EBULLIOSCOPIC CONSTANTS FOR CALCULATION OF BOILING POINT ELEVATION

The boiling point T_b of a dilute solution of a non-volatile, non-dissociating solute is elevated relative to that of the pure solvent. If the solution is ideal (i.e., follows Raoult's Law), the amount of elevation depends only on the number of particles of solute present. Hence the change in boiling point ΔT_b can be expressed as

$$\Delta T_b = E_b\, m_2$$

where m_2 is the molality (moles of solute per kilogram of solvent) and E_b is the Ebullioscopic Constant, a characteristic property of the solvent. The Ebullioscopic Constant may be calculated from the relation

$$E_b = R\, T_b^{\,2}\, M/\Delta_{vap}H$$

where R is the molar gas constant, T_b is the normal boiling point temperature (absolute) of the solvent, M the molar mass of the solvent, and $\Delta_{vap}H$ the molar enthalpy (heat) of vaporization of the solvent at its normal boiling point.

This table lists E_b values for some common solvents, as calculated from data in the table "Enthalpy of Vaporization" in Section 6.

Compound	E_b/K kg mol^{-1}
Acetic acid	3.22
Acetone	1.80
Acetonitrile	1.44
Aniline	3.82
Anisole	4.20
Benzaldehyde	4.24
Benzene	2.64
1-Butanol	2.17
Carbon disulfide	2.42
Chlorobenzene	4.36
1-Chlorobutane	3.13
Cyclohexane	2.92
Cyclohexanol	3.5
Decane	6.10
Dichloromethane	2.42
Diethyl ether	2.20
Dimethyl sulfoxide	3.22
1,4-Dioxane	3.01
Ethanol	1.23
Ethyl acetate	2.82
Ethylene glycol	2.26
Heptane	3.62
Hexane	2.90
Iodomethane	4.31
Methanol	0.86
Methyl acetate	2.21
N-Methylaniline	4.3
N-Methylformamide	2.2
Nitrobenzene	5.2
Nitromethane	2.09
1-Octanol	5.06
Phenol	3.54
1-Propanol	1.66
2-Propanol	1.58
Pyridine	2.83
Pyrrole	2.33
Pyrrolidine	2.32
Tetrachloroethylene	6.18
Tetrachloromethane	5.26
Toluene	3.40
Trichloroethylene	4.52
Trichloromethane	3.80
Water	0.513
o-Xylene	4.25