

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Bromine (Br)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 79.904 Bromine (Br)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IP(Br, g)} &= 95284.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ S(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 175.017 \pm 0.003 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta fH^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 117.92 \pm 0.06 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta fH^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 111.86 \pm 0.06 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	ϵ, cm^{-1}
$^2P_{3/2}$	0.0
$^2P_{1/2}$	3685.24

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for the enthalpy of formation of Br(g) is derived from the spectroscopically determined dissociation energy of Br₂(g) as reported by Barrow *et al.*¹² This value is also recommended by Brewer and Winn,³ and Huber and Herzberg.⁴ The adopted value, $D_0^\circ = 15895.6 \pm 0.02 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($190.154 \pm 0.001 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), has been corrected for the natural isotopic abundance from the dissociation energies of $^7\text{Br}_2$ and $^{11}\text{Br}_2$. The convergence limit in the absorption spectrum of the $^3\Pi_{1/2} - \Sigma_g^+$ system corresponds to dissociation to a ground state bromine atom ($^3P_{1/2}$) and a bromine atom in the $^3P_{1/2}$ excited state.

Using earlier data, the CODATA recommended dissociation energy value¹³ was calculated using $D_0^\circ(^7\text{Br}-^1\text{Br}) = 15893.1 \pm 2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, based on Horsley and Barrow,⁵ and Sitterly, LeRoy⁶ recalculated the dissociation energy from these data; his result is correct only if Horsley and Barrow missed many upper rotational levels of higher vibrational states in their interpretation of the absorption spectra. Subsequent to these initial CODATA evaluation, LeRoy and Bernstein,⁷ using the band origins obtained by Horsley and Barrow,⁶ derived $D_0^\circ(^7\text{Br}-^1\text{Br}) = 15895.5 \pm 0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Information on the electronic energy levels and quantum weights is taken from Moore.^{10,11} Only two levels are included in the calculation. All other levels (observed and predicted) lie above 65430 cm⁻¹. Our calculations indicate that any reasonable method of filling in the missing levels and cutting off the summation in the partition function¹² 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 thermodynamics at 298.15 K are in agreement with recent CODATA recommendations¹³ 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 – $0.004 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the monatomic halogens arise due to the use of slightly different values for the relative atomic mass and for R ; this table uses $R = 8.31441 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Considering these minor changes, this table agrees with those by Hultgren *et al.*¹⁴ Gurvich *et al.*,¹⁵ and Wagman *et al.*,¹⁶ and the estimated uncertainty is due to uncertainties in the relative atomic mass and fundamental constants which are based on the 1981 scale¹⁷ and the 1973 values,¹⁸ respectively.

References

- ¹R. F. Barrow, D. F. Broyd, L. B. Pederson and K. K. Yee, Chem. Phys. Letters 18, 357 (1973).
- ²R. F. Barrow, Clark, Coxon and K. K. Yee, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 51, 428 (1974).
- ³L. Brewer and J. S. Winn, Faraday Symp. Chem. Soc. (GB) No. 14, 126 (1980).
- ⁴K. P. Huber and G. Herzberg, "Constants of Diatomic Molecules," Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, New York, N.Y. (1979).
- ⁵J. D. Cox, chairman, ICSU-CODATA Task Group on Key Values for Thermodynamics, J. Chem. Thermodyn. 4, 331 (1972).
- ⁶T. A. Horsley and R. F. Barrow, Trans. Faraday Soc. 63, 32 (1967).
- ⁷C. M. Sitterly, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., personal communication to ISCU-CODATA Task Group on Key Value for Thermodynamics.
- ⁸R. J. LeRoy, J. Chem. Phys. 52, 2678 (1970).
- ⁹R. J. LeRoy and R. B. Bernstein, J. Chem. Phys. 52, 2678, 3869 (1970).
- ¹⁰C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS 34, 8 pp. (1970).
- ¹¹C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS 35, Volume II, 1970 (Reprint of NBS Circular 467, Volume II, 1952).
- ¹²J. R. Downey, Jr., The Dow Chemical Company, AFOSR-TR-78-0960, Contract No. F44620-75-1-0048, (1978).
- ¹³J. D. Cox, chairman, ICSU-CODATA Task Group on Key Values for Thermodynamics, J. Chem. Thermodyn. 10, 903 (1978).
- ¹⁴R. Hultgren, P. D. Desai *et al.*, "Selected Values of the Thermodynamic Properties of the Elements," American Society for Metals, Metals Park, Ohio, (1973).
- ¹⁵C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NSRDS-NBS 34, 8 pp. (1970).
- ¹⁶D. D. Wagman, W. H. Evans *et al.*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 11, Suppl. 2 (1982).
- ¹⁷N. E. Holden and R. L. Martin, Pure Appl. Chem. 55, 1101 (1983).
- ¹⁸E. R. Cohen and B. N. Taylor, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 2, 663 (1973).

PREVIOUS June 1974 (1 atm)

CURRENT June 1982 (1 bar)

Br ₁ (g)		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_1)/T$	
		C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - HF(T)]/T$
T/K			
0	0	0.7	INFINITE
100	20.786	152.310	-6.197
200	20.786	166.917	-4.119
250	20.786	175.356	-2.040
298.15	175.017	175.017	-1.001
300	20.786	175.145	0.
350	20.786	178.320	0.038
400	20.790	183.574	1.177
450	20.790	185.559	3.157
500	20.798	185.765	4.196
600	20.823	189.559	6.277
700	20.908	192.776	8.364
800	21.027	195.575	10.461
900	21.184	198.050	12.571
1000	21.365	200.301	14.698
1100	21.559	202.347	16.844
1200	21.752	204.231	18.389
1300	21.937	205.979	20.195
1400	22.107	207.611	20.899
1500	22.258	209.142	21.065
1600	22.388	210.583	21.178
1700	22.497	211.943	21.298
1800	22.586	212.322	21.326
1900	22.657	214.455	21.360
2000	22.710	215.619	21.377
2100	22.748	217.728	21.385
2200	22.772	217.786	21.393
2300	22.785	218.799	21.399
2400	22.788	219.769	21.409
2500	22.782	220.659	21.419
2600	22.769	221.592	21.429
2700	22.750	222.451	21.439
2800	22.727	223.278	20.433
2900	22.699	224.075	20.536
3000	22.669	224.844	20.496
3100	22.633	225.587	20.562
3200	22.600	226.305	20.625
3300	22.564	227.000	20.685
3400	22.525	227.673	20.745
3500	22.489	228.325	20.803
3600	22.450	228.958	20.863
3700	22.412	229.573	20.921
3900	22.336	230.170	20.978
4000	22.298	231.316	21.036
4100	22.261	231.866	21.094
4200	22.225	232.402	21.151
4300	22.189	232.925	21.212
4400	22.154	233.434	21.275
4500	22.120	233.932	21.336
4600	22.087	234.418	21.395
4700	22.055	234.892	21.453
4800	22.023	235.356	21.512
4900	21.982	235.810	21.571
5000	21.962	236.254	21.630
5100	21.933	236.689	21.689
5200	21.905	237.114	21.748
5300	21.878	237.531	21.807
5400	21.851	237.940	21.866
5500	21.825	238.341	21.925
5600	21.800	238.734	21.984
5700	21.776	239.119	22.043
5800	21.752	239.498	21.851
5900	21.730	239.810	21.896
6000	21.708	240.235	21.922

Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
T/K	C_p°
0	0.7
100	193.497
200	176.918
250	175.359
298.15	175.017
300	192.776
350	195.575
400	198.050
450	198.450
500	198.850
600	203.827
700	209.827
800	214.829
900	219.831
1000	224.833
1100	229.835
1200	234.837
1300	239.839
1400	244.841
1500	249.843
1600	254.845
1700	259.847
1800	264.849
1900	269.851
2000	274.853
2100	279.855
2200	284.857
2300	289.859
2400	294.861
2500	299.863
2600	304.865
2700	309.867
2800	314.869
2900	319.871
3000	324.873
3100	329.875
3200	334.877
3300	339.879
3400	344.881
3500	349.883
3600	354.885
3700	359.887
3900	364.889
4000	369.891
4100	374.893
4200	379.895
4300	384.897
4400	389.899
4500	394.901
4600	399.903
4700	404.905
4800	409.907
4900	414.909
5000	419.911
5100	424.913
5200	429.915
5300	434.917
5400	439.919
5500	444.921
5600	449.923
5700	454.925
5800	459.927
5900	464.929
6000	469.931

Br ₁ (g)	
0	117.917
100	106.061
200	93.626
250	87.515
298.15	117.859
300	118.285
350	97.339
400	96.667
450	96.786
500	96.900
600	96.990
700	97.122
800	97.359
900	97.583
1000	97.786
1100	97.988
1200	98.180
1300	98.376
1400	98.571
1500	98.766
1600	98.954
1700	99.143
1800	99.331
1900	99.519
2000	99.707
2100	99.895
2200	99.983
2300	100.071
2400	100.159
2500	100.247
2600	100.335
2700	100.423
2800	100.511
2900	100.599
3000	100.687
3100	100.775
3200	100.863
3300	100.951
3400	101.039
3500	101.127
3600	101.215
3700	101.303
3900	101.491
4000	101.579
4100	101.667
4200	101.755
4300	101.843
4400	101.931
4500	101.999
4600	102.087
4700	102.175
4800	102.263
4900	102.351
5000	102.439
5100	102.527
5200	102.615
5300	102.703
5400	102.791
5500	102.879
5600	102.967
5700	103.055
5800	103.143
5900	103.231
6000	103.319

Br ₁ (g)	
0	117.917
100	106.061
200	93.626
250	87.515
298.15	117.859
300	118.285
350	97.339
400	96.667
450	96.786
500	96.900
600	96.990
700	97.122
800	97.359
900	97.583
1000	97.786
1100	97.988
1200	98.180
1300	98.376
1400	98.571
1500	98.766
1600	98.954
1700	99.143
1800	99.331
1900	99.519
2000	99.707
2100	99.895
2200	99.983
2300	100.071
2400	100.159
2500	100.247
2600	100.335
2700	100.423
2800	100.511
2900	100.599
3000	100.687
3100	100.775
3200	100.863
3300	100.951
3400	101.039
3500	101.127
3600	101.215
3700	101.303
3900	101.491
4000	101.579
4100	101.667
4200	101.755
4300	

$$\text{IP}(\text{Br}^{\bullet}, \text{g}) = 175870 \pm 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$S(298.15 \text{ K}) = 176.872 \pm 0.005 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 1256.95 \pm 0.13 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [1257.09] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	ϵ, cm^{-1}
¹ P ₁	0.0
³ P ₁	3136.4
³ P ₀	3837.5
¹ D ₂	12089.1
³ S ₀	27867.1

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}^{\bullet}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K})$ ¹ using the spectroscopic value of IP(Br) = 95284.8 ± 0.5 cm⁻¹(1139.86 ± 0.01 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 Liias⁵ have summarized additional ionization potential and appearance potential data.

$\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}^{\bullet}, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K})$ by using IP(Br) with JANAF⁶ enthalpies, $H^{\circ}(\text{Br}^{\bullet}, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K})$, for Br^r(g), Br^r(e), and c⁻(ref). $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br} \rightarrow \text{Br}^{\bullet} + e^-)$, 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.*⁴ $\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ 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.⁷

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The information on electronic energy levels and quantum weights, given by Moore,² 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 function⁸ 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 39297 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 S⁹(298.15 K) is due to uncertainties in the relative ionic mass, 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.⁸

References

- ¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Br(g), 3-31-82; e⁻(ref), 3-31-82.
- ²C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NBS-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).
- ⁵R. D. Levin and S. G. Liias, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NBS-NBS-71, 634 pp. (1982).
- ⁶C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., NBS-NBS-35, Volume II, (1970) Reprint of NBS Circular 467, Volume II, 1952].
- ⁷J. R. Downey, Jr., The Dow Chemical Company, AFOSR-TR-78-0960, Contract No. F44620-75-1-0048, (1978).

T/K	C_p^*	Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		
		S^*	$-[G^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T)]/T$	$H^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T)$	Δ_H°	$\log K_r$	
0	0	0	INFINITE	-6.197	1256.951		
100	20.786	154.165	195.342	-4.119			
200	20.786	168.573	178.773	-2.040			
250	173.211	177.214	-1.001				
298.15	20.786	176.872	0.	1257.091	1220.792	-213.878	
300	20.786	177.001	176.872	0.038	1257.098	1220.567	-212.520
350	180.205	177.125	-0.078	1242.852	1215.232	-181.364	
400	20.794	182.981	177.688	2.117	1244.016	1211.207	-158.167
450	185.431	178.415	3.157	1245.175	1207.037	-140.109	
500	20.838	187.623	179.238	4.199	1246.330	1202.737	-123.649
600	20.933	191.433	180.934	6.287	1248.638	1193.802	-103.930
700	21.153	194.677	182.688	8.392	1250.952	1184.480	-88.387
800	21.476	197.519	184.368	10.520	1253.282	1174.825	-76.708
900	21.746	200.060	185.973	12.679	1255.637	1164.877	-67.608
1000	22.084	222.569	187.499	14.870	1258.020	1154.665	-60.313
1100	22.415	204.490	188.948	17.095	1260.432	1144.212	-54.334
1200	22.720	206.453	190.326	19.352	1262.872	1133.540	-49.342
1300	22.980	208.283	191.638	21.638	1265.336	1122.662	-45.109
1400	23.220	209.995	192.889	23.949	1267.821	1111.594	-41.474
1500	23.409	211.604	194.083	26.281	1270.322	1100.348	-38.318
1600	23.560	213.120	195.226	26.629	1272.835	1098.934	-35.550
1700	23.677	214.552	196.321	30.992	1275.355	1077.363	-33.103
1800	23.765	215.988	197.324	33.364	1277.879	1065.644	-30.924
1900	23.829	217.194	198.382	35.744	1280.403	1053.784	-28.971
2000	23.874	218.418	199.333	38.179	1282.924	1041.792	-27.209
2100	23.904	219.583	200.289	40.518	1285.440	1029.673	-25.612
2200	23.923	220.696	201.192	42.909	1287.948	1017.435	-24.157
2500	23.935	221.760	202.083	45.302	1300.447	1005.083	-22.826
2400	23.942	222.778	202.905	47.696	1292.935	992.623	-21.604
2500	23.946	223.756	203.720	50.091	1295.413	980.059	-20.477
2600	23.948	224.695	204.508	52.485	1297.880	967.396	-19.435
2700	23.950	225.599	205.273	54.880	1300.336	954.638	-18.469
2800	23.952	226.470	206.014	57.275	1302.781	941.790	-17.569
2900	23.955	227.310	206.734	59.671	1305.216	928.354	-16.750
3000	23.959	228.123	207.434	62.056	1307.643	915.835	-15.946
3100	23.964	228.908	208.114	64.452	1310.062	902.735	-15.211
3200	23.971	229.669	208.776	66.839	1312.474	889.557	-14.521
3400	23.988	231.407	210.048	71.635	1317.286	862.977	-13.871
3500	23.997	231.123	210.560	74.054	1319.687	849.830	-12.679
3600	24.008	232.495	211.257	76.455	1322.088	836.114	-12.132
3700	24.018	233.153	211.840	78.836	1324.490	822.382	-11.613
3800	24.029	233.793	212.409	81.238	1326.893	808.985	-11.120
3900	24.040	234.418	212.966	83.662	1329.324	795.324	-10.652
4000	24.051	235.026	213.510	86.066	1331.711	781.602	-10.207
4100	24.061	235.620	214.042	88.472	1334.127	767.819	-9.782
4200	24.071	236.200	214.562	90.878	1336.550	753.577	-9.377
4300	24.080	236.767	215.072	93.286	1338.980	740.078	-8.990
4400	24.088	237.320	215.572	95.694	1341.418	726.122	-8.630
4500	24.095	237.862	216.061	98.104	1343.864	712.110	-8.266
4600	24.101	238.391	216.541	100.513	1346.320	698.044	-7.927
4700	24.107	238.910	217.011	102.924	1348.785	682.925	-7.601
4800	24.111	239.417	217.473	105.335	1351.260	669.753	-7.288
4900	24.114	239.918	217.926	107.746	1353.746	655.529	-6.988
5000	24.116	240.402	218.370	110.157	1356.242	641.254	-6.639
5100	24.116	240.879	218.807	112.569	1358.748	626.930	-6.421
5200	24.116	241.348	219.236	114.981	1361.265	612.556	-6.153
5300	24.114	241.807	219.658	117.392	1363.793	598.113	-5.895
5400	24.111	242.258	220.077	119.803	1366.332	583.063	-5.646
5500	24.107	242.700	220.479	122.214	1368.881	569.146	-5.405
5600	24.102	243.134	220.880	124.625	1371.440	554.582	-5.173
5700	24.096	243.561	221.274	127.035	1374.010	539.973	-4.938
5800	24.089	243.980	221.662	129.444	1376.590	522.318	-4.731
5900	24.081	244.392	222.044	131.853	1379.181	510.618	-4.521
6000	24.072	244.796	222.420	134.260	1381.780	495.875	-4.317

PREVIOUS.

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

Bromine, Ion (Br^-)

IDEAL GAS

 $\text{Br}^-(\text{g})$

$$\Delta E(\text{Br}^-, \text{g}) = 3.365 \pm 0.003 \text{ eV}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 163.491 \pm 0.005 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -206.8 \pm 0.5 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-219.008] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight	ϵ_r , cm ⁻¹	g
$1S_0$	0.0	1

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^-, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_e H^\circ(\text{Br}^-(\text{g}, 0 \text{ K})^l)$ using the adopted electron affinity of EA(Br^-) = 3.363 \pm 0.003 eV (324.671 \pm 0.289 kJ mol⁻¹). This value, recommended by Hotop and Lineberger,¹⁰ is based on plasma absorption and plasma emission studies.⁶ Additional information on $\text{Br}^-(\text{g})$ may be obtained in the critical discussions of Hotop and Lineberger,² Rosenstein,¹¹ and Massey.⁴ $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^-, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is obtained from $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}, \text{g}, 0 \text{ K})$ by using EA(Br^-) with JANAF¹ enthalpies, H° (0 K) – H° (298.15 K), for Br[−](g), Br(g), and e[−] (ref). $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^- \rightarrow \text{Br} + \text{e}^-)$ at 298.15 K differs from a room-temperature threshold energy due to inclusion of these enthalpies and to threshold effects discussed by Rosenstein *et al.*¹ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ 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 Br[−](g) is given by Hotop and Lineberger,^{2, 10} Rosenstein *et al.*,¹ 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.*³ 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 R.S. Berry and C.W. Reimann, J. Chem. Phys., 38, 1540 (1963).

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

- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Br(g), 6–30–32; e[−] (ref), 3–31–32.
- H. Hotop and W. C. Lineberger, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 4, 539 (1975).
- H. M. Rosenstein, K. Draxl *et al.*, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 6, Supp. 1, 783 pp. (1977).
- H. S. W. Massey, "Negative Ions," 3rd ed., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 741 pp. (1976).
- R. S. Berry and C. W. Reimann, J. Chem. Phys., 38, 1540 (1963).
- H. Frank, M. Neiger and H.-P. Popp, Z. Naturforsch. 25a, 1617 (1970).
- E. R. Cohen and B. N. Taylor, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 2, 563 (1973).
- L. V. Gurvich, I. V. Veis *et al.*, "Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances," 3rd ed., Vol. 1, Nauka, Moscow, (1978).
- N. E. Holden and R. L. Martin, Pure Appl. Chem. 55, 1101 (1983).
- H. Hotop and W. C. Lineberger, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, 14, 731 (1985).

TK	C_p^*	S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T))T$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
				$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
0	0	0	INFINITE	-6.197	-206.753	
100	20.786	140.783	181.971	-4.119	-204.040	41.838
200	20.786	155.191	165.392	-1.001	-201.008	41.838
250	20.786	159.329	163.833	0.	-219.008	41.838
298.15	20.786	163.491	163.491	0.	-238.808	41.838
300	20.786	163.619	163.491	0.038	-238.930	41.601
350	20.786	166.823	163.744	1.078	-235.403	36.015
400	20.786	169.999	164.306	2.117	-237.318	31.616
450	20.786	172.947	165.033	3.156	-237.239	28.180
500	20.786	174.237	165.845	4.196	-238.164	25.421
600	20.786	178.027	167.570	6.747	-240.023	21.259
700	20.786	181.231	169.299	8.333	-244.893	18.263
800	20.786	184.007	170.967	10.431	-243.769	15.999
900	20.786	186.455	172.555	12.510	-245.651	14.223
1000	20.786	188.645	174.056	14.589	-247.538	12.792
1100	20.786	190.626	175.474	16.667	-249.429	11.613
1200	20.786	192.435	176.813	18.746	-251.325	10.622
1300	20.786	194.099	178.080	20.874	-253.226	9.777
1400	20.786	195.639	179.226	22.903	-255.130	9.048
1500	20.786	197.073	180.419	24.982	-257.040	8.411
1600	20.786	198.415	182.534	26.952	-258.954	7.850
1700	20.786	199.675	184.662	29.039	-260.875	7.350
1800	20.786	200.863	185.220	31.217	-262.802	6.903
1900	20.786	201.987	184.662	33.296	-264.736	6.501
2000	20.786	203.053	185.365	35.375	-266.679	6.135
2100	20.786	204.067	186.232	37.453	-268.631	5.803
2200	20.786	205.034	187.065	39.512	-270.593	5.498
2300	20.786	205.955	187.866	41.610	-272.566	5.217
2400	20.786	206.843	188.639	43.689	-274.530	4.939
2500	20.786	207.691	189.384	45.768	-276.545	4.719
2600	20.786	208.506	190.104	47.846	-278.551	4.496
2700	20.786	209.291	190.800	49.925	-280.569	4.288
2800	20.786	210.047	191.474	52.004	-282.597	4.093
2900	20.786	210.776	192.127	54.082	-284.636	3.911
3000	20.786	211.481	192.761	56.161	-286.684	3.739
3100	20.786	212.162	193.375	58.239	-288.739	3.578
3200	20.786	212.822	193.973	60.318	-290.802	3.425
3300	20.786	213.462	194.554	62.397	-292.871	3.281
3400	20.786	214.082	195.119	64.475	-294.944	3.144
3500	20.786	214.683	195.670	66.554	-297.020	3.014
3600	20.786	215.271	196.206	68.632	-299.098	2.890
3700	20.786	215.840	196.729	70.711	-301.176	2.773
3800	20.786	216.394	197.239	72.790	-303.234	2.660
3900	20.786	216.934	197.737	74.868	-305.329	2.533
4000	20.786	217.461	198.224	76.947	-307.401	2.451
4100	20.786	217.974	198.699	79.025	-309.469	2.352
4200	20.786	218.475	199.164	81.104	-311.532	2.253
4300	20.786	218.964	199.619	83.183	-313.588	2.168
4400	20.786	219.442	200.064	85.261	-315.637	2.081
4500	20.786	219.909	200.500	87.340	-317.678	1.997
5200	20.786	220.366	200.927	89.418	-319.711	1.917
4700	20.786	220.813	201.345	91.497	-321.735	1.835
4800	20.786	221.250	201.755	93.576	-323.749	1.765
4900	20.786	221.679	202.158	95.654	-325.754	1.693
5000	20.786	222.099	202.552	97.733	-327.748	1.623
5100	20.786	222.510	203.940	99.811	-329.732	1.556
5200	20.786	222.914	205.320	101.890	-331.705	1.490
5300	20.786	223.310	206.693	103.969	-333.667	1.427
5400	20.786	223.699	208.060	106.047	-335.223	1.366
5500	20.786	224.080	209.421	108.126	-337.559	1.307
5600	20.786	224.454	204.775	110.204	-339.488	1.250
5700	20.786	224.822	205.124	112.283	-341.403	1.194
5800	20.786	225.184	205.466	114.362	-343.314	1.140
5900	20.786	225.339	205.804	118.519	-347.098	1.036
6000	20.786	225.889	206.135	118.519	-347.098	1.036

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1982 (1 bar)

Bromine Chloride (BrCl) **$M_r = 115.357$ Bromine Chloride (BrCl)** **$\text{Br}_1\text{Cl}_1(\text{g})$** **IDEAL GAS**

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 240.001 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(0 \text{ K}) = 22.087 \pm 1.25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 14.644 \pm 1.25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Source	T, K	Method	$\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
1	301	Light absorption	-51
2	298	Light absorption	0.34
3	372 - 492	Total pressure Run III	0.39
3	372 - 492	Total pressure Run II	0.47
4	313 ± 5	Mass spectrometric Average	0.32
			0.406

Enthalpy of Formation

The average $\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0.406 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction $\text{Br}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) = 2\text{BrCl}(\text{g})$ and the $\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 3.694 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $1/2 \text{ Br}_2(\text{g})$ from JANAF tables were used to calculate the $\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 3.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($14.644 \pm 1.25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). Other equilibrium measurements not included below have been summarized by Beeson and Yost.³

Source	T, K	Method	$\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
1	301	Light absorption	-51
2	298	Light absorption	0.34
3	372 - 492	Total pressure Run III	0.39
3	372 - 492	Total pressure Run II	0.47
4	313 ± 5	Mass spectrometric Average	0.32
			0.406

Heat Capacity and Entropy

All spectroscopic and molecular constants were obtained from Evans *et al.*⁵ except r_e which was calculated from B_e . The value of r_e was reported to be 2.13 Å and 2.11 Å by Beeson and Yost,⁶ respectively. Ground state configuration was taken from Herzberg.⁷

References

- ¹H. G. Vesper and G. K. Rollefson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **56**, 620 (1934).
- ²G. Braune and E. Victor, Z. Elektrochem., **41**, 508 (1935).
- ³C. M. Beeson and D. M. Yost, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **61**, 1432 (1939).
- ⁴H. C. Matraw, C. F. Pachucki and N. J. Hawkins, General Electric Co., Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, New York Report No. KAPL-1016 (1953).
- ⁵W. H. Evans, T. R. Munson and D. D. Wagman, J. Res. Natl. Bur. of Standards, **55**, 147 (1955).
- ⁶L. G. Cole and G. W. Elverum Jr., J. Chem. Phys., **20**, 1543 (1952).
- ⁷G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, (1950).

T/K	C_p^o	S^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^o = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
			$-(G^o - H^o(T_r))/T$	$H^o - H^o(T_r)$	ΔH^o	ΔG^o
0	0	0	INFINITE	-9.402	22.087	INFINITE
100	29.709	204.809	269.641	-6.483	22.153	-7.216
200	32.987	226.411	243.147	-3.347	21.320	-5.756
250	34.180	233.907	240.573	-1.666	20.783	-4.407
298.15	34.990	240.001	0	14.644	-0.169	0.185
300	35.015	240.218	240.002	0.065	14.607	-1.063
350	35.604	245.662	240.430	1.831	-0.811	-2.879
400	36.029	250.445	241.389	3.632	-0.810	-3.117
450	36.344	254.708	242.637	5.432	-0.809	-3.405
500	36.586	268.550	244.039	7.256	-0.808	-3.694
600	36.927	265.253	247.032	10.932	-0.807	-4.271
700	37.157	270.964	250.053	14.637	-0.807	-4.848
800	37.323	275.937	252.984	18.362	-0.809	-5.426
900	37.452	280.440	255.784	22.101	-0.812	-6.003
1000	37.557	284.292	258.441	25.851	-0.817	-6.579
1100	37.646	287.376	260.956	29.612	-0.823	-7.155
1200	37.724	291.155	263.338	33.380	-0.832	-7.730
1300	37.793	294.177	265.598	37.156	-0.842	-8.334
1400	37.858	296.980	267.738	40.939	-0.835	-8.878
1500	37.918	299.594	269.776	44.727	-0.871	-9.451
1600	37.974	302.043	271.717	48.522	-0.891	-10.022
1700	38.028	304.347	273.569	52.322	-0.916	-10.592
1800	38.081	306.522	275.340	56.128	-1.046	-11.160
1900	38.131	308.583	277.036	59.938	-0.984	-11.727
2000	38.180	310.540	278.663	63.754	-1.029	-12.291
2100	38.229	312.404	280.225	67.574	-1.085	-12.853
2200	38.276	314.183	281.729	71.400	-1.152	-13.412
2300	38.323	315.586	283.177	75.230	-1.232	-13.967
2400	38.369	317.518	284.574	79.064	-1.326	-14.519
2500	38.414	319.085	285.923	82.903	-1.434	-15.066
2600	38.460	320.592	287.228	86.747	-1.538	-15.609
2700	38.504	322.045	288.491	90.595	-1.698	-16.147
2800	38.549	323.446	289.714	94.448	-1.853	-16.800
2900	38.593	324.799	290.901	98.305	-2.023	-17.206
3000	38.637	326.108	292.053	102.166	-2.028	-17.726
3100	38.681	327.376	293.172	106.032	-2.407	-18.240
3200	38.724	328.605	294.260	109.903	-2.617	-18.748
3300	38.768	329.797	295.319	113.777	-2.838	-19.248
3400	38.811	330.955	296.350	117.656	-3.068	-19.742
3500	38.854	332.081	297.355	121.539	-3.303	-20.230
3600	38.890	333.176	298.335	125.427	-3.543	-20.710
3700	38.940	334.422	299.291	129.319	-3.784	-21.183
3800	38.983	335.281	300.225	133.215	-4.025	-21.650
3900	39.026	335.924	301.137	137.115	-4.263	-22.111
4000	39.068	337.283	302.023	141.020	-4.495	-22.566
4100	39.111	338.248	302.900	144.929	-4.719	-23.005
4200	39.154	339.191	303.752	148.842	-4.933	-23.458
4300	39.196	340.113	304.587	152.682	-5.135	-23.897
4400	39.239	341.015	305.405	156.682	-5.322	-24.331
4500	39.281	341.897	306.206	160.608	-5.493	-24.761
4600	39.323	342.761	306.992	164.538	-5.645	-25.187
4700	39.366	343.607	307.762	168.472	-5.777	-25.611
4800	39.408	344.436	308.517	172.411	-5.888	-26.032
4900	39.450	345.275	309.258	176.354	-5.975	-26.450
5000	39.492	346.046	309.986	180.301	-6.039	-26.868
5100	39.535	346.829	310.701	184.252	-6.077	-27.284
5200	39.577	347.597	311.403	188.208	-6.089	-27.700
5300	39.619	348.351	312.093	192.168	-6.074	-28.115
5400	39.661	349.092	312.772	196.132	-6.032	-28.531
5500	39.703	349.820	313.439	200.100	-5.961	-28.948
5600	39.745	350.536	314.095	204.072	-5.861	-29.367
5700	39.788	351.240	314.740	208.049	-5.732	-29.788
5800	39.830	351.932	315.375	212.030	-5.574	-30.212
5900	39.872	352.614	316.001	216.005	-5.387	-30.638
6000	39.914	353.284	316.617	220.004	-5.170	-31.068

PREVIOUS September 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT September 1965 (1 bar)

Bromine Chloride (BrCl)

Bromine Fluoride (BrF)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 228.967 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(0 \text{ K}) = -50.815 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = -58.463 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	ϵ, cm^{-1}	ϵ, cm^{-1}
Σ^*	0	1
$\Theta_e = 673 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $B_e = 0.356319 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_{e\infty} = 4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $\alpha_e = 0.005206 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\sigma = 1$ $r_e = 1.7555 \text{ \AA}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The equilibrium constant for the reaction $\text{Br}_2(\text{g}) + \text{BrF}_3(\text{g}) = 3\text{BrF}(\text{g})$ has been measured over the temperature range 328–380 K by Steunenberg et al.¹ 3rd law analysis of the data yields a $\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 11.785 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, with a drift of $-0.6 \pm 1.2 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. 2nd law analysis yields $\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 11.98 \pm 0.45 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, thus it is obvious that the data is thermodynamically self-consistent. There is an uncertainty in the entropy of $\text{BrF}_3(\text{g})$ of $\pm 1 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$, but this corresponds only to $\pm 0.35 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ in $\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K})$, thus a best value of $\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 11.78 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ is adopted. This yields $\Delta H^o(\text{BrF}, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -13.973 \pm 0.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-58.463 \pm 1.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$), the uncertainty in the enthalpy of formation being a maximum value comprising the sum of the uncertainties in Br_2 , BrF_3 and ΔH^o .

Attempts have been made to analyze the spectra of BrF to obtain a dissociation energy. Brodersen and Sicre,² obtained two dissociation limits for BrF of $65.62 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $54.98 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. The difference corresponds to the $\text{Br}(\text{P}_{1/2}) - \text{Br}(\text{P}_{3/2})$ excitation energy, indicating that the upper state goes to $\text{F}(\text{P}_{1/2})$ and $\text{Br}(\text{P}_{3/2})$. This yields an enthalpy of formation of $-10.23 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. Since this value is well outside the possible uncertainty limits of the equilibrium data we must conclude that the extrapolation is in error. Evans et al.³ have also analyzed the spectra and conclude that an enthalpy of formation of $-14.4 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ is possible. However, Evans⁴ now believes that the dissociating state was too strongly perturbed for meaningful extrapolation.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

All molecular constants were obtained from Evans et al.,³ except r_e and the ground state configuration which were taken from Herzberg.⁵

References

- R. K. Siebenberg, R. C. Vogel and J. Fischer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. **79**, 1320 (1957).
- P. H. Brodersen and J. E. Sicre, Z. Physik **141**, 515 (1955).
- W. H. Evans, T. R. Munson and D. D. Wagman, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand. **55**, 147 (1955).
- W. H. Evans, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand., personal communication, Nov. (1965).
- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, (1950).

T/K	C_p^o	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$S^o - [G^o - H^o(T_r)/T]$	$H^o - H^o(T_r)/T$	ΔH^o	ΔG^o
0	0	0	0	0	0
100	29.162	195.677	256.777	-61.09	-50.815
200	30.760	216.261	231.914	-51.13	-59.112
250	31.940	223.252	239.504	-1.563	-52.283
298.15	32.926	228.967	228.957	0	-58.463
300	32.991	229.171	228.988	0.061	-58.501
350	34.832	234.324	229.373	7.733	-73.949
400	34.537	238.891	230.233	3.443	-73.968
450	35.080	242.991	231.471	5.184	-73.982
500	35.513	246.710	232.812	6.949	-73.991
600	36.148	253.245	235.688	10.535	-74.002
700	36.584	263.852	236.606	14.172	-74.009
800	36.900	263.759	241.450	17.847	-74.015
900	37.140	268.119	244.175	21.550	-74.022
1000	37.330	272.043	246.769	25.274	-74.030
1100	37.487	275.608	249.231	29.015	-74.041
1200	37.620	278.876	251.567	32.770	-74.054
1300	37.736	281.892	253.785	36.538	-74.071
1400	37.840	284.692	255.894	40.317	-74.092
1500	37.934	287.306	257.902	44.106	-74.118
1600	38.021	289.757	259.817	47.903	-74.149
1700	38.102	292.064	261.647	51.710	-74.186
1800	38.179	294.244	263.385	55.524	-74.229
1900	38.252	296.311	265.076	59.345	-74.278
2000	38.323	298.215	266.688	63.174	-74.332
2100	38.391	300.146	268.237	67.010	-74.392
2200	38.457	302.933	269.728	70.852	-74.457
2300	38.522	303.644	271.166	74.701	-74.524
2400	38.585	305.285	272.553	78.556	-74.593
2500	38.647	306.862	273.894	82.418	-74.665
2600	38.708	308.379	275.192	86.286	-74.735
2700	38.769	309.841	276.448	90.160	-74.802
2800	38.828	311.152	277.666	94.040	-74.865
2900	38.887	312.615	278.868	97.925	-74.920
3000	38.946	313.934	279.955	101.867	-74.976
3100	39.003	315.924	281.111	105.714	-75.003
3200	39.061	316.452	282.196	109.618	-75.025
3300	39.118	317.654	283.252	113.527	-75.033
3400	39.175	318.823	284.282	117.441	-75.023
3500	39.222	319.960	285.325	121.362	-74.995
3600	39.288	321.065	286.263	125.288	-74.946
3700	39.344	322.143	287.219	129.219	-74.873
3800	39.400	323.193	288.152	133.156	-74.816
3900	39.455	324.217	289.063	137.099	-74.662
4000	39.511	325.216	289.955	141.047	-74.517
4100	39.566	326.193	290.827	145.001	-74.345
4200	39.622	327.147	291.680	148.961	-74.145
4300	39.677	328.080	292.056	152.926	-74.916
4400	39.732	328.993	293.334	156.896	-73.650
4500	39.786	329.886	294.347	160.872	-73.374
5000	40.060	334.886	298.642	184.842	-71.029
5100	40.114	335.665	299.347	188.836	-70.533
5200	40.168	336.431	300.039	192.876	-70.008
5300	40.223	337.183	300.720	196.901	-69.454
5400	40.277	337.923	301.390	200.931	-72.336
5500	40.331	338.531	301.996	207.830	-71.930
5600	40.385	338.630	302.049	204.967	-71.494
5700	40.439	339.365	302.697	209.008	-67.621
5800	40.494	340.069	303.337	213.055	-66.955
5900	40.548	340.762	303.964	217.107	-66.261
6000	40.602	341.444	304.583	221.164	-65.541

PREVIOUS: September 1965 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1965 (1 bar)

Bromine Fluoride (BrF)

BrF₁(g)

Bromine Fluoride (BrF_3)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -244.37 \pm 2.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -255.59 \pm 2.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
	C_p^*	S^*	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T)$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	Δ_H°	Δ_G°
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-14.275	-244.370	-244.370
100	39.106	235.530	343.752	-10.822	-246.675	-241.580
200	55.795	267.920	298.179	-6.052	-248.749	-236.395
250	62.017	281.071	293.468	-3.059	-249.458	-233.222
298.15	66.497	292.397	292.397	0.	-255.588	-229.383
300	66.644	292.808	292.808	0.123	-259.221	39.911
350	70.048	303.351	293.223	3.545	-270.908	-223.983
400	72.571	312.877	295.094	7.113	-271.293	28.376
450	74.468	321.539	297.558	10.791	-270.444	-210.632
500	75.918	329.464	300.358	14.553	-270.155	-204.002
600	77.935	343.498	306.409	22.253	-190.829	16.613
700	79.228	355.616	312.593	30.116	-177.765	13.265
800	80.100	366.255	318.549	38.085	-168.180	10.760
900	80.213	375.727	324.457	45.126	-167.501	8.817
1000	81.160	384.256	330.034	54.222	-166.828	7.266
1100	81.495	392.007	335.321	62.355	-166.166	6.001
1200	81.752	399.110	340.345	70.518	-165.518	-113.690
1300	81.954	405.662	345.120	78.704	-164.887	-101.063
1400	82.115	411.741	349.863	86.986	-164.274	-88.885
1500	82.246	417.411	353.994	93.594	-163.680	-73.949
1600	82.353	422.723	358.125	103.356	-163.108	-63.453
1700	82.443	427.718	362.073	111.596	-162.557	-50.991
1800	82.518	432.433	365.853	119.844	-162.025	-38.561
1900	82.581	438.896	369.415	128.099	-161.516	-26.161
2000	82.636	441.133	372.933	136.303	-161.016	-13.787
2100	82.683	445.166	376.297	144.626	-143.8	4.061
2200	82.723	449.014	379.515	152.897	-260.058	3.301
2300	82.759	452.592	382.617	161.171	-259.589	2.645
2400	82.790	456.214	385.611	169.448	-259.126	-0.527
2500	82.818	459.395	388.503	177.943	-258.647	-0.772
2600	82.842	462.843	391.012	186.012	-258.164	-0.998
2700	82.864	465.970	394.008	194.297	-257.666	-1.205
2800	82.884	468.984	396.633	202.584	-257.149	-1.397
2900	82.901	471.893	399.178	208.744	84.427	-1.575
3000	82.917	474.704	401.649	219.165	266.606	-1.740
3100	82.931	477.423	404.050	227.246	108.787	-1.894
3200	82.944	480.056	406.384	235.751	120.937	-2.038
3300	82.956	482.609	408.655	244.046	133.968	-2.172
3400	82.967	485.085	410.867	252.342	145.179	-2.298
3500	82.977	487.490	413.024	260.639	157.267	-2.416
3600	82.986	489.828	415.123	268.937	169.334	-2.527
3700	82.995	492.102	417.173	277.236	173.316	-2.632
3800	83.002	494.315	419.174	285.536	181.178	-2.730
3900	83.009	496.471	421.129	293.837	193.398	-2.823
4000	83.016	498.573	423.039	302.138	205.594	-2.911
4100	83.022	500.623	424.906	310.440	217.365	-2.994
4200	83.028	502.624	426.733	318.743	229.310	-3.073
4300	83.033	504.578	428.520	320.046	245.727	-3.148
4400	83.038	506.487	430.271	333.349	264.983	-3.219
4500	83.043	508.353	431.985	343.653	278.817	-3.286
4600	83.047	510.178	433.665	351.958	288.623	-3.350
4700	83.051	511.964	436.374	360.263	312.143	-3.411
4800	83.053	513.713	436.928	368.568	323.857	-3.482
4900	83.059	515.425	438.512	376.874	326.115	-3.577
5000	83.062	517.103	440.067	383.180	347.189	-3.627
5100	83.065	518.748	441.594	393.486	358.807	-3.675
5200	83.068	520.361	443.093	401.793	370.593	-3.721
5300	83.071	521.943	444.566	410.100	381.945	-3.764
5400	83.074	523.496	446.013	418.407	393.464	-3.806
5500	83.076	525.021	447.436	426.715	404.948	-3.846
5600	83.079	526.517	448.835	435.023	416.399	-3.884
5700	83.081	527.988	450.154	451.639	427.816	-3.920
5800	83.083	529.433	451.564	452.896	439.198	-3.955
5900	83.085	530.853	452.250	454.207	461.859	-4.021
6000	83.087	532.250	454.256	458.256	451.878	CURRENT: September 1965 (1 atm)

Br₂F₃(g)

PREVIOUS: September 1965 (1 atm)

Bromine Fluoride (BrF₃)

IDEAL GAS

Bromine Fluoride (BrF_3) $M_f = 174.896015$ Bromine Fluoride (BrF_3)
 $S(298.15 \text{ K}) = 323.682 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -413.58 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$(298.15 \text{ K}) = -428.72 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}
683 (1)	535 (1)
587 (1)	[281](1)
369 (1)	312 (1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

Point Group: $C_{\infty v}$ Bond Distances: $\text{Br}-\text{F} = 1.79 \text{ \AA}$; $\text{Br}-\text{F}^* = 1.68 \text{ \AA}$ Bond Angles: $\text{F}-\text{Br}-\text{F} = [90^\circ]$ and $\text{F}^*-\text{Br}-\text{F} = [90^\circ]$

(* axial)

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_h I_b / c = 3.20483 \times 10^{-11} \text{ g}^2\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -428.718 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is from Stein and was derived from enthalpies of reaction of F_2 with Bi_2 which were measured in an adiabatic calorimeter. Stein's value for the $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -444.17 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ was based upon gaseous Br_2 which has been adjusted to the liquid Br_2 reference state at 298.15 K.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Begun *et al.*² report the infrared (gas phase) and Raman (liquid phase) spectra and correlate the observations by means of normal coordinate calculations for the similar molecules BrF_3 , IF_5 , ClF_5 and XeOF_4 . The fundamental frequencies are taken from Begun *et al.*², except for ν_9 which was beyond the range of their infrared measurements. The value $\nu_9 = 245 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for the gas has been observed by McDowell and Asprey³ and is confirmed by 237 cm^{-1} found in the Raman spectra of the liquid. Raman values from the infrared inactive fundamentals ν_4 and ν_6 . One Raman active frequency, presumably ν_5 , is not observed in any of the four molecules. The value $\nu_5 = 281 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ was obtained from the normal coordinate calculation. Previous Raman studies were reported by Stephenson and Jones.⁴ A tetragonal pyramidal structure (C_{4v} symmetry) with the above parameters was used by Begun *et al.*² in the analysis of the spectra. This symmetry is consistent with the NMR spectra of Gutowsky and Hoffman⁵ and with the X-ray crystal structure obtained by Robinson and Bensey.⁶ Bond distances were based on those in the crystal and the bond angle was assumed to be 90°, slightly larger than those in the crystal (80.5–86.5°). Begun *et al.*² indicate that the angle in the gaseous molecule is probably not exactly 90° but that the normal coordinate calculations are not sensitive to this angle. The three principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 40.4333 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_B = I_C = 28.1536 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

- Stein, J. Phys. Chem. **66**, 288 (1962).
- G. M. Begun, W. H. Fletcher and D. F. Smith, J. Chem. Phys. **42**, 2236 (1965).
- C. V. Stephenson and L. B. Asprey, J. Chem. Phys. **37**, 165 (1962).
- H. S. Gutowsky and C. J. Hoffman, J. Chem. Phys. **20**, 1830 (1952).
- H. S. Gutowsky and C. J. Hoffman, J. Chem. Phys. **19**, 1259 (1951).
- M. T. Rogers, R. D. Pruett, H. B. Thompson and J. L. Speirs, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. **78**, 44 (1956).
- R. D. Robinson and F. N. Bensey, Jr., J. Chem. Phys. **27**, 982 (1957).

 $\text{Br}_2\text{F}_5(\text{g})$

T/K	C_p^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_i H^\circ$
0	0	0	INFINITE	-191.180	-413.581
100	47.334	243.616	-15.521	-418.586	-397.662
200	80.797	287.176	-9.041	-421.879	-375.246
250	92.816	306.562	-4.686	-422.688	-363.487
298.15	101.404	323.682	0	-428.718	-351.379
300	101.685	324.310	323.684	0.188	-350.899
350	108.182	340.499	324.948	5.443	-443.787
400	112.985	355.274	327.829	10.978	-443.243
450	116.590	368.799	331.640	16.721	-442.588
500	119.343	381.232	341.986	21.623	-441.858
700	125.618	422.540	355.065	47.211	-261.839
800	127.270	439.429	364.603	48.861	-202.879
900	128.431	434.490	373.768	72.649	-173.744
1000	129.277	458.067	382.531	83.537	-144.806
1100	129.911	480.470	390.877	98.497	-116.046
1200	130.398	491.745	398.817	111.514	-129.740
1300	131.085	501.198	406.373	124.573	-109.293
1400	131.522	511.902	413.568	131.667	-106.291
1500	131.332	520.934	420.429	150.789	-102.606
1600	131.535	529.437	426.979	163.932	-101.504
1700	131.704	537.416	433.243	177.094	-100.272
1800	131.846	544.949	439.242	190.272	-99.277
1900	131.966	552.080	444.995	203.463	-98.303
2000	132.069	558.852	450.520	216.665	-97.330
2100	132.158	565.298	455.833	229.876	-96.364
2200	132.235	571.448	460.936	243.096	-95.404
2300	132.302	577.327	465.883	256.323	-94.456
2400	132.361	582.959	470.644	269.556	-94.435
2500	132.413	588.364	475.246	287.795	-94.378
2600	132.460	593.558	479.657	296.038	-94.309
2700	132.501	598.538	484.007	309.287	-94.241
2800	132.538	603.377	488.185	322.539	-94.172
2900	132.571	608.029	492.238	335.794	-94.028
3000	132.601	612.524	496.173	349.053	-93.875
3100	132.628	616.872	499.997	362.314	-93.717
3200	132.653	621.083	503.715	375.578	-93.559
3300	132.676	625.166	507.334	388.845	-93.393
3400	132.696	629.127	510.858	402.113	-93.223
3500	132.715	632.973	514.292	415.384	-93.053
3600	132.732	636.712	517.641	428.656	-92.882
3700	132.748	640.349	520.909	441.930	-92.711
3800	132.763	643.890	524.059	455.208	-92.539
3900	132.776	647.338	527.215	468.483	-92.367
4000	132.789	650.700	530.260	481.761	-92.195
4100	132.800	653.979	533.238	493.040	-91.924
4200	132.811	657.180	536.151	508.321	-91.652
4300	132.821	660.305	539.002	521.603	-91.382
4400	132.831	663.358	541.794	534.885	-91.112
4500	132.839	666.344	544.528	548.169	-90.842
4600	132.848	669.263	547.208	561.453	-90.571
4700	132.855	672.120	549.838	574.738	-90.300
4800	132.862	674.918	552.413	588.024	-89.930
4900	132.869	677.657	554.941	601.311	-89.562
5000	132.876	680.342	557.422	614.598	-89.192
5100	132.882	682.973	559.838	627.886	-88.829
5200	132.887	685.553	562.250	641.174	-88.464
5300	132.893	688.095	564.601	654.463	-88.094
5400	132.898	690.569	566.911	667.755	-87.723
5500	132.902	693.007	569.181	681.043	-87.353
5600	132.907	695.402	571.414	694.133	-86.984
5700	132.911	697.754	573.610	707.624	-86.623
5800	132.915	700.066	575.707	720.916	-86.253
5900	132.919	702.338	577.838	734.207	-85.884
6000	132.923	704.572	579.939	747.499	-85.511

Br ₂ F ₅ (g)		CURRENT September 1965 (1 atm)	
PREVIOUS September 1965 (1 atm)		CURRENt September 1965 (1 bar)	

Sulfur Bromide Fluoride (BrSF₃)

IDEAL GAS

$\Delta_fH^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-953.5 \pm 59] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-972.8 \pm 59] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
				T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - (C^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$
						$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies				0	0	INFINITE	-19.433
v, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}	100	47.160	-10.417	-15.736
848 (1)	621 (1)	580 (2)	296.049	200	253.860	-34.686	-959.203
694 (1)	423 (1)	423 (2)	315.781	250	335.351	-4.393	-964.189
597 (1)	502 (1)	225 (2)	333.648	298.15	333.648	0.	-963.938
279 (1)	892 (2)						-901.996
Ground State Quantum Weight: 1							155.131
Point Group: C _∞							154.680
Bond Distances: S-F = 1.597 Å, S-Br = 2.192 Å							130.149
Bond Angles: Br-S-F = [92°; F*-S-F* = 90°]							111.891
(* equatorial)							840.009
Product of Moments of Inertia: $I_A/I_B/I_C = [1.66553 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$							97.106
$\sigma = 4$							83.990
Enthalpy of Formation							82.108
$\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{BrSF}_3, g, 0\text{ K}) = -953.529 \pm 59 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$							68.706
is calculated from a S-Br bond energy of $173.0 \pm 42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by combining D_0^* with							52.155
JANAF enthalpies of formation ¹ for SF ₃ and Br. We estimate the strength of the S-Br bond in BrSF ₃ from bond energy correlations. In the							-755.620
case of related sulfur chlorine molecules, we calculate that the ratio of the S-Cl bond strength in ClSF ₃ ¹ is 1.1 times the mean S-Cl bond energy							-792.222
in SOCl ₂ . ² Assuming that this relationship holds for D ₀ *(SF ₂ -Br) from D ₀ *(SOBr ₂ -Br), 157.3							-888.897
kJ·mol ⁻¹ .							-888.376
The enthalpy of atomization and mean S-F bond energy are calculated to be $1730.5 \pm 67 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $311.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively. The							154.680
latter value is identical with that found for ClSF ₃ , indicating that the sulfur fluorine bonding is very similar in these two molecules. This							47.103
conclusion is supported by spectroscopic data. ^{1,3}							86.525
Heat Capacity and Entropy							86.835
Microwave ³ and vibrational spectroscopic ⁴ measurements indicate that BrSF ₃ is a symmetrical top molecule possessing C _{3v} symmetry. We							33.788
adopt the structural parameters proposed by Neuvar and Jache ⁵ from an analysis of the observed rotational spectrum. The adopted bond lengths							11.891
were calculated assuming that the Br-S-F* bond angle was 92° which was estimated from the value (91.6°) for the Cl-S-F* angle in ClSF ₃							840.009
reported by Kewley <i>et al.</i> ⁶ A more plausible value for the Cl-S-F* angle is 90.7 ± 0.2 , ⁷ indicating that the bond lengths reported by Neuvar							840.009
and Jache ⁵ may be slightly biased. We place the values of S ⁰ (298.15 K) and $I_A/I_B/I_C$ in brackets to emphasize this uncertainty.							840.009
The vibrational frequencies are based on the infrared and laser-excited Raman spectra of BrSF ₃ recorded under matrix (argon) isolation							840.009
conditions by Smardzewski <i>et al.</i> ⁸ We adjust their reported values for a matrix effect which is estimated as 5 cm^{-1} from gas phase, and							840.009
argon-matrix ⁹ spectral data for ClSF ₃ . Evidence available for ClSF ₃ indicates that $v_3 = 220 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ by Smardzewski <i>et al.</i> ⁸ This value is reassigned.							840.009
We believe that this Raman band is the low frequency mode (S-Br wag) and that v_3 has not been resolved. We estimate $v_3 = 325 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ from							840.009
the force-field value for ClSF ₃ . ¹							840.009
The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 32.1450 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$ and $I_B = I_C = 71.9835 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$.							840.009
References							840.009
JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SF ₃ (g) and ClSF ₃ (g), 12-31-77; Br(g), 6-30-74.							840.009
¹ U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 20-3, 264 pp. (1968).							840.009
² E. W. Neuvar and A. W. Jache, J. Chem. Phys. 39, 596 (1963).							840.009
³ R. Smardzewski, R. E. Noffle, and W. B. Fox, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 62, 449 (1976).							840.009
⁴ R. Smardzewski, R. E. Noffle, and W. B. Fox, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 39, 596 (1963).							840.009
⁵ R. Kewley, K. S. R. Murty, and T. M. Sugden, Trans. Faraday Soc. 56, 1732 (1960).							840.009
⁶ R. Kewley, K. S. R. Murty, and T. M. Sugden, Trans. Faraday Soc. 56, 1732 (1960).							840.009
⁷ E. W. Neuvar and A. W. Jache, J. Chem. Phys. 39, 596 (1963).							840.009
⁸ R. Smardzewski, R. E. Noffle, and W. B. Fox, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 62, 449 (1976).							840.009
⁹ R. Smardzewski, R. E. Noffle, and W. B. Fox, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 39, 596 (1963).							840.009
PREVIOUS December 1977 (1 atm)							840.009
CURRENT December 1977 (1 bar)							840.009

Hydrogen Bromide (HBr)

*M_r = 80.91194 Hydrogen Bromide (HBr)*Br₁H₁(g)

IDEAL GAS		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$										Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$	
		$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -28.60 \pm 0.25\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -36.44 \pm 0.17\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		C_p°		$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$		ΔH°	
		T/K		S°		$-G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		ΔG°	
Electronic Level and Quantum Weight		0	0	0	0	INFINITE		-8.648	-28.603	-28.603	-28.603	INFITE	
State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	100	29.115	166.884	224.595	-5.771	-28.622	-28.622	-28.622	-28.622	-28.622	19.630	
Σ^+	0	200	29.124	187.067	201.163	-2.359	-29.507	-29.507	-29.507	-29.507	-29.507	12.076	
Σ^-	1	250	29.130	193.567	199.178	-1.403	-30.157	-30.157	-30.157	-30.157	-30.157	10.320	
ΔH°		298.15	29.141	198.699	198.699	0.	-36.443	-36.443	-36.443	-36.443	-36.443	9.375	
ω_e		300	29.141	198.879	198.699	0.054	-36.485	-36.485	-36.485	-36.485	-36.485	9.336	
ω_e		350	29.167	203.373	199.054	1.512	-52.026	-52.026	-52.026	-52.026	-52.026	8.300	
α_e		400	29.220	207.270	199.843	2.971	-52.449	-52.449	-52.449	-52.449	-52.449	7.327	
ϵ_e		450	29.313	210.717	200.863	4.434	-56.577	-56.577	-56.577	-56.577	-56.577	6.367	
σ_e		500	29.453	213.812	202.006	5.903	-52.636	-52.636	-52.636	-52.636	-52.636	5.957	
α_e		600	29.870	219.216	204.437	8.368	-52.996	-52.996	-52.996	-52.996	-52.996	5.038	
ϵ_e		700	30.427	223.861	206.887	11.882	-53.320	-53.320	-53.320	-53.320	-53.320	4.377	
σ_e		800	31.055	227.965	209.270	14.956	-53.599	-53.599	-53.599	-53.599	-53.599	3.878	
ϵ_e		900	31.698	231.660	211.556	18.093	-53.830	-53.830	-53.830	-53.830	-53.830	3.489	
σ_e		1000	32.319	235.032	213.737	21.294	-54.018	-54.018	-54.018	-54.018	-54.018	3.176	
ϵ_e		1100	32.897	238.140	215.816	24.356	-54.168	-54.168	-54.168	-54.168	-54.168	2.919	
σ_e		1200	33.425	241.025	217.798	27.872	-54.287	-54.287	-54.287	-54.287	-54.287	2.704	
ϵ_e		1300	33.902	243.720	219.690	31.239	-54.381	-54.381	-54.381	-54.381	-54.381	2.522	
σ_e		1400	34.329	246.248	211.497	34.651	-54.455	-54.455	-54.455	-54.455	-54.455	2.366	
ϵ_e		1500	34.711	248.630	223.228	38.103	-54.517	-54.517	-54.517	-54.517	-54.517	2.231	
α_e		1600	35.033	250.081	224.886	41.592	-54.568	-54.568	-54.568	-54.568	-54.568	2.112	
ϵ_e		1700	35.360	253.015	226.479	45.113	-54.614	-54.614	-54.614	-54.614	-54.614	2.007	
σ_e		1800	35.635	255.044	228.010	48.663	-54.658	-54.658	-54.658	-54.658	-54.658	1.914	
ϵ_e		1900	35.884	255.978	229.484	52.239	-54.703	-54.703	-54.703	-54.703	-54.703	1.830	
σ_e		2000	36.109	258.824	230.903	55.838	-54.751	-54.751	-54.751	-54.751	-54.751	1.755	
ϵ_e		2100	36.313	260.591	232.777	59.469	-54.805	-54.805	-54.805	-54.805	-54.805	1.687	
σ_e		2200	36.500	262.285	233.603	63.101	-54.865	-54.865	-54.865	-54.865	-54.865	1.625	
ϵ_e		2300	36.672	263.911	234.893	66.759	-54.915	-54.915	-54.915	-54.915	-54.915	1.568	
σ_e		2400	36.830	265.475	236.128	70.454	-54.953	-54.953	-54.953	-54.953	-54.953	1.516	
ϵ_e		2500	36.976	266.982	237.332	74.125	-55.104	-55.104	-55.104	-55.104	-55.104	1.468	
σ_e		2600	37.111	268.435	238.300	77.829	-55.205	-55.205	-55.205	-55.205	-55.205	1.424	
ϵ_e		2700	37.238	269.838	239.635	81.547	-55.317	-55.317	-55.317	-55.317	-55.317	1.383	
σ_e		2800	37.357	271.194	240.738	83.277	-55.440	-55.440	-55.440	-55.440	-55.440	1.345	
ϵ_e		2900	37.488	272.507	241.231	89.018	-55.574	-55.574	-55.574	-55.574	-55.574	1.309	
σ_e		3000	37.547	273.779	242.836	92.770	-55.719	-55.719	-55.719	-55.719	-55.719	1.275	
ϵ_e		3100	37.673	275.013	243.873	96.532	-56.872	-56.872	-56.872	-56.872	-56.872	1.244	
σ_e		3200	37.767	276.210	244.865	100.314	-56.934	-56.934	-56.934	-56.934	-56.934	1.215	
ϵ_e		3300	37.857	277.374	245.833	104.086	-56.983	-56.983	-56.983	-56.983	-56.983	1.187	
σ_e		3400	37.943	278.505	247.767	107.877	-57.032	-57.032	-57.032	-57.032	-57.032	1.161	
ϵ_e		3500	38.025	279.606	247.699	111.674	-56.538	-56.538	-56.538	-56.538	-56.538	1.136	
σ_e		3600	38.104	280.678	248.601	115.481	-56.742	-56.742	-56.742	-56.742	-56.742	1.112	
ϵ_e		3700	38.181	281.724	249.182	119.295	-56.928	-56.928	-56.928	-56.928	-56.928	1.090	
σ_e		3800	38.234	282.743	250.344	123.111	-57.116	-57.116	-57.116	-57.116	-57.116	1.069	
ϵ_e		3900	38.325	283.737	251.187	126.546	-57.294	-57.294	-57.294	-57.294	-57.294	1.049	
σ_e		4000	38.394	284.709	252.013	130.782	-57.492	-57.492	-57.492	-57.492	-57.492	1.030	
ϵ_e		4100	38.461	285.657	252.822	134.624	-57.677	-57.677	-57.677	-57.677	-57.677	1.011	
σ_e		4200	38.526	286.585	253.615	138.474	-58.999	-58.999	-58.999	-58.999	-58.999	0.994	
ϵ_e		4300	38.589	287.492	254.392	142.329	-58.039	-58.039	-58.039	-58.039	-58.039	0.977	
σ_e		4400	38.651	288.380	255.155	146.191	-58.214	-58.214	-58.214	-58.214	-58.214	0.961	
ϵ_e		4500	38.711	289.249	255.903	150.059	-58.384	-58.384	-58.384	-58.384	-58.384	0.945	
σ_e		5200	39.103	294.875	260.779	177.297	-59.378	-59.378	-59.378	-59.378	-59.378	0.931	
ϵ_e		5300	39.155	295.620	261.429	181.210	-59.487	-59.487	-59.487	-59.487	-59.487	0.917	
σ_e		5400	39.207	296.352	262.059	185.123	-59.585	-59.585	-59.585	-59.585	-59.585	0.903	
ϵ_e		5500	39.258	297.072	262.699	189.052	-59.675	-59.675	-59.675	-59.675	-59.675	0.881	
σ_e		5600	39.309	297.780	263.319	192.580	-59.753	-59.753	-59.753	-59.753	-59.753	0.859	
ϵ_e		5700	39.359	298.476	263.930	196.913	-59.822	-59.822	-59.822	-59.822	-59.822	0.836	
σ_e		5800	39.408	299.161	264.531	200.852	-59.879	-59.879	-59.879	-59.879	-59.879	0.811	
ϵ_e		5900	39.457	299.835	265.124	204.795	-59.925	-59.925	-59.925	-59.925	-59.925	0.789	
σ_e		6000	39.506	300.499	265.708	208.743	-59.960	-59.960	-59.960	-59.960	-59.960	0.774	

PREVIOUS, September 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT, September 1965 (1 bar)

Br₁H₁(g)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_1\text{H}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$ $M_r = 111.01332 \text{ Bromosilane (SiH}_3\text{Br})$

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 262.47 \pm 0.21 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-61.84 \pm 17] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-78.24 \pm 17] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$	
v, cm^{-1}	C_v^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T_r$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$
v, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}
2200 (1) 930.3 (1) 430.6 (1)	2209 (2/2) 946.3 (2) 632.6 (2)	0 0. 0.	-11.769 -8.431 -64.660
		0. INFINITE	-61.836 -68.263 -35.657
100 200 250	34.071 42.240 47.756	217.875 243.595 253.612	-8.431 237.2 242.34
298.15	52.865	262.466	-68.372 -70.575 -70.606
		262.466	0. -78.241 -69.751
			12.220
			12.135
			10.045
			8.260
			8.260
			6.356
			6.356
			5.721
			5.721
			3.998
			2.753
			1.811
			1.074
			0.484
			0.
			-0.403
			-0.743

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
Point Group: $C_{\infty v}$
Bond Distances: Si-H = 1.486 \pm 0.008 Å, Si-Br = 2.210 Å
Bond Angles: H-Si-H = 110.42° \pm 0.5°; H-Si-Br = 108.5° \pm 0.5°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_{AB}/C = 3.79963 \times 10^{-115} \text{ g}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

 $\sigma = 3$

Enthalpy for Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is estimated by linear interpolation between the values¹ of $\text{SiBr}_n(\text{g})$ and $\text{SiH}_4(\text{g})$. The only experimental value for $\text{SiHBr}(\text{g})$ appears to be too uncertain to justify a nonlinear interpolation such as that adopted for SiH_3Cl .¹ Ormally we would seek a comparison with SiH_3Cl ,² but we would seek a comparison with SiH_4 .³ They adopted a cubic variation of ΔH° with n, based on ΔH° values of CH_3Br_4 and CBr_4 selected by Wagner et al.³ We presume that Wagman's values are calculated rather than experimental. Uncertainty in these values⁴⁻⁶ precludes their use as a comparison for $\text{SiH}_3\text{Br}_{n=4}$. We conclude, as did Hunt and Sirlin,⁵ that the available data justify only linear interpolation of ΔH° .

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is based on microwave data of Kewley et al.⁷ 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 (f_e) structural parameters rather than substitutional (f_s) parameters. These are in reasonable agreement with previous structural determinations.⁸ The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 0.9971 \times 10^{-39}$ and $I_B = I_C = 1.95210 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$.

Vibrational frequencies from gas-phase infrared spectra⁹ measured with a grating spectrometer by Buerger et al.⁹ Assignments were based on analysis of band contours and rotational fine structure. These results supersede Shimanouchi's selected frequencies¹⁰ which derive from lower resolution spectra. The new data agree with unpublished data cited by Ball et al.¹¹

We neglect excited states and assume the electronic ground state to be A_1 by analogy with CH_3Br .¹² SiH_3Br has several high-lying electronic absorptions and a diffuse band with a maximum at $\sim 52000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Comparison with CH_3Br ^{12,14} suggests that the lowest excited state in SiH_3Br is near 40000 cm^{-1} . Contributions due to excited states should be unimportant.

References

JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{Br}_1\text{S}(\text{g}), \text{Br}_1\text{HSi}(\text{g}), \text{CH}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$, [2-31-76, $\text{H}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$] 6-30-76.

¹S. A. Kudchadker and A. P. Kudchadker, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

²D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

³H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁴S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁵K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁶R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁷L. E. Sutton, "Interatomic Distances," Spec. Publ. No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, (1965).

⁸H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁹D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

¹⁰G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

¹¹G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

¹²G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *J. Chem. Phys.* 62, 848 (1975).

¹³L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

¹⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{Br}_1\text{S}(\text{g}), \text{Br}_1\text{HSi}(\text{g}), \text{CH}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$, [2-31-76, $\text{H}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$] 6-30-76.

¹⁵L. E. Sutton, "Interatomic Distances," Spec. Publ. No. II, 1958, "Interatomic Distances Supplement," Spec. Publ. No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, (1965).

¹⁶G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

¹⁷G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

¹⁸L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

¹⁹R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

²⁰J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

²¹D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

²²H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

²³S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

²⁴K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

²⁵H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

²⁶D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

²⁷G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

²⁸G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

²⁹L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

³⁰R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

³¹J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

³²D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

³³H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

³⁴S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

³⁵K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

³⁶H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

³⁷D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

³⁸G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

³⁹G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁴⁰L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁴¹R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁴²J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

⁴³D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁴⁴H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁴⁵S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁴⁶K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁴⁷H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁴⁸D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

⁴⁹G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

⁵⁰G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁵¹G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁵²L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁵³R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁵⁴J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

⁵⁵D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁵⁶H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁵⁷S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁵⁸K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁵⁹H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁶⁰D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

⁶¹G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

⁶²G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁶³G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁶⁴L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁶⁵R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁶⁶J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

⁶⁷D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁶⁸H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁶⁹S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁷⁰K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁷¹H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁷²D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

⁷³G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

⁷⁴G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁷⁵G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁷⁶L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁷⁷R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁷⁸J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

⁷⁹D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁸⁰H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁸¹S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁸²K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁸³H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁸⁴D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

⁸⁵G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

⁸⁶G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁸⁷G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁸⁸L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁸⁹R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

⁹⁰J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

⁹¹D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁹²H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁹³S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁹⁴K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁹⁵H. Buerger, J. Cicalo and A. Ruoff, *Spectrochim. Acta A* 30, 223 (1974); *Z. Naturforsch. B* 26, 1068 (1971).

⁹⁶D. F. Ball, M. J. Butler and D. C. McKeon, *Spectrochim. Acta* 21, 451 (1965).

⁹⁷G. Herzberg, "Electronic Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1966).

⁹⁸G. C. Causley, J. B. Clark and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

⁹⁹G. C. Causley and B. R. Russell, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 38, 602 (1976).

¹⁰⁰L. P. Hunt and E. Sirlin, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

¹⁰¹R. Kewley, P. M. McKinney and A. G. Robiette, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 34, 390 (1970).

¹⁰²J. M. R. Hobbs, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

¹⁰³D. D. Wagman et al., U.S. Natl. Bur. Std. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

¹⁰⁴H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

Ammonium Bromide (NH_4Br)

CRYSTAL

 $\text{Br}_1\text{H}_4\text{N}_1(\text{cr})$

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$						Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -255.0 \pm 1.3 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$			$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -271.5 \pm 1.3 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$			$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$		
		$\Delta_{\text{rx}} H^\circ = 3.222 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$			$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$			$\Delta_f H^\circ$		
		$\Delta_{\text{rx}} H^\circ$ = Unknown	T/K	C_p°	T/K	C_p°	T/K	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\log K_1$
$T_{\text{in}} = 411 \text{ K}$		0	0	0	100	44.283	35.690	-16.954	-254.971	-254.971
$T_{\text{in}} = 815.2 \text{ K}$		200	200	200	78.680	77.864	120.813	-14.820	-234.424	122.350
Enthalpy of Formation		250	250	250	88.676	112.842	88.676	-8.590	-264.747	53.733
The equilibrium pressures for the reaction $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HBr}(\text{g})$ have been measured by several investigators. Using the densitometer, Smits and Purcell, ² determined both the equilibrium pressures and vapor densities of the decomposition products, simultaneously, at several temperatures. In order to check the density values obtained, the authors applied the "extrapolation method," from which it was calculated that the corresponding vapor density agreed with complete dissociation. Based on this conclusion, the reported equilibrium pressures were employed to evaluate the enthalpy changes ($\Delta_f H^\circ$) of the decomposition reaction by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. The results obtained are presented as follows.		300	300	300	113.392	112.844	0	-271.542	-176.007	30.836
		400	400	400	92.717	139.666	116.401	0.164	-271.581	-175.414
		411.000	411.000	411.000	92.844	142.183	117.057	9.306	-285.950	-140.189
		411.000	411.000	411.000	72.867	150.022	117.057	10.327	II <--> I	18.307
		500	500	500	87.195	165.676	124.323	20.677	TRANSITION	
		600	600	600	102.424	182.959	132.660	-284.740		
		700	700	700	115.050	199.708	141.050	-284.447		
		800	800	800	126.773	215.856	149.397	-282.832		
		900	900	900	136.817	231.376	157.650	53.167		
		1000	1000	1000	146.022	246.276	163.772	-280.062		
		1100	1100	1100	154.102	260.577	173.745	95.515		
		1200	1200	1200	161.502	274.308	181.557	111.301		
		1300	1300	1300	168.127	287.500	189.203	127.787		
		1400	1400	1400	174.264	300.187	196.680	144.910		
		1500	1500	1500	179.912	312.406	203.990	162.623		
		$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal/mol ⁻¹			Equipment Used			Source		
		2nd law			3rd law			Smith and Calvert ¹		
		604.95–668.15			Isoteniscope			576.40–676.02		
		573.15–667.75			Densi-tensimeter			44.93		
		573.15–667.75			Spiral Manometer			45.12 ± 0.13		
		573.15–667.75						45.50 ± 0.17		
								45.08		
								44.85		

The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ adopted is $45.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$. Using $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -10.97$ and $-8.71 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ and $\text{HBr}(\text{g})$, respectively, the value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr})$ is evaluated as $-64.9 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($-271.542 \pm 1.3 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$). The corresponding $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ value evaluated from solution data, selected by Parker⁴ is $45.5 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$.

The vapor densities (573–661 K) of dissociation products of $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr})$ were also measured by Smith and Lombard.⁵ Using the equilibrium pressures reported by Smith and Calvert,¹ they derived the corresponding degrees of dissociation of $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr})$ at different temperatures. The calculated results indicated that only 48% of $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr})$ decomposed at 573 K and as reaction temperatures increased to 661 K the degree of dissociation decreased to 10%. This conclusion was stated to be erroneous by Smith and Purcell² probably because of incorrect density determinations.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature (13–271 K) heat capacities and S° (298.15 K) were obtained from Sorai *et al.*⁶ The C_p° values above 305 K were estimated by comparison with those for $\text{NaCl}(\text{cr})$, $\text{NaBr}(\text{cr})$ and $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}(\text{cr})$. The low temperature heat capacities were also measured by Ewald,⁷ 139–301 K, and by Simon *et al.*⁸ 201.2–277.1 K.

Transition Data

The temperature (T_{in}) and enthalpy of transition ($\Delta_{\text{in}} H^\circ$) were given by Bridgeman.⁹ $T_{\text{in}} = 419.5 \pm 0.6 \text{ K}$ was reported Markowitz and Boryta,¹⁰ which was determined by differential thermal analysis. According to Sorai *et al.*⁶, there are three solid phase transitions, namely Phase IV (CsCl) → Phase III (tetragonal) at 108 K, Phase III (tetragonal) → Phase II (CsCl) at 235 K and Phase I (NaCl) at 411 K.

Fusion Data

The value of T_{in} was taken from Rassow,¹¹ determined under pressure.

Decomposition Data

The temperature of decomposition was calculated as 670 K, i.e. the temperature at which the total pressure of the decomposition products for the reaction $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{NH}_3(\text{g}) + \text{HBr}(\text{g})$ equals 1 atm. Values of 674 and 668.4 K were reported by Luft¹² and Markowitz and Boryta,¹⁰ respectively.

References

- A. Smith and R. P. Calvert, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **36**, 1363 (1914).
- A. Smits and R. Purcell, J. Chem. Soc., **2944** (1928).
- F. M. G. Johnson, Z. Physik. Chem., **65**, 38 (1909).
- V. B. Parker, U.S. Natl. Bur. Stand., NBS-NBS 2, **66** pp. (1965).
- A. Smith and R. H. Lombard, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **37**, 38 (1915).
- M. Sorai, H. Suga and S. Seki, Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, **38**, 1125 (1965).
- R. Ewald, Ann. Physik, **44**, 1213 (1914).
- F. Simon, C. V. Simson and M. Rubermann, Z. Phys. Chem., **129**, 339 (1927).
- P. W. Bridgeman, Proc. Am. Acad. Arts Sci., **52**, 91 (1916–17).
- M. M. Markowitz and D. A. Boryta, J. Phys. Chem., **66**, 1477 (1962).
- H. Rassow, Z. Anorg. Chem., **114**, 117 (1920).
- N. W. Luft, Ind. Chemist, **31**, 502 (1955).

PREVIOUS: March 1962	Ammonium Bromide (NH_4Br)
CURRENT: September 1965	$\text{Br}_1\text{H}_4\text{N}_1(\text{cr})$

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Mercury Bromide (HgBr)

IDEAL GAS**Br₁Hg₁(g)**

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 271.538 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(0 \text{ K}) = 115.5 \pm 38 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = 104.2 \pm 38 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	$\epsilon_{\text{e}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\epsilon_{\text{g}} \text{ cm}^{-1}$
Σ^*	0	2

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\text{e}} &= 187.29 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ B_{\text{e}} &= [0.0545] \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\text{e}}\epsilon_{\text{e}} &= 0.9665 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \alpha_{\text{e}} &= [0.0003] \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= 1 \\ r &= [2.33] \text{ \AA} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Gaydon¹ gives $0.7 \pm 0.4 \text{ eV}$ for the dissociation energy into gaseous atoms.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Vibrational constants from Wieland² were weighted according to their natural isotopic abundances. The bond length was estimated to be 0.965 of the mercuric bond length by analogy with the mercury chlorides. Rotational constants were estimated.³

References

- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., Chapman and Hall, London, 261 pp. (1953).
 K. Wieland, Z. Elektrochem. 64, 76 (1960).
 G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," van Nostrand, New York, (1950); Eqns. III, 115, p. 106 and III, 123, p. 108.

T/K	C _p J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K	Standard State Pressure = P = 0.1 MPa		
			S ^o - [G ^o - H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)	ΔH ^o
0	0	0	0	-10.252	115.527
100	33.918	232.259	304.036	-7.175	115.502
200	36.493	256.811	274.923	-3.622	114.019
250	36.940	265.007	272.149	-1.786	110.751
298.15	37.210	271.538	271.538	0.	104.182
300	37.218	271.768	271.538	0.069	104.129
350	37.413	277.521	271.992	1.935	88.220
400	37.561	282.526	273.003	3.809	63.279
450	37.681	286.958	274.312	5.690	56.245
500	37.783	290.933	275.779	7.577	57.058
600	37.956	297.837	278.897	11.364	86.271
700	38.105	303.700	282.032	15.168	74.132
800	38.242	308.797	285.066	18.985	65.945
900	38.372	313.309	287.938	22.816	48.699
1000	38.497	317.338	290.659	26.659	29.987
1100	38.619	321.033	293.292	30.515	26.228
1200	38.738	324.399	295.746	34.383	26.121
1300	38.857	327.504	298.071	38.263	26.022
1400	38.974	330.388	300.278	42.154	25.945
1500	39.090	333.081	302.376	46.057	25.845
1600	39.206	335.607	304.375	49.972	25.767
1700	39.322	337.988	306.283	53.899	25.694
1800	39.437	340.238	308.107	57.837	25.627
1900	39.552	342.374	309.855	61.786	25.563
2000	39.666	344.405	311.532	63.747	25.503
2100	39.780	346.343	313.144	69.719	25.444
2200	39.895	348.197	314.695	73.703	25.388
2300	40.009	349.973	316.191	77.698	25.331
2400	40.123	351.678	317.634	81.705	25.276
2500	40.237	353.318	319.029	83.723	25.220
2600	40.350	354.988	320.378	89.752	25.164
2700	40.464	356.423	321.685	93.793	25.108
2800	40.578	357.897	322.952	97.845	25.054
2900	40.691	359.323	324.182	101.908	25.000
3000	40.805	360.704	325.377	105.983	24.948
3100	40.919	362.044	326.538	110.659	24.900
3200	41.032	363.345	327.668	114.167	24.856
3300	41.146	364.609	328.768	118.276	24.818
3400	41.259	365.839	329.841	122.396	24.787
3500	41.372	367.037	330.886	126.327	24.763
3600	41.486	368.204	331.907	130.670	24.750
3700	41.599	369.342	332.903	134.825	24.747
3800	41.713	370.453	333.877	139.590	24.756
3900	41.826	371.538	334.829	143.167	24.778
4000	41.939	372.599	335.760	147.255	24.815
4100	42.053	373.635	336.671	151.555	24.868
4200	42.166	374.650	337.563	155.766	24.936
4300	42.279	375.644	338.437	159.988	25.022
4400	42.393	376.617	339.294	164.222	25.126
4500	42.506	377.571	340.134	168.467	25.249
4600	42.619	378.506	340.958	172.723	25.391
4700	42.733	379.424	341.767	176.991	17.79
4800	42.846	380.325	342.561	181.270	25.733
4900	42.959	381.210	343.340	185.560	25.934
5000	43.072	382.079	344.106	189.961	26.159
5100	43.186	382.933	344.859	194.174	26.398
5200	43.299	383.772	345.600	198.499	26.660
5300	43.412	384.598	346.328	202.834	19.812
5400	43.525	385.411	347.044	207.181	19.921
5500	43.639	386.211	347.749	211.539	19.821
5600	43.752	386.998	348.443	215.909	27.906
5700	43.865	387.773	349.126	220.290	188.464
5800	43.978	388.537	349.799	224.682	191.271
5900	44.092	389.290	350.462	229.885	194.072
6000	44.205	390.032	351.115	233.500	196.866

CURRENT: December 1961 (1 atm)

PREVIOUS: December 1961 (1 atm)

Br₁Hg₁(g)**Mercury Bromide (HgBr)**

IDEAL GAS

Iodine Bromide (IBr)

$$S^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = 258.95 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_d H^*(0 \text{ K}) = 49.815 \pm 0.03 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_d H^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40.878 \pm 0.03 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
		B ₁ '0'	B ₂ '1'		
X Σ^*	0	1		16880	1
X Π_1	12230	6	[51677]	258.952	2
B Π_0+	[16155]	5	D ($\Pi_{1,0}$)	258.952	2
$\alpha_e = 267.38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$			$\sigma = 1$		
$\alpha_e \epsilon = 0.774 \text{ cm}^{-1}$			$r_e = 2.485 \text{ \AA}$		
$\alpha_e = 0.00034 \text{ cm}^{-1}$					

Enthalpy for Formation

The equilibrium constants for the reaction (A) I Σ^* + Br Σ = 2 IBr were determined to be 0.01124 and 0.01303 at 547.7 and 578 K, respectively, by Muller,¹ who studied the rate of reaction between H $_2$ (g) and Br Σ in the presence of I Σ^* and Br Σ in the red as the B $\Pi_{0-}\Sigma^*$ system. By means of a two values of the equilibrium constants at 1495 K for the same reaction by vapor density studies on the system I Σ , I Σ^* , Br Σ , and BrI. The equilibrium between CuBr $_{(cr)}$, I Σ^* , CuBr $_{(cr)}$ and IBr was investigated by McMarris and Yost² and the equilibrium constants at 1150, 151.2 and 176.0°C for reaction (A) were evaluated. Based on these reported equilibrium constants, the corresponding enthalpy changes for reaction (A) are calculated by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods.

Badger and Yost³ observed the infrared bands of IBr and classified them as the A $'\Pi_1-X^*\Sigma'$ transition. They have shown that the dissociation products of the upper state are normal atoms. Browns⁴ assigned a faint set of bands in the red as the B $\Pi_{0-}\Sigma^*$ system. By means of a vibrational analysis he found that the absorption spectrum of IBr is analogous to that of ICl. The dissociation energy for IBr was evaluated to be 14.660 ± 5 cm⁻¹ or 1.817 eV. Hence the enthalpy change for the reaction (B) Br Σ + IBr = (E) + Br Σ is calculated as 41.92 kcal·mol⁻¹. The enthalpies of formation for IBr Σ derived from the enthalpy changes for reaction (A) and (B) are presented in the following table. The value of $\Delta_d H^*(\text{IBr}, g, 298.15 \text{ K})$ adopted is 9.77 ± 0.02 kcal·mol⁻¹ (40.878 ± 0.03 kJ·mol⁻¹).

