

UNCLASSIFIED

AD NUMBER

AD466510

LIMITATION CHANGES

TO:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

FROM:

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors;
Administrative/Operational Use; 01 JAN 1965.
Other requests shall be referred to Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, 675 North Randolph Street, Arlington, VA 22203-2114.

AUTHORITY

ARPA ltr, 3 Jan 1965

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

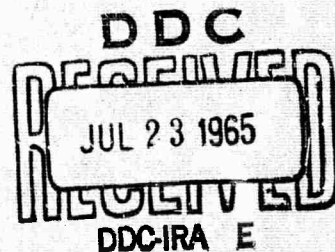
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

8628

**Preliminary Report
on the Thermodynamic Properties of
Selected Light-Element and
Some Related Compounds**

**(Supplement to NBS Reports 6297, 6484, 6645, 6928, 7093, 7192,
7437, 7587, 7796, 8033, 8166, and 8504)**

1 January 1965



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

466510

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE BEST
QUALITY AVAILABLE.

COPY FURNISHED CONTAINED
A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF
PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is a principal focal point in the Federal Government for assuring maximum application of the physical and engineering sciences to the advancement of technology in industry and commerce. Its responsibilities include development and maintenance of the national standards of measurement, and the provisions of means for making measurements consistent with those standards; determination of physical constants and properties of materials; development of methods for testing materials, mechanisms, and structures, and making such tests as may be necessary, particularly for government agencies; cooperation in the establishment of standard practices for incorporation in codes and specifications; advisory service to government agencies on scientific and technical problems; invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the Government; assistance to industry, business, and consumers in the development and acceptance of commercial standards and simplified trade practice recommendations; administration of programs in cooperation with United States business groups and standards organizations for the development of international standards of practice; and maintenance of a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of scientific, technical, and engineering information. The scope of the Bureau's activities is suggested in the following listing of its four Institutes and their organizational units.

Institute for Basic Standards. Electricity. Metrology. Heat. Radiation Physics. Mechanics. Applied Mathematics. Atomic Physics. Physical Chemistry. Laboratory Astrophysics.* Radio Standards Laboratory: Radio Standards Physics; Radio Standards Engineering.** Office of Standard Reference Data.

Institute for Materials Research. Analytical Chemistry. Polymers Metallurgy. Inorganic Materials. Reactor Radiations. Cryogenics.** Office of Standard Reference Materials.

Central Radio Propagation Laboratory.** Ionosphere Research and Propagation. Troposphere and Space Telecommunications. Radio Systems. Upper Atmosphere and Space Physics.

Institute for Applied Technology. Textiles and Apparel Technology Center. Building Research. Industrial Equipment. Information Technology. Performance Test Development. Instrumentation. Transport Systems. Office of Technical Services. Office of Weights and Measures. Office of Engineering Standards. Office of Industrial Services.

* NBS Group, Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics at the University of Colorado.

** Located at Boulder, Colorado.

NOTICE: When government or other drawings, specifications or other data are used for any purpose other than in connection with a definitely related government procurement operation, the U. S. Government thereby incurs no responsibility, nor any obligation whatsoever; and the fact that the Government may have formulated, furnished, or in any way supplied the said drawings, specifications, or other data is not to be regarded by implication or otherwise as in any manner licensing the holder or any other person or corporation, or conveying any rights or permission to manufacture, use or sell any patented invention that may in any way be related thereto.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

NBS PROJECT

NBS REPORT

221-0495
221-0426A
221-0426B
221-0426C
221-0426D
221-0441
222-0423
223-0513
223-0442
310-0496
313-0430

1 January 1965

8628

Preliminary Report on the Thermodynamic Properties of Selected Light-Element and Some Related Compounds

(Supplement to NBS Reports 6297, 6484, 6645, 6928, 7093, 7192, 7437, 7587,
7795, 8033, 8186, and 8504)

Thirteenth Technical Summary Report
on the Thermodynamic Properties
of Light-Element Compounds

Reference: ARPA Order No. 20

IMPORTANT NOTICE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORTS are usually preliminary or progress accounting documents intended for use within the Government. Before material in the reports is formally published it is subjected to additional evaluation and review. For this reason, the publication, reprinting, reproduction, or open-literature listing of this Report, either in whole or in part, is not authorized unless permission is obtained in writing from the Office of the Director, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234. Such permission is not needed, however, by the Government agency for which the Report has been specifically prepared if that agency wishes to reproduce additional copies for its own use.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

ABSTRACT

This is the thirteenth semiannual report on the current experimental, theoretical, and evaluative program, at the National Bureau of Standards, on the thermodynamic properties of selected light-element and some related compounds of primary interest in high-temperature research. Included are new experimental results in several areas; and a number of tables of thermodynamic functions, heats of formation, ionization potentials, and electron affinities resulting from literature surveys and critical data evaluations.

New experimental work on the borohydrides of aluminum and beryllium is reported. The mean value found for the standard heat of formation of $Al(BH_4)_3$ (298°K) is +2 kcal/mole for the gas and -5 kcal/mole for the liquid, with an estimated possible error as great as 17 kcal/mole. The infrared spectra of MgF_2 (in a krypton matrix), $Al(BH_4)_3$, and $Be(BH_4)_2$ were measured, and a new band system was discovered for MgF_2 . The bending fundamental of MgF_2 appears to be 242 cm^{-1} , and continuing spectroscopic work is expected to provide additional molecular constants for the other substances. High-temperature mass-spectrometric data on the $BeO-Al_2O_3$ system were treated thermodynamically, and lead to heats of atomization for O_2 , Al_2O , and the new molecule $AlOBe$ (as well as the heat of vaporization of liquid $BeO \cdot Al_2O_3$). The values for O_2 and Al_2O agree well with previously available values. Recent precise measurements of the relative enthalpy of graphite over the range 1200-2600°K are summarized. Liquid Al_2O_3 was vaporized in vacuum and the condensates subjected to varying programs of annealing. The progress from amorphous to the stable alpha crystalline form was followed in detail by X-ray and electron diffraction.

The report includes four appendices. The first is a formula-property index of the twelve preceding semiannual reports. The second comprises new tables of the standard thermodynamic properties of condensed phases of 17 substances, including 13 "mixed" oxides. The third appendix gives thermochemical values for additional compounds of several elements which have resulted from a current revision of NBS Circular 500 (Series I). The fourth appendix includes the table of ionization potentials and electron affinities of light-element atoms and molecules presented in the last report but now considerably revised and augmented by recent information.

Thomas B. Douglas

Thomas B. Douglas
Project Leader

Charles W. Beckett

Charles W. Beckett
Assistant Division Chief for Thermodynamics
Heat Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Abstract	1
Chap. 1. <u>HEAT OF CHLORINATION OF ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE</u>	
(by A. A. Gilliland and D. D. Wagman)	1
I. Introduction	1
II. Materials	1
III. Procedure	2
IV. Results	3
References	4
Table 1. Results of Electrical Calibration Experiments	5
Table 2. Analytical Results on Chlorination Experiments	6
Table 3. Calorimetric Results of Chlorination Experiments	7
Chap. 2. <u>INFRARED SPECTRUM OF ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE AND BERYLLIUM BOROHYDRIDE</u>	
(by Arthur G. Maki)	8
Introduction	8
Aluminum Borohydride	8
Beryllium Borohydride	9
References	10
Table 1. Infrared and Raman Spectra of Aluminum Borohydride and Beryllium Borohydride Given in Wavenumbers (cm^{-1})	11
Chap. 3. <u>TRANSITIONS IN VAPOR-DEPOSITED ALUMINA</u>	
(by J. J. Diamond and A. L. Drago)	12
Introduction	12
Method	12
Results	14
Table 1. Transition Aluminas	15
Table 2. Electron Diffraction d-Spacings for Al_2O_3 Films	16
The Transition Alumina	17
References	18
Fig. 1. Transitions of Amorphous Al_2O_3 Films, d-Spacings and Intensities	19
Fig. 2. Electron Microscopic and Diffraction Study of Vapor-deposited Al_2O_3 Films	20

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Chap. 4. <u>THE ENTHALPY OF GRAPHITE FROM 1200 TO 2600°K</u>	
(by E. D. West and S. Ishihara)	21
Experimental	21
Discussion	21
References	22
Chap. 5. <u>HIGH TEMPERATURE MATRIX SPECTROSCOPY</u>	
(by D. E. Mann)	24
1. MgF ₂ : Magnesium Fluoride	24
2. Emission Spectrum of F ₂ ⁺	24
Chap. 6. <u>HIGH-TEMPERATURE, MASS-SPECTROMETRIC</u> <u>STUDY OF THE COMPOUND Al₂O₃·BeO</u>	
(by J. Efimenko)	25
The Al ₂ O ₃ -BeO System	25
Experimental	25
Discussion	25
Table 1. Mass Spectrometric Temperature-Partial Pressure Data	26
Table 2. Auxiliary Computation Data	26
Table 3. Enthalpy Changes from Free Energy Functions	27
Table 3A. Enthalpy Changes: Summary	28
<u>APPENDIX I. FORMULA-PROPERTY INDEX FOR THE</u> <u>FIRST TWELVE PRELIMINARY REPORTS</u>	
(by Howard W. Flieger, Jr.)	30
Introduction	30
List of bibliographies not included in the index	31
THE INDEX	33

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

APPENDIX II. THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF SOME SELECTED
SUBSTANCES IN THE SOLID AND LIQUID STATES

(by George T. Furukawa and Martin L. Reilly) . . 48

<u>Table</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Phases</u>	<u>Range</u> °K	
B-116	Na_3AlF_6	Solid(α, β) and Liquid	0-1500	49
B-117	$\text{Na}_4\text{Si}^{\wedge}$	Solid	0-300	51
B-118	BaO	Solid	0-2000	52
B-119	CaC_2	Solid(α, β)	0-1500	54
B-120	$3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-1800	56
B-121	$12\text{CaO} \cdot 7\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid(α, β)	0-1800	58
B-122	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-1800	60
B-123	$\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-1800	62
B-124	$3\text{CaO} \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$	Solid	0-300	64
B-125	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$	Solid(γ)	0-1120	65
B-126	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$	Solid(β, α', α)	0-2000	67
B-127	$\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid and Liquid	0-2000	69
B-128	$2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid and Liquid	0-2000	71
B-129	$\text{CoO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-300	73
B-130	$\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Co}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-300	74
B-131	$\text{NiO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	Solid	0-300	75
B-132	Fe_2O_3	Solid(α, β, γ)	0-1600	76
B-133	K_2CrO_4	Solid	0-300	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
<u>APPENDIX III. SELECTED THERMOCHEMICAL VALUES</u>	
(by Donald D. Wagman)	79
Introduction	79
Table	80
Compounds of:	
As	80
Sb	81
Bi	82
C	83
Si	83
Sn	85
Miscellaneous compounds of	
Ag, C, Si, P, Sn	87
 <u>APPENDIX IV. LIST OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS OR ELECTRON AFFINITIES OF LIGHT-ELEMENT COMPOUNDS</u>	
(by Charles W. Beckett and Esther C. Cassidy)	89
Introduction	89
Selected list of ionized (or readily ionizable) substances	90
References	92
Table 1. Preliminary List of Ionization Potentials or Electron Affinities of Light-Element Compounds	99
Species containing:	
H	99
O	99
F	99
Cl	100
S	100
N	101
P	102
C	102
Si	106
B	107
Al	108
Be	109
Mg	109
Li	110
Na	110
Sr	110
Ba	110
Table 2. Electron Affinity for III-Row Elements	111

Chapter 1

HEAT OF CHLORINATION OF ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE

by A. A. Gilliland and D. D. Wagman

I. Introduction

Aluminum borohydride is a colorless volatile liquid, spontaneously flammable in air, and violently reactive with moisture. It is reported to react with hydrocarbon stopcock lubricants, but is inert with respect to Kal-F grease, although it does apparently dissolve and diffuse slowly through the grease.

Initial attempts to obtain a suitable calorimetric reaction involved bomb reactions with N_2 under pressure, $Cl_2(g)$ and with water vapor. In all cases a mixture of unidentified reaction products were obtained, including strong odors indicating the probable presence of boron hydrides. Attempts to bubble $Al(BH_4)_3$ vapor into dilute hydrochloric acid solutions also failed to produce well-defined products. The reaction that was finally selected was the vapor-phase chlorination using a flow calorimeter designed to maintain a steady flame at the burner tip. The general procedure is similar to that used for the oxygen flame combustion of hydrocarbons [1]. No spark ignition is required as the chlorination reaction proceeds spontaneously.

II. Materials

The sample of $Al(BH_4)_3$ was obtained from the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation, South Charleston, W. Virginia. It was stored in a steel cylinder at $-20^\circ C$ except during transfer operations. Samples for measurement, approximately 0.4-0.5 g, were transferred by vapor distillation into small glass bulbs and stored in a freezer chest until used.

