597	88.543	7.496	-421.594	50.397
500	73.597	94.996	14.855	-419.128	39.415
600	73.597	101.100	22.215	-416.624	32.138
700	73.597	107.221	29.575	-414.096	26.972
800	73.597	113.130	36.934	-411.563	23.120
900	73.597	118.751	44.294	-409.046	20.143
1000	73.597	124.067	51.654	-406.568	17.776
1044.000	73.597	126.311	54.892	---	---
1100	73.597	129.087	59.013	-483.102	15.632
1200	73.597	133.828	66.373	-479.702	13.777
1300	73.597	138.312	73.733	-476.307	12.127
1400	73.597	142.561	81.092	-472.917	10.764
1500	73.597	146.593	88.452	-469.533	9.592
1600	73.597	150.311	95.812	-466.154	8.574
1700	73.597	154.084	103.171	-462.781	7.682
1800	73.597	157.980	110.531	-459.415	6.895
1900	73.597	162.959	117.891	-456.058	6.195
2000	73.597	168.109	125.250	-452.711	5.571

PREVIOUS: December 1961

CURRENT: March 1966

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

Cl₁K₁(l)

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

$M_r = 74.5513$ Potassium Chloride (KCl)

$Cl_1K_1(cr,l)$

0 to 1044 K crystal
above 1044 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		log K_r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	39.200	31.773	125.871	-436.379	-436.379
200	48.438	62.630	87.169	-427.776	-427.776
298.15	51.287	82.554	82.554	-418.052	-418.052
300	51.329	82.872	82.555	-408.761	-408.761
400	53.137	97.895	84.592	-436.675	-408.587
500	54.752	109.927	88.494	-438.662	-398.837
600	56.317	120.048	92.931	-438.160	-388.935
700	58.003	128.852	97.447	-437.462	-379.152
800	60.078	136.727	101.873	-436.580	-369.501
900	62.911	143.957	106.152	-435.508	-359.989
1000	66.969	150.782	110.276	-434.210	-350.625
1044.000	69.287	153.713	112.045	-432.610	-341.420
1044.000	73.597	178.890	112.045	CRYSTAL \leftrightarrow LIQUID TRANSITION	---
1100	73.597	182.735	115.547	-483.102	-329.200
1200	73.597	189.139	121.417	-479.702	-315.359
1300	73.597	195.030	126.856	-476.307	-301.801
1400	73.597	200.484	131.922	-472.917	-288.505
1500	73.597	205.561	136.664	-469.533	-275.451
1600	73.597	210.311	141.121	-466.154	-262.622
1700	73.597	214.773	145.323	-462.781	-250.005
1800	73.597	218.980	149.299	-459.415	-237.586
1900	73.597	222.959	153.072	-456.058	-225.354
2000	73.597	226.734	156.662	-452.711	-213.298

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1966

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

$Cl_1K_1(cr,l)$

Cl₂K(g)

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

IDEAL GAS

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

$M_r = 74.5513$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -212.89 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -214.68 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 239.087\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight g_i
Σ_g^-	0
Σ_g^+	1

$\omega_e = 278.6\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $B_e = 0.127536\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 1$
 $r_e = 2.6667\text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation was calculated from that of the liquid based on $\Delta_{vap}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 49.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ as selected from vapor pressure analyses summarized below. Partial pressures for the monomer were obtained from data of the first four sources by combination of total vapor pressures with PVT data or with transpiration data. Mass spectrometric values¹ are based on temperature variation of ion intensity. These same five studies were used in selection of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 45.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the dimer-monomer equilibrium (see K₂Cl₂).

The resulting tables were tested by comparison with total pressure data over the range 819–1691 K. Dimer-monomer ratios calculated from the tables were used to convert observed total pressures to the monomer pressures which are analyzed below.^{6–11} The results are consistent except near the boiling point where the observed pressures^{6,11} are 6–18% larger than those calculated. Knudsen effusion and transpiration studies over the crystal were not analyzed since they are in essential agreement with the torsion effusion data of source 6.

Source	Method	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta_{vap}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Drift
1	PVT + Vap. Press. (a)	15	1310–1404	51.04 ± 0.40	-1.0 ± 0.4
2	Trans. + Vap. Press.	10	1253–1352	50.75 ± 0.80	-1.0 ± 0.6
3	Trans. + Vap. Press. (b)	5	1261–1372	50.26 ± 0.77	-0.8 ± 0.6
4	Trans. + Vap. Press.	7	1250–1473	49.67 ± 0.66	-0.1 ± 0.5
5	Mass Spectrometry	—	774–1016	49.6 ± 1.8	—
6	Total Vap. Press.	137	819–945	49.5	0.06
7	Total Vap. Press.	9	847–936	49.0	1.0 ± 0.6
8	Total Vap. Press.	9	1179–1378	50.3	-0.8 ± 0.2
9	Total Vap. Press.	9	1170–1466	51.0	-1.2 ± 0.2
10	Total Vap. Press.	7	1393–1688	53.6	-2.7 ± 0.4
11	Total Vap. Press.	16	1389–1691	50.2	-0.8 ± 0.5

(a) Total vapor pressure.^{2,3,8} (b) 1235 K was omitted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Rotational and vibrational constants are based on the microwave studies of Clouser and Gordy.¹² Earlier microwave data of Honig *et al.*¹³ and electric resonance data of Lee *et al.*¹⁴ are in excellent agreement. Infrared spectra of Rice and Klempner¹⁵ yield $\omega_e = 261 \pm 6\text{ cm}^{-1}$, which is in good agreement. The constants were adjusted to a natural isotopic composition of 24.4% ³⁷Cl and 6.8% ⁴¹K.

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T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o	H ^o - H ^o (T)	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	log K _t
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa			
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		kJ·mol ⁻¹			
INFINITE		INFINITE		INFINITE	
0	0	0	-9.885	-212.893	
100	31.699	201.456	-6.911	-213.108	
200	35.270	224.739	-4.937	-213.108	
300	36.034	234.698	-3.531	-213.841	
400	36.496	239.087	-2.342	-214.241	
500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.681	
600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1100	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1200	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1300	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1400	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
1900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2100	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2200	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2300	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2400	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
2900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3100	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3200	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3300	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3400	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
3900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4100	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4200	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4300	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4400	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
4900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5100	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5200	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5300	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5400	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5500	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5600	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5700	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5800	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
5900	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	
6000	36.510	239.313	0.068	-214.700	

PREVIOUS: March 1966 (t atm) CURRENT: March 1966 (1 bar)

Potassium Chloride (KCl)

Cl₂K(g)

Potassium Perchlorate (KClO₄)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 138.5489Potassium Perchlorate (KClO₄)Cl₁K₁O₄(cr)

$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 151.04 \pm 0.8 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{m}} = 572.7 \text{ K}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 798 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -422.1 \pm 1.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -430.1 \pm 4.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ} = 13.77 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = \text{Unknown}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of decomposition of KClO₄(cr) to KCl(cr) and O₂(g) was measured by Johnson and Gilliland,¹ yielding $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -103.22 \pm 0.15 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Hofmann and Martin² burned a mixture of paraffin and potassium perchlorate and obtained $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -1.73 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the constant volume process corresponding to the reaction: KClO₄(cr) = KCl(cr) + 2 O₂(g). Correction of their value for $\Delta(pV)$ gives $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -0.55 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which agrees reasonably well to the corresponding value, $-0.96 \pm 0.10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, reported by Johnson and Gilliland.¹ However, for the same reaction, $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -2.55 \pm 0.18 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was determined by Skuratov *et al.*³ They measured this quantity by two different methods which gave concordant results. The value of $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ reported was $-101.9 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The value used here is the average of these four results.

Berthelot and Vieille⁴ determined the difference between the enthalpy of explosion of ammonium picrate and that of an ammonium picrate-potassium perchlorate mixture, and also the difference between the enthalpy of explosion of potassium picrate and that of a potassium picrate-potassium perchlorate mixture. They obtained $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ} = 7.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction KClO₄(cr) = KCl(cr) + 2 O₂(g). From that the value of $\Delta_{\text{d}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated to be $-111.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This value was not used.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature heat capacities (12.53–298.07 K) were measured by Latimer and Ahlberg.⁵ The heat capacities above 298.15 K were estimated by comparison with those of NaClO₄(cr). $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ was reported by Kelley and King,⁶ based on the low temperature heat capacities measured by Latimer and Ahlberg,⁵ using $S^{\circ}(12.59 \text{ K, extrap}) = 0.14 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Transition Data

T_{m} and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}$ were obtained from the U. S. National Bureau of Standards.⁷

Fusion Data

T_{fus} was taken from the National Research Council.⁸

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r	
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o		ΔG ^o
0	0	0	INFINITE	-422.147	-422.147	INFINITE
100	64.936	59.404	235.342	-427.667	-385.936	201.592
200	88.408	112.278	161.419	-429.837	-343.204	89.656
298.15	110.207	151.042	151.042	-430.115	-300.282	52.608
300	112.968	151.733	151.045	-430.104	-299.477	52.144
400	138.490	187.967	155.809	-430.602	-255.709	33.192
500	153.971	220.606	165.568	-426.958	-212.379	22.187
572.700	162.738	242.115	173.939	—	—	—
572.700	162.661	266.151	173.939	—	—	—
600	165.268	273.786	178.309	-408.365	-170.557	14.848
700	174.316	299.954	193.849	-402.719	-131.358	9.802
800	182.422	323.770	208.622	-396.375	-93.018	6.073
900	189.483	345.671	222.649	-389.427	-55.510	3.222
1000	195.811	365.969	235.979	-381.961	-18.803	0.982
1100	201.195	384.887	248.666	-453.071	21.744	-1.033
1200	206.271	402.613	260.764	-443.702	64.496	-2.507
1300	211.041	419.314	272.374	-431.965	106.485	-4.577
1400	215.504	435.119	283.392	-421.832	147.647	-6.579
1500	219.660	450.131	294.012	-413.329	188.102	-8.550

1 ← -> II
 TRANSITION

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1963

Potassium Perchlorate (KClO₄)Cl₁K₁O₄(cr)

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

CRYSTAL

$M_r = 42.394$ Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Li}_1(\text{cr})$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 59.300 \pm 0.063 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 883 \pm 2 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -408.359 \pm 1.142 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -408.266 \pm 1.142 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = 19.832 \pm 0.42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation was obtained as follows:

	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Source
(1) $\text{LiOH}(\text{aq}, 100 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(\text{aq}, 100 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{LiCl}(\text{aq}, 201 \text{ H}_2\text{O})$	-13.704 ± 0.014	1
(2) $\text{Li}(\text{cr}) + (\text{aq}, 1001 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{LiOH}(\text{aq}, 1000 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) + 1/2 \text{ H}_2(\text{g})$	-53.142 ± 0.019	2
(3) $\text{LiOH}(\text{aq}, 1000 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{LiOH}(\text{aq}, 100 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) + (\text{aq}, 900 \text{ H}_2\text{O})$	0.153 ± 0.040	3
(4) $1/2 \text{ H}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2 \text{ Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(\text{g})$	-21.97 ± 0.09	4
(5) $\text{HCl}(\text{g}) + (\text{aq}, 100 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(\text{aq}, 100 \text{ H}_2\text{O})$	-17.575 ± 0.100	5, 6
(6) $\text{LiCl}(\text{aq}, 201 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{LiCl}(\text{cr}) + (\text{aq}, 201 \text{ H}_2\text{O})$	8.660 ± 0.010	7
(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6) gives $\text{Li}(\text{cr}) + 1/2 \text{ Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{LiCl}(\text{cr})$	-97.578 ± 0.273	

A direct calorimetric determination by Siemonsen⁸ gave $-94.8 \pm 0.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. However, the solution route was thought to be inherently more accurate and was adopted.

Enthalpy Capacity and Entropy

The enthalpy capacity between 15 and 325 K has been measured by Shirley⁹ and by Oetting *et al.*¹⁰ The two sets of data are in substantial agreement and were plotted together and used to evaluate the entropy at 298 K. The extrapolation to 0 K was done assuming a T^3 law and yielded $S^\circ(15 \text{ K}) = 0.019 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Above 298 K, Douglas *et al.*¹¹ have made enthalpy measurements to 1200 K. Rodigina *et al.*¹² also made enthalpy determinations to 1100 K. These two sets of measurements were averaged and joined smoothly to the low temperature values.

Fusion and Transition Data

The melting point has been reported as follows: 880 K, Douglas *et al.*,¹¹ 883 K, Rodigina *et al.*,¹² 883 K, Haendler *et al.*,¹³ 879 K, Flood *et al.*,¹⁴ 879 K, von Wartenberg and Schulz.¹⁵ The highest value of 883 K was taken as representing the most pure samples. At this temperature the enthalpy equations of Douglas *et al.* yield an enthalpy of fusion of 4.718 kcal·mol⁻¹, those of Rodigina *et al.*, 4.669 kcal·mol⁻¹. Dworkin and Bredig¹⁶ report a value of 4.76 ± 0.10 kcal·mol⁻¹ and quote 4.83 kcal·mol⁻¹ from a private communication from D. E. Smith. The average value $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 4.74 \pm 0.10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was adopted.

A transition at 838 K has been reported by Kislova and Bergman¹⁷ but is not supported by the enthalpy measurements quoted above.

References

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T/K	C _p ^a	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f G ^o	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	-9.305	-408.359	-9.305	-408.359	INFINITE
100	36.313	13.585	-8.506	-409.511	-8.506	-400.685	209.296
200	43.350	41.045	-6.555	-408.867	-4.502	-392.114	102.410
298.15	48.028	59.300	0	-408.266		-384.019	67.279
300	48.095	59.597	0.089	-408.254		-383.869	66.838
400	50.969	73.853	61.225	-407.628	5.051	-375.837	49.079
500	53.342	83.484	64.948	-410.130	10.268	-367.643	38.407
600	55.593	95.409	69.217	-409.482	15.715	-359.202	31.271
700	57.781	104.144	73.595	-408.574	21.384	-350.891	26.184
800	59.936	112.000	77.912	-407.434	27.270	-342.726	22.378
883.000	61.702	118.003	81.402	--- CRYSTAL ---	32.318	---	---
900	62.061	119.183	82.105	---	33.370	-406.085	19.426
1000	64.170	125.831	86.149	---	39.682	-404.578	17.074
1100	66.266	132.045	90.042	---	46.204	-402.762	15.157
1200	68.338	137.901	93.788	---	52.935	-400.788	13.567
1300	70.452	143.455	97.397	---	59.876	-398.606	12.228
1400	72.534	148.752	100.877	---	67.025	-396.213	11.088
1500	74.598	153.827	104.239	---	74.381	-393.610	10.105
1600	76.663	158.707	107.492	---	81.945	-390.796	9.251
1700	78.731	163.417	110.644	---	89.714	-387.881	8.483
1800	80.797	167.976	113.703	---	97.691	-384.902	7.777
1900	82.863	172.389	116.676	---	104.974	-381.047	7.137
2000	84.927	176.702	119.571	---	114.263	-376.446	6.572

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1962

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Li}_1(\text{cr})$

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [78.435] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 883 \pm 2 \text{ K}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{LiCl}, l, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(883 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity data from the melting point to 1100 K and 1200 K has been reported by Rodigina *et al.*¹ and Douglas *et al.*² The equation given by the former authors for the enthalpy of the liquid does not agree with their measurements and has been replaced by $H^\circ(T; 293.15) = 18.0007 - 1.5 \times 10^{-7} T^2 - 2279 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which fits to $\pm 0.3\%$. The two sets of results were averaged and the equations were assumed to hold up to the normal boiling point. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

The equilibrium boiling point, $T_{\text{vap}} = 1656 \text{ K}$, was taken from von Wartenburg and Schultz.³ The boiling point of the monomeric gas is defined as the temperature at which it reaches 1 bar pressure. This was obtained from the Gibbs energy crossover between liquid and monomeric gas.

References

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Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

 $\text{Cl}_2\text{Li}_2(l)$

$M_f = 42.394$

LIQUID

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K_f
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	48.028	78.435	0.	-390.755	65.210
300	48.095	78.436	0.089	-390.743	64.788
400	50.969	80.360	5.051	-390.117	47.792
500	53.342	84.084	10.269	-392.618	37.578
588.000	55.239	87.830	15.048	GLASS \leftarrow LIQUID	
588.000	67.807	113.421	15.048	TRANSITION	
600	67.693	114.790	15.861	-391.825	30.747
700	66.747	125.154	22.583	-389.864	25.885
800	65.802	134.005	29.210	-387.983	22.257
883.000	65.015	140.463	34.639	CRYSTAL \leftarrow LIQUID	
900	64.856	141.701	35.743	-386.701	19.449
1000	63.911	148.485	42.182	-384.517	17.212
1100	62.965	154.532	48.525	-382.929	15.390
1200	62.015	159.970	54.774	-381.437	13.877
1300	61.070	164.897	60.929	-380.041	12.602
1400	60.124	169.388	66.988	-378.739	11.513
1500	59.165	173.503	72.953	-377.527	10.573
1600	58.216	177.291	78.822	-376.408	9.752
1700	57.284	180.793	84.597	-375.284	8.810
1800	56.346	184.040	90.278	-374.157	7.923
1900	55.403	187.062	95.866	-373.020	7.131
2000	54.455	189.879	101.359	-371.876	6.421

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1962

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

 $\text{Cl}_2\text{Li}_2(l)$

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$M_r = 42.394$ Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Li}_1(\text{cr,l})$

0 to 883 K crystal
above 883 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		$\log K_r$
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-408.359	INFINITE
100	36.313	13.585	98.646	-409.511	209.296
200	43.350	41.045	63.555	-408.867	102.410
298.15	48.028	59.300	59.300	-408.266	67.279
300	48.095	59.397	59.301	-408.254	66.838
400	50.969	73.853	61.225	-407.628	49.079
500	53.342	85.484	64.948	-410.130	38.407
600	55.593	95.409	69.217	-409.482	31.271
700	57.781	104.144	73.595	-408.574	26.184
800	59.936	112.000	77.912	-407.434	22.578
883.000	61.702	118.003	81.402	32.318	CRYSTAL \leftarrow \rightarrow LIQUID
883.000	65.015	140.463	81.402	52.150	TRANSITION
900	64.856	141.701	82.529	53.254	19.449
1000	63.911	148.485	88.792	59.693	17.212
1100	62.965	154.532	94.499	66.036	15.390
1200	62.015	159.970	99.752	72.285	13.877
1300	61.070	164.897	104.538	78.440	12.602
1400	60.124	169.388	109.031	84.499	11.513
1500	59.165	173.503	113.194	90.464	10.573
1600	58.216	177.291	117.083	96.333	9.752
1700	57.284	180.793	120.729	102.108	8.810
1800	56.346	184.040	124.157	107.789	7.923
1900	55.403	187.062	127.390	113.377	7.131
2000	54.455	189.879	130.444	118.870	6.421

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1982

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Li}_1(\text{cr,l})$

LiCl₂(g)

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$M_r = 42.394$

IDEAL GAS

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 212.919\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -195.57\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -195.72 \pm 12.6\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum State	$\epsilon_e, \text{cm}^{-1}$	Quantum Weight g_e
Σ	0.0	1

$\omega_e x_e = 4.2 \pm 0.3\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\omega_e = 641.1 \pm 3.0\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\alpha_e = 0.0067\text{ cm}^{-1}$ $B_e = 0.7053\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 1$ $r_e = 2.022\text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Klemperer *et al.*¹ quote a private communication from W. H. Evans at the National Bureau of Standards giving $D_0^0 = 4.35\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which corresponds to $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -45.3 \pm 2.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. A 3rd law analysis of the vapor pressure data of Nesmeyanov and Sazonov² in conjunction with the relative concentration of monomer, dimer, and trimer at 870 K from the work of Miller and Kusch³ leads to a monomer enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K of $52.56\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, this gives $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -45.02\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. These values lead, however, to partial vapor pressures of the monomer which are less than half of the total vapor pressure near the boiling point. From the data of Miller and Kusch³ it would be expected that the monomer would be the predominant species near the boiling point, a fact also substantiated by the work of Beusman,⁴ on the average molecular weight of the vapor. Thus it was decided to change the enthalpy of sublimation so as to give the correct normal boiling point and vapor pressures in the region 1400–1600 K and to approximate the relative concentrations of monomer, dimer, and trimer as found by Miller and Kusch at 870 K. A monomer heat of sublimation at 298.15 K of $50.8\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was chosen, which gives $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -46.778\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The normal boiling point was taken as 1656 K as determined by von Wartenburg and Schulz⁵ and the boiling point of LiCl(g) was found as 1701 K from the Gibbs energy crossover between liquid and gas.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The spectroscopic constants were taken from Klemperer *et al.*¹ The value of α_e was calculated by the value of a_1 given by the Rittner potential function and the equation given by Klemperer *et al.*¹ The value of r_e was taken from Douglas *et al.*⁶

References

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- C. Beusman, AEC Report ORNL-2323, (1957).
- H. von Wartenburg and H. Schulz, *Z. Electrochem* **27**, 568 (1921).
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T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$	$\log K_r$
0	0	INFINITE	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	29.194	179.425	-9.061	-195.567	-195.567	
200	31.011	200.100	-6.152	-194.609	-194.609	
250	32.231	207.153	-3.159	-194.976	-194.976	
298.15	33.245	212.919	0	-195.333	-195.333	
300	33.280	213.125	0.062	-195.735	-195.735	
350	34.119	218.321	1.747	-196.171	-196.171	
400	34.778	222.922	3.470	-196.661	-196.661	
450	35.295	227.049	5.223	-197.220	-197.220	
500	35.705	230.790	6.998	-200.852	-200.852	
600	36.304	237.356	10.601	-202.049	-202.049	
700	36.715	242.985	14.253	-203.158	-203.158	
800	37.014	247.908	17.940	-204.217	-204.217	
900	37.242	252.281	21.653	-205.255	-205.255	
1000	37.425	256.128	25.387	-206.276	-206.276	
1100	37.577	259.789	29.137	-207.282	-207.282	
1200	37.707	263.065	32.901	-208.274	-208.274	
1300	37.821	266.087	36.678	-209.256	-209.256	
1400	37.924	268.894	40.465	-210.226	-210.226	
1500	38.019	271.514	44.262	-211.182	-211.182	
1600	38.107	273.970	48.069	-212.124	-212.124	
1700	38.189	276.283	51.884	-213.051	-213.051	
1800	38.268	278.459	55.706	-213.964	-213.964	
1900	38.344	280.539	59.537	-214.863	-214.863	
2000	38.417	282.508	63.375	-215.747	-215.747	
2100	38.487	284.384	67.220	-216.616	-216.616	
2200	38.556	286.176	71.073	-217.470	-217.470	
2300	38.624	287.891	74.932	-218.309	-218.309	
2400	38.690	289.537	78.797	-219.134	-219.134	
2500	38.755	291.117	82.670	-219.945	-219.945	
2600	38.820	292.639	86.548	-220.742	-220.742	
2700	38.883	294.105	90.432	-221.525	-221.525	
2800	38.946	295.520	94.323	-222.295	-222.295	
2900	39.009	296.888	98.221	-223.051	-223.051	
3000	39.071	298.211	102.127	-223.793	-223.793	
3100	39.132	299.493	106.037	-224.521	-224.521	
3200	39.193	300.737	109.953	-225.235	-225.235	
3300	39.254	301.944	113.875	-225.935	-225.935	
3400	39.314	303.116	117.804	-226.621	-226.621	
3500	39.375	304.257	121.738	-227.293	-227.293	
3600	39.435	305.367	125.675	-227.951	-227.951	
3700	39.494	306.448	129.625	-228.595	-228.595	
3800	39.554	307.502	133.578	-229.225	-229.225	
3900	39.613	308.531	137.536	-229.841	-229.841	
4000	39.673	309.534	141.500	-230.443	-230.443	
4100	39.732	310.515	145.471	-231.031	-231.031	
4200	39.791	311.473	149.447	-231.605	-231.605	
4300	39.850	312.410	153.429	-232.175	-232.175	
4400	39.909	313.327	157.417	-232.731	-232.731	
4500	39.967	314.224	161.410	-233.273	-233.273	
4600	40.026	315.103	165.410	-233.801	-233.801	
4700	40.084	315.965	169.416	-234.315	-234.315	
4800	40.143	316.809	173.427	-234.815	-234.815	
4900	40.201	317.637	177.444	-235.301	-235.301	
5000	40.260	318.450	181.467	-235.773	-235.773	
5100	40.318	319.248	185.496	-236.231	-236.231	
5200	40.376	320.031	189.531	-236.675	-236.675	
5300	40.434	320.801	193.571	-237.105	-237.105	
5400	40.492	321.557	197.618	-237.521	-237.521	
5500	40.550	322.301	201.670	-237.923	-237.923	
5600	40.608	323.032	205.728	-238.311	-238.311	
5700	40.666	323.751	209.791	-238.685	-238.685	
5800	40.724	324.449	213.861	-239.045	-239.045	
5900	40.782	325.136	217.936	-239.391	-239.391	
6000	40.840	325.842	222.018	-239.723	-239.723	

PREVIOUS: June 1962 (1 atm) CURRENT: June 1962 (1 bar)

LiLi₂(g)

Lithium Chloride (LiCl)

IDEAL GAS

Lithium Hypochlorite (LiOCl)

$M_r = 58.3934$ Lithium Hypochlorite (LiOCl)

$Cl_1Li_1O_1(g)$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [256.417] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -11.5 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-14.2 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies
 $\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$

[1150](1)
[500](1)
[700](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: [Cs]
 Bond Distances: Li-O = 1.82 Å; O-Cl = 1.73 Å
 Bond Angle: Li-O-Cl = 115°
 Product of the Principal Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 1.83923 \times 10^{-115} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = 1$

Enthalpy of Formation
 Data from Hildenbrand.¹

Enthalpy Capacity and Entropy

Data from Hildenbrand.¹ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 1.4098 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 10.7387 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 12.1485 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Reference

¹D. L. Hildenbrand, "Tables of Thermodynamic Data for Performance Calculations," Aeronutronic Division of Ford Motor Company, Newport Beach, Calif., (September 1959).

T/K	C_p° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$-[G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^\circ$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	log K_f
0	0	0	INFINITE	-10.854	-11.525	-11.525	INFINITE
100	33.617	215.894	291.124	-7.523	-11.598	-14.337	7.489
200	37.908	240.313	260.189	-3.975	-12.866	-16.618	4.340
250	40.585	249.062	257.112	-2.012	-13.569	-17.475	3.651
298.15	42.961	256.417	256.417	0	-14.226	-18.167	3.183
300	43.046	256.683	256.418	0.080	-14.250	-18.191	3.167
350	45.197	263.485	256.950	2.287	-14.903	-18.796	2.805
400	47.028	269.643	258.158	4.594	-15.557	-19.308	2.521
450	48.566	275.273	259.751	6.985	-16.236	-19.736	2.291
500	49.853	280.459	261.566	9.446	-16.953	-19.780	2.066
600	51.826	289.733	265.506	14.592	-18.242	-19.622	1.708
700	53.219	297.833	269.558	19.792	-19.274	-19.260	1.437
800	54.223	305.008	273.550	25.167	-20.000	-18.744	1.224
900	54.963	311.440	277.409	30.628	-20.407	-18.100	1.051
1000	55.520	317.261	281.107	36.153	-20.567	-17.348	0.906
1100	55.948	322.573	284.639	41.728	-20.500	-16.500	0.784
1200	56.284	327.456	288.006	47.340	-20.322	-15.569	0.678
1300	56.551	331.973	291.217	52.982	-20.020	-14.560	0.585
1400	56.767	336.172	294.280	58.649	-19.597	-13.483	0.503
1500	56.944	340.094	297.205	64.334	-19.051	-12.342	0.430
1600	57.090	343.774	300.002	70.036	-18.396	-11.141	0.364
1700	57.213	347.239	302.679	75.752	-17.638	-9.870	0.308
1800	57.316	350.512	305.247	81.478	-16.782	-8.540	0.259
1900	57.404	353.614	307.711	87.214	-15.837	-7.158	0.216
2000	57.480	356.560	310.081	92.959	-14.812	-5.733	0.179
2100	57.545	359.366	312.361	98.710	-13.717	-4.274	0.146
2200	57.602	362.044	314.559	104.467	-12.561	-2.789	0.115
2300	57.652	364.606	316.680	110.230	-11.354	-1.278	0.086
2400	57.696	367.061	318.728	115.998	-10.106	0.269	0.060
2500	57.735	369.417	320.709	121.769	-8.833	1.791	0.036
2600	57.770	371.682	322.626	127.545	-7.546	3.306	0.014
2700	57.801	373.863	324.484	133.323	-6.245	4.811	0.000
2800	57.828	375.965	326.285	139.105	-4.930	6.306	0.000
2900	57.853	377.995	328.033	144.889	-3.610	7.791	0.000
3000	57.876	379.957	329.732	150.675	-2.284	9.266	0.000
3100	57.896	381.855	331.383	156.464	-0.954	10.731	0.000
3200	57.915	383.693	332.989	162.254	0.380	12.186	0.000
3300	57.932	385.476	334.552	168.047	1.705	13.631	0.000
3400	57.947	387.205	336.076	173.841	3.030	15.066	0.000
3500	57.961	388.885	337.561	179.636	4.355	16.491	0.000
3600	57.974	390.518	339.009	185.433	5.680	17.906	0.000
3700	57.986	392.107	340.423	191.231	7.005	19.311	0.000
3800	57.997	393.653	341.803	197.030	8.330	20.706	0.000
3900	58.008	395.160	343.152	202.830	9.655	22.091	0.000
4000	58.017	396.629	344.471	208.632	10.980	23.466	0.000
4100	58.026	398.062	345.761	214.434	12.305	24.831	0.000
4200	58.034	399.460	347.023	220.237	13.630	26.186	0.000
4300	58.042	400.826	348.258	226.041	14.955	27.541	0.000
4400	58.049	402.160	349.468	231.845	16.280	28.896	0.000
4500	58.056	403.465	350.653	237.650	17.605	30.251	0.000
4600	58.062	404.741	351.815	243.456	18.930	31.606	0.000
4700	58.068	405.989	352.955	249.263	20.255	32.961	0.000
4800	58.073	407.212	354.072	255.070	21.580	34.316	0.000
4900	58.078	408.409	355.169	260.877	22.905	35.671	0.000
5000	58.083	409.583	356.246	266.685	24.230	37.026	0.000
5100	58.088	410.733	357.303	272.494	25.555	38.381	0.000
5200	58.092	411.861	358.341	278.303	26.880	39.736	0.000
5300	58.096	412.968	359.362	284.112	28.205	41.091	0.000
5400	58.100	414.054	360.364	289.922	29.530	42.446	0.000
5500	58.103	415.120	361.350	295.732	30.855	43.801	0.000
5600	58.107	416.167	362.320	301.545	32.180	45.156	0.000
5700	58.110	417.193	363.274	307.354	33.505	46.511	0.000
5800	58.113	418.206	364.212	313.165	34.830	47.866	0.000
5900	58.116	419.199	365.136	318.976	36.155	49.221	0.000
6000	58.119	420.176	366.045	324.788	37.480	50.576	0.000

PREVIOUS: December 1960 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1960 (1 bar)

Lithium Hypochlorite (LiOCl)

$Cl_1Li_1O_1(g)$

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 106.3916Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)Cl₁Li₁O₄(cr)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [126 \pm 4.2] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 509 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -380.7 \pm 2.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^{\circ} = [29.29] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The heats of reaction ($\Delta_r H^{\circ}$) involving LiClO₄(cr) has been determined by several investigators as follows:

Source	Reaction	$\Delta_r H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_r H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
Gilliland and Johnson ¹	LiClO ₄ (cr) + KCl(cr) → LiCl(cr) + KClO ₄ (cr)	-5.86 ± 0.06	-90.34
Markowitz <i>et al.</i> ²	LiOH(225 H ₂ O) + HClO ₄ (225 H ₂ O) → LiClO ₄ (451 H ₂ O) + H ₂ O(l)	-13.54 ± 0.09	-91.7
Birky and Hepler ³	LiClO ₄ (cr) → Li ⁺ (aq) + ClO ₄ ⁻ (aq)	-6.31 ± 0.13	-91.11

The adopted value, $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -91.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, for LiClO₄(cr) is the weighted average of the three values listed.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Heat capacities and $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ were estimated by comparison with those of KClO₄(cr).

Fusion Data

T_{fus} was obtained from Richards and Willard.⁴ The value of $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}(509 \text{ K})$ was estimated by comparison with the value, $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}(528 \text{ K}) = 5.4 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, for NaClO₃(cr) reported by Kelley.⁵

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^a	S ^b - [C _p ^a - H(T _r)]/T _r	H ^c - H(T _r)	Δ _r G ^d
0				
100				
200				
298.15	105.018	125.520	0	-253.911
300	105.437	125.522	0.195	-253.735
400	129.704	160.077	12.039	-210.770
500	143.511	190.659	25.770	-168.682
509.000	144.340	193.227	27.065	---
600	152.716	217.656	40.591	-126.899
700	160.038	241.298	56.246	-85.791
800	166.573	263.661	72.571	-45.349
900	172.067	285.501	89.506	-5.550
1000	176.983	301.890	106.963	33.628
1100	180.972	318.945	124.861	72.210
1200	184.933	334.862	143.157	110.221
1300	188.866	349.820	161.847	147.680
1400	192.771	363.959	180.929	184.607
1500	196.648	377.392	200.400	221.014

--- CRYSTAL ---> LIQUID

PREVIOUS: June 1963

CURRENT: March 1964

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)Cl₁Li₁O₄(cr)

LIQUID

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)

LiCl₂O₄(l)

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)

M_r = 106.3916

LiCl₂O₄(l)

S^o(298.15 K) = [164.611] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
T_{fus} = 509 K

ΔH^o(298.15 K) = [-358.355] kJ·mol⁻¹
Δ_{liq}H^o = [29.3] kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH^o(LiClO₄, l, 298.15 K) is calculated from Δ_fH^o(LiClO₄, cr, 298.15 K) by adding Δ_{liq}H^o and the difference in enthalpy, H^o(509 K) - H^o(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p^o for LiClO₄(l) was estimated by comparison with that for NaClO₄(l). The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature (T_{fus}) was obtained from Richards and Willard.¹ The value of Δ_{liq}H^o(509 K) was estimated by comparison with the value, Δ_{liq}H^o(528 K) = 5.4 kcal·mol⁻¹, for NaClO₄(cr) reported by Kelley.²

References

- ¹T. W. Richards and H. H. Willard, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. **32**, 4 (1910).
- ²K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines Bull. 584, (1960).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	log K _t
0					
100					
200					
298.15	161.084	164.611	164.611	-358.355	-243.178
300	161.084	165.608	164.614	-358.243	-242.463
400	161.084	211.949	170.933	-352.412	-204.763
500	161.084	247.894	182.864	-350.140	-168.166
509.000	161.084	250.767	184.039	---	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID
600	161.084	277.263	196.224	-345.150	-132.242
700	161.084	307.094	209.620	-340.312	-97.142
800	161.084	323.604	222.624	-335.624	-62.725
900	161.084	334.277	234.356	-331.077	-28.887
1000	161.084	339.549	246.492	-326.647	4.451
1100	161.084	374.901	257.479	-322.313	37.351
1200	161.084	388.918	267.856	-318.059	69.859
1300	161.084	401.811	277.671	-313.876	102.015
1400	161.084	413.749	286.970	-309.751	133.852
1500	161.084	424.862	295.797	-305.678	165.395

PREVIOUS: December 1960

CURRENT: March 1964

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)

LiCl₂O₄(l)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 509 K crystal
above 500 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		
T/K	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r) / Δ _r H°	log K _r
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		kJ·mol ⁻¹		
0				
100				
200				
298.15	105.018	125.520	0.	-253.911
300	105.437	126.171	0.195	-380.744
400	129.704	160.077	12.039	-380.735
500	143.511	190.659	25.770	-210.770
509.000	144.340	193.227	27.065	-379.274
509.000	161.084	250.767	56.353	-168.682
				CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID
				TRANSITION
600	161.084	277.263	71.012	-345.150
700	161.084	302.094	87.120	-340.312
800	161.084	323.604	103.229	-335.624
900	161.084	342.577	119.337	-331.077
1000	161.084	359.549	135.446	-326.647
1100	161.084	374.901	151.554	-322.313
1200	161.084	388.918	167.199	-318.059
1300	161.084	401.811	182.962	-313.876
1400	161.084	413.749	198.879	-309.751
1500	161.084	424.862	215.988	-305.678
				11.513
				7.249
				-62.725
				-28.887
				4.451
				-0.232
				37.351
				-1.774
				69.859
				102.015
				133.852
				-4.994
				165.595

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1964

Lithium Perchlorate (LiClO₄)Cl₁Li₁O₄(cr,l)

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 59.758 Magnesium Chloride (MgCl)

Cl₁Mg₁(g)

S°(298.15 K) = 233.413 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ_fH°(0 K) = -43.3 ± 42 kJ·mol⁻¹ Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -43.5 ± 42 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight g.
Σ _g ⁺	0
Σ _g ⁻	2

ω_e = 462.4 cm⁻¹ ω_ex_e = 2.02 cm⁻¹ σ = 1
 B_e = [0.2417] cm⁻¹ α_e = [0.0014] cm⁻¹ r_e = 2.199 Å

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is calculated from D₀⁰ = 3.2 eV reported by Herzberg,¹ D₀⁰ = 2.7 ± 0.7 eV reported by Gaydon,² yields Δ_fH°(MgCl, g, 298.15 K) = 1.0 ± 16 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Spectroscopic constants were reported by Herzberg¹ and adjusted for natural isotopic abundance. The bond length was reported by Morgan and Barrow.³ B_e and α_e were estimated by the method suggested by Herzberg.¹

References

- ¹G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1950).
- ²A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules", 2nd ed., Chapman and Hall, London (1953).
- ³E. Morgan and R. F. Barrow, Nature 192, 1182, (1961).

T/K	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T)]/RT	H° - H°(T)	Δ _f H°	log K _r
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-43.287	INFINITE
100	29.610	198.431	262.874	-42.467	-51.910
200	32.761	219.902	236.542	-42.877	-51.232
250	33.983	227.351	233.982	-43.187	-51.745
298.15	34.828	233.413	233.413	-43.514	-52.283
300	34.855	233.628	233.413	-43.527	-52.236
350	35.477	239.051	233.840	-43.859	-52.704
400	36.930	243.810	234.705	-44.272	-53.080
450	38.268	248.071	236.039	-44.673	-53.473
500	39.528	251.907	237.437	-45.098	-53.882
600	36.898	258.602	240.422	-46.009	-54.722
700	37.148	264.309	243.437	-47.014	-55.396
800	37.330	269.282	246.364	-48.128	-56.119
900	37.472	273.687	249.159	-49.366	-56.993
1000	37.587	277.642	251.813	-50.728	-58.023
1100	37.685	281.229	254.377	-52.220	-59.338
1200	37.772	284.512	256.707	-53.845	-60.880
1300	37.849	287.538	258.964	-55.597	-62.619
1400	37.921	290.346	261.107	-57.478	-64.525
1500	37.988	292.964	263.144	-59.480	-66.603
1600	38.051	295.418	265.085	-61.603	-68.849
1700	38.112	297.737	266.938	-63.849	-71.266
1800	38.172	300.000	268.710	-66.219	-73.857
1900	38.227	302.222	270.407	-68.714	-76.528
2000	38.282	304.414	272.034	-71.337	-79.284
2100	38.336	306.583	273.598	-74.080	-82.120
2200	38.390	308.738	275.103	-76.947	-85.033
2300	38.442	309.296	276.553	-79.938	-88.022
2400	38.494	310.933	277.951	-83.054	-91.095
2500	38.545	312.505	279.302	-86.297	-94.251
2600	38.596	314.018	280.609	-89.668	-97.490
2700	38.647	315.476	281.873	-93.167	-100.811
2800	38.697	316.882	283.098	-96.804	-104.222
2900	38.747	318.241	284.287	-100.577	-107.723
3000	38.796	319.555	285.441	-104.496	-111.314
3100	38.846	320.828	286.562	-108.561	-115.000
3200	38.895	322.062	287.652	-112.771	-118.781
3300	38.944	323.260	288.715	-117.128	-122.658
3400	38.992	324.423	289.746	-121.631	-126.631
3500	39.041	325.554	290.753	-126.280	-130.700
3600	39.090	326.655	291.735	-131.073	-134.865
3700	39.138	327.726	292.694	-136.011	-139.126
3800	39.186	328.771	293.629	-141.094	-143.483
3900	39.235	329.789	294.544	-146.323	-147.936
4000	39.283	330.783	295.437	-151.707	-152.485
4100	39.331	331.754	296.311	-157.249	-157.138
4200	39.379	332.702	297.166	-162.952	-161.891
4300	39.427	333.629	298.004	-168.816	-166.744
4400	39.475	334.536	298.824	-174.841	-171.697
4500	39.523	335.424	299.627	-181.026	-176.750
4600	39.571	336.293	300.415	-187.371	-181.903
4700	39.618	337.143	301.187	-193.876	-187.156
4800	39.666	337.979	301.945	-200.541	-192.519
4900	39.714	338.797	302.689	-207.366	-197.992
5000	39.762	339.600	303.419	-214.351	-203.575
5100	39.809	340.388	304.136	-221.496	-209.258
5200	39.857	341.162	304.841	-228.801	-215.045
5300	39.904	341.921	305.533	-236.266	-220.936
5400	39.952	342.668	306.214	-243.891	-226.931
5500	40.000	343.401	306.884	-251.676	-233.030
5600	40.047	344.122	307.542	-259.621	-239.233
5700	40.095	344.832	308.190	-267.726	-245.530
5800	40.142	345.529	308.828	-275.991	-251.923
5900	40.190	346.216	309.456	-284.416	-258.402
6000	40.237	346.892	310.074	-292.999	-264.965

PREVIOUS: March 1966 (1 atm) CURRENT: March 1966 (1 bar)

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl)

Cl₁Mg₁(g)

MgCl₂(g)Magnesium Chloride, Ion (MgCl⁺)M_r = 59.75745

IDEAL GAS

Magnesium Chloride, Ion (MgCl⁺)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	ΔH°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-9.516	621.302
100	30.033	192.784	258.681	-6.590	621.107
200	33.388	214.752	231.749	-3.399	615.780
250	34.711	222.375	229.136	-1.690	610.354
298.15	35.446	228.556	228.556	0	604.844
300	35.470	228.775	228.557	0.066	599.262
350	35.996	234.285	228.991	1.853	587.919
400	36.371	239.117	229.961	3.663	576.382
450	36.655	243.419	231.281	5.489	564.696
500	36.872	247.292	232.688	7.327	552.889
600	37.186	254.045	235.659	11.031	541.712
700	37.405	259.794	238.707	14.761	530.687
800	37.572	264.800	241.662	18.510	519.610
900	37.712	269.234	244.484	22.275	508.481
1000	37.841	273.214	247.161	26.052	498.546
1100	37.977	276.827	249.697	29.843	486.968
1200	38.140	280.138	252.097	33.649	474.718
1300	38.347	283.198	254.373	37.473	461.923
1400	38.618	286.050	256.535	41.320	448.615
1500	38.970	288.726	258.593	45.199	434.856
1600	39.412	291.254	260.556	49.117	420.698
1700	39.954	293.659	262.433	53.085	406.192
1800	40.593	295.961	264.252	57.111	391.382
1900	41.333	298.175	266.061	61.207	376.315
2000	42.158	300.316	267.825	65.381	361.048
2100	43.059	302.394	269.532	69.641	345.627
2200	44.020	304.419	271.185	73.995	330.000
2300	45.025	306.398	272.791	78.447	314.119
2400	46.056	308.336	274.352	83.001	298.032
2500	47.095	310.237	275.874	87.658	281.698
2600	48.124	312.104	277.359	92.419	266.167
2700	49.128	313.940	278.800	97.282	250.481
2800	50.093	315.744	279.228	102.244	234.685
2900	51.007	317.518	280.518	107.299	218.732
3000	51.859	319.262	281.781	112.443	202.673
3100	52.644	320.975	283.017	117.669	186.559
3200	53.354	322.658	284.230	122.959	170.440
3300	53.989	324.309	285.419	128.277	154.369
3400	54.546	325.930	286.587	133.764	138.358
3500	55.026	327.518	287.734	139.244	122.428
3600	55.431	329.074	288.861	144.767	106.625
3700	55.765	330.597	289.968	150.327	90.914
3800	56.030	332.088	291.057	155.918	75.352
3900	56.233	333.546	292.128	161.531	59.896
4000	56.376	334.972	293.181	167.162	44.595
4100	56.467	336.365	294.218	172.805	29.395
4200	56.510	337.727	295.238	178.454	14.244
4300	56.510	339.056	296.241	184.105	-1.014
4400	56.472	340.355	297.229	189.755	-6.266
4500	56.401	341.624	298.202	195.399	-11.517
4600	56.302	342.862	299.159	201.034	-16.768
4700	56.179	344.072	300.102	206.658	-22.020
4800	56.032	345.255	301.032	212.269	-27.272
4900	55.876	346.407	301.945	217.865	-32.524
5000	55.702	347.534	302.845	223.444	-37.776
5100	55.518	348.635	303.732	229.005	-43.028
5200	55.326	349.711	304.606	234.547	-48.280
5300	55.128	350.763	305.467	240.070	-53.532
5400	54.925	351.792	306.315	245.573	-58.784
5500	54.721	352.798	307.151	251.055	-64.036
5600	54.516	353.782	307.975	256.517	-69.288
5700	54.311	354.745	308.788	261.958	-74.540
5800	54.108	355.688	309.588	267.379	-79.792
5900	53.907	356.611	310.377	272.780	-85.044
6000	53.710	357.516	311.155	278.161	-90.296

PREVIOUS: June 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1968 (1 bar)

 $\Delta H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = 646.6 \pm 84\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [652.704] \pm 84\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g _r
State	
1 ^s * _g	0
1 ^s * _u	1
2 ^s * _g	[90000]
2 ^s * _u	[110000]
2 ^s * _g	2
2 ^s * _u	2
2 ^p * _g	[200000]
2 ^p * _u	[250000]
1 ^s * _g	[300000]

$$\omega_e x_e = [400]\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_e = [0.2415]\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_e x_e = [2]\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_e = [0.00164]\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = [2.2]\text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The ionization potential of MgCl(g) was reported to be $7.2, 7.5 \pm 0.5$ and 7 ± 1 eV by Krasnov,¹ Hildenbrand,² and Beckett and Cassidy,² respectively. The corresponding heats of formation at 298 K for MgCl⁺(g) are derived as 156, 163, and 151 kcal·mol⁻¹, using $\Delta H^{\circ}(\text{MgCl}, g, 0\text{ K}) = -10.34\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the JANAF MgCl(g) table (March 31, 1966). The value of ΔH° for MgCl⁺(g) is tentatively selected as $156 \pm 20\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($652.704 \pm 84\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The ground state configuration is assumed to be the same as NaCl(g) which is esoelectronic with MgCl⁺(g). The six electronic states are obtained from Fougere.³ The corresponding electronic levels are estimated by comparison with the isoelectronic molecules BeS,⁴ BeO,^{5,6} and MgO.^{6,7} The bond distance is estimated by the method suggested by Krasnov.¹ The values of ω_e and α_e are estimated by comparison with those for MgCl(g) and NaCl(g). B_e and α_e are calculated by the method recommended by Herzberg.⁸

References

1. K. S. Krasnov, Teplofiz. Vysokikh Temperatur., Akad. Nauk SSSR 3, 977 (1965).
2. C. W. Beckett and E. C. Cassidy, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Rept. 8628, (1965).
3. P. F. Fougere and R. K. Nesbet, J. Chem. Phys. 44, 285 (1965).
4. G. Verhaegen and W. G. Richards, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) 90, 579 (1967).
5. G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1950).
6. G. Verhaegen and W. G. Richards, J. Chem. Phys. 45, 1828 (1966).
7. L. Brewer and S. Trajmar, J. Chem. Phys. 36, 1585 (1962).
8. K. S. Krasnov, Zh. Strukt. Khim. 1, 209 (1960).
9. D. L. Hildenbrand, McDonnell Douglas Corporation, personal communication, (July 24, 1968).

Magnesium Chloride, Ion (MgCl⁺)Cl₂Mg(g)

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

IDEAL GAS

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 17.54 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 12.13 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$M_r = 81.4585$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 272.187 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 17.54 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 12.13 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\sigma = 2$

T/K	C _p ^a	S ^b - [G ^c - H ^c (T)]/T	H ^c - H ^c (T)/T	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa kJ·mol ⁻¹ ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	0	0	INFINITE
100	33.314	225.280	313.645	17.544	17.544	-14.280
200	44.951	252.629	276.802	-8.837	27.338	-10.545
250	49.431	263.152	273.042	-4.835	40.377	-9.871
298.15	53.187	272.187	272.187	0	47.246	-9.454
300	53.321	272.517	272.188	0.099	53.965	-9.441
350	56.696	280.995	272.850	2.851	54.225	-9.144
400	59.639	288.763	274.360	5.761	61.269	-8.925
450	62.214	295.939	276.364	8.809	68.349	-8.758
500	64.467	302.613	278.659	11.977	75.447	-8.624
600	68.161	314.709	283.681	18.617	82.551	-8.472
700	70.985	325.438	288.894	25.580	89.744	-8.275
800	73.153	335.064	294.074	32.792	96.744	-8.161
900	74.831	343.781	299.121	40.195	103.985	-8.068
1000	76.145	351.756	303.990	47.746	111.916	-7.991
1100	77.185	359.044	308.668	55.415	119.512	-7.924
1200	78.020	365.798	313.151	63.176	126.874	-7.866
1300	78.697	372.070	317.445	71.015	134.002	-7.815
1400	79.252	377.925	321.558	78.912	140.940	-7.769
1500	79.712	383.407	325.500	86.860	147.728	-7.728
1600	80.097	388.564	329.282	94.851	154.397	-7.690
1700	80.427	393.430	332.914	102.878	160.961	-7.656
1800	80.699	398.035	336.405	110.934	167.424	-7.624
1900	80.936	402.405	339.764	119.016	173.794	-7.594
2000	81.141	406.561	343.001	127.120	180.074	-7.567
2100	81.319	410.525	346.123	135.244	186.274	-7.542
2200	81.475	414.311	349.137	143.384	192.402	-7.518
2300	81.612	417.936	352.050	151.538	198.459	-7.495
2400	81.732	421.412	354.868	159.705	204.446	-7.474
2500	81.840	424.751	357.597	167.884	210.374	-7.454
2600	81.935	427.963	360.242	176.073	216.249	-7.435
2700	82.021	431.036	362.808	184.271	222.072	-7.418
2800	82.097	434.041	365.299	192.477	227.842	-7.401
2900	82.167	436.975	367.719	200.690	233.559	-7.385
3000	82.229	439.710	370.073	208.910	239.227	-7.370
3100	82.286	442.407	372.363	217.136	244.846	-7.356
3200	82.338	445.070	374.593	225.367	250.415	-7.342
3300	82.385	447.584	376.766	233.603	255.934	-7.329
3400	82.428	450.015	378.884	241.844	261.403	-7.317
3500	82.468	452.405	380.951	250.089	266.822	-7.305
3600	82.505	454.728	382.968	258.337	272.192	-7.294
3700	82.538	456.989	384.938	266.589	277.515	-7.283
3800	82.569	459.191	386.863	274.845	282.792	-7.273
3900	82.598	461.336	388.745	283.103	288.024	-7.263
4000	82.625	463.428	390.586	291.364	293.214	-7.254
4100	82.649	465.468	392.388	299.628	298.364	-7.245
4200	82.672	467.460	394.152	307.894	303.474	-7.236
4300	82.694	469.406	395.879	316.162	308.544	-7.228
4400	82.714	471.307	397.572	324.430	313.574	-7.220
4500	82.733	473.166	399.251	332.705	318.564	-7.212
4600	82.750	474.984	400.959	340.979	323.514	-7.205
4700	82.766	476.764	402.655	349.255	328.424	-7.198
4800	82.782	478.507	404.021	357.533	333.294	-7.191
4900	82.796	480.214	405.559	365.811	338.124	-7.185
5000	82.810	481.887	407.068	374.092	342.914	-7.179
5100	82.823	483.527	408.552	382.373	347.664	-7.173
5200	82.835	485.135	410.009	390.656	352.374	-7.167
5300	82.847	486.713	411.441	398.940	357.044	-7.161
5400	82.857	488.262	412.850	407.226	361.674	-7.156
5500	82.868	489.782	414.235	415.512	366.264	-7.151
5600	82.877	491.276	415.597	423.799	370.814	-7.146
5700	82.887	492.743	416.938	432.087	375.324	-7.141
5800	82.895	494.184	418.257	440.376	379.794	-7.136
5900	82.904	495.601	419.556	448.666	384.224	-7.131
6000	82.912	496.995	420.835	456.957	388.614	-7.127

PREVIOUS: December 1965 (1 atm) CURRENT: December 1965 (1 bar)

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

IDEAL GAS

Nitryl Chloride (NO₂Cl)

Enthalpy of Formation
 The selected enthalpy of formation was obtained from the recalculation of the heat of reaction $\text{ClNO}_2 + \text{NO} = \text{ClNO} + \text{NO}_2$ which has been measured calorimetrically as $-9.27 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by Ray and Ogg.¹ Not only the thermal effects of $2\text{NO}_2 = \text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ but also $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2 = \text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ (a minor one) have been considered in calculation. Using all JANAF auxiliary data for ClNO, NO, NO₂, N₂O₄, and N₂O, the recalculation gives $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 2.90 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for NO₂Cl(g). For the reaction $\text{ClNO} + \text{N}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{ClNO}_2 + 2\text{NO}_2$, also measured by Ray and Ogg,¹ the recalculation gives $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 2.56 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.
 Martin and Koehn² have determined kinetically the heat of reaction, $\Delta H_f^\circ(273.15 \text{ K}) = 3.10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{NO}_2 + \text{NOCl} = \text{NO} + \text{NO}_2\text{Cl}$ which gives $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 1.90 \pm 1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for NO₂Cl(g). Cordes and Johnston³ have also determined kinetically the $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 29.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{NO}_2\text{Cl} = \text{NO}_2 + \text{Cl}$ which gives $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 6.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The selected bond distances and bond angles were obtained from microwave spectrum studies by Clayton *et al.*,⁴ Millen and Sinnott,⁵ reported bond distance N-Cl = 1.840 Å, N-O = 1.202 Å and angle ONO = 130° 35' from the microwave measurement. These two are in good agreement.

The selected vibrational frequencies were obtained from infrared and Raman spectrum measurements by Ryason and Wilson.⁶ However, the assignment of the fundamental frequencies has been revised by Dodd *et al.*,⁷ and Morino and Tanaka.⁸ Morino and Tanaka's assignment was adopted. The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 6.3641 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 16.3632 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_C = 22.7272 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References
¹J. Ray and R. Ogg, *J. Chem. Phys.* **31**, 168 (1959).
²H. Martin and E. Koehnlein, *Z. Physik. Chem.* **17**, 375 (1958).
³H. Cordes and H. Johnston, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **76**, 4264 (1954).
⁴L. Clayton, Q. Williams and T. L. Weatherly, *J. Chem. Phys.* **30**, 1328 (1959).
⁵D. J. Millen and K. M. Sinnott, *J. Chem. Soc.* **350** (1958).
⁶R. Ryason and M. K. Wilson, *J. Chem. Phys.* **22**, 2000 (1954).
⁷R. E. Dodd, J. A. Rolfe and L. A. Woodward, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **52**, 145 (1956).
⁸Y. Morino and T. Tanaka, *J. Mol. Spectry*, **16**, 179 (1965).

Cl₁Na₁(cr)

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

CRYSTAL

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 72.115 \pm 0.21\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 1073.8 \pm 1.0\text{ K}$
 $\Delta H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -410.693 \pm 0.34\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -411.120 \pm 0.34\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ} = 28.158 \pm 0.17\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is based on $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -57.39$ and $-39.95\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{Na}^+(\text{aq}, \infty)$ and $\text{Cl}^-(\text{aq}, \infty)$, respectively, and on the enthalpy of solution, $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 0.922\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for NaCl. These values were reported in a personal communication from Wagman.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature values are based on the heat capacities (3–266 K) reported by Barron *et al.*² The earlier work of Clusius *et al.*³ results in a slightly higher entropy. $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 17.33\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, but a lower heat capacity at room temperature, $C_p^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 11.9\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The high temperature values have been obtained by re-analysis of the enthalpies (672–1279 K) of Dawson *et al.*,⁴ using the new value for $C_p^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$. The resulting tables agree within $\pm 0.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ with the enthalpies (812–1058 K) of Roth and Bertram.⁵ The enthalpies (540–1037 K) of Magnus⁶ agree well at the lower temperatures but are about $0.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ smaller near the melting point.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature was taken from Dawson *et al.*⁴ and the heat of melting was obtained by re-analysis of their crystal and liquid enthalpies. Values of $T_{\text{fus}} = 1073\text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = 6.69 \pm 0.06\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ were reported by Dworkin and Bredig.⁷

Sublimation Data

The vapor in equilibrium with NaCl contains both monomeric and polymeric forms (for details, see the tables for NaCl gases).

References

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- ²T. H. K. Barron, A. J. Leadbetter, and J. A. Morrison, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) A279 (1376), 62 (1964).
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- ⁵W. A. Roth and W. Bertram, Z. Elektrochem. 35, 38 (1929).
- ⁶A. Magnus, Physik. Zeitschr. 14, 5 (1913).
- ⁷A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 64, 269 (1960).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$			
T/K	C_p° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$S^{\circ} - [C_p^{\circ} - R \ln(T/T_r)]/T$ J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG° kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0	0	0	-410.693	-410.693	INFINITE
100	34.932	23.723	-411.920	-403.460	210.224
200	46.873	52.605	-411.660	-393.046	102.653
298.15	50.509	72.115	0	-384.024	67.279
300	50.543	72.428	0.093	-383.856	66.835
400	52.350	87.122	5.242	-374.636	48.972
500	53.940	99.080	10.557	-365.010	38.132
600	55.476	109.050	16.028	-355.491	30.948
700	57.204	117.727	21.659	-346.095	25.826
800	59.312	125.498	27.481	-336.834	21.993
900	61.889	132.627	33.556	-409.038	-327.721
1000	64.865	139.296	39.868	-407.461	-318.768
1073.800	67.371	144.002	44.747	---	CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID
1100	68.325	145.637	46.524	-405.588	14.720
1200	71.965	151.742	53.542	-396.950	13.013
1300	75.145	157.633	60.905	-496.764	-282.318
1400	77.530	163.293	68.544	-493.094	-263.958
1500	79.245	168.704	76.388	-489.224	-249.868

PREVIOUS: December 1960

CURRENT: September 1964

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

Cl₁Na₁(cr)

Cl₁Na₁(l)

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

M_r = 58.44277

LIQUID

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [95.055] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 1073.8 \pm 1.0 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta H^{\circ} f(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-385.923] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} f = 28.158 \pm 0.17 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^{\circ} f(\text{NaCl, l, } 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} f$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(1073.8 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

These were obtained by analysis of the enthalpies (1076–1279 K) of Dawson *et al.*¹ The heat capacity was extrapolated to a constant value of 16.0 at the higher temperatures. A glass transition was assumed at 800 K and below this temperature C_p° was taken to that of the crystal. $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner similar to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature was taken from Dawson *et al.*¹ and the heat of melting was obtained by reanalysis of their crystal and liquid enthalpies. Values of $T_{\text{fus}} = 1073 \text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} f = 6.69 \pm 0.06 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ were reported by Dworkin and Bredig.²

Sublimation Data

The vapor in equilibrium with NaCl contains both monomeric and polymeric forms (for details refer to the tables for NaCl gases).

References

- ¹R. Dawson, E. B. Brackett and T. E. Brackett, *J. Phys. Chem.* **67**, 1669 (1963).
- ²A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, *J. Phys. Chem.* **64**, 269 (1960).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o / J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	-(G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r) / kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG ^o / kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	50.509	95.055	95.055	0.	-385.923	64.063
300	50.543	95.367	95.055	0.093	-385.913	63.646
400	52.530	110.165	97.061	5.242	-388.121	46.810
500	53.940	122.019	100.905	10.557	-387.693	36.698
600	55.476	131.989	108.776	16.028	-387.055	29.953
700	57.204	140.666	109.725	21.659	-386.212	23.144
800	59.312	148.437	114.086	27.481	-385.149	21.546
800.000	59.312	148.437	114.086	27.481		
800.000	76.400	148.437	114.086	27.481		
900	74.852	157.354	118.410	35.050	-382.377	18.762
1000	72.509	165.127	122.702	42.425	-379.707	16.530
1073.800	70.668	170.225	125.796	47.708		
1100	70.082	171.921	126.874	49.552	-377.364	14.753
1200	68.325	177.937	130.883	56.464	-472.043	13.157
1300	67.446	183.367	134.715	63.248	-469.224	11.581
1400	67.070	188.351	138.371	69.972	-466.469	10.238
1500	66.944	192.973	141.858	76.672	-463.744	9.082
1600	66.944	197.293	145.190	83.366	-461.028	8.075
1700	66.944	201.352	148.375	90.061	-458.317	7.192
1800	66.944	205.178	151.426	96.755	-455.610	6.412
1900	66.944	208.798	154.351	103.449	-452.909	5.718
2000	66.944	212.232	157.160	110.144	-450.213	5.098
2100	66.944	215.498	159.861	116.838	-447.524	4.539
2200	66.944	218.612	162.461	123.535	-444.842	4.035
2300	66.944	221.588	164.967	130.227	-442.169	3.577
2400	66.944	224.457	167.386	136.921	-439.506	3.160
2500	66.944	227.170	169.725	143.616	-436.855	2.778

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

Cl₁Na₁(l)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

$M_r = 58.44277$ Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

$Cl_1Na_1(cr,l)$

0 to 1073.8 K crystal
above 1073.8 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		log K_r
	C_p° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$ J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^\circ$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	-10.611	-410.693	INFINITE
100	34.932	23.723	-9.402	-411.920	210.274
200	46.873	52.605	-4.807	-411.660	102.653
298.15	50.509	72.115	0	-411.120	67.279
300	50.543	72.428	0.093	-411.110	66.835
400	52.350	87.226	5.242	-413.318	48.972
500	53.940	99.080	10.557	-412.890	38.132
600	55.476	109.050	16.028	-412.252	30.948
700	57.204	117.727	21.659	-411.408	25.876
800	59.312	125.498	27.481	-410.346	21.993
900	61.869	132.627	33.536	-409.038	19.020
1000	64.865	139.296	39.868	-407.461	16.651
1073.800	67.371	144.002	44.747	CRYSTAL \leftarrow LIQUID	
1073.800	70.668	170.225	72.905	TRANSITION	
1100	70.082	171.921	74.748	-310.674	14.753
1200	68.325	177.937	81.661	-302.265	13.157
1300	67.446	183.367	88.445	-288.232	11.581
1400	67.070	188.351	95.169	-274.413	10.238
1500	66.944	192.973	101.869	-260.790	9.082
1600	66.944	197.293	108.563	-247.349	8.075
1700	66.944	201.352	115.257	-234.077	7.192
1800	66.944	205.178	121.952	-220.964	6.412
1900	66.944	208.798	128.646	-208.002	5.718
2000	66.944	212.232	135.341	-195.182	5.098
2100	66.944	215.498	142.035	-182.497	4.539
2200	66.944	218.612	148.729	-169.939	4.035
2300	66.944	221.588	155.424	-157.577	3.577
2400	66.944	224.437	162.118	-145.184	3.160
2500	66.944	227.170	168.813	-132.975	2.778

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1964

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

$Cl_1Na_1(cr,l)$

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 58.44277$$

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

Cl₁Na₁(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 229.793\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -180.00 \pm 2.1\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -181.42 \pm 2.1\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g _i
State	
Σ^+	0
	1

$$\omega_e = 363.62\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_e x_e = 1.72\text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = 2.3606\text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is based on an enthalpy of sublimation $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 54.9\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ obtained from the more consistent sets of vapor pressure data by correction for the presence of dimer. Observed vapor pressures were converted to monomer pressures by use of dimer-monomer ratios calculated from JANAF Gibbs energy functions and $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 48.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $(\text{NaCl})_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{ NaCl}(\text{g})$. Higher polymeric species were neglected. Analyses of the resulting monomer pressures are summarized below.

Source	T/K	$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}),\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Nesmeyanov and Sazonov ¹	743 - 948*	54.35
Zimm and Mayer ²	760 - 897*	54.91
Mayer and Wintner ³	890 - 944*	55.37
Niwa ⁴	883 - 973*	52.6
Barton and Bloom ⁵	1340 - 1540**	56.67
Flock and Rodebush ⁶	1250 - 1428**	55.65
Wartenberg and Albrecht ⁷	1429 - 1720**	60.0
Ruff and Muggen ⁸	1433 - 1723**	59.5

*Knudsen effusion measurements over crystal
**total pressures over liquid

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants are based on molecular beam studies of the rotational spectra by Clouser and Gordy⁹ and on microwave studies by Honig *et al.*¹⁰ The infrared spectra of Rice and Klemperer¹¹ give a frequency in close agreement (366 cm^{-1}).

References

- ¹A. N. Nesmeyanov and L. A. Sazonov, *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* **2**, 946 (1957).
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- ¹⁰Honig, Mandel, Stutch and Townes, *Phys. Rev.* **96**, 629 (1954).
- ¹¹Rice and Klemperer, *J. Chem. Phys.* **27**, 573 (1957).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-179.997	INFINITE
100	30.394	193.507	260.320	-179.558	17.876
200	34.090	215.819	233.022	-180.592	50.829
250	35.125	223.546	230.379	-180.993	41.387
298.15	35.786	229.793	229.793	-181.418	35.273
300	35.806	230.014	229.794	-181.436	35.077
350	36.272	235.571	230.291	-181.945	30.558
400	36.604	240.437	231.209	-183.167	27.132
450	36.852	244.764	232.479	-185.781	24.441
500	37.044	248.657	233.906	-186.370	22.281
600	37.324	255.437	236.946	-187.483	19.027
700	37.534	261.506	240.810	-188.528	16.689
800	37.680	266.728	242.980	-189.526	14.256
900	37.809	270.673	245.181	-190.499	13.446
1000	37.921	274.665	248.505	-192.459	12.548
1100	38.022	278.282	251.049	-194.454	11.528
1200	38.116	281.594	253.458	-196.239	10.658
1300	38.205	284.649	255.741	-197.880	9.686
1400	38.289	287.483	257.909	-199.337	8.852
1500	38.371	290.128	259.969	-200.673	8.130
1600	38.450	292.607	261.933	-201.811	7.497
1700	38.528	294.940	263.806	-202.927	6.938
1800	38.604	297.144	265.598	-203.976	6.441
1900	38.679	299.234	267.313	-204.959	5.997
2000	38.754	301.219	268.959	-205.872	5.596
2100	38.828	303.112	270.541	-206.721	5.234
2200	38.901	304.920	272.063	-207.508	4.904
2300	38.973	306.651	273.529	-208.237	4.605
2400	39.045	308.311	274.944	-208.912	4.327
2500	39.117	309.906	276.311	-209.538	4.073
2600	39.189	311.442	277.633	-210.118	3.838
2700	39.260	312.922	278.913	-210.656	3.621
2800	39.331	314.351	280.153	-211.152	3.419
2900	39.402	315.733	281.356	-211.617	3.231
3000	39.473	317.070	282.524	-212.056	3.055
3100	39.544	318.365	283.660	-212.467	2.891
3200	39.614	319.622	284.764	-212.845	2.736
3300	39.685	320.842	285.839	-213.197	2.591
3400	39.755	322.028	286.886	-213.629	2.455
3500	39.825	323.181	287.907	-214.031	2.326
3600	39.895	324.304	288.902	-214.407	2.204
3700	39.965	325.398	289.874	-214.759	2.088
3800	40.035	326.465	290.823	-215.089	1.979
3900	40.105	327.506	291.750	-215.398	1.875
4000	40.175	328.522	292.657	-215.680	1.775
4100	40.245	329.515	293.544	-215.938	1.682
4200	40.315	330.485	294.412	-216.171	1.592
4300	40.385	331.435	295.262	-216.381	1.506
4400	40.455	332.364	296.094	-216.569	1.424
4500	40.524	333.274	296.911	-216.736	1.346
4600	40.594	334.165	297.711	-216.883	1.271
4700	40.664	335.039	298.496	-217.012	1.199
4800	40.733	335.896	299.266	-217.125	1.129
4900	40.803	336.737	300.022	-217.224	1.063
5000	40.873	337.562	300.765	-217.309	0.999
5100	40.942	338.372	301.494	-217.381	0.937
5200	41.012	339.168	302.211	-217.441	0.878
5300	41.082	339.949	302.916	-217.489	0.821
5400	41.151	340.718	303.609	-217.526	0.765
5500	41.221	341.474	304.299	-217.552	0.712
5600	41.290	342.217	304.961	-217.567	0.660
5700	41.360	342.948	305.621	-217.571	0.610
5800	41.429	343.668	306.271	-217.564	0.562
5900	41.499	344.377	306.911	-217.546	0.515
6000	41.568	345.075	307.541	-217.517	0.469

PREVIOUS December 1964 (1 atm)

CURRENT December 1964 (1 bar)

Sodium Chloride (NaCl)

Cl₁Na₁(g)

Sodium Perchlorate (NaClO₄)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 122.44037 Sodium Perchlorate (NaClO₄)

Cl₁Na₁O₄(cr)

S^o(298.15 K) = [142.256] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_m = 581 K
 T_{fus} = 755 K
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -382.752 \pm 0.92 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^{\circ} = [13.98] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^{\circ} = \text{Unknown}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Gilliland and Johnson¹ measured the enthalpy of solution of NaClO₄(cr) and gave $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -92.48 \pm 0.22 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for NaClO₄(cr). The enthalpy of dilution of NaClO₄(cr) was measured by Vanderzee and Swanson.² The data led to $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -91.464 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which agrees very well with the data reported by Gilliland and Johnson.¹ The value of $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ was reported to be $-92.18 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,³ based upon the data prior to 1950. Vorob'ev *et al.*,⁴ measured the enthalpy of decomposition of NaClO₄(cr) into NaCl(cr) and O₂(g) and gave $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -90.68 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for NaClO₄(cr). The value reported by Gilliland and Johnson¹ was used.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Heat capacities and S^o(298.15 K) were estimated by comparison with those for NaClO₃(cr) and KClO₄(cr), respectively.

Transition Data

T_m was reported in.³ $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^{\circ}$ was estimated from that for KClO₄(cr).

Fusion Data

T_{fus} was obtained from.⁵

References

1. A. A. Gilliland and W. H. Johnson, *J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.* **65A**, 67 (1961).
2. C. E. Vanderzee and J. A. Swanson, *J. Phys. Chem.* **67**, 285 (1963).
3. U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, (1952).
4. A. F. Vorob'ev, *et al.*, *Proc. Acad. Sci. USSR*, **135**, 1439 (1960).
5. Bulletin of the National Research Council, No. 118, "Data on Chemicals for Ceramic Use," (June 1949).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _t
	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	111.294	142.256	0	-382.752	44.542
300	111.713	142.946	0.206	-382.738	44.128
400	135.980	176.647	12.675	-383.569	27.470
500	150.206	210.598	27.020	-380.228	17.490
581.000	158.574	233.798	39.544		
581.000	158.574	257.836	53.511		
600	160.247	262.966	56.539	-361.860	10.944
700	168.511	288.302	72.986	-356.711	6.473
800	175.728	311.286	90.207	-350.923	3.171
900	181.586	332.327	108.076	-344.612	0.647
1000	187.025	351.744	126.510	-337.858	-1.334
1100	191.962	369.803	145.461	-330.708	-2.922
1200	196.648	386.708	164.894	-319.964	-4.323
1300	201.093	402.625	184.782	-411.207	-5.715
1400	205.267	417.682	205.102	-402.083	-6.882
1500	209.200	431.979	225.828	-392.615	-7.871
I < - - -> II					
TRANSITION					
I < - - -> II					

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1963

Sodium Perchlorate (NaClO₄)

Cl₁Na₁O₄(cr)

Nickel Chloride (NiCl)

IDEAL GAS

Nickel Chloride (NiCl)

Cl₂Ni₂(g)

$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [251.9 \pm 1.3] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 181.92 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 182.00 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		
$\epsilon_e, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	g_e	g_e
0	[6]	[6]
[1507]	[4]	[4]
[8394]	[10]	[4]
[9330]	[8]	[2]
[10116]	[6]	[4]
[10664]	[4]	[4]
[13550]	[8]	[2]
[14996]	[6]	[8]

$\omega_e = [424] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $B_e = [10.167] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\omega_e x_e = [2] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\alpha_e = [0.002] \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 1$
 $r_e = [2.137] \text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value of $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, is based on our third law analysis of unpublished mass spectrometry data (7 points, 1400–1540 K) of Hildenbrand¹ for the reaction $\text{Ni(g)} + \text{NiCl}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{NiCl(g)}$. Our analysis of this data yields 2nd and 3rd law values for $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ of $43.0 \pm 1.3 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ and $43.5 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively, with a drift of $0.64 \pm 1.17 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. These values are in good agreement with a value of $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 42.9 \pm 5.4 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ based on the dissociation energy of $88 \pm 5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ reported by Bulewicz *et al.*² using flame photometry. Additional studies include an analysis by Rao and Dadape³ of the equilibrium $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Ni(g)} \rightarrow 2\text{NiCl(g)}$ by the flow method. Our analysis of their data (10 points, 1243–1298 K) using auxiliary JANAF data⁴ yields the following values for $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$: $36.9 \pm 1.6 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (2nd law) and $28.5 \pm 0.8 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (3rd law) with a very large drift of $-12.85 \pm 4.2 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. The large drift probably indicates an experimental problem such as lack of equilibrium or the presence of side reactions. Other studies on the enthalpy of formation are summarized by Rao and Dadape⁵ and are not considered here since the uncertainties in these studies are very large.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The 18 observed band systems of NiCl(g) are adequately summarized by Suchard⁶. All of these systems have been observed in emission only and the electronic states giving rise to these transitions have not been assigned. The only rotational analysis by Rao and Rao⁷ indicates that the upper and lower states are 2A_2 states but the lower state is not definitively identified with the ground state. In view of these difficulties we have chosen to use the electronic energy levels and quantum weights of Ni^{+(g)} as an approximation to those of NiCl(g). This approximation generally gives upper limit values for the thermal functions, we estimate an uncertainty of $\pm 3 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$. Molecular constant data for the ground state are assigned assuming that the lower state of the G band system represents the ground state.⁸ While this assignment is not certain, the molecular constant data for most of the observed systems are fairly similar⁹ so no gross errors will be introduced if this assignment proves incorrect. On this basis the adopted values of B_e and ω_e are from Rao and Rao⁵ and Rao *et al.*,¹⁰ respectively, while $\omega_e x_e$ and α_e are our best estimates.

References

- ¹D. L. Hildenbrand, SRI International, personal communication, (May 3, 1978).
- ²E. M. Bulewicz, L. F. Phillips and T. M. Sugden, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, **57**, 921 (1961).
- ³B. S. Rao and V. V. Dadape, *High Temp. Sci.*, **3**, 1 (1971).
- ⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Ni(cr), 12-31-76; NiCl₂(g), 9-30-77.
- ⁵S. N. Suchard, "Spectroscopic Data," Vol. I, IFI/Plenum, New York, (1975).
- ⁶N. V. K. Rao and P. T. Rao, *Curr. Sci.*, **38**, 589 (1969).
- ⁷A. G. Shenstone, *J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.*, **74A**, 801 (1970).
- ⁸S. V. K. Rao, S. P. Reddy, and P. T. Rao, *Z. Physik*, **166**, 261 (1962).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - (G^{\circ} - HF(T)) / T$	$H^{\circ} - HF(T)$	ΔH_f°	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.465	181.915	INFINITE
100	29.843	216.385	-6.543	182.874	-89.546
200	33.290	238.153	-3.382	182.632	-41.796
250	34.574	245.720	-1.685	182.340	-32.263
298.15	35.443	251.883	0	182.004	-26.116
300	35.475	252.102	0.066	181.990	-25.919
350	36.268	257.102	1.860	181.592	-21.397
400	37.964	263.211	3.691	181.152	-18.013
450	37.586	266.911	5.533	180.676	-15.388
500	38.136	270.900	7.448	180.157	-13.294
600	39.023	277.936	11.308	178.923	-10.167
700	39.645	284.001	15.244	177.700	-7.949
800	40.049	289.324	19.230	176.750	-6.296
900	40.291	294.056	23.248	175.778	-5.017
1000	40.425	298.309	27.285	174.757	-4.000
1100	40.496	302.166	31.331	173.671	-3.172
1200	40.540	305.691	35.383	172.512	-2.487
1300	40.583	308.938	39.439	171.273	-1.912
1400	40.646	311.947	43.500	169.948	-1.422
1500	40.744	314.755	47.570	168.536	-1.001
1600	40.885	317.389	51.651	167.038	-0.636
1700	41.076	319.871	55.748	165.451	-0.316
1800	41.317	322.247	59.868	163.650	-0.056
1900	41.608	324.469	64.013	161.592	0.167
2000	41.945	326.611	68.191	149.339	-13.966
2100	42.324	328.667	72.404	141.737	-21.791
2200	42.739	330.645	76.657	140.168	-29.542
2300	43.185	332.555	80.952	138.636	-37.321
2400	43.650	334.402	85.294	137.142	-45.123
2500	44.134	336.194	89.683	135.687	-52.987
2600	44.627	337.934	94.121	134.273	-60.922
2700	45.124	339.628	98.609	132.900	-68.934
2800	45.619	341.278	103.146	131.566	-77.015
2900	46.107	342.887	107.732	130.272	-85.259
3000	46.584	344.458	112.367	129.017	-93.671
3100	47.047	345.994	117.049	127.799	-102.258
3200	47.491	347.494	121.776	126.621	-111.021
3300	47.916	348.962	126.548	125.487	-119.961
3400	48.318	350.398	131.358	124.397	-129.079
3500	48.698	351.805	136.209	123.351	-138.371
3600	49.053	353.182	141.097	122.348	-147.843
3700	49.384	354.530	146.019	121.388	-157.492
3800	49.690	355.851	150.973	120.471	-167.321
3900	49.973	357.146	155.956	119.598	-177.335
4000	50.232	358.414	160.967	118.773	-187.539
4100	50.468	359.658	166.002	117.995	-197.938
4200	50.683	360.876	171.059	117.267	-208.536
4300	50.877	362.071	176.138	116.588	-219.339
4400	51.051	363.243	181.234	115.952	-230.343
4500	51.207	364.392	186.347	115.357	-241.554
4600	51.346	365.519	191.475	114.800	-252.976
4700	51.469	366.625	196.616	114.279	-264.615
4800	51.578	367.710	201.768	113.792	-276.468
4900	51.673	368.774	206.931	113.338	-288.531
5000	51.755	369.819	212.103	112.917	-300.801
5100	51.826	370.844	217.282	112.527	-313.274
5200	51.887	371.851	222.467	112.166	-325.953
5300	51.939	372.840	227.659	111.834	-338.831
5400	51.983	373.811	232.855	111.530	-351.905
5500	52.019	374.766	238.055	111.253	-365.171
5600	52.048	375.703	243.258	111.001	-378.626
5700	52.072	376.625	248.465	110.774	-392.268
5800	52.090	377.530	253.673	110.571	-406.104
5900	52.104	378.421	258.882	110.391	-420.133
6000	52.114	379.297	264.093	110.233	-434.353

PREVIOUS: September 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1977 (1 bar)

Nickel Chloride (NiCl)

Cl₂Ni₂(g)

Titanium Chloride Oxide (OTICI)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 99.3324$ Titanium Chloride Oxide (OTICI)

$Cl_2O_2Ti_2(g)$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [263.66] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-242.642] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-244.262] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν , cm^{-1}

- [880](1)
- [230](2)
- [490](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [2]

Point Group: [C_{2v}]

Bond Distances: O-Ti = [1.62] Å; Ti-Cl = [2.17] Å

Bond Angle: O-Ti-Cl = [180]°

Rotational Constant: $B_0 = [0.092252] \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$\sigma = 1$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{TiOCl}, g, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from an estimated value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{TiOCl}, g, 0\text{ K}) = -58 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Molecular constants were estimated by Gordon.¹

Reference

¹J. S. Gordon, Astrosystems, Inc., Caldwell Twp., N. J., personal communication, (January 10, 1963).

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - (C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	-12.142	-242.642	-242.642	INFINITE
100	36.633	215.420	-9.019	-245.587	-245.587	128.282
200	46.229	244.103	-4.825	-247.916	-247.916	64.749
250	49.321	254.766	-2.433	-248.937	-248.937	52.012
298.15	51.654	263.661	0	-249.864	-249.864	43.775
300	51.733	263.980	0.096	-249.898	-249.898	43.511
350	53.622	272.103	2.731	-244.521	-250.816	37.432
400	55.104	279.364	5.451	-244.750	-251.700	32.869
450	56.272	285.924	8.237	-244.969	-252.355	29.216
500	57.200	291.903	11.074	-245.182	-253.387	26.471
600	58.546	302.459	16.866	-245.612	-254.987	22.199
700	59.444	311.556	27.699	-246.061	-256.515	19.141
800	60.067	319.537	38.746	-246.526	-257.977	16.844
900	60.514	326.639	49.776	-247.050	-259.377	15.054
1000	60.844	333.032	60.845	-247.702	-260.714	13.618
1100	61.094	338.844	72.019	-248.449	-261.976	12.440
1200	61.288	344.168	83.359	-249.257	-263.032	11.449
1300	61.441	349.080	95.199	-250.101	-263.799	10.600
1400	61.563	353.638	107.507	-251.007	-264.322	9.869
1500	61.663	357.889	120.215	-251.972	-264.720	9.235
1600	61.745	361.871	133.321	-252.990	-265.086	8.678
1700	61.814	365.617	146.828	-254.064	-265.418	8.185
1800	61.871	369.152	160.743	-255.194	-265.706	7.746
1900	61.920	372.498	175.067	-256.378	-266.042	7.350
2000	61.962	375.675	189.801	-257.614	-266.426	6.981
2100	61.999	378.699	204.945	-258.900	-266.858	6.636
2200	62.030	381.584	220.500	-260.236	-267.336	6.321
2300	62.058	384.342	236.467	-261.622	-267.859	6.030
2400	62.082	386.984	252.847	-263.059	-268.426	5.762
2500	62.103	389.519	269.641	-264.547	-269.036	5.513
2600	62.123	391.955	286.849	-266.084	-269.688	5.281
2700	62.139	394.300	304.463	-267.670	-270.381	5.064
2800	62.155	396.560	322.492	-269.306	-271.115	4.861
2900	62.168	398.741	340.945	-270.992	-271.888	4.671
3000	62.181	400.849	360.000	-272.728	-272.700	4.492
3100	62.192	402.888	378.811	-274.514	-273.551	4.325
3200	62.202	404.863	397.363	-276.350	-274.441	4.165
3300	62.211	406.777	415.663	-278.236	-275.366	4.011
3400	62.220	408.634	433.707	-280.172	-276.326	3.866
3500	62.228	410.438	451.500	-282.158	-277.320	3.731
3600	62.235	412.191	469.041	-284.194	-278.348	3.601
3700	62.241	413.896	486.331	-286.280	-279.400	3.467
3800	62.247	415.556	503.371	-288.416	-280.486	3.337
3900	62.253	417.173	520.160	-290.602	-281.606	3.210
4000	62.258	418.749	536.700	-292.838	-282.759	3.086
4100	62.263	420.287	553.000	-295.124	-283.944	2.965
4200	62.267	421.787	569.060	-297.460	-285.164	2.846
4300	62.271	423.252	584.881	-299.846	-286.418	2.729
4400	62.275	424.684	600.360	-302.282	-287.706	2.614
4500	62.279	426.084	615.500	-304.768	-289.028	2.501
4600	62.282	427.452	630.308	-307.304	-290.384	2.389
4700	62.286	428.792	644.774	-309.890	-291.774	2.279
4800	62.289	430.103	658.900	-312.526	-293.198	2.171
4900	62.291	431.388	672.681	-315.214	-294.656	2.065
5000	62.294	432.646	686.116	-317.958	-296.148	1.961
5100	62.296	433.880	699.200	-320.758	-297.674	1.858
5200	62.299	435.089	711.931	-323.614	-299.234	1.756
5300	62.301	436.276	724.300	-326.526	-300.828	1.655
5400	62.303	437.441	736.308	-329.494	-302.456	1.555
5500	62.305	438.584	747.945	-332.518	-304.118	1.455
5600	62.307	439.707	759.200	-335.598	-305.814	1.356
5700	62.309	440.809	770.060	-338.734	-307.544	1.257
5800	62.310	441.893	780.520	-341.926	-309.308	1.158
5900	62.312	442.958	790.570	-345.174	-311.106	1.059
6000	62.314	444.006	800.200	-348.478	-312.938	0.960

PREVIOUS: September 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1963 (1 bar)

Titanium Chloride Oxide (OTICI)

$Cl_2O_2Ti_2(g)$

Chlorine Oxide (ClO)

Chlorine Oxide (ClO)

Cl₂O₂(g)

Table with 5 columns: State, e_i, g_i, v₁, v₂, v₃, r_e(Å), and I_AI_BI_C(gm²cm²). Rows include X²B₁ and A²A₂ states.

Enthalpy of Formation

Clyne and Watson¹ recommended ΔH⁰(298.15 K) = 101.5 ± 3.1 kJ·mol⁻¹, using the techniques of mass spectrometry based on measurements of the equilibrium constant of the gas phase reaction: ClO(g) + Br(g) = BrO(g) + Cl(g)

Alqasmi et al.² obtained ΔH⁰(298.15 K) = 92.9 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹, from measurements of the enthalpy of the reaction: 2ClNO(g) + ClO₂(g) → ClNO₂(g) + NO₂(g) + Cl(g)

The value is calculated using auxiliary data from JANAF.³ Alqasmi et al.² summarized the available thermochemical data for this species including the work of Clyne and Watson.¹

A value of 97 ± 8 kJ·mol⁻¹ is chosen. Within the experimental uncertainty, the values of ΔH⁰ for ClO(g) and ClOO(g) are the same.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The microwave spectrum of ClO₂ has been investigated in a series of papers by Curl et al.⁴⁻⁹ They have determined the inertial parameters for both chlorine isotopic species in the ground and some excited vibrational states and have identified the ground electronic state as a ²B₁ state.⁴⁻⁹ The results of these studies have been used to compute the moments of inertia for the normally occurring isotopic species from which the structure was derived. The principal moments of inertia in (g·cm²) are: I_A = 1.6217 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 8.4128 × 10⁻³⁹, I_C = 10.0339 × 10⁻³⁹ for the X²B₁ state and I_A = 2.6590 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 9.0067 × 10⁻³⁹, I_C = 11.6657 × 10⁻³⁹ for the A²A₂ state.

More recent microwave studies have characterized the higher order terms in the rotational Hamiltonian for the ground vibrational state¹⁰ and for all the vibrational fundamentals and 2ν₃.¹¹ The ground state vibrational fundamentals, ν₁ and ν₂, have been determined using high resolution laser diode and Fourier transform spectroscopy.^{11,12} The antisymmetric stretching mode, ν₃, has been determined by IR-microwave double resonance measurements.¹³ The electronic spectrum of ClO₂ has been investigated by many workers. The vibrational and rotational constants have been determined for both the ground and excited electronic states.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ Richardson et al.¹⁴ have also observed the infrared spectrum for many vibrational levels of the ground electronic state. References to earlier works can be found in the above papers. Fluorescence measurements using a variety of argon ion laser lines have been observed by Curl et al.¹⁸ and Sakurai et al.¹⁹ Recently Richard et al.²⁰ have observed the fluorescence spectrum of ClO₂ cooled in a supersonic jet. This will probably lead to more accurate spectroscopic constants for this species.^{20,21} Wahner et al.²² have measured cross sections for this species as a function of temperature in the wavelength range of 240-480 nm.

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Main thermodynamic data table for ClO. Columns: T/K, Cp, S°, S°, H°-H(T), ΔHf°, ΔG°, log Kc. Rows range from 0 to 6000 K.

Chlorine Oxide (ClO)

Cl₂O₂(g)

Chlorine Oxide (ClO₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 83.4509 Chlorine Oxide (ClO₂)

Cl₂O₂(g)

S°(28=98.15 K) = 270.75 ± 0.5 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Δ_rH°(0 K) = 200 ± 10 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = 194 ± 12 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight	
State	g, cm ⁻¹
2A ₁	0.0
Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies	
	v, cm ⁻¹
	905.0 (1)
	566.6 (1)
	1081.3 (2)
	475.8 (2)

Point Group: C_{2v}

Bond Distance: Cl-O = 1.50 ± 0.01 Å

Bond Angle: O-Cl-O = 113.5 ± 2°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 13.174066 × 10⁻¹¹⁵ g³·cm⁶

σ = 3

Enthalpy of Formation

We adopt Δ_rH°(0 K) = 200 ± 10 kJ·mol for ClO₂(g) based on kinetic studies of Colussi et al.^{3,4,7} and the quantum mechanical calculations of Rathman and Schindler⁶ and Raouk et al.⁸ Early recommended values for the enthalpy of formation of ClO₂(g), 155 kJ·mol⁻¹, were based on a calorimetrically determined value of Goodeve and Marsh.⁹ This value is now known to be erroneous. The recent determined values are listed in the table below.

Source	Technique	T/K	Δ _r H°(kJ·mol)
Colussi ³	laser flash photolysis and unimolecular reaction theory	0	238
Colussi et al. ⁴	second-order rate constants	0	217.1 ± 20.9
Rathman and Schindler ⁶	G1 direct isodesmic theory	0	201
Rathman and Schindler ⁶	G1 direct isodesmic theory	0	201
Colussi and Grela ⁷	adopted value of Rathman and Schindler	0	200.8
Raouk et al. ⁸	G2 energy calculations	0	197.68

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Jacox⁹ has examined the literature pertaining to the structure, vibrational frequencies, and electronic transitions of ClO₂(g). She has recommended a structure and the four vibrational frequencies as derived from the IR study of Grothe and Willner.¹⁰ We adopt her recommendations.

The vibrational frequencies adopted in this calculation are from the experimental study of Grothe and Willner.¹⁰ The authors measured the IR bands of four isotopomers of ¹⁶O-enriched ClO₂. From this spectroscopic data, a C_{2v} structure was derived with r(C-O) = 1.50 ± 0.01 Å and a bond angle of 113.5 ± 2°. The principal moments of inertia are (in g·cm²): I_A = I_B = 8.8757 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_C = 16.7229 × 10⁻³⁹.

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Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
T/K	C _p ^o	S°	Δ _r H°	
0	0.000	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	34.252	225.267	200.000	-10.9226
200	43.472	251.511	197.527	-38.5200
250	48.673	261.770	195.881	-48.367
298.15	53.328	270.748	194.788	-48.367
300	53.496	271.078	194.311	-41.802
350	57.731	279.651	194.311	-36.763
400	61.348	287.602	194.020	-33.145
450	64.388	295.009	193.864	-30.332
500	66.926	301.978	193.938	-28.081
600	70.806	314.495	194.281	-24.702
700	73.531	325.626	194.788	-21.283
800	75.485	335.579	195.389	-17.844
900	76.970	344.557	196.044	-14.394
1000	77.999	352.720	196.731	-10.944
1100	78.826	360.194	197.436	-7.494
1200	79.472	367.082	198.148	-4.044
1300	79.986	373.464	198.861	-0.594
1400	80.401	379.407	199.570	2.956
1500	80.740	384.966	200.270	6.506
1600	81.021	390.187	200.958	10.056
1700	81.255	395.106	201.630	13.606
1800	81.454	399.756	202.283	17.156
1900	81.622	404.164	202.914	20.706
2000	81.767	408.355	203.521	24.256
2100	81.893	412.347	204.102	27.806
2200	82.002	416.160	204.654	31.356
2300	82.097	419.807	205.176	34.906
2400	82.181	423.303	205.666	38.456
2500	82.255	426.659	206.124	42.006
2600	82.322	429.886	206.547	45.556
2700	82.381	432.994	206.936	49.106
2800	82.434	435.991	207.291	52.656
2900	82.481	438.885	207.611	56.206
3000	82.524	441.682	207.897	59.756
3100	82.563	444.389	208.150	63.306
3200	82.599	447.010	208.369	66.856
3300	82.631	449.553	208.557	70.406
3400	82.660	452.020	208.715	73.956
3500	82.687	454.416	208.844	77.506
3600	82.712	456.746	208.945	81.056
3700	82.735	459.013	209.022	84.606
3800	82.756	461.219	209.074	88.156
3900	82.776	463.369	209.105	91.706
4000	82.794	465.465	209.115	95.256
4100	82.811	467.510	209.107	98.806
4200	82.826	469.505	209.082	102.356
4300	82.841	471.452	209.042	105.906
4400	82.854	473.359	208.988	109.456
4500	82.867	475.221	208.923	113.006
4600	82.879	477.043	208.845	116.556
4700	82.890	478.825	208.757	120.106
4800	82.900	480.570	208.659	123.656
4900	82.910	482.280	208.551	127.206
5000	82.919	483.955	208.435	130.756
5100	82.928	485.597	208.310	134.306
5200	82.936	487.208	208.176	137.856
5300	82.944	488.787	208.033	141.406
5400	82.951	490.338	207.880	144.956
5500	82.958	491.860	207.718	148.506
5600	82.965	493.355	207.543	152.056
5700	82.971	494.823	207.357	155.606
5800	82.977	496.266	207.158	159.156
5900	82.983	497.685	206.945	162.706
6000	82.988	499.080	206.715	166.256

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1996 (libar)

Chlorine Oxide (ClO₂)

Cl₂O₂(g)

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [237.879] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight g_i
[Σ]	0
	3

$$\omega_e = [472] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_e = [0.2443] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_e x_e = [1.89] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_e = [0.00098] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = [2.04] \text{ \AA}$$

$$M_r = 66.42676$$

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl)

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [129.6] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [129.0] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated by assuming that the second and third bonds in $\text{PCl}_2(\text{g})$ are of equal strength, and that the first bond has a strength 20% greater than the other two. These assumptions were used by Henderson and Scheffe.¹ The selected $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated using these bond strengths and auxiliary data from JANAF Tables.

