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THERMOCHEMISTRY OF GASEOUS COMPOUNDS OF METALS.(U)  
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F44620-73-C-0037

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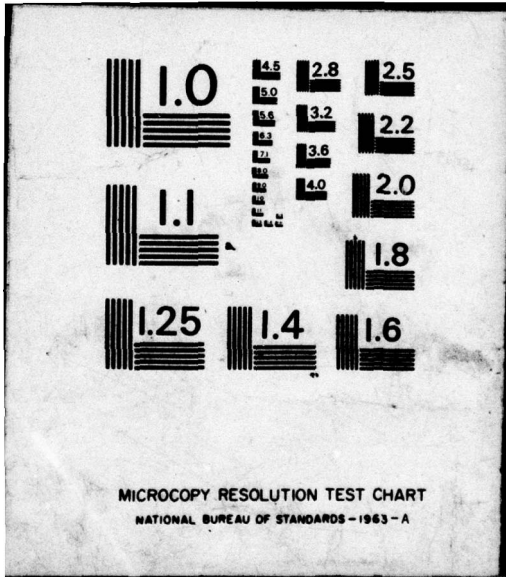
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18 AFOSR = TR-77-8064

ADA 035704

11 Jan 1977

12 14p.

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9 Annual Summary Report.  
For Period 5 Dec 1975 - 4 Dec 1976,  
SRI Project 2445

6 THERMOCHEMISTRY OF GASEOUS COMPOUNDS OF METALS.

16 2308

10 Prepared by  
D. L. Hildenbrand

15 Contract F 44620-73-C-0037

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RECEIVED  
FEB 17 1977

17 B1

Prepared for

Air Force Office of Scientific Research (NA)  
Building 410  
Bolling Air Force Base  
Washington, D.C. 20332

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## ABSTRACT

Thermochemical studies of a number of gaseous metal halides and oxides have been carried out by high temperature mass spectrometry, including CaI, SrI, BaI, EuF, EuF<sub>2</sub> and SmO. Dissociation energies and heats of formation are derived from the data, and the results are compared with the predictions of several theoretical models where possible. For the IIA metal iodides, the experimental dissociation energies follow trends established by the fluorides, chlorides and bromides; the results are compatible with corrected Birge-Sponer extrapolations and with electrostatic model calculations. The data for  $D_0^\circ(\text{BaI})$  suggest that chemiluminescent spectra resulting from the  $\text{Ba} + \text{I}_2$  reaction may be due in part to the reaction of electronically-excited Ba atoms. Sublimation data for  $\text{CaI}_2(\text{s})$ , and vaporization data for  $\text{SrI}_2(\ell)$  and  $\text{BaI}_2(\ell)$  obtained by the torsion-effusion method are consistent with estimated molecular parameters of the gaseous diiodide molecules, leading to accurate thermochemical data for these molecules. The results for SmO, in addition to providing an accurate value of  $D_0^\circ(\text{SmO})$ , resolve a long-standing discrepancy between the dissociation energies of SmO and EuO. And finally, torsion-effusion studies of the dissociative vaporization of  $\text{PbF}_2(\text{s})$  yielded new thermochemical data for  $\text{PbF}_4(\text{g})$ .

## INTRODUCTION

From a knowledge of the thermodynamics of chemical reactions, one can draw certain conclusions about the deposition of energy in the reaction products and about the equilibrium distribution of products as well. Both of these applications are important in the development of Air Force technology. Recently, much interest has been focused on the study of elementary metal oxidation reactions as possible pumping steps

in the development of chemical lasers operating in the visible or UV. Halogens as well as oxygen are used as oxidant. The thermochemistry of many of the metal-oxidant systems of interest, however, is not sufficiently well characterized for an adequate evaluation of the chemical energy release. Furthermore, spectroscopic studies of these chemiluminescent metal oxidation processes have been interpreted to yield reaction energies which are sometimes in serious disagreement with established or estimated thermochemical data. To aid in resolving these conflicts and to provide a sound data base for the development of modeling schemes to fill in the inevitable gaps, the studies described herein were undertaken. During this past year, the effort was devoted to completing studies of the Ca, Sr, and Ba iodides and to beginning work on some of the lanthanide oxides and halides.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### (a) IIA Iodides