The only information we have with respect to the purity of the $Al(BH_4)_3$ comes from the analysis of the reaction products as described in the Section on Procedure and shown in Table 2. A small amount of a black solid powder was formed during each calorimetric run and was carried by the gas stream out of the reaction vessel into the collecting line and traps. An analysis of this sample indicated it to contain approximately 15% carbon, and significant amounts of Si, Al, and B. No crystalline structure was detected. Attempts to determine the amount of hydrogen in the sample by evolution as H_2 did not prove satisfactory. Because of the excess of Cl_2 used in the reaction, the amount of HCl formed could not be determined.

Initially the chlorine used was obtained from Matheson Corp. Subsequently a highly purified sample was obtained through the courtesy of Dr. G. Sinke of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan. Their analysis indicated a purity of 99.9% for the liquid phase. We were unable to notice any difference resulting from the different chlorine samples.

III. Procedure

The small bulb containing the sample was placed in a special glass vessel containing a glass hammer, flushed with He, and weighed. On shaking, the small bulb was broken and the vessel was placed in the calorimeter gas flow line. The vessel is so constructed that He gas may be allowed to flow through it, carrying the $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ vapor into the reaction vessel, at the beginning of the reaction period. At the end of the reaction time the He may be diverted around the vessel without removing it from the line.

The reaction vessel consists of a large diameter Pyrex tube 30 mm O.D., through one end of which enter two concentric tubes which form the burner tube. The mixture of borohydride and helium enters through the inner tube; the outer tube carries He gas used to prevent thermal cracking of the borohydride before it reaches the burner tip. A separate inlet tube in the side of the vessel is connected to the Cl_2 supply cylinder.

The exit end of the vessel leads to a glass coil for thermal equilibration of the product gases with the calorimeter water. The gases then pass through two large traps cooled with liquid N_2 to condense the BCl_3 and HCl produced in the reaction as well as the excess Cl_2 . A small amount of AlCl_3 is occasionally found in the second trap (possibly carried over by the solid residue previously mentioned); some BCl_3 is also retained on the AlCl_3 in the reaction vessel.

When the calorimetric measurement is completed, the traps are connected to two bubblers in series, each containing about 300 ml of H_2O . Upon removal of the liquid N_2 , the condensed HCl , Cl_2 and BCl_3 volatilize and bubble through the water, the excess Cl_2 being vented to the outdoors.

After the traps are emptied, the bubblers are titrated for H_3BO_3 produced by the hydrolysis of the BCl_3 . The calorimeter vessel, exit tubes and the N_2 -traps are washed with water. The washings are combined and four aliquots taken. In two, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ is precipitated by adjusting to $\text{pH} = 7$, filtered, and the H_3BO_3 remaining in the filtrate determined by titration using Mannitol. The total amount of BCl_3 produced is obtained by combining the amount determined here with that found in the bubblers.

In the remaining aliquots, the Al is determined by precipitation as the 8-hydroxyquinolate.

The weight of $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ reacted is obtained by weighing the large sample holder before and after the reaction. Because of the tendency of the borohydride vapor to diffuse through the grease, the final weighing usually had to be made rapidly, without waiting for the dissipation of static charge, etc.

IV. Results

Four electrical energy calibration experiments were performed, as indicated in Table 1. Helium gas flowed continually during the measurements, at the same rate as was used during the calorimetric runs.

The results of six calorimetric experiments are given in Tables 2 and 3. The results of several other experiments were discarded because of premature losses of sample, failures in the analytical train, etc. In Table 3, the values of q_{total} have been corrected for the energy supplied by the Cl_2 gas entering the system, the correction amounting to 5-9 joules for the various runs.

The values of ΔH_f for $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ given in Table 3 are based on the following considerations. The weight of borohydride sample is used to calculate the total amount of $\text{HCl}(\text{g})$ produced, assuming 12 moles HCl per mole of borohydride. While this stoichiometry is not correct, since a small amount of carbonaceous residue is produced, we assume that metal alkyl impurities are present in the sample and that the heat of chlorination is comparable to that of the $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$. In view of the fact that the solid residue also contained Al and B, the amounts of AlCl_3 and BCl_3 formed are computed from the individual analytical results for Al and B respectively, as shown in Table 2. The heats of formation of the HCl , $\text{AlCl}_3(\text{c})$, and BCl_3 formed are listed in columns 4, 5, and 6 of Table 3, based on the molar values of ΔH_f from NBS Circular 500 [2].

On the basis of these assumptions, the value of ΔH_f for $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3(\text{g})$ at $25^\circ\text{C} = 8.7 \pm 2.8 \text{ kJ/mole}$ ($2.1 \pm 0.7 \text{ kcal/mole}$)

It is difficult to assess the validity of the assumptions made for these calculations. However it is possible to make an estimate of their significance. If we were to assume that the sample were of high purity and reacted stoichiometrically, we can obtain from the weights of sample a value of $\Delta H_f^\circ = -14.7 \pm 1.6 \text{ kcal/mole}$. On the other hand if we base our measure of the amount of reaction solely on the amount of boron recovered in the analyses, we obtain a value of $\Delta H_f^\circ = +15.9 \pm 1.6 \text{ kcal}$.

On the basis of these calculations we believe that the value for ΔH_f of $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3(\text{g})$ is bracketed between the values $+16$ and -15 kcal/mole but that the most reasonable estimate is about 2 kcal/mole .

The vapor pressure equation of Schlesinger et al. [3] leads to a heat of vaporization of 7.2 kcal/mole at a mean temperature of -10°C . Correcting with an estimated $\Delta C_p = -15 \text{ cal/deg}$ to 25°C yields $\Delta H_v = 6.7 \text{ kcal/mole}$. This corresponds to a value of ΔH_f for $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3(\text{liq}) = -5 \text{ kcal/mole}$.

References

1. Prosen, Maron and Rossini, J. Research NBS 42, 269 (1949).
2. NBS Circular 500, Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (1952).
3. Schlesinger, Sanderson, and Burg, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 62, 3421 (1940).

Table 1

Results of Electrical Calibration Expts.

Expt. No.	ΔR_c ohms	E. J	E j78km.
1	.108695	17,697.06	162,813.9
2	.129058	21,011.14	162,803.8
3	.129036	21,008.07	162,807.8
4	.115310	18,772.90	162,803.7
Mean			162,807.3
Standard deviation of the mean			3.8 ₅

Table 2

Analytical Results on Chlorination Experiments

Expt. No.	Moles $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ weighed. $\times 10^3$	Moles Al found $\times 10^3$	Moles B found as H_3BO_3 $\times 10^3$	% Al	% B
1	5.076	4.944	14.456	97.39	94.94
2	5.955	5.839	17.347	98.06	97.94
3	5.328	5.153	15.394	96.71	96.30
4	6.735	6.520	19.382	96.82	95.93
5	5.594	5.379	16.025	96.16	95.53
6	7.761	7.531	22.213	(97.03)*	95.40

*Based on the average of preceding 5 experiments.

Table 3

Calorimetric Results of Chlorination Experiments

Expt. No.	$\Delta R_c, \Omega$	q _{total} kj	q _{HCl} kj	q _{AlCl₃} kj	q _{BCl₃} kj	$-\Delta H_f^{\circ}$ Al(BH ₄) ₃ kj/mole
1	0.092404	15.039	5.624	3.438	5.898	-15.6
2	.109521	17.822	6.597	4.060	7.078	-14.6
3	.096803	15.753	5.903	3.583	6.281	+ 2.6
4	.122494	19.934	7.462	4.534	7.908	- 4.4
5	.101660	16.542	6.197	3.740	6.538	-12.0
6	.141094	22.962	8.599	5.237	9.063	- 8.1
Mean						-8.7 kj (2.1 kcal/mole)
Standard Deviation of mean						2.8 kj (0.7 kcal/mole)

Chapter 2

INFRARED SPECTRUM OF ALUMINUM BOROHYDRIDE AND BERYLLIUM BOROHYDRIDE

By Arthur G. Maki

Introduction

We have measured the infrared spectrum of aluminum borohydride ($\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$) and beryllium borohydride ($\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$). Ultimately we would hope to be able to improve the assignments for the fundamental vibrational frequencies of the aluminum compound and to make a corresponding set of assignments for the beryllium compound. The present report, however, will be concerned with general observations regarding the spectra which have thus far been obtained. More spectral data will soon be available and at that time more detailed consideration will be given to the assignments.

Aluminum Borohydride

Emery and Taylor¹ have measured the Raman spectrum of $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ while Price² has reported the infrared absorption spectrum. The infrared work of Price was done with a low resolution instrument and it was hoped that higher resolution work would yield information on the band contours. Such information would be very helpful in making assignments.

We have observed the gas phase spectrum of $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ in the region from 4000 to 325 cm^{-1} with a resolution of about 0.8 cm^{-1} . In addition, the B-H stretching fundamental bands have been observed (from 2400 to 2600 cm^{-1}) on a high resolution instrument capable of resolving two lines 0.08 cm^{-1} apart.

In an ideal situation, a resolution of 0.8 cm^{-1} would be expected to give different band contours for vibrations of different symmetry species. A rough calculation of the geometry of the molecule indicates that parallel bands should have a strong central Q-branch and P- and R-branches separated by about 16 cm^{-1} . Perpendicular bands, however, would be expected to be broad and featureless with a width of about 25 cm^{-1} . Under higher resolution the perpendicular bands would be expected to have a series of lines 0.16 cm^{-1} apart while the P- and R-branches of a parallel band would have a line spacing of 0.30 cm^{-1} .

The observed bands have no resolvable fine structure even under conditions such that lines 0.08 cm^{-1} apart could be easily resolved. This means that the band contours are of no help in making the assignments for $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$. The cause of this difficulty is apparently two-fold. First of all we know that there is at least one low frequency vibration and we can expect several others. As a consequence there will be a fairly large number of molecules in excited vibrational states thus giving rise to so-called hot bands which will overlap the fundamental bands. In addition, the normal isotopic ratio for boron is 18.8% B^{10} and 81.2% B^{11} . Consequently our sample contains 53% $\text{Al}(\text{B}^{11}\text{H}_4)_3$, 37% $\text{AlB}^{10}\text{H}_4(\text{B}^{11}\text{H}_4)_2$, 9% $\text{AlB}^{11}\text{H}_4(\text{B}^{10}\text{H}_4)_2$, and 1% $\text{Al}(\text{B}^{10}\text{H}_4)_3$. The molecules containing both B^{10} and B^{11} will of course be asymmetric rotors and their vibration-rotation spectrum will be rather complex.

We have also measured the low temperature infrared spectrum of solid $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$. Since the sample was at a temperature near -150°C , the possibility of difference transitions (transitions originating in an excited vibrational state) is eliminated. The fact that the solid and gas phase spectra are very similar indicates that none of the strong absorption bands can be attributed to such difference transitions. The spectrum of solid $\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$ has only been obtained from 4000 to 625 cm^{-1} . Future work is planned which will extend the spectrum to longer wavelengths.

Table 1 gives tentative wavenumber measurements for the absorption bands of aluminum borohydride. The Raman measurements of Emery and Taylor are also given.

Beryllium Borohydride

Initial attempts at obtaining the gas phase infrared spectrum have not been successful. The difficulty is caused by the reactivity of this compound. In addition to attacking the usual infrared window materials (NaCl or KBr) we find that it rapidly attacks small amounts of impurities adsorbed on the walls of our absorption cells. At present, however, we feel that these difficulties can be overcome.

In spite of the fact that we were unable to obtain any helpful information from the band contours of the aluminum compound, we have hopes that the gas phase spectrum of the beryllium compound will be of aid in making the vibrational assignments. Since this molecule has fewer atoms and is lighter, it is expected to have fewer low-lying vibrations thus ameliorating the difficulty caused by hot bands. This gain could be off-set, however, if the torsional

frequency is lower. The presence of only two boron atoms per molecule also improves the difficulty caused by the mixture of isotopes. Finally, the smaller moment of inertia for the beryllium compound will cause the bands to be more spread out and the band contours should be better defined.

We have obtained the spectrum of solid $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ at about -150°C . The spectrum of $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ reported by Price *et al*^{3,4} seems to be erroneous. Price later reported² that $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ reacts with the window material used in the infrared absorption cells. We have found that diborane is one product of this reaction. The spectrum reported by Price *et al* is evidently due to diborane and the solid product of the reaction between $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ and the window material. Since the reaction with the usual window materials is extremely rapid (the reaction goes to completion in times of the order of seconds or less), it is most unlikely that earlier workers could have observed the infrared spectrum of $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$.

The spectrum for solid $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ is also given in Table 1. As expected there are striking similarities between the spectra of diborane, beryllium borohydride, and aluminum borohydride. As an aid to the assignments, however, we should still like to have the gas phase spectrum of $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$. The band contours of this compound may be of immeasurable help in making the assignments. Work in this direction is continuing. Further work is also planned in order to extend the spectrum of solid $\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$ to wavelengths greater than 15μ .

References

- [1] A. R. Emery and R. C. Taylor, *Spectrochimica Acta* 16, 1455 (1960).
- [2] W. C. Price, *J. Chem. Phys.* 17, 1044 (1949).
- [3] W. C. Trice, H. C. Longnet-Higgins, B. Rice, and T. F. Young, *J. Chem. Phys.* 17, 217 (1949).