A $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ was estimated by O'Brien and Perrin.²

Sandoval *et al.*³ have calculated a $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for PCl from an appearance potential. They selected the process $\text{PCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cl}^+ + e^- + \text{PCl}^+ \text{Cl}$ to explain this potential rather than the process $\text{PCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cl}^+ + e^- + \text{P} + \text{Cl}_2$. The reason for their selection was a calculated $\Delta H_f^\circ + (\text{Cl})$, 10 $\text{kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ lower than the literature value (See Nat. Bur. Stand., Circ. 500). Use of the JANAF $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for PCl_2 eliminates this difference. Therefore, the process of the reported appearance potential would apparently be the second process which does not involve the neutral PCl radical.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants were estimated by Gordon.⁴

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Cl₂P₂(g)

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	ΔH ^o	log K _r
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa			
		J · K ⁻¹ · mol ⁻¹		kJ · mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	29.561	203.014	-9.338	129.612	129.612
200	32.631	224.417	-6.422	121.103	121.103
250	33.861	231.837	-3.316	129.509	129.509
298.15	34.718	237.879	-1.652	129.272	129.272
300	34.745	238.094	0	129.000	103.579
350	35.378	243.500	0.064	128.989	103.421
400	35.840	248.256	1.818	127.948	99.256
450	36.185	252.498	3.599	127.537	95.186
500	36.449	256.324	5.400	127.133	91.166
600	36.822	263.005	7.216	126.736	87.191
700	37.073	268.702	10.881	125.952	82.909
800	37.253	273.664	14.577	125.179	79.356
900	37.391	278.060	18.294	124.413	76.457
1000	37.502	282.006	22.026	123.653	74.182
1100	37.595	285.585	25.771	122.897	72.567
1200	37.675	288.859	29.526	122.144	71.509
1300	37.747	291.878	33.289	121.392	70.951
1400	37.812	294.678	37.061	120.643	70.807
1500	37.873	297.288	40.839	119.897	71.007
1600	37.930	299.735	44.623	119.154	71.557
1700	37.983	302.038	48.413	118.413	72.456
1800	38.033	304.208	52.209	117.673	73.693
1900	38.083	306.266	56.010	116.934	75.266
2000	38.133	308.221	59.816	116.196	77.177
2100	38.181	310.082	63.627	115.461	79.424
2200	38.227	311.860	67.442	114.728	82.007
2300	38.272	313.560	71.263	114.000	84.926
2400	38.317	315.190	75.088	113.277	88.181
2500	38.361	316.755	78.917	112.559	91.774
2600	38.405	318.260	82.750	111.845	95.709
2700	38.448	319.710	86.589	111.135	100.000
2800	38.491	321.109	90.432	110.429	104.750
2900	38.534	322.461	94.279	109.727	110.000
3000	38.576	323.768	98.130	109.029	115.750
3100	38.618	325.034	101.986	108.335	122.000
3200	38.660	326.260	105.845	107.645	128.750
3300	38.702	327.455	109.709	106.959	136.000
3400	38.744	328.607	113.577	106.277	143.750
3500	38.785	329.730	117.450	105.598	152.000
3600	38.826	330.823	121.326	104.916	160.750
3700	38.868	331.888	125.207	104.231	170.000
3800	38.909	332.925	129.091	103.542	180.000
3900	38.950	333.936	132.980	102.849	190.750
4000	38.991	334.923	136.873	102.153	202.000
4100	39.031	335.886	140.770	101.453	213.750
4200	39.072	336.827	144.671	100.749	226.000
4300	39.113	337.747	148.576	100.042	238.750
4400	39.154	338.647	152.486	99.332	252.000
4500	39.194	339.527	156.399	98.616	265.750
4600	39.235	340.389	160.316	97.896	280.000
4700	39.273	341.233	164.238	97.172	294.750
4800	39.310	342.060	168.163	96.444	310.000
4900	39.346	342.871	172.093	95.712	325.750
5000	39.397	343.667	176.026	94.976	342.000
5100	39.437	344.447	179.964	94.236	358.750
5200	39.477	345.214	183.906	93.491	376.000
5300	39.518	345.966	187.851	92.741	393.750
5400	39.558	346.705	191.801	91.986	412.000
5500	39.598	347.431	195.755	91.226	430.750
5600	39.639	348.145	199.713	90.461	450.000
5700	39.679	348.847	203.675	89.691	470.000
5800	39.719	349.537	207.641	88.916	490.750
5900	39.759	350.217	211.610	88.136	512.000
6000	39.799	350.885	215.584	87.351	533.750
			219.562	86.561	556.000

PREVIOUS: December 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 bar)

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl)

Cl₂P₂(g)

Lead Chloride (PbCl)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 242.653$ Lead Chloride (PbCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Pb}_1(\text{g})$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 259.61 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 16.74 \pm 50.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 15.06 \pm 50.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic State	Levels, cm^{-1}	Quantum Weights, g_i
$X^1\Pi_{1/2}$	0	2
$^2\Pi_{1/2}$	8274	2
$A^1\Sigma^+$	21866.9	[2]
$B^2\Sigma^+$	34937.5	2

$\omega_e = 302.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\omega_e x_e = 0.88 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\sigma = 1$ $r_e = 2.180 \text{ \AA}$
 $B_e = 0.1172 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\alpha_e = [0.00047] \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K})$ is obtained from $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{Pb-Cl}) = 3.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ eV}$ ($71.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) which is the recommended value given by Gaydon.¹ D_0^{e} is combined with $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{Pb}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K}) = 46.91 \pm 0.13 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{Cl}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K}) = 28.587 \pm 0.002 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ to give $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{PbCl}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K}) = 4.0 \pm 12.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. ΔH_f° at 298.15 K is $3.6 \pm 12.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The recommended value for D_0^{e} is based mainly on results ($D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{LBX}) = 3.2 \text{ eV}$) of a linear Birge-Sponer extrapolation of the observed vibrational levels ($v, 0-18$) for the ground state of PbCl. This same value for $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{LBX})$ is obtained from the results of two other spectroscopic studies, Morgan² and Panneiter and Deschamps,³ while the results of another similar study Cordes and Gehrke⁴ lead to $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{LBX}) = 2.7 \text{ eV}$. The values of $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{LBX})$ are increased by only 0.1 eV when corrected for the ionic character of PbCl by application of the Hildenbrand formula.⁷ Other spectroscopic values for $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{LBS})$ based on linear Birge-Sponer extrapolations include 2.2 eV ($A^1\Sigma^+$, or $^2\Delta$)⁵ and 2.4 eV ($B^2\Sigma^+$) by Cordes and Gehrke.⁶ The dissociation products are assumed to be $\text{Pb}(\text{D}) + \text{Cl}(\text{P})$ and $\text{Pb}(\text{P}) + \text{Cl}(\text{D})$. Also, Wieland and Newburgh⁸ first reported $D_0^{\text{e}} = 3.12 \text{ eV}$ from observations of predissociation, but later work⁹ gave 3.05 , or possibly 3.40 eV . It is to be noted that our ΔH_f° values for PbCl and PbCl₂, JANAF², indicate no significant differences in the binding of these two molecules. The difference $D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{PbCl-Cl}) - D_0^{\text{e}}(\text{Pb-Cl})$ is equal to only $2.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational constants, electronic states (except for $A^1\Sigma^+$), and levels are taken from the compilation of Rosen¹⁰ for Pb^{35}Cl . The vibrational constants are adjusted for the natural isotopic abundances of chlorine. It is not clear whether the first excited state for PbCl is $^2\Sigma$ or $^2\Delta$. By analogy with that for PbF,¹¹ we assume the first excited state to be $^2\Sigma$. However, if this state is $^2\Delta$, the entropy is increased by only $0.006 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 4000 K and $0.05 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 6000 K . The rotational constant is taken from the results of a rotational analysis of two bands of the A-X system for $^{208}\text{Pb}^{35}\text{Cl}$ by Singh and Singh.¹² The rotational constant is adjusted for the natural isotopic abundances of lead and chlorine. The value for r_e is obtained from the adopted B_e value. The results of an earlier rotational analysis of the same bands by Rao and Rao¹³ are in reasonable agreement with our adopted values. The value for α_e is estimated from the other constants assuming a Morse potential function.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	ΔH_f°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	16.738	INFINITE
100	31.235	222.428	-9.793	16.474	-3.847
200	34.890	245.391	-6.835	15.965	-3.562
250	35.727	253.274	-3.500	15.765	-3.082
298.15	36.234	259.613	0	15.612	-1.979
300	36.250	259.837	0.067	15.048	1.728
350	36.597	265.433	1.889	14.655	2.098
400	36.841	270.356	3.275	14.202	2.367
450	37.021	274.707	4.572	13.805	2.571
500	37.158	278.614	7.426	13.344	2.729
600	37.358	285.408	11.153	12.366	-33.922
700	37.500	291.178	14.896	6.451	-60.757
800	37.611	296.193	18.652	5.340	-47.424
900	37.705	300.629	22.418	4.260	-35.955
1000	37.790	304.606	26.193	3.212	-26.367
1100	37.873	308.211	29.976	2.196	-16.675
1200	37.951	311.510	33.767	1.212	-7.289
1300	38.057	314.553	37.568	0.257	-79.029
1400	38.166	317.377	41.379	-0.686	-85.092
1500	38.289	320.014	45.202	-1.623	-91.089
1600	38.429	322.490	49.038	-2.560	-97.022
1700	38.585	324.824	52.888	-3.499	-102.898
1800	38.756	327.034	56.755	-4.443	-108.711
1900	38.941	329.135	60.640	-5.391	-114.485
2000	39.138	331.137	64.544	-6.346	-120.202
2100	39.345	333.051	68.468	-7.306	-125.856
2200	39.560	334.887	72.413	-8.271	-131.456
2300	39.780	336.650	76.380	-9.240	-137.000
2400	40.002	338.348	80.369	-10.213	-142.500
2500	40.225	339.985	84.380	-11.190	-147.959
2600	40.448	341.567	88.414	-12.169	-153.370
2700	40.668	343.098	92.470	-13.152	-158.734
2800	40.884	344.581	96.548	-14.139	-164.056
2900	41.095	346.019	100.647	-15.129	-169.339
3000	41.300	347.416	104.766	-16.120	-174.589
3100	41.499	348.773	108.906	-17.113	-179.806
3200	41.692	350.094	113.066	-18.108	-184.986
3300	41.877	351.380	117.244	-19.104	-190.130
3400	42.055	352.633	121.441	-20.101	-195.241
3500	42.226	353.854	125.655	-21.099	-200.316
3600	42.389	355.046	129.886	-22.098	-205.356
3700	42.546	356.209	134.133	-23.098	-210.361
3800	42.696	357.346	138.395	-24.099	-215.331
3900	42.840	358.457	142.672	-25.099	-220.266
4000	42.978	359.543	146.963	-26.099	-225.166
4100	43.110	360.606	151.267	-27.099	-230.031
4200	43.236	361.647	155.585	-28.099	-234.861
4300	43.358	362.665	159.914	-29.099	-239.656
4400	43.474	363.664	164.256	-30.099	-244.416
4500	43.586	364.642	168.609	-31.099	-249.141
4600	43.695	365.601	172.973	-32.099	-253.831
4700	43.799	366.542	177.348	-33.099	-258.486
4800	43.900	367.465	181.733	-34.099	-263.106
4900	43.997	368.371	186.128	-35.099	-267.691
5000	44.092	369.261	190.532	-36.099	-272.241
5100	44.184	370.135	194.946	-37.099	-276.756
5200	44.274	370.994	199.369	-38.099	-281.236
5300	44.361	371.838	203.801	-39.099	-285.681
5400	44.446	372.668	208.241	-40.099	-290.091
5500	44.529	373.484	212.690	-41.099	-294.466
5600	44.611	374.287	217.147	-42.099	-298.806
5700	44.691	375.078	221.612	-43.099	-303.111
5800	44.769	375.856	226.085	-44.099	-307.381
5900	44.846	376.622	230.566	-45.099	-311.616
6000	44.922	377.376	235.054	-46.099	-315.816

PREVIOUS: June 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1973 (1 bar)

Lead Chloride (PbCl)

$\text{Cl}_1\text{Pb}_1(\text{g})$

Lead Chloride, Ion (PbCl⁺)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 242.65245

Cl₁Pb₁(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [255.15 ± 8.4] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH⁰(0 K) = 741.0 ± 50.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH⁰(298.15 K) = [745.589] kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	State	ε _r , cm ⁻¹	g _r
1Σ ⁺	0	[30000]	1
3Π			6

ω_e = [283] cm⁻¹
 B_e = [0.1062] cm⁻¹
 ω_ex_e = [0.82] cm⁻¹
 α_e = [0.00043] cm⁻¹
 σ = 1
 r_e = [2.29] Å

Enthalpy of Formation

The PbCl⁺ ion has been observed in several mass spectrometric studies¹⁻⁴ of the vapors in equilibrium with both solid and liquid PbCl₂. Electric deflection experiments of mass spectrometrically detected PbCl₂ beams by Buchler *et al.*⁵ have shown neutral PbCl₂ to be the precursor of the ion. Reported values for the AP of PbCl⁺ are 11.7¹ and 10.7 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.^{2,3,4} The higher value of AP was obtained by the method of linear extrapolation; thus, it is judged to be somewhat less reliable. Also, the lower value was obtained with more sensitive equipment. Therefore, we adopt AP = 10.7 ± 0.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for the process PbCl₂(g) + e⁻ → PbCl⁺(g) + Cl(g) + 2e⁻, and we calculate ΔH⁰(PbCl⁺, g, 0 K) = 177.1 ± 12.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ by combining the value for AP with ΔH⁰(PbCl₂, g, 0 K) = -41.1 ± 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ and ΔH⁰(Cl, g, 0 K) = 28.587 ± 0.002 kcal·mol⁻¹.⁶ ΔH⁰ is considered a maximum value, since unknown kinetic energy factors could have been involved in the dissociative ionization of PbCl₂.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The dissociation energy of PbCl⁺ (D₀⁰ = 69.5 kcal·mol⁻¹) is slightly less than that for PbCl (D₀⁰ = 71.5 kcal·mol⁻¹). This implies that somewhat weaker binding occurs in the ion relative to the neutral molecule. Thus, one might expect r_e(PbCl⁺, g) > r_e(PbCl, g). We assume an increase in r_e of 5% and obtain r_e(PbCl⁺) = 2.29 Å, with r_e(PbCl) = 2.180 Å.⁶ The value of B_e is obtained from the estimated value for r_e. Values for ω_e and ω_ex_e are estimated by a procedure similar to that given for SrF⁺.⁶ The constant term (d₀) used in Badger's rule⁷ is based on molecular data for PbCl, PbS, CsCl, and BaCl.⁸ The value of α_e is obtained from the other constants assuming a Morse potential function. PbCl⁺ has 10 valence electrons and is isoelectronic with the Group III A monochlorides. By analogy with the electronic states and levels for these isoelectronic molecules,^{8,9} we estimate the ground state configuration to be 1Σ with a triplet level lying at 30,000 cm⁻¹. The uncertainty in the latter value is believed to be no greater than 5000 cm⁻¹. If the triplet level is decreased to 25,000 cm⁻¹, the entropy increases only 0.01 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 4000 K and 1.14 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 6000 K. The enthalpy at 0 K is -2.357 kcal·mol⁻¹.

References

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T/K	C _p ⁰	S° - [G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)/T	Δ _r H ⁰ kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	0	741.001	-125.411
100	31.590	217.637	-9.860	741.001	-124.605
200	35.163	240.840	-6.889	741.001	-106.052
250	35.932	248.776	-5.521	741.001	-92.124
298.15	36.394	255.148	-4.742	745.589	-81.283
300	36.408	255.373	0	745.589	-81.283
350	36.723	261.010	1.806	745.614	-72.602
400	36.945	265.584	3.758	745.639	-65.347
450	37.108	270.290	5.589	745.660	-59.568
500	37.235	274.207	7.448	745.682	-54.347
600	37.420	281.013	11.182	745.719	-43.347
700	37.554	286.792	14.931	745.753	-33.589
800	37.660	291.814	18.691	745.784	-24.502
900	37.749	296.255	22.462	747.341	-16.132
1000	37.829	300.236	26.241	748.376	-10.975
1100	37.901	303.845	30.028	749.441	-7.424
1200	37.969	307.146	33.821	750.538	-4.875
1300	38.033	310.188	37.621	751.660	-3.151
1400	38.095	313.008	41.428	752.792	-2.291
1500	38.156	315.639	45.240	753.923	-1.875
1600	38.214	318.103	49.059	755.048	-1.632
1700	38.272	320.422	52.883	756.161	-1.475
1800	38.330	322.611	56.713	757.259	-1.389
1900	38.386	324.685	60.549	758.340	-1.332
2000	38.442	326.655	64.390	759.401	-1.293
2100	38.497	328.532	68.237	760.442	-1.264
2200	38.552	330.324	72.090	761.465	-1.243
2300	38.607	332.039	75.948	762.471	-1.228
2400	38.662	333.683	79.811	763.461	-1.218
2500	38.716	335.263	83.680	764.435	-1.213
2600	38.771	336.782	87.554	765.394	-1.212
2700	38.825	338.246	91.434	766.338	-1.214
2800	38.880	339.659	95.319	767.267	-1.217
2900	38.935	341.023	99.210	768.181	-1.221
3000	38.991	342.346	103.106	769.079	-1.225
3100	39.047	343.625	107.008	770.000	-1.229
3200	39.105	344.866	110.916	770.953	-1.233
3300	39.163	346.070	114.830	771.937	-1.237
3400	39.224	347.240	118.749	772.946	-1.241
3500	39.286	348.378	122.674	773.980	-1.245
3600	39.350	349.483	126.606	775.039	-1.249
3700	39.417	350.564	130.544	776.124	-1.253
3800	39.487	351.617	134.489	777.234	-1.257
3900	39.561	352.643	138.442	778.368	-1.261
4000	39.638	353.646	142.402	779.526	-1.265
4100	39.720	354.626	146.370	780.707	-1.269
4200	39.806	355.584	150.346	781.911	-1.273
4300	39.897	356.521	154.331	783.137	-1.277
4400	39.994	357.440	158.325	784.384	-1.281
4500	40.097	358.340	162.330	785.651	-1.285
4600	40.206	359.222	166.345	786.938	-1.289
4700	40.321	360.088	170.371	788.244	-1.293
4800	40.444	360.938	174.409	789.569	-1.297
4900	40.573	361.773	178.460	790.914	-1.301
5000	40.710	362.594	182.524	792.279	-1.305
5100	40.854	363.402	186.602	793.664	-1.309
5200	41.006	364.197	190.695	795.069	-1.313
5300	41.163	364.979	194.804	796.494	-1.317
5400	41.333	365.750	198.929	797.938	-1.321
5500	41.508	366.510	203.071	799.401	-1.325
5600	41.691	367.260	207.230	800.883	-1.329
5700	41.882	368.000	211.409	802.384	-1.333
5800	42.080	368.730	215.607	803.904	-1.337
5900	42.286	369.451	219.825	805.443	-1.341
6000	42.500	370.163	224.064	807.001	-1.345

PREVIOUS: June 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1973 (1 bar)

Lead Chloride, Ion (PbCl⁺)

Cl₁Pb₁(g)

Sulfur Chloride (SCI)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 67.513 Sulfur Chloride (SCI)

Cl₁S₁(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [237.32 ± 2.5] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH_f^o(0 K) = [155.65 ± 16.7] kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔH_f^o(298.15 K) = [156.46 ± 16.7] kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with 2 columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights (ε_i, cm⁻¹) and g_i. Rows include 0, [400], [25000], and vibrational frequencies ω₁x_e, ω₂x_e, B_v.

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted results are ΔH_f^o(SCI, g, 298.15 K) = 37.2 ± 4.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ and D₀(S-Cl) = 57.1 ± 4.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. We calculate ΔH_f^o from an estimated value for the primary bond dissociation energy of SCI, of 69.7 ± 3.0 kcal·mol⁻¹, using auxiliary heat of formation data from JANAF.¹

Perona et al.² have measured the hydrogen chloride infrared emission from reactions involving H and D atoms with SCI. From the observed highest vibrational level of HCl, they estimated an upper limit to D₀(S-Cl) of ≈ 58 kcal·mol⁻¹. From this result, we calculate ΔH_f^o(SCI, g, 0 K) ≈ 25.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ and D₀(SCI) ≈ 68.8 kcal·mol⁻¹. We note that the results from this study predict that D₀(S-Cl) > D₀(S-Cl) which is inconsistent with established trends in the bond dissociation energies¹ for other mono- and dihalides, such as the silicon chlorides, silicon fluorides, and sulfur fluorides.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

We estimate the S-Cl bond length to lie between those for SCI₂ and S₂Cl₂.¹ The value of B_v is calculated from the adopted r_e. We use Badger's rule³ to estimate a value for ω₂. The equation is written as ω₂ = 3.159 × 10⁶ μ(r_e-d)³, and we use molecular data¹ for SCI to determine the constant d_{ij} = 1.172. The value of x_e is estimated from the expression x_eμ^{1/2} = 0.01595 calculated from data for SCI. By analogy with SCI, SiF₄, and SF₆, we expect the ground state electronic configuration for SCI to be ². The ground state splitting (400 cm⁻¹) and double pi state at 25000 cm⁻¹ are estimated from those observed for SF₆.

McBride et al.³ have previously estimated thermal functions over an extended temperature range (0-6000 K), using molecular data similar to ours. Their entropies are consistently higher than our values by 0.6 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 298.15 K and 0.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 4000 K. The difference at 298.15 K arises primarily from the electronic contribution caused by treating the ground state as a single level³ with a quantum weight of 4. We believe that the uncertainty in S°(298.15 K) should not exceed ± 0.6 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Their estimate of ω₂x_e = 5.85 cm⁻¹, obtained assuming a linear Birge-Sponer relation, seems rather high in comparison with similar data for SCI, SiF₄, and SF₆.

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables SCI₂(g), 6-30-78; SF₆(g) and SF₂(g) and SiCl₄(g), 12-31-77; S₂Cl₂(g), 6-30-78; SiH₄(g) and SiCl₄(g), 12-31-76; Cl₂(g), 6-30-72; F₂(g), 9-30-65
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Main thermodynamic data table with columns: T/K, Cp°, S°, -[G°-H°(T)]/T, H°-H°(T), ΔH°, ΔG°, log K_r. Rows range from 0 to 6000 K.

Titanium Chloride (TiCl)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 83.333$

Titanium Chloride (TiCl)

Cl₁Ti₁(g)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 249.214 \pm 8.4\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [154.13 \pm 41.8]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [154.39 \pm 41.8]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

State	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g_i
[Σ]	0	[4]
	[1000]	[4]
	[2000]	[4]
	[4000]	[4]
	[6000]	[4]
	[8000]	[4]
	[10000]	[4]

$\omega_e = 379.7\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $B_e = [0.146]\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\omega_e x_e = 3.41\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $\alpha_e = [0.0013]\text{ cm}^{-1}$

$\sigma = 1$
 $r_e = [2.3]\text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, of TiCl(g) is calculated from the dissociation energy which is estimated as 105 kcal·mol⁻¹. This estimate is obtained from the relation $D(\text{TiCl}) < D^\circ(\text{TiCl}) < D^\circ(\text{TiCl}_2)$, where D represents the average energy per bond, which is valid for the titanium fluorides. The dissociation energy of TiF(g) from which the relation is derived was estimated relative to that of TiF₂(g) by Zmbov and Margrave.¹

Extrapolations of the vibrational levels reported by Shenyavskaya *et al.*,² Rao³ and Mace and Packer⁴ yield values of the dissociation energy which are very low with respect to bond energy relations.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational frequency, ω_e , and anharmonic vibrational term, $\omega_e x_e$, were reported by Shenyavskaya *et al.*² The interatomic distance is estimated from Guggenheimer's relation.⁵ B_e is calculated from r_e . The ground state term and electronic levels are estimated from the ground state multiplet of Ti²⁺. α_e is estimated from the Morse potential function.

References

- ¹K. F. Zmbov and J. L. Margrave, *J. Phys. Chem.* **71**, 2893 (1967).
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- ³V. R. Rao, *Indian J. Phys.* **23**, 535 (1949).
- ⁴K. R. Mace and A. H. Packer, *Phys. Rev.* **52**, 1150 (1937).
- ⁵K. M. Guggenheimer, *Proc. Phys. Soc. (London)* **58**, 456 (1946).
- ⁶C. E. Moore, *U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ.* **467**, (1949).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.680	154.130	INFINITE
100	30.251	212.708	-6.749	155.045	-75.244
200	34.252	234.946	-3.517	154.840	-34.760
250	35.893	242.769	-1.763	154.622	-26.677
298.15	37.297	249.214	0	154.390	-21.464
300	37.348	249.445	0.069	154.380	-21.297
350	38.622	255.300	1.969	154.134	-17.460
400	39.709	260.530	3.928	153.891	-14.587
450	40.514	265.261	5.937	153.654	-12.355
500	41.351	269.580	7.987	153.424	-10.573
600	42.402	277.220	12.179	152.974	-9.307
700	43.031	283.808	16.453	152.525	-7.905
800	43.387	289.579	20.776	152.073	-6.485
900	43.582	294.702	25.125	151.571	-5.048
1000	43.688	299.300	29.489	150.945	-3.605
1100	43.754	303.467	33.861	150.128	-2.160
1200	43.804	307.276	38.239	149.130	-0.713
1300	43.853	310.784	42.622	148.064	0.718
1400	43.907	314.036	47.010	146.944	2.044
1500	43.969	317.067	51.404	145.782	3.267
1600	44.040	319.907	55.804	144.592	4.392
1700	44.118	322.580	60.212	143.378	5.426
1800	44.201	325.104	64.628	142.145	6.370
1900	44.288	327.496	69.052	140.898	7.224
2000	44.376	329.770	73.486	139.642	7.994
2100	44.465	331.937	77.928	138.382	8.682
2200	44.553	334.007	82.379	137.122	9.294
2300	44.638	335.990	86.838	135.867	9.834
2400	44.721	337.891	91.306	134.622	10.306
2500	44.799	339.719	95.784	133.392	10.712
2600	44.874	341.477	100.266	132.172	11.056
2700	44.943	343.172	104.757	130.968	11.342
2800	45.009	344.808	109.254	129.785	11.574
2900	45.070	346.388	113.758	128.628	11.758
3000	45.126	347.917	118.268	127.502	11.898
3100	45.179	349.398	122.783	126.412	11.998
3200	45.227	350.833	127.304	125.362	12.056
3300	45.272	352.225	131.829	124.357	12.078
3400	45.315	353.577	136.358	123.392	12.062
3500	45.352	354.891	140.891	122.470	12.007
3600	45.388	356.169	145.428	121.598	11.914
3700	45.421	357.413	149.969	120.772	11.781
3800	45.453	358.625	154.512	120.000	11.608
3900	45.482	359.806	159.059	119.278	11.404
4000	45.511	360.958	163.609	118.602	11.168
4100	45.538	362.082	168.161	117.978	10.900
4200	45.564	363.180	172.716	117.402	10.600
4300	45.590	364.252	177.274	116.872	10.278
4400	45.615	365.301	181.834	116.384	9.934
4500	45.640	366.326	186.397	115.934	9.568
4600	45.664	367.329	190.962	115.528	9.182
4700	45.689	368.310	195.530	115.162	8.778
4800	45.714	369.274	200.100	114.832	8.358
4900	45.740	370.217	204.673	114.534	7.924
5000	45.766	371.141	209.248	114.264	7.478
5100	45.792	372.048	213.826	114.030	7.022
5200	45.819	372.937	218.406	113.828	6.558
5300	45.847	373.810	222.990	113.656	6.088
5400	45.876	374.667	227.576	113.512	5.614
5500	45.905	375.509	232.165	113.392	5.138
5600	45.936	376.337	236.757	113.302	4.662
5700	45.967	377.150	241.352	113.238	4.188
5800	46.000	377.950	245.951	113.200	3.716
5900	46.033	378.737	250.552	113.186	3.246
6000	46.068	379.511	255.157	113.192	2.778

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl)

Cl₁Ti₁(g)

Cl₂W₆(g)

M_r = 219.303 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

IDEAL GAS

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa	
T/K	C _p ^o / J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r)/J	ΔG° / kJ·mol ⁻¹
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	29.633	226.867	553.736
200	32.811	248.370	542.271
250	34.017	255.829	530.118
298.15	34.843	261.895	524.145
300	34.869	262.111	518.452
350	35.472	267.534	518.233
400	35.908	272.300	512.377
450	36.231	276.549	506.567
500	36.478	280.380	500.798
600	36.826	287.064	495.067
700	37.066	292.760	489.370
800	37.256	297.722	483.707
900	37.426	302.120	478.072
1000	37.595	306.072	472.467
1100	37.771	309.663	466.895
1200	37.955	312.958	461.356
1300	38.146	316.003	455.849
1400	38.341	318.837	450.367
1500	38.537	321.489	444.912
1600	38.733	323.982	439.485
1700	38.928	326.356	434.087
1800	39.116	328.567	428.717
1900	39.300	330.687	423.375
2000	39.479	332.707	418.061
2100	39.662	334.639	412.774
2200	39.875	336.489	407.514
2300	40.074	338.266	402.287
2400	40.281	339.976	397.092
2500	40.499	341.625	391.928
2600	40.729	343.218	386.794
2700	40.972	344.759	381.690
2800	41.228	346.254	376.615
2900	41.499	347.705	371.570
3000	41.783	349.117	366.554
3100	42.081	350.492	361.567
3200	42.390	351.833	356.608
3300	42.711	353.142	351.675
3400	43.041	354.427	346.768
3500	43.378	355.674	341.886
3600	43.722	356.901	337.031
3700	44.069	358.104	332.202
3800	44.419	359.284	327.400
3900	44.768	360.442	322.624
4000	45.116	361.580	317.874
4100	45.460	362.698	313.149
4200	45.798	363.798	308.444
4300	46.130	364.879	303.759
4400	46.453	365.944	299.093
4500	46.767	366.991	294.446
4600	47.069	368.022	289.817
4700	47.360	369.038	285.205
4800	47.637	370.038	280.609
4900	47.901	371.023	276.029
5000	48.151	371.993	271.464
5100	48.387	372.949	266.914
5200	48.607	373.891	262.379
5300	48.813	374.818	257.858
5400	49.003	375.733	253.351
5500	49.179	376.633	248.858
5600	49.339	377.521	244.379
5700	49.485	378.396	239.914
5800	49.616	379.257	235.464
5900	49.733	380.107	231.028
6000	49.837	380.943	226.607

Δ_fH°(0 K) = [553.74 ± 41.8] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = [553.54 ± 41.8] kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g _i
State	
0	[4]
[50000]	[2]
[150000]	[20]

ω_ex_e = [455.4] cm⁻¹
 ω_e = [0.00042] cm⁻¹
 σ = 1
 r_e = [2.26] Å

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, Δ_fH°(WCl₆, g, 298.15 K) = 132.3 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from the bond dissociation energy, D₀(W-Cl, 298.15 K) = 100 ± 10 kcal·mol⁻¹. This estimated Δ_fH°(298.15 K) is obtained from the average bond dissociation energy for WCl₆(g) → W(g) + xCl(g) where x = 2,4,5,6, using all JANAF values.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WCl₆(g). This distance is then used with Guggenheimer's relation for polar molecules to calculate the fundamental vibrational frequency ω_e.¹ The anharmonicity correction x_e is estimated roughly by assuming x_e = ω_e/4(D₀ + 0.5 ω_e) = 0.0032. The rotational constant B_e is calculated from the estimated bond distance. The value of α_e is calculated from the Morse potential function.

The ground state configuration, low lying electronic levels and their quantum weights are assumed to be the same as those estimated for WF₆(g).²

References

- ¹K. M. Guggenheimer, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) 58, 456 (1946).
- ²JANAF Thermochemical Table; WF(g), 3-31-67.

Cl₂W₆(g)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

PREVIOUS June 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1967 (1 bar)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [254.195 \pm 8.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights

ϵ_e , cm ⁻¹	g_e
0	[4]
[3000]	[4]
[6000]	[4]
[12000]	[4]
[18000]	[4]
[24000]	[4]
[30000]	[4]

Ground State Configuration: [Σ_2^+]

$$\omega_e = [437] \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \omega_e x_e = [1.1] \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \sigma = 1$$

$$B_e = [0.1248] \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \alpha_e = [0.00042] \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad r_e = [2.3] \text{ \AA}$$

Heat of Formation

Potter¹ investigated mass spectrometrically the gaseous equilibria among ZrCl₂, ZrCl₃, and ZrCl₄. Ion intensities were measured 2.5 eV above the ionization threshold. Using the reported equilibrium constants for the reaction $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}(\text{g}) = 2 \text{ZrCl}_3(\text{g})$ in the temperature range 1978–2274 K, second and third law analyses give the heats of reaction at 298 K as -10.36 and -12.83 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The third law drift is 1.4 ± 2.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Based on the third law $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_3, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -44.5$ kcal·mol⁻¹ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -125.3$ kcal·mol⁻¹, we obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 49.1$ kcal·mol⁻¹, which is adopted in the tabulation. Farber *et al.*² also studied mass spectrometrically the reaction $\text{Zr}(\text{cr}) + \text{Cl}(\text{g})$. They reported a second law heat of reaction $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 8.7 \pm 1.4$ kcal·mol⁻¹. Using the equilibrium constants $K = I(\text{ZrCl})/I(\text{Zr})I(\text{Cl})$ which we calculated from their reported ion intensities of run 3 in the temperature range 1667–1896 K, we obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 20.3$ kcal·mol⁻¹ by the third law method. The third law drift is 6.1 ± 2.4 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The heat of formation is derived as $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 49.2$ kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in ZrCl₄(g). The bond distance is then used with Guggenheimer's relation⁶ for polar molecules to calculate the fundamental vibrational frequency ω_e . The anharmonicity correction x_e is estimated roughly by assuming $x_e = \omega_e/4(D^0 + 0.5 \omega_e) = 0.0025$. The rotational constant B_e is calculated from the estimated bond distance. The value of α_e is calculated from the Morse potential function. The moment of inertia is 22.425×10^{-39} g·cm².

The ground state configuration is taken from the ground state multiplet of Zr²⁺ reported by Moore.⁶ The electronic levels and the quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those of ZrF₂(g).

References

- N. D. Potter, Aeronutronic Div., Philco-Ford Corp., Newport Beach, Calif., private communication, dated (December 4, 1969).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables, ZrCl₂(g) and ZrCl₃(g), 12–31–69.
- M. Farber, M. A. Frisch, G. Grenier and H. C. Ko, Space Sciences, Inc., Monrovia, Calif., Rep. No. AFRPL-TR-67-244, Contract FO4611-67-C-0010, (November, 1967).
- K. M. Guggenheimer, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) 58, 456 (1946).
- C. E. Moore, "Atomic Energy Levels," Vol. II, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 467, (1952).

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

$$M_f = 126.673$$

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 298.15 \text{ K} \quad \Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 205.434 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 206.141 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	
0	0	0	INFINITE	206.112	206.112	INFINITE
100	29.756	219.074	-6.411	206.689	206.689	-102.191
200	33.033	240.706	-3.250	206.118	184.783	-48.560
250	34.211	248.212	-2.54882	205.775	179.488	-37.502
298.15	35.004	254.309	0	205.434	174.456	-30.564
300	35.030	254.526	0.065	205.421	174.264	-30.342
350	35.607	259.972	1.831	205.058	169.100	-25.237
400	36.032	264.755	3.623	204.685	163.998	-21.415
450	36.367	269.019	5.433	204.302	158.924	-18.447
500	36.655	272.868	7.259	203.910	153.903	-16.078
600	37.190	279.596	10.951	203.095	143.978	-12.534
700	37.744	285.370	14.698	202.239	134.192	-10.014
800	38.336	290.449	18.501	201.343	124.537	-8.131
900	38.947	294.999	22.365	200.400	114.986	-6.674
1000	39.553	299.134	26.291	199.401	105.549	-5.513
1100	40.131	302.932	30.275	198.339	96.215	-4.569
1200	40.687	306.447	34.315	197.199	87.202	-3.796
1300	41.155	309.721	38.407	195.983	78.371	-3.149
1400	41.590	312.788	42.545	194.699	69.591	-2.596
1500	41.972	315.670	46.723	193.359	60.859	-2.119
1600	42.302	318.390	50.937	191.976	52.173	-1.703
1700	42.586	320.963	55.182	190.557	43.533	-1.338
1800	42.825	323.404	59.453	189.102	34.940	-1.014
1900	43.025	325.725	63.746	187.619	26.395	-0.726
2000	43.191	327.937	68.057	186.109	17.899	-0.467
2100	43.327	330.047	72.383	184.576	9.456	-0.235
2200	43.438	332.065	76.721	183.023	1.814	-0.043
2300	43.526	333.998	81.070	181.457	-5.503	0.125
2400	43.597	335.852	85.426	180.005	-12.742	0.277
2500	43.653	337.633	89.789	178.534	-19.908	0.416
2600	43.696	339.346	94.156	177.054	-27.002	0.542
2700	43.729	340.996	98.528	175.571	-34.028	0.658
2800	43.755	342.587	102.902	174.082	-40.988	0.765
2900	43.775	344.123	107.278	172.591	-47.884	0.862
3000	43.790	345.607	111.657	171.103	-54.718	0.953
3100	43.801	347.043	116.036	169.616	-61.491	1.036
3200	43.811	348.434	120.413	168.133	-68.206	1.113
3300	43.819	349.782	124.798	166.656	-74.863	1.185
3400	43.825	351.090	129.180	165.178	-81.466	1.252
3500	43.832	352.361	133.563	163.703	-88.014	1.314
3600	43.839	353.596	137.947	162.236	-94.509	1.371
3700	43.846	354.797	142.331	160.786	-100.953	1.423
3800	43.854	355.966	146.716	159.346	-107.346	1.476
3900	43.863	357.105	151.102	157.912	-113.691	1.523
4000	43.873	358.216	155.489	156.489	-119.988	1.567
4100	43.884	359.300	159.877	155.088	-126.238	1.608
4200	43.896	360.357	164.266	153.729	-132.443	1.647
4300	43.909	361.390	168.656	152.406	-138.604	1.684
4400	43.924	362.400	173.047	151.120	-144.722	1.718
4500	43.940	363.387	177.441	149.874	-150.797	1.750
4600	43.957	364.353	181.835	148.666	-156.832	1.781
4700	43.975	365.299	186.232	147.495	-162.827	1.810
4800	43.994	366.225	190.630	146.361	-168.781	1.838
4900	44.014	367.132	195.013	145.262	-174.694	1.865
5000	44.035	368.021	199.386	144.196	-180.575	1.891
5100	44.057	368.894	203.752	143.163	-186.425	1.916
5200	44.079	369.749	208.105	142.161	-192.243	1.940
5300	44.102	370.589	212.446	141.189	-198.029	1.963
5400	44.126	371.414	216.775	140.246	-203.783	1.985
5500	44.150	372.224	221.095	139.331	-209.504	2.007
5600	44.175	373.019	225.399	138.444	-215.193	2.028
5700	44.200	373.801	229.689	137.583	-220.850	2.048
5800	44.226	374.570	233.966	136.746	-226.475	2.067
5900	44.251	375.327	238.231	135.933	-232.068	2.085
6000	44.277	376.071	242.485	135.144	-237.630	2.102

PREVIOUS: December 1969 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1969 (1 bar)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)Cl₂Zr₂(g)

Chlorine (Cl₂)

REFERENCE STATE

0 to 6000 K Ideal Diatomic Gas

$D_0^0 = 239.242 \pm 0.012 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (natural abundance)
 $S^0(298.15 \text{ K}) = 223.071 \pm 0.040 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Chlorine (Cl₂)

Cl₂(ref)

$\Delta_f H^0(0 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^0(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

State	T_c	D_0^0	ω_e	$\omega_e x_e^{(e)}$	B_e	$10^{-6} \alpha_e^{(e)}$	$10^3 D_e$	$r_e, \text{ \AA}$	Reference
$^1\Sigma_g^+$	0	19997.28	559.751	2.6943	0.24415	1.5163	1.9195	1.9879	$^1(\tau_e)_2^2$
$^3\Pi_g^-$	17832.8	20879.64 ^(b)	246.7	2.6747	0.16254	2.022	2.365 ^(e)	2.4354	$^1(\tau_e)_3^3$

^(a) Constants for ground state applicable to $v \leq 40$ only.

^(b) The $^3\Pi_g^-$ state dissociates to $\text{Cl}(^2P_{3/2}) + \text{Cl}(^2P_{1/2})$.
^(c) $-3.32527 \times 10^{-6}(v+1/2)^3 - 2.27337 \times 10^{-7}(v+1/2)^4 + 9.4555 \times 10^{-7}(v+1/2)^4$ for $^3\Pi_g^-$;
^(d) $-3.9078 \times 10^{-6}(v+1/2)^3 + 7.0811 \times 10^{-7}(v+1/2)^4 + 9.2 \times 10^{-7}(v+1/2)^4$ for $^1\Pi_g^+$;
^(e) $+2.25 \times 10^{-8}(v+1/2) - 1.5 \times 10^{-9}(v+1/2)^2$

Heat of Formation

Zero by definition. Refer to the monoatomic chlorine gas table for a discussion of the dissociation energy.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The thermal functions are calculated using a direct summation technique. Included in the calculation are the ground state plus the $^3\Pi_g^-$ excited state at $T_c = 17833 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. To account, in an approximate way, for the presence of the $^3\Pi_g^-$, $^1\Pi_u$, and $^3\Pi_u$ excited states (all near $T_c = 17000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) the rotational states of the $^3\Pi_g^-$ state are artificially weighted by a factor of six.

For the ground state only, the calculation is performed including the so-called quasi-bound rotational levels above the dissociation limit.^{4,5} For a given vibrational quantum number, V , the summation over rotational states is carried out up to a rotational quantum number, J , given by $J = J_{\text{lim}}(1 - V/V_{\text{max}})$, where J_{lim} and V_{max} were determined by Gurvich *et al.*² to be 418 and 61, respectively. We adopt the $^3\text{Cl}_2$ ground state spectroscopic constants and dissociation energy of Douglas and Hoy¹ who gave Dunham type coefficients which fitted the spectroscopic data for $V \leq 40$. For $41 \leq V \leq 60$, we use the exact G_v , B_v , and D_v data as given by Douglas and Hoy.¹

For the $^1\Pi_g^+$ state, we use the spectroscopic constants given in Gurvich *et al.*² as deduced from Clyne and Coxon.⁶ The excited states contribute significantly to the heat capacity above 3000 K but the effect on the Gibbs free energy function is considerably smaller (amounting to only $0.4 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 6000 K). The rotational levels are extrapolated to high J values according to the method of Khachkuzov⁷ who proposed a simpler form of Woolley's method.⁸

The spectroscopic constants of the hypothetical natural abundance species are determined from the $^3\text{Cl}_2$ data using a standard reduced mass scaling routine. Our adopted value for $S^0(298.15 \text{ K})$ differs by $0.003 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from values recommended by CODATA¹¹ and Gurvich *et al.*² and by $0.007 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the value recommended by Wagman *et al.*⁹ For this comparison, the values reported by CODATA¹¹ and Gurvich *et al.*² are increased by $0.1094 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ to account for a change in standard-state pressure from 1 atm to 1 bar.

Phase Data

Hultgren *et al.*¹⁰ had recommended a triple point, 172.16 K (0.01374 atm) and a boiling point, 239.10 K (1 atm). These values should prove reasonably accurate, although they have not been evaluated by the present authors, and are furnished for the convenience of the reader. As a result of the low values, the reference state for chlorine is chosen to be the ideal diatomic gas at all temperatures. This may differ from the choice of other authors.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	
	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.181	0	0
100	29.299	189.007	-0.269	0	0
200	31.720	209.984	-3.251	0	0
250	32.988	217.183	-1.615	0	0
298.15	33.949	223.079	0	0	0
300	33.981	223.289	0.063	0	0
350	34.731	228.586	1.782	0	0
400	35.296	233.263	3.533	0	0
450	35.728	237.446	5.309	0	0
500	36.064	241.228	7.104	0	0
600	36.546	247.849	10.736	0	0
700	36.872	253.509	14.408	0	0
800	37.109	258.449	18.108	0	0
900	37.291	262.531	21.828	0	0
1000	37.438	266.767	25.565	0	0
1100	37.562	270.342	29.315	0	0
1200	37.672	273.615	33.077	0	0
1300	37.771	276.634	36.849	0	0
1400	37.864	279.437	40.631	0	0
1500	37.954	282.052	44.422	0	0
1600	38.042	284.504	48.221	0	0
1700	38.131	286.813	52.030	0	0
1800	38.223	288.995	55.848	0	0
1900	38.322	291.065	59.675	0	0
2000	38.428	293.033	63.512	0	0
2100	38.544	294.911	67.361	0	0
2200	38.672	296.707	71.222	0	0
2300	38.813	298.429	75.096	0	0
2400	38.966	300.084	78.985	0	0
2500	39.132	301.678	82.889	0	0
2600	39.308	303.216	86.811	0	0
2700	39.493	304.703	90.751	0	0
2800	39.685	306.143	94.710	0	0
2900	39.880	307.539	98.686	0	0
3000	40.075	308.894	102.686	0	0
3100	40.267	310.211	106.703	0	0
3200	40.451	311.492	110.739	0	0
3300	40.624	312.740	114.793	0	0
3400	40.783	313.955	118.864	0	0
3500	40.925	315.139	122.949	0	0
3600	41.048	316.294	127.048	0	0
3700	41.149	317.420	131.158	0	0
3800	41.226	318.518	135.277	0	0
3900	41.278	319.590	139.402	0	0
4000	41.305	320.636	143.532	0	0
4100	41.306	321.656	147.665	0	0
4200	41.280	322.651	151.792	0	0
4300	41.229	323.621	155.916	0	0
4400	41.152	324.568	160.037	0	0
4500	41.051	325.492	164.147	0	0
4600	40.927	326.393	168.246	0	0
4700	40.781	327.272	172.332	0	0
4800	40.615	328.129	176.402	0	0
4900	40.429	328.964	180.454	0	0
5000	40.226	329.779	184.487	0	0
5100	40.007	330.573	188.499	0	0
5200	39.774	331.348	192.488	0	0
5300	39.528	332.103	196.454	0	0
5400	39.271	332.840	200.394	0	0
5500	39.004	333.558	204.307	0	0
5600	38.729	334.258	208.194	0	0
5700	38.447	334.944	212.053	0	0
5800	38.159	335.608	215.883	0	0
5900	37.867	336.257	219.685	0	0
6000	37.571	336.891	223.466	0	0

PREVIOUS: September 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

Chlorine (Cl₂)

Cl₂(ref)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 129.8392

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 109.265 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 1013 \pm 2 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -314.39 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -312.54 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^{\circ} = [44.77 \pm 6.3] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ of $-74.7 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is that given in NBS Technical Note 270-4.¹ This value is based mainly on results derived from heat of solution measurements on $\text{Co}(\text{cr})^{\dagger}$ and $\text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr})^{\dagger}$ in aqueous HCl, $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{CoCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -74.9 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and from a 3rd law analysis of several sets of equilibrium data.⁴⁻¹¹ Results of earlier heat of solution measurements on $\text{Co}(\text{cr})^{\dagger}$ in aqueous HCl are in reasonable agreement ($\pm 0.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) with those used in our calculations,² while the results of Thomsen¹⁴ are some $2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ more negative. Results of a 2nd and 3rd law analysis of the equilibrium data with JANAF functions are tabulated below. Auxiliary $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ data used in the analysis are (in $\text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$): $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{HCl}, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -22.063 \pm 0.05$ and $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{FeCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -81.7 \pm 0.1$.¹⁵

Source	Reaction*	Method	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$
Crut ⁴	A	Static	1	718					67.5
Jellinek and Ultoth ⁵	A	Dynamic	3	673-873	36.5	30.46 ± 1.59		-7.8 ± 1.7	74.6 ± 1.7
Sano ⁶	A	Static	7	759-831	32.8	30.66 ± 0.16		-2.8 ± 0.4	74.8 ± 0.3
Parrington and Townsend ⁷	A	Static	5	673-773	32.9	30.91 ± 0.30		-2.7 ± 1.5	75.0 ± 0.4
Shehukarev <i>et al.</i> ⁸	A		10	573-973	28.8	29.91 ± 0.39		1.4 ± 0.2	74.0 ± 0.5
Egan ⁹	B	emf	2	673-723	-74.1	-75.09 ± 0.10		-1.5	75.1 ± 0.1
Hamy and Scott ¹⁰	B	emf	1	973		-73.09			73.1
Sheldon and Gee ¹¹	C	Equation	490-760		-6.4	-7.10 ± 0.22		-1.1 ± 0.02	74.6 ± 0.3

*Reactions: (A) $\text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Co}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{HCl}(\text{g})$; (B) $\text{Co}(\text{cr}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) = \text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr})$; (C) $\text{Fe}(\text{cr}) + \text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr}) = \text{FeCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{Co}(\text{cr})$
[†]Three⁵⁻⁷ of the five sets of equilibrium data on the H₂ reduction of $\text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr})$ yield $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ values which are in good agreement ($\pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) with the value ($-74.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) obtained by solution calorimetry.²³ Also, the results obtained from our analysis of the recent emf study of reaction (C) provide further confirmation for the adopted value of $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° data below 300 K are based on the low temperature measurements of Chisholm and Stout¹⁶ (11-300 K) and Kostryukova¹⁷ (1.8-4 K). The C_p° data of Kostryukova¹⁷ below 3 K involve bias due to the presence of trace amounts of water in the CoCl_2 sample. His results¹⁷ contain a small anomaly near 2.8 K which presumably arises from the $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ anti-ferromagnetic transition at 2.3 K.¹⁸ The effect of the hexahydrate on the C_p° data above 3 K is judged to be negligible. The C_p° data above 3 K are joined graphically with those of Chisholm and Stout at 11 K.¹⁶ The latter data set contains a lambda peak at 24.71 K. C_p° near the maximum is $4.1 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and the enthalpy associated with the transition is on the order of a few calories. The existence of this anomaly has been confirmed from heat capacity measurements by Shalyt¹⁹ (30-75 K, $T_{\text{tr}} = 24.9 \text{ K}$) and Trapeznikova *et al.*²⁰ (13-130 K, $T_{\text{tr}} = 24.90 \text{ K}$). This anomaly is apparently associated with the cooperative ordering of the magnetic moments of the cobaltous ions. The latter two sets of C_p° data are judged to be less reliable than that of Chisholm and Stout¹⁶ and are not used in the calculation of $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$. $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is obtained from integration of the adopted C_p° and is based on $S^{\circ}(3 \text{ K}) = 0.003 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. C_p° data above 300 K are estimated from C_p° curves for FeCl_2 ¹⁹ and MnCl_2 .²¹ The results of the only high temperature enthalpy study²² reported for $\text{CoCl}_2(\text{cr})$ have been analyzed by Kelley.²¹ However, a comparison of these C_p° 's with those for the isostructural chlorides FeCl_2 ¹⁹ and MnCl_2 ²¹ indicate that these values are probably too high by 3.5% at 400 K and 27.3% at 1000 K. Other comparisons^{21, 15} exist which indicate that it is not unusual for the C_p° data of these Russian workers to be in error by several percent.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

References

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Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)Cl₂Co₂(cr)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T ₁ = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa				
T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (C _p ^o - H ^o (T ₁))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T ₁)	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	log K ₁
0	0	0	INFINITE			INFINITE
100	48.158	36.945	173.312	-15.801	-314.394	156.541
200	71.337	79.256	116.256	-13.637	-315.663	156.541
298.15	78.492	109.266	0	-7.400	-314.374	74.203
300	78.576	109.251	0.145	0	-312.545	47.241
400	81.714	132.821	109.267	0.145	-312.508	46.003
500	83.387	151.243	112.391	8.172	-310.570	33.339
600	84.600	166.552	118.382	16.431	-308.570	25.253
700	85.939	179.699	125.170	24.829	-306.698	19.896
800	86.918	191.254	132.042	33.360	-304.875	16.092
900	87.529	201.501	138.735	41.999	-303.536	13.252
1000	88.241	210.762	145.149	50.717	-301.883	11.056
1013.000	88.316	211.902	152.026	59.507	-300.401	9.308
1100	88.826	219.200	157.054	68.361	-299.134	7.885
1200	89.370	226.922	162.560	77.271	-298.121	6.703
1300	89.872	234.126	167.793	86.233	-297.314	5.706
1400	90.374	240.804	172.772	95.245	-297.441	4.852
1500	90.876	247.057	177.518	104.308	-296.317	4.114

PREVIOUS.

CURRENT: June 1973

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)Cl₂Co₂(cr)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

M_r = 129.8392 Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

LIQUID

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

S°(298.15 K) = [-149.021] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ_{liq}H°(298.15 K) = [-271.514] kJ·mol⁻¹ T_{liq} = 1013 ± 2 K Δ_{liq}H° = [44.8 ± 6.3] kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_{liq}H° is calculated from that of the crystal by addition of the estimated value for Δ_{liq}H° and the difference in enthalpy, H°(1013 K) - H°(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid. Independent values of Δ_{liq}H°(cr) (or Δ_{liq}H°(cr)) can be obtained from a 2nd and 3rd law analysis of two sets^{1,2} of emf data for the formation cell of molten CoCl₂. Results of our analysis of these data are tabulated below.

Source	Points	T/K	Δ _{liq} H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _{liq} H°(0)	Δ _{liq} H°(cr)
Devoto and Guzzi ¹	4	1073-1173	-75.8	-65.77 ± 1.2	-65.8	9.2 ± 1.8	2.0	-63.7	-75.6
Hamby and Scott ²	2	1073-1173	-65.9	-63.67 ± 0.3	-63.7				-73.5

Even though both data sets contain few points and show significant positive drift, we note that the average Δ_{liq}H°(cr) value (-74.6 kcal·mol⁻¹) obtained from these results is in excellent agreement with our adopted value (-74.7 kcal·mol⁻¹).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p is assumed constant at 23.70 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ in the temperature range 700-2000 K and is estimated from liquid heat capacities³ for FeCl₂, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, and NiCl₂.⁴ A glass transition is assumed at 700 K below which C_p is that of the crystal. S°(298.15 K) is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

T_{liq} is that obtained by Schafer and Krehl⁵ from cooling curve measurements. Other reported values for T_{liq} are 997 K⁶ and 1008 K.⁷ Our adopted value for T_{liq} is that selected by Brewer *et al.*,⁸ while Kelley⁹ chose T_{liq} = 1000 K. Δ_{liq}H° is calculated from Δ_{liq}H° = Δ_{liq}S° × T_{liq} with Δ_{liq}S° = 3.51 ± 0.5 cal·K⁻¹·g·atom⁻¹. Δ_{liq}S° is estimated from similar data⁴ for the isostructural chlorides FeCl₂, MgCl₂, MnCl₂, NiCl₂, and CdCl₂. Kelley⁹ has analyzed freezing point depression data for several binary systems which involve CoCl₂. Unfortunately, the values of Δ_{liq}H° derived by Kelley⁹ are very discrepant and probably of no use in defining Δ_{liq}H°. Reported values fall in the range 6.71-8.75 kcal·mol⁻¹, and Kelley⁹ recommended Δ_{liq}H° = 7.39 kcal·mol⁻¹. This value is 3.31 kcal·mol⁻¹ less than our estimated value and is also inconsistent with Δ_{liq}H° values derived for the crystal and liquid from equilibrium data. See the enthalpy of formation section for CoCl₂(cr). The discrepancies which arise in Kelley's analysis of the freezing point data may be associated with the ability of the divalent cobalt ion to form complex ions.

Vaporization Data

Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S°	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _{liq} H°	
0					
100	78.492	149.021	0.	-271.514	42.129
200	78.576	149.023	0.145	-271.477	41.836
300	81.714	152.147	8.172	-269.489	30.058
400	83.387	190.999	16.431	-267.539	23.043
500	84.600	206.307	24.829	-265.667	18.400
600	85.941	219.448	33.355	-263.849	15.107
700	85.941	219.448	33.355	-263.849	15.107
700.000	85.941	219.448	33.355	-263.849	15.107
700.000	85.941	219.448	33.355	-263.849	15.107
800	99.161	232.689	43.271	-261.233	12.656
900	99.161	244.368	53.187	-258.381	10.770
1000	99.161	254.816	63.103	-255.774	9.278
1013.000	99.161	256.097	64.392	-255.774	9.278
1100	99.161	264.267	73.019	-253.444	8.069
1200	99.161	272.895	82.036	-251.426	7.070
1300	99.161	280.832	92.652	-249.865	6.231
1400	99.161	288.181	102.768	-248.888	5.515
1500	99.161	295.022	112.584	-248.510	4.899
1600	99.161	301.422	122.600	-247.688	4.364
1700	99.161	307.433	132.516	-246.375	3.896
1800	99.161	313.101	142.432	-244.339	3.476
1900	99.161	318.462	152.348	-241.500	3.086
2000	99.161	323.549	162.264	-237.271	2.737

GLASS <- -> LIQUID TRANSITION
CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1973

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

Cl₂Co(l)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

M_r = 129.8392 Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

Cl₂Co(cr,l)

0 to 1013 K crystal
above 1013 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H° - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-314.394	INFINITE
100	48.158	36.945	173.312	-315.663	156.341
200	71.337	79.256	116.256	-314.374	74.203
298.15	78.492	109.266	109.266	-312.545	47.241
300	78.576	109.751	109.267	-312.508	46.903
400	81.714	132.821	112.391	-310.520	33.339
500	83.387	151.243	118.382	-308.570	25.253
600	84.600	166.552	125.170	-306.698	19.896
700	85.939	179.699	132.042	-304.872	16.072
800	86.818	191.234	138.735	-303.536	13.252
900	87.529	201.501	145.149	-301.883	11.056
1000	88.241	210.762	151.255	-300.401	9.508
1013.000	88.316	211.902	152.026	60.655	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID
1013.000	99.161	236.097	152.026	105.423	TRANSITION
1100	99.161	264.267	160.585	-253.444	8.069
1200	99.161	272.895	169.589	-251.426	7.070
1300	99.161	280.832	177.845	-249.865	6.231
1400	99.161	288.181	185.467	-248.888	5.515
1500	99.161	295.022	192.545	-246.910	4.899
1600	99.161	301.422	199.152	-244.688	4.364
1700	99.161	307.433	205.347	-242.375	3.896
1800	99.161	313.101	211.177	-240.096	3.476
1900	99.161	318.462	216.684	-237.830	3.086
2000	99.161	323.549	221.901	-235.271	2.737

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1973

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

Cl₂Co(cr,l)

$\text{Cl}_2\text{Cu}_1(\text{cr})$

Copper Chloride (CuCl_2)

CRYSTAL

Copper Chloride (CuCl_2)

$M_r = 134.4520$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -206.65 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -205.85 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 108.085 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev and Oranskaya¹ have reported equilibrium constants for the dissociation $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{CuCl}(\text{cr}) + 0.5 \text{ Cl}_2(\text{g})$, which are in general agreement with earlier reports by Ephraim² and Tarasenkov *et al.*³ These data were subjected to third law analysis which revealed a significant trend of $13 \pm 0.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, indicating that equilibrium conditions were not reached. However an average value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 16.5 \pm 1.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ yields a heat of formation of $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{cr}) = -49.5 \pm 2.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in good agreement with the adopted value taken from NBS Circular 500.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature heat capacity has been measured from 11–300 K by Stout and Chisholm.⁵ The integration of this data from $S^\circ(10 \text{ K}) = 0.111 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ gave $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 25.833 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The heat capacity above 298.15 K was obtained by smooth extrapolation of the above data, since the heat capacities of Krestovnikov and Karetnikov⁶ were not compatible with the low temperature data.

Decomposition Data

The temperature of decomposition, $T_{\text{dec}} = 766 \text{ K}$, was estimated from the table for $\text{CuCl}_2(\text{cr})$, $\text{CuCl}(\text{l})$ and $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ so that the pressure of Cl_2 is 1 bar.

References

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- ²F. Ephraim, Ber. 50, 1069 (1917).
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- ⁵J. W. Stout and R. C. Chisholm, J. Chem. Phys. 36, 979 (1962).
- ⁶A. N. Krestovnikov and G. A. Karetnikov, Journ. Gen. Chem. (USSR) 6, 955 (1936).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa				
T/K	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	ΔH°	ΔG°	log K _r
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-14.983	-206.648	INFINITE
100	46.777	41.020	167.042	-12.602	-192.046	100.314
200	65.647	80.525	114.499	-6.795	-176.458	46.086
298.15	71.881	108.085	108.085	0.	-161.680	28.226
300	71.923	108.530	108.087	0.133	-161.405	28.103
400	75.061	129.678	110.949	7.492	-146.806	19.171
500	77.278	146.679	116.450	15.115	-132.569	13.849
600	78.785	160.906	122.706	22.920	-118.638	10.328
700	79.956	173.142	129.057	30.860	-104.971	7.833
800	80.885	183.881	135.253	38.903	-91.535	5.977
900	81.655	193.453	141.197	47.030	-78.302	4.545
1000	82.370	202.093	146.862	55.232	-65.251	3.408
1100	83.001	209.974	152.246	63.501	-52.362	2.486
1200	83.607	217.222	157.465	71.831	-39.619	1.725
1300	84.100	223.937	162.229	80.211	-27.004	1.083
1400	84.550	230.187	166.665	88.668	-14.693	0.526
1500	85.287	236.063	171.282	97.170	-0.721	0.023

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1966

Copper Chloride (CuCl_2)

$\text{Cl}_2\text{Cu}_1(\text{cr})$

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POFCl₂)M_r = 136.877563

IDEAL GAS

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POFCl₂)
 $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 320.381 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = [-758.8] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-765.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
207 (1)	372 (1)
254 (1)	386 (1)
330 (1)	547 (1)
	620 (1)
	894 (1)
	1331 (1)

Ground State Multiplicity = [1]

Point Group = C_{2v}

Bond Distances: P-Cl = 1.99 ± 0.04 Å; P-F = 1.50 ± 0.03 Å; P-O = 1.54 ± 0.03 Å

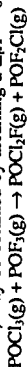
Bond Angles: Cl-P-Cl = F-P-Cl = 103°; O-P-Cl = O-P-F = 115.35°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 4.70925 × 10⁻¹¹³ g³·cm⁶

σ = 1

Enthalpy of Formation

The $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ of POFCl₂ was estimated to be -183 kcal·mol⁻¹ from the $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ of POCl₂ by assuming bond energies of 120 kcal·mol⁻¹ for D_g(P-F) and 80 kcal·mol⁻¹ for D_g(P-Cl). The D_g(P-F) and D_g(P-Cl) values were taken from Neale *et al.*^{1,2}

Essentially the same $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ may be obtained by assuming a $\Delta H_f^{\circ} = 0$ for the following reaction:

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants were determined by Brockway and Beach³ and by Williams *et al.*⁴ Brockway and Beach used electron diffraction. Williams *et al.* measured microwave spectra. Brockway and Beach³ assumed that the F-P-F and F-P-Cl angles were equal in POF₂Cl and POFCl₂. An analysis of their data by Williams *et al.*⁴ indicates that the angles in POF₂Cl, POFCl₂, and POCl₂ and POF₂ should be 103° rather than the reported 106° ± 3°. The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 26.9230 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 37.9561 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 46.0837 × 10⁻³⁹ g²·cm².

The Raman spectra and vibrational frequencies for POFCl₂ were reported by Delwaulle and Francois.⁵ These frequency assignments are summarized by Delwaulle and Francois.⁶

References

- E. Neale and L. T. D. Williams, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2485, Part I (1955).
- E. Neale, L. T. D. Williams, and V. T. Moores, *J. Chem. Soc. Part II*, 422 (1956).
- L. O. Brockway and J. Y. Beach, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 60, 1836 (1938).
- Q. Williams, J. Sheridan and W. Gordy, *J. Chem. Phys.* 20, 164 (1952).
- M. L. Delwaulle and F. Francois, *Compt. Rend.* 222, 550 (1946).
- M. L. Delwaulle and F. Francois, *J. Chim. Phys.* 46, 87 (1949).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - FF(T _r)/T]	H ^o - H(T _r)	ΔH ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	-16.431	-758.808	INFINITE
100	44.533	253.224	16.431	-758.808	391.428
200	66.285	291.266	17.199	-761.896	192.024
250	73.746	306.896	-3.690	-765.184	152.253
298.15	79.319	320.381	0	-765.672	126.425
300	79.508	320.873	0.147	-765.688	125.998
350	84.039	333.482	4.240	-766.782	106.537
400	87.659	344.949	8.536	-767.117	92.230
450	90.386	355.449	12.994	-767.342	81.097
500	92.977	365.121	17.585	-767.493	72.189
600	96.579	382.412	27.074	-767.570	58.825
700	99.094	397.499	36.865	-767.492	49.279
800	101.801	410.856	46.870	-767.293	42.121
900	103.232	422.821	57.030	-767.016	36.556
1000	104.007	433.646	67.305	-766.685	32.105
1100	104.007	443.007	77.669	-766.319	28.465
1200	104.613	452.600	88.101	-765.910	25.386
1300	105.093	460.993	98.587	-765.464	22.611
1400	105.483	468.797	109.117	-765.000	20.255
1500	105.805	476.086	119.682	-764.526	18.179
1600	106.070	482.923	130.276	-764.042	16.383
1700	106.292	489.360	140.895	-763.548	14.800
1800	106.479	495.441	151.533	-763.045	13.395
1900	106.639	501.202	162.189	-762.533	12.140
2000	106.776	506.676	172.860	-762.012	11.012
2100	106.895	511.888	183.544	-761.487	9.992
2200	106.999	516.864	194.239	-760.958	9.067
2300	107.089	521.622	204.943	-760.425	8.223
2400	107.169	526.181	215.656	-759.889	7.451
2500	107.240	530.558	226.377	-759.352	6.741
2600	107.305	534.765	237.104	-758.811	6.086
2700	107.359	538.816	247.837	-758.267	5.481
2800	107.409	542.721	258.576	-757.721	4.920
2900	107.455	546.491	269.319	-757.173	4.396
3000	107.496	550.135	280.067	-756.623	3.912
3100	107.533	553.660	290.818	-756.070	3.457
3200	107.567	557.075	301.573	-755.514	3.032
3300	107.597	560.385	312.331	-754.955	2.632
3400	107.626	563.598	323.093	-754.393	2.257
3500	107.651	566.718	333.856	-753.828	1.903
3600	107.675	569.751	344.623	-753.261	1.570
3700	107.697	572.701	355.391	-752.692	1.255
3800	107.717	575.574	366.162	-752.121	0.956
3900	107.736	578.372	376.935	-751.548	0.674
4000	107.753	581.100	387.709	-750.973	0.406
4100	107.769	583.761	398.485	-750.398	0.151
4200	107.784	586.358	409.263	-749.821	0.002
4300	107.798	588.894	420.042	-749.242	-0.242
4400	107.811	591.372	430.822	-748.661	-0.470
4500	107.823	593.795	441.604	-748.078	-0.735
4600	107.834	596.165	452.387	-747.493	-0.953
4700	107.845	598.484	463.171	-746.906	-1.145
4800	107.855	600.755	473.956	-746.317	-1.329
4900	107.864	602.979	484.742	-745.726	-1.504
5000	107.873	605.158	495.528	-745.133	-1.673
5100	107.881	607.295	506.316	-744.538	-1.835
5200	107.889	609.389	517.105	-743.941	-1.990
5300	107.896	611.445	527.894	-743.342	-2.139
5400	107.903	613.462	538.684	-742.741	-2.283
5500	107.910	615.442	549.475	-742.138	-2.421
5600	107.916	617.386	560.266	-741.533	-2.554
5700	107.922	619.296	571.058	-740.926	-2.682
5800	107.928	621.173	581.850	-740.317	-2.805
5900	107.933	623.016	592.643	-739.706	-2.924
6000	107.938	624.832	603.437	-739.093	-3.039

PREVIOUS: March 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1963 (1 bar)

Phosphoryl Chloride Fluoride (POCl₂F)Cl₂F₂O₂P₂(g)

Cl₂Fe₁(cr)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

CRYSTAL

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

$M_r = 126.753$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -344.419 \pm 0.42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -341.833 \pm 0.42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = 43.012 \pm 0.21 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation
 Koehler and Coughlin¹ determined $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -4.06 \pm 0.05 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{Fe}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ HCl}(12.731 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) = \text{FeCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g})$ by solution calorimetry. This leads to $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -81.7 \pm 0.1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is adopted in the tabulation. The value $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) [\text{HCl}(12.731 \text{ H}_2\text{O})] = -38.812 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,² is used in the calculation.
 Li and Gregory³ also determined calorimetrically $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -19.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{FeCl}_2(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{aq}) + 2 \text{ Cl}^-(\text{aq})$ in aqueous solution at concentrations near 10^{-3} molal. Using $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{aq}, \infty 298.15 \text{ K}) = -21.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,⁴ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Cl}^-, \text{aq}, \infty 298.15 \text{ K}) = -39.952 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,⁵ we have obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -81.7 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in excellent agreement with the adopted value.
 Kangro and Petersen⁶ determined the equilibrium constants for the reaction $\text{FeCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Fe}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ HCl}(\text{g})$ in the temperature range from 484–662 °C. By use of 2nd and 3rd law analyses, the enthalpy of reaction is evaluated as 37.81 and 38.24 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. Using the 3rd law $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -82.36 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in reasonable agreement with the value adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 Kelley and Mooney⁷ measured the low temperature heat capacities in the temperature range from 53.2–295.0 K and made an extrapolation to 0 K which yielded an entropy of $5.19 \pm 0.8 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 50.12 K. This value also includes the uncoupling energy of Fe^{2+} + ($R \ln 5 = 3.2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). We have adopted the measured heat capacities, but made a minor adjustment of the entropy at 53.2 K to 4.93 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, which is still within the limit of uncertainty, but yields the entropy at 298.15 K as 28.19 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The latter was found by E. F. Westrum.⁷
 Moore⁸ measured high temperature enthalpy data from 670.5 to 941 K by drop calorimetry. The low temperature heat capacities and high temperature enthalpy data were smoothly joined at 298.15 K. The C_p° values above 941 K were obtained by graphical extrapolation. Oetting and Gregory⁹ measured high temperature heat capacities in the temperature range from 60 to 500 C in a constant heating adiabatic calorimeter. Their C_p° values are in good agreement with those found by Moore.⁸

Fusion Data
 $T(\text{fus})$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ were taken from Moore.⁸

Sublimation Data
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for the monomer and dimer are calculated from the adopted enthalpies of formation of the crystal and the respective gaseous species.

References
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⁷E. F. Westrum, Jr., Dept. of Chem., Univ. of Michigan, personal communication to L. E. Wilson and N. W. Gregory as quoted in *J. Phys. Chem.* **62**, 437 (1958).
⁸G. E. Moore, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **65**, 1700 (1943).
⁹F. L. Oetting and N. W. Gregory, *J. Phys. Chem.* **65**, 138 (1961).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - F°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	Δ _f H°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-344.419	INFINITE
100	50.895	44.782	181.905	-345.192	172.460
200	70.734	88.442	124.802	-343.558	82.443
298.15	76.664	117.947	0	-341.833	52.969
300	76.735	118.421	0.142	-341.800	52.600
400	79.668	140.921	7.970	-340.070	28.9125
500	81.638	158.919	16.039	-338.424	28.894
600	83.107	173.937	24.278	-336.904	23.014
700	84.375	186.845	32.654	-335.526	18.833
800	85.508	198.187	41.149	-334.345	15.708
900	86.504	208.317	49.751	-333.492	13.286
950.000	86.944	213.006	54.087	---	---
1000	87.254	217.476	58.445	-333.282	-217.320
1100	88.013	225.834	67.214	-333.906	9.767
1200	88.554	233.516	76.043	-333.928	8.446
1300	88.962	240.621	84.970	-332.267	7.331
1400	89.287	247.226	93.833	-330.663	6.380
1500	89.507	253.394	102.773	-329.125	5.539
1600	89.684	259.177	109.343	-327.659	4.844
1700	89.817	264.618	117.733	-327.220	4.216
1800	89.907	269.754	120.708	-326.748	3.658
1900	89.953	274.617	129.695	-326.248	3.141
2000	89.956	279.231	138.688	-325.704	2.675
			147.684	-325.125	2.141
			205.389	-324.504	1.675

CURRENT: December 1970

PREVIOUS: June 1965

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Cl₂Fe₁(cr)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

LIQUID

M_r = 126.753Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)Cl₂Fe₂(l)

S°(298.15 K) = [139.876] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 950 K

Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = [-311.336] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{liq}H° = 43.012 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH°(FeCl₂, l, 298.15 K) is calculated from Δ_fH°(cr, 298.15 K) by adding Δ_{liq}H° and the difference in enthalpy, H°(950 K) - H°(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Moore¹ derived the constant heat capacity from enthalpy data measured in the temperature range from 950 to 1100 K in a drop calorimeter. The constant C_p° is assumed for all the other temperatures. The entropy is calculated a manner similar to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} and Δ_{liq}H° were taken from Moore.¹

Vaporization Data

The boiling point, T_{vp} = 1297 K, is the calculated temperature at which the sum of the partial pressures of FeCl₂(g) and Fe₂Cl₄(g) over FeCl₂(l) reaches one atmosphere. At T_{vp}, the mole fraction of the dimer is 0.1635. The enthalpy of vaporization is calculated to be the difference between the enthalpies of formation at 1297 K for one mole of FeCl₂(l) vaporizing to the equilibrium mixture of 0.719 moles of FeCl₂(g) and 0.1403 moles of Fe₂Cl₄(g).

Reference

¹G. E. Moore, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 65, 1700 (1943).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p °	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T _r	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	102.173	139.876	0.	-311.336	48.772
300	102.173	139.878	0.189	-311.256	48.435
400	102.173	143.886	10.406	-307.137	34.969
500	102.173	151.454	20.624	-303.343	26.994
600	102.173	159.928	30.841	-299.844	21.741
700	102.173	168.425	41.058	-296.624	18.051
800	102.173	176.928	51.276	-293.721	15.278
900	102.173	184.432	61.493	-291.253	13.156
950.000	102.173	188.174	66.602	---	---
1000	102.173	191.812	71.710	-289.520	11.471
1100	102.173	198.781	81.928	-288.695	10.097
1200	102.173	205.363	92.145	-287.350	8.938
1300	102.173	211.589	102.362	-285.528	8.001
1400	102.173	217.487	112.580	-283.420	7.189
1500	102.173	223.085	122.797	-281.604	6.493
1600	102.173	228.410	133.014	-279.881	5.889
1700	102.173	233.484	143.232	-278.200	5.361
1800	102.173	238.329	153.449	-276.561	4.895
1900	102.173	242.962	163.666	-275.000	4.462
2000	102.173	247.402	173.884	-273.500	4.073

PREVIOUS: June 1965

CURRENT: December 1970

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)Cl₂Fe₂(l)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 950 K crystal
above 950 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

M_r = 126.753 Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Cl₂Fe₁(cr,l)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K ₁
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹					
0	0	0	INFINITE	-344.419	INFINITE
100	50.895	44.782	181.905	-330.163	172.460
200	70.734	88.442	124.802	-343.558	82.443
298.15	76.664	117.947	117.947	0	0
300	76.735	118.421	117.948	0.142	52.969
400	79.668	140.921	120.996	7.970	37.756
500	81.638	158.919	126.840	16.039	28.894
600	83.107	173.937	133.473	24.278	23.014
700	84.375	186.845	140.197	32.654	18.833
800	85.508	198.187	146.751	41.149	15.708
900	86.504	208.317	153.039	49.751	13.286
950.000	86.944	213.006	156.072	54.087	12.286
950.000	102.173	258.281	156.072	97.099	—
1000	102.173	263.522	161.315	102.207	11.471
1100	102.173	273.260	171.056	112.425	10.097
1200	102.173	282.151	179.949	122.642	8.958
1300	102.173	290.329	188.129	132.859	8.001
1400	102.173	297.901	195.703	143.077	7.189
1500	102.173	304.950	202.754	153.294	6.493
1600	102.173	311.544	209.350	163.511	5.889
1700	102.173	317.738	215.545	173.729	5.361
1800	102.173	323.578	221.386	183.946	4.895
1900	102.173	329.103	226.911	194.163	4.462
2000	102.173	334.343	232.153	204.381	4.073
CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID					
TRANSITION					
				-289.520	-219.603
				-288.695	-212.637
				-287.330	-205.802
				-284.328	-199.130
				-281.420	-192.686
				-278.604	-186.447
				-275.881	-180.393
				-274.200	-174.487
				-271.997	-168.686
				-263.985	-162.302
				-282.207	-155.944

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1970

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Cl₂Fe₁(cr,l)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 126.753 Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Cl₂Fe(g)

S°(298.15 K) = 299.28 ± 4.2 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH_f°(0 K) = -141.59 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔH_f°(298.15 K) = -141.00 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights, State, ε_l, cm⁻¹, g_l. Includes vibrational frequencies and degeneracies.

σ = 2

Point Group: [D_{2h}]
Bond Distance: Fe-Cl = [2.17] Å
Bond Angle: Cl-Fe-Cl = [180]°
Rotational Constant: B₀ = [0.050489] cm⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Using the Gibbs energy functions of monomeric and dimeric FeCl₂(g) with the adopted enthalpy of dimerization at 298.15 K, Δ_{dimer}H° = -35.7 kcal·mol⁻¹, we have derived partial pressures of monomeric FeCl₂ from the reported pressure data.³⁻⁷ Schafer and Krehl⁸ determined K_p for the equilibrium reaction C assuming the dimer concentration was insignificant at the equilibrium conditions.

Table with columns: Source Method, Reaction, T/K, Data Points, ΔH_f°(298.15 K), kcal·mol⁻¹, 2nd law, ΔH_f°(298.15 K), kcal·mol⁻¹, Drift, cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Includes reactions A, B, and C.

Reaction: A) FeCl₂(l) → FeCl₂(g); B) FeCl₂(cr) → FeCl₂(g); C) Fe(cr) + 2 HCl(g) + H₂(g).
*1 point rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

The adopted value, ΔH_f°(FeCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -33.7 kcal·mol⁻¹, is in very good agreement with those derived from the reactions A and C. The adopted value is also between the more discrepant results for reaction B derived from mass spectrometry and from effusion studies. This implies that the total pressures calculated from the monomer and dimer tables fit the observed vapor pressures over liquid much better than those over solid. For the liquid, the ratio of the calculated to the observed vapor pressure is about 1.0 ± 0.1 and for the solid, the ratio is about 1.3 ± 0.2

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be linear, since experimental evidence indicated that other transition metal dichlorides are linear.⁹ The bond distance is estimated by comparison with that of Fe₂Cl₄(g) reported by Zsornin *et al.*⁹ The ground state (Δ), low lying electronic levels and the quantum weights were obtained from the work of Decock and Gruen.¹⁰

The asymmetric stretching frequency was observed in the infrared spectra of the vapor at 492 cm⁻¹ by Leroi¹¹ and at 494 cm⁻¹ in Ar matrices by Thompson and Carlson¹² and Frey *et al.*¹³ Normal coordinate analysis yields the stretching force constant k_s = 2.23 md/Å, which leads to the stretching vibrational frequency, ν₁ = 327 cm⁻¹, by a valence force field model. The bending frequency, ν₂ = 88 cm⁻¹ was observed in the matrix infrared spectra.¹²

Continued on page 938

Large table with columns: T/K, C_p°, S°, -[G° - F(T)]/T, H° - H°(T), ΔH_f°, Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa, ΔG°, log K_r. Contains thermodynamic data for FeCl₂ from 0 to 2600 K.

PREVIOUS: December 1970 (1 atm) CURRENT: December 1970 (1 bar)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Cl₂Fe(g)

CRYSTAL

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)M_r = 271.496Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)Cl₂Hg₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = [144.494 ± 6.3] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 550 K

Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -230.12 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H = 19.414 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Taken from.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p^o was determined from the enthalpy data of Topol and Ransom² and Ewald.³ Above 550 the curve was smoothly extrapolated. The entropy was estimated by adjusting the value to give the best fit of the melting, sublimation, and vaporization data.

Melting

T_{fus} was taken from.¹ Δ_{sub}H was given by Topol and Ransom.²

References

- ¹U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circular 500, (1952).
- ²L. E. Topol and L. D. Ransom, J. Phys. Chem. **64**, 1339 (1960).
- ³R. Ewald, Ann. Phys. Chem. (4) **44**, 1213 (1914).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
		S° - [C _p ^o - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°
0					
100					
200					
298.15	73.906	144.494	0	-230.120	-184.022
300	73.973	144.496	0.137	-230.098	-183.736
400	76.986	147.436	7.691	-228.779	-168.475
500	79.224	153.079	15.498	-227.271	-153.570
550.000	80.500	156.247	19.491	---	---
600	81.672	159.498	23.546	-225.569	-138.986
700	83.948	211.509	31.832	-282.429	-118.132
800	85.688	222.830	40.312	-279.728	-94.844
900	87.646	233.037	48.979	-276.859	-71.903
1000	89.508	242.368	57.837	-273.816	-49.292
1100	91.287	250.983	66.878	-270.604	-26.994
1200	92.968	258.999	76.092	-267.231	-4.995
1300	94.563	266.504	85.469	-263.704	16.716
1400	96.065	273.567	95.000	-260.034	38.150
1500	97.571	280.246	104.682	-256.221	59.316

--- CRYSTAL <--- LIQUID ---

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1962

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)Cl₂Hg₁(cr)

Cl₂Hg(l)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)

LIQUID

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)

Cl₂Hg(l)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [164.471] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 550\text{ K}$

$M_r = 271.496$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-213.222] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ = 19.414 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{HgCl}_2, \text{l}, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(550\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity was estimated to conform with the bromide and iodide, the value given by Topol and Ransom¹ was discounted. A glass type transition was assumed to be 367 K below which the heat capacity was equal to that of the crystal. The entropy was obtained from $S^\circ(\text{cr})$, the entropy of fusion and the estimated heat capacity.

Fusion and Vaporization

T_{fus} and T_{vap} were taken from NBS Circular 500.² $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ was given by Topol and Ransom¹ and $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$ was obtained from Prideaux³ and Johnson;⁴ $T_{\text{vap}} = 577\text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ = 58.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

References

- ¹L. E. Topol and L. D. Ransom, *J. Phys. Chem.* **64**, 1339 (1960).
- ²U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circular 500, (1952).
- ³E. B. R. Prideaux, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)* **97**, 2033 (1910).
- ⁴F. M. G. Johnson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **33**, 777 (1911).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C [*]	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	log K _r
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹ kJ·mol ⁻¹				
0				
100	102.090	164.471	0	30.323
200	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
298.15	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
300	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
400	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
500	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
550.000	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
600	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
700	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
800	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
900	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1000	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1100	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1200	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1300	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1400	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093
1500	102.090	164.471	0.189	30.093

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1962

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

M_r = 271.496 Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)Cl₂Hg₁(cr,l)0 to 550 K crystal
above 550 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	73.906	144.494	144.494	0.	-184.022	32.240
300	73.973	144.952	144.496	0.137	-183.736	31.991
400	76.986	166.664	147.436	7.691	-168.475	22.001
500	79.224	184.075	153.079	15.498	-153.570	16.043
550.000	80.500	191.685	156.247	19.491		
550.000	102.090	226.983	156.247	38.905	CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID TRANSITION	
600	102.090	235.866	162.517	44.009	-205.106	12.258
700	102.090	251.603	174.149	54.218	-260.043	9.239
800	102.090	265.235	184.701	64.427	-255.612	6.833
900	102.090	277.260	194.331	74.636	-251.202	4.994
1000	102.090	288.016	203.171	84.845	-246.808	3.548
1100	102.090	297.746	211.333	95.054	-242.428	2.387
1200	102.090	306.629	218.910	105.263	-238.060	1.436
1300	102.090	314.800	225.976	115.472	-233.701	0.646
1400	102.090	322.366	232.594	125.681	-229.353	-0.019
1500	102.090	329.409	238.816	135.890	-225.014	-0.584

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1962

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)Cl₂Hg₁(cr,l)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂) IDEAL GAS

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 294.793\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -142.31 \pm 6.3\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -146.29 \pm 6.3\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\sigma = 2$

Vibrational Levels and Multiplicities
 ν, cm^{-1}
 360 (1)
 70 (2)
 413 (1)

Point Group: D_{2h}
 Bond Distance: Hg-Cl = 2.31 Å
 Bond Angle: O-Hg-Cl = 180°
 Rotational Constant: B₀ = 0.044554 cm⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation
 The heat of formation of the crystal as given in NBS Circular 500¹ was combined with the 3rd law enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K from the data of Niwa and Zhibata,² Ruf and Treadwell³ and Johnson.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The vibrational constants were given by Klemperer and Lindeman,⁵ The bond length is a weighted average of the values given by Braune and Knoke,⁶ Gregg *et al.*,⁷ Maxwell and Mosely,⁸ and Akishin *et al.*⁹

References
¹U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circular 500, (1952).
²K. Niwa and Z. Shibata, J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. Ser. III, 2, 183 (1938).
³R. Ruf and W. D. Treadwell, Helv. Chim. Acta 37, 1941 (1954).
⁴F. M. G. Johnson, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 33, 777 (1911).
⁵W. Klemperer and L. Lindeman, J. Chem. Phys. 25, 397 (1956).
⁶H. Braune and S. Knoke, Naturwiss. 21, 349 (1933).
⁷A. H. Gregg, G. C. Hampson, G. I. Jenkins, P. L. F. Jones and L. E. Sutton, Trans. Faraday Soc. 33, 852, (1937).
⁸L. R. Maxwell and V. M. Mosley, Phys. Rev. 57, 21 (1940).
⁹P. A. Akishin, V. P. Spiridinov and A. N. Khodchenkov, Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 33, 20 (1959).

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)

Cl₂Hg(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	0	-142.313	INFINITE
100	46.437	237.359	-10.632	-143.133	15.287
200	54.452	272.269	-5.549	-145.013	37.974
298.15	56.690	284.678	-2.766	-145.198	50.358
300	58.110	294.793	0	-145.007	25.405
350	58.154	295.152	0.108	-144.999	25.247
400	59.140	304.196	3.041	-144.768	21.605
450	59.826	312.140	6.017	-144.514	18.872
500	60.319	319.217	9.021	-144.241	16.743
550	60.683	325.592	12.046	-143.954	15.039
600	61.174	336.703	18.141	-143.541	12.479
700	61.478	346.157	24.275	-136.116	10.157
800	61.680	354.381	30.434	-126.136	8.256
900	61.819	361.654	36.609	-116.203	6.744
1000	61.920	368.173	42.796	-106.312	5.553
1100	61.995	374.078	48.992	-96.458	4.580
1200	62.053	379.475	55.195	-86.637	3.771
1300	62.097	384.444	61.402	-76.846	3.088
1400	62.133	389.047	67.614	-67.082	2.503
1500	62.162	393.335	73.829	-57.343	1.997
1600	62.185	397.347	80.046	-47.628	1.555
1700	62.205	401.118	86.266	-37.933	1.166
1800	62.221	404.674	92.487	-28.257	0.820
1900	62.235	408.038	98.710	-18.599	0.511
2000	62.247	411.231	104.934	-8.958	0.234
2100	62.258	414.268	111.159	0.668	-0.017
2200	62.267	417.165	117.385	10.280	-0.244
2300	62.274	419.933	123.612	19.879	-0.451
2400	62.281	422.583	129.840	29.467	-0.641
2500	62.287	425.126	136.069	39.044	-0.816
2600	62.292	427.569	142.298	48.612	-0.977
2700	62.297	429.920	148.527	58.171	-1.125
2800	62.301	432.185	154.757	67.723	-1.263
2900	62.305	434.372	160.987	77.268	-1.392
3000	62.309	436.484	167.218	86.807	-1.511
3100	62.312	438.527	173.449	96.342	-1.623
3200	62.315	440.506	179.680	105.875	-1.728
3300	62.317	442.523	186.086	115.400	-1.827
3400	62.320	444.284	192.144	124.924	-1.919
3500	62.322	446.090	198.376	134.447	-2.007
3600	62.324	447.846	204.608	143.967	-2.089
3700	62.326	449.553	210.841	153.487	-2.167
3800	62.327	451.216	217.073	163.005	-2.241
3900	62.329	452.835	223.306	172.522	-2.311
4000	62.330	454.413	229.539	182.039	-2.377
4100	62.332	455.952	235.772	191.555	-2.440
4200	62.333	457.454	242.006	201.070	-2.501
4300	62.334	458.921	248.239	210.585	-2.558
4400	62.335	460.354	254.472	220.099	-2.613
4500	62.336	461.754	260.706	229.612	-2.665
4600	62.337	463.125	266.940	239.125	-2.715
4700	62.338	464.465	273.173	248.636	-2.760
4800	62.339	465.778	279.407	258.145	-2.809
4900	62.340	467.063	285.641	267.653	-2.853
5000	62.340	468.322	291.875	277.158	-2.895
5100	62.341	469.557	298.109	286.661	-2.936
5200	62.342	470.767	304.343	296.161	-2.975
5300	62.342	471.955	310.577	305.658	-3.012
5400	62.343	473.120	316.812	315.151	-3.048
5500	62.343	474.264	323.046	324.641	-3.083
5600	62.344	475.388	329.280	334.126	-3.117
5700	62.344	476.491	335.515	343.606	-3.149
5800	62.345	477.575	341.749	353.082	-3.180
5900	62.345	478.641	347.984	362.552	-3.210
6000	62.346	479.689	354.218	372.016	-3.239

PREVIOUS, March 1962 (1 atm) CURRENT, March 1962 (1 bar)

Mercury Chloride (HgCl₂)

Mercury Chloride (Hg₂Cl₂)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 472.086Mercury Chloride (Hg₂Cl₂)Cl₂Hg₂(cr)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 192.535 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted enthalpy of formation is based on the average Gibbs energy of formation, $-50.315 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, as measured by Getke¹ and Hills and Ives,² and the entropy of formation.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The data of Pollitzer³ from 22–199 K, was treated by Kelley.⁴ The heat capacities listed by Kelley were raised by 0.06 to match the entropy data of Getke.¹ Data above room temperature were obtained by smooth extrapolation. A mean value of the entropy of formation of $-46.614 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was adopted from the cell measurements of Getke.¹

Sublimation

The vapor pressure over mercurous chloride reaches 1 atmosphere at 655 K, according to Smith and Menzies.⁵ At this point the vapor is dissociated into Hg(g) and HgCl₂(g).

References

- ¹R. H. Getke, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **44**, 1684 (1922).
- ²G. J. Hills and D. J. G. Ives, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)* **318** (1951).
- ³F. Pollitzer, *Electrochem.* **19**, 513 (1913).
- ⁴K. K. Kelley, *U. S. Bur. Mines Bull.* **592** (1960).
- ⁵A. Smith and A. W. C. Menzies, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **32**, 1541 (1910).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T _r	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-260.537	-260.537	INFINITE
100	79.245	92.186	278.165	-261.981	-244.835	127.899
200	95.479	153.076	201.673	-261.310	-227.924	59.528
298.15	101.968	192.535	192.535	-264.927	-210.485	36.876
300	102.048	193.166	192.537	-264.904	-210.147	36.590
400	106.023	223.084	196.589	-263.497	-192.096	25.085
500	109.328	247.106	204.367	-261.751	-174.442	18.224
600	112.131	267.293	213.217	-259.735	-157.165	13.682
700	114.558	284.762	222.217	-257.5019	-127.101	9.484
800	116.817	300.210	231.019	-371.305	-91.956	6.003
900	118.826	314.086	239.491	-367.399	-57.247	3.323
1000	120.667	326.703	247.591	-363.317	-23.003	1.202
1100	122.340	338.283	255.316	-359.072	10.824	-0.514
1200	123.846	348.994	262.682	-354.680	44.258	-1.926
1300	125.169	358.960	269.709	-350.158	77.320	-3.107
1400	126.311	368.279	276.421	-345.521	110.030	-4.105
1500	127.277	377.028	282.839	-340.788	142.405	-4.959

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1961

Mercury Chloride (Hg₂Cl₂)Cl₂Hg₂(cr)

Potassium Chloride ((KCl)₂) IDEAL GAS

Potassium Chloride ((KCl)₂)

Cl₂K₂(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [352.864] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ ΔH°(0 K) = -614.43 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔH°(298.15 K) = -617.64 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[219](1)	[104](1)
[108](1)	[184](1)
[180](1)	[100](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: D_{2h}
 Bond Distance: Cl-K = [2.932] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-K-Cl = [100.8]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [2.87407 × 10⁻¹¹²] g³·cm⁶
 σ = 4

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is calculated from that of KCl(g) using ΔH°(298.15 K) = 45.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ for K₂Cl₂(g) → 2 KCl(g) as selected from data analyses summarized below. The three experimental techniques include PVT measurements,¹ combination of total vapor pressure and transpiration data,^{2,4} and mass spectrometric studies of the variation of ion intensities with temperature.⁵ The results are reasonably consistent, considering the uncertainties inherent in the problem.

The resulting tables were tested by comparison with other data. Calculated total vapor pressures are in satisfactory agreement with the observed values over the range 820–1500 K; however, near the boiling point they are lower by 6–18%. [refer to KCl(g)]. Knudsen effusion data and transpiration data over KCl(cr) have been reviewed by Pugh and Barrow.⁶ These data suggest negligible dimer formation when combined with the total vapor pressures of Pugh and Barrow⁶ but significant dimer formation when combined with the lower (20–30%) total pressures of Dietz.⁴ Calculated dimer formation (22 mole percent at 900 K) agrees with the latter combination but calculated total pressures agree with those of Pugh and Barrow.⁶ Velocity distribution studies of Miller and Kusch⁷ suggest about 10 mole percent of dimer at 900 K. Thus, while minor inconsistencies do exist, it is not apparent that they exceed the combined experimental errors.

