

Table III. Comparison of Protonation and Formation Constants with Related Compounds

	T, °C.	Ionic Strength	H <sup>+</sup>		Cu <sup>-2</sup>		Ref.
			Log K <sub>1</sub>	Log K <sub>2</sub>	Log K <sub>1</sub>	Log K <sub>2</sub>	
N-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine	30	—O	9.15	4.06	6.56	5.30	
N-(2-aminoethyl)morpholine	30	1.0MKNO <sub>3</sub>	9.45	4.84	6.60	3.96	(2)
N-(2-aminoethyl)piperidine	30	—O	9.89	6.38	7.77	5.83	(7)
N-(2-aminoethyl)pyrrolidine	30	—O	9.74	6.56	8.77	6.05	(7)
1,2-Ethanediamine	30	—O	9.81	6.79	10.36	8.93	(5)
N-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine	30	—O	9.40	8.37	5.49	(3.7)	(6)
N,N-dimethyl-1,2-ethanediamine	25	0.1MKCl	9.53	6.63	9.23	6.73	(4)
N,N-diethyl-1,2-ethanediamine	25	0.1MKCl	10.02	7.07	8.17	5.55	(4)
2-Picolylamine	30	—O	8.51	3.1	9.45	7.80	(1)

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## Thermodynamic Functions of Acetylene

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Thermodynamic functions were computed for an ideal gas of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecules under standard conditions incorporating the effects of anharmonicities, rotational stretching, and vibration-rotation interaction over the temperature range 298° to 6000° K.

BELL AND NIELSEN (2) have determined the vibrational fundamentals, the rotational constants, and the 15 first-order anharmonicity terms. Allen, Tidwell, and Plyler (1) redetermined some of these. Wiggins, Plyler, and Tidwell (7) have recently determined the five vibration-rotation interaction coefficients  $\alpha_i$  as well as redetermining  $B_0$ ,  $D_0$ , and  $v_5$ . Somewhat different values for the Raman-active vibration-rotation data are given by Stoichieff (6). Thermodynamic functions were computed by the Bendix G20 Electronic Data Processing Machine for an ideal gas of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecules at 1 atm. using a modification of the triatomic molecules program described earlier (4, 5). In these calculations,  $R$  is 1.98726 cal. per mole degree, the dimensionless factor  $hc/k$  is 1.4388, and the Sackur-Tetrode constant  $K_6$  is  $-7.28353$  (3). Previous tables for C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> were based on the rigid rotor-harmonic oscillator (RRHO) approximation. Consideration of the anharmonicities and rotational effects raises  $C_p^0$  (6000° K.) 9.3% beyond the RRHO result.

The separate effects of the anharmonicities, etc., on the free energy function at 6000° K. were also determined as follows:

RRHO part	80.024
Rotational stretch	0.020
Overtone anharmonicities $X_{ii}$	-0.493
Combination anharmonicities $X_{ij}$	1.107
Rotation-vibration terms $\alpha_i$	-0.034
Total	80.624

Of course, the other thermodynamic functions are more sensitive to these effects than the free energy function, and at lower temperatures the effects are less in magnitude. The net negative contribution from the  $X_{ii}$  terms may seem at first surprising, but is caused by the large negative value of the quantity  $-X_{44}/\sigma_{42}$  which corresponds to overtones of the lowest energy, doubly degenerate vibration. Likewise, the net negative contribution from the  $\alpha_i$  arises from the shortening of the molecule (increase in  $B$ ) when it

Table I. Thermodynamic Functions of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (g.)