Source	Reaction	TK	Data Points	$\Delta_d H^*(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$	Drift, cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_d H^*(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$
Muller ¹	A	547.7, 578	2	-3.07	-0.55	9.47
Bodenstein and Schmidt ²	A	1495	1	-2.92	-	9.70
McMarris and Yost ³	A	388.2-449.2	14	-2.46	-0.9 ± 0.4	9.73
Brown ⁴	B	298	-	-	41.92**	9.77**

**The value is derived from $D^*(\text{I}-\text{Br})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The ground state configuration, electronic levels, quantum weights, ω_e and $\omega_{e'}$ are obtained from Herzberg.⁶ The values of B_e , a_e (corrected to the average isotopic species) and r_e were reported by Jaseja⁷ who analyzed the microwave spectrum of IBr, corresponding to the transitions $J = 4 \rightarrow 5$ and $J = 5 \rightarrow 6$, for the two isotopic species, $^{127}_{75}\text{Br}$ and $^{77}_{75}\text{Br}$. The infrared absorption spectrum of IBr at 8000-6800 Å, associated with a ' $\Pi_1-\Sigma^*$ ' transition, was observed by Selin.⁸ The derived rotational constants are different from those reported by Jaseja.⁷

References

- W. Muller, Z. Physik. Chem., 123, 1 (1926).
- M. Bodenstein and A. Schmidt, Z. Physik. Chem., 123, 28 (1926).
- J. McMarris and D. M. Yost, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 53, 2625 (1931).
- R. M. Badger and D. M. Yost, Phys. Rev. 37, 1548 (1931).
- W. G. Brown, Phys. Rev. 42, 355 (1932).
- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand, Inc., New York, (1950).
- T. S. Jaseja, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 5, 445 (1960).
- L. E. Selin, Arkiv Fysik 21, 479 (1962).

TK	C_p^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$S^* - (G^* - H^*(T_r))T_r$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)/T_r$	$\Delta_d G^*$	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	INFINITE	49.815
100	31.904	221.168	290.319	-6.935	49.875
200	35.387	244.574	262.265	48.358	33.500
250	36.103	252.554	259.552	-1.749	47.422
298.15	36.531	258.952	258.952	0	10.114
300	36.544	259.178	259.953	0.068	-0.644
350	36.836	264.835	259.399	1.903	-0.600
400	37.042	269.768	260.394	24.979	-0.284
450	37.196	274.140	261.983	5.606	-5.428
500	37.316	278.066	263.128	7.469	-8.998
700	37.627	290.676	266.203	11.296	0.914
800	37.734	295.708	272.290	18.724	0.742
900	37.837	300.158	275.144	22.513	-0.533
1000	37.911	304.147	277.848	26.300	-5.767
1100	37.989	307.764	280.406	30.095	-11.724
1200	38.066	311.073	282.825	33.897	-12.320
1300	38.143	314.123	285.117	37.708	-12.915
1400	38.227	316.955	287.291	41.526	-13.509
1500	38.323	319.593	289.358	45.354	-14.101
1600	38.437	322.070	291.326	49.191	-14.690
1700	38.576	324.405	293.203	53.042	-15.276
1800	38.748	326.614	294.999	56.908	-15.857
1900	38.962	328.715	296.718	60.793	-16.432
2000	39.223	330.720	298.316	64.702	-16.467
2100	39.538	332.641	299.955	68.639	-17.561
2200	39.911	334.488	301.483	72.611	-18.114
2300	40.347	336.272	302.957	76.624	-18.658
2400	40.845	337.999	304.382	80.683	-19.194
2500	41.408	339.678	305.760	84.795	-19.724
2600	42.033	341.314	307.996	88.966	-20.247
2700	42.718	342.913	308.933	93.203	-20.765
2800	43.457	344.480	309.654	97.512	-21.280
2900	44.245	346.018	310.882	101.896	-21.793
3000	44.733	347.532	312.078	106.362	-22.311
3500	52.264	359.002	320.167	145.295	-30.046
3900	53.105	360.371	321.765	150.564	-32.112
4000	53.604	361.726	322.747	151.915	-33.012
4100	54.671	363.066	323.714	161.344	-33.901
4200	55.386	364.392	324.567	166.847	-34.825
4300	56.050	365.704	325.506	172.420	-4.929
4400	56.661	366.999	326.532	178.056	-4.925
4500	57.217	368.279	327.446	183.750	-4.925
4600	57.717	369.542	328.347	189.497	-10.307
4700	58.161	370.788	329.237	195.292	-21.272
4800	58.548	372.017	330.115	201.127	-14.312
4900	58.881	373.228	330.983	206.999	-16.423
5000	59.159	374.420	331.840	212.902	-18.598
5100	59.387	375.594	332.586	218.829	-20.830
5200	59.665	376.749	333.322	224.777	-22.116
5300	59.966	377.885	334.349	230.741	-25.448
5400	59.982	379.001	335.165	236.715	-27.822
5500	59.828	380.059	335.972	242.696	-32.439
5600	59.836	381.177	336.770	248.679	-32.675
5700	59.809	382.236	337.558	254.662	-35.145
5800	59.749	383.276	338.318	260.640	-37.639
5900	59.661	384.296	339.108	266.611	-40.152
6000	59.546	385.298	339.869	272.571	-51.701

PREVIOUS December 1966 (1 atm)

Iodine Bromide (IBr)

CURRENT December 1966 (1 bar)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Potassium Bromide (KBr)

M_r = 119.0023 Potassium Bromide (KBr)Br_rK_r(cr)

CRYSTAL		Potassium Bromide (KBr)					
T _{in}	H _r	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P _r = 0.1 MPa			
T _{in}	H _r	C _p ^o	S ^o	-[G ^o -H ^o (T _r)]/T	H ^o -H ^o (T _r)/T	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o
1007 K	95.94 ± 0.04 J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH ^o (298.15 K) = -386.674 ± 0.4 kJ·mol ⁻¹	0	0	INFINITE	-12.213	-386.674
		ΔH _{fs} = 25.5 kJ·mol ⁻¹	0	43.145	140.561	-9.761	-387.351
			0	42.949	100.634	-5.025	-387.660
			200	49.873	75.509	0	100.113
			298.15	52.379	59.539	0	-393.798
			300	52.300	95.940	0.097	-393.826
			400	53.806	111.525	5.406	-390.348
			500	55.250	123.669	-411.235	-372.297
			600	56.358	133.837	-410.744	-362.615
			700	58.084	142.647	-409.065	-353.050
			800	60.417	150.546	-343.612	25.641
			900	63.687	157.840	-34.311	21.828
			1000	68.011	164.764	-325.138	18.872
						-403.141	16.515
						-- CRYSTAL --> LIQUID --	--
						41.313	
						-48.1989	-302.762
							14.377
							-286.622
							-478.460
							-474.610
							-270.790
							10.880
							-257.520
							9.524
							-240.036
							8.359

*Values are adjusted to 298.15 K and to infinite dilution.
**Lowest experimental molarity.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The low temperature heat capacities, 2.9–272.2 K, were measured by Berg and Morrison,¹¹ using an adiabatic calorimeter. The high temperature heat capacities, 325.25–711.75 K, are taken from Mustajoki.¹² These two sets of C_p^o data are joined smoothly at 298.15 K. The C_p^o values at temperatures, 720–1007 K, are extrapolated graphically, so that the derived enthalpy change H^o(1007 K)-H^o(298.15 K) = 9.9 kcal·mol⁻¹, agrees with that determined by Dworkin.¹³ The derived enthalpies at 700, 800 and 900 K are also in good agreement with those measured by Skuratov and Lapushkin.¹⁴ The C_p^o values above 1007 K are obtained by graphical extrapolation.

The S^o(298.15 K) is calculated from the adopted low temperature C_p^o, based on S^o(2.9 K) = 0.006276 J·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

The heat capacities of KBr(cr) were also measured by Nemst and Lindemann,¹⁵ 78.7–89.2 K; Koref,¹⁶ 137–234 K, and Clusius *et al.*¹⁷ The enthalpies of KBr(cr) were determined by Magnus¹⁸ and by Cooper.¹⁹ The results are in reasonable agreement with the adopted functions except for those reported by Cooper.¹⁴

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data
The heats of sublimation to monomer and dimer are calculated as the enthalpy changes for the following two reactions KBr(cr) = KBr(g).

References

- V. B. Parker, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. NBS 2, 66 pp. (1965).
- U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 20-1, 124 pp. (1965).
- P. T. Walden, Z. Physik. Chem. 58, 479 (1907).
- J. Wust and E. Lange, Z. Physik. Chem. 116, 161 (1925).
- H. R. Chapman, F. M. G. Johnson, and O. Maass, Proc. Nova Scotian Inst. Sci. 17, 149 (1929).
- M. M. Popov, A. Bunder, and V. Choller, Z. Physik. Chem. A147, 302 (1930).
- A. S. Fedorov and G. F. Sil'chenko, Ukrains. Khim. Zhur. 12, 53 (1937).
- E. Lange and W. Manin, Z. Physik. Chem. A180, 233 (1937).
- M. M. Popov, S. M. Skuratov, and M. M. Strelets'ova, Zhur. Obschchei Khim. 10, 2023 (1940).
- J. Hietala, Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenniae Ser. A VI No. 63, 1 (1960).
- W. T. Berg and J. A. Morrison, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) A242, 467 (1950).
- W. T. Berg and J. A. Morrison, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London) A242, 467 (1950).
- A. Mustajoki, Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenniae, Ser. A I, 98, 7 (1951).
- A. S. Dworkin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, personal communication, (December 1, 1964).
- S. M. Skuratov and S. A. Lapushkin, J. Gen. Chem. USSR (Eng. Transl.) 21, 2485 (1951).
- W. Nemst and F. A. Lindemann, Z. Elektrochem. 17, 817 (1911).
- F. Kofel, Ann. Physik 4, 49 (1911).
- K. Clusius, J. Goldmann, and A. Perlick, Z. Naturforsch. 4A, 424 (1949).
- A. Magnus, Phys. Z. 14, 5 (1913).
- C. B. Cooper, J. Chem. Phys. 21, 777 (1953).

Potassium Bromide (KBr)

PREVIOUS: December 1961
CURRENT: March 1967
Br_rK_r(cr)

Potassium Bromide (KBr)**Liquid****Potassium Bromide (KBr)**

	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [105.540] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $T_{\text{fus}} = 1007\text{ K}$	Potassium Bromide (KBr)						
		$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(1007\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid. Toguri <i>et al.</i> ¹ studied the chemical equilibrium for the reaction $\text{KBr}(\text{l}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g}) = \text{KCl}(\text{l}) + \text{HBr}(\text{g})$. They obtained $\Delta_f G^\circ(1073\text{ K}) = 3.70 \pm 0.08$ and $3.54 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from partial pressure data and emf data respectively. The corresponding value calculated from these tables is $3.78 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Combination of the experimental results with JANAF auxiliary data leads to -89.70 and $-89.74 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$.	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-376.492] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 25.522 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	T/K	C°	$S^\circ / -[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_1)/T]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_1)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
		0	100	105.540	105.540	0	-376.492	-365.987
		200	69.873	105.540	105.540	0.129	-376.487	-365.922
		300	69.873	105.972	105.541	7.117	-392.218	-359.059
		400	69.873	126.073	108.282	14.104	-390.185	-351.053
		500	69.873	141.665	113.457			36.674
		600	134.404	129.252	21.091			29.998
		700	69.873	165.175	125.063	28.078	-388.097	-343.422
		800	69.873	174.505	130.673	35.066	-385.974	-336.144
		900	69.873	182.735	136.010	42.053	-383.840	-25.083
		1000	69.873	190.097	141.057	49.040	-379.630	21.493
		1100	69.873	196.757	145.823	56.027	-315.954	-322.465
		1200	69.873	202.836	150.374	63.015	-456.553	-315.715
		1300	69.873	208.429	154.581	70.002	-291.485	-315.506
		1400	69.873	213.607	158.615	76.389	-278.103	-299.278
		1500	69.873	218.428	162.444	83.977	-264.951	-262.015
		1600	69.873	222.938	166.085	90.964	-443.531	8.776
		1700	69.873	227.174	169.555	97.951	-441.539	-226.728
		1800	69.873	231.167	172.858	104.938	-435.579	14.489
		1900	69.873	234.945	176.037	111.926	-202.144	-11.174
		2000	69.873	238.529	179.073	118.913	-429.565	9.985
		2100	69.873	241.938	181.986	125.900	-426.731	-329.171
		2200	69.873	245.189	184.785	132.988	-423.816	-383.840
		2300	69.873	248.295	187.480	139.975	-420.923	-347.782
		2400	69.873	251.269	190.076	146.962	-418.055	-3.515
		2500	69.873	254.121	192.581	153.949	-415.215	3.118
Enthalpy of Formation								
$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$								
Heat Capacity and Entropy								
The heat capacity of $16.7 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($69.873 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) was derived by Dworkin ² from enthalpy data in the range 1010–1100 K. This C° value is adopted here for the temperature range 298–2500 K.								
The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.								
Fusion Data								
The adopted $T_{\text{fus}} = 1007\text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 6.1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($25.522 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) were determined by Johnson and Bredig ³ and Dworkin and Bredig, ⁴ respectively.								
Enthalpies of melting of $6.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from phase diagram studies and $6.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from calorimetric measurements were obtained by Aukrust <i>et al.</i> ⁵								
Vaporization Data								
The boiling point, $T_{\text{bp}} = 1671\text{ K}$, is calculated as the temperature at which the sum of the partial pressures of $\text{KBr}(\text{g})$ and $\text{K}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ over $\text{KBr}(\text{l})$ equals one atmosphere. The value of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ$ is calculated as the enthalpy required to produce one mole of vapor mixture, which contains 19.5% dimer (K_2Br_2) and 80.5% monomer (KBr). T_{bp} was reported to be 1648 and 1668 K by von Wartenberg and Albrecht ⁶ and Ruff and Mugdan, ⁷ respectively.								
References								
¹ J. Toguri, H. Flood and T. Forland, Acta Chem. Scand. 17 , 1502 (1963).								
² A. S. Dworkin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, personal communication, (December 1, 1964).								
³ J. W. Johnson and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 62 , 604 (1958).								
⁴ A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 64 , 269 (1960).								
⁵ E. Aukrust, B. Bjørge, H. Flood, and T. Forland, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 79 , Art. II, 830 (1950).								
⁶ H. von Wartenberg and P. Albrecht, Z. Elektrochem. 27 , 162 (1921).								
⁷ O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, Z. Anorg. Chem. 117 , 147 (1921).								

References

- ¹J. Toguri, H. Flood and T. Forland, Acta Chem. Scand. **17**, 1502 (1963).
²A. S. Dworkin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, personal communication, (December 1, 1964).
³J. W. Johnson and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. **62**, 604 (1958).
⁴A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. **64**, 269 (1960).
⁵E. Aukrust, B. Bjørge, H. Flood, and T. Forland, Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences **79**, Art. II, 830 (1950).
⁶H. von Wartenberg and P. Albrecht, Z. Elektrochem. **27**, 162 (1921).
⁷O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, Z. Anorg. Chem. **117**, 147 (1921).

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Potassium Bromide (KBr)

 $M_r = 119.0023$ Potassium Bromide (KBr)Br₁K₁(cr,I)

0 to 1007 K
above 1007 K

crystal
liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15$ K

T/K	C_p^*	$\frac{J \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}}{[G^* - H^*(T)]/T}$		$\frac{H^* - H^*(T)}{kJ \cdot mol^{-1}}$		$\frac{Standard\ State\ Pressure = p^* = 0.1\ MPa}{kJ \cdot mol^{-1}}$		ΔG^*	$\log K_r$
		S^*	$-[G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)$	$\Delta_i H^*$	p^*			
0	0	0	0	-12.213	-386.674	-386.674	-386.674	INFINITE	
100	43.145	42.949	140.561	-9.761	-387.251	-385.394	-385.394		
200	49.873	75.569	100.634	-5.025	-387.660	-383.321	-383.321	100.113	
298.15	52.379	95.939	95.939	0	-393.798	-380.431	-380.431	66.650	
300	52.390	96.283	95.940	0.097	-392.826	-380.348	-380.348	66.224	
400	53.806	111.525	98.011	5.406	-411.235	-372.297	-372.297	48.617	
500	55.250	123.669	101.968	10.850	-410.744	-362.615	-362.615	37.882	
600	56.358	133.837	106.456	16.429	-410.065	-353.030	-353.030	30.726	
700	58.084	142.647	111.010	22.146	-409.212	-343.612	-343.612	25.641	
800	60.417	150.546	115.466	28.064	-408.148	-334.311	-334.311	21.828	
900	63.687	157.840	119.773	34.260	-406.816	-325.158	-325.158	18.872	
1000	68.011	164.764	123.928	40.836	-405.141	-316.171	-316.171	16.515	
1007.000	68.367	165.240	124.214	41.313	CRYSTAL $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ LIQUID				
1007.000	69.873	190.585	124.214	66.835	CRYSTAL $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ LIQUID				
1100	69.873	196.757	130.090	73.333	-456.553	-305.119	-305.119	14.489	
1200	69.873	202.836	135.902	80.321	-453.541	-291.485	-291.485	12.638	
1300	69.873	208.429	141.269	87.208	-450.532	-278.103	-278.103	11.174	
1400	69.873	213.607	146.254	94.295	-447.529	-264.951	-264.951	9.985	
1500	69.873	218.428	150.906	101.283	-444.531	-252.015	-252.015	8.776	
1600	69.873	222.938	155.269	108.270	-441.539	-239.278	-239.278	7.812	
1700	69.873	227.174	159.375	115.257	-438.554	-226.728	-226.728	6.957	
1800	69.873	231.167	163.234	122.244	-435.579	-214.534	-214.534	6.220	
1900	69.873	234.945	166.929	129.232	-432.615	-202.144	-202.144	5.537	
2000	69.873	238.529	170.420	136.219	-429.665	-190.091	-190.091	4.965	
2100	69.873	241.938	173.745	143.206	-426.731	-178.184	-178.184	4.432	
2200	69.873	245.189	176.919	150.194	-423.816	-166.417	-166.417	3.951	
2300	69.873	248.295	179.935	157.181	-420.923	-154.782	-154.782	3.515	
2400	69.873	251.269	182.865	164.168	-418.055	-143.272	-143.272	3.118	
2500	69.873	254.121	185.659	171.155	-415.215	-131.881	-131.881	2.756	

CURRENT: March 1967

PREVIOUS:

Potassium Bromide (KBr)

 $M_r = 119.0023$ Potassium Bromide (KBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15) = 250.532 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -170.85 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -180.08 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

	Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	$\epsilon_e \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_{e\epsilon} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$	$\sigma = 1$	$r_e = 2.821 \text{ \AA}$
Σ^*	0	1	$B_e = 0.0807 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\alpha_e = 0.000401 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation is derived from the sublimation and vaporization data analyzed below. Numerous investigators have obtained total pressures by "static methods" or "apparent" pressures by effusion or transpiration. These pressures are converted to monomer pressures by use of functions [see $K_b \text{Br}(g)$ table] which are consistent with the dimer-monomer equilibrium data of Hagemark *et al.*⁶ 2nd and 3rd law analyses of the monomer pressures show remarkable consistency over temperatures from 637 to 1668 K. The selected value of $\Delta H^\circ(298 \text{ K}) = -43.04 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($-180.079 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$) may be compared with $-43.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ derived from Gaydon¹ [which is reported by Gaydon] based on atomic fluorescence data.

Source	Reaction	Data Points	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$		Drift $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹	$\Delta fH^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹
			T/K	2nd law		
Wartenberg-Albrecht ¹	A	1368.15-1654.15	14	48.28 \pm 0.31	46.70	-1.1 \pm 0.2
Ruff-Mugdan ²	A	1361.15-1668.15	10	49.06 \pm 0.56	47.16	-1.4 \pm 0.4
Flock-Rodebusch ³	"	1179.15-1335.75	10	47.80 \pm 0.05	46.95	-0.7 \pm 0.1
Hintz-Jellinek ⁴	"	1523.15	1	-	47.34	-
Murgulescu-Maria ⁵	"	1373.15-1473.15	5	46.20 \pm 1.15	46.79	1.1 \pm 0.8
Hagemark <i>et al.</i> ⁶	"	1138.95-1416.02	26	47.15 \pm 0.49	46.94	-0.2 \pm 0.4
Niwa ⁷	B	823.15-923.15	6	48.04 \pm 0.51	51.67	4.1 \pm 0.6
Mayer-Winner ⁸	"	884.90-929.40	6	56.15 \pm 3.17	51.49	-5.2 \pm 3.5
Zimm-Mayer ⁹	"	636.94-900.09	15	56.71 \pm 0.21	50.58	-0.1 \pm 0.2
Reactions: (A) $\text{KBr}(f) = \text{KBr}(g)$ (B) $\text{KBr}(cr) = \text{KBr}(g)$						
4100	40.645	351.229	314.977	309.297	148.632	-296.192
4200	40.724	352.209	315.852	303.875	148.632	-296.192
4300	40.803	353.168	316.708	305.894	148.632	-296.192
4400	40.882	354.107	317.548	306.931	148.632	-296.192
4500	40.961	355.027	318.370	308.044	148.632	-296.192
4600	41.040	355.928	319.177	309.053	149.593	-296.192
4700	41.119	356.811	319.969	310.937	149.593	-296.192
4800	41.198	357.678	320.745	317.161	149.593	-296.192
4900	41.277	358.528	321.508	318.408	149.593	-296.192
5000	41.356	359.363	322.256	319.347	149.593	-296.192
5100	41.435	360.183	323.000	320.343	149.593	-296.192
5200	41.514	360.988	323.715	321.036	149.593	-296.192
5300	41.593	361.779	324.426	321.380	149.593	-296.192
5400	41.672	362.558	325.125	322.333	149.593	-296.192
5500	41.751	363.333	325.812	323.188	149.593	-296.192
5600	41.830	364.076	326.489	323.846	149.593	-296.192
5700	41.909	364.817	327.155	324.522	149.593	-296.192
5800	41.988	365.547	327.810	325.187	149.593	-296.192
5900	42.067	366.265	328.456	325.833	149.593	-296.192
6000	42.146	366.973	329.092	326.465	149.593	-296.192

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Rusk and Gordy¹⁰ have investigated the pure rotational spectra of KBr in the 1.5 to 5.0 mm range of the microwave region by millimeter wave molecular beam spectroscopy. The reported values of $\omega_{e\epsilon}$, α_e , B_e and r_e are adopted here and corrected to the average isotopic species. The value of α_e is obtained from Fabricant *et al.*¹¹ Molecular constants for KBr(g) have also been reported by Hertzberg¹² and Rice and Klempner.¹³ They are in good agreement with the values adopted. Hertzberg¹² also lists an A state in 31770 cm⁻¹ based on observed electronic spectra.

References

- H von Wartenberg and P. Albrecht, *Z. Elektrochem.* **27**, 162 (1921).
- O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **117**, 147 (1921).
- E. Flock and W. H. Rodebusch, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **48**, 2522 (1926).
- H. Hintz and K. Jellinek, *Z. Elektrochem.* **42**, 187 (1936).
- I. G. Murgulescu and L. Maria, *Rev. Roumaine Chim.* **11**, 457 (1966). The authors adopted total vapor pressures reported by Wartenberg and Albrecht, loc. cit., for the evaluation of the partial pressures of KBr(g) and K₂Br₂(g). We use the KBr partial pressures derived from JANAF table thermodynamic functions for evaluation.
- K. I. Hagemark, M. Blander, and E. B. Luchsinger, *J. Phys. Chem.* **70**, 276 (1966), and K. I. Hagemark, *3M Company, St Paul, Minnesota*, personal communication, (February 6, 1967).
- K. Niwa, "Vapor Pressures of Alkali-Halides," *J. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Imperial Univ., Ser. III*, **2**, 201 (1938).
- J. E. Mayer and I. H. Witten, *J. Chem. Phys.* **6**, 301 (1938).
- B. H. Zimm and J. E. Mayer, *J. Chem. Phys.* **12**, 362 (1944).
- J. R. Rusk and W. Gordy, *Phys. Rev.* **127**, 817 (1962).
- P. B. Fabricant, R. O. Carlson, C. A. Lee, and I. I. Gordy, *Phys. Rev.* **91**, 1403 (1953).
- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, (1950).
- S. A. Rice and W. Klempner, *J. Chem. Phys.* **27**, 573 (1957).
- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London, 261 pp. (1953).

Potassium Bromide (KBr)
PREVIOUS March 1967 (1 atm)
CURRENT: March 1967 (1 bar)

 $B_{1K_1}(g)$ $M_r = 119.0023$ Potassium Bromide (KBr)Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$ Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$ ΔG° C_p° S° T/K $H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$ ΔH° $k \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ $\log K_r$ ∞

INFINITE

-170.852

-183.884

97.096

52.301

-200.253

43.267

-173.469

-180.079

-212.804

37.282

-113.007

-213.007

37.088

-217.498

34.262

-217.168

28.751

-22.760

25.857

23.535

-203.037

-234.856

15.631

-243.800

14.150

-248.866

12.959

-280.036

11.760

-244.167

10.628

-240.672

9.670

-237.167

8.849

-233.651

8.136

-230.126

-226.593

-226.007

-221.052

6.473

-207.575

-204.705

-203.639

-202.567

-201.486

-200.420

-199.357

-198.284

-197.213

-196.143

-195.073

-194.004

-193.037

-192.007

-191.000

-190.033

-189.000

-188.000

-187.000

-186.000

-185.000

-184.000

-183.000

-182.000

-181.000

-180.000

-179.000

-178.000

-177.000

-176.000

-175.000

-174.000

-173.000

-172.000

-171.000

-170.000

-169.000

-168.000

-167.000

-166.000

-165.000

-164.000

-163.000

-162.000

-161.000

-160.000

-159.000

-158.000

-157.000

-156.000

-155.000

-154.000

-153.000

-152.000

-151.000

-150.000

-149.000

-148.000

-147.000

-146.000

-145.000

-144.000

-143.000

-142.000

-141.000

-140.000

-139.000

-138.000

-137.000

-136.000

-135.000

-134.000

-133.000

-132.000

-131.000

-130.000

-129.000

-128.000

-127.000

-126.000

-125.000

-124.000

-123.000

-122.000

-121.000

-120.000

-119.000

-118.000

-117.000

-116.000

-115.000

-114.000

-113.000

-112.000

-111.000

-110.000

-109.000

-108.000

-107.000

-106.000

-105.000

-104.000

-103.000

-102.000

-101.000

-100.000

-99.000

-98.000

-97.0

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Lithium Bromide (LiBr)

CRYSTAL

Br₁Li₁(cr)

$$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [74.06] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 823 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -350.9 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 17.656 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

M_r = 86.845 Lithium Bromide (LiBr)

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa		
	T/K	C ^o	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o	-[G ^o -H ^o (T)]/T	H ^o -H ^o (T _r)
0	100	48.919	74.057	0.	-350.912	-341.630
	200	48.919	74.057	0.091	-350.937	-341.573
	298.15	48.995	74.360	5.104	-365.764	-333.373
	300	51.233	88.767	76.007	10.335	-368.312
	400	53.430	100.430	79.750	-367.686	-327.524
	500	56.987	110.394	84.954	15.804	-366.698
	600	59.768	119.300	88.463	21.586	-319.419
	700	64.455	127.583	92.840	27.794	27.898
	800	65.333	129.422	93.837	29.287	-303.647
	823.000	65.333	129.422	93.837	-	-303.647
	900	68.471	135.414	97.139	34.447	-296.053
	1000	71.379	142.787	101.339	41.448	-288.689
	1100	73.555	149.695	105.425	48.678	-281.560
	1200	75.228	156.172	109.387	56.142	-274.666
	1300	76.442	162.244	113.222	63.730	-268.001
	1400	77.278	167.942	116.929	71.418	-261.557
	1500	77.822	173.293	120.510	79.175	-255.325
	1600	78.199	178.339	123.968	86.977	8.891
	1700	78.408	183.076	127.307	94.808	-249.293
	1800	78.576	187.563	130.531	102.658	-246.412
	1900	78.701	191.815	133.645	110.522	-241.673
	2000	78.743	195.833	136.655	118.395	-207.284

Fusion Data

The selected enthalpy of fusion, $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 4.22 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (17.656 $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), was obtained from enthalpy measurements in a drop calorimeter by Dworkin and Bredig.⁶ Kelley⁷ reviewed some phase diagram studies of the lithium bromide system in the literature, and gave the enthalpy of fusion $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 2.90 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Blanc⁸ reported the enthalpy of fusion $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ(819\text{ K}) = 3.095 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by a cryoscopic method. Both values are too low.

References

- V. B. Parker, U.S. Nat. Bur. Stand. NSRDS-NBS 2, 66 pp. (1955).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: LiOH(cr), 3-31-66.
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-I, 124 pp. (1965).
- A. S. Dworkin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, personal communication, (December 1964).
- K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Min. Bull. 584, 232 pp. (1960); *ibid* 592, 149 pp. (1961).
- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 64, 269 (1960).
- K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Min. Bull. 393, 166 pp. (1936).
- M. Blanc, Compt. rend. 246, 570 (1958).

Lithium Bromide (LiBr)

M_r = 86.845 Lithium Bromide (LiBr)Br₁Li₁(I)

$$\Delta_f^{\circ}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [84.603] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{hs} = 823 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f^{\circ}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding the $\Delta_{hs}H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(823\text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

$\Delta_f^{\circ}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ has derived the heat capacity $C_p = 15.6 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ from enthalpy measurements (823–883 K) by the drop method. The liquid heat capacity was assumed to be constant as $15.6 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$. $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is obtained in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

$T_{vap}^{\circ}(1 \rightarrow \text{monomer})$ is taken as the temperature at which the calculated Gibbs energy change is zero for $\text{LiBr}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{LiBr}(\text{g})$, while $\Delta_{vap}^{\circ}H^{\circ}(1 \rightarrow \text{monomer})$ is the corresponding enthalpy of vaporization. $T_{vap}^{\circ}(1 \rightarrow \text{equilibrium mixture})$ is taken as the temperature at which the sum of the calculated partial vapor pressures of $\text{LiBr}(\text{g})$ and $\text{Li}_2\text{Br}(\text{g})$ reaches one bar (trimer and higher polymers have been neglected in calculation). This value (1.562 K) is in good agreement with the boiling point (at 1 atm) of 1583 K obtained from total vapor pressure measurements by von Wartenberg and Schulz² and also the boiling point of 1538 K by Ruff and Mugdan. $\Delta_{vap}^{\circ}H^{\circ}(1 \rightarrow \text{equilibrium mixture})$ at the boiling point is calculated as the heat of vaporization of one mole of liquid to vapor containing 29.23 mole percent of dimer. For detailed information see LiBr(g) and Li₂Br(g) tables.

References

- A. S. Dworkin, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, personal communication, (December 1964).
- H. von Wartenberg and H. Schulz, Z. Elektrochem. 27, 568 (1921).
- O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, Z. Anorg. Chem. 117, 147 (1921).

T/K	C _p	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p [°] = 0.1 MPa	
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S [°] - [G [°] - HF(T _r)]/T	kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _f G [°]
0					
100					
298.15	65.270	84.603	84.603	0.	-338.226
300	65.270	85.007	84.605	0.121	-338.221
400	65.270	103.784	87.165	6.648	-351.534
500	65.270	118.349	91.999	13.175	-352.786
600	65.270	130.249	97.413	19.702	-351.107
700	65.270	140.311	102.841	26.229	-349.369
800	65.270	149.026	108.081	32.756	-347.614
900	65.270	156.714	113.066	39.283	-345.861
1000	65.270	163.591	117.781	45.810	-344.107
1100	65.270	169.812	122.233	52.337	-342.352
1200	65.270	175.491	126.438	58.864	-340.597
1300	65.270	180.715	130.415	65.391	-338.843
1400	65.270	185.532	134.182	71.918	-337.086
1500	65.270	190.056	137.759	78.445	-335.326
1600	65.270	194.268	141.160	84.972	-331.563
1700	65.270	198.225	144.402	91.499	-264.115
1800	65.270	201.926	147.497	98.026	-252.632
1900	65.270	205.485	150.457	104.533	-477.034
2000	65.270	208.833	153.293	111.080	-472.004

0

100

298.15

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

0

100

298.15

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

1500

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Lithium Bromide (LiBr)

CRYSTAL - LIQUID

298.15 to 823 K crystal
above 823 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

 $M_f = 86.845$ Lithium Bromide (LiBr) $\text{Br}_1\text{Li}_1(\text{cr},\text{l})$

T/K	C_p^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^* - (G^* - H^*(T))/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	kJ mol^{-1}	$\Delta_f H^*$
0.						
100.						
200.						
298.15	48.919	74.057	74.057	0.	-350.912	-341.630
300	48.995	74.350	74.058	0.091	-350.937	-341.573
400	51.233	83.767	76.007	5.104	-365.764	-335.373
500	53.430	100.430	79.760	10.335	-368.312	-327.524
600	56.087	110.594	84.054	15.804	-367.686	-319.419
700	59.768	119.300	88.463	21.586	-366.698	-311.447
800	64.455	127.583	92.840	27.794	-365.263	-303.647
823.000	65.533	129.422	93.837	29.287	—	CRYSTAL $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ LIQUID
823.000	65.576	150.876	93.837	46.944	—	TRANSITION
900	65.270	156.714	98.970	51.969	-345.861	-297.701
1000	65.270	163.291	105.094	58.496	-344.107	-292.444
1100	65.270	169.812	110.700	65.023	-342.352	-287.363
1200	65.270	175.391	115.866	71.550	-340.597	-282.441
1300	65.270	180.715	120.656	78.078	-338.843	-277.666
1400	65.270	185.552	125.121	84.605	-337.086	-273.026
1500	65.270	190.056	129.201	91.132	-335.236	-268.511
1600	65.270	194.268	133.231	97.639	-333.563	-264.115
1700	65.270	198.225	136.939	104.186	-377.034	-252.632
1800	65.270	201.556	140.449	110.713	-474.514	-239.526
1900	65.270	205.985	143.780	117.240	-472.004	-226.539
2000	65.270	208.833	146.549	123.767	-469.503	-213.685

PREVIOUS

CURRENT: June 1966

Lithium Bromide (LiBr)

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

Magnesium Bromide (MgBr)

 $M_r = 104.209$ Magnesium Bromide (MgBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 244.95 \pm 0.21 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -27.7 \pm 41.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -35.3 \pm 41.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	ϵ , cm ⁻¹
X ^{2Σ}	0
A ₁ ^{2Π} _{1/2}	25765.2
A ₂ ^{2Π} _{3/2}	25876.3
B ^{2Σ}	[26500]
C ₁ ^{2Π}	39285.9

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_e &= 373.2 \text{ cm}^{-1} & \omega_{e-e} &= 1.34 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \alpha_e &= [0.00079] \text{ cm}^{-1} & \sigma_e &= 1 \\ B_e &= 0.16241 \text{ cm}^{-1} & r_e &= 2.36 \pm 0.10 \text{ Å} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

No thermochemical measurement of the enthalpy of formation has been made. The selected value, $\Delta H^\circ(\text{MgBr}, g, 0\text{ K}) = -6.611 \pm 10.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-27.660 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$), is based on an analysis of spectroscopic data. Herzberg¹ obtained the value $D_0^\infty \leq 3.35 \text{ eV}$ from predissociation which sets in above v_3 of A₁^{2Π} state. Gaydon² recommended $D_0^\infty = 3.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ eV}$ which was obtained from a linear Birge-Sponer extrapolation of the ground state vibrational levels (v = 0–6). Our adopted vibrational constants give this same value by a similar extrapolation. The linear Birge-Sponer D_0^∞ value adjusts to 3.03 eV (69.79 kcal mol⁻¹) when corrected for the ionic character of the Mg-Br bond by the method suggested by Hildenbrand.³ This adjusted D_0^∞ value is adopted and corresponds to $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ of $-35.3 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$.

Two lower values of D_0^∞ have been reported from results of ionic model calculations.^{4,5} Margrave⁴ calculated an ionic binding energy of 135 kcal mol⁻¹ which gives $D_0^\infty = 1.75 \text{ eV}$. Krasnov and Karaseva,⁵ using a Roothaan potential function⁶, found $D_0^\infty = 2.39 \text{ eV}$ which probably represents a minimum value. In addition, their $D_0^\infty(\text{MgBr}, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 0.44$ which is quite consistent with values of this ratio for other alkaline-earth halides.⁷ This consistency provides further support for our adopted results. An estimated uncertainty of $\pm 10.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ (41.8 kJ mol^{-1}) is believed to be realistic.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Values for the ground state vibrational constants and bond length are taken from the tabulation of Rosen.⁸ The adopted value of r_e which was obtained from a rotational analysis of the (0,0) bands of the A^{2Π}-X^{2Σ} system by Patel and Patel⁹ gives $r(\text{MgBr})/r_e(\text{MgBr}_2) = 0.1$. Comparison of values for this ratio for several alkaline-earth halides¹⁰ shows that $r_e(\text{MgBr})/r_e(\text{MgX}_2)$ is generally slightly less than one (< 0.96). This suggests that the uncertainty in $r_e(\text{MgBr})$ may be as high as 0.1 Å, assuming r_e for MgBr₂ is correct.⁷ The value of B_e is calculated from r_e , α_e is obtained from the other constants assuming a Morse potential function.

The electronic levels except for the two upper most states are from Rosen.⁸ We estimate a $^2\Sigma$ state to lie at 26500 cm⁻¹ by analogy with those observed for CaBr and SrBr.¹¹ The assignment of the level at 39285.9 cm⁻¹ is rather uncertain. Rosen⁸ has assigned this level as a C^{2Π} state. Very recently, Reddy and Rao¹² observed that the bands were single-headed, and they attributed the system to a C^{2Π}-X^{2Σ} transition. They observed that the bands were single-headed, and they attributed the system to a C^{2Π}-X^{2Σ} transition by analogy with that for MgF. Comparison of the observed spectra for MgCl, CaBr, SrBr, and BaBr¹³ suggests yet another assignment. It appears likely that the observed level near 40000 cm⁻¹ arises from a D^{2Σ}-X^{2Σ} transition, and the C^{2Π} state, estimated to lie near 30000 cm⁻¹, has gone unobserved. We tentatively adopt the assignment of Reddy and Rao.¹² However, thermodynamic functions based on the alternate assignments are not significantly different from those adopted, below 4500 K.

References

- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd Ed., D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, (1950).
- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 3rd ed., Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London, 330 pp. (1968).
- D. L. Hildenbrand in "Advances in High Temperature Chemistry," Vol. 1, Ed. by L. Eyring, Academic Press, New York, (1967).
- J. I. Margrave, J. Phys. Chem., 58, 258 (1954).
- K. S. Krasnov and N. V. Karaseva, Opt. and Spectrosc., 19, 14 (1965).
- E. S. Rittner, J. Chem. Phys., 19, 1030 (1951).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: CaBr(g), SrBr(g), and BaBr(g), 12-31-74, MgCl(g), 3-31-66; MgBr₂(g), 6-30-74.
- B. Rosen, Ed., "Spectroscopic Data Relative to Diatomic Molecules," Pergamon Press, New York, 515 pp. (1970).
- M. M. Patel and P. D. Patel, Indian J. Phys., 42, 419 (1968).
- M. M. Patel and P. D. Patel, J. Phys. B (Atom. Molec. Phys.) 2, 515 (1969).
- B. R. K. Reddy and P. T. Rao, Curr. Sci., 39, 509 (1970).

PREVIOUS: June 1975 (1 atm)
CURRENT: June 1975 (1 bar)

Br₁Mg₁(g) $M_r = 104.209$ Magnesium Bromide (MgBr)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
T/K	C_p°	S°	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$
0	0	0	INFINITE
100	30.272	208.838	-6.580
200	33.916	231.036	-6.549
250	34.967	245.160	-3.425
298.15	35.639	244.946	0
300	35.660	245.166	-0.066
350	36.132	245.377	-35.342
400	36.467	255.549	-34.947
450	36.715	247.622	-5.507
500	36.904	249.443	-52.418
600	37.173	270.491	7.247
700	37.359	276.236	11.052
800	37.498	281.235	-53.341
900	37.609	285.658	-111.908
1000	37.703	263.962	-120.055
1100	37.785	293.223	-128.054
1200	37.860	296.514	-135.199
1300	37.928	299.547	-142.020
1400	37.993	302.360	-149.931
1500	38.054	304.970	-157.842
1600	38.113	307.441	-165.753
1700	38.171	309.754	-173.664
1800	38.227	311.937	-181.575
1900	38.281	314.005	-189.486
2000	38.335	315.970	-197.397
2100	38.389	317.842	-205.308
2200	38.441	319.629	-213.219
2300	38.493	321.339	-221.129
2400	38.545	322.978	-229.039
2500	38.597	324.553	-237.949
2600	38.649	326.068	-246.859
2700	38.702	327.527	-255.769
2900	38.808	330.297	-263.679
3000	38.863	331.613	-271.589
3100	38.919	332.888	-279.499
3200	38.976	334.125	-287.409
3300	39.035	335.325	-295.319
3400	39.097	336.491	-303.229
3500	39.161	337.626	-311.139
3600	39.228	338.730	-319.049
3700	39.298	339.806	-326.959
3800	39.372	340.855	-334.869
3900	39.450	341.878	-342.779
4000	39.531	342.878	-350.689
4100	39.618	343.875	-358.599
4200	39.708	344.811	-366.509
4300	39.804	345.746	-374.419
4400	39.895	346.663	-382.329
4500	40.011	347.561	-390.239
4600	40.123	348.441	-398.149
4700	40.239	349.305	-406.059
4800	40.362	350.154	-413.969
4900	40.490	350.987	-421.879
5000	40.623	351.807	-430.787
5100	40.762	352.612	-439.696
5200	40.907	353.405	-448.606
5300	41.056	354.186	-457.516
5400	41.212	354.945	-466.426
5500	41.372	355.713	-475.335
5600	41.537	356.459	-484.245
5700	41.707	357.196	-493.155
5800	41.882	357.923	-502.065
5900	42.062	358.641	-510.975
6000	42.245	359.349	-519.885

Br₁Mg₁(g)

CURRENT: June 1975 (1 bar)

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr)

IDEAL GAS

 $M_r = 175.844$ Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr) $\text{Br}_1\text{Mo}_{1/2}\text{(g)}$

$$S^\circ(298.15) = [269.52 \pm 8] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [464.4 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15) = [457.3 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{519}]$	$[\text{6}], [\text{15890}]$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{16796}]$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{16947}]$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{17174}]$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{17344}]$	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, [\text{15699}]$
0	[6]	[6]	31,264	0	0	0	31,264	0	0	0	0	0
[11783]	[2]	[8]	232,325	100	232,325	100	232,325	100	232,325	100	232,325	100
[12034]	[4]	[10]	300,685	255,303	300,685	255,303	300,685	255,303	300,685	255,303	300,685	255,303
[12417]	[6]	[12]	272,802	255,303	272,802	255,303	272,802	255,303	272,802	255,303	272,802	255,303
[12900]	[8]	[4]	465,427	263,116	465,427	263,116	465,427	263,116	465,427	263,116	465,427	263,116
[13461]	[10]	[6]	416,047	270,953	416,047	270,953	416,047	270,953	416,047	270,953	416,047	270,953
			426,047	272,233		426,047	272,233		426,047	272,233		426,047
			416,526	263,711		416,526	263,711		416,526	263,711		416,526
			-87,028	-1,733		-87,028	-1,733		-87,028	-1,733		-87,028
			408,172	0		408,172	0		408,172	0		408,172
			-71,510	457,311		-71,510	457,311		-71,510	457,311		-71,510
			407,867	0		407,867	0		407,867	0		407,867
			-71,016	441,223		-71,016	441,223		-71,016	441,223		-71,016
			-59,772	394,663		-59,772	394,663		-59,772	394,663		-59,772
			-51,538	388,863		-51,538	388,863		-51,538	388,863		-51,538
			-45,138	440,582		-45,138	440,582		-45,138	440,582		-45,138
			-40,022	383,102		-40,022	383,102		-40,022	383,102		-40,022
			-32,358	371,687		-32,358	371,687		-32,358	371,687		-32,358
			-26,894	349,404		-26,894	349,404		-26,894	349,404		-26,894
			-22,803	349,239		-22,803	349,239		-22,803	349,239		-22,803
			-19,288	338,183		-19,288	338,183		-19,288	338,183		-19,288
			-17,093	327,229		-17,093	327,229		-17,093	327,229		-17,093
			-15,023	316,371		-15,023	316,371		-15,023	316,371		-15,023
			-13,303	305,605		-13,303	305,605		-13,303	305,605		-13,303
			-11,350	294,929		-11,350	294,929		-11,350	294,929		-11,350
			-10,609	284,340		-10,609	284,340		-10,609	284,340		-10,609
			-9,536	273,837		-9,536	273,837		-9,536	273,837		-9,536
			-8,600	263,419		-8,600	263,419		-8,600	263,419		-8,600
			-7,776	253,087		-7,776	253,087		-7,776	253,087		-7,776
			-7,047	242,841		-7,047	242,841		-7,047	242,841		-7,047
			-6,397	232,680		-6,397	232,680		-6,397	232,680		-6,397
			-6,387	183,195		-6,387	183,195		-6,387	183,195		-6,387
			-6,327	173,569		-6,327	173,569		-6,327	173,569		-6,327
			-5,814	222,606		-5,814	222,606		-5,814	222,606		-5,814
			-5,289	212,620		-5,289	212,620		-5,289	212,620		-5,289
			-4,813	192,913		-4,813	192,913		-4,813	192,913		-4,813
			-4,381	181,915		-4,381	181,915		-4,381	181,915		-4,381
			-3,987	173,063		-3,987	173,063		-3,987	173,063		-3,987
			-3,627	173,569		-3,627	173,569		-3,627	173,569		-3,627
			-3,296	164,036		-3,296	164,036		-3,296	164,036		-3,296
			-2,991	154,599		-2,991	154,599		-2,991	154,599		-2,991
			-2,710	145,307		-2,710	145,307		-2,710	145,307		-2,710
			-2,451	136,076		-2,451	136,076		-2,451	136,076		-2,451
			-2,231	128,160		-2,231	128,160		-2,231	128,160		-2,231
			-2,027	120,290		-2,027	120,290		-2,027	120,290		-2,027
			-1,636	112,461		-1,636	112,461		-1,636	112,461		-1,636
			-1,657	104,670		-1,657	104,670		-1,657	104,670		-1,657
			-1,386	104,670		-1,386	104,670		-1,386	104,670		-1,386
			-1,381	89,182		-1,381	89,182		-1,381	89,182		-1,381
			-1,331	89,182		-1,331	89,182		-1,331	89,182		-1,331
			-1,182	81,478		-1,182	81,478		-1,182	81,478		-1,182
			-1,042	73,796		-1,042	73,796		-1,042	73,796		-1,042
			-9,509	66,126		-9,509	66,126		-9,509	66,126		-9,509
			-10,920	62,194		-10,920	62,194		-10,920	62,194		-10,920
			-12,729	52,875		-12,729	52,875		-12,729	52,875		-12,729
			-14,148	38,545		-14,148	38,545		-14,148	38,545		-14,148
			-16,564	35,650		-16,564	35,650		-16,564	35,650		-16,564
			-18,912	32,790		-18,912	32,790		-18,912	32,790		-18,912
			-20,181	29,930		-20,181	29,930		-20,181	29,930		-20,181
			-21,737	27,070		-21,737	27,070		-21,737	27,070		-21,737
			-23,588	24,210		-23,588	24,210		-23,588	24,210		-23,588
			-25,588	21,350		-25,588	21,350		-25,588	21,350		-25,588
			-27,588	18,490		-27,588	18,490		-27,588	18,490		-27,588
			-29,588	15,630		-29,588	15,630		-29,588	15,630		-29,588
			-31,588	12,770		-31,588	12,770		-31,588	12,770		-31,588
			-33,588	9,910		-33,588	9,910		-33,588	9,910		-33,588
			-35,588	7,050		-35,588	7,050		-35,588	7,050		-35,588
			-37,588	4,190		-37,588	4,190		-37,588	4,190		-37,588
			-39,588	1,330		-39,588	1,330		-39,588	1,330		-39,588
			-41,588	0		-41,588	0		-41,588	0		-41,588
			-43,588	0		-43,588	0		-43,588	0		-43,588
			-45,588	0		-45,588	0		-45,588	0		-45,588
			-47,588	0		-47,588	0		-47,588	0		-47,588
			-49,588	0		-49,588	0		-49,588	0		-49,588
			-51,588	0		-51,588	0		-51,588	0		-51,588
			-53,588	0		-53,588	0		-53,588	0		-53,588
			-55,588	0		-55,588	0		-55,588	0		-55,588
			-57,588	0		-57,588	0		-57,588	0		-57,588
			-59,588	0		-59,588	0		-59,588	0		-59,588
			-61,588	0		-61,588	0		-61,588	0		-61,588
			-63,588	0		-63,588	0		-63,588	0		-63,588
			-65,588	0		-65,588	0		-65,588	0		-65,588
			-67,588	0		-67,588	0		-67,588	0		-67,588
			-69,588	0		-69,588	0		-69,588	0		-69,588
			-71,588	0		-71,588	0		-71,588	0		-71,588
			-73,588	0		-73,588	0		-73,588	0		-73,588
			-75,588	0		-75,588	0		-75,588	0		-75,588
			-77,588	0		-77,588	0		-77,588	0		-77,588
			-79,588	0		-79,588	0		-79,588	0		-79,588
			-81,588	0		-81,588	0		-81,588	0		-81,588
			-83,588	0		-83,588	0		-83,588	0		-83,588
			-85,588	0		-85,588	0		-85,588	0		-85,588
			-87,588	0		-87,588	0		-87,588	0		-87,588
			-89,588	0		-89,588	0		-89,588	0		-89,588
			-91,588	0		-91,588	0		-91,588	0		-91,588
			-93,588	0		-93,588	0		-93,588	0		-93,588
			-95,588	0		-95,588	0		-95,588	0		-95,588
			-97,588	0		-97,588	0		-97,588	0		-97,588
			-99,588	0		-99,588	0		-99,588	0		-99,588
			-101,588	0		-101,588	0		-101,588	0		-101,588
			-103,588	0		-103,588	0		-103,588	0		-103,588
			-105,588	0		-105,588	0		-105,588	0		-105

Bromoimidogen (NBr)

M_r = 93.9107 Bromoimidogen (NBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 235.48 \pm 0.4 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 308.4 \pm 21 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 300.8 \pm 21 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State $\epsilon_e \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_e \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_e \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\sigma_e = 1$	$r_e = 1.79 \text{ \AA}$
Σ^-	0	3		

Enthalpy of Formation

Miller and Dunford¹ have extrapolated the ground state vibrational levels and obtain $D_0^{\circ} = 67 \pm 5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ or $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 73.7 \pm 5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($308.361 \pm 21 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Miller and Dunford¹ give all the vibrational and rotational constants, which have been adjusted to the normally occurring isotopic mixture for bromine.

Reference

R. V. Miller and H. B. Dunford, J. Chem. Phys., 35, 1202 (1961).

T/K	C_p^*		S^*		$H^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T)/T$		$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^{\bullet} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	kJ mol^{-1}	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	ΔG^{\bullet}	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	0	-8.989	308.359	308.359	308.359	INFNITE	-136.114
100	29.149	202.331	263.129	-8.080	298.871	298.871	298.871	298.871	-75.630	-59.602
200	30.386	229.859	238.409	-3.110	307.484	289.653	289.653	289.653	-	-
250	31.724	229.806	236.015	-1.532	306.907	282.261	282.261	282.261	-	-
298.15	32.730	235.482	235.482	0.	300.738	281.804	281.804	281.804	-49.371	-
300	32.766	235.685	235.483	0.061	300.722	281.686	281.686	281.686	-49.046	-
350	34.634	240.803	245.385	1.721	285.359	279.159	279.159	279.159	-41.692	-
400	34.334	245.342	245.342	3.421	285.384	278.932	278.932	278.932	-36.369	-
450	34.892	249.419	237.969	5.152	285.462	277.638	277.638	277.638	-3.227	-
500	33.539	239.319	239.302	6.909	285.536	276.763	276.763	276.763	-28.913	-
600	35.997	259.625	242.162	10.478	285.774	274.985	274.985	274.985	-33.940	-
700	36.549	265.209	245.065	14.101	286.007	273.168	273.168	273.168	-20.384	-
800	36.774	271.099	247.895	17.653	286.237	271.318	271.318	271.318	-17.715	-
900	37.019	274.445	250.608	21.453	286.457	269.440	269.440	269.440	-15.638	-
1000	37.211	278.356	253.190	25.165	286.662	267.538	267.538	267.538	-13.975	-
1100	37.168	281.910	255.542	28.894	286.851	265.617	265.617	265.617	-12.613	-
1200	37.499	285.167	257.969	32.638	287.024	263.678	263.678	263.678	-11.478	-
1300	37.613	286.173	260.178	36.394	287.183	261.768	261.768	261.768	-10.516	-
1400	37.713	290.964	262.279	40.160	287.328	259.763	259.763	259.763	-9.692	-
1500	37.803	293.569	264.279	43.936	287.460	257.789	257.789	257.789	-8.977	-
1600	37.885	296.012	266.187	47.720	287.580	255.807	255.807	255.807	-8.351	-
1700	37.961	298.311	268.009	51.513	287.690	253.818	253.818	253.818	-7.799	-
1800	38.032	300.483	269.754	55.312	287.788	251.822	251.822	251.822	-7.308	-
1900	38.100	302.541	271.142	59.119	287.875	249.822	249.822	249.822	-6.868	-
2000	38.165	304.497	273.031	62.932	287.951	247.817	247.817	247.817	-6.472	-
2100	38.226	306.360	274.574	66.752	288.016	245.809	245.809	245.809	-6.114	-
2200	38.286	308.140	276.059	70.577	288.070	243.798	243.798	243.798	-5.788	-
2300	38.345	309.843	277.491	74.409	288.112	241.784	241.784	241.784	-5.491	-
2400	38.401	311.476	278.374	78.246	288.143	239.769	239.769	239.769	-5.218	-
2500	38.457	313.045	280.209	82.089	288.163	237.753	237.753	237.753	-4.968	-
2600	38.511	314.534	281.501	85.938	288.171	235.737	235.737	235.737	-4.736	-
2700	38.565	316.039	282.753	89.791	288.170	233.720	233.720	233.720	-4.522	-
2800	38.617	317.412	283.966	93.651	288.138	231.703	231.703	231.703	-4.322	-
2900	38.670	318.768	285.142	97.515	288.138	229.688	229.688	229.688	-4.137	-
3000	38.721	320.080	286.285	101.384	288.110	227.672	227.672	227.672	-3.954	-
3100	38.772	321.331	287.396	105.259	288.076	225.658	225.658	225.658	-3.802	-
3200	38.823	322.582	288.476	109.139	288.026	223.646	223.646	223.646	-3.651	-
3300	38.873	323.778	289.524	113.074	287.993	221.634	221.634	221.634	-3.508	-
3400	38.923	324.939	290.553	116.913	287.948	219.624	219.624	219.624	-3.374	-
3500	38.972	326.068	291.551	120.808	287.901	217.615	217.615	217.615	-3.248	-
3600	39.021	327.167	292.525	124.708	287.836	215.607	215.607	215.607	-3.128	-
3700	39.070	328.236	293.476	128.612	287.812	213.601	213.601	213.601	-3.016	-
3800	39.119	329.279	294.405	132.552	287.772	211.596	211.596	211.596	-2.909	-
3900	39.168	330.256	295.312	136.438	287.737	209.592	209.592	209.592	-2.807	-
4000	39.216	331.288	296.199	140.355	287.707	207.589	207.589	207.589	-2.711	-
4100	39.264	332.257	297.067	144.279	287.685	205.586	205.586	205.586	-2.619	-
4200	39.312	333.204	297.916	148.208	287.671	203.584	203.584	203.584	-2.532	-
4300	39.360	334.129	298.747	152.142	287.656	201.582	201.582	201.582	-2.449	-
4400	39.408	335.035	299.562	156.080	287.630	199.580	199.580	199.580	-2.369	-
4500	39.456	335.921	300.560	160.023	287.687	197.577	197.577	197.577	-2.293	-
4600	39.503	336.789	301.143	163.971	287.714	195.575	195.575	195.575	-2.221	-
4700	39.551	337.539	301.910	167.924	287.753	193.571	193.571	193.571	-2.151	-
4800	39.598	338.472	302.663	171.852	287.805	191.567	191.567	191.567	-2.085	-
4900	39.646	339.289	303.402	175.844	287.870	189.561	189.561	189.561	-2.021	-
5000	39.693	340.090	304.128	179.811	287.948	187.554	187.554	187.554	-1.959	-
5100	39.740	340.877	304.841	183.792	288.039	185.546	185.546	185.546	-1.900	-
5200	39.787	341.649	305.541	187.759	288.144	183.535	183.535	183.535	-1.844	-
5300	39.834	342.407	306.230	191.740	288.263	181.522	181.522	181.522	-1.789	-
5400	39.881	343.152	306.907	195.726	288.396	179.507	179.507	179.507	-1.726	-
5500	39.928	343.884	307.572	199.716	288.543	177.489	177.489	177.489	-1.686	-
5600	39.975	344.604	308.227	203.711	288.704	175.468	175.468	175.468	-1.637	-
5700	40.022	345.312	308.872	207.711	288.779	173.445	173.445	173.445	-1.589	-
5800	40.069	346.009	309.506	211.716	289.057	171.418	171.418	171.418	-1.544	-
5900	40.116	346.694	310.130	215.725	289.268	169.388	169.388	169.388	-1.500	-
6000	40.163	347.369	310.746	219.739	289.483	167.354	167.354	167.354	-1.457	-

CURRENT December 1962 (1 bar)
PREVIOUS December 1962 (1 atm)

Bromoimidogen (NBr)

Br₁N(g)

IDEAL GAS

Nitrosyl Bromide (NOBr)

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 91.41 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 82.13 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		
	ν, cm^{-1}	
1801(1)		
542 (1)		
1265(1)		

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1

$\sigma = 1$

Point Group: C₂

Bond Distances: O-N = 1.15 ± 0.04 Å; N-Br = 2.14 ± 0.02 Å

Bond Angle: O-N-Br = 117 ± 3°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A/I_B/I_C = 5.16414 \times 10^{-15} \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The chemical equilibrium of the reaction $2\text{NO}(\text{g}) + \text{Br}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NOBr}(\text{g})$ has been studied by Trautz and Dalaal,¹ Blair *et al.*,² and Krauss.³ Using the reported equilibrium constants, the enthalpy changes $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, of this reaction are evaluated by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. Based on the 3rd law $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ values, the enthalpies of formation for NOBr(g) are derived. The results obtained are presented in the table below. The value of $\Delta H^\circ(\text{NOBr}, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K})$ adopted is $19.63 \pm 0.2 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($82.132 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$).

Source	Data Points	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{kcal/mol}^{-1}$		
		2nd Law	3rd Law	Draft
Trautz and Dalaal ¹	*	258.2 - 603.2	-11.11 - 0.4	19.62
Blair <i>et al.</i> , ²	30	296.9 - 502.9	-11.74 + 0.07	19.64
Krauss ³	23	264.0 - 290.1	-13.46 + 0.30	-13.7 ± 1.1

*The data points employed for evaluation are calculated from a given equation.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure of NOBr(g) has been determined by electron diffraction by Ketelaar and Palmer.⁴ The results were confirmed later by Weatherly and Williams,⁵ who studied the microwave spectrum of NOBr(g) in the region 20000–40000 Mc/sec and analyzed the J = 2 → 3 transition. The values of bond length and angle adopted are obtained from Ketelaar and Palmer. The infrared absorption spectrum of NOBr(g) has been examined from 400 to 5303 cm⁻¹ by Burns and Bernstein.⁶ The authors observed the first two fundamental vibrational frequencies and obtained the third from combination and overtones. These assignments are adopted. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 0.9405 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 22.9668 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 23.9093 \times 10^{-39}$ g·cm².

References

- M. Trautz and V. P. Dalaal, Z. Anorg. Chem. 110, 1 (1920).
- C. M. Blair, Jr., P. D. Brass and D. M. Yost, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 56, 1916 (1934).
- W. Krauss, Z. Physik. Chem. A175, 295 (1936).
- J. A. A. Ketelaar and K. J. Palmer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 59, 2629 (1937).
- T. L. Weatherly and Q. Williams, J. Chem. Phys. 25, 717 (1956).
- W. G. Burns and H. I. Bernstein, J. Chem. Phys. 18, 1669 (1950).

T/K	C_p^*	S^*	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
			$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T$	$k\text{J/mol}^{-1}$	ΔG°
0	0	0	INFINITE	-11.654	91.410
100	36.257	228.950	311.488	-8.254	90.510
200	42.124	236.017	277.590	-4.315	89.087
250	44.073	265.637	274.266	-2.157	88.380
288.15	45.473	273.525	0.	82.132	82.417
300	45.520	273.806	0.084	82.092	82.419
350	46.660	280.912	274.084	2.390	66.605
400	47.623	287.207	275.339	4.747	65.571
450	48.490	292.866	276.977	7.150	65.562
500	49.264	298.013	278.827	9.594	66.573
600	50.636	307.124	286.854	14.592	66.639
700	51.831	315.023	293.821	19.718	66.748
800	52.807	322.010	304.958	24.951	66.881
900	53.669	328.278	294.640	30.274	63.933
1000	54.266	333.961	298.293	35.668	61.187
1100	54.804	339.159	301.775	41.123	118.945
1200	55.248	343.947	305.092	46.626	121.529
1300	55.615	348.385	308.224	52.170	128.300
1400	55.922	352.518	311.270	57.747	132.959
1500	56.179	356.385	314.150	63.352	137.607
1600	56.397	360.018	316.904	68.982	142.247
1700	56.583	363.443	319.582	74.631	68.202
1800	56.742	366.181	322.072	80.297	68.509
1900	56.880	369.753	324.501	83.979	151.503
2000	57.000	372.674	326.837	91.673	156.122
2100	57.104	375.457	329.087	97.378	163.439
2200	57.196	378.116	331.255	103.093	169.598
2300	57.276	380.660	333.349	108.817	174.566
2400	57.348	383.099	335.371	114.548	168.592
2500	57.412	385.442	337.327	120.286	183.781
2600	57.469	387.695	339.222	126.030	188.590
2700	57.520	389.664	341.037	131.780	193.002
2800	57.566	391.957	342.838	137.534	197.616
2900	57.607	393.978	344.567	143.293	202.233
3000	57.645	395.932	346.247	149.055	206.855
3100	57.679	397.822	347.880	154.821	211.481
3200	57.710	399.654	349.469	160.591	168.850
3300	57.739	401.430	351.017	166.363	170.747
3400	57.765	403.154	352.525	172.139	167.495
3500	57.799	404.879	353.996	177.916	170.300
3600	57.811	406.457	355.431	183.696	176.977
3700	57.831	408.042	356.831	189.478	186.882
3800	57.850	409.584	358.199	195.262	193.345
3900	57.867	411.087	359.536	201.048	194.437
4000	57.884	412.552	360.843	206.836	196.208
4100	57.899	413.982	362.122	212.625	203.355
4200	57.913	415.377	363.374	218.416	207.777
4300	57.926	416.740	364.599	224.207	215.510
4400	57.938	418.072	365.799	230.001	222.115
4500	57.949	419.374	366.975	235.795	226.818
4600	57.960	420.648	368.128	241.590	234.633
4700	57.970	421.895	369.259	247.387	240.334
4800	57.979	423.115	370.388	253.184	243.933
5000	58.032	431.012	371.595	293.789	258.077
5100	58.037	432.057	372.526	295.593	262.037
5200	58.044	432.631	373.576	270.582	267.417
5300	58.052	433.085	374.607	276.383	272.115
5400	58.053	433.085	375.620	282.184	278.816
5500	58.053	433.085	376.616	287.986	286.240
5600	58.053	433.085	376.822	288.054	286.359
5800	58.043	433.085	378.559	299.593	295.666
5900	58.048	434.094	380.439	303.447	302.388
6000	58.054	435.086	381.357	317.006	303.038

PREVIOUS: December 1966 (1 atm)

Nitrosyl Bromide (ONBr)	
	CURRENT: December 1966 (1 bar)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_1\text{Na}_1(\text{cr})$ $M_r = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

CRYSTAL

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 86.82 \pm 0.25 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$T_{\text{fus}} = 1020 \text{ K}$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -354.30 \pm 0.42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -361.41 \pm 0.42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 26.108 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Enthalpy of Formation				
The enthalpy of solution of NaBr(cr) in water has been measured by Askew <i>et al.</i> ¹ and Wallace ² to be +0.01 and -0.144 kcal·mol ⁻¹ , respectively. Using $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Na}^+)$, ad, 298.15 K) = -57.39 and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^-)$, ad, 298.15 K) = -29.05 kcal·mol ⁻¹ , from Wagman, ³ the respective value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for NaBr(cr) was found to be -86.3 and -86.45 kcal·mol ⁻¹ . The adopted value is the average of these two.				
Heat Capacity and Entropy				
The low temperature heat capacities (7.21–301.73 K) were measured by Gardner and Taylor. ⁴ The high temperature enthalpy changes (290–645, 290–816 K) were determined by Magnus. ⁵ Based upon the latter data, the high temperature heat capacities were derived. The two sets of C_p° data were joined smoothly at 298.15 K by graphical method. $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was obtained from Gardner and Taylor ⁴ using $S^\circ(10 \text{ K}) = 0.034 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.				
$Fusion \text{ Data}$				
T_{fus} and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ were reported by Dworkin and Bredig. ⁶ The values, $T_{\text{fus}} = 1014 \text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 5.52 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, reported by Blanc ⁷ were not used.				
Sublimation Data				
The value of $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was derived from six sets of vapor pressure data by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. See the ideal gas table for details.				
References				
¹ F. A. Askew, E. Bullock, H. T. Smith, R. K. Thirkler, O. Gatty and J. H. Wolfenden, J. Chem. Soc. 1934, 1368.				
² W. E. Wallace, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 71, 2485 (1949).				
³ D. D. Wagman, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand., personal communication, July 2, 1964.				
⁴ T. E. Gardner and A. R. Taylor, Jr., U. S. Bur. Mines RI 6435, 8 pp. (1964).				
⁵ A. Magnus, Phys. Z. 14, 5 (1913).				
⁶ A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 64, 269 (1960).				
⁷ M. Blanc, Compt. Rend., 246, 570 (1958).				

$M_r = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ kPa}$			
		$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
		T/K	C_p°	S°	$-G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	0	0	-11.590	-354.302	-354.302	INFINITE
100	40.166	35.606	0	-9.473	-354.921	-353.408	-353.408	-353.408	184.601
200	48.744	66.818	91.420	-8.920	-355.275	-353.758	-349.267	-349.267	91.870
298.15	51.400	86.818	0	-8.614	-361.414	-361.414	-349.192	-349.192	61.190
300	51.442	87.136	86.819	0.095	-361.441	-361.441	-349.052	-349.052	60.800
400	53.451	102.226	88.863	5.345	-379.052	-379.052	-341.804	-341.804	44.635
500	54.832	114.311	92.784	10.764	-378.581	-378.581	-332.542	-332.542	34.740
600	56.066	124.419	97.226	16.310	-377.911	-377.911	-323.394	-323.394	28.154
700	57.321	133.156	101.757	21.579	-377.063	-377.063	-314.572	-314.572	23.459
800	58.576	140.892	106.175	27.714	-376.054	-376.054	-305.484	-305.484	19.946
900	59.831	147.864	110.426	33.694	-374.903	-374.903	-296.730	-296.730	17.222
1000	61.086	154.232	114.492	39.740	-373.631	-373.631	-288.111	-288.111	15.049
1020.000	61.337	155.445	115.284	40.964	— CRYSTAL —	— CRYSTAL —	— LIQUID —	— LIQUID —	—
1100	62.342	160.113	118.376	45.911	-372.260	-372.260	-279.625	-279.625	13.278
1200	63.597	165.592	122.085	52.208	-467.569	-467.569	-268.877	-268.877	11.707
1300	64.832	170.732	125.631	58.631	-465.125	-465.125	-252.364	-252.364	10.140
1400	66.107	175.584	129.027	65.179	-463.561	-463.561	-236.693	-236.693	8.809
1500	67.345	180.877	132.886	71.151	-459.877	-459.877	-220.010	-220.010	7.661
1600	68.618	184.573	135.418	78.649	-457.072	-457.072	-204.109	-204.109	6.663
1700	69.925	188.772	138.434	85.576	-454.144	-454.144	-188.388	-188.388	5.788
1800	71.267	192.807	141.343	92.635	-451.091	-451.091	-172.843	-172.843	5.016
1900	72.645	196.697	144.155	99.830	-447.910	-447.910	-157.471	-157.471	4.329
2000	74.057	200.439	146.876	107.165	-444.598	-444.598	-142.270	-142.270	3.716

References

- ¹F. A. Askew, E. Bullock, H. T. Smith, R. K. Thirkler, O. Gatty and J. H. Wolfenden, J. Chem. Soc. 1934, 1368.
²W. E. Wallace, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 71, 2485 (1949).
³D. D. Wagman, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand., personal communication, July 2, 1964.
⁴T. E. Gardner and A. R. Taylor, Jr., U. S. Bur. Mines RI 6435, 8 pp. (1964).
⁵A. Magnus, Phys. Z. 14, 5 (1913).
⁶A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 64, 269 (1960).
⁷M. Blanc, Compt. Rend., 246, 570 (1958).

PREVIOUS: September 1964

Br₁Na₁(cr)

Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

LIQUID

Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

$$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [104.3631] J \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 1020\text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(1020\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid. The equilibrium constant of the reaction $\text{NaBr(l)} + \text{HCl(g)} = \text{NaCl(l)} + \text{HBr(g)}$ has been determined by Toguri et al.¹ From the reported data, $K(800^\circ\text{C}) = -1.19 \pm 0.01$, the enthalpy of reaction ($\Delta_rH^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$) was derived to be $2.11 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$. Using $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{HCl, g, 298.15 K}) = -22.062$, $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaCl, l, 298.15 K}) = -92.24$ and $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{HBr, g, 298.15 K}) = 8.70 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, the value of $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for NaBr(l) was evaluated to be $-81.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, which is in reasonable agreement with the value adopted. The values of $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for HCl(g) and HBr(g) were obtained from Wagnaman.²

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Heat capacity for NaBr(l) is estimated by comparison with those for NaCl(cr), NaCl(l), AgCl(cr), and AgCl(l). The entropy is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Vaporization Data

T_{fus} and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ were reported by Dworkin and Bredig.³ The values, $T_{\text{fus}} = 1014\text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 5.52 \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, reported by Blanc,⁴ were not used.

Vaporization Data

The boiling point, $T_{\text{boil}}(\text{l} \rightarrow \text{monomer})$, is calculated as the temperature at which the value of $\Delta_rG^\circ = 0$ for the reaction $\text{NaBr(l)} \rightarrow \text{NaBr(g)}$. The difference between Δ_fH° for NaBr(l) and NaBr(g) at $T_{\text{boil}}(\text{l} \rightarrow \text{monomer})$ is the enthalpy of vaporization, $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(\text{l} \rightarrow \text{monomer})$.

References

- J. Toguri, H. Flood and T. Forland, Acta Chem. Scand. **17**, 1502 (1963).
- D. D. Wagnaman, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. personal communication, (July 2, 1964).
- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. **64**, 269 (1960).
- M. Blanc, Compt. Rend., **246**, 570 (1958).

LIQUID	$M_f = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)			Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-339.343] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 26.108 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	T/K	C°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_0)/T]$	$H^\circ - I^\circ(T_0)$
	0	100	104.363	104.363	0.	-339.343
		200.	104.342	104.342	0.115	-339.350
		298.15	104.342	104.349	6.349	-335.977
		300	102.342	122.683	12.584	-345.690
		400	92.342	106.810	12.584	-319.797
		500	82.342	111.427	12.584	-312.939
		600	62.342	116.598	18.818	-353.332
		700	52.342	121.782	25.052	-351.919
		800	62.342	126.787	31.286	-350.470
		900	52.342	131.549	37.520	-299.903
		1000	62.342	136.052	43.754	-297.600
		1100	62.342	140.304	49.989	-291.675
		1200	62.342	144.320	56.223	-273.439
		1300	62.342	148.119	62.457	-259.526
		1400	62.342	200.782	151.717	-245.798
		1500	62.342	205.684	155.133	-232.210
		1600	62.342	209.107	81.159	-432.990
		1700	62.342	212.886	161.478	-205.493
		1800	62.342	216.450	164.434	-430.256
		1900	62.342	219.820	167.262	-428.027
		2000	62.342	223.018	99.952	-192.316
		2100	62.342	226.050	106.096	-423.596
		2200	62.342	228.960	112.330	-421.395
		2300	62.342	231.731	175.067	-118.164
		2400	62.342	234.384	177.471	-417.028
		2500	62.342	236.929	131.033	-414.864
					137.267	-115.788
						-232.0
						-103.349
						2159

PREVIOUS:

Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

Br₂Na(l)

CURRENT September 1964

CRYSTAL-LIQUID
Sodium Bromide (NaBr) $M_f = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

0	10	1020	K	crystal
above		1020	K	liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
	C_p^*	S^*	$-(G^* - H^*(T_r))/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	Δ_H^*	Δ_G^*
0	0.	0.	0.	-11,590	-354,302	-354,302
100	40,166	130,332	9,473	-354,971	-353,408	-353,408
200	48,744	65,818	-4,920	-355,225	-351,758	-351,758
298.15	51,400	86,818	0.	-361,414	-349,267	-61,190
300	51,442	86,819	0.095	-361,441	-349,192	60,800
400	53,451	102,226	88,863	5,345	-319,052	44,635
500	54,852	114,311	92,784	10,764	-378,581	-332,542
600	56,066	124,419	97,246	16,310	-323,394	38,740
700	57,321	131,156	101,757	21,979	-377,913	28,154
800	58,576	140,892	106,175	27,774	-377,063	23,459
900	59,831	147,364	110,426	33,694	-305,484	19,246
1000	61,086	154,232	114,492	39,740	-296,730	17,222
1020,000	61,337	155,445	115,284	40,964	-288,111	15,049
1020,000	62,342	181,041	115,284	67,072	— CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID —	—
1100	62,342	183,748	120,239	72,060	-346,111	-281,675
1200	62,342	191,172	125,928	78,294	-273,439	13,376
1300	62,342	196,162	131,141	84,538	-259,228	11,902
1400	62,342	200,782	135,952	90,762	-245,977	10,428
1500	62,342	203,984	140,419	96,996	-434,731	9,170
1600	62,342	208,107	144,588	103,230	-432,490	8,086
1700	62,342	212,886	148,496	109,465	-218,781	7,142
1800	62,342	216,450	152,173	115,599	-330,256	6,314
1900	62,342	219,820	155,645	121,933	-428,027	5,581
2000	62,342	223,018	158,935	128,167	-425,807	4,929
2100	62,342	226,060	162,059	134,401	-423,596	4,346
2200	62,342	228,960	165,035	140,635	-153,580	3,820
2300	62,342	231,731	167,875	146,870	-149,205	3,345
2400	62,342	234,184	170,591	153,104	-128,276	2,913
2500	62,342	236,929	173,194	159,338	-412,716	2,520

Br₁Na₁(cr,I)

PREVIOUS:	Sodium Bromide (NaBr)
CURRENT: September 1964	Br ₁ Na ₁ (cr,I)

Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

 $M_r = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 241.218 \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -135.04 \pm 2.09 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -143.93 \pm 2.09 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State ϵ_r , cm ⁻¹	ω_r , cm ⁻¹	ω_{eff} , cm ⁻¹	B_r , 0.1495 cm ⁻¹	α_r , 0.000939 cm ⁻¹	σ_r , 1
$^1\Sigma^+$	0	0	0	0	1

$$\omega_r = 302.1 \pm 4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$B_r = 0.1495 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_{\text{eff}} = 1.50 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_r = 2.5020 \pm 0.0001 \text{ Å}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ was calculated from $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ and $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for NaBr(cr). The latter was derived by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods from six sets of vapor pressure data, corrected for the presence of dimer species in the vapor. The results are listed as follows.

Source	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal/mol ⁻¹		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, kcal/mol ⁻¹
		2nd law	3rd law	
Niwa ¹	NaBr(cr) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	50.31	51.97	-35.24
Cogin and Kimball ²	NaBr(cr) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	52.14	52.26	-34.18
Mayer and Winter ³	NaBr(cr) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	65.30	52.59	-33.79 ^b
Ruff and Mugdan ⁴	NaBr(l) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	47.48	46.43	-34.15
Wartenberg and Albrecht ⁵	NaBr(l) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	47.54	46.38	-34.15
Bloom <i>et al.</i> ⁶	NaBr(l) \rightarrow NaBr(g)	51.53	46.23	-34.88 ^b

^aBased on the average of the 2nd and 3rd law values.
^bOnly the 3rd law value being used.

The value of $\Delta H^\circ(\text{NaBr}, g, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -34.40 \pm 0.50 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($-143.930 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$) adopted is the average value of the six $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ values listed in the above table. The dissociation energy was calculated to be 86.28 kcal/mol⁻¹ or 3.74 eV which is in good agreement with the values^{7,8} 3.84 \pm 1 and 3.85 eV, reported by Gaydon⁹ and Herzberg¹⁰, respectively. According to Brewer,⁹ Gaydon's original reported value, $D_0^\circ = 3.8$, is an average of the value of 3.84 eV from atomic fluorescence and the value of 3.75 eV calculated for Gaydon by Brewer from pressure data available at that time.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The values of ω_r , ω_{eff} , B_r and α_r were taken from Rice and Klemperer.¹⁰ The adopted bond distance (r_c) reported by Honing *et al.*¹¹ was derived from microwave spectrum. By electron-diffraction method, the Na-Br bond distance was determined as $2.64 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$ by Maxwell *et al.*¹² The discrepancy may be due to the presence of a large proportion of dimer at the higher pressures used in the electron-diffraction determination. The ground state configuration was reported by G. Herzberg.¹³

References

- K. Niwa, J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. Ser. III, 2, 201 (1938).
- G. E. Cogin and G. E. Kimball, J. Chem. Phys., 16, 1035 (1948).
- J. E. Mayer and I. H. Winter, J. Chem. Phys., 6, 301 (1938).
- O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, Z. Anorg. Chem., 117, 147 (1921).
- H. von Wartenberg and P. Albrecht, Z. Electrochem., 27, 162 (1921).
- S. A. Rice and W. Klemperer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 2044 (1958).
- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., Chapman and Hall Ltd., London, 261 pp. (1953).
- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, (1950).
- L. Brewer, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, personal communication, (October 23, 1964).
- S. A. Rice and W. Klemperer, J. Chem. Phys., 27, 573 (1957).
- A. Honig, M. Mandel, M. L. Stinch and C. H. Townes, Phys. Rev., 96, 629 (1954).
- L. R. Maxwell, S. B. Hendricks and V. M. Mosley, Phys. Rev., 52, 968 (1937).