Isomolecular exchange reactions involving CaI, SrI, and BaI were studied by mass spectrometry, using AlI and GaI as reference molecules. Beams containing the molecules of interest were generated by the reaction of gaseous HI with mixtures of the IIA oxides and  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$  or  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$ ; a little  $\text{AlB}_{12}(\text{s})$  was added to increase the Al activity. Derived isomolecular equilibrium constants were found to be independent of the HI flow rate, demonstrating equilibrium behavior. BaI was measured with respect to GaI rather than AlI because of unresolved overlap of  $\text{AlI}^+$  and  $\text{BaO}^+$  at nominal  $m/e$  154. The results are summarized in Table 1; agreement between second and third law heats is considered satisfactory. Dissociation energies of the monoiodides were derived

by reference to  $\text{AlI}$  ( $D_0^\circ = 85.0 \pm 2 \text{ kcal/mol}$ ) and  $\text{GaI}$  ( $D_0^\circ = 82.0 \pm 1 \text{ kcal/mol}$ ). A second value for  $\text{SrI}$  was derived by reference to  $\text{SrI}_2$  via reaction 3.

Results of the effusion vaporization studies on the Ca, Sr, and Ba diiodides are summarized in Table 2. These measurements were made with alumina effusion cells, at temperatures substantially lower than the measurements of Peterson and Hutchison<sup>1</sup> reviewed in the JANAF Tables. Thermodynamic data obtained from our vaporization studies are in close agreement with the JANAF derived quantities, and thus corroborate the molecular constant assignments of the diiodides.

In Table 3 are given the standard enthalpies of formation and dissociation energies of the gaseous metal iodides obtained from our studies. The two different results for  $\text{SrI}$  derived by reference to  $\text{AlI}$  and  $\text{SrI}_2$  agreed to within 0.3 kcal/mol. In similar fashion, the present result for  $\text{BaI}$  from reaction 4 agrees closely with the value  $D_0^\circ(\text{BaI}) = 71.2 \text{ kcal/mol}$  reported previously from studies of the gaseous reaction  $\text{Ba} + \text{BaI}_2 = 2 \text{ BaI}$ . As seen in Table 4, the thermochemical dissociation energies of the monoiodides are in good agreement with the predictions of the Rittner electrostatic model, and with ionicity-corrected Birge-Sponer extrapolations (LBX); however, uncertainties in the equilibrium internuclear distances lead to a moderate spread in the calculated values. Thermochemical data for the Ca, Sr, and Ba monohalides are now complete; the results clearly establish trends in the binding energies that can be used reliably to evaluate the missing values for the bromides and iodides of beryllium and magnesium. A comparison of our result for  $\text{BaI}$  with the value  $D_0^\circ(\text{BaI}) = 102 \pm 1 \text{ kcal/mol}$  from chemiluminescent reaction studies<sup>2</sup> indicates clearly that the interpretation of the chemiluminescent measurements is incorrect. In fact, it now appears that the chemiluminescent spectra were strongly influenced by the presence of metastable

barium atoms in the oven beam. Thus the thermochemical data make a valuable contribution by helping to uncover systematic errors in the analysis of the chemiluminescence data. This is important in that the chemiluminescent reaction technique is a promising new approach for determining molecular energy quantities.

(b) Europium Fluorides

Gaseous europium fluorides were studied by mass spectrometry using a double chamber beam source in which  $\text{CaF}_2(\text{g})$  passed over  $\text{Eu}_2\text{O}_3(\text{s})$ .  $\text{EuF}$  and  $\text{EuF}_2$  were identified in the equilibrium beam along with  $\text{Ca}$  and  $\text{CaF}$ , permitting reactions 5 and 6 to be studied. The results are given in Table 1. Since the electronic partition functions of  $\text{EuF}$  and  $\text{EuF}_2$  are uncertain, thermochemical results are based solely on second law analysis; parent ion abundance measurements were made by pulse counting techniques. Derived thermochemical quantities are given in Table 3. Zmbov and Margrave<sup>3</sup> reported  $D_0^\circ(\text{EuF}) = 125.3 \pm 4$  kcal/mol, in fair agreement with our value, but no experimental data have been reported previously for  $\text{EuF}_2(\text{g})$ . In this instance, the value  $D_0^\circ(\text{EuF}) \geq 129.6 \pm 2.1$  kcal/mol obtained from chemiluminescent reaction spectroscopy<sup>4</sup> seems compatible with our thermochemical result. The estimates  $D_0^\circ(\text{EuF}_2) = 262.5 \pm 11$  kcal/mol and  $\Delta H_{298}^\circ(\text{EuF}_2, \text{g}) = -160 \pm 10$  kcal/mol have been made.<sup>3</sup> In contrast to the wide variations observed in other metal halides, the two bond dissociation energies  $D(\text{Eu-F})$  and  $D(\text{FEu-F})$  appear to be almost identical. Because of the low first ionization potentials of the lanthanide metals, the metal halides should be highly ionic and therefore susceptible to an electrostatic model calculation. A preliminary ionic model calculation gives  $D_0^\circ(\text{EuF}) = 126$  kcal/mol, in fair agreement with the experimental value. Further application of the ionic model to the