T, ° K.	$-(F^0 - E_0^0)$		S <sup>0</sup>	C <sub>p</sub> <sup>0</sup> Cal. Mole <sup>-1</sup> Deg. <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>T</sub> <sup>0</sup> - H <sub>298</sub> <sup>0</sup> Kcal. Mole <sup>-1</sup>	T, ° K.	$-(F^0 - E_0^0)$		S <sup>0</sup>	C <sub>p</sub> <sup>0</sup> Cal. Mole <sup>-1</sup> Deg. <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>T</sub> <sup>0</sup> - H <sub>298</sub> <sup>0</sup> Kcal. Mole <sup>-1</sup>
	T	T					T	T			
298.15	39.972	8.030	48.002	10.531		3200	69.158	17.112	86.270	20.956	52.364
300	40.022	8.046	48.067	10.564	0.019	3300	69.686	17.230	86.916	21.036	54.464
400	42.451	8.873	51.324	12.054	1.155	3400	70.202	17.343	87.545	21.112	56.571
500	44.513	9.620	54.133	13.104	2.416	3500	70.707	17.451	88.158	21.185	58.686
600	46.326	10.271	56.596	13.917	3.768	3600	71.200	17.556	88.756	21.254	60.808
700	47.953	10.842	58.794	14.605	5.195	3700	71.682	17.657	89.339	21.321	62.937
800	49.434	11.351	60.785	15.219	6.687	3800	72.154	17.754	89.909	21.386	65.072
900	50.798	11.812	62.611	15.780	8.237	3900	72.617	17.848	90.465	21.448	67.214
1000	52.065	12.235	64.300	16.295	9.841	4000	73.070	17.939	91.009	21.508	69.361
1100	53.250	12.626	65.876	16.768	11.495	4100	73.514	18.027	91.540	21.566	71.515
1200	54.364	12.990	67.354	17.199	13.193	4200	73.949	18.112	92.061	21.622	73.675
1300	55.417	13.329	68.746	17.590	14.933	4300	74.376	18.194	92.570	21.676	75.839
1400	56.417	13.646	70.063	17.946	16.710	4400	74.795	18.274	93.069	21.730	78.010
1500	57.369	13.944	71.312	18.267	18.521	4500	75.207	18.351	93.558	21.781	80.185
1600	58.277	14.223	72.500	18.558	20.363	4600	75.611	18.426	94.037	21.832	82.366
1700	59.148	14.485	73.634	18.821	22.232	4700	76.008	18.499	94.507	21.881	84.552
1800	59.984	14.733	74.716	19.060	24.126	4800	76.398	18.570	94.969	21.930	86.742
1900	60.786	14.972	75.753	19.278	26.043	4900	76.782	18.639	95.421	21.977	88.938
2000	61.559	15.188	76.747	19.476	27.981	5000	77.159	18.706	95.866	22.023	91.138
2100	62.305	15.396	77.701	19.657	29.938	5100	77.530	18.772	96.302	22.068	93.342
2200	63.026	15.594	78.620	19.823	31.912	5200	77.896	18.836	96.731	22.113	95.551
2300	63.723	15.781	79.504	19.976	33.902	5300	78.255	18.898	97.153	22.157	97.765
2400	64.399	15.959	80.357	20.117	35.907	5400	78.609	18.959	97.567	22.201	99.983
2500	65.054	16.128	81.181	20.248	37.925	5500	78.957	19.018	97.975	22.244	102.205
2600	65.689	16.288	81.978	20.370	39.956	5600	79.300	19.076	98.376	22.286	104.431
2700	66.307	16.442	82.749	20.483	41.999	5700	79.638	19.133	98.771	22.327	106.662
2800	66.908	16.588	83.496	20.589	44.052	5800	79.972	19.188	99.160	22.368	108.897
2900	67.492	16.728	84.220	20.689	46.116	5900	80.300	19.242	99.543	22.409	111.136
3000	68.062	16.861	84.923	20.783	48.190	6000	80.624	19.295	99.919	22.449	113.379
3100	68.616	16.989	85.606	20.873	50.273						

Table II. Molecular Constants of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (g.), Cm.<sup>-1</sup>

Molecular weight = 26.038			
Symmetry No. = 2	-X <sub>11</sub> = 24.08	-X <sub>25</sub> = 0.85	α <sub>1</sub> = 0.00685
B <sub>0</sub> = 1.17654	-X <sub>12</sub> = 16.94	-X <sub>31</sub> = 25.69	α <sub>2</sub> = 0.00622
D <sub>0</sub> = 1.51 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	-X <sub>13</sub> = 99.01	-X <sub>34</sub> = 9.06	α <sub>3</sub> = 0.00419
σ <sub>1</sub> = 3373.7	-X <sub>14</sub> = 16.46	-X <sub>35</sub> = 5.73	α <sub>4</sub> = -0.00131
σ <sub>2</sub> = 1973.8	-X <sub>15</sub> = 11.75	-X <sub>44</sub> = -5.38	α <sub>5</sub> = -0.00215
σ <sub>3</sub> = 3281.9	-X <sub>22</sub> = 7.92	-X <sub>45</sub> = 12.65	
σ <sub>4</sub> = 611.6 <sup>a</sup>	-X <sub>23</sub> = 1.38	-X <sub>55</sub> = 2.27	
σ <sub>5</sub> = 729.11 <sup>a</sup>	-X <sub>24</sub> = 6.15	g <sub>44</sub> = 1.10	
(band center frequencies) <sup>a</sup>		g <sub>55</sub> = 2.49	

<sup>a</sup> Double degeneracy.

is vibrating in the perpendicular modes  $\nu_4$  and  $\nu_5$ , each of which is doubly degenerate.

A complete vibrational analysis for the related molecule C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> would be worthwhile project. The C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> molecules occur in significant amounts in oxygen-deficient flames, or in graphite-moderated reactors cooled by hydrogen, nitrogen, or the hydrides; or in carbon-tube furnaces with flowing or stagnant atmospheres. With halogen-containing atmospheres, additional molecules such as C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>, HCCF, C<sub>2</sub>H, C<sub>2</sub>F become important.

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