Br₁Na₁(g) $M_r = 102.89377$ Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$						Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
	T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	ΔH°	$k_J \text{ mol}^{-1}$	ΔG°	$\log K_r$
	0	0	0	0	-9.807	-135.035	-135.035	INFINITE
	100	31.273	203.957	272.441	-6.847	-134.812	-150.133	78.422
	200	34.956	226.965	244.505	-5.508	-136.379	-164.890	43.065
	250	35.803	234.864	241.813	-1.737	-137.340	-171.910	35.919
	298.15	36.323	241.218	241.218	0	-143.930	-177.817	31.153
	300	36.339	241.443	241.443	0.067	-143.984	-178.027	30.997
	350	36.699	247.073	241.663	1.894	-159.926	-182.814	27.283
	400	36.957	251.991	242.653	3.735	-163.178	-185.836	24.658
	450	37.150	256.356	243.937	5.588	-163.308	-188.596	21.896
	500	37.301	260.278	245.379	7.450	-164.411	-191.355	19.391
	600	37.529	267.100	248.447	11.192	-165.545	-196.636	17.119
	700	37.699	272.899	251.536	14.954	-166.604	-201.733	15.054
	800	37.837	277.942	254.579	18.731	-167.612	-206.682	13.495
	900	37.957	282.465	257.383	22.520	-168.592	-212.507	12.276
	1000	38.065	286.410	260.089	26.322	-169.565	-216.223	11.294
	1100	38.165	290.043	262.649	30.133	-170.553	-220.841	10.487
	1200	38.260	293.368	265.073	33.954	-178.339	-222.928	9.704
	1300	38.351	296.434	267.369	37.785	-268.487	-219.138	8.805
	1400	38.440	299.279	269.547	41.625	-268.631	-215.337	8.034
	1500	38.526	301.934	271.619	45.473	-268.770	-211.525	7.366
	2200	39.103	316.794	283.774	72.645	-269.711	-184.619	4.383
	2300	39.183	318.534	285.247	76.539	-269.834	-180.748	4.105
	2400	39.263	320.203	286.669	80.481	-270.002	-176.871	3.849
	2500	39.342	321.808	288.043	84.412	-270.158	-172.987	3.614
	2600	39.422	323.352	289.371	88.350	-270.321	-169.997	3.397
	2700	39.501	324.841	290.658	92.296	-270.482	-165.201	3.235
	2800	39.580	326.379	291.904	96.250	-270.647	-161.298	3.009
	2900	39.660	327.670	293.114	100.212	-270.865	-157.388	2.873
	3000	39.739	329.016	294.238	104.182	-271.066	-153.472	2.672
	3100	39.817	330.320	295.430	108.160	-271.279	-149.548	2.520
	3200	39.896	331.585	296.540	110.146	-271.502	-141.618	2.377
	3300	39.975	332.814	297.621	116.139	-271.737	-141.681	2.243
	3400	40.054	334.009	298.673	120.141	-271.985	-137.736	2.116
	3500	40.132	335.171	299.700	124.150	-272.246	-133.784	1.997
	3600	40.211	336.303	300.701	128.167	-272.519	-129.824	1.884
	3700	40.289	337.405	301.678	132.192	-272.807	-125.856	1.777
	3800	40.368	338.481	302.632	136.225	-273.110	-121.880	1.675
	3900	40.446	339.530	303.565	140.265	-273.429	-117.897	1.579
	4000	40.524	340.555	304.477	144.314	-273.766	-113.904	1.487
	4100	40.603	341.557	305.369	148.370	-274.121	-109.903	1.400
	4200	40.681	342.536	306.243	152.434	-274.494	-105.894	1.317
	4300	40.759	343.495	307.098	156.506	-274.892	-101.875	1.238
	4400	40.837	344.433	307.936	160.586	-275.271	-97.850	1.162
	4500	40.916	345.371	308.757	164.674	-275.693	-93.813	1.089
	4600	40.994	346.251	309.562	168.769	-276.153	-89.767	1.019
	4700	41.072	347.134	310.352	172.873	-276.533	-85.710	0.953
	4800	41.150	347.999	311.126	176.984	-277.153	-81.642	0.888
	4900	41.228	348.849	311.889	181.103	-277.700	-77.563	0.827
	5000	41.297	349.682	312.636	185.230	-278.273	-73.474	0.768
	5100	41.385	350.501	313.371	189.364	-278.888	-69.371	0.711
	5200	41.463	351.305	314.093	193.506	-279.543	-65.257	0.656
	5300	41.541	352.096	314.802	197.657	-280.239	-61.129	0.602
	5400	41.619	352.873	315.500	201.815	-280.979	-56.988	0.551
	5500	41.697	353.638	316.187	205.981	-281.766	-52.833	0.502
	5600	41.775	354.390	316.862	210.154	-282.561	-48.664	0.454
	5700	41.853	355.130	317.527	214.336	-283.488	-44.778	0.408
	5800	41.931	355.858	318.182	218.525	-284.428	-40.277	0.363
	5900	42.010	356.576	318.826	222.722	-285.424	-36.059	0.319
	6000	42.088	357.282	319.461	226.927	-286.319	-31.842	0.277

CURRENT: September 1964 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: September 1964 (1 atm)

Sodium Bromide (NaBr)

Br₁Na₁(g)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Bromine Oxide (BrO)

Ideal Gas

$$D_0^o = 19332 \pm 200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 232.97 \pm 0.1 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 133.3 \pm 2.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 125.8 \pm 2.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

 $\text{Br}_1\text{O}(g)$ M_r = 95.9034 Bromine Oxide (BrO)

State	T _c	g	ω _c	Electronic Levels and Molecular Constants (⁷⁹ Br ¹⁶ O), cm ⁻¹ ω ₂ ω _c	B _e	α _c	D _e · 10 ⁶	r Å	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = P ^o = 0.1 MPa						
									T/K	C _v [*]	S [*]	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o - H(T _r) / T	kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH ^o	ΔG ^o	log K _r	
X ² P _{1/2}	0	2	727.05	4.932	-	0.4299	0.003639	0.594	1.717	50	0.0	0.0	INFINITE	-9.061	133.305	133.305	INFINITE	
X ² P _{1/2}	968	2	727.05	4.932	-	0.4299	0.003639	0.594	1.717	100	29.103	179.334	133.611	-13.149	129.149	-13.149	-65.169	
A ² P _{1/2}	27871	2	511.3	4.83	-0.074	0.314	0.474	1.95	1.95	150	29.392	211.388	242.681	-4.694	132.932	120.555	-41.980	
A ² P _{1/2}	[29321]	2	511.3	4.8	-0.074	0.314	0.034	0.474	1.95	250	30.805	220.050	235.985	-3.187	132.474	116.505	-30.427	
											277.101	233.523	-1.606	131.869	122.388	-23.523		
											341.182	232.970	0.000	125.770	109.582	-19.198		
											300	342.44	233.182	232.971	0.063	125.736	109.482	-19.062
											400	317.062	243.447	234.351	3.638	110.586	107.200	-13.999
											500	387.719	251.915	237.042	7.436	111.008	106.307	-11.105
											600	39.325	259.055	240.132	11.354	111.486	105.521	-9.169
											700	39.839	265.176	243.283	15.325	111.960	104.256	-7.780
											800	39.901	270.502	246.360	10.125	112.405	103.733	-6.733
											900	39.946	275.199	249.308	23.301	112.808	101.940	-5.916
											1000	39.744	279.392	252.111	13.170	100.713	105.713	-5.261
											1100	39.534	283.175	254.766	31.250	113.493	99.451	-4.722
											1200	39.428	286.619	257.279	35.208	113.780	98.162	-4.273
											1300	39.437	289.779	259.659	39.156	98.350	93.891	-3.891
											1400	39.426	292.699	261.916	43.026	94.265	95.519	-3.564
											1500	39.401	295.412	264.060	47.029	94.173	94.173	-3.279
											1600	39.256	297.947	266.099	50.957	92.614	92.614	-3.030
											1700	39.225	300.326	269.004	54.881	91.445	82.810	-2.810
											1800	39.205	302.568	269.905	58.802	90.066	90.066	-2.614
											1900	39.194	304.687	271.675	62.722	115.037	88.681	-2.438
											2000	39.189	306.697	273.377	66.641	115.153	87.291	-2.280
											2100	39.189	308.609	275.009	70.560	115.226	88.895	-2.136
											2200	39.189	310.432	276.578	74.497	115.279	84.497	-2.006
											2300	39.188	312.174	278.398	81.310	115.310	83.098	-1.887
											2400	39.182	313.842	279.544	82.316	115.318	81.697	-1.778
											2500	39.168	315.441	280.948	86.234	115.303	80.296	-1.678
											2600	39.145	316.977	282.304	90.150	115.264	78.897	-1.583
											2700	39.110	318.454	283.616	94.082	115.201	77.498	-1.499
											2800	39.061	319.875	284.886	97.971	115.112	76.103	-1.420
											2900	38.996	321.245	286.116	101.874	114.998	74.711	-1.346
											3000	38.915	322.566	287.309	105.770	114.838	73.325	-1.277
											3100	38.817	323.840	288.467	109.636	114.690	71.945	-1.212
											3200	38.701	325.071	289.592	113.521	114.496	70.568	-1.152
											3300	38.658	326.260	290.685	117.306	114.276	69.198	-1.095
											3400	38.618	327.469	121.245	121.245	114.276	68.516	-1.082
											3500	38.551	328.520	292.783	125.079	113.755	66.483	-0.992
											3600	38.468	329.595	128.895	133.453	111.547	58.545	-0.945
											3700	38.371	330.651	294.773	132.692	113.124	63.796	-0.901
											3800	37.651	331.643	295.730	136.469	112.769	62.771	-0.859
											3900	37.459	332.653	296.665	140.224	112.389	61.150	-0.819
											4000	37.320	333.563	297.514	143.956	110.980	59.840	-0.781
											4100	36.945	334.479	298.463	147.665	111.547	58.545	-0.746
											4200	36.712	335.366	299.331	151.349	111.547	57.255	-0.712
											4300	36.454	336.227	300.179	155.007	110.603	55.980	-0.680
											4400	36.191	337.082	301.038	158.639	110.093	53.463	-0.630
											4500	35.924	337.873	301.818	162.245	108.999	52.222	-0.593
											4600	35.654	338.659	302.611	165.824	108.999	50.994	-0.567
											4700	35.382	339.423	304.144	169.376	107.109	49.780	-0.542
											4800	35.108	340.165	304.887	176.397	107.177	48.579	-0.518
											4900	34.833	341.886	305.614	179.867	106.523	47.388	-0.495
											5000	34.562	343.587	309.619	181.039	106.033	55.980	-0.473
											5100	34.291	342.249	306.326	183.310	105.844	46.213	-0.452
											5200	34.021	343.932	307.024	186.725	105.143	43.048	-0.433
											5300	33.755	343.578	307.707	190.114	104.418	43.900	-0.414
											5400	33.491	344.206	308.377	193.476	103.669	41.646	-0.396
											5500	33.232	344.818	309.034	196.813	102.898	41.646	-0.378
											5600	32.976	345.415	309.679	200.123	102.103	40.337	-0.361
											5700	32.724	346.996	310.311	203.408	101.444	38.367	-0.346
											5800	32.477	346.563	310.931	206.668	100.444	37.305	-0.330
											5900	32.235	347.116	311.540	209.903	99.579	36.960	-0.316
											6000	31.998	347.656	312.137	213.115			

PREVIOUS

Bromine Oxide (BrO)

Br₁O(g)

CURRENT: March 1996 (1 bar)

Bromine Oxide (OBrO)

 $M_r = 111.9028$

Ideal Gas

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [450 \pm 25] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 271.1 \pm 2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [161.5 \pm 25] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [152.0 \pm 25] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight	
State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
X ² B ₁	0.0
	2
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	
800 (1)	0.0
300 (1)	2
852 (1)	

 $\sigma = 2$

$$\text{Point Group: C}_{2v}$$

$$\text{Bond Distance: Br-O = } 1.649 \text{ \AA}$$

$$\text{Bond Angle: O-Br-O = } 114.4^\circ$$

$$\text{Product of the Moments of Inertia. } I_{AB} = 409.0844 \times 10^{-17} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$$

Enthalpy of Formation

For the series OXOG [where X = F, Cl, Br, I], there is only reliable experimental data for OCIO(g). Assuming that the values $\Delta H^\circ(\text{OCIO(g)})$ and $D^\circ(\text{ClCO})$ are reasonable, we adopt the ratio of the numbers (~1.94) to apply for a similar relationship between BrO(g) and OBrO(g). Thus we calculate $\Delta H^\circ(\text{OBrO, g, 0 K}) = 1.94 \times 25 (\text{BrO}) = 450 \pm 25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This converts to $\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = 87 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This value was based on the enthalpy of formation of BrO(cr) reported by Pflugmacher *et al.*² and a $D^\circ(\text{BrO}) = 70 \pm 10$ kcal·mol⁻¹. Coutrell expressed doubt as to the validity of this value based on comparison with ClO₂. The enthalpy of dissociation reported by Vedeneev *et al.*³ was $\Delta H(298\text{ K}) \geq 70 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the reaction BrO₂ → BrO + O. This is an estimated value based on the work by Coutrell (1954) although a different temperature was given. In contrast, Huie and Laszlo⁴ have estimated the enthalpy of formation of OBrO(g) in the following manner. According to Stanbury,⁵ the enthalpy of formation of OBrO in the gas phase can be estimated by assuming that the difference in the ΔG for Cl₂(g) and ClO₂(aq) also applies for the bromine species. Using a value of 2.9 kJ·mol⁻¹ recommended by Wagnman *et al.*⁶ as this difference and $\Delta G(\text{BrO}_2, \text{aq}) = 144.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, we obtain $\Delta H^\circ = 146.9 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for OBrO(g) and $\Delta H^\circ = 122.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. In comparison $D^\circ(\text{BrO}) = 231.6 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Mueller *et al.*⁷ have measured the microwave spectra of OBrO(g). Preliminary analysis of the data suggested a bent structure ($V_\theta = 1.649 \text{ \AA}$ and $\angle(\text{CBrO}) = 114.4^\circ$). This structure is adopted and is consistent with the expected trends in the corresponding chlorine and iodine oxide molecules. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are $I_a = 3.0275 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_b = 10.2087 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_c = 13.2361 \times 10^{-39}$. In support of this study, Byberg and Spangenberg-Larsen⁸ used modified extended Hückel theory to calculate nuclear quadrupole coupling constants for a series of oxygen halogen compounds. The comparison of calculated values with observed values helped confirm the geometry of BrO₂; C_{2v} symmetry with a bond length of 1.625 Å and a bond angle of 117.6°. This geometry was assumed to be similar to that of ClO₂, using a 0.15 Å difference between the covalent radii of the chlorine and bromine atoms. Tevault *et al.*⁹ observed the infrared spectra of the antisymmetric stretching ν_3 to be 832 cm⁻¹, the apex angle was calculated to be $110 \pm 2^\circ$. This was close to the value observed for the analogous isolated ClO₂.

The recommended vibrational frequency (ν_3) is that suggested by Jacob.¹⁰ This data is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault *et al.*⁹ Preliminary microwave studies by Mueller *et al.*⁷ suggested an approximate value for ν_2 (300 cm⁻¹). The unobserved vibrational frequency (ν_1) is estimated from those which describe the other halogen oxide molecules.¹¹ Maier and Bothur,¹² using flash photolysis, trapped OBrO in a matrix and measured ν_1 and ν_3 for two isotopes. Their values for ν_3 are within a few wave numbers of the values derived by Tevault *et al.*⁹ ν_1 values are of the order of 791–799 cm⁻¹, depending on the concentration of the pyrolyzed mixture (Br₂O₂/Ar).

References

- T. L. Coutrell, The Strengths of Chemical Bonds, Butterworths, London, 221–81 (1954).
- A. Pflugmacher, R. Schwarz and H. J. Rabbin, Z. anorg. u. allgem. Chem. 264, 204–8 (1951).
- V. I. Vedeneev, L. V. Gurvich, V. N. Kondrat'yev, V. A. Medvedev and Ye. L. Frankovich, Bond Energies, Ionization potentials and Electron Affinities, Arnold, London, 78–130 (1966).
- R. Huie and B. Laszlo, Adv. Chem. Series, in press (1995).
- D. M. Stanbury, Adv. Inorg. Chem. 33, 69–138 (1989).

Continued on page 548

		Bromine oxide (OBrO)				Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ NPa}$			
		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		$S^\circ = -[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$		ΔH°	
		T/K	C_p^*	$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0		0	0.00	0.00	INFINITE	-11.395	161.500	161.500	INFINITE
50		33.368	204.239	398.861	-9.731	161.299	159.420	-166.44	-166.44
100		55.399	227.876	308.078	-8.020	160.573	157.809	-82.431	-82.431
150		37.993	242.726	283.956	-6.185	159.790	156.596	-54.331	-54.331
200		40.539	254.003	275.111	-4.222	159.010	155.649	-40.651	-40.651
250		43.088	263.324	271.846	-2.131	158.236	154.898	-32.864	-32.864
298.15		45.364	271.112	271.112	.000	151.957	154.979	-27.152	-27.152
300		45.446	271.393	271.113	.084	151.916	154.998	-26.988	-26.988
400		49.171	285.010	272.944	4.826	136.447	159.211	-20.791	-20.791
500		51.674	296.270	276.516	9.877	136.594	164.888	-17.226	-17.226
600		53.335	305.848	303.837	48.483	136.830	170.525	-14.846	-14.846
700		54.463	314.160	284.816	100.142	137.100	176.120	-13.142	-13.142
800		55.253	321.487	288.969	205.226	137.375	181.675	-11.862	-11.862
900		55.823	328.030	292.932	317.643	137.643	187.196	-10.065	-10.065
1000		56.246	333.934	296.760	317.174	137.898	192.688	-9.410	-9.410
1100		56.567	339.311	301.839	42.816	138.139	198.156	-8.863	-8.863
1200		56.817	344.244	303.839	48.483	138.364	203.602	-8.399	-8.399
1300		57.013	348.800	307.125	54.177	138.572	209.030		
1400		57.172	353.341	310.234	59.887	138.764	214.442		
1500		57.301	356.930	313.239	63.611	138.937	219.842		
1600		57.407	360.681	316.090	71.346	139.090	225.230		
1700		57.495	364.164	318.816	77.091	139.233	230.610		
1800		57.570	367.453	321.428	82.845	139.334	235.982		
1900		57.634	370.567	323.933	88.671	139.420	241.349		
2000		57.688	373.525	326.339	94.371	139.481	246.712		
2100		57.735	376.341	328.654	100.142	139.515	252.073		
2200		57.776	379.028	330.883	109.918	139.520	257.433		
2300		57.812	381.597	333.032	111.698	139.497	262.792		
2400		57.843	382.058	335.108	117.480	139.443	268.154		
2500		57.871	386.420	337.118	123.266	139.358	273.519		
2600		57.996	388.690	339.053	129.054	139.244	278.887		
2700		58.115	390.875	340.933	134.845	139.100	284.261		
2800		58.137	392.982	342.754	140.638	138.926	289.640		
2900		58.155	395.015	344.521	146.433	138.725	295.026		
3000		57.971	396.980	346.237	152.229	138.496	300.320		
3100		57.986	398.881	347.905	158.027	138.243	305.822		
3200		57.999	400.723	348.527	163.826	137.965	311.231		
3300		58.011	402.508	351.106	170.653	136.626	316.650		
3400		58.022	404.240	352.800	177.428	137.347	322.079		
3500		58.032	405.922	354.141	181.221	137.010	327.517		
3600		58.041	407.557	355.802	187.035	136.657	332.565		
3700		58.049	409.147	357.028	192.839	136.289	338.423		
3800		58.058	410.693	358.420	198.644	135.908	343.892		
3900		58.063	412.072	360.203	204.451	135.517	349.170		
4000		58.072	413.673	361.109	210.257	135.116	349.358		
4100		58.078	415.107	362.409	216.065	134.707	350.357		
4200		58.084	416.507	363.680	221.873	134.291	365.866		
4300		58.089	417.874	364.924	364.924	133.870	371.385		
4400		58.094	419.209	366.143	366.143	133.444	376.913		
4500		58.099	420.515	367.337	367.337	133.014	380.323		
4600		58.103	421.792	368.507	368.507	132.581	387.998		
4700		58.107	423.042	369.654	369.654	132.145	393.556		
4800		58.111	424.265	370.779	370.779	131.707	399.122		
4900		58.115	425.463	371.883	372.543	131.286	404.698		
5000		58.118	426.637	372.966	378.335	130.823	410.283		
5100		58.121	427.788	374.030	374.167	130.377	415.877		
5200		58.125	428.917	375.075	375.075	129.928	421.479		
5300		58.127	430.024	376.101	376.101	128.572	428.744		
5400		58.130	431.111	377.110	377.110	129.018	432.710		
5500		58.133	432.177	378.101	378.101	128.557	438.338		
5600		58.135	433.225	379.076	379.076	130.231	443.975		
5700		58.137	434.254	380.035	380.035	127.655	449.620		
5800		58.140	435.265	380.979	380.979	127.134	453.273		
5900		58.142	436.259	381.907	381.907	126.644	460.934		
6000		58.144	437.236	382.821	382.821	126.143	466.605		

CURRENT: March 1996 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS:

Bromine oxide (OBrO)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Bromodioxy (BrOO)

M_r = 111.9028 Bromine Oxide (BrOO)

Ideal Gas

	$\Delta H^\infty(0\text{ K}) = [116.1 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$			$\Delta H^\infty(298.15\text{ K}) = [108.0 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$			Standard State Pressure = $P^\infty = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$
	T/K	C_p^*	S^∞	$-(G^\infty - H^\infty(T))/T$	$H^\infty - H^\infty(T)/T$	ΔH^∞	
Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	0	0.00	0.00	INFINITE	-12.851	116.087	INFINITE
State	50	35.382	212.021	435.344	-11.166	115.907	-118.718
State	100	41.818	238.630	330.908	-9.228	115.469	-98.218
State	150	45.376	256.347	303.261	-7.037	114.981	-107.473
State	200	47.128	269.668	302.465	-4.720	114.555	-108.061
State	250	48.143	280.301	289.646	-2.336	114.073	-106.491
State	298.15	48.875	288.845	288.845	.000	108.000	-105.736
State	300	48.901	289.148	289.846	.090	107.966	-105.722
State	400	50.265	303.404	290.781	5.049	92.714	-14.411
State	500	51.562	314.761	294.479	10.141	92.901	-11.695
State	600	52.707	324.266	288.672	15.356	93.097	-10.076
State	700	53.657	332.465	302.928	20.676	93.293	-9.817
State	800	54.421	339.682	307.080	24.082	93.485	-12.320
State	900	55.031	346.128	311.067	31.555	93.671	-12.635
State	1000	55.517	351.932	314.869	37.084	93.851	-13.023
State	1100	55.907	357.263	318.485	42.656	94.022	-6.377
State	1200	56.222	362.141	321.922	48.263	94.184	-6.005
State	1300	56.480	366.652	325.192	53.898	94.336	-5.689
State	1400	56.692	370.845	328.592	59.057	94.477	-5.415
State	1500	56.869	374.763	331.273	65.235	94.605	-5.183
State	1600	57.017	378.438	338.107	70.930	94.730	-4.977
State	1700	57.142	381.899	336.817	76.638	94.813	-4.795
State	1800	57.249	385.168	339.414	82.358	94.890	-4.633
State	1900	57.341	388.266	341.904	88.087	94.946	-4.488
State	2000	57.421	391.209	344.296	93.825	94.979	-4.337
State	2100	57.490	394.012	346.397	99.571	94.987	-4.239
State	2200	57.530	396.688	348.814	105.323	94.969	-4.132
State	2300	57.563	399.247	350.951	111.081	94.923	-4.034
State	2400	57.590	401.700	353.015	116.843	94.849	-3.944
State	2500	57.612	404.034	355.010	122.611	94.746	-3.862
State	2600	57.629	406.318	356.940	128.382	94.614	-3.786
State	2700	57.633	408.497	358.810	134.156	94.454	-3.715
State	2800	57.672	410.598	360.622	139.934	94.266	-3.650
State	2900	57.692	412.627	362.380	145.715	94.079	-3.589
State	3000	57.844	414.587	364.088	151.498	93.809	-3.533
Point Group: C ₂					151.732	92.911	
Bond Distances: Br-O = [2.0] Å;	$\sigma = 1$				163.247		
Bond Angle: Br-O-O = [115]°					166.841		
Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_M b/c = [588.4497 \times 10^{-17}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$					170.434		

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 1 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115]° and bond lengths, $r(Br-O) = [2.0]$ Å and $r(O-O) = [1.25]$ Å. Butkovskaya et al.⁶ assumed this structure in an attempt to explain the formation of BrO₂ from the reaction of O + Br₂ in a flow discharge system. Under the experimental conditions studied, OBrO was actually formed. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm³) are: $I_a = [1.2011 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_b = [21.5417 \times 10^{-39}]$, and $I_c = [22.7428 \times 10^{-39}]$. The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. In addition, we adopt $\nu_2 = [259]$ and $\nu_3 = [160]$ cm⁻¹ based on an assumed trend of the FOO(g) and ClOO(g) vibrational frequencies. ν_1 is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault and Smardzewski.⁷ Michael and Payne⁸ calculated (BEO method) a stretching frequency of 872 cm⁻¹ for ν_1 which is in conflict with the observed frequency by Tevault and Smardzewski⁸ and the corresponding value for ClOO₂ (FOO(g)) and ClOO(g). The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. Thus, $\nu_1 = 1487$ cm⁻¹ for BrOO appears reasonable. The authors suggested that the bending frequency of 11487 and 1443 cm⁻¹, respectively,⁷ was consistent with their kinetic data. The recent study by Maier and Bothur⁹ suggested a ν_1 value in agreement with the adopted value.

References

- J. K. K. Ip and G. Burns, J. Chem. Phys., **51**, 3414 (1969).
- E. Rabinowitch and W. C. Wood, Trans. Faraday Soc., **32**, 907 (1936).
- R. L. Strong, J. W. Chien, P. E. Graf, and J. E. Willard, J. Chem. Phys., **26**, 1287 (1957).
- D. A. Blake, R. J. Browne, and G. Burns, J. Chem. Phys., **53**, 320 (1970).
- N. I. Butkovskaya, I. I. Morozov, V. L. Tal'ose, and E. S. Vasilev, Chem. Phys., **79**, 21 (1983).
- M. E. Jacon, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, Monograph No. 3, 461 pp. (1994).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: FOO(g), 9-30-95; ClOO(g), 9-30-95.
- D. E. Tevault and R. R. Smardzewski, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **100**, 3955 (1978).
- J. V. Michael and W. A. Payne, Int. J. Chem. Kinet., **11**, 799 (1979).

PREVIOUS:

Bromodioxy (BrOO)

$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [288.8 \pm 3] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta H^\infty(0 \text{ K}) = [116.1 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta H^\infty(298.15 \text{ K}) = [108.0 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

State	T/K	C_p^*	S^∞	$-(G^\infty - H^\infty(T))/T$	$H^\infty - H^\infty(T)/T$	ΔH^∞	ΔG^∞	$\log K_r$
X[² A'	0.0	[2]						
1487 (1)								
[250] (1)								
[160] (1)								

M_r = 111.9028 Bromine Oxide (BrOO)

$\Delta H^\infty(0 \text{ K}) = [116.1 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta H^\infty(298.15 \text{ K}) = [108.0 \pm 40] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight g_s

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies v, cm⁻¹

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_M b/c = [588.4497 \times 10^{-17}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Point Group: C₂

Bond Distances: Br-O = [2.0] Å;

Bond Angle: Br-O-O = [115]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_M b/c = [588.4497 \times 10^{-17}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115]° and bond lengths, $r(Br-O) = [2.0]$ Å and $r(O-O) = [1.25]$ Å.

Under the experimental conditions studied, OBrO was actually formed. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm³) are: $I_a = [1.2011 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_b = [21.5417 \times 10^{-39}]$, and $I_c = [22.7428 \times 10^{-39}]$.

The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. In addition, we adopt $\nu_2 = [259]$ and $\nu_3 = [160]$ cm⁻¹ based on an assumed trend of the FOO(g) and ClOO(g) vibrational frequencies. ν_1 is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault and Smardzewski.⁷ Michael and Payne⁸ calculated (BEO method) a stretching frequency of 872 cm⁻¹ for ν_1 which is in conflict with the observed frequency by Tevault and Smardzewski⁸ and the corresponding value for ClOO₂ (FOO(g)) and ClOO(g). The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. Thus, $\nu_1 = 1487$ cm⁻¹ for BrOO appears reasonable. The authors suggested that the bending frequency of 11487 and 1443 cm⁻¹, respectively,⁷ was consistent with their kinetic data. The recent study by Maier and Bothur⁹ suggested a ν_1 value in agreement with the adopted value.

Enthalpy of Formation

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115]° and bond lengths, $r(Br-O) = [2.0]$ Å and $r(O-O) = [1.25]$ Å.

Under the experimental conditions studied, OBrO was actually formed. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm³) are: $I_a = [1.2011 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_b = [21.5417 \times 10^{-39}]$, and $I_c = [22.7428 \times 10^{-39}]$.

The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. In addition, we adopt $\nu_2 = [259]$ and $\nu_3 = [160]$ cm⁻¹ based on an assumed trend of the FOO(g) and ClOO(g) vibrational frequencies. ν_1 is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault and Smardzewski.⁷ Michael and Payne⁸ calculated (BEO method) a stretching frequency of 872 cm⁻¹ for ν_1 which is in conflict with the observed frequency by Tevault and Smardzewski⁸ and the corresponding value for ClOO₂ (FOO(g)) and ClOO(g). The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. Thus, $\nu_1 = 1487$ cm⁻¹ for BrOO appears reasonable. The authors suggested that the bending frequency of 11487 and 1443 cm⁻¹, respectively,⁷ was consistent with their kinetic data. The recent study by Maier and Bothur⁹ suggested a ν_1 value in agreement with the adopted value.

Enthalpy of Formation

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115]° and bond lengths, $r(Br-O) = [2.0]$ Å and $r(O-O) = [1.25]$ Å.

Under the experimental conditions studied, OBrO was actually formed. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm³) are: $I_a = [1.2011 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_b = [21.5417 \times 10^{-39}]$, and $I_c = [22.7428 \times 10^{-39}]$.

The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. In addition, we adopt $\nu_2 = [259]$ and $\nu_3 = [160]$ cm⁻¹ based on an assumed trend of the FOO(g) and ClOO(g) vibrational frequencies. ν_1 is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault and Smardzewski.⁷ Michael and Payne⁸ calculated (BEO method) a stretching frequency of 872 cm⁻¹ for ν_1 which is in conflict with the observed frequency by Tevault and Smardzewski⁸ and the corresponding value for ClOO₂ (FOO(g)) and ClOO(g). The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. Thus, $\nu_1 = 1487$ cm⁻¹ for BrOO appears reasonable. The authors suggested that the bending frequency of 11487 and 1443 cm⁻¹, respectively,⁷ was consistent with their kinetic data. The recent study by Maier and Bothur⁹ suggested a ν_1 value in agreement with the adopted value.

Enthalpy of Formation

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115]° and bond lengths, $r(Br-O) = [2.0]$ Å and $r(O-O) = [1.25]$ Å.

Under the experimental conditions studied, OBrO was actually formed. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm³) are: $I_a = [1.2011 \times 10^{-39}]$, $I_b = [21.5417 \times 10^{-39}]$, and $I_c = [22.7428 \times 10^{-39}]$.

The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. In addition, we adopt $\nu_2 = [259]$ and $\nu_3 = [160]$ cm⁻¹ based on an assumed trend of the FOO(g) and ClOO(g) vibrational frequencies. ν_1 is based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault and Smardzewski.⁷ Michael and Payne⁸ calculated (BEO method) a stretching frequency of 872 cm⁻¹ for ν_1 which is in conflict with the observed frequency by Tevault and Smardzewski⁸ and the corresponding value for ClOO₂ (FOO(g)) and ClOO(g). The recommended vibrational frequency for ν_1 is suggested by Jacon⁶. Thus, $\nu_1 = 1487$ cm⁻¹ for BrOO appears reasonable. The authors suggested that the bending frequency of 11487 and 1443 cm⁻¹, respectively,⁷ was consistent with their kinetic data. The recent study by Maier and Bothur⁹ suggested a ν_1 value in agreement with the adopted value.

Enthalpy of Formation

Ip and Burns¹ determined the recombination rate constants of bromine atoms in the presence of six different third bodies (helium, neon, argon, krypton, oxygen and nitrogen) over the temperature range of 300 and 1273°K. The authors refer to two earlier studies Rabinowitch and Wood² and Strong et al.³ Based on these data, Blake et al.⁴ calculated interaction potentials between atomic bromine, oxygen and an inert third body (such as a rare gas). A value is given for Br-O₂. Br-O₂ was thought to be unstable with a bond energy (Br-O₂) of approximately 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹ (at 298.15 K) which translated to an enthalpy of formation of 103.0 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bukovskaya et al.⁵ estimated the structure of this molecule to be bent with a Br-O-O angle of [115

Bromine Oxide (BrO₃)**M_r = 127.9022 Bromine Oxide (BrO₃)****IDEAL GAS**

$$\Delta_u H^o(0\text{ K}) = [625 \pm 50] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^o(298.15\text{ K}) = [284.5 \pm 2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa		
	T/K	C	S ^o - (C - H ^o (T _r))/T	H ^o - H ^o (T _r)/T	KJ/mol ⁻¹	Δ _u G ^o
	0.000	0.000	INFINITE	-131.01	233.000	233.000
	50	33.333	269.520	438.271	-11.438	-23.073
	100	36.666	233.329	330.438	-9.711	-20.636
	150	43.083	249.376	300.850	-7.721	-22.279
	200	49.535	262.657	289.684	-5.403	-22.126
	250	55.297	274.334	285.471	-2.779	-27.156
	298.15	59.297	284.509	284.509	.000	220.821
	300	60.162	284.880	284.510	.111	220.781
	400	67.300	303.241	286.965	6.511	263.728
	500	71.849	318.765	291.815	13.385	206.024
	600	74.791	332.164	297.452	20.727	292.607
	700	76.759	343.850	303.263	28.411	207.599
	800	78.125	354.194	308.995	36.159	208.466
	900	79.105	363.456	314.541	44.023	209.340
	1000	79.829	371.830	319.838	51.972	210.208
	1100	80.377	379.465	324.975	59.983	211.065
	1200	80.801	386.478	330.755	68.043	211.905
	1300	81.136	392.939	334.389	76.140	212.728
	1400	81.404	398.982	338.791	84.368	213.530
	1500	81.623	404.666	342.993	92.420	214.311
	1600	81.803	409.880	347.010	100.591	215.067
	1700	81.923	414.844	350.826	108.779	214.837
	1800	82.020	419.532	354.542	116.981	215.498
	1900	82.087	423.972	358.080	125.195	217.168
	2000	82.219	428.190	361.481	133.418	217.805
	2100	82.358	432.207	364.754	141.650	218.406
	2200	82.420	436.040	367.908	149.889	218.971
	2300	82.488	439.705	370.951	158.135	219.499
	2400	82.541	443.217	373.859	166.387	219.987
	2500	82.584	446.587	376.730	174.643	220.436
	2600	82.630	449.827	379.480	182.904	220.846
	2700	82.667	452.947	382.143	191.169	221.217
	2800	82.700	455.954	384.726	199.437	221.551
	2900	82.730	458.836	387.227	207.709	221.847
	3000	82.757	461.161	389.667	215.983	222.108
	3100	82.781	464.375	392.033	224.2160	222.336
	3200	82.804	467.004	394.335	232.5239	222.532
	3300	82.824	469.523	396.576	240.0821	222.698
	3400	82.843	472.025	398.759	249.104	223.837
	3500	82.859	474.427	400.887	257.389	222.950
	3600	82.875	476.761	402.962	265.676	223.040
	3700	82.889	479.032	404.988	271.964	223.119
	3800	82.903	481.243	406.965	282.254	223.158
	3900	82.915	483.396	408.898	290.545	223.190
	4000	82.926	485.496	410.786	298.837	223.207
	4100	82.937	487.543	412.634	307.130	223.209
	4200	82.946	489.592	414.441	315.424	223.199
	4300	82.956	491.594	416.210	323.719	223.178
	4400	82.964	493.401	417.943	332.015	223.145
	4500	82.972	495.266	419.641	340.312	223.104
	4600	82.979	497.089	421.305	348.609	223.053
	4700	82.986	498.874	422.936	356.508	222.926
	4800	82.993	500.621	424.537	365.207	222.896
	4900	82.999	502.333	426.107	373.506	222.849
	5000	83.005	504.039	427.648	381.807	222.764
	5100	83.010	505.653	429.162	390.107	222.670
	5200	83.015	507.265	430.648	398.409	222.565
	5300	83.020	508.846	432.109	406.710	222.451
	5400	83.025	510.398	433.544	415.013	222.324
	5500	83.029	511.922	434.955	422.315	222.185
	5600	83.033	513.418	436.343	431.618	222.032
	5700	83.037	514.888	437.708	439.922	221.863
	5800	83.041	516.332	439.052	448.226	221.678
	5900	83.044	517.751	440.373	456.530	221.474
	6000	83.048	519.147	441.675	464.835	221.250

CURRENT: March 1996 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS:

Bromine oxide (BrO₃)**Br₂O₃(g)****Enthalpy of Formation**

We adopt an enthalpy of formation value which is based on an assumed relationship of $\Delta_u H^o(\text{BrO}_3) = 0.97\%(\text{BrO})$. An enthalpy of formation value (at 298.15 K) has been reported by Parkas and Klein,¹ This value, 23 kcal·mol⁻¹/96 kJ·mol⁻¹, was derived from absorption spectra measurements of bromate ions in solutions. There is considerable uncertainty in this value, both in terms of the experimental measurements and the fact that the authors have interchanged Br-O₃⁻ and BrO₃⁻. This corresponds to an average bond energy of 254 kJ·mol⁻¹. In comparison D_g(BrO₃) = 231 kJ·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The structure of this molecule is estimated to be pyramidal with a O-Br-O angle of [1.68] Å, and a bond length of [1.68] Å, in analogy with the corresponding chlorine and iodine oxide molecules. Venkateswarlu and Sundaram,² Rao and Rajalakshmi,³ Rao and Santhamma,⁴ Rao,⁵ and Thirugnanasambandam and Mohan⁶ assumed the same structure and bond angle for ClO₃, BrO₃, and IO₃. Using Badgers' rule, the authors examined the relationship between the vibrational frequencies and force constants for the three pyramidal molecules – ClO₃, BrO₃, and IO₃. Although these authors refer to early measurements of the vibrational frequencies, the values appear to be in part, those of the ion BrO₃⁻. The vibrational frequencies are derived from the force constants which describe the other halogen oxide molecules. The principal moments of inertia (in g cm²) are: I_A = 12.2156 × 10⁻³⁹, I_B = 12.7552 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_C = 14.7552 × 10⁻³⁹.

Byberg,⁷ in an EPR study, suggested the molecule had C_v symmetry with a bond angle of 112° and bond length of 1.57 Å. In contrast, Begum *et al.*⁸ in a radiolytic study, suggested a bond length of 114° with C_v symmetry. In calculating atomic phase shifts, Lee and Ben⁹ calculated a bond length of 1.66 Å in solution. In these cases, there is no definitive evidence as to the geometry. Values were suggested which would be consistent with experimental observations.

References

- L. Parkas and F. S. Klein, J. Chem. Phys. 16(9), 886-93 (1948).
- K. Venkateswarlu and S. Sundaram, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) A69, 180 (1956).
- C. G. R. Rao and C. Santhamma, Current Sci. 33(22), 677 (1964).
- C. G. R. Rao, Sci. Cult. 38(12), 522 (1972).
- P. Thirugnanasambandam and S. Mohan, Indian J. Phys. 52B(3), 173 (1978).
- J. R. Byberg, J. Chem. Phys. 83(3), 919 (1985).
- A. Begum, S. Subramanian, and M. C. R. Symons, J. Chem. Soc. 6, 918 (1970).

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_3\text{P}_1(\text{g})$ $M_t = 110.87776 \text{ Phosphorus Bromide (PBr)}$

IDEAL GAS

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [249.2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(0 \text{ K}) = [[70.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [[62.6] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	c_p^*	S^*	$-(G^* - H^*(T))/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)$	AH^*	ΔG^*	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	-INFINITE	-9.508	170.707	170.707
100	30.017	213.468	279.294	171.349	154.463	-80.683	INFINITE
200	33.551	235.417	252.392	-3.395	169.030	137.906	-36.017
250	34.666	243.032	249.783	-1.688	162.601	123.238	-21.165
298.15	35.394	249.204	249.204	0.	162.601	123.238	-21.591
300	35.417	249.423	249.205	0.065	162.552	122.994	-21.415
300	35.935	254.924	249.638	1.857	146.076	117.345	-17.513
400	36.304	259.748	260.606	3.657	145.651	113.270	-14.791
450	36.578	264.040	231.865	5.479	145.237	109.247	-12.681
500	36.786	267.905	253.279	7.313	144.830	105.270	-10.597
600	37.083	274.640	256.294	11.008	144.032	97.433	-8.482
700	37.285	280.373	259.335	14.727	143.249	89.729	-6.696
800	37.434	285.362	262.283	18.463	142.476	82.136	-5.363
900	37.552	289.778	265.097	22.212	141.711	74.639	-4.332
1000	37.649	293.739	267.767	26.753	140.952	67.228	-3.512
1100	37.734	297.332	270.294	29.742	140.197	59.892	-2.844
1200	37.810	300.618	272.686	33.519	155.873	53.703	-2.338
1300	37.879	303.648	274.933	37.304	151.854	51.834	-2.084
1400	37.943	306.457	277.104	41.095	150.924	50.004	-1.866
1500	38.004	309.077	279.149	44.892	149.152	48.152	-1.677
1600	38.062	311.532	281.097	48.695	148.963	46.298	-1.511
1700	38.118	313.841	282.936	52.504	148.778	44.444	-1.366
1800	38.173	316.021	284.733	56.319	148.599	42.588	-1.236
1900	38.226	318.086	286.434	60.139	148.322	40.732	-1.120
2000	38.278	320.048	288.066	63.964	147.997	38.876	-1.015
2100	38.329	321.917	289.634	67.794	147.992	37.921	-0.921
2200	38.380	323.701	291.142	71.630	147.980	35.165	-0.835
2300	38.430	325.409	292.595	75.470	147.677	32.310	-0.736
2400	38.479	327.405	293.997	79.316	147.333	31.456	-0.685
2500	38.529	328.617	295.351	83.166	147.098	29.604	-0.619
2600	38.577	330.129	296.659	87.021	146.854	27.753	-0.558
2700	38.626	331.586	297.926	90.882	146.502	25.904	-0.501
2800	38.674	332.992	299.153	94.747	146.173	24.057	-0.449
2900	38.722	334.350	300.344	98.616	145.816	22.212	-0.400
3000	38.770	335.663	301.499	102.491	145.460	20.370	-0.355
3100	38.817	336.935	302.622	106.370	145.228	18.350	-0.312
3200	38.865	338.168	303.714	110.254	145.048	16.692	-0.272
3300	38.912	339.365	304.776	114.143	144.856	14.366	-0.235
3400	38.959	340.527	305.810	118.037	144.657	13.022	-0.200
3500	39.007	341.657	306.819	121.935	144.457	11.195	-0.167
3600	39.054	342.757	307.802	125.838	144.252	9.968	-0.136
3700	39.100	343.827	308.761	129.746	143.953	8.743	-0.106
3800	39.147	344.871	309.698	133.658	143.658	7.519	-0.079
3900	39.194	345.888	310.613	137.575	143.384	6.389	-0.052
4000	39.241	346.881	311.507	141.497	143.104	5.207	-0.027
4100	39.288	347.851	312.382	145.424	142.776	4.026	-0.003
4200	39.334	348.798	313.237	149.357	142.431	-1.557	0.019
4300	39.377	349.724	314.075	153.290	142.129	-3.373	0.041
4400	39.427	350.630	314.896	157.231	141.828	-5.188	0.062
4500	39.474	351.517	315.700	161.176	141.534	-7.002	0.081
4600	39.520	352.385	316.488	165.126	141.248	-8.817	0.100
4700	39.567	353.225	317.261	169.080	140.951	-10.632	0.118
4800	39.613	354.069	318.019	173.039	140.660	-12.447	0.135
4900	39.660	354.886	318.763	177.003	140.262	-14.262	0.152
5000	39.706	355.688	319.493	180.971	140.770	-16.078	0.168
5100	39.753	356.474	320.211	184.944	140.384	-17.896	0.183
5200	39.799	357.247	320.916	188.922	140.012	-19.715	0.198
5300	39.845	358.005	321.608	192.904	139.640	-21.536	0.212
5400	39.892	358.750	322.289	196.891	139.258	-23.158	0.226
5500	39.938	359.483	322.959	200.882	138.871	-25.183	0.239
5600	39.984	360.203	323.618	204.878	138.482	-27.010	0.252
5700	40.030	360.911	324.266	208.879	137.567	-28.839	0.264
5800	40.077	361.608	324.903	212.884	136.606	-30.671	0.276
5900	40.123	362.293	325.531	216.894	135.588	-32.507	0.288
6000	40.169	362.968	326.130	220.969	136.051	-34.345	0.299

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 atm)

PREVIOUS: December 1963 (1 atm)

Phosphorus Bromide (PBr)

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 bar)

 $\text{Br}_3\text{P}_1(\text{g})$ $M_t = 110.87776 \text{ Phosphorus Bromide (PBr)}$

IDEAL GAS

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [249.2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(0 \text{ K}) = [[70.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [[62.6] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	c_p^*	S^*	$-(G^* - H^*(T))/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)$	AH^*	ΔG^*	$\log K_r$
0	0	[3]					
100	30.017	213.468	279.294	171.349	154.463	-80.683	INFINITE
200	33.551	235.417	252.392	-3.395	169.030	137.906	-36.017
250	34.666	243.032	249.783	-1.688	162.601	123.238	-21.165
298.15	35.394	249.204	249.204	0.	162.601	123.238	-21.591
300	35.417	249.423	249.205	0.065	162.552	122.994	-21.415
300	35.935	254.924	249.638	1.857	146.076	117.345	-17.513
400	36.304	259.748	260.606	3.657	145.651	113.270	-14.791
450	36.578	264.040	231.865	5.479	145.237	109.247	-12.681
500	36.786	267.905	253.279	7.313	144.830	105.270	-10.597
600	37.083	274.640	256.294	11.008	144.032	97.433	-8.482
700	37.285	280.373	259.335	14.727	143.249	89.729	-6.696
800	37.434	285.362	262.283	18.463	142.476	82.136	-5.363
900	37.552	289.778	265.097	22.212	141.711	74.639	-4.332
1000	37.649	293.739	267.767	26.753	140.952	67.228	-3.512
1100	37.734	297.332	270.294	29.742	140.197	59.892	-2.844
1200	37.810	300.618	272.686	33.519	155.873	53.703	-2.338
1300	37.879	303.648	274.933	37.304	151.854	51.834	-2.084
1400	37.943	306.457	277.104	41.095	150.924	50.004	-1.866
1500	38.004	309.077	279.149	44.892	149.152	48.152	-1.677
1600	38.062	311.532	281.097	48.695	148.963	46.298	-1.511
1700	38.118	313.841	282.936	52.504	148.778	44.444	-1.366
1800	38.173	316.021	284.733	56.319	148.599	42.588	-1.236
1900	38.226	318.086	286.434	60.139	148.322	40.732	-1.120
2000	38.278	320.048	288.066	63.964	147.997	38.876	-1.015
2100	38.329	321.917	289.634	67.794	147.992	37.921	-0.921
2200	38.380	323.701	291.142	71.630	147.980	35.165	-0.835
2300	38.430	325.409	292.595	75.470	147.677	32.310	-0.736
2400	38.479	327.405	293.997	79.316	147.333	31.456	-0.685
2500	38.529	328.617	295.351	83.166	147.098	29.604	-0.619
2600	38.577	330.129	296.659	87.021	146.854	27.753	-0.558
2700	38.626	331.586	297.926	90.882	146.502	25.904	-0.501
2800	38.674	332.992	299.153	94.747	146.173	24.057	-0.449
2900	38.722	334.350	300.344	98.616	145.816	22.212	-0.400
3000	38.770	335.663	301.499	102.491	145.460	20.370	-0.355
3100	38.817	336.935	302.622	106.370	145.228	18.350	-0.312
3200	38.865	338.168	303.714	110.254	145.048	16.692	-0.272
3300	38.912	339.365	304.776	114.143	144.856	14.366	-0.235
3400	38.959	340.527	305.810	118.037	144.657	13.022	-0.200
3500	39.007	341.657	306.819	121.935	144.457	11.195	-0.167
3600	39.054	342.757	307.802	125.838	144.252	9.968	-0.136

$S^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = 272.47 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$$\Delta H^*(0 \text{ K}) = 79.91 \pm 42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = 70.92 \pm 42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights State		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P = 0.1 MPa	
		T/K	C°	S° - (G° - H°(T,J))/T	H° - H°(T,J)
		J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹
X ² Π _{1/2}	0	0	0	0	0
² Π _{3/2}	2	100	33.337	233.663	-10.146
A ^{2Σ}	[2]	200	36.150	257.867	-7.100
		250	36.638	265.991	-3.592
		298.15	36.922	273.077	-1.771
		300	36.930	272.699	0
		350	37.122	278.407	0.068
		400	37.260	283.374	0.920
		450	37.363	287.169	2.925
		500	37.446	291.710	7.516
		600	37.572	298.549	11.267
		700	37.671	304.348	252.878
		800	37.754	309.384	15.029
		900	37.830	313.833	285.883
		1000	37.904	317.825	22.80
		1100	37.980	321.441	26.367
		1200	38.062	324.749	30.161
		1300	38.155	327.799	33.963
		1400	38.262	330.631	36.947
		1500	38.385	333.274	41.594
		1600	38.524	335.756	45.426
		1700	38.680	338.096	50.961
		1800	38.832	340.312	56.841
		1900	39.038	342.417	61.363
		2000	39.237	344.425	67.017
		2100	39.446	346.444	73.136
		2200	39.663	348.184	81.306
		2300	39.886	349.952	89.612
		2400	40.112	351.655	98.037
		2500	40.339	353.297	109.414
		2600	40.566	355.986	120.748
		2700	40.791	356.418	132.041
		2800	41.012	357.906	142.918
		2900	41.230	359.349	153.295
		3000	41.441	360.750	163.654
		3100	41.648	362.112	176.833
		3200	41.848	363.438	186.683
		3300	42.041	364.705	196.379
		3400	42.238	365.986	206.075
		3500	42.407	367.123	211.192
		3600	42.581	368.410	216.124
		3700	42.747	369.759	221.155
		3800	42.907	370.721	226.186
		3900	43.061	371.838	231.217
		4000	43.210	372.930	236.248
		4100	43.352	373.999	241.279
		4200	43.489	375.045	246.310
		4300	43.621	376.070	251.335
		4400	43.749	377.074	256.369
		4500	43.872	378.059	261.393
		4600	43.991	379.024	266.427
		4700	44.106	379.971	271.462
		4800	44.217	380.901	276.497
		4900	44.325	381.814	281.532
		5000	44.430	382.711	286.567
		5100	44.531	383.591	291.597
		5200	44.631	384.457	296.633
		5300	44.727	385.308	301.670
		5400	44.821	386.145	306.705
		5500	44.914	386.958	311.735
		5600	45.004	387.778	316.769
		5700	45.092	388.576	321.797
		5800	45.178	389.361	326.825
		5900	45.263	390.134	331.853
		6000	45.346	390.895	336.294

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta H^*(0 \text{ K}) = 19.10 \pm 10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($79.914 \pm 42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is calculated and rounded from the $D_0^* = 2.43 \text{ eV}$ ($56.04 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) determined by Singh from emission spectra, $\Delta H^*(\text{Pb, g, } 0 \text{ K}) = 46.91 \pm 0.13 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,² $\Delta H^*(\text{Br, g, } 0 \text{ K}) = 28.188 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$,² Rosen³ and Gaydon⁴ recommended $57 \pm 9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $58 \pm 9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively, for D_0^* . A linear Brige-Sponer extrapolation of the ground state vibrational constants, as derived from absorption spectra ($v, 0-11$) observed by Morgan,⁵ gives a dissociation energy of 2.66 eV. Correction for the ionic character of PbBr as proposed by Hildenbrand⁶ gives $D_0^* = 2.44 \text{ eV}$ which is in good agreement with the value determined by Singh. $\Delta H^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = 19.10 \pm 10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is calculated from the adopted $\Delta H^*(0 \text{ K}) = 19.10 \pm 10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational constants are from the compilation of Rosen,³ corrected for the natural isotopic abundance of ⁷⁹Br and ⁸¹Br. Analogous to PbF² and PbCl², a ²Π_{1/2} state at 8300 cm⁻¹ is added to the electronic states and levels listed by Rosen.³ The assignment of the first excited state remains uncertain; the choice appears to be between ²Σ⁻ state, tentatively assigned to PbCl² and ²Δ⁻ state, tentatively assigned to PbI². The ²Σ⁻ state is adopted. The entropy is increased by 0.009 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 4000 K and 0.012 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 6000 K if the ²Δ state is used. The adopted value of B_e was determined by Lal and Khanna,⁷ and is adjusted for the natural abundance of the bromine isotopes. The value of r_e is calculated from the adopted B_e . The value of α_e is calculated assuming a Morse potential function.

References

- S. P. Singh, Indian J. Pure Appl. Phys., 1968, 384 (1968).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Pb(g), 3-31-62; Br(g), 9-30-61; PbF(g), 12-31-73; PbCl(g), 6-30-73; PbI(g), 12-31-73.
- B. Rosen, Ed., "Spectroscopic Data Relative to Diatomic Molecules," Pergamon Press, New York, (1970).
- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 3rd ed., Chapman and Hall, London, 330 pp. (1968).
- F. Morgan, Phys. Rev. 49, 47 (1936).
- D. L. Hildenbrand in "Advances in High Temperature Chemistry," Vol. 1, L. Eyring, Ed., Academic Press, New York, 1967, pp. 193-215.
- K. M. Lal and B. M. Khanna, Can. J. Phys. 46, 1991 (1968).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = P = 0.1 MPa	
T/K	C°	S° - (G° - H°(T,J))/T	H° - H°(T,J)
J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹	KJ·mol ⁻¹
0	0	0	0
100	33.337	233.663	-10.146
200	36.150	257.867	-7.100
250	36.638	265.991	-3.592
298.15	36.922	272.471	-1.771
300	36.930	272.699	0
350	37.122	278.407	0.920
400	37.260	283.374	3.780
450	37.363	287.169	5.645
500	37.446	291.710	7.516
600	37.572	298.549	11.267
700	37.671	304.348	252.878
800	37.754	309.384	15.029
900	37.830	313.833	285.883
1000	37.904	317.825	22.80
1100	37.980	321.441	26.367
1200	38.062	324.749	30.161
1300	38.155	327.799	33.963
1400	38.262	330.631	36.947
1500	38.385	333.274	41.594
1600	38.524	335.756	46.874
1700	38.680	338.096	50.961
1800	38.832	340.312	56.841
1900	39.038	342.417	61.363
2000	39.237	344.425	67.017
2100	39.446	346.444	73.136
2200	39.663	348.184	81.306
2300	39.886	349.952	89.612
2400	40.112	351.655	98.037
2500	40.339	353.297	109.414
2600	40.566	355.986	120.748
2700	40.791	356.418	132.041
2800	41.012	357.906	142.918
2900	41.230	359.349	153.295
3000	41.441	360.750	163.654
3100	41.648	362.112	172.706
3200	41.848	363.438	181.835
3300	42.041	364.705	190.309
3400	42.238	365.986	198.683
3500	42.407	367.123	206.961
3600	42.581	368.410	215.239
3700	42.747	369.759	223.525
3800	42.907	370.721	231.817
3900	43.061	371.838	240.109
4000	43.210	372.930	248.401
4100	43.352	373.999	256.693
4200	43.489	375.045	264.953
4300	43.621	376.070	273.213
4400	43.749	377.074	281.471
4500	43.872	378.059	289.730
4600	43.991	379.024	298.009
4700	44.106	379.971	306.280
4800	44.217	380.901	314.550
4900	44.325	381.814	322.817
5000	44.430	382.711	331.087
5100	44.531	383.591	339.357
5200	44.631	384.457	347.628
5300	44.727	385.308	346.674
5400	44.821	386.145	347.397
5500	44.914	386.958	348.109
5600	45.004	387.778	348.810
5700	45.092	388.576	349.501
5800	45.178	389.361	350.181
5900	45.263	390.134	350.852
6000	45.346	390.895	351.513

CURRENT: December 1973 (1 atm)

PREVIOUS: December 1973 (1 atm)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Bromosilylidyne (SiBr)

M_r = 07.9895 Bromosilylidyne (SiBr)Br₂Si₁(g) $S^*(298.15\text{ K}) = 247.42 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_H^H(0\text{ K}) = 240.8 \pm 46.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_H^H(298.15\text{ K}) = 235.3 \pm 46.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

IDEAL GAS

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$ Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$

State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$g,$	Electronic States and Molecular Constants				T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	Δ_H^H	Δ_G^*	$\log K_r$		
			$\omega_e, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\omega_{\text{e-e}}, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$B_e, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\alpha_e, \text{ cm}^{-1}$									
X 2Π _{1/2}	0	2	423.2	1.5	0.1669	0.0019	2.210	(5)	288.15	247.418	247.418	-10.040	240.758	INFINITE	
2Π _{3/2}	419.2	2	423.2	1.5	0.1669	0.0019	2.210	(5)	300	38.746	247.658	-7.106	242.029	224.194	
A Σ ⁻	20937.6	2	249.6	0.5	[0.1669]	[0.0019]	[2.210]	(6)	400	39.025	238.662	248.945	3.967	189.577	-33.008
B' Δ	23920	4	394	4	[0.1669]	[0.0019]	[2.210]	(1)	500	38.903	267.539	281.831	7.864	175.510	-23.180
B Δ	33572.7	2	573.6	4.0	[0.1793]	[0.0019]	2.132	(5)	600	38.742	274.638	255.060	11.746	219.244	-17.442
C' II	41057	4	529.2	2.0	[0.1669]	[0.0019]	[2.210]	(10)	700	38.615	280.600	258.294	16.028	165.458	-13.621
									800	38.579	285.750	261.412	19.471	187.794	-10.897
									900	38.477	290.285	264.373	21.677	217.672	-8.835
									1000	38.449	294.337	267.170	21.167	217.020	-6.015
									1100	38.440	298.001	269.809	31.011	216.317	-4.986
									1200	38.446	301.346	272.300	34.855	215.566	-4.132
									1300	38.462	304.424	274.654	38.701	214.771	-3.411
									1400	38.486	307.275	276.884	42.548	213.931	-2.796
									1500	38.501	310.101	281.011	50.252	212.120	-2.265
									1600	38.552	312.418	282.928	54.109	160.187	-1.802
									1700	38.591	317.157	284.758	54.073	160.125	-1.409
									1800	38.634	316.964	286.509	61.836	159.398	-1.135
									1900	38.679	319.054	288.186	63.421	158.606	-1.091
									2000	38.726	321.039	288.186	65.706	157.758	-0.673
									2100	38.775	322.930	289.796	69.581	157.810	-0.476
									2200	38.822	324.735	291.343	73.461	157.008	-0.298
									2300	38.879	326.462	292.833	73.346	156.201	-0.136
									2400	38.933	328.117	294.269	81.237	155.388	-0.011
									2500	38.989	329.708	295.655	85.133	154.570	0.146
									2600	39.047	331.238	296.994	89.035	153.745	0.270
									2700	39.107	332.713	298.290	92.942	152.916	-19.850
									2800	39.170	334.116	299.545	96.856	152.867	-16.234
									2900	39.225	335.512	300.761	100.777	152.024	-32.587
									3000	39.304	336.843	301.942	104.704	150.403	-38.912
									3100	39.376	338.133	303.089	109.638	149.562	0.762
									3200	39.451	339.385	304.204	112.579	148.721	-51.478
									3300	39.520	340.600	305.288	116.528	147.882	-57.721
									3400	39.614	341.781	306.344	120.485	147.046	-63.919
									3500	39.702	342.931	307.373	124.451	146.216	-70.133
									3600	39.796	344.070	308.377	128.426	145.238	-76.842
									3700	39.894	345.142	309.356	132.410	140.103	-81.034
									3800	39.988	346.207	310.311	136.405	139.548	-61.033
									3900	40.107	347.248	311.245	140.410	139.927	-56.213
									4000	40.223	348.265	312.158	144.426	140.292	-51.384
									4100	40.344	349.259	313.051	148.455	140.642	-46.545
									4200	40.471	350.233	313.925	152.495	140.462	-41.697
									4300	40.604	351.187	314.780	156.549	140.289	-36.840
									4400	40.743	352.122	315.618	160.516	141.582	-31.976
									4500	40.886	353.039	316.440	164.698	141.853	-27.105
									4600	41.040	353.939	317.245	168.794	142.100	-22.227
									4700	41.197	354.824	318.025	172.906	142.332	-22.227
									4800	41.360	355.693	318.811	177.034	142.520	-21.853
									4900	41.529	356.547	319.572	181.178	142.886	-20.686
									5000	41.703	357.388	320.320	183.340	143.232	-22.234
									5100	41.883	358.216	321.055	189.519	143.945	-17.137
									5200	41.940	359.031	321.778	193.717	143.029	-12.161
									5300	42.259	359.834	322.488	197.933	143.084	-16.947
									5400	42.434	360.626	323.187	202.169	143.108	-24.108
									5500	42.654	361.406	323.875	206.424	143.101	-26.760
									5600	42.859	362.177	324.552	210.700	143.064	-31.666
									5700	43.067	362.937	325.219	214.956	143.095	-36.572
									5800	43.280	363.688	325.875	219.313	142.896	-41.415
									5900	43.496	364.430	326.523	223.652	142.766	-46.377
									6000	43.716	365.163	327.161	228.013	142.603	-51.276

PREVIOUS: December 1976 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1976 (1 bar)

Enthalpy of Formation

Kuznetsova and Kuzakov¹ suggested a value of $D_0^* = 85.8 \pm 11.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ based on linear Birge-Sponer extrapolations of the ground state and B' Δ state vibrational data. We correct this value for the ionic character of the bond according to Hildenbrand² and obtain $D_0^* = 77.3 \pm 10.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. With auxiliary JANAF data³ this yields the adopted $\Delta_H^H(0\text{ K}) = 57.543 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($240.760 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). Tandon and Tandon⁴ obtained $D_0^* = 85.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from a theoretical treatment based on Sutherland's potential function in good agreement with the adopted value. The value of D_0^* may be compared to the average (per bond) enthalpy of atomization of 80.58 and 77.89 kcal·mol⁻¹ for SiBr₂(g)⁵ and SiBr₄(g), respectively.⁶

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Molecular constant data for the ground state are from Mishra and Khanna⁵. The vibrational data is in good agreement with data from Rao and Haranath⁶, and Kuznetsova et al.⁷ and Jelevs and Bashford⁸. Kuznetsova and Kuzakov¹ respectively. The B' Σ⁻ state data are from Mishra and Khanna⁵ and the vibrational data agree well with Levons and Bashford⁸. Slightly different values for the rotational constants for both this state and the ground state have been obtained by Kuznetsova and Robinson⁹ who also reported data for several higher states, these are not included due to uncertainties in their assignments and degeneracies. Splittings of 18 and 12 cm⁻¹ for the B' Δ and C' Η⁻ states,¹⁰ respectively, have not been included in our calculations. The Ζ⁻ state observed for SiF and SiI has not been observed for SiBr. It is expected to lie near 24000 cm⁻¹ by analogy with SiF and SiI¹¹ which is very near the B Δ state. This raises the possibility that this state may have been missed, or the 2Δ state misassigned, due to the large number of lines in this region. A high resolution re-examination of this region of the spectrum is desired to clarify the situation. We have assigned an uncertainty of ±0.05 cm⁻¹ to S^{*}(298.15 K) in view of these uncertainties. All molecular constant data has been corrected to the natural abundances of Si and Br assuming the observed data was for ²⁹Si ⁷⁵Br¹³. The ground state is treated as two distinct levels due to the splitting of this state as expressed by the spin coupling constant ($A = 419.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). This approximation gives slightly biased results at low temperature; the stated uncertainty in S^{*}(298.15 K) should account for this.

References

- L. A. Kuznetsova and Y. Y. Kuzakov. Zhur. Prikl. Spektrosk., **10**, 413 (1969).
- D. L. Hildenbrand, in "Advances in High Temperature Chemistry," Vol. I, L. Eyring, Ed. Academic Press, New York, (1967).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Si(g), 3-31-67, SJF(G), SJL(G), SiBr₂(g), SiBr₄(g), 12-31-76.
- S. P. Tandon and K. Tandon, Indian J. Phys., **38**, 460 (1964).
- R. K. Mishra and B. N. Khanna, Indian J. Phys., **46**, 1 (1972).
- K. B. Rao and P. B. V. Haranath, Proc. Phys. Soc. London, (A), Mol. Phys., **1**, 1381 (1969).
- L. A. Kuznetsova, N. E. Kuzmenko and Y. Y. Kuzakov, Vestn. Mosk. Univ. Khim., **23**, 30 (1968).
- W. Jelevs and L. A. Bashford, Proc. Phys. Soc. London, **49**, 554 (1937).
- L. A. Kuznetsova and Y. Y. Kuzakov, Vestn. Mosk. Univ. Khim., **24**, 103 (1969).
- G. A. Oldershaw and K. Robinson, Trans. Faraday Soc., **67**, 1870 (1971).

IDEAL GAS

 $M_i = 167.524$ Strontium Bromide (SrBr)

$$S^*(298.15\text{ K}) = 263.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -80.4 \pm 42 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Br, Sr, (g)

State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
		State	g	
X Σ^*	0	2	$E \Sigma$	32052.5
A ₁ Π_{1g}	14699.4	2	F ₁ Π_{1g}	33131.7
A ₁ Π_{3g}	15000.7	2	F ₂ Π_{3g}	33215.0
B Σ^*	15352.0	2	G ₁ Δ_{3g}	34257.0
C ₁ Π_{1g}	24343.7	2	G ₂ Δ_{3g}	34282.8
C ₂ Π_{1g}	24665.8	2	H Σ	34357.7
D Σ^*	28958.2	2		

$$\omega_e \epsilon_e = 0.51 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_e = [0.000171] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$r_e = [2.71] \text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected value, $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -21.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-89.119 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), is obtained from an analysis of spectroscopic data. Herzberg¹ suggested $D_0^* = 2.8 \text{ eV}$ for SrBr(g) which was derived from a linear Birge-Sponer extrapolation of the ground state vibrational levels. Later, Graydon² claimed that this value may be much higher. The adopted ground state vibrational constants can be $D_0^* = 2.84 \text{ eV}$ by a similar extrapolation. We note that JANAF analyses³ of the spectroscopic and thermochemical data for SrF(g) and SrCl(g) show that the ionicity corrections of Hildenbrand⁴ bring the Birge-Sponer extrapolations into reasonable agreement with adopted D_0^* values. Based on this correction for SrBr(g), we obtain $D_0^* = 3.76 \text{ eV}$ ($86.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) which is adopted. The adopted value of D_0^* corresponds to $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = 21.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. We also find D_0^* ($\text{SrBr}/\Delta_H^{\circ}\text{H}^*$) (SrBr_2) = 0.46 which is quite consistent with values of this ratio for other alkaline earth halide systems.⁵

Ionic model calculations^{6,7} have led to D_0^* values of 5.07 eV and 3.53 eV .⁷ The latter result is believed to represent a minimum value for D_0^* . Two other experimental values for D_0^* which bracket the selected value, have been reported. Flame studies⁸ gave $D_0^* = 3.4 \text{ eV}$, and chemiluminescence⁹ from reaction of Sr atoms with Br₂ gave a lower limit to D_0^* of 4.1 eV . We assign an uncertainty of $\pm 10 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ to $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ to include the possibility that these studies are correct.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The value of r_e is obtained from that for gaseous SrBr₂³ with $r_e(\text{SrBr})/r_e(\text{SrBr}_2) = 0.96$. This value for the ratio is calculated from bond lengths¹⁰ for several other alkaline earth halide systems. Our adopted value for r_e agrees with that (2.74 \AA) estimated by Krasnov and Karaseva,⁷ while two other estimated values^{11,12} lie somewhat higher ($\sim 0.2 \text{ \AA}$). The rotational constant is calculated from the estimated value for r_e . The value of ϵ_e is obtained from a Morse potential function. The vibrational constants and first seven electronic states and levels are taken from the compilation of Rosen.¹¹ The E state energy has been measured by Reddy and Rao,¹² while the F, G, and H state energies are due to Reddy et al.¹³ The five uppermost states were associated with transitions between the excited states of SrBr, and their assignments¹³ were made by analogy with the observed spectrum for SrCl(g).

References

- G. Herzberg, "Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, (1950).
- A. G. Gaydon, "Dissociation Energies and Spectra of Diatomic Molecules," Chapman and Hall, Ltd., London, 330 pp. (1968).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SrF(g) and SrCl(g), 12-31-72, SrBr(g), 6-30-74.
- D. L. Hildenbrand in "Advances in High Temperature Chemistry," Vol. 1, L. Eyring, Ed., Academic Press, New York, (1967).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables.
- J. L. Margrave, J. Phys. Chem. 58, 258 (1954).
- K. S. Krasnov and N. V. Karaseva, Opt. Spectrosc. (USSR) 19, 14 (1973).
- A. N. Khitrov, V. G. Ryabova and L. V. Gurvich, Teplofiz. Vys. Temp. 11, 1126 (1973).
- M. Menzinger, Can. J. Chem. 52, 1688 (1974).
- K. M. Guggenheim, Proc. Phys. Soc. London 58, 456 (1946).
- B. Rosen, Ed., "Spectroscopic Data Relative to Diatomic Molecules," Pergamon Press, New York, 515 pp. (1970).
- P. P. Reddy and P. T. Rao, Indian J. Pure and Appl. Phys. 4, 251 (1966).
- B. R. K. Reddy, T. P. Reddy, and P. T. Rao, Curr. Sci. 40, 317 (1971).

Strontium Bromide (SrBr)	
PREVIOUS: December 1974 (1 atm)	CURRENT: December 1974 (1 bar)

T/K	C_p^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$S^*, \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$H^*-H(T)/T$	$\Delta_H^{\circ}, \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_G^{\circ}, \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0	0	0	0	-80.401	-80.401
100	33.079	225.114	295.842	-10.035	-10.035
200	267.101	3.584	249.184	-107.03	-97.279
250	264.335	-1.768	257.351	-82.609	-113.767
298.15	263.751	0	263.979	-89.119	-121.685
300	264.201	0.068	269.678	-105.000	-128.705
350	265.202	1.917	274.639	-105.433	-134.416
400	266.500	5.638	280.039	-103.892	-142.706
450	267.933	7.507	282.967	-106.375	-146.754
500	268.466	11.255	289.801	-107.416	-147.473
600	274.146	15.015	295.597	-108.559	-162.130
800	277.169	18.785	300.630	-109.805	-170.184
900	280.010	22.562	303.905	-111.128	-177.579
1000	282.719	26.346	312.921	-184.829	-191.600
1100	285.281	30.137	312.678	-191.958	-190.988
1200	287.704	33.934	315.982	-124.003	-181.841
1300	289.926	37.738	319.027	-126.046	-183.612
1400	321.849	41.547	327.173	-128.088	-187.824
1500	324.482	45.362	294.240	-130.128	-191.591
1600	328.948	49.183	296.208	-132.168	-192.222
1700	329.288	52.015	320.910	-121.122	-225.546
1800	331.459	56.844	329.879	-121.122	-222.860
1900	331.596	60.684	330.591	-271.301	-6.053
2000	335.599	64.531	333.243	-271.682	-217.457
2100	337.300	68.287	344.825	-271.890	-214.741
2200	338.696	72.252	346.346	-271.115	-212.014
2300	340.910	76.127	347.812	-272.363	-209.277
2400	342.564	80.013	349.226	-272.640	-206.527
2500	343.059	83.912	344.156	-272.951	-203.767
2600	345.691	87.825	351.222	-273.305	-200.993
2700	345.703	91.754	343.190	-273.706	-198.205
2800	348.609	93.701	348.609	-195.400	-193.455
2900	350.000	99.667	315.633	-192.468	-192.468
3000	351.332	103.653	316.891	-275.279	-3.304
3100	352.667	107.563	317.937	-275.551	3.149
3200	353.947	111.696	320.042	-183.989	-186.875
3300	355.196	115.756	320.119	-177.559	-180.003
3400	356.416	119.843	321.168	-178.141	-181.079
3500	357.609	123.959	322.193	-279.562	-175.174
3600	358.777	128.105	323.193	-280.725	-172.175
3700	359.922	132.170	324.170	-282.000	-132.283
3800	361.045	136.394	325.126	140.739	-166.074
3900	362.168	140.739	326.061	145.918	-162.968
4000	363.297	145.977	326.977	-286.528	-169.821
4100	364.297	149.334	327.874	-288.274	-156.632
4200	365.346	153.687	328.754	-291.132	-153.399
4300	366.379	157.977	329.617	-292.108	-150.120
4500	367.397	162.505	330.464	-294.194	-146.794
4600	368.390	163.976	331.296	165.971	-143.420
4700	369.391	168.136	332.113	171.477	-140.001
4800	370.348	172.007	332.917	176.021	-136.527
4900	372.266	174.485	333.707	180.605	-133.002
5000	373.228	178.937	334.485	185.229	-129.426
5100	374.160	183.004	335.226	189.892	-125.597
5200	374.614	186.747	336.080	194.594	-121.117
5300	375.000	188.336	337.478	198.136	-118.384
5400	376.391	191.117	338.200	204.117	-114.597
5500	377.782	193.893	338.912	208.337	-110.738
5600	379.153	197.666	339.614	213.793	-106.868
5700	379.527	201.539	340.306	218.692	-102.926
5800	379.895	204.404	340.990	222.526	-98.934
5900	381.260	208.166	341.666	228.597	-94.892
6000	381.613	212.333	342.333	238.648	-90.824

Strontium Bromide (SrBr)	
PREVIOUS: December 1974 (1 atm)	CURRENT: December 1974 (1 bar)

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [260.25 \pm 8.4] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = [1219.7 \pm 42] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [2125.5 \pm 42] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	ϵ, cm^{-1}
[Σ]	0
[1000]	[4]
[2000]	[4]
[4000]	[4]
[6000]	[4]
[8000]	[4]
[10000]	[4]

$$\omega_e = [295] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_e = [0.00057] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$r_e = [2.5] \text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^{\circ}(\text{TiBr}, g, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from the dissociation energy which is estimated as 104 kcal/mol⁻¹. This estimate is obtained from the relation $\Delta_u H^{\circ}(\text{TiBr}_d) < D^{\circ}(\text{TiBr})$, which is valid for the titanium fluorides. The dissociation energy of TiF₄(g) from which the relation is derived was estimated relative to that of TiF₅(g) by Zimbov and Margrave.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational frequency, ω_e , and the anharmonic vibrational term, $\omega_e \chi_e$, are estimated from those of TiCl(g) and comparisons of the mercury and alkali monohalides. The internatomic distance is estimated from Guggenheim's relation.² B_e is calculated from r_e . The ground state term and electronic levels are estimated from the ground state multiplet of Ti⁺. α_e is estimated from the Morse potential function.

References

¹K. F. Zimbov and J. L. Margrave, J. Phys. Chem., **71**, 2893 (1967).

²K. M. Guggenheim, Proc. Phys. Soc., **58**, 436 (1946).

³C. E. Moore, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Circ., **467**, (1949).

Br₂Ti₄(g)*M_r = 127.784 Titanium Bromide (TiBr)*

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [260.25 \pm 8.4] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = [1219.7 \pm 42] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [2125.5 \pm 42] \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p ^o = 0.1 MPa	
	C ^o	S ^o	H ^o - H ^o (T _r) / RT	kJ · mol ⁻¹
0	0	0	-9.938	219.694
100	31.427	222.442	-6.973	219.694
200	35.424	245.504	-3.608	219.694
250	36.809	253.660	-1.802	219.694
298.15	38.020	260.249	0	212.547
300	38.065	260.484	260.249	0.070
350	39.192	265.438	260.717	2.002
400	40.173	261.737	261.769	3.987
450	41.000	276.518	263.147	6.017
500	41.678	280.874	264.105	8.085
600	42.651	288.166	268.058	12.305
700	43.232	295.189	271.472	16.602
800	43.559	300.985	274.806	20.943
900	43.734	306.177	278.006	25.309
1000	43.829	310.140	281.053	29.687
1100	43.887	314.970	283.945	34.073
1200	43.913	318.741	286.687	38.464
1300	43.940	322.259	289.290	42.860
1400	44.034	325.220	291.763	47.260
1500	44.097	328.116	294.116	51.667
1600	44.169	331.469	296.359	56.080
1700	44.249	334.889	298.500	60.501
1800	44.336	336.621	300.548	64.930
1900	44.426	339.020	302.510	69.368
2000	44.519	341.301	304.393	73.816
2100	44.612	343.475	306.203	78.272
2200	44.704	345.553	307.945	82.738
2300	44.794	347.542	309.624	87.213
2400	44.881	349.450	311.244	91.697
2500	44.965	351.284	312.809	96.189
2600	45.044	353.149	314.323	100.689
2700	45.119	354.751	315.789	105.198
2800	45.190	356.393	317.210	109.713
2900	45.256	357.980	318.588	114.235
3000	45.318	359.515	319.927	118.764
3100	45.376	361.902	321.228	123.299
3200	45.430	362.444	322.494	127.839
3300	45.481	363.342	323.726	132.239
3400	45.528	365.201	324.926	136.935
3500	45.572	366.521	326.095	141.490
3600	45.614	367.906	327.236	146.050
3700	45.653	369.365	328.350	150.613
3800	45.690	370.274	329.437	155.180
3900	45.726	371.461	330.499	159.751
4000	45.760	372.619	331.538	164.325
4100	45.793	373.750	332.554	168.903
4200	45.825	374.854	333.548	173.484
4300	45.856	375.932	334.521	178.068
4400	45.887	376.987	335.474	182.655
4500	45.918	378.018	336.408	187.245
4600	45.949	379.028	337.324	191.839
4700	45.980	380.016	338.222	196.435
4800	46.011	380.985	339.103	201.035
4900	46.042	381.934	339.967	205.637
5000	46.074	382.864	340.816	210.243
5100	46.106	384.777	341.649	214.832
5200	46.140	384.673	342.468	219.464
5300	46.173	385.552	343.273	224.080
5400	46.208	386.415	344.064	228.659
5500	46.244	387.263	344.841	233.322
5600	46.280	388.097	345.606	237.948
5700	46.318	388.916	346.359	242.578
5800	46.356	389.722	347.100	247.212
5900	46.395	390.515	347.829	251.849
6000	46.436	391.295	348.547	256.491

PREVIOUS, June 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT, June 1968 (1 bar)

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 263.754 Tungsten Bromide (WBr)

Tungsten Bromide (WBr)		Br ₁ W ₁ (g)	
Enthalpy of Formation $\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [593.7 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [272.6] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_1)/T$	
T/K	C _f [°]	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - HF(T_1)]/T$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
0	0	0	-9.726
100	30.915	235.768	593.680
200	34.595	258.493	574.657
250	35.487	266.317	555.121
298.15	36.032	272.617	522.612
300	36.049	272.840	516.178
350	36.421	273.036	506.130
400	36.681	283.308	507.022
450	36.870	287.640	507.022
500	37.013	291.640	507.022
600	37.218	298.300	511.139
700	37.366	304.047	517.947
800	37.494	309.047	489.939
900	37.622	313.471	487.847
1000	37.761	317.441	467.856
1100	37.914	321.048	523.919
1200	38.082	324.334	518.171
1300	38.260	327.469	512.460
1400	38.445	330.251	501.139
1500	38.635	332.910	497.939
1600	38.824	335.409	490.063
1700	39.013	337.769	492.957
1800	39.200	340.004	506.615
1900	39.386	342.128	508.411
2000	39.572	344.153	510.130
2100	39.760	346.088	511.781
2200	39.952	347.943	513.369
2300	40.151	349.723	514.898
2400	40.358	351.436	516.427
2500	40.556	353.088	517.947
2600	40.806	354.684	520.513
2700	41.050	356.228	521.808
2800	41.307	357.776	523.064
2900	41.578	359.180	524.284
3000	41.863	360.594	525.471
3100	42.162	361.972	526.626
3200	42.473	363.315	527.752
3300	42.795	364.627	528.850
3400	43.126	365.910	529.921
3500	43.465	367.165	530.971
3600	43.810	368.394	531.990
3700	44.159	369.599	532.990
3800	44.510	370.781	533.969
3900	44.861	371.942	534.928
4000	45.210	373.082	535.867
4100	45.556	374.203	536.799
4200	45.896	375.305	537.729
4300	46.230	376.389	538.580
4400	46.555	377.455	539.452
4500	46.870	378.505	540.308
4600	47.174	379.538	541.149
4700	47.466	380.556	541.977
4800	47.746	381.538	542.791
4900	48.012	382.546	543.592
5000	48.264	383.518	544.381
5100	48.501	384.476	545.158
5200	48.723	385.420	545.923
5300	48.931	386.350	546.677
5400	49.123	387.267	547.421
5500	49.301	388.170	548.153
5600	49.463	389.050	549.876
5700	49.611	389.936	549.588
5800	49.744	390.800	550.292
5900	49.863	391.652	550.985
6000	49.969	392.491	551.670

PREVIOUS: June 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1967 (1 bar)

Tungsten Bromide (WBr)

Br₁W₁(g)*M_r* = 263.754 Tungsten Bromide (WBr)

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [593.7 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [586.2 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Enthalpy of Formation}$$

$$\omega_{\text{e}} = [0.80] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{e}} = [0.00015] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$r_{\text{e}} = [2.40] \text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WBr}, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = 140.1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($586.178 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is calculated from the bond dissociation energy of WBr(g), by analogy with the WCl₄ system.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WBr(g). The distance is then used with Guggenheim's relation¹ for polar molecules to calculate the fundamental vibrational frequency, ω_{e} . The anharmonicity correction κ_{e} is estimated roughly by assuming $\kappa_{\text{e}} = \omega_{\text{e}}/\omega_{\text{v}}$ ($D + 0.5 \omega_{\text{e}} = 0.0025$). 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 ground state configuration, low lying electronic levels and their quantum weights are assumed to be the same as those estimated for WFG².

References

- K. M. Guggenheim, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) **58**, 456 (1946).
- JANAF Thermochemical Table: WFG², 3-31-67.

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [265.6 \pm 8] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [301.2 \pm 2] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	ϵ, cm^{-1}
[2]	0
[3000]	[4]
[6000]	[4]
[12000]	[4]
[18000]	[4]
[24000]	[4]
[30000]	[4]

$$\omega_e = [317] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_a \epsilon_e = [0.69] \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\sigma = 1$$

$$\epsilon_e = [2.47] \text{ \AA}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = 72 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ (301.248 kJ·mol⁻¹) is derived from the estimated bond dissociation energy, $\Delta_b H^\circ(\text{Zr-Br}, 298.15 \text{ K}) \Delta_a H^\circ(\text{Ti-Br}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 103.5 \pm 10 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$. This value of ϵ_e is calculated from the relation $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_4, 298.15 \text{ K}) = \Delta_a H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_4, 298.15 \text{ K}) + \Delta_b H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_4, 298.15 \text{ K}) - 102.2 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$, where the average bond dissociation energies, $\Delta_b H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_4, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 87.9 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_a H^\circ(\text{TiBr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 89.0 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$, all calculated from JANAF $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for $\text{ZrBr}_4(g)$, $\text{TiBr}_4(g)$, $\text{Zr}(g)$, $\text{Ti}(g)$ and $\text{Br}(g)$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond distance is assumed to be the same as that in $\text{ZrBr}(g)$, which was estimated as 2.47 Å by Godnev *et al.*¹ The estimated bond distance is then used with Guggenheim's² relation for polar molecules to calculate the fundamental frequency ω_e . The anharmonicity correction χ_e is estimated roughly by assuming $\chi_e = \omega_e/4(\Delta_a H^\circ + 0.5\omega_e) = 0.0021$. The rotational constant R_e is calculated from the estimated bond distance. The value of ϵ_e is calculated from the Morse potential function.

The ground state configuration is taken from the ground state multiplet of Zr^* reported by Moore.³ The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those of $\text{Zr}(g)$.

References

1. N. Godnev, A. M. Aleksandrovskaia and I. V. Rigma, Optics and Spectroscopy, 7, 172 (1959).
2. K. M. Guggenheim, Proc. Phys. Soc. (London) 58, 416 (1946).
3. C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 467, Volume II, (1955).

