From Smith and Van Ness , Intro to chemical engineering thermodynamics

Table C.4: Standard Enthalpies and Gibbs Energies of Formation at 298.15 K†

Joules per mole of the substance formed

Chemical species		State (Note 2)	ΔH°_{f298} (Note 1)	ΔG°_{f298} (Note 1)
Paraffins:				
Methane	CH_4	(*g*)	−74,520	−50,460
Ethane	C_2H_6	(*g*)	−83,820	−31,855
Propane	C_3H_8	(*g*)	−104,680	−24,290
n-Butane	C_4H_{10}	(*g*)	−125,790	−16,570
n-Pentane	C_5H_{12}	(*g*)	−146,760	−8,650
n-Hexane	C_6H_{14}	(*g*)	−166,920	150
n-Heptane	C_7H_{14}	(*g*)	−187,780	8,260
n-Octane	C_8H_{16}	(*g*)	−208,750	16,260
1-Alkenes:				
Ethylene	C_2H_4	(*g*)	52,510	68,460
Propylene	C_3H_6	(*g*)	19,710	62,205
1-Butene	C_4H_8	(*g*)	−540	70,340
1-Pentene	C_5H_{10}	(*g*)	−21,280	78,410
1-Hexene	C_6H_{12}	(*g*)	−41,950	86,830
1-Heptene	C_7H_{14}	(*g*)	−62,760	
Miscellaneous organics:				
Acetaldehyde	C_2H_4O	(*g*)	−166,190	−128,860
Acetic acid	$C_2H_4O_2$	(*l*)	−484,500	−389,900
Acetylene	C_2H_2	(*g*)	227,480	209,970
Benzene	C_6H_6	(*g*)	82,930	129,665
Benzene	C_6H_6	(*l*)	49,080	124,520
1,3-Butadiene	C_4H_6	(*g*)	109,240	149,795
Cyclohexane	C_6H_{12}	(*g*)	−123,140	31,920
Cyclohexane	C_6H_{12}	(*l*)	−156,230	26,850
1,2-Ethanediol	$C_2H_6O_2$	(*l*)	−454,800	−323,080
Ethanol	C_2H_6O	(*g*)	−235,100	−168,490
Ethanol	C_2H_6O	(*l*)	−277,690	−174,780
Ethylbenzene	C_8H_{10}	(*g*)	29,920	130,890
Ethylene oxide	C_2H_4O	(*g*)	−52,630	−13,010
Formaldehyde	CH_2O	(*g*)	−108,570	−102,530
Methanol	CH_4O	(*g*)	−200,660	−161,960
Methanol	CH_4O	(*l*)	−238,660	−166,270
Methylcyclohexane	C_7H_{14}	(*g*)	−154,770	27,480
Methylcyclohexane	C_7H_{14}	(*l*)	−190,160	20,560
Styrene	C_8H_8	(*g*)	147,360	213,900
Toluene	C_7H_8	(*g*)	50,170	122,050
Toluene	C_7H_8	(*l*)	12,180	113,630

Table C.4 (Continued)

Chemical species		State (Note 2)	$\Delta H^\circ_{f_{298}}$ (Note 1)	$\Delta G^\circ_{f_{298}}$ (Note 1)
Miscellaneous inorganics:				
Ammonia	NH_3	(*g*)	−46,110	−16,450
Ammonia	NH_3	(*aq*)		−26,500
Calcium carbide	CaC_2	(*s*)	−59,800	−64,900
Calcium carbonate	$CaCO_3$	(*s*)	−1,206,920	−1,128,790
Calcium chloride	$CaCl_2$	(*s*)	−795,800	−748,100
Calcium chloride	$CaCl_2$	(*aq*)		−8101900
Calcium chloride	$CaCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$	(*s*)	−2,607,900	
Calcium hydroxide	$Ca(OH)_2$	(*s*)	−986,090	−898,490
Calcium hydroxide	$Ca(OH)_2$	(*aq*)		−868,070
Calcium oxide	CaO	(*s*)	−635,090	−604,030
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	(*g*)	−393,509	−394,359
Carbon monoxide	CO	(*g*)	−110,525	−137,169
Hydrochloric acid	HCl	(*g*)	−92,307	−95,299
Hydrogen cyanide	HCN	(*g*)	135,100	124,700
Hydrogen sulfide	H_2S	(*g*)	−20,630	−33,560
Iron oxide	FeO	(*s*)	−272,000	
Iron oxide (hematite)	Fe_2O_3	(*s*)	−824,200	−742,200
Iron oxide (magnetite)	Fe_3O_4	(*s*)	−1,118,400	−1,015,400
Iron sulfide (pyrite)	FeS_2	(*s*)	−178,200	−166,900
Lithium chloride	$LiCl$	(*s*)	−408,610	
Lithium chloride	$LiCl \cdot H_2O$	(*s*)	−712,580	
Lithium chloride	$LiCl \cdot 2H_2O$	(*s*)	−1,012,650	
Lithium chloride	$LiCl \cdot 3H_2O$	(*s*)	−1,311,300	
Nitric acid	HNO_3	(*l*)	−174,100	−80,710
Nitric acid	HNO_3	(*aq*)		−111,250
Nitrogen oxides	NO	(*g*)	90,250	86,550
	NO_2	(*g*)	33,180	51,310
	N_2O	(*g*)	82,050	104,200
	N_2O_4	(*g*)	9,160	97,540
Sodium carbonate	Na_2CO_3	(*s*)	−1,130,680	−1,044,440
Sodium carbonate	$Na_2CO_3 \cdot 10H_2O$	(*s*)	−4,081,320	
Sodium chloride	$NaCl$	(*s*)	−411,153	−384,138
Sodium chloride	$NaCl$	(*aq*)		−393,133
Sodium hydroxide	$NaOH$	(*s*)	−425,609	−379,494
Sodium hydroxide	$NaOH$	(*aq*)		−419,150
Sulfur dioxide	SO_2	(*g*)	−296,830	−300,194
Sulfur trioxide	SO_3	(*g*)	−395,720	−371,060
Sulfur trioxide	SO_3	(*l*)	−441,040	
Sulfuric acid	H_2SO_4	(*l*)	−813,989	−690,003
Sulfuric acid	H_2SO_4	(*aq*)		−744,530
Water	H_2O	(*g*)	−241,818	−228,572
Water	H_2O	(*l*)	−285,830	−237,129

†From *TRC Thermodynamic Tables—Hydrocarbons*, Thermodynamics Research Center, Texas A & M Univ. System, College Station, TX; "The NBS Tables of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties," *J. Phys. and Chem. Reference Data*, vol. 11, supp. 2, 1982.

Notes 1. The standard property changes of formation $\Delta H^\circ_{f_{298}}$ and $\Delta G^\circ_{f_{298}}$ are the changes occurring when 1 mol of the listed compound is formed from its elements with each substance in its standard state at 298.15 K (25°C).

2. Standard states: (*a*) Gases (*g*): pure ideal gas at 1 bar and 25°C. (*b*) Liquids (*l*) and solids (*s*): pure substance at 1 bar and 25°C. (*c*) Solutes in aqueous solution (*aq*): Hypothetical ideal 1-molal solution of solute in water at 1 bar and 25°C.