Table 1

Infrared and Raman Spectra of Aluminum Borohydride and Beryllium
 Borohydride Given in Wavenumbers (cm^{-1})

$\text{Al}(\text{BH}_4)_3$			$\text{Be}(\text{BH}_4)_2$
Raman spectrum of liquid (see Ref. 1)	I.R.-gas	I.R.-solid at -150°C	I.R. absorption of solid at ca. -150°C
	3922 (w)		2515 (m)
	2966 (w)		2455 (m)
	2932 (w)		2340 (s)
	2890 (w)		2110 (s)
	2800 (w)		1998 (w)
2549	2556 (s)	2544 (s)	1553 (s)
	2491 (s)	2474 (s)	1456 (s)
2473 (polarized)			1325 (s)
2226 (w)	2219.6 (w)	2235 (m)	1131 (m)
2069 (polarized)	2070 (w)	2065 (m)	1010 (w)
	2031 (s)	2030 (s)	905 (w)
2010			735 (s)
1925	1930 (w)	1920 (w)	
1884 (w)			
1521 (w)	1523 (broad)	1523 (s)	
1495 (polarized)			
	Overlapped	1455 (s)	
	1420 (broad)	1415 (s)	
1392 (w)			
1149			
1116 (polarized)			
	1112 (s)	1104 (s)	
976	984 (m)	970 (w)	
	764 (w)	774 (m)	
602	607 (s)		
510 (polarized)	-		
318			

w = weak
 m = medium
 s = strong

CHAPTER 3
TRANSITIONS IN VAPOR-DEPOSITED ALUMINA

by J. J. Diamond and A. L. Dragoo

In the course of vaporization studies in vacuum on a liquid alumina drop at the end of a polycrystalline Al_2O_3 rod, a transparent film developed on the pyrex flask surrounding the sample. When the deposition time exceeded 40 minutes, the film often peeled loose from the surface and tended to curl up evidencing the presence of some strain. The film was subjected to analysis with an x-ray diffractometer and with electron diffraction, neither of which gave any pattern, indicating an "amorphous" film within the limits of detectability.

In addition, petrographic examination showed an isotropic film with a refractive index of 1.614. Its surface area was 0.6 square meters per gram, as determined by N_2 adsorption in B.E.T. equipment. Infrared absorption showed the water band at 2.9μ and several absorption "fringes" because the film was of the same order of thickness as the wave length of the incident radiation. The film was generally transparent from 1 to 8μ ; the transmission fell smoothly to 10.5μ and the film was essentially opaque beyond that to 16μ . The material lost about 4% in weight when ignited to $1200^\circ C$. The material is thus a slightly hygroscopic, slightly porous, amorphous, essentially unhydrated alumina.

Stumpf et. al. [1] reported that an amorphous phase formed initially upon dehydration of hydrated aluminas, but their material showed a broad band at 4.5\AA in contrast to ours which showed none. Amorphous films were reportedly formed on aluminum foils by oxidation in air and in oxygen and by anodization [2,3,4].

The manner of preparing the initial Al_2O_3 -form is known to determine the path by which the material transforms to $\alpha-Al_2O_3$. Since our method of preparing amorphous alumina differed from previous techniques, an investigation was undertaken of the transition of our film to $\alpha-Al_2O_3$.

Method

To form the film, the end of a polycrystalline Al_2O_3 rod was melted in a vacuum of 1×10^{-6} torr using an A. D. Little arc image furnace, with the arc operated at 150 A. The specimen rod was held near the "cool" end in a spiral of platinum-rhodium wire and supported along the optical axis of the furnace in the middle of a 500-ml. pyrex round-bottomed flask. The specimens used were rods of Morganite alumina, 0.25 and 0.312 inches in diameter. The purity of the material as supplied was determined by emission spectroscopy to be about 99.7-99.9% Al_2O_3 , the major impurities being Si, Fe and Ga. The samples were further purified before use to 99.95-99.99% Al_2O_3 by preferential vaporization of the volatile impurities from the molten tip in vacuum.

The flasks were rinsed several times with distilled water and dried in a drying oven at 125°C. Cleaning of the surface with dichromate or nitric acid solutions caused the film to bond too strongly to the flask. Flasks could not be reused after the crop of separated film had been removed because new layers bonded too firmly to the remaining uneven surface.

A sapphire disk, 0.75 inches in diameter, was cleaned in the same manner as the flasks and inserted in a flask during a series of runs to test the effect of the substrate on the formation of the film.

Samples of the film were pulverized in an alumina mortar, examined with x-ray diffractometer for crystallinity and subjected to the following heat treatment:

Sample 1: 700° (16 hours), 800° (16 hours), 900° (16 hours), 1000° (16 hours), 1100° (16-1/2 hours), 1200° (17 hours) and 1300° (6 hours);

Sample 2: 650° (16 hours), 750° (16 hours), 850° (16 hours), 950° (16 hours), 980° (16 hours) and 1200° (24 hours);

Sample 3: at 700° for successive total annealing times of 1/2, 2-1/2, 10-1/2, 16 and 32 hours;

Sample 4: 900° for successive total annealing times of 1/2, 2, 8, 16 and 32 hours;

Sample 5: same as 4 except at 600°C.

The anneals were carried out in an electrically-heated, box-type furnace, and the temperature of the furnace was read from the controller with an uncertainty of $\pm 10^\circ\text{C}$. X-ray diffraction patterns were obtained after each anneal. As a check on the temperature readings, an additional sample was annealed at 50° intervals beginning at 650° (furnace temperature) for durations of 24 hours, and the temperature was measured with a Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouple. A correction of -30°C was found to be required over the temperature range of 650° to 1050°C. This correction must be applied to the heat treatment temperatures given above.

A thin film was prepared for examination by electron microscopy and diffraction by depositing the film on a section of microscope slide placed inside the flask. Deposition was discontinued once peeling of the film began, and a fragment of the film was mounted in a heating stage of the electron microscope. The film was observed before heating and at 400°, 620°, 630° and 760°. A sample of film obtained from deposition on a sapphire disk was also analyzed without heating the film.

Results

representative d-spacings and line intensities are illustrated in Fig. 1 for x-ray diffraction analysis. The broad lines have been drawn to correspond with the diffuse peaks of the diffraction pattern. The diffuse lines common at temperatures below 970°C can be ascribed to small crystal size or to crystal imperfection.

A very weak line appeared first at $d=1.39\text{\AA}$ after anneal of one-half hour at 570°C; lines next appeared at 1.98 and 2.08Å after annealing for a total of 8 hours at 570°C (Fig. 1a). All lines obtained at 570°C were very weak and often nearly indistinguishable from background. The certainty of a line was determined by its presence in more than one pattern.

Sample 3 (annealed at 670°C, corrected) corresponded to Fig. 1a for an annealing time of 2-1/2 hours, except for the absence of the line at 2.08Å. Sample 3 showed a pattern similar to Fig. 1b after 10-1/2 hours at 670° whereas sample 1 showed a less developed stage of this pattern after annealing for 16 hours at 670°. This suggests that the transition to the form of alumina giving the pattern 1b occurs between 660° and 680°C and that sample 3 was above sample 1 in this range of temperature.

The form represented by Fig. 1b was present up to 900° for 16 hours annealing time. Its d-spacings and intensities are compared in Table 1 with those of the delta and theta aluminas reported by Stumpf [5], the delta alumina reported by Rooksby [6] and the results of Jellinek and Fankuchen [7] for alumina gel annealed at 800°C for one hour. Although many of Stumpf's delta and theta lines are absent from our form, his strongest lines are present. However, our transition alumina has a line at 2.39Å which is not present in either the delta or theta forms of Stumpf. The delta form reported by Rooksby shows little correspondence with our form. The d-spacings of Jellinek and Fankuchen correspond with ours for their strongest intensities although their relative intensities differ. Our transition alumina thus approximates most closely a mixture of the delta and theta aluminas reported by Stumpf.

Annealing of the film for 16 hours at 920° or for 32 hours at 870° resulted in the appearance of lines of α -alumina. Disappearance of the transition form was very nearly completed by 1070°. The patterns obtained at 950° and above began to show sharp lines indicating that the grain size was increasing.

Studies of the film were carried out along its edge with the electron microscope where the film was expected to be thinner. Fig. 2a shows the edge of the film (white area) which was deposited on the sapphire disk. Grain sizes in Fig. 2a are estimated to be on the order of 2200Å (28,000 magnification). Heating the film from the glass slide to 630°C produces the appearance of feathering along the edge due to areas of higher transmission having a breadth of $\sim 11000\text{\AA}$ (11,000 X).

Table 1
Transition Aluminas

This Expt. 700°, 32 hrs		Stumpf [5]				Rooksby [6]		Jellinek & Fankuchen [7] 800°, 1 hr	
<u>d</u>	<u>I</u>	Delta		Theta		<u>d</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>d</u>	<u>I</u>
						7.97	8		
						6.58	10		
				5.2	3				
4.54	2	5.02	3			5.07	20	4.53	8
		4.55	3	4.5	6				
		4.07	2			4.05	20	3.90	4
				3.53	2	3.56	7	3.38	4
						3.40	10		
						3.28	15		
						3.21	10		
						3.03	10		
2.839	4	2.87	4	2.85	8			2.82	8
						2.783	30		
2.732	4	2.73	8	2.72	8	2.737	30		
		2.58	3	2.56	3	2.593	70		
2.444	3	2.43	6	2.43	8	2.457	70		
2.393	2							2.38	24
2.312	2			2.31	6	2.311	40		
2.278	3	2.28	4			2.277	30	2.27	12
				2.24	1				
						2.156	25		
				2.01	8			2.09	4
1.974	6	1.99	8			1.989	70	1.98	62
		1.95	3			1.950	65		
		1.91	2	1.91	4			1.81	1
		1.80	2	1.80	3	1.793	7	1.70	4
				1.73	1	1.701	4		
				1.61	2	1.616	10	1.60	4
						1.602	15	1.53	12
		1.54	4	1.54	6	1.543	10		
1.52	1	1.51	3			1.507	20		
		1.49	4	1.49	4				
		1.45	3	1.45	4	1.462	8		
				1.43	1				
		1.40	6	1.40	6	1.407	60	1.40	100
1.394	10	1.39	10	1.39	10	1.392	100		
				1.34	1				
		1.29	2	1.29	3				
		1.26	1	1.26	2	1.250	4		
				1.23	2	1.238	9		
						1.180	4		
				1.14	2	1.134	10		

Heating to a higher temperature caused a fragment of the film to break off and larger crystalline areas to appear.

The film deposited on the glass slide showed no diffraction pattern before heating, faint rings at 620° to 630°C (2c) and sharp rings at 760°C (2d) after the larger crystalline areas had appeared. The film obtained from deposition on the sapphire disk showed one faint ring nearly masked by a diffuse halo (2e). The d-spacings are given in Table 2.

Table 2

Electron Diffraction d-spacings for Al_2O_3 Films

Al_2O_3 on Glass		Al_2O_3 on sapphire
620°-630°C	760°C	no heating
	2.554 α	
	2.379 α	
2.166 α	2.166 α	
1.966 δ or θ	1.966 δ or θ	
	1.374 α	
	1.190 α	1.25 δ or θ
1.147 (?) α		

A designation has been placed opposite of each d-spacing to indicate the form of alumina to which it most closely corresponds.

In contrast to the x-ray analysis of the film deposited on glass, the electron diffraction showed a transition of the amorphous film to α -alumina without going through an intermediate form. On the one hand this could arise from different crystallization along the edge as opposed to the bulk of the film. On the other hand, although the film was only exposed to the intense electron beam used for diffraction during short intervals, some beam crystallization may have resulted in the heated film. An effective temperature for the electrons can be estimated to lie between 150° and 400°C, depending on the rate at which the film loses heat to its surroundings. Consequently, the additional heating produced by the beam may have been easily sufficient to cause the transition to α -alumina.

The film which separated from the sapphire disk did not grow epitaxially on the sapphire as evidenced by the small grain size. Although the crystallinity of the substrate appears to have induced some crystallization of the film, the single faint ring of a transition form suggests that the impinging vapor species, primarily Al and O [8], cool too rapidly to form the ordered α -alumina structure and possibly transfer enough energy to the atoms near the surface of the substrate to disrupt them.

The Transition Alumina

Ervin [9] suggested that the strongest line which occurs at 1.39\AA in many of the transition aluminas arises because the oxygen atoms are in cubic close-packing and corresponds to the (440) line of the spinel unit cell. He also proposed that the strong line which occurs at $1.985\text{-}2.03\text{\AA}$ corresponds to the (400) line of the spinel pattern. Our transition alumina had a strong line at 1.974\AA , but this may be a combination of the 1.95 and 1.99\AA lines of δ -alumina. Ervin explained, on the one hand, the formation of α -alumina directly from the monohydrate, diaspore, on the basis that both contain oxygen atoms in hexagonal close-packing. On the other hand, the monohydrate, boehmite, forms γ -alumina because of a similar cubic close-packing among the oxygen atoms. The aluminum ions are assumed to be randomly distributed among octahedral and tetrahedral interstices in the metastable, transition forms. The transition aluminas result from an increased ordering of the aluminum ions. At a sufficiently high temperature the cubic close-packed oxide lattice shifts to the hexagonal close-packed lattice of corundum.