 $\text{Br}_1\text{Zr}_1(g)$

TK	C_p°	S°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
			$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T_r$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_i H^\circ$	$\Delta_i G^\circ$
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-9.739	309.261	INFINITE
100	30.981	228.641	296.521	-6.788	299.929	-152.088
200	34.653	251.415	268.319	-3.481	308.592	-71.264
250	35.130	259.250	266.148	-1.725	307.725	-55.165
298.15	36.065	265.557	265.557	0.	301.248	-44.912
300	36.082	265.780	265.557	0.067	301.198	-44.586
350	36.451	271.371	265.998	1.831	285.416	-37.225
400	36.719	276.257	268.282	3.710	245.042	-31.904
450	36.936	280.595	268.258	5.552	284.638	-29.243
500	37.133	284.496	269.690	7.403	243.218	-24.469
600	37.442	291.302	272.741	11.137	283.447	-19.526
700	38.018	297.124	275.818	14.914	282.589	-16.006
800	38.558	302.235	278.807	18.743	284.824	-13.374
900	39.134	306.810	281.669	22.627	280.746	-11.333
1000	39.714	310.963	284.394	26.569	279.746	-9.707
1100	40.274	314.775	285.085	30.569	278.682	-8.381
1200	40.998	316.302	289.449	34.623	273.859	-7.290
1300	41.277	317.587	291.196	38.721	273.174	-6.374
1400	41.705	324.662	294.035	42.877	272.508	-5.591
1500	42.082	327.552	296.174	47.057	271.825	-4.914
1600	42.410	330.279	298.222	51.292	271.108	-4.323
1700	42.691	332.858	300.184	55.547	270.342	-3.803
1800	42.929	334.306	302.068	59.828	151.171	-3.342
1900	43.129	337.632	303.879	64.131	268.599	-2.931
2000	43.295	339.849	305.622	68.453	267.591	-2.563
2100	43.432	341.964	307.203	72.789	266.472	-2.231
2200	43.543	343.988	308.374	77.138	243.906	-1.948
2300	43.633	345.925	310.492	81.497	242.108	-1.697
2400	43.705	347.784	312.007	85.864	240.308	-1.469
2500	43.763	349.569	313.474	90.238	238.502	-1.260
2600	43.808	351.286	314.895	94.616	236.690	-1.069
2700	43.844	352.940	316.274	98.999	234.871	-0.894
2800	43.872	354.535	317.612	103.385	233.044	-0.732
2900	43.894	356.075	320.075	107.773	231.210	-0.583
3000	43.911	357.564	320.176	112.164	229.369	-0.444
3100	43.926	359.004	321.405	116.555	227.521	-0.316
3200	43.938	360.399	322.602	120.949	225.667	-0.197
3300	43.948	361.751	323.768	125.343	223.809	-0.086
3400	43.958	363.063	324.905	129.738	221.947	-0.018
3500	43.968	364.337	326.013	134.134	220.083	-0.115
3600	43.977	365.576	327.095	138.532	218.219	-0.198
3700	43.988	366.781	328.151	142.930	216.335	-0.291
3800	43.999	367.954	329.183	147.329	214.492	-0.371
3900	44.011	369.097	330.197	151.720	212.633	-0.3340
4000	44.024	370.212	331.179	156.131	210.779	-0.3952
4100	44.038	371.299	332.144	160.535	208.930	-0.4586
4200	44.053	372.360	333.089	164.939	207.088	-0.5205
4300	44.070	373.397	334.015	169.345	205.254	-0.5820
4400	44.088	374.411	334.921	173.753	203.429	-0.6430
4500	44.107	375.402	335.810	178.163	201.613	-0.7031
4600	44.127	376.371	336.681	182.574	199.808	-0.867
4700	44.148	377.320	337.536	186.988	198.014	-0.916
4800	44.171	378.250	338.374	191.404	197.250	-0.939
4900	44.194	379.161	339.197	195.822	196.127	-0.954
5000	44.219	380.054	340.006	200.243	195.553	-0.975
5100	44.244	380.930	340.799	204.666	198.982	-0.997
5200	44.270	381.789	341.580	209.092	197.412	-0.997
5300	44.296	382.633	342.346	213.520	197.842	-0.997
5400	44.323	383.461	343.100	217.951	198.014	-0.997
5500	44.351	384.275	343.841	222.385	197.694	-0.997
5600	44.379	385.074	344.710	226.821	197.113	-0.997
5700	44.408	385.860	345.288	231.261	197.527	-0.997
5800	44.437	386.633	345.994	235.703	198.933	-0.997
5900	44.465	387.392	346.659	240.148	199.321	-0.997
6000	44.495	388.140	347.374	244.596	198.720	-0.997

PREVIOUS: June 1970 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1970 (1 bar)

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr)

REFERENCE STATE

 $M_r = 159.808$ $\text{Br}_2(\text{ref})$

0	to	265.90 K	crystal
265.90	to	332.62 K	liquid
above		332.62 K	ideal diatomic gas

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T_0)]/T$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $P^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
			$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	$k\text{-mol}^{-1}$	Δ_H^*	Δ_G^*	$\log K_r$	
0	0	0	-24.509	0	0	0	0	
100	43.587	53.847	-21.716	0	0	0	0	
200	53.161	87.431	-16.815	0	0	0	0	
265.900	61.730	103.887	152.725	-13.039	CRYSTAL \longleftrightarrow LIQUID			
265.900	77.724	143.445	152.725	-2.468	TRANSITION			
298.15	75.674	152.206	152.206	0	0	0	0	
300	75.624	152.674	152.208	0.140	0	0	0	
332.503	75.302	160.429	152.639	2.590	LIQUID \longleftrightarrow IDEAL GAS			
332.503	36.332	249.341	152.639	32.153	FUGACITY = 1 bar			
400	36.723	256.093	169.543	34.620				
500	37.077	264.329	187.706	38.312				
600	37.301	271.110	201.058	42.031				
700	37.460	276.873	211.488	47.770				
800	37.586	281.883	219.981	49.522				
900	37.692	286.316	227.110	51.286				
1000	37.787	290.293	233.233	57.060				
1100	37.876	293.898	238.586	60.843				
1200	37.962	297.198	243.335	64.635				
1300	38.049	300.240	247.597	68.426				
1400	38.140	303.063	251.459	72.245				
1500	38.239	305.697	254.988	76.064				
1600	38.348	308.169	258.236	79.893				
1700	38.471	310.497	261.242	83.734				
1800	38.611	312.700	264.040	87.588				
1900	38.769	314.792	266.657	91.457				
2000	38.945	316.785	269.114	95.342				
2100	39.137	318.690	271.429	99.246				
2200	39.343	320.515	273.619	103.170				
2300	39.563	322.629	275.697	107.116				
2400	39.789	323.957	277.673	111.083				
2500	40.018	325.586	279.557	115.074				
2600	40.244	327.160	281.358	119.087				
2700	40.463	328.683	283.082	123.122				
2800	40.672	330.158	284.737	127.179				
2900	40.864	331.589	286.328	131.256				
3000	41.038	332.977	287.860	135.351				
3100	41.190	334.326	289.338	139.463				
3200	41.318	335.633	290.764	143.289				
3300	41.420	336.908	292.143	147.726				
3400	41.496	338.146	293.478	151.872				
3500	41.545	339.350	294.772	156.024				
3600	41.567	340.521	296.026	160.180				
3700	41.563	341.659	297.244	164.237				
3800	41.523	342.767	298.428	168.492				
3900	41.460	343.846	299.578	172.642				
4000	41.404	344.895	300.698	176.787				
4100	41.306	345.916	301.789	180.922				
4200	41.190	346.910	302.851	185.047				
4300	41.056	347.917	303.857	189.160				
4400	40.907	348.820	304.826	193.258				
4500	40.744	349.738	305.884	197.341				
4600	40.569	350.631	306.847	201.407				
4700	40.383	351.502	307.798	205.454				
4800	40.189	352.350	308.708	209.483				
4900	39.987	353.170	309.607	213.597				
5000	39.780	353.982	310.486	217.480				
5100	39.583	354.768	311.347	221.448				
5200	39.353	355.534	312.189	225.394				
5300	39.116	356.282	313.014	229.118				
5400	38.917	357.011	313.822	233.221				
5500	38.698	357.723	314.614	237.102				
5600	38.480	358.419	315.390	240.961				
5700	38.263	359.098	316.151	244.798				
5800	38.047	359.761	316.897	248.613				
5900	37.824	360.410	317.629	252.407				
6000	37.624	361.044	318.347	256.180				

CURRENT June 1982 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS September 1961 (1 atm)

Bromine (Br₂)

Bromine (Br_2) **$M_f = 159.808$ Bromine (Br_2)** **$\text{Br}_2(\text{cr},)$**

	CRYSTAL-LIQUID		CRYSTAL-LIQUID		CRYSTAL-LIQUID	
	$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 10.571 \pm 0.008 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 152.21 \pm 0.04 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$T_{\text{fus}} = 265.90 \pm 0.05 \text{ K}$	$S^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = 0 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Enthalpy of Formation						
Zero by definition.						

Vaporization Data

The enthalpy of vaporization of bromine at 25°C was measured by Hildenbrand *et al.*¹ Six vaporization determinations were made using 14 to 18 gram samples of bromine. Correcting their reported values for the current relative atomic mass and converting to Joules yields $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(\text{Br}_2, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 30.91 \pm 0.11 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. CODATA² has recommended the same value based on the same study.

Vapor pressure studies include: Fischer and Bingel (298–389 K),³ Frey and Gregory (177–195 K),⁴ Henglein, *et al.* (177–241 K),⁵ Ramsey and Young (256–329 K)⁶ and Scheffer and Voogd (253–362 K).⁷ For the liquid region, the data of Fischer and Bingel³ and Scheffer and Voogd⁷ show a decided decrease of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ$ with increasing temperature. The data of Ramsey and Young⁶ show only a small temperature trend and are in good agreement with the adopted calorimetric study. For the crystal region, the data are too scattered to be conclusive.

Fusion Data
The adopted values for the fusion point and the enthalpy of fusion are from the study of Hildenbrand *et al.*¹

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	T/K	C°	$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	$k\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0	0	0	0	0	-24.59	0
100	43.587	53.847	271.069	0	0	0
200	53.761	87.421	171.496	-21.716	0	0
250	59.225	99.965	155.962	-16.815	0	0
265.900	61.630	103.687	152.725	-13.999	0	0
265.900	77.724	143.445	152.725	-2.468	0	0
298.15	75.674	152.206	152.206	0	0	0
300	75.624	152.674	152.208	0.140	0	0
332.903	75.302	160.429	152.639	2.590	0	0
350	75.302	164.291	153.126	3.908	-28.382	1.538
400	75.302	174.347	155.164	7.673	-26.947	-0.230
450	75.302	183.216	157.798	11.438	-25.023	5.752
500	75.302	191.150	160.743	15.203	-23.108	-1.129

References

- D. L. Hildenbrand, W. R. Kramer, R. A. McDonald, and D. R. Stull, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 80, 4129 (1958).
- J. D. Cox, Chairman, ICSU-CODATA Task Group on Key Values for Thermodynamics, J. Chem. Thermodyn., 10, 903 (1978).
- J. Fischer and J. Bingel, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 6511 (1955).
- M. B. Frey and N. W. Gregory, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 82, 1068 (1960).
- F. A. Henglein, G. von Rosenberg, and A. Muchinski, Z. Physik, 11, 1 (1922).
- J. Ramsey and J. Young, J. Chem. Soc., 49, 453 (1886).
- F. E. C. Scheffer and M. Voogd, Rec. Trav. Chem., 45, 214 (1926).

 $\text{Br}_2(\text{cr},)$ **$\text{Br}_2(\text{cr},)$**

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	T/K	C°	$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	$k\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0	0	0	0	0	-24.59	0
100	43.587	53.847	271.069	0	0	0
200	53.761	87.421	171.496	-21.716	0	0
250	59.225	99.965	155.962	-16.815	0	0
265.900	61.630	103.687	152.725	-13.999	0	0
265.900	77.724	143.445	152.725	-2.468	0	0
298.15	75.674	152.206	152.206	0	0	0
300	75.624	152.674	152.208	0.140	0	0
332.903	75.302	160.429	152.639	2.590	0	0
350	75.302	164.291	153.126	3.908	-28.382	1.538
400	75.302	174.347	155.164	7.673	-26.947	-0.230
450	75.302	183.216	157.798	11.438	-25.023	5.752
500	75.302	191.150	160.743	15.203	-23.108	-1.129

PREVIOUS September 1961

CURRENT June 1992

Bromine (Br_2) **$\text{Br}_2(\text{cr},)$**

IDEAL GAS

 $M_r = 159.808$ Bromine (Br_2) $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$

$$\begin{aligned} D_0^{\circ} &= 191.154 \pm 0.001 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \text{ (natural abundance)} \\ S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 245.394 \pm 0.050 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) &= 45.70 \pm 0.121 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ \Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 30.911 \pm 0.111 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

State	T_e	D°	Spectroscopic Data for Br_2 in cm $^{-1}$				r_e , Å	Reference
			ω_{ex}	B_e	$10^3 \cdot a_e$	$10^3 \cdot D_e$		
${}^1\Sigma_g^+$	0	15894.6	325.3213	1.07742*	0.082107	0.5	0.2092	2.28107
${}^3\Pi_{1u}$	13400	15894.6	160	2.4	0.057	0.29	2.74	1
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	13904	15894.6	151.8	2.78	0.0588	0.72	0.34	2.695
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	15850	15894.6	70	6.2	0.06	2.8	1.76	2.67
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	15902.47	19579.76	166.546	1.61517*	0.059589	0.489095*	0.3013	2.6776

(a) $-2.29798 \times 10^{-3} (v + 1/2)^3$ (b) $-7.55588 \times 10^{-3} (v + 1/2)^3 - 2.44989 \times 10^{-4} (v + 1/2)^4 + 0.991668 \times 10^{-5} (v + 1/2)^5 - 6.97853 \times 10^{-6} (v + 1/2)^6$ (c) $-6.6369 \times 10^{-6} (v + 1/2)^2$ (d) ${}^3\Pi_{1u}$ constants for natural abundance Br_2 , actual coefficients for ${}^3\text{Br}_2$ will differ slightly from these according to the scaling method of Herzberg.⁵

(e) The dissociation energy of each state is relative to the lowest level of the ground state.

Enthalpy of Formation

We adopt the enthalpy of formation values of CODATA⁶ as follows: $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 30.91 \pm 0.11 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_d H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 45.71 \pm 0.12 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. These values were based on the heat capacity and enthalpy of vaporization measurements of Hildenbrand et al.⁷ Note that the latter value of $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ is deduced from the former using the CODATA values of $H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K})$ for $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{Br}_2(\text{l})$. Our calculated value of $H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K})$ for $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ is only 1.3 J mol $^{-1}$, smaller than the recommended value of CODATA. Our adopted dissociation energy for the natural abundance mixture is derived from the isotopic values reported by Huber and Herzberg.¹ The CODATA value for the natural abundance mixture is given by Huber and Herzberg,¹ as deduced from the ΔH° data for ${}^3\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ and $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$, is 190.44 kJ mol $^{-1}$. The 0.01 kJ mol $^{-1}$ discrepancy is due to CODATA's adoption of D_0° for ${}^3\text{Br}_2$ based on earlier work of Horsley and Barrow.⁸ Refer to the monatomic bromine gas table for additional 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 four lowest-lying excited states. Spectroscopic constants for the ground state are taken from Barrow, et al.¹ for ${}^3\text{Br}_2$ while the excited state constants are from Gurvich, et al.⁹ Note that Barrow, et al.¹ presented constants for the ${}^3\Pi_u$ state of ${}^3\text{Br}_2$ for $v \leq 10$ only. Therefore for this state we adopted the constants of Gurvich, et al.⁹ which are fit to the experimental data up to the dissociation limit. For the ground state and the ${}^3\Pi_u$ and ${}^1\Pi_u$ excited states, the calculation is performed including the quasi-bound levels above the dissociation limit (see Cl(g) table) using J_{min} and V_{max} given by Gurvich, et al.⁹ Splitting of the rotational levels due to the rotational-electronic interaction in the ${}^3\Pi_{2u}$ and ${}^3\Pi_{1u}$ states is taken into account only insofar as the statistical weight of the rotational levels is doubted. The rotational levels are extrapolated to high J values according to the method of Khachkunzov,¹⁰ who proposed a simpler form of Woolley's method.¹⁰ The spectroscopic constants for the hypothetical natural abundance species are determined from a standard reduced mass scaling scheme. The calculated value of $S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is 0.07 J mol $^{-1}$ K $^{-1}$, smaller than that adopted by CODATA⁶ and also by Gurvich et al.⁹ For this comparison, the entropy value reported by CODATA and Gurvich is increased by 0.1094 J K $^{-1}$ mol $^{-1}$ to account for a change in the standard state pressure from 1 atm to 1 bar.

References

- R. W. Woolley, T. C. Clark, J. A. Coxon, and K. K. Yee, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **51**, 428 (1974).
- L. V. Gurvich, I. V. Vents, et al., "Thermodynamic Properties of Individual Substances," Nauka, Moscow, USSR (1978), Vol I, Part I, pp. 183-187. Refer to Fig. 10.1, p. 201.
- Taken from reference². Data are in agreement with the values adopted by K. P. Huber and G. Herzberg, "Constants of Diatomic Molecules," Van Nostrand-Reinhold Co., New York, (1979).
- Taken from reference², Table 9.4, p. 186.
- G. Herzberg, "Molecular Spectra and Molecular Structure of Diatomic Molecules," 2nd ed., D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York (1950), pp. 141-145.
- J. D. Cox, Chairman, ICSU-CODATA Task Group on Key Values for Thermodynamics, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.*, **10**, 903 (1978).
- D. L. Hildenbrand, W. R. Kramer, R. A. McDonald, and D. R. Stull, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **80**, 4129 (1958).
- T. A. Horsley and R. F. Barrow, *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, **63**, 32 (1967).
- G. A. Khachkunzov, *Opt. Spectrosc.*, **30**, 455 (1971).
- H. W. Woolley, R. B. Scott, and F. G. Brückwedde, *J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand.*, **41**, 379 (1948).

¹⁰H. W. Woolley, R. B. Scott, and F. G. Brückwedde, *J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand.*, **41**, 379 (1948).Bromine (Br_2)

CURRENT June 1982 (1 bar)

Bromine (Br_2)

PREVIOUS December 1961 (1 atm)

State	T_e	D°	Spectroscopic Data for Br_2 in cm $^{-1}$				r_e , Å	Reference	Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$				Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				
			ω_{ex}	B_e	$10^3 \cdot a_e$	$10^3 \cdot D_e$			Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				T/K	C^{\bullet}	S^{\bullet}	$-G^{\bullet} - H^{\circ}(T_r)/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)/T$
									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
${}^1\Sigma_g^+$	0	15894.6	325.3213	1.07742*	0.082107	0.5	0.2092	2.28107	100	30.834	208.563	276.306	-9.722	45.697	45.697	45.697	INFNITE
${}^3\Pi_{1u}$	13400	15894.6	160	2.4	0.057	0.29	2.74	1	250	34.582	231.269	248.653	-6.774	45.852	30.380	15.869	15.869
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	13904	15894.6	151.8	2.78	0.0588	0.72	0.34	2.695	298.15	35.489	239.092	245.984	-3.477	44.248	15.479	-4.043	-4.043
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	15850	15894.6	70	6.2	0.06	2.8	1.76	2.67	300	36.048	245.394	245.394	-1.723	43.186	1.756	-1.756	-1.756
${}^1\Pi_{1u}$	15902.47	19579.76	166.546	1.61517*	0.059589	0.489095*	0.3013	2.6776	332.503	36.352	245.341	245.341	0.067	30.837	2.954	-0.514	-0.514
									350	36.451	251.207	245.835	1.243	-	-	-	-
									400	36.723	256.093	246.818	3.710	0	0	0	0
									450	36.921	250.431	248.094	5.551	0	0	0	0
									500	37.077	254.329	249.526	7.402	0	0	0	0
									600	37.301	252.110	252.155	11.121	0	0	0	0
									700	37.460	256.873	255.645	14.860	0	0	0	0
									800	37.586	281.883	258.618	18.612	0	0	0	0
									900	37.692	265.316	261.454	22.376	0	0	0	0
									1000	37.787	290.293	264.143	26.150	0	0	0	0
									1100	37.876	293.898	266.933	29.933	0	0	0	0
									1200	37.962	297.198	269.093	33.727	0	0	0	0
									1300	38.049	300.240	271.374	37.526	0	0	0	0
									1400	38.140	303.063	273.518	41.135	0	0	0	0
									1500	38.239	305.697	275.595	45.154	0	0	0	0
									1600	38.348	308.169	277.534	48.983	0	0	0	0
									1700	38.471	310.497	279.434	52.824	0	0	0	0
									1800	38.611	312.700	281.212	56.678	0	0	0	0
									1900	38.769	314.792	282.920	60.547	0	0	0	0
									2000	38.945	316.785	284.569	64.432	0	0	0	0
									2100	39.137	318.690	286.148	68.336	0	0	0	0
									2200	39.345	320.515	287.669	72.260	0	0	0	0
									2300	39.563	322.269	289.136	76.208	0	0	0	0
									2400	39.789	323.937	290.532	80.173	0	0	0	0
									2500	40.018	325.586	291.921	84.164	0	0	0	0
									2600	40.244	327.160	293.246	88.177	0	0	0	0
									2700	40.463	328.683	294.530	92.212	0	0	0	0
									2800	40.672	330.138	296.987	96.269	0	0	0	0
									2900	40.884	331.589	296.987	100.346	0	0	0	0
									3000	41.038	332.977	298.164	104.441	0	0	0	0
									3100	41.191	334.326	299.308	108.553	0	0	0	0
									3200	41.318	335.635	300.423	112.679	0	0	0	0
									3300	41.420	338.908	301.516	116.816	0	0	0	0
									3400	41.545	339.350	303.603	125.114	0	0	0	0
									3500	41.657	340.521	304.612	129.270	0	0	0	0
									3600	41.763	341.563	314.659	133.427	0	0	0	0
									3700	41.870	342.533	314.767	137.582	0	0	0	0
									3800	41.980	343.836	307.504	141.732	0	0	0	0
									3900	42.094	345.489	308.477	145.877	0	0	0	0
									4000	42.106	345.916	309.328	150.000	0	0	0	0
									4100	42.190	346.910	310.211	154.137	0	0	0	0
									4200	42.383	347.878	311.016	158.250	0	0	0	0
									4300	42.497	348.820	311.223	162.348	0	0	0	0
									4400	42.607	349.738	312.753	166.431	0	0	0	0

CRYSTAL

 $M_r = 199.888$ Calcium Bromide (CaBr_2) $\text{Br}_2\text{Ca}_2(\text{cr})$

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= [129.7 \pm 4.2] \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{des}} &= 1015 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted enthalpy of formation is the mean of three values derived from two independent paths. One path involves the enthalpy of solution of $\text{Ca}(\text{cr})$ and $\text{CaBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in $\text{HBr}-55\% \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ which were measured by Eblich *et al.*¹. Recalculation of their results using recent thermal data² for aqueous HBr yields $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CaBr}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -164.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. The uncertainty in this value could approach $\pm 1.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ due primarily to the rather impure metal (99.3% free Ca) used in these measurements.

An alternate path used to obtain values for $\Delta_f H^\circ$ involves the results of measurements on the enthalpy of solution of $\text{CaBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in aqueous solution. The work^{4,6} reported in this area has been reviewed by Bichowski and Rossini.⁷ Recalculation of these results using $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Ca}^{+2}, \infty)$ at 39, 298.15 K = $-129.74 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^{-}, \infty, 39, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -29.039 \pm 0.036 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ⁸ yields values for $\Delta_f H^\circ$ of $\text{CaBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in kcal mol⁻¹ of $-162.2^a, -160.2^b$, and -163.6^c . The disagreement in these values is disturbing but can be mostly accounted for when one considers the difficulties involved in the preparation⁹ of "pure" anhydrous CaBr_2 .

A mean value ($-163.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, $683.247 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) for $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{CaBr}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ of three results^{1,4,8} is preferred because of the difficulties reported in obtaining and keeping samples free of impurities. NBS⁸ has selected essentially the same value ($-163.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) from their analysis of the available data.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

No low temperature C_p° data have been reported for CaBr_2 , thus, the value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ must be estimated. Application of the Berthelot principle⁹ to the process $\text{SrBr}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{Sr}(\text{cr}) = \text{CaBr}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{Sr}(\text{cr})$ gives $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 31.7 \pm 1.5 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ for CaBr_2 . Auxiliary entropies are taken from the JANAF Tables.¹⁰ Also, JANAF entropies¹⁰ for the other three calcium dihalides suggest a value near $30.5 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ in $\text{cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ for CaF_2 at 298.15 K which is the value selected by NBS.⁸ Other reported estimates for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ in $\text{cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ are 32.0 ± 2.8 ,¹¹ 32.2 ± 0.7 ,¹² and 33.1 ,¹³ C_p° at 298.15 K has not been measured. However, Janz *et al.*¹⁴ measured relative enthalpies (434–1013 K) for CaBr_2 and reported the results in equation form. Their equation gives $C_p^\circ = 16.3 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ at 298.15 K which appears to be too low by about 2 units when compared with JANAF C_p° data for several other alkali earth dihalides. The only other enthalpy study that has been reported is that of Dworkin and Bredig,¹⁵ who measured $H^\circ(1015 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 14.00 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ in a copper block drop-calorimeter. We adopt this result, JANAF data¹⁰ are used to obtain C_p° at 298.15 K from the process $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ KBr}(\text{cr}) = \text{CaBr}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ KCl}(\text{cr})$ by assuming $\Delta_f C_p^\circ = 0$. Data in the temperature range 300–1013 K are estimated by comparison with those for CaF_2 and CaCl_2 . More weight is given to the results for CaCl_2 , since it has the same crystal structure¹⁶ as CaBr_2 and nearly the same melting temperature (1045 K)¹⁷ and enthalpy $H^\circ(1045 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 14.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ at T_{des} as does CaBr_2 . The C_p° estimates are also made so as to reproduce as closely as possible the measured enthalpy at 1015 K. Our estimated C_p° data give a value of $H^\circ(1015 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 13.994 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ which agrees with the measured value to within 6 cal mol⁻¹. C_p° data above 1015 K are obtained by graphical extrapolation. The enthalpies obtained from the equation of Janz *et al.*¹⁴ are systematically lower than our adopted values. The deviation is -0.4% at 1015 K; it increases at lower temperatures and reaches a maximum value of -2.7% at 600 K.

Fusion Data

Refer to the liquid table for details.

Sublimation Data

$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated as the difference in the adopted enthalpies of formation for the ideal gas and crystal at 298.15 K.

References

- P. Ehrlich, K. Peik, and E. Koch, Z. Anorg. Chem. 324, 113 (1963).
- ICCU-CODATA Task Group, J. Chem. Thermodyn. 4, 331 (1972).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).
- J. Thomsen, "Thermochimische Untersuchungen," Volume III, Barth, Leipzig, (1883).
- R. Vare, Ann. Chim. Phys. 8, 240 (1896).
- S. U. Pickering, J. Chem. Soc. 53, 865 (1888).
- F. R. Bichowsky and F. D. Rossini, "The Thermochemistry of The Chemical Substances," Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, (1936).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-6, 119 pp. (1971).
- N. N. Drozin, Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 35, 879 (1961).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{SrBr}_2(\text{cr})$, $\text{Ca}(\text{cr})$, and $\text{CaL}(\text{cr})$, 6–30–74; $\text{CaF}_2(\text{cr})$, 12–31–68; $\text{Sr}(\text{cr})$, 12–31–70; $\text{CaCl}_2(\text{cr})$, 6–30–70; $\text{KCl}(\text{cr})$, 3–31–66; $\text{KBf}_3(\text{cr})$, 3–31–67.
- O. Kubaschewski, E. L. Evans, and C. B. Alcock, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," 4th ed., Pergamon Press, New York, (1967).
- K. K. Kelley and E. G. King, U. S. Bur. Mines Bull. 592, 149 pp. (1961).
- L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu, and E. Brackett, Chem. Revs. 63, 111 (1963).
- G. J. Janz, F. J. Kelley, and J. I. Perano, Trans. Faraday Soc. 59, 2718 (1963).
- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. 67, 697 (1963).

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT June 1974

Temperature = T / K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$k_J \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
100	75.040	129.704	129.704	0
200	75.124	130.168	129.705	0.139
300	75.206	132.691	7.806	-683.247
400	75.280	138.410	15.682	-683.296
500	75.354	144.887	23.679	-684.020
600	80.500	184.352	31.780	-631.427
700	81.630	198.836	31.813	-606.765
800	83.471	207.851	40.030	-592.168
900	85.856	217.816	48.493	-577.703
1000	88.617	227.004	57.216	-563.365
1015.000	89.036	228.327	170.643	— CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID —
1100	91.922	235.601	66.238	—549.139
1200	95.563	242.753	180.745	—534.394
1300	99.412	251.554	185.893	—519.722
1400	103.387	259.067	190.853	—505.222
1500	107.320	266.534	195.644	—490.998

Calcium Bromide (CaBr_2) $\text{Br}_2\text{Ca}_2(\text{cr})$

Calcium Bromide (CaBr₂)**LIQUID****Br₂Ca₁(I)****Calcium Bromide (CaBr₂)****Br₂Ca₁(I)**

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$						Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$					
	T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$-G^* - H^*(T_r)/RT$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	Δ_H^*	Δ_G^*	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\log K_r$
$\Delta_f H^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-662.939] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$												
$T_{\text{iss}} = 1015 \text{ K}$	$\Delta_{\text{iss}}H^* = 29.079 \pm 0.63 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$											
Enthalpy of Formation												
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding a $\Delta_{\text{eff}}H^*$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^*(1015 \text{ K}) - H^*(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid. Toguri <i>et al.</i> ¹ have reported a C_p^* value for the anion exchange equilibrium $0.5 \text{ CaBr}_2(\text{l}) + \text{HCl}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 0.5 \text{ CaCl}(\text{l}) + \text{HBr}(\text{g})$ at 1073 K. A 3rd law analysis of this single value gives $\Delta_f H^*(298.15 \text{ K}) = -0.722 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ with JANAF functions. The 3rd law enthalpy leads to $\Delta_f H^*(1, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -157.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which supports our adopted value by an independent path.	0											
Heat Capacity and Entropy												
C_p^* of the liquid above 700 K is the value (27.0 cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹) determined by Dworkin and Bredig ² from enthalpy measurements in the vicinity of the melting point. A similar enthalpy study (1013–1132 K) by Janz <i>et al.</i> ³ suggests only a slightly higher value (27.38 cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹) for C_p^* of CaBr ₂ (l). A glass transition is assumed at 700 K below which C_p^* is that of the crystal.	100											
The entropy at 298.15 K is calculated in a manner analogous to that of formation.	200	75.040	147.861	147.861	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	113.754
T_{iss}	298.15	75.040	147.861	147.861	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	113.397
T/K	300	75.124	148.325	147.862	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	83.375
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	400	77.590	170.863	150.947	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	63.366
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	500	79.454	187.931	156.367	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	63.125
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	600	80.590	202.508	163.043	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	53.285
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	700	81.631	215.501	169.594	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	44.714
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	700,000	81.631	215.501	169.594	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	44.714
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	700,000	112.968	215.001	169.594	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	44.714
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	800	112.968	230.086	176.234	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	38.304
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	900	112.968	242.397	182.971	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	33.348
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1000	112.968	252.294	189.619	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	29.403
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1100	112.968	266.061	196.087	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	26.196
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1200	112.968	275.891	202.133	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	23.307
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1300	112.968	284.913	208.144	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	21.241
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1400	112.968	293.305	214.117	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	19.311
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1500	112.968	301.099	219.659	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	17.647
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1600	112.968	308.389	224.979	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	16.200
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1700	112.968	315.238	230.089	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	14.931
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1800	112.968	321.695	235.001	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	13.746
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	1900	112.968	327.203	239.726	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	12.222
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2000	112.968	333.598	244.216	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	11.429
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2100	112.968	339.109	248.662	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	10.446
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2200	112.968	344.165	257.893	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	9.558
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2300	112.968	349.186	265.598	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	8.753
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2400	112.968	354.194	269.931	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	8.020
$\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^*$	2500	112.968	358.806	264.755	0.139	-662.989	-649.294	-663.038	-649.299	-692.486	-638.465	7.351

References

- J. Toguri, H. Flood, and T. Forland, *Acta Chem. Scand.* **17**, 1502 (1963).
- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, *J. Phys. Chem.* **67**, 697 (1963).
- G. J. Janz, F. J. Kelly, and J. L. Pérono, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **59**, 2718 (1963).
- H. H. Emmons and B. Löffelholz, *Wiss. Z. Tech. Hochsch. Chem., Leuna-Merseburg* **6**, 261 (1964).
- G. Kellner, *J. Chem. Soc.* **112**, 469 (1917).
- H. H. Emmons, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **99**, 137 (1917).
- H. Schinke and F. Sauermann, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **304**, 25 (1960).
- D. T. Peterson and J. F. Hutchison, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **15**, 320 (1970).

Calcium Bromide (CaBr_2) $M_r = 199.888$ Calcium Bromide (CaBr_2)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

209.15 to 1015 K crystal
above 1015 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^{\circ} - (G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T)) / T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$	$k\text{J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f G^{\circ}$
0						
100						
200	75.040	129.704	129.704	0.	-683.247	-664.139
298.15	75.040	129.704	129.705	0.139	-683.296	-664.020
300	75.124	130.168	130.168	0.136	-683.296	115.616
400	77.990	152.206	152.206	7.806	-712.744	-651.460
500	79.454	169.774	169.774	13.410	15.682	85.072
600	80.500	184.152	184.152	144.887	23.679	66.474
700	81.630	196.336	196.336	151.437	31.780	54.100
800	83.471	207.851	207.851	157.813	40.030	45.277
900	83.856	217.816	217.816	163.935	48.493	592.168
1000	88.617	227.004	227.004	169.788	57.216	-577.703
1015.000	89.036	228.327	228.327	170.643	58.549	33.529
1015.000	112.968	256.976	256.976	170.643	87.628	29.427
1100	112.968	266.061	266.061	177.670	97.230	— CRYSTAL \longleftrightarrow LIQUID TRANSITION —
1200	112.968	271.891	271.891	183.452	108.527	-551.654
1300	112.968	284.933	284.933	192.161	119.364	23.507
1400	112.968	293.305	293.305	199.647	131.120	-528.650
1500	112.968	301.099	301.099	206.154	142.417	2.241
1600	112.968	308.389	308.389	212.318	153.714	-517.564
1700	112.968	315.238	315.238	218.173	165.011	19.311
1800	112.968	321.692	321.692	223.747	176.308	-506.763
1900	112.968	327.803	327.803	229.064	187.604	17.647
2000	112.968	333.598	333.598	234.147	198.901	-495.226
2100	112.968	339.109	339.109	239.015	210.198	16.200
2200	112.968	344.365	344.365	243.685	221.495	-485.938
2300	112.968	349.386	349.386	248.172	232.792	14.931
2400	112.968	354.194	354.194	252.491	244.088	-473.671
2500	112.968	358.806	358.806	256.652	255.385	13.746

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Ca}_1(\text{cr},l)$

IDEAL GAS

Calcium Bromide (CaBr₂)*M_r* = 199.888 Calcium Bromide (CaBr₂)

Source	Method	Reaction	Data Points	ΔH° , kcal·mol ⁻¹			ΔH° (298.15 K)	Drift	ΔH° (298.15 K)	cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹
				2nd law	3rd law					
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies										
			ν , cm ⁻¹							
Peterson and Hutchison ¹²	Flame	(A) CaBr ₂ (g) = CaBr ₂ (cr) (B) CaBr ₂ (g) + 2 HBr(g) (C) Ca(g) + 2 H ₂ (g)	18(a)	1149–1321	65.7	67.70 ± 0.60	1.6 ± 1.3	-90.8 ± 1.6		
Brewer ¹³	Flame		B	1	990	68.9	-94.4			
Brewer ¹³	Boiling Point		A	2	1180–1430	62.5	64.76 ± 0.7	1.7	-93.7 ± 1.7	
Schofield and Sugden ³	Flame	C	8(a)	2137–2532	-9.4	-14.38 ± 1.7	-2.1 ± 3.2	-93.2 ± 2.0		
Enthalpy of Formation										
The selection of ΔH° (298.15 K) = -92.0 ± 2.0 kcal·mol ⁻¹ ($-384.928 ± 8.4$ kJ·mol ⁻¹) for CaBr ₂ (g) is based on results derived from two independent means. Peterson and Hutchison ¹² have reported extensive study of the vapor pressures (1149–1321 K) for liquid CaBr ₂ . Measurements were made by the Knudsen effusion method on a sample which had been prepared by direct union of high purity elements. X-ray diffraction patterns on the final product showed no metal or oxide lines. Schofield and Sugden ³ investigated the equilibrium Ca(g) + 2 HBr(g) = CaBr ₂ (g) + 2 H ₂ (g) in H ₂ –O ₂ –N ₂ flames and reported K_p data for temperatures in the range 2137–2532 K. Results of our 2nd and 3rd law analysis of these data are tabulated below. We assume that the dibromide monomer is the only vapor species produced in the volatilization of CaBr ₂ (l). Support for this assumption is provided by mass spectra for some of the other earth alkaline earth dihalides. ⁴ These studies indicate that the saturated vapors consist predominantly of the metal dihalide monomer and agree with predictions which were made by Brewer <i>et al.</i> ⁵ for these dihalide molecules. Included in the table for comparison are results of our analysis of older vapor pressure data ^{6,7} which have been reviewed by Brewer <i>et al.</i> ⁵										
Enthalpy of Formation										
The selection of ΔH° (298.15 K) = -370.5 ± 8.4 kJ·mol ⁻¹ ($-384.9 ± 8.4$ kJ·mol ⁻¹) for CaBr ₂ (g) was based on results derived from two independent means. Peterson and Hutchison ¹² have reported extensive study of the vapor pressures (1149–1321 K) for liquid CaBr ₂ . Measurements were made by the Knudsen effusion method on a sample which had been prepared by direct union of high purity elements. X-ray diffraction patterns on the final product showed no metal or oxide lines. Schofield and Sugden ³ investigated the equilibrium Ca(g) + 2 HBr(g) = CaBr ₂ (g) + 2 H ₂ (g) in H ₂ –O ₂ –N ₂ flames and reported K_p data for temperatures in the range 2137–2532 K. Results of our 2nd and 3rd law analysis of these data are tabulated below. We assume that the dibromide monomer is the only vapor species produced in the volatilization of CaBr ₂ (l). Support for this assumption is provided by mass spectra for some of the other earth alkaline earth dihalides. ⁴ These studies indicate that the saturated vapors consist predominantly of the metal dihalide monomer and agree with predictions which were made by Brewer <i>et al.</i> ⁵ for these dihalide molecules. Included in the table for comparison are results of our analysis of older vapor pressure data ^{6,7} which have been reviewed by Brewer <i>et al.</i> ⁵										
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T_r = 298.15 K										
$\frac{H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)}{T/K}$										
$\frac{S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T}{J\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}}$										
Standard State Pressure = p = 0.1 MPa										
$\frac{\log K_r}{\log K_r}$										

In the selection of ΔH° , no weight is given to those measurements made prior to 1965. Also, we note that Schofield and Sugden³ reported in the same paper similar results for SrCl₂ and BaCl₂ which lead to ΔH° values that are quite consistent with JANAF enthalpies of formation.⁴ We, therefore, choose to select an average value of the results of Peterson and Hutchison¹² and Schofield and Sugden.³ An earlier analysis⁴ of the vapor pressure data¹² with older functions⁵ gave ΔH° of -95.2 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond length is from the high-temperature electron diffraction work of Akishin and Spiridonov.⁸ Electron diffraction patterns⁸ were satisfactorily explained on the basis of a linear model ($180^\circ \pm 10^\circ$). Later studies by Wharton *et al.*⁹ using electric deflection of molecular beams to detect dipole moments, showed no polarity in the CaBr₂ molecule. The absence of dipolar character is most reasonably explained by a linear and centrosymmetric configuration.

The antisymmetric stretching frequency (ν_3) was observed in the high-temperature infrared spectra of CaBr₂ vapor by Baikov.¹⁰ The symmetric stretching (ν_1) and bending (ν_2) frequencies are calculated from force constants of the valence force model.¹¹ The observed value of ν_3 gives $k = 1.028 \times 10^5$ dynes/cm which leads to $\nu_1 = 148$ cm⁻¹. Other estimates that have been reported for ν_1 (in cm⁻¹) are 148,¹⁰ 164,⁵ and 172.¹³ A comparison of values for the ratio of the stretch to bend force constants for the linear molecules CaCl₂ [(ratio = 8.1)] and SrBr₂ [(ratio = 10.0)] suggests a value near 100 for CaBr₂. This value for the ratio gives $k\delta l^2 = 1.028 \times 10^5$ dynes/cm, or $\nu_2 = 47$ cm⁻¹. However, similar data for BeBr₂¹² indicate that the value of the ratio could be as low as 41. This leads to a $\nu_2 = 73$ cm⁻¹ which agrees with the value (85 cm⁻¹) recommended by Krasnov and Svetsov.¹³ Brewer *et al.*⁵ choose $\nu_2 = 52$ cm⁻¹. We prefer the lowest value of ν_2 (47 cm⁻¹) at this time but include in the uncertainty (± 2.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) assigned to the value of S° (298.15 K) the possibility that the highest value (85 cm⁻¹) is correct. The singlet ground state is assigned by analogy with that for BaCl₂.⁴

Continued on page 548

Br ₂ Ca ₁ (g)	
PREVIOUS June 1974 (1 atm)	CURRENT June 1974 (1 bar)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Fe}_1(\text{cr})$ $M_r = 215.655$ Iron Bromide (FeBr_2)

CRYSTAL

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 140.67 \pm 1.3 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{in}} &= 650 \text{ K} \\ T_{\text{fus}} &= 964 \text{ K} \\ \Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ &= [50.208 \pm 13] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$			
	T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/RT]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/RT$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\log K_r$	
0	100							
	200	80.232	140.666	140.666	0.	-248.948	-237.362	
	300	80.274	141.163	140.668	0.148	-248.986	-237.290	
	400	82.500	164.560	143.843	8.287	-277.956	-227.334	
	500	84.726	183.209	149.912	16.648	-276.138	-214.890	
	600	86.952	198.353	156.799	25.232	-274.360	-202.807	
	650,000	88.061	205.937	160.306	29.608	-	-	
	650,000	88.069	206.500	160.306	30.026	-	-	
	700	89.178	213.067	163.843	34.457	-277.199	-191.053	
	800	91.178	225.121	170.763	43.496	-270.537	-179.575	
	900	93.630	236.015	177.417	52.738	-269.078	-168.295	
	964,000	95.054	242.495	181.125	58.776	-	-	
	1000	95.555	245.995	183.783	62.212	-268.125	-157.156	
	1100	98.081	255.236	189.864	71.909	-267.854	-146.056	
	1200	100.307	263.965	195.675	81.828	-266.817	-135.047	
	1300	102.533	271.982	201.235	91.970	-263.919	-124.183	
	1400	104.759	279.962	206.565	102.335	-260.891	-113.547	
	1500	106.985	286.965	211.684	112.922	-257.733	-103.132	

Transition Data

T_{in} and $\Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ$ were taken from Gregory and O'Neal.⁵

Fusion Data

T_{fus} adopted was reported by MacLaren and Gregory.¹⁰ The value was calculated from the vapor pressure equations and is slightly above 68°C (957 K) reported by Ferran *et al.*¹¹ However, it agrees well with 962 ± 2 K obtained by the differential thermocouple cooling curve analysis.¹⁰ The $\Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ$ value was estimated from the vapor pressure data in order to obtain good agreement between the 2nd and 3rd law heats of vaporization. See the FeBr₂(g) table for details.

Sublimation Data

$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ$ (monomer → 298.15 K) is calculated as the difference between $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for FeBr₂(g) and FeBr₂(cr). $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ$ (dimer → 298.15 K) is calculated as the difference between those for FeBr₄(g) and 2 FeBr₂(cr).

References

- W. Hieber and A. Woerner, Z. Elektrochem., 40, 287 (1934).
- J. C. M. Li and N. W. Gregory, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 74, 4670 (1952).
- P. Paoletti, Trans. Faraday Soc., 61, 219 (1965).
- U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-1, 124 pp. (1965).
- N. W. Gregory and H. E. O'Neal, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 2649 (1959).
- G. Mijutin and N. Nachimowitsch, Phys. Trans. Ukrain. Acad. Sci., 9, 71 (1940).
- N. W. Gregory and R. O. MacLaren, J. Phys. Chem., 59, 110 (1955).
- E. F. Westrum, Jr., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, personal communication to Gregory and MacLaren.⁷
- H. Bizelet, C. Terrier, and B. Tasi, Compt. Rend., 245, 507 (1957).
- R. O. MacLaren and N. W. Gregory, J. Phys. Chem., 59, 184 (1955).
- A. Ferrari, A. Celari and F. Giorgi, Atti Accad. Naz. Lincei, 9, 782, 1134 (1929).

$M_r = 215.655$ Iron Bromide (FeBr_2) LIQUID

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [169.376] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation $\Delta_f H^\circ(1, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated from between $\text{FeBr}_2(\text{cr})$ and $\text{FeBr}_2(\text{l})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Fusion Data Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data T_{vap} is calculated as the temperature at which the vapor pressure equals the atmospheric pressure. The heat capacity is assumed to be $c = 10 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The heat capacity of the melt is taken to be constant at $10 \text{ J g}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-211.005] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta_{fu}H^\circ = [50.208 \pm 13] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		Enthalpy Reference Temperature $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$				
		T/K	C_v°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\mu\text{-mol}^{-1}$	Δ_fH°	Δ_fG°	$\mu\text{-mol}^{-1}$	Δ_fH°	Δ_fG°	$\log K_r$
0		100										
298.15		106.692	169.376	169.376	0.	-211.005	-211.005	-207.978	-207.978	-207.978	-207.978	36.437
300		106.692	170.036	169.378	0.197	-210.994	-210.994	-207.960	-207.960	-207.960	-207.960	36.209
400		106.692	200.729	173.563	10.867	-237.433	-237.433	-201.279	-201.279	-201.279	-201.279	26.284
500		106.692	224.537	181.465	21.536	-233.308	-233.308	-192.723	-192.723	-192.723	-192.723	20.134
600		106.692	243.989	190.314	32.205	-229.444	-229.444	-184.974	-184.974	-184.974	-184.974	16.103
700		106.692	260.436	199.187	42.874	-207.839	-207.839	-177.850	-177.850	-177.850	-177.850	13.271
800		106.692	274.683	207.753	53.543	-222.537	-222.537	-171.224	-171.224	-171.224	-171.224	11.180
900		106.692	287.249	215.902	64.213	-219.661	-219.661	-164.988	-164.988	-164.988	-164.988	9.576
1000		106.692	298.490	223.608	74.882	-217.307	-217.307	-159.039	-159.039	-159.039	-159.039	8.307
1100		106.692	308.659	230.885	85.551	-216.269	-216.269	-153.237	-153.237	-153.237	-153.237	7.277
1200		106.692	317.942	237.759	96.220	-214.482	-214.482	-147.605	-147.605	-147.605	-147.605	6.425
1300		106.692	326.482	246.260	108.889	-211.057	-211.057	-142.172	-142.172	-142.172	-142.172	5.713
1400		106.692	334.389	250.419	117.539	-207.724	-207.724	-136.998	-136.998	-136.998	-136.998	5.111
1500		106.692	341.750	256.263	128.228	-204.485	-204.485	-132.060	-132.060	-132.060	-132.060	4.599
1600		106.692	348.636	261.825	138.897	-201.339	-201.339	-127.335	-127.335	-127.335	-127.335	4.157
1700		106.692	355.104	267.124	149.566	-199.239	-199.239	-122.785	-122.785	-122.785	-122.785	3.773
1800		106.692	361.202	272.183	160.235	-195.620	-195.620	-118.364	-118.364	-118.364	-118.364	3.435
1900		106.692	366.971	277.021	170.905	-198.198	-198.198	-113.383	-113.383	-113.383	-113.383	3.117
2000		106.692	372.443	281.657	181.574	-206.017	-206.017	-108.449	-108.449	-108.449	-108.449	2.832

J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, Monograph 9

Iron Bromide (FeBr_2) $M_r = 215.655$ Iron Bromide (FeBr_2) $\text{Br}_2\text{Fe}_1(\text{cr},\text{l})$

298.15 to 650 K crystal, I
650 to 964 K crystal, II
above 964 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

CRYSTAL(I-II)-LIQUID

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200	298.15	80.232	140.666	0.	-248.948	-237.362
300	80.274	141.163	140.668	0.148	-248.986	-237.290
400	82.500	154.550	143.843	8.287	-277.955	-227.334
500	84.726	183.209	149.912	16.648	-276.138	-214.890
600	86.952	198.853	156.799	25.232	-274.360	-202.807
650.000	88.061	205.857	160.306	29.608	-272.599	-191.053
650.000	88.069	206.500	160.306	30.026	-272.199	-191.537
700	89.178	213.067	163.843	34.457	-270.537	-179.575
800	91.404	225.121	170.763	43.486	-269.078	-168.295
900	93.630	236.015	177.417	52.738	-	9.768
964.000	95.054	242.495	181.525	58.776	-	
964.000	96.692	234.578	181.525	108.984	-	
1000	106.692	298.490	185.666	112.825	-217.513	-159.039
1100	106.692	308.659	196.392	123.494	-216.269	-153.237
1200	106.692	317.942	206.140	134.163	-214.482	-147.605
1300	106.692	326.482	215.073	144.832	-211.057	-142.172
1400	106.692	334.389	223.317	155.501	-207.724	-136.998
1500	106.692	341.750	230.970	166.171	-204.485	-132.060
1600	106.692	348.636	238.111	176.840	-201.339	-127.335
1700	106.692	355.104	244.805	187.509	-199.239	-122.785
1800	106.692	361.202	251.103	198.178	-196.620	-118.364
1900	106.692	366.971	257.031	208.847	-208.198	-113.383
2000	106.692	372.443	262.685	219.517	-206.017	-108.449

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						
1600						
1700						
1800						
1900						
2000						

T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
200						
300						
400						
500						
600						
650.000						
700						
800						
900						
964.000						
1000						
1100						
1200						
1300						
1400						
1500						

Br₂Fe₂(g)Iron Bromide (FeBr₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$S(298.15 \text{ K}) = [337.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-28.43 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-41.42 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights $\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$		Enthalpy Reference Temperature - $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
ϵ^*	ϵ^*	T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$-[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T]$
0	[10] [10] [5]	100	0	0	INFINITE
[4450] [6900]		100	53.226	274.411	-16.019
		200	58.914	313.454	-11.547
		250	60.014	326.729	-5.832
		298.15	60.653	337.359	-2.906
		300	60.672	337.734	0.
		350	61.093	347.120	-41.422
		400	61.376	355.298	-83.479
		450	61.575	362.539	15.501
		500	61.722	369.035	
		600	61.932	380.307	
		700	62.102	389.867	
		800	62.284	398.171	
		900	62.506	405.520	
		1000	62.777	412.119	
		1100	63.094	418.117	
		1200	63.445	423.622	
		1300	63.819	428.715	
		1400	64.202	433.458	
		1500	64.582	437.901	
		1600	64.949	442.080	
		1700	65.295	445.028	
		1800	65.614	449.770	
		1900	65.902	453.325	
		2000	66.158	456.712	
		2100	66.380	459.945	
		2300	66.728	463.001	
		2400	66.835	463.843	
		2500	66.955	471.175	
		2600	67.029	474.202	
		2700	67.080	476.733	
		2800	67.110	479.173	
		2900	67.121	481.528	
		3000	67.116	483.804	
		3100	67.096	486.004	
		3200	67.023	488.134	
		3400	66.951	490.197	
		3500	66.913	494.138	
		3600	66.848	496.022	
		3700	66.778	497.352	
		3800	66.704	499.327	
		3900	66.626	501.634	
		4000	66.546	503.050	
		4100	66.465	504.462	
		4200	66.382	506.293	
		4300	66.299	507.554	
		4400	66.215	509.377	
		4500	66.132	510.864	
		4600	66.049	512.317	
		4700	65.966	513.736	
		4800	65.885	515.214	
		4900	65.805	516.882	
		5000	65.726	517.310	
		5100	65.648	519.111	
		5200	65.572	520.385	
		5300	65.497	521.633	
		5400	65.424	522.357	
		5500	65.352	524.057	
		5600	65.283	525.234	
		5700	65.215	526.389	
		5800	65.148	527.522	
		5900	65.083	528.635	
		6000	65.020	529.729	

Point Group [D_{6h}]
Bond Distance: Fe-Br = [2.24] Å
Bond Angle: Br-Fe-Br = [118.0°]
Rotational Constant: $B_0 = [0.021023] \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

The vapor pressures of FeBr₂(cr) and FeBr₂(g) have been measured in the temperature range from 623.15 to 962.15 K.^{1,2} Using the reported data the corresponding enthalpy changes for the reactions (A) FeBr₂(cr) = FeBr₂(g) and (B) FeBr₂(l) = FeBr₂(g) were evaluated by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. The results obtained are presented in the following table. The values of $\Delta_H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for FeBr₂(g) are calculated based on the 3rd law values for $\Delta_H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$. The value of $\Delta_H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ for FeBr₂(g) adopted is $-9.9 \pm 0.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-41.422 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).

Source	Method	Reaction	T/K	$\Delta_H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$	Drift $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$
1	Transpiration	(A)	673.15 - 962.15	50.04	49.56	-0.75
1	Effusion	(A)	621.15 - 718.15	49.21	50.14	+1.37
1	Diaphragm	(A)	873.15 - 962.15	59.20	49.95	-9.36
2	Torsion-Effusion	(A)	670.0 - 740.0	49.11	49.59	-10.09
1	Diaphragm	(B)	962.15 - 1182.15	39.77	40.84	+0.93

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure was assumed to be linear. The electronic levels and quantum weights were estimated by comparison with those for FeCl₂(g) reported by DeKock and Gruen.³ The vibrational frequencies were estimated in order to obtain good agreement between the 2nd and 3rd law enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization.

References

- R. O. McLaren and N. W. Gregory, J. Phys. Chem., 59, 184 (1955).
- R. J. Sime and N. W. Gregory, J. Phys. Chem., 64, 86 (1960).
- C. W. DeKock and D. M. Gruen, J. Chem. Phys., 44, 4387 (1966).
- L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu and E. Brackett, Chem. Rev., 63, 1111 (1963).

IDEAL GAS		M _r = 215.655 Iron Bromide (FeBr ₂)		Br ₂ Fe ₂ (g)	
$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-28.43 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-41.42 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$
			J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kJ·mol ⁻¹
0		0	0	0	-28.425
[4450]	100	53.226	274.411	389.883	-48.619
[6900]	200	58.914	313.454	342.663	-69.790
	250	60.014	326.729	338.354	-80.088
	298.15	60.653	337.359	337.359	-83.479
	300	60.672	337.734	337.734	-83.771
	350	61.093	347.120	338.100	-94.953
	400	61.376	355.298	329.550	-98.170
	450	61.575	362.539	341.887	-101.370
	500	61.722	369.035	344.283	-104.548
	600	61.932	380.307	349.375	-108.827
	700	62.102	389.867	348.994	-116.982
	800	62.284	398.171	359.980	-122.595
	900	62.506	405.520	364.165	-128.842
	1000	62.777	412.119	368.636	-134.483
	1100	63.094	418.117	372.866	-149.832
	1200	63.445	423.622	376.869	-155.054
	1300	63.819	428.715	380.664	-164.867
	1400	64.202	433.458	384.267	-168.832
	1500	64.582	437.901	387.696	-172.387
	1600	64.949	442.080	390.966	-177.707
	1700	65.295	445.028	394.090	-182.926
	1800	65.614	449.770	397.080	-187.199
	1900	65.902	453.325	399.948	-191.444
	2000	66.158	456.712	402.702	-195.750
	2100	66.380	459.945	405.351	-199.992
	2300	66.728	463.001	410.166	-204.202
	2400	66.835	463.843	412.743	-208.366
	2500	66.955	471.175	415.042	-212.428
	2600	67.029	474.202	417.766	-200.100
	2700	67.080	476.733	419.423	-203.716
	2800	67.110	479.173	421.514	-206.660
	2900	67.121	481.528	423.943	-209.534
	3000	67.116	483.804	425.214	-212.340
	3100	67.096	486.004	427.430	-215.079
	3200	67.023	488.134	429.294	-210.330
	3400	66.951	490.197	431.108	-214.992
	3500	66.913	494.138	434.599	-208.366
	3600	66.848	496.022	437.919	-202.376
	3700	66.778	497.352	437.918	-207.425
	3800	66.704	499.327	439.319	-212.457
	3900	66.626	501.634	441.083	-216.970
	4000	66.546	503.050	442.611	-221.534
	4100	66.465	504.462	444.105	-226.265
	4200	66.382	506.293	445.567	-230.048
	4300	66.299	507.554	446.997	-234.315
	4400	66.215	509.377	448.398	-238.594
	4500	66.132	510.864	449.769	-246.507
	4600	66.049	512.317	451.113	-251.534
	4700	65.966	513.736	452.431	-258.135
	4800	65.885	515.214	453.723	-264.772
	4900	65.805	516.882	454.990	-270.312
	5000	65.726	517.310	456.233	-270.888
	5100	65.648	519.111	457.453	-274.457
	5200	65.572	520.385	458.651	-278.921
	5300	65.497	521.633	459.928	-282.572
	5400	65.424	522.357	460.983	-284.117
	5500	65.352	524.057	462.119	-289.656
	5600	65.283	525.234	463.236	-297.188
	5700	65.215	526.389	464.234	-303.713
	5800	65.148	527.522	465.414	-309.228
	5900	65.083	528.635	466.476	-313.742
	6000	65.020	529.729	467.521	-317.248

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

Iron Bromide (FeBr ₂)		Br ₂ Fe ₂ (g)	
$\log K_r$	$\log K_r$	$\log K_r$	$\log K_r$

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Dibromosilane (SiH_2Br_2)

IDEAL GAS

 $M_f = 189.90938$ Dibromosilane (SiH_2Br_2)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [310.05 \pm 1.3] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-168.4 \pm 1.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta fH^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-190.4 \pm 1.7] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm^{-1}	
2206(1)	2232(1)
942(1)	556(1)
407(1)	843(1)
122(1)	471(1)
688(1)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1] $\sigma = [2]$ Point Group [C_{2v}]

Bond Distances Si-H = [1.49] Å; Si-Br = [2.19] Å

Bond Angles: H-Si-H = [110]°; Br-Si-Br = [110]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A/I_B/c = [6.36266 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$ is estimated by linear interpolation between the values¹ of $\text{SiBr}(\text{g})$ and $\text{SiH}_4(\text{g})$. The only experimental ΔfH° for $\text{SiHBr}_3(\text{g})$ appears to be too uncertain to justify a nonlinear interpolation such as that adopted for SiH_3Cl .² Normally we would seek a comparison with ΔH° values of $\text{CH}_3\text{Br}_{4-x}$. These were recently reviewed by Kudchadker and Kudchadker.³ They adopted a cubic variation of ΔfH° with n , based on ΔfH° values of CHBr_3 selected by Wiegman *et al.*⁴ We presume that Wiegman's values are calculated rather than experimental. Uncertainty in these values⁵⁻⁶ precludes their use as a companion for $\text{SiH}_4\text{Br}_{4-x}$. We conclude, as did Hunt and Sirl,⁷ that the available data justify only linear interpolation of ΔH° .

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is estimated by comparison with SiH_3Br , SiHBr_3 , and the chlorosilanes.⁸ Bond distances are assumed to be intermediate between those of SiH_3Br and SiHBr_3 .⁹ The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 7.9748 \times 10^{-9}$, $I_B = 65.9075 \times 10^{-9}$, and $I_C = 92.8728 \times 10^{-9} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

Vibrational frequencies are those selected by Shimanouchi¹⁰ based on gas-phase infrared spectra⁹ and liquid-phase Raman spectra.¹⁰ Gas-phase frequencies are adopted except for $\nu_4 = 122 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and infrared inactive $\nu_5 = 688 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. 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 SiH_3Br and $\text{SiH}_3\text{Cl}_{4-x}$.

References

¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{Br}_2\text{Si}(\text{g})$, $\text{Br}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$, $\text{BrH}_2\text{Si}(\text{g})$, $\text{CH}_3\text{Si}(\text{g})$, $\text{C}_13\text{HSi}(\text{g})$ 12-31-76; $\text{H}_2\text{Si}(\text{g})$ 6-30-76.

²S. A. Kudchadker and A. P. Kudchadker, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 4, 457 (1975).

³U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

⁴H. J. Bernstein, *J. Phys. Chem.* 69, 1550 (1965).

⁵S. Furuya, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 91, 7564 (1969).

⁶K. D. King, D. M. Golden and S. W. Benson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 75, 987 (1971).

⁷L. P. Hunt and E. Sirl, *J. Electrochem. Soc.* 120, 806 (1973).

⁸T. Shimanouchi, *J. Phys. Chem.* 73, 135 (1969).

⁹D. W. Mayo, H. E. Opitz and J. S. Peale, *J. Chem. Phys.* 23, 1344 (1955).

¹⁰F. Francois and M. B. Buisset, *Compt. Rend.* 230, 1946 (1950).

 $\text{Br}_2\text{H}_2\text{Si}(\text{g})$

		Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$				
		T/K		$H^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T)/T$		ΔfH°
		C_p°	S°	$-[G^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T)]/T$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	ΔfG°
0	0.	0.	0.	INFINITE	-14,272	-168,449
100	41,215	253.984	360.165	-10,618	-170,854	-180,412
200	53,911	286,243	315.696	-3,591	-174,900	-188,449
250	60,273	298,971	311.102	-3,033	-177,104	-191,584
298.15	65,545	310,051	310,051	0.	-190,372	-192,860
300	65,730	310,457	310,053	0.121	-190,481	-192,875
350	70,258	320,941	310,870	3,255	-222,212	-191,509
400	77,012	339,575	312,739	7,134	-227,976	-187,069
450	77,170	339,480	315,222	10,916	-223,620	-182,541
500	79,882	347,754	318,066	14,844	-224,158	-177,947
600	84,357	362,730	324,289	23,065	-224,962	-188,624
700	87,937	376,013	330,747	31,688	-225,465	-189,190
800	90,864	387,952	331,164	30,631	-224,734	-197,775
900	93,276	398,798	343,419	49,841	-225,824	-140,191
1000	95,273	408,733	349,461	59,272	-225,782	-130,677
1100	96,931	417,893	355,271	68,983	-223,647	-121,172
1200	98,315	426,389	360,848	78,649	-223,452	-111,683
1300	99,476	434,305	366,197	85,340	-202,211	-4,107
1400	100,455	441,714	371,329	98,338	-224,981	-92,758
1500	101,285	448,674	376,256	108,526	-224,743	-83,322
1600	101,994	455,234	380,989	118,791	-224,525	-2,902
1700	102,603	461,436	385,541	129,022	-274,514	-64,046
1800	103,128	467,318	397,922	139,721	-274,134	-51,677
1900	103,584	472,904	394,143	149,645	-273,759	-39,328
2000	103,982	478,228	398,216	160,024	-273,396	-26,999
2100	104,331	483,309	402,148	170,440	-272,049	-14,688
2200	104,638	488,170	405,948	180,984	-272,722	-2,393
2300	105,150	492,828	409,625	191,366	-272,420	9,888
2400	105,372	497,298	413,185	201,870	-272,145	-22,156
2500	105,368	501,593	416,636	212,396	-271,899	-34,414
2600	105,561	507,731	419,984	222,943	-271,683	-46,662
2700	105,735	509,718	423,234	233,108	-271,497	-58,902
2800	105,892	513,567	426,392	244,089	-271,342	-71,136
2900	106,034	517,285	429,462	254,886	-271,216	83,366
3000	106,162	520,882	432,450	261,599	-271,118	95,591
3100	106,732	540,293	448,854	329,179	-655,172	-179,372
3200	106,387	527,741	435,359	275,918	-271,047	-107,813
3300	106,484	531,016	449,957	286,551	-271,001	-120,033
3400	106,574	543,653	453,653	297,195	-270,977	-132,253
3500	106,636	537,287	446,284	318,309	-270,989	156,691
3600	106,732	540,293	448,854	329,179	-270,989	-2,338
3700	106,803	543,218	451,355	339,955	-262,548	-2,359
3800	106,867	546,067	453,820	350,339	-654,445	-225,715
3900	106,928	548,844	458,221	361,229	-649,605	-248,873
4000	106,983	551,052	458,373	371,924	-653,759	-272,021
4100	107,035	554,194	460,871	382,625	-653,425	-375,602
4200	107,084	556,774	463,331	404,042	-652,165	-318,294
4300	107,129	559,294	465,331	404,042	-652,433	-341,418
4400	107,171	561,757	467,494	414,757	-652,476	-364,535
4500	107,210	564,166	469,616	423,476	-652,103	-377,644
4600	107,247	565,523	471,697	436,199	-649,607	-55,063
4700	107,282	568,830	473,739	446,526	-649,215	-572,254
4800	107,315	571,089	475,744	457,655	-648,822	-433,840
4900	107,345	573,302	477,713	468,388	-648,505	-432,928
5000	107,374	575,471	479,646	479,124	-650,361	-503,080
5100	107,402	577,598	481,546	489,863	-649,989	-526,145
5200	107,427	579,683	483,413	492,297	-649,605	-55,517
5300	107,452	581,730	485,249	511,349	-649,215	-56,640
5400	107,475	583,739	487,054	545,107	-648,811	-57,158
5500	107,496	585,711	488,830	532,844	-648,395	618,331
5600	107,517	587,648	490,578	543,594	-647,968	641,339
5700	107,537	589,551	492,297	545,347	-647,528	664,379
5800	107,555	591,422	493,990	565,102	-647,078	687,391
5900	107,573	593,260	495,657	575,858	-646,609	710,364
6000	107,590	593,688	497,299	586,616	-646,128	733,390

PREVIOUS December 1976 (1 atm)

CURRENT December 1976 (1 bar)

 $\text{Br}_2\text{H}_2\text{Si}(\text{g})$ $\text{Dibromosilane (SiH}_2\text{Br}_2)$

Mercury Bromide ($HgBr_2$)**CRYSTAL****Mercury Bromide ($HgBr_2$)**

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [170.314 \pm 6.3] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$T_{\text{fus}} = 514\text{ K}$
Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is taken from.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 C_p° is assumed to be a linear function of temperature and is fitted to the data of Guinchard and Janz and Goodkin.² The entropy is estimated by adjusting its value until the melting, sublimation, and vaporization data are in agreement.

Fusion Data
 T_{fus} is from NBS;¹ $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ is from Janz and Goodkin.³

References

¹U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, 1268 pp. (1952).

²M. Guinchard, Comp. Rend. 145, 320 (1907).

³G.J. Janz and J. Goodkin, J. Phys. Chem. 63, 1975 (1959).

 $M_f = 360.398$ Mercury Bromide ($HgBr_2$)

T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_f)/T]$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		
			$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -169.45 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 17.908 \pm 0.33 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
100	0				
200	298.15	75.312	170.314	170.314	0.
300	300	75.166	170.280	170.315	0.139
400	300	78.321	170.261	173.306	7.822
500	500	81.206	210.688	179.055	15.816
600	600	84.157	225.738	185.612	24.076
700	700	87.086	238.931	192.305	32.638
800	800	90.015	250.751	198.885	41.493
900	900	92.943	261.522	205.255	50.641
1000	1000	95.872	271.466	211.385	60.082
1100	1100	98.801	280.741	217.273	69.815
1200	1200	101.730	289.464	222.929	73.527
1300	1300	104.659	297.722	228.367	79.842
1400	1400	107.587	305.585	233.604	80.161
1500	1500	110.516	313.108	238.655	100.774
					111.679
					-220.199
					81.514
					-2.839
					26.662
					26.479
					18.297
					13.116
					125.347
					111.325
					9.692
					6.780
					4.440
					2.643
					1.225

Mercury Bromide ($HgBr_2$)

$M_f = 360.398$ Mercury Bromide ($HgBr_2$)

PREVIOUS.

$Br_2Hg_1(cr)$

CURRENT: March 1962

Mercury Bromide (HgBr₂)**LIQUID** **M_r = 360.398 Mercury Bromide (HgBr₂)**

$$S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [192.172] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 514 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [-156.626] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ} = 17.908 \pm 0.33 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(514\text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C° is obtained from the data of Janz and Goodkin¹ in the range 507–544 K; it is assumed constant above and below this range. $S^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner similar to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion and Vaporization Data

T_{fus} and T_{vap} (1 atm) are from.² $\Delta_{\text{fus}} H^{\circ}$ is the value given by Janz and Goodkin,¹ and $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H(1 \text{ atm})$ is obtained from the data of Prideaux³ and Johnson.⁴

References

¹G. J. Janz and J. Goodkin, J. Phys. Chem. 63, 1975 (1959).

²U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, 1268 pp. (1952).

³E. B. R. Prideaux, J. Chem. Soc. (London) 97, 2032 (1910).

⁴F. M. G. Johnson, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 33, 777 (1911).

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	T/K	C_r°	$S^{\circ} - [G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)]/T$	$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T_r)$
0				
100	102.090	192.172	192.172	0.
200	102.090	192.804	192.174	0.189
300	102.090	222.173	196.179	10.398
400	102.090	244.934	203.740	20.607
500	102.090	263.567	212.207	30.816
600	102.090	279.304	220.697	41.025
700	102.090	292.936	228.894	51.234
800	102.090	304.961	236.691	61.443
900	102.090	315.717	244.063	71.652
1000	102.090	325.447	251.028	81.861
1100	102.090	334.350	257.605	92.070
1200	102.090	342.502	263.826	102.278
1300	102.090	350.067	269.719	112.487
1400	102.090	357.111	275.313	122.696
1500	102.090			-196.355

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$							Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
T/K	C_v^*	S^*	$-(G^* - H^*(T_r))/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	$\Delta_i H^*$	$\Delta_i G^*$	$\log K_r$		
0									
100									
200									
298.15	75.312	170.314	170.314	0.	-169.452	-152.183	26.662		
300	75.366	170.315	170.315	0.139	-169.504	-152.076	26.479		
400	78.321	192.861	173.306	7.822	-199.068	-140.110	18.297		
500	81.206	210.688	179.055	15.816	-197.492	-125.547	13.116		
514.000	81.437	212.933	179.948	16.955	CRYSTAL \leftrightarrow LIQUID				
514.000	102.090	247.773	179.948	34.862	TRANSITION				
600	102.090	263.567	190.830	43.642	-176.100	-114.456	9.964		
700	102.090	279.394	202.374	53.851	-231.103	-97.908	7.306		
800	102.090	292.936	212.861	64.060	-226.726	-79.179	5.170		
900	102.090	304.961	222.440	74.269	-222.359	-60.998	3.540		
1000	102.090	315.717	231.239	84.478	-218.003	-43.303	2.262		
1100	102.090	325.447	239.368	94.687	-213.656	-26.043	1.237		
1200	102.090	334.330	246.917	104.896	-209.317	-9.179	0.400		
1300	102.090	342.502	253.950	115.105	-204.987	7.323	-0.294		
1400	102.090	350.067	260.557	125.314	-200.666	23.493	-0.877		
1500	102.090	357.111	266.762	135.523	-196.355	39.354	-1.370		

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Mercury Bromide (HgBr_2)

Mercury Bromide (HgBr_2)

298.15 to 514 K
above 514 K

crystal

liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

$\text{Br}_2\text{Hg}_1(\text{cr},\text{l})$

$M_r = 360.398$ Mercury Bromide (HgBr_2)

$\text{Br}_2\text{Hg}_1(\text{cr},\text{l})$

$\text{Br}_2\text{Hg}_1(\text{g})$ $M_f = 360.398 \text{ Mercury Bromide (HgBr}_2)$

IDEAL GAS

$$S(298.15 \text{ K}) = 320.223 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -67.26 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -85.45 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	
225(1)	
41(2)	
293(1)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1
 Point Group: D_∞
 Bond Distance: Hg-Br = 2.4 Å
 Bond Angle: Br-Hg-Br = 180°
 Rotational Constant: $B_0 = 10.018162 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(\text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})^1$ is combined with the 3rd law $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ derived from the data of Niwa and Shibata² and Johnson.³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The vibrational constants are those given by Klempeter and Linderman.⁴ The bond length is an average of the values given by Braune and Knöke,⁵ Gregg et al.,⁶ and Akishin et al.⁷

T/K	C_v^*	$S^* - [G^* - f(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
			$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$	ΔG°
0	0	0	INFINITE	-15.658	-67.260	-67.260
100	51.210	258.441	372.093	-11.365	-67.465	-84.233
200	58.139	296.340	325.684	-5.829	-69.179	26.179
250	59.492	309.672	321.212	-2.885	-70.644	22.491
298.15	60.276	320.223	320.223	0	-85.454	-112.881
300	60.300	320.596	320.225	0.112	-85.534	-113.051
350	329.933	320.961	314.0	-116.545	-115.929	17.302
400	61.160	338.078	322.602	6.190	-116.701	-115.831
450	61.403	345.596	324.730	9.255	-116.845	-115.713
500	61.579	351.775	321.116	12.329	-116.981	-115.580
600	61.812	363.025	332.191	18.500	-117.244	-115.275
700	61.955	372.295	344.689	16.676	-108.354	8.086
800	62.048	380.844	342.231	30.889	-175.898	6.443
900	62.113	388.156	346.937	37.697	-175.532	5.168
1000	394.703	394.703	343.311	-175.171	-79.457	4.150
1100	62.193	400.629	355.603	49.529	-174.815	-69.903
1200	62.219	405.042	359.584	55.750	-174.465	-60.381
1300	62.240	411.023	363.551	61.573	-174.121	-50.888
1400	62.256	415.636	366.923	68.197	-173.785	-24.945
1500	62.269	419.932	370.316	74.424	-173.436	-1.114
1600	62.280	423.951	372.544	80.651	-173.136	-22.557
1700	62.289	427.727	376.621	86.880	-172.827	-13.155
1800	62.296	431.287	379.560	93.109	-172.531	-3.772
1900	62.303	434.656	382.377	99.339	-172.248	0.109
2000	62.308	437.851	383.067	105.569	-171.982	-5.956
2100	62.313	440.891	387.453	111.800	-171.733	44.950
2200	62.317	443.190	390.139	118.032	-171.504	24.290
2300	62.320	446.561	392.533	124.624	-171.296	-0.798
2400	62.323	449.213	394.840	130.496	-171.110	-52.248
2500	62.326	451.757	397.066	136.728	-170.947	-1.137
2600	62.328	454.202	399.217	142.961	-170.806	-61.552
2700	62.331	456.554	401.297	149.194	-170.687	-80.141
2800	62.333	458.821	403.211	155.427	-170.589	-89.429
2900	62.334	461.008	405.263	161.661	-170.511	-98.714
3000	62.336	463.121	407.157	167.894	-170.452	107.996
3100	62.337	465.165	408.995	174.128	-170.408	117.277
3200	62.338	467.145	410.782	180.362	-170.379	126.557
3300	62.340	469.063	412.519	186.595	-170.351	-2.150
3400	62.341	470.924	414.209	192.829	-170.334	-145.114
3500	62.342	472.731	415.556	199.064	-170.348	-154.392
3600	62.343	474.487	417.460	205.298	-170.349	-163.671
3700	62.343	476.195	419.025	211.532	-170.350	-172.949
3800	62.344	477.858	420.551	217.766	-170.349	-182.227
3900	62.345	479.477	422.041	224.001	-170.345	-191.506
4000	62.346	481.056	423.497	230.235	-170.334	-200.784
4100	62.346	482.595	424.915	236.470	-170.314	-216.720
4200	62.347	484.098	426.311	242.705	-170.284	-219.339
4300	62.347	485.565	427.672	248.929	-170.242	-227.777
4400	62.348	486.988	429.004	255.174	-170.186	-237.890
4500	62.348	488.359	430.308	261.409	-170.115	-247.164
4600	62.349	489.770	431.586	267.644	-170.028	-256.436
4700	62.349	491.111	432.838	273.879	-169.923	-265.706
4800	62.349	492.423	434.066	280.114	-169.800	-274.973
4900	62.350	493.709	435.270	286.349	-169.658	-284.238
5000	62.350	494.968	436.452	292.584	-169.498	-293.499
5100	62.350	496.203	437.611	298.819	-169.318	-302.758
5200	62.351	497.414	438.750	305.054	-169.118	-312.012
5300	62.351	498.602	439.868	311.229	-168.898	-321.263
5400	62.351	499.767	440.966	317.524	-168.660	-330.509
5500	62.351	500.911	442.046	323.759	-168.402	-339.750
5600	62.352	502.035	443.107	329.994	-168.125	-348.987
5700	62.352	503.138	444.151	336.229	-167.829	-358.218
5800	62.352	504.223	445.177	342.464	-167.516	-367.444
5900	62.352	505.288	446.187	348.700	-167.186	-376.665
6000	62.352	506.336	447.181	354.935	-166.839	-383.880

CURRENT March 1962 (1 bar)

Mercury Bromide (HgBr₂)

M_r = 560.988**CRYSTAL**

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 218.75 \pm 3.2 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The average of the values obtained from the cell measurements of Dakin and Ewing¹ and Ishikawa and Ueda² is adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is estimated by analogy with Hg₂Cl₂(cr). The entropy was obtained from the Gibbs energy and enthalpy of formation.^{1,2}

Sublimation Data

According to Jung and Ziegler,³ the vapor pressure over Hg₂Br₂(cr) reaches one atmosphere at 666 K where the vapor is dissociated into Hg(g) and HgBr₂(g).

References

¹T. W. Dakin and D. T. Ewing, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 62, 2280 (1940).

²F. Ishikawa and Y. Ueda, J. Chem. Soc. Japan 51, 59 (1930).

³G. Jung and W. Ziegler, Z. Phys. Chem. A150, 139 (1930).

M_r = 560.988**CRYSTAL**

$$\Delta_H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -204.18 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_fH^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -204.18 \pm 0.8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa	
	C°	S°	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K				
0				
100	104.600	218.752	218.752	0.
200	104.703	219.399	218.754	0.194
298.15	104.703	219.399	218.752	0.
300	104.703	219.399	218.754	0.194
400	109.621	250.226	222.924	10.921
500	113.052	275.074	230.948	22.063
600	115.604	295.921	240.086	33.501
700	117.529	313.890	249.376	45.160
800	119.118	329.691	258.447	56.995
900	120.416	343.797	267.161	68.973
1000	121.545	356.544	275.472	81.072
1100	122.339	368.176	283.379	93.277
1200	123.470	378.878	290.897	103.578
1300	124.209	388.789	298.050	117.950
1400	125.143	398.027	304.965	130.426
1500	126.273	406.698	311.368	142.995
				-309.971

M_r = 560.988**CRYSTAL**

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa	
	C°	S°	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K				
0				
100	104.600	218.752	218.752	0.
200	104.703	219.399	218.754	0.194
298.15	104.703	219.399	218.752	0.
300	104.703	219.399	218.754	0.194
400	109.621	250.226	222.924	10.921
500	113.052	275.074	230.948	22.063
600	115.604	295.921	240.086	33.501
700	117.529	313.890	249.376	45.160
800	119.118	329.691	258.447	56.995
900	120.416	343.797	267.161	68.973
1000	121.545	356.544	275.472	81.072
1100	122.339	368.176	283.379	93.277
1200	123.470	378.878	290.897	103.578
1300	124.209	388.789	298.050	117.950
1400	125.143	398.027	304.965	130.426
1500	126.273	406.698	311.368	142.995
				-309.971

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Potassium Bromide ((KBr)₂)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 238.0046 Potassium Bromide ((KBr)₂)

T/K	C _v	S [*]	JK ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹		Standard State Pressure = P° = 0.1 MPa	
			H° - H°(T _r)/RT	J·K ⁻¹ mol ⁻¹	ΔH°	ΔG°
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K						
0	0	0	INFINITE	-21.014	-522.913	-522.913
100	72.670	290.395	447.575	-15.718	-523.875	-540.409
200	80.188	343.835	563.672	-7.964	-527.211	-556.100
250	81.223	361.872	377.574	-3.926	-527.737	-563.402
298.15	81.782	376.230	0.	-540.573	-568.802	99.652
300	81.799	376.736	376.231	0.151	-540.671	-568.977
350	82.151	389.374	377.229	4.251	-571.004	-571.752
400	82.381	400.359	379.448	8.264	-577.894	-570.940
450	82.540	410.072	382.322	12.488	-579.740	74.557
500	82.654	418.775	385.540	16.618	-579.548	66.166
600	82.803	433.859	392.374	24.891	-581.073	-566.754
700	82.893	446.630	399.226	33.176	-582.518	-564.233
800	82.952	457.03	405.867	41.469	-583.932	-561.547
900	82.992	467.476	412.180	47.766	-583.364	-582.663
1000	83.021	476.222	418.155	58.067	-582.863	-555.617
1100	83.042	484.155	423.799	66.370	-746.380	-543.196
1200	83.058	491.362	429.132	74.675	-748.024	-524.740
1300	83.071	498.010	434.178	82.582	-745.676	-506.314
1400	83.081	504.167	438.960	91.289	-745.336	-487.914
1500	83.089	509.899	443.501	99.598	-745.006	-469.539
1600	83.096	515.262	447.820	107.907	-744.687	-451.185
1700	83.101	520.300	451.937	116.217	-744.383	-432.830
1800	83.106	525.050	455.888	124.527	-744.097	-414.533
1900	83.110	529.543	459.629	132.838	-743.833	-402.029
2000	83.113	533.806	463.232	141.149	-743.596	-396.231
2100	83.116	537.862	466.650	149.461	-743.391	-377.942
2200	83.119	541.728	470.013	157.772	-743.224	-361.396
2300	83.121	545.423	473.212	166.084	-743.101	-353.135
2400	83.123	548.961	476.295	174.397	-743.027	-304.877
2500	83.124	552.124	479.270	182.709	-743.008	-6.635
2600	83.126	555.614	482.144	191.021	-743.050	-268.365
2700	83.127	558.751	484.924	199.334	-743.157	5.392
2800	83.128	561.775	487.615	207.647	-743.336	4.839
2900	83.129	564.692	490.223	215.960	-743.590	4.325
3000	83.130	567.510	492.752	224.273	-743.926	2.340
3100	83.131	570.226	495.208	232.598	-744.348	-176.994
3200	83.132	572.875	497.594	240.899	-744.862	-158.684
3300	83.133	575.433	499.914	249.212	-745.453	-140.538
3400	83.133	577.915	502.172	257.526	-746.157	-122.011
3500	83.134	580.325	504.371	263.839	-747.961	-103.643
3600	83.135	582.667	506.513	274.152	-747.880	-85.250
3700	83.135	584.945	508.602	282.466	-748.916	-66.829
3800	83.136	587.162	510.681	290.093	-750.076	0.665
3900	83.136	589.321	512.631	299.093	-751.366	-29.898
4000	83.136	591.426	514.574	307.407	-752.781	0.400
4100	83.137	593.479	516.474	315.720	-754.341	-11.381
4200	83.137	595.482	518.331	324.034	-756.061	-25.766
4300	83.137	597.438	520.148	332.348	-757.939	-5.539
4400	83.138	599.350	521.927	340.661	-759.431	63.031
4500	83.138	601.218	523.668	348.975	-761.514	-0.949
5000	83.140	611.624	533.416	349.858	-766.961	-1.998
5100	83.139	613.238	534.936	407.172	-780.140	-2.151
5200	83.140	614.822	535.374	415.486	-783.488	-3.229
5300	83.140	616.430	537.046	363.603	-766.117	-1.326
5400	83.140	616.376	537.895	423.800	-787.005	-252.533
5500	83.140	617.902	539.335	432.114	-790.688	-2.443
5600	83.140	619.400	540.428	-	-	-5.582
5700	83.140	620.871	542.145	448.742	-797.858	-2.845
5800	83.140	622.317	543.514	457.056	-801.941	-2.972
5900	83.141	623.738	544.862	465.370	-806.593	-3.095
6000	83.141	625.136	546.188	-805.546	-473.684	-3.214

CURRENT: March 1967 (1 bar)

Previous: March 1967 (1 atm)

Enthalpy of Formation

Vapor densities and vapor pressures of KBr were measured, using a liquid gold isosenoscope, by Hagemark *et al.*,¹ and Hagemark,² Based on the equilibrium constants for the reaction 2KBr(g) = K₂Br₅(g) in the temperature range 1267–1434 K, the enthalpy change ΔH°(298.15 K) of this reaction is evaluated by the 2nd and 3rd law methods to be -42.80 ± 4.26 and -43.12 kcal·mol⁻¹, respectively. The enthalpy of formation for K₂Br₅(g) is calculated to be -129.2 ± 4 kcal·mol⁻¹, using the 3rd law ΔH°(298.15 K) value and ΔH°(KBr, g, 298.15 K) = -43.04 kcal·mol⁻¹. The drift in the 3rd law ΔH°(298.15 K) values is 0.01 ± 3.2 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure and bond distances were estimated by Berkowitz,³ and are tentatively adopted. Berkowitz⁴ has calculated vibrational frequencies on the basis of an ionic model. These values are adjusted so that the 3rd law ΔH°(298.15 K) value for the reaction 2KBr(g) = K₂Br₅(g) agrees with the 2nd law value. The principal moments of inertia are: I_x = 48.4690 × 10⁻³⁹, I_y = 151.0555 × 10⁻³⁹, and I_z = 199.5245 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm².