Source	Method	Points	T/K	ΔH°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift
1	PVT data	15	1310–1404	46.70 ± 2.1	-0.5 ± 1.6
2	Trans. + Vap. Press.	10	1253–1352	46.24 ± 3.5	-1.0 ± 2.7
3	Trans. + Vap. Press.	5	1261–1372	43.0 ± 4.5	0.7 ± 3.4
4	Trans. + Vap. Press.	7	1250–1473	42.54 ± 2.9	2.2 ± 2.3
5	Mass spectrometry	-	774–1016	41.9 ± 3	-

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The structure and vibrational frequencies are those calculated from an ionic model by Berkowitz.⁹ The sixth fundamental was arbitrarily lowered from 206 to 100 cm⁻¹ since the resulting entropy increase (1.4 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 1300 K.) improved the overall agreement with the equilibrium data. Based on electron diffraction studies of the monomer-dimer vapor, Akishin and Rambidi¹⁰ have derived the bond distance and angle to be 2.81 Å and 98°. Interpretation of the diffraction data, however, is complicated by the presence of only about 30 mole percent of dimer at the temperature of measurement. Adoption of this dimer structure would reduce the entropy by 0.23 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Principal moments of inertia for the Berkowitz structure are I_A = 45.3554 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 60.0935 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 105.4488 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

Reference

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ⁰	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	ΔH°	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-614.430	INFINITE
100	67.532	269.905	-15.270	-616.913	322.242
200	78.301	321.028	-7.834	-617.550	161.287
250	79.953	338.697	-3.874	-617.708	129.063
298.15	80.865	352.864	0	-617.774	108.232
300	80.892	353.364	0.150	-617.775	107.864
350	81.473	365.981	4.110	-617.548	92.164
400	81.857	376.987	8.294	-616.696	80.332
450	82.122	386.444	12.941	-614.741	71.475
500	82.314	395.107	16.098	-614.699	64.217
600	82.565	410.139	24.750	-612.395	53.314
700	82.718	422.879	33.014	-609.851	45.508
800	82.817	433.931	41.292	-607.109	39.640
900	82.885	443.690	49.577	-604.164	35.066
1000	82.934	452.425	57.868	-601.119	31.399
1100	82.971	460.332	66.163	-598.172	27.954
1200	82.998	467.552	74.462	-595.270	24.820
1300	83.020	474.197	82.763	-592.415	22.169
1400	83.037	480.350	91.066	-589.604	19.899
1500	83.051	486.079	99.370	-586.931	17.931
1600	83.062	491.439	107.676	-584.396	16.211
1700	83.071	496.475	115.982	-581.981	14.694
1800	83.079	501.224	124.290	-579.683	13.345
1900	83.086	505.716	132.598	-577.496	12.155
2000	83.092	509.978	140.907	-575.420	11.050
2100	83.096	514.032	149.217	-573.458	10.073
2200	83.101	517.898	157.526	-571.604	9.182
2300	83.104	521.592	165.834	-569.852	8.368
2400	83.108	525.129	174.147	-568.247	7.622
2500	83.111	528.521	182.458	-566.784	6.936
2600	83.113	531.781	190.769	-565.460	6.302
2700	83.115	534.918	199.081	-564.265	5.716
2800	83.117	537.941	207.392	-563.189	5.171
2900	83.119	540.857	215.704	-562.226	4.664
3000	83.121	543.675	224.016	-561.369	4.191
3100	83.122	546.401	232.328	-560.615	3.748
3200	83.124	549.040	240.641	-560.000	3.332
3300	83.125	551.598	248.953	-559.503	2.942
3400	83.126	554.079	257.266	-559.116	2.574
3500	83.127	556.489	265.578	-558.838	2.227
3600	83.128	558.831	273.891	-558.669	1.899
3700	83.129	561.108	282.204	-558.609	1.588
3800	83.130	563.325	290.517	-558.654	1.293
3900	83.131	565.484	298.830	-558.800	1.013
4000	83.131	567.589	307.143	-559.050	0.746
4100	83.132	569.642	315.456	-559.405	0.492
4200	83.133	571.645	323.769	-559.860	0.250
4300	83.133	573.601	332.082	-560.418	0.018
4400	83.134	575.512	340.396	-561.084	-0.203
4500	83.134	577.381	348.709	-561.856	-0.415
4600	83.134	579.208	357.022	-562.731	-0.619
4700	83.135	580.996	365.336	-563.710	-0.814
4800	83.135	582.746	373.649	-564.794	-1.002
4900	83.135	584.460	381.963	-565.984	-1.183
5000	83.136	586.140	390.276	-567.279	-1.357
5100	83.136	587.786	398.590	-568.681	-1.525
5200	83.136	589.400	406.904	-570.191	-1.687
5300	83.137	590.984	415.217	-571.822	-1.843
5400	83.137	592.538	423.531	-573.574	-1.995
5500	83.137	594.064	431.845	-575.447	-2.141
5600	83.137	595.562	440.158	-577.434	-2.283
5700	83.138	597.033	448.472	-579.538	-2.420
5800	83.138	598.479	456.786	-581.760	-2.554
5900	83.138	599.900	465.100	-584.100	-2.683
6000	83.138	601.298	473.413	-586.561	-2.809

PREVIOUS: March 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1966 (1 bar)

Potassium Chloride ((KCl)₂)

Cl₂K₂(g)

Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 84.788Cl₂Li₂(g)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [288.767] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -595.61 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -598.55 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[330](1)	[356](1)
[296](1)	[335](1)
[385](1)	[460](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

Point Group: D_{2h}

Bond Distances: Li-Cl = 2.23 Å; Li-Li = 2.62 Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Li-Cl = 108 ± 4°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 6.41793 × 10⁻¹¹⁴ g³·cm⁶

σ = 4

Enthalpy of Formation

An enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K of 52.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ was chosen to fit the vapor pressure data and relative concentrations of monomer, dimer and trimer as described in the table for LiCl(g). This value is in reasonable agreement with the value of 53.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ from a 3rd law analysis of the vapor pressure data of Nesmeyanov and Sazonov¹ and the relative concentrations of monomer, dimer, and trimer from the work of Miller and Kusch.² Also a value of 54.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ was found by Milne and Klein³ from mass spectrometer studies.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Klemperer and Norris⁴ observed two bands in the infrared spectrum and made tentative assignments. The remaining four frequencies were calculated by Berkowitz⁵ from a reasonable model. The bond lengths and angles were determined from the electron diffraction experiments of Bauer *et al.*⁶ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 3.9605 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 38.3234 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 42.2839 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

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Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₂)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - [S ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r G ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-15.486	-595.607	INFINITE
100	41.503	225.773	345.688	-11.991	-596.014	312.479
200	63.653	291.707	295.121	-6.683	-597.427	156.663
230	68.503	276.564	289.937	-3.593	-598.012	123.443
298.15	72.195	288.767	288.767	0	-600.788	105.256
300	72.309	289.214	288.769	0.134	-600.802	104.609
350	74.860	300.565	289.659	3.817	-599.128	87.511
400	76.631	310.683	291.666	7.607	-601.374	78.531
450	77.902	319.786	294.294	11.472	-601.531	69.824
500	78.841	328.045	297.262	15.391	-600.983	62.784
600	80.103	342.541	303.634	23.344	-599.538	52.194
700	80.885	354.952	310.100	31.396	-597.832	44.611
800	81.403	365.789	316.398	39.512	-595.923	38.910
900	81.761	375.598	322.430	47.672	-593.844	34.466
1000	82.020	384.027	328.166	55.861	-591.617	30.903
1100	82.213	391.854	333.605	64.073	-589.258	27.982
1200	82.360	399.014	338.762	72.302	-586.782	25.542
1300	82.475	405.611	343.654	80.544	-584.199	23.473
1400	82.567	411.726	348.300	88.797	-581.519	21.697
1500	82.640	417.426	352.721	97.057	-578.748	20.154
1600	82.701	422.761	356.933	105.324	-575.895	18.801
1700	82.751	427.776	360.955	113.597	-572.961	17.654
1800	82.794	432.507	364.800	121.874	-569.944	16.604
1900	82.830	436.985	368.482	130.155	-566.854	14.209
2000	82.860	441.234	372.014	138.440	-563.697	12.584
2100	82.886	445.278	375.408	146.727	-560.472	11.819
2200	82.909	449.134	378.672	155.017	-557.187	10.877
2300	82.929	452.820	381.816	163.309	-553.850	9.845
2400	82.947	456.350	384.849	171.603	-550.467	8.892
2500	82.962	459.736	387.777	179.898	-547.039	8.188
2600	82.976	462.990	390.607	188.195	-543.573	7.455
2700	82.988	466.122	393.347	196.493	-540.073	6.777
2800	82.999	469.140	396.000	204.793	-536.542	6.147
2900	83.009	472.053	398.573	213.093	-532.984	5.561
3000	83.018	474.867	401.069	221.394	-529.403	5.013
3100	83.026	477.590	403.494	229.697	-525.804	4.501
3200	83.033	480.226	405.851	238.003	-522.187	4.021
3300	83.039	482.781	408.143	246.303	-518.552	3.570
3400	83.046	485.260	410.375	254.607	-514.904	3.146
3500	83.051	487.667	412.549	262.912	-511.246	2.745
3600	83.056	490.007	414.669	271.218	-507.583	2.367
3700	83.061	492.283	416.736	279.523	-503.916	2.008
3800	83.065	494.498	418.753	287.830	-500.246	1.669
3900	83.069	496.655	420.723	296.137	-496.573	1.347
4000	83.073	498.759	422.648	304.444	-492.900	1.040
4100	83.076	500.810	424.529	312.751	-489.227	0.749
4200	83.079	502.812	426.369	321.059	-485.554	0.471
4300	83.082	504.767	428.170	329.367	-481.881	0.205
4400	83.085	506.677	429.933	337.675	-478.208	0.048
4500	83.088	508.544	431.659	345.984	-474.535	0.000
4600	83.090	510.370	433.350	354.293	-470.862	-0.270
4700	83.092	512.157	435.008	362.602	-467.189	-0.545
4800	83.095	513.907	436.634	370.911	-463.516	-0.820
4900	83.097	515.620	438.228	379.221	-459.843	-1.104
5000	83.098	517.299	439.793	387.531	-456.170	-1.361
5100	83.100	518.944	441.329	395.841	-452.497	-1.550
5200	83.102	520.558	442.837	404.151	-448.824	-1.733
5300	83.104	522.141	444.318	412.461	-445.151	-1.909
5400	83.105	523.695	445.774	420.771	-441.478	-2.079
5500	83.106	525.219	447.205	429.082	-437.805	-2.243
5600	83.108	526.717	448.611	437.393	-434.132	-2.401
5700	83.109	528.188	449.994	445.704	-430.459	-2.555
5800	83.110	529.633	451.355	454.015	-426.786	-2.703
5900	83.111	531.054	452.694	462.326	-423.113	-2.846
6000	83.112	532.451	454.011	470.637	-419.440	-2.985

PREVIOUS: June 1962 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1962 (1 bar)

Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₂)Cl₂Li₂(g)

CRYSTAL

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

Cl₂Mg(cr)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 89.629\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 987\text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -641.196 \pm 0.46\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -641.616 \pm 0.46\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 43.095 \pm 0.21\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -153.35 \pm 0.11\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is from enthalpy of solution measurements reported by Shomate and Huffman.¹ Shomate and Huffman's enthalpy of solution of Mg in 1 M HCl ($\Delta_s H^\circ = -111.322 \pm 0.041\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) has been substantiated for calibration purposes by Gunn and Cunningham² ($\Delta_s H^\circ = -111.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) and by Westrum and Eyring³ ($\Delta_s H^\circ = -111.27\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). Auxiliary enthalpy of dilution and enthalpy of formation data for HCl were taken from Parker⁴ and from Wagman *et al.*⁵

Heat Capacity and Entropy

High temperature heat content data by Moore⁶ were joined by Shomate correlation with low temperature heat capacity data reported by Kelley and Moore.⁷ $C_p^\circ(\text{cr})$ above T_{fus} is a linear extrapolation from 700 K. $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is derived from the low temperature data and is based on $S^\circ(53.6\text{ K}) = 2.006\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Fusion Data

$\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 10.30 \pm 0.05\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is taken from enthalpy measurements of Moore.⁶ $T_{\text{fus}} = 987\text{ K}$ is from NBS Circular 500.⁸

Sublimation Data

The value of $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ was derived by 2nd and 3rd law analyses of vapor pressure data. Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

References

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- ²S. R. Gunn and B. B. Cunningham, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **79**, 1563 (1957).
- ³E. F. Westrum Jr. and L. Eyring, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **74**, 2045 (1952).
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- ⁵D. D. Wagman *et al.*, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Technical Note 270-1, (1965).
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- ⁸U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, (1952).

T/K	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H ^o (T) kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f H ^o kJ·mol ⁻¹	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-641.196	-641.196	INFINITE
100	40.294	25.956	146.771	-643.073	-625.817	376.893
200	63.575	62.664	95.923	-642.688	-608.599	158.950
298.15	71.379	89.629	89.629	-641.616	-592.087	103.731
300	71.496	90.071	89.630	-641.593	-591.780	103.038
400	75.709	111.276	92.493	-640.237	-573.576	73.136
500	78.143	128.451	98.022	-638.773	-559.528	58.433
600	79.873	142.857	104.326	-637.269	-543.580	47.323
700	81.253	155.274	110.737	-635.756	-528.085	39.406
800	82.550	166.209	117.001	-634.254	-512.806	33.483
900	83.847	176.007	123.022	-632.773	-497.714	28.887
987.000	84.977	183.795	128.040	55.030	---	---
1000	85.144	184.908	128.773	56.135	---	---
1100	86.417	193.083	134.252	64.714	-482.073	25.181
1200	87.662	200.656	139.474	73.418	-466.356	22.145
1300	88.880	207.721	144.455	82.245	-450.771	19.622
1400	90.071	214.351	149.213	91.193	-435.316	17.491
1500	91.235	220.605	153.766	100.258	-416.823	15.552
1600	92.372	226.530	158.131	109.439	-392.346	13.663
1700	93.482	232.163	162.321	118.732	-368.086	12.017
1800	94.565	237.538	166.352	128.133	-344.035	10.571
1900	95.621	242.679	170.235	137.644	-320.187	9.292
2000	96.650	247.610	173.981	147.258	-296.537	8.152
					-273.080	7.132

PREVIOUS: December 1960

CURRENT: December 1965

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

Cl₂Mg(cr)

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

LIQUID

M_r = 95.211Cl₂Mg₁(l)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [129.480] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 987 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-601.577] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ} = 43.095 \pm 0.21 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MgCl}_2, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MgCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(987 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

A constant $C_p^{\circ}(\text{l}) = 22.0 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ over the temperature range 1006–1428 K is from the high temperature enthalpy data of Moore.¹ This constant value was assumed to hold from an assumed glass transition of 660 K to 3000 K. $C_p^{\circ}(\text{l})$ below 660 K is taken to be that of the crystal. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change of the reaction $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{l}) = \text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$ is zero. The difference between $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ for $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{l})$ and $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{g})$ at T_{vap} is $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ}$.

Reference

¹G. E. Moore, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 65, 1700 (1943).

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r	
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o		
0							
100							
200							
298.15	71.379	129.480	129.480	0.	-601.577	-563.979	98.798
300	71.496	129.922	129.482	0.132	-601.553	-563.696	98.148
400	75.709	151.128	132.344	7.513	-600.197	-551.276	71.989
500	78.145	168.303	137.873	15.215	-598.733	-539.214	56.331
600	79.873	182.554	144.164	23.034	-597.314	-527.443	45.918
660.000	85.617	190.408	148.013	27.981	GLASS ← → LIQUID		
660.000	92.048	190.415	148.013	27.985	TRANSITION		
700	92.048	195.831	150.592	31.667	-595.225	-515.943	38.500
800	92.048	208.122	157.032	40.872	-592.708	-504.791	32.959
900	92.048	218.964	163.323	50.077	-590.342	-493.945	28.668
987.000	92.048	227.458	168.608	58.085	CRYSTAL ← → LIQUID		
1000	92.048	228.662	169.381	59.282	-596.730	-482.642	25.211
1100	92.048	237.435	175.175	68.486	-594.706	-471.331	22.382
1200	92.048	245.444	180.702	77.691	-592.694	-460.204	20.032
1300	92.048	252.812	185.969	86.896	-590.692	-449.244	18.051
1400	92.048	259.634	190.990	96.101	-716.109	-435.271	16.240
1500	92.048	265.984	195.781	105.306	-712.774	-415.328	14.463
1600	92.048	271.925	200.356	114.510	-709.448	-395.607	12.915
1700	92.048	277.505	204.732	123.715	-706.130	-376.093	11.536
1800	92.048	282.767	208.922	132.920	-702.822	-356.775	10.353
1900	92.048	287.744	212.941	142.125	-699.523	-337.640	9.282
2000	92.048	292.465	216.800	151.330	-696.234	-318.679	8.323
2100	92.048	296.956	220.511	160.534	-692.957	-299.881	7.459
2200	92.048	301.238	224.084	169.739	-689.692	-281.240	6.677
2300	92.048	305.330	227.528	178.944	-686.441	-262.747	5.967
2400	92.048	309.247	230.852	188.149	-683.206	-244.395	5.319
2500	92.048	313.005	234.063	197.354	-679.988	-226.177	4.726

PREVIOUS: December 1960

CURRENT: December 1965

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)Cl₂Mg₁(l)

Mg₂Cl₂(cr,l)

M_r = 95.211 Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 987 K crystal
above 987 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	log K _f
0	0	0	INFINITE	-641.196	-641.196	INFINITE
100	40.294	25.956	146.771	-643.073	-625.817	328.893
200	63.575	62.664	95.923	-642.688	-608.599	138.950
298.15	71.579	89.629	89.629	0	-641.616	103.731
300	71.496	90.071	89.630	0.132	-641.593	103.038
400	75.709	111.276	92.493	7.513	-640.277	75.136
500	78.145	128.451	98.072	15.215	-638.773	58.433
600	79.873	142.857	104.326	23.119	-637.269	47.323
700	81.235	155.274	110.737	31.176	-635.756	39.406
800	82.590	166.209	117.001	39.366	-634.254	33.483
900	83.847	176.007	123.022	47.686	-632.773	28.887
987.000	84.977	183.795	128.040	55.030	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID TRANSITION	---
987.000	92.048	227.458	128.040	98.125	---	---
1000	92.048	228.662	129.341	99.321	-596.730	25.211
1100	92.048	237.435	138.775	108.526	-594.706	22.382
1200	92.048	245.444	147.535	117.731	-592.694	20.032
1300	92.048	252.812	155.169	126.936	-590.692	18.051
1400	92.048	259.634	162.390	136.141	-588.710	16.240
1500	92.048	265.984	169.087	145.345	-586.774	14.463
1600	92.048	271.925	175.331	154.550	-584.848	12.915
1700	92.048	277.505	181.179	163.755	-582.930	11.556
1800	92.048	282.767	186.678	172.960	-581.022	10.353
1900	92.048	287.744	191.867	182.165	-579.125	9.282
2000	92.048	292.465	196.780	191.369	-577.234	8.323
2100	92.048	296.956	201.444	200.574	-575.344	7.459
2200	92.048	301.238	205.884	209.779	-573.454	6.677
2300	92.048	305.319	210.419	218.984	-571.564	5.967
2400	92.048	309.247	214.169	228.189	-569.674	5.319
2500	92.048	313.005	218.048	237.393	-567.784	4.726

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1965

Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂)

Mg₂Cl₂(cr,l)

Cl₂Mo₂O₇(g)

Molybdenum Chloride Oxide (MoO₂Cl₂)

M_r = 198.8448

IDEAL GAS

Molybdenum Chloride Oxide (MoO₂Cl₂)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S°	H° - H°(T _r)	ΔG°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	53.401	261.666	-18.400	-628.990	324.120
200	74.277	305.899	-14.377	-631.275	159.096
250	80.563	323.183	-3.996	-632.563	126.046
298.15	85.220	337.787	0	-633.039	104.688
300	85.378	338.315	0.158	-633.043	104.004
350	89.169	351.772	338.843	-633.085	89.368
400	92.191	363.883	341.228	-633.036	76.447
450	94.615	374.887	344.366	-632.921	67.262
500	96.572	384.960	347.929	-632.761	59.917
600	99.467	402.841	355.629	-632.357	48.902
700	101.440	418.331	363.505	-631.905	41.041
800	102.829	431.973	371.228	-631.446	35.148
900	103.835	444.145	378.666	-631.002	30.669
1000	104.585	455.126	385.772	-630.591	26.908
1100	105.156	465.122	392.538	-630.274	23.914
1200	105.600	474.291	398.974	-629.915	21.421
1300	106.032	482.758	405.097	-629.613	19.312
1400	106.453	490.621	410.929	-629.368	17.505
1500	106.865	497.959	416.489	-629.172	15.940
1600	106.656	504.836	421.798	-629.448	14.626
1700	106.815	511.307	426.875	-629.570	13.561
1800	106.949	517.416	431.737	-629.806	12.696
1900	107.064	523.202	436.400	-630.167	11.994
2000	107.161	528.696	440.878	-630.661	10.457
2100	107.246	533.926	445.186	-631.302	9.673
2200	107.320	538.917	449.334	-632.098	8.958
2300	107.384	543.689	453.333	-633.062	8.305
2400	107.441	548.261	457.194	-634.206	7.706
2500	107.491	552.648	460.925	-635.542	7.153
2600	107.535	556.864	464.534	-637.094	6.642
2700	107.575	560.928	468.029	-638.861	6.167
2800	107.610	564.857	471.417	-640.832	5.725
2900	107.643	568.651	474.704	-643.006	5.311
3000	107.671	572.323	477.897	-645.382	4.903
3100	107.698	575.794	480.996	-647.959	4.520
3200	107.721	579.214	484.013	-650.737	4.161
3300	107.743	582.529	486.949	-653.714	3.823
3400	107.763	585.745	489.807	-656.890	3.504
3500	107.781	588.870	492.593	-660.266	3.202
3600	107.798	591.906	495.310	-663.843	2.920
3700	107.813	594.860	497.961	-667.621	2.650
3800	107.827	597.735	500.549	-671.600	2.394
3900	107.840	600.536	503.077	-675.781	2.151
4000	107.852	603.267	505.547	-680.165	1.919
4100	107.864	605.930	507.963	-684.754	1.699
4200	107.874	608.529	510.327	-689.548	1.488
4300	107.884	611.068	512.640	-694.548	1.287
4400	107.893	613.548	514.906	-699.756	1.095
4500	107.902	615.973	517.125	-705.172	0.911
4600	107.910	618.345	519.300	-710.796	0.735
4700	107.917	620.665	521.432	-716.629	0.566
4800	107.924	622.937	523.523	-722.672	0.405
4900	107.931	625.163	525.574	-728.926	0.247
5000	107.937	627.343	527.588	-735.391	0.097
5100	107.943	629.465	529.565	-742.066	-0.229
5200	107.948	631.537	531.507	-748.951	-0.485
5300	107.953	633.561	533.414	-756.046	-0.732
5400	107.958	635.551	535.289	-763.351	-0.970
5500	107.963	637.502	537.132	-770.866	-1.201
5600	107.967	639.444	538.944	-778.591	-1.424
5700	107.971	641.388	540.726	-786.526	-1.639
5800	107.975	643.366	542.480	-794.672	-1.848
5900	107.979	645.342	544.205	-803.029	-2.050
6000	107.983	647.027	545.904	-811.600	-2.246

ΔH°(0 K) = -628.99 ± 14.6 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH°(298.15 K) = -633.04 ± 14.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm⁻¹ ν, cm⁻¹
 972 (1) 134 (1) 156 (1)
 453 (1) 437 (1)
 347 (1) 287 (1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: Mo-O = 1.75 ± 0.10 Å; Mo-Cl = 2.28 ± 0.03 Å
 Bond Angles: O-Mo-O = 109.5°; Cl-Mo-Cl = 113°
 O-Mo-O plane perpendicular to Cl-Mo-Cl plane
 Product of Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 1.09994 × 10⁻¹¹¹ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation
 Graham and Hepler¹ determined calorimetrically ΔH° = -65.3 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction:
 MoO₂Cl₂(cr) + 4 NaOH(=H₂O) → Na₂MoO₄(=H₂O) + 2 NaCl(=H₂O) + 2 H₂O(l)

Combining this result with the following enthalpy of formation data: ΔH°(Na₂MoO₄, =H₂O) = -353 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹; ΔH°(NaCl, =H₂O) = -97.33 ± 0.09 kcal·mol⁻¹; ΔH°(NaOH, =H₂O) = -112.46 ± 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹; ΔH°(H₂O, l) = -68.315 kcal·mol⁻¹; we derive ΔH°(MoO₂Cl₂, cr) = -169.6 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Shechukarev *et al.*⁶ measured the heats of solution of MoO₃(cr), MoO₂Cl₂(cr) and NaCl(cr) in NaOH(aq) and derived ΔH° = -45.56 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction MoO₂Cl₂(cr) + 2 NaOH(77 H₂O) → MoO₃(cr) + 2 NaCl(cr) + H₂O(l). Using JANAF auxiliary data,^{3,4} we obtain ΔH°(MoO₂Cl₂, cr, 298.15 K) = -172.86 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹.

The two investigations differ only in the heat of solution of MoO₂Cl₂(cr), both samples were better than 99.9% pure, and multiple determinations on two different samples were employed in each case. We adopt an average of the two values, -171.2 ± 1.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ for ΔH°(MoO₂Cl₂, cr, 298.15 K). Shechukarev *et al.*⁶ reported an equation for the vapor pressure over the solid from which we have calculated a 2nd law Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) = 19.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ with an estimated uncertainty of ± 2 kcal·mol⁻¹. A ΔC_p correction of -4.1 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ was used.³ Thus, our adopted value is ΔH°(MoO₂Cl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -151.3 ± 3.5 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Shechukarev *et al.*⁷ reported equilibrium constants for the reaction MoO₂Cl₂(g) + 0.5 O₂(g) = MoO₃(cr) + Cl₂(g). Shechukarev *et al.*⁸ and Hultgren and Brewer⁹ reported equilibrium data for the reaction MoO₃(cr) + 2 HCl(g) = MoO₂Cl₂(g) + H₂O(g). 2nd and 3rd law analysis of these equilibrium data give the following results:

Source	Data Points	ΔH°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift	-ΔH°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
7	7	-15.6	-30.11 ± 2.0	148.0 ± 3.0
8	Eqn	12.1	13.8 ± 1.0	150.6 ± 1.2
9	Set I	27.2	15.2 ± 1.7	149.2 ± 2.0
	Set II	26.5	15.4 ± 3.2	149.4 ± 3.5

These equilibrium data are in agreement with the adopted enthalpy of formation but are suspect because of the significant drifts and because the range of validity of the equation⁸ is estimated.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The molecular structural data are from the compilation of Sutton.¹⁰ Infrared data¹¹⁻¹³ for vapor phase MoO₂Cl₂ have indicated that the molecule possesses a distorted tetrahedral structure by reason of the similarity of its spectra to that of CrO₂Cl₂. Principal moments of inertia are I_A = 32.2143 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 53.4145 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 63.9238 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

The vibrational frequencies 972, 996, 453, and 437 have been observed in the infrared vapor phase spectra of MoO₂Cl₂ by Barraclough and Stals.¹¹ These frequencies were assigned to the symmetric and asymmetric Mo-O and Mo-Cl stretches, respectively. Similar infrared data for these four frequencies have been reported by Adams and Stafford¹² and Ward and Stafford.¹³ The rest of the frequencies are from the infrared and Raman studies of crystalline MoO₂Cl₂ by Formis and Churchill.¹⁴ Assignments are made by comparison with data reported for CrO₂Cl₂(l) by Miller *et al.*¹⁵

Cl₂Mo₂O₇(g)

Molybdenum Chloride Oxide (MoO₂Cl₂)

Continued on page 938

C₁₂Ni₁(cr)

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

CRYSTAL

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K
 Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o	-(C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-14.426	-305.389	-305.389	INFINITE
52.50	28.361	11.674	278.918	-13.990	—	C ₂ LAMBDA MAXIMUM	—
52.50	29.122	11.674	278.918	-13.990	—	TRANSITION	—
100	43.878	32.394	156.473	-12.408	-306.791	-290.384	151.681
200	64.890	70.800	104.534	-6.747	-306.057	-274.184	71.610
298.15	71.660	98.157	98.157	0	-304.930	-258.779	45.337
300	71.747	98.601	98.159	0.133	-304.908	-258.492	45.008
400	76.289	119.910	101.033	7.551	-303.688	-243.202	31.759
500	78.898	137.244	106.597	15.324	-302.454	-228.225	23.842
600	79.881	151.724	112.945	23.267	-301.421	-213.481	18.585
700	80.313	164.068	119.389	31.275	-300.407	-198.895	14.842
800	80.900	174.824	125.660	39.331	-299.137	-184.480	12.045
900	82.067	184.412	131.664	47.473	-297.846	-170.225	9.880
1000	84.072	193.153	137.382	55.771	-296.473	-156.117	8.155
1100	87.077	201.298	142.826	64.320	-294.932	-142.155	6.750
1200	91.186	209.043	148.024	73.223	-293.120	-128.343	5.587
1300	96.469	216.542	153.007	82.596	-290.929	-114.698	4.609
1304.000	96.705	216.839	153.202	82.982	—	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID	—
1400	102.973	223.922	157.809	92.558	-288.244	-101.239	3.777
1500	110.733	231.284	162.462	103.232	-284.946	-87.992	3.064
1600	119.771	238.712	166.995	114.747	-280.911	-74.989	2.488
1700	130.107	246.276	171.435	127.330	-276.016	-62.264	1.913
1800	141.752	254.036	175.808	140.812	-267.283	-49.140	1.426

S^o(298.15 K) = 98.157 ± 0.21 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{sub} = 1304 ± 4 K, p 2.5 atm
 ΔH^o(0 K) = -305.389 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -304.930 ± 0.21 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H^o = 77.170 ± 0.84 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) of -72.88 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ is based on our 3rd law analysis of equilibrium data for the reaction NiCl₂(cr) + H₂(g) → Ni(cr) + 2HCl(g) of Busey and Giauque.¹ This value is selected from the studies shown below mainly because of the attention to purity of the sample, assurance of equilibrium, and correction for diffusion of hydrogen through pyrex by these authors. The results of Busey and Giauque¹ show excellent agreement between 2nd and 3rd law values with a consequent low drift. Our analysis of the other studies is given below and the large drifts for some of the studies indicate a lack of equilibrium which is attained very slowly in this system; this is certainly the case for Shchukarev *et al.*,² and possibly also for others.³⁻⁵ The emf results of Egan⁶ and Gee and Shelton⁷ are about 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ more negative than the adopted value and we increase the uncertainty in the event that these results prove to be more accurate.

Source	Reaction	Method	Data Points	ΔH ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹		Drift		
				2nd law	3rd law			
Giauque and Busey ¹	A	static	15	630 - 738	28.86 ± 0.05	28.75 ± 0.02	-0.16 ± 0.08	72.88 ± 0.1
Sano ³	A	static	5	661 - 792	29.96 ± 0.38	29.26 ± 0.13	-0.96 ± 0.52	73.39 ± 0.1
Egan ⁶	B	emf	2	673, 723	-69.73	-73.32 ± 0.36	-5.13	73.32 ± 0.4
Shchukarev <i>et al.</i> ²	A	circulation	7	573 - 823	26.52 ± 0.13	28.90 ± 0.58	3.35 ± 0.19	73.03 ± 0.6
Jellinek and Ulooth ⁴	A	dynamic	3	573 - 723	31.50 ± 3.09	29.81 ± 0.84	-2.64 ± 4.80	73.94 ± 0.8
Berger and Crut ⁵	A	static	16	583 - 718	31.84 ± 0.44	29.57 ± 0.46	-3.52 ± 0.67	73.70 ± 0.5
Gee and Shelton ⁷	C	emf	Equation	470 - 750	-0.97	-1.20 ± 0.08	-0.39	73.50 ± 0.3
Gee and Shelton ⁷	D	emf	Equation	530 - 800	-7.35	-8.34 ± 0.31	-1.51	73.36 ± 0.3

*Reactions: A) NiCl₂(cr) + H₂(g) → Ni(cr) + 2HCl(g) C) Co(cr) + NiCl₂(g) → CoCl₂(cr) + Ni(cr)
 B) Ni(cr) + Cl₂(g) → NiCl₂(cr) D) Fe(cr) + NiCl₂(g) → FeCl₂(cr) + Ni(cr)

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Heat capacity data below 300 K are based on the measurements of Kostrykova⁸ (2-30 K) and Busey and Giauque¹ (14.14-336.36 K). The two sets of data are joined smoothly via a least squares procedure; Kostrykova's values⁸ are higher than those of Busey and Giauque¹ by 5.3% at 15 K and 0.3% at 30 K. The results of Busey and Giauque¹ indicate a sharp lambda peak at 52.35 K which is apparently associated with the cooperative ordering of the magnetic moments of the nickel ions. C_p near the maximum is 6.74 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ and the enthalpy associated with this transition is of the order of a few calories. The only other measurements in this temperature region are by Trapeznikova *et al.*⁹ (13-129 K) who report three peaks in C_p at 49.55 K, 57-58 K, and 60-61 K. We put no weight on these results since the authors apparently suffered from an impure sample among other experimental problems; their results range from 4 to 13% higher than those of Busey and Giauque over the temperature range 40-130 K. Earlier results by Kostrykova⁸ below 16 K are in good agreement with the adopted C_p values. S^o(298.15 K) is obtained from integration of the adopted C_p's and is based on C_p^o(2 K) = 0.0055.

C_p data above 300 K are based on the high temperature enthalpy data of Coughlin¹⁰ (376-1282 K). These data are corrected to IPTS 68¹⁰ and then joined smoothly with the low temperature C_p^o data of Busey and Giauque¹ to yield the adopted C_p^o values. Data above 1300 K are extrapolated. The high temperature enthalpy data of Krestovnikov and Karetnikov¹¹ range from 2 to 11% higher than those of Coughlin and are believed to be of lower accuracy.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

T_{sub} = ~1245 K is calculated as the temperature at which ΔG = 0 for NiCl₂(cr) → NiCl₂(g).¹² See the enthalpy of formation section of the NiCl₂(g) table⁵ for the derivation of the adopted enthalpy of sublimation.

References

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Continued on page 938

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

C₁₂Ni₁(cr)

PREVIOUS

CURRENT: September 1977

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [151.810] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 1304 \pm 4 \text{ K}$, $p \approx 2.5 \text{ atm}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{NiCl}_2, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by addition of $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(1304 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted values of C_p° are obtained from our analysis of the high temperature enthalpy data of Coughlin² (1305–1337 K) after correction to IPTS 68.³ The constant C_p° value obtained from these data is assumed to be valid above an assumed glass transition temperature at 880 K. The assumption of a constant C_p° over such a broad range based on data over a very short range leads to a rather large uncertainty in the thermal functions. Below the glass transition at 880 K, C_p° is assumed to be that of the crystal.

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The temperature and heat of melting are obtained from our analysis of Coughlin's² measurements after correction to IPTS 68.³ He observed pre-melting beginning at 1288 K and continuing to 1305 K where the enthalpy change again becomes regular. We adopt a melting point near the upper end of this range, $T_{\text{fus}} = 1304 \pm 4 \text{ K}$. The adopted enthalpy of melting is $18.444 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at T_{fus} .

Phase Data

NiCl₂(l) will not exist as a stable phase at 1 bar pressure according to calculations from our tables.¹ We calculate sublimation at $\sim 1245 \text{ K}$ in good agreement with the measured value of $1241 \pm 3 \text{ K}$ at 730 torr.⁴ The adopted melting point of $1304 \pm 4 \text{ K}$ is from Coughlin's work which was conducted at 2–3.5 atm in the presence of inert gas. These pressures are high enough to increase the sublimation point above the melting point and a relatively short liquid range will be observed. Information on the enthalpy of sublimation is in the enthalpy of formation section of the ideal gas table.¹

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: NiCl₂(cr), NiCl₂(g), 9–30–77.
- ²J. P. Coughlin, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 73, 5314 (1951).
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Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)Cl₂Ni₁(l)

T/K	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H ^o (T) kJ·mol ⁻¹	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
				Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
0			0	-233.517	-203.362	35.628
100			0.133	-233.495	-203.175	35.376
200			7.551	-232.275	-193.250	25.236
298.15	71.659	151.810	151.810	-231.041	-183.638	19.184
300	71.747	152.253	151.811	-230.007	-174.259	15.171
400	76.289	173.562	154.685	-228.593	-165.038	12.315
500	78.898	190.896	160.249	-227.724	-155.989	10.185
600	79.881	205.376	166.597	GLASS ← -> LIQUID		
700	80.313	217.720	173.041	TRANSITION		
800	80.900	228.476	179.312			
880.000	81.773	236.225	184.139			
880.000	101.186	236.225	45.836			
900	101.186	238.499	47.860	-226.045	-147.103	8.538
1000	101.186	249.160	57.978	-222.853	-138.504	7.235
1100	101.186	258.804	68.097	-219.741	-130.220	6.184
1200	101.186	267.608	78.215	-216.714	-122.216	5.320
1300	101.186	275.708	88.334	-213.778	-114.461	4.599
1304.000	101.186	276.018	88.739	CRYSTAL ← -> LIQUID		
1400	101.186	283.206	98.453	-210.936	-106.929	3.990
1500	101.186	290.187	108.571	-208.194	-99.596	3.468
1600	101.186	296.718	118.690	-205.555	-92.443	3.018
1700	101.186	302.852	128.808	-203.024	-85.451	2.626
1800	101.186	308.636	138.927	-217.755	-77.891	2.260

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1977

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)Cl₂Ni₁(l)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

M_r = 129.596 Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Cl₂Ni₁(cr,l)

0 to 1304 K crystal
above 1304 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r	
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r H°		
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-14.426	-305.389	INFINITE
52.350	28.361	11.674	278.918	-13.990	C _p LAMBDA MAXIMUM	INFINITE
52.350	29.122	11.674	278.918	-13.990	TRANSITION	INFINITE
100	43.878	32.394	156.473	-12.408	-306.791	151.681
200	64.890	70.800	104.534	-6.747	-306.057	71.610
298.15	71.660	98.157	98.157	0.	-304.930	45.337
300	71.747	98.601	98.159	0.133	-304.908	45.008
400	76.289	119.910	101.033	7.551	-303.688	31.739
500	78.898	137.244	106.597	13.524	-302.434	23.842
600	79.881	151.724	112.945	23.267	-301.421	18.585
700	80.313	164.068	119.389	31.275	-300.407	14.842
800	80.900	174.824	125.660	39.331	-299.137	12.045
900	82.067	184.412	131.664	47.473	-297.846	9.880
1000	84.072	193.153	137.382	55.771	-296.473	8.155
1100	87.077	201.298	142.826	64.370	-294.932	6.750
1200	91.186	209.043	148.024	73.223	-293.120	5.587
1300	96.469	216.542	153.007	82.596	-290.979	4.609
1304.000	96.705	216.839	153.202	82.982	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID	---
1304.000	101.186	276.018	153.202	160.152	TRANSITION	---
1400	101.186	283.206	161.873	169.866	-210.936	3.990
1500	101.186	290.187	170.198	179.984	-208.194	3.468
1600	101.186	296.718	177.903	190.103	-205.555	3.018
1700	101.186	302.852	185.075	200.222	-203.024	2.626
1800	101.186	308.636	191.780	210.340	-217.755	2.260

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1977

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Cl₂Ni₁(g)

S^o(298.15 K) = 294.233 ± 8.4 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
ΔH^f(0 K) = -74.17 ± 0.25 kJ·mol⁻¹
(298.15 K) = -73.932 ± 0.25 kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with columns: State, Electronic Levels and Quantum Numbers, Weights, Degeneracies. Lists electronic states like 2Pi, 2Sigma, 2Delta, 2Phi and their corresponding quantum numbers and degeneracies.

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
nu, cm-1

360 (1)
87 (2)
523 (1)

Point Group: D2h
Bond Distance: Ni-Cl = [2.09] Å
Bond Angle: Cl-Ni-Cl = 180°
Rotational Constant: B0 = [0.054428] cm-1

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value of ΔH^f(298.15 K) is calculated from ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 55.21 ± 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ by addition of ΔH^f(NiCl₂, cr, 298.15 K). The adopted value is an average derived from our 3rd law analysis of the sublimation data of Raitkovskii et al., McCreary and Thom, Schaefer et al., and Hildenbrand.³ The data of Maier⁶ are rejected because there is an apparent temperature dependent error at the high temperature end of this data.

Table with columns: Source, Method, T/K, Data Points, ΔH^f(298.15 K), 2nd law, 3rd law, Drift, ΔH^f(298.15 K), kcal·mol-1. Lists sources like Raitkovskii et al., McCreary and Thom, Schaefer et al., Maier, Hildenbrand, Schoonmaker et al.

Schoonmaker et al.⁷ observed no dimers in their Knudsen-mass spectroscopic study while Schaefer and Binnewies⁸ observed dimerization to the extent of 0.15% at 796 K by a similar technique. We have not corrected for this small dimerization effect. Of more importance may be the observation of significant quantities of SiCl₄(g) and Si₂Cl₆(g) by Schoonmaker et al.⁷ indicating reaction between NiCl₂(g) and the quartz liner in their experiment. Schaefer and Binnewies⁸ make no mention of Si₂Cl₆ species even though their Knudsen cell contains a quartz crucible. Therefore we ignore this effect while recognizing the need for further work in the characterization of the vapor over NiCl₂.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted gas phase values of v1 = 87 cm-1 and v2 = 523 cm-1 are from the matrix isolation work of Thompson and Carlson,⁹ we have added 2 cm-1 to the observed values to account for the matrix effect. The symmetric stretching frequency, nu_s, has not been observed in the infrared spectrum and this is one of the major indications that the molecule is linear. The adopted value of nu_s (360 cm-1) is from the observed vibrational spacing of the fluorescence spectrum by Gruen et al.¹⁰ and is in good agreement with the value of 351 cm-1 calculated by Milligan et al.¹¹

The rotational constant is calculated assuming the molecule is linear with the bond distance estimated to be 2.09 Å in accordance with Brewer et al.¹² Further support for a linear structure comes from the molecular beam work of Buchler et al.¹³ which indicates a zero dipole moment for a number of transition metal difluorides including NiF₂.

Continued on page 938

IDEAL GAS

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Cl₂Ni₁(g)

Large table with columns: T/K, C_p^o, S^o, H^o-H(T_i)/T, ΔH_f^o, log K_r. Contains thermodynamic data for NiCl2 at various temperatures (0 to 6000 K).

PREVIOUS: September 1977 (1 atm) CURRENT: September 1977 (1 bar)

Nickel Chloride (NiCl₂)

Cl₂Ni₁(g)

IDEAL GAS

Dichlorine Oxide (ClOCl)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 428.3 \pm 2\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 271.72 \pm 1.5\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum State	Weight g_i
X^1A	0.0
Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies	
ν_1 (cm ⁻¹)	
638 (1)	
298 (1)	
678 (1)	

Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distance: Cl-O = 1.9697 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-O-Cl = 110.893°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 2.824188 \times 10^{-114}\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, was measured by reaction gas phase calorimetry at 298 K. Alqasmi *et al.* measured the enthalpy of the reaction:



The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated using auxiliary information from JANAF Thermochemical Tables.²

Kustodina *et al.*³ derived the enthalpy of formation of Cl_2O dissolved in CCl_4 from solution calorimetry at 278, 283, 288 and 308 K. The enthalpy of formation in CCl_4 was interpolated to 285 K. Yost and Felt⁴ measured the partial vapor pressure of Cl_2O above its CCl_4 solution at 273 and 298 K which yielded the heat of solution of $-6.59\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 285 K. Wallace and Goodeve⁵ obtained the heat of explosion of $\text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$; their measured data gave $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Cl}_2\text{O}, 298.15\text{ K}) = 21.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which is in very good agreement with the above. Also Gunther and Wekua⁶ measured the enthalpy of explosion; their data gave $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Cl}_2\text{O}, 298.15\text{ K}) = 24.7\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Source	Reaction	$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{T})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹
Kustodina <i>et al.</i> ³	$\text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2\text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{in CCl}_4)$	60.16	-
Yost and Felt ⁴	$\text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{in CCl}_4) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$	27.57	87.86
Wallace and Goodeve ⁵	$\text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	-89.54	89.54
Gunther and Wekua ⁶	$\text{Cl}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) + 1/2\text{O}_2(\text{g})$	-103.34	103.34

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The inertial parameters come from the microwave spectrum of Cl_2O which has been measured by several investigators.^{2,8,9} The results of Nakata, *et al.*⁷ obtained for the ³⁵Cl³⁷Cl isotopic species are used to compute moments of inertia of the naturally occurring isotopic species. The principle moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are: $I_A = 2.7054 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 30.9855 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_C = 33.6908 \times 10^{-39}$.

The stretching fundamentals, ν_1 and ν_2 have been observed in the infrared gas phase spectrum by Rochkind and Pimentel.¹⁰ Raman spectra of all the fundamentals have been observed in an argon matrix by Chi and Andrews.¹¹ Their spectrum and assignment, which is given above, is in agreement with earlier results on the Raman spectrum of liquid Cl_2O obtained by Gardiner.¹²

References

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$M_r = 86.9048$ Chlorine Oxide (ClOCl)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 82.8 \pm 2\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 81.0 \pm 2\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° - (G° - H°(T _r))/T J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r)/T kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f H° kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	.000	INFINITE	-11.714	82.809	INFINITE
100	35.533	227.019	310.367	81.821	-45.280
200	42.350	253.700	275.941	81.217	-25.980
250	45.468	263.496	272.497	81.067	-19.742
298.15	47.910	271.721	271.721	81.000	-17.008
300	47.992	272.018	271.722	80.999	-16.920
350	49.953	279.570	272.314	80.993	-14.906
400	51.438	286.343	273.652	81.031	-13.395
450	52.617	292.473	275.408	81.099	-12.119
500	53.519	298.066	277.398	81.188	-11.277
600	54.796	307.945	281.688	81.396	-9.861
700	55.626	316.459	286.061	81.621	-8.848
800	56.192	323.926	290.337	81.845	-8.085
900	56.593	330.569	294.445	82.063	-7.491
1000	56.886	336.547	298.361	82.270	-7.014
1100	57.107	341.980	302.083	82.465	-6.623
1200	57.277	346.956	305.618	82.649	-6.296
1300	57.410	351.546	308.977	82.819	-6.019
1400	57.517	355.805	312.172	82.977	-5.781
1500	57.604	359.776	315.214	83.122	-5.575
1600	57.675	363.496	318.117	83.253	-5.394
1700	57.734	366.993	320.890	83.369	-5.234
1800	57.784	370.295	323.544	83.469	-5.091
1900	57.826	373.422	326.088	83.555	-4.964
2000	57.862	376.389	328.529	83.619	-4.849
2100	57.894	379.212	330.876	83.665	-4.745
2200	57.921	381.906	333.135	83.691	-4.650
2300	57.945	384.482	335.312	83.695	-4.564
2400	57.965	386.948	337.412	83.675	-4.485
2500	57.983	389.315	339.441	83.630	-4.412
2600	58.000	391.589	341.404	83.563	-4.345
2700	58.015	393.778	343.303	83.462	-4.282
2800	58.028	395.889	345.144	83.336	-4.225
2900	58.039	397.925	346.929	83.182	-4.171
3000	58.050	399.893	348.662	83.000	-4.121
3100	58.060	401.796	350.345	82.791	-4.075
3200	58.068	403.640	351.982	82.553	-4.031
3300	58.076	405.427	353.575	82.292	-3.990
3400	58.083	407.161	355.125	82.006	-3.952
3500	58.090	408.843	356.636	81.697	-3.916
3600	58.096	410.481	358.109	81.368	-3.883
3700	58.102	412.073	359.546	81.021	-3.851
3800	58.107	413.622	360.949	80.658	-3.821
3900	58.112	415.132	362.319	80.283	-3.792
4000	58.116	416.603	363.658	79.897	-3.765
4100	58.120	418.038	364.967	79.504	-3.740
4200	58.124	419.439	366.247	79.106	-3.716
4300	58.128	420.807	367.500	78.706	-3.693
4400	58.131	422.143	368.727	78.307	-3.672
4500	58.134	423.449	369.929	77.910	-3.651
4600	58.137	424.727	371.106	77.520	-3.631
4700	58.140	425.977	372.260	77.137	-3.613
4800	58.142	427.202	373.392	76.763	-3.595
4900	58.145	428.400	374.503	76.401	-3.578
5000	58.147	429.575	375.592	76.053	-3.562
5100	58.149	430.727	376.662	75.718	-3.546
5200	58.151	431.856	377.713	75.400	-3.531
5300	58.153	432.963	378.745	75.099	-3.517
5400	58.155	434.050	379.759	74.815	-3.503
5500	58.156	435.118	380.756	74.549	-3.490
5600	58.158	436.165	381.736	74.300	-3.477
5700	58.159	437.195	382.701	74.075	-3.465
5800	58.161	438.206	383.648	73.878	-3.454
5900	58.162	439.201	384.581	73.678	-3.442
6000	58.164	440.178	385.500	73.509	-3.431

PREVIOUS: December 1965 (1 bar)

CURRENT: December 1992 (1 bar)

Chlorosyl Chloride (ClClO)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 278.81 \pm 2 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 86.9048$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 91 \pm 30 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 90 \pm 30 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	ϵ_r , cm^{-1}	g_r
$^3A^-$	0.0	3

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies

ν_1 , (cm^{-1})	961.8 (1)
	239.4 (1)
	375.1 (1)

Point Group: C_2

Bond Distances: Cl-O = [1.587]Å; Cl-Cl = [2.268] Å

Bond Angle: O-Cl-O = [120]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [1.6917819 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

$$\sigma = 1$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Browett *et al.*¹ estimated that $D_0(\text{OCl-Cl}) \sim 130 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ through an interpretation of the infrared spectrum; this implied $\Delta_f H^\circ \sim 91 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Dekock *et al.*² performed molecular orbital calculations using the MNDO method and reported that the enthalpy of formation of ClClO was 175 kJ·mol⁻¹ less stable than ClOCl. However, on an absolute basis, the numbers appeared to be approximately 50 kJ·mol⁻¹ too large in comparison with experimental data for ClOCl. Lee,³ using a comparative coupled cluster study, calculated that ClClO is less stable than ClOCl by 62.3 ± 3.8 kJ·mol⁻¹. Luke⁴ calculated the energies of the two isomers (ClOCl and ClClO) at the G2 and G2(MP2) levels and concluded that ClClO was less stable than ClOCl by 71 kJ·mol⁻¹ and 68 kJ·mol⁻¹ respectively. In contrast, Luke referred to a Density Functional Theory (DFT) result, which suggested a difference in stability of 22 kJ·mol⁻¹. This adopted value suggests that this species is less stable (by ~9 kJ·mol⁻¹) than ClOCl(g).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Jacox⁵ has summarized the IR studies on the three fundamental frequencies.⁶⁻⁸ The matrix isolated infrared spectrum of this species formed by the photolysis of Cl₂O or the reaction of Cl + O₂ has been observed by several workers.^{6,8} Chi and Andrews⁸ have observed the argon matrix isolated Raman spectrum of all the isotopic species involving ³⁵Cl, ³⁷Cl, ¹⁶O and ¹⁸O. The observations of Roehkind and Pimentel⁶ are consistent with the more complete results of Chi and Andrews.⁸ Chi and Andrews have fitted the results of all the isotopic species to a force field using the estimated bond distances and angle given above. The vibrational frequencies given by Chi and Andrews⁸ for the ³⁵Cl¹⁶O are used for the thermodynamic calculations. In determining the UV and IR intensities of the ClClO molecule, Johnsson *et al.*⁹ reported ν values (961.9, 240.2, 374.2 cm⁻¹) which agree closely with our adopted values. Lee,³ Luke⁴ and Morris and Bhatia¹⁰ have calculated the three vibrational frequencies which are in good agreement with the experimental values.

The bond distances and angles used by Chi and Andrews in their normal coordinate treatment have been used to compute the moments of inertia for naturally occurring isotopic species. The principle moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are: $I_A = [2.5010 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_B = [24.7879 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_C = [27.2889 \times 10^{-39}]$. In comparison, Lee³ calculated (CCSD(T)) a bond angle of 114.2° and $r(\text{Cl-Cl}) = 2.232 \text{ \AA}$ and $r(\text{Cl-O}) = 1.545 \text{ \AA}$. Luke⁴ calculated (MP2/6-31G(D)) a bond angle of 116.7° and $r(\text{Cl-Cl}) = 2.366 \text{ \AA}$ and $r(\text{Cl-O}) = 1.524 \text{ \AA}$; Morris and Bhatia¹⁰ calculated (HF/6-31G) a bond angle of 111.3° and $r(\text{Cl-Cl}) = 2.040 \text{ \AA}$ and $r(\text{Cl-O}) = 1.528 \text{ \AA}$. The latter results agree with the calculations of Luke⁴ who also used this level of calculation.

The reactive scattering work of Browett *et al.*¹ concluded that the bent molecule has a $^3A^-$ symmetry.

References

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Chlorosyl Chloride (ClClO)

Cl₂O₂(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _t
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0	0.000	INFINITE	-12.223	91.300	INFINITE
100	37.727	231.482	-8.782	94.794	-49.515
200	44.869	260.094	-4.613	99.375	-25.954
250	47.105	270.357	-2.311	101.712	-21.251
298.15	48.841	278.807	.000	103.967	-18.215
300	48.901	279.109	.090	104.054	-18.117
350	50.370	286.761	2.573	106.394	-15.878
400	51.573	293.569	5.123	108.729	-14.199
450	52.555	299.702	7.727	111.057	-12.891
500	53.358	305.282	10.376	113.376	-11.844
600	54.559	315.123	15.775	117.988	-10.272
700	55.385	323.600	21.275	122.567	-9.146
800	55.970	331.035	26.844	127.118	-8.300
900	56.395	337.634	32.464	131.643	-7.640
1000	56.712	343.613	38.120	136.147	-7.112
1100	56.954	349.030	43.804	140.633	-6.678
1200	57.143	353.994	49.509	145.103	-6.316
1300	57.292	358.574	55.231	149.559	-6.009
1400	57.412	362.824	60.966	153.999	-5.746
1500	57.511	366.789	66.713	158.437	-5.517
1600	57.592	370.503	72.468	162.863	-5.317
1700	57.659	373.997	78.230	167.282	-5.140
1800	57.717	377.294	83.999	171.694	-4.982
1900	57.765	380.416	89.773	176.102	-4.841
2000	57.807	383.380	95.552	180.506	-4.714
2100	57.843	386.201	101.335	184.908	-4.599
2200	57.874	388.893	107.121	189.308	-4.495
2300	57.902	391.466	112.909	193.708	-4.392
2400	57.926	393.931	118.700	198.107	-4.310
2500	57.947	396.296	124.494	202.509	-4.231
2600	57.966	398.569	130.290	206.913	-4.157
2700	57.983	400.757	136.088	211.321	-4.088
2800	57.998	402.866	141.887	215.733	-4.025
2900	58.012	404.901	147.687	220.149	-3.965
3000	58.024	406.868	153.489	224.572	-3.910
3100	58.035	408.771	159.292	229.002	-3.859
3200	58.046	410.614	165.096	233.438	-3.810
3300	58.055	412.400	170.901	237.882	-3.765
3400	58.063	414.133	176.707	242.335	-3.723
3500	58.071	415.817	182.514	246.796	-3.683
3600	58.078	417.453	188.321	251.267	-3.646
3700	58.085	419.044	194.129	255.747	-3.611
3800	58.091	420.593	199.938	260.238	-3.577
3900	58.096	422.102	205.747	264.737	-3.546
4000	58.101	423.573	211.557	269.247	-3.516
4100	58.106	425.008	217.368	273.766	-3.488
4200	58.111	426.408	223.178	278.293	-3.461
4300	58.115	427.775	228.990	282.834	-3.436
4400	58.119	429.111	234.801	287.381	-3.412
4500	58.122	430.418	240.614	291.938	-3.389
4600	58.126	431.695	246.424	296.503	-3.367
4700	58.129	432.945	252.239	301.077	-3.346
4800	58.132	434.169	258.052	305.659	-3.326
4900	58.135	435.368	263.865	310.250	-3.307
5000	58.137	436.542	269.679	314.846	-3.289
5100	58.140	437.694	275.492	319.451	-3.272
5200	58.142	438.823	281.307	324.060	-3.255
5300	58.144	439.930	287.121	328.677	-3.239
5400	58.146	441.017	292.935	333.299	-3.224
5500	58.148	442.084	298.750	337.926	-3.209
5600	58.150	443.132	304.565	342.558	-3.195
5700	58.152	444.161	310.380	347.193	-3.182
5800	58.154	445.172	316.196	351.834	-3.169
5900	58.155	446.166	322.011	356.476	-3.156
6000	58.157	447.144	327.827	361.122	-3.144

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT

December 1995 (Ibar)

Chlorosyl Chloride (ClClO)

Cl₂O₂(g)

Titanium Chloride Oxide (TiOCl₂) IDEAL GAS

M_r = 134.7854 Titanium Chloride Oxide (TiOCl₂)

Cl₂O₂Ti₂(g)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [321.001] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-543.909] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-545.552] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 $\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$

[455](1)	[250](1)
[849](1)	[250](1)
[120](1)	[180](1)

Ground State Quantum Weights: [1]
 Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: O-Ti = [1.62] Å; Ti-Cl = [2.20] Å
 Bond Angle: O-Ti-Cl = [120]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [4.63214 \times 10^{-43}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K})$ was estimated as -130 kcal·mol⁻¹ by Gordon.¹ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ was then calculated.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 Molecular constants were estimated by Gordon.¹ Principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 17.8783 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 42.7411 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 60.6194 \times 10^{-39}$ g·cm².
¹J. S. Gordon, AstroSystems, Inc., Caldwell Twp., N. J., personal communication, (January 10, 1963).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ° - H _f °(T _r)]/T	H° - H _f °(T _r)	ΔH _f °	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-543.909	INFINITE
100	51.425	252.861	380.084	-541.740	282.976
200	65.445	293.526	327.402	-538.478	140.623
250	69.250	308.562	322.172	-545.691	112.135
298.15	71.952	321.001	321.001	-545.552	93.729
300	72.041	321.447	321.003	-545.555	93.139
350	74.138	332.717	321.888	-533.150	79.568
400	75.739	342.726	323.879	-531.360	69.389
450	76.976	351.721	326.481	-529.561	61.470
500	77.945	359.883	329.420	-527.754	55.134
600	79.330	374.226	335.725	-524.116	45.628
700	80.243	386.578	342.125	-520.241	38.356
800	80.870	397.286	348.162	-516.747	33.740
900	81.318	406.839	354.338	-513.013	29.775
1000	81.647	415.424	360.025	-509.240	26.000
1100	81.896	423.218	365.421	-505.412	24.000
1200	82.088	430.353	370.539	-501.597	21.825
1300	82.240	436.930	375.396	-500.020	19.974
1400	82.361	443.029	380.012	-498.794	18.386
1500	82.459	448.715	384.405	-497.845	17.009
1600	82.541	454.039	388.592	-497.115	15.803
1700	82.608	459.045	392.591	-496.566	14.737
1800	82.665	463.769	396.415	-496.181	13.798
1900	82.714	468.239	400.079	-495.920	12.938
2000	82.755	472.483	403.594	-495.758	12.159
2100	82.791	476.522	406.971	-495.682	11.445
2200	82.822	480.374	410.221	-495.682	10.793
2300	82.849	484.056	413.351	-495.749	10.195
2400	82.873	487.582	416.371	-495.872	9.646
2500	82.894	490.966	419.288	-496.045	9.138
2600	82.913	494.217	422.108	-496.263	8.667
2700	82.929	497.347	424.837	-496.526	8.230
2800	82.944	500.363	427.481	-496.824	7.822
2900	82.958	503.274	430.044	-497.147	7.441
3000	82.970	506.087	432.532	-497.492	7.084
3100	82.981	508.807	434.949	-497.857	6.748
3200	82.991	511.442	437.299	-498.241	6.432
3300	83.000	513.996	439.584	-498.643	6.134
3400	83.008	516.474	441.810	-499.061	5.852
3500	83.016	518.880	443.977	-499.494	5.586
3600	83.023	521.219	446.091	-499.941	5.333
3700	83.029	523.494	448.152	-500.401	5.093
3800	83.035	525.708	450.164	-500.872	4.863
3900	83.041	527.865	452.129	-501.354	4.641
4000	83.046	529.968	454.049	-501.847	3.988
4100	83.051	532.018	455.925	-502.350	3.570
4200	83.055	534.020	457.761	-502.862	3.258
4300	83.059	535.974	459.557	-503.384	2.960
4400	83.063	537.883	461.316	-503.916	2.674
4500	83.066	539.750	463.038	-504.457	2.402
4600	83.070	541.576	464.726	-505.004	2.140
4700	83.073	543.362	466.380	-505.566	1.889
4800	83.076	545.111	468.002	-506.141	1.648
4900	83.079	546.824	469.593	-506.728	1.417
5000	83.081	548.503	471.155	-507.326	1.194
5100	83.084	550.148	472.687	-507.934	0.980
5200	83.086	551.761	474.193	-508.552	0.774
5300	83.088	553.344	475.671	-509.180	0.575
5400	83.090	554.897	477.124	-509.816	0.383
5500	83.092	556.422	478.552	-510.460	0.198
5600	83.094	557.919	479.956	-511.111	0.019
5700	83.096	559.390	481.337	-511.768	-0.154
5800	83.097	560.835	482.695	-512.431	-0.322
5900	83.099	562.256	484.031	-513.099	-0.484
6000	83.100	563.652	485.347	-513.771	-0.640

PREVIOUS: September, 1963 (1 atm) CURRENT: September, 1963 (1 bar)

Titanium Chloride Oxide (TiOCl₂)

Cl₂O₂Ti₂(g)

IDEAL GAS

Chlorine Oxide (ClOOCI)

$S(298.15\text{ K}) = 300.98 \pm 5\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$M_r = 102.9042$

Chlorine Oxide (ClO₂Cl)

Cl₂O₂(g)

$\Delta_r H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 136.5 \pm 8\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_r H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 133.0 \pm 8\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1}

765 (1)	649.9 (1)
647.6 (1)	[440] (1)
[320] (1)	127 (1)

Ground State Quantum Weight = [1]

Point Group: C₂

Bond Distances: Cl-O = $1.7044 \pm 0.001\text{ \AA}$; O-O = $1.4259 \pm 0.0021\text{ \AA}$

Bond Angles: ClOO = $110.07 \pm 0.1^\circ$; dihedral angle = $81.03 \pm 0.8^\circ$

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 8.996135 \times 10^{-44}\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = 1$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation has been obtained from kinetic and equilibrium measurements of the rate of self reaction of ClO and the decomposition of the dimer to form the monomeric ClO. The results of these studies, as summarized by Cox and Hayman,¹ indicate the dimer is bound by 17 kcal·mol⁻¹ relative to the monomeric ClO. The Δ_rH and Δ_rS, as determined by a lnK vs 1/T plot in the temperature range of 203–300 K, of the reaction of two monomeric units to form the dimer is $-72.5 \pm 3.0\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $-144 \pm 11\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively.¹ In this study, optical cross sections of the chlorine oxide species were used to determine the equilibrium constants as a function of temperature, from which the thermodynamic properties of the reaction of ClO to form ClO₂ were determined. These results are in agreement with previous results within combined experimental errors for the enthalpy of this reaction.² The cross sections measured by Cox and Hayman¹ are in agreement with recent results of Burkholder et al.,³ who measured the ultraviolet cross sections between 210 and 410 nm for ClO₂. These authors³ also measured the infrared spectrum of ClO₂ and Cl₂O, in the region of 500 to 2000 cm⁻¹, using a Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. Using the enthalpy of reaction given by Cox and Hayman¹ and the dissociation energy of ClO as determined by Coxon and Ramsay,⁴ and the ³⁵Cl–³⁵Cl splitting $A = 320\text{ cm}^{-1}$,⁵ gives the value of 133 kJ·mol⁻¹ at 298.15 K for the enthalpy of formation of ClO₂ with an estimated uncertainty of 8 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The microwave spectrum of this species had been obtained by Birk et al.⁶ The observed microwave spectrum is in substantial agreement with the earlier theoretical calculations which gave estimates of both the vibrational frequencies and molecular dimensions of the ClO dimer.⁷ The molecular dimensions were used to compute the inertial parameters for the normally occurring isotopic species. The computed entropy for the ClO₂ species at 298.15 K is 300.98 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The measured entropy for the dimerization of ClO combined with the entropy of formation for ClO gave an S^o(298.15 K) of 305.92 ± 11 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The major uncertainty in the computed entropy are the estimated frequencies 320 and 440 cm⁻¹. Lowering these estimated frequencies to 250 and 350 cm⁻¹ increases the computed S^o(298.15 K) by 3.18 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. This would decrease the calculated Δ_rS, for the dimerization of ClO from -149 to -146 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ compared to the measured Δ_rS of -144 ± 11 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

The vibrational spectrum of this species in the infrared region of 500 to 2000 cm⁻¹ has been observed by Burkholder et al.³ They observed three features that they could assign to ClO₂ at 750, 653 and 560 cm⁻¹. The two higher frequency absorptions correspond to the 750, 649, and 647 cm⁻¹ found by Cheng and Lee⁸ in the matrix isolated infrared spectra of the products of the reactions described below. These workers observed the three stretching modes by trapping the molecules formed, in a discharge system, by the reactions: Cl + O₃, Cl + OCIO, O + OCIO, Cl + ClOCl, and O + ClOCl in an argon matrix at 12 K. They obtained the Cl–O (649.9 and 647.6 cm⁻¹) and O–O (752.6 cm⁻¹) stretching fundamentals, which have appropriate ³⁵Cl–³⁵Cl isotope shifts. The torsional mode, 127 cm⁻¹, estimated from the microwave measurements, is in excellent agreement with the 119 cm⁻¹ obtained in the quantum mechanical calculation.⁹ The bending modes, 320 and 440 cm⁻¹, are obtained from the quantum mechanical calculation.

Others have studied the infrared spectrum of the self reaction of ClO by reacting Cl with O₃, Cl₂O, or ClO in a flow system.⁸ These workers observed the Cl–O and O–O stretching modes in addition to absorptions in the 1000 to 1250 cm⁻¹ region, which they ascribed to ClO₂. Later workers suggest these bands are due to Cl₂O, produced from the termolecular reaction of OCIO with ClO, including Burkholder et al.³ and Cheng and Lee⁸ and supported by quantum mechanical calculations of the frequencies of the –ClO₂ moiety.⁹ Earlier workers who studied the infrared spectrum formed by reacting Cl + O₃ in a matrix have observed other absorptions which are probably due to other chlorine oxygen species.^{8,12}

The principle moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are: $I_A = 6.4270 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 35.2686 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 39.6879 \times 10^{-39}$.

References

- ¹R. A. Cox and G. D. Hayman, *Nature* **332**, 796 (1988).
- ²N. Basco and J. E. Hunt, *Int. J. Chem. Kinetics* **11**, 649 (1979).

Continued on page 939

Chlorine Oxide (ClO₂Cl)

Cl₂O₂(g)

T/K	C _p	S ^o – [C _p – H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o – H ^o (T)	Δ _r H ^o	Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K _r
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J			
0	.000	INFINITE	–14.410	136.454	INFINITE	
100	42.140	244.047	–10.743	134.305	136.454	–76.331
200	54.797	377.119	–6.589	133.200	134.305	–41.387
250	60.367	289.965	–3.015	133.007	133.200	–18.480
298.15	64.703	300.983	.000	133.000	133.007	–29.948
300	64.850	301.384	.120	133.003	133.000	–29.804
350	68.331	311.653	3.453	133.141	177.525	–26.494
400	71.010	320.960	6.590	133.381	177.525	–24.008
450	73.080	329.449	10.544	133.693	190.141	–22.071
500	74.694	337.235	14.240	134.052	196.395	–20.517
600	76.985	351.072	314.684	134.852	208.789	–18.177
700	78.481	363.059	320.758	135.704	221.045	–16.495
800	79.502	373.610	326.718	136.570	233.178	–15.225
900	80.226	383.018	332.461	137.432	242.311	–14.231
1000	80.757	391.499	337.947	138.284	249.491	–13.431
1100	81.157	399.216	343.172	139.121	256.975	–12.773
1200	81.465	406.291	348.141	139.943	264.743	–12.220
1300	81.707	412.872	352.869	140.746	272.844	–11.751
1400	81.901	418.884	357.370	141.532	280.383	–11.345
1500	82.058	424.540	361.662	142.298	315.667	–10.992
1600	82.187	429.840	365.759	143.043	327.200	–10.682
1700	82.295	434.826	369.676	143.767	338.688	–10.407
1800	82.386	439.533	373.428	144.468	350.132	–10.161
1900	82.463	443.989	377.025	145.144	361.541	–9.939
2000	82.528	448.221	380.480	145.793	372.913	–9.739
2100	82.585	452.249	383.803	146.415	384.254	–9.558
2200	82.634	456.092	387.002	147.007	395.566	–9.392
2300	82.677	459.766	390.086	147.568	406.851	–9.240
2400	82.715	463.286	393.063	148.096	418.110	–9.100
2500	82.749	466.663	395.940	148.590	429.353	–8.971
2600	82.779	469.909	398.723	149.048	440.574	–8.851
2700	82.805	473.034	401.418	149.470	451.779	–8.740
2800	82.829	476.045	404.030	149.855	462.969	–8.637
2900	82.850	478.952	406.563	150.203	474.144	–8.540
3000	82.869	481.761	409.024	150.514	485.310	–8.450
3100	82.887	484.479	411.414	150.789	496.466	–8.365
3200	82.903	487.111	413.759	151.029	507.612	–8.286
3300	82.917	489.662	416.001	151.235	518.752	–8.211
3400	82.930	492.138	418.204	151.409	529.886	–8.141
3500	82.942	494.542	420.351	151.553	541.015	–8.074
3600	82.953	496.878	422.444	151.670	552.141	–8.011
3700	82.963	499.151	424.487	151.762	563.264	–7.952
3800	82.973	501.364	426.481	151.831	574.385	–7.895
3900	82.982	503.519	428.429	151.881	585.505	–7.842
4000	82.990	505.620	430.332	151.915	596.622	–7.791
4100	82.997	507.670	432.194	151.935	607.740	–7.743
4200	83.004	509.670	434.015	151.944	618.857	–7.697
4300	83.011	511.623	435.797	151.946	629.974	–7.653
4400	83.017	513.531	437.542	151.942	641.090	–7.611
4500	83.022	515.397	439.252	151.935	652.207	–7.571
4600	83.027	517.222	440.927	151.929	663.324	–7.532
4700	83.032	519.008	442.569	151.923	674.442	–7.496
4800	83.037	520.756	444.180	151.922	685.559	–7.460
4900	83.041	522.468	445.760	151.926	696.677	–7.427
5000	83.046	524.146	447.311	151.936	707.794	–7.394
5100	83.049	525.790	448.834	151.952	718.912	–7.363
5200	83.053	527.403	450.329	151.962	730.027	–7.333
5300	83.056	528.985	451.799	151.966	741.144	–7.304
5400	83.060	530.537	453.242	151.972	752.260	–7.277
5500	83.063	532.062	454.662	151.975	763.373	–7.250
5600	83.066	533.558	456.057	151.976	774.486	–7.224
5700	83.068	535.029	457.430	151.977	785.598	–7.199
5800	83.071	536.473	458.780	151.976	796.709	–7.175
5900	83.074	537.893	460.109	151.974	807.816	–7.152
6000	83.076	539.290	461.417	151.973	818.923	–7.129

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT, December 1992 (1 bar)

Chloryl Chloride (ClOClO) IDEAL GAS

Cl₂O₂(g)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 309.17 \pm 2.0\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $M_r = 102.9042$ Chloryl Chloride (ClOClO) $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = 178.8 \pm 10\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 176.4 \pm 15\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies

ν , cm^{-1}
952(1)
648(1)
403(1)
341(1)
236(1)
90(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight = [1]
Point Group: C₁

Bond Distances: Cl-O = 1.726 Å; O-Cl' = 1.814 Å; Cl'-O' = 1.532 Å
Bond Angles: ClOCl' = 111.0°; OCl'O' = 113.5°; dihedral angle: = 75.7°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_a I_b I_c = 8.362433 \times 10^{-31} \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation has been calculated, by numerous quantum mechanical methods, by McGrath, *et al.*^{1,2} and Lee.³ These calculations suggested that the ClOClO isomer is less stable than the ClOClO isomer by 31 to 42 kJ·mol⁻¹. We adopt the results of Lee,³ which stated that the ClOClO isomer was 10.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ or 42.3 kJ·mol⁻¹ higher in energy than the ClOClO isomer at T/K = 0.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The structure and harmonic vibrational frequencies of ClOClO have been calculated, by numerous quantum mechanical methods, by McGrath, *et al.*,^{1,2} Lee,³ and Rendell and Lee.⁴ We adopt the results of Lee.³ The structures (bond distances and bond angles), as presented in these above mentioned studies are in fair agreement: within 5%, except for the dihedral angle where the difference is approximately 11%. The principal moments of inertia are (in g·cm²): $I_a = 6.2905 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_b = 34.7070 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_c = 38.3028 \times 10^{-39}$.

References

- ¹M. P. McGrath, K. C. Clemmishaw, F. S. Rowland, and W. J. Hehre, *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **15**, 883 (1988).
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- ³T. J. Lee, C. M. Rohlfing, and J. E. Rice, *J. Chem. Phys.* **97**, 6593 (1992).
- ⁴A. P. Rendell and T. J. Lee, *J. Chem. Phys.* **94**, 6219 (1991).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	
0	.000	INFINITE	INFINITE	178.754	178.754
100	46.365	247.309	-11.601	176.813	188.313
200	59.481	283.809	-3.157	176.206	200.134
250	64.001	297.588	0.105	176.221	206.117
298.15	67.416	309.165	0.000	176.366	211.864
300	67.532	309.583	0.000	176.374	212.084
350	70.293	320.209	3.573	176.627	218.017
400	72.460	329.742	7.144	176.952	223.909
450	74.169	338.379	10.812	177.326	229.556
500	75.529	346.267	14.555	177.733	235.560
600	77.505	360.225	22.214	178.600	247.045
700	78.828	372.178	30.035	179.494	258.382
800	79.748	382.168	37.966	180.389	268.591
900	80.408	392.301	45.976	181.273	278.688
1000	80.897	400.799	54.042	182.141	289.687
1100	81.267	408.528	62.151	182.990	302.601
1200	81.554	415.612	70.293	183.821	313.437
1300	81.781	422.149	78.460	184.633	324.206
1400	81.963	428.216	86.648	185.425	334.912
1500	82.111	433.876	94.852	186.197	345.562
1600	82.233	439.180	103.069	186.948	356.162
1700	82.335	444.168	111.298	187.676	366.716
1800	82.421	448.877	119.535	188.380	377.227
1900	82.494	453.335	127.781	189.060	387.700
2000	82.556	457.568	136.034	189.712	398.137
2100	82.610	461.597	144.292	190.337	408.543
2200	82.657	465.442	152.556	190.931	418.921
2300	82.698	469.117	160.823	191.494	429.271
2400	82.734	472.637	169.093	192.024	439.597
2500	82.766	476.015	177.370	192.519	449.902
2600	82.794	479.262	185.648	192.979	460.188
2700	82.820	482.387	193.959	193.403	470.458
2800	82.842	485.399	202.212	193.789	480.712
2900	82.863	488.307	210.497	194.139	490.952
3000	82.881	491.116	218.785	194.451	501.182
3100	82.898	493.834	227.074	194.727	511.402
3200	82.913	496.466	235.364	194.968	521.613
3300	82.927	499.018	243.656	195.175	531.817
3400	82.939	501.494	251.949	195.350	542.016
3500	82.951	503.898	260.244	195.495	552.210
3600	82.961	506.235	268.539	195.613	562.400
3700	82.971	508.508	276.836	195.703	572.587
3800	82.980	510.721	285.134	195.775	582.773
3900	82.988	512.877	293.432	195.826	592.956
4000	82.996	514.978	301.731	195.860	603.138
4100	83.003	517.027	310.031	195.881	613.320
4200	83.010	519.027	318.332	195.891	623.501
4300	83.016	520.981	326.633	195.893	633.683
4400	83.022	522.889	334.935	195.890	643.864
4500	83.027	524.755	343.238	195.884	654.044
4600	83.032	526.580	351.541	195.877	664.226
4700	83.037	528.366	359.844	195.873	674.407
4800	83.042	530.114	368.148	195.872	684.589
4900	83.046	531.826	376.452	195.876	694.771
5000	83.050	533.504	384.757	195.887	704.952
5100	83.053	535.149	393.062	195.906	715.134
5200	83.057	536.762	401.366	195.934	725.314
5300	83.060	538.344	409.674	195.972	735.495
5400	83.063	539.896	417.980	196.019	745.673
5500	83.066	541.420	426.286	196.078	755.851
5600	83.069	542.917	434.593	196.147	766.029
5700	83.072	544.388	442.900	196.226	776.204
5800	83.074	545.832	451.207	196.315	786.380
5900	83.076	547.252	459.515	196.411	796.551
6000	83.079	548.649	467.823	196.522	806.722

PREVIOUS.

CURRENT: December 1992 (1 bar)

Chloryl Chloride (ClOClO)

Cl₂O₂(g)

Chlorine Chlorite (ClClO₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 102.9042$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 140.7 \pm 12 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 136.6 \pm 16 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 294.41 \pm 2.0 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
1041.5(1)	271.4(1)
522.7(1)	1281.2(1)
440.5(1)	251.4(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight = [1]

Point Group: C_s

Bond Distances: Cl-O = 1.440 ± 0.005 Å; Cl-Cl = 2.22 ± 0.06 Å

Bond Angles: ∠(ClClO) = 103.5 ± 1°, ∠(OClO) = 116.0 ± 0.5°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 6614.3222 \times 10^{-17} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation has been calculated, by numerous quantum mechanical methods, by McGrath, *et al.*^{1,2}, Lee *et al.*,³ Jensen and Oddershede,⁴ and Stanton, *et al.*⁵ These calculations suggested that the ClClO₂ isomer is less stable than the ClOCl isomer by 4.2 to 32 kJ·mol⁻¹. We adopt the results of Lee,³ which stated that the ClClO₂ isomer was 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹ higher in energy than the ClOCl isomer at $T/K = 0$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational frequencies (ν_1 , ν_2 , ν_3 , and ν_4) are taken from the gas phase infrared studies of Müller and Willner,^{6,7} while ν_5 and ν_6 are taken from the Ne matrix infrared studies of Müller and Willner.^{6,8} The same authors also provided values for all vibrational frequencies in Ne matrices, as well as values for ν_1 and ν_2 in Ar matrices.

The structure is that estimated by Müller and Willner.⁶ The results were based on a combination of: use of product rules in the symmetry class A'' with vibrational frequencies of four independent isotopomers, in conjunction with experimental and ab initio results of related compounds. The principal moments of inertia are (in g·cm²): $I_A = 9.0179 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 23.8814 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 30.7121 \times 10^{-39}$.

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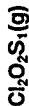
Chlorine Chlorite (ClClO₂)Cl₂O₄(g)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	
0	.000	INFINITE	-13.762	140.652	140.652	INFINITE
100	39.852	239.842	-10.274	138.324	150.571	-78.650
150	47.043	257.397	-8.097	137.558	156.873	-54.628
200	52.769	271.751	-5.595	137.054	163.393	-42.674
250	57.214	284.022	-2.841	136.731	170.019	-35.523
298.15	60.703	294.407	.000	136.550	176.448	-30.913
300	60.825	294.783	.112	136.545	176.696	-30.765
350	63.825	304.393	3.231	136.469	183.395	-27.370
400	66.416	313.072	6.890	136.482	190.099	-24.824
450	68.588	321.348	9.847	136.565	196.766	-22.844
500	70.429	328.568	13.343	136.705	203.482	-21.238
600	73.306	341.477	20.538	137.108	216.802	-18.874
700	75.381	352.942	27.978	137.621	230.045	-17.166
800	76.901	363.112	35.596	138.203	243.209	-15.880
900	78.036	372.338	43.345	138.826	256.297	-14.875
1000	78.898	380.573	51.194	139.476	269.315	-14.068
1100	79.566	388.059	59.118	140.142	282.267	-13.404
1200	80.092	395.006	67.102	140.815	295.158	-12.848
1300	80.513	401.434	75.133	141.491	307.992	-12.375
1400	80.854	407.413	83.202	142.164	320.775	-11.968
1500	81.133	413.001	91.302	142.832	333.509	-11.614
1600	81.366	418.245	99.427	143.490	346.200	-11.302
1700	81.560	423.184	107.574	144.136	358.849	-11.026
1800	81.725	427.851	115.738	144.767	371.461	-10.780
1900	81.866	432.273	123.918	145.380	384.038	-10.558
2000	81.987	436.476	132.111	145.973	396.584	-10.358
2100	82.092	440.478	140.315	146.543	409.100	-10.176
2200	82.183	444.299	147.529	147.088	421.591	-10.010
2300	82.263	447.954	154.752	147.606	434.056	-9.858
2400	82.333	451.457	162.000	148.094	446.499	-9.718
2500	82.396	454.819	169.281	148.551	458.923	-9.591
2600	82.451	458.052	176.600	148.975	471.330	-9.469
2700	82.501	461.165	183.460	149.365	483.721	-9.358
2800	82.545	464.166	190.000	149.721	496.098	-9.255
2900	82.585	467.063	196.217	150.042	508.462	-9.158
3000	82.622	469.863	202.117	150.327	520.817	-9.068
3100	82.654	472.573	207.741	150.578	533.163	-8.984
3200	82.684	475.198	213.098	150.796	545.500	-8.904
3300	82.711	477.743	218.178	150.981	557.831	-8.830
3400	82.736	480.212	222.981	151.135	570.158	-8.759
3500	82.759	482.611	227.525	151.260	582.480	-8.693
3600	82.780	484.942	231.811	151.359	594.799	-8.630
3700	82.799	487.211	235.881	151.434	607.116	-8.571
3800	82.817	489.419	239.662	151.487	619.431	-8.515
3900	82.834	491.571	243.182	151.522	631.746	-8.461
4000	82.849	493.668	246.456	151.541	644.058	-8.411
4100	82.863	495.714	249.498	151.548	656.371	-8.362
4200	82.876	497.711	252.328	151.544	668.684	-8.316
4300	82.888	499.661	254.957	151.533	680.997	-8.272
4400	82.900	501.567	257.388	151.517	693.310	-8.231
4500	82.911	503.430	259.623	151.499	705.623	-8.191
4600	82.921	505.252	261.668	151.481	717.937	-8.152
4700	82.930	507.036	263.531	151.466	730.252	-8.116
4800	82.939	508.782	265.224	151.454	742.567	-8.081
4900	82.947	510.492	266.751	151.448	754.882	-8.047
5000	82.955	512.168	268.136	151.450	767.197	-8.015
5100	82.962	513.811	269.382	151.459	779.512	-7.984
5200	82.969	515.422	270.598	151.479	791.826	-7.954
5300	82.976	517.002	271.682	151.508	804.141	-7.925
5400	82.982	518.553	272.634	151.547	816.454	-7.898
5500	82.988	520.076	273.457	151.598	828.766	-7.871
5600	82.993	521.571	274.159	151.659	841.078	-7.845
5700	82.999	523.040	274.741	151.730	853.388	-7.820
5800	83.004	524.484	275.211	151.813	865.698	-7.796
5900	83.008	525.903	275.571	151.903	878.004	-7.773

PREVIOUS.

CURRENT, December 1992 (1 bar)

Chlorine Chlorite (ClClO₂)Cl₂O₄(g)



IDEAL GAS



T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o	[G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T) / J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa kJ·mol ⁻¹ Δ _f G°	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE	-348.555	INFINITE
100	43.179	245.860	370.594	-12.453	-351.487	176.861
200	64.505	297.771	317.789	-7.004	-353.628	84.820
250	71.750	322.982	312.336	-3.589	-354.509	66.331
298.15	77.095	311.095	311.095	0	-354.803	54.367
300	77.276	311.097	311.097	0.143	-354.820	53.984
350	81.651	323.376	312.055	4.290	-352.553	45.154
400	84.216	334.096	314.233	8.294	-351.704	38.513
450	85.175	345.182	317.112	12.031	-349.023	33.318
500	90.635	354.604	320.336	17.104	-348.455	29.150
600	94.520	371.494	327.538	26.373	-360.552	22.881
700	97.321	386.286	334.896	35.973	-361.236	18.393
800	99.387	399.423	342.156	45.813	-362.062	15.021
900	100.940	411.223	349.186	55.833	-362.062	12.334
1000	102.128	421.922	355.933	65.989	-362.062	10.000
1100	103.052	431.701	362.383	76.250	-362.062	7.966
1200	103.783	440.700	368.539	86.593	-362.062	6.335
1300	104.370	449.031	374.414	97.002	-362.062	4.958
1400	104.847	456.784	380.024	107.484	-362.062	3.782
1500	105.240	464.031	385.386	117.968	-362.062	2.765
1600	105.566	470.834	390.516	128.509	-362.062	1.978
1700	105.840	477.242	395.431	139.080	-362.062	1.397
1800	106.073	483.299	400.146	149.676	-362.062	0.965
1900	106.271	489.030	404.675	160.291	-362.062	0.615
2000	106.442	494.495	409.050	170.929	-362.062	0.327
2100	106.590	499.692	413.225	181.581	-362.062	0.096
2200	106.719	504.653	417.269	192.246	-362.062	-0.182
2300	106.833	509.400	421.117	202.924	-362.062	-0.507
2400	106.933	513.949	424.944	213.613	-362.062	-0.882
2500	107.021	518.316	428.950	224.310	-362.062	-1.308
2600	107.100	522.515	433.124	235.016	-362.062	-1.790
2700	107.170	526.558	437.547	245.743	-362.062	-2.328
2800	107.233	530.457	442.180	256.500	-362.062	-2.924
2900	107.290	534.221	447.021	267.286	-362.062	-3.578
3000	107.342	537.859	452.223	278.108	-362.062	-4.298
3100	107.388	541.379	448.268	288.645	-362.062	-5.084
3200	107.431	544.790	451.232	299.386	-362.062	-5.938
3300	107.469	548.096	454.117	310.319	-362.062	-6.872
3400	107.505	551.305	456.929	321.456	-362.062	-7.888
3500	107.537	554.422	459.670	332.800	-362.062	-8.988
3600	107.567	557.451	462.344	344.360	-362.062	-10.175
3700	107.594	560.399	464.955	356.145	-362.062	-11.452
3800	107.620	563.266	467.504	368.166	-362.062	-12.824
3900	107.643	566.065	469.996	380.435	-362.062	-14.298
4000	107.665	568.790	472.432	392.965	-362.062	-15.881
4100	107.685	571.449	474.814	405.670	-362.062	-17.581
4200	107.704	574.044	477.146	418.556	-362.062	-19.403
4300	107.721	576.579	479.429	431.630	-362.062	-21.353
4400	107.738	579.055	481.665	444.900	-362.062	-23.438
4500	107.753	581.477	483.857	458.375	-362.062	-25.665
4600	107.767	583.845	486.005	472.055	-362.062	-28.048
4700	107.781	586.163	488.111	485.940	-362.062	-30.595
4800	107.793	588.432	490.178	499.930	-362.062	-33.322
4900	107.805	590.655	492.205	482.406	-362.062	-36.248
5000	107.816	592.833	494.196	465.964	-362.062	-39.385
5100	107.827	594.968	496.151	450.784	-362.062	-42.748
5200	107.836	597.062	498.072	435.930	-362.062	-46.358
5300	107.846	599.116	499.959	421.485	-362.062	-50.241
5400	107.855	601.132	501.814	407.441	-362.062	-54.418
5500	107.863	603.111	503.638	393.789	-362.062	-58.913
5600	107.871	605.055	505.432	380.521	-362.062	-63.748
5700	107.878	606.964	507.196	367.636	-362.062	-68.854
5800	107.885	608.849	508.933	355.135	-362.062	-74.250
5900	107.892	610.683	510.642	343.118	-362.062	-79.958
6000	107.899	612.498	512.324	331.584	-362.062	-86.005

$M_r = 134.9648$ Sulfuryl Chloride (SO₂Cl₂)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -348.56 \pm 2.1$ kJ·mol⁻¹
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -354.80 \pm 2.1$ kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies (ω _i , cm ⁻¹ , all singly degenerate)	1205	577	406	209	208	1434	388	586	363
Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]									
Point Group: C _{2v}									
Bond Distances: S-O = 1.404 ± 0.004 Å; S-Cl = 2.011 ± 0.005 Å									
Bond Angles: O-S-O = 123.5 ± 0.8°; Cl-S-Cl = 100.0 ± 0.7°									
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I _A I _B I _C = 3.80579 × 10 ⁻¹¹³ g ³ ·cm ⁶									

$\sigma = 2$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted Δ_fH° = -84.8 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ is based on K_p for dissociation to SO₂ and Cl₂ (see below). The relatively thorough study of Arit¹ gave similar values of K_p near the pressure of SO₂Cl₂ and at reduced pressures. The entropy discrepancy is large (ΔS = -11 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹), but this may be due to the small temperature range and to uncertainties in absorption on the activated charcoal catalyst. Absorption uncertainties probably exist in all of the K_p studies, but the high-temperature data of Trautz² have an additional uncertainty; i.e., K_p is very sensitive to small systematic errors in the data since the SO₂Cl₂ is almost completely decomposed. Exclusion of data² above 416 K yields a 3rd law Δ_fH° which agrees satisfactorily with Arit.¹ Data of Londregan¹⁰ yield a 3rd law Δ_fH° which is smaller by about 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹; these data yield almost no entropy discrepancy, but the experimental method¹⁰ appears to be less satisfactory.

The adopted Δ_fH° is consistent with old calorimetric data of Thomssen³ for hydrolysis of the liquid but inconsistent with recent data of Neale and Williams,⁴ on which the selections of NBS 270-3⁶ are probably based. Consistency tests require Δ_fH, thus, we note that in the absence of a catalyst SO₂Cl₂(g) persists to well above the boiling point even though it is unstable with respect to SO₂ and Cl₂. Evidence for this conclusion includes studies of catalysis,^{3,7} vapor densities,⁸ boiling point and vapor pressures,^{9,10} the boiling point (69.5 ± 0.3 °C) and Δ_{sub}H° (20.8 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) are almost exactly those predicted by comparison with SO₂ClF (7.3 °C and 20.6 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) and SO₂F₂ (-55.3 °C and 21.1 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹), which have normal vapors. Vapor pressure data⁹ for SO₂Cl₂ yield Δ_{sub}H = 7.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ at 69.5 °C and Δ_{sub}H° = 7.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ at 25°C. Trautz *et al.*¹⁰ used a condensation method to measure Δ_{sub}H = 6.67 kcal·mol⁻¹ near Tb, but we dismiss this value since the resulting Δ_{sub}H° (19.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) is too small for normal vapor and much too small for dissociating vapor.

Source	Data	Reaction ^a	T/K	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	gas	liquid
1	K _p	A	340-373	13.08 ± 0.05	13.41 ± 0.3	-0.9 ± 0.1	-84.36		
2	K _p	A	303-323	10.41 ± 0.13	13.84 ± 0.2	-10.9 ± 0.4	-84.79		(-92.1)
3	K _p	A	375-464	6.33 ± 0.51	14.2 ± 1.1	-19.2 ± 1.2	-85.2		(-92.6)
4	Δ _f H	B	295-296	---	---	---	-84.86		(-93.0)
5	Δ _f H	B	291-293	---	---	---	-86.1		(-92.7)
6	Δ _f H	B?	298?	---	---	---	-87.0		(-93.9)
									-94.2

^aA) SO₂Cl₂(g) → SO₂(g) + Cl₂(g); B) SO₂Cl₂(l) + 2 H₂O(l) → [H₂SO₄ + 2HCl](mH₂O)
^bValues in parentheses calculated from Δ_{sub}H° = 7.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ at 25°C.
^cCalorimetric Δ_fH adjusted to 25°C.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bond lengths and bond angles are those derived from new electron-diffraction data by Hargittai.¹¹ These differ significantly from early results of Palmer.¹² Microwave spectra were reported by Abbar,¹³ but structural parameters were not derived from the data. The adopted structure has an O-S-Cl angle of 107.7° and principal moments of inertia of I_A = 24.0520 × 10⁻⁴⁰ g²·cm², I_B = 36.0706 × 10⁻⁴⁰ g²·cm², and I_C = 43.8672 × 10⁻⁴⁰ g²·cm².

The vibrational assignment is from force-constant calculations of Toyuki and Shunizui.¹⁴ Pfeiffer's assignment¹⁵ is only slightly different and results in negligible change in the thermodynamic functions. Spectral data were summarized by Gillespie and Robinson¹⁶ in their study of the liquid-phase Raman spectra. Only those frequencies above 500 cm⁻¹ are based on gas-phase spectra. Trautz *et al.*¹⁰ found C_p = 15.4 ± 0.3 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ by calorimetry at 43 mmHg and 16 to 99°C; this C_p is too low, like Δ_{sub}H°, and the error is almost 20%.



Continued on page 938

CURRENT: June 1971 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: June 1971 (1 atm)

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 286.7548Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂)Cl₂O₂W₁(cr)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [200.832] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -780.32 \pm 5.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev *et al.*¹ measured calorimetrically the enthalpies of reaction (1) and (2) at 298.15 K at -67.3 ± 0.2 and -13.6 ± 0.11 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The reactions are given as follows: (1) WO₂Cl₂(cr) + 4 NaOH(aq, 16.3 H₂O) → Na₂WO₄(aq, 80000 H₂O) + 2 NaCl(aq, 40000 H₂O) + 2 H₂O(l) and (2) H₂WO₄(cr) + 2 NaOH(aq, 16.3 H₂O) → Na₂WO₄(aq, 20000 H₂O) + 2 H₂O(l).

Based on these data and the enthalpies of dilution for NaOH(aq), NaCl(aq) and Na₂WO₄(aq), we obtain $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 53.77 \pm 1.0$ kcal·mol⁻¹ for WO₂Cl₂(cr) + 2 OH⁻(aq, ∞) → H₂WO₄(cr) + 2 Cl⁻(aq, ∞). This leads to $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{WO}_2\text{Cl}_2, \text{ cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -186.5$ kcal·mol⁻¹ using $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4, \text{ cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -270.5 \pm 0.4$ kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

$C_p^{\circ}(300) = 25.0$ cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ is estimated using Kopp's rule. Heat capacities at higher temperature are estimated from those of WO₃(cr), WO₃(cr), WCl₆(cr). The entropy $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 48.0$ cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ is calculated from $\Delta S^{\circ}(598.6 \text{ K}) = 32.27 \pm 1.3$ cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for WO₂Cl₂(cr) → WO₂Cl₂(g). The value of $\Delta S^{\circ}(598.6 \text{ K})$ is obtained from the 2nd law analysis of the vapor pressure data given by Shchukarev and Suvorov.⁴

Decomposition Data

Shchukarev and Suvorov⁴ found that WO₂Cl₂(cr) does not melt but decomposes. The saturated vapor over WO₂Cl₂(cr) consists mainly of WOCl₄(g) which will disproportionate to form WO₂Cl₂(g) and WCl₆(g). The estimated $T_{\text{dec}} = 642$ K is derived by interpolation to one atmosphere in the total pressures of WOCl₄(g), WO₂Cl₂(g) reported by Shchukarev and Suvorov.⁴

References

- ¹S. A. Shchukarev, I. V. Vasil'kova and G. I. Novikov, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 3, 2642 (1958).
- ²V. B. Parker, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS 2, (1965).
- ³We have assumed $\Delta_{\text{dil}}H^{\circ} = 0$ for Na₂WO₄(aq, 20000 H₂O) → Na₂WO₄(aq, 80000 H₂O).
- ⁴S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Suvorov, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 16, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961). Earlier data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 3, 2630 (1958); 5, 1650 (1960), have been revised and they are not used here.
- ⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: H₂WO₄(cr), 3-31-67.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S° - (G° - H°(T ₁))/T	H° - H°(T ₁)	Δ _r G°
0				
100				
200				
298.15	104.408	200.832	0	-702.781
300	104.600	201.478	0.193	-702.300
400	115.060	233.603	11.176	-678.207
500	125.520	259.809	23.209	-631.511
600	135.562	283.597	36.272	-627.085
700	144.557	305.202	50.298	-603.344
800	151.042	324.947	65.092	-580.292
900	155.854	343.031	80.451	-557.909
1000	158.992	359.629	96.207	-536.159
				log K _r
				123.124
				122.281
				88.334
				68.063
				54.593
				45.022
				37.889
				32.380
				28.006

PREVIOUS: September 1962

CURRENT: March 1967

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂)Cl₂O₂W₁(cr)

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂) *M_r* = 286.7548

Ideal Gas

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂) *M_r* = 286.7548

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa			
T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T)) / T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	-19.504	-668.198	-668.198	INFINITE
100	59.017	0	-15.072	-660.431	-660.431	19.789
200	77.605	320.992	-8.127	-650.101	-650.101	169.789
250	83.093	338.927	-4.104	-644.787	-644.787	134.721
298.15	87.199	353.927	0	-639.642	-639.642	112.063
300	87.339	354.467	0.161	-639.445	-639.445	111.337
350	90.723	368.194	4.616	-634.098	-634.098	94.634
400	93.447	380.493	9.223	-628.762	-628.762	82.108
450	95.648	391.631	13.952	-623.446	-623.446	72.988
500	97.435	401.804	18.781	-618.153	-618.153	64.578
600	100.093	419.820	28.666	-607.640	-607.640	52.900
700	101.913	435.394	38.772	-597.221	-597.221	44.565
800	103.198	449.092	49.031	-586.886	-586.886	38.320
900	104.031	461.303	59.400	-576.621	-576.621	33.466
1000	104.827	472.312	69.849	-566.417	-566.417	29.587
1100	105.358	482.329	80.360	-556.261	-556.261	26.415
1200	105.771	491.515	90.917	-546.147	-546.147	23.713
1300	106.098	499.995	101.511	-536.066	-536.066	21.579
1400	106.361	507.867	112.134	-526.011	-526.011	19.926
1500	106.576	515.213	122.781	-516.372	-516.372	17.988
1600	106.753	522.097	133.448	-507.597	-507.597	16.518
1700	106.902	528.574	144.131	-499.547	-499.547	15.239
1800	107.027	534.688	154.828	-492.198	-492.198	14.102
1900	107.133	540.477	165.536	-485.540	-485.540	13.084
2000	107.224	545.948	176.254	-479.540	-479.540	12.169
2100	107.303	551.208	186.980	-474.249	-474.249	11.340
2200	107.371	556.231	197.714	-469.614	-469.614	10.587
2300	107.431	560.976	208.454	-465.587	-465.587	9.899
2400	107.484	565.549	219.200	-462.111	-462.111	9.268
2500	107.531	569.938	229.951	-458.244	-458.244	8.687
2600	107.572	574.156	240.706	-454.944	-454.944	8.150
2700	107.609	578.217	251.468	-452.155	-452.155	7.657
2800	107.643	582.131	262.248	-449.834	-449.834	7.200
2900	107.672	585.909	272.994	-447.946	-447.946	6.776
3000	107.699	589.559	283.762	-446.549	-446.549	6.386
3100	107.724	593.091	294.533	-445.606	-445.606	6.023
3200	107.746	596.512	305.307	-445.119	-445.119	5.683
3300	107.766	599.827	316.083	-445.000	-445.000	5.368
3400	107.783	603.045	326.860	-445.239	-445.239	5.073
3500	107.802	606.169	337.639	-445.831	-445.831	4.796
3600	107.817	609.207	348.420	-446.669	-446.669	4.536
3700	107.832	612.161	359.203	-447.750	-447.750	4.290
3800	107.845	615.037	369.987	-449.069	-449.069	4.058
3900	107.857	617.838	380.772	-450.606	-450.606	3.838
4000	107.868	620.569	391.558	-452.358	-452.358	3.630
4100	107.879	623.233	402.345	-454.324	-454.324	3.431
4200	107.889	625.832	413.134	-456.501	-456.501	3.242
4300	107.898	628.371	423.923	-458.886	-458.886	3.072
4400	107.906	630.852	434.713	-461.486	-461.486	2.921
4500	107.914	633.277	445.504	-464.306	-464.306	2.786
4600	107.922	635.649	456.296	-467.344	-467.344	2.666
4700	107.928	637.970	467.089	-470.606	-470.606	2.560
4800	107.935	640.242	477.882	-474.111	-474.111	2.468
4900	107.941	642.468	488.676	-477.858	-477.858	2.388
5000	107.947	644.649	499.470	-481.842	-481.842	2.318
5100	107.952	646.786	510.265	-486.069	-486.069	2.256
5200	107.957	648.882	521.060	-490.544	-490.544	2.200
5300	107.962	650.939	531.856	-495.269	-495.269	2.150
5400	107.967	652.957	542.653	-500.250	-500.250	2.106
5500	107.971	654.938	553.450	-505.496	-505.496	2.068
5600	107.975	656.884	564.247	-511.014	-511.014	2.038
5700	107.979	658.795	575.045	-516.813	-516.813	2.014
5800	107.983	660.673	585.843	-522.892	-522.892	2.000
5900	107.986	662.519	596.641	-529.259	-529.259	2.000
6000	107.990	664.334	607.440	-535.914	-535.914	2.000

PREVIOUS: March 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: March 1967 (1 bar)

S^o(298.15 K) = [353.927] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ ΔH^o(0 K) = -668.2 ± 25 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -671.5 ± 25 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
984 (1)	[400](1)
972 (1)	[300](1)
[400](1)	[300](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
Point Group: [C_{2v}]
Bond Distances: W-Cl = [2.26] Å; W-O = [1.81] Å
Bond Angles: Cl-W-Cl = [113]°; O-W-O = [109.47]°; O-W-Cl = [90]°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [1.16512 × 10⁻¹⁰] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation
ΔH^o(WO₂Cl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -160.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ is obtained from ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 26.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WO₂Cl₂(cr) → WO₂Cl₂(g). The latter is calculated by the 3rd law method from the partial pressures of WO₂Cl₂(g) given by Shechukarev and Suvorov.⁶ 2nd law analysis gives ΔH^o(598.6 K) = 24.1 ± 0.8 kcal·mol⁻¹. ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 26.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. These reported partial vapor pressures of WO₂Cl₂(g) were derived by the optical tensimetric method from total pressures over WO₂Cl₂(cr) considering the species WOCl₂(g), WO₂Cl₂(g) and WCl₄(g). Since the decomposition of WO₂Cl₂(cr) was very complicated, we tentatively assign 6 kcal·mol⁻¹ uncertainty to the adopted enthalpy of formation. Shechukarev and Suvorov⁶ have also derived a log K_p equation for the disproportionation process, 2 WOCl₂(g) = WO₂Cl₂(g) + WCl₄(g). 3rd law analysis gives ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 10.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the above process. This leads to ΔH^o(WO₂Cl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -145.7 ± 16 kcal·mol⁻¹. The 2nd law ΔH^o(590 K) is 11.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 10.1 kcal·mol⁻¹. The drift in the 3rd law analysis is 0.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The molecular configuration is assumed to be a distorted tetrahedron of C_{2v} symmetry, similar to that of MoO₂Cl₂(g),¹ and CrO₂Cl₂(g).² The bond distances W-O and W-Cl are estimated to be the same as those in WO₂(g) and WCl₄(g), respectively. The bond angles are assumed to be the same as those in MoO₂Cl₂(g).¹ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 33.9761 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 53.4238 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 64.1894 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².
The vibrational frequencies, 984 cm⁻¹ and 972 cm⁻¹, were observed in the infrared spectra Barraclough and Stals.³ They tentatively assigned these two as the symmetric and asymmetric W-O stretching frequencies. The rest of the frequencies are estimated by comparison with those observed in the infrared and Raman spectra for CrO₂Cl₂(g).² They are not listed in point group order.

