

# Thermodynamic Functions of Hydrogen Selenide

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Ideal gas thermodynamic functions of H<sub>2</sub>Se were calculated at 298.15° to 6000° K., considering the effects of anharmonicity and vibration-rotation interaction.

Thermodynamic data for H<sub>2</sub>Se are required in the analysis of high-temperature processes incorporating selenium, including combustion of various oxygen-deficient systems.

Values for the observed vibrational fundamentals  $\sigma_i$ , the rotational constants  $A_{000}$ ,  $B_{000}$ ,  $C_{000}$ , the anharmonicity terms  $X_{11}$ ,  $X_{33}$ , and  $X_{ij}$ , and the vibration-rotation interaction terms  $\alpha_i^{A, B, C}$  have been determined by Hill and Edwards (5). Alternate values for the  $\alpha_i$  (together with the same values of  $\sigma_i$ ) were given by Palik (6), but were not used here. It is necessary to estimate a value for the anharmonic term  $-X_{22}$ ; Hill and Edwards prefer 5.0 cm.<sup>-1</sup> or less. The  $-X_{22}$  of H<sub>2</sub>S is 5.72 according to Allen and Plyler (1), and the author adopts a conservative value of 4.0. The molecular constants used for this calculation are in Table I.

Thermodynamic functions (Table II) were computed over the temperature range 298.15° to 6000° K. for an ideal gas of H<sub>2</sub>Se molecules at 1 atm., using the program described previously (2, 3, 4). In these calculations,  $R$  is 1.98717 calorie per mole degree, hc./k. is 1.4388, and the Sackur-Tetrode constant  $K_6$  is  $-7.2832$ .

Data are tabulated to five significant figures for reason of internal consistency and ease of polynomial curve fitting, although absolute data accuracy in the absence of firm

Table II. Thermodynamic Functions for H<sub>2</sub>Se (g.)<sup>a</sup>

T., °K.	$-(G^\circ - H_0^\circ)/T$	$(H^\circ - H_0^\circ)/T$	S°	C <sub>p</sub> <sup>o</sup> , Cal. Mole <sup>-1</sup> Deg. <sup>-1</sup>	H <sub>298</sub> <sup>o</sup> - H <sub>298</sub> <sup>o</sup> , Kcal. Mole <sup>-1</sup>
298.15	44.325	8.022	52.347	8.306	0.0
500	48.533	8.306	56.839	9.178	1.762
1000	54.593	9.318	63.911	11.372	6.927
1500	58.553	10.241	68.794	12.661	12.970
2000	61.600	10.941	72.541	13.354	19.490

<sup>a</sup>The author invites written requests for the complete table of data at 100° K. intervals to 6000° K.

rotational stretching information and neglect of resonance between  $2\sigma_3$  and  $2\sigma_1$  probably does not warrant more than four figures. The computing procedure flow chart and program statements for the thermodynamic functions of triatomic gases are given in detail by Gordon *et al.* (4).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Table I. Molecular Constants of H<sub>2</sub>Se (Cm.<sup>-1</sup>)

$\sigma_1 = 2344.5$	$\alpha_1^A = 0.082$
$\sigma_2 = 1034.21$	$\alpha_2^A = -0.271$
$\sigma_3 = 2357.8$	$\alpha_3^A = 0.127$
$A_{000} = 8.1730$	$\alpha_1^B = 0.142$
$B_{000} = 7.7271$	$\alpha_2^B = -0.142$
$C_{000} = 3.9019$	$\alpha_3^B = 0.11$
$-X_{11} = 21.43$	$\alpha_1^C = 0.054$
$-X_{22} = 4.0$ (estimated)	$\alpha_2^C = 0.043$
$-X_{33} = 21.71$	$\alpha_3^C = 0.047$
$-X_{12} = 17.69$	
$-X_{23} = 20.2$	
$-X_{13} = 84.9$	

Molecular weight = 80.976

Heat of formation  $\Delta H_f^\circ = 8.05$  Kcal./mole (7)

Ground state statistical weight,  $g_0 = 1$

Symmetry No.  $\sigma = 2$