

TABLE A – 1

Molar mass, gas constant, and critical-point properties

Substance	Formula	Molar mass, <i>M</i> kg/kmol	Gas constant, <i>R</i> kJ/kg · K*	Critical-point properties		
				Temperature, K	Pressure, MPa	Volume, m ³ /kmol
Air	—	28.97	0.2870	132.5	3.77	0.0883
Ammonia	NH ₃	17.03	0.4882	405.5	11.28	0.0724
Argon	Ar	39.948	0.2081	151	4.86	0.0749
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	78.115	0.1064	562	4.92	0.2603
Bromine	Br ₂	159.808	0.0520	584	10.34	0.1355
<i>n</i> -Butane	C ₄ H ₁₀	58.124	0.1430	425.2	3.80	0.2547
Carbon dioxide	CO ₂	44.01	0.1889	304.2	7.39	0.0943
Carbon monoxide	CO	28.011	0.2968	133	3.50	0.0930
Carbon tetrachloride	CCl ₄	153.82	0.05405	556.4	4.56	0.2759
Chlorine	Cl ₂	70.906	0.1173	417	7.71	0.1242
Chloroform	CHCl ₃	119.38	0.06964	536.6	5.47	0.2403
Dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12)	CCl ₂ F ₂	120.91	0.06876	384.7	4.01	0.2179
Dichlorofluoromethane (R-21)	CHCl ₂ F	102.92	0.08078	451.7	5.17	0.1973
Ethane	C ₂ H ₆	30.070	0.2765	305.5	4.48	0.1480
Ethyl alcohol	C ₂ H ₅ OH	46.07	0.1805	516	6.38	0.1673
Ethylene	C ₂ H ₄	28.054	0.2964	282.4	5.12	0.1242
Helium	He	4.003	2.0769	5.3	0.23	0.0578
<i>n</i> -Hexane	C ₆ H ₁₄	86.179	0.09647	507.9	3.03	0.3677
Hydrogen (normal)	H ₂	2.016	4.1240	33.3	1.30	0.0649
Krypton	Kr	83.80	0.09921	209.4	5.50	0.0924
Methane	CH ₄	16.043	0.5182	191.1	4.64	0.0993
Methyl alcohol	CH ₃ OH	32.042	0.2595	513.2	7.95	0.1180
Methyl chloride	CH ₃ Cl	50.488	0.1647	416.3	6.68	0.1430
Neon	Ne	20.183	0.4119	44.5	2.73	0.0417
Nitrogen	N ₂	28.013	0.2968	126.2	3.39	0.0899
Nitrous oxide	N ₂ O	44.013	0.1889	309.7	7.27	0.0961
Oxygen	O ₂	31.999	0.2598	154.8	5.08	0.0780
Propane	C ₃ H ₈	44.097	0.1885	370	4.26	0.1998
Propylene	C ₃ H ₆	42.081	0.1976	365	4.62	0.1810
Sulfur dioxide	SO ₂	64.063	0.1298	430.7	7.88	0.1217
Tetrafluoroethane (R-134a)	CF ₃ CH ₂ F	102.03	0.08149	374.2	4.059	0.1993
Trichlorofluoromethane (R-11)	CCl ₃ F	137.37	0.06052	471.2	4.38	0.2478
Water	H ₂ O	18.015	0.4615	647.1	22.06	0.0560
Xenon	Xe	131.30	0.06332	289.8	5.88	0.1186

*The unit kJ/kg · K is equivalent to kPa · m³/kg · K. The gas constant is calculated from $R = R_u/M$, where $R_u = 8.31447$ kJ/kmol · K and M is the molar mass.

Source: K. A. Kobe and R. E. Lynn, Jr., *Chemical Review* 52 (1953), pp. 117–236; and ASHRAE, *Handbook of Fundamentals* (Atlanta, GA: American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., 1993), pp. 16.4 and 36.1.