Plummer [10] carried Ervin's theory a step further in his study of the formation of metastable alumina by rapid cooling of droplets of molten alumina. Rapid quenching of particles of γ - or α -alumina, less than 15μ diameter, melted in an oxy-hydrogen flame, gave almost entirely a mixture of δ - and θ -aluminas. Slow cooling of molten alumina, however, produced α -alumina. A mechanism thus was required which gave the transition alumina in preference to the thermodynamically more stable α -alumina. He suggested that tetrahedral (T) and octahedral (O) groups of oxygen atoms tend to exist longer in the liquid due to their symmetry and mass and are held together by the more mobile aluminum atoms. At high temperatures, the T-groups are in the majority. If the melt cools rapidly, the aluminum atoms in T-holes will direct new aluminum atoms to positions above O-holes. These in turn will cause the next group of oxygen atoms to take the O-sites creating a spinel structure. If cooling proceeds slowly, the aluminum atoms have time to rearrange and oxygen groups are directed to sites above T-holes resulting in hexagonal close-packing.

The formation of the transition aluminas, which are metastable with respect to α -alumina, from the amorphous film possibly follows a mechanism similar to that outlined by Plummer. The oxygen atoms first group into T-groups with most of the aluminum ions in T-holes. These groups of oxygen are bound together by aluminum ions in O-holes which causes the cubic close-packing of the oxygen atoms. Since the oxygen atoms are not very mobile only small grains are formed at first resulting in the diffuse diffraction patterns of the transition forms. At 870°C or above transformation to α -alumina takes place in the manner proposed by Ervin. Above 900°C , the x-ray diffraction lines become sharper because the oxygen atoms have greater mobility resulting in detectable grain growth.

References

- [1] H. C. Stumpf, A. S. Russell, J. W. Newsome and C. M. Tucker, Ind. Eng. Chem. 42, 1398-1403 (1950).
- [2] G. D. Preston and L. L. Bircumshaw, Phil. Mag. 22, 654-65 (1936).
- [3] V. G. Hass, Optik 1, 134-43 (1946).
- [4] M. S. Hunter and P. Fowle, J. Electrochem. Soc. 103, 482-5 (1956).
- [5] J. W. Newsome, H. W. Heiser, A. S. Russell and H. C. Stumpf, Aluminum Company of America, Alcoa Research Laboratories, Tech. Paper No. 10 (revised, 1960), p. 12.
- [6] H. P. Rooksby, J. Appl. Chem. 8, 44-49 (1958).
- [7] M. H. Jellinek and I. Fankuchen, Ind. Eng. Chem. 41, 2259-65 (1949).
- [8] J. Drowart, G. DeMaria, R. P. Burns and M. G. Inghram, J. Chem. Phys. 32, 1366 (1960).
- [9] G. Ervin, Jr., Acta Cryst. 5, 103-8 (1952).
- [10] M. Plummer, J. Appl. Chem. 8, 35-44 (1958).

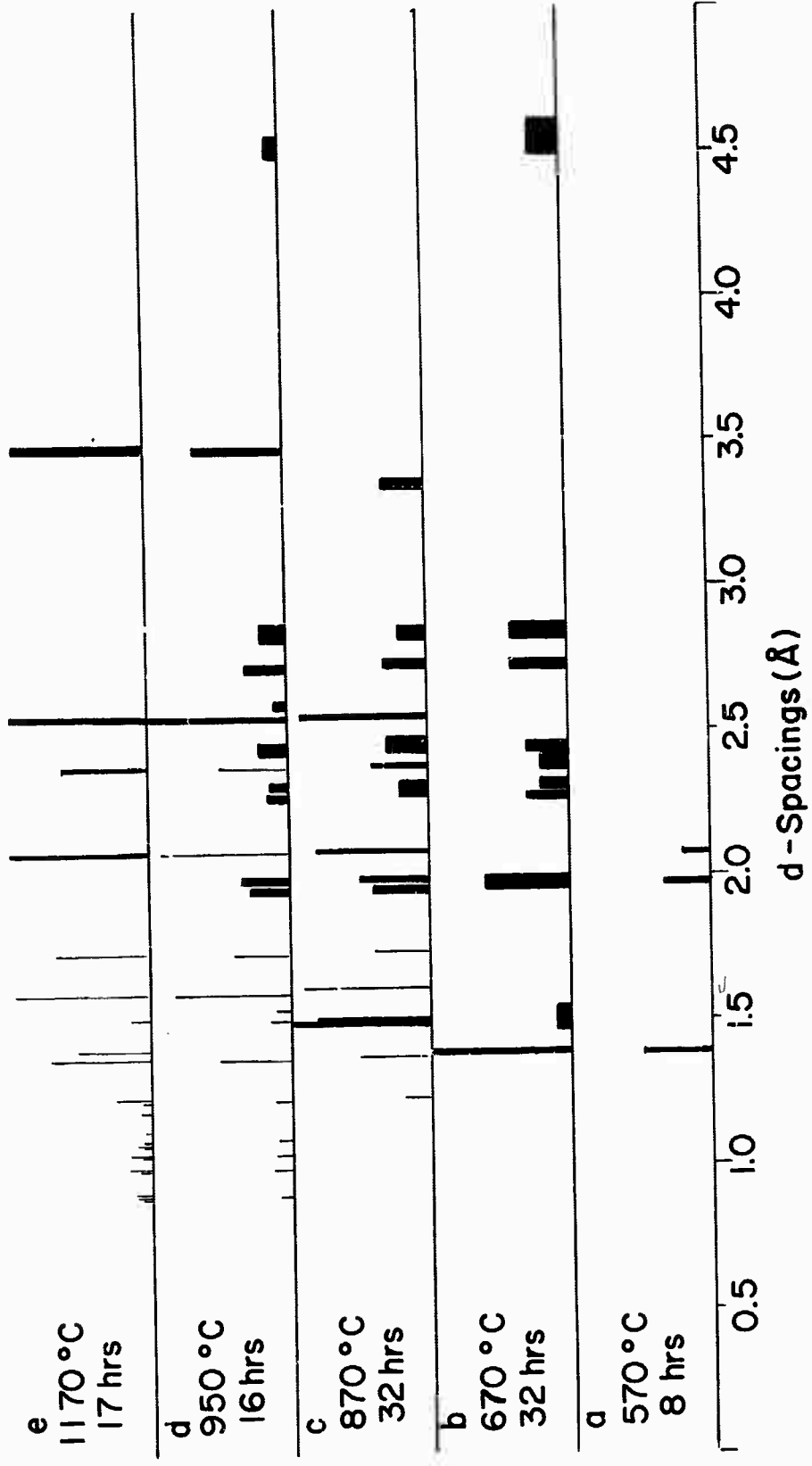


Figure 1. Transitions of Amorphous Al_2O_3 Films, d-spacings and Intensities

Figure 2. Electron Microscopic and Diffraction Study of Vapor-deposited Al_2O_3 Films



a. Edge of Film, No Heating, (28,000 X)



b. Feathering of Edge, 630°C, (11,000 X)



c. Film from Deposition on Glass, 620° to 630°C



d. Film from Deposition on Glass, 760°C



e. Film from Deposition on Sapphire, No Heating

Chapter 4

THE ENTHALPY OF GRAPHITE FROM 1200 to 2600°K

by E. D. West and S. Ishihara

Experimental

Under a related NBS project, measurements have been made of the increase in the enthalpy of graphite between the temperature of a calorimeter near room temperature and a furnace operating at temperatures from 1200 to 2600°K.

The specimen was a solid cylinder machined from a larger piece of grade CCH graphite (National Carbon Company) density 1.6 g/cm³. According to the supplier, this grade is purified by the same treatment used for spectroscopic grades. After machining, it was heated in our furnace at temperatures up to 2700°K for several hours before measurements were begun. Spectrographic analysis showed less than 0.002% impurities.

The enthalpy data fit the equation

$$H_T - H_{298.15} = 28.9004T - 1.045 \times 10^{-4}T^2 - 16126.2 \log_{10} T / 313.15 - 8907.3$$

where H is in absolute Joules per gram atomic weight (12.01115) and T is in degrees Kelvin. The estimated standard error for an enthalpy value calculated from the equation does not exceed 0.14%. Systematic errors in measuring the furnace temperature are estimated to be not more than 0.3% due to the pyrometer calibration and not more than 0.4% due to the difference between the observed temperature and the average temperature of the capsule.

Enthalpy differences calculated from the equation agree with those reported by Evans [1] in Table 2-39 in a previous report (NBS No. 6645); differences range from a maximum of 1% below Table 2-39 at 1200°K to 0.7% above at 2500°K.

This work is to be presented along with a description of the method at the Third Symposium on Thermophysical Properties at Purdue University in March 1965.

Discussion

In the case of carbon, two questions must be considered in a presentation of the thermodynamic properties of the standard state: (1) are the data sufficiently accurate in themselves? (2) Do they refer to a standard crystalline form of carbon?

Enthalpy differences calculated from our equation lie consistently about 0.7% below the smooth data of McDonald [1] for spectroscopic grade SPK graphite (density 1.9). They agree with recent reviews of older data, maximum deviations being 1% below Dergazarian [3] et al. at 1200°K and 0.7% above Evans [1] at 2500°K. The heat capacity derived from our enthalpy equation are well within the scatter of the observations and the estimated accuracy of Rasor and McClelland [4] in the range 1500-2600°K. Since the older experimental work includes measurements on natural graphite, this consensus supports reasonable confidence that the enthalpy and heat capacity are known to a few percent from room temperature to 2600°K.

Regarding the second question, there is experimental evidence to indicate differences in the heat capacity of different graphites. DeSorbo [5] reports enthalpies at 298.15°K for Ceylon natural graphite and an Acheson graphite which differ by 88 J/gfw, almost twice the tolerance on the heat of formation of CO₂ set by Rossini and Jessup [6] in their paper recommending graphite as the standard state for carbon. The corresponding difference in heat capacity might be expected to extend at least to somewhat higher temperatures. There are obvious systematic trends amounting to several percent in the high temperature data for the four samples of Rasor and McClelland, but they state that these differences are not significant. The specific heat for pyrolytic graphite is reported to be from 10 to 50% above that of "ordinary" graphite in the temperature range 300 to 1300°K [7]. The difference in $H_T - H_{298}$ between our measurements and those of McDonald on Al₂O₃ near 1200°K is about 0.3%. Taking this to represent the systematic difference between the two methods, we have 0.5% difference between smoothed values at 1200°K to ascribe to random errors of measurement or to a difference in the samples. Considering our standard error of 0.14% and a slightly larger value for McDonald's data, the 0.5% difference is too large to claim no significant difference in samples, but too small to be reasonably sure of a significant difference.

References

1. W. H. Evans, Table 2-39, NBS Report 6645, 1 January 1960.
2. R. A. McDonald, private communication. Smoothed data are given by H. Prophet and D. R. Stull, J. Chem. Eng. Data 8, 78 (1963).
3. T. E. Dergazarian, N. J. Dumont, L. A. du Plessis, W. E. Hatton, S. Levine, F. L. Oetting, H. Propher, G. C. Sinke, D. R. Stull, and C. J. Thompson, JANAF Interim Thermochemical Tables, The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan (March 31, 1961).

References (Cont.)

4. N. S. Rasor and J. D. McClelland, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 15, 17 (1960);
Wright Air Development Command Technical Report 56-400 (1956).
5. W. De Sorbo and W. W. Tyler, J. Chem. Phys. 21, 1660 (1953);
W. De Sorbo, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 77, 4713 (1955).
6. F. D. Rossini and R. S. Jessup, J. Res. Natl. Bur. Stds. 21, 491 (1938).
7. High Temperature Materials, Inc., Revised Data Sheet for Pyrolytic
Graphite, February 12, 1962.

Chapter 5

HIGH TEMPERATURE MATRIX SPECTROSCOPY

by D. E. Mann

1. MgF₂: Magnesium Fluoride: The infrared spectrum of MgF₂ isolated in a dilute solid krypton matrix at 20°K is presently being investigated in the apparatus described briefly below. Preliminary results in the region below 300 cm⁻¹ have revealed a moderately intense band at 242 cm⁻¹*, as well as a few weak features at lower frequencies. The matrix was warmed from 20°K to 60°K and the 242 cm⁻¹ band was found to decrease in intensity suggesting that it is monomeric rather than polymeric in origin. (Diffusion at the higher matrix temperatures would be expected to lead to increased band intensity if a di- or polymeric species was responsible for its occurrence.) Further experiments now in progress may provide corroboration of the assignment of the 242 cm⁻¹ band to the ν_2 bending fundamental of MgF₂.

The apparatus now in use comprises (a) a variable-temperature cryostat which employs a Cryo-Tip liquefier unit; (b) an electron-bombardment furnace, and a Perkin-Elmer 301 far-infrared spectrometer.