References

¹K. I. Hagemark, M. Blander, and E. B. Luchsinger, J. Phys. Chem. **70**, 276 (1966).

²K. I. Hagemark, 3M Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, personal communication, (February 6, 1957).

³J. Berkowitz, J. Chem. Phys. **29**, 1386 (1958).

⁴J. Berkowitz, J. Chem. Phys. **32**, 1519 (1960).

IDEAL GAS

Lithium Bromide ((LiBr)₂)M_r = 173.690 Lithium Bromide ((LiBr)₂)

$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = [314.53] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta dH^{\circ}\text{TK} = -483.8 \pm 21 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K}) = -500.8 \pm 21 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		C_p°		S°		$-(G^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T_r))/T$		$H^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T_r)$	
		$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies									
$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$								
Ground State Quantum Weight: 1									
Point Group: D _{2h}	[327](1)								
Bond Distances: Li-Br = 2.35 Å	413 (1)								
Bond Angle: Br-Li-Br = 110°	295 (1)								
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I _A I _B I _C = 4.22259 $\times 10^{-13} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$									
Ground State Quantum Weight: 4									
Point Group: D _{2h}	[327](1)								
Bond Distances: Li-Li = 2.70 Å	413 (1)								
Bond Angle: Br-Li-Br = 110°	295 (1)								
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I _A I _B I _C = 4.22259 $\times 10^{-13} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$									
Enthalpy of Formation									
This was obtained from the enthalpy of formation of the liquid and the selected enthalpy of vaporization to the dimer, which derivation has been given in the LiBr(g) table.									
Heat Capacity and Entropy									
Berkowitz ¹ has calculated the molecular structure and vibrational frequencies based on an ionic model. The planar rhombic structure for dimeric lithium bromide, proposed by Berkowitz, has been confirmed by the lack of polarity in electric deflection by Buehler <i>et al.</i> ² . The selected bond distances and angle were obtained from the electron diffraction studies of monomer-dimer vapor by Akischin and Rambidi. ³ The bond distances ($r_{\text{Br-Br}} = 4.20 \text{ \AA}$ and $r_{\text{Li-Li}} = 2.60 \text{ \AA}$) calculated by Berkowitz are in reasonable agreement with those selected. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 4.1882 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 98.3375 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 102.5257 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$.									
Bauer <i>et al.</i> ⁴ have estimated six vibrational frequencies (576, 576, 202, 230, 339 and 365 cm^{-1}) for Li ₂ Br(g) in the electron diffraction studies of Li ₂ Cl(g). Klemperer and Norris ⁵ have observed two fundamental vibrational frequencies (413 and 295 cm^{-1}) in the infrared spectrum and tentatively assigned them as B _{2g} and B _{3u} modes; and these have been adopted in the tabulation. The remaining four vibrational frequencies were obtained from Berkowitz ² because his model and derivation are self-consistent.									
References									
¹ J. Berkowitz, J. Chem. Phys., 29 , 1386 (1958), 32, 1519 (1960).									
² A. Buehler, J. L. Stauffer and W. Klemperer, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 86 , 4544 (1964).									
³ P. A. Akischin and N. G. Rambidi, Z. Phys. Chem., 213 , 111 (1950).									
⁴ S. H. Bauer, T. Ino and R. F. Porter, J. Chem. Phys., 33 , 685 (1960).									
⁵ W. Klemperer and W. G. Norris, J. Chem. Phys., 34 , 1071 (1961).									

PREVIOUS June 1966 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1966 (1 bar)

Lithium Bromide ((LiBr)₂)Br₂Li₂(g)

Magnesium Bromide (MgBr_2)

CRYSTAL

$\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}_1(\text{cr})$

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= [117.2 \pm 4.2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{fus}} &= 984 \pm 15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) &= \text{Unknown} \\ \Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= -524.26 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ \Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ &= [39.350 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected value for $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is that given by NBS.¹ This value is derived from the solution calorimetric measurements of Finch *et al.*² Their enthalpies for the reaction of crystalline MgO with aqueous HBr and solution of anhydrous MgBr_2 in the same solvent are combined to give $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 7.77 \pm 0.40 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the process $\text{MgO}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ HBr}(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{MgBr}_2(\text{cr}) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$. When this result is combined with auxiliary data,³ the selected value is obtained. This value is confirmed by an independent means. Bichowsky and Rossini⁵ give the enthalpy of solution of MgBr_2 in 800 H_2O as $-43.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ based on measurements by Beketoff.⁶ Correction of this value to 298.15 K and infinite dilution gives a value for $\Delta_{\text{sol}}H^\circ$ which leads to $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -125.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ when combined with $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Mg}^{+2})$, aq , ∞ , $298.15 \text{ K}) = -111.58 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^-)$, aq , ∞ , $298.15 \text{ K}) = -29.039 \pm 0.035 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.⁴

Two emf studies^{7,8} on the potential of the magnesium electrode in ether solution give results in disagreement with the calorimetric values. From these cell data we derive $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ values of $-118.8 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $-115.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. These rather large discrepancies are taken as an indication that the electrodes are probably irreversible under these conditions. In fact one study⁷ reported that from 10 to 20 hours were required before stable emf values were obtained.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° at 298.15 K is obtained from the process $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ NaBr}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{MgBr}_2(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ NaCl}(\text{cr})$ by assuming $\Delta_{\text{fus}}S^\circ$ is zero. A comparison of the C_p° value ($17.49 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) with those for other alkaline earth dithalides shows that it is reasonable. C_p° data above 300 K are estimated by comparison with similar data for MgCl_2 and CaCl_2 .

Several estimates⁹⁻¹¹ lying in the range $27-30 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ have been reported. Available experimental data for several other alkaline earth dithalides suggest a value for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ of $\text{MgBr}_2(\text{cr})$ near $28 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (117.152 $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). We tentatively adopt this value. It is also the value recommended by Kelley and King.¹⁰ and NBS.¹

Fusion Data

The value of T_{fus} is that determined from cooling curves by Kellner.^{11,12} The uncertainty in these measurements is probably near $\pm 15 \text{ K}$. $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ is calculated from a $\Delta_{\text{fus}}S^\circ = 9.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by multiplication of $T_{\text{fus}} \cdot \Delta_{\text{fus}}S^\circ$ is assumed the same as that for Ca_2 , which also has the hexagonal Ca_2 structure.¹³ Kelley¹⁴ obtained a value of $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ equal to $8.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from an analysis of phase diagrams for the systems $\text{MgBr}_2\text{-MBrM}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Na}, \text{K}$)¹⁴ and $\text{MgBr}_2\text{-LiBr}$. However, he implied that the value was somewhat uncertain. Furthermore, it is noted that several $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ values listed by Kelley for other alkaline earth dithalides deviate considerably ($1-3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) from those measured calorimetrically.¹⁵ Thus, we prefer the estimated value at this time. (See also $\text{MgBr}_2(\text{l})$ table Enthalpy of Formation Section).

Sublimation Data

Refer to the ideal gas table for details.

References

- U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-6, 119 pp. (1971).
- A. Finch, P. J. Gardner, and C. J. Steadman, Can. J. Chem., **46**, 3447 (1968).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables, $\text{MgO}(\text{cr})$ and $\text{MgCl}_2(\text{cr})$, 6-30-74.
- ICSD-CODATA Task Group on Key Values for Thermodynamics, J. Chem. Thermodyn., **4**, 331 (1972).
- F. R. Bichowsky and F. D. Rossini, "The Thermochemistry of the Chemical Substances," Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, (1936).
- N. Beketoff, Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR **34**, 291 (1892).
- G. A. Scherer and R. F. Newton, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **56**, 18 (1934).
- J. A. Ricketts and P. Brown, Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci., **75**, 105 (1965).
- L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu, and E. Brackett, Chem. Revs., **63**, 111 (1963).
- K. Kelley and E. G. King, U. S. Bur. Mines Bull. 592, 145 pp. (1961).
- L. Brewer, L. A. Bromley, P. W. Gilles, and N. L. Logren in "Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. Quill, Ed., National Nuclear Energy Series IV-19B, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, (1950).
- M. Latimer, "The Oxidation States of the Elements and Their Potentials in Aqueous Solutions," 2nd. ed., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J., (1952).
- G. Kellner, Z. Anorg. Chem., **99**, 137 (1917).
- O. Kubaschewski, E. Li. Evans and C. B. Alcock, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," 4th ed., Pergamon Press, New York, (1967).
- K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines Bull. 393, 166 pp. (1936).
- A. Ferrari and C. Colla, Atti accad. Leucci **13**, 78 (1931).
- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, J. Phys. Chem. **67**, 697 (1963).

$\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}_1(\text{cr})$

Br_2Mg_2

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		C_p°	S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T)$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T_r$
	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0					
100					
200	73.161	117.152	117.152	0	-524.255
300	73.387	117.605	117.153	0.136	-524.306
400	77.278	139.284	120.083	7.681	-523.796
500	79.743	156.808	125.731	15.538	-522.296
600	81.429	171.498	132.168	23.598	-520.723
700	82.969	184.165	138.712	31.818	-519.114
800	84.554	195.346	145.106	40.193	-517.480
900	86.270	205.403	151.256	48.733	-515.822
1000	88.136	214.386	157.136	57.430	-512.735
1100	90.144	223.079	162.749	66.363	-511.036
1200	92.253	231.013	168.111	75.483	-509.140
1300	94.433	238.484	173.240	84.817	-507.036
1400	96.567	245.560	178.155	94.567	-672.136
1500	98.701	252.295	182.875	104.131	-668.270

	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K})$ = Unknown	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ = $-524.26 \pm 2.1 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ = $[39.350 \pm 2.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
T_{fus}	$984 \pm 15 \text{ K}$		

PREVIOUS June 1966

Magnesium Bromide (MgBr_2)

CURRENT: June 1974

$\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}_1(\text{cr})$

CURRENT: June 1974

Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$) **$M_f = 184.113$ Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$)****Liquid**

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [150.500] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{iss}} = 984 \pm 15 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-490.408] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
 $\Delta_{\text{iss}} H^\circ = [39.330 \pm 4.2] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{iss}} H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(984\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid. The derived value is supported by results obtained from an equilibrium study¹ of the anion exchange reaction 0.5 $MgBr_2(\text{l}) + HCl(\text{g}) = 0.5 \text{ MgCl}_2(\text{l}) + HBr(\text{g})$. A third law analysis of the C_p° value reported for the equilibrium at 1073 K gives $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 0.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which leads to $\Delta_f H^\circ(1, 298.15\text{ K}) = -117.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. In the same paper, Toguri *et al.*¹ reported similar data for the chloride-bromide salts of Ca, K, and Na. These results lead to $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ values for the molten bromides which show deviations from adopted JANAF values² of no more than 0.6 kcal/mol⁻¹. Thus, although the exact agreement in the $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ values for $MgBr_2(\text{l})$ is fortuitous, it does tend to substantiate our thermal data.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° for the liquid is estimated as 25.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ by analogy with measured C_p° data for molten $CaBi_2$ and $SrBi_2$.² The value is taken to be constant above the assumed glass transition at 700 K. Below 700 K, C_p° is 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

Refer to the crystal table for details.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ at 1 bar for the process $MgBr_2(\text{l}) = MgBr_2(\text{g})$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$ is the difference in the enthalpies of formation of the gas and liquid at T_{vap} .

References

¹J. Toguri, H. Flood, and T. Forland, Acta Chem. Scand. **17**, 502 (1963).

²JANAF Thermochemical Tables: CaBi₂(l) and SrBi₂(l), 6-30-74; KBr(l), 3-31-67; NaBr(l), 6-30-64.

		Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$)					
		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-490.408] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{iss}} H^\circ = [39.330 \pm 4.2] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ = [42.0 \pm 0.5] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/RT_r$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
TK		C_p°	S°	$(G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/RT_r$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\log K_r$
0							
100		150.500	150.500	0	-490.408	-480.158	84.122
200		150.502	150.502	0.136	-490.458	-480.094	83.592
298.15	73.161	150.500	150.500	7.681	-519.948	-470.497	61.441
300	73.387	150.554	153.431	15.538	-518.449	-458.306	47.879
400	77.278	172.633	204.980	23.598	-516.876	-446.424	38.865
500	79.743	190.156	165.516	31.819	-512.265	-434.809	32.446
600	81.429	204.946	172.060	31.819	GLASS \leftrightarrow LIQUID		
700	82.970	217.516	172.060	31.819	TRANSITION		
700,000	82.970	217.516	172.060	31.819	GLASS \leftrightarrow LIQUID		
800	104.600	231.484	178.635	42.279	-511.346	-423.571	27.656
900	104.600	243.804	185.205	52.739	-507.968	-412.790	23.958
1000	104.600	254.824	191.625	63.119	-513.139	-401.687	20.982
1100	104.600	264.794	197.831	73.659	-509.893	-390.699	18.553
1200	104.600	272.895	203.796	84.119	-506.635	-380.006	16.541
1300	104.600	282.268	209.514	94.579	-503.427	-369.583	14.850
1400	104.600	290.019	214.991	105.039	-627.616	-356.242	13.292
1500	104.600	297.236	220.237	115.499	-623.054	-337.917	11.736
1600	104.600	303.987	225.262	125.959	-618.302	-318.096	10.385
1700	104.600	310.328	230.082	136.419	-613.961	-299.460	9.201
1800	104.600	316.307	234.707	146.879	-609.434	-281.091	8.157
1900	104.600	321.962	239.152	157.339	-604.921	-262.972	7.230
2000	104.600	327.328	243.428	167.759	-600.426	-245.091	6.401

PREVIOUS: June 1966
CURRENt: June 1974

Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$) **$Br_2Mg_1(I)$**

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

298.15 to 984 K crystal
above 984 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}(\text{cr},)$ $M_r = 184.113$ Magnesium Bromide (MgBr_2)

T/K	C_p^*	S^*	Standard State Pressure = $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$		
			$-[G^* - H^*(T)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_0)/T$	$\Delta_r H^*$
0					
100					
200					
298.15	73.161	117.152	117.152	0.	-524.255
300	73.387	117.505	117.153	0.136	-524.306
400	77.278	139.284	120.983	7.681	-533.796
500	79.743	156.808	125.731	15.538	-552.296
600	81.429	171.498	132.168	23.598	-550.723
700	82.969	184.165	138.712	31.818	-549.114
800	84.554	195.346	145.106	40.193	-547.480
900	86.270	205.403	151.256	48.733	-545.822
984.000	87.811	213.168	156.213	56.044	-416.084
984.000	104.600	253.137	156.213	95.373	24.149
1000	104.600	254.824	157.778	97.047	-513.139
1100	104.600	264.794	167.060	107.507	-509.893
1200	104.600	273.825	175.590	117.567	-506.635
1300	104.600	282.268	183.478	128.427	-503.427
1400	104.600	290.019	190.815	138.857	-627.616
1500	104.600	297.236	197.672	149.347	-623.054
1600	104.600	303.987	204.198	159.807	-618.502
1700	104.600	310.328	210.171	170.267	-613.961
1800	104.600	316.307	215.903	180.727	-609.434
1900	104.600	321.962	221.338	191.187	-604.921
2000	104.600	327.328	226.504	201.647	-600.426

T/K	C_p^*	S^*	Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
			$H^* - H^*(T_0)/T$	$\Delta_r H^*$	$\Delta_r G^*$
0					
100					
200					
298.15					
300					
400					
500					
600					
700					
800					
900					
984.000					
1000					
1100					
1200					
1300					
1400					
1500					
1600					
1700					
1800					
1900					
2000					

PREVIOUS:	CURRENT: June 1974		
	$\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}_1(\text{cr},)$	MgBr_2	$\text{Br}_2\text{Mg}_1(\text{cr},)$

Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$) $M_f = 184.113$ Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^o(298.15\text{ K}) = [301.0 \pm 8.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(0\text{ K}) = -288.4 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(298.15\text{ K}) = -302.9 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

ν, cm^{-1}	C_p^o	$S^o - (G^o - H^o(T)) / T$	$H^o - H^o(T)$	ΔH^o	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	A, G^o
0	0	0	INFINITE	-15.012	-288.427	-288.427
100	49.649	241.523	351.059	-10.957	-305.624	159.641
200	55.867	278.131	306.332	-5.640	-289.998	84.336
250	57.579	290.793	301.998	-2.801	-290.546	69.192
298.15	58.711	301.038	301.038	0.	-302.922	-337.555
300	58.747	301.401	301.039	0.109	-302.999	-337.769
350	59.557	310.521	301.757	3.067	-333.053	-341.862
400	60.134	318.514	303.363	6.061	-334.082	-342.984
450	60.555	325.622	305.448	9.078	-334.226	-344.088
500	60.870	320.019	320.791	12.114	-334.387	-345.175
600	61.299	343.158	312.784	18.224	-334.763	-347.299
700	61.568	332.629	317.817	24.659	-335.230	-349.353
800	61.747	360.853	322.694	30.355	-335.804	-351.332
900	61.872	368.143	327.547	36.716	-336.305	-353.233
1000	61.962	374.667	331.759	42.903	-343.943	-354.335
1100	62.030	380.576	335.932	49.108	-346.958	-355.125
1200	62.081	389.976	339.881	55.314	-347.975	-355.822
1300	62.122	390.946	343.620	61.524	-348.996	-356.435
1400	62.154	395.551	347.167	67.738	-477.432	-353.802
1500	62.180	399.841	350.538	73.954	-477.113	-344.982
1600	62.201	403.854	353.746	80.174	-476.801	-336.184
1700	62.219	407.626	356.805	86.395	-476.500	-327.104
1800	62.234	411.162	359.728	92.617	-476.210	9.247
1900	62.247	414.548	362.526	98.841	-475.933	-309.896
2000	62.258	417.741	365.207	103.067	-475.672	-301.164
2100	62.267	420.779	367.972	111.293	-475.429	7.866
2200	62.275	423.675	370.237	117.520	-475.205	-283.737
2300	62.282	426.444	372.680	123.748	-475.003	6.246
2400	62.288	429.093	374.938	129.976	-474.822	-266.348
2500	62.294	431.637	377.155	136.205	-474.665	-257.665
2600	62.298	434.081	379.298	142.435	-474.532	5.384
2700	62.303	436.432	381.371	148.655	-474.424	-248.988
2800	62.307	438.698	383.378	148.896	-474.339	5.002
2900	62.310	440.884	385.324	161.126	-474.278	-231.646
3000	62.313	442.997	387.211	167.358	-474.241	-222.980
3100	62.316	445.040	389.044	173.589	-474.226	-214.315
3200	62.319	447.019	390.825	179.821	-474.233	-196.987
3300	62.321	448.926	392.537	186.053	-474.260	3.215
3400	62.323	450.797	394.242	192.285	-474.287	-188.323
3500	62.325	452.603	395.884	198.517	-474.373	-179.657
3600	62.329	454.339	397.484	204.750	-474.458	4.321
3700	62.332	456.067	399.045	210.983	-474.567	-162.321
3800	62.330	457.729	400.567	217.216	-474.681	-153.649
3900	62.332	459.348	402.054	213.449	-474.818	2.169
4000	62.333	460.926	403.506	229.682	-474.972	-136.934
4100	62.334	462.465	404.925	235.915	-475.144	-118.928
4200	62.335	463.988	406.313	242.149	-475.333	-110.543
4300	62.336	465.434	407.671	248.382	-475.541	-92.842
4400	62.337	466.867	409.000	254.616	-475.767	1.102
4500	62.338	468.268	410.303	260.850	-476.012	-84.137
4600	62.339	469.639	411.577	267.084	-476.278	0.977
4700	62.340	470.979	412.827	273.318	-476.566	-66.708
4800	62.341	472.292	414.027	279.552	-476.876	0.741
4900	62.341	473.577	415.253	285.786	-477.210	-49.254
5000	62.342	474.857	416.433	292.020	-477.570	-40.517
5100	62.343	476.071	417.590	298.254	-477.956	-31.772
5200	62.343	477.282	418.726	304.488	-478.370	-23.020
5300	62.344	478.469	419.842	310.723	-478.813	-14.258
5400	62.344	479.655	420.939	316.937	-479.287	-5.489
5500	62.345	480.779	422.016	323.192	-479.794	0.033
5600	62.346	481.902	423.076	329.426	-480.334	-3.290
5700	62.346	483.005	424.118	335.661	-480.909	-12.078
5800	62.346	484.190	425.142	341.893	-481.522	-29.884
5900	62.346	485.155	426.203	48.130	-482.172	-38.504
6000	62.347	486.237	427.143	354.364	-482.862	-4.012

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The bond length r is from the electron-diffraction measurements of Akishin and Spindonov.¹ Their diffraction patterns for $MgBr_2$ were satisfactorily explained from the basis of a linear model Klemperer *et al.*,² which have performed electronic quadrupole deflection experiments on several symmetrical triatomic dihalides in an attempt to determine which molecules possess permanent dipole moments. Their results on the geometries of the alkaline earth dihalides have been summarized by Hayes³ who pointed out that the linear form is favored by the light metal-heavy halogen combination. Thus, one would expect $MgBr_2$ to be linear, and we adopt this configuration.

The antisymmetric stretching frequency ($\nu_1 = 490 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) has been observed in the infrared absorption spectrum of gaseous $MgBr_2$ by Randal *et al.*⁴ The symmetric stretching (ν_2) and bending (ν_3) frequencies are calculated from force constants by the valence force method.⁵ The observed ν_3 frequency leads to $k = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ dyne/cm}$, or $\nu_3 = 179 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. A comparison of values for the ratio of the stretch to bend force constants for the linear molecules $MgCl_2$ (ratio = [100]), and $CaBr_2$ (ratio = [100]). and $SrBr_2$ (ratio = [100]) suggests a value near 100 for $MgBr_2$. This value for the ratio gives $\kappa\delta^2 = 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ dyne/cm}^2$, or $\nu_2 = 70 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Based on similar data for linear Be_2Br_2 ,⁶ it is possible that the value of the ratio could be as low as 41. This ratio corresponds to a bending frequency of 109 cm^{-1} . We prefer the lower value of ν_2 , since it is consistent with the observed value for $[Mg_2Cl_4]$ ($\nu_2 = 88 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). However, in the uncertainty of the value for $S^o(298.15 \text{ K})$ the possibility that the higher value is correct, Brewer *et al.*⁷ used a value for the ratio of 10 and obtained $\nu_2 = 220 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. By comparison with the observed frequencies for Mg_2Cl_4 and $[Be_2Br_2]$ ($\nu_2 = 220 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) it is unlikely that the value for $MgBr_2$ is this high. Krasnov and Svetsov¹¹ have reported $\nu_1 = 188 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\nu_2 = 148 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ based on force constant correlations. The ground state is assumed to be singlet by analogy with that for $BaCl_2$.⁹

References

- J. Berkowitz and J. R. Marquart, J. Chem. Phys., **37**, 1853 (1962).
- L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu, and E. Brattke, Chem. Revs., **63**, 111 (1963).
- P. A. Akishin and V. P. Spindonov, Kristallografiya **2**, 472 (1957).
- L. Wharton, R. A. Berg, and W. Klemperer, J. Chem. Phys., **39**, 2023 (1963).
- A. Burcher, J. L. Stauffer, and W. Klemperer, J. Am. Chem. Soc., **86**, 4544 (1964).
- E. F. Hayes, J. Phys. Chem., **70**, 3740 (1966).
- S. P. Randall, F. T. Greene, and J. L. Margrave, J. Phys. Chem., **63**, 758 (1959).
- G. Herzberg, "Infrared and Raman Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, (1962).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $MgCl_2(g)$, 12-31-59; $CaBr_2(g)$, 6-30-74; $BaCl_2(g)$, 12-31-72.
- A. Snellson, J. Phys. Chem., **72**, 256 (1968).
- K. S. Krasnov and V. I. Svetsov, Izv. Vysshikh Uchebn. Zavedenii, Khim. i Khim. Tekhnol., **6**, 167 (1963).

PREVIOUS: June 1974 (1 atm)
CURRENT: June 1974 (1 bar)

Magnesium Bromide ($MgBr_2$)

Br₂Mg₁(g)

$$S^o(298.15\text{ K}) = [301.0 \pm 8.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(0\text{ K}) = -288.4 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^o(298.15\text{ K}) = -302.9 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Point group: D_{3h}	$\sigma = 2$
Bond Distance: $Mg\cdots Br = 2.34 \pm 0.03 \text{ \AA}$	Bond Angle: $Er\cdots Mg\cdots Br = 118.0^\circ$
Rotational Constant: $B = [0.019265] \text{ cm}^{-1}$	

$$C_p^o$$

$$S^o$$

$$H^o - H^o(T)$$

$$H^o$$

$$\Delta H^o$$

$$k_J$$

$$K_J$$

$$A, G^o$$

$$\log K_J$$

$$INFINITE$$

$$159.641$$

$$84.336$$

$$-322.911$$

$$69.192$$

$$-331.162$$

$$59.138$$

$$58.811$$

$$-288.427$$

$$-341.862$$

$$-342.984$$

$$44.789$$

$$39.941$$

$$-344.088$$

$$39.941$$

$$-345.175$$

$$36.060$$

$$-331.235$$

$$26.969$$

$$-337.555$$

$$-348.332$$

$$22.940$$

$$20.501$$

$$-353.233$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-336.184$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-336.184$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

$$12.013$$

$$10.975$$

$$-344.982$$

<math display="block

Magnesium Bromide, Ion (MgBr₂)**IDEAL GAS**

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [321.7 \pm 12.6] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 739.2 \pm 25.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [731.363] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
State	$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
2Π	0
2Π	[2500]
Σ	[3000]
2	2

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
v, cm ⁻¹	
600	61,487
700	61,710
800	61,857
900	61,960
1000	62,034
1100	62,090
1200	62,122
1300	62,165
1400	62,191
1500	62,213
1600	62,230
1700	62,245
1800	62,257
1900	62,269
2000	62,276
2100	62,284
2200	62,290
2300	62,296
2400	62,302
2500	62,306
2600	62,311
2700	62,315
2800	62,320
2900	62,324
3000	62,329
3100	62,335
3200	62,341
3300	62,348
3400	62,355
3500	62,364
3600	62,374
3700	62,386
3800	62,399
3900	62,414
4000	62,431
4100	62,450
4200	62,471
4300	62,494
4400	62,519
4500	62,547
4600	62,577
4700	62,610
4800	62,645
4900	62,683
5000	62,723
5100	62,765
5200	62,810
5300	62,857
5400	62,907
5500	62,959
5600	63,013
5700	63,069
5800	63,127
5900	63,188
6000	63,250

Point Group: D_{∞h}

Bond Distance: Mg-Br = [2.6] Å

Bond Angle: Br-Mg-Br = [180]°

Rotational Constant: B₀ = [0.015605] cm⁻¹ $\sigma = 2$ **Enthalpy of Formation**

Berkowitz and Marquart¹ have reported the appearance potential of MgBr₂²⁻ as 10.6 ± 0.1 eV/(245.6 kcal mol⁻¹). Assuming this value refers to the direct ionization process MgBr₂(g) + e⁻ → MgBr₂²⁻ + 2e⁻, we obtain $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MgBr}_2, g, 0 \text{ K}) = 176.7 \pm 6.0$ kcal mol⁻¹ by combining the appearance potential with $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(\text{MgBr}_2, g, 0 \text{ K}) = -68.9 \pm 2.5$ kcal mol⁻¹. The former value corresponds to $\Delta_f H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 174.8$ kcal mol⁻¹ (731.363 kJ mol⁻¹) which is adopted.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

A comparison of the dissociation energy, $\Delta_d H^{\circ} = 91.0$ kcal mol⁻¹, for MgBr₂²⁻ with that for MgBr₂, $\Delta_d H^{\circ} = 160.3$ kcal mol⁻¹, suggests the existence of somewhat weaker bonding in the ion relative to the molecule. Thus, one would expect the bond length in the ion to be greater than that for MgBr₂. We assume a 10% increase in r_e for the ion. The correlation diagrams of Walsh³ predict a linear configuration for MgBr₂(five valence electrons). This prediction is supported by the fact that several other fifteen valence electron molecules (BO₂, N₃, NCO, and NNO⁺) are now known to be linear.² We adopt a linear configuration for the ion.

The vibrational frequencies are estimated to be slightly less than those for MgBr₂²⁻. The ground state electronic configuration is assumed to be 2¹I by analogy with those for the isoelectronic molecules² BO₂, N₃, NCO, and N₂O⁺. Two excited states are also included based on those observed for BO₂. The enthalpy at 0 K is –15.441 kJ mol⁻¹.

References

- J. Berkowitz and J. R. Marquart, J. Chem. Phys., **37**, 1853 (1962).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MgBr₂(g), 6–30–68, BO₂(g), 6–30–74, CNO(g), N₂O(g), and N₃(g), 12–31–70.
- A. D. Walsh, J. Chem. Soc. **1953**, 2256.

Br₂Mg(g)

IDEAL GAS		Magnesium Bromide, Ion (MgBr ₂)					
S [°] (298.15 K) = [321.7 ± 12.6] J K ⁻¹ · mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 739.2 \pm 25.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p [°] = 0.1 MPa		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K	
T/K	C _p	S [°]	$-(G^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T))/T$	H [°] -H [°] (T)/T	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}$	$\Delta_f G^{\circ}$	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	0	-15.442	739.231	
100	51.289	261.045	372.577	-11.153	-5.714	-119.887	
200	56.811	298.324	321.095	-2.833	684.304	-119.097	
250	58.322	311.375	322.708	0	731.363	684.012	-101.148
300	59.334	322.104	321.137	0.110	731.325	677.744	-88.054
350	60.027	331.305	322.463	3.095	701.437	674.296	-77.779
400	60.514	339.254	324.082	6.109	702.368	670.132	-69.688
450	60.868	346.503	326.183	9.144	703.280	667.077	
500	61.131	352.931	328.542	12.194	704.174	667.067	
600	61.487	364.110	333.566	18.327	705.898	659.482	-57.413
700	61.710	373.907	338.625	24.487	707.527	651.616	-48.624
800	61.857	381.157	345.524	30.666	709.043	643.524	-42.018
900	61.960	389.149	348.196	36.837	710.431	635.249	-36.869
1000	62.034	395.681	352.624	43.057	703.079	627.540	-32.779
1100	62.090	401.596	356.867	49.264	704.150	623.236	-19.661
1200	62.122	407.901	360.272	55.475	705.227	612.222	-18.536
1300	62.165	411.975	364.522	61.690	706.219	604.440	-14.287
1400	62.191	416.383	368.078	67.908	709.926	599.734	-12.376
1500	62.213	420.875	371.456	74.128	582.327	601.064	-10.931
1600	62.230	424.891	374.672	80.350	584.720	602.236	-9.011
1700	62.245	428.664	377.738	86.574	587.103	603.257	-8.751
1800	62.257	432.222	380.667	92.799	589.474	604.139	-7.532
1900	62.269	435.588	383.470	99.025	591.831	604.889	-16.630
2000	62.276	438.782	386.156	105.252	594.173	603.516	-15.814
2100	62.284	441.821	388.735	111.480	596.496	606.026	-15.074
2200	62.290	444.119	391.214	117.709	598.800	606.426	-14.398
2300	62.296	447.488	393.601	123.938	601.083	608.721	-13.779
2400	62.302	450.139	395.502	130.168	603.343	606.918	-13.209
2500	62.306	452.682	398.123	136.398	605.580	607.021	-12.683
2600	62.311	455.126	400.269	142.629	607.793	607.035	-12.195
2700	62.315	457.478	403.344	148.861	609.982	609.594	-11.742
2800	62.320	459.744	404.354	155.092	612.146	608.812	-11.320
2900	62.324	461.931	408.302	161.325	614.287	606.584	-10.926
3000	62.329	464.024	408.302	167.537	616.404	606.282	-10.536
3100	62.335	466.085	410.027	173.791	618.500	605.910	-10.210
3200	62.341	468.067	411.810	180.024	620.574	604.967	-9.833
3300	62.348	469.986	413.544	186.259	622.537	604.401	-9.579
3400	62.355	471.847	415.231	192.494	624.662	603.776	-9.285
3500	62.364	473.655	416.875	198.730	626.677	602.099	-9.011
3600	62.374	475.412	418.476	204.967	628.576	603.094	-8.751
3700	62.386	477.121	420.038	211.205	630.657	602.356	-8.504
3800	62.399	478.785	421.563	217.444	632.622	601.564	-8.269
3900	62.414	480.406	424.504	223.685	634.571	600.721	-8.046
4000	62.431	481.986	424.504	229.927	636.504	599.829	-7.833
4100	62.450	483.428	425.925	236.171	638.422	598.888	-7.630
4200	62.471	485.003	427.313	242.417	640.324	591.078	-7.436
4300	62.494	485.503	428.674	248.665	642.209	596.908	-7.251
4400	62.519	487.540	430.005	254.916	644.079	595.793	-7.073
4500	62.547	489.246	431.308	261.169	645.932	594.674	-6.903
4600	62.577	490.721	432.585	267.425	647.766	593.515	-6.740
4700	62.610	491.967	433.836	273.685	649.583	592.316	-6.583
4800	62.645	493.385	435.063	279.947	651.380	591.078	-6.432
4900	62.683	494.677	436.266	286.214	653.157	587.913	-6.287
5000	62.723	495.944	437.447	292.484	654.912	588.493	-6.148
5100	62.765	497.187	438.607	298.758	656.644	587.148	-6.014
5200	62.810	498.406	439.745	305.037	658.333	585.768	-5.884
5300	62.857	499.603	440.863	311.320	660.038	584.356	-5.759
5400	62.907	500.778	441.962	317.609	661.696	582.913	-5.619
5500	62.959	501.933	443.042	323.902	663.327	581.439	-5.522
5600	63.013	503.068	444.103	330.201	664.930	579.935	-5.409
5700	63.069	504.184	445.148	336.505	666.503	578.403	-5.300
5800	63.127	505.281	446.175	342.814	668.044	576.844	-5.195
5900	63.188	506.361	447.186	348.181	669.553	575.259	-5.093
6000	63.250	507.423	448.181	355.452	671.029	573.648	-4.994

CURRENT June 1974 (1 atm)

Br₂Mg(g)

IDEAL GAS		Magnesium Bromide, Ion (MgBr ₂)					
S [°] (298.15 K) = [321.7 ± 12.6] J K ⁻¹ · mol ⁻¹	$\Delta_f H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 739.2 \pm 25.1 \text{ k$						

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₂)

CRYSTAL

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [124.7 \pm 1]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shukurov *et al.*¹ determined the enthalpies of combustion of MoBr₃(cr) and MoBr₄(cr). Delliens *et al.*² used the combustion values of Shukurov to obtain $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_3, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -54\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -64\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Oppermann³ carried out equilibrium experiments on the mixed phases MoBr₃(cr) + MoBr₄(cr). Brewer re-evaluated the data of Oppermann (see the discussion in the MoBr₄(g) table⁵) and supplemented the combustion data with other data on MoBr₄(cr). For this reason we believe Brewer's value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -48.5 \pm 6\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-202.924 \pm 25\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) to be the most reliable among all the data and is our adopted value. Note that the enthalpy of formation listed in NBS 270-4,⁶ $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -62.4\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is much more negative.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Brewer⁷ estimated $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 29.8 \pm 4\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($124.683 \pm 17\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) and derived $C_p^\circ = 18.30 + 2.50 \times 10^{-3}T\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (298–1553 K) from the heat capacities estimated by Oppermann.³ Other estimates are $C^\circ(15\text{ K}) = 17.1\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the ionic contributions of Kubaschewski and Ulam⁸ and $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 30.4\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the additive entropy constants of Stull and Prophet.⁹ The heat capacity at 298.15 K listed in NBS 270-4⁶ is $18.3\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Decomposition Data

T_{dec} is the calculated temperature at which the pressure of MoBr₄(g) is one atmosphere for the reaction $2\text{ MoBr}_3(\text{cr}) \rightleftharpoons \text{MoBr}_4(\text{g})$.

References

- ¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasile'kova and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Ord. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1956).
- ²I. Delliens, F. M. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. **76**, 283 (1976).
- ³H. Oppermann, Z. anorg. allg. Chem. **395**, 249 (1973).
- ⁴L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.
- ⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₄(g), 9–30–78.
- ⁶J. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-4, 141 pp. (1969).
- ⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ulam, High Temp.–High Pressures **9**, 361 (1977).
- ⁸D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, Chap. 13 in "The Characterization of High Temperature Vapors" ed. by J. L. Margrave, John Wiley, (1967).

	Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr ₂)						B ₁₂ Mo ₁ (cr)
	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -202.9 \pm 25\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = \text{unknown}$	$T\text{ K}$	C_p°	$S^\circ - (C^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$\frac{H^\circ - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})}{T\text{ K}}$	
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$							
			0				
			100				
			200				
			298.15	79.684	124.683	0.147	-202.924
			300	79.705	125.176	124.685	-202.961
			400	80.751	148.249	8.170	-23.184
			500	81.797	166.381	16.298	-174.416
			600	82.843	181.387	140.504	-229.986
			700	83.889	194.235	147.284	-12.499
			800	84.935	205.506	153.871	-133.032
			900	85.981	215.570	160.177	9.928
			1000	87.027	224.683	166.179	78.28
			1100	88.073	233.027	171.882	-222.182
			1200	89.119	240.735	177.303	-94.273
			1300	90.165	247.909	182.461	-220.118
			1400	91.211	254.630	187.379	-106.965
			1500	92.257	260.958	192.075	4.924
			1600	93.303	266.946	196.569	-94.273
			1700	94.349	272.634	200.878	-81.790
			1800	95.395	278.056	205.016	3.884
					131.473		3.025
						-202.908	-0.023
							0.807

PREVIOUS

CURRENT: September 1978

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₂)B₁₂Mo₁(cr)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [321.0 \pm 8] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [179.2 \pm 84] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [167.4 \pm 84] \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\text{g}, \text{ g/mol}$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	$\sigma = [2]$
$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	
$\text{g}, \text{ g/mol}$	
0	[1]
[243.10]	[3]
[659.60]	[5]
[1255.20]	[9]
[1873.80]	[11]
[1874.2]	[13]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
[300](1)	[300](2)
[300](1)	[300](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: 1	
Point Group: D _{2h}	
Bond Distance: Mo-Br = [2.42] Å	
Bond Angle: Bi-Mo-Br = [180]°	
Rotational Constant: B ₀ = [0.018012] cm ⁻¹	

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value of $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 40.0 \pm 20 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($167.360 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is that estimated by Brewer¹ using bonding models. The value is consistent with sublimation data for MoBr₂ at 1023 K and 1273 K reported by Schafer, et al.² Brewer gave no weight to the partial pressures of MoBr₂ obtained by Oppermann³ by difference (see the table on the MoBr₄(g) page⁴). The value of $\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K})$ combined with JANAF data⁴ for Mo(g) and Br(g) gives $\Delta H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_2, g) = 171 \pm 20 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($715.5 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). This yields a mean bond energy $\Delta_s H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_2, g)^2 = 85.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, somewhat higher than that found in MoBr₄(g), 76.0 kcal·mol⁻¹.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The linear structure of MoBr₄(g), bond length, and the ground state vibrational frequencies are estimates from Brewer.¹ The electronic contributions are assumed to be the same as the free ion, Mo⁺⁺, as suggested by Brewer.¹ All states up to 13,742 cm⁻¹ as listed by Rico⁵ are included in the calculation.

References

- Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication of September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.
- H. Schafer, T. Grofe, and M. Trenkel, J. Solid State Chem. 8, 14 (1973).
- H. Oppermann, Z. anorg. allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: Mo(g), 3-31-78; Br(g), 9-30-61; MoBr₄(g), 9-30-78.
- F. R. Rico, Anales. Real Soc. Espan. Fis. Quim., Ser. A, 61, 103 (1965).

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₂) $M_r = 255.748$ Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₂)Bi₂Mo₃(g)

T/K	C_v^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$\Delta H^\circ - [H^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$k_J \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	ΔG°
0	0	0	0	INFINITE	INFINITE
100	56.960	250.449	-17.293	179.161	-84.211
200	66.592	293.789	-12.994	180.175	-161.218
250	68.260	308.343	-32.299	179.738	-142.360
298.15	69.291	320.960	0	179.179	-37.181
300	69.322	321.389	0.128	167.360	-22.000
350	332.131	321.809	3.613	167.304	-21.819
400	70.409	341.508	323.697	172.4	-17.905
450	70.590	349.813	376.147	177.522	-15.347
500	70.590	357.252	328.892	14.180	-11.351
1200	70.206	370.094	334.722	21.223	-11.749
1300	69.536	380.688	340.566	28.212	-9.337
1400	68.771	390.104	346.195	35.127	-7.606
900	68.020	388.160	351.531	41.966	-6.304
1000	67.333	403.291	356.557	47.733	-5.287
1100	66.728	411.679	361.283	55.436	-4.473
1200	66.204	417.462	365.727	62.082	-3.906
1300	65.756	422.743	369.913	68.570	-3.250
1400	65.375	427.602	373.862	73.235	-2.781
1500	65.053	432.101	377.597	73.753	-2.379
1600	64.783	436.290	381.136	88.247	-2.031
1700	64.559	440.211	384.497	94.714	-1.728
1800	64.377	443.896	387.693	101.161	-1.462
1900	64.232	447.372	390.745	107.591	-1.227
2000	64.122	450.664	393.660	114.008	-1.017
2100	64.043	453.790	396.449	120.416	-0.830
2200	63.993	456.799	399.124	126.818	-0.663
2300	63.970	459.613	401.693	133.216	-0.512
2400	63.972	462.335	404.163	139.613	-0.375
2500	63.996	464.947	406.543	146.011	-0.252
2600	64.040	467.458	408.837	152.413	-0.140
2700	64.103	469.876	411.054	158.820	-0.038
2800	64.182	472.076	413.196	165.234	-0.035
2900	64.275	474.462	415.270	171.657	-0.035
3000	64.380	476.643	417.280	178.089	-0.035
3100	64.496	478.156	419.229	184.533	-0.035
3200	64.620	480.805	421.121	190.989	-0.035
3300	64.750	482.796	422.960	197.457	-0.035
3400	64.886	484.731	424.749	203.939	-0.035
3500	65.025	486.614	426.490	210.434	-0.035
3600	65.167	488.448	428.185	216.944	-0.035
3700	65.309	490.235	429.838	223.468	-0.035
3800	65.452	491.979	431.451	230.006	-0.035
3900	65.593	493.630	433.025	236.558	-0.035
4000	65.732	495.343	434.562	243.124	-0.035
4100	66.888	496.968	436.064	249.704	-0.035
4200	66.000	498.557	437.533	256.298	-0.035
4300	66.128	501.111	438.971	262.904	-0.035
4400	66.252	501.633	440.377	269.523	-0.035
4500	66.370	503.123	441.153	276.154	-0.035
4600	66.483	504.593	443.105	282.797	-0.035
4700	67.034	512.769	450.680	289.451	-0.035
4800	67.103	514.047	451.864	296.115	-0.035
4900	67.169	515.302	453.027	302.789	-0.035
5000	67.227	516.535	454.170	343.004	-0.035
5600	67.280	517.747	455.295	349.472	-0.035
5100	66.958	511.468	449.475	316.163	-0.035
5200	67.034	512.769	450.680	322.863	-0.035
5300	67.103	514.047	451.864	329.570	-0.035
5400	67.169	515.302	453.027	336.284	-0.035
5500	67.227	516.535	454.170	343.004	-0.035
5600	67.280	517.747	455.295	349.472	-0.035
5700	67.327	518.938	456.401	356.460	-0.035
5800	67.369	520.109	457.489	363.194	-0.035
5900	67.405	521.261	458.561	369.933	-0.035
6000	67.436	522.394	459.615	376.675	-0.035

PREVIOUS: September 1978 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1978 (1 bar)

Br₂Mo₃(g)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [348.949] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -468.33 \pm 3.77 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -486.35 \pm 3.77 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}
[182](1)	[134](1)
[120](1)	[188](1)
[207](1)	[228](1)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]
Point Group: [D_{2h}]
Bond Distance: Na-Br = [2.75] Å
Bond Angles: Na-Br-Na = [71°]; Br-Na-Br = [109]°
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_{AA}I_{BB}C = [3.94920 × 10⁻¹³] g³·cm⁶

$\sigma = 4$

The temperature dependence of the equilibrium constants (1293–1434 K) for the reaction $(\text{NaBr})_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NaBr}(\text{g})$ has been studied by Datz *et al.*¹ The dissociation energy (ΔF°) (1300 K) was evaluated to be 42.9 ± 1.3 kcal·mol⁻¹. The vapor mixture contains 37 to 17% of dimers in the temperature range of 1293 to 1434 K. Hence the vapor pressure data on $\text{NaBr}(\text{g})$ reported by the previous investigators were reexamined. In other words, the reported vapor pressures of $\text{NaBr}(\text{g})$ is the sum of the partial pressures of both the monomer (NaBr) and the dimer (Na_2Br_2). The partial pressures of $\text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ thus obtained were used to evaluate the enthalpy of vaporization by both the 2nd and 3rd law methods. The values of $\Delta_i H^\circ$ (Na_2Br_2 , g, 298.15 K) were then calculated. The results are as follows.

Source	Reaction	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})^*$ kJ mol^{-1}
Niwa ²	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	54.84	56.51
Cogin and Kimball ³	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	56.69	56.80
Mayer and Winther ⁴	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	57.13	-116.01
Ruff and Mugdan ⁵	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	45.70	-115.63**
Wartenberg and Albrecht ⁶	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	45.64	-116.00
Bloom <i>et al.</i> ⁷	$2\text{NaBr}(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$	51.17	-116.72**

*Based on the average of the 2nd and 3rd law values.

**Only the third law value being used.

The value of $\Delta H^\circ(\text{Na}_2\text{Br}_2, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -116.24 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-486.348 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) adopted is the average of the six $\Delta_i H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ values listed in the above table.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Bond distance and angles were calculated based on the related data reported by Berkowitz.⁸ The vibrational frequencies were calculated by Berkowitz,⁹ from an assumed model. The ground state quantum weight was estimated. The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = 19.4713 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 133.0124 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 152.4836 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$.

References

- S. Datz, W. T. Smith, Jr. and E. H. Taylor, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **34**, 558 (1961).
- K. Niwa, *J. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., Ser. III*, **2**, 201 (1938).
- G. E. Cogin and G. E. Kimball, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **16**, 1035 (1948).
- J. E. Mayer and I. H. Winther, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **6**, 301 (1938).
- O. Ruff and S. Mugdan, *Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.*, **117**, 147 (1921).
- H. von Wartenberg and P. Albrecht, *Z. Electrochem.*, **27**, 162 (1921).
- H. Bloom, J. O'M. Bockris, N. E. Richards and R. G. Taylor, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **80**, 2044 (1958).
- J. Berkowitz, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **29**, 1386 (1958).
- J. Berkowitz, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **32**, 1519 (1960).

PREVIOUS: September 1964 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1964 (1 bar)

TK	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
	C_p°	S°	$-\frac{[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]}{T_r}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	ΔH°	$\Delta_i G^\circ$
0	0	0	0	INFINITE	-468.398	-468.398
100	63.244	268.362	417.381	-14.902	-469.320	-486.008
200	76.762	317.552	356.196	-77.229	-471.939	-501.707
250	88.921	334.937	350.262	-3.831	-473.026	-508.967
298.15	80.121	348.949	0	-486.348	-514.324	90.108
300	80.157	349.445	348.950	0.148	-486.444	89.582
350	80.925	361.863	349.929	4.177	-517.971	-517.428
400	81.432	372.704	311.113	8.226	-524.079	-516.883
450	81.785	382.317	354.945	12.317	-524.965	-515.930
500	82.039	390.948	358.121	16.413	-525.797	-514.881
600	83.001	405.937	364.879	24.635	-527.326	-512.551
700	82.576	418.652	371.677	32.884	-528.790	-509.977
800	82.708	429.687	378.252	41.148	-530.027	-507.210
900	82.799	439.435	384.519	49.474	-531.280	-504.280
1000	82.865	448.162	390.455	57.707	-532.555	-501.213
1100	82.913	456.062	396.066	65.996	-533.866	-508.016
1200	82.950	463.278	401.370	74.289	-528.786	-489.816
1300	82.978	469.919	406.391	82.586	-728.447	-469.916
1400	83.001	476.069	411.151	90.985	-728.114	-450.041
1500	83.020	481.196	415.677	99.186	-727.790	-430.190
1600	83.035	487.155	417.974	107.489	-727.473	-410.361
1700	83.047	492.189	424.076	115.783	-727.168	-390.550
1800	83.058	496.936	427.993	124.098	-726.875	-370.758
1900	83.066	501.427	431.741	132.404	-726.596	-350.191
2000	83.074	503.688	433.532	140.711	-726.335	-331.219
2100	83.081	508.741	438.780	149.019	-726.093	-311.469
2200	83.086	513.607	447.094	157.327	-725.873	-291.730
2300	83.091	517.300	445.284	165.636	-725.679	-272.001
2400	83.095	520.836	448.359	173.946	-725.511	-252.280
2500	83.099	524.229	451.326	182.253	-725.372	-232.563
2600	83.103	527.488	454.193	190.565	-725.265	-212.855
2700	83.106	530.624	456.957	198.976	-725.150	-193.148
2800	83.108	533.647	459.651	207.187	-725.044	-173.444
2900	83.111	536.653	462.234	215.498	-724.935	-153.740
3000	83.113	539.381	464.778	223.809	-725.176	-134.036
3100	83.115	542.106	467.229	232.120	-725.246	-114.310
3200	83.117	544.745	469.610	240.420	-725.353	-94.622
3300	83.118	547.302	471.926	248.743	-725.459	-74.909
3400	83.120	549.784	474.179	257.059	-725.683	-55.192
3500	83.121	552.193	476.374	265.367	-725.912	-35.468
3600	83.122	554.535	478.513	273.580	-726.182	-15.737
3700	83.124	556.812	480.598	281.192	-726.495	4.001
3800	83.125	559.029	482.633	290.304	-726.833	-0.56
3900	83.126	561.188	484.620	306.529	-727.262	-0.583
4000	83.127	563.293	486.561	306.929	-727.719	-6.276
4100	83.127	565.346	488.457	315.242	-728.229	-83.057
4200	83.128	567.349	490.512	323.580	-728.791	-102.851
4300	83.129	569.305	492.126	331.868	-729.417	-122.639
4400	83.130	571.216	493.902	340.181	-730.022	-142.476
4500	83.130	573.084	495.641	348.594	-730.734	-161.312
4600	83.131	574.911	497.344	356.807	-731.527	-182.166
4700	83.132	576.659	499.014	365.120	-732.391	-202.038
4800	83.132	578.449	500.651	372.433	-733.329	-221.929
4900	83.132	580.163	502.256	381.746	-734.347	-241.841
5000	83.133	581.843	503.831	390.059	-735.344	-257.833
5100	83.133	583.489	505.377	398.373	-736.621	-273.729
5200	83.134	585.103	506.895	406.586	-737.902	-288.503
5300	83.134	586.687	508.385	415.000	-739.282	-301.708
5400	83.134	588.241	509.850	423.313	-740.764	-312.747
5500	83.135	589.766	511.229	431.626	-742.356	-321.808
5600	83.135	591.264	512.704	439.520	-744.060	-338.899
5700	83.135	592.736	514.095	448.253	-745.882	-348.527
5800	83.136	594.182	515.463	456.567	-747.182	-358.140
5900	83.136	595.603	516.809	464.881	-749.899	-362.366
6000	83.136	597.000	518.134	473.194	-751.786	-4.027

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_2\text{O}_1(\text{g})$ $M_r = 175.8074$ Bromine oxide (BROBr)

Ideal Gas

$$\Delta_H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = 358 \pm 5 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 290.8 \pm 2 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 107.6 \pm 3.5 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State	ϵ , cm ⁻¹	g_s
X/A	0.0	1
	526.1 (1)	

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies
 v , cm⁻¹Product of the Moments of Inertia. $I_A I_B / C = 10238.8084 \times 10^{-117} \text{ g}^3 \text{ cm}^6$ $\sigma = 2$

Point Group: C_{2v}
Bond Distance: Br-O = 1.8429 Å
Bond Angle: Br-O-Br = 112.24°
Product of the Moments of Inertia. $I_A I_B / C = 10238.8084 \times 10^{-117} \text{ g}^3 \text{ cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Thom et al.¹ using experimental results from photoionization efficiency spectrum of Br₂O, along with the ionization and appearance energy, have derived a value of the enthalpy of formation $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}_2\text{O}, 0 \text{ K}) = 124.1 \pm 3.5 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$, which we adopt. There are three other related studies leading to an enthalpy of formation. Orlando and Burkholder measured the equilibrium constant for the reaction: Br₂O + H₂O → 2HOB₁. They determined $\Delta_G^{\circ}(298 \text{ K}) = -970 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$. Using the thermal functions presented in this table and the reaction: Br₂O + H₂O → 2HOB₁, we calculate $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}_2\text{O}, 298.15) = 107.6 \pm 3.5 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$. This value supports our adopted value. Assuming that the values D_{OCIO} and $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{OCIO}_2)$ are reasonable, we would anticipate the ratio of the numbers (1.52) to apply for a similar relationship between Br(O)₂ and Br(OBr)₂. This would yield a value of 114 kJ/mol⁻¹, which is in good agreement with our adopted value. Using the estimation scheme of Novak⁴ (in part based on ab initio calculations and an extended basis set), the enthalpy of formation was calculated to be 83 ± 8 kJ/mol⁻¹ at 0 K.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Müller and Cohen⁵ from the microwave spectra of three isotopomers of BROBr(g), have determined $r_0 = 1.8429 \text{ \AA}$ and $\langle \text{C(BOT)} \rangle = 112.24^\circ$, which we adopt. Supporting evidence was derived from bromine K-edge EXAFS study of Levenson et al.⁶ The structure of this molecule was bent with a Br-O-Br angle of $112 \pm 2^\circ$ and the Br-O bond length was $1.85 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$. The bond angle is in good agreement with the value derived from matrix IR studies⁷ where a value of 113° was estimated from isotope shifts. In comparison, Novak,⁴ with the aid of ab initio calculations, determined a bond length of 1.809 \AA and a bond angle of 115.7° . The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are: $I_A = 2.5488 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 62.1189 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 64.6677 \times 10^{-39}$. The recommended vibrational frequencies (v_1, v_2) are those suggested by Jacox⁸. These results are based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault et al.⁹, Allen et al.¹⁰, and Levenson et al.⁶ A value of $v_2 = 197 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ reported in the solid IR spectra of Campbell et al.¹⁰ However, the Mueller and Cohen⁵ study implied $v_2 = 180 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (± 5), Lee¹¹, using ab initio calculations – CCSD(T)-derived vibrational frequencies (513, 180 and 613 cm⁻¹) which are in reasonable agreement with our adopted values. Similar calculations by Lee yielded a structure in agreement with our recommendations (112.9° and 1.865 Å).

All specific studies (condensed or matrix)¹² yielded values for v_1 and v_3 which are in reasonable agreement. Although, Tevault et al.⁹ stated that the values for v_1 and v_3 reported by Campbell et al.¹⁰ are reversed, this does not affect the thermal functions. Anthar and Dostrovský¹³ measured the ultraviolet absorption spectra of Br₂O in CCl₄. A strong absorption band was observed at 2800 Å (35714 cm⁻¹). We assume this refers to the position of the first excited electronic state. This state is not included in the calculations.

References

- J. J. Orlando and J. B. Burkholder, J. Phys. Chem., **99**, 1143-50 (1995).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables, to be published (1996).
- R. P. Thorn Jr., P. S. Monks, L. J. Stief, S.-C. Kuo, Z. Zhang and R. B. Klemm, Brookhaven National Laboratory, BNL #62126, 11pp. (1995).
- J. Phys. Chem. (1996, in press).
- L. Novak, Struct. Chem. 3(6), 377-9 (1992).
- H. S. P. Mueller and E. A. Cohen, submitted for publication in J. Phys. Chem.
- W. Levenson, J. S. Ogeden, M. D. Spicer, and N. A. Young, J. Mol. Struct. 157, 1 (1987).
- D. E. Tevault, N. Walker, R. R. Smardzewski, and W. B. Fox, J. Phys. Chem. **82**, 2733 (1978).
- C. Campbell, J. P. Jones, and J. Turner, Chem. Commun. (15), 888 (1968).
- T. J. Lee, J. Phys. Chem., **99**, 15074-80 (1995).
- L. Pascal, A. C. Pavia, J. Potier, and A. Potier, Proc. Int. Conf. Raman Spectrosc. 5th (1976), No. 210447, 120-1 (pub. 1977).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
T/K	C_p^*	S°	$-(G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}/T)/T$
0	0.000	0.00	INFINITE
50	34.529	217.773	-12.399
100	38.480	242.978	-10.724
150	41.918	259.228	-8.894
200	45.264	271.753	-6.885
250	48.075	282.168	-4.704
298.15	50.168	290.823	-2.367
300	50.238	291.133	.093
400	53.058	306.013	5.272
500	54.685	318.044	10.657
600	55.664	328.108	16.188
700	56.293	336.739	21.788
800	56.717	344.285	27.440
900	57.016	350.984	31.127
1000	57.234	357.003	38.840
1100	57.397	362.466	44.572
1200	57.523	367.466	50.318
1300	57.621	372.974	56.976
1400	57.700	376.347	61.842
1500	57.763	380.130	67.615
1600	57.816	384.060	73.394
1700	57.859	387.566	79.178
1800	57.896	394.006	84.966
1900	57.927	394.006	90.757
2000	57.953	396.978	96.551
2100	57.976	399.805	102.347
2200	57.996	402.503	108.146
2300	58.014	403.082	113.947
2400	58.029	407.531	119.749
2500	58.042	409.920	125.532
2600	58.054	412.197	131.357
2700	58.065	414.388	136.587
2800	58.074	416.500	141.439
2900	58.083	418.538	146.233
3000	58.091	420.507	151.587
3100	58.104	422.412	157.036
3200	58.104	424.257	162.254
3300	58.110	426.045	172.317
3400	58.115	427.780	173.918
3500	58.120	429.464	183.640
3600	58.125	431.102	189.452
3700	58.129	432.694	195.265
3800	58.132	434.245	201.078
3900	58.136	435.753	207.801
4000	58.139	437.227	212.075
4100	58.142	438.662	218.519
4200	58.145	440.063	238.365
4300	58.148	441.432	387.799
4400	58.150	442.768	389.140
4500	58.152	444.075	390.347
4600	58.154	451.354	397.105
5000	58.163	458.165	382.329
5200	58.165	452.484	386.199
5300	58.166	453.552	399.194
5400	58.167	454.679	400.212
5600	58.169	455.746	401.212
5700	58.170	456.794	402.195
5800	58.171	457.824	403.162
5900	58.173	459.836	404.113
6000	58.174	460.808	405.970

CURRENT, March 1996 (1 bar)

$\text{Br}_2\text{O}_1(\text{g})$

PREVIOUS-

PREVIOUS-

Bromine Oxide (Br₂O)**Ideal Gas****Br₂O(g)**

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [312.7 \pm 2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [183.7 \pm 20] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [168 \pm 20] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Level and Quantum Weight State		$\epsilon_i, \text{cm}^{-1}$	g_i
[Γ^A]	0.0	[3]	
804 (1) [150] (1)	236 (1)		

 $\sigma = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Point Group: } & C_s \\ \text{Bond Distance: } & \text{Br-O} = [1.69] \text{ \AA}; \quad \text{Br-Br} = [2.51] \text{ \AA} \\ \text{Bond Angle: } & \text{Br-Br-O} = [113.1]^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Product of the Moments of Inertia: } I_A I_B I_C = [13784.9110 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$$

Enthalpy of Formation

For the four halogen oxide species, XXO(g) where X = F, Cl, Br, I, there is no experimental data related to the enthalpy of formation. Lee¹ determined the enthalpies of formation of theoretical isomeric, homodesmic and isodesmic reaction energies. The calculated results suggested that Br₂O is less stable than BrO by 14.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ (61.1 kJ·mol⁻¹) at 298.15 K.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Lee¹, using ab initio calculations-CCSD(T)-derived a bond angle of 113.1° and bond distances $(\text{Br}-\text{Br}) = 2.510 \text{ \AA}$ and $r(\text{Br}-\text{O}) = 1.690 \text{ \AA}$, which we adopt. The principal moments of inertia (in g·cm²) are: $I_A = 4.7079 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 51.8084 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 56.5163 \times 10^{-39}$. The recommended vibrational frequencies are those suggested by Jacon.² These results are based on the infrared spectra of the argon matrix isolated radical as studied by Tevault et al.³ v_2 is estimated based on comparisons of the vibrational frequencies with ClOO. Lee¹, using ab initio calculations, derived the vibrational frequencies to be 793, 153 and 215 cm⁻¹. These are in excellent agreement with our recommendations. Tevault et al.³ observed very intense bands at 804 and 236 cm⁻¹, which appeared when Ar-Br₂-O₂ matrices were photolyzed with 632.8 nm light. The assignments for Br₂O were assumed to be $v_1 = 804 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Br-O stretch), $v_3 = 236 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (Br-Br stretch) and the v_2 value (the bending mode) was expected to be below 200 cm⁻¹.

References

- T. J. Lee, J. Phys. Chem., 99, 15074-80 (1995).
- M. E. Jacon, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data, Monograph No. 3, 461 pp. (1994).
- D. E. Tevault, N. Walker, R. R. Smarzawski, and W. B. Fox, J. Phys. Chem., 82, 2733 (1978).

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$			
		$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{C_p^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T}$		$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)}$		$\frac{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{\Delta H^\circ}$		ΔG°	
TK		C_p°	S°	$-[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	ΔH°	$\log K_r$		
0	0.00	.000	.000	INFINITE	-13.138	183.713	183.713	INFINITE	
50	35.814	234.286	463.229	-11.447	183.858	177.315	185.239		
100	42.429	261.298	556.090	-9.479	183.126	171.047	89.346		
150	46.014	279.255	527.647	-7.259	182.297	165.183	57.522		
200	48.247	292.815	317.712	-4.859	181.349	159.619	41.688		
250	49.997	303.775	313.443	-2.442	180.262	154.309	32.241		
298.15	51.385	312.704	312.704	.000	168.000	150.730	-16.407		
300	51.433	313.022	312.705	.095	167.928	150.623	-26.226		
400	55.530	328.128	314.750	.5351	137.218	151.179	-19.742		
500	58.668	340.228	307.676	10.776	137.422	154.546	-16.156		
600	55.735	350.313	323.132	16.309	137.656	158.069	-13.761		
700	56.316	358.951	327.647	21.913	137.895	161.453	-12.048		
800	56.719	366.499	319.024	27.556	138.127	164.802	-10.760		
900	57.008	373.197	336.349	33.223	138.347	168.123	-9.738		
1000	57.222	379.215	340.965	38.965	138.534	171.420	-8.934		
1100	57.384	384.677	344.044	44.696	138.747	174.698	-8.296		
1200	57.509	389.576	347.542	50.441	138.925	177.958	-7.746		
1300	57.608	394.283	351.054	56.197	139.089	181.204	-7.281		
1400	57.687	398.535	354.297	61.962	139.238	184.488	-6.881		
1500	57.752	402.533	357.381	67.734	139.371	187.662	-6.533		
1600	57.805	406.266	360.321	73.512	139.486	190.877	-6.231		
1700	57.849	409.772	363.128	79.295	139.582	194.086	-5.964		
1800	57.887	413.080	365.381	85.081	139.657	197.290	-5.725		
1900	57.918	416.210	368.383	90.872	139.708	200.490	-5.512		
2000	57.946	419.182	370.849	96.665	139.735	203.689	-5.320		
2100	57.969	422.010	373.219	102.461	139.734	206.886	-5.146		
2200	57.989	424.707	375.498	108.239	139.704	210.085	-4.988		
2300	58.007	427.285	377.694	114.039	139.643	213.235	-4.844		
2400	58.023	429.754	379.812	119.860	139.550	216.488	-4.712		
2500	58.037	432.123	381.858	125.663	139.426	219.697	-4.590		
2600	58.049	434.404	383.835	131.467	139.269	222.910	-4.478		
2700	58.060	436.591	385.749	137.273	139.080	226.130	-4.375		
2800	58.070	438.702	387.602	143.079	138.861	229.359	-4.279		
2900	58.079	440.740	389.400	148.887	138.613	232.595	-4.189		
3000	58.087	442.709	391.144	154.695	138.337	235.841	-4.106		
3100	58.094	444.614	392.838	160.504	138.037	240.361	-3.956		
3200	58.101	446.459	394.835	166.314	137.714	242.361	-3.888		
3300	58.112	449.246	396.088	172.124	137.372	245.636	-3.824		
3400	58.112	449.981	397.647	177.915	137.013	248.922	-3.764		
3500	58.117	451.666	399.167	183.747	136.640	252.219	-3.708		
3600	58.122	453.303	400.530	189.559	136.256	255.527	-3.654		
3700	58.126	454.896	402.093	195.371	135.865	258.845	-3.604		
3800	58.130	456.446	403.503	201.184	135.469	262.175	-3.556		
3900	58.134	457.956	406.997	206.997	135.070	265.514	-3.511		
4000	58.137	459.428	406.225	212.811	134.671	268.864	-3.468		
4100	58.140	460.863	407.540	218.624	134.275	272.224	-3.427		
4200	58.143	462.264	408.327	224.432	133.884	275.593	-3.427		
4300	58.146	463.632	410.085	230.253	133.499	278.972	-3.389		
4400	58.148	464.969	411.148	236.088	133.122	282.359	-3.352		
4500	58.150	466.276	412.524	241.883	132.756	283.155	-3.317		
4600	58.153	467.554	413.707	245.698	132.400	289.158	-3.283		
4700	58.155	468.805	414.065	253.513	132.056	291.056	-3.252		
4800	58.157	470.029	415.602	259.359	131.726	295.989	-3.221		
4900	58.158	471.228	417.117	265.144	131.409	299.415	-3.192		
5000	58.160	472.403	418.211	270.960	131.106	302.846	-3.164		
5100	58.162	473.555	419.285	276.776	130.817	306.284	-3.137		
5200	58.163	474.684	420.240	282.593	130.513	309.727	-3.111		
5300	58.165	475.792	421.376	288.409	130.284	313.176	-3.087		
5400	58.166	476.880	422.393	294.226	130.038	316.629	-3.063		
5500	58.167	477.947	423.394	300.042	129.807	320.086	-3.040		
5600	58.168	478.995	424.377	305.859	129.589	322.548	-3.018		
5700	58.170	480.025	425.437	311.767	129.384	327.013	-2.997		
5800	58.171	481.036	426.296	317.493	129.192	330.482	-2.976		
5900	58.172	482.031	427.232	322.310	129.012	333.954	-2.957		
6000	58.173	483.008	428.154	329.197	128.842	337.429	-2.938		

CURRENT: March 1996 (1 bar)
PREVIOUS:

Bromine oxide (Br₂O)

Lead Bromide ($PbBr_2$)

CRYSTAL

$Br_2Pb_1(cr)$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 161.13 \pm 2.1 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 644 \pm 5 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_fH^\circ(PbBr_2, cr, 298.15\text{ K}) = -66.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-277.399 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is the rounded average of $-66.350 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ calorimetrically determined by Braune and Koref¹ at about 293.15 K and five other values obtained from a 2nd and 3rd law analysis of electromotive force data.^{2,3} The auxiliary value $\Delta_fH^\circ(AgBr, cr, 298.15\text{ K}) = -23.99 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ⁴ is used in the analysis.

Source	Reaction*	Data	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.09	-66.09
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

*Reactions: (A) $Pb(cr) + 2 AgBr(cr) \rightarrow PbBr_2(cr) + 2 Ag(cr)$ (B) $Pb(cr) + Br_2(l) \rightarrow PbBr_2(cr)$

Heat Capacity and Entropy

$C^\circ(18.4-297.0\text{ K})$ has been measured by Latimer and Hoenshel.⁶ The enthalpy data of Ehrhardt (273-786 K)⁷ and of Goodwin and Kalmus⁸ (298-860 K)⁸ are discarded because the observed high T_{fus} shows their samples were not pure. (See melting data discussion.) Linsey,¹⁰ measured the enthalpy (39 points) of $PbBr_2$ in the range 319-424 K using an ice calorimeter. The heat capacity data of Latimer and Hoenshel⁶ is smoothed graphically. The enthalpy data was analyzed by Linsey,¹⁰ to yield heat capacity values from 273-644 K. Both sets of heat capacity values are adjusted graphically in the region 200-400 K, so as to yield a smooth curve in the vicinity of 298 K. The adjustments are quite small such that the resulting enthalpy at 600 K differs by about 7 $\text{cal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the smooth enthalpies reported by Linsey.¹⁰ The data of Linsey,¹⁰ did not indicate any transitions other than the solid-liquid transition at 644 K.

Latimer and Hoenshel⁶ obtained $S^\circ(15.85\text{ K}) = 2.4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ after allowing for an approach to the T° rule. Kelley and King¹⁰ later derived $S^\circ(17.80\text{ K}) = 1.64 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the same data; this value is adopted. Combining this with $S^\circ(298.15; 17.80) = 36.871 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ derived from the adopted C° value gives $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 38.511 \pm 0.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. A graphical extrapolation and integration of C_p^* gives $H^\circ(17.80; 0) = 0.0252 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This value may not be entirely consistent with the adopted $S^\circ(17.80\text{ K})$ value, but the error involved is undoubtedly small.

Fusion Data

The older reported values of T_{fus} have been summarized by Mellor.¹¹ Seven determinations fall in the 636-653 K range and four more range from 753 to 772 K. Included in the high melting range are $T_{\text{fus}} = 763 \text{ K}$ by Ehrhardt⁷ and $T_{\text{fus}} = 761 \text{ K}$ by Goodwin and Kalmus.⁸ Knowles,¹² suggested that contamination of the $PbBr_2$ by PbO probably caused the high melting temperature. The enthalpy measurements of Ehrhardt⁷ and of Goodwin and Kalmus⁸ are therefore judged not to represent $PbBr_2$. More recently, Blanc and Petit¹³ have reported $T_{\text{fus}} = 640 \text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H = 4.96 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from a cryoscopic investigation. A visual polytherm technique was employed by Il'yasov¹⁴ who found $T_{\text{fus}} = 649 \text{ K}$. Cola *et al.*¹⁵ determined $T_{\text{fus}} = 644 \text{ K}$ by differential thermal analysis and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H = 4.41 \pm 0.07 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ by differential scanning calorimetry. The enthalpy study by Linsey¹⁰ gave $T_{\text{fus}} = 644 \text{ K}$ and $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H = 3.93 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($16.443 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). We adopt these latter two values.

Sublimation Data

$\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 41.35 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($173.008 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is the sum of the heat of fusion, the enthalpy difference of crystal and liquid between the melting point and 298.15 K, and $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$. See the ideal gas table for details.

References

- H. Braune and F. Koref, Z. Anorg. Chem. **87**, 175 (1914).
- C. Krahnert, Z. Elektrochem. **26**, 97 (1920).
- J. Y. Cann and R. A. Sumner, J. Phys. Chem. **36**, 2615 (1932).
- W. Jahn-Held and K. Jellinek, Z. Elektrochem. **42**, 401 (1936).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-4, 141 pp. (1969).
- W. M. Latimer and H. D. Hoenshel, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **48**, 19 (1926).
- O. Ehrhardt, Wied. Ann. **24**, 215 (1883).
- H. M. Goodwin and H. T. Kalmus, Phys. Rev. **28**, 1 (1909).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $PbCl_2(cr)$, 6-30-73.
- K. Kelley and E. G. King, U. S. Bur. Mines Bull. **592**, (1961).
- J. W. Mellor, "A Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry," Vol. VII, p 747, Longmans, Green, and Co., New York, (1927).
- M. Knowles, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **72**, 4817 (1954) and J. Chem. Phys. **19**, 1128 (1951).
- M. Blanc and G. Petit, Comp. rend. **248**, 1305 (1959).
- I. I. Il'yasov, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. **13**, 866 (1968).
- C. W. Linsey, Ph.D. Dissertation, North Texas State University, (1970).