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Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
ν, cm⁻¹ ν, cm⁻¹

984 (1) [400](1)
972 (1) [300](1)
[400](1) [300](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
Point Group: [C_{2v}]
Bond Distances: W-Cl = [2.26] Å; W-O = [1.81] Å
Bond Angles: Cl-W-Cl = [113]°; O-W-O = [109.47]°; O-W-Cl = [90]°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [1.16512 × 10⁻¹⁰] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation
ΔH^o(WO₂Cl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -160.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ is obtained from ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 26.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WO₂Cl₂(cr) → WO₂Cl₂(g). The latter is calculated by the 3rd law method from the partial pressures of WO₂Cl₂(g) given by Shechukarev and Suvorov.⁶ 2nd law analysis gives ΔH^o(598.6 K) = 24.1 ± 0.8 kcal·mol⁻¹. ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 26.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. These reported partial vapor pressures of WO₂Cl₂(g) were derived by the optical tensimetric method from total pressures over WO₂Cl₂(cr) considering the species WOCl₂(g), WO₂Cl₂(g) and WCl₄(g). Since the decomposition of WO₂Cl₂(cr) was very complicated, we tentatively assign 6 kcal·mol⁻¹ uncertainty to the adopted enthalpy of formation. Shechukarev and Suvorov⁶ have also derived a log K_p equation for the disproportionation process, 2 WOCl₂(g) = WO₂Cl₂(g) + WCl₄(g). 3rd law analysis gives ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 10.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the above process. This leads to ΔH^o(WO₂Cl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -145.7 ± 16 kcal·mol⁻¹. The 2nd law ΔH^o(590 K) is 11.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. ΔH^o(298.15 K) = 10.1 kcal·mol⁻¹. The drift in the 3rd law analysis is 0.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The molecular configuration is assumed to be a distorted tetrahedron of C_{2v} symmetry, similar to that of MoO₂Cl₂(g),¹ and CrO₂Cl₂(g).² The bond distances W-O and W-Cl are estimated to be the same as those in WO₂(g) and WCl₄(g), respectively. The bond angles are assumed to be the same as those in MoO₂Cl₂(g).¹ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 33.9761 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 53.4238 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 64.1894 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².
The vibrational frequencies, 984 cm⁻¹ and 972 cm⁻¹, were observed in the infrared spectra Barraclough and Stals.³ They tentatively assigned these two as the symmetric and asymmetric W-O stretching frequencies. The rest of the frequencies are estimated by comparison with those observed in the infrared and Raman spectra for CrO₂Cl₂(g).² They are not listed in point group order.

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Tungsten Chloride Oxide (WO₂Cl₂)

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

CRYSTAL

M_t = 278.106Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₁(cr)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 135.98 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_m = 774 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -359.4 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ = 21.88 \pm 0.84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

ΔH_f° of $-85.9 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is obtained from a 3rd law analysis of six sets of electromotive force data^{14,17} for three different reactions, namely, (A) $\text{Pb}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ AgCl}(\text{cr}) = 2 \text{ Ag}(\text{cr}) + \text{PbCl}_2(\text{cr})$, (B) $\text{Pb}(\text{cr}) + \text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2(\text{cr}) = 2 \text{ Hg}(\text{l}) + \text{PbCl}_2(\text{cr})$, and (C) $\text{Pb}(\text{cr}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) = \text{PbCl}_2(\text{cr})$. Seven other sets of similar data^{15,18} give ΔH_f° values which are within $\pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ of adopted value, while one set of emf data¹⁹ for (D) $2\text{CuCl}(\text{cr}) + \text{Pb}(\text{cr}) = \text{PbCl}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ Cu}(\text{cr})$ gives a ΔH_f° value of $-85.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. A ΔH_f° value can be obtained also from a 3rd law analysis of equilibrium data⁸ for (E) $\text{PbCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) = \text{Pb}(\text{l}) + 2 \text{ HCl}(\text{g})$. Auxiliary enthalpies of formation used in our analysis are $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, $\text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$: AgCl , cr, = -30.370 ; CuCl , cr = -33.0 ± 0.4 ; Pb , l = 1.025 ; Hg_2Cl_2 , cr = -63.319 ± 0.05 and HCl , g = -22.063 ± 0.05 .¹⁰ We assign an uncertainty of $\pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ to ΔH_f° to reflect the estimated error in the adopted value for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$.

Source	Reaction	Data Points	T/K	$-\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
1	A	5	273-298	24.5	25.06 ± 0.04		-1.8 ± 0.3	85.8 ± 0.1
	B	7	273-298	22.0	22.34 ± 0.03		-1.3 ± 0.3	85.7 ± 0.1
2	Set I	5	273-294	24.8	25.26 ± 0.03		-1.7 ± 0.1	86.0 ± 0.1
	Set II	5	273-294	24.9	25.25 ± 0.03		-1.4 ± 0.2	86.0 ± 0.1
	Set I	5	273-298	22.2	22.36 ± 0.02		-0.7 ± 0.1	85.7 ± 0.1
	Set II	5	273-298	22.2	22.36 ± 0.02		-0.7 ± 0.3	85.7 ± 0.1
3	A	5	278-318	25.1	25.17 ± 0.03		-0.1 ± 0.5	85.9 ± 0.1
	B	5	278-318	22.7	22.54 ± 0.04		0.4 ± 0.7	85.9 ± 0.1
4	Set I	5	288-308	25.2	25.17 ± 0.02		0.2 ± 0.9	85.9 ± 0.1
	Set II	5	288-308	22.7	22.54 ± 0.04		0.5 ± 0.7	85.9 ± 0.1
5	A	3	288-308	25.2	25.17 ± 0.02		0.2 ± 0.9	85.9 ± 0.1
	C	2	673-771	82.1	86.87 ± 0.55		-6.6	85.8 ± 0.6
6	C	2	723-773	86.8	86.98 ± 0.02		-0.2	85.9 ± 0.1
7	D	Eqn	363-553	19.8	19.44 ± 0.13		0.9	85.4 ± 1.0
	E	Eqn	293-573	24.9	25.20 ± 0.80		-0.7	85.9 ± 0.9
8	E	3	633-773	23.3	33.7 ± 2.4		14.7 ± 7.8	76.8 ± 2.5

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° data below 298.15 K have been reported by Nerst (15.6-87.7 K),¹¹ Eucken (106.5-290.7 K),¹² and Bronsted (283 K).¹³ We combine these results with $C_p^\circ = 18.52 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 330 K and obtain $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 33.7 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ based on $S^\circ(15.6 \text{ K}) = 0.9 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Kelley and King¹⁵ analyzed the same C_p° 's and found $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 34.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Data obtained from cell measurements on both the crystal and liquid allow independent calculations of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$. Thirteen of the 23 sets of emf data that we have analyzed are more compatible with a value for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ which is at least one $\text{cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ less than that determined from the low temperature data. Since the cell measurements are judged to be more reliable, we adopt $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 32.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and omit the C_p° data below 298.25 K.

C_p° 's above 300 K are based on the smoothed relative enthalpies of Alim *et al.*¹⁶ Their measurements were made in an isothermal diphenyl ether calorimeter over the temperature range 400 to 950 K. The PbCl_2 was reported to have a purity of 99.96%, and samples of this material were sealed in platinum capsules for the drop experiments. Their enthalpies are fitted to a polynomial which represents the data to within $\pm 0.4\%$. The calculated C_p° 's above 300 K are joined graphically with those of Eucken¹² at 298.15 K by comparison with the C_p° -T curve for $\text{BaCl}_2(\text{cr})$.¹⁰ Our adopted enthalpies are in reasonable agreement with those of Kelley.¹⁷ His results are based on the enthalpy measurements of Krestovnikov and Karetnikov,¹⁸ and most of the points agree with ours to better than a percent but show a maximum deviation of -1.3% at 500 K. Other enthalpy data that have been recently reported are those of Bloom and Tricklebank (693-773 K),¹⁹ and Thompson and Flengas (577-745 K).²⁰ Both of these studies show rather poor agreement with our adopted results. Deviations from our values are -4.2% at 673 K to -5.0% at 773 K for Bloom and Tricklebank,¹⁹ 0.1% at 680 K and -6.2% at 745 K for Thompson and Flengas.²⁰ Both drop investigations were conducted with quartz capsules which might have been slowly attacked by the PbCl_2 at the higher temperatures. The earlier enthalpy measurements of Goodwin and Kalmus²¹ are considered less reliable and not included in our analysis.

Modesova²² has reported the existence of a transition for PbCl_2 at 695 K based on differential thermal analysis and x-ray studies. This transition has not been observed by other workers, and we prefer not to include it. However, if it does exist, we speculate that the enthalpy associated with it is quite small; thus, our functions would be only slightly altered.

Fusion Data

$T_m = 774 \text{ K}$ is from the enthalpy study of Alim *et al.*¹⁶ Other values reported for T_m based on enthalpy measurements are 771,²¹ 774,¹⁸ 774¹⁹ and 772.²⁰ DTA measurements²⁴ gave T_m equal to 774 K, while cryoscopic studies²³ yielded 768 K. $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ$ is calculated to be 5.23 kcal·mol⁻¹ from the adopted enthalpies for the crystal and liquid at T_m . Published values (all in kcal·mol⁻¹) include 5.15,²¹ 5.70,²³ 2.98,¹⁸ 5.3,¹⁹ 5.56,²⁰ and 5.03.²⁴

Continued on page 939

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₁(cr)

T/K	C_p°	S°	$-(G^\circ - HF^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - HF^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
						kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0							
100							
200							
298.15	71.073	135.980	135.980	0	-359.406	-314.121	55.033
300	71.170	136.457	135.981	0.143	-359.375	-313.840	54.644
400	80.094	159.039	139.043	8.066	-357.711	-296.911	59.034
500	82.983	177.242	144.922	16.160	-355.942	-284.413	29.712
600	85.881	192.628	151.622	24.603	-354.020	-270.285	23.530
700	88.772	206.083	158.460	33.336	-356.781	-255.694	19.080
774.000	90.915	215.110	163.451	39.984	---	CRYSTAL \rightarrow LIQUID	---
800	91.667	218.126	165.179	42.358	-354.476	-241.407	15.762
900	94.538	229.090	171.680	51.669	-351.870	-227.427	13.200
1000	97.434	239.203	177.933	61.270	-348.961	-213.753	11.165
1100	100.345	248.626	183.936	71.160	-345.746	-200.385	9.516
1200	103.240	257.482	189.699	81.339	-342.222	-187.374	8.154
1300	106.131	265.860	195.238	91.808	-338.397	-174.569	7.014
1400	109.027	273.831	200.570	102.566	-334.283	-162.119	6.049
1500	111.918	281.451	205.710	113.613	-329.891	-149.973	5.223

PREVIOUS: March 1962

CURRENT: June 1973

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

S°(298.15 K) = [153.396] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{liq} = 774 K

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH°(PbCl₂, l, 298.15 K) is calculated from that of the crystal by addition of Δ_{cr}H° and the difference in enthalpy, H°(774 K) - H°(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid. Independent values of Δ_fH°(l) (or Δ_fH°(cr)) can be obtained from a 2nd and 3rd analysis of nine sets of emf data¹⁻⁹ for the formation cell of molten PbCl₂ (A) Pb(l) + Cl₂(g) = PbCl₂(l) and three sets of equilibrium data^{10,11} for (B) PbCl₂(l) + H₂(g) = Pb(l) + 2 HCl(g). Auxiliary enthalpies of formation used in the analysis are Δ_fH°(Pb, l, 298.15 K) = 1.025 kcal·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fH°(HCl, g, 298.15 K) = -22.063 ± 0.05 kcal·mol⁻¹.¹² Five of the nine sets of emf data yield values for Δ_fH°(cr) which are in good agreement (±0.2 kcal·mol⁻¹) with the adopted value. Also, the results of the extensive emf measurements of Warner and Seifert⁸ by the electronic commutator method are quite compatible with our adopted functions.

Source	Reaction	Data Points	T/K	-Δ _f H°, kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	-Δ _f H°(298.15 K) kcal·mol ⁻¹	(l)	(cr)
Lorenz and Fox ¹	A	14	776-942	86.9	82.45 ± 0.58		5.1 ± 0.5	81.43	85.05	
Hildenbrand and Rühle ²	A	7	774-880	88.9	82.95 ± 0.62		7.2 ± 0.3	81.93	85.55	
Lorenz and Velde ³	A	47*	826-1016	87.1	83.18 ± 0.52		4.4 ± 0.2	82.16	85.78	
Wachter and Hildenbrand ⁴	A	18	772-855	84.9	83.31 ± 0.11		2.0 ± 0.3	82.29	85.91	
Holub <i>et al.</i> ⁵	A	3	843-923	86.0	83.08 ± 0.27		3.3 ± 0.2	82.06	85.68	
Lantratov and Alabyshev ⁶	A	47*	814-954	82.5	83.69 ± 0.15		1.4 ± 0.1	82.67	86.29	
Delimarskii and Roms ⁷	A	2	8231, 873	83.5	83.56			82.54	86.16	
Warner and Seifert ⁸	A	Equation	775-1139	84.6	83.32 ± 0.03		0.1	82.30	85.92	
Hagemark and Hengstenberg ⁹	A	Equation	773-893	84.6	83.51 ± 0.15		1.3 ± 0.1	82.49	86.11	
Bagdasarian ¹⁰ Set I	B	10	876-978	40.0	38.89 ± 0.36		-1.2 ± 1.4	81.99	85.61	
Set II	B	21	871-1220	44.2	38.08 ± 1.26		-5.8 ± 0.3	81.18	84.80	
Jellinek and Rudat ¹¹	B	5	833-1133	37.8	38.62 ± 0.51		0.8 ± 1.1	81.72	85.34	

(3)* and (1)* points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° is assumed constant at 26.65 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ over the temperature range 500-2000 K and is based on the smoothed relative enthalpies (774-950 K) of Alim *et al.*¹³ A glass transition is assumed at 500 K below which C_p° is that of the crystal. The smoothed enthalpies of Kelley¹⁴ (800-1000 K) deviate by +4.0% from our values, while those of Thompson and Fliegans¹⁵ (813-945 K) deviate by ± 1%. The enthalpies of Bloom and Tricklebank¹⁶ are consistently lower than our values by -3.1% at 823 K, and the deviation increases to -12.6% at 1073 K. Warner and Seifert⁸ have determined C_p° data for PbCl₂(l) from their emf measurements. They reported values of (all in cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) 25.7 (800 K), 26.2 (900 K), 26.5 (1000 K) and 26.7 (1100 K). Bizouard and Pauty¹⁷ measured C_p° for the liquid as 24.7 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. S°(298.15 K) is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Vaporization Data

T_{wp} is the temperature at which Δ_{cr}G° = 0 for the process PbCl₂(l) → PbCl₂(g). Δ_{wp}H° is calculated as the difference between the enthalpies of formation of the gas and liquid at T_{wp}.

References

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Continued on page 939

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

Cl₂Pb(l)

M_r = 278.106

Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K

log K_r

T/K	C _p	S°	-(G°-H°(T _r))/T	H°-H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	Δ _{cr} G°
0						
100						
200						
298.15	77.073	153.396	153.396	0.	-344.251	-304.160
300	77.170	153.873	153.998	0.143	-344.271	-303.911
400	80.094	176.475	156.460	8.006	-342.557	-290.723
500	82.985	194.659	162.338	16.160	-340.787	-277.967
500.000	82.985	194.659	162.338	16.160		
500.000	111.504	194.659	162.338	16.160		
600	111.504	214.988	169.470	27.311	-336.158	-265.840
700	111.504	235.177	177.232	38.461	-336.502	-253.680
774.000	111.504	243.382	183.030	46.712		
800	111.504	247.066	185.051	49.611	-332.068	-242.151
900	111.504	260.199	192.686	60.762	-327.623	-231.176
1000	111.504	271.947	200.035	71.912	-323.164	-220.701
1100	111.504	282.575	207.063	83.063	-318.689	-210.671
1200	111.504	292.277	213.766	94.213	-314.194	-201.050
1300	111.504	301.202	220.153	105.363	-309.687	-191.804
1400	111.504	309.465	226.241	116.514	-305.181	-182.905
1500	111.504	317.158	232.049	127.664	-300.686	-174.328
1600	111.504	324.354	237.595	138.814	-296.207	-166.050
1700	111.504	331.114	242.900	149.965	-291.751	-158.052
1800	111.504	337.488	247.979	161.115	-287.320	-150.315
1900	111.504	343.516	252.850	172.265	-282.917	-142.824
2000	111.504	349.236	257.528	183.416	-278.544	-135.564

GLASS → LIQUID TRANSITION

CRYSTAL → LIQUID

PREVIOUS: March 1962

CURRENT: June 1973

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

Cl₂Pb(l)

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

M_r = 278.106 Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₁(cr,l)

0 to 774 K crystal
above 774 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C _p ^a	S°	-[G°-H°(T)]/T	H°-H°(T) ^b	ΔH°	ΔG°	log K _f
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	log K _f
0							
100							
200							
298.15	77.073	135.980	135.980	0.	-359.406	-314.121	55.033
300	77.170	136.457	135.981	0.143	-359.375	-313.840	54.644
400	80.094	159.059	139.043	8.006	-357.711	-298.911	39.034
500	82.985	177.242	144.922	16.160	-355.942	-284.413	29.712
600	85.881	192.628	151.622	24.603	-354.070	-270.285	23.530
700	88.772	206.083	158.460	33.336	-352.781	-255.694	19.080
774.000	90.915	215.110	163.451	39.984			
774.000	111.504	243.382	163.451	61.867			
800	111.504	247.066	166.109	64.766	-332.068	-242.151	15.811
900	111.504	260.199	175.848	75.916	-327.623	-231.178	13.417
1000	111.504	271.947	184.881	87.067	-323.164	-220.701	11.528
1100	111.504	282.575	193.286	98.217	-318.689	-210.671	10.004
1200	111.504	292.277	201.137	109.367	-314.194	-201.050	8.751
1300	111.504	301.202	208.496	120.518	-309.687	-191.804	7.707
1400	111.504	309.465	215.416	131.668	-305.181	-182.905	6.824
1500	111.504	317.158	221.946	142.818	-300.686	-174.328	6.071
1600	111.504	324.354	228.124	153.969	-296.207	-166.050	5.421
1700	111.504	331.114	233.985	165.119	-291.751	-158.052	4.856
1800	111.504	337.488	239.560	176.269	-287.320	-150.315	4.362
1900	111.504	343.516	244.874	187.420	-282.917	-142.824	3.977
2000	111.504	349.236	249.951	198.570	-278.544	-135.564	3.541

CRYSTAL ← → LIQUID
TRANSITION

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1973

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₁(cr,l)

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 278.106 Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

Cl₂Pb₂(g)

S°(298.15 K) = 317.205 ± 2.9 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -172.03 ± 1.3 kJ·mol⁻¹ Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -174.05 ± 1.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with 2 columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights, State, and g_i. Rows include 1A₁, 1B₁, 3B₁.

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν_i, cm⁻¹

- 329 (1)
80 (1)
307 (1)

Point Group: C_{2v} σ = 2

Bond Distance: Pb-Cl = 2.46 ± 0.02 Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Pb-Cl = 96 ± 3°

Product of Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 5.90383 × 10⁻¹³ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH° of -41.6 ± 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ is obtained from Δ_fH°(cr) = -83.9 ± 0.2 kcal·mol⁻¹ by addition of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K). The adopted value for Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) is 44.3 ± 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ and is based on a 3rd law analysis of six sets of vapor pressure data... Results of our analysis of a total of eighteen sets of Vp data are given below...

Table with 5 columns: Source, Reaction*, T/K, Δ_{sub}H°(or v), kcal·mol⁻¹, Δ_fH°(PbCl₂, g, 298.15 K) kcal·mol⁻¹. Rows 1-15.

*A) PbCl₂(cr) = PbCl₂(g) B) PbCl₂(l) = PbCl₂(g). (1)^a and (2)^b points rejected due to failure of a statistical test

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond length is taken from the electron diffraction study of Lister and Sutton... The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 23.7690 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 39.3510 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 63.1200 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

Continued on page 939

Lead Chloride (PbCl₂)

Cl₂Pb₂(g)

Main thermodynamic data table with columns: T/K, C_p°, S°, -(G°-H°(T))/T, H°-H°(T), Δ_fH°, ΔG°, log K_r. Rows 0-6000.

PREVIOUS: June 1973 (1 atm) CURRENT: June 1973 (1 bar)

Lead Chloride, Ion (PbCl₂)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [318.57 \pm 8.4] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 812.26 \pm 50.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [816.298] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum States	Weights	g_i
2A_1	0	[2]
2B_1	[20000]	[2]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν_i , cm^{-1}
[300](1)
[100](1)
[350](1)

Point Group: $[C_{2v}]$
 Bond Distance: Pb-Cl = $[2.30] \text{ \AA}$
 Bond Angle: Cl-Pb-Cl = $[116]^\circ$
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [3.37567 \times 10^{-45}] \text{ g}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^6$
 $\sigma = 2$

Enthalpy of Formation

The appearance potential for PbCl₂ from PbCl₂(g) has been determined spectrometrically as (in eV) 11.2 ± 0.2 ,¹ 10.3 ± 0.2 ,² and 10.3 ± 0.5 ,³ Hastie *et al.*² preferred the lower AP for PbCl₂; since this value was obtained with more sensitive equipment. Subsequent measurements by Hastie and Swingler⁴ confirm the lower result. They reported an ionization efficiency curve for PbCl₂ from which we obtain AP = 10.0 eV by the linear extrapolation method. Also, molecular orbital calculations by Hastie and Margrave⁵ indicated $IP(\text{PbCl}_2, \text{g}) = 10.3$ eV. We adopt a mean value from¹⁻⁵ of 10.2 ± 0.5 eV ($235.2 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) for the process $\text{PbCl}_2(\text{g}) + e^- \rightarrow \text{PbCl}_2^-(\text{g}) + 2 e^-$ which gives $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{PbCl}_2, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K}) = 194.1 \pm 12.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ when AP is combined with $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{PbCl}_2, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K}) = -41.1 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$,⁶ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = 195.1 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The correlation diagram of Walsh⁷ predicts a bent configuration for PbCl₂; since the molecule has seven valence electrons. Also, Walsh⁷ predicted that the apex angle for a non-hydrate AB₂ molecule would decrease markedly in going from a 17- to an 18- electron molecule. We assume that the bond angle in PbCl₂ is 20° larger than that for PbCl₂.⁶ The adopted value (116°) is consistent with JANAF bond angles for the isoelectronic molecules BCl₂(112°) and AlCl₂(120°).⁸ The bond length is assumed to lie between that for PbCl and PbCl₂.⁶ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = [3.0315 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_B = 44.7956 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 57.8271 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$.

The vibrational frequencies are estimated by comparison with those for BCl₂, CCl₂, SiCl₂, and PbCl₂.⁶ The ground state is assumed to be 2A_1 by analogy with that for the isoelectronic molecule NO₂.⁹ MO calculations by Hastie and Margrave⁵ for the Group III A dihalides predicted an upper 2B_1 state with the 2A_1 , 2B_1 separation in the energy range 1-2 eV. We have included this state and estimated the 2A_1 , 2B_1 separation ($20,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) to be somewhat greater than that for AlO₂ ($15,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$),⁶ BCl₂ ($11,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)⁶ and NO₂ ($15,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$),⁶.

References

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- JANAF Thermochemical Tables; PbCl₂(g) and PbCl(g), 6-30-73; BCl₂(g) and AlCl₂(g), 6-30-72; CCl₂(g), 12-31-68; SiCl₂(g), 12-31-70
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Lead Chloride, Ion (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₂(g)

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	ΔG°	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	-13.896	812.264	-140.313
100	43.788	263.871	-10.122	816.326	-139.431
200	51.970	297.156	-5.273	817.066	-119.117
250	53.863	308.973	-2.623	817.783	-103.868
298.15	55.006	318.566	0	818.476	-92.997
300	55.041	318.906	0.102	819.145	-91.997
350	55.809	327.452	2.874	820.420	-88.220
400	56.334	334.941	5.679	821.815	-84.069
450	56.705	341.599	8.505	823.524	-80.546
500	56.978	347.588	11.348	825.577	-77.478
600	57.340	358.011	17.065	828.021	-74.577
700	57.564	366.868	22.811	830.862	-72.035
800	57.711	374.565	28.575	834.006	-70.123
900	57.812	381.369	34.352	837.476	-68.546
1000	57.885	387.464	40.137	841.313	-67.249
1100	57.939	392.983	45.928	845.454	-66.131
1200	57.981	398.027	51.724	850.000	-65.196
1300	58.013	402.669	57.524	855.000	-64.428
1400	58.039	406.969	63.327	860.500	-63.799
1500	58.060	410.974	69.132	866.500	-63.275
1600	58.077	414.722	74.938	873.000	-62.834
1700	58.091	418.243	80.747	880.000	-62.466
1800	58.103	421.564	86.557	887.500	-62.161
1900	58.113	424.706	92.367	895.500	-61.915
2000	58.122	427.687	98.179	904.000	-61.722
2100	58.130	430.523	103.992	913.000	-61.579
2200	58.138	433.227	109.805	922.500	-61.478
2300	58.145	435.811	115.619	932.500	-61.406
2400	58.153	438.286	121.434	943.000	-61.353
2500	58.161	440.660	127.250	954.000	-61.318
2600	58.170	442.942	133.067	965.500	-61.298
2700	58.179	445.137	138.884	977.500	-61.289
2800	58.189	447.253	144.702	990.000	-61.291
2900	58.203	449.295	150.522	1003.000	-61.303
3000	58.218	451.269	156.343	1016.500	-61.324
3100	58.234	453.178	162.166	1030.500	-61.352
3200	58.253	455.027	167.990	1045.000	-61.387
3300	58.275	456.820	173.816	1060.000	-61.432
3400	58.299	458.560	179.645	1075.500	-61.488
3500	58.326	460.250	185.476	1091.500	-61.555
3600	58.356	461.894	191.310	1108.000	-61.631
3700	58.388	463.493	197.148	1125.000	-61.716
3800	58.424	465.051	202.988	1142.500	-61.807
3900	58.462	466.569	208.832	1160.500	-61.904
4000	58.504	468.050	214.681	1179.000	-62.007
4100	58.548	469.495	220.533	1198.000	-62.116
4200	58.595	470.906	226.390	1217.500	-62.230
4300	58.644	472.283	232.252	1237.500	-62.348
4400	58.697	473.624	238.119	1258.000	-62.471
4500	58.751	474.934	243.992	1279.000	-62.598
4600	58.808	476.246	249.870	1300.500	-62.729
4700	58.867	477.511	255.753	1322.500	-62.864
4800	58.928	478.751	261.643	1345.000	-63.003
4900	58.990	479.959	267.537	1368.000	-63.146
5000	59.055	481.159	273.441	1391.500	-63.293
5100	59.120	482.329	279.355	1416.500	-63.443
5200	59.187	483.478	285.265	1443.000	-63.596
5300	59.255	484.606	291.187	1470.000	-63.752
5400	59.324	485.714	297.116	1497.500	-63.911
5500	59.393	486.803	303.052	1526.500	-64.072
5600	59.464	487.874	308.995	1557.000	-64.235
5700	59.534	488.927	314.945	1589.000	-64.401
5800	59.605	489.963	320.902	1622.500	-64.570
5900	59.676	490.983	326.866	1657.500	-64.742
6000	59.746	491.987	332.837	1694.000	-64.917

PREVIOUS: June 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1973 (1 bar)

Lead Chloride, Ion (PbCl₂)Cl₂Pb₂(g)

Sulfur Chloride (SCl₂)

Cl₂S₁(l)

$M_r = 102.966$ Sulfur Chloride (SCl₂)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -49.79 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 183.678 \pm 4.2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Trautz and Hoffmann¹ have measured calorimetrically the enthalpy of solution of gaseous chlorine in dichlorodisulfane at 298.15 K. They reported $\Delta_{\text{sol}} H^\circ = -9.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for a final state consisting of SCl₂ dissolved in an excess of S₂Cl₂. Combining their measured $\Delta_{\text{sol}} H^\circ$ value with $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{S}_2\text{Cl}_2, l, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -13.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1,2}$ we obtain the adopted result of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{SCl}_2, l, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -11.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. In arriving at this value, no enthalpy corrections are applied for dissolution of the SCl₂ in the excess S₂Cl₂ and for the temperature difference since we expect both corrections to be small and they tend to cancel. Our adopted value agrees with the selected values of NBS ($-12 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1,3}$) and Mills ($-11.8 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1,4}$).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of liquid SCl₂ is estimated as $21.75 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ using the value of $7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$ recommended by Kubaschewski *et al.*⁵ This estimated value of C_p° corresponds to a specific heat of $0.21 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$ which agrees with the experimentally measured value for S₂Cl₂ of $0.22 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$. We assume that C_p° is constant in the temperature range 298–800 K. The value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is selected as $43.9 \pm 1.0 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which minimizes differences between the second and third law entropies of vaporization determined from vapor pressure data⁶ on a pure stabilized sample of SCl₂. Further details on the results of these analyses can be found in the heat of formation section of the SCl₂(g) table.²

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy of vaporization becomes zero. The value of $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$ is calculated as the difference between the $\Delta_f H^\circ$ values for the gas and liquid at T_{vap} . The experimental value of T_{vap} determined from vapor pressure measurements is 332.7 K .⁶

References

¹M. Trautz and A. Hoffmann, *Z. Elektrochem.* **35**, 118 (1929).
²JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SCl₂(l), 6–30–78; SCl₂(g), 6–30–78.
³U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270–3, (1968).
⁴K. C. Mills, "Thermodynamic Data for Inorganic Sulphides, Selenides, and Tellurides," Butterworths, London, (1974).
⁵O. Kubaschewski, E. L. Evans, and C. B. Alcock, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," 4th ed., Pergamon Press, New York, (1967).
⁶R. J. Rosser and F. R. Whitt, *J. Appl. Chem.* **10**, 229 (1960).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa				
T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	log K _f
0						
100						
200						
298.15	91.002	183.678	183.678	0.	-49.790	4.990
300	91.002	184.241	183.679	0.168	-49.726	4.937
400	91.002	210.420	187.249	9.269	-48.693	2.826
500	91.002	230.727	193.989	18.369	-47.092	1.575
600	91.002	247.318	201.537	27.469	-45.209	0.770
700	91.002	261.346	209.105	36.569	-43.127	0.270
800	91.002	273.498	216.411	45.669	-40.938	-0.173

PREVIOUS: CURRENT: June 1978

Sulfur Chloride (SCl₂) Cl₂S₁(l)

Sulfur Chloride (SCl₂)

S*(298.15 K) = 281.628 ± 0.13 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 102.966

Δ_fH°(0 K) = -16.43 ± 3.3 kJ·mol⁻¹
Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -17.57 ± 3.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with 2 columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights, and Degeneracies. Lists states like 1A1, 1A2, 1B2 and their degeneracies.

Point Group: C_{2v}
Bond Distance: S-Cl = 2.015 ± 0.001 Å
Bond Angle: Cl-S-Cl = 102.73 ± 0.05°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 5.91980 × 10⁻¹⁴ g³·cm⁶
σ = 2

Enthalpy of Formation

Rosser and Whit¹ have reported the results of a vapor pressure study of SCl₂. Measurements were conducted on a sample of SCl₂ stabilized with PCl₃ to suppress decomposition. Using JANAF free energy functions, we analyze their vapor pressure points² lying above 298 K by the second and third law methods. In the analysis we select S*(SCl₂, 1, 298.15 K) = 43.9 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ which minimizes the difference between the 2nd and 3rd law entropies of vaporization. Our results are Δ_{vap}H° (2nd law) = Δ_{vap}H° (3rd law) = 7.75 ± 0.02 kcal·mol⁻¹ which leads to the adopted heat of formation of Δ_fH°(SCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -4.2 ± 0.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ when combined with Δ_fH°(SCl₂, l, 298.15 K) = -11.9 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹. The adopted value of Δ_fH° is rounded to the nearest 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹. The overall uncertainty is estimated as ±0.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ based on contributions from the uncertainty in Δ_fH° of the liquid (±0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹) and from the uncertainty in the entropy (±1.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) of the liquid² which amounts to roughly 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ in Δ_fH°. Barton and Yost³ have studied the dissociation of S₂Cl₂(g) at various temperatures. Their measured dissociation data above 760 K have been reanalyzed by Yost and Russell⁴ who have determined equilibrium constants for the reactions (a) S₂(g) + Cl₂(g) → S₂Cl₂(g) and (b) 0.5 S₂(g) + Cl₂(g) → SCl₂(g) by combining the dissociation pressures with molecular data and an estimated value for the Δ_fH° of SCl₂. Second and third law analyses of the equilibrium data for reaction (b) give Δ_fH°(298.15 K) (2nd law) = Δ_fH°(298.15 K) (3rd law) = -20.69 ± 0.01 kcal·mol⁻¹ which corresponds to Δ_fH°(SCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -5.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ using the recent JANAF⁵ value of Δ_fH° for S₂(g). This Δ_fH° value for SCl₂(g) is some 1.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ more negative than that obtained from an analysis of vapor pressure data described above. We find a similar discrepancy in the equilibrium data for reaction (a) where the derived Δ_fH° value of S₂Cl₂(g) is 3 kcal·mol⁻¹ more negative than that obtained from an analysis of vapor pressure data. (See S₂Cl₂(g) table for details). We conclude that the equilibrium constants reported by Yost and Russell⁴ are biased, and we give no weight to the Δ_fH° values derived from their data.

Values of Δ_fH° previously selected by Colwell⁶ and Mills⁶ have been based primarily on the equilibrium data of Yost and Russell.⁴ The value selected by NBS⁷ is -4.7 kcal·mol⁻¹. Our adopted results give an enthalpy of atomization and mean S-Cl bond dissociation energy of 126.8 ± 0.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ and 63.4 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Early electron diffraction studies^{8,9} and more recent microwave measurements¹⁰ have shown that the SCl₂ molecule has C_{2v} symmetry. We adopt structural parameters from the microwave work of Davis and Gerry.¹¹ The bond length and angle refer to an average structure of ³⁵S-Cl₂ in the (000) vibrational state obtained from a quadratic potential function based solely on microwave data.¹¹ This average structure is only slightly different from the effective structure determined by Murray *et al.*¹⁰ but quite different from the molecular structure derived from electron diffraction measurements^{8,9} which are considered less accurate. The symmetrical stretch (ν₁) and bending (ν₂) frequencies are those observed by Frankiss and Harrison¹² in the Raman spectra of the vapor at 335 K. The asymmetrical stretching frequency (ν₃) was not detected in this recent Raman study¹² and still remains relatively uncertain (±10 cm⁻¹). We use ν₃ = 525 cm⁻¹ based on the infrared measurements of Savoie and Tremblay,¹³ as suggested by Frankiss and Harrison.¹² The electronic levels and configurations are taken from the CNDO/2 MO calculations and electronic absorption spectral measurements of Colton and Rabalais.¹⁴ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 5.8026 × 10⁻³⁸, I_B = 29.1706 × 10⁻³⁸, and I_C = 34.9733 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

Our ideal gas thermal functions are essentially an extension of those previously published by Frankiss and Harrison¹² who also reviewed data published prior to their paper. All earlier functions require revision since they are based on liquid state vibrational frequencies and the molecular structure determined by electron diffraction.

Continued on page 940

Sulfur Chloride (SCl₂)

PREVIOUS: June 1978 (1 atm)

Table with 13 columns: T/K, Cp°, S°, -[G°-H°(T)]/T, H°-H°(T), Δ_fH°, Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa, Δ_fG°, log K_f. Rows range from 0 to 6000 K.

CURRENT: June 1978 (1 bar)

Cl₂S₂(g)

Cl₂S₁(g)

Cl₂Si(g)

Sulfur Chloride, Ion (SCI⁺)

IDEAL GAS

Sulfur Chloride, Ion (SCI⁺)

Table with columns: T/K, Cp, S°, S° - (G° - H°(T))/T, H° - H°(T), ΔhF°, ΔG°, log K, and Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa. The table contains thermodynamic data for Cl2Si(g) at various temperatures from 100 to 6000 K.

ΔhF°(0 K) = 896.43 ± 5.4 kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔhF°(298.15 K) = [901.485] kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights (State, ν, cm⁻¹, gi), and Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies (ν, cm⁻¹).

Point Group: [C_{2v}]
Bond Distance: S-Cl = [2.00] Å
Bond Angle: Cl-S-Cl = [105]°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [5.65102 × 10⁻¹¹⁴] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

ΔhF°(0 K) is calculated from IP = 9.46 ± 0.02 eV by addition of the JANAF ΔhF°(0 K) value for SCI⁺. The selected value of IP is calculated as the adiabatic IP from the first band system observed in the HeI photoelectron spectrum of SCI⁺ by Solouki et al.² The adiabatic IP is 0.21 eV less than the vertical value determined by photoelectron spectroscopy⁷ and 0.24-0.74 eV less than the vertical IP^s measured by electron impact.^{3,4}

ΔhF°(298.15 K) is obtained from the adopted ΔhF°(0 K) value by using JANAF enthalpies¹ for S(α, cr), Cl(g), and e⁻(g). ΔhF°(298.15 K) determined for the direct ionization SCI₂ = SCI⁺ + e⁻ from our tables differs from a room-temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of the enthalpies of all the species in this ionization process and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock et al.⁵ ΔhF°(298.15 K) should be changed by -1.481 kcal·mol⁻¹ if it is to be used in the ion convention which excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

We perform bond energy calculations which show that the S-Cl primary bond dissociation energy for SCI⁺ (66.6 kcal·mol⁻¹) is quite similar to that for the neutral dichloride (69.7 kcal·mol⁻¹), indicating that the removal of the electron during ionization should produce minimal structural changes. According to the Walsh diagram⁶ for AB₂ molecules, the most loosely bound electron in SCI₂ occupies a 4b₁ orbital which is S-Cl antibonding and Cl-Cl bonding. Thus, we would expect a slight increase in the bond angle and a decrease in the S-Cl bond distance upon removing this electron to form SCI⁺. We estimate the Cl-S-Cl bond angle as 105° (102.7° for SCI) and the S-Cl bond distance as 2.00 Å (2.015 Å for SCI₂). Based on this estimated structure, the principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 5.4345 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 29.6437 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 35.0782 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

The photoelectron spectrum of SCI₂ has been measured by Solouki et al.² who reported observing a vibrational spacing of 530 ± 30 cm⁻¹ in the first band system. They assigned this progression to the S-Cl symmetric stretching frequency ν₁. By analogy with the observed vibrational frequencies for SCI₂,¹ the difference between ν₁ and ν₂ is expected to be small. We adopt ν₁ = ν₂ = 530 cm⁻¹, and we estimate the bending frequency to be 5 cm⁻¹ lower than that for SCI₂ (205 cm⁻¹).

The electronic configurations of the ground and excited states are predicted from Walsh's empirical diagram⁶ which correlates well with the observed photoelectron spectra and calculated orbital energies for the related dihalide molecules SCI₂,² OCl₂, and OF₂.⁷ We use relative term values for three of the four predicted states calculated from the vertical ionization energies reported by Solouki et al.² We include a second ²A₁ state at 21000 cm⁻¹ based on the fact that this state has been observed in the PE spectrum of OCl₂,² lying 2258 cm⁻¹ above the first ²A₁ state. Inclusion of this state is also supported by the results of orbital energy calculations on SCI₂. The enthalpy between 0 K and 298.15 K is -2.9764 kcal·mol⁻¹.

References

1. JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SCI₂(g), 6-30-78; S(α, cr), 9-30-77; e⁻(g), 3-31-77; Cl₂(g), 9-30-65.
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Sulfur Chloride, Ion (SCI⁺)

Cl₂Si(g)

PREVIOUS: June 1978 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1978 (1 bar)

Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

LIQUID

Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

Cl₂S₂(l)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 223.844 \pm 4.2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -58.158 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Feher and Strater¹ have measured calorimetrically the heats of chlorination of sulfur and liquid at 298.15 K. Recalculation of their calorimetric data using 1975 atomic weights² and a ΔC_p° of 10.80 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for the formation reactions 2S(rh) + Cl₂(g) → S₂Cl₂(l) leads to the adopted $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ of -13.9 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-58.158 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹).

Other calorimetric values for $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ which were published prior to 1930 have been recently summarized by Mills.³ Two of these four values, which range from -14.3 to -17.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, agree with the adopted $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ value within the combined experimental error. Our selected value agrees with that from Mills³ but is some 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ less negative than the value (-14.2 kcal·mol⁻¹) recommended by NBS.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° has been measured calorimetrically as 29.706 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ by Trautz and Rick⁵ at 295.15 K and by Ogier⁶ as the mean C_p° value over the temperature range 285–343 K. We adopt this value and assume C_p° is constant from 298.15 K to 1000 K. The value of $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is selected as 53.5 ± 1.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ which minimizes differences between the second and third law entropies of vaporization determined from two independent sets^{7,8} of vapor pressure data. Further details on the results of these analyses can be found in the heat of formation section of the S₂Cl₂ gas phase table.⁹

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy of vaporization becomes zero. The value of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}$ is calculated as the difference between the $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ values for the gas and liquid at T_{vap} . Experimental values of T_{vap} determined from vapor pressure measurements include 411 K¹ and 408.9 K.¹

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- ⁹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: S₂Cl₂(g), 6-30-78.

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S ^o / J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	-[G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r) / kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f G ^o	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	124.290	223.844	223.844	0	-58.158	6.880
300	124.290	224.613	223.846	0.220	-58.075	6.817
400	124.290	260.569	228.721	12.659	-58.310	4.351
500	124.290	288.103	237.927	25.088	-57.508	2.843
600	124.290	310.764	248.236	37.517	-55.681	1.857
700	124.290	329.923	258.572	49.946	-53.617	1.177
800	124.290	346.520	268.551	62.375	-51.310	0.687
900	124.290	361.159	278.044	74.804	-48.515	0.198
1000	124.290	374.254	287.022	87.233	-45.135	-0.689

PREVIOUS: March 1978

CURRENT: June 1978

Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

Cl₂S₂(l)

Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 327.21 \pm 0.4\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 135.026$ Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -15.2 \pm 4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -16.7 \pm 4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν , cm^{-1}	ν , cm^{-1}
546 (1)	Internal Rotation
466 (1)	461 (1)
202 (1)	244 (1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

Point Group: C_2 $\sigma(\text{overall}) = 2$

Bond Distances: S-Cl = $2.057 \pm 0.002\text{ \AA}$; S-S = $1.931 \pm 0.005\text{ \AA}$
 Bond Angles: S-S-Cl = $108.2 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$; Dihedral Angle = $84.8 \pm 1.3^{\circ}$
 Product of Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 6.36049 \times 10^{-113}\text{ g}^3\text{ cm}^6$
 Reduced Moment of Inertia: $I_{red} = 5.487 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$
 Potential Function for Internal Rotation: $V = 11.99 - 5.60(1 - \cos 2\phi) - 0.70(1 - \cos 3\phi)\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Harvey and Schuetzle² and Trautz *et al.*³ have used a static method to measure vapor pressures for liquid S_2Cl_2 at various temperatures below the normal boiling point. Barton and Yost⁴ measured the extent of dissociation for gaseous S_2Cl_2 above 760 K. These dissociation data have been reanalyzed by Yost and Russell⁵ who reported equilibrium constants for the reaction $S_2(g) + Cl_2(g) = S_2Cl_2(g)$. We analyze these data by the 2nd and 3rd law methods with the results presented below:

Source	Reaction	Data Points	77K	$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	3rd law	$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift
1	A	12 ^a	304-411	9.46	9.89 ± 0.07	1.1 ± 0.2	4.01		
2	A	Set 1 20 ^b	374-410	10.0	9.93 ± 0.01	-0.1 ± 0.2	3.97		
		Set 2 39 ^c	329-374	10.15	9.95 ± 0.02	-0.6 ± 0.1	3.95		
3	A	22	336-405	10.23	9.98 ± 0.04	-0.8 ± 0.1	3.92		
4	B	Equation	760-1100	-35.4	-38.1 ± 0.9	-3.1 ± 0.7	7.4		

Reaction: (A) $S_2Cl_2(l) = S_2Cl_2(g)$ (B) $S_2(g) + Cl_2(g) = S_2Cl_2(g)$.

^aPoints below 298.15 K not analyzed; 2 points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

^bTwo points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

^cThree points rejected.

We adopt $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(S_2Cl_2, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = -4.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which is the rounded mean value determined from the four 3rd law enthalpies of vaporization. We estimate the uncertainty in the ΔH_f° value as $\pm 1.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which includes contributions from the uncertainties in the values of $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ and $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ for the liquid.⁵ $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K})$ is $-3.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and the enthalpy of atomization is $192.1 \pm 1.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Bodewig and Plambeck⁶ determined $\Delta G = -12.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $2S(O) + 2Cl^{-} = S_2Cl_2(g) + 2e^{-}$ in fused LiCl-KCl eutectic at 693 K. This datum has been analyzed by Mills⁷ who reported $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ value of $-5.8 \pm 2\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Our selected ΔH_f° value is some 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ less negative than that recommended by NBS⁸ and is only 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ less negative than the value adopted by Mills.⁷

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity and entropy values from 298.15 K to 1500 K are those calculated by Frankiss and Harrison⁹ who used gas-phase infrared ($\nu_1 = 546\text{ cm}^{-1}$)¹⁰ and Raman⁹ frequencies, and the most recent structural data determined in an electron diffraction study by Beagley *et al.*¹¹ Contributions to the thermal functions for internal rotation were determined by integration of the potential function from $\phi = 0^{\circ}$ to 2π . Terms in the potential function were established from the torsional vibration ($\nu_4 = 92\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and the dihedral angle (84.8°)¹¹ of the two rotamers. Thermal functions are calculated below 298.15 K by treating the torsion as a harmonic oscillator and including its contribution in the vibrational partition function. Justification for this treatment lies in the fact that values of the ratio ν_4/RT become extremely large (>20) at these lower temperatures. We add Rln 2 to the calculated entropies below 298.15 K to account for the optical activity of the skew rotamer. The absorption spectra¹² reported for S_2Cl_2 vapor indicate no low-lying electronic states which would contribute to the thermal functions below 1500 K. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 15.2331 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 60.6645 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 68.8282 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Thermodynamic functions previously published for S_2Cl_2 have been reviewed by Frankiss and Harrison⁹ who concluded that all previous calculations had treated incorrectly the internal rotation of the SCl top. Noble and Mei¹³ have discussed the vibrational spectral data on S_2Cl_2 published prior to 1974.

Continued on page 940

Sulfur Chloride (CISSCI)

$Cl_2S_2(g)$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		$\log K_r$
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - (G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r))/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	ΔG°	
0	0	INFINITE	-16.479	-15.210	INFINITE
100	49.149	260.367	-12.508	-15.531	10.532
200	64.455	299.547	-6.766	-16.111	6.418
298.15	71.768	327.215	0	-16.736	-28.669
300	71.881	327.655	0.135	-16.748	5.003
400	77.032	349.244	7.646	-21.901	4.239
500	79.330	366.698	15.472	-34.705	3.626
600	80.818	381.301	23.484	-52.292	3.158
700	81.839	393.840	31.619	-74.417	2.792
800	82.588	404.819	39.842	-100.270	2.499
900	83.140	414.580	48.130	-130.368	2.132
1000	83.529	423.361	56.464	-164.482	1.320
1100	83.780	431.335	64.831	-202.269	0.660
1200	83.931	438.632	73.217	-243.289	0.113
1300	83.990	445.353	81.614	-288.039	-0.347
1400	83.969	451.576	90.012	-336.158	-0.739
1500	83.902	457.368	98.406	-387.422	-1.077

PREVIOUS: June 1978 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1978 (1 bar)

S°(298.15 K) = [281.333 ± 0.8] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH°(0 K) = -168.74 ± 3.3 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH°(298.15 K) = -168.62 ± 3.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights

State	ε _i , cm ⁻¹	g _i
[A ₁]	0	(1)
[B ₁]	[23000]	(3)
	[28300]	(1)
	[29950]	(1)

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν _i , cm ⁻¹
514.0 (1)
202.2 (1)
502.7 (1)

Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distance: Si-Cl = [2.03] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Si-Cl = 105° ± 3°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [5.55300 × 10⁻¹¹⁴] g³·cm⁶
 σ = 2

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted ΔH°f(SiCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -40.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ is the mean value derived from four studies.^{2,3,7,8} JANAF analyses of all the equilibrium data are summarized below. The ΔH°f(298.15 K) values are calculated from the third law ΔH°f(298.15 K) values using auxiliary JANAF data.⁴ Four sets of data^{2,3,7,8} yield average values of ΔH°f° (from third law) which agree within 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ and values of ΔS° (second law) which are in reasonable agreement with the JANAF functions. Two of these equilibrium studies used flow techniques, one used mass spectrometry, while the fourth used a static technique. The adopted ΔH°f°(298.15 K) value corresponds to Δ_rH°(0 K) = 204.2 kcal·mol⁻¹ and an average bond energy of 102.1 kcal·mol⁻¹. This latter value compares with 94.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ for SiCl₄(g), implying that the average bond energy in SiCl₂(g) is 7% larger.

Two other flow studies^{5,6} yield large entropy errors, suggesting that there are temperature-dependent errors in K_p^o. The reported equilibrium constants are reasonable at the lower temperatures but deviate progressively at the higher temperatures. In contrast, the static study of Ishino⁶ gave K_p^o values which differ by a factor of five from the adopted ones. These data yield a consistent entropy but Δ_rH° (third law) is lower by 5 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Source	Method	Points	T/K	Reaction*	Δ _r H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift	Δ _r H°(298.15 K) cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹
Schafer <i>et al.</i> ²	flow	Equation	1273-1473	A	80.56	-1.9	-40.2
Teichmann and Wolf ³	flow	Equation	1223-1573	A	80.83	-2.0	-40.2
Chechentev <i>et al.</i> ⁴	flow	Equation	1473-1573	A	131.78	-37 ± 6	-41.2
Antipin and Sergeev ⁵	flow	Equation	1273-1673	A	113.99	-26 ± 3	-41.7
Ishino <i>et al.</i> ⁶	static	27	1448-1573	A	70.24	72.97 ± 1.8 ± 4	-42.7
Schafer and Nickl ⁷	static	Equation	1400-1593	A	79.78	-0.9	-40.0
Farber and Srivastava ⁸	mass spec	10	1593-1792	B	-31.62	0.4 ± 2.0	-40.8

*Reactions (A) Si(cr) + SiCl₄(g) = 2 SiCl₂(g) (B) Si(g) + SiCl₄(g) = 2 SiCl₂(g)

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Maass *et al.*⁹ observed the infrared spectra of SiCl₂ in argon, neon, and nitrogen matrices. They observed and assigned all three fundamental frequencies. The bond angle was calculated to be 105 ± 3° from the isotopic splitting. The bond length is assumed to be the same as in SiH₂Cl₂. The earlier work of Milligan and Jaccq¹⁰ is consistent with these results. The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 5.1016 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 30.5397 × 10⁻³⁹, I_C = 35.6413 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

The ground state is assumed to be ¹A₁, as suggested by Huckel-molecular-orbital calculation.¹² Singlet excited states^{11,12} are included near 28000 and 30000 cm⁻¹, but the values are placed in brackets to emphasize the uncertainty in the analysis. Also tentatively adopted is the suggestion by Hastie *et al.*¹³ that the continuous spectrum near 23000 cm⁻¹ is due to a triplet excited state.

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		
		S° - [G° - F(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r H°	Δ _r G°	log K _r	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	0	0	INFINITE	
100	38.144	232.778	-12.524	-168.740	-172.439	90.073	
200	46.298	261.819	-9.050	-168.445	-172.439	90.073	
250	49.217	274.481	-8.813	-168.474	-178.462	46.087	
298.15	51.248	281.333	-2.431	-168.501	-178.464	37.288	
300	51.313	281.334	0	-168.615	-180.373	31.601	
350	52.810	289.679	0.095	-168.620	-180.446	31.418	
400	53.893	296.806	2.700	-168.669	-182.405	27.222	
450	54.693	303.202	5.369	-168.738	-184.342	24.073	
500	55.297	308.997	8.085	-169.122	-186.256	21.620	
600	56.125	319.158	10.835	-169.321	-188.150	19.656	
700	56.648	327.852	16.410	-169.754	-191.875	16.704	
800	56.998	335.441	22.050	-170.734	-195.325	14.950	
900	57.243	342.169	27.733	-172.059	-199.105	13.000	
1000	57.421	348.210	33.446	-173.328	-202.612	11.759	
1100	57.553	353.689	39.180	-174.541	-206.056	10.765	
1200	57.655	358.701	44.929	-175.599	-209.435	9.945	
1300	57.734	363.320	50.689	-176.529	-212.754	9.261	
1400	57.798	367.600	56.459	-177.347	-216.012	8.679	
1500	57.849	371.590	62.236	-178.056	-219.211	8.179	
1600	57.891	375.325	68.018	-178.654	-222.352	7.743	
1700	57.926	378.836	73.805	-179.144	-225.436	7.360	
1800	57.956	382.147	79.596	-179.526	-228.464	7.006	
1900	57.981	385.282	85.390	-179.807	-231.438	6.617	
2000	58.003	388.256	91.187	-179.997	-234.357	6.268	
2100	58.021	391.082	96.987	-180.102	-237.226	5.952	
2200	58.038	393.786	102.788	-180.128	-240.046	5.666	
2300	58.053	396.366	108.591	-180.181	-242.817	5.404	
2400	58.068	398.837	114.395	-180.250	-245.540	5.163	
2500	58.081	401.208	120.201	-180.331	-248.215	4.945	
2600	58.095	403.486	126.009	-180.422	-250.842	4.742	
2700	58.110	405.679	131.818	-180.521	-253.420	4.554	
2800	58.126	407.793	137.626	-180.628	-255.957	4.379	
2900	58.144	409.833	143.440	-180.743	-258.454	4.216	
3000	58.164	411.804	149.253	-180.866	-260.912	4.063	
3100	58.188	413.712	155.069	-180.996	-263.328	3.920	
3200	58.215	415.560	160.886	-181.133	-265.703	3.786	
3300	58.247	417.352	166.706	-181.277	-268.038	3.660	
3400	58.284	419.091	172.529	-181.428	-270.334	3.541	
3500	58.326	420.781	178.356	-181.585	-272.591	3.429	
3600	58.374	422.425	184.186	-181.747	-274.816	3.323	
3700	58.427	424.025	190.021	-181.914	-277.010	3.222	
3800	58.485	425.584	195.861	-182.086	-279.183	3.125	
3900	58.547	427.104	201.707	-182.263	-281.335	3.032	
4000	58.639	428.588	207.560	-182.444	-283.467	2.943	
4100	58.725	430.037	213.420	-182.629	-285.581	2.858	
4200	58.819	431.453	219.288	-182.816	-287.678	2.776	
4300	58.922	432.838	225.165	-183.006	-289.758	2.698	
4400	59.033	434.194	231.052	-183.200	-291.820	2.624	
4500	59.154	435.522	236.950	-183.398	-293.865	2.554	
4600	59.283	436.824	242.861	-183.600	-295.894	2.487	
4700	59.421	438.100	248.781	-183.806	-297.908	2.423	
4800	59.567	439.353	254.716	-184.016	-299.908	2.362	
4900	59.722	440.582	260.665	-184.229	-301.894	2.302	
5000	59.885	441.791	266.630	-184.444	-303.867	2.244	
5100	60.055	442.978	272.610	-184.661	-305.827	2.188	
5200	60.234	444.146	278.607	-184.881	-307.774	2.134	
5300	60.420	445.295	284.611	-185.103	-309.708	2.082	
5400	60.612	446.426	290.630	-185.328	-311.629	2.031	
5500	60.811	447.540	296.664	-185.555	-313.538	1.981	
5600	61.016	448.638	302.716	-185.784	-315.434	1.932	
5700	61.227	449.720	308.788	-186.015	-317.317	1.884	
5800	61.442	450.786	314.869	-186.248	-319.188	1.837	
5900	61.663	451.838	320.968	-186.483	-321.047	1.791	
6000	61.887	452.877	327.085	-186.720	-322.894	1.746	

PREVIOUS December 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT December 1977 (1 bar)

CRYSTAL (α-β)

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

Cl₂Sr(cr)

M_r = 158.526

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -829.34 \pm 2.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -828.85 \pm 2.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ = [6.008 \pm 1.3]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ = 16.221 \pm 0.63\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 114.809 \pm 0.17\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_m = 1000 \pm 10\text{ K}$
 $T_{\text{tr}} = 1147 \pm 1\text{ K}$

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K

T/K	C _p ^o	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	-(G ^o -H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o -H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-16.242	-829.344	-829.344	INFINITE
100	54.296	41.459	178.054	-13.659	-831.172	-813.612	424.988
200	70.735	85.571	121.583	-7.202	-830.241	-796.520	207.978
298.15	75.588	114.809	114.809	0	-828.850	-779.965	136.647
300	75.659	115.277	114.810	0.140	-828.823	-779.661	135.751
400	78.889	137.512	117.820	7.877	-827.285	-763.503	99.703
500	81.521	155.385	123.603	15.891	-825.670	-747.743	78.116
600	83.659	170.415	130.185	24.138	-823.985	-732.315	63.754
700	86.580	183.518	136.887	32.642	-822.187	-717.177	53.516
800	90.793	195.336	143.465	41.497	-820.171	-702.309	45.856
900	96.977	206.364	149.846	50.866	-818.397	-687.644	39.910
1000	105.826	217.013	156.032	60.981	-815.052	-673.287	35.169
1000.010	105.827	217.014	156.033	60.982	ALPHA	TRANSITION	BETA
1000.010	123.010	223.022	156.033	66.990	---	---	---
1100	123.010	234.745	162.663	79.290	-811.429	-659.613	31.322
1147.000	123.010	239.892	165.723	85.071	---	BETA <---> LIQUID	---
1200	123.010	245.448	169.123	91.591	-806.836	-646.014	28.120
1300	123.010	255.294	175.378	103.892	-802.254	-632.798	25.426
1400	123.010	264.810	181.415	116.193	-797.681	-619.935	23.130
1500	123.010	272.897	187.235	128.494	-793.117	-607.598	21.151
1600	123.010	280.856	192.839	140.795	-788.562	-595.166	19.430
1700	123.010	288.293	198.237	153.096	-783.931	-582.038	17.884
1800	123.010	295.524	203.437	165.397	-779.311	-569.288	16.317
1900	123.010	301.975	208.450	177.698	-774.711	-556.851	14.925
2000	123.010	308.285	213.285	189.999	-770.131	-544.683	13.681

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -829.34 \pm 2.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -828.85 \pm 2.5\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ = [6.008 \pm 1.3]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ = 16.221 \pm 0.63\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ$ is from ¹ and was selected by Parker in a manner analogous to that described² for $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{BaCl}_2, \text{cr})$. The adopted value is essentially that derived by Ehrlich *et al.*³ from their measurements of $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ$ of Sr(cr) and SrCl₂(cr) in HCl(aq, 550 H₂O). Earlier solution data for Sr²⁺ and SrCl₂ are in good agreement.

Parker⁴ rejected $\Delta_f H^\circ = -210\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ obtained by Siemonsen⁵ from direct chlorination and $\Delta_f H^\circ = -201.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which would result from SrO(cr) based on Mah's direction combustion.⁶ Parker noted that these more negative values are inconsistent with data for SrCl₂(cr, aq) and related compounds. They are also less consistent with equilibrium data discussed on the tables for SrCl₂(l, g). Impurity effects are of concern in all these studies involving Sr(cr), but the evidence favors the solution calorimetry.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° is based on adiabatic calorimetry (7.4–300 K) of Smith *et al.*⁷ with omission of the point at 11.22 K which appears to be about 30% low. S° is calculated from C_p° using $S^\circ(7\text{ K}) = 0.012\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. C_p° above 300 K is from constrained fitting of enthalpy data (418–936 K for α-phase and 1034–1134 K for β-phase) from Dworkin and Bredig.⁹

The transition near 1000 K is gradual and may be second order rather than first order as we have treated it. Gradual transitions also are observed for BaF₂, SrF₂, and perhaps CaF₂, all of which have α-phases of the fluorite structure. Reasonable C_p° curves are obtained by omitting from the curve fits those enthalpy data from about 50 below to 30 above T_m . The resulting Gibbs–energy functions agree well with those obtained⁸ by second-order analysis.

Deviations of the fitted data⁹ from the adopted functions for α-phase are -0.5 to +0.3% except for +2.0% at 417.6 K. Data of Efremova and Matzen¹⁰ deviate by +0.6 to +2.9% (805–959 K), while the equation of Janz *et al.*¹¹ agrees almost exactly near 850 K but deviates by -4.8% at 600 K. The β-phase deviations are -0.4 to +0.3%, 0.0 to -1.0%, (1047–1142 K)¹⁰ and -2 to 0%, (1050–1147 K).¹¹

Transition Data

$T_m = 1000\text{ K}$ is arbitrarily selected as the peak of the gradual transition. Reported values include 1003,⁹ 1002¹¹ and 990 K.¹⁰ $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ$ is calculated as the difference in the enthalpy curve fits (cf. above) at T_m . $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ$ is assigned an uncertainty of 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ as a first-order transition, but the result is placed in brackets to emphasize that the transition may be a second order. Reported values of $\Delta_{\text{cr}} H^\circ$ include 1.65⁹ and 0.65¹¹ kcal·mol⁻¹.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

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PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1972

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

Cl₂Sr(cr)

Cl₂Sr₂(l)Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)M_r = 158.526

LIQUID

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [135.820] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 1147 \pm 1 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-805.352] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = 16.221 \pm 0.63 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}$ is calculated from that of the crystal by addition of $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(1147 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid. An independent value of $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}$ for liquid (and crystal) may be derived from equilibrium data¹ for $\text{Ca}(\text{O}) + \text{SrCl}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Sr}(\text{l}) + \text{CaCl}_2(\text{l})$ at 1273 K. Our third-law analysis yields $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 6.5 \pm 1.3 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ or $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}(\text{l}) = -191.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}(\text{cr}) = -197.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. This confirms the adopted values as opposed to the more negative values (cf. SrCl₂, cr).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The constant C_p° of $25.0 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ is a compromise chosen by comparison with BaCl₂ and CaCl₂. Our fits of the enthalpy data yield 26.8° and 23.5° $\text{cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$; the adopted value is roughly their mean. The value $26.7 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ was also reported.⁴ Deviations from our adopted functions are $\pm 0.3\%$ (1154–1204 K),² ± 1.1 to -1.7% (1152–1797 K),³ and -1.1 to -0.2% (equation, 1148–1287 K).⁴ C_p° is taken equal to that of the crystal from 298.15 to 800 K, the assumed glass transition. $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} is selected from 1146,² 1147 \pm 2³ and 1148 K⁴ reported in the enthalpy studies. $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}$ is obtained from the difference in the adopted enthalpy fits for liquid and β -phases. Published values include 3.85 ,^{2,3} 3.88 ,² 3.65 ± 0.17 ³ and $3.73 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$,⁵ the last value obtained by dynamic differential calorimetry.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is calculated as the temperature at which $\Delta_{\text{cr}}G^{\circ} = 0$ for $\text{SrCl}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{SrCl}_2(\text{g})$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}$ is calculated as the corresponding $\Delta_{\text{cr}}H^{\circ}$.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r	
	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _{cr} G ^o		
0						
100						
200						
298.15	75.588	135.820	0.	-805.351	-762.730	133.627
300	75.659	136.288	0.140	-805.323	-762.465	132.757
400	78.889	138.524	7.877	-803.786	-748.408	97.732
500	81.321	176.397	144.615	-802.170	-734.749	66.739
600	83.659	191.426	151.196	-800.486	-721.422	62.805
700	86.590	204.529	157.898	-798.687	-708.385	52.860
800	90.793	216.348	164.476	-796.671	-695.619	43.419
800.010	90.793	216.349	164.477	41.498	GLASS <- -> LIQUID	
800.010	104.600	238.668	170.938	51.957	TRANSITION	
900	104.600	249.688	171.271	-793.806	-683.176	39.648
1000	104.600	259.688	171.271	-790.116	-671.027	35.051
1100	104.600	269.658	183.406	-794.343	-658.950	31.290
1147.000	104.600	254.034	186.211	77.793	BETA <- -> LIQUID	
1200	104.600	258.750	189.312	-791.591	-646.742	28.152
1300	104.600	271.132	194.980	-788.849	-634.782	25.106
1400	104.600	274.883	200.414	-786.117	-623.033	22.246
1500	104.600	282.100	203.622	-783.594	-611.480	21.294
1600	104.600	288.851	210.615	-780.680	-600.107	19.591
1700	104.600	295.192	215.406	-777.725	-587.725	18.059
1800	104.600	301.171	220.006	-774.833	-576.611	16.501
1900	104.600	306.826	224.428	-772.000	-565.751	15.114
2000	104.600	312.191	228.683	-769.229	-555.129	13.872
2100	104.600	317.295	232.782	-766.517	-544.732	12.754
2200	104.600	322.161	236.735	-763.857	-534.550	11.742
2300	104.600	326.811	240.551	-761.247	-524.570	10.823
2400	104.600	331.262	244.239	-758.687	-514.782	9.985
2500	104.600	335.532	247.805	-756.177	-505.176	9.218
2600	104.600	339.635	251.259	-753.721	-495.742	8.513
2700	104.600	343.582	254.608	-751.319	-486.472	7.864
2800	104.600	347.386	257.852	-748.967	-477.356	7.264
2900	104.600	351.057	261.003	-746.661	-468.388	6.707
3000	104.600	354.603	264.064	-744.399	-459.553	6.191

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1972

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)Cl₂Sr₂(l)

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

CRYSTAL(α-β)-LIQUID

0 to 1000 K crystal, alpha

1000 to 1147 K crystal, beta
above 1147 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

Cr,l

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0	0	INFINITE	0	-813.101	INFINITE
100	65.775	38.171	-14.077	-813.590	425.034
200	71.271	85.512	-12.216	-830.254	207.978
298.15	75.588	114.809	0	-828.850	136.647
300	75.659	115.277	0.140	-828.823	135.751
400	78.889	137.512	7.877	-827.285	99.703
500	81.321	155.385	15.891	-825.670	78.116
600	83.659	170.415	24.138	-823.985	63.754
700	86.580	183.518	32.642	-822.187	53.516
800	90.793	195.336	41.497	-820.309	45.856
900	96.977	206.364	50.866	-818.507	39.910
1000	105.826	217.013	60.981	-815.052	35.169
1000.010	105.827	217.014	60.982	ALPHA → BETA	TRANSITION
1000.010	123.010	223.022	66.990	ALPHA ← BETA	TRANSITION
1100	123.010	234.745	79.290	-811.429	-659.613
1147.000	123.010	239.892	85.071	BETA → LIQUID	TRANSITION
1147.000	104.600	254.034	101.293	BETA ← LIQUID	TRANSITION
1200	104.600	258.759	106.836	-791.591	28.152
1300	104.600	267.132	117.296	-788.849	25.506
1400	104.600	274.883	127.756	-786.117	23.246
1500	104.600	282.100	138.216	-783.394	21.294
1600	104.600	288.851	148.676	-780.680	19.591
1700	104.600	295.192	159.136	-778.000	18.059
1800	104.600	301.171	169.596	-775.352	16.501
1900	104.600	306.826	180.056	-772.732	15.114
2000	104.600	312.191	190.516	-770.142	13.872
2100	104.600	317.295	200.976	-767.582	12.754
2200	104.600	322.161	211.436	-765.052	11.742
2300	104.600	326.811	221.896	-762.552	10.823
2400	104.600	331.262	232.356	-760.082	9.983
2500	104.600	335.532	242.816	-757.642	9.218
2600	104.600	339.635	253.276	-755.232	8.513
2700	104.600	343.582	263.736	-752.852	7.864
2800	104.600	347.386	274.196	-750.502	7.264
2900	104.600	351.057	284.656	-748.182	6.707
3000	104.600	354.603	295.116	-745.892	6.191

PREVIOUS.

CURRENT: December, 1972

Strontium Chloride (SrCl₂)

Cr,l

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 316.340 \pm 5.0 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -471.91 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -473.21 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
270 (1)	44 (1)	300 (1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

$\sigma = 2$

Point Group: C_{2v}

Bond Distance: Sr-Cl = $2.67 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$

Bond Angle: Cl-Sr-Cl = $120^\circ \pm 20^\circ$

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 5.44364 \times 10^{-113} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{cr})$ by addition of $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = 85.0 \pm 1.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ derived by third law analysis of the vapor-pressure equation of Hildenbrand *et al.*¹² The equation summarized five torsion-effusion runs (102 total points) and is reasonably consistent with three boiling pressures in the mmHg range measured by Novikov and Gavryuchenkov.³ Effusion studies¹³ yield lower values of $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ$, but that of Lochman *et al.*⁶ is consistent with the adopted value. Langmuir data⁶ suggest that the sublimation coefficient is 0.3 ± 0.2 . Equilibria derived from flame studies¹⁹ and mass-spectrometric effusion¹⁰ confirm the adopted $\Delta_f H^\circ$ via independent paths (cf. below). Mass spectra¹¹ at 1220 K showed that the saturated vapor consists predominantly of SrCl₂ with considerably less than 1% of dimer.

Source	Method	T/K	$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
¹² Hildenbrand <i>et al.</i> (1965)	Torsion effusion ^a	1220–1425	84.0	85.0		-0.8	-113.1
³ Novik and Gavryuchenkov	Boiling Point	1620–1710	75.8 \pm 9.4	85.52 \pm 0.7		-5.8 \pm 5.6	-112.6
⁴ Novikov <i>et al.</i>	Total effusion ^a	1137–1422	75.2	82.3		-5.1	
⁵ Naryshkin <i>et al.</i>	Effusion ^a	893–1141	75.6	78.0		-2.3	
⁶ Lochman <i>et al.</i>	Effusion	1195–1307	82.9 \pm 3.9	84.2 \pm 0.7		-1.0 \pm 3.1	-113.9
⁶ Lochman <i>et al.</i>	Langmuir ^b	968–1119	78.7 \pm 3.6	86.3 \pm 1.5		-7.4 \pm 3.5	-111.8
⁷ Van Westenburg	Effusion	1175–1287	80.3 \pm 0.5	82.8 \pm 0.2		-2.0 \pm 0.4	
⁸ Schofield and Sugden	Flame K_p^c	~2134–2350	-9.1 \pm 3.7 ^e	-1.6 \pm 0.8 ^e		-3.3 \pm 1.6	-110.7 \pm 2
⁹ Ryabova <i>et al.</i>	Flame K_p^c	1813–2209	9.0 \pm 25 ^e	-2.0 \pm 7.2 ^e		5.5 \pm 12	-111.1 \pm 7
¹⁰ Hildenbrand	Mass spec. K_p^d	1661		3.7 ^d		-112.7 \pm 2	

^a Pressures obtained from an equation.
^b Assuming a sublimation coefficient of 1.0; agreement with¹ requires $\alpha = 0.5$.
^c $\Delta_f H^\circ$ for Sr(g) + 2 HCl(g) = SrCl₂(g) + 2 H(g).
^d $\Delta_f H^\circ$ for Sr(g) + CaCl₂(g) = SrCl₂(g) + Ca(g).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Vibrations ν_2 and ν_3 are the values quoted by Hildenbrand¹⁰ and derived from IR spectra of molecules in matrix isolation.¹² The bending mode was observed.¹⁵ Hasie *et al.*¹⁴ failed to observe ν_2 but estimated a higher value of $60 \pm 15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Agreement is better for $\nu_1 = 269 \text{ or } 274 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ¹⁴ and for $\nu_3 = 300 \text{ or } 307 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.¹⁴ We adopt a rounded value of 270 cm^{-1} for ν_1 . Bond length is from gas-phase electron diffraction¹⁶ which also gave the bond angle $180^\circ \pm 30^\circ$. Later studies¹⁷ of electric deflection of molecular beams revealed a permanent electric dipole moment, leading to the conclusion that SrCl₂ is bent. The matrix spectra¹⁸ were first interpreted to give an angle of 155° but reanalysis¹⁹ gave the angle 112° , calculated from the three observed fundamentals. An angle of $130^\circ \pm 8^\circ$ was derived by Hasie *et al.*¹⁴ from the Cl-isotope splitting of ν_3 . We adopt an intermediate value of $120^\circ \pm 20^\circ$. S° would change by $+0.1 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for 112° and $-1.3 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for 155° . The singlet ground state is taken by analogy with BaCl₂(g). Principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 11.5986 \times 10^{-59}$, $I_B = 62.9539 \times 10^{-59}$, and $I_C = 74.5525 \times 10^{-59} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

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T/K	C _p ^a	S ^b	[G ^c -H ^(T)]/T	H ^c -H ^(T)	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	ΔG°	log K _r
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K							
Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa							
kJ·mol ⁻¹							
0	0	0	INFINITE	-14.449	-471.910	-471.910	INFINITE
100	46.112	259.888	363.999	-10.411	-471.284	-476.547	248.933
200	53.351	294.507	321.380	-5.375	-472.773	-480.440	125.330
250	54.877	306.591	317.253	-2.666	-472.985	-482.588	100.851
298.15	55.775	316.339	316.339	0	-473.210	-484.411	84.867
300	55.802	316.685	316.341	0.103	-473.220	-484.480	84.356
350	56.397	325.334	317.022	2.909	-473.485	-486.337	72.582
400	56.798	332.893	318.544	5.740	-473.782	-488.153	63.746
450	57.080	339.600	320.518	8.587	-474.112	-489.930	56.870
500	57.286	345.625	322.732	11.446	-474.475	-491.668	51.364
600	57.559	356.096	327.446	17.190	-475.293	-495.032	43.096
700	57.727	364.982	332.190	22.955	-476.234	-498.249	37.180
800	57.836	372.698	336.782	28.733	-477.295	-501.255	32.753
900	57.912	379.515	341.158	34.521	-478.470	-504.185	29.262
1000	57.966	385.620	345.303	40.315	-480.078	-506.920	26.479
1100	58.007	391.146	349.225	46.114	-488.965	-509.191	24.179
1200	58.038	396.195	352.932	51.916	-490.871	-510.945	22.241
1300	58.062	400.842	356.441	57.721	-492.785	-512.541	20.594
1400	58.081	405.145	359.768	63.528	-494.706	-513.988	19.177
1500	58.096	409.153	362.928	69.337	-496.634	-515.298	17.944
1600	58.109	412.903	365.936	75.147	-498.570	-516.480	16.861
1700	58.119	416.426	368.803	80.959	-500.520	-517.640	15.866
1800	58.128	419.748	371.542	86.771	-502.519	-518.780	14.978
1900	58.136	422.891	374.162	92.584	-504.562	-519.900	14.100
2000	58.142	425.873	376.674	98.398	-506.624	-521.010	13.234
2100	58.147	428.710	379.085	104.213	-508.800	-522.110	12.380
2200	58.150	431.415	381.403	110.028	-511.100	-523.210	11.540
2300	58.156	434.000	383.634	115.843	-513.530	-524.310	10.710
2400	58.160	436.475	385.784	121.659	-516.090	-525.410	9.890
2500	58.163	438.850	387.860	127.475	-518.780	-526.510	9.080
2600	58.166	441.131	389.865	133.291	-521.590	-527.610	8.290
2700	58.168	443.326	391.805	139.108	-524.520	-528.710	7.520
2800	58.171	445.442	393.683	144.926	-527.570	-529.810	6.770
2900	58.175	447.483	395.503	150.742	-530.740	-530.910	6.040
3000	58.178	449.453	397.269	156.560	-534.030	-532.010	5.320
3100	58.182	451.363	398.983	162.377	-537.450	-533.110	4.620
3200	58.187	453.210	400.649	168.195	-541.000	-534.210	3.940
3300	58.190	455.000	402.269	174.013	-544.690	-535.310	3.280
3400	58.180	456.737	403.845	179.831	-548.520	-536.410	2.640
3500	58.182	458.423	405.381	185.649	-552.490	-537.510	2.010
3600	58.183	460.062	406.877	191.467	-556.610	-538.610	1.400
3700	58.184	461.657	408.336	197.285	-560.880	-539.710	0.810
3800	58.185	463.208	409.760	203.104	-565.300	-540.810	0.240
3900	58.185	464.720	411.150	208.922	-570.000	-541.910	-0.310
4000	58.186	466.193	412.508	214.741	-575.000	-543.010	-0.870
4100	58.187	467.630	413.835	220.560	-580.300	-544.110	-1.440
4200	58.187	469.032	415.132	226.378	-586.000	-545.210	-2.020
4300	58.188	470.401	416.402	232.197	-592.100	-546.310	-2.610
4400	58.188	471.739	417.644	238.016	-598.600	-547.410	-3.210
4500	58.189	473.046	418.861	243.835	-605.500	-548.510	-3.820
4600	58.190	474.325	420.053	249.655	-612.800	-549.610	-4.440
4700	58.190	475.577	421.221	255.473	-620.500	-550.710	-5.070
4800	58.191	476.802	422.366	261.292	-628.600	-551.810	-5.710
4900	58.191	478.002	423.490	267.111	-637.100	-552.910	-6.360
5000	58.191	479.177	424.591	272.930	-646.000	-554.010	-7.020
5100	58.192	480.330	425.673	278.749	-655.300	-555.110	-7.690
5200	58.192	481.460	426.735	284.568	-665.100	-556.210	-8.370
5300	58.192	482.568	427.778	290.388	-675.400	-557.310	-9.060
5400	58.193	483.656	428.803	296.207	-686.200	-558.410	-9.760
5500	58.193	484.724	429.810	302.026	-697.600	-559.510	-10.470
5600	58.193	485.772	430.800	307.845	-709.600	-560.610	-11.190
5700	58.194	486.802	431.773	313.665	-722.200	-561.710	-11.930
5800	58.194	487.814	432.731	319.484	-735.400	-562.810	-12.680
5900	58.194	488.809	433.673	325.304	-749.200	-563.910	-13.440
6000	58.194	489.787	434.600	331.123	-763.600	-565.010	-14.210

PREVIOUS: December 1972 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1972 (1 bar)

Cl₂Ti₁(cr)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₂)

CRYSTAL

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₂)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _c
	C _p ^a	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r H°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-514.759	INFINITE
100	37.777	25.966	1.62187	-499.490	760.907
200	61.505	61.093	93.500	-482.347	125.976
298.15	69.831	87.345	87.345	-465.829	81.611
300	69.899	87.777	87.347	-465.521	81.054
400	73.392	108.374	90.131	-449.040	58.639
500	76.484	123.090	95.502	-432.843	45.219
600	78.375	139.202	101.640	-416.896	36.294
700	80.266	151.426	107.898	-401.170	29.936
800	82.157	162.267	114.029	-385.649	25.180
900	84.048	172.033	119.941	-370.322	21.893
1000	85.939	181.006	125.666	-355.176	18.552
1100	87.831	189.286	131.024	-340.194	16.154
1200	89.722	197.009	136.204	-325.239	14.157
1300	91.613	204.265	141.163	-310.223	12.465
1400	93.504	211.124	145.918	-295.390	11.021
1500	95.395	217.640	150.484	-280.732	9.776
1600	97.286	223.857	154.877	-266.245	8.692
1700	99.178	229.811	159.111	-251.920	7.741
1800	101.069	235.534	163.199	-237.752	6.899
1900	102.960	241.049	167.152	-223.735	6.151
2000	104.851	246.378	170.980	-209.409	5.469

Δ_rH°(0 K) = -514.76 ± 16.7 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = -515.47 ± 16.7 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of TiCl₂(cr) has been measured calorimetrically. The chosen value of Δ_rH°(298.15 K) is the average of two such determinations. Values of Δ_rH°(298.15 K) are also calculated from the heats of reaction for the processes (A) 2TiCl₃(cr) = TiCl₂(cr) + TiCl₄(g), (B) 3TiCl₃(cr) = 2TiCl₂(cr) + TiCl₄(g), and (C) 2TiCl₃(cr) = TiCl₂(g) + Ti(cr). These enthalpies of reaction are combined with auxiliary JANAF values for the heats of formation of TiCl₃(cr), TiCl₄(g), TiCl₃(g), and Ti(cr). The following table summarizes the data used to calculate Δ_rH°(298.15 K).

Source	Reaction	Method	Data Points	T/K	Δ _r H°(298.15 K) 2nd law	Δ _r H°(298.15 K) 3rd law	Drift	Δ _r H°(298.15 K) kcal·mol ⁻¹
Clifton and MacWood ¹	Calorimetric							-123.4, -123.8
Krievie <i>et al.</i> ²	Calorimetric							-122.4
Farber and Darnell ³	A	Effusion	11	615-732	36.0 ± 1.4	38.9	4.2 ± 2.1	-123.7
Sanderson and MacWood ⁴	A	Knudsen	22*	593-720	35.6 ± 0.8	39.6	6.1 ± 1.3	-123.0
Sanderson and MacWood ⁴	A	Static	15**	679-821	38.5 ± 0.5	35.9	-3.4 ± 0.7	-126.7
Farber and Darnell ³	B	Effusion	13	798-893	94.4 ± 1.9	112.6	21.4 ± 2.2	-123.1
Farber and Darnell ³	C	Effusion	11	794-894	51.5 ± 1.4	63.0	13.6 ± 1.7	-122.7
Hartman and Rinds ⁶	A	Effusion	20	815-974	38.6 ± 0.5	35.7	-3.3 ± 0.5	-126.9
Skinner and Ruehrwein ⁷	A	Manometric	5	802-928	37.6 ± 0.5	36.0	-1.9 ± 0.6	-126.9

*Four points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.
 **Two points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity for TiCl₂(cr) has been measured by Kim and Stout⁸ over the range 6 to 300 K. They calculated the adopted value of S°(298.15 K) from their measurements based on S°(6 K) = 0.017 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The heat capacity above 300 K is estimated by graphical extrapolation. The large uncertainty on S°(298.15 K) is due to the possibility of sizeable electronic contributions to the heat capacity below 6 K which would account for the rather low value of S°(298.15 K) reported by Kim and Stout.⁸

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the enthalpies of formation of TiCl₂(cr) and TiCl₂(g). The temperature of sublimation is taken as the point at which Δ_rG° = 0 for the process TiCl₂(cr) = TiCl₂(g). These values are hypothetical since TiCl₂ would be decomposed to TiCl₃(g) and TiCl₄(g) below this temperature.

References

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³M. Farber and A. J. Darnell, *J. Phys. Chem.* **59**, 156 (1955).
⁴B. S. Sanderson and G. E. MacWood, *J. Phys. Chem.* **60**, 316 (1956).
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Titanium Chloride (TiCl₂)

Cl₂Ti₁(cr)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 118.786

Cl₂Ti(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [278.338 ± 12.6] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Δ_fH°(0 K) = -236.77 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -237.23 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ε, cm ⁻¹	g.
0	[3]
[7000]	[6]
[17000]	[6]
[22000]	[15]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
v, cm ⁻¹	
[2759](1)	
[1961](2)	
[439](1)	

σ = 2

Ground State Quantum Weight: 3
 Point Group: [D_{2h}]
 Bond Distance: Ti-Cl = [2.31] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Ti-Cl = [180]°
 Rotational Constant: B₀ = [0.044943] cm⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Gross and Levi¹ have measured the equilibrium 2TiCl₂(g) + Ti(cr) → 3TiCl₃(g) at 1723 K and obtain Δ_fG°(1723) = 21.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ from four measurements. This yields Δ_fH°(TiCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -56.7 ± 3 kcal·mol⁻¹. They discuss the measurements of Farber and Darnell² on the vapor pressure of TiCl₂(cr), and show that the results are probably in error due to disproportionation of TiCl₂(g) on condensation. In the work of Skinner and Ruehrwein³ on the reaction ZnCl₂(g) + Ti(cr) = 2NaCl(g) + TiCl₂(g), Gross and Levi indicate that the basic assumption, of conversion to TiCl₂ only, is erroneous. In the 3rd law analysis of both these data sets significant drifts are obtained which tends to confirm the above arguments.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The interatomic distances are estimated from those of TiCl₃(cr) reported by Benzinger and Rundle.⁴ The vibrational frequencies are estimated from a valence force field model.
 The electronic levels are assumed to correspond to the inverted states of NiCl₂(g).⁵ The linear configuration is adopted, since experimental evidence indicates that other transition metal dihalides are linear.⁶⁻⁹

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [(G° - H°(T _r))/T _r]	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	41.124	223.342	326.011	-236.767	123.138
200	52.079	256.188	283.484	-239.569	62.232
250	55.821	268.532	279.276	-242.108	50.846
298.15	57.503	278.338	278.338	-243.551	42.842
300	57.555	278.694	278.339	-244.537	42.586
350	58.701	287.658	279.044	-245.800	36.684
400	59.490	295.551	280.624	-247.001	32.555
450	60.054	302.592	282.681	-248.186	28.809
500	60.469	308.942	284.995	-249.354	26.050
600	61.025	320.020	289.936	-251.637	21.907
700	61.371	329.453	294.524	-253.852	18.943
800	61.605	337.666	299.765	-256.001	16.715
900	61.782	344.933	304.387	-258.087	14.979
1000	61.938	351.450	308.773	-260.107	13.587
1100	62.098	357.361	312.926	-262.050	12.444
1200	62.280	362.772	316.858	-263.877	11.482
1300	62.496	367.765	320.584	-265.524	10.657
1400	62.750	372.406	324.122	-266.939	9.948
1500	63.044	376.745	327.487	-268.001	9.333
1600	63.373	380.824	330.694	-268.819	8.792
1700	63.732	384.677	333.757	-269.478	8.314
1800	64.115	388.330	336.689	-270.000	7.884
1900	64.513	391.807	339.499	-270.451	7.504
2000	64.919	395.127	342.198	-270.830	7.146
2100	65.326	398.304	344.794	-271.129	6.812
2200	65.728	401.352	347.296	-271.400	6.506
2300	66.120	404.282	349.711	-271.645	6.225
2400	66.499	407.105	352.044	-271.871	5.966
2500	66.861	409.827	354.301	-272.078	5.725
2600	67.206	412.456	356.487	-272.236	5.501
2700	67.531	414.998	358.606	-272.359	5.293
2800	67.837	417.460	360.666	-272.452	5.098
2900	68.125	419.845	362.665	-272.526	4.915
3000	68.394	422.159	364.610	-272.583	4.744
3100	68.647	424.406	366.503	-272.627	4.582
3200	68.884	426.590	368.347	-272.659	4.429
3300	69.107	428.713	370.141	-272.681	4.283
3400	69.317	430.779	371.897	-272.695	4.148
3500	69.516	432.791	373.608	-272.702	4.019
3600	69.705	434.752	375.280	-272.702	3.895
3700	69.884	436.664	376.913	-272.697	3.668
3800	70.056	438.530	378.510	-272.677	3.405
3900	70.220	440.352	380.073	-272.653	3.154
4000	70.378	442.132	381.602	-272.627	2.916
4100	70.531	443.872	383.100	-272.599	2.690
4200	70.679	445.573	384.567	-272.568	2.474
4300	70.822	447.238	386.005	-272.534	2.268
4400	70.960	448.868	387.415	-272.497	2.070
4500	71.094	450.464	388.799	-272.457	1.882
4600	71.224	452.028	390.156	-272.414	1.701
4700	71.350	453.561	391.489	-272.368	1.528
4800	71.472	455.065	392.798	-272.320	1.362
4900	71.590	456.539	394.084	-272.270	1.203
5000	71.703	457.987	395.347	-272.219	1.049
5100	71.812	459.408	396.590	-272.167	0.902
5200	71.916	460.803	397.811	-272.113	0.760
5300	72.016	462.174	399.013	-272.058	0.623
5400	72.111	463.521	400.195	-271.999	0.491
5500	72.201	464.845	401.358	-271.938	0.364
5600	72.286	466.147	402.504	-271.874	0.241
5700	72.365	467.427	403.631	-271.808	0.122
5800	72.439	468.686	404.742	-271.740	0.006
5900	72.508	469.925	405.837	-271.671	-0.103
6000	72.571	471.144	406.915	-271.601	-0.211

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₂)

Cl₂Ti(g)

CRYSTAL

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₂)

M_r = 254.756 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₂)

Cl₂W₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = [130.54] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = -257.32 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(0 K) = Unknown

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, Δ_rH°(WCl₂, cr, 298.15 K) = -61.5 ± 3 kcal·mol⁻¹, is derived from the heat of combustion, Δ_cH° = -140 ± 3 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WCl₂(cr) + 3/2 O₂(g) → WO₃(cr) + Cl₂(g), reported by Shchukarev *et al.*¹ The value of Δ_cH° was determined calorimetrically, but no further information about the combustion process was given in the paper.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p°(298.15 K) = 6.2 cal·K⁻¹·g·atom⁻¹ and C_p°(900 K) = 7.25 cal·K⁻¹·g·atom⁻¹ are estimated using the method described by Kubaschewski and Evans.² Between 298 and 900, which is near the decomposition temperature, the heat capacity is obtained by linear interpolation. The entropy, S°(298.15 K) = 31.2 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, is estimated by the method of Latimer.³ Shchukarev *et al.*¹ have estimated Δ_sS° = -30 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for W(cr) + Cl₂(g) = WCl₂(cr) which leads to S°(WCl₂, cr, 298.15 K) = 31.1 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, using JANAF auxiliary data.

Decomposition Data

The decomposition temperature, T_{decomp} = 862 K, is obtained by extrapolation to one atmosphere total pressure of a log P versus 1/T fit of the decomposition pressure data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*⁴ Decomposition pressure data for Cl₂:W ratios less than two suggest that the decomposition reaction is not simple.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p °	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r H°	
0			0.		
100	77.822	130.541	0.144	-257.316	38.541
200	77.864	131.022	0.040	-257.280	38.263
298.15	80.052	131.711	16.153	-207.344	27.102
300	82.241	131.817		-195.833	20.439
400	84.429	132.006		-184.541	16.066
500	86.617	132.185		-173.619	12.956
600	88.805	132.359		-163.033	10.645
700	91.002	132.480		-152.760	8.866
800	93.190	132.551		-142.784	7.458
900	95.378	132.579		-133.089	6.320
1000	97.567	132.564		-123.666	5.383
1200	99.755	132.500		-114.504	4.601
1300	101.943	132.427		-105.597	3.940
1400	104.131	132.341		-96.938	3.376
1500	106.320	132.246		-88.521	2.890
1600	108.508	132.142		-80.341	2.469
1700	110.696	132.030		-72.393	2.101
1800	112.884	131.911		-64.675	1.778
1900	115.073	131.784		-57.182	1.493
2000		131.642			

PREVIOUS: September, 1962

CURRENT: December, 1966

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₂)

Cl₂W₁(cr)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 254.756$$

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)Cl₂W₆(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [309.416] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-13.0 \pm 105] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-12.6 \pm 105] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
$\epsilon_e, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_e
0	[5]
[5600]	[10]
[8900]	[10]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
[360](1)	
[60](2)	
[423](1)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [5]

Point Group: [D_{3h}]

Bond Distance: W-Cl = [2.26] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-W-Cl = [180]°

Rotational Constant: $B_0 = [0.046548] \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$\sigma = [2]$

Enthalpy of Formation

The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WCl}_6, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -3 \pm 25 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is calculated from the heat of formation of the crystal plus the heat of sublimation, $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 58.5 \pm 25 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The latter is estimated from the heats of sublimation of TiCl₄, CrCl₃, MnCl₂, FeCl₂, CoCl₂, NiCl₂ given by Brewer *et al.*,¹ among the above compounds and also the possible error in transference from the first row transition metal dichlorides to tungsten dichloride.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration of WCl₆(g) is assumed to be linear. The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WCl₆(g). The ground state configuration (Σ), the low lying electronic levels and their quantum weights are assumed to be the same as those for CrCl₃(g), observed by DeKock and Gruen.²

The vibrational frequencies are calculated from a valence force field model. The stretching force constant, K_1 , is estimated to be the same as that of HgCl₄(g), 2.7 millidyne/Å. The bending force constant is assumed to be one hundredth of the stretching force constant.