2. Emission Spectrum of F₂⁺: In the course of a recent investigation of the orange emission bands of F₂ (with Dr. T. L. Porter) a new band system was discovered which has now been assigned to the heretofore unrecorded species F₂⁺. This is of special interest for the present program because F₂⁺ is isoelectronic with the molecule FO. Twelve bands in the region 5300-4300 Å have now been analyzed and have led to the conclusion that a portion of A² π -X² π system of F₂⁺ has been observed. It is expected that molecular constants for both states as well as estimates of their dissociation energies can be reported in the near future.

* In agreement with Linevsky's results.

Chapter 6

HIGH TEMPERATURE, MASS SPECTROMETRIC STUDY OF THE COMPOUND, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{BeO}$

by J. Efimenko

I. The Al_2O_3 -BeO System

A mass spectrometric study of this system is being made by observing the vapor species in equilibrium with selected, well characterized initial compositions as given in the solid-liquid phase diagram (Lang, Fillmore and Maxwell, J. Res. NBS 48, 301 (1952)).

Experimental

The $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{BeO}$ compound was synthesized from alumina, having a carbon content below 0.0034, and beryllia by fusion in an arc image hot spot by A. Dragoon at NBS. During the preparation the fused material did not come into contact with any metallic container. The solid was crushed in a diamond mortar and ground in an alumina mortar. A sample of the material was placed in a tungsten cup and inserted into a tungsten effusion cell. Temperature-intensity data were collected for the species: Be^+ , O^+ , Al^+ , O_2^+ , AlOBe^+ , Al_2O^+ and $(\text{BeO})_2^+$ in the temperature range 2180°-2570°K.

Discussion

The reactions selected for consideration are the following:

- (1) $\text{Al}(\text{g}) + \text{Be}(\text{g}) + \text{O}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{AlOBe}(\text{g})$
- (2) $2\text{Al}(\text{g}) + \text{O}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{Al}_2\text{O}(\text{g})$
- (3) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}(\text{g}) + \text{Be}(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{AlOBe}(\text{g}) + \text{Al}(\text{g})$
- (4) $1/2 \text{O}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons \text{O}(\text{g})$
- (5) $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{BeO}(\text{l}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{Al}(\text{g}) + \text{Be}(\text{g}) + 4\text{O}(\text{g})$

Table 1 contains the partial pressures in atmospheres of the species considered.

Table 1

Mass Spectrometric Temperature-Partial Pressure Data

T °K	Atmospheres					
	P _{Be}	P _O	P _{Al}	P _{AlOBe}	P _{Al₂O}	P _{O₂}
	x10 ⁻⁷	x10 ⁻⁷	x10 ⁻⁸	x10 ⁻¹⁰	x10 ⁻¹⁰	x10 ⁻⁸
2152	0.225	0.360	0.840	0.0152	0.207	
2211	0.513	0.914	2.09	0.162	0.593	
2290	1.27	2.15	6.26	0.700	2.27	
2379	0.275	0.394	0.980	0.0523	2.15	
2226	0.480	0.800	1.37	0.151	0.54	
2279	0.931	1.61	0.435	0.468	1.35	
2337	1.88	3.43	10.10	1.280	3.95	
2205	0.397	0.654	1.30	0.0952	0.0426	
2290	1.12	1.96	5.30	0.592	1.94	
2290	1.11	1.88	5.30	0.592	1.88	
2343	2.14	3.90	11.60	1.57	4.73	
2417	4.77	9.00	29.70	4.27	12.60	1.05
2470	8.20	16.70	53.50	8.26	24.80	1.84
2518	1.17	29.20	95.00	17.00	49.00	3.57
2567	17.80	42.40	135.00	19.30	50.80	4.35

These partial pressures were computed from the relation, $p = \frac{I^+ T}{S \sigma \gamma}$, where S is the instrument sensitivity for each specie; σ , relative ionization cross-section; γ , the multiplier efficiency for each specie; I^+ , the ion intensity. The instrument sensitivity for silver, the calibrating material, was converted to specie sensitivity by the relation:

$$S_x = S_{Ag} \cdot \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_{Ag}} \cdot \frac{T_{Ag}}{T_x} \cdot \frac{\gamma_x}{\gamma_{Ag}}$$

Table 2 lists auxiliary computation data.

table 2

Auxiliary Computation Data

Specie	Sensitivity Values		
	$\sigma(1)$	$\gamma(2)$	T °K
Ag	34.8	2000	1275
Be	6.3	2800	
O	3.3	4200	
Al	15.4	2500	
O ₂	6.6	5000	
AlOBe	25.0	5000	
Al ₂ O	34.1	5000	

- Note: (1) J. W. Otvos and D. P. Stevenson, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 78,
546-551 (1956)
(2) Average values obtained experimentally by the author
(3) Silver sensitivity $SAG = 5.0 \times 10^{-7}$ amp/mm Hg

Free Energy Functions

Be	Table A-4, NBS Report 6928, July, 1960
O	Table A-8, NBS Report 6928, July, 1960
Al	Table A-13, NBS Report 6928, July 1960
Q ₂	Table A-83, NBS Report 7437, January, 1962
Al ₂ O	Table A-57, NBS Report 8186, January, 1964
AlOBe	Table A-90, NBS Report 8504, July, 1964

With the aid of free energy functions and equilibrium constants for the reaction (1)-(4), the enthalpies change at absolute zero were computed and listed in Table 3.

Table 3
Enthalpy Changes from Free Energy Functions

Reaction	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
T °K	$-\Delta H_0^\circ$ kcal/mol	$-\Delta H_0^\circ$ kcal/mol	$+\Delta H_0^\circ$ kcal/mol	$+\Delta H_0^\circ$ kcal/mol
2152	223.14	260.65	37.51	
2211	228.11	248.05	19.94	
2290	230.51	249.36	18.85	
2179	229.30	260.39	31.09	
2226	232.26	253.79	17.10	
2279	231.71	250.51	18.80	
2337	231.64	263.22	31.58	
2205	229.25	250.38	21.63	
2290	231.15	250.34	19.19	
2290	231.16	250.69	19.53	
2343	231.32	251.00	19.68	
2417	235.92	250.16	14.24	59.29
2470	235.96	251.00	15.04	59.92
2518	247.72*	250.01	2.29*	60.23
2567	235.91	250.38	14.47	57.67
	<231.24>	<253.10>	<21.30>	<59.28>

- Note (1) < > , the arithmetic mean value
(2) * enthalpy not included in mean value.

Experimental data permitted graphical derivation of the ΔH values also and a summary is presented in Table 3A.

Table 3A
Enthalpies Changes-Summary

Method	van't Hoff Equation		Free Energy Functions
Reactive	$\Delta H_{<2350>}^{\circ}$ kcal/mol	ΔH_0° kcal/mol	ΔH_0° kcal/mol
(1)	-228.0	-221.8	-231.2 ± 3.3
(2)	-275.0	-269.5	-253.1 ± 4.6
(3)	+ 24.8	+ 25.5	+ 21.3 ± 6.2
(4)			+ 59.3 ± 1.0
(5)	+826.0		

Note: (a) The error shown is the mean square deviation

Reactions (2) and (4) permit a check on the reliability of the data since both reactions have been already studied. The enthalpy for dissociation of $O_2(g)$ is 58.983 kcal/mol (NBS Report 8504, p. 165, July, 1964)) and the value from this study is $\Delta H_0^{\circ} = 59.28$. The enthalpy change for reaction (2), $\Delta H_0^{\circ} = -253.1$ kcal/mol, is within experimental error of other reported values, -254 ± 7 kcal/mol (R. F. Porter, P. Schissel and M. G. Inghram, J. Chem. Phys. 23, 399 (1955)) and -243.4 ± 7 (J. Drowart, G. De Maria, R. P. Burns and M. G. Inghram, J. Chem. Phys. 32, 1372 (1960)). These comparisons indicate that the present data may be somewhat high.

For reaction (5) the enthalpy change could be obtained only by use of the van't Hoff relation since free energy functions are lacking for $Al_2O_3 \cdot BeO$ liquid in the experimental range of temperatures.

Various sources of errors must be considered in the experimental data. At the conclusion of some runs, it was observed that the initial orifice area was decreased by a deposit of crystals about the perimeter. Under the microscope they had a metallic appearance and very likely were tungsten. The effect occurred in spite of the fact that the orifice half of the cells appeared approximately 50° hotter than the bottom half of the effusion cell. The magnitude of error this effect caused is uncertain but assumed to be small or negligible since the sampling area of the beam was less than the orifice image area. Experimentally the beam intensity was noticed not to decrease until the orifice closed to a very small size.

An analysis of systematic errors will not be made at the present time since one assumes that they remain constant throughout an experiment. Evidence is being accumulated on the effect of temperature, ion-intensity, multiplier efficiency and instrument sensitivity.

For the enthalpy changes for reactions (1), (2), (3) and (4) are computed the Mean-Square Deviations, σ .

$$\sigma = \left(\frac{\sum d^2}{n} \right)^{1/2}, \text{ where } d = X_n - \bar{X} \text{ and } \bar{X} \text{ is the}$$

arithmetic mean.

Preliminary measurements were made on the $3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{BeO}$ compound in the temperature range $1800^\circ\text{-}2100^\circ\text{C}$ (uncorrected). The mass spectrometric peaks detected correspond to the following ions: Be^+ , O^+ , Al^+ , AlO^+ , Al_2O^+ plus alkali and alkaline earth impurities. An arc image sample of the 3:1 mol ratio compound has been prepared and will be examined at high temperatures.

APPENDIX I

FORMULA-PROPERTY INDEX FOR THE FIRST TWELVE PRELIMINARY REPORTS

by Howard W. Flieger, Jr.

An index has been prepared for the first twelve Preliminary Reports to assist the reader in searching for the properties of materials in his interest. The present (13th) report is excluded in this index.

For the purpose of this index the NBS report numbers are referred to as the following Volume numbers:

NBS REPORT	VOLUME NUMBER
6297	1
6484	2
6645	3
6928	4
7093	5
7192	6
7437	7
7587	8
7796	9
8033	10
8186	11
8504	12

The arrangement of the chemical formulae in the index is alphabetical. The placement of the chemical symbols within a given formula is also alphabetical. Chemical isomers are not distinguished. In general four printing spaces are allocated to a chemical symbol and its numerical occurrence in a formula. For example, lithium aluminum fluoride, Li_3AlF_6 , will be found in the index as AL F 6LI 3. The components of chemical systems are separated by a series of hyphens. Thus $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-TiO}_2$ appears as AL 2O 3----O 2TI. In future versions of the index the spacing may be condensed and the numbers may appear as subscripts.

The property and/or study reference consists of two parts; a letter followed by a number. The letter indicates the property or study and the number indicates the source or treatment of the information. The interpretation of the letters and numbers is found in the Key below.

The location of the references in the reports appears as the Volume number above followed by the page number in parentheses. An exception to this rule occurs for Volumes 2, 3 and 4 where the pages in the appendices have not been numbered. For reference to be found in these appendices the Table number appears within the parentheses.

The extensive bibliographies found in several of the Preliminary Reports have not been included in the index. These bibliographies are listed below.

TITLE	VOLUME	PAGES
A Brief Review of the Heat Relationships Among the Crystalline Oxides and Oxyhydrates of Aluminum.	1	74-85
References to Recent Values for Heats of Formation.	5	169-173
The Heats of Formation of Inorganic Fluorine Compounds--A Survey.	6	92-175
Recent Additions to the Literature on the Chemistry of the Light Elements.	7	39-60
Thermochemical Data for Some Simple Hydrides and Inorganic Oxidizers.	7	79-89
Recent Additions to the Literature Related to the Heats of Formation of Compounds of Selected Elements.	8	76-89
New Literature Relating to Heats of Formation of the Light Elements and Their Compounds.	9	40-81
Substance-Property Index for 1962.	9	82-156
A Bibliography Relating to Heats of Formation, Enthalpy Changes Resulting from Phase Changes, and the Heat Capacities of Aluminum and Beryllium Fluorides, Oxyfluorides, Chlorides, and Oxychlorides, and of Lithium Fluoride.	10	22-35
New Literature Relating to Heats of Formation of Fluorine Compounds of Selected Elements.	11	122-142
Preliminary List of Ionization Potentials or Electron Affinities of Light Element Compounds.	12	185-202

KEY to property or study:

Property
or Study
Letter

Interpretation

- A Heats of reaction, dissociation and formation.
- B Thermodynamic functions of solids, liquids and solutions.
- C Thermodynamic functions of gases.
- D Vapor pressure and vaporization equilibria, decomposition and dissociation studies, and heats of vaporization and sublimation.
- E Data of state and related physical properties.
- F Phase diagrams.
- G Absorption and emission spectroscopy including molecular constants.
- H Kinetic studies.
- J Chemical preparation and/or purification studies.
- K Electrical discharge (exploding wire) studies.
- L Calorimetry techniques.
- M Mass spectroscopy studies.

Source and
Treatment
Number

Source and/or treatment of information

- 1 NBS reported.
- 2 Literature (non-NBS) reported.
- 3 NBS critical evaluation, review and analysis of data.
- 4 Non-NBS critical evaluation, review and analysis of data.
- 5 Tables at a standard state.
- 6 Ideal Gas tables.
- 7 Theoretical or empirical estimate.
- 8 Apparatus description.
- 9 Tables of thermodynamic properties with temperature or pressure argument and other tables.