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

Source	Reaction*	Data	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Drift	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}), \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	3rd law	3rd law	3rd law
			T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - f(T)]/T$					
Krahnert ²	A	5	273-292	17.88 \pm 0.06	18.52 \pm 0.04	-2.2 \pm 0.2	-65.86	-66.50	-66.57	-66.68
Cann and Summer ³	A	1	298	18.57	18.68 \pm 0.06	66.09 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68
Jahn-Held and Jellinek ⁴	B	3	288-308	66.68 \pm 0.06	68.11 \pm 0.04	2.0 \pm 0.2	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68	-66.68

$$M_r = 367,008 \text{ Lead Bromide (PbBr}_2)$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [173.878] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

卷之三

Vaporization Data

$T_{\text{vap}} = 1185 \text{ K}$ is calculated as the temperature at which $\Delta G^\circ = 0$ for the reaction $\text{PbBr}_2(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{PbBr}_2(\text{g})$ at one atm. $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ = 28.23 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}}F^\circ = 118.14 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$ is calculated as the difference between Δ_fH° at T_{vap} for the gas and the liquid. Bloom and Anthony¹⁰ found an average value of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}F^\circ = 298 \pm 2.0 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ from mass spectrometric studies in the 660–735 K range. The present table gives $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(700) = 34.50$

- References**

1. NIST Thermochemical Tables; Pb(I), 3-31-62; Br₂(g), 12-31-61.

2. E. J. Salstrom and J. H. Hildebrand, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **52**, 4541 (1930).

3. M. M. F. Lantratov and T. N. Shevlyakova, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **6**, 95 (1961).

4. H. H. Bloom and B. J. Welch, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **59**, 410 (1963).

5. O. Ehrhardt, *Wied. Ann.* **24**, 215 (1885).

6. H. M. Goodwin and H. T. Kalms, *Phys. Rev.* **28**, 1 (1909).

7. M. M. Bizouard and F. Parry, *Comp. Rend.* **252**, 51 (1961).

8. H. H. Bloom and R. G. Anthony, *Aust. J. Chem.* **24**, 2001 (1971).

9. C. C. W. Linsey, Ph.D. Dissertation, North Texas State University, (1970).

Lead Bromide (PbBr_2) $M_f = 367.008$ Lead Bromide (PbBr_2) $\text{Br}_2\text{Pb}_1(\text{cr},)$

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

0 to 644 K
above 644 K crystal
 liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	C_p^*	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		$S^\infty - [G^\infty - H^\infty(T)]/T$	$H^\infty - H^\infty(T)$	ΔH^∞	ΔG^∞	$\log K_\infty$	
0	0.	0.	0.	-19.235	-265.247	-265.247	INFINITE
100	68.199	79.592	229.504	-14.991	-265.562	-264.454	138.136
200	76.567	129.902	168.330	-7.686	-265.682	-263.324	68.773
298.15	79.578	161.128	161.128	0.	-277.399	-260.743	45.681
300	161.620	161.129	161.129	0.147	-277.442	-260.640	45.381
400	81.253	184.747	164.272	8.190	-306.608	-248.951	32.510
500	84.684	203.239	170.271	16.479	-304.824	-234.739	24.523
600	88.784	219.026	177.110	25.149	-302.762	-220.910	19.232
644.000	90.667	225.375	180.193	29.097	CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID		
644.000	112.131	230.908	180.193	43.540	TRANSITION		
700	112.131	260.257	186.229	51.820	-287.652	-208.133	15.531
800	112.131	275.230	196.439	61.033	-283.209	-197.076	12.868
900	112.131	288.437	205.942	72.246	-278.745	-186.577	10.829
1000	112.131	300.252	214.792	85.459	-274.261	-176.576	9.223
1100	112.131	310.939	223.055	96.672	-269.755	-167.026	7.931
1200	112.131	320.696	230.791	107.885	-265.228	-157.886	6.873
1300	112.131	339.671	238.057	119.098	-260.686	-149.125	5.992
1400	112.131	357.981	244.901	130.312	-256.145	-140.714	5.220
1500	112.131	345.717	251.367	141.525	-251.615	-132.627	4.618
1600	112.131	352.924	257.493	152.738	-247.104	-124.842	4.076
1700	112.131	359.752	263.310	163.951	-242.617	-117.338	3.605
1800	112.131	366.161	268.847	173.164	-238.159	-110.098	3.195
1900	112.131	372.223	274.130	185.377	-233.735	-103.104	2.835
2000	112.131	377.975	279.180	197.590	-229.347	-96.342	2.516

Lead Bromide (PbBr_2)

PREVIOUS: CURRENT: December 1973

IDEAL GAS

M-367 008 Lead Bromide (PbBr₂)

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -87.99 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -104.39 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 339.39 \pm 2.9 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

DEA GAS

Lead Bromide (PbBr₂)

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -87.99 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -104.39 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 339.39 \pm 2.9 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm^{-1}	Quantum Weight : [1]
208 (1)	C_{2v}
64 (1)	$Pb-Br = 2.6 \pm 0.3 \text{ \AA}$
189 (1)	$Br-Pb-Br = [95]$

and State Quantum Weight : [I]
 Group: C_{2v}
 Distance: Pb-Br = 2.6 ± 0.3 Å
 Angle: Br-Pb-Br = (95)^o

Enthalpy of Formation $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -24.95 \pm 1.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-104.391 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is the sum of $\Delta H^\circ(1, 298.15\text{ K}) = -63.913 \pm 0.8 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ(1, 298.15\text{ K}) = 39.96 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The adopted enthalpy of vaporization is from the 2nd and 3rd law analyses, tabulated below, of seven sets of liquid vapor pressure measurements. $\text{PbBr}_2(\text{g}) = \text{PbBr}_2(\text{g})$. The overall average for $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is $39.23 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The average values of the 3rd law $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is $38.96 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This is in good agreement with both the 2nd and 3rd law values from the data of Warren and Bosse.¹ The adopted enthalpy of formation for $\text{PbBr}_2(\text{g})$ yields an atomization energy of $\Delta_H^\circ = 5.42 \text{ eV}$ for the process

Source	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta_{\text{app}}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal·mol $^{-1}$	Drift cal·K $^{-1}$ ·mol $^{-1}$
Wartenberg and Bosse ¹	7	1008–1191	38.05 ± 0.19	39.02 ± 0.12
	11	684–841	39.36 ± 0.11	38.93 ± 0.08
Greiner and Jellinek ²	1	1043		-0.6 ± 0.1
Jahn–Heid and Jellinek ⁴	3	1045–1153	41.85 ± 6.54	-2.9 ± 5.9
Bloom, <i>et al.</i> ⁵	Equation	796–1133	39.56 ± 0.48	-0.8 ± 0.5
Murgulescu and Marta ⁶	1	973		
	7		39.13	

One point rejected by statistical test

West San Joaquin and East Amador

Molecular dimensions are those given by Sutton.⁸ Battie and Perry⁹ observed the frequencies $\nu_1 = 200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\nu_2 = 64 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ in a gas phase Raman study of PbBr_3 in the presence of excess bromine; the PbBr_3 spectrum was superimposed on the resonance fluorescence spectrum of Br_2 . The matrix isolation laser Raman spectroscopic study by Ozin and Vander Voet¹⁰ gave $\nu_1 = 208 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\nu_3 = 189 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Experimental conditions prevented observations below 90 cm^{-1} , so ν_2 expected about 65 cm^{-1} was not confirmed. The principal moments of inertia are:

3

- References**

 - H. H. von Wartenberg and O. Bosse, *Z. Elektrochem.* **28**, 384 (1922).
 - F. Volmer, *Phys. Z.* **30**, 590 (1929).
 - B. B. Griner and K. Jellinek, *Z. Physik. Chem.* **A165**, 97 (1933).
 - W. Jahn-Held and K. Jellinek, *Z. Elektrochem.* **43**, 491 (1937).
 - B. H. Bloom, J. O. M. Bockris, N. E. Richards, and R. G. Taylor, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **88**, 583 (1966).
 - G. Murgulescu and L. Marta, *Rev. Chim.* **21**, 168 (1970).
 - H. H. Bloom and J. W. Hastie, *Aust. J. Chem.* **21**, 583 (1978).
 - L. E. Sutton, Ed., "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules," R. R. Beattie and R. O. Perry, *J. Chem. Soc. A1970*, 583 (1970).
 - ¹⁰G. A. Ozin and A. Vander Voet, *J. Chem. Phys.* **56**, 4758 (1977).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 293.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$					
T/K	C_p^*	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		ΔG^*	$\log K_r$
		S^*	$-G^* - H(T_r)/T$	$H^* - H(T_r)$	ΔH^*		
0	0	0.0	INFINITE	-14.989	-87.992	-87.992	INFINITE
100	0.9793	280.145	388.803	-10.865	-88.478	-107.375	56.087
200	55.493	161.592	342.553	-5.529	-90.518	-125.561	32.793
250	56.408	229.404	340.521	-2.729	-91.839	-134.174	28.034
298.15	56.918	335.386	339.386	0.	-104.391	-140.883	24.682
300	56.933	339.739	339.388	0.105	-104.391	-141.109	24.689
350	51.257	348.541	340.082	2.961	-135.624	-145.497	21.714
400	57.474	356.202	341.629	5.829	-135.960	-146.385	19.181
450	57.624	362.981	343.632	8.707	-136.320	-148.229	17.206
500	57.732	365.058	345.876	11.591	-136.704	-149.532	15.622
578.73	57.759	375.597	350.644	17.372	-137.531	-152.022	13.235
600	57.873	385.525	353.434	23.164	-143.300	-153.568	11.459
800	58.016	396.269	360.065	28.963	-144.271	-154.968	10.118
900	58.034	403.104	364.766	34.766	-145.216	-156.248	9.068
1000	58.082	405.222	368.649	40.573	-146.138	-157.425	8.223
1100	58.103	414.759	372.593	46.383	-147.036	-158.509	7.527
1200	58.118	419.816	376.321	52.194	-147.911	-159.514	6.943
1300	58.131	424.468	379.848	58.006	-148.770	-160.446	6.447
1400	58.140	428.776	383.191	63.820	-149.672	-161.319	6.019
1500	58.148	432.788	382.365	69.634	-150.497	-162.116	5.645
1600	58.154	436.541	381.073	75.449	-151.384	-162.862	5.317
1700	58.160	440.067	392.264	81.265	-152.294	-163.551	5.025
1800	58.164	443.391	395.013	87.081	-153.224	-164.187	4.765
1900	58.168	446.536	397.642	92.898	-154.206	-164.616	4.550
2000	58.171	449.520	400.162	98.715	-155.215	-165.399	4.317
2100	58.174	453.538	402.581	104.524	-155.433	-168.662	3.947
2200	58.176	453.064	404.905	110.350	-154.182	-150.321	3.569
2300	58.178	457.178	407.143	116.167	-154.991	-141.946	3.224
2400	58.180	460.126	409.299	121.985	-155.792	-133.534	2.906
2500	58.182	462.501	411.386	127.803	-156.947	-135.080	2.613
2600	58.183	464.783	413.930	133.621	-158.054	-136.584	2.342
2700	58.185	466.979	415.335	139.440	-159.354	-108.040	2.090
2800	58.187	469.095	417.247	145.258	-159.719	-99.449	1.855
2900	58.187	471.137	419.042	151.077	-160.774	-90.806	1.636
3000	58.188	473.110	420.811	156.896	-163.740	-82.112	1.430
3100	58.188	475.018	422.529	162.715	-165.382	-73.364	1.226
3200	58.189	476.865	424.198	168.534	-167.100	-64.562	1.054
3300	58.190	478.656	425.872	174.352	-168.884	-55.705	0.882
3400	58.191	480.393	427.402	180.172	-170.726	-46.793	0.719
3500	58.191	482.080	428.940	185.991	-172.726	-37.327	0.565
3600	58.192	483.719	430.439	191.810	-174.979	-28.806	0.418
3700	58.192	485.313	431.900	197.690	-176.496	-19.730	0.279
3800	58.193	486.865	433.326	203.448	-178.471	-106.03	0.146
3900	58.193	488.377	434.719	209.267	-180.459	-1.422	0.019
4000	58.193	489.850	436.079	215.087	-182.430	-7.809	-0.102
4100	58.194	491.287	437.408	220.906	-184.438	-17.090	-0.218
4200	58.194	492.691	438.707	226.726	-186.418	-26.420	-0.329
4300	58.194	494.059	439.979	232.976	-187.492	-35.726	-0.435
4400	58.195	495.397	441.223	238.364	-188.382	-36.838	-0.537
4500	58.195	496.705	442.441	244.184	-190.327	-45.218	-0.635
4600	58.195	497.984	443.605	250.823	-192.427	-54.684	-0.729
4700	58.196	499.235	444.805	255.823	-197.000	-64.193	-0.820
4800	58.196	500.460	445.951	261.643	-197.826	-73.742	-0.907
4900	58.196	501.660	447.076	267.492	-197.616	-92.956	-0.991
5000	58.196	502.836	448.180	273.226	-198.368	-102.618	-1.072
5100	58.196	503.988	449.263	279.101	-199.081	-112.315	-1.150
5200	58.196	505.119	450.326	284.921	-199.754	-122.045	-1.226
5300	58.197	506.227	451.370	290.741	-200.386	-131.807	-1.299
5400	58.197	507.315	452.396	296.560	-201.977	-141.599	-1.370
5500	58.197	508.383	453.405	302.300	-203.557	-151.421	-1.438
5600	58.197	509.431	454.396	308.200	-204.106	-161.269	-1.504
5700	58.197	510.461	455.370	314.019	-204.506	-171.145	-1.588
5800	58.197	511.474	456.329	319.839	-205.937	-180.046	-1.630
5900	58.197	512.468	457.272	325.659	-206.338	-190.520	-1.691
6000	58.198	513.447	458.220	331.479	-206.682	-200.920	-1.749

PREVIOUS December 1973 (1 atm)

Br₂Pb₃(C)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Si}_1(\text{g})$ $M_i = 187.8935$ Dibromosilylene (SiBr_2)

IDEAL GAS

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$										Standard State Pressure = $p^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
					$H^{\circ} - H(T_r)/T_r$					Δ_H°	Δ_G°	
					S°	$-G^{\circ} - H(T_r)/T_r$	$J \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}$	$I \cdot K^{-1} \cdot mol^{-1}$	$K \cdot mol^{-1}$	K_r	$\log K_r$	
Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights					0	0	0	0	0	-13.368	-37.941	INFINITE
State	ϵ	cm^{-1}			100	41.529	257.970	349.983	-9.701	-37.333	-56.862	29.702
	[A ₁]	0	[1]		200	49.162	284.529	310.029	-5.100	-38.812	-75.900	19.823
	[B ₁]	[20000]	[3]		250	52.126	293.906	306.100	-2.549	-39.226	-85.050	17.770
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies					298.15	53.637	305.225	305.225	0	-52.300	-92.311	16.173
	$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$				300	30.357	305.226	305.226	0.099	-52.378	-92.559	16.116
					350	53.684	313.916	305.884	2.811	-83.351	-97.553	13.003
					400	55.473	321.276	307.357	5.568	-83.511	-99.571	11.790
					450	56.003	327.843	309.275	8.355	-83.689	-101.568	10.817
					500	56.95	333.164	311.433	11.166	-83.882	-103.545	
					600	56.923	344.097	316.040	16.834	-84.310	-107.438	9.353
					700	57.251	352.998	320.693	22.544	-84.786	-111.255	8.302
					800	57.468	360.558	325.208	28.280	-85.311	-117.509	
					900	57.619	367.736	329.519	34.015	-85.882	-118.679	6.888
					1000	57.728	371.413	335.610	39.803	-86.499	-122.290	6.388
					1100	57.809	378.919	337.483	47.162	-87.162	-125.838	5.976
					1200	57.871	383.952	341.148	51.364	-87.868	-129.323	5.629
					1300	57.919	388.986	344.621	57.154	-88.619	-132.747	5.334
					1400	57.958	392.879	347.917	62.947	-89.417	-136.112	5.078
					1500	57.989	396.879	351.049	68.745	-90.263	-139.418	4.855
					1600	58.014	400.623	354.032	74.545	-91.158	-142.666	4.658
					1700	58.036	404.440	356.877	80.348	-92.281	-145.410	4.468
					1800	58.054	407.458	359.596	86.152	-93.051	-145.572	4.224
					1900	58.070	410.597	362.198	91.938	-93.833	-145.691	4.005
					2000	58.084	413.76	364.693	97.766	-146.630	-145.688	3.807
					2100	58.098	416.411	367.089	103.575	-145.445	-148.805	3.627
					2200	58.111	419.114	369.293	109.385	-146.278	-148.803	3.462
					2300	58.125	421.697	371.611	115.197	-147.131	-147.762	3.310
					2400	58.140	424.171	373.175	121.010	-148.005	-148.584	3.171
					2500	58.157	426.545	375.815	126.825	-148.900	-143.569	3.041
					2600	58.178	428.876	377.810	132.642	-149.816	-145.418	2.921
					2700	58.202	431.022	379.440	138.461	-150.752	-145.231	2.810
					2800	58.230	433.139	381.610	144.283	-151.707	-145.909	2.705
					2900	58.264	435.183	383.422	150.107	-152.679	-144.752	2.607
					3000	58.304	437.159	385.181	155.936	-153.668	-144.462	2.515
					3100	58.351	439.072	386.888	161.768	-154.664	-144.139	2.429
					3200	58.405	440.925	388.548	167.636	-155.672	-143.784	2.347
					3300	58.46	442.723	390.163	173.449	-156.685	-143.596	2.220
					3400	58.536	444.470	391.735	179.299	-157.700	-142.979	
					3500	58.618	446.168	393.266	185.157	-158.715	-142.531	2.127
					3600	58.701	447.820	394.758	191.023	-153.876	-131.593	1.909
					3700	58.797	449.450	396.214	196.897	-154.464	-144.654	1.696
					3800	58.801	450.999	397.635	202.782	-155.041	-148.657	1.494
					3900	59.014	452.520	399.023	208.678	-156.657	-143.596	
					4000	59.136	454.026	401.426	214.585	-157.700	-142.979	
					4100	59.266	455.488	401.706	220.505	-158.715	-142.531	2.127
					4200	59.380	456.918	403.004	226.439	-159.737	-143.462	
					4300	59.551	458.317	404.274	232.387	-157.657	-141.667	0.620
					4400	59.704	459.688	405.518	240.133	-158.104	-143.513	0.469
					4500	59.864	461.021	406.736	244.328	-158.513	-147.949	0.324
					5000	60.749	467.061	417.061	244.328	-158.513	-147.949	
					51000	60.928	468.588	413.577	244.328	-158.513	-147.949	
					52000	61.131	469.773	414.646	244.328	-158.513	-147.949	
					53000	61.325	470.940	415.697	242.786	-159.515	-148.801	
					54000	61.522	472.088	416.721	248.929	-159.584	-147.948	
					55000	61.719	473.232	417.748	247.031	-159.657	-147.948	
					57000	62.114	475.430	419.733	211.272	-159.597	-149.542	1.109
					58000	62.311	476.512	420.703	223.926	-159.597	-149.542	1.106
					59000	62.507	477.579	421.600	223.926	-159.597	-149.542	1.106
					60000	62.702	478.631	422.598	223.926	-159.597	-149.542	1.106

PREVIOUS: December 1977 (1 arm)

CURRENT: December 1977 (1 bar)

Dibromosilylene (SiBr_2)

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [305.22 \pm 2.13] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -379 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -523 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 4.91229 \times 10^{-13} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$$

Point Group: C_{2v}, Si-Br = [2,19] Å

Bond Distance: Si-Br = 109° ± 3°

Bond Angle: Br-Si-Br = 109° ± 3°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B / I_C = 1.23 \cdot 10^{-39} \text{ J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ (for SiBr₂(g))

Enthalpy of Formation

The equilibrium reaction $\text{Si}(\text{cr}) + \text{SiBr}_4(\text{g}) = 2 \text{ SiBr}_2(\text{g})$ was studied by Schaefer *et al.*¹. Both investigators used a flow technique in an argon atmosphere. A 2nd and 3rd law analysis of their results (reported only in equation form) is summarized below. As in the case of SiCl₂, there is acceptable agreement between these two studies. Using the 3rd law results and auxiliary data,³ we calculate and adopt $\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -12.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (52.300 kJ·mol⁻¹) for SiBr₂(g).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Maass, Hauge, and Margrave⁴ observed the infrared spectra of SiBr₂ in nitrogen and argon matrices in the Si-Br stretching region. Attempts to observe the bending fundamental in the region between 90 cm⁻¹ and 150 cm⁻¹ were unsuccessful. Maass *et al.*⁴ measured and assigned v₁ and v₃. The bond angle was calculated to be (109 ± 3°) from the isotropic splittings due to three silicon isotopes. The authors also assumed v₂ = 120 cm⁻¹. This bending frequency is consistent with the analogous SiH₂Br₂ "bending mode" in SiH₂Br₂. We adopt the frequencies and bond angles as suggested by Maass *et al.*⁴.

We assume the Si-Br bond distance to be the same as that in SiH₂Br₂. By observing the trends in SiF₂ and SiCl₂, we assume a A₁ ground electronic state and a B₁ excited state at ~20000 cm⁻¹. Additional support for this assignment comes from the luminescence spectrum of a glow discharge in SiBr₂ vapors observed by Kuznetsova and Kuz'ykov.⁵ They states that the complex spectral structure of the nonlinear SiBr₂ molecule. The inclusion of this triplet electronic state increases the entropy by 0.0004 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ at 3000K. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = 6.4154 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_B = 84.3558 \times 10^{-39}$, and $I_C = 90.7711 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$.

References

- H. Schaefer, B. Brudecker and B. Morcher, Z. anorg. allg. Chem., 352, 122 (1967).
- E. Wolf and C. Herbst, Z. anorg. allg. Chem., 347, 113 (1966).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SiBr₂(g), SiBr₂(l), and SiH₂Br₂(g), 12-31-74; Br(g), 3-31-74; SiCl₂(g), and SiF₂(g), 12-31-74.
- G. Maass, R. H. Hauge and J. L. Margrave, Z. anorg. allg. Chem., 392, 295 (1972).
- L. A. Kusnetsova and Yu. Ya. Kuz'ykov, Zh. Prikl. Spektrosk. 10, 413 (1969).

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Si}_1(\text{g})$ Dibromostyrene (SiBr_2)

Strontium Bromide (SrBr_2)

CRYSTAL

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Sr}_1(\text{cr})$ $M_r = 247.428$ Strontium Bromide (SrBr_2)

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 143.4 \pm 4.2 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{in} &= 918 \text{ K} \\ T_{in} &= 930 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The selected value for $\Delta_f H^\circ$ is derived from results of solution calorimetric measurements in aqueous acids performed by Ehrlich *et al.*². Their results on the enthalpy of solution of $\text{Sr}(c)$ and $\text{SrBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in HBr 555 H_2O are combined with data for $\text{HBr}(\text{aq})^2$, in a thermochemical cycle to give $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{SrBr}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -171.6 \pm 0.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$. In the same paper, Ehrlich *et al.*² reported similar results for three (Ca, Sr, and Ba) of the alkaline earth dichlorides; these results have been the basis for adopted JANAF enthalpies of formation⁴ for these dichlorides.

Independent values for $\Delta_f H^\circ$ can be obtained from measurements of the enthalpy of solution of $\text{SrBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in aqueous solution⁵⁻⁷ as summarized by Bichowsky and Rossini.⁸ Combining these results with $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Sr}^\circ, \infty, \text{aq}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -130.45 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{Br}^\circ, \infty, \text{aq}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -29.039 \pm 0.036 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, we derive $\Delta_f H^\circ$ values for $\text{SrBr}_2(\text{cr})$ in $\text{KCl} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ of -171.5^8 , -172.2^6 , and -171.6^7 . Deviations from our adopted value are at worst only 0.6 kcal mol^{-1} , and the results of two studies^{7,8} provide additional support for the selected value of $\Delta_f H^\circ$. Also, our value for $\Delta_f H^\circ$ is essentially that ($-171.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) selected by NBS.⁹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° data below 300 K are based primarily on the adiabatic calorimetry (60–302 K) of Taylor and Smith.¹⁰ These C_p° data show an unusual leveling off at near 18.0 $\text{cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ above 245 K. We adopt their C_p° data in the temperature range 60–245 K, values above 245 K are estimated by comparison with similar data for SrCl_2 and BaCl_2 .⁴ Our value for C_p° at 298.15 K ($18.37 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) is roughly 0.4 $\text{cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ higher than the measured value of Taylor and Smith.¹⁰ Huiting and Slomian¹¹ have reported mean heat capacity values over three temperature intervals (85–198, 196–271, and 276–368 K). Their measurements suggest a slightly higher value (18.8 $\text{cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) for C_p° at 298.15 K than is adopted.

Taylor and Smith¹⁰ reported $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 32.29 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ based on $S^\circ(60 \text{ K}) = 6.68 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ obtained from Debye–Einstein functions which represented their C_p° data to only ± 1.8 percent from 60 to 100 K. A comparison of their extrapolated C_p° data with those which have been measured for SrCl_2 , BaCl_2 , and Ca_2 indicates that the values for SrBr_2 decrease much more rapidly with temperature below 50 K than would be expected. We have made our own extrapolation to 0 K for SrBr_2 by comparison with the measured data for SrCl_2 (7.4 to 60 K), BaCl_2 to 60 K, and Ca_2 (13.1 to 60 K). Our extrapolation gives $S^\circ(60 \text{ K}) = 8.7 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$, or $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 34.28 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($143.438 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) based on the adopted C_p° data (60–300 K). Our value for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is consistent with the estimates of 35 $\text{cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ¹² and 33.8 $\text{cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ¹³, suggesting a possible uncertainty of $\pm 1 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ in the adopted value.

Taylor and Smith¹⁰ measured relative enthalpy data (293–902 K) on a portion of the same sample used for their C_p° measurements. This sample was reported to contain less than 0.1% oxide and was investigated in a Bunsen ice calorimeter. Our analysis of their relative enthalpies by curve fitting techniques reveals the existence of considerable scatter in the data, and no weight is given to their results. The average deviation of 36 points in a Shomate type fit is 2.5%; the maximum deviation is -9.3% at 397 K. Also, these workers¹⁰ were apparently unaware of the transition in SrBr_2 at 918 K, since their data set contains only two enthalpy points between 902–927 K. Relative enthalpies have also been measured by Dworkin and Bredig,¹⁴ and the results were reported in graphical form. The short temperature interval (846–902 K) over which these measurements were made for the α phase preclude derivation of accurate heat capacities. Dworkin and Bredig¹⁴ also reported in the same paper enthalpy data for three (Ca, Sr, and Ba) of the alkaline earth dichlorides. A comparison of these enthalpies with those adopted by JANAF⁴ indicates that their results are probably reliable to better than $\pm 2\%$. We adopt their measured value for $H^\circ(918.298.15) = 12.371 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ of the α phase at the transition temperature. C_p° values (300–918 K) are then estimated by comparison with those for SrCl_2 and BaCl_2 .⁴ These estimates are made so as to reproduce as closely as possible the adopted enthalpy at 918 K. Our estimated C_p° data give a value of $H^\circ(918.298.15) = 12.35 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ which agrees with the measured value of Dworkin and Bredig to within 20 calories. The enthalpies of Taylor and Smith¹⁰ are roughly 2.5% higher than the adopted values at temperatures near the transition. C_p° data for the β phase (918–930 K) are taken from Dworkin and Bredig¹⁴ and extrapolated above the melting point.

TransitionData

Existence of two forms of SrBr_2 has been shown by thermal analysis^{15–18} and drop calorimetry.¹⁴ Values of T_m reported are 915 K,^{15–16} 920 K,¹⁷ and 918 K.¹⁸ We adopt the last value which is based on the drop calorimetry of Dworkin and Bredig.¹⁴ Several other investigators^{10,15–21} have mistakenly interpreted the transition as due to melting.

$\Delta_f H^\circ$ of 2.92 kcal mol^{-1} ($12.217 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) is derived from the enthalpy data of Dworkin and Bredig.¹⁴

FusionData

Refer to the liquid table for details.

SublimationData

$\Delta_{sub} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated as the difference in the adopted gas and crystal enthalpies of formation at 298.15 K.

Continued on page 548

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1974

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$										Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
					$\text{J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$					kJ mol^{-1}		
T/K		C_p°		S°	$-G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T$		$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$		
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	64.337	64.4552	209.316	18.064	-14.436	-705.626	-703.931	-367.696	-704.960	-704.960	-704.960	INFINITE
298.15	73.645	113.388	150.374	-7.397	-705.976	-702.127	-183.377	-122.419	-717.974	-698.755	-698.755	121.419
300	76.853	143.438	143.438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	76.902	143.513	143.439	0.142	-718.022	-747.431	-686.047	-89.589	-747.431	-747.431	-747.431	89.589
500	80.835	146.337	146.482	7.942	-745.957	-740.871	-670.871	-70.085	-745.957	-745.957	-745.957	70.085
600	82.676	190.060	158.881	24.107	-744.434	-742.832	-645.995	-57.109	-744.434	-744.434	-744.434	57.109
700	84.893	211.966	165.563	32.482	41.099	-741.107	-627.004	-47.860	-741.107	-741.107	-741.107	47.860
800	87.571	223.468	172.094	50.020	-739.825	-612.781	-535.565	-35.565	-739.825	-739.825	-739.825	35.565
900	91.002	233.971	178.394	51.664	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	612.781
918.00	91.717	235.781	179.501	63.3890	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	612.781
930.00	105.600	249.093	179.501	65.271	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	-612.781	612.781
1000	115.600	250.593	180.409	73.325	-723.327	-599.967	-599.967	-31.339	-723.327	-723.327	-723.327	31.339
1100	115.050	269.999	192.790	84.831	-726.540	-587.492	-587.492	-27.888	-726.540	-726.540	-726.540	27.888
1200	115.060	279.920	199.560	96.337	-722.773	-573.018	-573.018	-25.030	-722.773	-722.773	-722.773	25.030
1300	115.060	289.130	206.174	107.843	-719.013	-562.837	-562.837	-22.616	-719.013	-719.013	-719.013	22.616
1400	115.060	297.657	212.408	119.349	-715.263	-550.986	-550.986	-20.558	-715.263	-715.263	-715.263	20.558
1500	115.060	305.95	218.359	130.855	-711.522	-539.383	-539.383	-18.783	-711.522	-711.522	-711.522	18.783

TransitionData

Existence of two forms of SrBr_2 has been shown by thermal analysis^{15–18} and drop calorimetry.¹⁴ Values of T_m reported are 915 K,^{15–16} 920 K,¹⁷ and 918 K.¹⁸ We adopt the last value which is based on the drop calorimetry of Dworkin and Bredig.¹⁴ Several other investigators^{10,15–21} have mistakenly interpreted the transition as due to melting.

$\Delta_f H^\circ$ of 2.92 kcal mol^{-1} ($12.217 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) is calculated from the enthalpy data of Dworkin and Bredig.¹⁴

Br₂Sr₁(cr)

Strontium Bromide (SrBr₂)

LIQUID

*M*_i = 247.428 Strontium Bromide (SrBr₂)

$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [154.8431 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $T_{\text{fus}} = 930 \text{ K}$	$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-705.098] \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ} = 10.125 \pm 0.21 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$						Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$								
	T/K			$S^{\circ} - [G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T)]/T$			$H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T)$			$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$			$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}G^{\circ}$		
	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	298.15	76.852	154.843	154.843	0.142	-705.098	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280	-689.280
200	298.15	76.852	154.843	154.843	0.142	-705.098	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181	-689.181
300	76.902	155.319	154.845	154.845	0.142	-705.146	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097	-689.097
400	79.036	177.742	157.888	157.888	0.142	-734.555	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733	-677.733
500	80.835	195.571	163.701	159.355	0.142	-733.082	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697	-663.697
600	82.678	210.471	170.287	170.287	0.142	-731.556	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963
600,000	600,000	165.391	210.471	170.287	0.142	-731.556	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963	-649.963
700	116.391	228.413	177.342	177.342	0.142	-726.689	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751	-636.751
800	116.391	243.955	184.719	184.719	0.142	-727.388	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228	-624.228
900	116.391	257.664	192.077	192.077	0.142	-719.942	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220	-612.220
1000	116.391	269.926	199.260	199.260	0.142	-713.110	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733	-600.733
1100	116.391	281.020	206.196	206.196	0.142	-716.190	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363	-589.363
1200	116.391	291.147	212.850	212.850	0.142	-712.289	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006	-578.006
1300	116.391	300.463	219.245	219.245	0.142	-708.397	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974	-566.974
1400	116.391	309.089	225.358	225.358	0.142	-704.513	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241	-556.241
1500	116.391	317.119	231.211	231.211	0.142	-708.862	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785	-545.785
1600	116.391	324.630	236.817	236.817	0.142	-696.776	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587	-535.587
1700	116.391	331.877	242.193	242.193	0.142	-691.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451	-524.451
1800	116.391	338.339	247.351	247.351	0.142	-683.779	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190	-516.190
1900	116.391	344.632	252.307	252.307	0.142	-675.418	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460	-508.460
2000	116.391	350.602	257.074	257.074	0.142	-678.057	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806	-502.806
2100	116.391	356.281	261.664	261.664	0.142	-682.596	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183	-507.183
2200	116.391	361.695	266.089	266.089	0.142	-690.335	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596	-501.596
2300	116.391	365.659	270.359	270.359	0.142	-701.974	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053	-506.053
2400	116.391	371.823	274.484	274.484	0.142	-703.613	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521	-509.521
2500	116.391	376.574	278.252	278.252	0.142	-705.177	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086	-513.086
2600	116.391	381.139	282.335	282.335	0.142	-706.391	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645	-516.645
2700	116.391	385.532	286.076	286.076	0.142	-708.730	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194	-520.194
2800	116.391	389.764	289.704	289.704	0.142	-710.460	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514	-523.514
2900	116.391	393.849	293.209	293.209	0.142	-712.187	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399	-526.399
3000	116.391	397.793	296.645	296.645	0.142	-713.459	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915	-531.915

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° for the liquid in the temperature range 600–3000 K is assumed constant at 27.818 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. This value is based on JANAF curve fits (deviations $\pm 0.1\%$) of the relative enthalpies (931–1002 K) reported by Dworkin and Bredig.¹ Taylor and Smith² have also reported enthalpies (927–1118 K) for the liquid. These results suggest a somewhat higher value (28.36 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) for C_p° ; however, the data are considered less reliable. (See SrBr₂(cr) table for further discussion.) The average deviation of the data of Taylor and Smith² from our adopted enthalpies (927–1118 K) for the liquid is 1.2%. A glass transition is assumed at 600 K below which C_p° is 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

T_{fus} is that observed by Dworkin and Bredig¹ from drop calorimetry. Other reported values for T_{fus} are 926 K,³ 931 K,⁴ 924 K,⁵ and 928 K.⁶ Four other investigators^{7–10} have reported values of T_{fus} , near 916 K, but they have mistakenly interpreted the transition in SrBr₂ as that due to melting.

$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ is calculated as the difference in the enthalpies of the liquid and β phase at T_{fus} . The enthalpy of the liquid at T_{fus} is based on JANAF curve fits of the enthalpy data reported by Dworkin and Bredig.¹ We adopted their measured value of 15.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ for $H^{\circ}(930; 298.15 \text{ K})$ of the β phase at T_{fus} . A cryoscopic⁴ determination of $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ gave 2.6 ± 1.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ which agrees well with the adopted calorimetric value. Taylor and Smith² reported a calorimetric value of $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ} = 5.25$ kcal·mol⁻¹; however, this value also includes the heat of transition. Addition of our values for $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ and $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ gives 5.34 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}G^{\circ}$ for the process SrBr₂(l) = SrBr₂(g) approaches zero. $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ is the difference in the heats of formation of the gas and liquid at T_{vap} . Peterson and Hutchinson¹⁰ obtained $T_{\text{vap}} = 2318 \text{ K}$ from vapor pressure measurements on the liquid (114–1304 K). However, the value is based on a rather long extrapolation and is probably uncertain to at least $\pm 100 \text{ K}$.

References

- A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Bredig, *J. Phys. Chem.* **67**, 597 (1963).
- A. R. Taylor, Jr., and D. F. Smith, U.S. Bur. Mines Rept. 5967, 12 pp. (1962).
- E. D. Eastman, D. D. Cubicciotti and C. D. Thummel in "Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. Quill, Ed., National Nuclear Energy Series IV-19B, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, (1950).
- H. H. Emons and B. Loffelholz, *Wiss. Z. Tech. Hochsch. Chemn., Leuna-Merseburg* **6**, 261 (1964).
- H. Schinke and F. Sauermann, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* **304**, 25 (1960).
- R. Riccardi, C. Sinistri, G. V. Campani, and A. Magistris, *Z. Naturforsch.* **25a**, 781 (1970).
- H. H. Emons, Z. Anorg. Chem. **323**, 114 (1963).
- G. Kellner, *J. Chem. Soc.* **112**, 469 (1917).
- D. T. Peterson and J. F. Hutchinson, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* **15**, 320 (1970).

Strontium Bromide (SrBr₂)

LIQUID

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}(\text{SrBr}_2, \text{l})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^{\circ}(930 \text{ K}) - H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

C_p° for the liquid in the temperature range 600–3000 K is assumed constant at 27.818 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. This value is based on JANAF curve fits (deviations $\pm 0.1\%$) of the relative enthalpies (931–1002 K) reported by Dworkin and Bredig.¹ Taylor and Smith² have also reported enthalpies (927–1118 K) for the liquid. These results suggest a somewhat higher value (28.36 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹) for C_p° ; however, the data are considered less reliable. (See SrBr₂(cr) table for further discussion.) The average deviation of the data of Taylor and Smith² from our adopted enthalpies (927–1118 K) for the liquid is 1.2%. A glass transition is assumed at 600 K below which C_p° is 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

T_{fus} is that observed by Dworkin and Bredig¹ from drop calorimetry. Other reported values for T_{fus} are 926 K,³ 931 K,⁴ 924 K,⁵ and 928 K.⁶ Four other investigators^{7–10} have reported values of T_{fus} , near 916 K, but they have mistakenly interpreted the transition in SrBr₂ as that due to melting.

$\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ is calculated as the difference in the enthalpies of the liquid and β phase at T_{fus} . The enthalpy of the liquid at T_{fus} is based on JANAF curve fits of the enthalpy data reported by Dworkin and Bredig.¹ We adopted their measured value of 15.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ for $H^{\circ}(930; 298.15 \text{ K})$ of the β phase at T_{fus} . A cryoscopic⁴ determination of $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ gave 2.6 ± 1.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ which agrees well with the adopted calorimetric value. Taylor and Smith² reported a calorimetric value of $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ} = 5.25$ kcal·mol⁻¹; however, this value also includes the heat of transition. Addition of our values for $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ and $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ gives 5.34 kcal·mol⁻¹.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is the temperature at which $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}G^{\circ}$ for the process SrBr₂(l) = SrBr₂(g) approaches zero. $\Delta_{\text{in},\text{f}}H^{\circ}$ is the difference in the heats of formation of the gas and liquid at T_{vap} . Peterson and Hutchinson¹⁰ obtained $T_{\text{vap}} = 2318 \text{ K}$ from vapor pressure measurements on the liquid (114–1304 K). However, the value is based on a rather long extrapolation and is probably uncertain to at least $\pm 100 \text{ K}$.

Strontium Bromide (SrBr_2) $M_f = 247.428$ Strontium Bromide (SrBr_2)

CRYSTAL(I-II)-LIQUID
 0 to 918 K crystal, I
 918 to 930 K crystal, II
 above 930 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T_r)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	$k\text{-mol}^{-1}$	ΔG^*
0	0	0.0	-18.064	-704.950	-704.950
100	64.337	64.952	-14.436	-705.626	-367.696
200	73.645	113.388	-7.397	-705.976	-702.117
298.15	76.853	143.438	0.	-717.974	183.377
300	76.902	143.913	0.142	-718.022	122.419
400	145.916	165.337	1.452	-698.536	121.543
500	80.835	184.166	15.935	-686.047	89.589
600	82.676	199.060	158.881	-670.871	70.085
700	84.593	211.966	165.563	-655.995	57.109
800	87.571	223.468	172.994	-641.381	47.860
900	91.002	233.971	178.594	-627.004	40.939
918.000	91.717	235.781	179.501	-612.781	35.565
918.000	115.060	249.098	179.501	51.664	ALPHA $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ BETA
930.000	115.960	250.593	180.409	63.890	TRANSITION
950.000	116.391	261.480	180.409	65.271	BETA $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ LIQUID
1000	116.391	269.926	186.383	75.396	TRANSITION
1100	116.391	281.020	194.190	83.543	BETA $\leftarrow \rightarrow$ LIQUID
1200	116.391	291.147	207.129	106.822	31.379
1300	116.391	300.463	209.340	118.461	27.986
1400	116.391	309.089	216.160	130.100	25.160
1500	116.391	317.119	222.626	141.739	22.781
1600	116.391	324.630	228.769	153.378	20.754
1700	116.391	331.687	234.618	165.017	19.006
1800	116.391	338.339	240.197	176.656	17.485
1900	116.391	344.632	245.530	188.295	16.114
2000	116.391	350.602	250.635	199.934	14.488
2100	116.391	356.281	255.532	211.573	12.327
2200	116.391	361.695	260.215	223.212	11.320
2300	116.391	366.869	264.760	234.831	10.410
2400	116.391	371.123	269.118	246.490	9.535
2500	116.391	376.374	273.322	258.129	8.835
2600	116.391	381.139	277.382	269.768	8.149
2700	116.391	385.532	281.207	281.407	7.520
2800	116.391	389.764	283.105	293.046	6.942
2900	116.391	393.849	288.785	304.685	6.408
3000	116.391	397.795	292.353	316.324	5.915

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1974

Strontium Bromide (SrBr_2)Bi₂Si₁(cr,I)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

 $\text{Br}_2\text{Sr}_1(\text{g})$ $M_r = 247.428 \text{ Strontium Bromide } (\text{SrBr}_2)$

IDEAL GAS

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$										Standard State Pressure = $P^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
$H^* - H^*(T_r)/T$										ΔH^*	ΔG^*	
$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T_r)]/T$										$\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$		$\log K_r$
T/K	C_p^o	S^o	$-[G^o - H^o(T_r)]/T$									
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-16,092	-392,118	-392,118	-392,118	-392,118	-392,118	-392,118	-392,118	INFINITE
100	53,702	259,975	276,278	-11,630	-391,949	-391,949	-391,949	-391,949	-391,949	-391,949	-391,949	214,035
200	59,338	299,377	328,945	-5,914	-391,621	-391,621	-391,621	-391,621	-391,621	-391,621	-391,621	111,513
250	60,331	312,735	324,413	-2,970	-394,466	-394,466	-394,466	-394,466	-394,466	-394,466	-394,466	90,928
298.15	60,896	323,413	335,463	0.	-407,103	-441,544	-441,544	-441,544	-441,544	-441,544	-441,544	77,357
300	60,913	323,790	323,415	0.113	-407,180	-441,757	-441,757	-441,757	-441,757	-441,757	-441,757	76,917
350	61,719	335,209	324,158	3,168	-438,128	-445,818	-445,818	-445,818	-445,818	-445,818	-445,818	66,335
400	61,523	341,409	325,381	5,826	-438,263	-446,928	-446,928	-446,928	-446,928	-446,928	-446,928	58,360
450	61,693	348,466	327,957	9,219	-438,425	-447,900	-447,900	-447,900	-447,900	-447,900	-447,900	52,000
500	61,817	355,173	330,358	12,407	-438,614	-449,031	-449,031	-449,031	-449,031	-449,031	-449,031	46,910
600	61,979	365,459	335,463	18,598	-439,973	-451,073	-451,073	-451,073	-451,073	-451,073	-451,073	39,969
700	62,079	376,621	340,591	24,801	-439,642	-453,029	-453,029	-453,029	-453,029	-453,029	-453,029	33,805
800	62,144	384,315	345,550	31,012	-440,323	-454,897	-454,897	-454,897	-454,897	-454,897	-454,897	29,702
900	62,188	391,637	350,272	37,229	-441,744	-456,600	-456,600	-456,600	-456,600	-456,600	-456,600	26,500
1000	62,220	398,191	354,742	43,449	-442,331	-458,220	-458,220	-458,220	-458,220	-458,220	-458,220	23,935
1100	62,244	404,123	358,965	49,673	-450,827	-459,414	-459,414	-459,414	-459,414	-459,414	-459,414	21,816
1200	62,262	409,339	362,958	55,898	-452,340	-460,128	-460,128	-460,128	-460,128	-460,128	-460,128	20,029
1300	62,276	419,523	366,735	62,657	-453,860	-460,715	-460,715	-460,715	-460,715	-460,715	-460,715	18,512
1400	62,286	419,139	370,315	68,353	-455,388	-461,185	-461,185	-461,185	-461,185	-461,185	-461,185	16,072
1500	62,297	423,437	373,715	74,583	-456,923	-461,546	-461,546	-461,546	-461,546	-461,546	-461,546	16,072
1600	62,304	427,458	376,930	80,813	-458,469	-461,804	-461,804	-461,804	-461,804	-461,804	-461,804	15,076
1700	62,310	431,235	380,033	87,043	-459,940	-460,785	-460,785	-460,785	-460,785	-460,785	-460,785	14,158
1800	62,315	434,797	382,977	93,275	-459,648	-452,784	-452,784	-452,784	-452,784	-452,784	-452,784	13,139
1900	62,320	438,166	385,794	99,506	-459,377	-444,799	-444,799	-444,799	-444,799	-444,799	-444,799	12,228
2000	62,323	441,363	388,493	105,739	-459,130	-456,828	-456,828	-456,828	-456,828	-456,828	-456,828	11,409
2100	62,327	444,404	391,084	111,971	-459,913	-462,668	-462,668	-462,668	-462,668	-462,668	-462,668	10,668
2200	62,329	447,303	393,574	118,204	-459,732	-460,918	-460,918	-460,918	-460,918	-460,918	-460,918	9,994
2300	62,332	450,074	395,591	124,437	-459,595	-462,976	-462,976	-462,976	-462,976	-462,976	-462,976	9,379
2400	62,334	452,227	398,281	130,670	-459,508	-460,978	-460,978	-460,978	-460,978	-460,978	-460,978	8,815
2500	62,336	455,271	403,510	136,904	-459,480	-461,102	-461,102	-461,102	-461,102	-461,102	-461,102	8,297
2600	62,338	462,639	402,663	143,137	-459,520	-461,167	-461,167	-461,167	-461,167	-461,167	-461,167	7,818
2700	62,339	460,139	404,746	149,371	-459,635	-461,228	-461,228	-461,228	-461,228	-461,228	-461,228	7,375
2800	62,340	462,346	406,763	155,605	-459,834	-462,284	-462,284	-462,284	-462,284	-462,284	-462,284	6,964
2900	62,342	464,524	408,750	161,829	-459,125	-463,320	-463,320	-463,320	-463,320	-463,320	-463,320	6,580
3000	62,343	465,637	410,613	168,074	-459,519	-463,366	-463,366	-463,366	-463,366	-463,366	-463,366	6,222
3100	62,344	468,581	412,453	174,308	-457,021	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	5,887
3200	62,345	470,561	414,241	180,547	-457,641	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	5,573
3300	62,345	472,579	415,580	186,777	-458,385	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	-464,386	5,277
3400	62,346	476,348	419,320	199,320	-459,239	-465,326	-465,326	-465,326	-465,326	-465,326	-465,326	4,998
3500	62,347	478,347	420,926	205,481	-460,423	-462,720	-462,720	-462,720	-462,720	-462,720	-462,720	4,735
3600	62,348	480,904	422,492	211,715	-462,720	-464,165	-464,165	-464,165	-464,165	-464,165	-464,165	4,486
3700	62,348	482,926	424,920	217,950	-464,165	-465,759	-465,759	-465,759	-465,759	-465,759	-465,759	4,025
3800	62,348	483,926	425,511	224,183	-465,759	-468,386	-468,386	-468,386	-468,386	-468,386	-468,386	3,812
3900	62,349	484,523	426,968	230,420	-465,759	-469,230	-469,230	-469,230	-469,230	-469,230	-469,230	3,609
4000	62,349	484,723	427,511	247,672	-466,720	-470,320	-470,320	-470,320	-470,320	-470,320	-470,320	3,405
4100	62,350	486,113	428,392	256,655	-467,024	-474,066	-474,066	-474,066	-474,066	-474,066	-474,066	3,145
4200	62,350	487,615	429,784	242,890	-467,437	-476,309	-476,309	-476,309	-476,309	-476,309	-476,309	3,020
4300	62,351	489,082	431,146	248,912	-468,437	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	2,883
4400	62,351	490,516	432,479	253,360	-469,519	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	-476,391	2,720
4500	62,351	491,917	433,785	261,595	-470,416	-481,416	-481,416	-481,416	-481,416	-481,416	-481,416	2,564
4600	62,352	493,287	435,063	267,830	-471,830	-482,242	-482,242	-482,242	-482,242	-482,242	-482,242	2,414
4700	62,352	494,523	436,316	264,966	-473,316	-483,500	-483,500	-483,500	-483,500	-483,500	-483,500	2,269
4800	62,352	495,941	437,545	268,301	-474,449	-484,449	-484,449	-484,449	-484,449	-484,449	-484,449	1,997
4900	62,353	497,227	438,750	268,536	-475,727	-485,727	-485,727	-485,727	-485,727	-485,727	-485,727	1,995
5000	62,353	498,486	439,932	272,971	-476,409	-490,975	-490,975	-490,975	-490,975	-490,975	-490,975	1,995
5100	62,353	499,721	441,092	279,006	-475,407	-493,407	-493,407	-493,407	-493,407	-493,407	-493,407	1,995
5200	62,353	500,932	442,231	287,830	-475,242	-493,242	-493,242	-493,242	-493,242	-493,242	-493,242	1,740
5300	62,353	502,120	443,350	294,320	-476,510	-494,194	-494,194	-494,194	-494,194	-494,194	-494,194	1,618
5400	62,353	502,325	445,325	292,325	-476,467	-494,467	-494,467	-494,467	-494,467	-494,467	-494,467	1,501
5500	62,353	504,429	445,530	293,948	-476,227	-494,227	-494,227	-494,227	-494,227	-494,227	-494,227	1,387
5600	62,354	505,533	446,591	303,183	-476,065	-494,065	-494,065	-494,065	-494,065	-494,065	-494,065	1,277
5700	62,354	506,636	447,636	307,741	-476,682	-494,682	-494,682	-494,682	-494,682	-494,682	-494,682	1,170
5800	62,354	507,807	448,662	307,741	-477,045	-494,045	-494,045	-494,045	-494,045	-494,045	-494,045	1,056
5900	62,354	509,855	450,667	305,125	-477,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	1,056
6000	62,354	509,855	450,667	305,125	-477,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	-494,314	1,056

*Reaction: (A) $\text{SrBr}_1(\text{l}) + \text{SrBr}_2(\text{g})$; *Two points rejected due to failure of a statistical test.

The value $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{SrBr}_2, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -97.3 \pm 3.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-407.103 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) is preferred here rather than an average ($-99.5 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) of the two results, since it is impossible to assess the reliability of the measurement by Stock and Heyennann.⁵ However, our value does compare favorably with that ($-98.0 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) selected by NBS.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Continued on page 548

The value of the bond length is that measured by Akishin and Spirdonov⁷ in a high-temperature electron diffraction study. Electron diffraction patterns⁸⁻¹⁰ for SrBr_2 were satisfactorily explained by Wharton et al.⁸ using electric deflection of molecular beams to detect dipole moments, showed no polarity in the $\text{Sr$

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)

CRYSTAL

Br₂Ti₁(cr)M_r = 207.688 TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [108.4 \pm 8.4] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of TiBr₂ crystal is derived from the data of Hall and Blocher¹ for the reaction 2 TiBr₃(cr) = TiBr₄(g) + TiBr₂(cr). 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these data are not useful because of the formation of solid solutions in the above process. Hall and Blocher obtained a value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(800 \text{ K})$ of 31.3 kcal·mol⁻¹ for the reaction by integrating the incremental Gibbs energy changes over varying compositions of the solid solutions. The corresponding $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ and $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ are calculated as 34.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ and -96.9 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-405.430 kJ·mol⁻¹), respectively, using auxiliary JANAF enthalpy of formation and enthalpy data.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of TiBr₂(cr) was estimated by Kelley². The value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ is estimated from that of TiCl₂(cr) and the difference between ionic entropy contribution of Cl⁻ and Br⁻.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy sublimation of TiBr₂(cr) is taken as the difference in the enthalpies of formation of TiBr₄(cr) and TiBr₄(g) at the sublimation temperature. The sublimation temperature is taken as the point at which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ for the reaction TiBr₂(cr) TiBr₄(g). The enthalpy of formation of TiBr₄(g), upon which these quantities depend, is an estimated quantity.

References

- ¹E. H. Hall and J. M. Blocher, Jr., J. Phys. Chem. **63**, 1525 (1959).
- ²K. K. Kelley, U.S. Bur. Mines Bull. **584**, 232 pp. (1960).

	$\Delta_f H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = \text{unknown}$		$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -405.43 \pm 20.9 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		$\text{Standard State Pressure} = p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	T/K	C_p^o	$J \text{K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	S°	$J \text{K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$
0						
100						
200						
298.15	78.688	108.366	108.366	0	-405.430	-383.188
300	78.709	108.367	108.367	0.146	-405.471	-383.050
400	79.256	131.653	111.468	8.074	-434.636	-369.491
500	81.002	149.595	117.362	16.117	-433.025	-353.391
600	82.149	164.465	124.008	24.274	-431.412	-337.615
700	83.295	177.214	130.719	32.546	-429.767	-322.112
800	84.441	188.412	137.245	40.933	-428.057	-306.849
900	85.588	198.424	143.496	49.435	-426.311	-291.802
1000	86.734	207.501	149.450	58.051	-424.590	-276.950
1100	87.881	215.821	155.110	66.782	-422.957	-262.266
1200	89.027	223.517	160.494	75.627	-425.398	-247.606
1300	90.174	230.688	165.621	84.587	-423.219	-232.878
1400	91.320	237.413	170.511	93.662	-421.013	-218.319
1500	92.466	243.752	175.185	102.851	-418.793	-203.919

PREVIOUS June 1964

CURRENT: June 1968

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)Br₂Ti₁(cr)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [308.7 \pm 12.6] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^o(0 \text{ K}) = [-164.9 \pm 20.9] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_H^o(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-179.1 \pm 20.9] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$$

$$T/K \quad C_v^* \quad S^* \quad -[C_v^* - H(T)]/T$$

$$H^* - H(T_r) \quad \Delta_H^*$$

$$\text{Standard State Pressure} = P^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\log K_r \quad \Delta G^*$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights	
$\epsilon_i, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	g_i
0	[3]
[7000]	[6]
[17000]	[6]
[22000]	[15]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	
[160](1)	
[105](2)	
[333](1)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [3]	
Point Group: [D _{4h}]	
Bond Distance: Ti-Br = [2.4] Å	
Bond Angle: Br-Ti-Br = [180°]	
Rotational Constant: $B_0 = [0.018314] \text{ cm}^{-1}$	

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of TiBr₂(g) is calculated from the estimated Ti-Bi bond energy. The bond energy is estimated as being the same as the average Ti-Cl bond energy of TiCl₄(g). This estimate is used because the measured average bond energies of TiBr₄(g) and TiCl₄(g) and those of TiBr₄(g) and TiCl₄(g) are very nearly equal.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The interactive distances are estimated from those of TiCl₄(g), TiCl₄(g) and TiBr₄(g). The vibrational frequencies are estimated from a valence force field model. The force constant k is estimated as 1.2 millidynes Å⁻¹, and the constant $k_B/4\pi^2$ is assumed to be 0.06 millidynes Å⁻¹. These values are derived by a correlation with other dihalides.

The electronic levels are assumed to be the same as TiCl₄(g). The levels of TiCl₄(g) are estimated by assuming that they correspond to the inverted states of NiCl₂(g).¹ The linear configuration is adopted since experimental evidence indicates that other transition metal dihalides are linear.²⁻⁵

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of TiBr₂(g) is calculated from the estimated Ti-Cl bond energy. The vibrational frequencies are estimated from a valence force field model. The force constant k is estimated as 1.2 millidynes Å⁻¹, and the constant $k_B/4\pi^2$ is assumed to be 0.06 millidynes Å⁻¹. These values are derived by a correlation with other dihalides.

The electronic levels are assumed to be the same as TiCl₄(g). The levels of TiCl₄(g) are estimated by assuming that they correspond to the inverted states of NiCl₂(g).¹ The linear configuration is adopted since experimental evidence indicates that other transition metal dihalides are linear.²⁻⁵

References

- C. W. DeKock and D. M. Gruen, J. Chem. Phys., 44, 4387 (1966).
- R. A. Berg and O. Sinanoglu, J. Chem. Phys., 32, 1082 (1960).
- J. T. Hougen, G. E. Leroi and T. C. James, J. Chem. Phys., 34, 1670 (1961).
- G. E. Leroi, T. C. James, J. T. Hougen and W. Klempert, J. Chem. Phys., 36, 2879 (1962).
- A. Buchler, J. L. Stauffer and W. Klempert, J. Chem. Phys., 40, 3471 (1964).

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)M_r = 207.688 Titanium Bromide (TiBr₂)

T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$H^* - H(T_r)$	Δ_H^*	$\text{Standard State Pressure} = P^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	$\log K_r$	ΔG^*
0	0	0	INFINITE	-15.127	-164.863	INFINITE	-164.863
100	49.052	247.576	360.164	-11.259	-164.348	95.535	-182.895
200	57.678	283.140	314.116	-5.793	-165.703	52.496	-201.001
250	59.160	298.185	309.669	-2.871	-166.738	43.816	-209.710
298.15	60.026	308.685	308.685	0.	-179.075	37.940	-216.558
300	60.052	309.056	309.686	0.111	-179.151	37.747	-216.791
400	61.009	318.959	309.419	3.129	-210.070	33.037	-221.365
450	61.28	326.481	311.055	6.170	-210.185	29.117	-222.971
500	61.479	340.151	315.556	12.297	-210.326	26.066	-236.264
600	61.741	351.385	320.619	18.459	-210.873	19.956	-229.228
700	61.904	360.916	325.712	24.642	-211.317	17.331	-232.253
800	62.016	369.189	330.541	30.839	-211.798	15.358	-235.211
900	62.109	376.499	335.238	37.045	-212.446	13.819	-238.106
1000	62.204	383.048	339.788	43.260	-213.026	12.585	-240.933
1100	62.219	388.382	343.994	49.486	-213.898	11.572	-243.684
1200	62.466	394.410	347.973	55.725	-218.946	10.718	-246.525
1300	62.655	399.417	351.740	61.981	-219.471	9.984	-248.478
1400	62.887	404.069	355.313	68.258	-220.063	9.353	-250.688
1500	63.163	408.417	358.710	74.560	-220.730	8.805	-252.353
1600	63.478	412.503	361.946	80.892	-221.482	8.324	-254.970
1700	63.825	416.362	365.034	87.226	-222.350	7.898	-257.038
1800	64.198	420.020	367.988	93.657	-223.287	7.518	-259.052
2000	64.387	423.502	370.819	100.097	-226.010	7.176	-261.010
2800	67.246	444.168	387.911	146.267	-240.264	6.855	-262.455
2900	68.157	451.561	394.119	166.581	-242.373	6.555	-263.112
3000	68.474	453.876	396.073	173.410	-246.462	6.279	-265.333
3100	68.675	456.124	397.974	180.266	-248.588	6.026	-266.106
3200	68.911	458.308	399.326	187.145	-250.630	5.774	-267.794
3300	69.132	460.432	401.630	194.047	-252.659	5.372	-267.401
3400	69.341	462.499	403.190	200.915	-254.677	5.183	-267.929
3500	69.538	464.512	405.108	207.915	-257.462	5.007	-268.384
3600	69.726	466.474	406.785	214.878	-262.378	4.841	-268.166
3700	69.904	468.387	408.424	221.860	-265.675	4.685	-269.080
3800	70.074	470.253	410.027	228.859	-268.375	4.341	-269.327
3900	70.238	472.075	411.159	235.874	-264.625	4.039	-270.360
4000	70.195	473.356	413.291	240.906	-266.583	3.822	-271.333
4100	70.547	475.396	414.632	249.933	-268.150	3.628	-272.696
4200	70.694	477.298	416.103	257.015	-270.462	3.426	-274.025
4300	70.836	478.546	417.546	264.020	-272.378	3.224	-275.454
4400	70.974	480.993	418.960	271.183	-274.377	3.020	-276.890
4500	71.108	482.189	420.348	278.287	-276.540	2.818	-278.319
4700	71.162	483.754	421.709	285.404	-280.172	2.671	-281.760
4900	71.601	486.191	424.558	292.534	-281.020	2.544	-284.168
5000	71.714	489.713	426.914	299.670	-287.705	2.345	-289.473
5100	71.922	491.135	428.160	313.996	-293.605	2.144	-294.027
5200	71.926	492.530	429.384	328.361	-298.540	1.939	-298.892
5300	72.026	493.901	430.588	335.538	-303.505	1.738	-303.975
5400	72.120	495.249	431.773	342.766	-307.067	1.537	-307.448
5500	72.210	496.573	432.940	349.982	-307.924	1.337	-308.744
5600	72.294	497.835	434.088	357.207	-308.774	1.137	-309.204
5700	72.373	499.155	435.218	363.441	-309.616	0.932	-310.289
5800	72.447	500.414	436.331	371.682	-310.449	0.822	-311.339
5900	72.516	501.653	437.748	378.930	-301.273	0.667	-312.575
6000	72.579	502.273	438.508	386.185	-302.086	0.503	-313.229

PREVIOUS June 1968 (1 atm)

CURRENT June 1988 (1 bar)

TITANIUM BROMIDE (TiBr₂)

CRYSTAL

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr₂)

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [115.9 \pm 13]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = [900]\text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_2, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -96.7\text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-404.593\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) is calculated from the estimated $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 55 \pm 5\text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{ZrBr}_2(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{ZrBr}_2(\text{g})$, using $\Delta H^\circ(\text{ZrBr}_2, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -41.7\text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. The estimated $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is obtained as an average of the enthalpies of sublimation at 298°K for CrBr_3 , MnBr_3 , CoBr_2 and NiBr_2 , given by Brewer, Somayajulu and Bracken² and FeBr_2 and FeBr_3 listed in JANAF tables.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacities of $\text{ZrBr}_2(\text{cr})$ ¹ based on the assumption $C_p^*(\text{ZrBr}_2) = C_p^*(\text{TiBr}_2) + 3/2 R \ln(A_e \text{ of Ti})$ and $\text{TiBr}_2(\text{cr})$ ¹. The entropy, $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 27.7\text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($115.897\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is estimated in a similar manner based on $\text{TiCl}_2(\text{cr})$ and $\text{TiBr}_2(\text{cr})$.¹

Fusion Data

The enthalpy of fusion is roughly estimated, so that the entropy of vaporization is about 20 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. The melting point was estimated by Brewer.³

References

¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables. *ZrBr₂(s)*, 6-30-70; *TiBr₂(cr)*, *FeBr₂(cr)*, 9-30-66; *TiCl₂(cr)*, 12-31-68.

²L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu and E. Bracken, *Chem. Rev.* **63**, 111 (1963).

³L. Brewer, "The Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. Quill Ed., McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, (1949).

M_r = 251.028 Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr₂)

T/K	$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-404.6 \pm 42]\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = [62.760 \pm 42]\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	
	C_p°	S°	$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{[-G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T}$	$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{H^\circ - H^\circ(T/T)}$	$\frac{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{\Delta_i H^\circ}$	$\frac{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{\Delta G^\circ}$
0						
100						
200	86.722	115.897	115.897	0.160	-404.593	-382.178
298.15	86.743	115.898	115.898	0.160	-404.619	-382.039
300	86.743	116.433	116.433	0.160	-404.597	-382.128
400	87.889	141.545	119.315	0.892	-412.977	-368.554
500	89.036	161.280	125.803	17.738	-430.977	-352.733
600	90.182	177.614	133.116	26.699	-427.847	-337.464
700	91.328	191.602	140.495	35.775	-425.776	-322.603
800	92.475	203.872	147.666	44.965	-421.688	-308.111
900	93.621	214.830	154.530	54.270	-420.695	-293.945
900 000	93.621	214.830	154.530	54.270	-- CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID --	17.060
1000	94.768	224.753	161.064	63.689	-417.506	-280.067
1100	95.914	233.839	167.273	73.223	-414.926	-266.448
1200	97.060	242.234	173.174	82.872	-416.071	-252.842
1300	98.207	250.048	178.791	92.635	-412.977	-239.365
1400	99.353	257.368	184.145	102.513	-405.819	-226.128
1500	100.500	264.262	189.258	112.506	-406.609	-213.119

T/K	$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-404.6 \pm 42]\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ = [62.760 \pm 42]\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$	
	C_p°	S°	$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{[-G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T}$	$\frac{\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{H^\circ - H^\circ(T/T)}$	$\frac{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{\Delta_i H^\circ}$	$\frac{\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}{\Delta G^\circ}$
0						
100						
200	86.722	115.897	115.897	0.160	-404.593	-382.178
298.15	86.743	115.898	115.898	0.160	-404.619	-382.039
300	86.743	116.433	116.433	0.160	-404.597	-382.128
400	87.889	141.545	119.315	0.892	-412.977	-368.554
500	89.036	161.280	125.803	17.738	-430.977	-352.733
600	90.182	177.614	133.116	26.699	-427.847	-337.464
700	91.328	191.602	140.495	35.775	-425.776	-322.603
800	92.475	203.872	147.666	44.965	-421.688	-308.111
900	93.621	214.830	154.530	54.270	-420.695	-293.945
900 000	93.621	214.830	154.530	54.270	-- CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID --	17.060
1000	94.768	224.753	161.064	63.689	-417.506	-280.067
1100	95.914	233.839	167.273	73.223	-414.926	-266.448
1200	97.060	242.234	173.174	82.872	-416.071	-252.842
1300	98.207	250.048	178.791	92.635	-412.977	-239.365
1400	99.353	257.368	184.145	102.513	-405.819	-226.128
1500	100.500	264.262	189.258	112.506	-406.609	-213.119

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_2$)**Liquid** **$M_r = 251.028$ Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_2$)**

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) &= [184.0241 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}] \\ T_{\text{in}} &= [900] \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(ZrBr_2, l, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(900\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The heat capacity is assumed to be constant at $7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$. 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_{vp} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change approaches zero for the process $ZrBr_2(l) \rightarrow ZrBr_2(g)$ at one bar. The difference between Δ_rH° for $ZrBr_2(l)$ and $ZrBr_2(g)$ at T_{vp} is $\Delta_{\text{vp}}H^\circ$.

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$J\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$K\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$
0					
100	91.002	184.024	184.024	0.168	-342.333
200	298.15	184.024	184.024	0.168	-340.230
300	91.002	184.587	184.026	0.168	-342.251
400	91.002	210.767	187.596	9.269	-340.217
500	91.002	231.074	194.336	18.369	-333.606
600	91.002	247.665	201.884	27.469	-367.506
700	261.653	209.432	209.432	36.369	-364.817
800	91.002	273.845	216.738	45.669	-362.222
900	91.002	284.563	223.708	54.770	-359.724
1000	91.002	294.151	230.282	63.870	-357.335
1100	91.002	302.825	236.488	72.970	-355.065
1200	91.002	310.743	242.351	82.070	-352.919
1300	91.002	318.027	247.896	91.170	-352.182
1400	91.002	324.771	253.149	100.271	-266.942
1500	91.002	331.049	258.136	109.371	-260.402
1600	91.002	336.923	262.878	118.471	-254.175
1700	91.002	342.440	267.398	127.571	-248.028
1800	91.002	347.641	271.713	136.671	-242.019
1900	91.002	352.561	275.839	145.772	-236.134
2000	91.002	357.229	279.733	154.872	-230.361

PREVIOUS: March 1962

CURRENT: June 1970

 $Br_2Zr_1(l)$ **Liquid** **$M_r = 251.028$ Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_2$)**

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) &= [-342.333] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ \Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ &= [62.760 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(ZrBr_1, l, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{in}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(900\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The heat capacity is assumed to be constant at $7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\cdot\text{atom}^{-1}$. 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_{vp} is the temperature at which the Gibbs energy change approaches zero for the process $ZrBr_1(l) \rightarrow ZrBr_1(g)$ at one bar. The difference between Δ_rH° for $ZrBr_1(l)$ and $ZrBr_1(g)$ at T_{vp} is $\Delta_{\text{vp}}H^\circ$.

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr$) **$Br_2Zr_1(l)$**

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

 $M_r = 251.028$ Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_2$)

298.15 to 900 K crystal
above 900 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
	C_p^*	$\frac{\text{J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}}{\text{S}^* - (G^* - H^*(T)) / T}$	$\frac{\text{kJ mol}^{-1}}{H^* - H^*(T) / T}$	$\frac{\text{kJ mol}^{-1}}{H^* - H^*(T)}$	ΔG^*	$\log K_r$
0						
100						
298.15	86.722	115.897	115.897	0.	-404.593	-382.178
200	86.743	116.433	115.898	0.160	-404.619	-382.039
300	87.889	141.545	119.315	8.892	-432.927	-368.554
400	89.036	161.280	125.803	17.738	-430.397	-352.753
500	90.182	177.614	133.116	26.699	-427.847	-337.464
600	91.328	191.602	140.495	35.775	-425.603	-322.603
700	92.475	203.872	147.666	44.965	-422.638	-308.111
800	93.621	214.830	154.530	54.270	-420.095	-293.945
900	94.767	214.830	154.530	54.270	-	-
900.000	91.621	284.563	154.530	117.030	-	-
900.000	91.002	294.151	168.022	126.130	-355.065	-287.025
1000	91.002	304.151	179.888	135.230	-332.919	-280.325
1100	91.002	310.825	190.468	144.330	-354.613	-273.394
1200	91.002	310.743	200.004	153.430	-352.182	-266.942
1300	91.002	318.027	208.678	162.531	-349.802	-260.475
1400	91.002	324.771	216.629	171.631	-347.484	-254.175
1500	91.002	331.049	223.966	180.731	-345.240	-248.028
1600	91.002	342.923	230.774	189.831	-343.081	-242.019
1700	91.002	347.541	237.124	198.931	-341.020	-236.134
1800	91.002	352.561	243.071	208.032	-339.070	-230.361
1900	91.002	357.229	248.663	217.132	-337.242	-224.687
2000	91.002					

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_2$)

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1970

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr₂)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-160.0 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [316.8 \pm 13] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Zr₂Zr₁(g)

<i>M_r = 251.028 Zirconium Bromide [ZrBr₂]</i>		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$					
		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		
		T/K	C_p°	S°	$-[G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_i H^\circ$
Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights		0	0	0	INFINITE	-15.564	-160.030
$\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	g_i	100	52.080	254.108	-11.514	-159.659	-178.280
		200	58.882	292.867	-5.583	-161.123	-196.402
		250	60.034	306.143	-2.908	-162.179	-205.105
		298.15	60.685	316.777	0.	-174.473	-211.951
		300	60.704	317.152	0.112	-174.547	-212.183
		350	61.125	326.544	3.159	-205.422	-216.760
		400	61.404	334.725	31.69	-218.376	-32.350
		450	61.599	341.970	321.308	-219.984	25.535
		500	61.741	348.468	323.705	-215.634	23.149
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		600	61.927	359.742	328.799	-203.860	-224.754
$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$		700	62.042	369.298	333.920	-206.166	-227.005
		800	62.123	377.588	338.871	-206.560	-230.956
		900	62.193	384.900	343.588	-217.189	-233.977
		1000	62.273	391.465	348.033	-207.663	-236.936
[160](1)							12.376
[84](2)							
[265](1)							
σ = [2]							
Ground State Quantum Weight: [3]							
Point Group: [D _{ab}]							
Bond Distance: $Zr-Br = [12.47] \text{ Å}$							
Bond Angle: $Br-Zr-Br = [180]^\circ$							
Rotational Constant: $B_0 = [0.0172590] \text{ cm}^{-1}$							
Enthalpy of Formation							
$\Delta H^\circ(ZrBr_2, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = -41.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} (-174.473 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$							
is derived from the estimated $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 243.5 \pm 10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$							
for $ZrBr_2(g) \rightarrow Zr(g) + 2 Br(g)$. The value of $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})/2 = 121.75$							
kcal·mol ⁻¹ , which is calculated from the proportion of the average bond dissociation energies at 298.15 K for $ZrBr_2/TIB_4$. The							
average bond dissociation energies at 298.15 K, $\Delta_a H^\circ(ZrBr_2)_{A,A} = 102.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_a H^\circ(TIB_4)_{A,A} = 87.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta_a H^\circ(TIB_2)_{A,A} = 104.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, are all calculated from JANAF $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for $ZrBr_2(g)$, $TIB_4(g)$, $TIB_2(g)$, $Br(g)$, and $Br(g)$.							
Heat Capacity and Entropy							
The molecular configuration is assumed to be linear, since experimental evidence indicates that the transition metal dihalides are generally linear ¹ even though a few fluorides are bent. ² The bond distance is assumed to be the same as that in $ZrBr_4(g)$ which was estimated as 2.47 Å by Godnev <i>et al.</i> ³							
The vibrational frequencies are calculated from a valence force field model. The stretching force constant is estimated to be 1.2 millidyne Å ⁻¹ and the bending force constant 0.06 millidyne Å ⁻¹ . These values are derived from force constants of transition metal dihalides listed by Brewer, Sonayajulu and Brackett. ⁴ The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those of gaseous $TiCl_4$. ⁵							
References							
¹ R. A. Berg and O. Sinanoglu, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 32 , 1082 (1960).							
² J. T. Hougen, G. E. Leroi and T. C. James, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 34 , 1670 (1961).							
³ A. Buchler, J. L. Klemperer, J. L. Somayajulu and W. Klemperer, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 40 , 3471 (1964).							
⁴ M. E. Jacob and D. E. Milligan, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 51 , 4143 (1969).							
⁵ K. R. Thompson and K. D. Carlson, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 49 , 4379 (1968).							
⁶ J. W. Hastie, R. H. Hauge and J. L. Margrave, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 51 , 2648 (1969).							
⁷ I. N. Godnev, A. M. Aleksandrovskaya and I. V. Reginina, <i>Optics and Spectroscopy</i> , 7 , 172 (1969).							
⁸ L. Brever, G. R. Somayajulu and E. Brackett, <i>Chem. Rev.</i> , 63 , 111 (1963).							
⁹ JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $TiCl_4(g)$, 12–31–58.							
PREVIOUS: June 1970 (1 atm)							
CURRENT: June 1970 (1 bar)							

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta H^\circ(ZrBr_2, g, 298.15\text{ K}) = -41.7 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} (-174.473 \text{ J}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$ is derived from the estimated $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 243.5 \pm 10 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $ZrBr_2(g) \rightarrow Zr(g) + 2 Br(g)$. The value of $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})/2 = 121.75$ kcal·mol⁻¹, which is calculated from the proportion of the average bond dissociation energies at 298.15 K for $ZrBr_2/TIB_4$. The average bond dissociation energies at 298.15 K, $\Delta_a H^\circ(ZrBr_2)_{A,A} = 102.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_a H^\circ(TIB_4)_{A,A} = 87.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta_a H^\circ(TIB_2)_{A,A} = 104.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, are all calculated from JANAF $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ for $ZrBr_2(g)$, $TIB_4(g)$, $TIB_2(g)$, $Br(g)$, and $Br(g)$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be linear, since experimental evidence indicates that the transition metal dihalides are generally linear¹ even though a few fluorides are bent.² The bond distance is assumed to be the same as that in $ZrBr_4(g)$ which was estimated as 2.47 Å by Godnev *et al.*³ The vibrational frequencies are calculated from a valence force field model. The stretching force constant is estimated to be 1.2 millidyne Å⁻¹ and the bending force constant 0.06 millidyne Å⁻¹. These values are derived from force constants of transition metal dihalides listed by Brewer, Sonayajulu and Brackett.⁴ The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those of gaseous $TiCl_4$.⁵

References

- R. A. Berg and O. Sinanoglu, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **32**, 1082 (1960).
- J. T. Hougen, G. E. Leroi and T. C. James, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **34**, 1670 (1961).
- A. Buchler, J. L. Klemperer, J. L. Somayajulu and W. Klemperer, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **40**, 3471 (1964).
- M. E. Jacob and D. E. Milligan, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **51**, 4143 (1969).
- K. R. Thompson and K. D. Carlson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **49**, 4379 (1968).
- J. W. Hastie, R. H. Hauge and J. L. Margrave, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **51**, 2648 (1969).
- I. N. Godnev, A. M. Aleksandrovskaya and I. V. Reginina, *Optics and Spectroscopy*, **7**, 172 (1969).
- L. Brever, G. R. Somayajulu and E. Brackett, *Chem. Rev.*, **63**, 111 (1963).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $TiCl_4(g)$, 12–31–58.

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₃)**CRYSTAL**

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [174.5 \pm 17] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shukurov *et al.*¹ determined the enthalpy of combustion of MoBr₃(cr). Delliens *et al.*² obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -64 \pm 5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the calorimetric result. Brewer³ re-examined the equilibrium measurements of Oppermann⁴ on the mixed solids MoBr₃ + MoBr₂ (see the discussion on the MoBr₃(g) table) and obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -67.8 \pm 6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (−283.675 ± 25 kJ·mol⁻¹) which is the value adopted here.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Brewer³ estimated $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 41.7 \pm 4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($174.473 \pm 17.1\text{ K}^{-1}$) and derived $C_p^\circ = 2414 + 3.50 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (298–963 K) from the heat capacities estimated by Opperman.⁴ Other estimates are $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 40.9 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the additive entropy constants of Stull and Prophet⁶ and $C_p^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 23.3 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the ionic contributions of Kubaschewski and Ural.⁷ We adopt the estimates of Brewer.³

Decomposition Data

T_{dec} is the calculated temperature at which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ for the reaction 2 MoBr₃(cr) = MoBr₂(cr) + MoBr₄(g) at one bar.

References

¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasil'kova, and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Otd. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1961).

²I. Delliens, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1976).

³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg.-allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).

⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₃(g), 9–30–78.

⁶D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).

⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ural, High Temp.–High Pressures 9, 361 (1977).

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₃)

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -283.7 \pm 25 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shukurov *et al.*¹ determined the enthalpy of combustion of MoBr₃(cr). Delliens *et al.*² obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -64 \pm 5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the calorimetric result. Brewer³ re-examined the equilibrium measurements of Oppermann⁴ on the mixed solids MoBr₃ + MoBr₂ (see the discussion on the MoBr₃(g) table) and obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -67.8 \pm 6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (−283.675 ± 25 kJ·mol⁻¹) which is the value adopted here.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Brewer³ estimated $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 41.7 \pm 4 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($174.473 \pm 17.1\text{ K}^{-1}$) and derived $C_p^\circ = 2414 + 3.50 \times 10^{-3} T \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ (298–963 K) from the heat capacities estimated by Oppermann.⁴ Other estimates are $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 40.9 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the additive entropy constants of Stull and Prophet⁶ and $C_p^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 23.3 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ from the ionic contributions of Kubaschewski and Ural.⁷ We adopt the estimates of Brewer.³

Decomposition Data

T_{dec} is the calculated temperature at which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ for the reaction 2 MoBr₃(cr) = MoBr₂(cr) + MoBr₄(g) at one bar.

References

¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasil'kova, and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Otd. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1961).

²I. Delliens, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1976).

³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg.-allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).

⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₃(g), 9–30–78.

⁶D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).

⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ural, High Temp.–High Pressures 9, 361 (1977).

Br₃Mo₁(cr)

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$J\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$
100	0	0	0	0	0
200	105.370	174.473	174.473	0	-283.675
300	105.395	175.125	174.475	0.195	-283.734
400	106.859	205.645	178.626	10.088	-327.297
500	108.324	229.648	186.514	21.567	-324.624
600	109.788	249.527	195.406	32.472	-321.915
700	111.233	268.561	204.388	43.524	-319.143
800	112.717	281.512	213.108	54.723	-316.294
900	114.181	294.873	221.464	66.068	-313.362
1000	115.646	306.979	229.420	77.559	-310.344
1100	117.110	318.070	236.982	89.197	-307.244
1200	118.575	328.322	244.171	100.981	-304.066
1300	120.039	337.871	251.016	112.912	-300.817
1400	121.503	346.821	257.543	124.989	-297.504
1500	122.968	355.254	263.778	137.213	-294.134

References

¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasil'kova, and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Otd. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1961).

²I. Delliens, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1976).

³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg.-allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).

⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₃(g), 9–30–78.

⁶D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).

⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ural, High Temp.–High Pressures 9, 361 (1977).

Br₃Mo₁(cr)

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$J\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$
100	0	0	0	0	0
200	105.370	174.473	174.473	0	-283.675
300	105.395	175.125	174.475	0.195	-283.734
400	106.859	205.645	178.626	10.088	-241.547
500	108.324	229.648	186.514	21.567	-220.454
600	109.788	249.527	195.406	32.472	-210.943
700	111.233	268.561	204.388	43.524	-201.752
800	112.717	281.512	213.108	54.723	-192.621
900	114.181	294.873	221.464	66.068	-183.589
1000	115.646	306.979	229.420	77.559	-174.557
1100	117.110	318.070	236.982	89.197	-165.525
1200	118.575	328.322	244.171	100.981	-156.493
1300	120.039	337.871	251.016	112.912	-147.461
1400	121.503	346.821	257.543	124.989	-138.429
1500	122.968	355.254	263.778	137.213	-129.397

References

¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasil'kova, and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Otd. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1961).

²I. Delliens, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1976).

³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg.-allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).

⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₃(g), 9–30–78.

⁶D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).

⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ural, High Temp.–High Pressures 9, 361 (1977).

Br₃Mo₁(cr)

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$J\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$
100	0	0	0	0	0
200	105.370	174.473	174.473	0	-283.675
300	105.395	175.125	174.475	0.195	-283.734
400	106.859	205.645	178.626	10.088	-241.547
500	108.324	229.648	186.514	21.567	-220.454
600	109.788	249.527	195.406	32.472	-210.943
700	111.233	268.561	204.388	43.524	-201.752
800	112.717	281.512	213.108	54.723	-192.621
900	114.181	294.873	221.464	66.068	-183.589
1000	115.646	306.979	229.420	77.559	-174.557
1100	117.110	318.070	236.982	89.197	-165.525
1200	118.575	328.322	244.171	100.981	-156.493
1300	120.039	337.871	251.016	112.912	-147.461
1400	121.503	346.821	257.543	124.989	-138.429
1500	122.968	355.254	263.778	137.213	-129.397

References

¹A. Shukurov, T. Nikol'skaya, I. V. Vasil'kova, and S. A. Shchukarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk Tadzhsk. SSR, Otd. Geol.-Khim. Tekhn. Nauk, No. 4, 23 (1961).

²I. Delliens, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1976).

³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley; personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.

⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg.-allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).

⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₃(g), 9–30–78.

⁶D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).

⁷O. Kubaschewski and H. Ural, High Temp.–High Pressures 9, 361 (1977).

Br₃Mo₁(cr)

T/K	C_p°	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		$J\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$
100	0	0	0	0	0
200	105.370	174.473	174.473	0	-283.675
300	105.395	175.125	174.475	0.195	-283.734
400	106.859	205.645	178.626	10.088	-241.547
500	108.324	229.648	186.514	21.567	-220.454
600	109.788	249.527	195.406	32.472	-210.943
700	111.233	268.561	204.388	43.524	-201.752
800	112.717	281.512	213.10		

$$M_r = 335.652 \text{ Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr_3)}$$

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [375.0 \pm 8] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [13.1 \pm 33] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1$ MPa
 $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 293.15\text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$			
T/K	C_p^*		$H^*-H^*(T)/T$	$H^*-H^*(T)$		$\Delta_i H^*$	$\Delta_i G^*$
	$\text{J K}^{-1}\text{ mol}^{-1}$	S^*	$-(G^*-H^*(T))/T$	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}	$\log K_r$
0	0.0	0.0	INFINITE	-19.910	13.071	13.071	INFINITE
100	65.839	293.440	443.838	-15.037	13.261	-7.303	3.815
200	200.771	343.488	382.257	-7.754	11.352	-27.224	7.110
250	79.157	360.945	376.306	-3.840	9.924	-36.710	7.670
288.15	80.270	374.990	374.990	0.	-8.388	-43.572	7.634
300	80.303	375.487	374.992	0.149	-8.474	-43.790	7.625
350	81.025	387.924	375.972	4.183	-54.628	-47.145	7.036
400	81.509	398.777	378.159	8.247	-54.551	-46.082	6.018
450	81.853	408.598	380.995	12.332	-54.493	-45.027	5.227
500	82.117	410.036	384.174	14.417	-54.453	-43.977	4.594
600	82.533	432.046	390.939	24.664	-54.416	-41.886	3.647
700	82.916	442.797	397.715	29.937	-54.423	-39.798	2.970
800	83.225	455.895	404.335	41.248	-54.426	-37.706	2.462
900	83.766	465.735	410.621	49.603	-54.520	-35.609	2.067
1000	84.222	474.584	416.382	58.002	-54.594	-33.504	1.750
1100	84.672	482.633	422.226	66.447	-54.686	-31.390	1.491
1200	85.099	490.019	427.572	74.936	-54.804	-29.267	1.274
1300	85.591	498.846	432.642	83.466	-54.935	-27.133	1.090
1400	85.845	503.195	437.457	92.033	-55.153	-24.986	0.932
1500	86.161	509.128	442.039	100.633	-55.406	-22.823	0.795
1600	86.445	514.698	446.498	109.224	-55.726	-20.541	0.674
1700	86.703	519.947	450.581	117.921	-56.125	-18.436	0.566
1800	86.943	524.909	454.574	126.604	-56.615	-16.206	0.470
1900	87.172	529.616	458.401	133.510	-57.107	-13.945	0.383
2000	87.395	533.093	462.074	144.038	-57.914	-11.650	0.304
2100	87.617	538.363	465.566	152.789	-58.749	-9.317	0.232
2200	87.841	542.444	469.007	161.562	-59.714	-6.941	0.165
2300	88.067	546.354	472.285	170.357	-60.732	-4.518	0.103
2400	88.297	550.510	475.450	179.175	-62.108	-2.043	0.044
2500	88.531	553.716	478.509	188.016	-63.556	-0.489	-0.010
2600	88.766	557.192	481.469	196.881	-65.196	3.083	-0.062
2700	89.001	560.547	484.336	205.770	-67.088	5.743	-0.111
2800	89.236	563.788	487.218	214.681	-69.233	8.479	-0.158
2900	89.464	566.923	489.814	223.618	-70.553	11.347	-0.204
3000	89.688	569.960	492.435	232.574	-70.604	15.467	-0.269
3100	90.904	572.905	494.984	241.534	-70.558	19.618	-0.338
3200	90.110	575.762	497.464	250.535	-110.511	23.800	-0.388
3300	90.305	578.538	499.879	259.576	-111.461	28.012	-0.443
3400	90.487	581.237	502.233	268.615	-112.406	32.253	-0.496
3500	90.656	583.862	504.527	277.673	-113.343	36.521	-0.545
3600	90.810	586.418	506.567	286.746	-114.269	40.816	-0.592
3700	90.949	588.908	508.953	295.834	-115.182	45.137	-0.637
3800	91.072	591.335	511.089	304.935	-116.079	49.481	-0.680
3900	91.180	593.720	512.762	314.048	-117.930	53.850	-0.721
4000	91.272	596.012	515.219	323.171	-117.817	58.241	-0.761
4100	91.350	598.267	517.218	332.302	-118.655	62.652	-0.798
4200	91.412	600.469	519.174	341.440	-119.470	67.084	-0.834
4300	91.459	602.620	521.089	349.584	-120.260	71.535	-0.869
4400	91.493	604.723	522.966	359.731	-121.026	76.005	-0.902
4500	91.513	606.780	524.806	368.882	-121.765	80.491	-0.934
4600	91.521	608.791	526.610	378.034	-122.477	84.994	-0.965
4700	91.517	610.795	528.380	387.186	-123.162	89.511	-0.995
4800	91.502	612.882	530.116	396.327	-123.820	94.043	-1.023
4900	91.476	614.573	531.820	405.486	-124.450	98.589	-1.051
5000	91.441	616.420	533.494	414.632	-126.437	108.878	-1.137
5100	91.397	618.231	535.138	423.774	-128.507	125.407	-1.284
5200	91.345	620.055	536.753	432.911	-121.065	141.980	-1.426
5300	91.285	621.744	538.340	442.042	-123.555	158.601	-1.563
5400	91.219	623.450	539.900	451.168	-125.162	175.120	-1.693
5500	91.147	625.123	541.435	460.286	-128.882	191.588	-1.823
5600	91.069	626.765	542.944	469.397	-127.715	208.756	-1.947
5700	90.987	628.376	544.429	478.500	-134.638	225.577	-2.067
5800	90.900	629.958	545.890	487.594	-137.709	242.448	-2.183
5900	90.810	631.511	547.325	496.680	-140.864	259.375	-2.296
6000	90.716	633.036	548.744	505.756	-144.125	276.355	-2.406

$$\sigma = [6] \quad \text{Point Group: } [\mathbf{D}_{3h}] \quad \text{Bond Distance: Mo-Br} = [2.42] \text{\AA} \\ \text{Bond Angle: Br-Mo-Br} = [120]^{\circ} \quad \text{Product of the Moments of Inertia: } I_1 I_2 I_3 = [3.16715 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^3 \text{ m}^6]$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Enthalpy of formation The adopted value of $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -20 \pm 8\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-8.368 \pm 33\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is that estimated by Brewer¹ who used bonding models to estimate the enthalpy of formation of MoBr₄, MoBr₃(g), and MoBr₅(g). The value of $\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K})$ combined with JANAF data for Mo(g) and Br(g) leads to $\Delta_H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_4, g) = 238.6 \pm 8\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The mean bond energy $\Delta_{\text{m}}H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_5, g) = 79.5 \pm 3\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ compared to $\Delta_H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_4, g) = 76.0\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.⁴ The enthalpy of formation of MoBr₄(g) is based on the experimental measurements of Oppermann,³ providing some confidence in the estimate of Brewer.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Neat Copolymer and Entropy Brewer⁴ used a slight modification of the vibrational frequencies and internuclear distance estimated by Lofgren.⁴ The Mo-Br distance was taken as 2.42 Å. Drake and Rosenblatt⁵ predicted that MoBr_3 would be planar. The electronic contributions are taken to be the same as those for $\text{MoF}_3(\text{Cl}_2)$ which are estimated from $\text{TaO}(\text{g})$.² The principal moments of inertia are $I_x = I_y = 116.5591 \times 10^{-39}$ g cm² and $I_z = 723.1391 \times 10^{-39}$ g cm².