References

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- S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov, I. V. Vasil'kova, A. V. Suvorov, N. V. Andreeva, B. N. Sharupin, and A. K. Baev, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* **5**, 1650 (1960).
- C. W. DeKock and D. M. Gruen, *J. Chem. Phys.* **44**, 4387 (1966).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - [(G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T]	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r H ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-14.626	-13.024	INFINITE
100	46.708	251.950	358.279	-10.633	-12.928	9.365
200	54.413	286.912	314.630	-5.544	-12.551	6.082
250	56.638	299.510	310.364	-2.764	-12.547	5.426
298.15	58.066	309.416	309.416	0	-12.552	5.003
300	58.105	309.775	309.417	0.107	-12.552	4.989
350	59.097	318.811	310.128	3.039	-12.564	4.677
400	59.789	326.750	311.720	6.012	-12.581	4.447
450	60.288	333.823	313.790	9.015	-12.607	4.260
500	60.657	340.195	316.117	12.039	-12.640	4.113
600	61.159	351.302	321.082	18.132	-12.737	3.892
700	61.485	360.756	326.092	24.265	-12.877	3.733
800	61.740	368.983	330.950	30.426	-13.060	3.612
900	61.964	376.269	335.588	36.612	-13.283	3.517
1000	62.261	382.813	339.989	42.824	-13.541	3.439
1100	62.595	388.763	344.157	49.067	-13.828	3.374
1200	62.996	394.226	348.104	55.346	-14.136	3.319
1300	63.465	399.286	351.849	61.668	-14.455	3.271
1400	63.997	404.009	355.408	68.041	-14.781	3.229
1500	64.579	408.443	358.797	74.469	-15.106	3.192
1600	65.198	412.631	362.032	80.958	-15.427	3.159
1700	65.838	416.603	365.126	87.509	-15.741	3.129
1800	66.486	420.384	368.092	94.126	-16.047	3.102
1900	67.126	423.996	370.940	100.806	-16.346	3.077
2000	67.748	427.455	373.680	107.550	-16.640	3.054
2100	68.339	430.730	376.320	114.355	-16.934	3.033
2200	68.892	433.967	378.869	121.217	-17.232	3.014
2300	69.401	437.041	381.331	128.132	-17.539	2.996
2400	69.860	440.004	383.715	135.095	-17.863	2.979
2500	70.268	442.865	386.024	142.102	-18.209	2.964
2600	70.622	445.628	388.263	149.147	-18.572	2.949
2700	70.924	448.299	390.438	156.225	-18.913	2.935
2800	71.174	450.883	392.551	163.330	-19.245	2.921
2900	71.374	453.384	394.605	170.458	-19.523	2.909
3000	71.527	455.806	396.603	177.603	-19.777	2.896
3100	71.637	458.154	398.553	184.762	-20.155	2.884
3200	71.707	460.429	400.451	191.950	-20.494	2.872
3300	71.740	462.656	402.302	199.102	-20.820	2.860
3400	71.740	464.778	404.109	206.278	-21.120	2.848
3500	71.711	466.857	405.872	213.449	-21.415	2.836
3600	71.656	468.877	407.594	220.618	-21.724	2.823
3700	71.578	470.839	409.277	227.780	-22.037	2.807
3800	71.481	472.747	410.922	234.933	-22.355	2.781
3900	71.367	474.602	412.531	242.075	-22.679	2.756
4000	71.238	476.407	414.106	249.206	-23.009	2.732
4100	71.098	478.165	415.647	256.323	-23.345	2.708
4200	70.948	479.876	417.156	263.425	-23.686	2.686
4300	70.791	481.544	418.634	270.512	-24.032	2.665
4400	70.627	483.169	420.082	277.583	-24.382	2.645
4500	70.459	484.755	421.502	284.637	-24.737	2.625
4600	70.288	486.301	422.894	291.675	-25.097	2.606
4700	70.114	487.811	424.259	298.695	-25.462	2.588
4800	69.940	489.286	425.599	305.697	-25.832	2.570
4900	69.765	490.726	426.913	312.683	-26.207	2.553
5000	69.591	492.134	428.203	319.651	-26.586	2.536
5100	69.419	493.510	429.471	326.601	-26.969	2.520
5200	69.248	494.856	430.718	333.534	-27.356	2.505
5300	69.079	496.174	431.938	340.451	-27.747	2.489
5400	68.912	497.463	433.139	347.350	-28.142	2.475
5500	68.749	498.726	434.320	354.233	-28.541	2.461
5600	68.589	499.964	435.482	361.100	-28.944	2.447
5700	68.432	501.176	436.623	367.951	-29.351	2.433
5800	68.278	502.365	437.787	374.787	-29.762	2.420
5900	68.128	503.531	438.852	381.607	-30.177	2.408
6000	67.982	504.675	439.842	388.412	-30.596	2.395

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)Cl₂W₆(g)

$\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}_1(\text{cr})$

$M_r = 162.126$ Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl_2)

CRYSTAL

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl_2)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [110.039 \pm 12.6] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = [1000] \text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-430.95 \pm 41.8] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ = [26.778 \pm 12.6] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -103.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is calculated from the estimated $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 58.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$, using $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -44.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The estimated $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is obtained as an average of the heats of sublimation at 298.15 K for $\text{TiCl}_2, \text{VCl}_2, \text{CrCl}_2, \text{MnCl}_2, \text{FeCl}_2, \text{CoCl}_2, \text{NiCl}_2$ given by Brewer *et al.*²

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities of $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{cr})$ are estimated based on the assumption that $C_p^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{cr}) = 1/2[C_p^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{cr}) + C_p^\circ(\text{Zr}, \text{cr})]$. The entropy, $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, is also estimated in a manner similar to that of the heat capacity.

Fusion Data

The melting point was estimated to be 1000 K by Brewer³ and the heat of melting was also estimated by Glassner.⁴

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$, 12-31-69.
- ²L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu and E. Brackett, *Chem. Rev.* **63**, 111 (1963).
- ³L. Brewer, "The Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. L. Quill, Ed., McGraw-Hill New York, (1949).
- ⁴A. Glassner, "The Thermochemical Properties of the Oxides, Fluorides and Chlorides to 2500 K," ANL Report 5750, Argonne National Laboratory, (1957).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	72.592	110.039	0.	-430.952	67.566
300	72.710	110.041	0.134	-430.927	67.101
400	76.015	112.935	7.580	-370.407	48.370
500	78.241	118.502	15.296	-427.991	37.171
600	80.040	124.834	23.211	-426.399	29.732
700	81.714	131.271	31.501	-424.786	24.438
800	83.128	137.562	39.543	-423.055	20.484
900	84.542	143.611	47.927	-421.139	17.421
1000	85.923	149.392	56.450	-419.608	14.980
1000.000	85.923	205.843	56.450	CRYSTAL \rightarrow LIQUID	---
1100	86.692	214.073	65.086	-417.894	12.992
1200	87.446	221.649	73.793	-419.951	11.331
1300	88.199	228.680	82.578	-417.807	9.929
1400	88.617	233.232	91.420	-415.637	8.733
1500	88.910	241.357	100.297	-413.534	7.701

PREVIOUS June 1962

CURRENT: December 1969

$\text{Cl}_2\text{Zr}_1(\text{cr})$

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl_2)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [122.493] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = [1000] \text{ K}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{ l}, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{ cr}, 298.15\text{ K})$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(1000\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities are assumed to be constant at $7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting point was estimated to be 1000 K by Brewer,¹ and the heat of melting was also estimated by Glassner.²

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change approaches zero for the process $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{ l}) \rightarrow \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{ g})$. The difference between $\Delta_f H^\circ$ for $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{ l})$ and $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{ g})$ at T_{vap} is $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$.

References

- L. Brewer, "The Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. L. Quill, E. Ed., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, (1949).
- A. Glassner, "The Thermochemical Properties of the Oxides, Fluorides and Chlorides to 2500 K," ANL Report 5750, Argonne National Laboratory, (1957).

LIQUID

$M_r = 162.126$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-411.594] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ = [26.778 \pm 12.6] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)Cl₂ZrCl₂(l)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$

Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	ΔG°	log K _r
0						
100	91.002	122.493	0.	-411.594	-370.015	64.825
200	91.002	123.056	0.168	-411.535	-369.738	64.381
298.15	91.002	126.064	9.269	-408.464	-356.300	46.528
300	91.002	126.064	9.269	-408.464	-356.300	46.528
400	91.002	149.236	18.369	-405.560	-343.598	35.895
500	91.002	169.542	27.469	-402.783	-331.468	28.857
600	91.002	186.134	36.569	-400.121	-319.794	23.863
700	91.002	200.162	45.669	-397.571	-308.495	20.143
800	91.002	212.314	54.770	-395.138	-297.507	17.267
900	91.002	223.032	63.870	-392.831	-286.785	14.980
1000	91.002	232.620	63.870	---	---	---
1000.000	91.002	232.620	63.870	---	---	---
1100	91.002	241.294	72.970	---	---	---
1200	91.002	249.212	82.070	---	---	---
1300	91.002	256.496	91.170	---	---	---
1400	91.002	263.240	100.271	---	---	---
1500	91.002	269.518	109.371	---	---	---
1600	91.002	275.391	118.471	---	---	---
1700	91.002	280.908	127.571	---	---	---
1800	91.002	286.110	136.671	---	---	---
1900	91.002	291.030	145.772	---	---	---
2000	91.002	295.698	154.872	---	---	---

EVIJOUS: June 1962

CURRENT: December 1969

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)Cl₂ZrCl₂(l)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

M_r = 162.126 Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

Cl₂Zr₁(cr,l)

0 to 1000 K crystal
above 1000 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [G ^o - HF(T _r)]/T	H ^o - H(T _r)	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	72.592	110.039	110.039	0.	-430.952	-385.660
300	72.710	110.489	110.041	0.134	-430.927	-385.379
400	76.015	131.884	112.955	7.580	-429.511	-379.407
500	78.241	149.094	118.502	15.296	-427.991	-355.803
600	80.040	163.520	124.834	23.211	-426.399	-341.516
700	81.714	175.987	131.271	31.301	-424.748	-327.498
800	83.128	186.990	137.562	39.543	-423.055	-313.721
900	84.542	196.863	143.611	47.927	-421.339	-300.157
1000	85.923	205.843	149.392	56.450	-419.608	-286.785
1000.000	85.923	205.843	149.392	56.450	-419.608	-286.785
1000.000	91.002	232.620	149.392	83.228	CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID TRANSITION	
1100	91.002	241.294	157.359	92.328	-390.652	-276.286
1200	91.002	249.212	164.688	101.428	-392.315	-265.759
1300	91.002	256.496	171.474	110.528	-389.856	-255.313
1400	91.002	263.240	177.791	119.629	-387.448	-245.034
1500	91.002	269.518	183.699	128.729	-385.103	-234.966
1600	91.002	275.391	189.248	137.829	-382.829	-225.031
1700	91.002	280.908	194.479	146.929	-380.638	-215.236
1800	91.002	286.110	199.427	156.029	-378.541	-205.568
1900	91.002	291.030	204.120	165.130	-376.549	-196.013
2000	91.002	295.698	208.583	174.230	-374.673	-186.560

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1969

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

Cl₂Zr₁(cr,l)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 162.126$$

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)Cl₂Zr₁(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [292.558 \pm 12.6] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -185.75 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -186.19 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
$\epsilon_e, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_e
0	[3]
[7000]	[6]
[17000]	[6]
[22000]	[15]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν, cm^{-1}
[346] (1)
[92] (2)
[461] (1)

$$\text{Ground State Quantum Weight} = [3]$$

$$\text{Point Group} = [D_{\infty h}]$$

$$\text{Bond Distance: Zr-Cl} = [2.31] \text{ \AA}$$

$$\text{Bond Angle: Cl-Zr-Cl} = [180]^\circ$$

$$\text{Rotational Constant: } B_0 = [0.044943] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = [2]$$

Enthalpy of formation

Potter¹ investigated mass spectrometrically the gaseous equilibria among ZrCl, ZrCl₂, ZrCl₃, and ZrCl₄. Ion intensities were measured $2.5 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ above the ionization threshold. Using the reported equilibrium constants for the reaction $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$ in the temperature range 1673–2110 K, second and third law analyses give the heat of reaction at 298 K as -15.8 and $+1.7 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively. The third law drift is $8.9 \pm 3.7 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Based on the third law heat of reaction and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -207.77 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_3, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -125.3 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, we obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -44.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-186.188 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) which is adopted in the tabulation.

Farber *et al.*³ also studied mass spectrometrically the reaction (a) $\text{Zr}(\text{cr}) + \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$ and the reaction (b) $\text{Zr}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$. They reported second law heats of reaction as $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 28.8 \pm 1.8 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for reaction (a); and $-141.1 \pm 2.2 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for reaction (b). Third law analysis of the equilibrium constants which were calculated from their ion intensities of run 3 (the only available values) gives $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -43.4 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Refer to JANAF ZrCl₂(g) table² for details.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be linear, since experimental evidence indicates that other transition metal dichlorides are linear,⁴⁻⁶ even though some fluorides are bent.¹⁰ The bond distance is assumed to be the same as that of ZrCl₂(g). The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those of TiCl₂(g).²

The vibrational frequencies are calculated from a valence force field model. The stretching force constant is estimated to be $2.5 \text{ millidyne/\AA}$ and the bending force constant $0.05 \text{ millidyne/\AA}$.

References

1. N. D. Potter, Aeronutronic Div., Philco-Ford Corp., Newport Beach, Calif., personal communication, (December 4, 1969).
2. JANAF Thermochemical Tables: ZrCl₂(g) and ZrCl₃(g), 12-31-69; TiCl₂(g), 12-31-68.
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4. R. A. Berg and O. Sinaroglu, J. Chem. Phys. **32**, 1082 (1960).
5. J. T. Hougen, G. E. Leroi and T. C. James, J. Chem. Phys. **34**, 1670 (1961).
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8. M. E. Jacox and D. E. Milligan, J. Chem. Phys. **51**, 4143 (1969).
9. K. R. Thompson and K. D. Carlson, J. Chem. Phys. **49**, 4379 (1968).
10. J. W. Hastie, R. H. Hauge and J. L. Margrave, J. Chem. Phys. **51**, 2648 (1969).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ⁰	S°	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f G°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	45.422	235.909	-14.243	-185.753	98.771
200	53.791	270.254	-10.499	-185.807	90.210
250	56.153	282.529	-5.495	-186.034	89.282
298.15	57.676	292.538	-2.743	-186.116	40.499
300	57.724	292.915	0	-193.314	34.218
350	58.793	301.898	0.107	-186.191	34.017
400	59.543	309.801	3.021	-186.266	29.385
450	60.085	316.847	5.981	-186.346	25.908
500	60.488	323.199	8.972	-186.436	21.205
600	61.033	334.280	11.987	-186.536	20.140
700	61.374	344.171	18.065	-186.781	17.791
800	61.606	351.927	24.187	-187.098	15.466
900	61.782	359.194	30.336	-187.498	13.119
1000	61.937	365.711	36.506	-187.996	12.257
1100	62.097	371.622	42.692	-188.603	11.264
1200	62.280	377.033	48.894	-189.372	10.367
1300	62.495	382.076	55.112	-193.867	9.607
1400	62.749	386.666	61.351	-194.270	8.957
1500	63.043	391.005	67.613	-194.700	8.399
1600	63.372	395.084	73.902	-195.166	7.914
1700	63.732	398.937	80.222	-195.672	7.489
1800	64.114	402.590	86.577	-196.216	7.112
1900	64.512	406.068	92.970	-196.837	6.777
2000	64.918	409.387	99.401	-197.514	6.476
2100	65.325	412.564	105.872	-198.267	6.204
2200	65.727	415.612	112.384	-199.106	5.957
2300	66.120	418.543	118.937	-199.997	5.713
2400	66.498	421.365	125.561	-200.940	5.484
2500	66.861	424.089	132.161	-201.936	5.272
2600	67.205	426.716	138.729	-202.986	5.077
2700	67.531	429.238	145.262	-204.098	4.895
2800	67.837	431.761	151.763	-205.274	4.725
2900	68.125	434.106	158.238	-206.514	4.567
3000	68.394	436.420	164.686	-207.812	4.419
3100	68.647	438.666	171.112	-209.173	4.279
3200	68.884	440.850	177.516	-210.600	4.148
3300	69.107	442.973	183.891	-212.100	4.025
3400	69.317	445.039	190.241	-213.676	3.908
3500	69.516	447.051	196.554	-215.323	3.793
3600	69.704	449.012	202.815	-217.044	3.693
3700	69.884	450.925	209.036	-218.838	3.593
3800	70.056	452.791	215.213	-220.706	3.499
3900	70.220	454.612	221.350	-222.649	3.409
4000	70.378	456.392	227.453	-224.668	3.323
4100	70.531	458.132	233.525	-226.752	3.241
4200	70.679	459.833	239.572	-228.900	3.162
4300	70.821	461.498	245.592	-231.112	3.087
4400	70.960	463.128	251.590	-233.390	3.015
4500	71.094	464.724	257.564	-235.732	2.946
4600	71.224	466.288	263.514	-238.136	2.880
4700	71.350	467.821	269.443	-240.600	2.816
4800	71.472	469.325	275.352	-243.128	2.755
4900	71.590	470.800	281.242	-245.716	2.699
5000	71.705	472.247	287.113	-248.360	2.648
5100	71.812	473.668	292.972	-251.060	2.599
5200	71.916	475.063	298.822	-253.816	2.553
5300	72.016	476.434	304.656	-256.628	2.509
5400	72.111	477.781	310.478	-259.496	2.466
5500	72.201	479.105	316.292	-262.420	2.424
5600	72.285	480.407	322.098	-265.400	2.382
5700	72.365	481.687	327.898	-268.436	2.341
5800	72.439	482.946	333.694	-271.528	2.300
5900	72.508	484.185	339.488	-274.676	2.260
6000	72.571	485.404	345.281	-277.880	2.221

PREVIOUS: December 1969 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1969 (1 bar)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₂)Cl₂Zr₁(g)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂) IDEAL GAS

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [334.209 \pm 8.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -161.78 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -163.59 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
$\epsilon_e, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_e
0	[5]
[500]	[5]
[1000]	[5]
[5000]	[5]
[10000]	[5]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	
[500] (1)	
[250] (1)	
[550] (2)	
[150] (2)	

Ground State Quantum Weight = [5]
 Point Group: [C_{2v}]
 Bond Distance: Co-Cl = [2.09] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Co-Cl = [100]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [7.9528 \times 10^{-45}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$
 $\sigma = 3$

Enthalpy of Formation

Schafer and Krehl¹ studied the reaction of chlorine with CoCl₂ by a transpiration method. They ascribed the enhanced volatility of CoCl₂(cr.) in the presence of Cl₂ to the formation of gaseous CoCl₂(g) + 2 CoCl₂(g). Partial pressures for the three species involved in the reaction were reported for the temperature range 918–1073 K. No consideration was given to possible dimerization of either the di- or trichloride. Subsequent measurements by Schafer and Breil² have confirmed the increased volatility of CoCl₂(g) in the presence of Cl₂. However, the latter study was conducted at only one temperature (1056 K). JANAF data³ for CoCl₂(g) and Co₂Cl₄(g) are used to correct their pressures.⁴ For dimerization of the dichloride. Our corrected CoCl₂ pressures are 5% less than those reported by Schafer and Krehl¹ at 918 K and 11.4% less at 1073 K. We tentatively assume that dimerization of the trichloride is negligible over the temperature range investigated and treat the equilibrium pressures by the second and third law methods. Results of the analysis are: $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -32.9$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ (3rd Law) = -33.36 ± 2.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. The third law drift is -0.5 ± 2.9 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The measurements of Schafer and Breil² at 1056 K give $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -33.31$ kcal·mol⁻¹. Combining the average value for the third law heats of reaction with $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -22.4 \pm 2.0$ kcal·mol⁻¹, we obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoCl}_2, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -39.1 \pm 2.5$ kcal·mol⁻¹. This value is adopted and corresponds to a bond dissociation energy of $D_0(\text{Co-Cl}, 298.15\text{ K}) = 45.7$ kcal·mol⁻¹. A comparison of this value with that for the monochloride ($D_0(\text{Co-Cl}, 0\text{ K}) = 84.4$ kcal·mol⁻¹) and dichloride ($D_0(\text{Co-Cl-Cl}) = 97.5$ kcal·mol⁻¹) clearly reveals the instability of the trichloride molecule.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The structure of CoCl₂ is not known; however, it can be limited to two possibilities. The molecule has either a pyramidal structure of C_{3v} symmetry, or a planar structure of D_{3h} symmetry. By analogy with the geometries for PCl₃, SiCl₃, and TiF₃,⁴ we adopt the pyramidal structure. The bond length is taken equal to that for CoCl₃. The Cl-Co-Cl bond angle is estimated as 100°. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 36.1659 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_C = 60.3628 \times 10^{-39}$ g·cm².

The vibrational frequencies are estimated by comparison with those for PCl₃, SiCl₃, and TiF₃.⁴ The ground state quantum weight is taken equal to that for Co³⁺. The electronic levels are estimated from those for Fe²⁺, since few levels have been observed in the spectrum of Co³⁺. The Fe²⁺ ion is isoelectronic with Co³⁺. The adopted upper levels and quantum weights contribute 0.65 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 298.15 K and 2.4 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 3000 K to the entropy of CoCl₂.

References

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- ²H. Schafer and G. Breil, Z. Anorg. Chem. **283**, 304 (1956).
- ³JANAF Thermochemical Tables: CoCl₂(g), CoCl(g), and Co₂Cl₄(g), 12-31-73; PCl₃(g), 6-30-70; SiCl₄(g), 12-31-69; TiF₃(g), 6-30-68.
- ⁴J. W. Hastie, R. H. Hauge, and J. L. Margrave, J. Chem. Phys. **51**, 2648 (1969).
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$M_r = 165.2922$ Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

T/K	C _p ^o	Temperature = T, = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa			log K _r
		S ^o - (G ^o - FT(T))/T	H ^o - F(T)	AH ^o	H ^o - F(T)	AG ^o		
0	0	INFINITE	0	INFINITE	-161.783	INFINITE		
100	48.842	266.224	394.607	-16.731	-160.283	83.723		
200	66.145	305.685	340.909	-7.045	-157.483	41.130		
250	72.162	321.128	335.443	-5.579	-155.974	32.589		
298.15	76.238	334.209	334.209	0	-154.508	21.069		
300	76.366	334.681	334.210	0.141	-154.451	26.892		
350	79.198	346.680	335.152	4.035	-152.931	22.824		
400	81.067	357.387	337.274	8.045	-151.421	19.742		
450	82.281	367.010	340.053	12.131	-149.920	17.404		
500	83.059	375.723	343.191	16.266	-148.427	15.506		
600	83.853	390.948	349.918	24.618	-145.448	12.662		
700	84.136	403.899	356.728	33.020	-142.459	10.630		
800	84.213	415.140	363.342	41.438	-139.376	9.100		
900	84.219	425.060	369.660	49.860	-136.246	7.907		
1000	84.212	433.933	375.651	58.282	-133.046	6.950		
1100	84.214	441.959	381.320	66.703	-129.757	6.162		
1200	84.233	449.287	386.683	75.125	-126.359	5.500		
1300	84.268	456.031	391.762	83.550	-122.831	4.935		
1400	84.317	462.277	396.576	91.979	-119.141	4.445		
1500	84.375	468.097	401.154	100.414	-115.309	4.015		
1600	84.440	473.544	405.510	108.854	-111.393	3.637		
1700	84.509	478.665	409.664	117.302	-107.409	3.300		
1800	84.580	483.498	413.633	125.756	-103.068	2.991		
1900	84.651	488.073	417.432	134.218	-98.035	2.695		
2000	84.721	492.416	421.073	142.686	-92.931	2.427		
2100	84.789	496.552	424.570	151.162	-87.760	2.183		
2200	84.854	500.498	427.932	159.644	-82.525	1.959		
2300	84.917	504.271	431.170	168.133	-77.228	1.754		
2400	84.975	507.886	434.291	176.627	-71.870	1.564		
2500	85.031	511.356	437.305	185.128	-66.455	1.388		
2600	85.082	514.692	440.218	193.633	-60.982	1.225		
2700	85.129	517.904	443.026	202.144	-55.454	1.073		
2800	85.173	521.001	445.740	210.659	-49.873	0.930		
2900	85.212	523.990	448.412	219.178	-44.238	0.797		
3000	85.248	526.880	450.975	227.701	-38.551	0.671		
3100	85.280	529.676	453.452	236.228	-32.813	0.553		
3200	85.308	532.384	455.897	244.757	-27.025	0.442		
3300	85.333	535.009	458.255	253.289	-21.167	0.330		
3400	85.354	537.557	460.550	261.824	-15.252	0.224		
3500	85.372	540.031	462.786	270.360	-9.284	0.121		
3600	85.387	542.436	464.964	278.898	-3.284	0.021		
3700	85.399	544.776	467.090	287.437	2.732	-0.086		
3800	85.408	547.054	469.165	295.978	8.749	-0.104		
3900	85.415	549.272	471.191	304.519	14.766	-0.112		
4000	85.419	551.435	473.170	313.060	20.783	-0.110		
4100	85.420	553.544	475.104	321.602	26.800	-0.108		
4200	85.420	555.603	476.997	330.144	32.817	-0.107		
4300	85.417	557.612	478.848	338.686	38.834	-0.106		
4400	85.413	559.576	480.661	347.228	44.851	-0.104		
4500	85.406	561.496	482.436	355.769	50.868	-0.103		
4600	85.399	563.373	484.175	364.309	56.885	-0.102		
4700	85.389	565.209	485.880	372.848	62.902	-0.101		
4800	85.379	567.007	487.551	381.387	68.919	-0.100		
4900	85.367	568.767	489.191	389.924	74.936	-0.099		
5000	85.353	570.492	490.799	398.460	80.953	-0.098		
5100	85.339	572.182	492.379	406.995	86.970	-0.097		
5200	85.324	573.839	493.930	415.528	92.987	-0.096		
5300	85.308	575.464	495.452	424.060	98.994	-0.095		
5400	85.292	577.058	496.940	432.590	104.991	-0.094		
5500	85.274	578.623	498.420	441.118	110.988	-0.093		
5600	85.256	580.159	499.866	449.644	116.985	-0.092		
5700	85.238	581.668	501.288	458.169	122.982	-0.091		
5800	85.219	583.150	502.686	466.692	128.979	-0.090		
5900	85.199	584.607	504.063	475.213	134.976	-0.089		
6000	85.179	586.039	505.417	483.732	140.973	-0.088		

PREVIOUS: December 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1973 (1 bar)

Cobalt Chloride (CoCl₂)

Copper Chloride ((CuCl)₃)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [429.526] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 296.997$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = -258.50 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -258.57 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν , cm^{-1}	ν , cm^{-1}
[100](1)	350 (2)
[150](1)	[300](2)
[250](1)	[60](2)
[200](1)	[80](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: (11)

Point Group: D_{3h}

Bond Distance: Cu-Cl = 2.16 Å

Bond Angles: Cl-Cu-Cl = 150°, Cu-Cl-Cu = 90°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 2.02938 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$$\sigma = 6$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The heat of sublimation was determined by second and third law analysis of the following vapor pressure data. Magee¹ measured both vapor pressure by torsion effusion and vapor density in the range 533–644 K and found only trimer present. The second and third law analyses gave $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 37.37 \pm 0.04$ and $37.24 \pm 0.02 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ with a drift of $-0.25 \pm 0.07 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Shelton,² using Knudsen effusion in the range 547–657 K, obtained $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40.35 \pm 1.4$ and $37.42 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ with a drift of $-4.9 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Fedorov and Shakhova,³ using transport methods, obtained vapor pressure over the liquid from 751–1057 K. Using second and third law analysis these gave $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 38.6 \pm 1.0$ and $39.27 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Brewer and LoFgren⁴ obtained equilibrium constants for the reaction $3 \text{ Cu}(\text{cr}) + 3 \text{ HCl}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cu}_3\text{Cl}_3(\text{g}) + 1.5 \text{ H}_2(\text{g})$. Second and third law analysis of these constants gave $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 3.9 \pm 0.6$ and $4.39 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which leads to $\Delta_f H^{\circ} = -61.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-258.571 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). This was the value adopted since it is dependent only on HCl(g) and does not involve three times the uncertainty of CuCl(cr) as do the sublimation experiments, which yield values in good agreement but of larger uncertainty.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The structure of the trimer has been investigated by Wong and Schomaker.⁵ They conclude that the molecule is planar with D_{3h} symmetry and a Cu-Cl bond length of 2.16 Å. They also state that a very large amplitude of the symmetric in-plane bending appears plausible from the diffraction pattern. The infra-red spectrum has been investigated by Klempner *et al.*⁶ They observed one strong absorption with a maximum at 350 cm^{-1} , they attribute this to bond stretching motion of type E'. They also suggest that the broad absorption may involve another mode of approximately equal frequency.

In order to estimate the remaining frequencies we assumed that the other infra-red active E' mode would be close to the observed 350 cm^{-1} and this was estimated as 300 cm^{-1} . The in-plane bending is the third E' mode and since this has a very large amplitude it was estimated as 60 cm^{-1} . By analogy with other D_{3h} rings the A₁ mode was assumed to be in the same region as the E' stretches and was taken to be 250 cm^{-1} . The 2A₁ stretches were estimated as 100 and 150 cm^{-1} , while the out of plane A₂'s were taken as 200 cm^{-1} and the E'' as 80 cm^{-1} . These values gave calculated entropies in excellent agreement with the equilibrium data and thus support the estimates.

The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 100.4872 \times 10^{-99} \text{ g}^2\cdot\text{cm}^2$, $I_C = 200.9745 \times 10^{-99} \text{ g}^2\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

- ¹D. W. Magee, Ph. D. Thesis, Ohio State University (1955).
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- ⁶W. Klempner, S. A. Rice and R. S. Berry, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 79, 1810 (1957).

Copper Chloride ((CuCl)₃)

$$S^{\circ} = (G^{\circ} - HF(T))/T$$

$$T/K$$

$$C_p^{\circ}$$

$$H^{\circ} - HF(T)$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$$

$$\log K_r$$

$$\Delta_f G^{\circ}$$

$$\text{Standard State Pressure} = P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{INFINITE}$$

$$0$$

$$91.079$$

$$308.854$$

$$533.649$$

$$381.296$$

$$440.710$$

$$11.883$$

$$257.665$$

$$67.295$$

$$258.595$$

$$431.562$$

$$-5.979$$

$$0$$

$$298.15$$

$$124.570$$

$$429.526$$

$$429.526$$

$$0.231$$

$$-258.571$$

$$-257.196$$

$$44.782$$

$$38.500$$

$$-256.967$$

$$33.526$$

$$258.595$$

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$$-5.979$$

$$0$$

$$298.15$$

$$124.570$$

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

IDEAL GAS

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -838.80 \pm 62.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -840.98 \pm 62.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [336.055 \pm 16.7] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Quantum Weights
 ν, cm^{-1}

- [925](1)
- [350](1)
- [500](2)
- [270](2)
- [200](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: C_{3v}
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [142,900 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$
 $\sigma = 3$

Enthalpy of Formation
 All data are from Henderson and Scheffé.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 All data are from Henderson and Scheffé.¹

Reference

¹C. B. Henderson and R. S. Scheffé, "Survey of Thermochemical Data," Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Va., (January 1960).

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T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	log K _f
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K					
Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa					
0	0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	55.092	255.734	407.697	-838.796	-838.796
200	78.839	302.234	343.986	-840.866	-829.187
250	85.487	320.584	337.514	-841.131	-817.279
298.15	90.081	336.055	336.055	-840.984	-811.303
300	90.231	336.613	336.057	-840.977	-805.570
350	93.713	350.797	337.169	-840.782	-800.224
400	96.325	363.489	339.680	-840.557	-799.428
450	98.321	374.955	342.973	-840.310	-795.535
500	99.873	385.398	346.701	-840.050	-787.672
600	102.076	403.816	354.726	-839.505	-781.837
700	103.521	419.667	362.898	-838.952	-770.246
800	104.511	433.559	370.880	-838.410	-758.746
900	105.217	445.912	378.543	-837.892	-747.325
1000	105.735	457.026	385.845	-837.404	-735.971
1100	106.126	467.122	392.782	-836.951	-724.673
1200	106.429	476.370	399.368	-836.537	-713.423
1300	106.667	484.899	405.623	-836.165	-702.211
1400	106.857	492.811	411.572	-835.839	-691.033
1500	107.012	500.189	417.237	-835.561	-679.881
1600	107.140	507.099	422.639	-835.333	-668.751
1700	107.246	513.598	427.801	-835.153	-657.638
1800	107.335	519.730	432.739	-835.018	-646.591
1900	107.411	525.536	437.472	-834.921	-635.608
2000	107.476	531.047	442.014	-834.860	-624.690
2100	107.532	536.292	446.379	-834.831	-613.831
2200	107.581	541.296	450.581	-834.833	-603.028
2300	107.624	546.070	454.630	-834.864	-18.341
2400	107.661	550.660	458.536	-834.921	16.990
2500	107.694	555.066	462.310	-835.000	32.288
2600	107.724	559.280	465.959	-835.136	47.470
2700	107.750	563.346	469.491	-835.335	62.491
2800	107.774	567.265	472.913	-835.598	77.266
2900	107.795	571.048	476.232	-835.939	91.833
3000	107.814	574.702	479.454	-836.354	106.151
3100	107.831	578.238	482.584	-836.843	120.228
3200	107.847	581.662	485.627	-837.406	134.064
3300	107.861	584.980	488.588	-838.043	147.671
3400	107.874	588.201	491.470	-838.755	161.058
3500	107.886	591.328	494.279	-839.543	174.235
3600	107.897	594.367	497.017	-840.408	187.212
3700	107.907	597.324	499.688	-841.351	200.000
3800	107.916	600.201	502.296	-842.372	212.617
3900	107.925	603.005	504.842	-843.481	225.072
4000	107.933	605.737	507.331	-844.678	237.376
4100	107.940	608.403	509.763	-845.963	249.537
4200	107.947	611.004	512.143	-847.337	261.562
4300	107.954	613.544	514.472	-848.800	273.451
4400	107.960	616.026	516.752	-850.353	285.204
4500	107.965	618.452	518.985	-852.006	296.831
4600	107.971	620.825	521.173	-853.759	308.344
4700	107.975	623.147	523.318	-855.612	319.743
4800	107.980	625.420	525.422	-857.565	331.037
4900	107.984	627.647	527.485	-859.618	342.235
5000	107.988	629.828	529.510	-861.771	353.337
5100	107.992	631.967	531.498	-864.024	364.343
5200	107.996	634.064	533.451	-866.377	375.254
5300	107.999	636.121	535.369	-868.830	386.071
5400	108.003	638.140	537.253	-871.383	396.794
5500	108.006	640.122	539.105	-874.036	407.424
5600	108.008	642.068	540.927	-876.789	417.961
5700	108.011	643.980	542.718	-879.642	428.404
5800	108.014	645.858	544.480	-882.595	438.753
5900	108.016	647.705	546.214	-885.648	449.007
6000	108.019	649.520	547.921	-888.801	459.175

CURRENT: December 1960 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: December 1960 (1 atm)

Cl₃F₂Si₁(g)

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

Trichlorofluorosilane (SiCl₃F)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 162.206Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)Cl₃Fe₃(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = 142.336 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 577 K
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -400.833 \pm 0.84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -399.405 \pm 0.84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ = 43.095 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy change, $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -24.49 \pm 0.07 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, for the reaction $\text{Fe}(\text{cr}) + 3(\text{HCl}\cdot 12.731 \text{ H}_2\text{O})(\text{l}) + 1/2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\cdot 12.580 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) = \text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) + 45.483 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ was determined by Koehtler and Coughlin.¹ This leads to $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -95.46 \pm 0.20 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr})$, using $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -38.9 \pm 0.05$ and $-68.32 \pm 0.01 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for hydrochloric acid and hydrogen peroxide solution, respectively, obtained from Rossini *et al.*² From $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -38.0 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr}) = \text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{aq})$ reported by Li and Gregory,³ the value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{FeCl}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated as $-93.26 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The former $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ value is adopted.

The equilibrium pressures of the reaction $2 \text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{FeCl}_4(\text{cr})$ in the temperature range of 435.7–482.2 K, were measured by Schafer and Oehler.⁴ Using the reported partial pressures for $\text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$, the enthalpy change $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ of the reaction was evaluated as -27.49 ± 0.44 and $-27.21 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by the 2nd and 3rd law methods, respectively. Based on the 3rd law value for $\Delta_r H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, the value of $\Delta_r H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ was derived to be $-95.36 \pm 0.12 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in good agreement with the adopted value.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature (51–298.16 K) heat capacities and high temperature (339.6–560.9 K) heat content of $\text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr})$ were determined by Todd and Coughlin.⁵ The low temperature C_p° and the derived high temperature C_p° were plotted. The two C_p° curves were joined smoothly at 298.15 K. The C_p° values above 560.9 K were obtained by graphical extrapolation. The value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was selected from the low temperature data reported by Todd and Coughlin,⁵ using $S^\circ(51 \text{ K}) = 6.29 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The value of $S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ was derived from the low second and third law values of $\Delta_r H^\circ$, derived from the equilibrium data reported by Schafer and Oehler,⁴ in good agreement. The difference in $S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ between the selected value, 6.29, and the reported value, 4.50 $\text{cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, by Todd and Coughlin,⁵ is assumed to be the magnetic entropy remaining at 51 K which was unaccounted for in the report.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} and $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ$ were obtained from Todd and Coughlin.⁵

Sublimation Data

The difference between $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{g})$ and $2\text{FeCl}_3(\text{cr})$ is the enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K. The former is obtained by the 2nd and 3rd law analyses of related equilibrium data. See $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{g})$ table for details.

References

- M. F. Koehtler and J. P. Coughlin, *J. Phys. Chem.* **63**, 605 (1959).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, (1952).
- J. C. M. Li and N. W. Gregory, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **74**, 4670 (1952).
- H. Schafer and E. Oehler, *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **271**, 206 (1953).
- S. S. Todd and J. P. Coughlin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **73**, 4184 (1951).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r)/T	Δ _r H° kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-400.833	INFINITE
100	58.254	54.924	220.004	-378.960	197.948
200	86.219	105.867	150.854	-401.240	92.934
298.15	96.650	142.336	0	-355.834	92.934
300	96.860	142.935	0.179	-339.405	58.503
400	106.692	172.135	146.251	-399.366	58.072
500	119.872	197.194	153.973	-397.025	40.732
577.000	121.754	214.368	160.911	-393.977	30.397
600	123.428	219.165	163.053	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID	---
700	128.658	238.611	172.484	-390.455	-270.691
800	131.796	256.012	181.857	-386.667	-31.027
900	133.470	271.644	190.980	-382.796	15.142
1000	133.888	285.731	199.763	-379.131	-23.278
1100	133.888	298.491	208.167	-376.113	10.187
1200	133.888	310.141	216.187	-373.592	8.405
1300	133.888	320.858	223.832	-371.336	6.931
1400	133.888	330.780	231.121	-367.049	5.695
1500	133.888	340.017	238.076	-362.860	4.647
				-358.769	-107.674

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1963

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)Cl₃Fe₃(cr)

$\text{Cl}_3\text{Fe}_1(\text{l})$

Iron Chloride (FeCl_3)

LIQUID

Iron Chloride (FeCl_3)

$M_r = 162.206$ Iron Chloride (FeCl_3)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-362.815] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ = 43.095 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [200.657] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 577 \text{ K}$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_3, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{FeCl}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(577 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The heat capacity for $\text{FeCl}_3(\text{l})$ was taken from Todd and Coughlin¹ and assumed as constant between 298.15 and 1500 K. $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data
 T_{fus} and $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ$ were reported by Todd and Coughlin.¹

Vaporization Data
 The boiling point (T_{vap}) is determined as the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change ($\Delta_r G^\circ$) of the reaction $2\text{FeCl}_3(\text{l}) = \text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{g})$ is zero. The corresponding enthalpy change at T_{vap} is the enthalpy vaporization.

References
¹S. S. Todd and J. P. Coughlin, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **73**, 4184 (1951).

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	log K _r
0							
100							
200							
298.15	133.888	200.657	200.657	0.	-362.815	-314.728	55.139
300	133.888	201.485	200.660	0.248	-362.708	-314.430	54.747
400	133.888	240.002	205.911	13.636	-357.152	-299.187	39.070
500	133.888	269.879	215.828	27.025	-351.973	-285.302	29.805
577.000	133.888	289.056	224.351	37.335	---	CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID	---
600	133.888	294.289	226.932	40.414	-347.118	-272.479	23.717
700	133.888	314.928	238.067	53.803	-342.363	-260.345	12.477
800	133.888	332.806	248.817	67.192	-338.538	-248.892	1.251
900	133.888	348.576	259.042	80.580	-334.538	-237.944	13.810
1000	133.888	362.683	268.713	93.969	-331.522	-227.582	11.877
1100	133.888	375.444	277.845	107.358	-329.401	-217.057	10.307
1200	133.888	387.093	286.471	120.747	-326.745	-206.980	9.010
1300	133.888	397.810	294.629	134.136	-322.458	-197.174	7.923
1400	133.888	407.732	302.358	147.524	-318.269	-187.695	7.003
1500	133.888	416.970	309.694	160.913	-314.177	-178.511	6.216

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1963

Iron Chloride (FeCl_3)

$\text{Cl}_3\text{Fe}_1(\text{l})$

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

M_r = 162.206 Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)Cl₃Fe₁(cr,l)

0 to 577 K crystal
above 577 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	ΔG°	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	-19.706	-400.833	INFINITE
100	58.254	54.974	-16.508	-402.475	197.948
200	86.219	103.867	-8.997	-401.240	92.934
298.15	96.650	142.336	0	-399.405	58.503
300	96.860	142.338	0.179	-399.366	58.072
400	106.692	172.135	10.354	-397.025	40.732
500	119.872	197.194	21.611	-393.977	30.397
577.000	121.754	214.368	30.845	-390.964	30.397
577.000	133.888	289.056	73.940	CRYSTAL < -> LIQUID TRANSITION	
600	133.888	294.289	77.019	-347.103	23.716
700	133.888	314.928	90.408	-342.548	19.476
800	133.888	332.806	103.797	-338.323	16.250
900	133.888	348.576	117.186	-334.543	13.809
1000	133.888	362.683	130.574	-331.507	11.876
1100	133.888	375.444	143.963	-329.386	10.306
1200	133.888	387.093	157.352	-326.750	9.009
1300	133.888	397.810	170.741	-322.443	7.972
1400	133.888	407.732	184.130	-318.254	7.002
1500	133.888	416.970	197.518	-314.162	6.216

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1965

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)Cl₃Fe₁(cr,l)

Cl₃Fe(g)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)

IDEAL GAS

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [344.206] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -253.07 \pm 5.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -253.13 \pm 5.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

T/K	C _p ^a J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa KJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	56.528	269.115	-253.068	13.1419
200	75.716	314.846	-253.059	69.196
250	75.716	330.687	-253.057	69.196
298.15	77.702	344.206	-253.132	71.564
300	77.762	344.208	-253.132	71.564
350	79.085	356.780	-253.070	43.421
400	79.981	367.403	-253.070	43.421
450	80.615	376.862	-253.106	36.832
500	81.077	385.381	-253.211	32.132
600	81.692	400.222	-253.604	28.459
700	82.070	412.846	-254.248	24.245
800	82.318	423.822	-254.748	20.485
900	82.489	433.528	-255.192	17.552
1000	82.613	442.226	-255.603	15.176
1100	82.704	450.104	-256.060	13.720
1200	82.774	457.303	-256.559	12.226
1300	82.828	463.931	-257.099	10.990
1400	82.872	470.071	-257.683	9.951
1500	82.907	475.790	-258.306	9.065
1600	82.935	481.141	-258.962	8.304
1700	82.959	486.170	-259.648	7.641
1800	82.979	490.912	-260.364	7.059
1900	82.996	495.399	-261.111	6.543
2000	83.010	499.657	-261.887	6.080
2100	83.023	503.707	-262.692	5.645
2200	83.033	507.570	-263.526	5.248
2300	83.043	511.261	-264.389	4.887
2400	83.051	514.795	-265.280	4.556
2500	83.058	518.186	-266.197	4.251
2600	83.065	521.444	-267.141	3.970
2700	83.071	524.579	-268.111	3.710
2800	83.076	527.600	-269.107	3.468
2900	83.080	530.515	-270.127	3.242
3000	83.083	533.332	-271.170	3.031
3100	83.088	536.056	-272.236	2.833
3200	83.092	538.694	-273.324	2.647
3300	83.095	541.251	-274.433	2.471
3400	83.098	543.732	-275.562	2.305
3500	83.100	546.140	-276.711	2.148
3600	83.103	548.482	-277.880	2.000
3700	83.105	550.758	-279.069	1.859
3800	83.107	552.975	-280.278	1.724
3900	83.109	555.134	-281.506	1.594
4000	83.111	557.238	-282.753	1.468
4100	83.112	559.290	-284.019	1.346
4200	83.114	561.293	-285.294	1.228
4300	83.115	563.248	-286.578	1.114
4400	83.116	565.159	-287.870	1.004
4500	83.118	567.027	-289.170	0.898
4600	83.119	568.854	-290.478	0.796
4700	83.120	570.642	-291.794	0.697
4800	83.121	572.392	-293.117	0.601
4900	83.122	574.105	-294.447	0.508
5000	83.123	575.785	-295.783	0.418
5100	83.123	577.431	-297.125	0.331
5200	83.124	579.045	-298.473	0.246
5300	83.125	580.628	-299.827	0.163
5400	83.126	582.182	-301.186	0.082
5500	83.126	583.707	-302.550	0.002
5600	83.127	585.205	-303.919	-0.076
5700	83.128	586.676	-305.293	-0.154
5800	83.128	588.122	-306.672	-0.232
5900	83.129	589.543	-308.056	-0.310
6000	83.129	590.940	-309.444	-0.388

$\sigma = [6]$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1}
 [350](1)
 [160](1)
 [310](2)
 [130](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [6]
 Point Group: D_{3h}
 Bond Distance: Fe-Cl = [2.17] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Fe-Cl = [120]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [1.43810 × 10⁻¹¹²] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation
 The equilibrium pressures for the reaction Fe₂Cl₆(g) = 2FeCl₃(g) were determined by Kangro and Bernstorff¹ and Schafer,² respectively. Using their vapor pressure data the corresponding values of Δ_rH°(298.15 K) for that reaction were evaluated by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. Based on the 3rd law values for Δ_rH°(298.15 K), the heats of formation Δ_fH°(298.15 K) for FeCl₃(g) were derived. The results obtained are presented as follows.

Source	T/K	Δ _r H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
Kangro and Bernstorff ¹	760.2–1014.2	34.99 ± 0.44	-60.34 ± 0.30
	673.2–1073.2	34.81 ± 0.02	-60.74 ± 0.20
Schafer ²			

The adopted value of Δ_fH°(FeCl₃, g, 298.15 K) is -60.5 ± 1.2 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure was assumed to be the same as that of AlCl₃(g) due to the similarities in structure between Fe₂Cl₆(g) and Al₂Cl₆(g). The Fe-Cl bond distance was assumed by comparison with those for Fe₂Cl₆(g) reported by Zadorin *et al.*³ and Hassel and Viervoll.⁴ Both the ground state quantum weight and vibrational frequencies were estimated so that the second and third law values of Δ_fH°(298.15 K), derived from the vapor pressure data, for the reaction Fe₂Cl₆(g) = 2FeCl₃(g) are in reasonable agreement. The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = I_B = 41.5834 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_C = 83.1667 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

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- ²H. Schafer, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 259, 53 (1949).
- ³E. Z. Zadorin, N. G. Rambidi and P. A. Akishin, Zh. Strukt. Khim., 4, 910 (1963).
- ⁴O. Hassel and H. Viervoll, Acta Chem. Scand. 1, 149 (1947).

PREVIOUS: June 1965 (1 atm) CURRENT: June 1965 (1 bar)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₃)

S°(298.15 K) = 313.717 ± 0.4 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔHf°(0 K) = -491.15 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔHf°(298.15 K) = -496.22 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies table

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
Point Group: C_{2v}
Bond Distances: Si-H = 1.4655 Å; Si-Cl = 2.0118 Å

Bond Angles: H-Si-Cl = 108.32°; Cl-Si-Cl = 110.60°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 7.59150 × 10⁻¹³ g³·cm⁶
σ = 3

Enthalpy of Formation

ΔHf°(298.15 K) is calculated from that of SiCl₄(g) using the difference Δ(ΔHf°) = 39.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ taken from the analysis of Hunt and Sinn. The authors derived ΔHf°(SiHCl₃, g, 298.15 K) = -116.9 ± 0.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ from six previously reported equilibrium studies. These were at temperatures (773-1200 K) and compositions where the dominant equilibrium was SiHCl₃ + HCl = SiCl₄ + H₂. Selected data were either close to or extrapolated to infinite residence time. Equilibria were reduced to ΔHf°(298.15 K) using auxiliary data which are similar to JANAF values, except for ΔHf°(SiCl₄, g, 298.15 K). Since this is now 1.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ more negative, we change ΔHf°(SiHCl₃) accordingly. Our adopted value is 1.8 kcal·mol⁻¹ more negative than that estimated by linear interpolation between SiCl₄(g) and SiH₄(g).

We dismiss two calorimetric values due to probable bias. These include ΔHf°(l) = -112 kcal·mol⁻¹ from oxygen-bomb calorimetry and ΔHf°(g) = -117.4 ± 1.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ from solution calorimetry in dilute aqueous NaOH. Revised auxiliary data change these values to ΔHf°(g) = -115° and -124 kcal·mol⁻¹. Wagman et al. adopted -122.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, presumably based on Wolf. The combustion result is suspect because the chemical reaction was determined only qualitatively and included corrosion reactions of the bomb. In our approximate revision of the solution result, we eliminate Na₂SiO₃(cr) by taking the difference between the overall reactions for SiCl₄(l) and SiHCl₃(g). This yields the difference Δ(ΔHf°) = ΔHf°(SiHCl₃, g) - ΔHf°(SiCl₄, g) = 34.6 compared to 39.8 kcal·mol⁻¹. The solution result is suspect due to the possibility that the two hydrolyses did not proceed to equivalent degrees. Solution results for SiCl₄, SiBr₄(l) and SiH₄(cr) also have a negative bias compared to our adopted values.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is based on microwave data of Mitzlaff et al. for twelve isotopic forms of SiHCl₃ and SiDCl₃. Structural parameters are substitutional (r_s) values. They are in reasonable agreement with previous data determined by various methods. The principal moments of inertia are I_A = I_B = 34.3279 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_C = 64.4220 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

Vibrational frequencies are those selected by Shimanouchi from gas-phase infrared spectra of Bueger and Ruoff. Assignments are based on band contours and isotopic splittings and are consistent with recent liquid-phase Raman spectra. We neglect excited states and assume the electronic ground state to be a singlet. We expect that contributions from excited states should be unimportant, as discussed on the tables for SiH₂Cl₂, SiH₃Cl and SiH₃Br.

References

- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Cl₂Si(g), 12-31-70; Cl₃H₂Si(g), ClH₃Si(g), BrH₃Si(g), Br₂Si(g), 12-31-76; I₂Si(cr), H₂Si(g), 6-30-76; O₂Si(quartz), 6-30-67; ClH(g), 9-30-64; HNeO(cr), 12-31-70; ClNa(cr), 9-30-64.
L. P. Hunt and E. Sirtl, J. Electrochem. Soc. 119, 1741 (1972); 121, 919 (1974).
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E. Wolf, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 313, 228 (1961); 319, 168 (1962); Z. Chem. 7, 283 (1967).
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M. Mitzlaff, R. Holm and H. Hartmann, Z. Naturforsch. A22, 1415 and 288 (1967); Theor. Chim. Acta 12, 330 (1969).
T. Shimanouchi, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 1, 205 (1972).
H. Bueger and A. Ruoff, Spectrochim. Acta A26, 1449 (1970).
V. S. Demova et al., Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 222, 147 (1975).

Main thermodynamic data table with columns: T/K, Cp°, S°, -[G°-F(T)]/T, H°-H°(T), ΔHf°, ΔG°, log Kr. Rows range from 0 to 6000 K.

Cl3Li3(g)

Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₃)

IDEAL GAS

Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₃)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [335.747] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -997.47 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -1004.72 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Degeneracies

$\nu_1, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	
[650](6)	
[220](6)	

Point Group: D_{3h}
 Bond Distance: Li-Cl = [2.2] Å
 Bond Angle: Li-Cl-Li = [120]°
 Product of the Moment of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 2.67006 \times 10^{-112} \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The heat of sublimation at 298.15 K was chosen so as to give the correct ratio of monomer, dimer and trimer at 870 K. The value used was 52.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ which compares very well with the value 53.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ obtained from a third law analysis of the data of Nesmeyanov and Sazonov¹ in conjunction with the relative concentrations of monomer, dimer, and trimer at 870 K from the work of Miller and Kusch,²

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The postulated structure, bond lengths and frequencies were all taken from Hildenbrand *et al.*³ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 51.1090 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_C = 102.2179 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

- ¹An. N. Nesmeyanov and L. A. Sazonov, Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 4, 231 (1960).
- ²R. C. Miller and P. Kusch, J. Chem. Phys. 25, 860 (1950).
- ³D. L. Hildenbrand, A. M. Saul, P. R. Basford, S. E. Stephenson, L. Larson and A. Uyehara, Aeronautical Quarterly Report on Contract Nord 17980 Report C-898 (1960).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^{\circ} - [C_p^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)]/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^{\circ}$	
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-997.466	INFINITE
100	56.629	413.649	250.069	-999.293	519.080
200	84.270	298.513	344.567	-1002.228	257.790
250	94.366	318.444	337.386	-1003.565	205.406
298.15	102.005	335.747	335.747	-1004.721	171.524
300	102.261	336.379	335.749	-1004.763	170.439
350	108.285	352.616	337.017	-1005.859	145.433
400	112.864	367.388	339.904	-1006.965	126.659
450	116.369	380.893	343.719	-1008.164	112.040
500	119.083	393.300	348.066	-1018.497	100.234
600	122.907	415.376	357.491	-1020.781	82.481
700	125.387	434.571	367.158	-1022.641	69.275
800	127.072	451.381	376.653	-1024.251	60.729
900	128.263	466.421	385.807	-1025.735	52.793
1000	129.134	479.982	394.558	-1027.126	46.835
1100	129.788	492.322	402.893	-1028.447	41.955
1200	130.292	503.638	410.823	-1029.713	37.883
1300	130.688	514.083	418.370	-1030.938	34.433
1400	131.004	523.780	425.557	-1032.124	31.472
1500	131.261	532.827	432.410	-1033.269	28.904
1600	131.472	541.305	438.954	-1034.380	26.654
1700	131.647	549.281	445.210	-1035.469	24.605
1800	131.795	556.810	451.204	-1036.536	22.794
1900	131.920	563.940	456.952	-1037.581	21.250
2000	132.027	570.709	462.472	-1038.606	19.925
2100	132.120	577.153	467.780	-1039.613	18.797
2200	132.200	583.300	472.893	-1040.603	17.830
2300	132.270	589.170	477.822	-1041.578	17.008
2400	132.332	594.810	482.580	-1042.540	16.313
2500	132.386	600.215	487.178	-1043.488	15.725
2600	132.435	605.406	491.626	-1044.424	15.230
2700	132.478	610.405	495.933	-1045.348	14.819
2800	132.516	615.224	500.108	-1046.261	14.479
2900	132.551	619.875	504.158	-1047.164	14.200
3000	132.582	624.369	508.091	-1048.056	13.977
3100	132.611	628.717	511.912	-1048.938	13.801
3200	132.636	632.927	515.628	-1049.811	13.670
3300	132.660	637.009	519.245	-1050.675	13.582
3400	132.681	640.970	522.767	-1051.530	13.535
3500	132.701	644.816	526.200	-1052.376	13.525
3600	132.719	648.555	529.547	-1053.213	13.548
3700	132.735	652.191	532.812	-1054.041	13.599
3800	132.751	655.731	536.001	-1054.861	13.674
3900	132.765	659.180	539.115	-1055.673	13.769
4000	132.778	662.541	542.159	-1056.477	13.881
4100	132.790	665.820	545.135	-1057.273	14.008
4200	132.801	669.020	548.047	-1058.061	14.150
4300	132.812	672.145	550.897	-1058.841	14.306
4400	132.822	675.198	553.687	-1059.613	14.475
4500	132.831	678.183	556.421	-1060.377	14.655
4600	132.839	681.103	559.100	-1061.133	14.844
4700	132.847	683.960	561.726	-1061.881	15.041
4800	132.855	686.757	564.302	-1062.621	15.253
4900	132.862	689.496	566.829	-1063.353	15.479
5000	132.869	692.181	569.309	-1064.077	15.717
5100	132.875	694.812	571.744	-1064.793	15.965
5200	132.881	697.392	574.136	-1065.501	16.229
5300	132.886	699.923	576.485	-1066.201	16.506
5400	132.892	702.407	578.794	-1066.893	16.794
5500	132.897	704.846	581.064	-1067.577	17.091
5600	132.901	707.240	583.296	-1068.253	17.395
5700	132.906	709.593	585.491	-1068.921	17.704
5800	132.910	711.904	587.651	-1069.581	18.017
5900	132.914	714.176	589.776	-1070.233	18.333
6000	132.918	716.410	591.868	-1070.877	18.651

CURRENT: June 1962 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: June 1962 (1 atm)

Cl3Li3(g)

Lithium Chloride ((LiCl)₃)

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 325.454\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -554.2 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $M_r = 153.33216$

T/K	C _v ^a	S ^b - (G ^c - H ^c (T))/T	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K	Standard State Pressure = P ^d = 0.1 MPa	log K _i
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-554.226	INFINITE
100	50.035	251.381	392.051	-17.880	-554.226
200	72.927	293.857	392.051	-14.067	-543.474
250	79.947	310.927	326.826	-7.806	-529.144
298.15	84.917	325.454	325.454	-3.975	-521.594
300	85.082	325.980	325.456	0	-514.257
350	88.953	339.399	326.507	0.157	-513.975
400	91.957	351.481	328.886	4.512	-506.724
450	94.338	362.455	332.016	9.038	-498.451
500	96.257	372.497	335.569	13.698	-490.969
600	99.115	390.317	343.246	18.464	-482.825
700	101.093	405.753	351.098	28.242	-467.202
800	102.506	419.349	358.797	38.258	-451.610
900	103.544	431.485	366.211	48.442	-436.600
1000	104.325	442.437	373.295	58.747	-420.555
1100	104.925	452.414	380.041	69.142	-405.995
1200	105.395	461.560	386.458	79.606	-389.680
1300	105.770	470.012	392.564	90.123	-373.228
1400	106.072	477.862	398.380	100.682	-357.537
1500	106.320	485.189	403.926	111.275	-341.943
1600	106.526	492.057	409.221	121.895	-331.439
1700	106.697	498.521	414.286	132.537	-291.017
1800	106.843	504.624	419.137	143.199	-270.672
1900	106.967	510.404	423.700	153.876	-250.400
2000	107.073	515.893	428.259	164.567	-231.194
2100	107.165	521.119	432.557	175.269	-210.052
2200	107.245	526.107	436.697	185.981	-189.968
2300	107.315	530.876	440.689	196.701	-169.938
2400	107.377	535.444	444.544	207.429	-149.961
2500	107.432	539.829	448.267	218.164	-130.301
2600	107.481	544.043	451.870	228.905	-110.146
2700	107.524	548.100	455.359	239.650	-90.302
2800	107.563	552.012	458.742	250.400	-70.497
2900	107.598	555.787	462.023	261.155	-50.728
3000	107.630	559.435	465.210	271.913	-30.992
3100	107.658	562.965	468.307	282.674	-11.287
3200	107.685	566.383	471.319	293.439	8.389
3300	107.708	569.697	474.250	304.206	28.038
3400	107.730	572.913	477.105	314.978	47.663
3500	107.750	576.036	479.887	325.748	67.266
3600	107.768	579.071	482.600	336.522	86.846
3700	107.785	582.024	485.247	347.298	106.408
3800	107.801	584.899	487.832	358.075	125.950
3900	107.815	587.699	490.357	368.855	145.475
4000	107.829	590.429	492.825	379.635	164.984
4100	107.841	593.092	495.238	390.418	184.476
4200	107.852	595.691	497.599	401.201	203.954
4300	107.863	598.229	499.910	411.986	223.417
4400	107.873	600.709	502.173	422.772	242.866
4500	107.883	603.133	504.389	433.558	262.301
4600	107.891	605.502	506.562	444.346	281.722
4700	107.900	607.825	508.697	455.135	301.130
4800	107.907	610.096	510.781	465.924	320.524
4900	107.915	612.321	512.830	476.716	339.905
5000	107.921	614.502	514.842	487.506	359.272
5100	107.928	616.639	516.817	498.298	378.625
5200	107.934	618.735	518.757	509.090	397.965
5300	107.940	620.791	520.663	519.883	417.289
5400	107.945	622.808	522.536	530.677	436.600
5500	107.950	624.789	524.377	541.471	455.896
5600	107.955	626.734	526.188	552.266	475.176
5700	107.959	628.645	527.968	563.061	494.442
5800	107.964	630.523	529.720	573.857	513.692
5900	107.968	632.368	531.445	584.653	532.926
6000	107.972	634.183	533.142	595.450	552.143
				606.247	571.344

PREVIOUS: June 1962 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1962 (1 bar)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -559.8 \pm 1.7\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Levels and Multiplicities	ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
1290(1)	486(1)	337(1)
581(2)	267(2)	193(2)

Point Group: C_{2v}
 Bond Distances: P-O = 1.45 ± 0.03 Å; P-Cl = 1.99 ± 0.2 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-P-Cl = 103.6 ± 2°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 1.01841 × 10⁻¹¹² g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

The $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for POCl₂(g) was derived from the $\Delta_r H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ of POCl₃(l) and the $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ of the POCl₃(l) was calculated from the heat of hydrolysis observed by Chamley and Skinner¹ for the reaction:



The auxiliary thermochemical data, on the enthalpies of formation of water and aqueous solutions of HCl and of H₃PO₄, were taken from the NBS Circular 500,² and were adjusted for consistency with JANAF Tables. The heat of vaporization was measured and corrected to 298.15 K by Ott and Giauque.³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants are from the microwave spectral data of Williams *et al.*⁴ In order to determine the structure Williams *et al.*⁴ assumed the P-Cl distance equal to 1.99 Å. This was the smallest value allowed (2.02 ± 0.03 Å) by the electron diffraction work of Brockway and Beach.⁵

Ott and Giauque³ have given the moments of inertia obtained from a weighted average of the isotopic species. I_A ≠ I_B due to isotopic loss of symmetry. The S^o(298.15 K) calculated from calorimetric data by Ott and Giauque³ was 77.75 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ and the S^o(298.15 K), calculated from the spectral data was 77.77 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = I_B = 42.0514 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_C = 57.5920 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

- ¹T. Chamley and H. A. Skinner, *J. Chem. Soc.* 450, (1953).
- ²J. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, (1952).
- ³J. B. Ott and W. F. Giauque, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 82, 1308 (1960).
- ⁴Q. Williams, J. Sheridan and W. Gordy, *J. Chem. Phys.* 20, 164 (1952).
- ⁵L. O. Brockway and J. Y. Beach, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 60, 1836 (1938).

$$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 311.682 \pm 42.1\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -285.50 \pm 5.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -288.70 \pm 5.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1}

510 (1)	507 (2)
259 (1)	187 (2)

Ground State Quantum Weight = 1

Point Group: C_{3v}

Bond Distance: P-Cl = 2.039 ± 0.0014 Å

Bond Angle: Cl-P-Cl = 100.27 ± 0.09°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 6.05196 × 10⁻¹¹³ g³·cm⁶

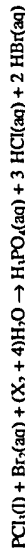
Enthalpy of Formation

Neale and Williams¹ measured the heat of hydrolysis of liquid phosphorus trichloride and reported a $\Delta_f H^{\circ} = -67.5 \pm 0.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the following reaction:



with X₂ in range 4500 to 7500. Combining this result with enthalpy of formation data for aqueous H₃PO₃, -229.4 kcal·mol⁻¹,^{15,16} H₂O² and aqueous HCl,² we derive $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, l, 0\text{ K}) = -76.7\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Chamley and Skinner³ made an independent investigation of the hydrolysis of liquid phosphorus trichloride and obtained enthalpy data in very good agreement with Neale and Williams' results. Their results lead to $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, l, 0\text{ K}) = -76.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ when combined with heat of formation data.^{2,16}

Neale and Williams⁴ also investigated the hydrolysis of liquid phosphorus trichloride in aqueous bromine solution with the formation of phosphoric acid rather than phosphorus acid which results when hydrolysis occurs in water. They reported a $\Delta_f H^{\circ} = -137.9\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the following reaction:



with X₂ in range 3500 to 6300. Combining this result with the following enthalpy of formation data: $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4, l, \text{H}_2\text{O}) = -306.4 \pm 0.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,⁵ $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{Br}_2, \text{aq}) = -0.2\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,⁶ HCl(aq) and HBr(aq),⁷ along with dilution data for H₃PO₄(aq),² we derive $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, l, 298.15\text{ K}) = -77.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

The enthalpy of formation from white phosphorus of gaseous PCl₃, $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = -69.0 \pm 1.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, l, 298.15\text{ K}) = -76.7 \pm 1.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, an average value of the three results given above, and the enthalpy of vaporization of PCl₃. $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 7.7 \pm 0.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is determined from a 2nd law analysis of the combined vapor pressure data of Nisel's⁸ and Seryakov's⁹ and Regnault.¹⁰ The smoothed vapor pressure data of Regnault as reported by Stull¹¹ were used.

An independent value for the heat of formation can be obtained from the work of Duus and Myktyuk¹⁷ on the reaction $1.5\text{CaF}_2 + \text{PCl}_3(g) \rightarrow 1.5\text{CaCl}_2 + \text{PF}_3(g)$. The authors reported $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(630\text{ K}) = -2.97\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. From a re-examination of their technique we believe that this heat evolution is likely to be too small, perhaps by 100%. The analytical results indicate that the reaction is 99% complete or better, thus, we can use this with JANAF entropies to calculate $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) \leq 3.55\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Finch *et al.*¹⁸ have reported $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{CaF}_2, \text{cr}, 0\text{ K}) - \Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{CaCl}_2, \text{cr}, 0\text{ K}) = -100.87 \pm 0.02\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, thus, we obtain $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PCl}_3, g, 298.15\text{ K}) > -70.1 \pm 2.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{PF}_3, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = -224.9 \pm 0.9\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This value is not adopted because of the lack of calorimeter calibration, but it offers an attractive possibility for further study.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure and bond length given above for PCl₃ are from the electron diffraction studies of Hedberg and Iwasaki.¹¹ The adopted values are in good agreement within experimental error with the following structural data reported by Kisiluk and Townes¹² from microwave studies: $r(\text{P-Cl}) = 2.043 \pm 0.003\text{ \AA}$, the angle Cl-P-Cl = 100°6' ± 20". The vibrational frequencies are from the recent infrared and Raman studies of Frankiss and Miller¹³ and are in excellent agreement with those of Muller *et al.*¹⁴ and Davis and Oestjen.¹⁵ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 32.3918 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_C = 57.6799 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

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Continued on page 940

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - (G° - H°(T _r))/T _r	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-285.497	INFINITE
100	46.469	0	-12.192	-281.592	147.088
200	62.948	284.738	-6.651	-285.291	72.038
250	68.098	299.372	-3.368	-288.527	56.973
298.15	71.581	311.682	0	-288.696	47.235
300	71.693	312.125	0.133	-288.702	46.923
350	74.221	323.377	1.724	-286.207	39.779
400	76.036	333.415	3.145	-280.749	34.176
450	77.369	342.450	4.380	-289.892	30.170
500	78.570	350.656	5.507	-290.007	26.355
600	79.738	365.075	23.185	-290.177	21.704
700	80.599	377.436	31.205	-290.297	18.094
800	81.175	388.239	39.119	-290.388	15.386
900	81.576	397.824	45.120	-290.463	13.279
1000	81.867	406.435	55.607	-290.528	11.593
1100	82.085	414.249	63.805	-290.587	10.213
1200	82.251	421.380	72.022	-290.638	9.016
1300	82.381	427.987	80.254	-290.682	7.832
1400	82.485	434.096	88.498	-290.724	6.818
1500	82.569	439.790	96.751	-290.761	5.941
1600	82.638	445.121	105.011	-290.794	5.176
1700	82.696	450.133	113.278	-290.823	4.502
1800	82.744	454.861	121.550	-290.848	3.905
1900	82.784	459.336	129.826	-290.869	3.389
2000	82.819	463.593	138.107	-290.887	2.889
2100	82.849	467.625	146.390	-290.902	2.456
2200	82.875	471.479	154.676	-290.915	2.063
2300	82.898	475.164	162.965	-290.926	1.704
2400	82.918	478.739	171.256	-290.935	1.376
2500	82.936	482.078	179.549	-290.941	1.075
2600	82.951	485.331	187.843	-290.945	0.797
2700	82.963	488.462	196.139	-290.947	0.541
2800	82.978	491.479	204.436	-290.948	0.302
2900	82.989	494.391	212.734	-290.948	0.081
3000	82.999	497.205	221.034	-290.947	-0.125
3100	83.008	499.927	229.334	-290.945	-0.318
3200	83.017	502.562	237.635	-290.942	-0.499
3300	83.024	505.117	245.938	-290.938	-0.668
3400	83.031	507.595	254.240	-290.934	-0.827
3500	83.038	510.002	262.544	-290.929	-0.978
3600	83.043	512.342	270.848	-290.922	-1.119
3700	83.049	514.617	279.152	-290.914	-1.253
3800	83.054	516.832	287.458	-290.905	-1.380
3900	83.058	518.989	295.763	-290.896	-1.500
4000	83.063	521.092	304.069	-290.887	-1.614
4100	83.066	523.145	312.376	-290.878	-1.723
4200	83.070	525.148	320.682	-290.869	-1.826
4300	83.073	527.100	328.990	-290.859	-1.925
4400	83.077	529.010	337.297	-290.849	-2.019
4500	83.080	530.877	345.605	-290.839	-2.108
4600	83.082	532.703	353.913	-290.829	-2.194
4700	83.085	534.489	362.221	-290.819	-2.276
4800	83.087	536.239	370.530	-290.809	-2.354
4900	83.090	537.952	378.839	-290.799	-2.430
5000	83.092	539.631	387.148	-290.789	-2.502
5100	83.094	541.276	395.457	-290.779	-2.571
5200	83.096	542.890	403.767	-290.769	-2.638
5300	83.099	544.472	412.076	-290.759	-2.702
5400	83.099	546.026	420.386	-290.749	-2.763
5500	83.101	547.551	428.696	-290.739	-2.822
5600	83.102	549.048	437.007	-290.729	-2.879
5700	83.104	550.519	445.317	-290.719	-2.934
5800	83.105	551.964	453.627	-290.709	-2.987
5900	83.107	553.385	461.938	-290.699	-3.038
6000	83.108	554.782	470.249	-290.689	-3.087

PREVIOUS: June 1970 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1970 (1 bar)

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl₃)

Cl₃P (g)

Thiophosphoryl Chloride (SPCl₃)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 169.39276

Cl₃P₁S₁(g)

S^o(298.15 K) = 337.347 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Δ_rH^o(0 K) = [-376.2] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH^o(298.15 K) = [-380.0] kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
169(2)	[247](2)
431(1)	540 (2)
	751(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: C_{3v}
 Bond Distances: P-S = 1.85 ± 0.02 Å; P-Cl = 2.02 ± 0.01 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-P-Cl = 100.5° ± 1°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 2.06885 × 10⁻¹¹² g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_rH^o(298.15 K) was estimated by Henderson and Scheffee.¹ Henderson and Scheffee use white (α) phosphorus as a reference state.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Ziomek and Piotrowski² have chosen the most probable values for the wave numbers from the infrared spectral data of Cilenio *et al.*³ and the Raman spectral data of Simon and Schulze.⁴ Thaitte,⁵ Gerding and Westrick,⁶ and Delwaile and Francois.⁷ Ziomek and Piotrowski² found their normal coordinate treatments gave the listed wave numbers as fundamentals and lent support for the 247 cm⁻¹ band missing from the Raman spectral data. The structure (bond distances and angles) was determined from microwave data by Williams *et al.*⁸. The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 56.7997 × 10⁻³⁹; I_B = I_C = 60.3519 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

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Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K

Standard State Pressure = P^o = 0.1 MPa

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H(T)]/T	H ^o - H(T)	Δ _r H ^o	log K _r
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-376.202	INFINITE
100	54.294	258.141	408.225	-378.154	-3.94624
200	77.707	303.800	345.230	-379.893	95.723
250	84.855	321.951	338.800	-380.359	75.868
298.15	89.847	337.347	337.347	-380.744	63.027
300	90.009	337.903	337.348	-380.752	62.616
350	93.755	352.074	338.459	-381.839	53.130
400	96.516	364.783	340.969	-384.453	35.992
450	98.589	376.276	344.264	-388.107	40.407
500	100.173	386.749	347.996	-386.520	35.927
600	102.377	405.223	356.036	-388.049	29.183
700	103.791	421.118	364.225	-389.223	24.300
800	104.745	435.044	372.225	-390.187	20.715
900	105.418	447.422	379.905	-391.016	17.819
1000	105.908	458.556	387.223	-391.805	15.242
1100	106.275	468.668	394.174	-392.549	13.137
1200	106.538	477.928	400.773	-393.254	11.337
1300	106.779	486.466	407.041	-393.935	9.644
1400	106.956	494.386	413.000	-394.602	8.196
1500	107.100	501.770	418.675	-395.258	6.944
1600	107.218	508.686	424.087	-395.903	5.852
1700	107.316	515.189	429.257	-396.520	4.890
1800	107.398	521.326	434.203	-397.119	4.037
1900	107.468	527.134	438.942	-397.701	3.276
2000	107.528	532.648	443.491	-398.263	2.592
2100	107.580	537.896	447.862	-398.807	1.975
2200	107.625	542.907	452.069	-399.331	1.415
2300	107.664	547.687	456.123	-399.838	0.905
2400	107.698	552.269	460.035	-400.321	0.438
2500	107.728	556.666	463.813	-400.789	0.010
2600	107.755	560.892	467.466	-401.235	-0.385
2700	107.779	564.959	471.002	-401.660	-0.759
2800	107.801	568.879	474.428	-402.067	-1.088
2900	107.820	572.663	477.750	-402.457	-1.402
3000	107.838	576.318	480.975	-402.828	-1.698
3100	107.853	579.854	484.108	-403.186	-1.968
3200	107.868	583.279	487.154	-403.534	-2.224
3300	107.881	586.598	490.118	-403.875	-2.465
3400	107.893	589.819	493.003	-404.203	-2.690
3500	107.904	592.947	495.814	-404.519	-2.901
3600	107.914	595.987	498.555	-404.825	-3.103
3700	107.923	598.944	501.228	-405.121	-3.292
3800	107.931	601.822	503.837	-405.408	-3.471
3900	107.939	604.625	506.386	-405.687	-3.641
4000	107.947	607.358	508.876	-405.959	-3.802
4100	107.953	610.024	511.311	-406.225	-3.955
4200	107.958	612.625	513.692	-406.484	-4.101
4300	107.966	615.166	516.025	-406.738	-4.239
4400	107.971	617.648	518.304	-406.987	-4.372
4500	107.976	620.074	520.539	-407.222	-4.498
4600	107.981	622.448	522.729	-407.445	-4.618
4700	107.985	624.770	524.875	-407.655	-4.734
4800	107.990	627.043	526.980	-407.854	-4.844
4900	107.993	629.270	529.045	-408.043	-4.950
5000	107.997	631.452	531.071	-408.222	-5.051
5100	108.001	633.591	533.061	-408.392	-5.148
5200	108.004	635.688	535.014	-408.553	-5.241
5300	108.007	637.745	536.933	-408.707	-5.331
5400	108.010	639.764	538.819	-408.854	-5.417
5500	108.013	641.746	540.672	-408.996	-5.500
5600	108.015	643.692	542.495	-409.133	-5.580
5700	108.018	645.604	544.287	-409.265	-5.657
5800	108.020	647.483	546.050	-409.392	-5.731
5900	108.023	649.329	547.785	-409.515	-5.803
6000	108.025	651.145	549.492	-409.634	-5.872

PREVIOUS: September 1962 (1 atm)

CURRENT September 1962 (1 bar)

Thiophosphoryl Chloride (SPCl₃)

Cl₃P₁S₁(g)

Trichlorosilyl (SiCl₃)

S°(298.15 K) = [-318.189 ± 4.2] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

IDEAL GAS

Trichlorosilyl (SiCl₃)

Cl₃Si₁(g)

M_r = 134.4445
 Δ_fH°(0 K) = -389.25 ± 16.7 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -390.37 ± 16.7 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm⁻¹

- 470 (1)
- [254](1)
- 582 (2)
- [176](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight = [2]

Point Group: C_{3v}

Bond Distance: Si-Cl = [2.0118] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Si-Cl = 110.9°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_aI_bI_c = [7.36634 × 10⁻⁴⁵] g³·cm⁶

σ = 3

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for the heat of formation of SiCl₃(g) is based on the mass spectrometric study of the silicon subchlorides by Farber and Srivastava.¹ Our 2nd and 3rd law analysis of ten data points (1593–1792 K) for the equilibrium SiCl₄(g) + SiCl₂(g) = 2 SiCl₃(g) yield Δ_fH°(298.15 K)(2nd law) = 6.4 ± 1.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fH°(298.15 K)(3rd law) = 12.0 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹, with a drift of 3.3 ± 0.6 kcal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Using the 3rd law heat of reaction and auxiliary data,² we calculate and adopt Δ_fH°(SiCl₃, g, 298.15 K) = -93.3 ± 2 kcal·mol⁻¹. This leads to Δ_fH°(0 K) = 285.5 ± 2 kcal·mol⁻¹ or an average bond energy of 95.2 kcal·mol⁻¹, a value which is within 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ of the average bond energy in SiCl₄(g).

Many less definitive studies leading to the heat of formation of SiCl₃(g) are reported in the literature. These studies yield values which are 5–10 kcal·mol⁻¹ less negative than our adopted value. These works include the relative reaction rates of SiCl₃ by Kerr *et al.*,³ decomposition studies of SiCl₃ by adiabatic compression by Vurzel *et al.*,⁴ interpretation of electron impact studies on several molecules by Steele *et al.*,⁵ examination of infrared emission of a reaction involving SiCl₃(g) by Cadman *et al.*,⁶ silane kinetic studies by Walsh and Wells,⁷ and negative ion studies by Wang *et al.*⁸ and Pabst *et al.*⁹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Jacox and Milligan¹⁰ studied the formation of SiCl₃ in matrices of HSiCl₃ in matrices of argon, nitrogen and CO. The two stretching fundamentals were assigned from the infrared spectra. Isotopic splittings were found to be consistent with an angle of 72 ± 5° between the threefold axis and each of the Si-Cl bonds. This yields a bond angle of 110.9° which is similar to that of HSiCl₃, Non-planarity of SiCl₃ is consistent with the electron-spin-resonance studies of Roncin.¹¹

We adopt the results of Jacox and Milligan¹⁰ and estimate the bond length and two bending vibrations by analogy with HSiCl₃.² The ground state quantum weight is taken as two, but excited electronic levels are neglected. Jacox and Milligan¹⁰ observed unstructured absorptions corresponding to excitation energies of 30000–34500 cm⁻¹ and 41000–46000 cm⁻¹. The principal moments of inertia are: I_a = I_b = 33.7539 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_c = 64.6554 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa			log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	log K _r	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-15.868	-389.246	INFINITE	
100	46.997	253.930	374.811	-12.088	-390.100	202.022	
200	62.205	291.584	374.423	-6.568	-390.310	100.110	
250	67.220	306.032	319.335	-3.326	-390.351	79.721	
298.15	70.733	318.189	318.189	0	-390.367	66.549	
300	70.847	318.627	318.190	0.131	-390.368	66.128	
350	73.464	329.755	319.063	3.742	-390.369	56.418	
400	75.376	339.696	321.032	7.466	-390.359	49.135	
450	76.798	348.660	323.612	11.272	-390.342	43.472	
500	77.877	356.810	326.531	15.140	-390.320	38.941	
600	79.565	371.151	332.805	23.008	-390.276	32.145	
700	80.511	383.461	339.183	30.995	-390.245	27.291	
800	80.946	394.250	345.405	39.060	-390.238	23.651	
900	81.392	403.791	351.371	47.178	-390.263	20.820	
1000	81.715	412.384	357.050	55.334	-390.322	18.555	
1100	81.958	420.184	362.440	63.518	-390.419	16.701	
1200	82.143	427.324	367.554	71.724	-390.555	15.156	
1300	82.289	433.905	372.408	79.946	-390.732	13.848	
1400	82.405	440.007	377.021	88.181	-390.953	12.727	
1500	82.499	445.696	381.412	96.426	-391.218	11.754	
1600	82.576	451.023	385.598	104.680	-391.530	10.902	
1700	82.640	456.031	389.595	112.941	-442.066	10.136	
1800	82.694	460.756	393.419	121.208	-442.246	9.381	
1900	82.740	465.229	397.082	129.479	-442.434	8.706	
2000	82.779	469.474	400.596	137.755	-442.634	8.097	
2100	82.813	473.513	403.973	146.035	-443.847	7.547	
2200	82.842	477.366	407.222	154.318	-444.075	7.046	
2300	82.868	481.050	410.352	162.603	-444.320	6.588	
2400	82.890	484.577	413.372	170.891	-444.585	6.169	
2500	82.910	487.961	416.288	179.181	-444.872	5.782	
2600	82.928	491.213	419.108	187.473	-444.182	5.426	
2700	82.943	494.343	421.837	195.767	-444.518	5.095	
2800	82.957	497.360	424.481	204.062	-444.881	4.788	
2900	82.970	500.271	427.044	212.358	-445.272	4.501	
3000	82.981	503.084	429.532	220.656	-445.691	4.234	
3100	82.992	505.805	431.949	228.954	-446.137	3.984	
3200	83.001	508.440	434.298	237.254	-446.611	3.749	
3300	83.009	510.994	436.584	245.555	-447.111	3.527	
3400	83.017	513.473	438.809	253.856	-447.635	3.319	
3500	83.024	515.879	440.977	262.158	-448.181	3.123	
3600	83.031	518.218	443.090	270.461	-448.749	2.935	
3700	83.037	520.493	445.152	278.764	-449.336	2.758	
3800	83.043	522.708	447.164	287.068	-449.941	2.599	
3900	83.048	524.865	449.128	295.373	-450.562	2.456	
4000	83.052	526.968	451.048	303.678	-451.206	2.326	
4100	83.057	529.018	452.925	311.983	-451.872	2.207	
4200	83.061	531.020	454.761	320.289	-452.561	2.097	
4300	83.065	532.974	456.557	328.595	-453.272	2.016	
4400	83.068	534.884	458.315	336.902	-454.005	1.936	
4500	83.072	536.751	460.038	345.209	-454.758	1.866	
4600	83.075	538.577	461.725	353.516	-455.531	1.805	
4700	83.078	540.363	463.380	361.824	-456.324	1.752	
4800	83.080	542.113	465.002	370.132	-457.136	1.706	
4900	83.083	543.826	466.593	378.440	-457.966	1.665	
5000	83.085	545.504	468.154	386.748	-458.814	1.628	
5100	83.088	547.149	469.687	395.057	-459.681	1.594	
5200	83.090	548.763	471.193	403.366	-460.566	1.561	
5300	83.092	550.346	472.671	411.675	-461.469	1.529	
5400	83.094	551.899	474.124	419.984	-462.389	1.498	
5500	83.096	553.424	475.524	428.293	-463.324	1.468	
5600	83.097	554.921	476.956	436.603	-464.274	1.438	
5700	83.099	556.397	478.377	444.913	-465.239	1.408	
5800	83.100	557.837	479.695	453.223	-466.219	1.378	
5900	83.102	559.257	481.031	461.533	-467.214	1.348	
6000	83.103	560.654	482.347	469.843	-468.226	1.318	

PREVIOUS: December 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1977 (1 bar)

Trichlorosilyl (SiCl₃)

Cl₃Si₁(g)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 154.239Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)Cl₃Ti₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = 139.750 ± 1.3 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
T_m = 220.1 K

ΔH°(0 K) = -724.06 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔH°(298.15 K) = -721.74 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
Δ_{sub}H° = 0 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, ΔH°(298.15 K), of TiCl₃(cr) has been measured by several investigators. The results of these measurements are as follows.

Source	Method	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
¹ Schaffer <i>et al.</i> (1954)	Calorimetric, TiCl ₄ + Hg = TiCl ₃ + 1/2 Hg ₂ Cl ₂	-171.9, -172.4
² Clifton and MacWood (1956)	Solution calorimetric	-172.4
³ Johnson <i>et al.</i> (1956)	Calorimetric, TiCl ₄ (l) + Hl(g) = TiCl ₃ (cr) + HCl(g) + 1/2 I ₂	-172.5
⁴ Krievė <i>et al.</i> (1956)	Solution calorimetric	-171.3
⁵ Krievė and Mason (1956)	Equilibrium, TiCl ₃ (cr) + HCl(g) = TiCl ₄ (g) + 1/2 H ₂ (g)	-172.9
⁶ Altman <i>et al.</i> (1956)	Equilibrium, Ti(cr) + 3 TiCl ₄ (l) = 4 TiCl ₃ (cr)	-169.4, -171.0
⁷ Head (1960)	Equilibrium, 2 TiCl ₄ (l) + H ₂ (g) = 2 TiCl ₃ (cr) + 2 HCl(g)	-172.3

TiCl₃(l) + Hg(l) = 1/2 Hg₂Cl₂(cr) + TiCl₃(cr)
TiCl₃(l) + Ag(cr) = AgCl(cr) + TiCl₃(cr)

The chosen value of -172.5 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ is that reported by Johnson *et al.*³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity and entropy of TiCl₃(cr) has been measured over the temperature range 54 to 1000 K by King *et al.*⁸ The value of S°(298.15 K) is calculated from these data based on S°(51 K) = 4.29 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Transition Data

A second order transition at 220.1 K was observed by King *et al.*⁸ The heat capacity at this temperature is in excess of 146.8 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. King *et al.*⁸ measured the value of H°(240 K) - H°(200 K) as 1.213 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the enthalpies of formation of TiCl₃(cr) and TiCl₃(g) at the sublimation temperature. The sublimation temperature is taken as the point at which ΔG° = 0 for the process TiCl₃(cr) = TiCl₃(g).

References

- ¹H. Schaffer, G. Breil and G. Pfeiffer, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **276**, 325 (1954).
- ²D. G. Clifton and G. E. MacWood, *J. Phys. Chem.* **60**, 309 (1956).
- ³W. H. Johnson, A. A. Gilliland and E. T. Prosen, *J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand.* **64A**, 515 (1956).
- ⁴W. F. Krievė, S. P. Vango and D. M. Mason, *J. Chem. Phys.* **25**, 59 (1956).
- ⁵W. F. Krievė and D. M. Mason, *J. Chem. Phys.* **25**, 524 (1956).
- ⁶D. Altman, M. Farber and D. M. Mason, *J. Chem. Phys.* **25**, 531 (1956).
- ⁷R. B. Head, *Aust. J. Chem.* **13**, 332 (1960).
- ⁸U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, (1961).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^o	S° - [(C _p ° - H _f °(T _r))/T]	H _f ° - H _f °(T _r)	Δ _f H°	ΔG°	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-724.059		INFINITE
100	54.438	44.350	227.777	-726.410	-701.668	366.514
200	101.926	95.504	149.101	-725.260	-677.126	176.847
298.15	97.161	139.750	139.750	-721.740	-654.469	114.660
300	97.195	140.351	139.752	-721.701	-654.052	113.881
400	98.959	168.557	143.585	-719.711	-631.807	82.506
500	100.577	190.816	150.882	-717.830	-610.050	63.731
600	102.048	209.285	159.120	-715.971	-588.668	51.248
700	103.248	225.106	167.443	-714.102	-567.598	42.555
800	104.426	238.970	175.515	-712.193	-546.799	35.702
900	105.583	251.337	183.283	-710.263	-526.241	30.542
1000	106.704	262.519	190.656	-708.375	-505.896	26.425
1100	107.818	272.742	197.661	-706.589	-485.735	23.066
1200	108.926	282.171	204.315	-704.826	-465.613	20.268
1300	110.029	290.935	210.645	-703.081	-445.433	17.898
1400	111.125	299.127	216.676	-701.352	-425.432	15.873
1500	112.215	306.831	222.432	-700.645	-405.597	14.124

PREVIOUS: March 1964

CURRENT: June 1968

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)Cl₃Ti₁(cr)

IDEAL GAS

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)

M_r = 154.239 Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)

Cl₃Ti₁(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [316.895 ± 4.2] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH°(0 K) = -536.09 ± 6.3 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH°(298.15 K) = -539.32 ± 6.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		
ε _e , cm ⁻¹	g _e	g _e
0	[2]	[2]
[600]	[2]	[10000]
[1500]	[2]	[2]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		
v, cm ⁻¹	v	v, cm ⁻¹
[530](1)	[590](2)	
[275](1)	[260](2)	

σ = 3

Point Group: [C_{3v}]

Bond Distance: Ti-Cl = [2.3] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Ti-Cl = [100]°

Products of the Moments of Inertia: I_aI_bI_c = [1.34297 × 10⁻¹¹²] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of TiCl₃(g) is calculated from the heats of reaction for the processes, (A) 3TiCl₃(g) + Ti(cr) = 4TiCl₃(g), and (B) TiCl₃(cr) = TiCl₃(g), combined with auxiliary JANAF heats of formation for TiCl₄(g), TiCl₃(cr), TiCl₃(g) similar to the group V trihalides. The reaction (A) have been reported by Gross and Levi.¹ Vapor pressure measurements for reaction (B) have been reported by Sanderson and MacWood² and by Farber and Darnell.³ Second and third law analyses of these data yield the following results.

Source	Reaction	Points	T/K	ΔH°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	ΔH°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
Gross and Levi ¹	A	3	1223					-128.5
Sanderson and MacWood ²	B	9*	628-823	42.8 ± 1.1	42.8	31.6 ± 2.0	-0.1 ± 1.5	-129.3
Farber and Darnell ³	B	8	636-723	45.3 ± 2.1	45.8		0.8 ± 3.1	-126.2

*One point rejected due to failure of statistical test.

The chosen value of ΔH°(298.15 K) is -128.9 kcal·mol⁻¹. This value is the average of the first two determinations.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The interatomic distance is estimated from that of the solid, given as 2.46 Å by Natta *et al.*,⁴ and from comparisons of bond distances of crystal and gas phase tetrahalides of titanium. The pyramidal bond angle is estimated assuming TiCl₃(g) similar to the group V trihalides. The principal moments of inertia are: I_a = I_b = 42.8614 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_c = 73.1025 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². The vibrational frequencies are estimated from valence force field predictions and comparisons with group V trihalides. The electronic levels are estimated from the levels of Ti³⁺.

References

- ¹P. Gross and D. L. Levi, *Congress International de Chemie Pure et Appliquees*, 16e Congress, Paris, 1957; *Memories presents a la Section de Chemie Minerale*, 627 (1958).
- ²B. S. Sanderson and G. E. MacWood, *J. Phys. Chem.* **60**, 314 (1956).
- ³M. Farber and A. J. Darnell, *J. Phys. Chem.* **59**, 156 (1955).
- ⁴G. Natta, P. Corradini and G. Allegra, *J. Polym. Sci.* **51**, 399 (1961).
- ⁵C. E. Moore, *U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ.* 467, (1949).

T/K	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(298.15 K)	ΔH°	ΔG°	log K _r
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-536.091	-536.091	INFINITE
100	42.233	254.787	373.049	-537.471	-537.471	278.814
200	61.090	290.122	323.216	-538.737	-538.737	138.298
250	67.847	304.518	318.065	-539.097	-539.097	110.148
298.15	72.567	316.895	316.895	0	-524.862	91.954
300	72.567	316.895	316.895	0.134	-524.773	91.371
350	76.177	328.828	317.795	3.862	-522.335	77.954
400	78.645	339.171	317.831	7.736	-519.883	67.890
450	80.423	348.542	322.509	11.715	-517.423	60.061
500	81.717	357.086	325.546	15.770	-514.959	53.797
600	83.362	372.145	332.092	24.032	-510.299	44.402
700	84.264	385.070	338.759	32.418	-505.097	37.691
800	84.774	396.358	345.268	40.872	-500.163	32.657
900	85.073	406.362	351.511	49.366	-495.224	28.742
1000	85.258	415.336	357.453	57.883	-490.270	25.609
1100	85.378	423.468	363.090	66.415	-485.285	23.044
1200	85.457	430.900	368.416	74.957	-480.135	20.900
1300	85.509	437.753	373.507	83.506	-474.732	19.175
1400	85.543	444.081	378.325	92.059	-469.118	17.810
1500	85.563	449.984	382.908	100.614	-463.386	16.154
1600	85.572	455.506	387.274	109.171	-457.537	14.966
1700	85.575	460.694	391.442	117.728	-451.556	13.918
1800	85.571	465.585	395.427	126.285	-445.439	12.984
1900	85.564	470.212	399.242	134.842	-439.191	12.148
2000	85.555	474.600	402.901	143.398	-432.822	11.383
2100	85.544	478.774	406.415	151.953	-426.351	10.680
2200	85.533	482.755	409.796	160.507	-419.785	10.040
2300	85.521	486.555	413.051	169.060	-413.036	9.453
2400	85.509	490.195	416.190	177.511	-406.109	8.913
2500	85.497	493.685	419.221	186.162	-398.987	8.415
2600	85.486	497.038	422.149	194.711	-391.667	7.953
2700	85.474	500.264	425.033	203.159	-384.154	7.524
2800	85.463	503.373	427.728	211.406	-376.457	7.124
2900	85.453	506.371	430.388	220.351	-368.585	6.751
3000	85.442	509.268	432.969	228.896	-360.539	6.400
3100	85.431	512.070	435.476	237.440	-352.315	6.072
3200	85.420	514.782	437.912	245.982	-343.920	5.762
3300	85.409	517.410	440.282	254.524	-335.356	5.471
3400	85.397	519.960	442.588	263.064	-326.630	5.195
3500	85.385	522.435	444.834	271.603	-317.750	4.934
3600	85.373	524.840	447.023	280.141	-308.715	4.687
3700	85.360	527.179	449.158	288.678	-299.530	4.442
3800	85.347	529.455	451.241	297.213	-290.202	4.203
3900	85.333	531.672	453.275	305.747	-280.734	3.967
4000	85.319	533.832	455.262	314.280	-271.131	3.727
4100	85.304	535.939	457.205	322.811	-261.391	3.487
4200	85.289	537.994	459.104	331.341	-251.519	3.247
4300	85.274	540.000	460.962	339.869	-241.519	3.007
4400	85.257	541.961	462.781	348.395	-231.391	2.767
4500	85.241	543.877	464.561	356.920	-221.128	2.527
4600	85.224	545.750	466.306	365.444	-210.734	2.287
4700	85.206	547.583	468.016	373.965	-200.209	2.047
4800	85.188	549.377	469.692	382.485	-189.554	1.807
4900	85.170	551.133	471.337	391.003	-178.771	1.567
5000	85.152	552.854	472.950	399.519	-167.860	1.327
5100	85.133	554.540	474.533	408.033	-156.822	1.087
5200	85.114	556.193	476.088	416.545	-145.654	0.847
5300	85.095	557.814	477.614	425.056	-134.363	0.607
5400	85.075	559.404	479.114	433.564	-122.947	0.367
5500	85.056	560.965	480.588	442.071	-111.404	0.127
5600	85.036	562.497	482.037	450.579	-99.735	-0.113
5700	85.016	564.002	483.462	459.078	-87.947	-0.353
5800	84.996	565.481	484.864	467.579	-76.035	-0.593
5900	84.976	566.933	486.242	476.077	-63.998	-0.833
6000	84.956	568.361	487.599	484.574	-51.835	-1.073

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Cl₃Ti₁(g)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₃)

Cl₃Zr₁(cr)Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₃)M_r = 197.579

CRYSTAL

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₃)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [145.812 \pm 12.6] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-714.21 \pm 62.8] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Turnbull and Watts¹ determined the equilibrium pressures for the disproportionation of ZrCl₃(cr) in the temperature range from 613 K to 723 K by a modified dew point technique. 2nd and 3rd law analyses of their vapor pressure-temperature equation give the same enthalpy of reaction $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 30.7 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for $2\text{ZrCl}_3(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g})$. The adopted value, $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{ZrCl}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -170.7 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from the enthalpy of reaction at 298.15 K, and $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -207.77 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ² and $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -103 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ³. The assigned uncertainty, $\pm 15 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, is mainly due to the uncertainty in the enthalpy of formation of ZrCl₃(cr), and also the dew point technique used.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities of ZrCl₃(cr) are estimated from the C_p values of ZrCl₄(cr) by deduction of one Cl atom C_p contributions which are calculated as $1/4[C_p^{\circ}(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{cr}) - C_p^{\circ}(\text{Zr}, \text{cr})]$. The S^o(298.15 K) is calculated as $34.85 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ based on the assumption that S^o(ZrCl₃, cr, 298.15 K) = S^o(ZrCl₄, cr, 298.15 K) - $1/4[S^{\circ}(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) - S^{\circ}(\text{Zr}, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})]$.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the difference in the enthalpies of formation of gas and crystal at 298.15 K. The sublimation temperature is taken as the point at which $\Delta G = 0$ for $\text{ZrCl}_3(\text{cr}) = \text{ZrCl}_3(\text{g})$.