lanthanide halides will be explored, particularly where internuclear distances are known accurately (HoF, TbF, LuF, YbF).

(c) Samarium Monoxide

Isomolecular exchange reactions of SmO with AlO, TiO, and EuO were studied by mass spectrometry, with the results summarized in Table 1. Extensive second law measurements of the SmO-AlO exchange reaction were made by both pulse counting and dc methods, in order to check the calculated free energy functions of SmO. The AlO and TiO results are quite concordant, leading to the derived thermochemical quantities in Table 3. Our derived  $D_0^\circ(\text{SmO})$  is somewhat lower than the value  $142.0 \pm 4.6$  reported by Ames et al.,<sup>5</sup> but is again compatible with the chemiluminescent reaction result  $\geq 135.5 \pm 0.7$  kcal/mol. Data for the SmO-EuO exchange reaction are entirely consistent with the new value  $D_0^\circ(\text{EuO}) = 111.9 \pm 2.4$  kcal/mol,<sup>6</sup> but differ sharply with previous mass spectrometric studies of this exchange reaction which yielded  $[D_0^\circ(\text{SmO}) - D_0^\circ(\text{EuO})] = 13.0 \pm 1.9$  kcal/mol.<sup>5</sup> It is concluded that the earlier measurements on the SmO-EuO reaction<sup>5</sup> contain a large systematic error, of presently unknown origin. In any event, the new data resolve the previous discrepancies and firmly establish the dissociation energies of SmO and EuO.

(d) Lead Fluorides

In order to check the chemical energy release in the chemiluminescent fluorination of lead atoms, the available thermochemical data for the Pb-F system were examined. Previous mass spectrometric investigation<sup>6</sup> of the vaporization of  $\text{PbF}_2$  in the range 1040 to 1160 K indicated disproportionation to  $\text{Pb}(l)$  and  $\text{PbF}_4(g)$  as the dominant process. There were no direct measurements of the absolute pressure in this range, although the derived JANAF data lead to  $\text{PbF}_4$  pressures of  $10^{-3}$  atm or

higher, beyond the normal molecular effusion regime. Therefore, the vaporization of  $\text{PbF}_2(\text{s})$  was reinvestigated by the torsion-effusion method over the range 748-812 K using a graphite effusion cell. Highly reproducible pressures were obtained, along with vapor molecular weights indicating the vapor to be predominantly  $\text{PbF}_4$ . Results are summarized in Table II. Pressures of  $\text{PbF}_2(\text{g})$  and  $\text{Pb}(\text{g})$  calculated from JANAF Table data are more than an order of magnitude lower than the observed pressures. Second and third law results for the  $\text{PbF}_4$  disproportionation reaction are in close agreement, and are in good accord with the JANAF selected values  $\Delta H_{298} = 52.2 \pm 5.1$  kcal/mol and  $\Delta H_{298}^\circ(\text{PbF}_4, \text{g}) = -270.9 \pm 5$  kcal/mol.

#### PERSONNEL

Personnel contributing to the project, in addition to the principal investigator, were Drs. K. H. Lau and P. D. Kleinschmidt, Postdoctoral Fellows.

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"Thermochemical Studies of the Gaseous Lower-Valent Fluorides of Molybdenum," J. Chem. Phys. 65, 614 (1976).

"Dissociation Energies of CaBr, SrBr, BaBr, and BaCl from Mass Spectrometric Studies of Gaseous Equilibria," accepted for publication, J. Chem. Phys.

"Dissociation Energy of SmO and its Relation to that of EuO," submitted to J. Chem. Phys.