- References**

 1. L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, communication of September 29, 1978, preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in *Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.*
 2. JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₄(g) and MoF₅(g), 9-30-78; TaO(g), 12-31-73. Br(g), 9-30-61. Mo(g), 11-16-73. H₂O(g), 12-31-73. He(g), 12-31-73. Ar(g), 12-31-73. N₂(g), 12-31-73. O₂(g), 12-31-73. Ne(g), 12-31-73. Kr(g), 12-31-73. Xe(g), 12-31-73. H₂(g), 12-31-73. D₂(g), 12-31-73. He₂(g), 12-31-73. N₂H₄(g), 12-31-73. NH₃(g), 12-31-73. CH₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂H₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂H₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂H₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃H₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄H₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆H₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇H₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₈H₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀H₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂H₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄H₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆H₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈H₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀H₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂H₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄H₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆H₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈H₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀H₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂H₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄H₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆H₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈H₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀H₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂H₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄H₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆H₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈H₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀H₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂H₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄H₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆H₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈H₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀H₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂H₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄H₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆H₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈H₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀H₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂H₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄H₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆H₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₈H₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₈₀H₁₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₈₂H₁₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₈₄H₁₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₈₆H₁₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₈₈H₁₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₉₀H₁₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₉₂H₁₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₉₄H₁₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₉₆H₁₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₉₈H₁₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀₀H₁₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀₂H₁₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀₄H₁₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀₆H₁₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₀₈H₁₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₁₀H₁₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₁₂H₁₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₁₄H₁₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₁₆H₁₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₁₈H₁₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂₀H₁₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂₂H₁₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂₄H₁₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂₆H₁₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₂₈H₁₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₃₀H₁₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₃₂H₁₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₃₄H₁₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₃₆H₁₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₃₈H₁₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄₀H₁₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄₂H₁₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄₄H₁₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄₆H₁₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₄₈H₁₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₅₀H₁₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₅₂H₁₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₅₄H₁₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₅₆H₁₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₅₈H₁₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆₀H₁₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆₂H₁₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆₄H₁₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆₆H₁₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₆₈H₁₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₇₀H₁₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₇₂H₁₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₇₄H₁₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₇₆H₁₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₇₈H₁₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈₀H₂₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈₂H₂₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈₄H₂₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈₆H₂₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₈₈H₂₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₁₉₀H₂₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₁₉₂H₂₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₁₉₄H₂₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₁₉₆H₂₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₁₉₈H₂₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀₀H₂₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀₂H₂₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀₄H₂₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀₆H₂₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₀₈H₂₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₁₀H₂₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₁₂H₂₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₁₄H₂₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₁₆H₂₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₁₈H₂₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂₀H₂₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂₂H₂₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂₄H₂₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂₆H₂₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₂₈H₂₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₃₀H₂₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₃₂H₂₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₃₄H₂₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₃₆H₂₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₃₈H₂₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄₀H₂₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄₂H₂₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄₄H₂₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄₆H₂₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₄₈H₂₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₅₀H₂₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₅₂H₂₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₅₄H₂₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₅₆H₂₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₅₈H₂₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆₀H₂₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆₂H₂₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆₄H₂₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆₆H₂₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₆₈H₂₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₇₀H₂₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₇₂H₂₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₇₄H₂₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₇₆H₂₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₇₈H₂₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈₀H₃₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈₂H₃₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈₄H₃₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈₆H₃₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₈₈H₃₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₂₉₀H₃₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₂₉₂H₃₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₂₉₄H₃₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₂₉₆H₃₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₂₉₈H₃₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀₀H₃₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀₂H₃₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀₄H₃₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀₆H₃₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₀₈H₃₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₁₀H₃₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₁₂H₃₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₁₄H₃₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₁₆H₃₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₁₈H₃₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂₀H₃₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂₂H₃₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂₄H₃₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂₆H₃₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₂₈H₃₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₃₀H₃₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₃₂H₃₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₃₄H₃₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₃₆H₃₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₃₈H₃₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄₀H₃₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄₂H₃₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄₄H₃₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄₆H₃₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₄₈H₃₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₅₀H₃₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₅₂H₃₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₅₄H₃₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₅₆H₃₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₅₈H₃₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆₀H₃₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆₂H₃₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆₄H₃₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆₆H₃₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₆₈H₃₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₇₀H₃₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₇₂H₃₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₇₄H₃₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₇₆H₃₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₇₈H₃₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈₀H₄₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈₂H₄₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈₄H₄₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈₆H₄₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₈₈H₄₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₃₉₀H₄₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₃₉₂H₄₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₃₉₄H₄₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₃₉₆H₄₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₃₉₈H₄₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀₀H₄₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀₂H₄₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀₄H₄₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀₆H₄₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₀₈H₄₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₁₀H₄₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₁₂H₄₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₁₄H₄₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₁₆H₄₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₁₈H₄₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂₀H₄₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂₂H₄₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂₄H₄₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂₆H₄₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₂₈H₄₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₃₀H₄₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₃₂H₄₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₃₄H₄₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₃₆H₄₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₃₈H₄₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄₀H₄₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄₂H₄₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄₄H₄₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄₆H₄₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₄₈H₄₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₅₀H₄₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₅₂H₄₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₅₄H₄₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₅₆H₄₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₅₈H₄₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆₀H₄₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆₂H₄₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆₄H₄₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆₆H₄₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₆₈H₄₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₇₀H₄₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₇₂H₄₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₇₄H₄₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₇₆H₄₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₇₈H₄₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈₀H₅₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈₂H₅₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈₄H₅₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈₆H₅₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₈₈H₅₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₄₉₀H₅₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₄₉₂H₅₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₄₉₄H₅₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₄₉₆H₅₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₄₉₈H₅₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀₀H₅₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀₂H₅₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀₄H₅₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀₆H₅₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₀₈H₅₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₁₀H₅₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₁₂H₅₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₁₄H₅₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₁₆H₅₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₁₈H₅₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂₀H₅₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂₂H₅₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂₄H₅₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂₆H₅₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₂₈H₅₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₃₀H₅₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₃₂H₅₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₃₄H₅₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₃₆H₅₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₃₈H₅₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄₀H₅₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄₂H₅₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄₄H₅₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄₆H₅₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₄₈H₅₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₅₀H₅₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₅₂H₅₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₅₄H₅₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₅₆H₅₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₅₈H₅₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆₀H₅₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆₂H₅₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆₄H₅₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆₆H₅₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₆₈H₅₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₇₀H₅₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₇₂H₅₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₇₄H₅₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₇₆H₅₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₇₈H₅₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈₀H₆₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈₂H₆₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈₄H₆₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈₆H₆₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₈₈H₆₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₅₉₀H₆₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₅₉₂H₆₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₅₉₄H₆₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₅₉₆H₆₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₅₉₈H₆₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀₀H₆₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀₂H₆₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀₄H₆₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀₆H₆₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₀₈H₆₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₁₀H₆₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₁₂H₆₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₁₄H₆₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₁₆H₆₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₁₈H₆₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂₀H₆₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂₂H₆₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂₄H₆₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂₆H₆₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₂₈H₆₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₃₀H₆₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₃₂H₆₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₃₄H₆₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₃₆H₆₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₃₈H₆₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄₀H₆₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄₂H₆₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄₄H₆₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄₆H₆₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₄₈H₆₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₅₀H₆₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₅₂H₆₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₅₄H₆₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₅₆H₆₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₅₈H₆₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆₀H₆₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆₂H₆₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆₄H₆₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆₆H₆₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₆₈H₆₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₇₀H₆₉₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₇₂H₆₉₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₇₄H₆₉₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₇₆H₆₉₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₇₈H₆₉₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈₀H₇₀₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈₂H₇₀₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈₄H₇₀₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈₆H₇₀₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₈₈H₇₀₈(g), 12-31-73. C₆₉₀H₇₁₀(g), 12-31-73. C₆₉₂H₇₁₂(g), 12-31-73. C₆₉₄H₇₁₄(g), 12-31-73. C₆₉₆H₇₁₆(g), 12-31-73. C₆₉₈H₇₁₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀₀H₇₂₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀₂H₇₂₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀₄H₇₂₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀₆H₇₂₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₀₈H₇₂₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₁₀H₇₃₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₁₂H₇₃₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₁₄H₇₃₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₁₆H₇₃₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₁₈H₇₃₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂₀H₇₄₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂₂H₇₄₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂₄H₇₄₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂₆H₇₄₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₂₈H₇₄₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₃₀H₇₅₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₃₂H₇₅₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₃₄H₇₅₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₃₆H₇₅₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₃₈H₇₅₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄₀H₇₆₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄₂H₇₆₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄₄H₇₆₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄₆H₇₆₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₄₈H₇₆₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₅₀H₇₇₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₅₂H₇₇₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₅₄H₇₇₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₅₆H₇₇₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₅₈H₇₇₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆₀H₇₈₀(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆₂H₇₈₂(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆₄H₇₈₄(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆₆H₇₈₆(g), 12-31-73. C₇₆₈H₇₈₈(g), 12-31-73. C₇₇₀H₇₉₀(g), 12-31-7

PREVIOUS: September 1978 (1 atm)

CURRENT: September 1978 (1 bar)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Phosphoryl Bromide (POBr₃)M_r = 286.68516 Phosphoryl Bromide (POBr₃)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 359.83 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-389.1] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa		
	T/K	C _p	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H [°] - H [°] (T _r)/RT	kJ/mol ⁻¹	ΔG [°]
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm ⁻¹	0	.000	.000	INFINITE	-19.850	-362.496
	100	59.241	277.729	432.505	-15.523	-364.698
	150	71.868	303.845	385.547	-12.225	-378.155
	200	80.531	325.763	367.792	-8.406	-385.304
	250	89.998	344.437	361.291	-4.239	-370.529
	298.15	89.862	359.832	359.832	.000	-389.112
	300	89.989	360.988	360.988	.166	-383.496
	350	92.960	374.494	360.941	4.743	-416.299
	400	95.267	387.063	362.435	9.451	-374.399
	450	97.107	398.394	366.700	14.262	-366.425
	500	98.602	408.706	370.193	19.156	-436.394
	600	100.851	426.894	378.334	29.136	-436.206
	700	102.423	442.566	386.417	39.304	-435.555
	800	103.555	456.120	394.513	49.606	-328.136
	900	104.391	468.568	401.895	60.005	-435.533
	1000	105.022	479.601	409.123	70.477	-312.765
Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]						-297.444
Point Group: C _{3v}	340 (1)					-117.111
Bond Distances: P-O = 1.41 ± 0.07 Å; P-Br = 2.06 ± 0.03 Å	488 (2)					-126.633
Bond Angle: Br-P-Br = 108° ± 3°	1261 (1)					-5.525
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I _A /I _B /C = 1.11121 × 10 ⁻¹¹ g ³ ·cm ⁶	σ = 3					-282.171
						14.739

Enthalpy of Formation
The ΔH[°](POBr₃, g, 298.15 K) is calculated from the enthalpy of formation of the crystal and the enthalpy of sublimation. The enthalpy of sublimation is obtained by combining the Δ_{vap}H[°] and an estimated Δ_{sub}H[°]. The enthalpy of formation of the crystal is derived from the enthalpies observed for the reaction: POBr₃(cr) + (n+3)H₂O(l) → [H₃PO_n + 3 HBr] in nH₂O(l). The data used in these calculations may be summarized as follows:

Data	Source	ΔdH [°] (H ₃ PO _n , aq, 298.15 K)	Obtained graphically from Holmes ¹
	Obtained from ²	ΔdH [°] (HBr, aq, 298.15 K)	Obtained graphically from ²
	Recalculated from data of Chamley and Skinner ³	ΔdH [°] (H ₂ O, l, 298.15 K) = -68.3174 kcal·mol ⁻¹	Estimated from comparison with POCl ₃
	Estimated from comparison with POCl ₃	Δ _{sub} H [°] (298.15 K) = [3.7] kcal·mol ⁻¹	Estimated from the Δ _{vap} H [°] at T _{vap} (10.6 kcal·mol ⁻¹) at 464.9 K. Δ _{vap} H [°] was calculated from a least squares treatment of the vapor pressure data of Driell ⁴
		Δ _{vap} H [°] (298.15 K) = [12.1] kcal·mol ⁻¹	

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants used were calculated from electron diffraction measurements by Sechrist and Brockway.⁵ The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = I_B = 86.8222 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm² and I_C = 147.4125 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². From the Raman spectra of POBr₃ the vibrational frequencies were measured and assigned by Gerdting and Driell.⁶ The Raman spectra was studied and the vibrational frequencies were listed by Delwaalle and Francois.⁷

References

- W. S. Holmes, Trans. Faraday Soc. **58**, 1916 (1962).
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Circ. 500, 1268 pp. (1952).
- J. Chamley and H. A. Skinner, J. Chem. Soc. 450 (1953).
- M. van Driell, Rec. Trav. Chim. **61**, 748 (1942).
- J. H. Sechrist and L. O. Brockway, J. Am. Chem. Soc. **66**, 1941 (1944).
- H. Gerdting and M. van Driell, Rec. Trav. Chim. **61**, 419 (1942).
- M. L. Delwaalle and F. Francois, Compt. Rend. **220**, 817 (1945); *ibid.* **222**, 550 (1946); and J. Chim. Phys. **46**, 87 (1949).

Br₃O₂P₁(g)M_r = 286.68516 Phosphoryl Bromide (POBr₃)

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K			Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa		
	T/K	C _p	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H [°] - H [°] (T _r)/RT	kJ/mol ⁻¹	ΔG [°]
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm ⁻¹	0	.000	.000	INFINITE	-19.850	-362.496
	100	59.241	277.729	432.505	-15.523	-364.698
	150	71.868	303.845	385.547	-12.225	-378.155
	200	80.531	325.763	367.792	-8.406	-385.304
	250	89.998	344.437	361.291	-4.239	-370.529
	298.15	89.862	359.832	359.832	.000	-389.112
	300	89.989	360.988	360.988	.166	-383.496
	350	92.960	374.494	360.941	4.743	-416.299
	400	95.267	387.063	362.435	9.451	-374.399
	450	97.107	398.394	366.700	14.262	-366.425
	500	98.602	408.706	370.193	19.156	-436.394
	600	100.851	426.894	378.334	29.136	-436.206
	700	102.423	442.566	386.417	39.304	-435.555
	800	103.555	456.120	394.513	49.606	-328.136
	900	104.391	468.568	401.895	60.005	-435.533
	1000	105.022	479.601	409.123	70.477	-312.765
Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]						-297.444
Point Group: C _{3v}	340 (1)					-117.111
Bond Distances: P-O = 1.41 ± 0.07 Å; P-Br = 2.06 ± 0.03 Å	488 (2)					-126.633
Bond Angle: Br-P-Br = 108° ± 3°	1261 (1)					-5.525
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I _A /I _B /C = 1.11121 × 10 ⁻¹¹ g ³ ·cm ⁶	σ = 3					-282.171
						14.739

Br₃O₂P₁(g)

Phosphoryl Bromide (POBr₃)

PREVIOUS December 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT December 1963 (1 bar)

Phosphorus Bromide (PB₃)

IDEAL GAS

$$M_r = 27.068576$$

Phosphorus Bromide (PB₃)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 348.234 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -121.7 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -146.0 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}
392 (1)	392.2 (2)
161.3 (1)	115.7 (2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

$\sigma = 3$

Point Group: C_{3v}

Bond Distance: P-Br = 2.20 ± 0.03 Å

Bond Angle: Br-P-Br = 106° ± 3°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_{AB}/C = 1.18987 \times 10^{-11} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of PB₃ gas from white (α) phosphorus, −34.9 kcal·mol^{−1}, was obtained by Charmley and Skinner.¹ To obtain their value (−34.9 kcal·mol^{−1}), Charmley and Skinner measured the enthalpy of formation of the liquid, and combined it and their estimate of the liquid enthalpy with the enthalpy of vaporization (9.5 kcal·mol^{−1}) calculated by Driel and Gerding.² For the liquid enthalpy of formation Charmley and Skinner¹ observed the $\Delta H^\circ = -67.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for PB₃(l). Driel and Gerding² measured the vapor pressure over PB₃(l) + (n+3)H₂O(l) → [H₃PO₄ + 3HBr]. The uncertainties on the enthalpy of vaporization with the aid of a modified Clapeyron equation. The uncertainties on the enthalpy of formation are estimates.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Williams and Gord³ have reported moments of inertia from the microwave spectrum of PB₃. From this data Whiffen⁴ has calculated the selected molecular constants. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 85.2188 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$ and $I_C = 163.8427 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^2$. Lister and Sutton⁵ have reported P-Br = 2.23 ± 0.04 Å and the angle Br-P-Br = 100 ± 2°. Swingle⁶ has measured P-Br = 2.18 ± 0.03 Å and the angle Br-P-Br = 101.5 ± 1.5°. Swingle's data as well as that of Lister and Sutton were obtained by electron diffraction. The 106° angle was selected since 101.5° and 100° give imaginary force constants with the ranges allowed for the type A, 392 cm^{−1} frequency and the form of the potential function assumed by Davis and Oetjen.⁷

The vibrational frequencies were measured and assigned in the infrared by Cabannes and Rausset⁸ and by Delwaille.⁹ The Raman assignments were as follows: type A, 380 cm^{−1} and 1622 cm^{−1}; and type E, 400 cm^{−1} and 116 cm^{−1}.

References

- T. Charmley and H. A. Skinner, J. Chem. Soc. 450 (1953).
- M. van Driel and H. Gerding, Rec. Trav. Chem. 60, 943 (1941).
- S. M. Swingle, personal communication from L. Pauling and V. Schomaker, California Institute of Technology to P. W. Allen and L. E. Sutton, Acta Cryst. 7, 225 (1950).
- D. H. Whiffen in "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," L. E. Sutton (scientific editor), Special Publication No. 11, The Chemical Society (London) (1958).
- M. Lister and L. E. Sutton, Trans. Faraday Soc. 37, 393 (1941).
- S. M. Swingle, personal communication from L. Pauling and V. Schomaker, California Institute of Technology to P. W. Allen and L. E. Sutton, Acta Cryst. 3, 46 (1950).
- P. W. Davis and R. A. Oetjen, J. Molecular Spec. 2, 253 (1958).
- J. Cabannes and A. Rausset, Ann. Phys. (Paris) 19, 229 (1933).
- M. L. Delwaille, Compt. Rend. 222, 1391 (1946), Compt. Rend. 224, 389 (1947).

Phosphorus Bromide (PB₃)

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 atm)

PREVIOUS: December 1963 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: December 1963 (1 atm)

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = T _r = 298.15 K		Standard State Pressure = p [*] = 0.1 MPa	
C _p J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o J ^o ·K ⁻¹	H ^o –H ^o (T _r)/T	kJ·mol ⁻¹	ΔH ^o	log K _r
0	0	0	0	0	INFINITE
100	54.768	275.812	411.024	−121.651	73.249
200	69.764	319.032	355.025	−122.496	40.989
250	73.619	335.046	349.973	−125.788	40.378
289.15	76.033	348.234	0.	−127.512	34.378
300	76.108	348.704	348.235	0.141	29.701
350	80.720	360.569	349.168	−146.022	29.701
400	85.922	371.034	359.025	−169.530	29.701
450	79.748	380.380	353.986	−173.338	29.701
500	388.815	357.054	11.877	−193.449	19.106
600	81.176	403.545	363.610	−193.981	16.380
700	81.583	416.099	370.234	−193.764	13.489
800	82.018	420.029	376.665	−193.840	11.080
900	82.500	435.704	382.809	−193.904	9.272
1000	82.417	445.379	388.640	−193.964	7.366
1100	82.542	453.240	394.161	−194.023	6.740
1200	82.637	460.427	399.388	−194.072	122.539
1300	82.771	467.044	404.341	81.514	5.004
1400	82.711	475.176	409.041	86.288	−103.089
1500	82.818	478.888	413.509	98.068	−91.288
1600	82.858	483.234	417.746	106.352	2.769
1700	82.890	489.259	421.824	114.639	−67.816
1800	82.918	493.997	425.703	122.930	2.214
1900	82.941	498.481	429.416	131.223	1.225
2000	82.950	502.736	432.977	139.518	0.905
2100	82.977	506.784	436.396	147.815	−21.340
2200	82.992	510.644	439.684	151.856	0.537
2300	83.005	514.334	442.607	151.139	−9.800
2400	83.016	517.867	445.903	164.413	0.244
2500	83.026	521.256	448.849	172.714	−0.304
2600	83.035	527.646	451.697	183.319	−1.714
2700	83.043	532.077	454.433	197.673	−13.205
2800	83.050	530.667	457.121	205.923	−250.835
2900	83.057	533.581	459.707	214.233	13.205
3000	83.062	536.597	462.217	222.539	−250.374
3100	83.067	539.121	464.634	230.320	36.616
3200	83.072	541.758	467.023	239.153	−47.561
3300	83.076	544.314	469.326	247.666	−9.556
3400	83.080	546.794	471.566	247.864	−1.141
3500	83.084	549.064	475.188	248.377	−1.141
3600	83.087	551.543	477.881	248.585	−1.473
3700	83.090	553.820	479.587	248.320	93.175
3800	83.093	556.036	479.982	250.860	−1.622
3900	83.096	558.194	481.204	254.634	−2.617
4000	83.098	560.228	483.893	303.622	206.707
4100	83.100	562.350	485.781	313.932	−2.699
4200	83.102	564.353	487.522	323.460	−2.239
4300	83.104	566.308	489.435	322.442	−2.852
4400	83.106	568.219	491.204	320.552	−2.924
5100	83.116	580.489	502.638	347.174	−2.991
5200	83.117	582.103	504.130	345.019	263.288
5300	83.118	583.686	505.636	345.485	−24.519
5400	83.119	585.240	507.096	347.176	353.470
5500	83.120	586.765	508.531	347.467	364.704
4900	83.113	577.164	509.941	340.418	329.355
5000	83.115	578.843	510.097	348.600	−243.979
5100	83.116	580.489	502.638	347.379	319.712
5200	83.117	582.103	504.130	345.139	310.974
5300	83.118	583.686	505.636	345.485	274.387
5400	83.119	585.240	507.096	347.176	353.470
5500	83.120	586.765	508.531	347.467	364.704
5600	83.121	588.262	509.941	340.418	329.355
5700	83.121	589.734	511.328	348.600	−243.979
5800	83.122	591.179	512.692	455.224	33.650
5900	83.123	592.600	514.035	453.537	368.888
6000	83.124	593.997	515.535	471.849	−238.559

Phosphorus Bromide (PB₃)

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 bar)

PREVIOUS: December 1963 (1 atm)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Thiophosphoryl Bromide (PSBr₃)

IDEAL GAS

M_r = 302.74576 Thiophosphoryl Bromide (PSBr₃)

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 372.828 \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(0 \text{ K}) = [-238.2] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-263.6] \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	C^*
299 (1)	0
438 (2)	100
718 (1)	150
115 (2)	200
165 (2)	250
179 (2)	298.15

Ground State Quantum Weight [1]

 $\sigma = 3$ Point Group: C_v, Bond Distances: P-Br = 2.13 ± 0.03 Å; P-S = 1.89 ± 0.06 Å

Bond Angle: Br-P-Br = 106° ± 3°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B / C = 1.94531 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ (PSBr₃, g, 298.15 K) was calculated from the $\Delta_f H^{\circ}$ (POBr₃, g, 298.15 K) and estimated strengths for P-S and P-O bonds. The difference in the P-S and P-O bond strengths was assumed to be the same for POF₃ - PSF₃ and POBr₃ - PSBr₃. For the P-S bond strength in PSF₃, Henderson and Scheffee¹ estimated 91 kcal from a consideration of unpublished data. The P-O bond was estimated to be 115 kcal by Neale and Williams² and Neale *et al.*³

Auxiliary data for POBr₃, O(g), and S(g) are from the JANAF tables.⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular parameters were determined from electron diffraction data by Secrist and Brockway.⁵ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = 112.5445 \times 10^{-49} \text{ g cm}^2$ and $I_C = 153.5823 \times 10^{-49} \text{ g cm}^2$.

The vibrational frequencies obtained from the Raman spectra of PSBr₃ were reported by Delwaalle and Francois.⁶

References

- C. B. Henderson and R. S. Scheffee, "Survey of Thermochemical Data," Atlantic Research Corp., Alexandria, Virginia, (January 1960).
- E. Neale and L. T. D. Williams, J. Chem. Soc. 2485 (1955).
- E. Neale, L. T. D. Williams, and V. T. Moores, J. Chem. Soc., 472 (1956).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: POBr₃(g), 3-31-63; O(g), 6-30-62; SE₃, 3-31-61.
- J. H. Secrist and L. O. Brockway, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 66, 1941 (1944).
- M. L. Delwaalle and F. Francois, Compt. Rend. 24, 1422 (1947).

Br₃P₂S₁(g)

T/K	$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		$\text{Standard State Pressure} = p' = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C^*	S^*	$-(G^* - H^*(T))/RT$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)/RT$
0	0.000	0.000	INFINITE	-21.191
100	65.087	284.597	450.000	-16.591
150	77.458	313.212	399.905	-13.004
200	83.612	336.689	375.258	-8.914
250	91.175	356.429	374.371	-4.486
300	94.934	372.528	372.828	.000
350	95.055	373.415	372.829	.176
400	98.831	401.087	372.998	5.001
450	101.250	413.326	376.624	9.945
500	102.468	424.074	383.530	14.976
600	104.045	442.907	397.234	20.072
700	105.051	459.026	400.652	30.404
800	105.728	473.101	408.847	40.862
900	106.204	485.583	416.693	51.403
1000	106.551	496.792	424.152	62.001
1100	106.810	506.960	431.225	72.640
1200	107.010	516.626	437.929	94.000
1300	107.166	524.334	444.289	104.709
1400	107.291	532.781	450.529	115.422
1500	107.392	540.187	456.076	126.167
1600	107.475	547.120	461.552	136.910
1700	107.544	553.638	466.779	147.661
1800	107.602	559.787	471.777	158.419
1900	107.652	565.606	476.563	169.181
2000	107.694	571.106	481.155	179.949
2100	107.730	576.384	483.565	190.720
2200	107.762	581.197	489.808	201.495
2300	107.789	586.187	493.895	212.272
2400	107.813	590.775	497.837	223.032
2500	107.833	595.177	501.643	233.835
2600	107.854	599.407	505.322	244.619
2700	107.871	603.477	508.883	255.205
2800	107.886	607.401	512.232	265.193
2900	107.899	611.187	515.976	276.992
3000	107.912	614.845	518.921	287.773
3100	107.923	618.384	522.072	298.565
3200	107.933	621.810	525.136	309.358
3300	107.942	625.132	528.116	320.151
3400	107.950	628.354	531.017	330.946
3500	107.958	631.483	533.843	341.741
3600	107.965	634.525	536.798	352.538
3700	107.972	637.983	539.285	363.534
3800	107.978	640.663	541.907	374.122
3900	107.983	643.167	544.467	384.930
4000	107.988	645.901	546.969	395.728
4100	107.993	648.568	549.415	406.528
4200	107.998	651.170	551.807	417.327
4300	108.002	653.712	554.147	428.127
4400	108.006	656.193	556.438	438.927
4500	108.009	658.622	558.682	449.728
4600	108.012	660.996	560.881	460.529
4700	108.016	663.319	563.036	471.311
4800	108.019	665.593	565.149	482.152
4900	108.021	667.820	567.924	492.934
5000	108.024	670.003	569.255	503.737
5100	108.026	672.142	571.252	514.539
5200	108.029	674.239	573.212	525.342
5300	108.031	676.297	575.138	536.145
5400	108.033	678.316	577.030	546.948
5500	108.035	680.269	578.889	557.751
5600	108.037	682.245	580.718	568.555
5700	108.039	684.158	582.216	579.359
5800	108.040	686.037	584.284	590.163
5900	108.042	687.384	586.025	592.764
6000	108.043	689.599	587.738	611.771

CURRENT: December 1963 (1 atm)

Br₃P₂S₁(g)

Br₃Si₁(g)**Tribromosilyl (SiBr₃)****IDEAL GAS**

$$S^o(298.15\text{ K}) = [351.77 \pm 8.4] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(0\text{ K}) = [-179.1 \pm 63] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^o(298.15\text{ K}) = [-201.7 \pm 63] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies ν, cm^{-1}	
[362] (1) [168] (1) [483.5] (2) [116.8] (2)	
300	74,578
300	74,663
350	76,584
400	77,944
450	78,934
500	79,673
600	80,677
700	81,305
800	82,723
900	82,014
1000	82,224
1100	82,381
1200	82,501
1300	82,595
1400	82,670
1500	82,731
1600	82,780
1700	82,822
1800	82,836
1900	82,856
2000	82,911
2200	82,932
2300	82,967
2400	82,982
2500	82,994
2600	83,006
2700	83,016
2800	83,025
2900	83,033
3000	83,040
3200	83,053
3300	83,058
3400	83,063
3500	83,068
3600	83,072
3700	83,076
3800	83,079
3900	83,082
4000	83,086
4100	83,088
4200	83,091
4300	83,093
4400	83,096
4500	83,098
5100	83,108
5200	83,110
5300	83,111
5400	83,112
5500	83,113
5600	83,114
5700	83,115
5800	83,116
5900	83,117
6000	83,118

Ground State Quantum Weight: [2]
Point Group: [C₁]

Bond Distance: Si-Br = [2.17] Å

Bond Angle: Br-Si-Br = [111.36]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B / I_C = [1.290982 \times 10^{11}] \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

$\sigma = [3]$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of SiBr₃(g) is based on an assumed average bond energy of $78 \pm 5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This average bond energy is that of SiBr₄(g), i.e. $\Delta_f H^o(\text{SiBr}_4\text{g})/4$. The rationale for this assumption is based on the same relationship existing for the silicon chloride and fluoride species.¹

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular structure is assumed to be identical to the SiBr₃ group in SiHB₃¹. From this structure we estimate the following principal moments of inertia: $I_A = I_B = 87.0168 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$, and $I_C = 170.479 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$. The vibrational frequencies are assumed to be those of the SiBr₃ group in SiHB₃(g).

Reference

¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SiCl₃(g) and SiF₃(g), 12-31-77; SiBr₄(g) and SiHB₃(g), 12-31-76.

T/K	C_p^o	$S^o - [G^o - H^o(T)/T]$	Standard State Pressure = $P^o = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
			$H^o - H^o(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^o$	$\Delta_f G^o$
0	0	0	-17,370	-179,082	-179,082
100	53,692	281,244	-13,174	-199,005	103,950
200	67,782	323,273	358,414	-7,028	56,889
250	71,881	338,368	352,988	-3,530	47,360
298.15	74,578	351,774	0	-201,694	40,802
300	74,663	352,226	0,138	-204,803	40,584
350	76,584	363,838	352,692	-3,922	35,186
400	77,944	374,218	354,750	-7,787	30,539
450	78,934	383,459	357,436	11,710	26,961
500	79,673	391,816	360,463	15,676	23,527
600	80,677	406,438	366,941	21,698	20,083
700	81,305	418,925	373,497	-247,855	19,767
800	82,723	429,811	379,871	-247,809	16,685
900	82,014	439,454	385,966	48,140	12,576
1000	82,224	448,107	391,754	56,352	11,137
1100	82,381	455,951	397,240	64,583	9,960
1200	82,501	463,125	402,435	72,877	8,978
1300	82,595	469,732	407,361	81,082	8,147
1400	82,670	475,836	412,038	89,346	7,434
1500	82,731	481,562	416,485	97,616	6,816
1600	82,780	486,903	420,721	103,892	6,274
1700	82,822	491,923	424,763	114,172	5,781
1800	82,836	496,638	428,627	122,456	5,269
1900	82,856	501,138	432,326	136,743	4,811
2000	82,911	505,390	435,874	139,033	4,398
2200	82,932	513,294	439,281	147,325	4,025
2300	82,967	516,982	445,982	155,619	3,684
2400	82,982	520,514	448,758	163,915	3,374
2500	82,994	523,901	451,697	180,511	3,088
2600	83,006	527,157	457,537	188,811	2,825
2700	83,016	530,289	457,285	197,112	2,557
2800	83,025	533,309	459,946	205,414	2,357
2900	83,033	536,222	462,527	213,717	2,147
3000	83,040	539,037	465,030	222,021	1,952
3200	83,053	544,397	467,462	230,325	1,769
3300	83,058	546,953	472,124	246,936	1,615
3400	83,063	549,422	474,361	253,424	1,463
3500	83,068	551,840	476,541	265,348	1,308
3600	83,072	554,180	478,665	271,855	1,150
3700	83,076	556,210	480,737	280,163	1,010
3800	83,079	558,672	482,759	288,470	948,338
3900	83,082	560,850	484,753	296,778	904,220
4000	83,086	562,934	486,662	305,087	863,438
4100	83,088	564,985	488,547	313,396	821,255
4200	83,091	566,988	490,391	321,705	781,133
4300	83,093	568,943	492,195	330,014	74,934
4400	83,096	570,853	493,961	338,723	69,415
4500	83,098	572,720	495,691	346,633	69,427
5100	83,108	583,122	505,378	396,495	69,436
5200	83,110	584,736	506,889	404,806	69,445
5300	83,111	586,319	508,372	413,117	69,453
5400	83,112	587,872	509,830	421,428	69,460
5500	83,113	589,397	511,263	429,739	69,467
5600	83,114	590,895	512,672	438,050	69,474
5700	83,115	592,366	514,057	446,362	69,481
5800	83,116	593,812	515,420	454,674	69,488
5900	83,117	595,232	516,760	462,985	69,495
6000	83,118	596,639	518,080	471,297	69,518

PREVIOUS - December 1977 (1 atm)

CURRENT - December 1977 (1 bar)

Br₃Si₁(g)**Tribromosilyl (SiBr₃)**

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_3$)

CRYSTAL

 $Br_3Ti_1(cr)$

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 176.4 \pm 3.3 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{cr} &= 179.9 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

The enthalpy of formation of $TiBr_3(cr)$ is based on the vapor pressure data reported by Hall and Blocher¹ for the process $1/2Hg_2Br_3(cr) + TiBr_3(cr) \rightleftharpoons TiBr_4(g) + Hg(l)$ over the temperature range 430 to 546 K. 2nd and 3rd law analyses of these data give values for the enthalpy of reaction of 24.2 ± 0.3 and $24.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, respectively, for seven points, with ten points rejected due to failure of a statistical test. The 3rd law drift in the data is calculated as $0.6 \pm 0.8 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The 3rd law value of $24.4 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is combined with the JANAF enthalpies of formation of $TiBr_4(g)$ and $HgBr_2(cr)$ to obtain the adopted enthalpy of formation, $\Delta_fH^\circ(cr, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -131.5 \pm 2.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-550.196 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity and entropy of $TiBr_3(cr)$ have been measured over the temperature range 51 to 800 K by King *et al.*² Heat capacities above 800 K are estimated from graphical extrapolation. The value of $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 8.60 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The value of $S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ is estimated from a Debye-Einstein extrapolation of the measured heat capacities, the equation being $C_p^\circ = D(70.0/T) + E(120/T) + F(306/T)$. It is assumed that all electronic entropy is contained within the measured and extrapolated heat capacities.

Transition Data

A second order transition at 179.9 K was observed by King *et al.*² The heat capacity at this temperature is in excess of $56.1 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. King *et al.*² measured the value of $H^\circ(188 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(160 \text{ K})$ as $0.773 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the enthalpies of formation of $TiBr_3(cr)$ and $TiBr_3(g)$ at the sublimation temperature. The sublimation temperature is taken as the point at which $\Delta_fG = 0$ for the process $TiBr_3(cr) = TiBr_3(g)$ at one bar.

References

- ¹E. H. Hall and J. M. Blocher, Jr., *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **105**, 40 (1958).
²E. G. King, W. W. Weller, A. U. Christensen and K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, (1961).

 $TiBr_3$ $Br_3Ti_1(cr)$ $M_r = 287.592$ Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_3$)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
	C_p°	S°	$-G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/RT$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	Δ_fH°	Δ_fG°
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	70.655	74.136	264.466	-22.970	-531.572	-531.572
200	97.818	137.244	185.506	-19.033	-532.385	-532.385
300	101.705	176.443	176.443	0	-550.196	-525.561
400	105.818	177.073	176.445	0.188	-550.264	-525.408
500	114.709	206.789	180.471	10.327	-594.259	-507.949
600	125.507	231.322	188.246	21.338	-591.526	-486.673
700	137.210	273.423	197.274	33.541	-587.928	-466.024
800	147.277	292.463	216.262	46.691	-583.274	-446.060
900	151.879	310.073	225.722	60.961	-577.557	-426.837
1000	156.673	326.329	234.980	75.918	-571.237	-408.372
1100	161.084	341.471	243.980	91.349	-564.588	-390.630
1200	165.111	355.663	252.702	107.240	-557.687	-373.567
1300	168.755	369.023	261.141	123.553	-554.556	-357.021
1400	172.013	381.653	269.302	140.250	-546.541	-340.833
1500	174.891	393.621	277.195	174.640	-538.772	-325.372

Transition Data

A second order transition at 179.9 K was observed by King *et al.*² The heat capacity at this temperature is in excess of $56.1 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. King *et al.*² measured the value of $H^\circ(188 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(160 \text{ K})$ as $0.773 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation is calculated from the enthalpies of formation of $TiBr_3(cr)$ and $TiBr_3(g)$ at the sublimation temperature. The sublimation temperature is taken as the point at which $\Delta_fG = 0$ for the process $TiBr_3(cr) = TiBr_3(g)$ at one bar.

References

- ¹E. H. Hall and J. M. Blocher, Jr., *J. Electrochem. Soc.* **105**, 40 (1958).
²E. G. King, W. W. Weller, A. U. Christensen and K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, (1961).

Br₃Ti₄(g)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$			
T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$-G^*-H^*(T)/T$	$H^*-H^*(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^*$
	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	J·K ⁻¹	J·mol ⁻¹
0	0.0	0.0	INFINITE	-18.122	-351.415
100	53.060	283.335	423.540	-13.820	-331.863
200	71.226	328.902	366.016	-7.441	-334.752
250	76.150	345.361	360.354	-3.748	-356.447
298.15	79.334	359.064	359.064	0.	-374.886
300	79.433	359.555	359.066	0.147	-374.996
350	81.623	371.976	360.042	4.177	-421.229
400	83.104	382.978	362.234	8.297	-421.179
450	84.118	392.829	363.096	12.480	-421.117
500	84.816	401.730	368.322	16.704	-421.050
600	85.616	417.274	375.227	25.201	-420.928
700	86.968	430.502	382.198	33.813	-420.842
800	86.103	441.992	388.970	42.417	-420.791
900	86.137	452.107	393.436	50.030	-420.815
1000	86.128	461.211	401.568	59.643	-420.984
1100	86.102	469.419	407.369	68.255	-421.362
1200	86.008	476.909	412.856	76.853	-425.936
1300	86.033	483.197	418.052	85.469	-426.013
1400	86.936	490.171	429.978	94.070	-426.184
1500	85.938	496.103	427.658	102.668	-426.465
1600	85.921	501.649	432.111	111.262	-426.870
1700	85.884	506.857	436.356	119.832	-427.413
1800	85.847	511.765	440.411	128.438	-428.111
1900	85.812	516.406	444.289	137.021	-428.980
2000	85.779	520.806	448.006	145.601	-444.720
2100	85.748	524.991	451.573	154.177	-447.724
2200	85.718	528.979	455.002	162.750	-448.760
2300	85.691	532.789	458.302	171.321	-450.832
2400	85.665	536.435	461.482	179.852	-452.939
2500	85.641	539.932	464.550	188.454	-455.083
2600	85.619	543.290	467.515	197.017	-457.263
2700	85.598	545.452	470.381	205.578	-459.479
2800	85.578	549.634	473.156	214.137	-461.730
2900	85.560	552.637	475.846	222.693	-464.012
3000	85.542	555.537	478.454	231.249	-466.323
3100	85.525	558.342	480.986	239.802	-468.661
3200	85.508	561.057	483.446	248.354	-471.022
3300	85.492	563.688	485.838	256.904	-473.401
3400	85.475	566.223	488.165	265.452	-475.796
3500	85.459	568.717	490.432	273.999	-478.201
3600	85.443	571.124	493.640	282.544	-480.614
3700	85.426	573.465	497.793	291.076	-482.127
3800	85.410	575.743	498.893	299.619	-483.307
3900	85.393	577.961	498.944	308.169	-484.538
4000	85.376	580.123	500.946	316.707	-485.815
4100	85.358	582.231	502.903	325.244	-487.134
4200	85.340	584.288	504.816	333.779	-489.489
4300	85.323	586.296	506.688	342.312	-490.876
4400	85.304	588.257	508.520	350.844	-492.127
4500	85.285	590.174	510.313	359.373	-492.730
4600	85.266	592.048	512.070	367.901	-493.405
4700	85.247	593.882	513.791	376.436	-494.076
4800	85.228	595.676	515.478	384.950	-495.656
4900	85.208	597.433	517.133	393.472	-496.135
5000	85.188	599.154	518.756	401.992	-497.161
5100	85.168	600.841	520.349	410.509	-498.625
5200	85.147	602.495	521.913	419.025	-501.184
5300	85.127	604.116	524.449	427.539	-514.693
5400	85.106	605.745	524.957	436.051	-520.204
5500	85.086	607.269	526.440	444.560	-517.708
5600	85.065	608.802	527.897	453.068	-519.205
5700	85.044	610.307	529.330	461.573	-520.694
5800	85.023	611.786	530.738	470.076	-522.173
5900	85.002	613.221	532.125	478.578	-523.640
6000	84.981	614.668	533.488	487.077	-525.095

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

IDEAL GAS

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_3$)

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [359.1 \pm 5.0]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -351.4 \pm 10.5 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$$

卷之三

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights			
$\epsilon_i, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	g_i	$\epsilon_r, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	g_r
0	[2]	[4000]	[2]
[600]	[2]	[10000]	[2]
[1500]	[2]		

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies

Gini Group: G

U - 3

from the enthalpy of sublimation of TiB₂(cr). A tentative equation for the vapor pressure and 3rd law analyses of the equation over the temperature range 700 to 900 K give values and respectively, with a 3rd law drift of $-4.2 \text{ cal} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$. The chosen value of $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(708 \text{ K})$ is based on the 3rd law $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ(708 \text{ K})$.

Enthalpy of Formation

Enthalpy of Formation. The enthalpy of formation of TiBr₅(g) is calculated from the enthalpy of sublimation of TiBr₅(cr). A tentative equation for the vapor pressure of TiBr₅(cr) was reported by Hall and Bloch.¹ 2nd and 3rd law analyses of the equation over the temperature range 700 to 900 K give values of $\Delta_{sub}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$ of 45.2 and 41.9 kcal/mol⁻¹, respectively, with a 3rd law drift of -4.2 cal/K⁻¹mol⁻¹. The chosen value of $\Delta_{dH}^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$, -89.6 ± 2.5 kcal/mol⁻¹ (-374.886 ± 10.5 kJ mol⁻¹), is based on the 3rd law $\Delta_{sub}H^{\circ}(298.15\text{ K})$.

卷之三

Heat Capacity and Entropy
The interatomic distance is estimated from those of $TiCl_4$, $TiCl_3$ and $TiBr_4$. The pyramidal bond angle is estimated assuming that $TiBr_4$ is similar to the group V trihalides. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_a = I_b = 98.0035 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$ and $I_c = 179.3970 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$. The vibrational frequencies are estimated from valence force field predictions and comparisons with group V trihalides. The electronic levels

- References**

 - ¹E. H. Hall and J. M. Blocher, *J. Phys. Chem.* **63**, 1525 (1959).
 - ²C. E. Moore, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand., Circ. **467** (1949).

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_3$)

CRYSTAL

 $Br_3Zr_1(cr)$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [172.05]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-636.0 \pm 67]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Larsen and Leddy¹ studied the reaction $Zr(cr) + 3 ZrBr_4(g) = 4 ZrBr_3(cr)$ in the temperature range 473 to 973 K and pressure range 5 to 15 atm. They present a plot of the fractional reaction, for a series of temperatures, as a function of the reaction time; however, they express doubt concerning the attainment of thermodynamic equilibrium.

The Gibbs energy function change for this reaction was calculated at 100 K intervals from 500 to 1100 K. At each temperature, the equilibrium constant was assumed to be 1, and $\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ accordingly calculated. These values and the enthalpy of formation of $ZrBr_3(g)$ [Refer to the $ZrBr_3$ table] were used to compute a series of values for the standard enthalpy of formation of $ZrBr_3(cr)$. The following table gives representative values at four temperatures.

T/K	K_p	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ kcal \cdot mol $^{-1}$	$\Delta H^\circ(ZrBr_3, cr, 298.15\text{ K})$ kcal \cdot mol $^{-1}$
500	1	-70.26	-132.8
700	1	-96.48	-139.3
900	1	-121.75	-145.6
1100	1	-146.28	-151.8

If one assumes an initial pressure of from 0 to 10 atm for $ZrBr_4$ and stoichiometric amounts of reactants, then, on the basis of zirconium, the reaction must proceed to the extent of 80 to 90% for the pressure of $ZrBr_4$ to attain a value of 1 atm and hence an equilibrium constant of 1. The data of Larsen and Leddy¹ indicate about 82% reaction at 973 K. It was assumed that around 1100 K the equilibrium constant attains a value of 1 giving $-152\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-635.968\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) for the enthalpy of formation of $ZrBr_3(cr)$ at 298.15 K. The limits of error were taken to be $\pm 16\text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which corresponds to a $\pm 500\text{ K}$ temperature spread in the above table.

A 2nd law calculation of their data was carried out but the results are of doubtful value in view of the uncertainty in the attainment of equilibrium at the lower temperatures.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity was estimated in the same manner as for $ZrBr_4(cr)$ [see $ZrBr_4(cr)$ table]. The values for θ_0 and θ_∞ were taken to be the same as those estimated for $ZrBr_4(cr)$. The internal contribution was obtained from the estimated $ZrBr$ vibrational frequencies and the anharmonicity factor "a" was taken to be 2.5×10^{-3} . The specific heat above 300 K was obtained by graphical extrapolation.

It was assumed, in the above estimation, that the crystalline lattice is made up of $ZrBr_3$ molecules. However, Holze² concluded that crystalline Zr_3 was composed of a chain lattice of $(Zr_2I_6)_n$ units. A chain lattice of $(Zr_2Br_6)_n$ units is probably a better representation of the solid state structure of $ZrBr_3$. Until more quantitative data becomes available, however, it is felt that the above analysis gives a fair approximation to the heat capacity of $ZrBr_3$.

Disproportionation Data

As detailed above, this was assumed to be $1100 \pm 500\text{ K}$.

Liquid Phase

It is assumed that the liquid phase is thermodynamically unstable under ordinary conditions.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K was obtained from the difference in the Gibbs energy crossover between gas and solid at 298.15 K. The sublimation point was obtained from the Gibbs energy crossover between gas and solid at one bar.

References

¹E. M. Larsen and J. J. Leddy, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **78**, 5983 (1956).

²E. Holze in R. F. Roisen, "Iodide Metals and Metal Iodides," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, p. 46 (1961).

 $M_r = 330.932$ Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_3$) $Br_3Zr_1(cr)$

T/K	C_p	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$	
		$S^\circ - (G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	Δ_H°	Δ_C°
0	0	0	0	-616.1 \pm 67	-616.078
100	74.421	74.693	255.609	-18.092	-616.074
200	93.232	133.499	180.987	-9.498	-617.825
298.15	99.483	172.054	172.054	0	-607.607
300	99.562	172.670	172.056	0.184	-636.040
400	102.508	201.756	176.002	10.502	-680.202
500	103.763	224.773	183.535	20.619	-566.068
600	104.600	243.771	192.037	31.040	-675.896
700	105.018	259.977	200.611	41.521	-673.790
800	105.437	273.978	208.922	52.044	-500.500
900	105.855	286.442	216.855	62.610	-669.773
1000	106.064	297.587	224.380	73.207	-667.892
1100	106.148	307.700	231.502	83.818	-665.128
1200	106.222	316.940	238.242	94.437	-663.199
1300	106.315	325.447	244.628	105.063	-666.140
1400	106.337	333.327	250.685	115.698	-395.390
1500	106.359	340.666	256.442	126.336	-374.639
1600	106.441	347.534	261.923	136.978	-662.185
1700	106.483	353.989	267.151	147.624	-658.530
1800	106.525	360.076	272.146	158.275	-656.346
1900	106.566	365.837	276.927	168.929	-653.276
2000	106.608	371.304	281.510	179.588	-653.832

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity was estimated in the same manner as for $ZrBr_4(cr)$ [see $ZrBr_4(cr)$ table]. The values for θ_0 and θ_∞ were taken to be the same as those estimated for $ZrBr_4(cr)$. The internal contribution was obtained from the estimated $ZrBr$ vibrational frequencies and the anharmonicity factor "a" was taken to be 2.5×10^{-3} . The specific heat above 300 K was obtained by graphical extrapolation.

It was assumed, in the above estimation, that the crystalline lattice is made up of $ZrBr_3$ molecules. However, Holze² concluded that crystalline Zr_3 was composed of a chain lattice of $(Zr_2I_6)_n$ units. A chain lattice of $(Zr_2Br_6)_n$ units is probably a better representation of the solid state structure of $ZrBr_3$. Until more quantitative data becomes available, however, it is felt that the above analysis gives a fair approximation to the heat capacity of $ZrBr_3$.

Disproportionation Data

As detailed above, this was assumed to be $1100 \pm 500\text{ K}$.

Liquid Phase

It is assumed that the liquid phase is thermodynamically unstable under ordinary conditions.

Sublimation Data

The enthalpy of sublimation at 298.15 K was obtained from the difference in the Gibbs energy crossover between gas and solid at 298.15 K. The sublimation point was obtained from the Gibbs energy crossover between gas and solid at one bar.

References

¹E. M. Larsen and J. J. Leddy, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **78**, 5983 (1956).

²E. Holze in R. F. Roisen, "Iodide Metals and Metal Iodides," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, p. 46 (1961).

IDEAL GAS

 $M_f = 330.932$ Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_3$)

	$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-408] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-431] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	T/K	C_p^*	S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r))/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$\Delta_i H^\circ$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	ΔG°
	0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-19.302	-407.993	-407.993	INFINITE
	100	62.307	292.306	439.075	-14.677	-408.444	-428.192	222.664
	200	75.575	340.557	378.756	-7.640	-410.951	-447.026	116.751
	250	78.032	357.710	372.886	-3.794	-412.545	-455.867	95.248
	298.15	79.443	371.585	371.585	0.	-430.952	-462.081	80.935
	300	79.486	372.076	371.586	0.147	-431.062	-462.274	80.499
	350	80.466	384.403	372.558	4.146	-477.399	-464.937	69.388
	400	81.022	395.183	374.726	8.183	-477.306	-463.169	60.484
	450	81.453	404.732	377.541	12.245	-477.310	-461.402	53.538
	500	81.766	413.351	380.659	16.326	-477.324	-459.634	48.018
	600	82.180	428.209	387.424	24.525	-477.396	-456.090	39.706
	700	82.452	440.987	394.192	32.577	-477.458	-452.229	33.768
	800	82.597	452.006	400.745	41.009	-477.665	-448.942	29.313
	900	82.711	461.742	406.992	49.274	-478.093	-445.321	25.846
	1000	82.793	470.460	412.911	57.550	-478.534	-441.657	23.070
	1100	82.853	478.354	418.507	65.832	-479.098	-437.943	20.796
	1200	82.900	485.566	423.799	74.120	-483.500	-433.950	18.889
	1300	82.916	492.203	428.809	82.412	-488.777	-429.810	17.270
	1400	82.964	498.350	433.559	90.707	-484.107	-425.647	15.881
	1500	82.987	504.075	438.072	99.004	-484.501	-421.458	14.676
	1600	83.006	509.431	442.306	107.304	-484.972	-417.240	13.621
	1700	83.022	514.454	446.461	115.606	-485.533	-412.990	12.690
	1800	83.035	519.210	450.372	123.909	-486.197	-404.704	11.850
	1900	83.046	523.700	454.114	132.213	-486.977	-404.378	11.117
	2000	83.056	527.950	457.701	140.518	-487.886	-400.008	10.447
	2100	83.064	532.012	461.144	148.824	-488.940	-395.389	9.840
	2200	83.071	533.876	464.453	157.130	-511.472	-390.720	9.269
	2300	83.077	539.569	467.640	165.438	-513.267	-384.325	8.740
	2500	83.083	543.105	470.711	173.746	-515.094	-379.202	8.253
	2600	83.092	549.756	476.539	190.363	-516.955	-373.501	7.804
	2700	83.096	552.892	479.309	198.673	-520.778	-367.726	7.388
	2800	83.099	555.914	481.991	206.983	-522.737	-361.877	7.001
	2900	83.102	558.830	484.591	215.293	-524.727	-365.956	6.640
	3000	83.105	561.647	487.113	223.603	-526.743	-369.965	6.304
	3100	83.107	564.561	493.372	231.914	-528.784	-373.904	5.988
	3200	83.110	567.011	491.941	240.224	-530.846	-371.582	5.691
	3300	83.112	569.568	494.254	248.535	-532.924	-375.322	5.413
	3400	83.114	572.049	496.506	256.856	-535.016	-379.000	5.001
	3500	83.115	574.459	498.659	265.158	-537.117	-382.616	4.666
	3600	83.117	576.800	500.836	273.470	-539.223	-386.172	4.442
	3700	83.118	579.077	502.970	281.782	-541.330	-389.669	4.231
	3800	83.120	581.224	504.934	290.093	-543.435	-393.110	4.029
	3900	83.121	583.453	506.939	298.405	-545.533	-397.452	3.824
	4000	83.122	585.557	508.878	306.718	-547.622	-397.826	3.654
	4100	83.123	587.610	510.773	315.030	-549.697	-397.778	3.479
	4200	83.124	589.613	512.627	321.342	-551.756	-397.335	3.312
	4300	83.125	591.569	514.440	331.655	-553.796	-397.515	3.152
	4400	83.126	593.480	516.215	339.967	-556.815	-397.648	2.999
	4500	83.127	595.348	517.953	348.280	-557.811	-397.735	2.852
	4600	83.127	597.175	519.655	356.593	-559.781	-398.778	2.711
	5300	83.122	598.453	520.878	368.878	-561.723	-397.779	2.576
	4700	83.123	599.963	521.324	370.224	-562.737	-397.779	2.319
	4800	83.124	600.713	522.359	371.218	-563.756	-397.779	2.139
	4900	83.129	602.427	524.564	381.531	-565.772	-397.779	2.059
	5000	83.130	604.107	526.138	382.844	-567.792	-397.779	1.829
	5100	83.131	605.753	527.683	398.157	-569.796	-397.779	1.598
	5200	83.131	607.367	529.200	406.470	-570.800	-397.779	1.363
	5300	83.132	608.951	530.690	414.783	-571.723	-397.779	1.161
	5400	83.132	610.504	532.153	420.096	-572.644	-397.779	0.954
	5500	83.132	612.030	533.592	431.410	-573.592	-397.779	0.755
	5600	83.133	613.528	535.006	439.723	-574.532	-397.779	0.562
	5700	83.133	614.999	536.396	448.036	-575.572	-397.779	0.364
	5800	83.134	616.445	537.764	456.350	-576.612	-397.779	0.166
	5900	83.134	617.866	539.110	464.663	-577.652	-397.779	-0.066
	6000	83.134	619.263	540.434	472.976	-578.712	-397.779	-0.266

PREVIOUS, June 1964 (1 atm)

$Bf_3Zr_1(g)$	CURRENT June 1964 (1 bar)
---------------	---------------------------

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Iron Bromide ($\text{FeBr}_{2(g)}$)

IDEAL GAS

 $M_r = 431.310$ Iron Bromide ($\text{FeBr}_{2(g)}$)

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [516.0] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -228.3 \pm 8 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

	T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ/\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$J \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$
0	0	0	0	0	-33.210	-228.310
100	15.643	379.131	629.897	-25.077	-226.568	-252.539
200	125.972	464.315	521.906	-12.718	-227.300	-278.305
250	129.727	493.080	518.165	-6.271	-290.829	60.765
298.15	130.683	516.018	516.018	0	-253.132	-299.931
300	130.711	516.827	516.021	0.242	-253.263	-300.221
350	131.315	537.025	517.614	6.794	-174.584	45.473
400	131.711	554.587	521.162	13.370	-314.351	39.506
450	131.986	570.117	525.755	19.963	-301.970	35.046
500	132.183	584.034	530.930	26.567	-314.282	-300.553
600	132.461	608.160	541.826	39.801	-314.620	-297.787
700	132.671	628.595	552.799	53.057	-294.920	22.007
800	132.880	646.325	563.406	66.335	-316.948	19.058
900	133.125	661.989	573.506	79.635	-319.234	16.752
1000	133.420	676.030	583.069	92.961	-283.051	14.890
1100	133.765	688.762	592.108	106.320	-328.442	-280.967
1200	134.155	700.418	600.655	119.716	-332.810	-216.496
1300	134.577	711.172	608.748	133.152	-333.862	10.920
1400	135.018	721.162	616.425	146.632	-335.036	9.960
1500	135.466	730.492	623.722	160.156	-336.391	9.125
1600	135.908	739.249	630.671	173.725	-337.869	-262.030
1700	136.335	747.501	637.303	187.337	-341.395	-251.025
1800	136.137	753.506	643.644	200.591	-343.842	8.391
1900	137.110	762.709	649.717	214.684	-374.643	7.153
2000	137.448	769.750	653.544	228.412	-377.891	6.072
2100	137.749	776.464	661.144	242.172	-381.144	5.800
2200	138.012	782.878	666.533	255.600	-384.408	5.167
2400	138.426	789.018	671.736	269.773	-387.691	4.769
2500	138.579	800.560	681.577	283.607	-390.997	4.400
2600	138.699	805.997	686.258	311.321	-394.332	4.058
2700	138.789	811.234	690.791	325.196	-397.699	3.639
2900	138.850	816.282	695.183	339.078	-401.100	3.443
3000	138.899	821.155	699.443	352.965	-404.536	3.165
3100	138.992	830.418	707.598	380.744	-408.008	2.903
3200	138.867	834.828	711.505	394.632	-411.508	2.657
3300	138.828	839.100	715.307	408.517	-415.052	2.425
3400	138.774	843.244	719.009	422.397	-415.933	1.963
3500	138.710	847.266	722.617	436.272	-419.339	1.412
3600	138.636	851.172	726.134	450.139	-424.824	0.893
3700	138.555	854.970	729.565	463.999	-429.892	0.403
3800	138.467	858.664	732.914	477.850	-434.332	0.043
3900	138.373	862.259	736.184	491.692	-439.533	-0.910
4000	138.276	865.761	739.380	505.524	-445.517	-1.303
4100	138.175	869.174	742.504	519.347	-451.502	-1.677
4200	138.070	872.503	745.560	533.159	-466.284	-3.580
4300	137.968	875.751	748.550	546.961	-471.457	-5.050
4400	137.863	878.921	751.477	560.753	-476.938	-6.580
4500	137.757	882.208	754.344	574.534	-481.620	-8.298
4600	137.652	885.045	757.153	588.304	-486.410	-10.050
4700	137.547	888.004	759.905	602.064	-491.173	-11.264
4800	137.443	890.899	762.694	615.814	-496.099	-12.691
4900	137.341	893.732	765.252	629.553	-501.046	-13.796
5000	137.240	896.505	767.849	643.282	-512.987	-14.839
5100	137.140	899.222	770.398	657.001	-517.321	-15.964
5200	137.042	901.884	772.901	670.710	-525.196	-17.571
5300	136.946	904.494	775.360	684.410	-534.071	-19.050
5400	136.852	907.053	777.773	698.099	-543.481	-20.431
5500	136.760	909.563	780.148	711.780	-552.691	-21.811
5600	136.671	912.026	782.481	725.452	-560.936	-23.191
5700	136.583	914.444	784.775	739.114	-569.589	-24.571
5800	136.497	916.819	787.032	752.768	-579.032	-26.023
5900	136.414	919.152	789.251	766.414	-588.348	-27.508
6000	136.333	921.444	791.435	780.051	-597.158	-28.964

PREVIOUS, September 1966 (1 atm) CURRENT, September 1966 (1 bar)

Br₂Fe₂(g)

IDEAL GAS

 $M_r = 431.310$ Iron Bromide ($\text{FeBr}_{2(g)}$)

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [516.0] \text{ J K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

	T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ/\text{J} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	ΔH°	$\log K_r$
0	0	0	0	0	-228.310	-228.310
100	15.643	379.131	629.897	-25.077	-226.568	-252.539
200	125.972	464.315	521.906	-12.718	-227.300	-278.305
250	129.727	493.080	518.165	-6.271	-290.829	60.765
298.15	130.683	516.018	516.018	0	-253.132	-299.931
300	130.711	516.827	516.021	0.242	-253.263	-300.221
350	131.315	537.025	517.614	6.794	-174.584	45.473
400	131.711	554.587	521.162	13.370	-314.351	39.506
450	131.986	570.117	525.755	19.963	-301.970	35.046
500	132.183	584.034	530.930	26.567	-314.282	-300.553
600	132.461	608.160	541.826	39.801	-314.620	-297.787
700	132.671	628.595	552.799	53.057	-294.920	22.007
800	132.880	646.325	563.406	66.335	-291.890	19.058
900	133.125	661.989	573.506	79.635	-288.631	16.752
1000	133.420	676.030	583.069	92.961	-283.051	14.890
1100	133.765	688.762	592.108	106.320	-328.442	-13.342
1200	134.155	700.418	600.655	119.716	-332.810	-216.496
1300	134.577	711.172	608.748	133.152	-333.862	10.920
1400	135.018	721.162	616.425	146.632	-335.036	9.960
1500	135.466	730.492	623.722	160.156	-336.391	9.125
1600	135.908	739.249	630.671	173.725	-337.869	-262.030
1700	136.335	747.501	637.303	187.337	-341.395	-251.025
1800	136.137	753.506	643.644	200.591	-343.842	7.391
1900	137.110	762.709	649.717	214.684	-374.643	6.389
2000	137.448	769.750	653.544	228.412	-377.891	6.072
2100	137.749	776.464	661.144	242.172	-381.144	5.800
2200	138.012	782.878	666.533	255.600	-384.408	5.167
2400	138.426	789.018	671.736	269.773	-387.691	4.769
2500	138.579	800.560	681.577	283.607	-390.997	4.400
2600	138.699	805.997	686.258	311.321	-394.332	4.058
2700	138.789	811.234	690.791	325.196	-397.699	3.639
2900	138.850	816.282	695.183	339.078	-401.100	3.443
3000	138.899	821.155	699.443	352.965	-404.536	3.165
3100	138.992	830.418	707.598	380.744	-408.008	2.903
3200	138.867	834.828	711.505	394.632	-411.508	2.657
3300	138.828	839.100	715.307	408.517	-415.052	2.425
3400	138.774	843.244	719.009	422.397	-415.933	1.963
3500	138.710	847.266	722.617	436.272	-419.339	1.412
3600	138.636	851.172	726.134	450.139	-424.824	0.893
3700	138.555	854.970	729.565	463.999	-429.892	0.403
3800	138.467	858.664	732.914	477.850	-434.332	0.043
3900	138.373	862.259	736.184	491.692	-439.533	-0.910
4000	138.276	865.761	739.380	505.524	-445.517	-1.303
4100	138.175	869.174	742.504	519.347	-451.502	-1.677
4200	138.070	872.503	745.560	533.159	-466.284	-3.580
4300	137.968	875.751	748.550	546.961	-471.457	-5.050
4400	137.863	878.921	751.477	560.753	-476.938	-6.580
4500	137.757	882.208	754.344	574.534	-481.620	-8.298
4600	137.652	885.045	757.153	589.304	-486.410	-10.050
4700	137.547	888.004	759.905	602.064	-491.173	-11.264
4800	137.443	890.899	762.694	615.814	-496.099	-12.691
4900	137.341	893.732	765.252	629.553	-501.046	-13.796
5000	137.240	896.505	767.849	643.282	-512.987	-14.839
5100	137.140	899.222	770.398	657.001	-517.321	-15.964
5200	137.042	901.884	772.901	670.710	-525.196	-17.571
5300	136.946	904.494	775.360	684.410	-534.071	-19.050
5400	136.852	907.053	777.773	698.099	-543.481	-20.431
5500	136.760	909.563	780.148			

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₄)

CRYSTAL

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [209.2 \pm 17] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev *et al.*¹ have measured the enthalpy of solution of MoBr₄(cr) from which Dellien *et al.*² have obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{MoBr}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -70.35 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$. Brewer³ has reviewed the equilibrium data of Oppermann⁴ (see the discussion on the MoBr₄(g) table⁵ as well as the above measurements and obtained $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -72.7 \pm 2 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($-304.177 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$) which is the value adopted here. This differs from the value $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -76.8 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ adopted by NBS.⁶

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Brewer³ estimated $C_p^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 31.8 \pm 2 \text{ cal/K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ and $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 50.0 \text{ cal/K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($209.200 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$). Other estimates are $C_p^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 29.5 \text{ cal/K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ from the ionic contributions of Kubashevski and Ural⁷ and $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 51.4 \text{ cal/K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ from the additive entropy constants of Stull and Prophet.⁸ We adopt Brewer's values³ of C_p° and S° at 298.15 K and estimate C_p° at higher temperatures by comparison with MoBr₄(cr) and MoBr₃(cr).⁵

Decomposition Data

T_{dec}^* is the calculated temperature at which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ for the reaction MoBr₄(cr) \rightarrow MoBr₃(cr) + 0.5 Br₂(g). Carnell *et al.*⁹ have given conditions for the formation of MoBr₄(cr) and its dissociation to MoBr₃(cr).

References

- ¹S. A. Shchukarev, I. V. Vasil'kova, and N. D. Zaitseva, Vestn. Leningrad Univ. Ser. Fiz. Khim. 4, 127 (1961); Chem. Abstr. 56, 9510g.
- ²I. Dellien, M. F. Hall, and L. G. Hepler, Chem. Rev. 76, 283 (1966).
- ³L. Brewer, Materials and Molecular Research Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, personal communication, September 29, 1978; preliminary draft of review to be submitted for publication in Atomic Energy Review, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria.
- ⁴H. Oppermann, Z. anorg. allg. Chem. 395, 249 (1973).
- ⁵JANAF Thermochemical Tables: MoBr₄(g), MoBr₃(cr) and MoBr₂(cr), 9-30-78.
- ⁶U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-4, 141 pp. (1969).
- ⁷O. Kubashevski and H. Unal, High Temp.-High Pressure 9, 361 (1977).
- ⁸D. R. Stull and H. Prophet, Chap. 13 in "The Characterization of High-Temperature Vapors," J. L. Margrave (ed.), John Wiley, (1967).
- ⁹P. J. H. Carnell, R. E. McCarley, and R. D. Hogue, Inorg. Syn. 10, 49 (1967).

M_r = 15.556 Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₄)

Br₄Mo₁(cr)

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$			
		T/K		C_p°		$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T]$		$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	
		$\text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$		$\text{kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	
		0							
		100							
		200	133.051	209.200	0.	-304.177	-267.261	46.823	
		300	133.093	210.023	0.246	-304.255	-267.031	46.494	
		400	135.143	248.601	13.661	-362.256	-242.486	31.657	
		500	136.817	278.930	22.418	-338.593	-212.982	22.250	
		600	138.909	304.061	235.636	41.043	-184.861	16.037	
		700	140.844	325.621	247.004	55.032	-156.068	11.646	
		800	142.574	344.549	238.038	69.208	-128.486	8.389	
		900	144.400	361.454	268.606	83.563	-101.405	5.885	
		1000	146.022	376.753	278.668	98.085	-74.782	3.906	

Molybdenum Bromide (MoBr₄)

Br₄Mo₁(cr)

PREVIOUS: CURRENT: September 1978

Br₄Mo₁(g)

$$M_i = 415.556 \text{ Molybdenum Bromide } (\text{MoBr}_4)$$

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 418.89 \pm 8 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -142.4 \pm 8 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

卷之三

				INFINITE
0	0	0.	INFINITE	-24.839
0	0	0.	INFINITE	-142.361
0	0	0.	INFINITE	-142.361

Point Group: T_d
 Bond Distance: Mo-Br = 2.39 ± 0.02
 Bond Angle: Br-Mo-Br = 109.41°
 Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_{MoBr} \times I_{Br} = 8.25596 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Heat Capacity and Entropy
 Brewer² used a slight modification of Oppermann's made careful press. Brewer,² by comparison with the thus modified the treatment of the MoBr₄(cr), MoBr₄(cr) and MoBr₄ obtained by Brewer, -40.9 ± 2 K cal K⁻¹ mol⁻¹ at all temperatures.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

Brewer² used a slight modification of the moments of inertia $I_{ABC}^{(g)}$ of the molecules of $\text{MoBr}_4(g)$ to be a regular tetrahedron of side length 2.42 Å in all the molar heat capacities and entropy.

- | | CURRENT September 1978 | 11 barbs |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1.391 | -287.550
-57.574 | -828.443
-200.798 |
| | -289.286
-106.064 | -156.961
-168.413 |
| | -290.813
-1.372 | -179.885
-2.292 |
| | -291.467
-1.724 | -191.373
-2.380 |
| | -292.652
-1.120 | -202.576
-2.464 |
| | -293.560
-0.044 | -214.593
-2.622 |
| | -293.031
-0.572 | -225.920
-2.622 |
| | -293.400
-1.44 | -237.457
-2.696 |
| | -293.669
-1.758 | -249.000
-2.767 |
| | -293.898
-5.414 | -260.020
-2.835 |
| | -294.098
-2.944 | -272.102
-2.901 |
| | -294.256
-7.112 | -289.387
-3.023 |
| | -294.455
-8.849 | -287.097
-3.205 |
| | -294.625
-2.439 | -288.805
-3.380 |
| | -295.575
-892.410 | -316.026
-3.548 |
| | -295.892
-894.306 | -383.639
-3.711 |
| | -296.217
-5.170 | -407.287
-3.868 |
| | -296.625
-50.086 | -430.655
-4.020 |
| | -296.983
-100.031 | -454.689
-4.167 |
| | -297.362
-2.006 | -478.442
-4.309 |
| | -297.698
-4.007 | -502.232
-4.446 |
| | -298.696
-5.033 | -526.020
-4.580 |

卷之三

Br No. (a)

Motif-based Protein Domains (IIIaB-1)

Lead Bromide (PbBr_4) $M_r = 526.816$ Lead Bromide (PbBr_4) $\text{Br}_4\text{Pb}_1(\text{g})$

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [426.20 \pm 12.6] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = [-426.4 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [-456.4 \pm 84] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	
[207](1)	
[59](2)	
[231](3)	
[73](3)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

 $\sigma = 12$ Point Group: $[\Gamma_d]$ Bond Distance: $\text{Pb}-\text{Br} = [2.38] \text{ \AA}$ Bond Angle: $\text{Br}-\text{Pb}-\text{Br} = [109.4712]^\circ$ Product of Moments of Inertia: $I_\text{A}/I_\text{B}/I_\text{C} = [1.30647 \times 10^{-10}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted $\Delta H^\circ(0 \text{ K}) = -101.9 \pm 20 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-426.350 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is derived from the dissociation energy for the process $\text{PbBr}_4(\text{g}) = \text{Pb}(\text{g}) + 4 \text{ Br}(\text{g})$. $D_0^\infty = 11.34 \text{ eV}$ is estimated from an intercomparison of the lead mono-, di-, and tetra-halides. This adopted D_0^∞ value for $\text{PbBr}_4(\text{g})$ is greater than the D_0^∞ value for $\text{PbBr}_2(\text{g})$ by a factor of 2.09. The auxiliary values $\Delta_i H^\circ(\text{Pb}, 0 \text{ K}) = 46.91 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ and $\Delta_i H^\circ(\text{Br}, 0 \text{ K}) = 28.188 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-456.361 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) are used¹. $\Delta_i H^\circ(\text{PbBr}_4, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -109.1 \pm 20 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$; $\Delta_i H^\circ(\text{PbBr}_4, \text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -109.1 \pm 20 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-456.361 \pm 84 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is calculated from $\Delta_i H^\circ(0 \text{ K})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular constants and vibrational frequencies are those calculated by Aleksandrovskaya *et al.*² Later works³⁻⁵ mistakenly cite this work as observed data and use a bond distance of 2.54 Å rather than the 2.38 Å originally published;² The principal moments of inertia are $I_\text{A} = I_\text{B} = I_\text{C} = 23.5227 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

References

- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{PbF}(\text{g}), \text{PbF}_2(\text{g}), \text{PbF}_3(\text{g}), \text{PbBr}(\text{g}), \text{PbBr}_2(\text{g}), \text{PbCl}(\text{g}), \text{PbCl}_2(\text{g}), \text{PbCl}_3(\text{g}),$ and $\text{PbCl}_4(\text{g})$, 6-30-73; $\text{Pb}(\text{g})$, 3-31-62; $\text{Br}(\text{g})$, 9-30-61.
- A. M. Aleksandrovskaya, I. V. Rigin, and I. N. Godnev, Optics and Spectrosc. 7, 495 (1959).
- G. Nagarajan, Bull. Soc. Chim. Beiges 71, 119 (1952).
- M. Radhakrishnan, Indian J. Pure Appl. Phys. 1, 402 (1963).
- S. P. Singh, Labdev, Part A 7, 185 (1969).

T/K	$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		$\text{Standard State Pressure} = p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C_p°	S°	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T)$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$
0	0	0	INFINITE	-426.359
100	86.541	319.504	-19.661	-427.478
200	100.668	385.092	-10.118	-430.262
250	107.277	407.385	-5.008	-461.457
298.15	104.631	427.917	0	-432.089
300	104.671	426.201	0.194	-436.361
350	105.543	426.349	4.541	-456.497
400	106.325	457.054	17.895	-472.925
450	106.325	469.711	43.030	-466.119
500	106.816	489.051	106.050	-460.144
600	107.199	500.463	171.965	-453.194
700	107.433	517.006	32.096	-516.809
800	107.585	531.363	452.823	-427.152
900	107.590	544.041	472.547	-521.146
1000	107.765	555.391	480.274	-520.625
1100	107.824	565.565	487.577	-520.337
1200	107.863	575.648	494.481	96.681
1300	107.996	583.583	501.015	107.469
1400	107.922	591.680	507.209	118.260
1500	107.944	599.127	513.092	129.033
1600	107.961	606.094	518.899	139.848
1700	107.975	612.540	524.025	150.645
1800	107.987	618.312	529.121	161.443
1900	107.998	624.997	533.997	172.443
2000	108.006	630.190	538.569	183.043
2100	108.014	640.460	543.154	193.844
2200	108.026	640.885	547.464	204.645
2300	108.036	645.287	551.614	215.448
2400	108.031	649.385	555.613	226.251
2500	108.036	654.295	559.473	237.054
2600	108.039	658.532	563.202	247.838
2700	108.043	662.610	566.809	258.662
2800	108.046	666.539	570.301	269.466
2900	108.049	670.930	573.585	280.271
3000	108.051	673.993	576.968	291.076
3100	108.054	677.537	580.155	297.089
3200	108.056	680.967	583.252	312.687
3300	108.058	684.292	586.264	323.493
3400	108.059	687.318	589.195	334.298
3500	108.061	690.650	592.049	345.104
3600	108.062	693.695	594.831	355.911
3700	108.064	696.655	597.543	366.721
3800	108.065	699.537	600.189	367.537
3900	108.066	702.344	602.773	388.330
4000	108.067	705.080	605.396	399.136
4100	108.068	707.749	607.763	409.943
4200	108.069	710.533	610.174	420.750
4300	108.070	712.986	612.534	431.557
4400	108.071	715.380	614.943	442.364
4500	108.071	717.809	617.104	453.171
4600	108.072	720.184	619.220	463.978
4700	108.073	722.509	621.490	474.786
4800	108.073	724.784	623.159	485.593
4900	108.074	727.012	625.706	496.400
5000	108.074	729.196	627.754	507.208
5100	108.075	731.336	629.764	518.015
5200	108.075	733.435	631.173	528.823
5300	108.076	735.493	633.676	539.630
5400	108.076	737.513	635.380	550.438
5500	108.077	739.496	637.452	561.245
5600	108.077	741.444	639.292	572.053
5700	108.077	743.537	641.100	582.651
5800	108.078	745.236	642.380	593.669
5900	108.078	747.084	644.630	604.476
6000	108.078	748.900	646.553	615.284

PREVIOUS December 1973 (1 atm)

CURRENT December 1973 (1 atm)

 $\text{Br}_4\text{Pb}_1(\text{g})$ $\text{Lead Bromide } (\text{PbBr}_4)$

Tetrabromosilane (SiBr₄)**Liquid****Tetrabromosilane (SiBr₄)**

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [278.24 \pm 1.3] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fs}} = 278.4 \pm 1.0 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Schafer and Heine¹ measured the enthalpy of solution of Si(cr) in an HF solution containing AgF. For the overall reaction $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{l}) + 4 \text{Ag}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Si}(\text{cr}) + 4 \text{AgBr}(\text{cr})$, they reported $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = +13.3 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$. Using auxiliary data for AgBr_2^2 , we calculate $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -109.3 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ ($-457.311 \text{ kJ/mol}^{-1}$) for $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{l})$. We adopt this value and assign an uncertainty of $\pm 2.0 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$.

Wolff *et al.*³ studied the enthalpies of solution of $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{l})$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{cr})$ in caustic solution. The net reaction of interest, $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{l}) + 6 \text{NaOH}(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{cr}) + 4 \text{NaBr}(\text{cr}) + 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$, yielded $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -199.32 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ based on the appropriate combination of results from five solution studies. Using current auxiliary data,^{4,5} we update this value to $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -198.06 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ and calculate $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -14.8 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{l})$. This data is suspect due to uncertainties in the conversion of data from Na_2SiO_3 (calorimetric solution) to $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{cr})$. The final state of the calorimetric solution is not well defined or well known and thus large uncertainties result.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity from 25–100°C was determined calorimetrically within 2% by Sladkov.⁶ The constant value of 35.0 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ is extrapolated to 800 K. The entropy at 298.15 K is chosen so as to bring the 2nd and 3rd law analysis of the vapor pressure data into agreement.

Fusion Data

Pohlund⁷ reported the melting point of SiBr_4 to be 5.2°C ($\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$). No data are available on the enthalpy of fusion.

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} is calculated as that temperature for which $\Delta_f G^\circ = 0$ for the process $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{g}) = \text{SiBr}_4(\text{l})$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}} H^\circ$ is calculated as the difference between the $\Delta_f H^\circ$ values for the ideal gas and the liquid at T_{vap} . Normal boiling points ($p = 1 \text{ atm}$) reported in the literature are 426.0 K⁷ and 426.6 K,⁸ and 427.8 K (766 mm Hg).⁹ A normal boiling point ($p = 1 \text{ bar}$) should be slightly lower than our calculated T_{vap} which corresponds to $f = 1 \text{ bar}$. Refer to the $\text{SiBr}_4(\text{g})$ table for a possible explanation of this discrepancy.

References

- H. Schafer and H. Heine, *Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.*, **332**, 25 (1964).
- U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-4, 141 pp. (1969).
- E. Wolf, W. Stahn and M. Schonheit, *Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.*, **319**, 168 (1962).
- ICCU-CODATA Task Group, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.*, **4**, 331 (1972).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{NaBr}(\text{cr})$, 9–30–64; $\text{NaOH}(\text{cr})$, 12–31–70; $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3(\text{cr})$, 9–30–67.
- D. B. Sladkov, *Russ. J. Phys. Chem.*, **48**, III7 (1974).
- E. Pohlund, *Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.*, **201**, 265 (1931).
- W. C. Schumb and R. C. Young, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **52**, 1464 (1930).
- W. Blitz, A. Sapper, and E. Wumannberg, *Z. anorg. allgem. Chem.*, **203**, 277 (1932).

