

TABLE A-26

Enthalpy of formation, Gibbs function of formation, and absolute entropy at 25°C, 1 atm

Substance	Formula	\bar{h}_f° kJ/kmol	\bar{g}_f° kJ/kmol	\bar{s}° kJ/kmol · K
Carbon	C(s)	0	0	5.74
Hydrogen	H ₂ (g)	0	0	130.68
Nitrogen	N ₂ (g)	0	0	191.61
Oxygen	O ₂ (g)	0	0	205.04
Carbon monoxide	CO(g)	-110,530	-137,150	197.65
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂ (g)	-393,520	-394,360	213.80
Water vapor	H ₂ O(g)	-241,820	-228,590	188.83
Water	H ₂ O(l)	-285,830	-237,180	69.92
Hydrogen peroxide	H ₂ O ₂ (g)	-136,310	-105,600	232.63
Ammonia	NH ₃ (g)	-46,190	-16,590	192.33
Methane	CH ₄ (g)	-74,850	-50,790	186.16
Acetylene	C ₂ H ₂ (g)	+226,730	+209,170	200.85
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄ (g)	+52,280	+68,120	219.83
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆ (g)	-84,680	-32,890	229.49
Propylene	C ₃ H ₆ (g)	+20,410	+62,720	266.94
Propane	C ₃ H ₈ (g)	-103,850	-23,490	269.91
n-Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀ (g)	-126,150	-15,710	310.12
n-Octane	C ₈ H ₁₈ (g)	-208,450	+16,530	466.73
n-Octane	C ₈ H ₁₈ (l)	-249,950	+6,610	360.79
n-Dodecane	C ₁₂ H ₂₆ (g)	-291,010	+50,150	622.83
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆ (g)	+82,930	+129,660	269.20
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH(g)	-200,670	-162,000	239.70
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH(l)	-238,660	-166,360	126.80
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH(g)	-235,310	-168,570	282.59
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH(l)	-277,690	-174,890	160.70
Oxygen	O(g)	+249,190	+231,770	161.06
Hydrogen	H(g)	+218,000	+203,290	114.72
Nitrogen	N(g)	+472,650	+455,510	153.30
Hydroxyl	OH(g)	+39,460	+34,280	183.70

Source: From JANAF, *Thermochemical Tables* (Midland, MI: Dow Chemical Co., 1971); *Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties*, NBS Technical Note 270-3, 1968; and *API Research Project 44* (Carnegie Press, 1953).

TABLE A-27

Properties of some common fuels and hydrocarbons

Fuel (phase)	Formula	Molar mass, kg/kmol	Density, ¹ kg/L	Enthalpy of vaporization, ² kJ/kg	Specific heat, ¹ c_p , kJ/kg · K	Higher heating value, ³ kJ/kg	Lower heating value, ³ kJ/kg
Carbon (s)	C	12.011	2	—	0.708	32,800	32,800
Hydrogen (g)	H ₂	2.016	—	—	14.4	141,800	120,000
Carbon monoxide (g)	CO	28.013	—	—	1.05	10,100	10,100
Methane (g)	CH ₄	16.043	—	509	2.20	55,530	50,050
Methanol (ℓ)	CH ₄ O	32.042	0.790	1168	2.53	22,660	19,920
Acetylene (g)	C ₂ H ₂	26.038	—	—	1.69	49,970	48,280
Ethane (g)	C ₂ H ₆	30.070	—	172	1.75	51,900	47,520
Ethanol (ℓ)	C ₂ H ₆ O	46.069	0.790	919	2.44	29,670	26,810
Propane (ℓ)	C ₃ H ₈	44.097	0.500	335	2.77	50,330	46,340
Butane (ℓ)	C ₄ H ₁₀	58.123	0.579	362	2.42	49,150	45,370
1-Pentene (ℓ)	C ₅ H ₁₀	70.134	0.641	363	2.20	47,760	44,630
Isopentane (ℓ)	C ₅ H ₁₂	72.150	0.626	—	2.32	48,570	44,910
Benzene (ℓ)	C ₆ H ₆	78.114	0.877	433	1.72	41,800	40,100
Hexene (ℓ)	C ₆ H ₁₂	84.161	0.673	392	1.84	47,500	44,400
Hexane (ℓ)	C ₆ H ₁₄	86.177	0.660	366	2.27	48,310	44,740
Toluene (ℓ)	C ₇ H ₈	92.141	0.867	412	1.71	42,400	40,500
Heptane (ℓ)	C ₇ H ₁₆	100.204	0.684	365	2.24	48,100	44,600
Octane (ℓ)	C ₈ H ₁₈	114.231	0.703	363	2.23	47,890	44,430
Decane (ℓ)	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	142.285	0.730	361	2.21	47,640	44,240
Gasoline (ℓ)	C _n H _{1.87n}	100–110	0.72–0.78	350	2.4	47,300	44,000
Light diesel (ℓ)	C _n H _{1.8n}	170	0.78–0.84	270	2.2	46,100	43,200
Heavy diesel (ℓ)	C _n H _{1.7n}	200	0.82–0.88	230	1.9	45,500	42,800
Natural gas (g)	C _n H _{3.8n} N _{0.1n}	18	—	—	2	50,000	45,000