APPENDIX II

THEMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS OF SOME SELECTED SUBSTANCES IN THE SOLID AND LIQUID STATES

George T. Furukawa and Martin L. Reilly

The low-temperature heat-capacity and the high-temperature relative-enthalpy data on some selected substances that should be of interest to the light-element thermodynamics program were analyzed. Sources of literature data that were compiled for the analysis have been given for most of the substances in a previous report of this series [1]. The low-temperature heat-capacity data were examined and selected for general consistency and joined smoothly with the values of heat capacity at the high temperatures calculated from the enthalpy equations reported by the original investigators or given by Kelley [2]. Where the lower temperature limit of the data was fairly high (e.g. about 50°K), the equation selected by the original investigator was used for extrapolation to 0°K and joined smoothly with the experimental data. The thermodynamic functions were calculated from the smoothed tabular values of heat capacity by numerical integration using the 4-point Lagrangian integration coefficient method [3] in conjunction with the usual thermodynamic relations. Sources of data actually used in obtaining the thermodynamic functions are given along with each of the tables.

The 1961 atomic weights based on C-12 [4] and the energy relation: 4.1840 joules = 1 defined calorie, were used in calculating the gram molal thermodynamic functions given in the tables.

References

- [1] "Preliminary Report on the Thermodynamic Properties of Selected Light-Element and Some Related Compounds", National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 20234. NBS Report 8504, 1 July 1964, p 86.
- [2] K. K. Kelley, "Contributions to the Data on Theoretical Metallurgy. XIII. High-Temperature Heat-Content, Heat-Capacity, and Entropy Data for the Elements and Inorganic Compounds", U. S. Bureau of Mines Bulletin 584, 1960.
- [3] "Tables of Lagrangian Interpolation Coefficients" Columbia University Press, New York, 1944.
- [4] "IUPAC Revises Atomic Weight Values", Chem. Eng. News 39, 42 (1961).

SELECTED THERMOCHEMICAL VALUES

Donald D. Wagman

In the preceding semiannual report (NBS Report 8504 dated 1 July 1964) a selection of values from the data prepared by the Chemical Thermodynamic Properties Group for the revision of NBS Circular 500, Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties, was presented. Since that report, data on an additional number of compounds have been critically evaluated and values selected. In order to make these values available to research groups prior to completion we have presented the results on compounds of possible interest to this program in the accompanying table.

These new data will form a self-consistent set of thermodynamic tables; extreme caution should be used if they are combined with values from other sources.

Substance	State	ΔH_f°	ΔH_f°	ΔG_f°	S°	C_p°
		0°K	298.15°K			
			kcal/mole		cal/deg mole	
KH ₂ PO ₄	c		-366.0		32.23	
K ₂ CO ₃	c		-274.3		37.4	27.65
in 50 H ₂ O			-281.65			
100 H ₂ O			-281.58			
1000 H ₂ O			-281.17			
2000 H ₂ O			-281.0			
K ₂ CO ₃ · ½H ₂ O	c		-310.7			
KCHO ₂	c		-162.3			
	aq		-161.8			
K ₂ SnCl ₆	c		-355.6			
	aq		-352.5			

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS OR ELECTRON AFFINITIES OF LIGHT ELEMENT COMPOUNDS

(A Revision of Appendix IV, NBS
Report 8504, dated July 1, 1964)

Charles W. Beckett and Esther C. Cassidy

Ionization potential and electron affinity data for substances formed from elements of the first and second rows of the periodic table were given in Appendix IV of the above NBS Report 8504. In Table 1 of the present list, we have revised some of the values in the light of information received subsequent to the printing of the last report. We have also added ionization potentials or electron affinities of a number of substances which were not included in the former list. We are indebted to Dr. W. C. Price [45] for many of these corrections and additional values, to Dr. L. M. Branscomb [49] for pre-publication information on the electron affinity of OH, and to Drs. J. L. Margrave and T. C. Ehlert [56] for pre-publication information on AlF_2 . Other values included here were taken from the recent report entitled "A Survey of Ionization Potentials of Combustion Products" by O'Bryan and Brown [44], from a Russian volume by Vedenev *et al* [50], and from a number of recent publications as indicated by references [44] through [64] of the following list of references. In some cases the bibliography has been annotated with the formula of the substances and the ionization potentials or electron affinities.

In addition to the above, recent theoretical estimates of the electron affinities for negative ions of elements in the third row of the periodic table are given in Table 2. The values presented were taken from a paper by E. Clementi [65].

As stated earlier, the data given in these tables were assembled to provide a listing of values which are useful in determining what substances are likely to be important in high-temperature research. The substances listed in this preliminary survey were limited to those expected to be present in high-temperature ionized gases containing metals in addition to stable gases. The substances expected in flames were of special interest in view of their pertinence to current practical problems in the missile and space field, as indicated by Jones *et al* [66] in their review of the 1962 American Rocket Society Conference on ions in flames and rocket exhausts. For more detailed and comprehensive discussion of ionization in flames and high-temperature combustion

systems, the reader is referred to the AIAA Progress Series entitled Ionization in High-Temperature Gases edited by Shuler and Fenn [67], to a recent paper by Miller and Calcote on "Negative-Ion Formation in Hydrocarbon Flames" [68], and to the works of Knewstubb, Sugden and Green [69, 70, 71] on ion observations in flames and electrical discharges. Branscomb [72], Nicolet [73, 74], and Whitten and Foppoff [75] have reviewed the closely related ionization phenomena in the upper atmosphere. These phenomena also occur in combustion and exhaust processes (see Calcote [76], Sugden [77], Van Tiggellen [78], and Smith and Gatz [79]), in electrically conducting gases

(see Berry [80] and Franklin [81]), and in other applications including magnetohydrodynamic devices for power generation (see Brogan [82] and Moore [83]).

A selected list of ionized (or readily ionizable) substances is given below. This summary includes some of the heavier elements having low ionization potentials. Small amounts of these elements in a mixture are likely to have large effects on electron density at 2000 to 4000°K. Ions observed in flames and the upper atmosphere also are listed for the convenience of the reader.

A. Elements Likely to Ionize Appreciably at 3000°K:

Cs, Rb, K, Na, Li	(3.9 to 5.4 e.v.)
Ba, Sr, Ca	(5.2 to 6.1 e.v.)
Pr, Nd, Ce, Sm, La, Eu	(5.4 to 5.7 e.v.)
In, Ga, Al, U, Tl	(5.8 to 6.1 e.v.)
V, Cr, Ti	(6.7 to 6.8 e.v.)
Zr, Hf, Th	(6.8 to 7.0 e.v.)

B. Selected Listing of Observed Negative Ions:

H⁻, C⁻, O⁻, F⁻, S⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, C₂⁻, C₃⁻, O₂⁻, NO₂⁻, CN⁻, OH⁻, CH⁻, NH⁻, NH₂⁻

C. Ions Observed in Hydrocarbon-Oxygen (or Air) Flames:

H₃O⁺, CHO⁺, C₃H₃⁺, C₂H₂⁺, CH₃O⁺, C₂H₇O⁺, CH₃O₂⁺, CH₅O₂⁺, C₂H₃O⁺, C₂H₃O₂⁺, C₂H₅O₂⁺, CN⁺, O⁻, OH⁻, O⁻, C₂⁻, C₃⁻, CN⁻, Cl⁻

D. Some Ions Observed in Upper Atmosphere (at about 100 km Altitude)

O⁻, O₂⁻, O₃⁻, NO₂⁻, NO⁺, N⁺, N₂⁺, O⁺, O₂⁺, H⁻, OH⁻

Many of the values listed in the tables probably have errors that are considerably larger than the crude estimates given in the third column. Some of these difficulties can be resolved by a more comprehensive review of the existing data. A new program on the collection and evaluation of ionization process data has been initiated at the National Bureau of Standards by Dr. Henry Rosenstock. This program will provide more comprehensive reviews of ionization potentials, electron affinities and related data.

From this preliminary survey and other surveys of ionization potential data, it appears that reliable values are available for many of the stable molecules likely to occur in combustion mixtures. Furthermore, since the ionization potentials of these stable molecules are in general greater than 10 electron volts, even errors as large as one electron volt would not significantly affect the electron and ion concentrations in equilibrium thermodynamic mixtures at combustion temperatures. More serious problems occur in the data on less stable species, such as the free radicals which may have much lower ionization potentials. There is a need for continuing search for information on substances with low ionization potentials. This will require the extension of the tables into the lower part of the periodic table. Negative ions obviously are of great importance in combustion systems as well as in many other applications involving ionized gases, yet the number of species for which we have reliable data is extremely small. Clearly much more work is needed in this area.

References

- [1] Kiser, R. W., Tables of Ionization Potentials, No. TID-6142, June 20, 1960, and Additions and Corrections to Tables of Ionization Potentials, No. TID-6142, July 20, 1962.
- [2] Sitterly, C. M., Spectroscopy Section, Atomic Physics Division, National Bureau of Standards, private communications, July 1, 2, 1964.
- [3] Moore, C. E. (C. M. Sitterly), Atomic Energy Levels, NBS Circular 467, Vol. I, 1949; Vol. II, 1952; and Vol. III, 1958.
- [4] Wilkinson, P. G., Astrophys. J. 138, 778 (1963).
- [5] Price, W. C., Handbuch der Physik, edited by S. Flügge, Vol. XXVII, Spektroskopie I, published by Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1964, p. 453-454.
- [6] Foner S. N. and R. L. Hudson, J. Chem. Phys. 35, 2676 (1962); 36, 2681 (1962).
- [7] Verhaegen, G., F. E. Stafford, and J. Drowart, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 1622 (1964).
- [8] Berkowitz, J. and W. A. Chupka, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 287 (1964).
- [9] Berkowitz, J. and J. R. Marquart, J. Chem. Phys. 39, 275 (1963).
- [10] Nakayama, T. and K. Watanabe, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 558 (1964).
- [11] Dibeler, V. H. and R. M. Reese, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 2034 (1964).
- [12] Schoen, R. I., J. Chem. Phys. 40, 1830 (1964).
- [13] Yang, J. H. and D. C. Conway, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 1729 (1964).
- [14] Varney, R. N., J. Chem. Phys. 31, 1314 (1959); 33, 1709 (1960).
- [15] Christoffersen, R. E., S. Hagstrum, and F. Prosser, J. Chem. Phys., 40, 263 (1964).
- [16] Conroy, H., J. Chem. Phys. 40, 603 (1964).
- [17] Karplus, M., R. N. Porter, and R. D. Sharma, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 2033 (1964).

- [18] Porter, R. N. and M. Karplus, *J. Chem. Phys.* 40, 1098 (1964).
- [19] Berry, R. S., C. W. Reimann, and G. N. Spokes, *J. Chem. Phys.* 37, 2278 (1962).
- [20] Berry, R. S. and C. W. Reimann, *J. Chem. Phys.* 38, 1540 (1963).
- [21] Branscomb, L. M. and S. J. Smith, *J. Chem. Phys.* 25, 598 (1956).
- [22] Branscomb, L. M., D. S. Burch, S. J. Smith, and S. Geltman, *Phys. Rev.* 111, 504 (1958).
- [23] Seman, M. and L. M. Branscomb, *Phys. Rev.* 125, 1602 (1962).
- [24] Chantry, P. J. and G. J. Schulz, *Phys. Rev. Letters* 12, 449, (1964).
- [25] Edlén, B., *J. Chem. Phys.* 33, 98 (1960).
- [26] Edlén, B., *Handbuch der Physik*, edited by S. Flügge, Vol. XXVII, *Spektroskopie I*, published by Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1964, p. 199-201.
- [27] Clementi, E., A. D. McLean, D. L. Raimondi, and M. Yoshimine, *Phys. Rev.* 133, A1274 (1964).
- [28] Clementi, E. and A. D. McLean, *Phys. Rev.* 133, A419 (1964).
- [29] Scherr, C. W. and R. E. Knight, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 35, 436 (1963).
- [30] Knight, R. E. and C. W. Scherr, *Phys. Rev.* 128, 2675 (1962).
- [31] Knight, R. E. and C. W. Scherr, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 35, 431 (1963).
- [32] Pekeris, C. L., *Phys. Rev.* 112, 1649 (1958); 115, 1216 (1959); 126, 143 (1962); 126, 1470 (1962).
- [33] Kinoshita, T., *Phys. Rev.* 105, 1490 (1957); 115, 366 (1959).
- [34] Cubicciotti, D., *J. Chem. Phys.* 31, 1646 (1959); Errata Notes: *J. Chem. Phys.* 33, 1579 (1960) and *J. Chem. Phys.* 34, 2189 (1961).
- [35] Honig, R. E., *J. Chem. Phys.* 22, 126 (1954).
- [36] Chupka, W. A. and M. G. Inghram, *J. Phys. Chem.* 59, 100 (1955).