References

¹A. G. Turnbull and J. A. Watts, *Aust. J. Chem.* **16**, 947 (1963).

²JANAF Thermochemical Table: ZrCl₄(g), 12-31-69.

³JANAF Thermochemical Table: ZrCl₃(cr), 12-31-69.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f G ^o
0				log K _r
100				
200				
298.15	96.190	145.812	-714.209	-646.327
300	96.311	145.814	-714.172	-645.906
400	100.705	149.649	-712.072	-625.463
500	103.470	157.536	-709.839	-601.367
600	105.583	165.406	-707.523	-580.129
700	107.378	173.005	-705.149	-559.083
800	109.052	182.224	-702.725	-538.382
900	110.596	190.203	-700.270	-517.986
1000	112.081	197.817	-697.794	-497.865
1100	113.177	205.067	-695.328	-477.992
1200	114.223	211.967	-692.920	-458.120
1300	115.269	218.538	-690.412	-438.366
1400	116.315	224.805	-687.992	-418.840
1500	117.152	230.790	-685.666	-399.530
1600	117.989	236.155	-683.424	-380.422
1700	118.700	242.001	-681.258	-361.504
1800	119.453	247.266	-679.168	-342.762
1900	119.872	252.525	-677.135	-324.186
2000	120.290	257.195	-675.143	-305.763

PREVIOUS: June 1964

CURRENT: December 1969

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₃)Cl₃Zr₁(cr)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

IDEAL GAS

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

Cl₃Zr(g)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -522.60 \pm 20.9\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -524.26 \pm 20.9\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [339.340 \pm 12.6]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
$\epsilon_i, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_i
0	[2]
[1800]	[2]
[4500]	[2]
[12000]	[2]
[30000]	[2]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
[490](1)	[333](2)
[185](1)	[131](2)

Point Group: [C_{2v}]
 Bond Distance: Zr-Cl = [2.3] Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Zr-Cl = [100]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_a I_b I_c = [1.54256 \times 10^{-113}]\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Porter¹ investigated mass spectrometrically the equilibrium $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_4(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$ in the temperature range 1163–1177 K. Ion intensities were measured 2.5 eV above threshold and they were used in the calculation of equilibrium constants. Using the reported equilibrium constants, the enthalpies of reaction at 298 K are evaluated by the 3rd law and 2nd law methods as -3.69 and $-16.67\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively. The 3rd law drift is $9.31 \pm 1.25\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Using the 3rd law $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -3.69\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -207.77\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CaCl}_2, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -28.8\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{CaCl}_4, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -115.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, we obtain $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -125.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is adopted in the tabulation.

Farber *et al.*² also studied mass spectrometrically the reaction $\text{Zr}(\text{tr}) + 3\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) \rightarrow 4\text{ZrCl}_3(\text{g})$ in the temperature range from 1579 K to 1729 K. They reported a second law heat of reaction as $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 59.2 \pm 1.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Since the attainment of equilibrium was questionable in their studies, the heat of reaction obtained from the third law method is generally more reliable. Using their reported ion intensities of run 3 (temperature range from 1667 K to 1896 K, five points), we have calculated the equilibrium constants $K_1 = (I_{\text{ZrCl}_3})^2/(I_{\text{Zr}(\text{tr})} I_{\text{ZrCl}_4})$ for reaction (1) $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{ZrCl}_3(\text{g})$; and $K_2 = (I_{\text{ZrCl}_3})^2/(I_{\text{Zr}(\text{tr})} I_{\text{ZrCl}_4})$ for reaction (2) $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) + \text{ZrCl}_3(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$. Third law analyses of the equilibrium constants give $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -11.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for reaction (1) and its drift $4.1 \pm 1.7\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 1.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for reaction (2) and its drift $11.1 \pm 1.2\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Using the 3rd law heats of reaction, and $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_2, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = 49.1\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_4, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -207.77\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, we obtain $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_3, \text{ g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -124.9\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{ZrCl}_3, \text{ s}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -43.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which are in good agreement with the values adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is assumed to be a pyramid similar to the group VA trichlorides. The bond distance is assumed to be the same as that of $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g})$. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_a = I_b = 45.9362 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_c = 73.1025 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$. The electronic levels are estimated as three times higher than those of $\text{TlCl}_3(\text{g})$, based on the ratio of the first splitting interval between $\text{Tl}(\text{IV})$ and $\text{Zr}(\text{IV})$, given by Moore.⁶ The quantum weights are assumed to be the same as those of $\text{TlCl}_3(\text{g})$.

Vibrational frequencies are calculated from the estimated force constants by the valence force method.⁷ The force constants are estimated from those of PbCl_4 , AsCl_3 , and SbCl_3 , listed by Herzberg.⁷

References

1. N. D. Porter, Aeronautical Div., Philco-Ford Corp., Newport Beach, Calif., private communication, dated (December 4, 1969).
2. JANAF Thermochemical Table: $\text{ZrCl}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g})$, 12-31-69.
3. The enthalpy of formation and the free energy functions of $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{g})$ are preliminary values calculated by the Physicochemical Laboratory, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.
4. The enthalpy of formation and the free energy functions of $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{g})$ are preliminary values calculated by the Physicochemical Laboratory, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.
5. M. Farber, M. A. Fritsch, G. Grenier and H. C. Ko, Space Sciences, Inc., Montrovia, Calif., Rep. No. AFRPL-TR-67-244, Contract FO4611-67-C-0010, (November, 1967).
6. C. E. Moore, U.S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 467, (1949).
7. G. Herzberg, "Infrared and Raman Spectra," D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, (1945).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	ΔH_f°	ΔG°	log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - F^\circ(T_r)]/T$				
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-522.602	-522.602	INFINITE
100	54.064	267.133	-13.490	-520.636	-520.636	271.072
200	69.657	310.172	-34.616	-517.416	-517.416	153.135
250	73.550	326.163	-50.579	-514.074	-514.074	107.233
298.15	76.025	339.340	0	-514.074	-514.074	90.066
300	76.104	339.811	0.141	-524.255	-524.255	89.497
350	79.945	351.688	3.994	-524.251	-512.304	76.457
400	82.367	362.192	7.928	-524.232	-510.598	66.677
450	84.533	371.610	11.927	-524.203	-508.895	59.071
500	86.536	380.148	15.979	-524.163	-507.197	52.986
600	88.156	395.163	24.217	-524.102	-503.812	43.861
700	89.387	408.070	31.507	-523.959	-500.445	37.457
800	90.308	419.410	37.821	-523.821	-497.699	32.247
900	90.986	429.489	43.051	-523.683	-495.748	28.656
1000	91.482	438.586	47.275	-523.546	-494.404	25.616
1100	91.842	446.846	50.598	-523.409	-487.953	23.128
1200	92.101	454.414	53.130	-523.274	-483.463	21.045
1300	92.281	461.394	54.960	-523.152	-479.764	19.277
1400	92.402	467.867	56.071	-523.041	-476.079	17.763
1500	92.475	473.899	56.507	-522.940	-472.402	16.451
1600	92.511	479.546	56.359	-522.850	-468.730	15.302
1700	92.518	484.852	56.193	-522.771	-465.056	14.289
1800	92.502	489.854	56.009	-522.706	-461.376	13.389
1900	92.470	494.584	55.810	-522.654	-457.684	12.583
2000	92.426	499.070	55.585	-522.613	-453.975	11.857
2100	92.373	503.334	55.325	-522.583	-450.242	11.199
2200	92.313	507.397	55.029	-522.563	-446.475	10.583
2300	92.251	511.277	54.697	-522.550	-442.675	10.014
2400	92.187	514.989	54.330	-522.543	-438.840	9.481
2500	92.123	518.547	53.930	-522.541	-434.965	9.008
2600	92.060	521.963	53.500	-522.543	-431.048	8.562
2700	92.000	525.247	53.040	-522.549	-427.084	8.147
2800	91.940	528.410	52.550	-522.560	-423.076	7.762
2900	91.883	531.460	52.040	-522.574	-419.024	7.402
3000	91.829	534.404	51.510	-522.591	-415.930	7.065
3100	91.778	537.251	50.960	-522.610	-412.790	6.742
3200	91.729	540.000	50.400	-522.633	-409.510	6.432
3300	91.683	542.673	49.830	-522.660	-406.090	6.132
3400	91.640	545.280	49.250	-522.690	-402.530	5.842
3500	91.600	547.830	48.660	-522.720	-398.830	5.562
3600	91.560	550.330	48.060	-522.750	-395.000	5.292
3700	91.520	552.780	47.450	-522.780	-391.030	5.032
3800	91.480	555.190	46.830	-522.810	-386.930	4.782
3900	91.440	557.560	46.200	-522.840	-382.700	4.542
4000	91.400	559.890	45.560	-522.870	-378.340	4.312
4100	91.360	562.190	44.910	-522.900	-373.860	4.092
4200	91.320	564.460	44.250	-522.930	-369.260	3.882
4300	91.280	566.700	43.580	-522.960	-364.540	3.682
4400	91.240	568.910	42.910	-522.990	-359.710	3.492
4500	91.200	571.090	42.240	-523.020	-354.780	3.312
4600	91.160	573.240	41.570	-523.050	-349.750	3.142
4700	91.120	575.370	40.900	-523.080	-344.630	2.982
4800	91.080	577.480	40.230	-523.110	-339.430	2.832
4900	91.040	579.570	39.560	-523.140	-334.160	2.692
5000	91.000	581.640	38.890	-523.170	-328.830	2.562
5100	90.960	583.690	38.220	-523.200	-323.450	2.442
5200	90.920	585.720	37.550	-523.230	-318.030	2.332
5300	90.880	587.730	36.880	-523.260	-312.570	2.232
5400	90.840	589.720	36.210	-523.290	-307.080	2.142
5500	90.800	591.690	35.540	-523.320	-301.560	2.062
5600	90.760	593.640	34.870	-523.350	-296.020	1.992
5700	90.720	595.570	34.200	-523.380	-290.470	1.932
5800	90.680	597.490	33.530	-523.410	-284.910	1.882
5900	90.640	599.390	32.860	-523.440	-279.340	1.842
6000	90.600	601.280	32.190	-523.470	-273.770	1.812

PREVIOUS: December 1969 (1 atm) CURRENT: December 1969 (1 bar)

Cobalt Chloride ((CoCl2)2)

IDEAL GAS

Mr = 259.6784

Cl4Co2(g)

S°(298.15 K) = (450.400 ± 16.7) J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔHf°(0 K) = -352.91 ± 29.3 kJ·mol⁻¹
ΔHf°(298.15 K) = -350.62 ± 29.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Table with 2 columns: Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights (εi, cm⁻¹) and g. Includes vibrational frequencies and degeneracies.

Point Group: [D2h]
Bond Distances: Co-Cl = [2.09] Å; Co-Cl'(bridge) = [2.2] Å
Bond Angles: Co-Cl'(bridge)-Co = [90]°; Cl(bridge)-Co-Cl (bridge) = [90]°
Product of Moments of Inertia: IaIbIc = [1.34964 × 10⁻¹¹] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Mass spectrometric studies have indicated the presence of small amounts of dimer in the saturated vapor over CoCl2(cr). The existence of the dimeric species was inferred from the ion current intensities observed for Co2Cl+. This ion is believed to be produced by simple ionization of the dimer molecules...

Heat Capacity and Entropy

A bridge-bond structure of D2h symmetry is assigned to Co2Cl4. A similar structure has been proposed for Be2Cl4 and other dimeric transition-metal dihalides. The Co2Cl4 ring system is assumed to be square and planar. The Cl-Co-Cl(bridge) bond angle is estimated as 135°. The outer Co-Cl bond lengths are estimated from that for CoCl2, while the ring Co-Cl(bridge) bond lengths are estimated to be somewhat larger...

References

- 1.R. C. Schoonmaker, A. H. Friedman and R. F. Porter, J. Chem. Phys. 31, 1586 (1959).
2.S. D. Hill, C. A. Cleland, A. Adams, A. Landsberg and F. E. Block, J. Chem. Eng. Data 14, 84 (1969).
3.JANAF Thermochemical Tables: CoCl(g), 12-31-73; Be2Cl4(g), 6-30-65; Fe2Cl4(g), 12-31-70; Mg2Cl4(g), 12-31-69.
4.G. E. Leroi, T. C. Jones, J. T. Hougen and W. Klumperman, J. Chem. Phys. 36, 2879 (1962).
5.K. R. Thompson and K. D. Carlson, J. Chem. Phys. 49, 4379 (1968).

Large table with 15 columns: T/K, Cp, S°, H°-H°(T), ΔHf°, ΔG°, log Kf. Contains thermodynamic data for Cobalt Chloride ((CoCl2)2) from 0 to 6000 K.

PREVIOUS: December 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1973 (1 bar)

Cobalt Chloride ((CoCl2)2)

Cl4Co2(g)

Iron Chloride (FeCl₂)

Iron Chloride ((FeCl₂)₂)

M_r = 253.506

IDEAL GAS

Iron Chloride (Fe₂Cl₄)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^a	S° - [G° - H(T)]/T	H° - H(T)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	log K _a
INFINITE			INFINITE			
0	0	0	0	-433.845		
100	17.710	339.737	570.950	-433.786	-433.745	223.953
200	19.106	415.490	1253.643	-433.348	-424.281	110.811
250	123.507	442.549	4663.563	-431.794	-422.331	88.241
298.15	125.875	464.503	464.503	-431.370	-420.548	73.678
300	125.953	465.282	464.506	-431.356	-420.481	73.212
350	127.673	484.836	466.046	-431.022	-418.697	62.487
400	128.846	501.966	469.488	-430.794	-416.953	54.448
450	129.679	517.193	473.958	-430.521	-415.231	48.199
500	130.290	530.889	478.978	-430.677	-413.516	43.200
600	131.116	554.723	489.674	-431.040	-410.058	35.699
700	131.659	574.977	510.450	-431.395	-406.500	30.355
800	132.077	592.586	510.890	-433.536	-402.782	26.299
900	132.451	608.164	520.849	-433.607	-398.837	23.148
1000	132.822	622.138	530.292	-439.512	-394.572	20.610
1100	133.205	634.816	539.226	-444.796	-389.804	18.510
1200	133.604	646.423	547.683	-449.159	-384.650	16.743
1300	134.013	657.133	555.695	-450.210	-379.233	15.238
1400	134.424	667.080	563.300	-451.406	-373.729	13.944
1500	134.830	676.368	570.532	-452.747	-368.135	12.820
1600	135.221	685.082	577.402	-454.237	-362.447	11.833
1700	135.591	693.291	583.998	-457.765	-356.623	10.958
1800	135.935	701.051	590.288	-460.217	-350.604	10.174
1900	136.249	708.409	596.313	-461.018	-344.340	9.431
2000	136.531	715.405	602.094	-464.258	-337.568	8.754
2100	136.780	722.071	607.650	-467.944	-332.134	8.137
2200	136.996	728.441	612.997	-472.073	-328.056	7.573
2300	137.181	734.535	618.149	-476.687	-325.160	7.054
2400	137.335	740.376	623.121	-481.815	-323.402	6.576
2500	137.460	745.985	627.924	-487.450	-322.766	6.133
2600	137.559	751.379	632.570	-493.594	-323.230	5.721
2700	137.633	756.572	637.067	-500.256	-324.795	5.338
2800	137.685	761.570	641.425	-507.438	-327.463	4.979
2900	137.718	766.410	645.652	-515.142	-331.235	4.643
3000	137.732	771.079	649.755	-523.374	-336.119	4.328
3100	137.731	775.596	653.742	-532.230	-342.110	4.031
3200	137.716	779.968	657.610	-541.714	-349.308	3.746
3300	137.689	784.199	661.391	-551.837	-357.722	3.479
3400	137.653	788.315	665.064	-562.600	-367.361	3.236
3500	137.607	792.305	668.642	-574.022	-378.236	3.016
3600	137.554	796.181	672.132	-587.114	-390.359	2.816
3700	137.494	799.949	675.535	-601.888	-403.744	2.636
3800	137.430	803.615	678.858	-618.345	-418.410	2.474
3900	137.361	807.184	682.103	-636.500	-434.378	2.328
4000	137.289	810.660	685.273	-656.374	-451.672	2.196
4100	137.214	814.050	688.373	-677.986	-470.324	2.078
4200	137.137	817.355	691.405	-701.463	-490.382	1.973
4300	137.059	820.581	694.372	-731.942	-511.888	1.883
4400	136.980	823.731	697.276	-773.561	-534.992	1.806
4500	136.901	826.809	700.120	-827.361	-560.759	1.741
4600	136.821	829.817	702.907	-894.500	-599.261	1.685
4700	136.741	832.758	705.639	-976.161	-651.778	1.638
4800	136.662	835.636	708.317	-1074.541	-720.000	1.599
4900	136.584	838.453	710.945	-1191.856	-806.350	1.566
5000	136.507	841.212	713.522	-1329.401	-912.900	1.539
5100	136.430	843.914	716.053	-1488.500	-1041.000	1.516
5200	136.355	846.563	718.537	-1670.500	-1192.000	1.497
5300	136.281	849.160	720.977	-1876.857	-1367.500	1.482
5400	136.209	851.706	723.375	-2108.000	-1569.000	1.470
5500	136.137	854.205	725.731	-2465.500	-1806.500	1.461
5600	136.068	856.657	728.047	-2951.000	-2192.000	1.454
5700	135.999	859.065	730.324	-3576.000	-2730.000	1.448
5800	135.933	861.430	732.565	-4351.000	-3444.000	1.443
5900	135.868	863.753	734.768	-5286.000	-4354.000	1.439
6000	135.804	866.036	736.937	-6391.000	-5471.000	1.435

CURRENT: December 1970 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: December 1970 (1 atm)

Cl₂Fe₂(g)

Iron Chloride ((FeCl₂)₂)

IDEAL GAS

Δ_fH°(0 K) = -433.864 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -431.370 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ε, cm ⁻¹	g
0	[10]
[4600]	[10]
[7140]	[5]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
[30](1)	[90](1) [150](1) 249(1)
[50](1)	110 (1) [180](1) 325(1)
[80](1)	[125](1) [200](1) 438(1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [10] σ = [4]

Point Group: [D_{2h}]

Bond Distances: Fe-Cl = [2.17] Å; Fe-Cl_(bridge) = [2.30] Å

Bond Angles: Fe-Cl_(bridge)-Fe = [90°]; Cl_(bridge)-Fe-Cl_(bridge) = [90°]

Cl-Fe-Cl_(bridge) = [135°]

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_{max}I_c [1.7005] × 10⁻¹¹¹ g²·cm⁶

Heat of Formation

Beusman¹ reported the partial pressures of the monomer and dimer in the temperature range from 980-1167 K using both a static method to determine the total pressures of these two species and a transpiration method to determine the ratio of monomer to dimer. Schoonmaker and Porter² determined mass spectrometrically the partial pressures of the monomer and dimer in the temperature range from 621-658 K. Based on the combination of these two sets of partial pressure data, we have derived a smoothed equation log K_p(atm) = -7549/T + 6.506 for Fe₂Cl₄(g) = 2 FeCl₂(g). Second law analysis of the equilibrium constants gives the heat and the entropy of the dimerization at 298 K as Δ_fH° = -35.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fS° = -32.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ which lead to the adopted Δ_fH°(FeCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = -103.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fH° = -431.370 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fS°(FeCl₂, 298.15 K) = 111.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, using Δ_fH°(FeCl₃, g, 298.15 K) = -33.7 kcal·mol⁻¹ and S°(FeCl₂, g, 298.15 K) = 71.50 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.³

The equilibrium constants derived from the two different experimental techniques are reasonably consistent considering the uncertainties inherent in the problems. Combination of these two sets of data leads to reliable second law heat and entropy since the temperature ranges are different by 400 K.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

A planar structure with D_{2h} symmetry was suggested by Leroi *et al.*,⁴ Thompson and Carlson.⁵ Two iron and two chlorine atoms form a square. The outer Fe-Cl distance is estimated to be the same as in FeCl₂(g) and the square Fe-Cl distance is assumed to be slightly larger. The Cl-Fe-Cl_(bridge) angle is estimated to be 135°. The three principal moments of inertia are: I_a = 31.13 × 10⁻³⁹, I_b = 218.68 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm² and I_c = I_a + I_b. The electronic levels and quantum weights were arbitrarily estimated to be the same as in FeCl₂(g). There are only four vibrational frequencies observed in the matrix isolated infrared spectrum, ν₁₀ = 110 cm⁻¹ and ν₁₂ = 436.2 cm⁻¹ ν₉ = 325 cm⁻¹, ν₁₁ = 249 cm⁻¹ and ν₈ = 438 cm⁻¹. The other eight fundamental vibrational frequencies were estimated by comparison with other dimer molecules and also adjusted so that they give S°(Fe₂Cl₄, g, 298.15 K) = 111.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ which has been discussed in the earlier heat of formation part. The order of the frequencies listed above is arbitrary and not related to their species types.

References

- ¹C. Beusman, Oak Ridge National Lab. ORNL-2323, (June 1957).
- ²R. C. Schoonmaker and R. F. Porter, J. Chem. Phys. 29, 116 (1958).
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- ⁴G. E. Leroi, T. C. James, J. T. Hougen and W. Klemperer, J. Chem. Phys. 36, 2879 (1962).
- ⁵K. R. Thompson and K. D. Carlson, J. Chem. Phys. 49, 4379 (1968).
- ⁶R. A. Frey, R. D. Werdter and H. H. Gunthard, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 35, 260 (1970).

Magnesium Chloride ((MgCl₂)₂) IDEAL GAS

S^o(298.15 K) = [418.810 ± 20.9] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ ΔH^oF(0 K) = -954.41 ± 29.3 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔH^oF(298.15 K) = -954.37 ± 29.3 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
[500](1)	[240](1)
[400](1)	[130](2)
295 (1)	[100](2)
	[80](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: [D_{2h}]
 Bond Distance: Mg-Cl = [2.18] Å; Mg-Cl(ring) = [2.3] Å
 Bond Angles: Cl-Mg-Cl(in ring) = [90°]; Cl-Mg-Cl = [135°]
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 1.3313 × 10⁻⁴¹ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

References relative to the monomer-dimer ratio in magnesium chloride vapor are given in the discussion for monomeric ideal gas. The selected best value for the enthalpy of dimerization at 900 K is -39.2 kcal·mol⁻¹. Combined with enthalpy of formation data for the monomer and the heat capacity of the dimer, this yields ΔH^oF(298.15 K) = -228.10 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

A planar structure with D_{2h} symmetry was assumed, with the outer Mg-Cl distance the same as in MgCl₂ and the ring Mg-Cl distance slightly larger. The ring was taken to be square, and the Cl-Mg-Cl angle 135°. This structure gives individual moments of inertia of I_A = 3.112 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 191.86 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = I_A + I_B g·cm².

A reasonable set of frequencies was estimated by comparison with MgCl₂ monomer and other dimer molecules. The single observed frequency is from Buchler and Klempner¹ who erroneously ascribed it to the bending mode of the monomer. The estimated values were adjusted until the entropy of dimerization at 900 K was -29.9 kcal·mol⁻¹, as selected in the discussion for ideal monomeric gas. The calculated thermodynamic properties of monomer and dimer give total vapor pressures in good agreement with experiment and yield a boiling point for magnesium chloride of 1624 K at one atmosphere pressure.

References

¹A. Buchler and W. Klempner, J. Chem. Phys. 29, 121 (1958).

Magnesium Chloride ((MgCl₂)₂)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - FF(T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	91.553	298.917	-28.396	-954.409	-954.409
200	115.181	371.122	-22.332	-935.452	-493.953
250	120.397	397.431	-11.780	-934.989	244.451
298.15	123.611	418.931	0	-954.669	194.253
300	123.710	419.696	0.229	-954.370	162.366
350	125.913	438.942	6.473	-926.359	161.335
400	127.437	455.861	12.809	-924.077	171.600
450	128.579	470.937	17.209	-923.870	19.804
500	129.333	484.523	23.657	-923.022	103.866
600	130.418	508.208	38.649	-923.264	948.897
700	131.090	528.366	51.727	-893.382	78.298
800	131.534	545.902	64.860	-893.274	66.443
900	131.842	561.413	78.029	-893.517	57.550
1000	132.065	575.316	91.225	-894.025	50.631
1100	132.230	587.911	104.441	-873.162	45.017
1200	132.357	599.422	117.670	-850.756	40.399
1300	132.456	610.021	130.911	-828.577	36.546
1400	132.534	619.840	144.161	-807.302	33.322
1500	132.598	628.986	157.417	-787.060	30.244
1600	132.650	637.545	170.680	-767.892	27.183
1700	132.693	645.588	183.947	-750.683	24.507
1800	132.729	653.174	197.218	-728.961	22.150
1900	132.760	660.351	210.493	-725.482	20.056
2000	132.786	667.161	223.770	-722.575	18.186
2100	132.809	673.601	237.050	-720.689	16.504
2200	132.829	679.819	250.332	-718.748	14.985
2300	132.846	685.724	263.615	-716.772	13.605
2400	132.861	691.379	276.900	-714.772	12.346
2500	132.874	696.802	290.188	-712.753	11.194
2600	132.886	702.014	303.476	-710.713	10.135
2700	132.896	707.019	316.765	-708.653	9.159
2800	132.904	711.863	330.054	-706.573	8.255
2900	132.914	716.577	343.342	-704.474	7.418
3000	132.922	721.053	356.638	-702.356	6.638
3100	132.929	725.391	369.939	-700.220	5.912
3200	132.935	729.612	383.223	-698.074	5.232
3300	132.941	733.703	396.517	-695.917	4.596
3400	132.946	737.671	409.811	-693.749	3.999
3500	132.951	741.525	423.106	-691.572	3.437
3600	132.955	745.271	436.401	-689.387	2.908
3700	132.959	748.913	449.697	-687.193	2.409
3800	132.963	752.459	462.993	-685.000	1.937
3900	132.966	755.913	476.290	-682.816	1.490
4000	132.969	759.280	489.586	-680.643	1.066
4100	132.972	762.563	502.884	-678.490	0.663
4200	132.975	765.767	516.181	-676.356	0.281
4300	132.978	768.896	529.479	-674.241	-0.084
4400	132.980	771.953	542.776	-672.145	-0.431
4500	132.982	774.942	556.075	-670.066	-0.762
4600	132.984	777.865	569.373	-668.003	-1.079
4700	132.986	780.725	582.671	-665.955	-1.381
4800	132.988	783.525	595.970	-663.922	-1.671
4900	132.990	786.267	609.269	-661.903	-1.949
5000	132.991	788.953	622.568	-659.900	-2.215
5100	132.993	791.587	635.867	-657.913	-2.471
5200	132.994	794.170	649.167	-655.942	-2.717
5300	132.996	796.703	662.466	-653.986	-2.953
5400	132.997	799.189	675.766	-652.044	-3.180
5500	132.998	801.629	689.066	-650.116	-3.399
5600	132.999	804.026	702.365	-648.200	-3.610
5700	133.000	806.380	715.665	-646.296	-3.813
5800	133.001	808.693	728.965	-644.403	-4.000
5900	133.002	810.966	742.266	-642.520	-4.177
6000	133.003	813.202	755.566	-640.648	-4.344

PREVIOUS: December 1969 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1969 (1 bar)

Magnesium Chloride ((MgCl₂)₂)

Cl₂Mg₂(g)

Cl₄Mo₁(cr)

M_r = 237.752 Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

CRYSTAL

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [223.84 \pm 12.6] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 590\text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -477.0 \pm 8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{hyd}} H^{\circ} = [16.736 \pm 8] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 114 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was determined by Shchukarev *et al.*¹ by solution calorimetry. The authors measured the enthalpy of solution of MoCl₄ in the aqueous solvent FeCl₃ + HCl and obtained the enthalpy of formation from a comparison with the enthalpy of solution of MoCl₃ measured in the same solvent.

The decomposition pressures of 2MoCl₃(cr) = 2MoCl₄(cr) + Cl₂(g) (80–150°C) were measured manometrically by Saeki and Matsuzaki.² From the reported data we evaluate the enthalpy change for the above reaction by 3rd law analysis. Based on $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -126 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and the 3rd law $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 24.132 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, we obtain $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -113.94 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in very good agreement with the value reported by Shchukarev *et al.*¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is estimated by comparison with that of WCl₄(cr). The estimated $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 53.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is based on the assumption that the entropy difference between MoCl₄(cr) and MoCl₃(cr) is about the same as that between WCl₄(cr) and WCl₃(cr). The entropy obtained from the second law analysis of the data of Saeki and Matsuzaki² agrees with the adopted one within the error of the vapor pressure data.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

References

- ¹S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov, I. V. Vasil'kova, A. V. Suvorov, N. V. Andreeva, B. N. Sharupin and A. K. Baev, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **5**, 802 (1960).
- ²Y. Saeki and R. Matsuzaki, *Denki Kagaku* **33**, 155–8 (1965).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r) kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG° kJ·mol ⁻¹
0				
100	129.704	223.844	0	-402.164
200	129.704	223.846	0.240	-401.700
298.15	135.143	228.999	13.482	-377.207
300	140.582	238.908	27.269	-353.711
400	145.478	317.108	40.141	---
500	146.022	319.557	41.599	---
600	151.461	342.470	56.469	-331.072
700	157.318	363.082	71.912	-309.210
800	162.758	381.937	87.926	-288.074
900	166.942	399.306	104.415	-267.635
1000	170.707	415.397	121.301	-247.865
1100	174.054	430.400	138.546	-228.731
1200	176.565	444.434	156.080	-210.205
1300	178.557	457.595	173.841	-192.255
1400	180.749	469.993	191.811	-174.850
1500				-157.960

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December, 1988

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

Cl₄Mo₁(cr)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

LIQUID

M_r = 237.752Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)Cl₄Mo₁(l)

S°(298.15 K) = [245.525] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 590 K

Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = [-462.837] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{liq}H° = [16.736 ± 8] kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH°(MoCl₄, l, 298.15 K) is calculated from Δ_fH°(MoCl₄, cr, 298.15 K) by adding Δ_{liq}H° and the difference in enthalpy, H°(590 K) - H°(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities are assumed to be constant at 7 cal·K⁻¹·g·atom⁻¹. The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} is taken from Gutmann.¹ Δ_{liq}H° is estimated such that the derived Δ_fG° for MoCl₄(l) yields a reasonable boiling point which is expected to be between 600 and 700 K from comparisons with related compounds.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change (Δ_fG°) of the following process MoCl₄(l) = MoCl₄(g) is zero. The difference between Δ_fH° for MoCl₄(l) and MoCl₄(g) at T_{vap} is the enthalpy of vaporization.

Reference

¹V. Gutmann, "Halogen Chemistry," Vol. 3, Academic Press, New York, (1967).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)/T	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	146.440	245.525	245.525	-462.837	-394.490	69.113
300	146.440	246.431	245.528	-462.736	-394.066	68.613
400	146.440	288.559	251.271	-457.488	-371.977	48.575
500	146.440	321.236	262.118	-452.535	-351.178	36.687
590.000	146.440	345.474	273.036	---	CRYSTAL <---> LIQUID	---
600	146.440	347.935	274.264	-447.772	-331.356	28.847
700	146.440	370.509	286.402	-443.144	-313.321	23.306
800	146.440	390.063	298.200	-438.621	-293.941	19.192
900	146.440	407.511	309.384	-434.184	-276.174	16.026
1000	146.440	422.740	319.961	-429.826	-258.796	13.518
1100	146.440	436.698	329.950	-425.545	-241.901	11.487
1200	146.440	449.440	339.384	-421.343	-225.392	9.811
1300	146.440	461.161	348.306	-417.224	-209.230	8.407
1400	146.440	472.013	356.760	-413.194	-193.383	7.215
1500	146.440	482.117	364.784	-409.257	-177.820	6.192

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1968

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)Cl₄Mo₁(l)

Cl₄Mo₁(g)Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

IDEAL GAS

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	ΔG°	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0.000	INFINITE	-72.265	-384.247	INFINITE
100	69.235	279.286	-17.329	-385.625	-375.050
200	89.478	334.366	-9.265	-385.479	-364.471
250	94.767	354.944	-4.649	-385.219	-359.248
298.15	98.109	371.941	.000	-384.928	-354.272
300	98.213	372.548	.182	-384.916	-354.081
350	100.529	387.873	5.154	-384.595	-348.967
400	102.140	401.408	10.223	-384.271	-343.900
450	103.298	413.509	15.360	-383.950	-338.873
500	104.154	424.439	20.548	-383.637	-333.881
600	105.306	443.539	31.026	-383.040	-323.987
700	106.021	459.830	41.594	-382.488	-314.189
800	106.494	474.070	52.222	-381.981	-304.467
900	106.822	486.583	62.888	-381.521	-294.806
1000	107.060	497.851	73.583	-381.112	-285.193
1100	107.238	508.064	84.298	-380.760	-275.619
1200	107.377	517.401	95.029	-380.471	-266.074
1300	107.491	526.000	105.773	-380.253	-256.550
1400	107.589	533.970	116.527	-380.113	-247.040
1500	107.678	541.396	127.290	-380.056	-237.538
1600	107.765	548.348	138.063	-380.091	-228.036
1700	107.853	554.884	148.843	-380.222	-218.529
1800	107.946	561.051	159.633	-380.459	-209.011
1900	108.044	566.890	170.433	-380.809	-199.477
2000	108.150	572.435	181.242	-381.280	-189.920
2100	108.263	577.714	192.063	-381.883	-180.340
2200	108.384	582.783	202.895	-382.628	-170.725
2300	108.514	587.574	213.746	-383.526	-161.074
2400	108.647	592.195	224.598	-384.589	-151.380
2500	108.787	596.633	235.470	-385.830	-141.638
2600	108.931	600.902	246.356	-387.274	-131.843
2700	109.079	605.016	257.256	-388.961	-121.987
2800	109.228	608.986	268.171	-390.950	-112.064
2900	109.377	612.821	279.102	-429.221	-102.014
3000	109.527	616.532	290.047	-430.037	-92.017
3100	109.675	620.126	301.007	-430.877	-82.031
3200	109.821	623.610	311.982	-431.759	-72.044
3300	109.964	626.992	322.971	-432.624	-62.055
3400	110.103	630.276	333.974	-433.527	-52.065
3500	110.237	633.470	344.991	-434.447	-42.075
3600	110.367	636.577	356.022	-435.380	-32.084
3700	110.492	639.603	367.065	-436.322	-22.093
3800	110.612	642.551	378.120	-437.270	-12.102
3900	110.726	645.426	389.187	-438.220	-2.111
4000	110.834	648.231	400.265	-439.166	7.880
4100	110.937	650.969	411.354	-440.105	17.869
4200	111.034	653.643	422.452	-441.031	27.858
4300	111.125	656.257	433.560	-441.940	37.847
4400	111.211	658.813	444.677	-442.827	47.836
4500	111.291	661.313	455.802	-443.688	57.825
4600	111.366	663.760	466.935	-444.519	67.814
4700	111.436	666.155	478.075	-445.316	77.803
4800	111.501	668.502	489.222	-446.075	87.792
4900	111.562	670.802	500.375	-446.792	97.781
5000	111.618	673.056	511.534	-447.468	107.770
5100	111.670	675.267	522.699	-448.103	117.759
5200	111.718	677.436	533.868	-448.693	127.748
5300	111.763	679.565	545.042	-449.240	137.737
5400	111.804	681.654	556.221	-449.745	147.726
5500	111.841	683.706	567.403	-450.208	157.715
5600	111.876	685.721	578.589	-450.630	167.704
5700	111.907	687.702	589.778	-451.011	177.693
5800	111.936	689.648	600.970	-451.351	187.682
5900	111.963	691.562	612.165	-451.650	197.671
6000	111.987	693.444	623.363	-451.908	207.660

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₄)Cl₄Mo₁(g)

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = [-384.25 \pm 12.6] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-384.93 \pm 12.6] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ϵ , cm ⁻¹	g.
0	[3]
[10000]	[3]
[30000]	[3]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[390](1)	[410](3)
[120](2)	[120](3)

$$\sigma = [12]$$

Point Group: T_d

Bond Distance: Mo-Cl = [2.271] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Mo-Cl = [109.4712]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [5.29405 × 10⁻¹¹²] g³·cm⁶**Enthalpy of Formation**

Shehukarev *et al.*¹ derived the value $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_4, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -89 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ from the decomposition pressures of 2MoCl₃(cr) = MoCl₂(cr) + MoCl₄(g), 480–600°C, measured by a transpiration method. However, this value is adjusted to be $-92 \pm 3 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, in order to obtain a reasonable boiling point (see the liquid table for details).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Vibrational frequencies and quantum weights are estimated by comparison with those of WCl₄(g). The molecular configuration is assumed to be tetrahedral similar to those of WCl₄(g), SiCl₄(g), TiCl₄(g), and PbCl₄(g). The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that of MoCl₃(g). The principal moments of inertia are I_A = I_B = I_C = 80.8964 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². The low lying electronic levels are estimated to be 0, 10000, and 30000, all triplets, by comparison with those of WCl₄(g).

Reference

¹S. A. Shehukarev, G. I. Novikov, I. V. Vasil'kova, A. V. Suvorov, N. V. Andreeva, B. N. Shanupin and A. K. Baev, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 5, 1650–4 (1960).

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 351.6614 Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

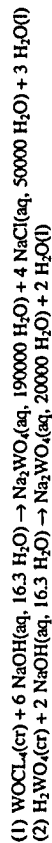
Cl₄O₇W₁(cr)

S^o(298.15 K) = [172.8 ± 16.7] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 484 K

ΔH^o(0 K) = Unknown
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -671.11 ± 8.4 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H^o = 45.380 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev *et al.*¹ measured calorimetrically the enthalpies of reaction (1) and (2) at 298.15 K as -131.5 ± 0.3 and -13.6 ± 0.11 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The reactions are given as follows:



Based on these data and the enthalpies of dilution for NaOH(aq),² and Na₂WO₄(aq),³ we obtain ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -118.0 ± 1.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WOCl₄(cr) + 4OH⁻(aq, ∞) → H₂WO₄(cr) + 4 Cl⁻(aq, ∞) + H₂O(l). This leads to Δ_fH^o(WOCl₄, cr, 298.15 K) = 160.4 ± 2 kcal·mol⁻¹, using ΔH^o(H₂WO₄, cr, 298.15 K) = -270.5 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p^o(300 K) = 35.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ is estimated using Kopp's rule. Since the melting point of WOCl₄(cr) is approximately 500 K, which is relatively low for oxygen to reach its maximum contribution, we estimate C_p^o(500 K) = 40.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, based on the values for WO₃(cr), WO₃(cr) and WCl₆(cr).

The entropy, S^o(298.15 K) = 41.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, is calculated from ΔS^o(457 K) = 44.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for WOCl₄(cr) → WOCl₄(g) obtained from the 2nd law analysis of the vapor pressure equation given by Shchukarev and Suvorov.⁴ See WOCl₄(g) table (March 31, 1967) for details.

It is surprising that this entropy is smaller than the corresponding value for WOF₄(cr). See WOF₄(cr) table (March 31, 1967) for details.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energies of formation of crystal and liquid are equal. The difference between the enthalpies of formation of crystal and liquid at the melting point is Δ_{sub}H^o. This Δ_{sub}H^o is derived from 2nd law analyses of the vapor pressure equation determined by Shchukarev and Suvorov.⁴ See WOCl₄(l, g) tables (March 31, 1967) for details.

References

- ¹S. A. Shchukarev, I. V. Vasil'kova and G. I. Novikov, Zh. Neorg. Khim. **3**, 2642 (1958).
- ²V. B. Parker, "Thermal Properties of Aqueous Uni-univalent Electrolytes," NSRDS-NBS 2, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., (1965).
- ³We have assumed ΔH^o dil = 0 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹ for Na₂WO₄(aq, 20000 H₂O) → Na₂WO₄(aq, 190000 H₂O).
- ⁴S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Suvorov, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. **16**, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. i Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961). Earlier data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*, Zh. Neorg. Khim. **1**, 357 (1956); **3**, 2630 (1958); **5**, 1650 (1960); have been revised and they are not used here.

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o	-(G ^o -H ^o (T))/T	H ^o -H ^o (T)/T	Δ _f H ^o	Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa	log K ₁
						kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0							
100							
200							
298.15	146.248	172.799	172.799	0.	-671.114	-549.292	96.234
300	146.440	173.704	172.802	0.271	-671.041	-548.536	95.509
400	156.900	217.265	178.671	15.438	-666.763	-508.327	66.381
484.000	165.686	247.984	188.095	28.986	---	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID	---
500	167.360	253.400	190.099	31.651	-661.736	-469.283	49.026
600	171.820	284.879	203.325	48.932	-658.856	-431.331	37.551
700	184.560	312.804	217.015	67.122	-649.238	-394.423	29.432
800	190.700	338.046	230.608	84.959	-642.114	-358.504	23.968
900	193.719	360.694	243.818	103.188	-634.717	-323.495	18.775
1000	196.250	381.258	256.549	124.689	-627.155	-289.519	13.112

PREVIOUS: September 1962

CURRENT: March 1967

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

Cl₄O₇W₁(cr)

Cl₄O₇W₁₈(l)Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)M_r = 341.6614

LIQUID

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _t
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _r G°	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	182.004	253.565	0	-630.573	93.350
300	182.004	254.691	0.337	-630.434	92.669
400	182.004	307.050	18.537	-623.123	65.372
484.000	182.004	341.744	33.825	---	---
500	182.004	347.663	36.738	-616.109	49.183
600	182.004	380.847	54.938	-609.310	38.511
700	182.004	408.903	73.138	-602.682	30.973
800	182.004	433.206	91.339	-596.194	25.380
900	182.004	454.643	109.539	-589.826	21.077
1000	182.004	473.819	127.740	-583.563	17.671

$$\Delta_r H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-630.573] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_r H_{\text{vap}}^\circ = 45.380 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_r H_f^\circ(\text{WOCl}_4, l, 298.15 \text{ K})$, is calculated from that of the gas by subtracting the enthalpy of vaporization, $\Delta_r H_{\text{vap}}^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 13.643 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. The latter is obtained by the 3rd law method from the vapor pressure equation given by Shechukarev and Suvorov.¹ 2nd law analysis gives $\Delta_r H_f^\circ(501.9 \text{ K}) = 10.32 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ [$(\Delta_r H_{\text{vap}}^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 13.643 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$] and the boiling point $T_{\text{bp}} = 493 \text{ K}$. Earlier data reported by Shechukarev *et al.*² have been revised and they are not used here.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is assumed to be constant at $7.25 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{g} \cdot \text{atom}^{-1}$ as suggested by Kubaschewski and Evans.³ The entropy, $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 60.6 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta S^\circ(501.9 \text{ K}) = 20.9 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{WOCl}_4(l) \rightarrow \text{WOCl}_4(g)$ obtained from the 2nd law analysis of the vapor pressure equation given by Shechukarev and Suvorov.¹

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

T_{bp} is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energies of formation of liquid and gas are equal. The difference between the enthalpies of formation of liquid and gas at the boiling point is $\Delta_r H_{\text{vap}}^\circ$.

References

- ¹S. A. Shechukarev and A. V. Suvorov, Vestn. Leningrad. Univ. 16, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. i Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
- ²A. Shechukarev *et al.*, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 1, 357 (1956); 3, 2630 (1958); and 5, 1650 (1960).
- ³O. Kubaschewski and E. L. Evans, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," Pergamon Press, New York, (1958).

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: March 1967

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)Cl₄O₇W₁₈(l)

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

M_r = 341.6614

IDEAL GAS

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [377.079] \text{ k} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -568.09 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -573.49 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

T/K	C _p ^a	S ^b - [G ^c - H ^c (T)]/T	H ^c - H ^c (T) / kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH ^c / kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG ^c	log K _r
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	INFINITE	-568.087	INFINITE
100	63.815	283.395	460.920	-568.087	-568.087	
200	92.057	337.421	386.930	-571.497	-552.408	288.549
300	100.261	358.894	378.796	-573.077	-535.573	139.094
298.15	106.138	377.079	377.079	-573.382	-522.407	109.151
300	106.335	377.079	377.079	-573.493	-512.577	89.801
350	109.987	374.736	377.081	0.197	-512.199	89.182
400	114.621	409.559	381.364	5.635	-501.984	74.917
450	117.495	423.232	385.268	17.084	-491.783	64.220
500	119.794	435.735	389.698	23.018	-481.607	55.904
600	123.162	477.895	399.265	57.190	-471.462	49.253
700	125.440	497.062	409.041	87.615	-461.274	39.287
800	127.036	493.972	418.619	111.805	-451.222	32.178
900	128.188	508.955	427.836	136.807	-441.298	26.655
1000	129.045	522.508	436.637	158.871	-391.490	22.721
1100	129.697	534.839	445.012	178.809	-371.786	19.420
1200	130.203	546.147	452.975	196.447	-352.173	16.723
1300	130.604	556.385	460.549	211.805	-332.642	14.480
1400	130.926	566.516	467.759	225.846	-313.181	12.384
1500	131.188	576.532	474.632	238.590	-293.784	10.961
1600	131.405	586.379	481.192	250.332	-274.441	9.557
1700	131.586	591.764	487.464	261.570	-255.146	8.330
1800	131.739	596.289	493.269	272.302	-235.893	7.248
1900	131.868	600.416	499.228	282.636	-216.674	6.288
2000	131.980	604.183	504.758	292.689	-197.486	5.429
2100	132.076	610.076	510.076	302.632	-178.322	4.657
2200	132.152	615.196	515.196	312.483	-159.178	3.959
2300	132.232	621.647	520.132	322.246	-140.050	3.325
2400	132.297	627.276	524.897	332.031	-120.933	2.746
2500	132.353	632.078	529.500	342.042	-101.824	2.216
2600	132.404	637.070	533.954	352.276	-82.727	1.728
2700	132.451	642.206	538.266	362.731	-63.611	1.278
2800	132.493	647.518	542.466	373.406	-44.500	0.861
2900	132.526	652.933	546.500	384.301	-25.386	0.473
3000	132.559	658.385	550.437	395.417	-6.247	0.113
3100	132.588	663.815	554.262	406.852	12.909	0.225
3200	132.615	669.253	557.981	418.606	32.093	-0.541
3300	132.640	674.697	561.601	430.679	51.313	-0.838
3400	132.662	680.127	565.126	443.062	70.579	-1.117
3500	132.683	685.542	568.562	455.757	89.898	-1.381
3600	132.701	691.011	571.911	468.871	109.281	-1.631
3700	132.719	696.527	575.180	482.428	128.738	-1.868
3800	132.736	702.090	578.370	496.437	148.274	-2.096
3900	132.750	707.634	581.487	510.896	167.900	-2.323
4000	132.764	713.159	584.533	525.715	187.582	-2.539
4100	132.777	718.666	587.511	540.896	207.315	-2.744
4200	132.789	724.157	590.421	556.437	227.100	-2.940
4300	132.800	729.633	593.276	572.437	246.935	-3.126
4400	132.810	735.096	596.066	588.896	266.820	-3.304
4500	132.820	740.546	598.803	605.819	286.755	-3.474
4600	132.829	745.984	601.484	623.703	306.739	-3.636
4700	132.837	751.412	604.112	641.637	326.762	-3.792
4800	132.845	756.830	606.689	659.620	346.835	-3.941
4900	132.853	762.240	609.217	677.653	366.958	-4.084
5000	132.860	767.643	611.700	695.736	387.131	-4.221
5100	132.866	773.032	614.135	713.869	407.354	-4.353
5200	132.873	778.417	616.528	732.052	427.627	-4.480
5300	132.879	783.798	618.879	750.285	447.950	-4.607
5400	132.884	789.175	621.189	768.558	468.323	-4.720
5500	132.889	794.549	623.459	786.881	488.746	-4.833
5600	132.894	799.919	625.692	805.254	509.219	-4.942
5700	132.899	805.285	627.888	823.677	529.742	-5.047
5800	132.904	810.647	630.049	842.150	550.315	-5.149
5900	132.908	816.005	632.175	860.673	570.938	-5.247
6000	132.912	821.358	634.268	879.246	591.621	-5.342
		758.861	634.268	897.869	612.354	-5.433

Standard State Pressure = p^o = 0.1 MPa
 PREVIOUS: March 1967 (1 atm)
 CURRENT: March 1967 (1 bar)

Ground State Quantum Weight = 1
 Point Group: [C_{2v}]
 Bond Distances: W-Cl = [2.26] Å; W-O = [1.81] Å
 Bond Angles: Cl-W-O* = Cl*-W-Cl* = [120]^o
 Cl*-W-Cl** = Cl*-W-O* = [90]^o
 *Equatorial **Axial
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [5.87434 × 10⁻¹¹²] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation
 The enthalpy formation, ΔH_f^o(WOCl₄, g, 298.15 K) = -137.0 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from ΔH_f^o(298.15 K) = 23.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WOCl₄(cr) → WOCl₄(g). The latter is obtained by the 3rd law method from the vapor pressure equation given by Shchukarev and Suvorov.¹ Second law analysis gives ΔH_f^o(457.2 K) = 21.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ (ΔH_f^o(298.15 K) = 23.4 kcal·mol⁻¹).
¹Earlier data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*² have been revised and they are not used here.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The molecular configuration is assumed to be a trigonal bipyramid similar to that of SOF₄(g), reported by Goggin *et al.*³ The bond distances W-O and W-Cl are estimated to be the same as those in WO₃(g) and WCl₆(g), respectively. The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 67.5706 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 82.6053 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 105.2432 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².
 All vibrational frequencies are estimated by comparison with those observed in the infrared and Raman spectra for SOF₄(g),³ MoOCl₄(g),⁴ WO₂Cl₂(g),⁵ CrO₂Cl₂(g),^{6,7} WO₃(g),⁸ and WCl₆(g).⁹ The frequencies are not listed in point group order.

References
¹S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Suvorov, Vestnik Leningrad Univ. 16, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. i Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
²S. A. Shchukarev *et al.*, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 1, 357 (1956), 3, 2630 (1956), 5, 1650 (1960).
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⁷H. Stammreich, K. Kawai and Y. Tavares, Spectrochim. Acta 1959, 438 (1959).
⁸JANAF Thermochemical Tables: WO₃(g), 9-30-66; WCl₆(g), 12-31-66.

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

Tungsten Chloride Oxide (OWCl₄)

Cl₄Pb₁(g)

Lead Chloride (PbCl₄)

IDEAL GAS

Lead Chloride (PbCl₄)

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (C _p ^o - H ^o (T)) / T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	log K _f
0	0.000	INFINITE	-23.449	-550.612	INFINITE
100	74.317	284.403	-18.110	-532.863	281.973
200	93.443	342.811	-9.572	-532.926	137.546
250	97.857	364.177	-4.781	-532.677	108.670
298.15	100.536	381.659	.000	-532.403	90.026
300	100.618	382.281	.186	-532.393	89.429
350	102.426	397.936	5.265	-532.105	57.692
400	103.662	411.699	10.419	-531.780	65.395
450	104.540	423.962	15.625	-531.571	57.390
500	105.184	435.011	20.869	-531.335	48.989
600	106.044	454.271	31.434	-530.973	41.393
700	106.573	470.661	41.053	-530.456	34.484
800	106.922	484.916	52.743	-529.783	29.304
900	107.163	497.523	63.448	-528.997	25.277
1000	107.337	508.825	74.174	-528.020	22.057
1100	107.466	519.061	84.914	-526.904	19.424
1200	107.564	528.417	95.666	-525.556	17.231
1300	107.641	537.029	106.426	-523.994	15.377
1400	107.702	545.009	117.193	-522.284	13.788
1500	107.752	552.441	127.966	-520.466	12.413
1600	107.792	559.397	138.743	-518.552	11.209
1700	107.826	565.933	149.524	-516.574	10.148
1800	107.854	572.097	160.308	-514.572	9.206
1900	107.878	577.929	171.095	-512.514	8.363
2000	107.898	583.463	181.884	-510.440	7.604
2100	107.916	588.727	192.675	-508.358	6.741
2200	107.931	593.748	203.467	-506.262	5.917
2300	107.944	598.546	214.261	-504.162	5.165
2400	107.956	603.140	225.056	-502.062	4.477
2500	107.966	607.547	235.852	-500.000	3.843
2600	107.975	611.782	246.649	-498.000	3.259
2700	107.983	615.857	257.447	-496.100	2.717
2800	107.991	619.783	268.245	-494.300	2.214
2900	107.997	623.574	279.045	-492.600	1.746
3000	108.003	627.236	289.845	-491.000	1.308
3100	108.008	630.777	299.645	-489.500	0.899
3200	108.013	634.206	309.447	-488.100	0.515
3300	108.018	637.530	319.248	-486.800	0.153
3400	108.022	640.755	329.050	-485.500	-0.187
3500	108.025	643.886	338.852	-484.300	-0.509
3600	108.029	646.929	348.655	-483.200	-0.812
3700	108.032	649.889	358.458	-482.200	-1.100
3800	108.035	652.770	368.262	-481.300	-1.374
3900	108.037	655.577	378.065	-480.500	-1.633
4000	108.040	658.312	387.869	-479.800	-1.880
4100	108.042	660.980	397.673	-479.200	-2.115
4200	108.044	663.583	407.477	-478.700	-2.340
4300	108.046	666.126	417.282	-478.300	-2.554
4400	108.048	668.610	427.087	-478.000	-2.759
4500	108.050	671.038	436.892	-477.700	-2.955
4600	108.051	673.413	446.697	-477.500	-3.142
4700	108.053	675.736	456.502	-477.400	-3.322
4800	108.054	678.011	466.307	-477.400	-3.495
4900	108.056	680.239	476.113	-477.500	-3.661
5000	108.057	682.422	485.918	-477.700	-3.820
5100	108.058	684.562	495.724	-478.000	-3.974
5200	108.059	686.660	505.530	-478.400	-4.121
5300	108.060	688.719	515.336	-478.900	-4.264
5400	108.061	690.739	525.142	-479.500	-4.401
5500	108.062	692.722	534.948	-480.200	-4.533
5600	108.063	694.669	544.755	-481.000	-4.660
5700	108.064	696.581	554.561	-481.900	-4.783
5800	108.065	698.461	564.367	-482.900	-4.902
5900	108.066	700.308	574.174	-484.000	-5.017
6000	108.066	702.124	583.980	-485.200	-5.128

Δ_fH^o(0 K) = [-550.6 ± 84] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) = [-552.4 ± 84] kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [381.659 ± 12.6] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	ν, cm ⁻¹
	331 (1)
	90 (2)
	352 (3)
	103 (3)

σ = 12
 Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: T_d
 Bond Distance: Pb-Cl = 2.43 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Pb-Cl = [109.47127°]
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [7.96655 × 10⁻¹⁰³] g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted Δ_fH^o(0 K) = -131.6 ± 20 kcal·mol⁻¹ is derived from the dissociation energy for the process PbCl₄(g) = Pb(g) + 4Cl(g). D^o = 12.70 eV is estimated from an intercomparison of the lead mono-, di-, and tetra-halides.¹ The adopted D^o value for PbCl₄(g) is greater than the D^o value for PbCl₂(g) by a factor of 2.02. The auxiliary values Δ_fH^o(Pb, g, 0 K) = 46.91 kcal·mol⁻¹ and Δ_fH^o(Cl, g, 0 K) = 28.587 kcal·mol⁻¹ are used. Δ_fH^o(PbCl, g, 298.15 K) = -132.0 ± 20 kcal·mol⁻¹ is calculated from Δ_fH^o(0 K).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond distance is given by Lister and Sutton.² The vibrational frequencies are those determined by Clark and Hunter³ from Raman spectra of PbCl₄ in n-pentane solution. Clark and Hunter³ also observed an electronic transition at 35,250 cm⁻¹ which they claim is the lowest allowed electronic transition of the molecule. The present calculations assume a singlet electronic ground state.

The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = I_B = I_C = 92.7022 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: PbF(g), PbF₂(g), PBF₃(g), PbBr(g), PbBr₂(g), PbI(g), and PbI₂(g), 12-31-73; PbCl(g) and PbCl₂(g), 6-30-73; Pb(g), 3-31-62; Cl(g), 6-30-72.
- ²M. W. Lister and L. E. Sutton, Trans. Faraday Soc. 37, 393 (1941).
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CURRENT: December 1973 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: December 1973 (1 atm)

Cl₄Pb₁(g)

Lead Chloride (PbCl₄)

$\text{Cl}_4\text{Ti}_1(\text{cr})$

Titanium Chloride (TiCl_4)

CRYSTAL

Titanium Chloride (TiCl_4)

$M_r = 189.712$ Titanium Chloride (TiCl_4)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K

T/K	C_p^0	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa		$\log K_f$		
		$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$			
0	.000	.000	-26.963	-818.797	INFINITE	
100	84.480	92.582	-21.970	-820.188	413.081	
200	112.380	160.341	-12.034	-818.244	199.035	
249.046	124.710	186.262	-6.227	CRYSTAL \leftarrow LIQUID	---	
298.15	129.460	209.069	.000	-815.025	-735.166	128.798
300	129.704	209.871	.240	-814.958	-734.671	127.918
400	139.540	248.622	13.733	-811.018	-708.487	92.519
500	145.600	280.480	28.022	-806.612	-683.357	71.390

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 209.069 \pm 0.4 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 249.05 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-818.797] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-815.025] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = 9.966 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Heat of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, of $\text{TiCl}_4(\text{cr})$ is calculated from the corresponding quantity for $\text{TiCl}_4(\text{l})$ and the values of $H^\circ(249.05 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for both crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of $\text{TiCl}_4(\text{cr})$ has been reported by Latimer¹ and by Furukawa.² The data from the latter investigation are adopted. These data lead to a value of $44.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $S^\circ(249.05 \text{ K})$. This compares with Latimer's value¹ of $43.8 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the same quantity. The heat capacity of the solid is extrapolated to a value of $18 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at 0 K , based on the known heat capacities of $\text{TiB}_4(\text{cr})$ and $\text{TiI}_4(\text{cr})$. The hypothetical entropy at 298.15 K is based on the integration of the extrapolated curve and the value at the melting point.

Melting Data

The triple point is reported to be 249.05 K , with a measured enthalpy of fusion of $2.382 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, by Furukawa.² Latimer¹ reported values of 248.0 K and $2.233 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for these quantities. The former data are adopted.

References

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- ²G. T. Furukawa, personal communication, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., (1964).

PREVIOUS: March 1964

CURRENT: December 1967

Titanium Chloride (TiCl_4)

$\text{Cl}_4\text{Ti}_1(\text{cr})$

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

LIQUID

M_r = 189.692

S°(298.15 K) = 252.38 ± 0.4 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{lim} = 249.05 K

Δ_lH°(298.15 K) = -804.2 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H° = 9,966 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, Δ_fH°(TiCl₄, l, 298.15 K), is calculated from that of TiCl₄(g) and the value of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K). The value of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) is determined from 2nd and 3rd law analyses of fugacity as follows.

Source	Method	T/K	Data Points	Δ _{sub} H°(298.15 K) 2nd law	Δ _{sub} H°(298.15 K) 3rd law	Drift cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _{sub} H°(298.15 K) keal·mol ⁻¹
Pike and Foster ¹	Manometric	363-415	18*	9.82 ± 0.02	9.83	0.0 ± 0.1	-192.2
Seryakov <i>et al.</i> ²	Manometric	358-412	8	9.79 ± 0.03	9.84	0.1 ± 0.1	-192.2
Schafer and Zeppenick ³	Isoteniscope	313-358	17*	9.86 ± 0.02	9.82	-0.1 ± 0.0	-192.2
Schafer and Zeppenick ³	Isoteniscope	313-357	16**	9.80 ± 0.01	9.82	0.0 ± 0.0	-192.2
Schafer and Zeppenick ³	Isoteniscope	313-357	16	9.91 ± 0.02	9.83	-0.2 ± 0.1	-192.2
Schafer and Zeppenick ³	Isoteniscope	312-359	17	9.90 ± 0.02	9.83	-0.2 ± 0.1	-192.2
Weed ⁴	Manometric	298-319	***	9.79 ± 0.01	9.82	0.1 ± 0.0	-192.2
Weed ⁴	Manometric	298-319	***	9.81 ± 0.01	9.82	0.0 ± 0.0	-192.2
Weed ⁴	Spectra	250-302	***	9.69 ± 0.01	9.80	0.4 ± 0.0	-192.2

* Two Points rejected to failure of a statistical test

** Three points rejected due to failure of a statistical test

*** Selected points from extensive data

3rd law analyses of the several vapor pressure sets result in drifts which are proportional to the mean temperatures. Conversion of these data to fugacity eliminates this temperature dependence and the drifts are then scattered randomly about a constant value. This constant value is made to be essentially zero by methods described on the TiCl₄(g) table. The conversion to fugacity was made using Pitzer's method for normal fluids.⁵ The calculation was carried out using the value of 45.7 atm. for the critical pressure, P_c, reported by Minzer⁶ and estimated values of 643 ± 15 K for the critical temperature, T_c, and 0.23 ± 0.03 for the acentric constant, ω. Schafer *et al.*³ reported a calorimetric determination of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K). Their value of 9.9 ± 0.02 kcal·mol⁻¹ was used to check the reliability of their equipment, assuming that the vapor pressure data³ gave a more accurate determination of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K). The adopted value of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) is 9.82 ± 0.02 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The entropy and heat capacity of TiCl₄(l) has been measured by Furukawa.⁸ His reported values are adopted.

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is taken as the temperature at which K_p = 1 for the reaction TiCl₄(l) = TiCl₄(g). The vapor pressure data are discussed above.

References

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- ³H. Schafer and F. Zeppenick, Z. Anorg. Chem. 272, 274 (1953).
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- ⁷H. Schafer, G. Breil and G. Pfeiffer, Z. Anorg. Chem. 276, 325 (1954).
- ⁸G. T. Furukawa, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., personal communication, (1964).

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)Cl₄Ti₁(l)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° - (G° - H°(T _r))/T J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H° - H°(T _r) kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _l G° kJ·mol ⁻¹
100	144.710	194.513	265.642	-809.576
200	144.910	226.279	254.876	-71.121
249.046	145.205	252.379	252.379	---
298.15	145.220	253.277	252.382	---
300	146.170	295.195	258.090	---
400	147.080	327.909	268.901	---
500	147.985	354.805	281.043	---
600	148.892	377.685	293.255	---
700	149.800	397.636	305.081	---
800	150.709	415.323	316.365	---
900	151.620	431.249	327.071	---
1000				---

PREVIOUS: March 1964

CURRENT: December 1967

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)Cl₄Ti₁(l)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 249.05 K crystal
above 249.05 K liquid

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o	-(G ^o -F ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o -H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r
0	.000	.000	INFINITE	-37.824	-818.798	-818.798	INFINITE
100	84.480	92.582	20.895	-22.831	-820.189	-790.820	413.082
200	112.580	160.341	274.819	-22.896	-818.245	-762.083	199.036
249.046	124.710	186.262	254.876	-17.088	—	—	—
249.046	144.910	226.279	254.876	-7.122	—	—	—
298.15	145.205	232.379	252.379	.000	-804.165	-737.219	129.158
300	145.220	253.277	232.382	.269	-804.069	-736.804	128.289
400	146.170	295.195	238.090	14.842	-799.049	-713.147	93.389
500	147.080	327.909	268.901	29.504	-794.269	-694.728	72.578
600	147.985	354.805	281.043	44.258	-789.606	-675.260	58.787
700	148.892	377.685	293.255	59.101	-784.994	-656.567	48.994
800	149.800	397.626	305.081	74.036	-780.383	-638.535	41.692
900	150.709	415.323	316.365	89.061	-775.789	-621.080	36.047
1000	151.620	431.249	327.071	104.178	-771.267	-604.133	31.557

CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID TRANSITION

Refer to the individual tables for details.

PREVIOUS: CURRENT: December 1967

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

IDEAL GAS

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

Cl₄Ti₄(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 354.889 \pm 2.9\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -761.58 \pm 3.8\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -763.16 \pm 3.8\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν , cm^{-1}	ν , cm^{-1}
368 (1)	498.5(3)
111 (2)	131 (3)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: T_d
 Bond Distance: Ti-Cl = 2.185 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-Ti-Cl = 109.4712°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 4.21057 \times 10^{-112}\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$$\sigma = 12$$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ of TiCl₄(g) and TiCl₄(l) has been measured by several investigators. The results of these measurements are as follows.

Source	Method	Reaction	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	TiCl ₄ (g)
Johnson <i>et al.</i> ¹	Calorimetric	Ti(cr) + 2 Cl ₂ (g) = TiCl ₄ (g)	(-192.2)	-182.4 ± 0.7
Farber and Darnell ²	Equilibrium	TiO ₂ (cr) + 4 HCl(g) = TiCl ₄ (g) + 2 H ₂ O(g)	(-192.7)	-182.9 ± 0.5
Skinner and Ruchwein ³	Calorimetric	Ti(cr) + xCl ₂ (g) = [TiCl ₄ + (x-2)Cl ₂] soln		(-180.5)
Gross <i>et al.</i> ⁴	Calorimetric	Ti(cr) + xCl ₂ (l) = [TiCl ₄ + (x-2)Cl ₂] soln		(-181.7)
Krievė <i>et al.</i> ⁵	Calorimetric	Ti(cr) + xCl ₂ (g) = [TiCl ₄ + (x-2)Cl ₂] soln		(-180.2)
Thomsen ⁶	Calorimetric	TiCl ₄ (l) + 2 H ₂ O(l) = 4 HCl(aq) + TiO ₂ (cr)		(-184.7)

The chosen value for the interatomic distance is that reported by Johnson *et al.*¹ This investigation has the advantage of being independent of the enthalpy of vaporization of chlorine and any heats of solution in deriving the value of the enthalpy of formation.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted value for the interatomic distance is that reported by Kimura *et al.*⁷ The tetrahedral structure was established by the Raman work of Bhagavanam.⁸ The vibrational frequencies determined from the infrared and Raman spectra of TiCl₄ by Hawkins and Carpenter⁹ are adjusted downward 8 cm⁻¹ for ν_2 and ν_4 so that the enthalpies of vaporization determined by both 2nd and 3rd law methods are in agreement. See TiCl₄(l) table for details. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = I_C = 74.9515 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

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- ⁷M. Kimura, K. Kimura, M. Aoki and S. Shibata, *Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan* **29**, 95 (1956).
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- ⁹N. J. Hawkins and D. R. Carpenter, *J. Chem. Phys.* **23**, 1700 (1955).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K _r
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T_r$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	ΔG°	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-761.583	INFINITE
100	67.436	265.427	-16.740	-761.000	392.287
200	86.118	318.509	-8.974	-758.791	192.953
250	91.800	338.374	-4.517	-753.265	153.082
298.15	95.614	354.889	0	-726.779	127.329
300	95.735	355.481	0.177	-726.553	126.504
350	98.486	370.458	5.037	-703.022	107.523
400	100.432	383.744	10.013	-682.875	93.290
450	101.892	393.663	15.073	-662.724	82.222
500	102.970	406.457	20.196	-642.574	73.370
600	104.441	425.371	30.572	-622.428	60.094
700	105.366	441.546	41.066	-602.282	46.781
800	105.982	455.658	51.635	-582.136	33.468
900	106.412	468.177	62.256	-561.991	20.155
1000	106.723	479.396	72.914	-541.844	6.842
1100	106.956	489.579	83.598	-521.697	-6.473
1200	107.134	498.893	94.303	-501.550	-17.212
1300	107.273	507.474	105.024	-481.403	-27.951
1400	107.384	515.428	115.757	-461.256	-38.690
1500	107.474	522.840	126.500	-441.109	-49.429
1600	107.547	529.779	137.251	-420.962	-60.168
1700	107.609	536.301	148.009	-400.815	-70.907
1800	107.660	542.453	158.773	-380.668	-81.646
1900	107.703	548.275	169.541	-360.521	-92.385
2000	107.741	553.801	180.313	-340.374	-103.124
2100	107.773	559.058	191.089	-320.227	-113.863
2200	107.801	564.072	201.867	-300.080	-124.602
2300	107.825	568.865	212.649	-280.000	-135.341
2400	107.846	573.454	223.432	-260.000	-146.080
2500	107.863	577.857	234.218	-240.000	-156.819
2600	107.878	582.088	245.005	-220.000	-167.558
2700	107.897	586.160	255.794	-200.000	-178.297
2800	107.910	590.084	266.584	-180.000	-189.036
2900	107.922	593.871	277.376	-160.000	-199.775
3000	107.933	597.530	288.169	-140.000	-210.514
3100	107.943	601.069	300.000	-120.000	-221.253
3200	107.951	604.496	309.757	-100.000	-232.000
3300	107.960	607.818	310.681	-80.000	-242.747
3400	107.967	611.041	311.349	-60.000	-253.494
3500	107.974	614.171	311.815	-40.000	-264.241
3600	107.980	617.213	312.173	-20.000	-274.988
3700	107.986	620.171	312.463	0	-285.735
3800	107.991	623.051	312.699	20.000	-296.482
3900	107.996	625.857	312.887	40.000	-307.229
4000	108.000	628.591	313.031	60.000	-317.976
4100	108.004	631.258	313.136	80.000	-328.723
4200	108.008	633.860	313.204	100.000	-339.470
4300	108.012	636.402	313.236	120.000	-350.217
4400	108.015	638.885	313.233	140.000	-360.964
4500	108.019	641.312	313.204	160.000	-371.711
4600	108.021	643.687	313.141	180.000	-382.458
4700	108.024	646.010	313.048	200.000	-393.205
4800	108.027	648.284	312.928	220.000	-403.952
4900	108.029	650.512	312.785	240.000	-414.699
5000	108.032	652.694	312.624	260.000	-425.446
5100	108.034	654.833	312.448	280.000	-436.193
5200	108.036	656.931	312.260	300.000	-446.940
5300	108.038	658.989	312.061	320.000	-457.687
5400	108.040	661.009	311.844	340.000	-468.434
5500	108.041	662.991	311.613	360.000	-479.181
5600	108.043	664.938	311.371	380.000	-489.928
5700	108.044	666.850	311.121	400.000	-500.675
5800	108.046	668.729	310.865	420.000	-511.422
5900	108.047	670.576	310.607	440.000	-522.169
6000	108.049	672.392	310.349	460.000	-532.916

PREVIOUS: December 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1967 (1 bar)

Titanium Chloride (TiCl₄)

Cl₄Ti₄(g)

Cl₄W₁(cr)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₄)

CRYSTAL

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₄)

$M_r = 325.662$ Tungsten Chloride (WCl₄)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -443.086 \pm 62.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [198.322] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_b = [771] \text{ K}$

Heat of Formation
 The heat of formation, $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{WCl}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -105.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 58.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $3 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{cr}) = \text{WCl}_4(\text{g}) + 2 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{g})$. The value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated by the third law method from decomposition pressure data in the temperature range from 354 °C to 436 °C reported by Shchukarev *et al.*¹ The second law, $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 73.6 \pm 7.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and the third law drift is $-24 \pm 12 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which would correspond to a total entropy discrepancy of $-8 \pm 4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ per mole of WCl₄. This entropy discrepancy is probably within the combined uncertainty of the data and the estimated entropies for the three species. Shchukarev *et al.*² have shown that decomposition pressures are essentially independent of the composition in the solid phase until WCl₄(cr) is almost completely decomposed to WCl₃(cr). This is consistent with the assumption of solid phase activities of unity which we have used in the equilibrium analysis.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 $C_p^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 6.2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$ and $C_p^\circ(700 \text{ K}) = 7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$ are estimated using the method described by Kubaschewski and Evans.³ Between 298 and 700 K, which is near the decomposition temperature, the heat capacity is obtained by linear interpolation. The entropy of WCl₄(cr), $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 47.4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is estimated by the method of Latimer.⁴

Temperature of Decomposition
 $T_{d, \text{atm}} = 771 \text{ K}$ ($f = \text{atm}$) is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change of the reaction $3 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{cr}) = \text{WCl}_4(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ WCl}_6(\text{g})$ approaches zero. We have also derived an approximate value of decomposition temperature, $T_{d, \text{atm}} = 744 \text{ K}$, by extrapolation to one atmosphere total pressure of a log P versus $1/T$ fit of the decomposition pressure data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*⁵ The difference between the two decomposition temperatures is related to the second law entropy and the adopted entropy.

References
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Enthalpy Reference		Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
T/K	C _p °	S° - (G° - H°(T))/T	H° - H°(T)	ΔH°	ΔG°
0			0		
100				-443.086	-359.456
200				-443.016	-358.937
298.15	129.704	198.322	198.322	-439.164	-331.485
300	129.830	199.124	198.324	-439.164	-331.485
400	135.290	237.222	203.482	-435.019	-305.038
500	140.750	267.997	213.401		
600	146.210	294.142	224.732		
700	151.670	317.090	236.319		
800	157.130	337.700	247.724		
900	162.507	356.526	258.782		
1000	167.025	373.888	269.436		
1100	170.875	389.994	279.672		
1200	173.929	404.997	289.698		
1300	176.439	419.019	298.928		
1400	178.657	432.178	307.981		
1500	180.623	444.572	316.678		
1600	182.422	456.287	325.040		
1700	184.096	467.397	333.090		
1800	185.770	477.967	340.848		
1900	187.276	488.052	348.332		
2000	188.698	497.695	355.561		
				-61.111	1.995
				-62.343	1.301
				-349.738	0.697
				-265.468	0.169
				-333.969	-0.296

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -443.086 \pm 62.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [198.322] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_b = [771] \text{ K}$

Heat of Formation
 The heat of formation, $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{WCl}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -105.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 58.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $3 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{cr}) = \text{WCl}_4(\text{g}) + 2 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{g})$. The value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated by the third law method from decomposition pressure data in the temperature range from 354 °C to 436 °C reported by Shchukarev *et al.*¹ The second law, $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 73.6 \pm 7.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and the third law drift is $-24 \pm 12 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which would correspond to a total entropy discrepancy of $-8 \pm 4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ per mole of WCl₄. This entropy discrepancy is probably within the combined uncertainty of the data and the estimated entropies for the three species. Shchukarev *et al.*² have shown that decomposition pressures are essentially independent of the composition in the solid phase until WCl₄(cr) is almost completely decomposed to WCl₃(cr). This is consistent with the assumption of solid phase activities of unity which we have used in the equilibrium analysis.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 $C_p^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 6.2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$ and $C_p^\circ(700 \text{ K}) = 7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$ are estimated using the method described by Kubaschewski and Evans.³ Between 298 and 700 K, which is near the decomposition temperature, the heat capacity is obtained by linear interpolation. The entropy of WCl₄(cr), $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 47.4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is estimated by the method of Latimer.⁴

Temperature of Decomposition
 $T_{d, \text{atm}} = 771 \text{ K}$ ($f = \text{atm}$) is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change of the reaction $3 \text{ WCl}_4(\text{cr}) = \text{WCl}_4(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ WCl}_6(\text{g})$ approaches zero. We have also derived an approximate value of decomposition temperature, $T_{d, \text{atm}} = 744 \text{ K}$, by extrapolation to one atmosphere total pressure of a log P versus $1/T$ fit of the decomposition pressure data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*⁵ The difference between the two decomposition temperatures is related to the second law entropy and the adopted entropy.

References
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²S. A. Shchukarev *et al.*, *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* **14**, No. 10, Ser. Fiz. I Khim. No. 2, 78 (1959).
³O. Kubaschewski and E. L. Evans, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," Pergamon Press, New York, (1958).
⁴W. M. Latimer, "Oxidation Potentials," 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, (1952).
⁵S. A. Shchukarev *et al.*, *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* **14**, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 120 (1959).

CURRENT: December 1966

PREVIOUS: September 1962

Cl₄W₁(cr)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₄)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 379.171\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -335.256 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -335.975 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ϵ , cm ⁻¹	g_i
0	[3]
[10000]	[3]
[30000]	[3]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[380](1)	[390](3)
[110](2)	[115](3)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [3]

Point Group: [T_d]

Bond Distance: W-Cl = [2.26] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-W-Cl = [109.47]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [5.154 \times 10^{-41}] \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = [12]$

Heat of Formation

The heat of formation, $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{WCl}_6, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -80.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta H_f^{\circ} = 37.7\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{WCl}_4(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{WCl}_4(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$. The value of $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated by the third law method from the equation for $\log K_p$ given by Shchukarev and Suvorov.¹ The second law $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is $43.6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and the third law drift is $-9.6\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be tetrahedral similar to those of SiCl₄, TiCl₄, VCl₄, GeCl₄, ZrCl₄, SnCl₄, PbCl₄. The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WCl₆(g). The three principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = I_C = 80.18 \times 10^{-39}\text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

All vibrational frequencies are estimated from those of SiCl₄, TiCl₄, VCl₄, GeCl₄, SnCl₄ and PbCl₄ given by Nakamoto.² If it is considered that the metal atoms are effectively ionized, then the W⁶⁺ will have 2 d electrons in a field of chloride ions. The electronic splitting would be roughly the inverse of that in NiCl₂(g), as given by DeKock and Gruen,³ where Ni has a d⁸ configuration. By analogy with the splitting in NiCl₂, the low lying electronic levels are estimated to be 10000 cm⁻¹ and 30000 cm⁻¹, both triplets.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - (G° - H°(T))/T	H° - H°(T)	A _G °	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	70.716	285.257	-22.616	-335.256	-335.256
200	90.681	341.319	-17.563	-336.680	-326.443
300	105.681	380.897	-12.510	-337.559	-316.182
400	120.681	412.084	-7.457	-337.975	-311.119
500	135.681	432.052	-2.404	-338.000	-306.300
600	150.681	451.203	0.183	-338.115	-306.115
700	165.681	467.891	0.833	-338.168	-301.168
800	180.681	482.221	1.483	-338.270	-296.270
900	195.681	494.314	2.133	-338.417	-291.417
1000	210.681	504.252	2.783	-338.604	-286.604
1100	225.681	512.041	3.433	-338.874	-277.078
1200	240.681	517.681	4.083	-339.229	-267.664
1300	255.681	521.155	4.733	-339.660	-257.338
1400	270.681	522.569	5.383	-340.168	-246.068
1500	285.681	521.931	6.033	-340.744	-233.812
1600	300.681	518.252	6.683	-341.384	-220.536
1700	315.681	511.521	7.333	-342.088	-206.220
1800	330.681	500.729	7.983	-342.848	-190.836
1900	345.681	485.881	8.633	-343.664	-174.352
2000	360.681	467.081	9.283	-344.536	-156.728
2100	375.681	444.329	9.933	-345.464	-137.912
2200	390.681	417.629	10.583	-346.448	-117.856
2300	405.681	387.081	11.233	-347.488	-96.512
2400	420.681	352.681	11.883	-348.584	-73.792
2500	435.681	314.329	12.533	-349.736	-49.648
2600	450.681	272.029	13.183	-350.944	-24.032
2700	465.681	225.781	13.833	-352.208	2.096
2800	480.681	175.581	14.483	-353.528	26.464
2900	495.681	121.329	15.133	-354.896	53.952
3000	510.681	63.029	15.783	-356.412	84.512
3100	525.681	0.000	16.433	-358.076	118.096
3200	540.681	-63.929	17.083	-360.888	154.752
3300	555.681	-137.856	17.733	-364.848	194.432
3400	570.681	-221.784	18.383	-370.064	237.104
3500	585.681	-315.712	19.033	-376.636	282.728
3600	600.681	-419.640	19.683	-384.664	331.344
3700	615.681	-533.568	20.333	-394.248	383.008
3800	630.681	-657.496	21.033	-405.488	437.776
3900	645.681	-791.424	21.783	-418.384	495.696
4000	660.681	-935.352	22.533	-432.936	556.816
4100	675.681	-1089.280	23.283	-449.144	621.184
4200	690.681	-1253.208	24.033	-467.008	688.848
4300	705.681	-1427.136	24.783	-486.624	759.768
4400	720.681	-1611.064	25.533	-508.096	834.000
4500	735.681	-1805.992	26.283	-531.424	911.616
4600	750.681	-2011.920	27.033	-556.608	992.672
4700	765.681	-2228.848	27.783	-583.744	1077.232
4800	780.681	-2456.776	28.533	-612.832	1165.344
4900	795.681	-2695.704	29.283	-643.872	1257.056
5000	810.681	-2945.632	30.033	-676.864	1352.416
5100	825.681	-3206.560	30.783	-711.808	1451.472
5200	840.681	-3478.488	31.533	-748.800	1554.176
5300	855.681	-3761.416	32.283	-787.840	1660.480
5400	870.681	-4055.344	33.033	-828.928	1770.336
5500	885.681	-4360.272	33.783	-872.064	1883.712
5600	900.681	-4676.200	34.533	-917.248	2000.672
5700	915.681	-5003.128	35.283	-964.480	2121.184
5800	930.681	-5341.056	36.033	-1013.760	2245.312
5900	945.681	-5690.984	36.783	-1065.088	2373.024
6000	960.681	-6052.912	37.533	-1118.464	2504.384

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

CRYSTAL

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

M_r = 233.032 Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

Cl₄Zr₁(cr)

S^o(298.15 K) = 181.42 ± 0.7 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_m = 710 ± 2 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Δ_{sub}H^o(0 K) = -981.59 ± 1.7 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H^o(298.15 K) = -980.52 ± 1.7 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H^o = 50.2 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Gal'chenko *et al.*¹ determined enthalpy of formation of ZrCl₄(cr) by the direct chlorination of highly pure Zr metal in a bomb calorimeter. Complete chlorination of the metal was accomplished as indicated by the absence of unreacted metal and of lower chlorides. They reported Δ_fH^o(ZrCl₄, cr, 298.15 K) = -234.17 ± 0.28 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Gal'chenko *et al.*² had also earlier determined the enthalpy of formation of ZrCl₄(cr) by a similar technique and reported -234.35 ± 2.1 kcal·mol⁻¹. Gross *et al.*³ measured calorimetrically the chlorination of Zr(cr) with liquid chlorine. His results led to Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) = -234.7 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ for ZrCl₄(cr). We adopt Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) = -234.35 ± 0.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ which is a weighted mean of these three studies. This adopted value is identical to that suggested by NBS.⁴

Less reliable studies leading to Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) values have been reported by Siemonsen and Siemonsen,⁷ and Beck.⁸ Equilibrium studies by Hildenbrand *et al.*³ and Morozov and Korshunov⁹ suggest Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) values 1-3 kcal·mol⁻¹ less negative than our adopted value.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Todd¹⁰ measured the low temperature heat capacities from 52.6 to 296.7 K, and made an extrapolation to 0 K which yielded an entropy of 8.12 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 51 K. We adopt the measured heat capacities but make our own extrapolation to 0 K, based on the ratio of the measured heat capacities of ZrF₄,¹⁰ TiF₄¹¹ and TiCl₄,¹² from 6 to 50 K. This extrapolation gives S^o(50 K) = 6.758 ± 0.7 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, which is adopted. Coughlin and King¹³ measured high temperature enthalpy data from 335.9 to 566.8 K by drop calorimetry. Their data are smoothly joined with Todd's low temperature heat capacities.

Fusion Data

The melting point, T_m = 710 ± 2 K, has been observed by Rahlfs and Fischer,¹⁴ Palko *et al.*,¹⁵ and Denisova *et al.*^{16, 17} Nisel'son¹⁸ observed a melting temperature of 708.7 K. Heat of melting data may be extracted from Palko *et al.*,¹⁵ and Denisova *et al.*^{16, 17} A weighted average Δ_{sub}H^o = 12 ± 3 kcal·mol⁻¹ is adopted for the heat of melting.

Sublimation Data

Several sets of sublimation studies are summarized below, using a 2nd and 3rd analysis.

Source	Method	Data Points	T/K	Δ _{sub} H ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift	
				2nd law	3rd law	
¹⁴	static	11	535-607	27.36 ± 0.43	26.31 ± 0.13	-1.9 ± 0.8
¹⁵	static (diaphragm)	50 ^a	503-575	25.75 ± 0.20	26.39 ± 0.17	1.1 ± 0.3
	static (cap. bridge)	36 ^b	580-689	25.87 ± 0.28	26.40 ± 0.16	0.8 ± 0.4
¹⁹	glass Bourdon gage	eqn	503-603	26.19	26.33	0.3
¹⁶	static	17 ^c	625-709	25.51 ± 0.34	26.42 ± 0.11	1.3 ± 0.5
²⁰	mass spec.	eqn	373-448	27.14	26.66	-1.2
²¹	—	eqn	376-493	26.59	26.44	-0.4

(a)3, (b)2, (c)1 points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

A mean of the 3rd law values, Δ_{sub}H^o(298.15 K) = 26.42 ± 0.12 kcal·mol⁻¹, is adopted. The sublimation temperature, T_{sub}, is obtained from the Gibbs energy crossover between the crystal and gas. Since T_{sub} is lower than T_m, the liquid phase is thermodynamically unstable at normal conditions.

In analyzing the vapor pressures for the sublimation studies, corrections were made for non-ideality by means of the equation ΔG^o = -RT ln p - Bp/T. The Bertholet equation of state and the critical constants T_c = 776.65 K and p_c = 57.4 atm as determined by Nisel'son and Sokolova²² are used to calculate B.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _t
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	
0	0	0	-74.974	-981.585	INFINITE
100	77.990	70.509	-20.849	-984.270	497.307
200	108.282	135.750	-11.263	-982.903	240.347
298.15	119.788	181.418	0	-980.520	155.924
300	119.913	182.160	0.222	-980.471	154.865
400	125.394	217.491	12.516	-977.676	112.240
500	128.700	245.848	25.230	-974.729	86.741
600	131.127	269.533	38.225	-971.690	69.795
700	133.155	289.890	51.432	-968.586	57.728
800	134.976	307.799	64.846	-965.428	48.708
900	136.649	323.794	78.425	-962.235	41.713
1000	138.239	338.274	92.173	-959.019	36.139

PREVIOUS: December 1969

CURRENT: June 1975

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

Cl₄Zr₁(cr)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 233.032$

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 367.72 \pm 0.4\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -868.68 \pm 2.1\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -869.98 \pm 2.1\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degenaracies	
ν , cm^{-1}	ν , cm^{-1}
377(1)	418(3)
98(2)	113(3)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: T_d
 Bond Distance: $2.32 \pm 0.02\text{ \AA}$
 Bond Angle: $\text{Cl-Zr-Cl} = 109.4712^{\circ}$
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 6.03340 \times 10^{-112}\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = 12$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of gaseous ZrCl_4 , $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -207.76 \pm 0.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from the enthalpies of formation and sublimation of the crystal.¹
 Hildenbrand *et al.*¹⁴ determined the equilibrium constants by the transpiration method for the reaction: $\text{ZrO}_2(\text{cr}) + 4\text{HCl}(\text{g}) = \text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g}) + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$. 2nd and 3rd law analyses for their data are given below. The enthalpy of formation derived from this study is in fair agreement with the value adopted.

Series	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, $\text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Drift	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, $\text{kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
I	10	1171-1373	28.94 ± 0.44	29.16 ± 0.15	-205.80
II	9	1169-1374	31.36 ± 0.60	29.65 ± 0.28	-205.11

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted vibrational frequencies are from the work of Clark *et al.*,²³ who recorded the Raman spectra of ZrCl_4 in the vapor phase (380-420°C). These studies indicated that ZrCl_4 is a tetrahedral monomer in the vapor phase. Shimanouchi,¹⁵ in his compilation of molecular vibrational frequencies, adopted the values of Clark *et al.*²³ for $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g})$. Pontrelli¹⁶ also observed in the Raman spectra all four fundamental vibrational frequencies (376, 99, 418, and 110 cm^{-1}). These values are in excellent agreement with those of Clark *et al.*²³
 Other experimental studies involving the vibrational frequencies are as follows. Wilmshurst¹⁷ observed one fundamental vibrational frequency (421 cm^{-1}) in the infrared spectrum of ZrCl_4 vapor, while Buchler *et al.*¹⁸ found the same fundamental mode at 423 cm^{-1} . Delvaule and Francois¹⁹ observed the symmetric stretching vibration (383 cm^{-1}) from the Raman spectra of ZrCl_4 in PCl_5 and POCl_3 . Bobovich²⁰ reported the symmetric stretching vibration (315 cm^{-1}) from a partially polarized band in his Raman spectrometric studies.

Spiridonov *et al.*¹⁰ measured the bond distance $\text{Zr-Cl} = 2.32 \pm 0.02\text{ \AA}$ in the vapor phase by electron diffraction. The molecule was also found to be a regular tetrahedron. The same bond distance was also reported by Lister and Sutton¹¹ and Kimura *et al.*¹² Rabbitz and Fischer,¹³ through vapor density measurements. The same bond distance was also reported by Lister and Sutton¹¹ and Kimura *et al.*¹² Rabbitz and Fischer,¹³ are $I_A = I_B = I_C = 84.4995 \times 10^{-112}\text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$.

Much literature has been published on the inter-relationships between force constants and vibrational frequencies. Since the majority of these articles are based on estimated frequencies, they will not be further discussed or referenced. The same situation is true for thermodynamic tabulations of $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{g})$. One exception is that Clark *et al.*²³ calculated thermodynamic properties based on their experimental vibrational frequencies. Their tabulation is identical to ours in the range 100-1000 K.

References

1. JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{ZrCl}_4(\text{cr})$, 6-30-75; $\text{ZrO}_2(\text{cr})$, 12-31-65; $\text{HCl}(\text{g})$, 9-30-64; $\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$, 3-31-61.
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Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

Cl₄Zr(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$, $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		log K_r
	C_p° , $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^{\circ} - [C_p^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)]/T$			ΔG°	ΔG°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	70.794	274.385	448.659	-868.681	-868.681	-868.681	INFINITE
200	89.877	330.054	576.481	-870.238	-870.238	-870.238	448.429
250	94.984	350.691	649.317	-870.384	-870.384	-870.384	221.109
298.15	98.234	367.716	697.716	-869.979	-869.979	-869.979	175.649
300	98.336	368.374	697.718	0.182	0.182	0.182	145.349
350	100.611	383.665	768.925	-869.701	-869.701	-869.701	123.713
400	102.199	397.209	811.630	-869.419	-869.419	-869.419	107.491
450	103.342	409.316	851.157	-869.136	-869.136	-869.136	94.878
500	104.188	420.250	879.128	-868.857	-868.857	-868.857	84.791
600	105.328	439.355	937.620	-868.332	-868.332	-868.332	69.667
700	106.036	455.640	984.203	-867.872	-867.872	-867.872	59.881
800	106.503	469.840	1024.507	-867.492	-867.492	-867.492	50.777
900	106.831	482.405	1052.340	-867.213	-867.213	-867.213	44.485
1000	107.066	493.673	1070.070	-867.047	-867.047	-867.047	40.485
1100	107.241	503.886	1079.241	-867.000	-867.000	-867.000	37.535
1200	107.374	513.224	1080.524	-867.071	-867.071	-867.071	35.394
1300	107.479	521.822	1084.043	-867.247	-867.247	-867.247	33.879
1400	107.562	529.791	1089.544	-867.516	-867.516	-867.516	32.879
1500	107.629	537.214	1096.975	-867.869	-867.869	-867.869	32.417
1600	107.684	544.162	1098.863	-868.283	-868.283	-868.283	32.424
1700	107.730	550.692	1084.138	-869.753	-869.753	-869.753	32.753
1800	107.768	556.851	1084.842	-869.878	-869.878	-869.878	32.929
1900	107.801	562.678	1084.996	-869.985	-869.985	-869.985	33.058
2000	107.829	568.208	1084.620	-870.065	-870.065	-870.065	33.148
2100	107.853	573.470	1083.060	-870.116	-870.116	-870.116	33.196
2200	107.874	578.488	1080.330	-870.143	-870.143	-870.143	33.217
2300	107.892	583.283	1076.462	-870.146	-870.146	-870.146	33.217
2400	107.908	587.876	1071.467	-870.128	-870.128	-870.128	33.196
2500	107.922	592.281	1066.234	-870.088	-870.088	-870.088	33.148
2600	107.934	596.514	1060.733	-870.024	-870.024	-870.024	33.072
2700	107.945	600.588	1055.012	-869.933	-869.933	-869.933	32.972
2800	107.955	604.513	1049.078	-869.817	-869.817	-869.817	32.847
2900	107.964	608.302	1042.925	-869.678	-869.678	-869.678	32.697
3000	107.972	611.962	1036.558	-869.517	-869.517	-869.517	32.532
3100	107.979	615.503	1029.989	-869.335	-869.335	-869.335	32.353
3200	107.986	618.931	1023.214	-869.134	-869.134	-869.134	32.164
3300	107.992	622.254	1016.244	-868.915	-868.915	-868.915	31.965
3400	108.000	625.478	1009.078	-868.678	-868.678	-868.678	31.758
3500	108.003	628.600	1001.716	-868.424	-868.424	-868.424	31.544
3600	108.007	631.651	994.161	-868.154	-868.154	-868.154	31.324
3700	108.012	634.631	986.431	-867.869	-867.869	-867.869	31.099
3800	108.016	637.549	978.549	-867.571	-867.571	-867.571	30.871
3900	108.019	640.397	970.517	-867.261	-867.261	-867.261	30.640
4000	108.023	643.173	962.341	-866.940	-866.940	-866.940	30.407
4100	108.026	645.886	954.024	-866.610	-866.610	-866.610	30.173
4200	108.029	648.532	945.567	-866.273	-866.273	-866.273	29.938
4300	108.031	651.114	937.069	-865.930	-865.930	-865.930	29.703
4400	108.034	653.632	928.532	-865.582	-865.582	-865.582	29.468
4500	108.036	656.086	920.065	-865.230	-865.230	-865.230	29.233
4600	108.038	658.480	911.676	-864.874	-864.874	-864.874	29.000
4700	108.040	660.824	903.361	-864.515	-864.515	-864.515	28.767
4800	108.042	662.728	895.129	-864.154	-864.154	-864.154	28.535
4900	108.044	664.356	886.984	-863.792	-863.792	-863.792	28.303
5000	108.046	665.719	878.934	-863.429	-863.429	-863.429	28.072
5100	108.047	666.929	871.081	-863.066	-863.066	-863.066	27.842
5200	108.049	667.984	863.434	-862.703	-862.703	-862.703	27.613
5300	108.050	668.899	855.984	-862.340	-862.340	-862.340	27.385
5400	108.052	669.676	848.741	-861.977	-861.977	-861.977	27.158
5500	108.053	670.317	841.709	-861.614	-861.614	-861.614	26.933
5600	108.054	670.824	834.894	-861.251	-861.251	-861.251	26.708
5700	108.055	671.199	828.301	-860.888	-860.888	-860.888	26.484
5800	108.056	671.444	821.936	-860.525	-860.525	-860.525	26.261
5900	108.058	671.566	815.809	-860.162	-860.162	-860.162	26.039
6000	108.058	671.566	810.029	-859.800	-859.800	-859.800	25.818

PREVIOUS: June 1975 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1975 (1 bar)

Zirconium Chloride (ZrCl₄)

Cl₄Zr(g)

CRYSTAL

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

M_r = 273.205 Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

Cl₅Mo₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = [238.488 ± 12.6] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 467 K
 ΔH^o(0 K) = Unknown
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -527.184 ± 8.4 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o[18.8 ± 6.3] kJ·mol⁻¹

Heat of Formation

The heat of formation is obtained from Shchukarev *et al.*¹ The authors derived the ΔH^o(MoCl₅, cr, 298.15 K) = -126 kcal·mol⁻¹ by measuring the heat of solution of MoCl₅ in NaOH(aq), which was compared with the heats of solution of MoO₃ and NaCl measured in the same solvent.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is estimated by comparison with that of WCl₅(cr). S°(298.15 K) is estimated as 57 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, the vapor pressure data for MoCl₅(cr) → MoCl₅(g) measured by Shchukarev *et al.*²

Melting Data

Refer to liquid table.