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Table 1

## SUMMARY OF DERIVED THERMODYNAMIC DATA FOR GASEOUS REACTIONS

Reaction	Data Points	Range, K	$\Delta H_f$ (II) kcal/mol	$\Delta H_{298}$ (II) kcal/mol	$\Delta H_{298}$ (III) kcal/mol
(1) Ca + AlI = CaI + Al	10	1541-1674	23.1 ± 3.0	22.9	23.2
(2) Sr + AlI = SrI + Al	13	1626-1810	24.8 ± 1.7	24.5	22.1
(3) Sr + SrI <sub>2</sub> = 2 SrI	10	1626-1787	-	-	26.9
(4) Ba + GaI = BaI + Ga	14	1711-1886	9.4 ± 1.6	9.3	10.5
(5) Eu + CaF = EuF + Ca	11	1878-2013	-2.7 ± 2.3	-2.7	-
(6) EuF + CaF = EuF <sub>2</sub> + Ca	12	1824-2013	-2.5 ± 1.7	-3.9	-
(7) Al + SmO = AlO + Sm	19 25	2087-2298 2110-2295	13.1 ± 1.3 11.9 ± 0.8	13.1 11.9	13.3 13.0
(8) Sm + TlO = Sm + TlO	6	2120-2242	-	-	22.2
(9) Eu + SmO = EuO + Sm	6	2120-2242	-	-	24.8

II = second law.

III = third law.

Table 2

## SUMMARY OF METAL HALIDE VAPORIZATION DATA

Vaporization Process	Data Points	Range, K	$\Delta S_T$ (II) cal/mol	$\Delta H_T$ (II) kcal/mol	$\Delta H_{298}$ (II) kcal/mol	$\Delta H_{298}$ (III) kcal/mol
$\text{CaI}_2(\text{s}) = \text{CaI}_2(\text{g})$	14	970-1035	$39.0 \pm 0.2$	$64.2 \pm 0.2$	68.0	66.4
$\text{SrI}_2(\ell) = \text{SrI}_2(\text{g})$	9	958-1003	$27.7 \pm 0.5$	$57.2 \pm 0.5$	63.6	65.8
$\text{BaI}_2(\ell) = \text{BaI}_2(\text{g})$	8	985-1051	$32.3 \pm 0.8$	$64.1 \pm 0.8$	70.6	67.9
$2\text{PbF}_2(\text{s}, \theta) = \text{Pb}(\ell) + \text{PbF}_4(\text{g})$	13	748-812	$29.5 \pm 0.2$	$45.3 \pm 0.2$	52.6	52.8

II = second law.

III = third law.

Table 3

## DERIVED THERMOCHEMICAL DATA\*

<u>Gaseous Molecule</u>	<u><math>\Delta H_{298}^{\circ}</math> kcal/mol</u>	<u><math>D_0^{\circ}</math> kcal/mol</u>
CaI	5.5	62.1
SrI	0.6	63.6
BaI	-3.8	71.6
CaI <sub>2</sub>	-61.9	155.1
SrI <sub>2</sub>	-65.4	155.1
BaI <sub>2</sub>	-72.1	165.3
EuF	-68.9	128.9
EuF <sub>2</sub>	-180.9	259.0
SmO	-28.0	136.0
PbF <sub>4</sub>	-270.3	389.6

\*Preliminary estimated uncertainty  
± 2 kcal/mol.

Table 4

COMPARISON AT  $D_0^\circ$  (MI) VALUES, kcal/mol

	This Work	Ionic Model	<u>LBX (corr)</u>
CaI	62.1 $\pm$ 2	59	70
SrI	63.6 $\pm$ 2	62	59
BaI	71.6 $\pm$ 2	67	70

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4. TITLE (and Subtitle) <b>THERMOCHEMISTRY OF GASEOUS COMPOUNDS OF METALS</b>		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED <b>INTERIM 5 Dec 75 - 4 Dec 76</b>
7. AUTHOR(s) <b>D L HILDENBRAND</b>		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS <b>STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE 333 RAVENSWOOD AVE/PHYSICAL SCIENCES DIVISION MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA 94025</b>		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) <b>F44620-73-C-0037</b>
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS <b>AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH/NA BLDG 410 BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, D C 20332</b>		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS <b>681308 2308/B1 61102F</b>
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE <b>Jan 77</b>
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>12</b>
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)  <b>Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.</b>		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <b>THERMOCHEMISTRY                      EUROPIUM MONOXIDE HEATS OF FORMATION                  EUROPIUM FLUORIDES BOND ENERGIES                         LEAD FLUORIDES APPEARANCE POTENTIALS              ALKALINE EARTH IODIDES SAMARIUM MONOXIDE</b>		
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