- [37] Melton, C. E. and P. S. Rudolph, J. Chem. Phys. 31, 1485 (1959).
- [38] Kistiakowsky, G. B. and J. V. Michael, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 1447 (L) (1964).
- [39] Glass, G. P. and G. B. Kistiakowsky, J. Chem. Phys. 40, 1448 (L) (1964).
- [40] Strickler, S. J. and K. S. Pitzer, "Energy Calculations for Polyatomic Carbon Molecules," to be published as a chapter in a volume, "Molecular Orbitals in Chemistry," B. Pullman and Per-Olov Lowdin, editors, Academic Press, Inc., New York.
- [41] Drowart, J., R. P. Burns, G. De Maria, and M. G. Inghram, J. Chem. Phys. 31, 1131 (1959).
- [42] Pitzer, K. S. and E. Clementi, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 4477 (1959).
- [43] Bishop, D. M., J. Chem. Phys. 40, 432 (1964).
- [44] O'Bryan, L. K. and B. Brown, Proceedings of Second Meeting of Working Group on Thermochemistry (June 3-4, 1964), CPIA Publication No. 54 (U), Vol. I, p. 1-12, August 1964, (Chemical Propulsion Information Agency, Silver Spring, Maryland). Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{Be}_2\text{Cl}_4 = 12.8$, $\text{BO} = 12.8$, $\text{BOF} = 13.4$, and $(\text{BOF})_3 = 14.2$ ev.*
- [45] Price, W. C., Physics Department, Kings College, Strand, London WC2, private communication, Sept. 26, 1964. Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{OH}^- = 1.8$, $\text{NO}_2^- = 1.6$, $\text{NO}_2 = 10.97 \pm 0.03$, $\text{PH} = 10.5$, $\text{CF} = 8.91$, $\text{CF}_2 = 11.7$, $\text{CCl} \sim 9.5$, $\text{SiF}_3 = 10.6$, $\text{SiCl} < 7.0$, $\text{SiCl}_2 = 10.0$, $\text{SiCl}_3 \approx 10.0$, $\text{BH} = 9.73 \pm 0.01$, $\text{BF} = 11.2$, $\text{AlH} = 8.4$, $\text{AlF}_3 = 14.4$, $\text{AlCl} \sim 9$, $\text{AlCl}_2 \sim 8$, $\text{AlCl}_3 \sim 12$, $\text{BeF} = 9.1$, $\text{BeCl} \sim 9$, $\text{BeCl}_2 \sim 11$, $\text{MgH} = 6.83$, and $\text{MgCl} \sim 7$ ev.
- [46] Price, W. C., T. R. Passmore, and D. M. Rossler, Dis. Far. Soc. 35, 201 (1963). Ionization potential data as follows:
 $\text{OH}_3 = 6.2 \pm 0.4$, $\text{OF} = 12.2 \pm 0.5$, $\text{OF}_3 = 14.3 \pm 0.5$,
 $\text{NH}_4 = 4.9 \pm 0.2$, $\text{NF}_4 = 8.8 \pm 0.4$, $\text{BeH}_2 = 11.9 \pm 0.5$ and
• $\text{LiF} = 11.1 \pm 0.5$ ev.
- [47] Price, W. C. and T. R. Passmore, Dis. Far. Soc. 35, 232 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{PH}_3 = 9.98 \pm 0.05$, $\text{PF}_3 = 9.71 \pm 0.05$, and $\text{PCl}_3 = 9.91 \pm 0.05$ ev.

* All values are given in electron volts.

- [48] Price, W. C., *J. Chem. Phys.* 37, 1853 (1962). Ionization potential data as follows: $MgF_2 = 13.5 \pm 0.4$ ev.
- [49] Branscomb, L. M., Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, Boulder, Colorado, private communication, July 27, 1964, Electron affinity data as follows: $OH^- = 1.8 \pm 0.1$ ev.
- [50] Vadeneev, V. I., L. V. Gurvich, V. N. Kondrat'ev, V. A. Medvedev, and E. L. Frankevich, *The Dissociation Energy of Chemical Bonds. Ionization Potentials and Electron Affinity*, Akademia Nauk SSSR, Moskow, 1962, pp. 164-214. Ionization potential data as follows:
 $O_3^- = 4.89$, $O_3 > 11.7$, $H_2O^- = 0.9$, $HO_2^- = 3.04$, $ClO^- = 2.91$,
 $ClO_2^- = 3.43$, $ClO_2 = 11.1$, $ClO_3^- = 3.96$, $ClO_4^- = 5.82$, $ClO_2F = 13.6 \pm 0.2$,
 $SO^- \approx 1.1$, $CS_2 = 10.1$, $NO^- > 0$, $N_3H = 10.3 \pm 0.2$, $CH^- = 1.65$,
 $CH_3^- = 1.08$, $C_2H_3 = 9.45 \pm 0.05$, $C_2H_2 = 8.80 \pm 0.05$, $C_2H = 11.3 \pm 0.4$,
 $CO_2 \sim 3.8$, $CH_2Cl = 11.3 \pm 0.1$, $SiCl_2 > 2.6$, and $SiC^- \sim 4$ ev.
- [51] Al-Joboury, M. I. and D. W. Turner, *J. Chem. Soc.* 41, 4434 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows: $NO_2 = 10.97 \pm 0.03$ ev.
- [52] Harrison, A. G., *Mass Spectrometry of Organic Ions*, ed. F. W. McLafferty, Academic Press, New York and London, 1963, p. 240. Ionization potential data as follows: $N_2H_3 = 7.88 \pm 0.2$,
 $CHF_2 = 9.45$, $CHCl_2 = 9.54 \pm 0.1$, $CH_2F = 9.37$, $CH_2Cl = 9.70 \pm 0.09$,
and $CH_3 = 9.85 \pm 0.2$ ev.
- [53] Farmer, J. B., I. H. S. Henderson, F. P. Lossing, and D. G. H. Marsden, *J. Chem. Phys.* 24, 348 (1956). Ionization potential data as follows: $CF_3 = 10.10 \pm 0.05$ and $CCl_3 = 8.78 \pm 0.05$ ev.
- [54] Ehlert, T. C. and J. L. Margrave, *J. Chem. Phys.* 41, 1066 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows: $SiF_2 = 11.0 \pm 0.05$ ev.
- [55] Ehlert, T. C. and J. L. Margrave, *J. Chem. Phys.* 41, 2250 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows: $MgF = 7.8 \pm 0.3$,
 $SrF = 5.2 \pm 0.3$ and $BaF = 4.9 \pm 0.3$ ev.
- [56] Ehlert, T. C. and J. L. Margrave, Report, Dept. of Chemistry, Rice University, Houston, Texas, 1964. Ionization potential data as follows: $AlF_2 = 9 \pm 1$ ev.
- [57] Chupka, W. A., J. Berkowitz, and C. F. Giese, *J. Chem. Phys.* 30, 827 (1959). Ionization potential data as follows:
 $BeO = 10.4 \pm 0.5$, $(BeO)_4 = 11.0 \pm 0.5$, $(BeO)_5 = 11.0 \pm 1.0$, and
 $(BeO)_6 = 11.0 \pm 1.0$ ev.

- [58] Theard, L. P. and D. L. Hildenbrand, J. Chem. Phys. 41, 3416 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows:
 $\text{Be}_2\text{O} = 10.5 \pm 0.5$, $(\text{BeO})_2 = 11.1 \pm 0.4$, $(\text{BeO})_3 = 10.7 \pm 0.4$, and
 $\text{Be}_3\text{O}_2 = 12.5 \pm 1.0$ ev.
- [59] Hildenbrand, D. L., L. P. Theard, and F. Ju, Philco Research Laboratory Report, Jan. 1, 1965. Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{BeF} = 9.1 \pm 0.5$ and $\text{BeF}_2 = 14.7 \pm 0.4$ ev.
- [60] Berkowitz, J. and J. R. Marquart, J. Chem. Phys. 37, 1853 (1962). Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{MgCl}_2 = 11.1 \pm 0.2$ ev.
- [61] Browne, J. C., J. Chem. Phys. 41, 3495 (1964). Ionization potential data as follows: $\text{LiH} = 7.81$ to 7.91 ev.
- [62] Phelps, A. V. and J. L. Pack, Phys. Rev. 6, 111 (1961). Electron affinity $\text{O}_2^- = 0.46$ ev.
- [63] Curran, R. K., Phys. Rev. 125, 910 (1962). Electron affinity $\text{NO}_2^- > 3.8$ ev.
- [64] Farragher, A. L., F. M. Page, and R. C. Wheeler, Dis. Far. Soc. 37 (1964). Electron affinity $\text{NO}_2^- = 4.0$ ev.
- [65] Clementi, E., Phys. Rev. 135, A980 (1964). Electron affinity data for elements of the iron series.
- [66] Jones, W. H., M. Griffel, and A. R. Hochstim, Astronautics and Aerospace Engineering, Oct., 1963, p. 86.
- [67] Shuler, K. E., ed., and J. B. Fenn, assoc. ed., Ionization in High-Temperature Gases, Vol. 12 of Progress in Astronautics and Aeronautics, Academic Press, New York and London (1963).
- [68] Miller, W. J. and H. F. Calcote, J. Chem. Phys. 41, 4001 (1964).
- [69] Knewstubb, P. F. and T. M. Sugden, Nature 196, 1312 (1962).
- [70] Knewstubb, P. F., Mass Spectrometry of Organic Ions, ed. F. W. McLafferty, Academic Press, New York and London, 1963, p. 255.
- [71] Green, J. A. and T. M. Sugden, Proceedings of the Ninth Symposium on Combustion, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1962, Academic Press, New York and London (1963), p. 607.
- [72] Branscomb, L. M., Ann. Geophys. 20, 88 (1964).
- [73] Nicolet, M., J. Geophys. Res. 70, 679 (1965).

- [74] Nicolet, M., *ibid.*, p. 691.
- [75] Whitten, R. C. and I. G. Poppoff, *J. Atmos. Sciences* 21, 117 (1964).
- [76] Calcote, H. F., "Nonequilibrium Ionization in Flames," *Ionization in High-Temperature Gases*, ed. K. E. Shuler and J. B. Fenn, Academic Press, New York and London (1963), p. 107.
- [77] Sugden, T. M., "A Survey of Flame Ionization Work at the University of Cambridge," *ibid.*, p. 145.
- [78] Van Tiggelen, A., "Ionization Phenomena in Flames," *ibid.*, p. 165.
- [79] Smith, F. T. and C. R. Gatz, "Chemistry of Ionization in Rocket Exhausts," *ibid.*, p. 301.
- [80] Berry, R. S., "Thermodynamics and Elementary Processes of Gaseous Ions," *ibid.*, p. 3.
- [81] Franklin, J. L., M. S. B. Munson, and F. H. Field, "Chemionization and Ion-Molecule Reactions in Gases," *ibid.*, p. 67.
- [82] Brogan, T. R., "Electrical Properties of Seeded Combustion Gases," *ibid.*, p. 319.
- [83] Moore, G. E., "Experimental Studies of Some Electrical Properties of Seeded Flame Gases," *ibid.*, p. 347.
- [84] Steiner, B., M. L. Seman, and L. M. Branscomb, *J. Chem. Phys.* 37, 1200 (1962).
- [85] Burke, P. G. and K. Smith, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* 34, 458 (1962).
- [86] Berry, R. S., C. W. Reimann, and G. N. Spokes, *J. Chem. Phys.* 35, 2237 (1961).
- [87] Conway, D., *J. Chem. Phys.* 36, 2549 (1962).
- [88] Cooper, J. W. and J. B. Martin, *Phys. Rev.* 126, 1482 (1962).
- [89] Geltman, S. and M. Krauss, *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.* 5, 339 (1960).
- [90] John, T. L., *Month. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.* 121, 41 (1960).
- [91] John, T. L., *Astrophys. J.* 131, 743 (1960).
- [92] Smith, S. J. and D. S. Burch, *Phys. Rev.* 116, 1125 (1959).

- [93] Natanson, G. L., Zh. Tekh. Fiz. 29, 1373 (1959). (In Russian).
- [94] Bates, D. R., ed., Atomic and Molecular Processes, Academic Press, New York (1962).
- [95] Scherr, C. M., J. N. Silverman and F. A. Matsen, Phys. Rev. 127, 830 (1962).
- [96] Melton, C. E., "Negative Ion Mass Spectra," Mass Spectrometry of Organic Ions, ed. F. W. McLafferty, Academic Press, New York, 1965, p. 107.
- [97] Burt, B. P. and J. Henis, J. Chem. Phys. 41, 1510 (1964).
- [98] De Jaegere, S., J. Deckers and A. Van Tiggelen, "Identity of the Most Abundant Ions in Some Flames," Proceedings Eighth Symposium on Combustion, Pasadena, Calif., 1960, Academic Press, New York (1962), p. 155.
- [99] Calcote, H. F. and J. L. Reuter, J. Chem. Phys. 38, 310 (1963).
- [100] Calcote, H. F., "Ion and Electron Profiles in Flames," Proceedings Ninth Symposium on Combustion, Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y., 1962, Academic Press, New York (1963), p. 622.
- [101] Curran, R. K., "Negative Ion Formation in Various Gases at Pressures up to 0.5 mm Hg," Mass Spectrometry Conference, ASTM Committee E-14, New Orleans, La., June 1962, pp. 324-332.
- [102] Field, F. H. and J. L. Franklin, Electron Impact Phenomena, Academic Press, New York (1957).
- [103] Bernecker, R. R. and F. A. Long, J. Phys. Chem. 65, 1565 (1961).
- [104] Hand, C. W. and G. B. Kistiakowsky, J. Chem. Phys. 37, 1239 (1962).
- [105] Glass, G. P., G. B. Kistiakowsky, J. V. Michael, and H. Niki, J. Chem. Phys. 42, 608 (1965). Ions observed in the acetylene-oxygen in shock waves: $C_3H_3^+$, H_3O^+ , CH_3^+ , $C_2H_3^+$, $C_4H_3^+$, $C_5H_3^+$, $C_6H_3^+$, CH_3O^+ , HO_2^+ , $H_5O_2^+$, $C_2H_3O^+$, $CH_2O_2^+$.