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
		T/K	C_p°	$J\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$	S°	$J\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	kJmol^{-1}
$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$	$= -457.31 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\Delta_{\text{fs}} H^\circ$	$= \text{Unknown}$	200	146.440	278.236	278.236	0.271	-457.311	-443.896
		298.15	146.440	279.142	278.239	0.271	-457.357	-443.812
		300	146.440	321.270	283.983	14.915	-513.795	-527.415
		400	146.440	353.947	294.829	29.559	-508.812	-53.815
		500	146.440	380.646	306.975	44.203	-503.983	-42.456
		600	146.440	403.220	319.153	58.847	-499.264	-33.637
		700	146.440	422.774	330.911	73.491	-494.634	-22.397
		800	146.440				-348.591	

Tetrabromosilane (SiBr₄)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 379.36 \pm 0.8 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -385.55 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -415.47 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	v, cm^{-1}
246.7(1)	494 (3)
84.8(2)	133.6(3)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

$\sigma = 12$

Point Group: T_c

Bond Distance: Si-Br = 2.15 ± 0.02 Å

Bond Angle: Br-Si-Br = 109.47122°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = 4.375533 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

Pohl^d has studied the vaporization of SiBr₄ from 260–426 K (0.8–755.5 mm Hg). This vapor pressure data (20 points) is corrected for vapor non-ideality by means of the equation $\Delta G^{\circ}T = -R \ln P - Br/T$. The Berthelot equation of state and critical constants $T_c = 656 \text{ K}$ and $P_c = 41.3 \text{ atm}$ as suggested in the review article by Lapidus *et al.*² are used to calculate B. The recent study on orthobaric densities by Nisei'son *et al.*³ reported $T_c = 663 \text{ K}$. The use of this latter value does not significantly affect the results.

A 2nd and 3rd law analysis of this corrected data yields $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 10.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. The entropy of the liquid at 298.15 K is adjusted so as to bring the 2nd and 3rd law results into agreement. This treatment suggests that the five lowest pressure data points (260–345 K, 0.8–60.3 mm Hg) are biased. These five points are not included in the above analysis. Any vapor pressure equation used to represent this data will be significantly altered in neglecting these five data points.

We adopt $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 10.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, which leads to $\Delta f^{\circ}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -99.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($-415.471 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).⁴ Using auxiliary data,⁴ we calculate $\Delta_{\text{diss}}H^{\circ}(\text{SiBr}_4, \text{g}) = 311.54 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($1303.48 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$). This value is 4.03 times the dissociation energy of SiBr₄(g).⁴

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The adopted vibrational frequencies are from the work of Clark and Rippon,⁵ who recorded the Raman spectra in the vapor phase (210°C). The spectral data were interpreted in terms of a tetrahedral structure. This structure is consistent with the electron diffraction data of Lister and Sutton,⁶ Yamasaki *et al.*,⁷ and Spitzer *et al.*,⁸ which suggested a tetrahedral structure with a Si-Br bond distance of $2.15 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$. We adopt this bond distance. The principal moments of inertia are $I_A = I_B = I_C = 163.574 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2$. Shimamoto, in a recent compilation of molecular vibrational frequencies,⁹ suggested somewhat different values (249, 90, 487, 137 cm⁻¹) based on earlier infrared and Raman studies by Trumpp,¹⁰ Delwaile,¹¹ and Radhakrishnan,¹² and Long *et al.*¹³ These frequencies would lead to a S° (298.15 K) value of $90.3 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$ ($377.9 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$). Much literature has been published on the inter-relationships between force constants and vibrational frequencies. Since the majority of this work was published prior to the Clark and Rippon study,⁵ it will not be further discussed or referenced. The same situation exists for temperature dependent thermochemical tabulations of SiBr₄(g).

References

- ¹E. Pohlrad, *Z. anorg. allg. Chem.* **201**, 265 (1931).
- ²J. I. Lapidus, L. A. Nisei'son, and A. L. Seifer in "Thermophysical Properties of Gases and Liquids," Vol. 1, V.A. Rabinovish, Ed., Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem, 1970, pp. 102–135.
- ³J. A. Nisei'son, T. D. Sokolova, and I. I. Lapidus, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* **12**, 1423 (1967).
- ⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SiBr₄(g) and SiBr₄(cr), 12-31–76; Si(g), 3-31–67; Br(g), 6-30–74.
- ⁵R. J. H. Clark and D. M. Rippon, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* **44**, 479 (1971).
- ⁶M. W. Lister and L. E. Sutton, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **37**, 393 (1941).
- ⁷K. Yamasaki, A. Kotera, M. Yokoi, and M. Iwasaki, *J. Chem. Phys.* **17**, 1355 (1949).
- ⁸R. Spitzer, W. J. Howell, Jr., and V. Schomaker, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **64**, 62 (1942).
- ⁹T. Shimamoto, NSRDS-NBS 39, 160 pp. (1972).
- ¹⁰B. Trumpp, *Z. Physik* **68**, 675 (1931).
- ¹¹M. L. Delwaile, *J. Phys. Chem.* **56**, 355 (1952).
- ¹²M. Radhakrishnan, *Z. Phys. Chem.* **35**, 247 (1962).
- ¹³D. A. Long, R. V. Spencer, D. N. Waters, and L. A. Woodward, *Proc. Roy. Soc. (London)* **A240**, 499 (1957).

Br₄Si₁(g)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -385.55 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -415.47 \pm 16.7 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

		Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
		T/K	C_p°	$H^{\circ}-H^{\circ}(T_r)/T$	ΔH°
		$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	$\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$	kJ mol^{-1}	kJ mol^{-1}
		0	0	INFINITE	-385.548
	100	70.591	287.079	-386.301	-403.857
	200	88.479	342.240	-388.009	-420.368
	250	93.599	362.569	-389.222	-427.942
	298.15	97.009	379.365	0	-391.143
	300	97.117	379.365	0.180	-415.471
	350	99.568	380.359	5.100	-432.311
	400	101.316	383.235	10.125	-456.745
	450	102.594	386.726	15.224	-475.576
	500	103.552	431.419	39.061	-488.860
	600	104.857	450.424	399.083	-30.805
	700	105.576	466.654	407.605	41.334
	800	106.522	480.803	415.889	51.931
	900	106.803	493.337	423.811	52.773
	1100	107.085	514.728	438.466	81.947
	1200	107.243	524.106	445.219	94.664
	1300	107.524	532.693	451.622	105.394
	1400	107.464	540.635	457.701	116.136
	1500	107.544	548.072	463.481	126.886
	1600	107.609	555.015	468.987	137.644
	1700	107.663	561.140	474.242	148.486
	1800	107.709	567.120	479.264	159.177
	1900	107.747	573.020	484.073	169.949
	2000	107.780	579.048	488.685	180.726
	2100	107.833	584.907	493.114	191.505
	2200	107.883	589.323	497.374	202.287
	2300	107.855	594.117	501.477	213.072
	2400	107.874	598.707	503.433	223.858
	2500	107.890	603.111	509.253	234.647
	2600	107.905	607.343	512.943	245.436
	2700	107.918	611.416	516.517	256.228
	2800	107.930	615.241	519.977	267.070
	2900	107.941	619.280	523.331	277.814
	3000	107.950	622.788	526.585	288.608
	3100	107.959	626.328	529.746	299.404
	3200	107.967	629.756	532.818	310.200
	3300	107.974	633.070	535.806	320.997
	3400	107.981	636.301	538.715	331.795
	3500	107.987	639.332	541.548	342.593
	3600	107.992	642.474	544.309	353.392
	3700	107.997	645.433	547.003	364.192
	3800	108.002	648.313	549.631	374.992
	3900	108.006	651.118	552.197	385.792
	4000	108.010	653.353	554.705	396.593
	4100	108.014	656.320	559.156	407.394
	4200	108.017	659.123	561.898	418.196
	4300	108.021	661.665	564.148	429.800
	4500	108.026	666.576	566.576	450.602
	4600	108.029	668.950	568.644	461.405
	4700	108.031	671.273	570.803	472.208
	4800	108.034	673.348	572.920	483.010
	4900	108.036	675.775	574.997	493.815
	5000	108.038	677.558	577.034	504.618
	5100	108.040	680.049	580.097	515.422
	5200	108.042	682.195	580.998	526.226
	5300	108.043	684.123	582.927	537.031
	5400	108.045	685.273	584.822	547.835
	5500	108.047	688.255	586.685	558.640
	5600	108.048	690.202	588.516	569.444
	5700	108.049	692.115	590.317	580.249
	5800	108.051	693.594	592.088	591.034
	5900	108.052	695.841	593.831	591.859
	6000	108.053	697.657	595.546	612.665

CURRENT: December 1976 (1 atm)
PREVIOUS: December 1976 (1 atm)

Br₄Si₁(g)

Tetrabromosilane (SiBr₄)

Titanium Bromide (TiBr_4)

CRYSTAL

$$\begin{aligned} S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) &= 243.6 \pm 6.7 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{fus}} &= 311.4 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{TiBr}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ has been determined calorimetrically by several investigators as follows.

Source	Reaction	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ kcal·mol ⁻¹
Nelson <i>et al.</i> ¹	$\text{Ti}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ Br}_2(\text{g}) = \text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr})$	-147.3 ± 1.1
Johnson <i>et al.</i> ²	$\text{TiCl}_4(\text{l}) + 2 \text{ Br}_2(\text{l}) = \text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ Cl}_2(\text{g})$	-147.6 ± 1.3
Schlafer and Schmidtke ³	$\text{Ti}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ Br}_2(\text{l}) = \text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr})$	-147.7 ± 0.3
Gross, <i>et al.</i> ⁴	$\text{Ti}(\text{cr}) + 2 \text{ Br}_2(\text{l}) = \text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr})$	-148.1 ± 0.3

The chosen value of $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -147.7 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($617.977 \pm 4.2 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is the average of these determinations. The value from the work of Nelson *et al.*¹ is obtained from their enthalpy of reaction and the JANAF value for the enthalpy of vaporization of bromine. The value obtained from Johnson *et al.*² is a combination of their enthalpy of reaction and the JANAF value for the enthalpy of formation of $\text{TiCl}_4(\text{l})$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of $\text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr})$ has been measured over the temperature range 51 to 298.15 K by King *et al.*⁵ They reported a value of 42.74 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) - S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ based on their measurements. The value of $S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ is estimated as 15.46 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. King *et al.*⁵ reported an estimate of $14.75 \pm 1.60 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the same quantity. The former estimate is used so that the values of $\Delta_{\text{as}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ obtained by both 2nd and 3rd law methods are in agreement. See TiBr₄(g) table for details. The value of $H^\circ(51 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(0 \text{ K})$ is estimated as 0.372 kcal·mol⁻¹. This estimate is based on a Debye-Einstein extrapolation of the measured heat capacity with vibrational contributions removed.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature and heat of melting were reported by King *et al.*⁵

References

- R. A. Nelson, W. H. Johnson and E. J. Prosen, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand., **62**, 67 (1959).
- W. H. Johnson, A. A. Gilliland and E. J. Prosen, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand., **63**, 161 (1959).
- H. L. Schlafer and H. H. Schmidtke, Z. Physik. Chem. **11**, 297 (1959).
- P. Gross, C. Hayman and D. L. Levi, Trans. Faraday Soc. **53**, 1601 (1957).
- E. G. King, W. W. Weller, A. U. Christensen and K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, 20 pp. (1961).

M_r = 367.496 Titanium Bromide (TiBr_4)

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C_p° $\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	S° $[\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}]T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$ $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$ $\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
0	0	0	0	INFINITE
100	94.098	120.922	-28.556	-592.684
200	117.273	194.146	-22.903	-593.178
298.15	131.503	243.622	-12.09	-594.203
300	131.815	244.436	0.	-590.681
311.400	133.779	249.388	0.244	-590.512
400	133.779	282.866	1.757	-590.817
500	133.779	312.738	-676.266	-569.177
600	133.779	337.129	-673.012	-542.785
700	133.779	357.751	-60.366	-517.034
800	133.779	375.615	53.744	-666.885
900	133.779	391.927	67.122	-663.937
1000	133.779	405.372	80.500	-661.078
1100	133.779	418.218	93.878	-658.370
1200	133.779	429.838	320.712	-18.735
1300	133.779	440.566	329.329	-657.574
1400	133.779	450.480	337.480	-134.012
1500	133.779	459.710	345.202	-147.390
			352.531	-323.390
				-300.004
				160.768

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity of $\text{TiBr}_4(\text{cr})$ has been measured over the temperature range 51 to 298.15 K by King *et al.*⁵ They reported a value of 42.74 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹ for $S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) - S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ based on their measurements. The value of $S^\circ(51 \text{ K})$ is estimated as 15.46 cal·K⁻¹·mol⁻¹. King *et al.*⁵ reported an estimate of $14.75 \pm 1.60 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for the same quantity. The former estimate is used so that the values of $\Delta_{\text{as}} H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ obtained by both 2nd and 3rd law methods are in agreement. See TiBr₄(g) table for details. The value of $H^\circ(51 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(0 \text{ K})$ is estimated as 0.372 kcal·mol⁻¹. This estimate is based on a Debye-Einstein extrapolation of the measured heat capacity with vibrational contributions removed.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature and heat of melting were reported by King *et al.*⁵

References

- R. A. Nelson, W. H. Johnson and E. J. Prosen, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand., **62**, 67 (1959).
- W. H. Johnson, A. A. Gilliland and E. J. Prosen, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stand., **63**, 161 (1959).
- H. L. Schlafer and H. H. Schmidtke, Z. Physik. Chem. **11**, 297 (1959).
- P. Gross, C. Hayman and D. L. Levi, Trans. Faraday Soc. **53**, 1601 (1957).
- E. G. King, W. W. Weller, A. U. Christensen and K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, 20 pp. (1961).

Titanium Bromide (TiBr₄)**Liquid*****M_r* = 367.496 Titanium Bromide (TiBr₄)**

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [284.168]\text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 311.4\text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of the crystal by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(311.4\text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

King *et al.*¹ reported the heat capacity of TiBr₄(l) between the melting point and normal boiling point. $S^\circ(\text{TiBr}_4, \text{l}, 298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner similar to that used for the enthalpy of formation.

Fusion Data

The melting temperature and heat of melting were reported by King *et al.*¹

Vaporization Data

The boiling temperature, T_{boil} , is taken as the point at which $K_p = 1$ for the reaction TiBr₄(l) \rightleftharpoons TiBr₄(g) at one bar. The enthalpy of vaporization is calculated as the difference between $\Delta_f H^\circ$ of the liquid and gas at the boiling temperature. The vapor pressure data are discussed in the table for TiBr₄(g).

Reference

¹E. G. King, W. W. Weller, A. U. Christensen and K. K. Kelley, U. S. Bur. Mines RI 5799, 20 pp. (1961).

Br₄Ti₁(l)	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = <i>T_r</i> = 298.15 K						Standard State Pressure = <i>P_s</i> = 0.1 MPa		
	$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-605.345]\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 12.887\text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	C_p°	S°	$-[\dot{G}^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\log K_v$
	0								
	100								
	200	151.879	284.168	284.168	0.	-605.345	-590.138	103.390	
	298.15	151.879	284.168	284.168	0.281	-605.391	-590.044	102.736	
	300	151.879	285.107	284.171	15.469	-601.776	-573.033	74.833	
	400	151.879	328.800	290.128	30.657	-656.712	-551.461	57.611	
	500	151.879	362.691	301.377	45.845	-651.789	-530.876	46.217	
	600	151.879	390.382	313.974	61.033	-646.966	-511.106	38.139	
	700	151.879	413.794	326.605	76.221	-642.207	-492.023	32.126	
	800	151.879	434.075	338.799	91.408	-637.539	-473.531	27.483	
	900	151.879	451.964	350.399	106.596	-633.020	-455.552	23.796	
	1000	151.879	467.966	361.369					

PREVIOUS June 1964

CURRENT: June 1968

Titanium Bromide (TiBr₄)Br₄Ti₁(l)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$) $M_r = 367.496$ Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

0 to 311.4 K crystal
above 311.4 K liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
	C_p	$\text{J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	S^* - $(G^* - H^*(T)) / T$	$H^* - H^*(T)$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$
0	0.	0.	INFINITE	-28.556	-592.684	—
100	94.098	120.922	349.954	-22.903	-593.178	-592.684
200	117.273	194.146	255.191	-12.209	-594.203	310.104
298.15	131.503	243.622	243.622	0.	-617.977	-593.819
300	131.815	244.436	243.624	0.244	-618.060	155.090
311.400	133.779	249.388	243.745	1.257	—	103.485
311.400	151.879	290.772	243.745	14.644	—	102.817
400	151.879	328.800	258.549	28.101	-661.776	—
500	151.879	362.691	276.114	43.289	-656.712	-573.053
600	151.879	390.332	292.921	58.476	-651.789	74.833
700	151.879	413.794	308.559	73.664	-646.966	57.611
800	151.879	434.075	323.009	88.852	-642.207	-531.461
900	151.879	451.954	336.363	104.040	-637.539	-530.876
1000	151.879	467.966	348.738	119.228	-633.020	46.217
					-455.532	381.139
						32.126
						27.483
						—
						23.796

PREVIOUS

CURRENT: June 1968

 $Br_4Ti_1(\text{cr},l)$ Ti Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

$M_r = 367.496$ Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

$Br_4Ti(g)$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -520.3 \pm 5.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -550.0 \pm 5.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

IDEAL GAS

Enthalpy of Formation

$$\text{Enthalpy Reference Temperature} = T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{Standard State Pressure} = p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$$

T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$K_J\text{-mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\log K_v$
0	0	0	-23.904	-520.252	-520.252	-520.252	INFINITE
100	76.813	300.230	-482.949	-18.272	-520.766	-539.194	281.646
200	94.011	359.619	-407.640	-9.604	-523.818	-556.553	145.350
250	98.156	381.078	-400.246	-4.792	-523.801	-556.484	117.943
298.15	100.711	398.601	0	-550.196	-569.107	-569.107	99.705
300	100.790	399.224	398.603	0.186	-550.336	-569.224	99.111
350	102.533	411.900	399.837	5.272	-561.838	-569.000	84.919
400	103.734	428.675	402.598	10.431	-611.665	-562.892	73.506
450	104.591	440.945	406.189	15.640	-556.805	-64.632	64.632
500	105.222	451.999	410.227	20.886	-611.333	-550.737	57.535
600	106.066	471.264	418.841	31.454	-611.030	-538.647	46.893
700	106.588	487.657	427.520	42.089	-610.760	-526.605	39.296
800	106.932	501.914	435.926	52.766	-610.513	-514.559	33.600
900	107.171	514.523	443.999	63.472	-610.326	-502.623	29.171
1000	107.343	525.824	451.626	74.198	-610.269	-490.660	23.629
1100	107.471	536.061	458.844	84.939	-610.410	-478.694	22.731
1200	107.568	545.417	465.674	95.691	-610.736	-466.586	20.310
1300	107.644	554.030	472.144	106.452	-614.557	-454.248	18.252
1400	107.705	562.009	478.281	117.219	-614.467	-441.921	16.488
1500	107.754	569.442	484.114	121.992	-614.482	-429.597	14.960
1600	107.794	576.398	489.667	138.770	-614.618	-417.267	13.622
1700	107.827	582.934	494.963	149.551	-614.891	-404.925	12.442
1800	107.855	589.098	500.923	160.235	-615.218	-392.563	11.392
1900	107.879	594.930	504.866	171.122	-615.917	-380.172	10.452
2000	107.899	600.464	509.508	181.191	-613.391	-367.291	9.593
2100	107.917	605.729	513.966	192.702	-633.132	-354.043	8.806
2200	107.932	610.792	518.252	203.494	-634.911	-340.712	8.090
2300	107.945	615.547	522.379	217.732	-638.732	-327.299	7.433
2400	107.957	620.142	525.037	225.083	-638.596	-313.805	6.830
2500	107.967	624.549	530.197	235.879	-640.504	-300.233	6.273
2600	107.976	628.784	533.908	246.676	-642.457	-286.584	5.758
2700	107.984	632.859	537.498	257.474	-644.453	-272.839	5.279
2800	107.991	636.786	540.974	268.273	-646.492	-259.059	4.833
2900	107.998	640.576	544.344	279.073	-648.570	-245.185	4.416
3000	108.004	644.237	547.613	289.873	-650.684	-231.240	4.026
3100	108.009	647.779	550.787	300.673	-652.831	-217.223	3.680
3200	108.014	651.208	553.872	311.475	-653.005	-203.136	3.316
3300	108.018	654.532	556.872	322.276	-657.204	-188.981	2.991
3400	108.022	657.756	559.792	333.078	-659.415	-174.760	2.685
3500	108.026	660.026	562.636	343.881	-661.641	-160.473	2.395
3600	108.029	663.931	565.408	354.683	-663.873	-146.122	2.120
3700	108.032	666.980	568.111	365.486	-675.206	-123.921	1.749
3800	108.035	669.748	570.748	376.290	-676.202	-98.198	1.350
3900	108.038	672.578	573.324	387.093	-677.245	-72.447	0.970
4000	108.040	675.314	575.839	397.897	-678.329	-46.669	0.609
4100	108.042	677.982	578.298	407.594	-679.447	-20.864	0.266
4200	108.045	680.585	580.703	419.705	-680.595	-4.969	-0.062
4300	108.047	683.127	583.035	430.310	-681.767	30.829	-0.375
4400	108.048	685.611	585.358	441.115	-682.958	56.718	-0.673
4500	108.050	688.040	587.613	451.920	-684.163	82.633	-0.959
4600	108.052	690.414	589.822	462.725	-685.378	108.575	-1.233
4700	108.053	692.731	591.987	473.520	-686.599	134.544	-1.495
4800	108.055	695.013	594.110	484.336	-687.821	160.538	-1.747
4900	108.056	697.241	596.192	495.141	-689.041	186.558	-1.989
5000	108.057	699.424	598.235	503.947	-690.255	212.604	-2.221
5100	108.058	701.564	600.240	516.753	-691.462	238.673	-2.445
5200	108.059	703.662	602.209	521.559	-692.657	264.765	-2.660
5300	108.060	705.721	604.142	538.365	-693.838	290.881	-2.867
5400	108.061	707.741	606.042	549.171	-695.004	327.019	-3.067
5500	108.062	709.723	607.909	559.977	-696.151	343.178	-3.259
5600	108.063	711.671	609.745	570.783	-697.279	369.358	-3.445
5700	108.064	713.593	611.550	581.856	-698.386	395.558	-3.625
5800	108.065	715.463	613.325	592.396	-699.469	421.776	-3.799
5900	108.066	717.310	615.072	603.202	-700.528	448.014	-3.966
6000	108.066	719.126	616.791	614.009	-701.562	474.259	-4.129

PREVIOUS: June 1968 (1 atm) CURRENT: June 1968 (1 bar)

Titanium Bromide ($TiBr_4$)

$Br_4Ti(g)$

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

T/K	C_p^*	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)$	$K_J\text{-mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_f H^\circ$	$\Delta_f G^\circ$	$\log K_v$
Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$							
Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies							
$v, \text{ cm}^{-1}$							
229.5(1)	382(3)						
74(2)	90.5(3)						
Ground State Quantum Weight = 1							
Point Group: T_d							
Bond Distance: $Ti-Br = 2.31 \text{ \AA}$							
Bond Angle: $Br-Ti-Br = 109.4712^\circ$							
Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_{A,B}/I_C = 6.730356 \times 10^{-11} \text{ g}^2\text{\AA}^6$							
$\sigma = 12$							
Enthalpy of Formation							
The enthalpy of formation of $TiBr_4$ (cr) and $TiBr_4$ (g) and the enthalpies of reaction for the processes (A) $TiBr_4(\text{cr}) \rightarrow TiBr_4(\text{g})$ and (B) $TiBr_4(\text{l}) \rightarrow TiBr_4(\text{g})$, 2nd and 3rd law analyses of the vapor pressure data for these processes yield the following results. The first four investigations employed the spoon gauge method, the last investigation being a manometric determination.							
Source	Reaction	Points	3rd law	cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	3rd law	cal·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	kcal·mol ⁻¹
Boni, 1966 ¹	A	13	275-311	16.4 ± 0.2	16.19	-0.6 ± 0.5	-131.5
Funki ² , 1961 ²	B	14	385-493	12.2 ± 0.3	12.92	1.6 ± 0.3	-131.8
Seki, 1941 ³	A	12	286-306	15.4 ± 0.5	15.90	1.6 ± 1.6	-131.8
Hall <i>et al.</i> , 1958 ⁴	B	89*	341-499	13.2 ± 0.1	13.14	-0.1 ± 0.1	-131.5
Keavney & Smith, 1960 ⁵	A	14	287-310	16.1 ± 0.3	16.14	0.2 ± 0.8	-131.6
Enthalpy of Formation							
The adopted value of $-131.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-550.196 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is that obtained from the data of Hall <i>et al.</i> , ⁴ whose 3rd law drift was adjusted to zero by changing the entropy of the crystal within its uncertainty.							
Heat Capacity and Entropy							
The interatomic distance was reported by Lister and Sutton. ⁶ The tetrahedral configuration is confirmed by spectroscopic studies. ^{7,8} The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = I_C = 183.80366 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{\AA}^2$.							
The vibrational frequencies have been reported by Delwaalle and Francois, ⁹ and by Miller and Carlson. ¹⁰ The value of v_3 being the only frequency measured for $TiBr_4(\text{g})$, the electronic spectra of $TiBr_4$ in solution have been measured by Dijkgraaf. ⁹ Di Sipio <i>et al.</i> ¹⁰ have reported the near ultraviolet spectra of $TiBr_4$ in solution by Dijkgraaf. ⁹ Both of these studies indicate that $TiBr_4$ has no low lying electronic levels which would contribute significantly to the entropy.							
References							
¹ A. A. Boni, J. Electrochem. Soc. 113 , 1059 (1966).							
² K. Funki, K. Uchimura and Y. Kumija, Kagaku Zasshi 64 , 1914 (1961).							
³ S. Seki, J. Chem. Soc. Japan 62 , 789 (1941).							
⁴ E. H. Hall, J. M. Blocher and I. E. Campbell, J. Electrochem. Soc. 105 , 271 (1958).							
⁵ J. J. Keavney and N. O. Smith, J. Phys. Chem. 64 , 737 (1960).							
⁶ M. W. Lister and L. E. Sutton, Trans. Faraday Soc. 37 , 393 (1941).							
⁷ M. L. Delwaalle and F. Francois, Compt. Rend. 220 , 173 (1945).							
⁸ F. A. Miller and G. L. Carlson, Spectrochim. Acta 16 , 6 (1960).							
⁹ C. Dijkgraaf, Spectrochim. Acta 21 , 769 (1965).							
¹⁰ L. Di Sipio, G. DeMichelis, E. Tonello and L. Oleari, Gazz. Chim. Ital. 96 , 1785 (1966).							

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr₄)

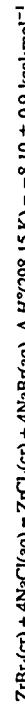
CRYSTAL

$$S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = [224.7 \pm 4.2] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 723 \pm 1 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

'Tumbull'¹ measured the enthalpies of reaction for the dissolution of the zirconium tetrahalides in caustic and in water. The reported enthalpies of reaction and the corresponding reactions may be combined to yield the following:



Using auxiliary data,²⁴ we calculate $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -182.67$ and $-181.02 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for ZrBr₄(cr) from these two reactions. We adopt a mean of these two values, $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -181.8 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and assign an uncertainty of $\pm 1.5 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. This same value was suggested by NBS.³

Heat Capacity and Entropy

There are no heat capacity and enthalpy data reported in the literature for ZrBr₄(cr). The adopted heat capacity values are estimated so as to give reasonable trends in comparison with ZrCl₄ and ZrI₄ and to be consistent with the existing sublimation data.

The crystal data compilation of Domnay and Ondik⁵ tabulated both ZrCl₄ and ZrBr₄ as cubic structures. Thus, the adopted heat capacity values are estimated so as to parallel those for ZrCl₄. The heat capacity values below 300 K are calculated by summing contributions due to hindered translations, librations, and internal vibrations of the crystal. The parameters used in the calculations are determined by a correlation with corresponding parameters for ZrCl₄⁶ and a consideration of the sublimation data for ZrBr₄.⁷ The high temperature heat capacities are obtained graphically.

Fusion Data

The melting point was observed by Rahlf and Fischer⁷ to be $723 \pm 1 \text{ K}$ and by Nisell⁸ to be $723 \pm 0.5 \text{ K}$.

Sublimation Data

The sublimation data is treated in the ZrBr₄(g) table.⁶ The enthalpy of sublimation is adopted as $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -27.7 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($115.897 \pm 1.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). The sublimation temperature, T_{sub} , is calculated as that temperature for which $\Delta_fG^\circ = 0$ for the process ZrBr₄(cr) \rightarrow ZrBr₄(g) at one bar. Since T_{sub} is less than T_{fus} , the liquid phase is thermodynamically unstable at a pressure of one atmosphere.

References

- A. G. Turnbull, J. Phys. Chem., **65**, 1652 (1961).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: ZrCl₄(cr), 6-30-75.
- J. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech Note 270-5, 37 pp. (1971).
- ICCU-CODATA Task Group, J. Chem. Thermodyn. **4**, 331 (1972).
- J. D. H. Domnay and H. M. Ondik, "Crystal Data, Determinative Tables," 3rd ed., Vol. 2, Natl. Bur. Stand. and Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards, (1973).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: ZrCl₄(cr) and ZrBr₄(g), 6-30-75.
- O. Rahlf and W. Fischer, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. **211**, 349 (1933).
- L. A. Nisell, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. **7**, 354 (1962).

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$							Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$		
T/K	C°	S°	$-\ln[G^\circ - H^\circ(T)/IT]$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$	Δ_fH°	Δ_fG°	$\log K_r$		
0	0	0	INFINITE	-28.162	-734.298	-734.298	INFINITE		
100	93.625	103.324	328.883	-22.556	-735.164	-733.321	383.048		
200	116.077	176.515	255.865	-11.570	-736.473	-750.998	190.917		
298.15	124.805	224.689	224.689	0	-760.651	-725.293	127.068		
300	124.917	225.462	224.692	0.231	-760.747	-725.073	126.246		
400	129.286	262.045	229.650	12358	-819.359	-700.929	91.532		
500	131.629	291.157	239.139	26.009	-816.496	-671.627	70.164		
600	133.344	315.313	249.879	39.660	-813.375	-642.945	55.973		
700	134.725	335.974	260.738	52.656	-810.213	-614.789	45.876		
800	135.896	354.041	271.295	66.197	-807.037	-587.089	38.333		
900	137.068	370.115	281.398	79.843	-803.864	-559.786	32.889		
1000	138.239	384.617	291.007	93.610	-800.703	-532.835	27.832		

PREVIOUS: March 1964

CURRENT: June 1975

Zirconium Bromide (ZrBr₄)Br₄Zr₁(cr)

NIST-JANAF THERMOCHEMICAL TABLES

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_4$)

IDEAL GAS

$$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 414.49 \pm 0.4 \text{ J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = -615.2 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -644.8 \pm 8.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	$\text{J K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$
223 (1)	
60 (2)	
315 (3)	
72 (3)	

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

Point Group: T_d Bond Distance: $Zr-Br = 2.44 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ Bond Angle: $Br-Zr-Br = 109.4712^\circ$ Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_{AB}/I_C = 9.34800 \times 10^{-111} \text{ g}^3\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation
 The enthalpy of formation for $ZrBr_4(g)$ is calculated from the enthalpies of formation and sublimation of $ZrBr_{(cr)}$ at 298.15 K. The adopted value for the enthalpy of sublimation, $\Delta_{sub}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 27.7 \pm 0.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, is based on the mean of the 3rd law results from the following sublimation data.
 In analyzing the vapor pressure data for the four sublimation studies,¹⁻⁴ corrections were made for non-ideality by means of the equation $\Delta G^\circ = -R\ln P - Bp/T$. The Berthelot equation of state and the critical constants $T_c = 805.15 \text{ K}$ and $P_c = 42.9 \text{ atm}$, as reported by Nisell's son and Sokołowa,⁵ are used to calculate B .

For the enthalpy of sublimation, we adopt the mean of the 3rd law results and assign an uncertainty of $\pm 0.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. Combining the adopted $\Delta_{sub}H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ value with the enthalpy of formation of $ZrBr_{(cr)}$, $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -181.8 \pm 1.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, we calculate $\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = -154.1 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ for $ZrBr_4(g)$ and assign an uncertainty of $\pm 2.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ ($\pm 8.4 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).
Heat Capacity and Entropy
 The adopted vibration frequencies are from the work of Clark *et al.*,^{1,9} who recorded the Raman spectra of $ZrBr_4$ in the vapor phase (380–420°C). These studies by Clark *et al.*^{1,9} indicated that $ZrBr_4$ is a tetrahedral monomer in the vapor phase. Shimanouchi, in his compilation of molecular vibrational frequencies,¹⁰ also adopted the frequencies of Clark *et al.*^{1,9} for $ZrBr_4(g)$. Rahlf and Fischer,¹¹ through vapor density measurements, had earlier concluded that $ZrBr_4$ was monomeric in the vapor phase.
 Berdonosov *et al.*,¹¹ referenced an electron diffraction study by Cherkasov¹² which showed that, in the vapor phase, the $Zr-Br$ internuclear distance was $2.44 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$. We adopt this value. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = I_C = 2(10.6556 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g cm}^2)$. 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 $ZrBr_4(g)$. One exception is that Clark *et al.*⁷ calculated thermodynamic properties based on their experimental vibrational frequencies. Their tabulation is very similar to ours in the range 100–1000 K; the difference in entropy being less than 0.02 cal K⁻¹ mol⁻¹ in this range.
References
¹O. Rahlf and W. Fischer, Z. anorg. allgem. Chem. 211, 349 (1933).
²H. L. Schlafer and H. Skoludek, Z. Elektrochem. 66, 367 (1962).
³S. S. Berdonosova, V. I. Tsirel'nikov, and A. V. Lapitskii, Vestn. Mosk. Univ. Ser. II, Khim. 20, 26 (1965).
⁴A. S. Norman and R. A. J. Shelton, Trans. Faraday Soc. 66, 33 (1970).
⁵L. A. Nisell's son and T. D. Sokolowa, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. 7, 1382 (1962).
⁶JANAF Thermocchemical Tables: $ZrBr_4(cr)$, 6–30–75.
⁷R. J. H. Clark, B. K. Hunter, and D. M. Rippon, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 44, 479 (1972).
⁸R. J. H. Clark and D. M. Rippon, Advan. Raman Spectrosc. 1, 493 (1972).
⁹S. S. Berdonosova, D. H. Berdonosov, A. V. Lapitskii, and L. G. Vlasov, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. 8, 277 (1963).
¹⁰R. J. H. Clark, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 3, 269 (1974).
¹¹S. S. Berdonosova, Diploma Thesis, Moscow State University, 1961 [as referenced in¹¹].
¹²I. A. Cherkasov, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 14, 510 (1985).

 $Br_2Zr_1(g)$ $M_r = 410.836 \text{ Zirconium Bromide } (ZrBr_4)$

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ = -(C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	Δ_fH°
0	0	0	-615.192
100	81.107	312.254	-18.924
200	97.300	314.463	-9.856
250	100.676	396.571	416.167
298.15	102.669	414.487	0
300	102.730	415.122	414.489
350	104.052	431.064	415.745
400	104.947	445.021	418.550
450	105.577	457.420	422.193
500	106.038	468.569	426.283
600	106.549	487.960	434.994
700	107.023	504.421	443.766
800	107.269	518.739	452.263
900	107.439	531.834	460.366
1000	107.561	542.710	468.044
1100	107.652	552.966	475.328
1200	107.721	562.236	482.173
1300	107.775	570.961	488.675
1400	107.818	578.949	494.842
1500	107.852	586.389	500.700
1600	107.881	593.351	506.275
1700	107.904	599.892	511.592
1800	107.924	606.050	516.670
1900	107.941	611.896	521.520
2000	107.955	617.433	526.188
2100	107.967	622.700	530.639
2200	107.978	627.723	534.938
2300	107.987	632.523	539.096
2400	107.995	637.119	543.085
2500	108.003	641.528	546.916
2600	108.009	645.764	550.636
2700	108.015	649.840	554.254
2800	108.020	653.769	557.739
2900	108.024	657.559	561.116
3000	108.028	661.221	564.392
3100	108.032	664.764	567.573
3200	108.036	668.194	570.664
3300	108.039	671.518	573.670
3400	108.041	674.743	576.596
3500	108.044	677.975	579.445
3600	108.046	680.919	582.221
3700	108.049	683.880	584.929
3800	108.051	686.761	587.571
3900	108.052	689.588	590.131
4000	108.054	692.670	592.670
4100	108.056	694.972	595.133
4200	108.057	697.575	597.541
4300	108.059	700.118	599.897
4400	108.061	702.602	602.763
4500	108.061	705.031	604.462
5100	108.067	718.556	617.105
5200	108.068	720.655	619.079
5300	108.068	722.713	621.013
5400	108.069	724.733	622.915
5500	108.070	726.716	624.784
5600	108.070	728.664	626.622
5700	108.071	730.576	628.429
5800	108.072	732.456	630.206
5900	108.072	734.303	631.955
6000	108.073	736.120	633.676

PREVIOUS: June 1975 (1 atm)

Zirconium Bromide ($ZrBr_4$)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ bar}$	
T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ = -(C_p^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$	Δ_fG°
0	0	0	-615.192
100	501.497	423.743	-618.562
200	516.167	416.167	-620.453
250	414.487	0	-644.754
298.15	414.487	0.190	-644.891
300	415.122	414.489	-5362
350	431.064	415.745	-706.291
400	445.021	418.550	-705.012
450	457.420	422.193	-703.736
500	468.569	426.283	-703.465
600	487.960	434.994	-702.959
700	504.421	443.766	-702.513
800	518.739	452.263	-615.966
900	531.834	460.366	-604.939
1000	542.710	468.044	-593.976
1100	552.966	475.328	-583.000
1200	562.236	482.173	-573.727
1300	570.961	488.675	-571.543
1400	578.949	494.842	-570.238
1500	586.389	500.700	-568.806
1600	593.351	506.275	-567.708
1700	599.892	511.592	-565.459
1800	606.050	516.670	-564.208
1900	611.896	521.520	-562.947
2000	617.433	526.188	-562.490
2100	622.700	530.639	-561.671
2200	627.723	534.938	-561.373
2300	632.523	539.096	-561.301
2400	637.119	543.085	-561.250
2500	641.528	546.916	-561.199
2600	645.764	550.636	-561.168
2700	649.840	554.254	-561.147
2800	653.769	558.082	-561.130
2900	657.559	561.116	-561.114
3000	661.221	564.392	-561.094
3100	664.764	567.573	-561.074
3200	668.194	570.664	-561.054
3300	671.518	573.670	-561.034
3400	674.743	576.596	-561.014
3500	677.975	579.445	-560.994
3600	680.919	582.221	-560.974
3700	683.880	584.929	-560.954
3800	686.761	587.571	-560.934
3900	690.032	590.588	-560.914
4000	693.034	592.670	-560.894
4100	697.033	595.730	-560.874
4200	701.035	598.822	-560.854
4300	704.036	601.913	-560.834
4400	707.032	604.907	-560.814
4500	708.061	605.066	-560.794
5100	108.067	718.556	617.105
5200	108.068	720.655	617.085
5300	108.068	722.713	617.065
5400	108.069	724.733	617.045
5500	108.070	726.716	617.025
5600	108.070	728.664	617.005
5700	108.071	730.576	616.985
5800	108.072	732.456	616.965
5900	108.072	734.303	616.945
6000	108.073	736.120	616.925

CURRENT: June 1975 (1 atm)

 $Br_4Zr_1(g)$

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_5)**CRYSTAL** **$M_r = 492.4264$**

	$\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$			$\text{Niobium Bromide} (\text{NbBr}_5)$		
	$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [258.78 \pm 6.3] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$T_{\text{fus}} = 527 \pm 3 \text{ K}$	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -556.05 \pm 12.6 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 24.016 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$
	T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	ΔH°	ΔG°
0						
100						
200						
250						
298.15	147.904	258.780	258.780	0.	-556.054	-508.887
300	147.904	259.695	258.783	0.274	-556.176	89.155
400	147.904	302.245	264.585	15.064	-508.593	88.554
500	147.904	355.249	275.340	29.854	-630.093	62.338
527.000	147.904	343.027	278.800	33.848	-627.096	45.918
600	147.904	362.215	287.807	44.645	-624.217	-402.95
700	147.904	385.014	300.107	59.435	-621.429	-365.530
800	147.904	404.764	311.982	74.226	-618.717	-329.159

Enthalpy of Formation

The adopted value for the enthalpy of formation of $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$, $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -132.9 \pm 3.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ is based on the study¹ of the direct bromination of $\text{Nb}(\text{cr})$ by Gross *et al.*¹ Shchukarev *et al.*² studied the hydrolysis of $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$. Using the experimental results reported by Shchukarev *et al.*² and auxiliary data,⁴⁵ we calculate, $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -135.5 \pm 1.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. Schafer and Heine³ also determined the enthalpy of formation of $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$ via calorimetric measurements of solution of $\text{Nb}(\text{cr})$ and $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$ in hydrofluoric acid. Using their data and auxiliary results,⁴ we calculate $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -131.86 \pm 1.0 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. These two solution results^{2,3} are in reasonable agreement with the adopted value. The direct bromination¹ is thought to be the more reliable.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity and entropy are estimated in comparison with $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{cr})$.⁴ As there is no low temperature heat capacity data reported in the literature, the entropy at 298.15 K is calculated from the equation $\Delta_{\text{sub}}S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = S^\circ(\text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) - S^\circ(\text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K})$, $S^\circ(\text{g}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 107.35 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ as given in the $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$ table⁴ and $\Delta_{\text{sub}}S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = 45.5 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ as suggested by comparison with NbCl_5 and TaCl_5 .

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 $\Delta_f H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$ values for $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$ and $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$. Two sublimation studies are summarized in the $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$ table.⁴

References

- ¹P. Gross, C. Hayman, D. L. Levi, and G. L. Wilson, Trans. Faraday Soc. **56**, 318 (1960).
- ²S. A. Shchukarev, E. K. Smirnova, I. V. Vasil'kova, and N. I. Borovkova, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. **7**, 625 (1962).
- ³H. Schafer and H. Heine, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem. **352**, 258 (1967).
- ⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{cr})$, $\text{TaCl}_5(\text{I})$, $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$, 12-31-74, Nb_2O_5 , 12-31-72.
- ⁵U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_3)		Liquid		$M_r = 492.4264$ Niobium Bromide (NbBr_5)	
$S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [274.005] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$T_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 527 \pm 3 \text{ K}$	$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-545.074] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 24.016 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$	Standard State Pressure = $p^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$
		T/K	C_p°	$S^\circ - [G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)$
		0			
100		147.904	274.005	274.005	0.
200		147.904	274.008	0.274	-545.074
250		147.904	275.809	7.669	-502.446
					88.026
298.15		147.904	274.005	0.274	-545.196
300		147.904	274.920	7.669	-502.181
350		147.904	297.720	297.720	-490.908
350.000		147.904	297.720	297.720	73.264
350.000		228.280	297.720	297.720	GLASS \longleftrightarrow LIQUID
					TRANSITION
400		224.848	280.486	18.999	-472.748
500		216.564	295.131	41.084	61.735
527.000		215.228	388.599	46.384	45.794
					CRYSTAL \longleftrightarrow LIQUID
600		206.397	415.912	62.247	35.339
700		194.430	446.854	82.304	-405.932
800		180.611	471.921	101.061	-374.969
900		166.218	492.368	118.407	-345.059
					22.531
					18.335
					315.918
					18.407

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is calculated from that of $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{cr})$ by adding $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ$ and the difference in enthalpy, $H^\circ(527 \text{ K}) - H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K})$, between the crystal and liquid.

Fusion Data

The adopted melting point, $T_{\text{fus}} = 527 \pm 3 \text{ K}$ (254°C), is based on the studies by Nisel'son *et al.*¹ and Berdonosov *et al.*². The melting point was determined by Nisel'son *et al.*¹ from cooling curves, $T_{\text{fus}} = 255^\circ\text{C}$. Berdonosov *et al.*² determined the melting point by three methods: $T_{\text{fus}} = 252.0 \pm 1.5$ based on an analysis of their vapor pressure data, $T_{\text{fus}} = 255 \pm 2$ based on visual observation, and $T_{\text{fus}} = 254 \pm 1$ based on cooling curves.

The heat of melting is chosen to be $\Delta_{\text{fus}}H^\circ = 5.74 \pm 1.5 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($24.016 \pm 6.3 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$). This value is consistent with the vaporization data and the thermodynamic functions we have adopted. The entropy of melting, $\Delta_{\text{fus}}S^\circ = 10.89 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is somewhat lower than anticipated, based on the expected similarity with NbCl_3 and TaCl_5 as far as condensed phase dimerization is concerned.³

Vaporization Data

T_{vap} , the normal boiling point, is calculated as that temperature for which the Gibbs energy approaches zero for the process $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{l}) \rightarrow \text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$. $\Delta_{\text{vap}}H^\circ$ is calculated as the difference between the Δ_fH° values for $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$ and $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{l})$ at T_{vap} . Two vaporization studies are summarized in the $\text{NbBr}_5(\text{g})$ table.

References

- L. A. Nisel'son and J. D. Sokolova, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. **9**, 1117 (1964).
- S. S. Berdonosov, A. V. Lapiskii, and E. K. Bakov, Russ. J. Inorg. Chem. **10**, 173 (1965).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{NbCl}_5(\text{l})$, 12–31–74.

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_5)

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_3) $M_f = 492.4264$

298.15 to 527 K
above 527 K
crystal
liquid

Refer to the individual tables for details.

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_3) $\text{Br}_5\text{Nb}_1(\text{cr},l)$ Standard State Pressure = $p^\bullet = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$

T/K	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$		Standard State Pressure = $p^\bullet = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$	
	C_p^\bullet	$S^\bullet - [G^\bullet - H^\bullet(T_r)]/T$	$H^\bullet - H^\bullet(T_r)$	$\Delta_f G^\bullet$
0				
100				
200				
250	147.904	258.780	258.780	0.
300	147.904	259.695	258.783	0.274
400	147.904	302.245	264.585	15.064
500	147.904	335.249	275.540	29.854
527.000	147.904	343.027	278.800	33.848
527.000	215.228	388.599	278.800	57.864
600	206.397	415.912	293.867	73.227
700	194.450	446.834	313.591	93.284
800	180.611	471.921	331.870	112.041
900	166.218	492.368	348.605	129.387

CRYSTAL <- -> LIQUID TRANSITION

— CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

CRYSTAL —

LIQUID —

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: December 1974

Niobium Bromide (NbBr_3) $\text{Br}_5\text{Nb}_1(\text{cr},l)$

Br₅Nb₁(g)

$$M_t = 492.4264 \text{ Niobium Bromide (NbBr}_5)$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies		
$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$	$\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$
234.0 (1)	[375.6(2)]	
178.0 (1)	119.0 (2)	
[288.9(1)]	67.0 (2)	
1106.2(1)	101.0 (2)	

Graund Sina Quantu Weishe [1]

Enthalpy of Formation

The vapor pressures over NbB₅(cr.) have been measured by Alexander and Fairbrother¹ and Berdonosov et al.² A 2nd and 3rd law analysis of their data is given below. The enthalpy of formation for NbB₅(g) is derived from the sublimation data of Berdonosov et al.² Our 3rd law analysis of their data gives $\Delta_{\text{sub}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = 26.88 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ which leads to the adopted value, $\Delta_{\text{f}}H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -106.02 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-443.588 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) for NbB₅(g). The sublimation data of Alexander and Fairbrother¹ is not acceptable as it leads to a large entropy drift, $-45 \pm 6 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$. The enthalpy of melting is chosen as 5.74 kcal·mol⁻¹ so as to give reasonable entropy drifts for the vaporization data.

The enthalpy of melting is chosen as $5.74 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ so as to give reasonable entropy drifts for the vaporization data.

Source	Reaction ^a	Method	Data Points	T/K	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$, kcal/mol	Drift, $\text{cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$
Alexander and Fairbrother ¹ Berdonosov <i>et al.</i> ²	A	static	4	480–517	50.82 ± 2.94	27.77 ± 1.57
	A	static	12 ^b	478–524	27.28 ± 0.16	26.88 ± 0.04
Alexander and Fairbrother ¹ Berdonosov <i>et al.</i> ²	B	static	26	528–635	24.07 ± 0.13	24.26 ± 0.06
	B	static	14	529–606	24.80 ± 0.27	24.23 ± 0.09

-Reaction: (A) NBB₃(l) = NBB₃(g).

West Saccadic and Extrady

Heat capacity and entropy Monomeric NbBr₆ was shown by Spiridonov and Romanov,⁵ using electron diffraction techniques, to have a trigonal bipyramidal structure of D_{3h} symmetry; all the Nb-Br bond lengths being equal within experimental uncertainty, Nb-Br = 2.45 ± 0.02 Å. Skinner and Sutton⁶ 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.⁵ The principal moments of inertia are: $I_x = 238.9140 \times 10^{-39}$, $I_y = 278.7563 \times 10^{-39}$ g·cm². A normal coordinate treatment of NbBr₆ in the Urey-Bradley force fields was performed by So⁷ using the reported vibrational frequencies of Beattie and Ozin.⁶ This work by So was intended to check the correctness of the reported fundamental frequencies and predict those unobserved frequencies (ν_3 , ν_4 , ν_5). Beattie and Ozin⁶ had recorded the gas phase

References

- ¹K. A. Alexander and F. Fairbrother, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)* **1949**, S223 (1949).
- ²S. S. Berdonosov, A. V. Lapitskii, and E. K. Bakov, *Russ. J. Inorg. Chem.* **10**, 173 (1965).
- ³H. Skinner and L. Sutton, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* **36**, 668 (1940).
- ⁴V. P. Spiridonov and G. V. Romanov, *Vestn. Mosk. Univ., Khim.* **21**, 109 (1966).
- ⁵V. P. Spiridonov and G. V. Romanov, *Vestn. Mosk. Univ., Khim.* **24**, 65 (1969).
- ⁶I. R. Ozin and G. A. Ozin, *J. Chem. Soc. (London)* **A1969**, 1691.
- ⁷S. D. S. I. M. *Science* **16**, 211 (1972).

S. F. SO, J. MIGLIERI

PREVIOUS: December 1974 (1 atm)

CURRENT: December 1974 (1 bar)

Tungsten Bromide (WBr_5)**CRYSTAL**

$$\Delta_fH^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [272 \pm 21] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T_{\text{fus}} = 559 \pm 10 \text{ K}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev and Kokovin¹ have measured calorimetrically the enthalpy of reaction $\Delta_fH^\circ(WBr_5\text{cr}) + 6\text{NaBr}(\text{cr}) + 2\text{NaOH}(77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow Na_2WO_4(\text{cr}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This leads to $\Delta_fH^\circ(WBr_5\text{cr}, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -74.5 \pm 3$ kcal·mol⁻¹ (-311.708 ± 13 kcal·mol⁻¹), using $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaOH}\cdot77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -112.348$ kcal·mol⁻¹, $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaWO}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -369.2$ kcal·mol⁻¹, $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaBr, cr}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -86.38$ kcal·mol⁻¹, and $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{H}_2\text{O, l, 298.15 K}) = -68.315$ kcal·mol⁻¹.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

$C_p^\circ(300\text{ K}) = 6.2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g-atom}^{-1}$ and $C_p^\circ(559\text{ K}) = 7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g-atom}^{-1}$ are estimated using the method described by Kubashevskii and Evans.² Between 300 K and 559 K, which is the melting point, the heat capacity is obtained by linear interpolation. The entropy, $S^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 65 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($271.960 \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), is estimated from that of $WC_1\text{(cr)}$ ³ and the entropy difference between bromides and chlorides. The latter is estimated to be $13 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, based on an extrapolation to pentavalent compounds of the entropy values of bromides and chlorides given by Lainner.⁷ Both WBr_5 and WC_1 are paramagnetic with an effective moment of about 1.1 Bohr magnetons as indicated by Figgis and Lewis.⁸

Fusion Data

Shchukarev *et al.*⁶ have found the melting point, 559 K, by the thermographic method and 568 K by the tensimetric method. The value of 559 K is adopted in the tabulation.

The heat of melting is calculated from the difference between the enthalpies of sublimation and vaporization at the melting point. The enthalpies are both calculated from a 2nd law analysis of the vapor pressure data reported by Shchukarev *et al.*,⁶ who gave the uncorrected enthalpy of fusion, 5 kcal·mol⁻¹. This value, when corrected for ΔC_p° of vaporization and sublimation, is in good agreement with the value adopted in the tabulation.

References

- S. A. Shchukarev and G. A. Kokovin, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.*, **9**, 1309 (1964).
- The value $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaOH}\cdot77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -112.348$ kcal·mol⁻¹ is calculated from $\Delta_fH^\circ(\text{NaOH}\cdot\infty\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -112.448$ kcal·mol⁻¹ and $\phi_L = 100$ cal/mol for $\text{NaOH}(\infty\text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{NaOH}(77.4\text{H}_2\text{O})$. The former is obtained from JANAF NaOH(cr) table (March 31, 1966) and the latter is obtained from V. B. Parker, U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. NSRDS-NBS 2, (1965).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4\text{(cr)}$, 6–30–67; $\text{NaBr}(\text{cr})$, 9–30–64; $WC_1\text{(cr)}$, 12–31–66.
- U. S. Natl. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270–1, 124 pp. (1965).
- O. Kubashevskii and E. I. Evans, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," Pergamon Press, New York, (1958).
- S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov and G. A. Kokovin, *Zh. Neorg. Khim.*, **4**, 2185 (1959).
- W. M. Lainner, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 1480 (1951).
- B. N. Figgis and J. L. Lewis, "Progress in Inorg. Chem.," Vol. 6, p. 121, Interscience Publishers, New York, (1964).

 $Br_3W_1\text{(cr)}$

$M_r = 583.370$	Tungsten Bromide (WBr_5)						Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$			
	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15 \text{ K}$			Standard State Pressure = $P^\circ = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$						
	Δ_fH° (298.15 K) = Unknown	Δ_fH° (0 K) = Unknown	C_p°	$J\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$	S°	$-\frac{[G^\circ - H^\circ(T)]/T}{k\text{Jmol}^{-1}}$	$H^\circ - H^\circ(T)/T$	Δ_fH°	Δ_fG°	$\log K_r$
0										
100										
200										
298.15	155.461	271.960	271.960	0.	0.	-311.708	-269.605	47.234		
300	155.645	271.922	271.922	0.288	0.288	-311.815	-269.343	46.897		
400	165.686	278.188	278.188	16.354	16.354	-384.412	-239.991	31.340		
500	175.728	290.273	290.273	33.419	33.419	-379.091	-204.484	21.362		
559.000	182.004	377.052	377.052	43.971	43.971	-CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID	-CRYSTAL <-> LIQUID			
600	185.770	390.077	390.077	51.516	51.516	-372.851	-170.133	14.811		
700	195.811	419.468	419.468	70.592	70.592	-365.719	-136.998	10.215		
800	205.853	446.270	446.270	90.678	90.678	-357.662	-104.748	6.839		
900	215.894	471.096	471.096	111.765	111.765	-348.673	-73.664	4.275		
1000	225.936	494.362	494.362	133.857	133.857	-338.750	-43.631	2.279		

PREVIOUS December 1962

CURRENT June 1967

Tungsten Bromide (WBr_5)

Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$							Standard State Pressure = $p^* = 0.1\text{ MPa}$		
T/K	C_p^*	$S^* - [G^* - H^*(T_r)]/T$	$H^* - H^*(T_r)$	$\Delta_f H^*$	$\Delta_f G^*$	$\log K_r$			
0									
100									
200									
298.15	182.004	293.341	293.341	0.	-298.059	-262.330	45.959	45.637	
300	182.004	294.467	293.344	0.337	-298.117	-262.108			
400	182.004	346.826	300.483	18.537	-368.380	-215.260	30.722		
500	182.004	387.439	313.964	36.738	-362.123	-202.680	21.174		
600	182.004	420.622	329.059	54.938	-355.779	-171.389	14.921		
700	182.004	448.678	344.195	73.138	-349.526	-141.153	10.533		
800	182.004	472.982	358.808	91.139	-343.351	-111.808	7.300		
900	182.004	494.419	372.708	109.539	-337.250	-83.237	4.831		
1000	182.004	513.595	385.855	127.740	-331.218	-55.332	2.890		

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₅)

$$S^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = [293.341] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Enthalpy of Formation
 $\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WBr}_3, \text{l}, 298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated between the crystal and liquid.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The heat capacity is assumed to be a constant $7.75 \text{ J g}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$.

The mean capacity is assumed to be a constant, 7.2 C/g atom .
 $S^*(298.15 \text{ K})$ is calculated in a manner analogous to that used for the

Fusion Data

Fusion Data

Vaporization Data T_{vp} is calculated as the temperature at which the enthalpies of formation for liquid and vapor phases are equal. Shchukarev *et al.*¹ derived the following equation for T_{vp} in °C:

Bartmann

Reference 15 A Shabotovici C V Novak and S A Vlachos 1 2005 01265

CRYSTAL-LIQUID

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₅)*M_r = 583.370 Tungsten Bromide (WBr₅)*

298.15 to 559 K crystal
above 559 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 ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	S ^o J·K ⁻¹ ·mol ⁻¹	H ^o -H(T _r)/RT	kJ·mol ⁻¹	Δ _r H ^o	
0						log K _r
100						
200	155.461	271.960	0.288	-311.708	-269.605	47234
298.15	155.645	272.922	21.963	-311.515	-269.343	46.897
300	155.645	272.922	21.963	-311.515	-269.343	46.897
400	165.686	319.074	278.188	-384.412	-259.991	31.340
500	175.728	357.110	290.273	-33.419	-379.091	21.362
559.000	182.004	377.052	298.393	43.971	— CRYSTAL <--> LIQUID —	
559.000	182.004	407.740	298.393	61.125	— TRANSITION —	
600	182.004	420.622	306.310	68.387	-355.779	14.921
700	182.004	448.678	324.696	86.788	-349.326	10.533
800	182.004	472.982	341.747	104.988	-141.153	7.200
900	182.004	494.419	357.543	123.188	-143.351	4.831
1000	182.004	513.593	372.206	141.389	-337.250	4.831
				-331.218	-83.222	2.890
				-53.332		

PREVIOUS:

CURRENT: June 1967

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₅)

Br₅W₁(cr.)

Tungsten Bromide (WB₃)

IDEAL GAS

$$S(298.15 \text{ K}) = [461.4] \text{ J} \cdot \text{K}^{-1} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -162.9 \pm 21 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}) = -199.2 \pm 21 \text{ kJ} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$$

Electronic Levels and Quantum Weights $\epsilon, \text{ cm}^{-1}$ g.	
0	[2]
[7000]	[2]
[14000]	[2]

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies $\nu, \text{ cm}^{-1}$ v, cm	
[300](1)	[240](2)
[250](1)	[100](2)
[235](1)	[70](2)
[90](1)	[110](2)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [2]

 $\sigma = [6]$ Point Group: [D_{3h}]
Bond Angle: W-Br = [2.40] Å
Bond Distance: W-Br = [2.40] Å
Br*⁺-W-Br*⁺ = [180°]

*Equatorial

**Axial
Product of the Moments of Inertia: I_{AB/c} = [1.6458] × 10⁻¹⁰ g³·cm⁶

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev *et al.*⁵ measured the vapor pressure of WB₃(cr, l) using a null manometer. Their results are given as below. The adopted enthalpy of formation is -47.6 kcal·mol⁻¹ (-199.158 kJ·mol⁻¹).

Data Points	T/K	$\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$	Drift $\Delta H^\circ(298.15 \text{ K}), \text{ kcal} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$
2nd law	2nd law		
13	573.3-657.5	18.37	24.11
6	443.5-496.5	21.61	26.46

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be a trigonal bipyramid similar to that of MoCl₅ determined by electron diffraction.¹ The bond distance is estimated to be the same as that in WB₃(g). The principal moments of inertia are: I_A = 229.2811 × 10⁻³⁹ and I_B = I_C = 267.4946 × 10⁻³⁹ g·cm². All vibrational frequencies are estimated from those of WC₃(g),² using the average value of (WC₃) = 0.62 for modes which are independent of the central atom and 0.68 for modes involving the central atom. These average values of 0.62 and 0.68 are obtained from the ratios of corresponding vibrational frequencies of ReX₆³, SnX₆⁴, and Px₆⁵ summarized by Siebert⁶ and Nakamoto.⁴ The electronic levels and quantum weights are estimated to be the same as those in WC₃(g).²

References

- R. V. G. Evans and M. W. Listier, Trans. Faraday Soc. 34, 1358 (1938).
- JANAF Thermochemical Table: WC₃(g), 12-31-66.
- H. Siebert, "Anwendungen der Schwingungsspektroskopie in der Anorganischen Chemie," Springer-Verlag, Berlin, (1966).
- K. Nakamoto, "Infrared Spectra and Coordination Compounds," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, (1963).
- S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov and G. A. Kokovin, Zh. Neorg. Khim. 4, 2185 (1959).

Br₃W₁(g)

M _r = 583.370 Tungsten Bromide (WB ₃)		Standard State Pressure = p° = 0.1 MPa	
T/K	C°	H° - H°(T)/T	$\Delta_i H^\circ$
T/K	C°	S° - [G° - H°(T)/T]	$\Delta_i G^\circ$
0	0	0	0
100	98.777	334.646	-162.933
200	121.036	472.835	-164.028
250	124.972	439.192	-167.043
298.15	127.212	461.411	-169.080
300	127.279	462.198	-169.158
350	128.733	481.935	-199.158
400	129.704	499.193	-199.196
450	130.382	514.511	-213.629
500	130.873	528.275	-213.832
600	131.522	532.199	-213.847
700	131.918	572.505	-217.322
800	132.180	590.138	-217.400
900	132.368	605.718	-217.478
1000	132.517	619.673	-217.516
1100	132.650	632.309	-217.544
1200	132.781	634.857	-217.572
1300	132.921	634.490	-217.600
1400	133.073	664.346	-217.628
1500	133.242	673.533	-217.656
1600	133.426	682.138	-217.684
1700	133.624	690.233	-217.712
1800	133.833	697.877	-217.740
1900	134.035	705.118	-217.768
2000	134.281	712.000	-217.796
2100	134.511	718.557	-217.824
2200	134.743	724.820	-217.852
2300	134.974	730.815	-217.880
2400	135.202	736.564	-217.908
2500	135.425	742.088	-217.936
2600	135.643	747.404	-217.964
2700	135.854	752.527	-217.992
2800	136.057	757.471	-218.019
2900	136.252	762.249	-218.047
3000	136.438	766.871	-218.075
3100	136.614	771.348	-218.103
3200	136.781	775.688	-218.131
3300	136.939	779.899	-218.159
3400	137.087	783.990	-218.187
3500	137.225	787.966	-218.215
3600	137.353	791.833	-218.243
3700	137.473	795.598	-218.271
3800	137.583	799.266	-218.300
3900	137.683	802.841	-218.328
4000	137.775	806.328	-218.356
4100	137.859	809.731	-218.384
4200	137.934	813.054	-218.412
4300	138.002	816.300	-218.440
4400	138.061	819.474	-218.468
4500	138.114	822.577	-218.496
5000	138.277	837.138	-218.524
5100	138.293	839.877	-218.552
5200	138.303	843.562	-218.580
5300	138.308	845.197	-218.608
5400	138.309	847.782	-218.636
5500	138.306	850.320	-218.664
5600	138.299	852.812	-218.692
5700	138.288	855.260	-218.720
5800	138.274	857.665	-218.748
5900	138.256	860.028	-218.776
6000	138.236	862.352	-218.804

PREVIOUS: June 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1967 (1 bar)

Br₃W₁(g)Tungsten Bromide (WB₃)

CRYSTAL

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)*M_r* = 663.274 Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)

$$\begin{aligned} S^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) &= [313.8 \pm 21] \text{ J}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1} \\ T_{\text{m}} &= 582 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Enthalpy of Formation

Shchukarev and Kokovin¹ have measured calorimetrically the enthalpy of reaction $\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = -180.0 \pm 0.8 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{WBr}_6(\text{cr}) + 6\text{NaOH}(77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{Na}_6\text{WO}(\text{cr}) + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{l})$. This leads to $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{WBr}_6, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -82.0 \pm 3 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-343.088 \pm 13 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$), using $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{NaOH}77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -112.348 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Na}_6\text{VO}_4, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -369.2 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{NaBr}, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -86.38 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, and $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{H}_2\text{O}, 1, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -68.315 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

$C_p^{\circ}(300 \text{ K}) = 6.2 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\text{-atom}^{-1}$ and $C_p^{\circ}(582 \text{ K}) = 7.25 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{g}\text{-atom}^{-1}$ are estimated using the method described by Kubaschewski and Evans.⁵ Between 300 and 582 K, which is the melting point, the heat capacity is obtained by linear interpolation. The entropy, $S^{\circ}(\text{WBr}_6, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 75 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is estimated by assuming $S^{\circ}(\text{WBr}_6, 298.15 \text{ K}) = S^{\circ}(\text{WCl}_6, 298.15 \text{ K}) + 6[S^{\circ}(\text{Br}^-, 298.15 \text{ K}) - S^{\circ}(\text{Cl}^-, 298.15 \text{ K})]$. The value, $S^{\circ}(\text{WCl}_6, \text{cr}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 57 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is obtained from $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr}, \alpha)$; and the value, $S^{\circ}(\text{Br}^-, 298.15 \text{ K}) - S^{\circ}(\text{Cl}^-, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 3 \text{ cal}\cdot\text{K}^{-1}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is obtained from the average entropy values for Br^- and Cl^- ions given by Latimer⁶ and Kelley.⁷

Fusion Data

Shchukarev *et al.*⁸ have found the melting point, 582 K, under 50 atm pressure of $\text{Br}_2(\text{g})$ by the thermographic method. The heat of fusion is unknown.

References

- IS. A. Shchukarev and G. A. Kokovin, Zh. Neorg. Khim., **9**, 1309 (1964).
This value, $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{NaOH}77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = -112.348 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$, is calculated from $\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{NaOH}77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}, 298.15 \text{ K}) = 112.448 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ and $\phi_p = 100 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{NaOH}(\text{cr}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow \text{NaOH}77.4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The former is obtained from JANAF NaOH(cr) table (March 31, 1966) and the latter is obtained from V. B. Parker, U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. NSRDS-NBS 2, (1965).
- JANAF Thermochemical Tables: $\text{Na}_6\text{WO}_4(\text{cr}), 6-30-67$; $\text{NaBr}(\text{cr}), 6-30-64$; $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr}, \alpha)$, 12-31-66.
- U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-1, 124 pp. (1965).
- O. Kubaschewski and E. L. Evans, "Metallurgical Thermochemistry," Pergamon Press, New York, (1958).
- W. M. Latimer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **73**, 1480 (1950).
- K. K. Kelley, personal communication, (June, 1960).
- S. A. Shchukarev, G. I. Novikov and G. A. Kokovin, Zh. Neorg. Khim., **4**, 2185 (1959).

 $\text{Br}_6\text{W}_1(\text{cr})$

	Enthalpy Reference Temperature = $T = 298.15 \text{ K}$				Standard State Pressure = $P^{\circ} = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$			
	$\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K}) = \text{Unknown}$	$\Delta_H^{\circ}(\text{Br}_6\text{W}_1(\text{cr})) = \text{Unknown}$	$\frac{\Delta_H^{\circ}(298.15 \text{ K})}{T/K}$	$\frac{\Delta_H^{\circ} - (G^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T))/T}{C_p^{\circ}}$	$\frac{\Delta_H^{\circ}}{H^{\circ} - H^{\circ}(T)}$	$\frac{\Delta_H^{\circ}}{k\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}}$	Δ_G°	$\log K_r$
0								
100								
200	181.385	313.800	313.800	0	0	-343.088	-290.769	
298.15								
300	181.586	313.803	313.803	0.336	-143.217	-290.444	50.942	50.571
400	192.464	318.056	318.056	0.338	-130.418	-254.610	33.249	22.080
500	203.342	312.767	313.110	0.329	-124.217	-211.356		
600	214.221	311.291	311.291	0.307	-119.440	14.751		
700	225.099	367.966	316.673	-417.055	-417.055	-128.801		
800	235.978	384.566	384.566	-408.905	-408.905	9.611		
900	246.856	515.410	384.510	104.727	104.727	-399.554		
1000	257.734	400.645	343.832	128.368	128.368	-389.593		
		416.306	154.098	-51.204	-51.204			
				-14.195	-14.195			
				0.741	0.741			

PREVIOUS: December 1962

CURRENT: June 1967

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)

IDEAL GAS

$$\Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-199.8 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-243.1 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

Vibrational Frequencies and Degeneracies	
ν, cm^{-1}	u, cm^{-1}
[250](1)	[110](3)
[200](2)	[130](3)
[250](3)	[70](3)

Ground State Quantum Weight: [1]

 $\sigma = [24]$ Point Group: [O_h]

Bond Distance: W-Br = [2.40] Å

Bond Angle: Br-W-Br = [90]°

Product of the Moments of Inertia: $I_A I_B I_C = [2.85707 \times 10^{-10}] \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^6$

Enthalpy of Formation

$\Delta_f H^\circ(\text{WBr}_6, \text{g}, 298.15\text{ K}) = -58.1 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ($-243.090 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$) is calculated from that of the crystal plus the estimated enthalpy of sublimation $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = 23.9 \text{ kcal}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ for $\text{WBr}_6(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{WBr}_6(\text{g})$. The value of $\Delta_{\text{sub}} H^\circ(298.15\text{ K})$ is assumed to be the same as that for $\text{WCl}_6(\text{cr}) \rightarrow \text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$. Refer to the WCl_6 table (December 31, 1966) for details.

Heat Capacity and Entropy

The molecular configuration is assumed to be an octahedron similar to those of $\text{WF}_6(\text{g})$ and $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ as determined by electron diffraction. The bond distance is estimated to be 2.40 Å by assuming $r_{\text{W-B}} = r_{\text{W-C}} + (r_{\text{Na-B}} - r_{\text{Na-C}})$. The bond distances, W-Cl, Na-Br and Na-Cl, are given in JANAF WF_6 (g), $\text{NaBr}(g)$, and $\text{NaCl}(g)$ tables, as 2.26 Å, 2.50 Å, and 2.36 Å respectively. The principal moments of inertia are: $I_A = I_B = I_C = 305.7081 \times 10^{-39} \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^2$.

All vibrational frequencies are estimated from those of $\text{WF}_6(\text{g})^1$, using the average value of $\langle \omega_{\text{WBr}_6} \rangle / \langle \omega_{\text{WF}_6} \rangle = 0.62$ for modes which are independent of the central atom and 0.68 for modes involving the central atom. These average values of 0.62 and 0.68 are obtained from the ratios of corresponding vibrational frequencies of ReX_6 , SnX_6 and PxX_6 summarized by Siebert,² and Nakamoto.³

References

- J. C. Evans and G. Y-S Lo, The Dow Chemical Company, personal communication, (June 6, 1967), have obtained the six fundamental vibrational frequencies of 408, 312, 367, 165, 206 and 97 cm⁻¹ for $\text{WCl}_6(\text{g})$ by infrared spectrometry.
- H. Siebert, "Anwendungen der Schwingungsspektroskopie in der Anorganischen Chemie," Springer-Verlag, Berlin, (1956).
- K. Nakamoto, "Infrared Spectra of Inorganic and Coordination Compounds," John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, (1953).

Br₆W₁(g)Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)

$$M_r = 663.274 \quad \Delta H^\circ(0\text{ K}) = [-199.8 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta H^\circ(298.15\text{ K}) = [-243.1 \pm 42] \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$$

T/K	C_p^*	S^*	$-(G^\circ - H^\circ(T))/T$		Standard State Pressure = $T_r = 298.15\text{ K}$	
			$H^\circ - H^\circ(T_r)/T$	$\Delta_i H^\circ$	$\text{kJ}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$\Delta_i G^\circ$
0	0	0	INFINITE	-199.793	-199.793	INFINITE
100	116.477	331.931	611.326	-27.940	-201.561	113.683
200	144.174	496.357	485.369	-14.566	-204.899	60.722
250	148.782	456.254	485.179	-7.231	-207.167	49.988
298.15	151.369	482.699	482.699	0	-243.090	42.245
300	151.446	483.636	482.702	0.280	-243.275	41.982
350	153.112	507.116	484.553	7.897	-343.833	35.184
400	154.218	527.638	488.683	15.882	-333.877	28.946
450	154.988	545.849	494.042	23.313	-332.922	24.108
500	155.344	562.209	500.055	31.077	-331.971	19.330
600	155.277	590.639	512.853	46.672	-330.092	14.485
700	154.765	614.765	538.199	62.323	-328.257	10.390
800	157.014	635.713	538.199	78.011	-326.472	7.336
900	157.214	654.219	530.082	93.723	-324.741	4.974
1000	157.358	670.791	561.339	109.452	-323.058	3.094
1100	157.464	685.794	571.981	125.193	-321.455	-3.761
1200	157.545	699.498	582.045	140.944	-319.904	-6.764
1300	157.608	712.111	591.571	156.702	-318.418	-9.270
1400	157.659	723.793	600.604	172.465	-316.999	-11.686
1500	157.699	734.672	609.183	188.233	-315.651	-11.016
1600	157.732	744.851	617.348	204.005	-314.376	-3.159
1700	157.760	754.414	625.132	219.779	-313.181	12.410
1800	157.783	763.432	632.567	235.557	-312.071	14.801
1900	157.802	771.963	639.681	251.336	-311.050	173.532
2000	157.819	780.058	646.500	267.117	-310.127	199.012
2100	157.834	787.758	653.044	282.900	-309.306	224.448
2200	157.846	794.210	659.336	298.593	-308.593	249.448
2300	157.857	802.118	665.392	314.469	-307.992	275.218
2400	157.866	808.836	671.917	320.255	-307.507	300.564
2500	157.875	815.281	676.864	346.042	-307.140	325.993
2600	157.882	821.473	682.308	361.830	-306.887	351.208
2700	157.889	827.432	687.573	377.618	-306.774	378.284
2800	157.895	833.174	692.671	393.408	-306.833	401.824
2900	157.900	838.715	697.612	409.197	-307.101	427.138
3000	157.905	844.068	702.405	424.988	-307.508	452.464
3100	157.909	849.246	707.059	440.778	-308.363	477.811
3200	157.913	854.259	711.581	456.570	-303.188	503.188
3300	157.917	859.119	715.979	472.361	-301.784	528.602
3400	157.920	863.833	720.258	488.153	-301.486	540.063
3500	157.923	868.411	724.426	503.945	-314.581	579.278
3600	157.926	872.860	728.488	519.738	-317.157	605.162
3700	157.929	877.187	732.449	535.530	-320.072	631.014
3800	157.931	881.398	736.313	551.323	-335.072	657.568
3900	157.933	885.501	740.086	567.116	-335.517	684.327
4000	157.935	889.499	743.777	582.910	-335.713	710.993
4100	157.937	893.399	747.374	598.703	-335.883	737.563
4200	157.939	897.205	750.896	614.497	-336.020	764.336
4300	157.940	901.921	754.342	630.291	-336.120	791.013
4400	157.942	904.552	757.715	646.085	-336.177	817.591
5000	157.950	927.871	779.599	756.648	-335.078	844.370
5100	157.952	930.938	782.391	772.443	-336.146	871.049
5200	157.951	934.466	785.223	788.527	-336.051	897.726
5300	157.952	933.947	787.423	693.468	-335.085	920.593
5400	157.953	934.659	790.532	709.263	-335.899	924.401
5500	157.953	939.797	791.738	719.025	-335.687	951.071
5600	157.954	942.643	793.425	725.058	-335.414	977.738
5700	157.955	945.439	796.067	735.648	-335.078	1004.398
5800	157.955	948.186	798.567	857.715	-335.470	102.981
5900	157.956	950.886	801.224	883.010	-330.046	1217.327
6000	157.957	953.541	803.740	898.806	-349.125	1243.885

PREVIOUS: June 1967 (1 atm)

CURRENT: June 1967 (1 bar)

Tungsten Bromide (WBr₆)

Continued from page 460

- ⁶D. D. Wagner, W. H. Evans, V. B. Parker, R. H. Schumann, I. Halow, and S. M. Bailey, NBS-TN-270-3, 31 (1968).
⁷H. S. P. Mueller, C. Miller and E. A. Cohen, submitted for publication in *Angew. Chem.*
⁸J. R. Ryberg and J. Spanget-Larsen, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 23 (2), 247 (1973).
⁹D. E. Tsvault, N. Walker, R. R. Smardzewski, and W. B. Fox, *J. Phys. Chem.* 82, 2733 (1978).
¹⁰M. E. Jacob, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data. Monograph No. 3*, 461 pp. (1994).
¹¹JANAF Thermochemical Tables: OClO(g); Sept. 1995; OIO: September 1995.
¹²G. Maier and A. Bothur, *Z. anorg. allg. Chem.* 621, 743-46 (1995).

Continued from page 476

References

- ¹D. T. Peterson and J. F. Hutchison, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* 15, 320 (1970).
²J. F. Hutchison, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, M. S. Thesis, AEC Contract No. W-7405-eng-82. (November, 1965).
³K. Schofield and T. M. Sugden, *Trans. Faraday Soc.* 67, 1054 (1971).
⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: BaI₂(g), SrBr₂(g), BaCl₂(g), SrCl₂(g), 12-31-69; BaF₂(g), CaCl₂(g), 6-30-70.
⁵L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu, and E. Brackett, *Chem. Revs.* 63, 111 (1963).
⁶A. Stock and H. Heymann, *Chem. Ber.* 42, 4088 (1909).
⁷H. von Wartenberg and O. Bosse, *Z. Elektrochem.* 28, 384 (1922).
⁸P. A. Akishin and V. P. Spiridonov, *Kristallografiya* 2, 472 (1952).
⁹L. Wharton, R. A. Berg, and W. Klemperer, *J. Chem. Phys.* 39, 2023 (1963).
¹⁰V. I. Baikov, *Opt. Spektrosk.* 27, 502 (1969).
¹¹G. Herzberg, "Infrared and Raman Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, 1962.
¹²A. Snelson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 72, 250 (1968).
¹³K. S. Krasnov and V. I. Svetsov, *Izv. Vysshikh Uchebn. Zavedenii, Khim. i Khim. Tekhnol.* 6, 167 (1963).
¹⁴U. S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-6, 119 pp. (1971).

Continued from page 504

References

- ¹P. Ehrlich, K. Peik, and E. Koch, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* 324, 113 (1963).
²ICCU-CODATA Task Group, *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* 4, 331 (1972).
³U.S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-3, 264 pp. (1968).
⁴JANAF Thermochemical Tables: SrCl₂(cr) and BaCl₂(cr), 12-31-72; CaCl₂(cr), 6-30-74.
⁵J. Thomsen, "Thermochemische Untersuchungen," Vol. III, Barth, Leipzig, (1883).
⁶E. Tassily, *Ann. Chim. Phys.* 17, 38 (1899).

⁷G. F. Huttig and Ch. Slonim, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* 181, 65 (1929).
⁸F. R. Bichowsky and F. D. Rossini, "The Thermochemistry of the Chemical Substances," Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, (1936).⁹U.S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-6, 119 pp. (1971).
¹⁰A. R. Taylor, Jr., and D. F. Smith, U.S. Bur. Mines RI 5967, 12 pp. (1962).¹¹G. F. Huttig and Ch. Slonim, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* 181, 74 (1929).
¹²K. K. Kelley and E. G. King, U.S. Bur. Mines Bull. 592, 149 pp. (1961).¹³W. M. Latimer, "The Oxidation States of the Elements and Their Potentials in Aqueous Solutions," 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., (1952).¹⁴A. S. Dworkin and M. A. Fredig, *J. Phys. Chem.* 67, 697 (1963).
¹⁵E. D. Eastman, D. D. Cubicciotti and C. D. Thurmond in "Chemistry and Metallurgy of Miscellaneous Materials: Thermodynamics," L. L. Quill, Ed., National Nuclear Energy Series IV-19B, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, (1950).¹⁶H. H. Emmons and B. Loffelholz, *Wiss. Z. Tech. Hochsch. Chem., Lehre-Merseburg* 6, 261 (1964).
¹⁷H. Schinke and F. Sauerwald, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* 304, 25 (1960).¹⁸R. Riccardi, C. Sinistrì, G. V. Campari, and A. Magistris, *Z. Naturforsch.* 25a, 781 (1970).
¹⁹K. Kellner, *Z. Anorg. Chem.* 99, 137 (1917).
²⁰H. H. Emmons, Z. Anorg. Chem. 323, 114 (1963).
²¹G. Kellner, *J. Chem. Soc.* 112, 469 (1917).

Continued from page 507

References

- ¹D. T. Peterson and J. F. Hutchison, *J. Chem. Eng. Data* 15, 320 (1970).
²J. F. Hutchison, Ames Laboratory, Iowa State University, M.S. Thesis, AEC Contract No. W-7405-eng-82. (November, 1965).
³JANAF Thermochemical Tables: BaCl₂(g), SrCl₂(g), SrCl₄(g), SrF₂(g), and BaF₂(g), 6-30-72; MgCl₂(g), 12-31-69; BaF₂(g), 6-30-70; BaCl₂(g), 6-30-74.
⁴L. Brewer, G. R. Somayajulu, and E. Brackett, *Chem. Revs.* 63, 111 (1963).
⁵A. Stock and H. Heymann, *Chem. Ber.* 42, 4088 (1909).
⁶U.S. Nat. Bur. Stand. Tech. Note 270-6, 119 pp. (1971).
⁷P. A. Akishin and V. P. Spiridonov, *Kristallografiya* 2, 472 (1952).
⁸L. Wharton, R. A. Berg, and W. Klemperer, *J. Chem. Phys.* 39, 2023 (1963).
⁹A. Snelson, *J. Phys. Chem.* 72, 250 (1968).
¹⁰V. I. Baikov, *Opt. Spektrosk.* 27, 502 (1969).
¹¹S. P. Randall, F. T. Greene, and J. L. Margrave, *J. Phys. Chem.* 63, 758 (1959).
¹²K. S. Krasnov and V. I. Svetsov, *Izv. Vysshikh Uchebn. Zavedenii, Khim. i Khim. Tekhnol.* 6, 167 (1963).
¹³G. Herzberg, "Infrared and Raman Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, (1962).