References

1. S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov, I. V. Vasil'kova, A. V. Suvorov, N. V. Andreeva, B. N. Sharupin, and A. K. Baev, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 5, 1650 (1960).
2. S. A. Shchukarev, I. V. Vasil'kova and B. N. Sharupin, J. Gen. Chem. USSR (English Transl.) 26, 2335 (1956).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa			
T/K	C _p ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r) kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG° kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _r
0					
100					
200					
298.15	155.645	238.488	238.488	-527.184	74.192
300	155.728	239.451	238.491	-527.097	73.623
400	167.360	285.854	244.739	-522.070	50.775
467.000	174.929	312.345	252.573	---	CRYSTAL <---> LIQUID
500	178.657	324.413	256.920	-516.246	---
600	189.954	358.022	271.026	-509.492	37.209
700	198.740	387.996	285.634	-501.888	28.274
800	205.016	414.962	300.143	-493.637	21.982
900	209.618	439.388	314.279	-484.982	17.337
1000	212.966	461.657	327.920	-475.997	13.785
				-210.500	10.995

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1968

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

Cl₅Mo₁(cr)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

LIQUID

M_r = 273.205Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)Cl₅Mo₁(l)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [273.805] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 467 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{vap}} = 537 \text{ K}$$

Heat of Formation

The heat of formation is obtained from $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}$ and the difference between $H^{\circ}(T_{\text{fus}}, 298.15)$ for crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is assumed constant and estimated as $42 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ or $7 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$. The entropy is obtained in a manner analogous to that of the heat of formation.

Heat of Melting Data

T_{fus} is taken from Shchukarev *et al.*¹ $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}$ is estimated by comparison with that of WCl₅(cr).

Heat of Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the difference between the Gibbs energy of formation for MoCl₅(l) and MoCl₅(g) approaches zero. The difference between $\Delta H_f^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_5, 1, 537 \text{ K})$ and $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_5, \text{g}, 537 \text{ K})$ is $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}$.

Reference

¹S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov, A. V. Suvorov and V. K. Moksimov, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. (English Transl.) 4, 935 (1959).

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-510.117] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = [18.828 \pm 6.3] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ} = [50.208] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _f H ^o	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	175.728	273.807	273.807	0.	-510.114	-416.944
300	175.728	274.894	273.811	0.325	-509.991	-416.366
400	175.728	325.448	280.703	17.898	-503.548	-386.141
467.000	175.728	352.662	289.125	29.672	---	CRYSTAL. < - - -> LIQUID
500	175.728	364.661	293.719	35.471	-497.452	-357.500
600	175.728	396.700	308.294	53.043	-491.576	-330.064
700	175.728	423.788	322.908	70.616	-483.856	-303.600
800	175.728	447.254	337.017	88.189	-480.253	-277.947
900	175.728	467.951	350.438	105.762	-474.748	-252.990
1000	175.728	486.466	363.131	123.335	-469.329	-228.642
1100	175.728	503.215	375.117	140.907	-463.995	-204.832
1200	175.728	518.505	386.438	158.480	-458.745	-181.504

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1958

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)Cl₅Mo₁(l)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

M_r = 273.205 Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

Cl₅Mo₁(cr,l)

0 to 467 K crystal
above 467 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H _f (T _r)]/T	H° - H _f (T _r)	Δ _f H°
0				
100				
200				
298.15	155.645	238.488	238.488	-527.184
300	155.728	239.451	238.491	-527.097
400	167.360	285.854	244.759	-522.070
467.000	174.929	312.345	252.573	27.913
467.000	175.728	352.662	252.573	46.741
500	175.728	364.661	259.580	-497.452
600	175.728	396.700	279.844	-491.576
700	175.728	423.788	298.522	-485.856
800	175.728	447.254	315.680	-480.253
900	175.728	467.951	331.472	-474.748
1000	175.728	486.466	346.062	-469.329
1100	175.728	503.215	359.599	-463.995
1200	175.728	518.505	372.213	-458.745
				-330.064
				-303.600
				-277.947
				-252.990
				-228.642
				-204.832
				-181.504

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1968

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₅)

Cl₅Mo₁(cr,l)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₃)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 273.205

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₃)

Cl₃Mo₁(g)

S°(298.15 K) = [397.774 ± 12.6] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(0 K) = -445.94 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = -447.69 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ε, cm ⁻¹	g
0	[2]
[7000]	[2]
[14000]	[2]
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
[490](1)	[350](2)
[400](1)	[170](2)
[410](1)	[100](2)
[150](1)	[190](2)

Point Group: D_{3h}
 Bond Distance: Mo-Cl = 2.27 ± 0.02 Å
 Bond Angles: Cl-Mo-Cl* = 120°; Cl*-Mo-Cl** = 90°; Cl**=Mo-Cl*** = 180°
 *Equatorial **Axial
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 1.02598 × 10⁻¹¹¹ g³·cm⁶
 σ = 6

Enthalpy of Formation
 The adopted Δ_rH°(298.15 K) = 107.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ is obtained from the vapor pressure data for MoCl₃(cr) = MoCl₃(g) measured by Shchukarev *et al.*¹ and Saeki and Matsuzaki.²

Source	Method	Reaction	T/K	Δ _r H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift	Δ _r H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
Shchukarev <i>et al.</i> ¹	Transpiration	MoCl ₃ (cr) = MoCl ₃ (g)	343 - 435	19.04 ± 0.45	0.3	-106.82
Saeki and Matsuzaki	Manometric	MoCl ₃ (cr) = MoCl ₃ (g)	298 - 474	16.79 ± 0.06	5.6	-107.06

*Calculation based on third law Δ_rH°(298.15 K)

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The vibrational frequencies are estimated by comparison with those of NbCl₃ obtained from infrared and Raman spectra by Carlson.³ Structure, bond distance and bond angle are taken from Ewens and Lister.⁴ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 91.0085 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 106.1766 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². The electronic levels are estimated to be 0, 7000 and 14000 cm⁻¹, all doublets, by comparison with those of WCl₃(g).

References
¹S. A. Shchukarev, I. V. Vasil'kova and B. N. Sharupin, *J. Gen. Chem. USSR* 26, 2335-9 (1956).
²Y. Saeki and R. Matsuzaki, *Denki Kagaku* 33, 155-8 (1965).
³G. L. Carlson, *Spectrochim. Acta* 19, 1291 (1963).
⁴R. V. G. Ewens and M. W. Lister, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 34, 1358-62 (1938).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ° - H(T _r)]/T _r	H° - H(T _r)	Δ _r H°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-445.945	INFINITE
100	77.392	287.812	494.800	-20.699	-429.321
200	107.562	352.265	498.393	-11.226	-410.126
250	114.900	377.117	399.718	-5.650	-400.598
298.15	119.482	397.774	397.774	0	-391.478
300	119.624	398.514	397.777	0.231	-391.129
350	122.781	417.207	399.246	6.286	-381.170
400	124.971	432.253	402.455	12.483	-371.451
450	126.543	448.588	406.850	18.773	-363.226
500	127.704	461.964	411.702	25.131	-354.003
600	129.265	485.397	422.087	37.986	-335.914
700	130.234	505.402	432.595	50.964	-317.926
800	130.878	522.837	442.809	64.022	-300.154
900	131.332	538.279	452.575	77.134	-282.487
1000	131.674	552.135	461.850	90.283	-264.934
1100	131.950	564.698	470.638	103.466	-247.479
1200	132.192	576.190	478.962	116.674	-230.106
1300	132.417	586.780	486.854	129.904	-212.805
1400	132.639	596.601	494.346	143.157	-195.564
1500	132.862	605.760	501.472	156.432	-178.374
1600	133.092	614.342	508.261	169.730	-161.227
1700	133.328	622.418	514.741	183.051	-144.130
1800	133.570	630.045	520.937	196.393	-127.077
1900	133.817	637.274	526.871	209.765	-109.961
2000	134.067	644.144	532.565	223.159	-92.908
2100	134.317	650.691	538.035	236.578	-75.887
2200	134.566	656.945	543.299	250.022	-58.815
2300	134.811	662.933	548.371	263.491	-41.763
2400	135.053	668.675	553.265	276.984	-24.699
2500	135.288	674.193	557.992	290.501	-7.615
2600	135.516	679.504	562.565	304.042	9.495
2700	135.736	684.622	566.991	317.604	26.638
2800	135.947	689.562	571.281	331.189	43.818
2900	136.150	694.337	575.443	344.794	61.111
3000	136.342	698.956	579.483	358.418	79.622
3100	136.525	703.429	583.409	372.062	98.137
3200	136.697	707.766	587.228	385.723	116.650
3300	136.860	711.975	590.943	399.400	135.167
3400	137.012	716.065	594.565	413.094	153.722
3500	137.153	720.037	598.093	426.803	172.265
3600	137.287	723.903	601.535	440.525	190.816
3700	137.410	727.666	604.893	454.260	209.375
3800	137.532	731.332	608.172	468.007	227.942
3900	137.627	734.905	611.376	481.764	246.518
4000	137.722	738.391	614.508	495.522	265.102
4100	137.808	741.793	617.571	509.308	283.694
4200	137.885	745.115	620.569	523.093	302.294
4300	137.955	748.360	623.503	536.885	320.901
4400	138.017	751.532	626.377	550.684	339.514
4500	138.071	754.634	629.193	564.488	358.132
4600	138.118	757.670	631.953	578.298	376.757
4700	138.159	760.641	634.659	592.112	395.384
4800	138.195	763.540	637.314	605.929	414.005
4900	138.221	766.399	639.920	619.750	432.629
5000	138.243	769.192	642.477	633.573	451.253
5100	138.259	771.930	644.989	647.398	470.877
5200	138.271	774.615	647.456	661.225	490.501
5300	138.278	777.248	649.880	675.052	510.126
5400	138.280	779.833	652.263	688.880	530.751
5500	138.277	782.371	654.605	702.708	551.376
5600	138.271	784.862	656.909	716.536	572.001
5700	138.261	787.309	659.176	730.362	592.626
5800	138.248	789.714	661.406	744.188	613.251
5900	138.231	792.077	663.600	758.012	633.876
6000	138.212	794.400	665.761	771.834	654.501

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₃)

Cl₃Mo₁(g)

Cl₅Nb₅(cr)M_r = 270.1714 Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)

CRYSTAL

Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [214.05 \pm 4.2] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 478.9 \pm 1.5 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = 33.878 \pm 0.96 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -797.47 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for the enthalpy of formation of NbCl₅(cr) is $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -190.6 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ and is based on the study by Gross *et al.*¹ This value was determined from measurements of the enthalpy evolved in the reaction $\text{Nb}(\text{cr}) + 5/2 \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) = \text{NbCl}_5(\text{cr})$. Schafer and Kahlenberg² also determined the enthalpy formation of NbCl₅(cr) via calorimetric measurement of the heats of solution of Nb(cr) and NbCl₅(cr) in hydrofluoric acid. Their procedure consisted of five steps; four were determined experimentally and one was based on literature data. Using their data and auxiliary results,⁷ we calculate $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -190.0 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for NbCl₅(cr). This value is in good agreement with our adopted value. Shchukarev *et al.*³ determined a $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ value from a heat of hydrolysis for NbCl₅(cr). A recalculation of this data, using current auxiliary $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ data for Nb₂O₅(cr),¹⁰ H₂O(l),⁷ and HCl(g),¹⁰ yields $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -192.8 \pm 0.7 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Three compilations on Nb species suggested a similar or closely related $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ value for NbCl₅(cr):^{6,8,9} in particular, the NBS Technical Note 270 Series suggested $-190.6 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$,⁹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Keneshea *et al.*⁵ measured the saturation enthalpy increments above 298.15 K for the condensed phases of NbCl₅ in a drop calorimeter up to the critical point (804 ± 3 K). A figure presented by Keneshea *et al.*⁵ indicated roughly 30 data points, the lowest occurring at approximately 360 K. The differences between the saturation and standard enthalpy increments for the crystal phase are negligible, so that the heat capacity values which we adopt are those which are derived from the reported enthalpy equation, $H^{\circ}(\text{T}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-10.53 + 3.535 \times 10^{-4} \text{T}] \pm 0.07 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. This equation is reported to apply to the temperature region 298.15–478.9 K.

Schafer and Kahlenberg² estimated the heat capacity of NbCl₅(cr) to be given by $C_p^{\circ} = 38.0 - 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{T}^2 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. For the crystal range 298.15–478.9 K, these estimated C_p° values vary from 34.63 to 36.69 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. These values are in fair agreement with the adopted values and were estimated by comparison with ZrCl₄(cr) and HfCl₄(cr). Amosov⁴ also estimated the heat capacity of NbCl₅ based on Neumann and Koppe's rule. $C_p^{\circ} = 26.71 + 35.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{T} \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. These latter values vary between 37.20 and 43.57 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ over the region 298.15–478.9 K and differ significantly from those C_p° values derived from the experimental data of Keneshea *et al.*⁵

As there is no low temperature heat capacity data reported in the literature, the entropy of NbCl₅(cr) at 298.15 K is calculated from the equation $\Delta_{\text{sub}}S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = S^{\circ}(\text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) - S^{\circ}(\text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 96.56 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ as given in the NbCl₅(g) table¹⁰ and $\Delta_{\text{sub}}S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 45.40 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ as obtained Keneshea *et al.*⁵ based on their evaluation of the available vapor pressure data by a modified Σ approach.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation, $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is the difference between the $\Delta_{\text{Hf}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ values for NbCl₅(g) and NbCl₅(cr). For sublimation studies are summarized in the NbCl₅(g) table.

References

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- ¹⁰JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Nb₂O₅(cr), 12-31-72; HCl(g), 9-3-64; NbCl₅(g), 12-31-74.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _r G ^o	
0					
100					
200					
298.15	147.904	214.053	-797.470	-684.141	119.859
300	147.904	214.056	-797.400	-683.438	118.997
400	147.904	257.518	-793.792	-646.006	84.360
478.900	147.904	284.145	---	CRYSTAL	---
500	147.904	290.522	-790.494	-609.446	63.668
600	147.904	317.488	-787.397	-573.530	49.930
700	147.904	340.287	-784.442	-538.121	40.155

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)Cl₅Nb₅(cr)

Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)

LIQUID

$$M_f = 270.1714$$

Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)C₁₅Nb₁(l)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [260.970 \pm 4.2] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 478.9 \pm 1.5 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-773.354] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ = 33.878 \pm 0.96 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{NbCl}_5, l, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{cr})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{liq}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(478.9 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The liquid phase heat capacity values are derived from the enthalpy equation reported by Keneshea *et al.*⁵ The equation is used for the region 478.9–600 K, i.e. that region in which the saturation heat capacity and the heat capacity at constant pressure are essentially the same in value. This equation is used also to extrapolate to 700 K and to an assumed glass transition temperature at $T_{\text{gl}} = 350 \text{ K}$. Below T_{gl} the heat capacity values are those of the crystal. $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$.

Fusion Data

The adopted value of T_{fus} is that reported by Keneshea *et al.*⁵ This value, 205.7°C or 478.9 K, was obtained by visual observation on four different samples in evacuated capsules. Other values for T_{fus} reported in the literature are: $205.3 \pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$,⁶ 204.8°C ,⁴ $206.8 \pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$,³ 204.5°C ,² and 204.7°C .¹ Earlier determinations of melting point have been summarized by Schafer and Pietruck¹ and Meyer *et al.*²

The adopted heat of fusion, $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 8.097 \pm 0.23 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated as the difference at 478.9 K in the enthalpy equations for $\text{NbCl}_5(l)$ and $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{cr})$ as reported by Keneshea *et al.*⁵ Meyer *et al.*,² from an examination of the $\text{NbCl}_5\text{-NbOCl}_5$ system, reported a value of $8.30 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ$. Voitovich *et al.*⁷ studied the $\text{NbCl}_5\text{-S}_2\text{Cl}_2$ system and calculated $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^\circ = 8.15 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. These two latter values are in excellent agreement with our adopted value.

Johnson and Cubicciotti⁶ in their study of the orthobaric densities of NbCl_5 , discussed the possible molecular behavior of NbCl_5 . The explanation served to explain the large entropy of melting, $\Delta_{\text{fus}} S^\circ = 16.91 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Based on currently available information, they suggested that between the melting point and about 650 K the substance changes from a dimeric solid to a monomeric liquid. This change was suggested to manifest itself in the unusually large volume change⁶ ($27 \pm 2\%$) and entropy of fusion and in the inverse curvature of the liquid density curve just above the melting point. For additional references, refer to the $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ table.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is calculated as that temperature for which $\Delta G^\circ = 0$ for the process $\text{NbCl}_5(l) = \text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$ is calculated as the difference between the $\Delta_f H^\circ$ values for $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ and $\text{NbCl}_5(l)$ at T_{vap} . Seven vaporization studies are summarized in the $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ table. Sheka *et al.*² studied the vapor-liquid equilibrium in the $\text{NbCl}_5\text{-POCl}_3$ system and measured a boiling point (at 760 mm) of 521.7 K for pure NbCl_5 . The vaporization studies discussed in the $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ table which included the boiling point yielded normal boiling points ($p = 760 \text{ mm}$) in the range 519.2–520.6 K.

References

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T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - (C _p ^o - H ^o (T))/T	Standard State Pressure - p ^o = 0.1 MPa		
			H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _g G ^o
0					
100					
200					
298.15	147.904	260.970	0.	-773.354	-674.012
300	147.904	260.973	0.274	-773.283	-673.996
350	147.904	262.773	7.669	-771.430	-656.897
350.000	147.904	262.773	7.669	---	GLASS <- -> LIQUID
350.000	228.292	262.773	7.669	---	TRANSITION
400	224.848	267.451	18.999	-765.740	-640.926
478.900	218.448	278.680	36.495	---	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID
500	216.564	282.096	41.084	-755.148	-610.971
600	206.397	402.878	62.248	-745.678	-583.044
700	194.430	433.819	82.304	-737.456	-556.607
800	180.611	458.900	101.072	-730.635	-531.254

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)C₁₅Nb₁(l)



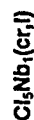
0 to 478.9 K crystal
 above 478.9 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C_p°	S°	$-[G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa	
						$\Delta_f G^\circ$	log K_f
0							
100							
200							
298.15	147.904	214.053	214.053	0.	-797.470	-684.141	119.859
300	147.904	214.968	214.056	0.274	-797.400	-683.438	118.997
400	147.904	257.518	219.858	15.064	-793.792	-646.006	84.560
478.900	147.904	284.145	228.321	26.734			
478.900	218.448	354.886	228.321	60.612	CRYSTAL \rightarrow LIQUID TRANSITION		
500	216.564	364.264	233.862	65.201	-755.148	-610.971	63.828
600	206.397	402.878	238.937	86.364	-745.678	-583.044	50.759
700	194.430	433.819	281.789	106.421	-737.456	-556.607	41.535
800	180.611	458.900	302.414	125.189	-730.633	-531.254	34.687

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974



Niobium Chloride (NbCl₅)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 270.1714

Cl₅Nb₁(g)

S^o(298.15 K) = 404.111 ± 3.14 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

Δ_fH^o(0 K) = -701.48 ± 8.4 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) = -703.33 ± 8.4 kJ·mol⁻¹

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm ⁻¹	ν, cm ⁻¹
394.0 (1)	{492.4}(2)
317.0 (1)	179.9 (2)
{414.1}(1)	54.1 (2)
{143.5}(1)	148.0 (2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

σ = 6

Point Group: D_{3h}

Bond Distance: Nb-Cl = 2.28 ± 0.02 Å

Bond Angles: Cl*-Nb-Cl* = 120°; Cl*-Nb-Cl** = 90°; Cl**-Nb-Cl** = 180°

(* = equatorial ** = axial)

Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 1.05340 × 10⁻¹¹¹ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

The vapor pressures over NbCl₅(cr) and NbCl₅(l) have been measured by seven investigators. The reported vapor pressures are corrected for vapor non-ideality by means of the equation ΔG^o/T = -R ln p-Bp/T. The Berthelot equation of state and critical constants T_c = 803.5 ± 2 K and p_c = 48.2 atm, reported by Johnson *et al.*,⁹ are used to calculate B. The corrected vapor pressures are used to calculate Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) by both 2nd and 3rd law methods. By means of comparison, Nise'son *et al.*,⁶ measured the orthobaric densities of NbCl₅(l), as did Johnson *et al.*,⁹ and reported T_c = 807 K and p_c = 46 atm.

Source	Method	T/K	Data Points	Δ _f H ^o (298.15 K) kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹
NbCl ₅ (cr) = NbCl ₅ (g)					
Opykhina and Fleischer ¹	transpiration	373-Tm	Eqn	20.74	22.28
Tarasenkov and Komandin ²	static	446-Tm	Eqn	19.20	22.41
Alexander and Fairbrother ³	static	402-Tm	7*	22.02 ± 0.30	22.69 ± 0.09
Schafer and Poley ⁷	flow	351-384	25	22.71 ± 0.10	22.52 ± 0.03
NbCl ₅ (l) = NbCl ₅ (g)					
Opykhina and Fleischer ¹	transpiration	Tm-503	Eqn	16.42	16.55
Tarasenkov and Komandin ²	static	Tm-506	Eqn	18.41	16.73
Alexander and Fairbrother ³	boiling	504-520	Eqn	15.08	16.70
Ainscough <i>et al.</i> , ⁴	static	Tm-528	13	16.98 ± 0.05	16.91 ± 0.01
Hart and Meyer ⁵	boiling	516-530	Eqn	16.65	16.76
Johnson <i>et al.</i> , ¹⁰	static	544-594	32*	16.45 ± 0.08	16.79 ± 0.03
	boiling	503-594	10	16.42 ± 0.04	16.76 ± 0.04

*One point is rejected due to statistical test.

The adopted value for Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) of NbCl₅(g) is -168.1 ± 2.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-703.330 ± 8.4 kJ·mol⁻¹). This value is based on a rounded mean of the 3rd law results for both the sublimation and vaporization studies and the appropriate Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) value for the crystal or liquid.

Reznitskii⁸ measured the enthalpy of chlorination for Nb(cr) and reported Δ_fH^o(680 K) = -169.1 ± 1 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction Nb(cr) + 5/2 Cl₂(g) = NbCl₅(g). Using auxiliary data for Nb(cr) and Cl₂(g),¹¹ we calculated Δ_fH^o(298.15 K) = -170.1 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ for NbCl₅(g).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Monomeric NbCl₅(g) was shown by Spiridonov and Romanov,^{19, 20} using electron diffraction techniques, to have a trigonal bipyramidal structure of D_{3h} symmetry; all the Nb-Cl bond lengths being equal within experimental uncertainty, 2.28 ± 0.2 Å. Skinner and Sutton¹⁷ earlier used electron diffraction techniques and had suggested the same structure although a square pyramidal structure was consistent with the experimental results. We adopt the results of Spiridonov and Romanov.^{19, 20} The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 91.8121 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 107.1141 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T)	Δ _f H ^o	log K _f
0	0	INFINITE	0	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	80.548	293.747	-76.343	-701.481	-701.481
200	107.409	358.746	-70.762	-703.961	-703.961
300	114.494	383.531	-65.629	-704.080	-704.080
400	119.040	404.111	0	-703.751	-703.751
500	119.183	404.848	0.220	-646.667	-646.667
600	119.183	404.848	0.220	-646.667	-646.667
700	122.372	423.475	6.264	-646.313	-646.313
800	124.611	439.970	12.442	-636.855	-636.855
900	126.230	454.745	18.715	-627.469	-627.469
1000	127.434	468.110	25.058	-618.152	-618.152
1200	129.061	491.501	37.890	-603.897	-603.897
1400	130.076	511.477	50.850	-590.553	-590.553
1600	130.749	528.893	63.897	-578.339	-578.339
1800	131.217	544.322	76.903	-564.404	-564.404
2000	131.556	558.166	90.133	-548.545	-548.545
2200	131.808	570.716	103.300	-531.802	-531.802
2400	132.001	582.194	116.492	-515.138	-515.138
2600	132.151	592.766	129.700	-498.601	-498.601
2800	132.271	602.564	142.921	-482.119	-482.119
3000	132.368	611.693	156.154	-465.703	-465.703
3200	132.448	620.238	169.395	-449.345	-449.345
3400	132.514	628.270	182.643	-433.036	-433.036
3600	132.574	635.846	195.897	-416.769	-416.769
3800	132.617	643.015	209.156	-400.534	-400.534
4000	132.657	649.818	222.420	-384.322	-384.322
4200	132.691	656.292	235.688	-368.131	-368.131
4400	132.721	662.465	248.958	-352.058	-352.058
4600	132.748	668.365	262.232	-336.098	-336.098
4800	132.771	674.016	275.508	-320.254	-320.254
5000	132.791	679.436	288.786	-304.522	-304.522
5200	132.809	684.645	302.066	-288.896	-288.896
5400	132.825	689.657	315.347	-273.369	-273.369
5600	132.839	694.488	328.631	-257.942	-257.942
5800	132.852	699.150	341.915	-242.612	-242.612
6000	132.864	703.654	355.200	-227.375	-227.375
6200	132.875	708.010	368.488	-212.228	-212.228
6400	132.884	712.229	381.776	-197.168	-197.168
6600	132.893	716.318	395.065	-182.191	-182.191
6800	132.901	720.286	408.355	-167.295	-167.295
7000	132.908	724.138	421.645	-152.478	-152.478
7200	132.915	727.883	434.936	-137.730	-137.730
7400	132.921	731.524	448.228	-123.051	-123.051
7600	132.927	735.069	461.520	-108.441	-108.441
7800	132.932	738.522	474.813	-93.890	-93.890
8000	132.937	741.888	488.107	-79.400	-79.400
8200	132.941	745.170	501.401	-64.970	-64.970
8400	132.946	748.374	514.695	-50.600	-50.600
8600	132.949	751.502	527.990	-36.280	-36.280
8800	132.953	754.559	541.285	-22.000	-22.000
9000	132.956	757.547	554.580	-7.750	-7.750
9200	132.960	760.469	567.876	6.450	6.450
9400	132.963	763.328	581.172	21.100	21.100
9600	132.965	766.128	594.469	35.700	35.700
9800	132.968	768.869	607.766	50.250	50.250
10000	132.971	771.556	621.062	64.750	64.750
10200	132.973	774.189	634.359	79.200	79.200
10400	132.975	776.771	647.657	93.600	93.600
10600	132.977	779.304	660.954	107.950	107.950
10800	132.979	781.790	674.252	122.250	122.250
11000	132.981	784.230	687.550	136.500	136.500
11200	132.983	786.626	700.848	150.700	150.700
11400	132.984	788.980	714.147	164.850	164.850
11600	132.986	791.292	727.445	178.950	178.950
11800	132.987	793.566	740.744	192.990	192.990
12000	132.989	795.801	754.043	206.980	206.980

PREVIOUS: December 1974 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1974 (1 bar)

Cl₃P(g)

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl₃)

IDEAL GAS

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl₃)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -354.72 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -360.18 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 364.288 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
394 (1)	394 (1)
[176] (2)	592 (2)
100 (2)	280 (2)

$\sigma = 6$

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: D_{3h}
 Bond Distance: P-Cl* = 2.04 Å; P-Cl** = 2.19 Å
 Bond Angle: Cl-P-Cl* = 120°; Cl**-P-Cl** = 180°; Cl*-P-Cl** = 90°
 (* = equatorial ** = axial)
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 6.3873 × 10⁻¹² g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ was calculated from the $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for the reaction: PCl₃(g) + Cl₂(g) ← PCl₅(g) ← PCl₃(g). A third law calculation using experimental equilibrium constants, and free energy functions from JANAF Tables gave a $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -20.884 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This ΔH_f° is the average of C. Holland¹ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -20.766 \pm 0.26 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and W. Nernst² $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -21.001 \pm 0.24 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The first, ΔH_f° C. Holland,¹ was obtained from eleven experimental equilibrium constants measured by Holland¹ as corrected by Nernst.² The second, ΔH_f° W. Nernst,² was obtained from thirteen experimental equilibrium constants measured by Fischer and Juberann.³

For the same reaction, PCl₃(g) + Cl₂(g) = PCl₅(g), a 3rd law calculation by Stevenson and Yost⁴ gave a $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -21.320 \pm 0.107 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. With a new assignment of fundamental frequencies Wilmshurst and Bernstein⁵ reported a $\Delta E_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -20.525 \pm 0.16 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

The $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ values corresponding to these heats of reaction are:

$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$	Source
-82.9 kcal·mol ⁻¹	4
-82.1 kcal·mol ⁻¹	5
-81.9 kcal·mol ⁻¹	Calculated using Gibbs energy function from JANAF Tables

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The fundamental vibrational frequencies were assigned by Wilmshurst and Bernstein⁵ from their infrared and Raman spectral data, except the frequency, 176 cm⁻¹, which they calculated. Electron diffraction data of Rouault⁶ and Sargent and Schomaker,⁷ show the free PCl₃ molecule to be a trigonal bipyramid of D_{3h} symmetry. The bond lengths were calculated from force constants and Badger's rule by Wilmshurst and Bernstein.⁵ Their values are in good agreement with the electron diffraction bond lengths of Rouault.⁶ The principal moments of inertia are I_A = 73.5006 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 93.2215 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

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- W. Fischer and O. Juberann, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. 235, 337 (1938).
- D. P. Stevenson and D. M. Yost, J. Chem. Phys. 9, 403 (1941).
- J. K. Wilmshurst and H. J. Bernstein, J. Chem. Phys. 27, 661 (1957).
- M. Rouault, Ann. Phys. 14, 78 (1940).
- Sargent and Schomaker, quoted by Stevenson and Yost.⁴

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H ^o (T _o) / J	ΔH_f° / kJ·mol ⁻¹	log K _c
0	0	0	INFINITE	-354.723	INFINITE
100	63.002	267.936	-18.371	-358.410	175.604
200	95.704	322.664	-374.087	-360.181	181.827
250	105.436	345.132	-566.097	-360.276	63.010
298.15	111.890	364.288	0	-360.184	50.854
300	112.096	364.981	0.207	-360.178	50.465
350	116.747	382.631	5.935	-360.682	41.498
400	120.070	398.449	11.860	-360.452	34.771
450	122.505	412.739	17.927	-360.141	29.543
500	124.332	425.744	24.100	-359.772	25.365
600	126.825	448.528	36.668	-358.917	19.108
700	128.306	468.329	49.738	-357.963	14.649
800	129.343	484.547	62.330	-356.949	11.115
900	130.175	500.838	75.131	-355.900	8.729
1000	130.705	514.582	88.359	-354.829	6.666
1100	131.101	527.059	101.450	-353.745	4.984
1200	131.404	538.480	114.576	-352.629	3.539
1300	131.641	549.007	127.728	-351.468	2.149
1400	131.830	558.770	140.902	-350.268	0.962
1500	131.983	567.871	154.093	-349.026	-0.062
1600	132.109	576.393	167.298	-347.746	-0.954
1700	132.213	584.405	180.514	-346.425	-1.737
1800	132.301	591.965	193.740	-345.065	-2.430
1900	132.375	599.120	206.974	-343.668	-3.048
2000	132.439	605.912	220.215	-342.236	-3.601
2100	132.494	612.375	233.462	-340.766	-4.100
2200	132.541	618.540	246.713	-339.256	-4.551
2300	132.583	624.432	259.970	-337.706	-4.961
2400	132.619	630.076	273.250	-336.116	-5.333
2500	132.651	635.490	286.493	-334.487	-5.679
2600	132.680	640.693	299.709	-332.820	-5.994
2700	132.705	645.701	312.929	-331.115	-6.285
2800	132.728	650.528	326.301	-329.374	-6.554
2900	132.748	655.186	339.875	-327.601	-6.803
3000	132.767	659.686	352.850	-325.800	-7.036
3100	132.783	664.040	366.128	-324.072	-7.252
3200	132.799	668.256	379.407	-322.426	-7.454
3300	132.812	672.343	392.688	-320.754	-7.643
3400	132.825	676.308	405.969	-319.065	-7.821
3500	132.837	680.158	419.253	-317.350	-7.988
3600	132.847	683.900	432.537	-315.614	-8.145
3700	132.857	687.540	445.822	-313.859	-8.293
3800	132.866	691.084	459.108	-312.086	-8.433
3900	132.874	694.533	472.395	-310.296	-8.566
4000	132.882	697.899	576.478	-308.490	-8.691
4100	132.889	701.180	498.972	-306.668	-8.810
4200	132.896	704.383	512.261	-304.833	-8.923
4300	132.902	707.510	525.551	-302.985	-9.031
4400	132.908	710.565	538.841	-301.124	-9.133
4500	132.913	713.552	552.132	-299.250	-9.230
4600	132.918	716.474	565.424	-297.364	-9.323
4700	132.923	719.332	578.716	-295.467	-9.412
4800	132.927	722.131	592.008	-293.559	-9.497
4900	132.931	724.872	605.301	-291.641	-9.578
5000	132.935	727.557	618.595	-289.714	-9.655
5100	132.939	730.190	631.888	-287.778	-9.729
5200	132.943	732.771	645.182	-285.833	-9.800
5300	132.946	735.304	658.477	-283.878	-9.869
5400	132.949	737.789	671.772	-281.913	-9.934
5500	132.952	740.228	685.067	-280.038	-9.997
5600	132.955	742.624	698.362	-278.152	-10.057
5700	132.957	744.977	711.658	-276.256	-10.115
5800	132.960	747.290	724.953	-274.350	-10.170
5900	132.962	749.562	738.250	-272.435	-10.223
6000	132.964	751.797	751.546	-270.518	-10.275

PREVIOUS: September 1962 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1962 (1 bar)

Phosphorus Chloride (PCl₃)

Cl₃P(g)

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 358.2129Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)Cl₅Ta₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = [221.75 ± 6.3] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 489.7 ± 1.5 K

Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) = -858.98 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H° = 35.146 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Gross *et al.*³ measured the heat evolved in the reaction Ta(cr) + 5/2 Cl₂(g) = TaCl₅(cr). Using their data for 6 runs we calculate Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -205.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ for TaCl₅(cr). Gal'chenko *et al.*^{4,5} also determined the heat of reaction for the direct chlorination of Ta(15 runs involving 2 samples). They reported Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -205.05 ± 0.18 kcal·mol⁻¹. We adopt an intermediate value, Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -205.3 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-858.975 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹), based on these two studies.³⁻⁵

Schafer and Kahlenberg⁶ determined the heat of formation of TaCl₅(cr) via calorimetric measurements of the heats of solution of Ta(cr) and TaCl₅(cr) in hydrofluoric acid. Their procedure involved eight steps and resulted in Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = -205.0 ± 0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹. This is in good agreement with our adopted value. In the case of NbCl₅(cr) [TaCl₅(cr)] the Δ_fH°(298.15 K) value derived from the data of Schafer and Kahlenberg¹² is 0.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ [0.3 kcal·mol⁻¹] more positive than that derived from the data of Gross *et al.*³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity for TaCl₅(cr) is assumed to be the same as that for NbCl₅(cr).⁶ We adopt S°(298.15 K) = 53.0 ± 1.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ in order to reproduce the sublimation and vaporization data. Schafer and Kahlenberg¹² assumed a similar relationship based on a comparison with the corresponding values for the halides of Zr, Hf, and U.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is discussed in the TaCl₅(g) table.⁶ Seven sublimation studies are analyzed and lead to a 3rd law result of Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) = 22.5 kcal·mol⁻¹.

References

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- ²H. Schafer and F. Kahlenberg, *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **305**, 291 (1960).
- ³P. Gross, C. Hayman, D. L. Levi, and G. L. Wilson, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **56**, 318 (1960).
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- ⁵G. L. Gal'chenko, D. A. Gedakyan, B. I. Timofiev, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **13**, 159 (1968).
- ⁶JANAF Thermochemical Tables: NbCl₅(cr) and TaCl₅(g), 12-31-74.

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
		S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°
0					
100					
200					
298.15	147.904	221.752	0	-858.975	-746.448
300	147.904	221.755	0.274	-858.905	-745.750
400	147.904	221.556	15.064	-855.349	-708.578
489.700	147.904	295.142	28.331	---	CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID
500	147.904	298.220	29.854	-852.096	-672.267
600	147.904	325.186	44.645	-849.046	-636.591
700	147.904	347.986	59.435	-846.139	-601.413

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)Cl₅Ta₁(cr)

Cl₅Ta₁(l)

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

M_r = 358.2129

LIQUID

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

S°(298.15 K) = [268.135] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{fus} = 489.7 ± 1.5 K

Δ_{sub}H°(298.15 K) = [-834.347] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H° = 35.146 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation
 Δ_fH°(TaCl₅, l, 298.15K) is calculated from that of TaCl₅(cr) by adding Δ_{sub}H° and the difference in enthalpy, H°(489.7 K) - H°(298.15 K), between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The liquid phase heat capacity is assumed to be identical to that for NbCl₅(l).⁴ As in the case of NbCl₅(l), there is a glass transition assumed at 350 K. S°(298.15 K) is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for Δ_fH°(298.15 K).

Fusion Data
 We adopt T_{fus} = 478.9 ± 1.5 K (216.5°C) based on the work by Schafer and Pietruck (216.5°C),¹ Sheka *et al.* (216.5°C),² and Voitovich *et al.* (216.7°C).³ Earlier reported melting points range between 204°C and 221°C and have been summarized by Schafer and Pietruck.¹ The adopted heat of fusion, Δ_{sub}H° = 8.4 ± 0.5 kcal·mol⁻¹, is based on the analysis of the S₂Cl₂-TaCl₅ system by Voitovich *et al.*³ A similar study on the S₂Cl₂-NbCl₅ system³ yielded a heat of melting for NbCl₅, which was within 0.063 kcal·mol⁻¹ of the result determined by drop calorimetry.⁴ The discussion of the molecular behavior of NbCl₅(l)⁴ is assumed to also apply to TaCl₅; that is, between the melting point and ~650 K, the substance changes from a dimeric solid to a monomeric liquid.

Vaporization Data
 T_{vap} is calculated as that temperature for which ΔG° = 0 for the process TaCl₅(l) = TaCl₅(g). Δ_{vap}H° is calculated as the difference between the Δ_fH° values for TaCl₅(g) and TaCl₅(l) at T_{vap}. Three vaporization studies are summarized in the TaCl₅(g) table.⁴ Sheka *et al.*² studied the vapor-liquid equilibrium in the TaCl₅-POCl₃ system and measured a boiling point (at 760 mm) of 507.3 K for pure TaCl₅. The vaporization studies discussed in the TaCl₅(g) table which included the boiling point yielded normal boiling points (p = 760 mm) in the range 506.0–506.9 K.

References
¹H. Schafer and C. Pietruck, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **267**, 174 (1951).
²I. A. Sheka, B. A. Voitovich, and L. A. Nisels' son, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **4**, 813 (1959).
³B. A. Voitovich, A. S. Barabanova, and N. Kh. Tumanova, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **6**, 1286 (1961).
⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: NbCl₅(l), NbCl₅(g) and TaCl₅(g), 12-31-74.

T/K	C _p ^o	S°	-[G° - F(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	log K _r
0							
100							
200							
298.15	147.904	268.135	268.135	0.	-834.347	-735.649	128.883
300	147.904	269.050	268.138	0.274	-834.277	-735.037	127.981
350	147.904	291.849	269.938	7.669	-832.452	-718.643	107.252
350.000	147.904	291.849	269.938	7.669	---	GLASS <- -> LIQUID	---
350.000	228.280	291.849	269.938	7.669	---	TRANSITION	---
400	224.848	322.113	274.616	18.999	-826.786	-702.774	91.773
489.700	217.482	366.911	287.580	38.849	---	CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID	---
500	216.564	371.429	289.261	41.084	-816.238	-673.014	70.309
600	206.397	410.042	306.297	62.247	-806.816	-645.274	56.176
700	194.430	440.983	323.406	82.304	-798.643	-619.014	46.191
800	180.611	466.064	339.725	101.072	-791.858	-593.834	38.773

PREVIOUS: CURRENT: December 1974

Cl₅Ta₁(l)

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

Cl₅Ta₁(cr,l)Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)M_r = 358.2129

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 489.7 K crystal
above 489.7 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f G°
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹
0				
100				
200				
298.15	147.904	221.752	0.	-858.975
300	147.904	222.667	0.274	-858.905
400	147.904	227.556	15.064	-855.349
489.700	147.904	295.142	28.331	-816.238
489.700	217.482	366.911	63.477	-673.014
500	216.564	371.429	65.712	-673.014
600	206.397	410.042	86.875	-645.274
700	194.430	440.983	106.932	-798.643
800	180.611	466.064	125.700	-791.838
				-593.834
				70.309
				56.176
				46.191
				38.773

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)Cl₅Ta₁(cr,l)

Cl₅Ta₁(g)

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

IDEAL GAS

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

$M_r = 358.2129$ Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

$\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -763.07 \pm 8.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -764.84 \pm 8.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 412.973 \pm 3.14\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

T/K	C_p° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S° J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$-\ln Q^\circ(T)/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$ kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH_f° kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔG_f°	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-26.869	-763.071	-763.071	INFINITE
100	82.867	300.387	311.524	-21.094	-763.071	-763.071	390.059
200	109.077	367.054	423.672	-11.324	-763.071	-763.071	190.086
250	115.849	392.176	414.929	-5.688	-763.071	-763.071	150.086
298.15	120.137	412.973	412.973	0	-763.071	-763.071	120.137
300	120.271	413.716	412.973	0.222	-763.071	-763.071	123.444
350	123.250	432.494	414.451	6.315	-763.071	-763.071	104.426
400	125.326	449.095	417.764	12.532	-763.071	-763.071	90.173
450	126.821	463.948	422.085	18.838	-763.071	-763.071	78.993
500	127.928	477.370	426.953	25.208	-763.071	-763.071	70.240
600	129.419	500.837	437.367	38.082	-763.071	-763.071	56.971
700	130.346	520.862	447.900	51.073	-763.071	-763.071	47.507
800	130.960	538.310	458.134	64.141	-763.071	-763.071	40.420
900	131.386	553.761	467.917	77.259	-763.071	-763.071	34.915
1000	131.693	567.620	477.206	90.414	-763.071	-763.071	30.517
1100	131.922	580.183	486.006	103.595	-763.071	-763.071	26.974
1200	132.097	591.670	494.339	116.796	-763.071	-763.071	23.924
1300	132.234	602.249	502.239	130.013	-763.071	-763.071	21.406
1400	132.343	612.052	509.737	143.242	-763.071	-763.071	19.243
1500	132.431	621.186	516.866	156.481	-763.071	-763.071	17.369
1600	132.503	629.736	523.656	169.728	-763.071	-763.071	15.732
1700	132.563	637.770	530.134	182.981	-763.071	-763.071	14.289
1800	132.613	645.349	536.377	196.240	-763.071	-763.071	13.008
1900	132.656	652.520	542.250	209.504	-763.071	-763.071	11.862
2000	132.692	659.325	547.940	222.771	-763.071	-763.071	10.832
2100	132.723	665.800	553.389	236.042	-763.071	-763.071	9.901
2200	132.751	671.975	558.650	249.316	-763.071	-763.071	9.053
2300	132.774	677.877	563.862	262.592	-763.071	-763.071	8.285
2400	132.793	683.528	568.938	275.871	-763.071	-763.071	7.575
2500	132.814	688.949	573.889	289.151	-763.071	-763.071	6.924
2600	132.830	694.159	577.838	302.432	-763.071	-763.071	6.324
2700	132.843	699.172	581.747	315.717	-763.071	-763.071	5.767
2800	132.858	704.004	586.503	329.002	-763.071	-763.071	5.251
2900	132.869	708.666	590.635	342.288	-763.071	-763.071	4.770
3000	132.880	713.171	594.645	355.574	-763.071	-763.071	4.320
3100	132.889	717.528	598.539	368.864	-763.071	-763.071	3.900
3200	132.898	721.747	602.324	382.154	-763.071	-763.071	3.505
3300	132.906	725.837	606.005	395.444	-763.071	-763.071	3.126
3400	132.913	729.804	609.588	408.735	-763.071	-763.071	2.758
3500	132.920	733.657	613.078	422.026	-763.071	-763.071	2.412
3600	132.926	737.402	616.480	435.319	-763.071	-763.071	2.084
3700	132.931	741.044	619.798	448.612	-763.071	-763.071	1.773
3800	132.937	744.589	623.035	461.905	-763.071	-763.071	1.478
3900	132.941	748.042	626.196	475.199	-763.071	-763.071	1.198
4000	132.946	751.408	629.285	488.493	-763.071	-763.071	0.932
4100	132.950	754.691	632.304	501.788	-763.071	-763.071	0.678
4200	132.954	757.895	635.256	515.083	-763.071	-763.071	0.436
4300	132.957	761.023	638.144	528.379	-763.071	-763.071	0.205
4400	132.960	764.080	640.972	541.671	-763.071	-763.071	0.016
4500	132.963	767.068	643.741	554.971	-763.071	-763.071	-0.228
4600	132.966	769.990	646.454	568.267	-763.071	-763.071	-0.430
4700	132.969	772.850	649.113	581.564	-763.071	-763.071	-0.625
4800	132.972	775.649	651.720	594.861	-763.071	-763.071	-0.811
4900	132.974	778.391	654.277	608.158	-763.071	-763.071	-0.990
5000	132.976	781.078	656.786	621.456	-763.071	-763.071	-1.162
5100	132.978	783.711	659.249	634.754	-763.071	-763.071	-1.328
5200	132.980	786.293	661.668	648.052	-763.071	-763.071	-1.487
5300	132.982	788.826	664.043	661.350	-763.071	-763.071	-1.640
5400	132.984	791.312	666.377	674.648	-763.071	-763.071	-1.788
5500	132.986	793.752	668.671	687.946	-763.071	-763.071	-1.931
5600	132.987	796.148	670.926	701.245	-763.071	-763.071	-2.069
5700	132.989	798.502	673.144	714.544	-763.071	-763.071	-2.202
5800	132.990	800.815	675.325	727.843	-763.071	-763.071	-2.335
5900	132.992	803.088	677.471	741.142	-763.071	-763.071	-2.462
6000	132.993	805.324	679.584	754.441	-763.071	-763.071	-2.592

CURRENT December 1974 (1 atm)

PREVIOUS December 1974 (1 atm)

Cl₅Ta₁(g)

Tantalum Chloride (TaCl₅)

Continued on page 941

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 ν, cm^{-1} ν, cm^{-1} [458.0](2)
 406.0 (1) 324.0 (1) 180.9 (2)
 [377.2](1) 53.9 (2)
 [112.1](1) 127.0 (2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
 Point Group: D_{5h}
 Bond Distance: Ta-Cl = 2.27 ± 0.02 Å
 Bond Angles: Cl*-Ta-Cl* = 120°, Cl*-Ta-Cl** = 90°, Cl*-Ta-Cl* = 180°
 (* = equatorial ** = axial)
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_{AB}I_C = 1.02598 × 10⁻¹¹¹ g³·cm⁶
 σ = 6

Enthalpy of Formation
 The vapor pressures over TaCl₅(cr) and TaCl₅(g) have been measured by eight investigators. The reported vapor pressures are corrected for vapor non-ideality by means of the equation $\Delta G^\circ/T = R \ln p - Bp/T$. The Berthelot equation of state and critical constants $T_c = 767\text{ K}$ and $P_c = 43\text{ atm}$, reported by Nisel *et al.*⁶, are used to calculate B. The corrected vapor pressures are used to calculate $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ by both 2nd and 3rd law methods.

Source	Method	T/K	Data Points	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹	Drift
TaCl ₅ (cr) = TaCl ₅ (g)					
Opykhina and Fleischer ¹	transpiration	393-Tm	Eqn	23.12	-1.5
Tarasenkov and Komandin ²	static	301-475	Eqn	22.26	4.3
Alexander and Fairbrother ³	static	412-Tm	Eqn	22.94 ± 0.09	-0.4 ± 0.2
Shechukarev and Kurbanov ⁴	membrane	425-Tm	Eqn	22.67	-1.7
Schafer and Polert ⁵	flow	350-385	17	22.53 ± 0.06	-0.6 ± 0.2
Saeki <i>et al.</i> ⁶	static	363-Tm	Eqn	22.31	0.6
Brink and Stevenson ⁹	transpiration	431-473	28	21.80 ± 0.20	1.8 ± 0.4
TaCl ₅ (l) = TaCl ₅ (g)					
Alexander and Fairbrother ³	static	Tm-511	6*	17.17 ± 0.13	-0.8 ± 0.3
Ainscough <i>et al.</i> ⁴	boiling point	502-513	Eqn	16.73	-0.2
Saeki <i>et al.</i> ⁶	static	490-505	Eqn	17.17	-1.0

*One point rejected due to a statistical test.

The adopted value for $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ of TaCl₅(g) is -182.8 ± 2.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. This value is calculated using the rounded mean 3rd law result for the seven sublimation studies, $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 22.5\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The rounded mean 3rd law result for the three vaporization studies leads to a $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ value for the gas which is 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹ more positive.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 TaCl₅(g) was shown by Spiridonov and Romanov,^{15,16} using electron diffraction techniques, to have a trigonal bipyramidal structure of D_{3h} symmetry: all the Ta-Cl bond lengths being equal within experimental uncertainty, Ta-Cl = 2.27 ± 0.02 Å. Skinner and Sutton¹⁰ earlier used electron diffraction techniques and had suggested the same structure although a square pyramidal structure was consistent with their experimental results. We adopt the results of Spiridonov and Romanov.^{15,16} The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 91.0085 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 106.1766 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². A normal coordinate treatment of TaCl₅(g) in the Urey-Bridgley force fields was performed by So¹⁸ using the reported vibrational frequencies of Beattie and Ozin.¹⁷ This work by So¹⁸ was intended to check the correctness of the reported fundamental frequencies and predict those frequencies which had not been observed (ν₃, ν₄, ν₅). Beattie and Ozin¹⁷ had recorded the gas phase Raman spectra of NbCl₅, NbBr₅, TaCl₅, and TaBr₅. We adopt the results of So¹⁸ which support the work of Beattie and Ozin.¹⁷
 There are many references in the literature to spectroscopic observations (IR and Raman) of TaCl₅ in the solid state and in organic solvents. Many problems arise in any attempt in relating the observed spectra. Tantalum pentachloride was shown to be dimeric in the solid phase,¹¹ while there are indications that it is also dimeric in solution.^{12,14}

Cl₅W₁(l)

M_r = 361.115 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)

LIQUID

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)

S°(298.15 K) = [248.500] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ_{sub}H° = 20.573 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 T_{boil} = 526 K

Heat of Formation

The heat of formation Δ_fH°(WCl₅, l, 298.15 K) = -118.4 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from that of WCl₅(cr) by adding the heat of melting and the difference between H°(526;298.15) for the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is assumed to be constant at 7.25 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.
 The entropy of WCl₅(l), S°(298.15 K) = 59.393 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, is calculated in a manner analogous to that of the heat of formation.

Melting Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

The boiling point (P = 1 atm), 561.4 K, is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energy of formation for both WCl₅(l) and WCl₅(g) are equal. The difference in the enthalpies of formation of WCl₅(l) and WCl₅(g) at the boiling point is the enthalpy of vaporization. Shchukarev *et al.*, revised their previous data² and derived the boiling point as 561.2 K from their vapor pressure measurements.

References

- ¹S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov and N. V. Andreeva, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 14, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 120 (1959).
- ²S. A. Shchukarev and G. I. Novikov, Zhur. Neorg. Khim. 1, 357 (1956).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f H°	
0					
100	182.004	248.498	0.	-495.587	68.933
200	182.004	248.498	0.337	-392.830	68.398
298.15	182.004	248.498	0.337	-495.252	68.398
300	182.004	248.502	0.337	-392.830	68.398
400	182.004	301.983	18.537	-488.190	46.980
500	182.004	342.596	269.121	-481.432	34.312
526.000	182.004	351.823	272.983	---	---
600	182.004	375.780	284.216	---	---
700	182.004	403.836	299.352	-474.870	25.984
800	182.004	428.139	313.966	-468.450	20.116
900	182.004	449.576	327.866	-462.144	15.775
1000	182.004	468.752	341.012	-455.933	12.443
1100	182.004	486.099	353.426	-449.808	9.814
1200	182.004	501.935	365.152	-443.762	7.692
1300	182.004	516.503	376.241	-437.791	5.948
1400	182.004	529.991	386.748	-431.891	4.492
1500	182.004	542.548	396.721	-426.061	3.260
				-420.301	2.208

PREVIOUS: December 1962

CURRENT: December 1966

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)

Cl₅W₁(l)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)M_r = 361.115 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)Cl₅W₁(cr,l)

0 to 526 K crystal
above 526 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C _p ^a	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S ^b - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)/T	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	155.645	217.568	0.	-512.958	-401.811	70.396
300	155.875	218.531	0.288	-512.872	-401.122	69.842
400	167.435	264.957	223.823	-507.845	-364.608	47.613
500	178.996	303.562	236.011	-501.966	-329.460	34.418
526.000	182.004	312.711	239.577	38.468		
526.000	182.004	351.823	239.577	59.041		
600	182.004	375.780	254.931	-474.870	-298.465	25.984
700	182.004	403.856	274.250	-468.450	-269.574	20.116
800	182.004	428.139	292.001	-462.144	-241.595	15.775
900	182.004	449.576	308.542	-455.953	-214.400	12.443
1000	182.004	468.752	323.441	-449.808	-187.892	9.814
1100	182.004	486.099	337.452	-443.762	-161.994	7.692
1200	182.004	501.935	350.509	-437.791	-136.643	5.948
1300	182.004	516.503	362.725	-431.891	-111.787	4.492
1400	182.004	529.991	374.197	-426.061	-87.382	3.260
1500	182.004	542.548	385.006	-420.301	-63.392	2.208

CRYSTAL ← → LIQUID
TRANSITION

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1966

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₅)Cl₅W₁(cr,l)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

M_r = 361.115 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

IDEAL GAS

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 410.9 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -412.5 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [405.693]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f G°	
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	INFINITE	-26.248	-410.866	INFINITE
100	79.886	293.996	-20.982	-413.531	206.179
200	108.885	359.776	-11.324	-413.794	98.147
250	115.882	384.884	-5.692	-413.047	76.559
298.15	120.235	405.693	0	-412.542	62.630
300	120.370	406.438	0.223	-412.572	62.184
350	123.362	425.232	6.321	-411.945	51.930
400	125.434	441.848	12.544	-411.340	38.859
450	126.918	456.712	18.854	-410.721	29.836
500	128.014	470.144	25.229	-410.097	23.522
600	129.486	493.625	38.110	-408.853	26.392
700	130.400	513.659	51.108	-407.656	21.314
800	131.006	531.114	64.180	-406.438	17.517
900	131.434	546.570	77.503	-405.325	15.086
1000	131.757	560.436	90.463	-404.240	12.223
1100	132.019	573.006	103.652	-403.205	10.306
1200	132.250	584.503	116.866	-402.221	8.712
1300	132.467	595.098	130.102	-401.285	7.367
1400	132.681	604.922	143.359	-400.399	6.217
1500	132.900	614.084	156.638	-399.560	5.222
1600	133.125	622.668	169.940	-398.768	4.353
1700	133.357	630.746	183.264	-398.022	3.588
1800	133.596	638.375	196.611	-397.323	2.909
1900	133.841	645.605	209.983	-396.671	2.303
2000	134.088	652.476	223.380	-396.070	1.758
2100	134.336	658.924	236.801	-395.520	1.266
2200	134.583	665.279	250.247	-395.024	0.819
2300	134.827	671.507	263.716	-394.587	0.411
2400	135.067	677.600	277.112	-394.214	0.038
2500	135.301	683.529	290.505	-393.906	-0.305
2600	135.528	689.240	304.272	-393.664	-0.621
2700	135.748	694.959	317.836	-393.520	-0.914
2800	135.958	699.900	331.421	-393.510	-1.186
2900	136.160	704.674	345.027	-393.676	-1.439
3000	136.352	709.293	358.653	-394.047	-1.676
3100	136.534	713.767	372.297	-394.666	-1.897
3200	136.706	718.105	385.959	-395.566	-2.101
3300	136.868	722.314	399.638	-396.764	-2.307
3400	137.020	726.404	413.332	-398.302	-2.486
3500	137.162	730.376	427.042	-400.237	-2.662
3600	137.294	734.242	440.764	-402.563	-2.838
3700	137.416	738.001	454.500	-405.280	-3.013
3800	137.529	741.648	468.247	-408.389	-3.188
3900	137.632	745.245	482.005	-411.881	-3.363
4000	137.727	748.731	495.774	-415.752	-3.536
4100	137.813	752.133	509.551	-420.000	-3.709
4200	137.890	755.455	523.336	-424.621	-3.882
4300	137.960	758.700	537.128	-429.619	-4.054
4400	138.021	761.866	550.927	-434.992	-4.225
4500	138.075	764.975	564.749	-440.740	-4.395
4600	138.122	768.010	578.542	-446.869	-4.564
4700	138.163	770.981	592.357	-453.377	-4.731
4800	138.196	773.890	606.175	-460.270	-4.896
4900	138.224	776.740	619.996	-467.553	-5.059
5000	138.246	779.533	633.819	-475.228	-5.220
5100	138.263	782.271	647.645	-483.293	-5.378
5200	138.274	785.056	661.472	-491.750	-5.534
5300	138.281	787.799	675.299	-500.600	-5.687
5400	138.283	790.500	689.128	-509.840	-5.837
5500	138.280	793.171	702.956	-519.570	-5.984
5600	138.274	795.820	716.783	-529.790	-6.127
5700	138.264	798.450	730.610	-540.500	-6.266
5800	138.251	799.055	744.436	-551.700	-6.401
5900	138.234	800.418	758.260	-563.490	-6.532
6000	138.214	802.741	772.083	-575.840	-6.659

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm) CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 410.9 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -412.5 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [405.693]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
ε, cm ⁻¹	g
0	[2]
[7000]	[2]
[14000]	[2]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm ⁻¹	v, cm ⁻¹
[480](1)	[350](2)
[400](1)	[150](2)
[380](1)	[100](2)
[130](1)	[180](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [2]
 Point Group: [D_{3h}]
 Bond Distance: W-Cl = [2.26] Å
 Bond Angles: Cl*-W-Cl* = [120]°, Cl*-W-Cl** = [90]°, Cl**-W-Cl** = [180]°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = [9.98 × 10⁻⁴⁷] g³·cm⁶
 σ = [6]

Enthalpy of Formation
 The heat of formation, Δ_fH°(WCl₆, g, 298.15 K) = -98.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = 19.4 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WCl₆(g) → WCl₅(g) + 1/2 Cl₂(g). The value of Δ_fH°(298.15 K) is calculated by the third law method from the equation for log K_p given by Shchukarev. The second law Δ_fH°(298.15 K) is 24.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ and the third law drift is -8.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The molecular configuration is assumed to be a trigonal bipyramid similar to that of MoCl₅, determined by electron diffraction by Ewens and Lister.² The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WCl₆(g). The three principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 90.2084 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 105.2432 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

All vibrational frequencies are estimated from those of SbCl₅, PCl₅, NbCl₅, and TaCl₅ obtained from infrared and Raman spectra by Carlson.³ It is considered that the metal atoms are effectively ionized, then the W⁶⁺ will have a single d electron in a field of chloride ions. The electronic splitting would be roughly the inverse of that in CuCl₂(g) as given by DeKock and Gruen,⁴ where Cu has a d⁹ configuration. By analogy with the splitting in CuCl₂, the low lying electronic levels are estimated to be 7000 cm⁻¹, both doublets.

- References**
¹S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Shvorov, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 16, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
²R. V. G. Ewens and M. W. Lister, Trans. Faraday Soc. 34, 1358 (1938).
³G. L. Carlson, Spectrochim. Acta 19, 1291 (1963).
⁴C. W. DeKock and D. M. Gruen, J. Chem. Phys. 44, 4387 (1966).

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

Cl₅W₁(g)

Iron Chloride (Fe₂Cl₆)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 324.412Cl₆Fe₂(g)

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [537.016] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \quad \Delta H_f^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -658.290 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -654.378 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[300](1)	[110](1)
[200](1)	[350](1)
[120](1)	[70](1)
[95](1)	[260](1)
[35](1)	[310](1)
[250](1)	[110](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: $\{\{1\}\}$ $\sigma = 4$

Bond Distances: Fe-Cl = 2.11 ± 0.03 Å; Fe-Cl_{bridge} = 2.28 ± 0.03 Å
 Bond Angles: Cl-Fe-Cl = 128 ± 3°; Cl_{bridge}-Fe-Cl_{bridge} = 92 ± 3°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 7.35910 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The vaporization of FeCl₃(cr) is complex. It involves three possible chemical reactions, i.e. (1) 2FeCl₃(cr) = Fe₂Cl₆(g); (2) FeCl₃(cr) = FeCl₂(g) + Cl₂(g). Although these equilibria have been studied previously by many investigators, a review of their reported data reveals inconsistencies and errors. At room temperature the main vapor species present above FeCl₃(cr) is Fe₂Cl₆(g), a dimer of FeCl₃(g). As temperature increases, the dimer gradually decomposes into monomers (FeCl₃, g). Simultaneously, part of FeCl₃(cr) also decomposes into FeCl₂(cr) and Cl₂(g). Therefore in order to obtain the partial pressures of Fe₂Cl₆(g), the partial pressures of other vapor species, e.g. Cl₂(g) and FeCl₃(g), must be known and deducted from the observed total pressures. However, only few investigators made such corrections. The total pressures above FeCl₃(cr), at 500–600 K, have been determined by Maier¹ and Johnstone *et al.*,² respectively. The partial pressures of Fe₂Cl₆(g) were evaluated by the subtraction of the calculated equilibrium pressures of Cl₂(g), obtained from reaction,³ from the reported total pressures. The partial pressures of FeCl₃(g) were found to be insignificant at these temperatures. Using the partial pressures obtained for Fe₂Cl₆(g), the enthalpy change $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ of reaction³ was derived by both the second and third law methods. Then the value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated. The results are given in this table.

Wilson and Gregory⁴ have investigated the vaporization and thermal decomposition equilibria of FeCl₃(cr) by gas saturation flow and diaphragm gage techniques. Using the partial pressures for Fe₂Cl₆(g), calculated from an equation, the values of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ and $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ were also evaluated and listed in the table. Based on the total pressures measured by Stimmann⁵ and Sano,⁶ the equations for the pressures of Fe₂Cl₆(g) and Cl₂(g) in equilibrium with FeCl₃(cr) and FeCl₂(cr) as a function of temperature were reported by Wilson and Gregory.³ The corresponding values of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ and $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ were hence calculated. A brief summary and discussion of results of some other previous investigators were also given in the same report.

Source	T/K	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})^*$, kcal·mol ⁻¹
Maier ¹	489.6–591.5	32.18 ± 0.40	34.67
Johnstone <i>et al.</i> ²	505.2–562.2	34.8 ± 0.49	34.50
Wilson and Gregory ³	463.4–577.2	34.46	34.45
Stimmann ⁵	526.2–574.2	35.04	34.49
Sano ⁶	513.2–569.2	30.67	34.76

*Based on the third law values for $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$.
 The value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for Fe₂Cl₆(g) is selected as -156.4 ± 2.0 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure, bond distances and angles were obtained from Zsornin *et al.*⁶ The vibrational frequencies were estimated by comparison with those for Al₂Cl₆(g) such that the values of ΔH_f° derived from the equilibrium data by the second and third law methods are in reasonable agreement. The three principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 2.79395 \times 10^{-37}$, $I_B = 1.16349 \times 10^{-37}$, and $I_C = 2.26383 \times 10^{-37} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$.

References

- C. G. Maier, U. S. Bur. Mines Tech. Paper 360 (1925).
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T/K	C _p ^o	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T), kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH_f°	Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa	ΔG_f°	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-40.447	-658.269	INFINITE	-658.269	INFINITE
100	132.329	365.442	683.671	-31.823	-637.855	333.181	-637.855	333.181
200	164.177	469.298	652.585	-16.657	-617.413	161.252	-617.413	161.252
250	170.184	506.640	539.778	-8.285	-607.734	126.979	-607.734	126.979
298.15	173.663	536.937	536.937	0	-598.641	104.879	-598.641	104.879
300	173.768	538.011	536.940	0.321	-598.295	104.172	-598.295	104.172
350	176.052	564.982	539.065	9.071	-633.317	87.909	-633.317	87.909
400	177.587	588.597	543.811	17.914	-672.411	75.729	-672.411	75.729
450	178.665	609.579	549.975	26.822	-651.626	66.269	-651.626	66.269
500	179.449	628.446	556.698	35.776	-650.968	58.709	-650.968	58.709
600	180.486	661.265	571.635	53.777	-644.268	47.383	-644.268	47.383
700	181.121	693.137	586.480	71.860	-640.620	39.301	-640.620	39.301
800	181.537	713.351	600.858	89.994	-638.813	33.242	-638.813	33.242
900	181.824	724.751	614.569	108.163	-639.863	28.524	-639.863	28.524
1000	182.050	733.919	627.563	126.356	-633.374	24.741	-633.374	24.741
1100	182.183	741.276	639.851	144.567	-627.699	21.627	-627.699	21.627
1200	182.300	747.133	651.473	162.792	-660.940	19.020	-660.940	19.020
1300	182.391	801.729	662.477	181.026	-660.909	16.807	-660.909	16.807
1400	182.463	815.248	672.913	199.269	-661.066	14.910	-661.066	14.910
1500	182.521	827.839	682.826	217.519	-661.411	13.263	-661.411	13.263
1600	182.569	839.620	692.262	235.773	-661.945	11.825	-661.945	11.825
1700	182.609	850.689	701.259	254.032	-664.568	10.420	-664.568	10.420
1800	182.642	861.128	709.833	272.295	-666.151	9.416	-666.151	9.416
1900	182.670	871.003	718.077	290.560	-669.123	8.359	-669.123	8.359
2000	182.694	880.374	725.960	308.828	-698.572	7.400	-698.572	7.400
2100	182.715	889.288	733.577	327.099	-701.052	6.530	-701.052	6.530
2200	182.733	897.788	740.801	345.376	-703.566	5.736	-703.566	5.736
2300	182.748	905.911	747.805	363.645	-706.120	5.008	-706.120	5.008
2400	182.762	913.689	754.556	381.921	-708.715	4.339	-708.715	4.339
2500	182.774	921.150	761.071	400.198	-711.358	3.721	-711.358	3.721
2600	182.785	928.319	767.367	418.476	-714.050	3.148	-714.050	3.148
2700	182.795	935.218	773.567	436.755	-716.796	2.616	-716.796	2.616
2800	182.803	941.866	779.535	455.035	-719.598	2.120	-719.598	2.120
2900	182.811	948.281	785.068	473.313	-722.457	1.656	-722.457	1.656
3000	182.818	954.478	790.163	491.597	-725.373	1.221	-725.373	1.221
3100	182.824	960.473	795.996	509.879	-728.347	0.813	-728.347	0.813
3200	182.830	966.278	801.227	528.156	-731.377	0.426	-731.377	0.426
3300	182.835	971.904	806.314	546.445	-734.469	0.050	-734.469	0.050
3400	182.840	977.362	811.265	564.729	-737.626	-0.184	-737.626	-0.184
3500	182.844	982.662	816.087	583.013	-740.856	-0.430	-740.856	-0.430
3600	182.848	987.813	820.786	601.297	-744.163	-0.683	-744.163	-0.683
3700	182.852	992.813	825.368	619.582	-747.549	-0.940	-747.549	-0.940
3800	182.855	997.669	829.809	637.868	-751.015	-1.200	-751.015	-1.200
3900	182.858	1002.449	834.205	656.153	-754.561	-1.462	-754.561	-1.462
4000	182.861	1007.079	838.469	674.439	-758.188	-1.727	-758.188	-1.727
4100	182.864	1011.594	842.636	692.726	-761.897	-2.000	-761.897	-2.000
4200	182.866	1016.001	846.712	711.012	-765.685	-2.279	-765.685	-2.279
4300	182.869	1020.303	850.699	729.299	-769.551	-2.564	-769.551	-2.564
4400	182.871	1024.508	854.602	747.586	-773.494	-2.855	-773.494	-2.855
4500	182.873	1028.617	858.423	765.873	-777.513	-3.152	-777.513	-3.152
4600	182.875	1032.637	862.167	784.160	-781.608	-3.456	-781.608	-3.456
4700	182.877	1036.570	865.836	802.448	-785.779	-3.766	-785.779	-3.766
4800	182.878	1040.420	869.433	820.736	-790.026	-4.081	-790.026	-4.081
4900	182.880	1044.191	872.961	839.024	-794.342	-4.400	-794.342	-4.400
5000	182.881	1047.885	876.423	857.312	-798.727	-4.723	-798.727	-4.723
5100	182.883	1051.507	879.821	875.600	-803.180	-5.050	-803.180	-5.050
5200	182.884	1055.058	883.156	894.027	-807.701	-5.382	-807.701	-5.382
5300	182.885	1058.542	886.433	912.477	-812.290	-5.719	-812.290	-5.719
5400	182.886	1061.960	889.652	930.945	-816.947	-6.061	-816.947	-6.061
5500	182.887	1065.316	892.815	948.754	-821.672	-6.408	-821.672	-6.408
5600	182.889	1068.611	895.925	967.043	-826.465	-6.760	-826.465	-6.760
5700	182.890	1071.848	898.983	985.332	-831.326	-7.117	-831.326	-7.117
5800	182.891	1075.029	901.991	1003.621	-836.254	-7.479	-836.254	-7.479
5900	182.891	1078.156	904.951	1021.910	-841.248	-7.845	-841.248	-7.845
6000	182.892	1081.230	907.863	1040.199	-846.306	-8.216	-846.306	-8.216

PREVIOUS: June 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1965 (1 bar)

Iron Chloride ((FeCl₃)₂)Cl₆Fe₂(g)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{Mo}_6(\text{cr})$

$M_r = 308.658$ Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl_6)

CRYSTAL

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl_6)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K
 Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	log K_r
0						
100						
200						
298.15	175.310	255.224	0	-523.000	-391.033	68.507
300	175.778	256.310	0.325	-522.908	-390.215	67.942
400	192.464	309.156	18.734	-517.364	-346.787	45.286
500	209.200	353.955	38.842	-510.519	-304.907	31.853
600	223.007	393.425	60.512	-502.562	-264.531	23.029
700	229.702	428.347	83.175	-493.387	-225.594	16.894
800	233.049	459.266	106.333	-484.049	-187.973	12.273
900	233.886	486.768	129.684	-474.626	-151.529	8.793
1000	234.304	511.432	153.093	-465.239	-116.133	6.066
1100	234.722	533.783	176.544	-455.901	-81.675	3.878
1200	235.141	554.224	200.037	-446.612	-48.065	2.092
1300	235.559	573.063	223.574	-437.373	-15.228	0.612
1400	235.840	590.531	247.145	-428.198	16.900	-0.631
1500	235.978	606.808	270.737	-419.104	48.375	-1.685

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [255.224 \pm 16.7] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-523.000 \pm 41.8] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Novikov and Galitskii,¹ assumed that the equilibrium $\text{MoCl}_6(\text{cr}) = \text{MoCl}_5(\text{g}) + 1/2 \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$ exists. They then calculated values for the constant of the above equilibrium and estimated the thermodynamic characteristics, $\Delta_f H^\circ(T) = 4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_f S(T) = 8 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, of the equilibrium $\text{MoCl}_6(\text{cr}) = \text{MoCl}_5(\text{cr}) + 1/2 \text{Cl}_2(\text{g})$, from which they obtained the $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{MoCl}_6, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -125 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted heat capacity is the same as that of $\text{WCl}_6(\alpha, \text{cr})$, since the heat capacities of W and Mo are almost the same. The entropy is estimated from that of $\text{MoCl}_5(\text{cr})$ by the addition of $4 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ due to one extra chlorine atom in the molecule.

Vaporization Data

The sublimation point is calculated from the free energy crossover between crystal and gas. However, it should be noted that $\text{MoCl}_6(\text{cr})$ is unstable with respect to $\text{MoCl}_5(\text{cr})$ at all temperatures and thus sublimation could occur only under an atmosphere of Cl_2 .

References

¹G. I. Novikov and N. V. Galitskii, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 10, 576-8 (1965).

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1968

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl_6)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{Mo}_6(\text{cr})$

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₆)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 308.658Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₆)Cl₆Mo₁(g)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [419.538 \pm 16.7] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = [-438.253 \pm 83.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H_f^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-439.320 \pm 83.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν , cm ⁻¹	ν , cm ⁻¹
[347](1)	[144](3)
[326](2)	[171](3)
[390](3)	[106](3)

Ground State Quantum Weights = [1]

Point Group = O_h

Bond Distance: Mo-Cl = [2.26] Å

Bond Angle: Cl-Mo-Cl = [90°]; $\sigma = 24$

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [1.7396 \times 10^{-111}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Novikov and Galitskii,¹ assumed that the equilibrium MoCl₆(cr) = MoCl₆(g) + 1/2 Cl₂(g) exists. They then calculated values for the constant of the above equilibrium and estimated the thermodynamic characteristics. $\Delta_r H^{\circ} = 2.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_r S^{\circ} = 10 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ of the equilibrium MoCl₆(g) = MoCl₆(g) + 1/2 Cl₂(g), from which they obtained the $\Delta_r H^{\circ}(\text{MoCl}_6, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -105 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational frequencies are estimated by comparison with those of MoF₆ and WF₆, given by Nakamoto², and WCl₆, given by Evans and Lo.³

Structure, bond distance and bond angle are estimated to be the same as those of WCl₆. The three principal moments of inertia are $I_A = I_B = I_C = 120.2684 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

- G. I. Novikov and N. V. Galitskii, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 10, 576-82 (1965).
- K. Nakamoto, "Infrared Spectra of Inorganic and Coordination Compounds," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York-London, (1963).
- J. C. Evans and G. Y. S. Lo, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 26, 147 (1968).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - H(T _r)]/T _r	H ^o - H(T _r)	Δ _r H ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	-438.253	INFINITE
100	94.690	285.574	-31.060	-412.774	215.206
200	131.116	364.480	-13.605	-384.002	100.291
250	139.219	394.683	-6.830	-440.179	77.275
298.15	144.125	419.654	0	-439.320	62.436
300	144.276	420.546	0.267	-439.286	61.961
350	147.587	443.052	7.569	-438.354	51.046
400	149.853	462.917	15.008	-437.410	42.876
450	151.463	480.665	22.543	-436.468	36.536
500	152.644	496.687	30.147	-435.533	31.475
600	154.221	524.669	45.497	-433.696	23.907
700	155.193	548.521	60.972	-431.910	18.239
800	155.833	569.289	76.521	-430.177	14.503
900	156.276	587.670	92.132	-428.498	11.388
1000	156.593	604.153	107.776	-426.876	8.906
1100	156.832	619.090	123.448	-425.317	6.882
1200	157.013	632.744	139.141	-423.829	5.202
1300	157.154	645.318	154.849	-422.418	3.785
1400	157.266	656.968	170.570	-421.092	2.575
1500	157.352	667.822	186.302	-419.859	1.529
1600	157.431	677.980	202.041	-418.726	0.616
1700	157.493	687.526	217.788	-417.700	0.084
1800	157.545	696.579	233.539	-416.793	30.989
1900	157.588	705.048	249.296	-416.012	55.841
2000	157.626	713.133	265.057	-415.370	80.658
2100	157.658	720.824	280.821	-414.878	105.446
2200	157.686	728.159	296.588	-414.549	130.216
2300	157.711	735.169	312.358	-414.366	154.973
2400	157.732	741.882	328.130	-414.343	179.728
2500	157.751	748.321	343.905	-414.677	204.489
2600	157.768	754.508	359.681	-415.152	229.265
2700	157.783	760.463	375.458	-415.902	254.064
2800	157.796	766.201	391.237	-416.991	278.896
2900	157.808	771.739	407.017	-454.386	303.823
3000	157.819	777.089	422.799	-454.363	329.968
3100	157.829	782.264	438.581	-454.398	356.113
3200	157.838	787.275	454.364	-454.488	382.259
3300	157.846	792.132	470.149	-454.631	408.410
3400	157.853	796.844	485.934	-454.823	434.565
3500	157.860	801.420	501.719	-455.060	460.727
3600	157.866	805.867	517.505	-455.346	486.897
3700	157.872	810.193	533.292	-455.640	513.074
3800	157.877	814.403	549.080	-455.979	539.259
3900	157.882	818.504	564.868	-456.333	565.455
4000	157.887	822.501	580.656	-456.699	591.659
4100	157.891	826.400	596.445	-457.068	617.873
4200	157.895	830.205	612.234	-457.432	644.095
4300	157.898	833.920	628.024	-457.785	670.326
4400	157.902	837.550	643.814	-458.119	696.566
4500	157.905	841.099	659.604	-458.425	722.811
4600	157.908	844.569	675.395	-458.698	749.065
4700	157.911	847.965	691.186	-458.929	775.322
4800	157.913	851.290	706.977	-459.113	801.585
4900	157.916	854.546	722.769	-459.245	827.852
5000	157.918	857.736	738.560	-459.326	854.126
5100	157.920	860.864	754.352	-459.391	880.400
5200	157.922	863.930	770.144	-459.444	906.674
5300	157.924	866.938	785.937	-459.496	932.948
5400	157.926	869.890	801.729	-459.546	959.222
5500	157.928	872.788	817.522	-459.596	985.496
5600	157.929	875.634	833.315	-459.644	1011.770
5700	157.931	878.429	849.108	-459.690	1038.044
5800	157.932	881.176	864.901	-459.734	1064.318
5900	157.934	883.875	880.694	-459.776	1090.592
6000	157.935	886.530	896.488	-459.816	1116.866

PREVIOUS: December 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1968 (1 bar)

Molybdenum Chloride (MoCl₆)Cl₆Mo₁(g)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{W}_4(\text{cr})$

Tungsten Chloride, Alpha (α - WCl_6)

CRYSTAL (α_1 - α_2)

Tungsten Chloride, alpha (WCl_6)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{W}_4(\text{cr})$

Tungsten Chloride, Alpha (α - WCl_6)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [238.4881 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]$
 $T_m(\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) = 450 \pm 10 \text{ K}$
 $T_m(\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta) = 503 \pm 3 \text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -593.71 \pm 25.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\alpha_1} H^\circ(\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) = [4.2] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\alpha_2} H^\circ(\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta) = 15.774 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation
 Shechukarev *et al.*¹ have measured calorimetrically the heat of solution of $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr})$ and also of $\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4(\text{cr})$ in a 12% solution of NaOH as -188.0 ± 0.3 and $-13.6 \pm 0.11 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively. Based on these data and a heat of dilution value for Na_2WO_4 , which is essentially zero, we obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -174.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr}) + 6 \text{ NaOH}(\text{aq}, 16.3 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{WO}_4(\text{cr}) + 6 \text{ NaCl}(\text{aq}, 22000 \text{ H}_2\text{O}) + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$. This reaction gives $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WCl}_6, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -141.9 \pm 6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, using a revised $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{WO}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 270.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and other auxiliary data from JANAF Tables and from Parker.² The authors have suggested a possible uncertainty of the order of $5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ due to the slowness of the dissolution of $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 Wely³ has measured the enthalpy changes for $\text{WCl}_6(\alpha, \text{cr})$ in the temperature range from 406 to 502.4 K by drop calorimetry. Few points were measured in the region of the $\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2$ transition and no attempt was made to investigate the phase present at the conclusion of the drop. Thus, these data appear to be inadequate to define the heat capacities of the α_1 and α_2 phase. The adopted heat capacities are estimated so that they are reasonably consistent with the enthalpy data.

The entropy, $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 57.0 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from that of the gas using $\Delta S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 43.155 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the vaporization and sublimation data given in the $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ table (December 31, 1966).

Transition Data
 Transition temperatures and heats of transition have been reported by the following investigators, and their results are summarized as follows:

Source	Method	$\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2$ Transition		$\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta$ Transition	
		T/K	$\Delta_{\alpha_1} H^\circ$ kcal·mol ⁻¹	T/K	$\Delta_{\alpha_2} H^\circ$ kcal·mol ⁻¹
Ketelaar <i>et al.</i> ⁴	Vapor pressure	441	—	500	3.4
Stevenson ⁴	Cooling curve	458	—	503	—
Wely ³	Vapor pressure	—	—	503	1.9
Shechukarev <i>et al.</i> ⁶	Drop calorimetric	—	—	504	3.4
Dobrotin <i>et al.</i> ⁷	Vapor pressure	—	—	504	3.4
	Approximate calorimetric	—	—	493 ± 10	5.5

The adopted $\Delta_f H^\circ(450 \text{ K})$ ($\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2$) and $\Delta_f H^\circ(503 \text{ K})$ ($\alpha_2 \rightarrow \beta$) are calculated as 1.0 and 3.77 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively, based on the adopted heat capacities and the enthalpy data. The enthalpies are assumed to refer to α_1 phase as the final state, although no experimental evidence for this is given.

Fusion Data
 Refer to the β -crystal table for details.

Sublimation Data
 Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

References
¹S. A. Shechukarev, I. V. Vasilkova and G. I. Novikov, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 3, 2642 (1958).
²V. B. Parker, NSRDS-NBS 2, (1965).
³J. A. A. Ketelaar, G. W. Oosterhout and P. B. Braun, Rec. Trav. Chim. 62, 597 (1943).
⁴F. D. Stevenson, Ph.D. Thesis, Oregon State University (1962); U.S. Bur. Mines RI 6367, (1964).
⁵J. R. Wely, Ph.D. Thesis, Oregon State University (1962).
⁶S. A. Shechukarev and A. V. Suvorov, Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 16, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
⁷R. B. Dobrotin, A. V. Suvorov and Y. V. Kondrat'ev Vestnik Leningrad. Univ. 19, No. 4 Fiz. I Khim. No. 1, 95 (1964).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference		Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	ΔG°	$\log K_r$
0			0	-593.710	-455.544	79.809
100				-593.618	-454.687	79.168
200				-593.488	-454.076	78.523
298.15	175.418	238.488	238.488	-593.710	-455.544	79.809
300	175.728	239.574	238.491	-593.618	-454.687	79.168
400	192.464	292.420	245.584	-588.082	-409.178	54.933
450	200.832	315.572	252.090	-584.830	-387.006	44.923
450.000	200.832	324.870	252.090	—	I < - - - -> II	—
500	209.200	346.463	260.459	-577.043	-365.681	38.202
503.000	209.702	347.716	260.976	—	II < - - - -> III	—
600	222.170	385.865	278.144	-568.866	-324.158	28.220
700	229.367	420.706	296.072	-559.872	-284.076	21.198
800	232.840	451.598	313.620	-550.476	-245.315	16.017
900	234.095	479.108	330.508	-540.969	-207.741	12.057
1000	234.304	503.792	346.624	-531.485	-171.225	8.944

PREVIOUS: December 1962

CURRENT: December 1966

Tungsten Chloride, beta (WCl₆)

CRYSTAL(β)

M_r = 396.568Tungsten Chloride, Beta (β-WCl₆)Cl₆W₁(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = [280.604] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_m (α₂ → β) = 503 ± 3 K
 T_{fm} = 555 ± 2 K

Δ_{cr}H°(298.15 K) = [-572.877] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{cr}H°(α₂ → β) = [15.774] kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{fm}H° = [6.694] kJ·mol⁻¹

T/K	C _p ^a	S° - [C _p ° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	Δ _{cr} H°	Δ _{cr} G°	log K _r
0						
100						
200						
298.15	188.280	280.604	280.604	-572.877	-447.269	78.360
300	188.280	281.769	280.608	-572.763	-446.490	77.741
400	188.280	335.934	287.993	-566.808	-405.309	52.978
500	188.280	377.947	301.938	-561.208	-365.588	38.193
503.000	188.280	379.075	302.397			
555.000	188.280	397.597	310.463			
600	188.280	412.275	317.554	-555.834	-376.972	28.465
700	188.280	441.298	333.212	-556.623	-289.242	21.584
800	188.280	468.432	348.329	-545.439	-212.250	16.270
900	188.280	488.016	362.708	-540.261	-215.889	12.520
1000	188.280	508.453	376.308	-535.076	-180.077	9.406
1100	188.280	526.398	389.150	-530.878	-144.750	6.874
1200	188.280	542.780	401.280	-526.160	-109.857	4.782
1300	188.280	557.851	412.752	-521.518	-75.354	3.028
1400	188.280	571.804	423.621	-516.952	-41.205	1.537
1500	188.280	584.794	433.938	-512.460	-7.380	0.257

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation, Δ_{cr}H°(WCl₆, β, cr, 298.15 K) = -136.921 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from that of WCl₆(α, cr) by adding the heat of α₂ → β transition and the difference between H°(593; 298.15) for WCl₆(α, cr) and WCl₆(β, cr).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Wely¹ has measured the enthalpy changes for WCl₆(β, cr) in the temperature range from 508 to 553 K by drop calorimetry. Because of the short temperature range, poor distribution of points and lack of identification of the phase present at the conclusion of each drop, we feel that the enthalpy data are insufficient to define the heat capacity accurately. The adopted heat capacities are estimated so that they are consistent with the enthalpy data within their probable uncertainty.

The entropy of WCl₆(β, cr), S°(298.15 K) = 67.066 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, is calculated in a manner analogous to that of the heat of formation.

Transition Data

Refer to the α-crystal table for details.

Fusion Data

Melting point and heat of melting have been reported by the following investigators, and their results are summarized as follows:

Source	Method	T _m /K	ΔH°(kcal·mol ⁻¹)
Keitelar <i>et al.</i> ²	Vapor pressure	557	2.3
Stevenson ³	Cooling curve	555	-
	Vapor Pressure	555	1.5
Wely ¹	Drop calorimetric	556	1.6
Shchukarev <i>et al.</i> ⁴	Vapor pressure	564	2.0
Dobrotin <i>et al.</i> ⁵	Approximate calorimetric	545 ± 12	4.2

The adopted heat of melting, Δ_{cr}H°(555 K) = 1.6 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from the adopted heat capacities and the enthalpy data. The enthalpies are assumed to refer to α₁ phase as the final state, although no experimental evidence for this is available.

Sublimation Data

Δ_{fm}H°(298.15 K) is calculated as the difference between Δ_{cr}H°(298.15 K) for WCl₆(β, cr) and WCl₆(g).

References

- J. R. Wely, Ph.D. Thesis, Oregon State University (1962).
- J. A. Keitelar, G. W. Oosterhout and P. B. Braun, *Rec. Trav. Chim.* **62**, 597 (1943).
- T. D. Stevenson, Ph.D. Thesis, Oregon State University (1962); U. S. Bur. Mines RI 6367, (1964).
- S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Suvorov, *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* **16**, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
- R. B. Dobrotin, A. V. Suvorov and Y. V. Kondrat'ev, *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* **19**, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 95 (1964).

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1966

Tungsten Chloride, Beta (β-WCl₆)Cl₆W₁(cr)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{W}_1(\text{l})$

Tungsten Chloride (WCl_6)

$M_r = 396.568$

LIQUID

Tungsten Chloride (WCl_6)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [284.868] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 555 \pm 2 \text{ K}$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-569.405] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ = 6.694 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WCl}_6, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of $\text{WCl}_6(\beta, \text{cr})$ by adding the enthalpy of fusion and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(555 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the β -crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Wely,¹ has measured the enthalpy changes for $\text{WCl}_6(\text{l})$ in the temperature range from 560 to 603 K by drop calorimetry. Since the temperature range was very short and no attempt was made to investigate the phase present at the conclusion of the drop, we feel that the enthalpy data are insufficient to define the heat capacity accurately. The adopted heat capacities are estimated so that they are reasonably consistent with the enthalpy data.

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

Refer to the β -crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is calculated as the temperature at which the Gibbs energies of formation for both $\text{WCl}_6(\text{l})$ and $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ are equal. The difference in the enthalpies of formation of $\text{WCl}_6(\text{l})$ and $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ at T_{vap} is the enthalpy of vaporization.

Ketelaar *et al.*,² have determined the boiling point and the heat of vaporization as 609.7 K and 15.24 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively, from vapor pressure measurements. Shchukarev *et al.*,^{3,4} revised their previous data and gave the boiling point and the heat of vaporization as 616.2 K and 14.7 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively, from their vapor pressure measurements.

Refer to the ideal gas table for additional information.

References

1. J. R. Wely, Ph.D. Thesis, Oregon State University (1962).
2. J. A. Ketelaar, G. W. Oosterhout and P. B. Braun, *Rec. Trav. Chim.* **62**, 597 (1943).
3. S. A. Shchukarev and A. V. Suvorov, *Vestnik Leningrad. Univ.* **16**, No. 4, Ser. Fiz. I Khim., No. 1, 87 (1961).
4. S. A. Shchukarev and G. I. Novikov, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* **1**, 357 (1956).
5. S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov, A. V. Suvorov and A. K. Baev, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* **3**, 2630 (1958).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
0						
100						
200						
298.15	200.832	284.868	284.868	-569.405	-445.068	71.974
300	200.832	286.110	284.872	-569.267	-444.296	71.359
400	200.832	343.886	292.749	-562.057	-403.739	52.723
500	200.832	388.701	307.625	-555.202	-364.958	38.127
555.000	200.832	409.659	316.716		III <- -> LIQUID	
600	200.832	425.317	324.281	-548.573	-327.535	28.514
700	200.832	456.275	340.983	-542.106	-291.209	21.730
800	200.832	483.092	357.108	-535.767	-255.801	16.702
900	200.832	506.747	372.446	-529.533	-221.180	12.837
1000	200.832	527.907	386.953	-523.394	-187.249	9.781
1100	200.832	547.048	400.651	-517.340	-153.928	7.309
1200	200.832	564.523	413.589	-511.367	-121.155	5.274
1300	200.832	580.598	425.826	-505.470	-88.877	3.571
1400	200.832	595.481	437.419	-499.649	-57.050	2.129
1500	200.832	609.337	448.424	-493.901	-25.637	0.893

PREVIOUS: December 1962

CURRENT: December 1956

Tungsten Chloride (WCl_6)

$\text{Cl}_6\text{W}_1(\text{l})$

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

M_r = 396.568 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

LIQUID(α₁-α₂-β)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

0 to 450 K crystal, alpha₁
 450 to 503 K crystal, alpha₂
 503 to 555 K crystal, beta
 above 555 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G° - H°(T _r)]/T _r	H° - H°(T _r)	log K _r
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		kJ·mol ⁻¹	
0				
100				
200				
298.15	175.418	238.488	0	-593.710
300	175.728	238.491	0.325	-455.544
400	192.464	245.584	18.734	-454.687
450	200.832	252.090	28.567	-409.178
450.000	200.832	324.870	32.751	-384.850
500	209.200	346.463	43.002	-365.681
503.000	209.702	347.716	43.630	-365.681
503.000	188.280	379.075	59.404	II <- -> III
555.000	200.832	397.597	69.194	TRANSITION
555.000	200.832	409.659	75.889	III <- -> LIQUID
600	200.832	425.317	84.926	TRANSITION
700	200.832	456.275	103.009	-548.573
800	200.832	483.092	123.092	-442.106
900	200.832	506.747	145.176	-291.209
1000	200.832	527.907	165.259	-255.801
1100	200.832	547.048	183.342	-221.180
1200	200.832	564.523	203.425	-187.249
1300	200.832	580.598	223.508	-153.928
1400	200.832	595.481	243.592	-121.155
1500	200.832	609.337	263.675	-88.877
				-499.649
				-571.050
				-493.901
				-25.637

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1966

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

LIQUID(α₁-α₂-β)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆) *M_r* = 396.568 Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆) Cl₆W₁(g)

S^o(298.15 K) = [419.166] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ*H*^o(0 K) = -491.99 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹ Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [140](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [180](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [120](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [360](1) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [375(3)] Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Ground State Quantum Weight = 1 σ = 24

Point Group: O_h

Bond Distance: W-Cl = 2.26 Å

Bond Angle: Cl-W-Cl = 90°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: *I*_A*I*_B*I*_C = 1.74003 × 10⁻¹¹ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation			Enthalpy Reference Temperature = <i>T_r</i> = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = <i>p</i> ^o = 0.1 MPa		
Source	Phase Studied	<i>T</i> /K	<i>S</i> ^o - [<i>C_p</i> - <i>H</i> (<i>T</i>)]/ <i>T</i>	<i>H</i> - <i>H</i> (<i>T_r</i>)	Δ <i>H</i> ^o	Δ <i>G</i> ^o	log <i>K_r</i>	
Stevenson ¹	α, α'	462 - 502	INFINITE	INFINITE	-491.987	INFINITE	INFINITE	
	β*, α'	503 - 551	285.822	285.822	-493.672	-493.672	243.722	
	1*	557 - 598	364.112	364.112	-493.281	-493.281	114.256	
Shechukarev <i>et al.</i> ²	α, α'	**	394.234	421.510	-494.557	-494.557	88.402	
	β*, α'	209 ± 0.5	419.166	419.166	-493.712	-493.712	71.728	
	1*	23.1 ± 0.2	420.057	0	-493.679	-493.679	71.195	
	β*, α'	24.2 ± 0.1	442.539	7.561	-492.765	-492.765	58.926	
	1*	22.0	449.738	14.995	-491.824	-491.824	49.741	
	α, α'	23.8	460.127	22.526	-490.873	-490.873	42.612	
	β*, α'	23.9	496.143	435.889	-489.921	-489.921	36.919	
	1*	23.8	524.116	448.330	-489.029	-489.029	28.404	
	α, α'	23.8	547.963	460.901	-488.175	-488.175	22.346	
	β*, α'	23.8	577.106	473.171	-487.368	-487.368	17.819	
	1*	23.8	587.106	484.715	-486.613	-486.613	14.311	
	α, α'	23.8	603.587	495.846	-485.914	-485.914	11.515	
	β*, α'	23.8	618.523	506.330	-485.266	-485.266	9.235	
	1*	23.8	632.176	516.257	-484.671	-484.671	7.342	
	α, α'	23.8	644.749	525.663	-484.130	-484.130	5.745	
	β*, α'	23.8	656.399	534.591	-483.643	-483.643	4.380	
	1*	23.8	667.252	543.077	-483.216	-483.216	3.201	
	α, α'	23.8	677.410	551.159	-482.846	-482.846	2.172	
	β*, α'	23.8	686.596	558.869	-482.529	-482.529	1.267	
	1*	23.8	695.959	566.237	-482.262	-482.262	0.465	
	α, α'	23.8	704.478	573.291	-482.046	-482.046	0.152	
	β*, α'	23.8	712.562	580.054	-481.878	-481.878	-0.252	
	1*	23.8	720.253	586.549	-481.757	-481.757	-0.893	
	α, α'	23.8	727.588	592.794	-481.682	-481.682	-1.475	
	β*, α'	23.8	734.598	598.808	-481.650	-481.650	-2.002	
	1*	23.8	741.311	604.607	-481.650	-481.650	-2.482	
	α, α'	23.8	747.750	610.205	-481.682	-481.682	-2.922	
	β*, α'	23.8	753.937	615.615	-481.757	-481.757	-3.325	
	1*	23.8	759.892	620.849	-481.878	-481.878	-3.698	
	α, α'	23.8	765.630	625.918	-482.046	-482.046	-4.042	
	β*, α'	23.8	771.167	630.831	-482.262	-482.262	-4.361	
	1*	23.8	776.517	635.599	-482.529	-482.529	-4.659	
	α, α'	23.8	781.692	640.229	-482.846	-482.846	-4.936	
	β*, α'	23.8	786.703	644.728	-483.216	-483.216	-5.196	
	1*	23.8	791.520	649.104	-483.643	-483.643	-5.440	
	α, α'	23.8	796.273	653.364	-484.130	-484.130	-5.670	
	β*, α'	23.8	800.848	657.151	-484.671	-484.671	-5.886	
	1*	23.8	805.296	661.556	-485.266	-485.266	-6.092	
	α, α'	23.8	809.621	665.508	-485.914	-485.914	-6.286	
	β*, α'	23.8	813.831	669.348	-486.613	-486.613	-6.474	
	1*	23.8	817.932	673.106	-487.368	-487.368	-6.663	
	α, α'	23.8	821.929	676.776	-488.175	-488.175	-6.842	
	β*, α'	23.8	825.828	680.365	-489.029	-489.029	-7.013	
	1*	23.8	829.633	683.873	-489.929	-489.929	-7.175	
	α, α'	23.8	833.348	687.307	-490.873	-490.873	-7.329	
	β*, α'	23.8	836.978	690.667	-491.824	-491.824	-7.476	
	1*	23.8	840.527	693.958	-492.765	-492.765	-7.617	
	α, α'	23.8	843.997	697.182	-493.679	-493.679	-7.751	
	β*, α'	23.8	847.393	700.342	-494.557	-494.557	-7.880	
	1*	23.8	850.718	703.440	-495.402	-495.402	-8.003	
	α, α'	23.8	853.974	706.479	-496.216	-496.216	-8.121	
	β*, α'	23.8	857.164	709.461	-497.000	-497.000	-8.234	
	1*	23.8	860.292	712.388	-497.757	-497.757	-8.343	
	α, α'	23.8	863.358	715.262	-498.486	-498.486	-8.447	
	β*, α'	23.8	866.366	718.089	-499.187	-499.187	-8.548	
	1*	23.8	869.318	720.868	-499.859	-499.859	-8.644	
	α, α'	23.8	872.216	723.584	-500.500	-500.500	-8.737	
	β*, α'	23.8	875.062	726.264	-501.114	-501.114	-8.826	
	1*	23.8	877.857	728.897	-501.699	-501.699	-8.912	
	α, α'	23.8	880.604	731.491	-502.252	-502.252	-9.000	
	β*, α'	23.8	883.303	734.041	-502.782	-502.782	-9.075	
	1*	23.8	885.958	736.551	-503.281	-503.281	-9.152	

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm) CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

S^o(298.15 K) = [419.166] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ Δ*H*^o(0 K) = -491.99 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹ Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [140](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [180](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [120](3) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [360](1) Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

S^o(298.15 K) = [375(3)] Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -493.71 ± 25.1 kJ·mol⁻¹

Ground State Quantum Weight = 1 σ = 24

Point Group: O_h

Bond Distance: W-Cl = 2.26 Å

Bond Angle: Cl-W-Cl = 90°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: *I*_A*I*_B*I*_C = 1.74003 × 10⁻¹¹ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of WCl₆(g), Δ*H*^o(298.15 K) = -118.0 kcal·mol⁻¹, is calculated from that of the crystal plus the adopted heat of sublimation, Δ*H*_{sub}^o(298.15 K) = 23.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ for WCl₆(α, α') → WCl₆(g). The latter was obtained from third law analysis of the vapor pressure data,¹⁻⁴ using all JANAF functions (December 31, 1966).

