Table C.1: Heat Capacities of Gases in the Ideal-Gas State $^{\dagger}$ 

Constants in equation  $C_p^{fg}/R = A + BT + CT^2 + DT^{-2}$  T (kelvins) from 298 to  $T_{\text{max}}$ 

Chemical species		$T_{\text{max}}$	$C_{P_{298}}^{ig}/R$	A	$10^{3} B$	$10^6 C$	$10^{-5} I$
Paraffins:							
Methane	$CH_4$	1500	4.217	1.702	9.081	-2.164	
Ethane	$C_2H_6$	1500	6.369	1.131	19.225	-5.561	
Propane	$C_3H_8$	1500	9.011	1.213	28.785	-8.824	
n-Butane	$C_4H_{10}$	1500	11.928	1.935	36.915	-11.402	
iso-Butane	$C_4H_{10}$	1500	11.901	1.677	37.853	-11.945	
n-Pentane	$C_5H_{12}$	1500	14.731	2.464	45.351	-14.111	
n-Hexane	$C_6H_{14}$	1500	17.550	3.025	53.722	-16.791	
n-Heptane	$C_7H_{16}$	1500	20.361	3.570	62,127	-19.486	
n-Octane	$C_8H_{18}$	1500	23.174	4,108	70.567	-22.208	
l-Alkenes:	0 10						
Ethylene	$C_2H_4$	1500	5.325	1.424	14.394	-4.392	
	$C_{3}H_{6}$	1500	7.792	1.637	22.706	-6.915	
Propylene 1-Butene		1500	10.520	1.967	31.630	-9.873	
	$C_4H_8$ $C_5H_{10}$	1500	13.437	2.691	39.753	-12.447	
1-Pentene		1500	16.240	3.220	48.189	-15.157	
1-Hexene	$C_6H_{12}$	1500	19.053	3.768	56.588	-17.847	
1-Heptene	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>14</sub>	1500	21.868	4.324	64.960	-20.521	
1-Octene	$C_8H_{16}$	1300	21.000	4,324	04,300	-20,321	
Miscellaneous organics:	6 11 6	1000	6.506	1.602	17.070	( 150	
Acetaldehyde	$C_2H_4O$	1000	6.506	1.693	17.978	-6.158	1.00
Acetylene	$C_2H_2$	1500	5,253	6.132	1.952	12.201	-1.29
Benzene	$C_6H_6$	1500	10.259	-0.206	39.064	-13.301	
1,3-Butadiene	$C_4H_6$	1500	10.720	2,734	26.786	-8.882	
Cyclohexane	$C_6H_{12}$	1500	13.121	-3.876	63.249	-20.928	
Ethanol	$C_2H_6O$	1500	8.948	3.518	20.001	-6.002	
Ethylbenzene	$C_8H_{10}$	1500	15.993	1,124	55.380	-18.476	
Ethylene oxide	$C_2H_4O$	1000	5.784	-0.385	23.463	-9.296	
Formaldehyde	CH <sub>2</sub> O	1500	4.191	2.264	7.022	-1.877	
Methanol	$CH_4O$	1500	5.547	2.211	12,216	-3.450	
Styrene	$C_8H_8$	1500	15.534	2.050	50.192	-16.662	
Toluene	$C_7H_8$	1500	12.922	0.290	47.052	-15.716	
Miscellaneous inorganics:							
Air		2000	3.509	3,355	0.575		-0.0
Ammonia	$NH_3$	1800	4,269	3.578	3.020		-0.13
Bromine	$Br_2$	3000	4.337	4.493	0.056		-0.13
Carbon monoxide	CO	2500	3.507	3.376	0.557		-0.0
Carbon dioxide	$CO_2$	2000	4.467	5.457	1.045	* * * * * *	-1.1:
Carbon disulfide	$CS_2$	1800	5.532	6.311	0.805		-0.90
Chlorine	$Cl_2$	3000	4.082	4.442	0.089	*****	-0.3
Hydrogen	$H_2$	3000	3.468	3.249	0.422	****	0.0
Hydrogen sulfide	$H_2S$	2300	4.114	3.931	1.490		-0.2
Hydrogen chloride	HCl	2000	3.512	3.156	0.623	555355	0.1:
Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	2500	4,326	4.736	1.359		-0.72
Nitrogen	$N_2$	2000	3.502	3.280	0.593		0.0
Nitrous oxide	$N_2O$	2000	4,646	5.328	1.214	A. F. A. F. A.	-0.92
Nitric oxide	NO	2000	3.590	3.387	0.629		0.0
Nitrogen dioxide	$NO_2$	2000	4.447	4.982	1.195	11555	-0.79
Dinitrogen tetroxide	$N_2O_4$	2000	9,198	11.660	2.257	4.4 4.4 4.4	-2.7
Oxygen	$O_2$	2000	3.535	3.639	0.506	*****	-0.25
Sulfur dioxide	$SO_2$	2000	4.796	5.699	0.801	E000000	-1.0
Sulfur trioxide	SO <sub>3</sub>	2000	6.094	8.060	1.056		-2.02
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O	2000	4.038	3.470	1.450	******	0.13

<sup>†</sup>Selected from H. M. Spencer, *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, vol. 40, pp. 2152–2154, 1948; K. K. Kelley, *U.S. Bur. Mines Bull.* 584, 1960; L. B. Pankratz, *U.S. Bur. Mines Bull.* 672, 1982.