¹At 1 atm and 20°C.²At 25°C for liquid fuels, and 1 atm and normal boiling temperature for gaseous fuels.³At 25°C. Multiply by molar mass to obtain heating values in kJ/kmol.

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TABLE A-28

Natural logarithms of the equilibrium constant K_p The equilibrium constant K_p for the reaction $\nu_A A + \nu_B B \rightleftharpoons \nu_C C + \nu_D D$ is defined as $K_p \equiv \frac{P_C^{\nu_C} P_D^{\nu_D}}{P_A^{\nu_A} P_B^{\nu_B}}$

Temp., K	$\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}$	$\text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{O}$	$\text{N}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{N}$	$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$	$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2 + \text{OH}$	$\text{CO}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{CO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2$	$\frac{1}{2}\text{N}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{NO}$
298	-164.005	-186.975	-367.480	-92.208	-106.208	-103.762	-35.052
500	-92.827	-105.630	-213.372	-52.691	-60.281	-57.616	-20.295
1000	-39.803	-45.150	-99.127	-23.163	-26.034	-23.529	-9.388
1200	-30.874	-35.005	-80.011	-18.182	-20.283	-17.871	-7.569
1400	-24.463	-27.742	-66.329	-14.609	-16.099	-13.842	-6.270
1600	-19.637	-22.285	-56.055	-11.921	-13.066	-10.830	-5.294
1800	-15.866	-18.030	-48.051	-9.826	-10.657	-8.497	-4.536
2000	-12.840	-14.622	-41.645	-8.145	-8.728	-6.635	-3.931
2200	-10.353	-11.827	-36.391	-6.768	-7.148	-5.120	-3.433
2400	-8.276	-9.497	-32.011	-5.619	-5.832	-3.860	-3.019
2600	-6.517	-7.521	-28.304	-4.648	-4.719	-2.801	-2.671
2800	-5.002	-5.826	-25.117	-3.812	-3.763	-1.894	-2.372
3000	-3.685	-4.357	-22.359	-3.086	-2.937	-1.111	-2.114
3200	-2.534	-3.072	-19.937	-2.451	-2.212	-0.429	-1.888
3400	-1.516	-1.935	-17.800	-1.891	-1.576	0.169	-1.690
3600	-0.609	-0.926	-15.898	-1.392	-1.088	0.701	-1.513
3800	0.202	-0.019	-14.199	-0.945	-0.501	1.176	-1.356
4000	0.934	0.796	-12.660	-0.542	-0.044	1.599	-1.216
4500	2.486	2.513	-9.414	0.312	0.920	2.490	-0.921
5000	3.725	3.895	-6.807	0.996	1.689	3.197	-0.686
5500	4.743	5.023	-4.666	1.560	2.318	3.771	-0.497
6000	5.590	5.963	-2.865	2.032	2.843	4.245	-0.341

Source: Gordon J. Van Wylen and Richard E. Sonntag, *Fundamentals of Classical Thermodynamics*, English/SI Version, 3rd ed. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1986), p. 723, table A.14. Based on thermodynamic data given in JANAF, *Thermochemical Tables* (Midland, MI: Thermal Research Laboratory, The Dow Chemical Company, 1971).