TABLE 1. PRELIMINARY LIST OF IONIZATION POTENTIALS OR ELECTRON AFFINITIES OF LIGHT ELEMENT COMPOUNDS

Formula	I.P. (or E.A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.		
H ⁻	0.754	0.001		
H	13.598			
H ₂	15.426			
H ₃	9.0	1.0		
O ⁻	1.465	0.005		
O	13.618			
O ₂ ⁻	0.46	0.1		
O ₂	12.075	0.01		
O ₃ ⁻	2.89	0.2		
O ₃	>11.7	1.0		
O ₄	11.65	0.1	O ₄ ⁺ = O ₂ + O ₂ ⁺	0.42 e.v.
OH ⁻	1.8	0.1		
OH	13.36	0.2		
H ₂ O ⁻	0.9	0.4		
H ₂ O	12.61	0.02		
HO ₂ ⁻	3.04	0.5		
HO ₂	11.53	0.02		
H ₂ O ₂	10.92	0.05		
OH ₃	6.2	0.4		
F ⁻	3.448	0.005		
F	17.422			
F ₂	15.7	0.2		

Formula	I. P. (or E. A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.
HF	15.77	0.2
OF	13.	0.5
OF ₂	13.7	0.2
OF ₃	14.3	0.5
Cl ⁻	3.613	0.005
Cl	12.97	0.05
Cl ₂	11.48	0.05
HCl	12.74	0.01
ClF ₃	13.0	0.4
ClO ⁻	2.91	0.4
ClO	≤ 10.4	0.2
ClO ₂ ⁻	3.43	0.4
ClO ₂	11.1	0.4
ClO ₃ ⁻	3.96	0.4
ClO ₃	11.7	0.4
ClO ₄ ⁻	5.82	0.4
ClO ₃ F	13.6	0.2
S ⁻	2.07	0.07
S	10.360	
S ₂	8.3	1.
S ₃	8.9	1.
SH ⁻	2.6	0.5

Formula	I. P. (or E. A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.
HS	11.1	0.2
H ₂ S	10.47	0.1
SO ⁻	≥ 1.1	0.1
SO	12.1	0.3
SO ₂	12.34	0.2
SF ₆	16.15	0.5
CS ₂	10.1	0.1
N ⁻	0.04	0.04
N	14.53	0.05
N ⁺	29.59	0.05
N ₂	15.580	0.005
N ₃ ⁻	3.13	0.3
N ₄	15.07	0.1
NH	13.10	0.1
NH ₂ ⁻	1.22	0.5
NH ₂	11.6	0.4
NH ₃	10.154	0.05
NH ₄	4.9	0.2
N ₂ H ₃	7.88	0.2
N ₃ H	10.3	0.2
NO ⁻	0	
NO	9.267	0.01
NO ⁺	30.6	0.3

$$N_4^+ = N_2 + N_2^+ \quad 0.5 \text{ e.v.}$$

Formula	I.P.(or E.A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.
NO_2^-	4.0	0.5
NO_2	10.97	0.03
N_2O	12.94	0.05
NF	12.2	0.3
NF_2	11.6	0.5
NF_3	13.0	0.3
NF_4	8.8	0.4
N_2F_4	12.0	0.3
NHF_2	12.0	0.3
P^-	0.77	0.2
P	10.436	
P_2^-	0.3	0.3
P_2	11.8	0.5
P_4	9.0	0.5
PH_3	9.98	0.05
PCl_3	12.2	0.2
PH	10.5	0.5
PF_3	9.71	0.05
PCl_3	9.91	0.05
C^-	1.25	0.03
C_2^-	3.1	1.
C_3^-	1.8	1.
C_4^-	4.0	1.

<u>Formula</u>	<u>I. P. (or E. A.) e. v.</u>	<u>Est. Error e. v.</u>
C	11.26	0.05
C ₂	12.0	0.4
C ₃	12.6	0.4
C ₄	12.6	0.4
C ₅	12.5	0.4
CH ⁻	1.65	0.4
CH	10.64	0.01
CH ₂	10.396	0.01
CH ₃ ⁻	1.08	0.4
CH ₃	9.84	0.01
CH ₄	13.0	0.1
C ₂ H	11.3	0.4
C ₂ H ₂	11.406	0.01
C ₂ H ₃	9.45	0.05
C ₂ H ₄	10.51	0.01
C ₂ H ₅	8.80	0.05
C ₂ H ₆	11.65	0.1
C ₆ H ₆	9.247	0.05
(C ₆ H ₅) ₂	8.3	0.1
Pyrene	7.55	0.1
Coronene	7.6	0.1
CH ₃ ⁻	1.1	0.2
C ₆ H ₆ ⁻	0.54	0.2
(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ ⁻	0.41	0.2

<u>Formula</u>	<u>I.P. (or E.A.) e.v.</u>	<u>Est. Error e.v.</u>
$C_{10}H_8^-$	0.65	0.2
CO	14.01	0.01
CO_2^-	3.8	0.4
CO ₂	13.79	0.02
CHO	9.85	0.1
CH ₂ O	10.88	0.04
CH ₂ O ₂	11.33	0.04
CH ₄ O	10.85	0.04
CHF ₂	9.45	0.4
CHCl ₂	9.54	0.1
CH ₂ F	9.37	0.3
CH ₂ Cl	9.70	0.09
CH ₃	9.85	0.2
CH ₃ Cl	11.3	0.1
CF	8.91	0.2
CF ₂	11.7	0.5
CF ₃	10.10	0.05
CF ₄	17.81	0.04
C ₂ F ₄	10.12	0.2
C ₆ F ₆	10.0	0.2
CCl ₂ F ₂	11.7	0.5
CCl	9.5	0.5
CCl ₂	11.0	0.5

Formula	I. P. (or E. A.) e. v.	Est. Error e. v.	
CCl_3	8.78	0.05	
CCl_4	11.47	0.1	
COCl_2	11.78	0.04	
CS	11.8	0.3	
CS_2	10.07	0.02	
COS	11.3	0.07	
CN^-	3.21	0.3	
CN	14.2	0.3	
HCN	13.73	0.1	
CNCl	12.49	0.1	
CH_3N_3	9.5	0.2	methyl azide
CH_3ON	10.84	0.1	formamide
CH_3ON	8.2	0.3	methylnitrosyl
$\text{CH}_3\text{O}_2\text{N}$	11.03	0.04	
CH_5	8.97	0.04	methyl amine
C_2N	12.8	0.3	
C_3N	14.3	0.3	
C_4N	12.3	0.3	
C_5N	12.0	0.3	
C_6N	12.2	0.3	
C_3HN	11.6	0.3	cynoacetylene
CH_4S	9.44	0.1	

<u>Formula</u>	<u>I.P. (or E.A.) e.v.</u>	<u>Est. Error e.v.</u>
Si ⁻	1.4	0.2
Si	8.151	
Si ₂	7.3	0.3
SiH	8.5	0.5
SiH ₄	12.2	0.3
SiO	10.51	0.1
SiO ₂	11.7	0.5
Si ₂ O ₂	10.	1.0
SiF	7.26	0.1
SiF ₂	11.0	0.5
SiF ₃	10.6	0.5
SiF ₄	15.4	0.4
Si ₂ F ₄		
SiCl	< 7.0	1.0
SiCl ₂ ⁻	> 2.6	0.5
SiCl ₂	10.0	0.4
SiCl ₃	10.0	0.4
SiCl ₄	12.0	0.4
SiC ⁻	4.0	1.0
SiC	9.0	0.3
SiC ₂	10.2	0.3
Si ₂ C	9.1	0.3

Formula	I. P. (or E. A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.
B ⁻	0.3	0.1
B	8.298	
B ₂	12.4	0.3
BH	9.73	0.01
BH ₂	8.12	0.3
BH ₃	11.3	0.4
BO	12.8	1.0
B ₂ O ₂	13.3	0.4
B ₂ O ₃	13.2	0.4
HBO ₂	12.6	0.4
BF	11.2	0.5
BF ₂	9.4	0.4
BF ₃	15.6	0.4
BF ₃ ⁻	2.17	0.4
BCl	10.44	0.4
BCl ₂	7.20	0.5
BCl ₃	11.5	0.5
BOF	13.4	0.5
(BOF) ₃	14.2	0.5
BN		
B ₂ H	10.62	0.5
B ₂ H ₆	12.0	0.3
BOCl		

<u>Formula</u>	<u>I. P. (or E. A.) e.v.</u>	<u>Est. Error e.v.</u>
BC	10.5	0.3
BC ₂	10.7	0.3
B ₂ C	10.7	0.3
BSi	7.8	0.3
BCSi	9.9	0.3
Al ⁻	0.52	0.05
Al	5.986	
AlH	8.4	0.5
AlO	9.5	0.5
Al ₂ O	7.7	0.4
Al ₂ O ₂	9.9	0.4
AlO ₂ H		
AlOF		
AlF	9.5	0.5
AlF ₂	9.0	1.0
AlF ₃	11.4	0.5
AlCl	9.0	1.0
AlCl ₂	8.0	1.0
AlCl ₃	12.0	0.8
AlBr ₃	12.2	0.8

Formula	I.P.(or F.A.) e.v.	Est. Error e.v.	
Be ⁻	(≤0.1)	0.1	Estimate
Be	9.322		
BeH	8.6	0.4	
BeH ₂	11.9	0.5	
BeOH			
BeO	10.4	0.5	
Be ₂ O	10.5	0.5	
Be ₃ O ₂	12.5	1.0	
(BeO) ₂	11.1	0.4	
(BeO) ₃	10.7	0.4	
(BeO) ₄	11.0	0.5	
(BeO) ₅	11.0	1.0	
(BeO) ₆	11.0	1.0	
BeF	9.1	0.5	
BeF ₂	14.7	0.4	
BeCl	9.0	1.0	
BeCl ₂	11.0	1.0	
Be ₂ Cl ₄	12.8	0.5	
Mg ⁻	(≤0.1)	0.1	Estimate
Mg	7.646		
MgH	6.83	0.08	
MgO	8.6	0.5	
MgF	7.8	0.3	

Formula	I.P. (or E.A.)	Est. Error
	e.v.	e.v.
MgF ₂	13.5	0.4
MgCl	7.0	1.0
MgCl ₂	11.1	0.2
Li ⁻	0.7	0.2
Li	5.392	
Li ₂	4.96	0.2
LiH	7.85	0.2
LiO	9.0	0.4
Li ₂ O	6.8	0.4
LiI	8.55	0.4
LiF	11.1	0.5
Na ⁻	0.6	0.2
Na	5.139	
Na ₂	4.87	0.2
NaH	6.5	1.
NaO	7.6	1.
NaOH	9.0	1.
NaI	8.8	0.4
Nr.N ₃	11.7	0.4
SrF	5.2	0.3
BaF	4.9	0.3

THE ELECTRON AFFINITIES FOR NEGATIVE IONS
OF THE SERIES FROM POTASSIUM TO COPPER

The electron affinities for negative ions of the elements of the iron series, as taken from recent work [a] by Clementi, are given in Table 2. The affinities stated were estimated from the correlation energy of the corresponding neutral atoms and from calculations of the relativistic and the Hartree-Fock energies. The uncertainty in the data are estimated by the author to be from 0.1 to 0.35 e.v.

TABLE 2. ELECTRON AFFINITY FOR III ROW ELEMENTS

<u>Formula</u>	<u>E. A.</u> <u>e. v.</u>	<u>Est. Error</u> <u>e. v.</u>
$K^-(^2S)$	0.902	± 0.05
$Sc^-(^3F)$	0 [b]	
$Ti^-(^4F)$	0.391	± 0.2
$V^-(^5D)$	0.937	± 0.25
$Cr^-(^6S)$	0.980	± 0.35
$Mn^-(^5D)$	0 [b]	
$Fe^-(^4F)$	0.582	± 0.20
$Co^-(^3F)$	0.936	± 0.15
$Ni^-(^3D)$	1.276	± 0.20
$Cu^-(^1S)$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.801 \\ 1.799 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \pm 0.10 \\ \pm 0.08 \end{array} \right\}$

[a] E. Clementi, Phys. Rev. 135, A980 (1964).

[b] Clementi reported negative values, -0.142 ± 0.1 and -1.073 ± 0.20 respectively, for the affinities of $Sc^-(^3F)$ and $Mn^-(^5D)$. The value zero was assigned in this table since the negative values are probably incorrect.