22,136 22,139 33,236 33,375 33,375 37,453 37,453 41,610 41,610 44,689 47,768 47

186.826 187.659 188.460 189.232 189.978 190.688 191.394 192.721 193.354

210.640 211.370 212.074 212.756

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

207.436 209.100

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

16.667 18.746 20.824 22.903 24.982

176.068 177.407 178.673 179.873 181.012

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

96.233 97.667

199.008

182.096 183.128 184.113 185.056 185.959

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

203.646 204.661

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58.239
66.318
66.475
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66.534
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77.790
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201.521 201.939 202.349 202.751 203.146

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

203.533 203.914 204.287 204.654 205.014

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

193.969 194.567 195.148 195.263 196.263 196.263 197.333 198.331 199.293 199.738 200.213 200.213

216.988 217.528 218.054

218.567

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

214.676

215.864

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

CURRENT: March 1982 (1 bar)

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Standard State Pressure = p = 0.1 MPa

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T, = 298.15 K

A<sub>r</sub> = 83.80 Krypton (Kr)

log K

H.-H.(T.)

S -[G"-H"(T,)]/T

ئ

0.038 1.078 2.117 3.156 4.196

164.900 165.627 166.440

72.641

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

78.621

164.084

64.084 64213

20.786

98.15

168.164 169.892 171.561 173.149

84.600

20.786 20.786 20.786 20.786

187.049 189.239

### REFERENCE STATE

Krypton (Kr)

:		

### $\Delta_i H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_t H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights 0 to 6000 K Ideal Monatomic Gas Ę, CIII, 0 State

 $P(Kr, g) = 112914.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ S°(298.15 K) = 164.084 ± 0.003 J·K<sup>-1</sup>·mol<sup>-1</sup>

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Enthalpy of Formation Zero by definition.

# Heat Capacity and Entropy

Information on the electronic energy levels and quantum weights is taken from Moore. 9 All predicted levels have been observed for n=4 but above that many predicted levels are missing. Our calculations indicate that any reasonable method of filling in these missing levels and cutting off the summation in the partition function? has no effect on the thermodynamic properties to 6000 K. This is undoubtedly a result of the high energy of these levels; the first excited level is nearly 80000 cm<sup>-1</sup> above the ground state. Therefore, we list the ground state only. Extension to higher temperatures may require consideration of excited states and utilization of different fill and cutoff procedures.

different values for R; this table uses R = 8.31441 J·K<sup>-1</sup>-mol<sup>-1</sup> Considering these minor changes, this table agrees within the estimated uncertainty with those by Hullgren et al., Hilsenrath et al., Gurvich et al., and Wagman et al., The estimated uncertainty is due to the entropy differs by 0.1094 J.K<sup>-1</sup>-mol<sup>-1</sup> 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 0.001–0.004 J·K<sup>-1</sup> mol<sup>-1</sup> for the rare gases arise due to the use of slightly The thermodynamic functions at 298 15 K agree exactly with recent CODATA recommendations<sup>3</sup> except for two minor differences First, uncertainties in the relative atomic mass and fundamental constants which are based on the 1981 scale<sup>6</sup> and the 1973 values, respectively.

#### Phase Data

The triple point, 115.770 K, and boiling point, 119.800 K, are secondary fixed points of IPTS-68.1011 Hultgren et al. 4 had recommended a triple point of 115.78 K (0.7220 atm) and a boiling point of 119.86 K (1 atm) These values are provided for the convenience of the reader and have not been evaluated by the present authors. As a result of these low values, the reference state for krypton is chosen to be the ideal gas at all temperatures. This may differ from the choice of other authors.

### References

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# Krypton (Kr)

PREVIOUS. March 1977 (1 atm)

-24.163 -23.115 -22.141 -21.233 -20.384

1194.824 1186.863 1178.821 1170.700

1406.405 1408.665 1410.930 1413.199 1415.471

221.453 222.306 223.130 223.926 224.696

22.573 22.626 22.669 22.735 22.734

1202.702

-19.588 -18.841

1162.503 1154.233 1145.892 1137.482 1129.005

1420.021 1422.299 1424.578 1426.856

49.450 51.710 53.975 56.243 56.243 60.780 63.066 65.344 67.623 69.901 72.180 74.458 76.735

417.745

198,456 199,308 200,129 200,023 200,023 201,691 203,154 203,154 205,191 205,191 205,193 205,19

225.442

- 18.138 - 17.475 - 16.849 - 16.257 - 15.697 - 15.164 - 14.659

120.463

1429.135 1431.413 1433.690 1435.967 1438.241 1440.515

1111.857 1103 190 1094.463 1085.677

226.164 226.865 227.546 228.206 228.206 229.470 230.080 230.671 231.247 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808 231.808

22.75 22.73 22.73 22.78 22.78 22.78 22.78 22.78 22.75 22.75

-13.719 -13.282 -12.864 -12.465 -12.083

1076.835 1067 938 1058.986 1049.981 1040.925

1442.786 1445.056 1447.323 1449.588

83.560 85.831 88.100 90.368

211.428 211.919 212.401 212.873 213.335

22.72 22.704 22.684 22.662 22.662

-11.717 -11.366 -11.029 -10.705

1031.819 1022.663 1013.460 1004.209 994.912

454.111 456.369 458.624 460.877 463.127

94.896 97.156 99.414 101.669 103.922

213.788 214.232 214.667 215.095

22.616 22.591 22.566 22.541 22.515

234.903

451.851

-30.861 -29.283 -27.839 -26.513

1240.719 1233.311 1225.801 1218.194 1210.493

38.254 40.476 42.707 44.948 47.195

216.672 217.706 218.698 219.651 220.569

22.17 22.27 22.36 22.44 25.24

1395.209 1399,663 1401,903 1404 151

Standard State Pressure =  $p^* * 0.1$  MPa

Enthalpy Reference Temperature =  $T_r$  = 298.15 K

Mr = 83.79945 Krypton, Ion (Kr\*)

