PERMITTIVITY (DIELECTRIC CONSTANT) OF GASES

This table gives the permittivity ε (often called the dielectric constant) of some common gases at a temperature of 20°C and pressure of one atmosphere (101.325 kPa). Values of the permanent dipole moment μ in Debye Units (1 D = 3.33564×10^{-30} C m) are also included.

The density dependence of the permittivity is given by the equation

$$\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{\varepsilon + 2} = \rho_m \left(\frac{4\pi N \alpha}{3} + \frac{4\pi N \mu^2}{9kT} \right)$$

where ρ_m is the molar density, N is Avogadro's number, k is the Boltzmann constant, T is the temperature, and α is the molecular polarizability. Therefore, in regions where the gas can be considered ideal, $\varepsilon - 1$ is approximately proportional to the pressure at constant temperature. For nonpolar gases ($\mu = 0$), $\varepsilon - 1$ is inversely proportional to temperature at constant pressure.

The number of significant figures indicates the accuracy of the values given. The values of ε for air, Ar, H_2, He, N_2, O_2, and CO_2 are recommended as reference values; these are accurate to 1 ppm or better.

The second part of the table gives the permittivity of water vapor in equilibrium with liquid water as a function of temperature (derived from Reference 4).

REFERENCE

1. A. A. Maryott and F. Buckley, *Table of Dielectric Constants and Electric Dipole Moments of Substances in the Gaseous State*, National Bureau of Standards Circular 537, 1953.
2. B. A. Younglove, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data*, 11, Suppl. 1, 1982; 16, 577, 1987 (for data on N_2, H_2, O_2, and hydrocarbons over a range of pressure and temperature).
3. Landolt-Börnstein, *Numerical Data and Functional Relationships in Science and Technology*, New Series, Group IV, Vol. 4, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 1980 (for data at high pressures).
4. G. Birnbaum and S. K. Chatterjee, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 23, 220, 1952 (for data on water vapor).

Mol. form.	Name	ε	μ/D
	Compounds not containing carbon		
	Air (dry,CO_2 free)	1.0005364	
Ar	Argon	1.0005172	0
BF_3	Boron trifluoride	1.0011	0
BrH	Hydrogen bromide	1.00279	0.827
ClH	Hydrogen chloride	1.00390	1.109
F_3N	Nitrogen trifluoride	1.0013	0.235
F_6S	Sulfur hexafluoride	1.00200	0
HI	Hydrogen iodide	1.00214	0.448
H_2	Hydrogen	1.0002538	0
H_2S	Hydrogen sulfide	1.00344	0.97
H_3N	Ammonia	1.00622	1.471
He	Helium	1.0000650	0
Kr	Krypton	1.00078	0
NO	Nitric oxide	1.00060	0.159
N_2	Nitrogen	1.0005480	0
N_2O	Nitrous oxide	1.00104	0.161
Ne	Neon	1.00013	0
O_2	Oxygen	1.0004947	0
O_2S	Sulfur dioxide	1.00825	1.633
O_3	Ozone	1.0017	0.534
Xe	Xenon	1.00126	0
	Compounds containing carbon		
CF_4	Tetrafluoromethane	1.00121	0
CO	Carbon monoxide	1.00262	0.110
CO_2	Carbon dioxide	1.000922	0

PERMITTIVITY (DIELECTRIC CONSTANT) OF GASES (continued)

Mol. form.	Name	ε	μ/D
CH_3Br	Bromomethane	1.01028	1.822
CH_3Cl	Chloromethane	1.01080	1.892
CH_3F	Fluoromethane	1.00973	1.858
CH_3I	Iodomethane	1.00914	1.62
CH_4	Methane	1.00081	0
C_2H_2	Acetylene	1.00124	0
C_2H_3Cl	Chloroethylene	1.0075	1.45
C_2H_4	Ethylene	1.00134	0
C_2H_5Cl	Chloroethane	1.01325	2.05
C_2H_6	Ethane	1.00140	0
C_2H_6O	Dimethyl ether	1.0062	1.30
C_3H_6	Propene	1.00228	0.366
C_3H_6	Cyclopropane	1.00178	0
C_3H_8	Propane	1.00200	0.084
C_4H_{10}	Butane	1.00258	0
C_4H_{10}	Isobutane	1.00260	0.132

PERMITTIVITY OF SATURATED WATER VAPOR

t/°C	ε	*t*/°C	ε
0	1.00007	60	1.00144
10	1.00012	70	1.00213
20	1.00022	80	1.00305
30	1.00037	90	1.00428
40	1.00060	100	1.00587
50	1.00095		