Source	Phase Studied	<i>T</i> /K	Data Points	Δ <i>H</i> _{sub} ^o (298.15 K), kcal/mol	Drift	Δ <i>H</i> ^o (298.15 K) kcal·mol ⁻¹
Stevenson ¹	α, α'	462 - 502	38	23.74	6.2 ± 1.0	-118.16
	β*, α'	503 - 551	15	23.89	1.5 ± 0.3	-118.01
	1*	557 - 598	13	23.89	-0.6 ± 0.1	-118.01
Shechukarev <i>et al.</i> ²	α, α'	**	--	22.0	4.0	-118.10
	β*, α'	209 ± 0.5	--	23.8	0.4	-117.92
	1*	23.1 ± 0.2	--	23.98	-0.2	-117.92
Ketelaar <i>et al.</i> ³	α, α'	425 - 500	21	23.94	1.7 ± 0.4	-117.96
	β*, α'	504 - 554	21	24.4 ± 0.1	-0.8 ± 0.1	-117.99
	1*	523 - 635	21	24.4 ± 0.1	-1.0 ± 0.1	-118.05
Vernon ⁴	α, α'	298 - 423	4	21.02	10.8 ± 12.8	-120.88

Vernon⁴ has also determined the equilibrium constants in the temperature range from 1360 to 1600 K for the decomposition of WCl₆(g) to W(α) and Cl₂(g) by reaction of the sample with a hot tungsten filament in a vacuum bulb. Using the reported equilibrium constants, the heat of formation of WCl₆(g) at 298 K is calculated by the second and third law method as -131.8 ± 2.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ and -135.2 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The third law drift is 2.4 ± 1.9 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Unfortunately the reported equilibrium constants may be seriously in error since atomic chlorine is the main species at the pressure and temperature studied.

* Enthalpy changes are converted to Δ*H*_{sub}^o*H*^o(298.15 K) for WCl₆(α, α') → WCl₆(g).

** Vapor pressure equations for the crystal (α, β) and the liquid to gas are given.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Ewens and Lister⁵ have determined the octahedral structure for WCl₆(g) by electron diffraction and found the bond length to be 2.26 Å. The vibrational frequency of ν₃, 375 cm⁻¹, was observed in the infrared spectra by Evans.⁶ The values of ν₁, ν₂, and ν₃ (360, 340 and 180 cm⁻¹, respectively) are estimated based on those of the aqueous ion PrCl₆³⁻ reported by Woodward and Creighton.⁷ The values of ν₄ and ν₆ (140 and 120 cm⁻¹, respectively) are estimated by comparison with those of WF₆(g).

The principal moments of inertia are: *I*_A = *I*_B = *I*_C = 120.2779 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

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Cl₁₀W₂(g)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)₂

IDEAL GAS

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)₂

$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [713.581] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $M_r = 722.230$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -873.16 \pm 41.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -868.60 \pm 41.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	ν, cm^{-1}
[500](2)	[150](2)
[400](2)	[80](2)
[350](2)	[125](4)
[250](2)	[100](6)
	[40](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [3]

Point Group: [D_{3h}]

Bond Distance: W-Cl = [2.26] Å

Bond Angles: Cl*-W-Cl* = [190]°; W-Cl*_{long}-W = [90]°

Cl*_{ax}-W-Cl*_{ax} = [180]°; Cl*_{eq}-W-Cl*_{eq} = [90]°

* = Equatorial ** = Axial

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [6.64026 \times 10^{-109}] \text{ g}^3\cdot\text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = [4]$

Heat of Formation

The heat of formation, $\Delta H_f^\circ(\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_{10}, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -207.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 10.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{g}) = 2 \text{ WCl}_6(\text{g})$, using all JANAF functions (December 31, 1966). The value of $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is obtained from third law analysis of the partial pressures of $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ and $\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{g})$ derived from PVT data determined by Shechukarev *et al.*¹ The second law $\Delta H_f^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is $10.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is estimated by analogy with that of $\text{Mo}_2\text{Cl}_{10}$ reported by Sands and Zalkin.² Chlorine atoms are placed octahedrally around two tungsten atoms and these two octahedra share one common edge with six chlorine and two tungsten atoms in a plane. The bond length is estimated to be the same as that in $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$. The three principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 210.4863 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 546.8356 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 576.9051 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

All vibrational frequencies are estimated based on those of WCl_6 , AlCl_3 , and Cs_2Cl_6 , such that $S^\circ(\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_{10}, \text{g}, 607\text{ K}) = 216.65 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This entropy is derived from $\Delta S^\circ(607\text{ K}) = 19.92 \pm 0.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{W}_2\text{Cl}_{10}(\text{g}) = 2\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$, obtained by second law analysis of the data of Shechukarev *et al.*¹ The frequencies are not in point group order.

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T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [C _p ^o - F(T _r)]/T	H ^o - F(T _r)]/T	Δ _r H ^o	Δ _r G ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	0	-873.157	INFINITE	
100	200.630	455.551	-60.408	-873.157	-873.157	
200	246.532	611.501	-47.910	-876.522	-825.651	
250	256.975	667.725	-25.148	-872.991	-775.991	202.668
298.15	263.467	713.581	0	-870.764	-752.000	157.122
300	263.668	715.581	0.488	-868.598	-729.322	127.774
350	268.139	755.212	13.700	-866.254	-703.293	126.836
400	271.243	792.234	27.279	-864.001	-682.454	89.119
450	273.470	824.517	40.300	-861.764	-659.899	76.599
500	275.117	853.219	53.016	-859.548	-637.585	66.608
600	277.333	903.592	82.248	-855.192	-593.603	51.678
700	278.710	946.454	110.055	-850.946	-550.342	41.067
800	279.620	983.734	137.975	-846.815	-507.682	33.148
900	280.252	1016.707	165.970	-842.799	-465.532	27.019
1000	280.708	1046.260	194.019	-838.901	-423.824	22.138
1100	281.047	1073.031	222.108	-835.121	-382.500	18.163
1200	281.307	1097.497	250.226	-831.461	-341.516	14.866
1300	281.509	1120.021	278.367	-827.921	-300.831	12.088
1400	281.671	1140.890	306.527	-824.503	-260.415	9.716
1500	281.801	1160.377	334.701	-821.209	-220.239	7.669
1600	281.908	1178.518	362.886	-818.042	-180.278	5.885
1700	281.997	1195.611	391.082	-815.003	-140.571	4.317
1800	282.071	1211.732	419.285	-812.097	-100.920	2.929
1900	282.135	1226.985	447.495	-809.327	-61.486	1.690
2000	282.188	1241.458	475.712	-806.700	-22.195	0.580
2100	282.235	1255.259	503.933	-804.221	16.969	-0.422
2200	282.275	1268.557	532.158	-801.897	56.018	-1.330
2300	282.310	1280.906	560.388	-800.736	94.965	-2.157
2400	282.341	1292.941	588.620	-799.745	133.822	-2.913
2500	282.369	1304.448	616.856	-798.930	172.599	-3.606
2600	282.393	1315.523	645.094	-798.292	211.308	-4.245
2700	282.414	1326.181	673.334	-797.800	249.958	-4.836
2800	282.434	1336.452	701.577	-797.451	288.560	-5.382
2900	282.451	1346.363	729.821	-797.210	327.131	-5.892
3000	282.467	1355.939	758.067	-797.046	365.685	-6.367
3100	282.481	1365.201	786.314	-797.125	404.239	-6.811
3200	282.494	1374.170	814.563	-797.396	442.810	-7.228
3300	282.505	1382.863	842.813	-797.806	481.421	-7.620
3400	282.516	1391.297	871.064	-798.351	520.086	-7.990
3500	282.526	1399.486	899.316	-799.029	558.828	-8.340
3600	282.535	1407.445	927.569	-800.799	597.671	-8.672
3700	282.543	1415.187	955.823	-802.771	637.023	-8.993
3800	282.551	1422.722	984.078	-804.978	677.950	-9.319
3900	282.558	1430.061	1012.333	-807.368	718.864	-9.628
4000	282.564	1437.215	1040.589	-810.012	759.765	-9.922
4100	282.570	1444.192	1068.846	-812.952	800.654	-10.200
4200	282.576	1451.002	1097.103	-816.125	841.530	-10.466
4300	282.581	1457.651	1125.361	-819.561	882.394	-10.719
4400	282.586	1464.147	1153.619	-823.286	923.246	-10.960
4500	282.591	1470.498	1181.878	-827.365	964.085	-11.191
4600	282.595	1476.709	1210.138	-831.754	1004.911	-11.411
4700	282.599	1482.787	1238.397	-836.495	1045.720	-11.622
4800	282.603	1488.736	1266.657	-841.628	1086.514	-11.824
4900	282.606	1494.563	1294.918	-847.192	1127.292	-12.017
5000	282.609	1500.273	1323.179	-853.238	1168.048	-12.203
5100	282.613	1505.869	1351.440	-859.799	1208.786	-12.380
5200	282.615	1511.357	1379.701	-866.837	1249.500	-12.551
5300	282.618	1516.740	1407.963	-874.390	1290.190	-12.716
5400	282.621	1522.023	1436.225	-882.505	1330.854	-12.873
5500	282.623	1527.209	1464.487	-891.122	1371.491	-13.025
5600	282.626	1532.302	1492.749	-900.298	1412.096	-13.171
5700	282.628	1537.304	1521.012	-910.077	1452.670	-13.312
5800	282.630	1542.219	1549.275	-920.500	1493.212	-13.448
5900	282.632	1547.051	1577.538	-931.616	1533.716	-13.578
6000	282.634	1551.801	1605.801	-943.369	1574.181	-13.704

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

Tungsten Chloride (WCl₆)₂

Cl₁₀W₂(g)

Chlorine

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Continuation of discussions of selected Cl species

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to SCl and S_2 . In addition, Donovan *et al.*¹¹ observed during flash photolysis of S_2Cl_2 , a number of transient bands in the region 30221-34200 cm^{-1} which may be due to S_2Cl . By analogy with the known electronic levels for the isoelectronic radical cations SCl_2^+ , OCl_2^+ , and OF_2^+ , we predict the existence of three excited states for S_2Cl which should give rise to transitions from the ground state in the 20000-30000 cm^{-1} region. No attempt is made here to make definite assignments for the observed absorption spectra^{7, 10, 11} assigned to S_2Cl since this will require the results of higher resolution experiments. We prefer to predict the electronic configurations for the ground and excited states from the Walsh correlation diagram⁷ and to estimate their relative term values based on the vertical ionization potentials^{10, 11} observed in the photoelectron spectra of SCl_2 , OCl_2 , and OF_2 . A detailed description of the factors considered in making these estimates can be found on the SF_6 gas table.²

Additional support for the existence of the S_2Cl radical is provided by the matrix photolysis work of Herring *et al.*⁶

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Tremmel *et al.*¹³ The antisymmetric stretching frequency (ν_3) is that observed in the infrared absorption spectra of gaseous CoCl_2 by Leroi *et al.*⁷ This value has been confirmed from results of two infrared matrix isolation studies.¹⁹ The doubly degenerate bending frequency (ν_2) was observed by Thompson and Carlson⁸ in the infrared spectra of CoCl_2 isolated in an argon matrix. The infrared-inactive symmetric stretching frequency (ν_1) is estimated by comparison with similar data for FeCl_2 ¹ and NiCl_2 .¹⁴ Some additional support for this value is provided by calculations of DeKock and Gruen.¹¹ Assuming linear model, they calculated $\nu_1 = 332 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ from $\nu_2 = 493 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Also, Clifton and Gruen¹⁵ observed a vibrational spacing of 332 cm^{-1} in the fluorescence spectrum of argon matrix-isolated CoCl_2 which may be ν_1 . A similar assignment for NiCl_2 was recently proposed¹⁴ based on observations of vibrational spacings in its fluorescence spectrum.

Continuation of discussions of selected Cl species

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The ground state of the linear NiCl₂ molecule is established as ¹Γ_g from numerous studies on the Laporte-forbidden d-d transitions^{24,26} as well as a study of the Laporte-allowed charge-transfer transitions.¹⁷ The very complex electronic spectra for both the gas phase and matrix isolated NiCl₂ have been studied by numerous investigators and interpreted using crystal field or ligand field theory. Our adopted values for the excited states are from Lever and Holleb²⁴ who used an "orbital angular overlap" model to fit the spin-allowed and spin-forbidden d-d transition spectra. These assignments are in good agreement with those of DeKock and Gruen^{25,26} and Smith¹⁵ but differ from those of Hougén *et al.*¹⁹

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The electronic spectra of CoCl₂ have been extensively investigated both in the gas phase^{10, 11, 16} and in various matrices.^{9, 12, 13} Unfortunately, most of the results are conflicting and difficult to interpret. It is not certain whether the ground state configuration is ⁶F or ⁵F. Theoretical arguments based on a ligand-field model^{12, 13} favor the former, but recently Lever and Holleb¹⁶ interpreted the electronic spectra of CoCl₂ in terms of an "orbital angular overlap" model and preferred the latter ground state configuration. Other problems associated with band assignments in the CoCl₂ spectra have been dealt with by Smith.¹⁵ The adopted states and levels comprise one of two sets of assignments proposed by Lever and Holleb.¹⁶ The alternate functions derived from their second set of assignments¹⁹ suggest that the adopted entropies may be biased by as much as +2 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 298 K and +0.2 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 4000 K. Functions based on the assignments of Smith¹⁵ agree with those adopted to better than 1 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at all temperatures.

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The drift indicated that the entropy of FeCl₂(g) is made more consistent by introducing two low lying electronic levels and a relatively low bending frequency. The enthalpies derived by 2nd and 3rd law analyses are in good agreement.

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Sublimation Data
 Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

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The vibrational frequencies are from the matrix infrared studies of Hastie *et al.*¹⁹ Both of the stretching frequencies (ν_1 and ν_2) were observed in matrices of N₂, Ar, and Ne. The adopted values are gas-phase frequencies which were estimated by Hastie *et al.*¹⁹ from their matrix data. Other matrix infrared²⁰ and matrix Raman²¹ studies have led to stretching frequencies which deviate by less than 30 cm⁻¹ from our adopted values. Also, ν_1 is in agreement with the value of 314 cm⁻¹ which was observed by Beattie and Perry²² in a gas-phase Raman study at 1000°C. The bending frequency (ν_3) is somewhat more uncertain than the stretching frequencies. Hastie *et al.*¹⁹ observed a relatively weak band at 80 cm⁻¹ when PCl₃ was trapped in a neon matrix and assigned this band to ν_3 . Gas-phase²² and matrix²¹ Raman studies have indicated that ν_3 lies much closer to 100 cm⁻¹. The gas-phase Raman spectrum²² was obtained in the presence of an excess of chlorine to suppress decomposition and subsequent resonance fluorescence. We prefer the lower value (80 cm⁻¹) but assign an uncertainty of ± 20 cm⁻¹ which corresponds to 0.5 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ in S⁰(298.15 K).

The ground state is assumed to be ¹A₁, based on an analogy with those for other Group IV A dichlorides.²³ The upper ¹B₁ level at 31000 cm⁻¹ was observed by Hastie *et al.*¹⁹ Also included is a triplet level (³B₁) at 22000 cm⁻¹. The energy separation for the ¹B₁-³B₁ states (9000 cm⁻¹) is assumed to be similar to that observed for other Group IV A dichlorides.²³

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Chlorine

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A normal coordinate treatment of $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ in the Urey-Bradley force fields was performed by So^{21} using the reported vibrational frequencies of Beattie and Ozin.²¹ This work by So^{22} was intended to check the correctness of the reported fundamental frequencies and predict those frequencies which had not been observed (ω_3 , ω_4 , ω_5). The calculations of So^{22} suggested that the ω_3 value reported for $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{g})$ was incorrect. Beattie and Ozin²¹ had recorded the gas phase Raman spectra of NbCl_5 , NbBr_5 , TaCl_5 and TaBr_5 and has assigned ω_3 only in the case of NbCl_5 . It was noted that this appeared only very weakly in the spectra. We adopt the results of So^{22} which support the work of Beattie and Ozin²¹ except for the ω_3 assignment.

There are many references in the literature to spectroscopic observations (IR and Raman) of NbCl_5 in the solid state, in organic solvents, and in matrices. Many problems arise in any attempt in relating the observed spectra. Niobium pentaachloride was shown to be dimeric in the solid phase.¹⁵ There are also indications that NbCl_5 is dimeric in solution.¹⁶

On the basis of these frequencies and the adopted structure, we calculate $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 96.56 \pm 0.75 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, as was also calculated by So^{22} . This compares to a value of $90.29 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ calculated by Gaunt and Ainscough¹⁴ and $95.52 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by Werder *et al.*¹⁸

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Continuation of discussions of selected Cl species

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¹⁸S. P. So, *J. Mol. Struct.* **16**, 311 (1973).

Cobalt (Co)

A₁ = 58.9332 Cobalt (Co)

REFERENCE STATE

0 to 700.1 K crystal, alpha
 700.1 to 1768 K crystal, beta
 1768 to 3184.943 K liquid
 above 3184.943 K ideal monatomic gas

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C _p ^o	S ^o - [C _p ^o - R ln(T ₁ /T)]/T	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T ₁ = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		
			J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H ^o (T ₁)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o
			INFINITE					log K _f
0	0	0	INFINITE	-4.771	0	0	0	0
100	13.909	7.681	50.176	-4.249	0	0	0	0
200	22.226	20.588	32.287	-2.340	0	0	0	0
298.15	24.802	30.067	30.067	0	0	0	0	0
300	24.833	30.221	30.068	0.046	0	0	0	0
400	26.527	37.597	31.062	2.614	0	0	0	0
500	28.200	43.700	32.996	5.352	0	0	0	0
600	29.665	48.973	35.229	8.246	0	0	0	0
700	31.045	53.650	37.533	11.282	0	0	0	0
700.100	31.047	53.655	37.535	11.285	0	0	0	0
700.100	30.583	54.500	37.535	11.757	0	0	0	0
800	32.426	58.497	39.894	14.883	0	0	0	0
900	34.518	62.433	42.181	18.227	0	0	0	0
1000	36.987	66.194	44.396	21.799	0	0	0	0
1100	39.832	69.849	46.544	25.635	0	0	0	0
1200	43.221	73.445	48.636	29.771	0	0	0	0
1300	48.660	77.110	50.685	34.354	0	0	0	0
1394.000	54.978	80.719	52.587	39.215	0	0	0	0
1394.000	54.999	80.719	52.587	39.215	0	0	0	0
1400	44.225	80.930	52.708	39.511	0	0	0	0
1500	39.748	83.794	54.688	43.659	0	0	0	0
1600	38.284	86.307	56.587	47.552	0	0	0	0
1700	37.782	88.608	58.404	51.347	0	0	0	0
1768.000	37.980	90.092	59.594	53.921	0	0	0	0
1768.000	40.501	99.251	59.594	70.113	0	0	0	0
1800	40.501	99.977	60.305	71.409	0	0	0	0
1900	40.501	102.167	62.452	75.459	0	0	0	0
2000	40.501	104.245	64.490	79.509	0	0	0	0
2100	40.501	106.221	66.430	83.560	0	0	0	0
2200	40.501	108.105	68.282	87.610	0	0	0	0
2300	40.501	109.905	70.053	91.660	0	0	0	0
2400	40.501	111.629	71.750	95.710	0	0	0	0
2500	40.501	113.282	73.378	99.760	0	0	0	0
2600	40.501	114.871	74.944	103.810	0	0	0	0
2700	40.501	116.399	76.451	107.860	0	0	0	0
2800	40.501	117.872	77.904	111.910	0	0	0	0
2900	40.501	119.293	79.307	115.961	0	0	0	0
3000	40.501	120.666	80.663	120.011	0	0	0	0
3100	40.501	121.994	81.975	124.061	0	0	0	0
3184.943	40.501	123.089	83.057	127.501	0	0	0	0
3184.943	26.233	240.840	83.057	502.529	0	0	0	0
3200	26.233	240.963	83.800	502.924	0	0	0	0
3300	26.245	241.771	88.574	505.548	0	0	0	0
3400	26.269	242.555	93.092	508.174	0	0	0	0
3500	26.305	243.317	97.373	510.802	0	0	0	0
3600	26.354	244.058	101.437	513.435	0	0	0	0
3700	26.416	244.781	105.502	516.073	0	0	0	0
3800	26.491	245.487	109.582	518.719	0	0	0	0
3900	26.579	246.176	112.491	521.372	0	0	0	0
4000	26.679	246.850	115.841	524.035	0	0	0	0
4200	26.919	248.157	122.111	529.394	0	0	0	0
4400	27.209	249.416	127.869	534.806	0	0	0	0
4600	27.546	250.633	133.180	540.281	0	0	0	0
4800	27.930	251.813	138.099	545.827	0	0	0	0
5000	28.358	252.962	142.671	551.456	0	0	0	0
5200	28.829	254.083	146.934	557.174	0	0	0	0
5400	29.342	255.181	150.923	562.990	0	0	0	0
5600	29.896	256.258	154.666	568.913	0	0	0	0
5800	30.492	257.317	158.187	574.951	0	0	0	0
6000	31.003	258.351	161.508	581.056	0	0	0	0

PREVIOUS: September 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1967 (1 bar)

Cobalt (Co)

Co₁(ref)

CRYSTAL(α - β)

Cobalt (Co)

 $M_r = 58.9332$ Cobalt (Co)Co₁(cr)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 30.067 \pm 0.10 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_m(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = 700 \text{ K}$
 $T_{fus} = 923 \pm 1 \text{ K}$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = 0.452 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(923 \text{ K}) = 16.192 \pm 0.25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Zero by definition.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of Co(cr) is adopted from Hultgren *et al.*¹ Their selected values are based on the data from nineteen investigations. The entropy values are based on $S^\circ(1 \text{ K}) = 0.0011 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The heat capacity has a maximum value of $13.14 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ at the Curie point (1394 K).

Transition Data

The exact nature of the $\alpha(\text{hcp})$ - $\beta(\text{fcc})$ transition is yet to be clearly elucidated. Three investigations²⁻⁴ indicate that it is not a simple time- and temperature-dependent phenomenon. Crystalline cobalt exists as pure β -phase above 700 K whereas mixtures of alpha and beta cobalt commonly coexist in varying proportions below this temperature. The values of T_m and $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ$ are those selected by Hultgren *et al.*¹

Fusion Data

The temperature and enthalpy of melting are those selected by Hultgren *et al.*¹

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the data of Edwards *et al.*⁵ See the ideal gas table for details.

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T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		$\log K_r$
		S° , $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$-(G^\circ - FF(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$, $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-4.771	0	0
100	13.909	7.681	50.176	-4.249	0	0
200	22.226	20.588	32.287	-2.240	0	0
250	23.984	25.738	30.475	-1.184	0	0
298.15	24.802	30.067	30.067	0	0	0
300	24.833	30.221	30.068	0.046	0	0
350	25.682	34.113	30.373	1.209	0	0
400	26.577	37.597	31.062	2.614	0	0
450	27.500	40.772	31.807	3.952	0	0
500	28.200	43.700	32.596	5.352	0	0
600	29.665	48.973	35.229	8.246	0	0
700	31.045	53.650	37.533	11.282	0	0
700.100	31.047	53.655	37.535	11.285	ALPHA \leftrightarrow BETA	TRANSITION
800	32.426	58.497	39.894	14.885	0	0
900	34.518	62.453	42.181	18.227	0	0
1000	36.987	66.194	44.596	21.759	0	0
1100	39.832	69.849	46.544	25.635	0	0
1200	43.221	73.445	48.636	29.771	0	0
1300	48.660	77.110	50.685	34.354	0	0
1394.000	54.978	80.719	52.587	39.215	C_p LAMBDA MAXIMUM	TRANSITION
1394.000	54.999	80.719	52.587	39.215	0	0
1400	44.225	80.930	52.708	39.511	0	0
1500	39.748	85.794	54.688	43.659	0	0
1600	38.284	86.307	56.587	47.552	0	0
1700	37.782	88.608	58.404	51.347	0	0
1768.000	37.990	90.092	59.594	53.921	BETA \leftrightarrow LIQUID	TRANSITION
1800	37.656	90.776	60.142	55.141	-16.269	0.293
1900	37.656	91.809	61.869	58.906	-16.553	1.221
2000	37.656	94.744	63.408	62.672	-16.858	2.164
2100	37.656	96.581	64.944	66.437	-17.122	3.121
2200	37.656	98.333	66.422	70.203	-17.407	4.092
2300	37.656	100.006	67.846	73.969	-17.691	5.076
2400	37.656	101.609	69.220	77.734	-17.976	6.071
2500	37.656	103.146	70.546	81.500	-18.260	7.079

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1967

Cobalt (Co)

Co₁(cr)

Co₁(l)

Cobalt (Co)

LIQUID

Cobalt (Co)

$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [41.000] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 1768\text{ K}$
 $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [18.004] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ} = 16.192 \pm 0.25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}$ and the difference in $H^{\circ}(1768\text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of Co(l) selected by Hulgren *et al.*¹ is used at temperatures above 1768 K. The capacities at temperatures below the melting point are estimated by assuming a glass transition at 1100 K and heat capacities similar to those of the crystal below 1100 K.

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

The boiling point is calculated from the adopted thermodynamic functions and the chosen enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K so that the Gibbs energy functions calculated by integration of the crystal liquid data and by statistical methods from the gas phase are equal at the boiling point.

Reference

¹R. Hulgren, R. L. Orr and K. K. Kelley, Supplement to Selected Values of Thermodynamic Properties of Metals and Alloys, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (1966).

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f G ^o	
0	0					
100	24.811	41.000	0	18.004	14.745	-2.583
200	24.842	41.000	0.046	18.004	14.724	-2.564
300	25.686	41.006	1.309	18.004	14.178	-2.180
400	26.527	41.995	2.614	18.005	13.611	-1.780
450	27.390	42.960	3.963	18.005	13.084	-1.519
500	28.200	43.929	5.353	18.005	12.598	-1.310
600	29.665	46.162	8.248	18.006	11.444	-0.996
700	30.878	48.465	11.272	17.994	10.351	-0.772
800	32.426	50.745	14.433	17.555	9.323	-0.609
900	34.518	52.971	17.777	17.555	8.294	-0.481
1000	36.987	55.135	21.349	17.555	7.265	-0.379
1100	39.832	57.243	25.187	17.556	6.236	-0.296
1100.000	39.832	57.243	25.187			
1100.000	39.832	57.243	25.187			
1200	39.999	59.297	29.178	17.412	5.211	-0.227
1300	40.166	61.293	33.187	16.837	4.214	-0.169
1400	40.334	63.224	37.212	15.705	3.282	-0.122
1500	40.501	65.090	41.255	15.600	2.401	-0.084
1600	40.501	66.891	45.305	15.757	1.517	-0.050
1700	40.501	67.662	49.355	16.012	0.619	-0.019
1768.000	40.501	69.777	52.109			
1800	40.501	69.977	53.405	0	0	0
1900	40.501	102.167	57.455	0	0	0
2000	40.501	104.245	61.505	0	0	0
2100	40.501	106.271	65.555	0	0	0
2200	40.501	108.105	69.606	0	0	0
2300	40.501	109.905	73.656	0	0	0
2400	40.501	111.629	77.706	0	0	0
2500	40.501	113.282	81.756	0	0	0
2600	40.501	114.871	85.806	0	0	0
2700	40.501	116.399	89.856	0	0	0
2800	40.501	117.872	93.906	0	0	0
2900	40.501	119.293	97.956	0	0	0
3000	40.501	120.666	102.006	0	0	0
3100	40.501	121.994	106.057	0	0	0
3184.943	40.501	123.089	109.497			
3200	40.501	123.280	110.107			
3300	40.501	124.526	114.157			
3400	40.501	125.736	118.207			
3500	40.501	126.910	122.257			
3600	40.501	128.051	126.307			
3700	40.501	129.160	130.357			
3800	40.501	130.240	134.407			
3900	40.501	131.292	138.457			
4000	40.501	132.318	142.508			

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1967

Cobalt (Co)

Co(l)

CRYSTAL(α-β)-LIQUID

0 to 700.1 K crystal, alpha
700.1 to 1768 K crystal, beta
above 1768 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Cobalt (Co)

A₁ = 58.9332 Cobalt (Co)

Co₁(cr,l)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature - T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	0	0	0	0
100	13.909	7.681	50.176	-4.771	0	0
200	22.226	20.588	32.287	-4.249	0	0
250	23.984	25.738	30.475	-2.340	0	0
298.15	24.802	30.067	30.067	-1.184	0	0
300	24.833	30.221	30.068	0	0	0
350	25.682	34.113	30.373	0.046	0	0
400	26.527	37.597	31.062	1.309	0	0
450	27.390	40.772	31.967	2.614	0	0
500	28.200	43.700	32.996	3.962	0	0
600	29.665	48.973	35.229	5.352	0	0
700	31.045	53.650	37.533	8.246	0	0
700.100	31.047	53.655	37.535	11.282	0	0
700.100	30.583	54.300	37.535	11.285	ALPHA <-> BETA	TRANSITION
800	32.426	58.497	39.894	11.737	0	0
900	34.518	62.433	42.181	14.883	0	0
1000	36.987	66.194	44.396	18.227	0	0
1100	39.832	69.849	46.544	21.799	0	0
1200	43.271	73.445	48.636	25.635	0	0
1300	48.660	77.111	50.685	29.771	0	0
1394.000	54.978	80.719	52.587	34.354	0	0
1394.000	54.978	80.719	52.587	39.215	C ₂ LAMBDA MAXIMUM	TRANSITION
1400	44.225	80.930	52.708	39.215	0	0
1500	39.748	83.794	54.688	39.511	0	0
1600	38.284	86.307	56.587	43.659	0	0
1700	37.782	88.608	58.404	47.552	0	0
1768.000	37.990	90.092	59.594	51.347	0	0
1768.000	40.501	99.251	59.594	53.921	BETA <-> LIQUID	TRANSITION
1800	40.501	99.977	60.305	70.113	0	0
1900	40.501	102.167	62.452	71.409	0	0
2000	40.501	104.244	64.490	75.459	0	0
2100	40.501	106.221	66.430	79.509	0	0
2200	40.501	108.105	68.282	83.560	0	0
2300	40.501	109.905	70.053	87.610	0	0
2400	40.501	111.629	71.750	91.660	0	0
2500	40.501	113.282	73.378	95.710	0	0
2600	40.501	114.871	74.944	99.760	0	0
2700	40.501	116.399	76.451	103.810	0	0
2800	40.501	117.872	77.904	107.860	0	0
2900	40.501	119.293	79.307	111.910	0	0
3000	40.501	120.666	80.663	115.960	0	0
3100	40.501	121.994	81.975	120.011	0	0
3184.943	40.501	123.089	83.057	124.061	0	0
3200	40.501	123.280	83.246	127.501	--- FUGACITY = 1 bar ---	0
3300	40.501	124.526	84.478	128.111	1.773	-0.029
3400	40.501	125.735	85.673	132.161	-374.813	-0.214
3500	40.501	126.910	86.835	132.161	-373.587	-0.387
3600	40.501	128.050	87.964	136.211	-371.963	-0.550
3700	40.501	129.160	89.063	140.261	-370.541	-0.704
3800	40.501	130.240	90.132	144.311	-369.124	-0.848
3900	40.501	131.292	91.174	148.361	-367.712	-0.985
4000	40.501	132.318	92.190	152.411	-366.307	-1.113
				156.462	-364.911	-1.235
				160.512	-363.523	-1.235

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: September 1967

Cobalt (Co)

Co₁(cr,l)

Cobalt (Co)

IP(Co, g) = 63430 ± 50 cm⁻¹
 S°(298.15 K) = 179.52 ± 0.01 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

A_r = 58.9332 Cobalt (Co)

Δ_fH°(0 K) = 425.1 ± 2.1 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_fH°(298.15 K) = [426.7] kJ·mol⁻¹

IDEAL GAS

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g,
State	ε, cm ⁻¹
4F _{7/2}	0
4F _{5/2}	816.00
4F _{3/2}	1406.84
4F _{3/2}	1809.33
.	.
.	.
5H ₆	125969.5
IP	63430

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is the enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K. The adopted value is that reported by Edwards *et al.*¹ Their value is used because their vapor pressure measurements for Fe¹ and Cu² have proved to be very reliable. The results obtained by Vinitaikin and Tomash³ are rejected because their vapor pressure data for Fe³ resulted in a value for the enthalpy of sublimation which was higher than the accepted value [refer to JANAF Fe(g) Table for details]. The remaining vapor pressure data are rejected either because the drift was too large or because there were not enough points. Second and third law analyses of the available vapor pressure data gave the following results, with reaction A corresponding to Co(c) = Co(g) and reaction B corresponding to Co(l) = Co(g).

Source	Reaction	Method	Data Points	7/K	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	2nd law	3rd law	Drift	Δ _f H°(298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
Edwards ¹	A	Langmuir	9	1363-1522	101.0 ± 1.0	101.54	101.54	±0.4 ± 0.7	101.54
Korney ⁵	A	Knudsen	8*	1323-1523	98.8 ± 0.8	95.37	95.37	-2.4 ± 0.6	95.37
Dancy ⁶	B	Langmuir	1	1823	—	90.51	90.51	—	94.82
Ruff ⁷	B	Boiling Pt.	1	2648	—	99.35	99.35	—	103.66
Nesmeyanov ⁸	A	Knudsen	3	1391-1540	82.4 ± 2.4	82.31	82.31	-0.1 ± 1.6	82.31
Nesmeyanov ⁹	A	Knudsen	12*	1345-1541	91.7 ± 2.4	83.19	83.19	-5.9 ± 1.7	83.19
Vinitaikin ³	A	Knudsen	Eqn	1373-1523	102.9	103.34	103.34	+0.3	103.34

*One point rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The electronic levels are taken from Moore.¹⁰ All observed levels were used but only the first few levels are listed above. Unobserved levels below 20,000 cm⁻¹ are estimated.

References

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10. C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 467, Volume II, (1949).

Co_l(g)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference		Temperature		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S°	-[G° - H°(T)]/T	H° - H°(T)	Δ _f H°	Δ _f G°	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-6.360	425.087	425.087	INFINITE
100	20.793	156.132	0	-4.281	198.942	215.102	-103.699
200	21.452	170.670	0	-2.180	426.836	396.819	-103.636
250	22.214	175.536	0	-1.089	426.771	389.322	-81.344
298.15	23.074	179.518	0	0	426.676	382.117	-66.945
300	23.054	179.660	0.043	0.043	426.673	381.541	-66.484
350	23.841	183.274	1.715	1.715	426.387	374.376	-53.872
400	24.508	186.503	3.435	3.435	425.864	366.984	-41.915
450	25.034	189.421	5.115	5.115	425.178	358.526	-30.728
500	25.425	192.080	6.756	6.756	424.250	349.060	-20.360
600	25.890	196.762	10.495	10.495	422.924	337.251	-9.360
700	26.323	200.771	14.249	14.249	421.251	324.066	1.466
800	26.718	204.152	18.015	18.015	419.281	309.789	12.110
900	27.074	207.035	21.791	21.791	417.028	293.536	17.026
1000	27.370	210.119	25.566	25.566	414.533	275.913	21.469
1100	27.639	212.631	29.342	29.342	411.885	256.576	25.564
1200	27.880	214.932	33.117	33.117	409.125	235.361	29.360
1300	28.100	217.054	36.892	36.892	406.264	212.287	32.857
1400	28.303	218.923	40.667	40.667	403.233	187.363	36.097
1500	28.475	220.664	44.442	44.442	400.062	160.628	39.119
1600	28.625	222.286	48.217	48.217	396.786	132.163	41.873
1700	28.751	223.797	52.000	52.000	393.415	101.876	44.366
1800	28.857	225.207	55.783	55.783	390.000	70.766	46.603
1900	28.947	226.517	59.566	59.566	386.576	38.831	48.596
2000	29.023	227.777	63.349	63.349	383.152	6.066	50.351
2100	29.086	228.986	67.132	67.132	379.776	-26.529	51.776
2200	29.137	230.146	70.915	70.915	376.480	-59.104	52.879
2300	29.177	231.256	74.698	74.698	373.280	-91.139	53.666
2400	29.207	232.316	78.481	78.481	370.180	-121.834	54.151
2500	29.228	233.326	82.264	82.264	367.180	-151.289	54.366
2600	29.240	234.286	86.047	86.047	364.280	-179.514	54.321
2700	29.244	235.196	89.830	89.830	361.480	-206.529	54.036
2800	29.240	236.056	93.613	93.613	358.780	-232.344	53.521
2900	29.229	236.866	97.396	97.396	356.180	-256.959	52.806
3000	29.213	237.626	101.179	101.179	353.680	-280.374	51.891
3100	29.183	238.336	104.962	104.962	351.280	-302.589	50.776
3184.943	29.140	240.840	112.726	112.726	347.980	-343.514	48.461
3300	29.086	244.058	124.489	124.489	342.780	-384.249	45.946
3400	29.019	247.176	136.252	136.252	342.680	-424.784	43.231
3500	28.940	250.294	148.015	148.015	342.680	-465.119	40.316
3600	28.849	253.412	160.778	160.778	342.780	-505.254	37.201
3700	28.747	256.530	173.541	173.541	342.980	-545.189	33.886
3800	28.635	259.648	186.304	186.304	343.280	-584.924	30.371
3900	28.513	262.766	199.067	199.067	343.680	-624.459	26.656
4000	28.381	265.884	211.830	211.830	344.180	-663.794	22.741
4100	28.240	269.002	224.593	224.593	344.780	-702.929	18.626
4200	28.090	272.120	237.356	237.356	345.480	-741.864	14.311
4300	27.931	275.238	250.119	250.119	346.280	-780.599	9.796
4400	27.764	278.356	262.882	262.882	347.180	-819.134	5.081
4500	27.590	281.474	275.645	275.645	348.180	-857.469	0.266
4600	27.408	284.592	288.408	288.408	349.280	-895.604	-4.649
4700	27.219	287.710	301.171	301.171	350.480	-933.539	-9.564
4800	27.024	290.828	313.934	313.934	351.780	-971.274	-14.479
4900	26.823	293.946	326.697	326.697	353.180	-1008.809	-19.394
5000	26.617	297.064	339.460	339.460	354.680	-1046.144	-24.309
5100	26.407	300.182	352.223	352.223	356.280	-1083.279	-29.224
5200	26.193	303.300	364.986	364.986	357.980	-1120.214	-34.139
5300	25.976	306.418	377.749	377.749	359.780	-1156.949	-39.054
5400	25.757	309.536	390.512	390.512	361.680	-1193.484	-43.969
5500	25.535	312.654	403.275	403.275	363.680	-1229.819	-48.884
5600	25.310	315.772	416.038	416.038	365.780	-1265.954	-53.799
5700	25.083	318.890	428.801	428.801	367.980	-1301.889	-58.714
5800	24.854	322.008	441.564	441.564	370.280	-1337.624	-63.629
5900	24.623	325.126	454.327	454.327	372.680	-1373.159	-68.544
6000	24.390	328.244	467.090	467.090	375.180	-1408.494	-73.459

PREVIOUS September 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT September 1967 (1 bar)

Cobalt (Co)

Co_l(g)

Cobalt, Ion (Co⁺)

$IP(\text{Co}^+, g) = 137795 \pm 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
 $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 178.346 \pm 0.05 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

IDEAL GAS

$M_r = 58.93265$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -1183.88 \pm 1.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-1191.597] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weights	$\epsilon_r, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_r
³ F ₄	0.00	9
³ F ₃	950.51	7
³ F ₂	1597.32	5
³ F ₁	3350.58	9
.	.	.
.	.	.
³ H ₆	125969.5	13
IP	137795	

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Co}^+, g, 0 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Co}, g, 0 \text{ K})$ using the spectroscopic value of $IP(\text{Co}) = 63430 \pm 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($758.79 \pm 0.12 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) from Sugar and Corliss.² The ionization limit is converted from cm^{-1} to $\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ using the factor, $1 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 0.01196266 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, which is derived from the 1973 CODATA fundamental constants.³ Rosenstock *et al.*⁴ and Levin and Lias⁵ have summarized additional ionization and appearance potential data.

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Co}^+, g, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Co}, g, 0 \text{ K})$ with JANAF¹ enthalpies, $H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, for $\text{Co}(g)$, $\text{Co}^+(g)$, and e (ref). $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Co} \rightarrow \text{Co}^+ + e^-, 298.15 \text{ K})$ differs from a room temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock *et al.*⁴ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ should be changed by $-6.197 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, if it is to be used in the ion convention that excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The information on electronic energy levels and quantum weights, given by Sugar and Corliss,² is incomplete because many theoretically predicted levels have not been observed. Although we have listed only the ground, the first excited state, the highest observed excited state, and the ionization potential for $\text{Co}^+(g)$, all levels listed by Sugar and Corliss,² as well as estimated levels, are used in the calculation. The observed levels are too numerous to list completely. The calculations indicate that for $\text{Co}^+(g)$, the thermodynamic functions are independent of the estimated missing levels (for $n = 3$), the cut-off procedure, and the inclusion of $n = 7$ levels up to 1000 K , the Gibbs energy function showing variations of 0.05% at this temperature. The reported uncertainty in $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is due to uncertainties in the relative ionic mass, and the fundamental constants. Extension of these calculations above 6000 K may require consideration of the higher excited states ($n > 7$), and use of different fill and cut-off procedures.⁶

References

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Cobalt, Ion (Co²⁺)

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	log K _r	Co ²⁺ (g)
		$S^\circ - [S^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$					
0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE	0	1183.879			
100	20.787	155.255	187.384	-4.213				
200	21.116	169.718	180.541	-2.125				
250	21.635	174.482	178.709	-1.057				
298.15	22.272	178.346	178.346	0	1191.597			-199.922
300	22.297	178.484	178.346	0.041	1191.630			-198.634
350	22.981	181.973	178.620	1.173	1132.539			-168.983
400	23.606	185.083	179.237	2.338	1123.609			-146.728
450	24.133	187.895	180.045	3.532	1114.877			-129.406
500	24.559	190.461	180.961	4.750	1105.947			-115.538
600	25.165	194.996	182.932	7.238	1087.940			-94.714
700	25.585	198.908	184.941	9.777	1069.640			-70.810
800	25.946	202.348	186.906	12.524	1051.262			-48.638
900	26.267	205.425	188.796	15.496	1032.663			-28.931
1000	26.681	208.216	190.601	17.615	1013.848			-25.958
1100	27.067	210.777	192.320	20.303	994.985			-47.248
1200	27.485	213.150	193.958	23.030	976.002			-42.486
1300	28.002	215.369	195.521	25.803	957.072			-38.456
1400	28.740	217.469	197.014	28.638	938.094			-35.001
1500	29.883	219.488	198.445	31.564	919.101			-32.006
1600	31.654	221.469	199.822	34.635	900.036			-29.383
1700	34.287	223.462	201.154	37.974	880.883			-27.066
1800	37.581	225.521	202.450	41.528	861.922			-25.012
1900	42.853	227.700	203.721	45.560	843.479			-23.189
2000	48.890	230.047	204.978	50.138	824.913			-21.545
2100	55.916	232.599	206.232	55.371	806.202			-20.053
2200	63.978	235.373	207.484	61.242	787.318			-18.693
2300	71.385	238.374	208.766	68.091	768.234			-17.447
2400	78.752	241.570	210.069	75.604	748.977			-16.300
2500	85.120	244.919	211.395	83.808	729.574			-15.239
2600	90.025	248.358	212.751	92.579	709.559			-14.255
2700	93.179	251.820	214.134	101.755	689.476			-13.339
2800	94.494	255.238	215.541	111.153	669.120			-12.483
2900	94.073	258.552	216.987	120.595	648.498			-11.681
3000	92.159	261.713	218.406	129.919	627.625			-10.928
3100	89.071	264.687	219.832	138.988	606.500			-10.219
3200	85.155	267.455	221.297	147.705	586.930			-9.581
3300	80.724	270.008	222.735	156.002	567.129			-9.135
3400	76.057	272.349	224.160	163.842	547.100			-8.712
3500	71.364	274.486	225.568	171.212	526.863			-8.311
3600	66.801	276.432	226.954	178.119	506.438			-7.929
3700	62.471	278.207	228.316	184.580	485.815			-7.565
3800	58.437	279.814	229.650	190.623	465.093			-7.218
3900	54.728	281.283	230.955	196.270	444.371			-6.887
4000	51.355	282.626	232.231	201.580	423.651			-6.571
4100	48.306	283.856	233.475	206.560	402.934			-6.269
4200	45.568	284.986	234.688	211.251	382.223			-5.980
4300	43.119	286.029	235.870	215.683	361.518			-5.703
4400	40.933	286.995	237.021	219.884	340.816			-5.438
4500	38.985	287.893	238.142	223.878	320.114			-5.184
4600	37.250	288.730	239.233	227.688	300.412			-4.940
4700	35.707	289.514	240.294	231.334	281.710			-4.706
4800	34.332	290.251	241.327	234.835	264.008			-4.481
4900	33.107	290.946	242.333	238.206	247.306			-4.264
5000	32.015	291.604	243.312	241.461	231.604			-4.055
5100	31.040	292.228	244.265	244.613	216.902			-3.855
5200	30.188	292.822	245.103	247.672	203.200			-3.661
5300	29.286	293.390	245.987	250.649	190.500			-3.474
5400	28.686	293.932	246.978	253.552	178.800			-3.294
5500	28.036	294.453	247.857	256.389	168.100			-3.120
5600	27.489	294.953	248.673	259.166	158.400			-2.952
5700	26.978	295.435	249.490	261.889	149.700			-2.790
5800	26.517	295.900	250.286	264.563	142.000			-2.632
5900	26.099	296.350	251.063	267.193	135.300			-2.480
6000	25.721	296.785	251.821	269.784	129.600			-2.333

PREVIOUS: September 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1984 (1 bar)

Cobalt, Ion (Co²⁺)

Co²⁺(g)

Co⁻(g)

Cobalt, Ion (Co⁻)

IDEAL GAS

Cobalt, Ion (Co⁻)

EA(Co, g) = 0.661 ± 0.010 eV
 S°(298.15 K) = 178.412 ± 0.005 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH^o(0 K) = 361.31 ± 4.7 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = [356.649] kJ·mol⁻¹

State	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g _i
F ₄	0	9
F ₂	910	7
F ₂	1560	5

Enthalpy of Formation

ΔH^o(Co⁻, g, 0 K) is calculated from ΔH^o(Co, g, 0 K) using the adopted electron affinity of EA(Co) = 0.661 ± 0.010 eV (63.776 ± 0.965 kJ·mol⁻¹). This value, recommended by Hotoop and Lineberger⁴ is based on a laser photodetachment electron spectroscopy study.⁵ Additional information on Co⁻(g) may be obtained in the critical discussions of Hotoop and Lineberger,^{2,4} Rosenstock *et al.*,⁵ and Massey.⁶

ΔH^o(Co⁻, g, 298.15 K) is obtained from ΔH^o(Co, g, 0 K) by using EA(Co) with JANAF¹ enthalpies, H^o(0 K) - H^o(298.15 K), or Co⁻(g), Co(g), and e⁻ (ref). ΔH^o(Co⁻ → Co + e⁻, 298.15 K) differs from a room-temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock *et al.*⁵ ΔH^o(298.15 K) should be changed by +6.197 kJ·mol⁻¹ if it is to be used in the ion convention that excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The ground state and fine-structure separations for Co⁻(g) have been experimentally determined by Corderman *et al.*³ Lacking any experimental evidence as to the existence of stable excited states, we assume no stable excited states exist.

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Co(g), 9-30-67; e⁻ (ref), 3-31-82.
- ²H. Hotoop and W. C. Lineberger, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, Volume 14, p. 731 (1985).
- ³R. R. Corderman, P. C. Engelking and W. C. Lineberger, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **70**, 4474 (1979).
- ⁴H. Hotoop and W. C. Lineberger, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **4**, 539 (1975).
- ⁵H. M. Rosenstock, K. Draxl *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **6**, Supp. 1, 783 pp. (1977).
- ⁶H. S. W. Massey, "Negative Ions," 3rd ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 741 pp. (1976).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	-6.307	361.311	
100	20.788	155.256	-4.228		-55.831
200	21.191	169.734	-2.137		-55.445
250	21.768	178.777	-1.064		-46.589
298.15	22.438	178.412	0		-39.988
300	22.465	178.550	0.042	318.675	-34.836
350	23.154	182.066	1.182	318.440	-30.745
400	23.755	185.198	2.355	317.170	-24.638
450	24.323	188.025	3.556	305.649	-20.308
500	24.862	190.597	4.777	294.292	-17.099
600	24.937	195.117	7.256	283.007	-14.609
700	24.966	198.966	9.753	272.150	-12.639
800	24.974	202.290	12.242	261.739	-11.045
900	24.951	205.195	14.709	251.684	-9.731
1000	24.823	207.765	17.147	241.972	-8.633
1100	23.932	192.283	19.555	232.595	-7.704
1200	23.646	212.130	21.934	223.552	-6.911
1300	23.383	214.012	24.285	214.847	-6.225
1400	23.144	215.736	26.611	206.496	-5.627
1500	22.931	217.326	28.915	198.467	-5.110
1600	22.740	218.799	31.198	190.691	-4.671
1700	22.571	220.173	33.464	183.143	-4.280
1800	22.420	221.458	35.713	176.101	-3.932
1900	22.286	222.667	37.948	169.894	-3.620
2000	22.166	223.807	40.171	163.892	-3.350
2100	22.059	224.886	42.382	158.018	-3.120
2200	21.964	225.910	44.583	152.268	-2.925
2300	21.878	226.884	46.775	146.707	-2.746
2400	21.800	227.814	48.959	141.358	-2.581
2500	21.731	228.702	51.135	136.234	-2.428
2600	21.668	229.553	53.305	131.308	-2.285
2700	21.611	230.370	55.469	126.595	-2.151
2800	21.559	231.155	57.627	122.068	-2.021
2900	21.511	231.910	59.781	117.763	-1.894
3000	21.468	232.639	61.930	113.634	-1.774
3100	21.429	233.342	64.074	109.161	-1.659
3200	21.392	234.022	66.215	104.377	-1.544
3300	21.359	234.680	68.353	100.228	-1.434
3400	21.328	235.317	70.487	95.743	-1.328
3500	21.300	235.935	72.619	91.954	-1.226
3600	21.273	236.534	74.747	87.816	-1.128
3700	21.249	237.117	76.873	83.278	-1.034
3800	21.227	237.683	78.997	78.391	-0.944
3900	21.206	238.234	81.119	73.106	-0.858
4000	21.186	238.771	83.238	67.474	-0.776
4100	21.168	239.294	85.356	61.544	-0.698
4200	21.151	239.804	87.472	55.365	-0.624
4300	21.135	240.301	89.589	48.994	-0.554
4400	21.120	240.787	91.699	42.379	-0.488
4500	21.106	241.262	93.810	35.564	-0.426
4600	21.093	241.725	95.920	28.606	-0.368
4700	21.080	242.179	98.029	21.552	-0.314
4800	21.069	242.622	100.136	14.352	-0.264
4900	21.058	243.057	102.243	7.052	-0.218
5000	21.047	243.482	104.348	0	-0.176
5100	21.038	243.899	106.455	-6.852	-0.138
5200	21.028	244.307	108.555	-13.652	-0.104
5300	21.020	244.708	110.658	-20.411	-0.074
5400	21.011	245.100	112.759	-27.111	-0.048
5500	21.004	245.486	114.860	-33.804	-0.026
5600	20.996	245.864	116.960	-40.444	-0.008
5700	20.989	246.236	119.059	-47.084	0.006
5800	20.982	246.601	121.158	-53.674	0.014
5900	20.976	246.959	123.256	-60.264	0.022
6000	20.970	247.312	125.353	-66.814	0.030

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1984 (1 bar)

Cobalt, Ion (Co⁻)

Co⁻(g)

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

CRYSTAL

M_r = 96.930006Co₂F₃(cr)

S°(298.15 K) = 82.026 ± 0.42 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
 T_{lim} = 1400 ± 7.0 K

ΔH^o(0 K) = -670.4 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -671.53 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹
 Δ_{sub}H^o = 58.819 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Heus and Egan¹ measured the emf of a solid state galvanic cell which involved the reactions: Al(cr) + 3/2 CoF₂(cr) → AlF₃(cr) + 3/2 Co(cr), E(873 K) = 1.611 volts; Mg(cr) + CoF₂(cr) → MgF₂(cr) + Co(cr), E(873 K) = 2.231 volts. Combining these results with auxiliary thermodynamic data² for the reactants and products, we derive ΔH^o(CoF₂, cr, 298.15 K) = -160.2 and -159.95 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Several equilibrium studies³⁻⁵ involving CoF₂(cr) have been reported in the literature. 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these equilibrium data are summarized below, auxiliary data for CoO(cr) and CoCl₂(cr) are from.⁶

Source	Reaction	T/K	Data Points	ΔH ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	3rd law	Drift	*ΔH ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹
3	CoF ₂ (cr) + 2HCl(g) → CoCl ₂ (cr) + 2HF(g)	588-805	3	4.1	1.75 ± 0.4	-1.7 ± 0.1	-162.6 ± 2.0
4	CoF ₂ (cr) + H ₂ (g) → Co(cr) + 2HF(g)	673-873	3	35.2	31.5 ± 1.0	-4.2 ± 3.5	-161.8 ± 2.0
5	CoF ₂ (cr) + H ₂ O(g) → CoO(cr) + 2HF(g)	773-1023	5	30.2	31.1 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.3	-160.45 ± 1.0

*3rd law values except for the first reaction.

We note that Heus and Egan,¹ in the same paper, measured ΔH^o(AlF₃, cr, 298.15 K) = -360.2 kcal·mol⁻¹, which is in excellent agreement with the JANAF value.⁷ Domange³ also measured similar equilibria for MgF₂ and CaF₂, which were very consistent with the JANAF enthalpies of formation.² Jellinek and Rudat⁴ reported similar equilibria for PbF₂(cr), which show excellent consistency with the JANAF enthalpy of formation.² Thus, it is apparent that these three sets are probably quite reliable, and we adopt ΔH^o(CoF₂, cr, 298.15 K) = -160.5 ± 1 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-671.532 ± 4.2 kJ·mol⁻¹).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Catalano and Stout⁷ measured low temperature heat capacities in the temperature range 10 to 300 K. Heat capacity data above 300 K are calculated from the high temperature (468-1400 K) enthalpy data of Binford *et al.*⁸ Both sets of data were smoothed by computer and joined at 298.15 K.

The value of S°(298.15 K) is obtained from the low temperature heat capacity data of Catalano and Stout⁷ and is based on S°(10 K) = 0.013 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ (0.05439 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹).

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

Kana'an *et al.*⁹ made sublimation studies of CoF₂ using Knudsen and Langmuir techniques over the temperature range 972-1241 K. 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these sublimation pressures are summarized below.

Method	T/K	Data Points	Δ _{sub} H ^o (298.15 K), kcal·mol ⁻¹	3rd law	Drift
Knudsen	1058-1242	17	75.0	75.1 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.2
Langmuir	972-1032	8	72.8	75.5 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 1.4

The selected value is Δ_{sub}H^o(298.15 K) = 75.3 ± 3.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ (315.055 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹).

References

- R. J. Heus and J. J. Egan, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **49**, 38 (1966).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: AlF₃(cr), 6-30-70; MgF₂(cr), 3-31-66; PbF₂(cr), 6-30-69; CaF₂(cr), 12-31-68.
- K. Jellinek and R. Koop, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **A145**, 305 (1929).
- K. Jellinek and A. Rudat, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **175**, 281 (1928).
- L. Domange, *Ann. Chim.* **7**, 225 (1937).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-4, 141 pp. (1969).
- E. Catalano and J. W. Stout, *J. Chem. Phys.* **23**, 1803 (1955).
- J. S. Binford, Jr., J. M. Strohmeier, and T. H. Hebert, *J. Phys. Chem.* **71**, 2404 (1967).
- A. S. Kana'an, G. Besenbruch, and J. L. Margrave, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.* **28**, 1035 (1966).

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T _r	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _{sub} H ^o	ΔG°	log K _r
0	0	0	INFINITE	-670.395	-670.395	INFINITE
100	33.492	25.002	134.603	-672.334	-657.029	343.197
200	37.584	36.746	87.999	-672.454	-641.555	167.557
298.15	68.909	82.026	82.026	-671.532	-626.562	109.771
300	69.041	82.453	82.028	-671.508	-626.283	109.046
400	75.714	103.350	84.831	-670.016	-611.424	79.844
500	78.927	120.625	90.315	-668.372	-596.565	62.365
600	80.789	135.193	96.613	-666.746	-582.837	50.741
700	82.015	147.744	103.041	-665.190	-568.977	42.458
800	82.902	158.736	109.531	-664.157	-555.271	36.255
900	83.592	168.562	115.378	-662.874	-541.742	31.442
1000	84.161	177.400	121.145	-661.698	-528.551	27.598
1100	84.646	185.444	126.631	-660.813	-515.062	24.438
1200	85.077	192.828	131.844	-660.208	-501.845	21.845
1300	85.475	199.654	136.801	-660.032	-488.654	19.634
1400	85.839	206.002	141.519	-660.415	-475.460	17.740
1400.000	85.839	206.002	141.519	90.276	--> CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID	--> -->
1500	86.186	211.936	146.018	-659.771	-462.269	16.098
1600	86.517	217.509	150.314	-658.858	-449.131	14.663
1700	86.831	222.764	154.423	-657.832	-436.054	13.398
1800	87.140	227.736	158.359	-657.055	-422.744	12.268
1900	87.441	232.455	162.135	-656.507	-408.860	11.240
2000	87.734	236.948	165.765	-656.140	-395.019	10.317

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1970

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)Co₂F₃(cr)

Co₁F₂(l)

M_r = 96.930006 Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

LIQUID

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

S°(298.15 K) = [86.238] J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹
T_{fus} = 1400 ± 7.0 K

Δ_lH°(298.15 K) = [-637.691] kJ·mol⁻¹
Δ_{sub}H° = 58.819 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_lH°(CoF₂, l, 298.15 K) is calculated from Δ_lH°(CoF₂, cr, 298.15 K) by adding the enthalpy of fusion the difference in enthalpy, H°(1400 K)-H°(298.15), between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of liquid CoF₂ is estimated by comparison with those for FeCl₂(l), MgF₂(l), and PbF₂(l) and is assumed constant in the temperature range 298-3000 K. Binford *et al.*, reported C_p = 30.3 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for liquid CoF₂ at 1444 K. This value is based on only two enthalpy points near the melting point and appears high in comparison with heat capacities for other liquid metal dihalides. Therefore, the value is not adopted.

The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} = 1400 K is from the high temperature enthalpy studies of Binford *et al.*, Δ_lH° is calculated from their enthalpy data. Premelting of the sample is assumed to be responsible for the rapid rise in enthalpy near the melting point. This enthalpy is included in Δ_{sub}H°.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change for the process CoF₂(l) → CoF₂(g) equals zero. The difference between the enthalpy of formation of the gas and liquid at T_{vap} is Δ_{sub}H°.

Reference

J. S. Bindford, Jr., J. M. Strohmenger, and T. H. Hebert, *J. Phys. Chem.*, **71**, 2404 (1967).

T/K	C _p ^o	S°	S° - [(G° - H°(T))/T]	H° - H°(T)	Δ _l H°	log K _r
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹		kJ·mol ⁻¹		
0				0.		
100	104.600	86.238	86.238		-637.691	104.062
200	104.600	86.885	86.240	0.194	-637.602	103.373
300	104.600	86.976	90.343	10.654	-632.929	75.712
400	104.600	140.317	98.090	21.114	-628.573	59.235
500	104.600	159.388	106.765	31.574	-624.480	48.325
600	104.600	175.312	113.464	42.034	-620.608	40.581
700	104.600	189.480	123.865	52.494	-617.358	34.805
800	104.600	201.800	131.851	62.954	-613.896	30.338
900	104.600	212.820	139.407	73.414	-610.698	26.784
1000	104.600	222.790	146.541	83.874	-607.794	23.891
1200	104.600	231.891	153.280	94.334	-605.216	21.491
1300	104.600	240.264	159.653	104.794	-603.108	19.468
1400	104.600	248.015	165.691	115.254	-601.596	17.740
1400.000	104.600	248.015	165.691	115.254	--- CRYSTAL < -> LIQUID	---
1500	104.600	255.232	171.423	125.714	-599.094	16.246
1600	104.600	261.983	176.874	136.174	-596.356	14.945
1700	104.600	268.324	182.069	146.634	-593.537	13.803
1800	104.600	274.303	187.029	157.094	-606.999	12.783
1900	104.600	279.958	191.772	167.554	-604.461	11.858
2000	104.600	285.324	196.317	178.014	-601.932	11.029
2100	104.600	290.427	200.678	188.474	-599.409	10.282
2200	104.600	295.293	204.869	198.934	-596.889	9.606
2300	104.600	299.943	208.902	209.394	-594.367	8.991
2400	104.600	304.394	212.789	219.854	-591.840	8.429
2500	104.600	308.664	216.539	230.314	-589.305	7.915
2600	104.600	312.767	220.162	240.774	-586.757	7.443
2700	104.600	316.714	223.665	251.234	-584.191	7.007
2800	104.600	320.519	227.057	261.694	-581.612	6.604
2900	104.600	324.189	230.343	272.154	-579.007	6.231
3000	104.600	327.735	233.531	282.614	-576.379	5.884

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June, 1970

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

Co₁F₂(l)

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

M_r = 96.930006 Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

Co₁F₂(cr,l)

0 to 1400 K crystal
above 1400 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	ΔH°	
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-670.395	INFINITE
100	33.492	23.002	134.693	-10.969	343.197
200	57.584	56.746	87.999	-6.250	167.557
298.15	68.909	82.026	82.026	0	109.771
300	69.041	82.453	82.028	0.128	109.046
400	75.714	103.350	84.831	7.408	70.844
500	78.977	120.625	90.315	15.155	62.565
600	80.789	135.193	96.613	23.148	50.741
700	82.015	147.744	103.041	31.292	42.458
800	82.902	158.756	109.331	39.540	36.255
900	83.592	168.562	115.378	47.866	31.442
1000	84.161	177.400	121.145	56.254	27.598
1100	84.646	185.444	126.631	64.695	24.458
1200	85.077	192.828	131.844	73.182	21.845
1300	85.475	199.654	136.801	81.710	19.634
1400	85.839	206.002	141.519	90.276	17.740
1400.000	85.839	206.002	141.519	90.276	17.740
1400.000	104.600	248.015	141.519	149.094	CRYSTAL → LIQUID
1500	104.600	255.232	148.862	159.554	CRYSTAL → LIQUID
1600	104.600	261.983	155.724	170.014	-466.535
1700	104.600	268.324	162.163	180.474	-457.786
1800	104.600	274.303	168.228	190.934	-449.212
1900	104.600	279.958	173.961	201.394	-440.510
2000	104.600	285.324	179.396	211.854	-431.330
2100	104.600	290.427	184.563	222.314	-422.283
2200	104.600	295.293	189.487	232.774	-413.363
2300	104.600	299.943	194.189	243.234	-404.562
2400	104.600	304.394	198.688	253.694	-395.870
2500	104.600	308.664	203.003	264.154	-387.301
2600	104.600	312.767	207.146	274.614	-378.850
2700	104.600	316.714	211.131	285.074	-370.461
2800	104.600	320.519	214.971	295.534	-362.191
2900	104.600	324.189	218.674	305.994	-354.016
3000	104.600	327.735	222.250	316.454	-345.933
					-337.941
					-329.941
					-321.941
					-313.941
					-305.941
					-297.941
					-289.941
					-281.941
					-273.941
					-265.941
					-257.941
					-249.941
					-241.941
					-233.941
					-225.941
					-217.941
					-209.941
					-201.941
					-193.941
					-185.941
					-177.941
					-169.941
					-161.941
					-153.941
					-145.941
					-137.941
					-129.941
					-121.941
					-113.941
					-105.941
					-97.941
					-89.941
					-81.941
					-73.941
					-65.941
					-57.941
					-49.941
					-41.941
					-33.941
					-25.941
					-17.941
					-9.941
					0
					9.941
					17.941
					25.941
					33.941
					41.941
					49.941
					57.941
					65.941
					73.941
					81.941
					89.941
					97.941
					105.941
					113.941
					121.941
					129.941
					137.941
					145.941
					153.941
					161.941
					169.941
					177.941
					185.941
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					265.941
					273.941
					281.941
					289.941
					297.941
					305.941
					313.941
					321.941
					329.941
					337.941
					345.941
					353.941
					361.941
					369.941
					377.941
					385.941
					393.941
					401.941
					409.941
					417.941
					425.941
					433.941
					441.941
					449.941
					457.941
					465.941
					473.941
					481.941
					489.941
					497.941
					505.941
					513.941
					521.941
					529.941
					537.941
					545.941
					553.941
					561.941
					569.941
					577.941
					585.941
					593.941
					601.941
					609.941
					617.941
					625.941
					633.941
					641.941
					649.941
					657.941
					665.941
					673.941
					681.941
					689.941
					697.941
					705.941
					713.941
					721.941
					729.941
					737.941
					745.941
					753.941
					761.941
					769.941
					777.941
					785.941
					793.941
					801.941
					809.941
					817.941
					825.941
					833.941
					841.941
					849.941
					857.941
					865.941
					873.941
					881.941
					889.941
					897.941
					905.941
					913.941
					921.941
					929.941
					937.941
					945.941
					953.941
					961.941
					969.941
					977.941
					985.941
					993.941
					1001.941
					1009.941
					1017.941
					1025.941
					1033.941
					1041.941
					1049.941
					1057.941
					1065.941
					1073.941
					1081.941
					1089.941
					1097.941
					1105.941
					1113.941
					1121.941
					1129.941
					1137.941
					1145.941
					1153.941
					1161.941
					1169.941
					1177.941
					1185.941
					1193.941
					1201.941
					1209.941
					1217.941
					1225.941
					1233.941
					1241.941
					1249.941
					1257.941

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 96.930006 Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

Co₁F₂(g)

S°(298.15 K) = 278.04 ± 12.6 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹

ΔH^o(0 K) = -355.82 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹
 ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -356.48 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	g _i
State	
Σ ⁺	4
	[300]
	[4000]
	[9000]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	ν _i , cm ⁻¹
	[600](1)
	[151](1)
	762 (1)

σ = 2

Point Group: C_{2v}

Bond Distance: Co-F = [1.72] Å

Bond Angle: F-Co-F = [165]°

Product of Moments of Inertia: I_AI_BI_C = 6.57815 × 10⁻¹¹⁶ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Δ_fH^o(CoF₂, g, 298.15 K) = -85.2 ± 3.0 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-355.477 ± 12.6 kJ·mol⁻¹), is calculated from the enthalpy of formation of the crystal, Δ_fH^o(CoF₂, cr, 298.15 K) = -160.5 ± 4.0 kcal·mol⁻¹, and the enthalpy of sublimation, Δ_{sub}H^o(298.15 K) = 75.3 ± 3.0 kcal·mol⁻¹. The sublimation value is determined from a 3rd law analysis of the vapor pressure data for CoF₂ reported by Kana *et al.*¹ Refer to the crystal table for details.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Buchler *et al.*² investigated the deflection of a molecular beam of CoF₂(g) by an electric field and found that within the sensitivity of the apparatus the molecule was nonpolar and consequently possessed a linear structure. Hastie *et al.*³ recently investigated the infrared absorption spectra of several transition metal difluorides through the use of matrix isolation techniques. Isotopic shift measurements for matrix isolated NiF₂, ZnF₂, and CuF₂ in neon and argon indicated that these species were slightly bent. Based upon these results, the authors estimated the F-Co-F angle as 165°. This value is adopted here. The bond length was estimated by Brewer *et al.*⁴ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 0.1934 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 18.3484 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 18.5417 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

Hastie *et al.*³ isolated CoF₂ in neon and argon matrices and observed the ν₃ fundamental at 762 cm⁻¹. They also calculated ν₁ = 600 cm⁻¹ by a valence force field method and estimated ν₂ as 151 cm⁻¹ by applying the variation in the frequencies for the chlorides of Co, Ni, Cu, and Zn to the fluorides. The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated by comparison with the electronic energy levels for Co²⁺(g) ion⁵ and those for CoCl₂(g) observed by Houghen *et al.*⁶

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S° - [C _p ^o - H°(T _r)]/T	H° - H°(T _r)	Δ _f G°	
0	0	INFINITE	-12.940	-355.821	INFINITE
100	41.091	320.907	-9.333	-350.595	188.355
200	47.569	282.621	-4.861	-345.424	95.439
250	49.634	269.160	-2.429	-340.236	76.838
298.15	51.210	278.042	0	-336.477	64.813
300	51.263	278.043	0.095	-336.486	64.428
350	55.336	286.361	2.691	-335.741	55.558
400	55.288	293.444	5.344	-337.470	48.901
450	54.305	299.795	8.040	-337.632	43.718
500	54.920	305.550	10.772	-337.756	39.568
600	55.822	315.648	16.312	-338.528	33.334
700	56.459	324.303	21.927	-339.500	28.869
800	56.956	331.876	27.599	-340.652	25.507
900	57.377	338.609	33.316	-342.079	22.883
1000	57.753	344.674	39.073	-343.824	20.776
1100	58.095	350.195	44.865	-345.888	19.045
1200	58.410	355.263	50.691	-348.264	17.594
1300	58.699	359.950	56.546	-350.947	16.359
1400	58.964	364.310	62.430	-353.903	15.293
1500	59.205	368.387	68.338	-357.255	14.362
1600	59.424	372.215	74.270	-361.005	13.543
1700	59.623	375.823	80.223	-365.157	12.818
1800	59.801	379.256	86.194	-369.684	12.161
1900	59.963	382.474	92.182	-374.561	11.554
2000	60.108	385.554	98.186	-379.688	11.005
2100	60.239	388.489	104.203	-385.065	10.505
2200	60.356	391.295	110.233	-390.692	10.049
2300	60.461	393.980	116.274	-396.572	9.631
2400	60.555	396.555	122.325	-402.706	9.246
2500	60.638	399.029	128.385	-409.095	8.889
2600	60.712	401.409	134.452	-415.740	8.559
2700	60.777	403.701	140.527	-422.643	8.252
2800	60.834	405.912	146.608	-429.806	7.966
2900	60.882	408.048	152.693	-437.230	7.698
3000	60.924	410.113	158.784	-444.916	7.447
3100	60.959	412.111	164.878	-452.861	7.211
3200	60.988	414.047	170.975	-461.065	6.986
3300	61.011	415.924	177.071	-469.528	6.780
3400	61.029	417.746	183.177	-478.250	6.594
3500	61.041	419.515	189.281	-487.233	6.444
3600	61.050	421.235	195.385	-496.476	6.313
3700	61.054	422.907	201.491	-505.980	6.200
3800	61.054	424.536	207.596	-515.745	6.103
3900	61.051	426.121	213.701	-525.770	6.023
4000	61.044	427.667	219.806	-536.056	5.956
4100	61.035	429.174	225.911	-546.602	5.900
4200	61.023	430.645	232.013	-557.418	5.853
4300	61.009	432.081	238.115	-568.505	5.815
4400	60.992	433.483	244.215	-579.862	5.784
4500	60.973	434.853	250.313	-591.491	5.758
4600	60.953	436.193	256.409	-603.404	5.736
4700	60.931	437.504	262.504	-615.602	5.717
4800	60.908	438.787	268.595	-628.187	5.700
4900	60.883	440.042	274.685	-641.161	5.684
5000	60.858	441.272	280.772	-654.526	5.670
5100	60.831	442.477	286.857	-668.283	5.658
5200	60.804	443.658	292.938	-682.433	5.647
5300	60.776	444.816	299.017	-697.078	5.637
5400	60.747	445.951	305.094	-712.219	5.628
5500	60.718	447.066	311.167	-727.856	5.619
5600	60.689	448.160	317.231	-744.000	5.611
5700	60.659	449.234	323.305	-760.662	5.603
5800	60.629	450.288	329.369	-777.842	5.596
5900	60.599	451.324	335.430	-795.546	5.589
6000	60.569	452.343	341.489	-813.778	5.582

PREVIOUS, June 1970 (1 atm)

CURRENT, June 1970 (1 bar)

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₂)

Co₁F₂(g)

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₃)

CRYSTAL

$$M_r = 115.928409$$

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 194.6 \pm 12.6 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = [1200 \pm 200] \text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -790.36 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{red}} H^\circ = \text{Unknown}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Fowler *et al.*¹ determined calorimetrically the enthalpy of fluorination of crystalline CoF₂ at 473.15 K. For the reaction $2 \text{CoF}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{F}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CoF}_3(\text{cr})$ they reported $\Delta_f H^\circ(473.15 \text{ K}) = -52.0 \pm 3.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ which yields $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -52.4 \pm 3.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ based upon our functions for CoF₂(cr) and CoF₃(cr). Combining this result with the enthalpy of formation of CoF₂(cr),² we derive $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoF}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -186.7 \pm 3.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Jessup *et al.*³ investigated calorimetrically this same fluorination reaction and reported $\Delta_f H^\circ(523.15 \text{ K}) = -56.1 \pm 2.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. This result leads to $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoF}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -188.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. In the same investigation Jessup *et al.*³ reported $\Delta_f H^\circ(608 \text{ K}) = -74.0 \pm 4.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reduction reaction $2 \text{CoF}_3(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{CoF}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{HF}(\text{g})$. Corrected to 298.15 K we calculate $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -73.3 \pm 4.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Combining this result with enthalpy of formation data for CoF₂(cr),² and HF(g),⁴ we derive $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoF}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -189.0 \pm 4.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. We note that the addition of these two results by Jessup *et al.*³ leads to $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -129.9 \pm 6.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{F}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow 2 \text{HF}(\text{g})$ which is quite consistent with the result $-130.28 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ calculated from the selected value for the enthalpy of formation of HF(g).⁴ Thus, it is apparent that these two results are probably quite reliable, and we adopted $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CoF}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -188.9 \pm 3.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-790.358 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$).

Jellinek and Koop⁵ reported equilibrium constants for the reduction reaction given above in the temperature range 470–595 K. 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these equilibrium data give $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ of 31.7 and 29.3 $\pm 0.6 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively; the drift is $-4.7 \pm 1.5 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. These values are in considerable disagreement with the calorimetric value of $-73.3 \pm 4.0 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ given by Jessup *et al.* [3], and no weight is given to these equilibrium data.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Heat capacity data for CoF₃(cr) are estimated by comparison with those for FeF₂(cr), FeF₃(cr), TiF₃(cr), and CoF₂(cr). $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is estimated to be $22.6 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($94.5384 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) from the ionic entropy contributions given by Kubaschewski, Evans, and Alcock.⁶ We note that this method leads to $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 19.4 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ for CoF₂(cr) which is in good agreement with the experimental value of $19.60 \pm 0.10 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

Fusion Data

T_{fus} is estimated by comparison with those for other transition metal halides. We note that Ruff and Ascher⁷ reported CoF₃(cr) being thermally unstable around 900 K, while Stewart⁸ recently showed that CoF₃(cr) was formed by hydrolytic reactions and not by thermal decomposition. The derived $\Delta_f G^\circ$ values for CoF₃(cr) indicate that it is thermodynamically more stable than CoF₂(cr) in agreement with the findings of Stewart.⁸ In the temperature range 298–900 K, the Gibbs energy change for the decomposition reaction $2 \text{CoF}_3(\text{cr}) \rightarrow 2 \text{CoF}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{F}_2(\text{g})$ are in the range $+10$ – $20 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$.

References

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Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₃)Co₂F₃(cr)

T/K	C _p ^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _f
		S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T	Δ _f H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	
0						
100		94.558	0	-790.358	-718.893	125.947
200		95.128	94.560	-790.320	-718.450	125.093
298.15	91.797	122.481	98.255	-788.197	-694.811	90.733
300	92.471	105.375	105.375	-786.113	-671.708	70.173
400	97.470	144.498	144.498	-784.209	-649.010	56.501
600	100.454	162.742	162.742	-782.489	-626.614	46.759
700	101.219	178.285	178.285	-781.344	-604.393	39.463
800	101.981	191.849	191.849	-779.930	-582.361	33.799
900	102.839	203.909	203.909	-778.703	-560.477	29.276
1000	103.868	214.796	214.796	-777.675	-538.706	25.581
1100	105.027	224.750	224.750	-776.867	-517.019	22.505
1200	106.248	233.940	233.940	-776.212	-495.386	19.205
1300	107.587	242.497	242.497	-775.699	-473.771	15.777
1400	108.935	250.519	250.519	-775.230	-452.188	
1500	110.320	258.082	258.082			

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1970

Cobalt Fluoride (CoF₃)Co₂F₃(cr)

Co₃O₄(cr)

Co₃O₄(cr)

CRYSTAL

Cobalt Oxide (CoO)

T/K	C _p ^a	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
		S ^o - [C _p ^a - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	Δ _{sub} H ^o	Δ _f G ^o	
0	0	INFINITE	-9.434	-238.056	INFINITE	
100	19.038	0.109	-8.794	-239.590	120.593	
200	45.376	30.904	-5.496	-239.458	58.025	
298.15	55.279	52.993	0	-237.735	37.490	
300	54.831	53.333	0.102	-237.706	37.233	
400	52.932	68.698	5.439	-236.422	26.912	
500	53.932	80.628	10.788	-235.342	20.751	
600	54.312	90.497	16.201	-234.402	16.661	
700	54.513	98.883	21.642	-233.625	13.751	
800	54.819	106.180	27.107	-233.028	11.570	
900	55.312	112.664	32.612	-232.570	9.879	
1000	56.011	118.526	38.176	-232.709	8.527	
1100	56.886	123.904	43.820	-232.656	7.423	
1200	57.915	128.897	49.559	-232.421	6.502	
1300	59.070	133.576	55.397	-232.057	5.701	
1400	60.251	138.000	61.377	-231.534	5.050	
1500	61.672	142.208	67.476	-231.217	4.467	
1600	63.086	146.233	73.713	-233.707	3.958	
1700	64.559	150.102	80.095	-232.966	3.510	
1800	66.078	153.835	86.627	-248.354	3.105	
1900	67.639	157.449	93.312	-247.588	2.726	
2000	69.233	160.959	100.156	-246.676	2.386	
2100	70.856	164.376	107.160	-245.615	2.080	
2200	72.505	167.710	114.328	-244.401	1.803	
2300	74.174	170.970	121.662	-243.033	1.551	
2400	75.860	174.162	129.164	-241.508	1.322	
2500	77.563	177.294	136.834	-239.825	1.112	
2600	79.283	180.369	144.676	-237.981	0.920	
2700	81.011	183.394	152.691	-235.975	0.744	
2800	82.747	186.371	160.879	-233.806	0.582	
2900	84.496	189.305	169.241	-231.473	0.432	
3000	86.253	192.199	177.778	-228.974	0.294	

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1970

Cobalt Oxide (CoO)

Co₃O₄(cr)

$M_r = 74.9326$ Cobalt Oxide (CoO)
 $S^o(298.15\text{ K}) = 52.993 \pm 0.34\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_{\text{fus}} = 2103 \pm 10\text{ K}$
 $\Delta H^o_f(0\text{ K}) = -238.1 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta H^o_f(298.15\text{ K}) = -237.7 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^o = \text{Unknown}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Boyle *et al.*¹ measured the enthalpy of combustion of metallic cobalt at 303.16 K. Their analyses of the combustion products indicated that some overoxidation of the metal had occurred. Correction of their results to correspond to CoO was made on the assumption that the excess oxygen was combined as Co₃O₄. Also the analyses indicated that the combustion products had attacked the silica-glass capsules, used to hold the metal samples, resulting in appreciable amounts of silicate formation. Corrections for these two side reactions amounted to three percent of the total measured energy of combustion. From these data, we derive $\Delta H^o_f(\text{CoO, cr, } 298.15\text{ K}) = -57.0 \pm 0.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Roth and Havokoss² also investigated calorimetrically the combustion of metallic cobalt and reported $\Delta H^o_f(\text{CoO, cr, } 298.15\text{ K}) = -57.2 \pm 0.2\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

2nd and 3rd law analyses of several equilibrium studies,³⁻¹² emf measurements,¹³ and mass-spectrometric studies¹⁴ involving CoO(cr) are discussed in the JANAF Thermochemical Tables.¹⁴ $\Delta H^o_f(\text{CoO, cr, } 298.15\text{ K}) = -56.82 \pm 0.10\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-237.735 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) was adopted. A recent critical evaluation by Cyr *et al.*¹⁵ recommended $\Delta H^o_f(\text{CoO, cr, } 298.15\text{ K}) = -237.5 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, based on 2nd and 3rd law analyses. Since this value differs from the value previously adopted by JANAF by only 0.2 kJ mol⁻¹, and includes ten new references in the evaluation, it is adopted for the current table.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted heat capacities for CoO(cr) in the temperature range 51–298 K are those of King¹⁵. These data have a pronounced maximum at 287.3 K, at which point the heat capacity is greater than 17.6 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. Assayag and Bizette¹⁶ also measured heat capacities for CoO(cr) between 180–400 K and reported a maximum at 298.7 K. Presumably this anomaly is of the magnetic type. Heat capacity data above 300 K are calculated from the high temperature (400–1800 K) enthalpy data of King and Christensen.¹⁵ Both sets of data were smoothed by computer and joined at 298.15 K.

The value of $S^o(298.15\text{ K})$ is obtained from the low temperature heat capacity data of King¹⁵ and is based on $S^o(51\text{ K}) = 0.42\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Fusion Data

The adopted T_{fus} of 2103 ± 10 K was recommended by IUPAC [20] based on the work of Coutures.²¹

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$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 117.377 \pm 4.2\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $T_m(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = 964 \pm 5\text{ K}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0\text{ K}) = -878.95 \pm 1.3\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -888.26 \pm 1.3\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\alpha\beta} H^{\circ} = 2.134 \pm 0.4\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

Adami and King¹ determined calorimetrically the enthalpies of solution of crystalline CoO and α-CoSO₄ in hydrochloric acid solution. From these measurements they derived the enthalpy for the reaction $\text{CoO}(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7.068\text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{CoSO}_4(\text{cr}) + 8.068\text{ H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$ as $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -14.280 \pm 0.110\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Combining this result with enthalpies of formation for CoO° , $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7.068\text{ H}_2\text{O}^{\circ}$, and $\text{H}_2\text{O}^{\circ}$, we derive $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\alpha\text{-CoSO}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -212.3 \pm 0.3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-888.263 \pm 1.3\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) which is adopted.

The total pressures of SO₂(g), SO₃(g), and O₂(g) over CoSO₄(cr) in the temperature range 1100–1300 K have been determined by manometric^{4,5} and transpiration⁶ methods. Previous investigators^{4,5} analyzed these data solely in terms of two equilibria, namely (A) $\text{CoSO}_4(\text{cr}) = \text{CoO}(\text{cr}) + \text{SO}_3(\text{g})$ and (B) $\text{SO}_3(\text{g}) = \text{SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g})$. However, Warner¹⁰ has shown that CoSO₄ takes part in three successive, univariant, decomposition equilibria as the temperature is increased. Co₃O₄ is the decomposition product at low temperatures (<1150 K), a mixture of Co₃O₄ and CoO at intermediate temperatures, and CoO at high temperatures. Second and third law analyses of those points involving only equilibria (A) and (B) are given below. The appearance of Co₃O₄ as a decomposition product was determined by comparing the oxygen partial pressures that were calculated from the total pressure data with those for the decomposition reaction (C) $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4(\text{cr}) \rightarrow 3\text{ CoO}(\text{cr}) + 0.5\text{ O}_2(\text{g})$. Espelund and Flengas⁸ measured the Gibbs energy of reaction (A) in a high temperature solid electrolytic cell. Here, no Co₃O₄ was formed over the entire temperature range (827–1133 K), since the oxygen pressures in the cell were too low to oxidize the CoO. Results of an analysis of these data are also given below.

Source	Reaction	Method	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol ⁻¹		Drift	
					2nd law	3rd law		
Marchal ⁴	A	Manometric	17	1143–1303	54.5	60.4 ± 0.5	4.9 ± 0.6	-211.8 ± 0.8
Schenck and Raub ⁵	A	Manometric	14	1099–1243	68.5	60.9 ± 0.7	-6.3 ± 1.1	-212.3 ± 1.0
Warner ¹⁰	A	Manometric	2	1164–1175	56.9	59.3 ± 0.3	2.1	-210.8 ± 0.3
Ingraham ⁷	A	Manometric	9	1144–1210	59.1	59.1 ± 0.1	0.04 ± 0.91	-210.6 ± 0.4
Alcock <i>et al.</i> ⁸	D**	Transpiration	8	1131–1217	-191.1	-166.8 ± 1.4	20.2 ± 5.5	-211.2 ± 1.5
Espelund and Flengas ⁸	A	emf	28	827–1177	59.5	59.5 ± 0.3	0.08 ± 0.22	-211.0 ± 0.6

** Reaction: (D) $2\text{ CoO}(\text{cr}) + 2\text{ SO}_2(\text{g}) + \text{O}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{ CoSO}_4(\text{cr})$

These results indicate that the Gibbs energy functions and equilibrium data are consistent within experimental error.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature (52–298 K) heat capacities are those reported by Weller.¹¹ No anomalies appear in these data. Heat capacities in the temperature range 300–2000 K are estimated by comparison with those for CuSO₄.² $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is determined from the C_p data based on $S^{\circ}(51\text{ K}) = 1.56 + 2.75\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The 1.56 is a lattice contribution, while the 2.75 is the entropy associated with the ordering of the Co²⁺ spin moments. In assigning the magnetic entropy, it is assumed that all of the contribution remains to be extracted below the minimum temperature (52 K) of the heat capacity measurements.¹¹

Transition Data

The temperature (T_m) and the heat ($\Delta_{\alpha\beta} H^{\circ}$) of the α-β transition for CoSO₄ are from the differential thermal analysis studies of Ingraham and Marier.⁷ Other temperatures reported for the transition are 890° and 903 K.¹³

Decomposition Data

$T_{\alpha\beta}$ is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change for the process $\text{CoSO}_4(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{CoO}(\text{cr}) + \text{SO}_3(\text{g})$ is zero.

References

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa		log K _r
	C _p ^o	S ^o - (G ^o - H ^o (T _r))/T _r	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T	Δ _r H ^o	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-878.952	INFINITE
100	44.454	37.748	192.584	-851.311	444.679
200	80.281	80.789	126.133	-817.096	213.403
298.15	103.219	117.377	117.377	-888.263	137.075
300	103.638	118.017	117.379	-888.269	136.115
400	119.286	150.056	121.642	-890.202	97.490
500	131.545	178.049	130.182	-890.418	74.187
600	140.666	202.877	140.269	-889.584	58.689
700	151.081	225.081	151.380	-888.064	47.634
800	161.979	245.074	161.827	-886.571	39.355
900	171.702	263.190	171.702	-886.571	32.867
964.000	156.792	273.916	178.135	-937.599	—
964.000	157.221	276.129	178.135	—	—
1000	158.113	281.910	181.767	-932.148	27.439
1100	160.415	297.089	191.571	-928.946	23.020
1200	162.465	311.137	200.956	-925.920	19.350
1300	164.306	324.215	209.941	-923.232	16.254
1400	165.979	336.453	218.545	-921.070	13.608
1500	167.569	347.959	226.793	-917.705	11.321
1600	169.075	358.822	234.708	-914.048	9.327
1700	170.498	369.115	242.314	-910.211	7.575
1800	171.921	378.901	249.633	-907.259	6.016
1900	173.259	388.232	256.684	-904.189	4.610
2000	174.598	397.153	263.486	-901.502	3.350

ALPHA \leftrightarrow BETA
TRANSITION

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1971

Co₃O₄(cr)

M_r = 240.7972 Cobalt Oxide (Co₃O₄)

CRYSTAL

Cobalt Oxide (Co₃O₄)

S°(298.15 K) = 114.29 ± 4.2 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -896.3 ± 4.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ ΔH^o(298.15 K) = -910.0 ± 4.0 kJ·mol⁻¹

Enthalpy of Formation

Bugden and Pratt¹ measured Gibbs energies of reaction for (a) 2Cu(cr) + Co₃O₄(cr) → 3CoO(cr) + Cu₂O(cr) and (b) Ni(cr) + Co₃O₄(cr) → 3CoO(cr) + NiO(cr) from high temperature solid electrolytic cells. These data were subjected to 2nd and 3rd law analyses with results summarized in the following table:

Source	Reaction	Method	T/K	No. of Points	ΔH ^o (298.15 K) kcal·mol ⁻¹			Drift	ΔH ^o (298.15K)*
					2nd law	3rd law	3rd law		
Bugden and Pratt ¹	a	emf	900-1150	5.1	6.3 ± 0.2	1.1		-217.5 ± 0.8	
	b	emf	850-1100	Eqn	-10.6 ± 0.2	1.3		-217.1 ± 0.8	
Footo and Smith ³	c	Manometric	1073-1243	6	34.5	47.2 ± 1.4	10.6 ± 1.3	-217.7 ± 1.5	
Watanabe ⁴	c	Manometric	1128-1233	4	38.1	47.9 ± 0.7	8.3 ± 0.8	-218.4 ± 1.0	
Chufarov <i>et al.</i> ⁵	c	Manometric	973-1173	5	27.9	46.4 ± 2.9	17.0 ± 0.6	-216.9 ± 3.0	
Balakirev and Chufarov ⁶	c	Manometric	923-1173	4	33.8	46.1 ± 2.5	11.3 ± 2.5	-216.6 ± 3.0	
Rother and Paladine ⁷	c	Manometric	1139-1220	5	36.4	47.1 ± 0.6	9.0 ± 2.0	-217.6 ± 1.0	
Ingraham ⁸ Set I	c	Manometric	1101-1159	6	41.4	46.8 ± 0.2	4.5 ± 0.4	-217.3 ± 0.5	
	c	Manometric	1086-1219	19	35.6	46.9 ± 0.8	9.7 ± 0.2	-217.4 ± 1.0	
O'Bryan and Parravano ⁹	c	X-ray & Wt. Loss	1073-1243	Eqn	40.3	47.3 ± 0.8	5.9	-217.8 ± 1.0	

*3rd law values based on ΔH^o(CoO,cr, 298.15 K) = -56.82 ± 0.1 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Both sets of emf data are much more compatible with the adopted functions than the dissociation pressure data (refer to the discussion below). The results obtained with the Cu/Cu₂O reference couple are judged to be more reliable and lead to the adopted enthalpy of formation, ΔH^o(Co₃O₄,cr, 298.15 K) = -217.5 ± 1.0 kcal·mol⁻¹, when used in conjunction with JANAF² enthalpies of formation for CoO and Cu₂O.

Equilibrium oxygen pressures for the reaction (c) Co₃O₄(cr) + 0.5 O₂(g) = 3CoO(cr) have been determined by numerous investigators.³⁻⁹ 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these data are given in the above table. Within each set the 2nd and 3rd law ΔH^o(298.15 K) values are not in agreement, and all sets contain large positive drifts. Warner¹⁰ has suggested that these discrepancies arise as a result of an error in the measured standard entropy¹¹ for Co₃O₄. However, once the magnetic contribution is included (see entropy write-up) the real error in this value is probably no greater than one cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The other possible source of error is lack of true equilibrium conditions. Recent thermogravimetric, X-ray, and kinetic,¹² studies of the Co₃O₄-CoO-O₂ system all point to an irreversible reaction. Therefore, no weight has been given to the dissociation pressure data in our evaluation.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature heat capacities (54-296.3 K) are those reported by King.¹¹ Heat capacities in the temperature range 300-1000 K are calculated from the high temperature enthalpy data of King and Christensen,¹³ a constrained curve fitting technique was used to join smoothly these data with the low temperature data at 298 K. No anomalies appear in either set of data. Roth¹⁴ observed a maximum in the magnetic susceptibility of Co₃O₄ at 40 K, while Mossbauer studies by Kundig *et al.*¹⁵ indicated a Neel temperature of 33.0 ± 1.0 K. With the assumption that Co₃O₄ is a normal 2-3 spinel,¹⁶ this transition can be associated with the antiferromagnetic ordering of the Co²⁺ ion spin moments. Therefore, the entropy is based on S°(51 K) = 1.36 + 2.75 = 4.11 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹, where 1.36 is a lattice contribution and 2.75 is the magnetic entropy. In assigning the magnetic entropy, it is assumed that all of the contribution remains to be extracted below the minimum temperature (54 K) of the heat capacity measurements.

Decomposition Data

T_{dec} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change for the process Co₃O₄(cr) → 3CoO(cr) + 0.5 O₂(g) is zero.

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T/K	Enthalpy Reference			Temperature = T, = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa		
	C _p ^o	S°	-(G°-H°(T))/T	H°-H°(T)	ΔH ^o	ΔG°	log K _r		
0	0	0	INFINITE	-17.968	-896.309	-896.309	INFINITE		
100	34.368	31.487	198.112	-16.663	-902.377	-868.560	53.589		
200	87.595	72.039	124.547	-10.501	-907.767	-852.928	217.468		
298.15	123.051	114.286	114.286	0	-910.070	-794.871	139.258		
300	123.512	115.049	114.286	0.228	-910.038	-794.157	138.275		
400	142.666	153.637	119.423	13.694	-910.220	-755.468	98.654		
500	152.850	186.590	129.647	28.471	-909.774	-716.825	74.886		
600	162.808	215.325	141.580	44.247	-908.999	-678.902	59.051		
700	173.628	241.224	153.992	61.062	-907.902	-649.041	47.753		
800	185.272	265.161	166.410	79.001	-906.531	-629.601	39.280		
900	197.552	287.688	178.645	98.159	-905.043	-610.516	32.706		
1000	210.296	309.158	190.650	118.528	-902.293	-592.712	27.460		
1100	223.384	329.814	202.350	140.210	-899.139	-576.203	23.183		
1200	236.727	349.821	213.809	163.214	-895.639	-560.998	19.631		
1300	250.262	369.303	225.024	187.562	-892.206	-548.087	16.638		
1400	263.943	388.349	236.012	213.272	-889.197	-537.422	14.082		
1500	277.742	407.029	246.793	240.355	-881.838	-541.108	11.878		

PREVIOUS: December 1970

CURRENT: December 1971

Cobalt Oxide (Co₃O₄)

Co₃O₄(cr)