IDEAL GAS

 $P(Kr^*, g) = 196474.8 \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ 

Krypton, Ion (Kr\*)

J-K-'mol-'

S -[C\*-H'(T,)]T

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k-mor  $\Delta_{rH}$ 

log Kr

 $\Delta_{C}$ 

1350 758

INFINITE 194.091 177.512 175.953 175.610

> 175 610 167.311

> > 20.786

28 15

234.569 200.803 175.460 155.733 139.939

1345.490 1343.627 1341.634 1339.525

-116.222 -99.256 -86.512 -76.584 -68.630

130 136 1324.970 1319.542 1313.883

1363.229 1365.308 1367.389 1369.471 1371.558

179.690 181.418 183.087 184.675 186.178

193.352 196.129 198.582 200.781

20.788 20.794 20.811 20.843 20.895

1335,005

0.038 1.078 2.117 3.156 4.196 6.274 8.353 10.434 12.516 14.603

184.167 186.357 190.147

20.785 20.785 20.786

-62.112 -56.673 -52.063 -48.105 -44.670

1301.954 1295.719 1289.321 1282.770

1373.651 1375.752 1377.864 1379.987

204.604 206.294 207.867 209.340

20.968 21.061 21.170 21.291 21.421

16.696 18.797 20.909 23.032 25.167 27.316 29.478 31.653 33.842 86.042

1308,014

-41.660 -38.999 -36.631 -34.508 -32.595

1262.292 1255.215 1248.022

1384.271 1386.433 1388.609 1390.797 1392.997

193.655 194.698 195.696 196.653

210.727 212.038 213.281 214.464 215.593

21.555 21.688 21.819 21.944 22.062

1276.077 1269.248

1350.758 ± 0.012 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>  $= [1356.955] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ A LINNA

Δ,H°(298 15 K)	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights State	0 4 5371.00 2
	Electronic Levels State	<sup>2</sup> P <sub>32</sub> <sup>2</sup> P <sub>12</sub> 53
3 (298.15 K) ≈ 1/5.610 ± 0.003 J·K '-mol".		

### leat of Formation

constants. The uncertainty in the ionization limit is estimated to be ±0.1 cm<sup>-1</sup> which corresponds to an uncertainty of ±0.012 kJ·mol<sup>-1</sup> in The ionization limit of neutral krypton (112914.5 ± 0 1 cm<sup>-1</sup>) reported by Moore<sup>1</sup> is adopted as  $\Delta_i H^o(0 \, \mathrm{K})$  for Kr'(g). The ionization limit is converted from cm<sup>-1</sup> to kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> using the factor, 1 cm<sup>-1</sup> = 0 01196266 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, which is derived from the latest CODATA fundamental the heat of formation. Rosenstock et al 9 and Levin and Lias! have summarized additional ionization potential and appearance potential data. The recent spectroscopic study by Yoshino et al. 12 is in agreement with our adopted value. Gurvich et al. 2 and Wagman et al. 10 adopted the same ionization potential, but the use of slightly different fundamental constants by Wagman et al. 10 resulted in a heat of formation difference of 0.012 LJ mol-1. However, the study by Chaghtai et al. 13 suggests an ionization potential which is larger by 10 cm-1.

 $\Delta H^2(Kr^*, g, 298 15 \, K)$  is obtained from  $\Delta H^2(Kr, g, 0 \, K)$  by using IP(Kr) with JANAF<sup>2</sup> enthalpies  $H^2(0 \, K) + H^2(298 15 \, K)$  for  $Kr^*(g)$ , Kr(f), and  $e^-(f)$ .  $\Delta H^2(Kr \to Kr^* + e^-, 298.15 \, K)$  differs from a room temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstock et al.  $^3$   $\Delta H^2(298 15 \, K)$  should be changed by  $-6 \, 197 \, k$  mol<sup>-1</sup> if it is to be used in the ion convention that excludes the enthalpy of the electron.

# Heat Capacity and Entropy

levels has no effect on the thermodynamic functions (to 6000 K) we list only the ground state and the <sup>2</sup>P<sub>1/2</sub> state, with the energy of the latter state taken from a more recent study by Moore. The reported uncertainty in 5°(298 15 K) is due to uncertainties in the relative ionic mass The information on electronic energy levels and quantum weights given by Moore\* 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 function3 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 <sup>2</sup>P<sub>12</sub> level, the next lowest level is over 109000 cm<sup>-1</sup> above the ground state. Since inclusion of these upper and fundamental constants. Extension of these calculations above 6000 K may require consideration of the higher excited states and use of different fill and cutoff procedures.5

The thermodynamic functions reported here agree with those of Green et al., 'Hilsentrath et al.,' and Gurvich et al. cxcept for one or two minor changes. First, the entropy differs by 0.1094 J·K. '-mol '' because this table uses a standard-state pressure of 1 bar, whereas the cited references used a pressure of 1 atm Second, smaller differences anse from the use of slightly different values for the fundamental constants, the relative ionic mass, and the position of the  $^2P_{1/2}$  electronic level.

#### References

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Krypton, Ion (Kr\*)

PREVIOUS March 1977 (1 atm)

Kr1(g)

CURRENT March 1982 (1 bar)

-10.094 -9.806 -9.528 -9.260 -9.001

106.172 108.420 110.665 112.907 115.147

215.926 216.331

175.2%

938.219

238.841

1474.339 1476.573 1478.805 1481.034 1483.261