



Standard Enthalpies of Formation for Some Phases in the YBaCuO System

German Moiseev*, Jaroslav Šesták**, Nina Ilynch*, Svetlana Zaitzeva* and Nikolay Vatolin*

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On the basis of statistical treatment and empirical dependencies of literature data the standard enthalpies of formation from simple oxides, $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ$ (298), have been estimated for $YBa_2Cu_3O_6$, $YBa_2Cu_3O_6$, $YBa_2Cu_3O_{6.5}$, $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$, $YBa_2Cu_{3.5}O_{7.5}$, $YBa_2Cu_4O_8$, $YBa_2Cu_5O_9$, $YBa_4Cu_3O_{8.5}$, Y_2BaCuO_5 , $Y_2Cu_2O_5$, $YCuO_2$, Y_2BaO_4 , $Y_2Ba_2O_5$, $Y_2Ba_4O_7$ and $Y_4Ba_3O_9$.

1. Introduction

For every compound a standard enthalpy of formation is one of the most important thermochemical characteristics. The determination of these quantities of the YBaCuO system has not been finished yet: for some phases those data are doubtful enough, for other phases are unknown.

In **Table 1** the standard enthalpies of formation from simple oxides, $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ$ (298), (further abbreviated **SEF**[†]), are given for 12 complex oxides according to Refs.1-43. As it is seen from **Table 1**, various experimental and calculation methods were used for determining SEF. But the results for the same compounds by different researchers do not agree in spite of similar investigation methods. The considerable difference with

each other of the SEF values does not permit to account the data reported by individual investigators to be reliable enough, as well as those by various groups. Therefore it is reasonable to use some statistical methods for deriving the more reliable values.

In the present work for 12 complex oxides the series of average arithmetic values were derived as the basic SEF from the data of **Table 1**. The basic SEF's were used for the construction of the empirical dependencies of SEF on the number of oxygen atoms in a molecular unit of the compound, (m_0), or on the number of atoms in the unit cell (ΣN), or a molecular masses of the unit cell of a compounds (ΣM). It was completed by evaluation dependencies related to $\ln(\Sigma N)$ and $\ln(\Sigma M)$. With the help of these empirical equations the SEF's for $YBa_2Cu_3O_6$, $YBa_2Cu_3O_{6.5}$, $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$, $YBa_2Cu_{3.5}O_{7.5}$, $YBa_2Cu_4O_8$, $YBa_2Cu_5O_9$, $YBa_4Cu_3O_{8.5}$, Y_2BaCu_5 , $YCuO_2$, $BaCuO_2$, $BaCu_2O_2$, Ba_2CuO_3 , Ba_3CuO_4 , $Ba_2Cu_3O_5$, $Ba_3Cu_5O_8$, Y_2BaO_4 , $Y_2Ba_2O_5$, $Y_2Ba_4O_7$, and $Y_4Ba_3O_9$, have been calculated.

The results were compared with the date reported by us earlier^{3, 20} and with some more recent values.

†) $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ$, the standard enthalpy of formation from the relevant simple oxides, is the enthalpy change accompanying the formation of one mole of a complex oxide $A_x B_y C_z O_n$ from component simple oxides $A_x O_{n_1}$, $B_y O_{n_2}$ and $C_z O_{n_3}$ (where $n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3$) at the standard temperature of 298.15K.

* Institute of Metallurgy, Ural's Division of the Russia, Academy of Sciences, 101, Amundsen Str. 620216 Ekaterinburg, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

** Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 10, Cukrovamickastr, 162 00 Praha 6, CZECH REPUBLIC. FAX: +420-2-312-3184, e-mail: sestak@fzu.cz

** to whom the correspondence should be addressed

Table 1(a) Review of standard enthalpies of formation for complex oxides in the YBaCuO system.

<i>N</i>	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(298)$	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(T)$	Reference	Notes	<i>N</i>	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(298)$	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(T)$	Reference	Notes
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₇ , $x \cong 7$					YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₆ , $x \cong 6$				
1	-126.0	-	[1]	$x=6.98$, calorimetry of solution.	1	-50.0	-	[1]	$x=6.25$, calorimetry of solution.
2	-126.0	-	[2]	$x=7.0$, calculation based on phase structural components.	2	-175.6	-	[3]	$x=6.0$, calculation the basis of empirical dependencies.
3	-204.9	-	[3]	$x=7.0$, calculation the basis of empirical dependencies.	3	-165.8	-	[5]	$x=6.0$, calculation the based on energetic of phase structural components.
4	-202.0	-	[4]	$x=7.0$, the same.	4	-219.4 -181.4	-	[9]	$x=6.0$, calculation by models of regular and ideal solution 123-O ₇ and 123-O ₆ .
5	-133.0	-	[5]	$x=7.0$, calculation the based on energetic of phase structural components.	5	-84	-	[10]	$x=6.2$, calculation by model 123-O ₆ , offered by S.A.Degtyrev.
6	-127.0	-	[6]	$x=7.0$, the same.	6	-62	-	[10]	$x=6.2$, the same.
7	-146.0	-	[7]	$x=7.0$, calorimetry of solution.	7	-37.5	-	[11]	$x=6.2$, extrapolated from 19 experimental points between $y=6.2$ and $y=6.93$.
8	-142.0	-	[8]	$x=7.0$, calculation the based on energetic of phase structural components (with BaO ₂).	8	-94.1	-	[13]	$x=6.09$, calorimetry of solution.
9	-152.0 -146.3	-	[9]	$x=7.0$, calculation by models of regular and ideal solution 123-O ₇ and 123-O ₆ .	9	-72.4	-	[13]	$x=6.3$, the same.
10	-123.0	-	[10]	$x=6.93$, calculation by model 123-O ₆ , offered by S.A.Degtyrev.	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₈				
11	-122.5	-	[11]	$x=6.9$, calorimetry of solution.	1	-228.3 ± 25.9	-	[7]	Calorimetry of solution.
12	-125.0	-	[12]	$x=7.0$, extrapolated from 19 experimental points between $y=6.2$ and $y=6.93$.	2	-155.8 ± 6.7	-	[13]	The same.
13	-106.2 -116.6	-	[13]	$x=6.92$ and 6.88 , calorimetry of solution.	3	-234.2	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies. Error taken into account after publication or the work.
14	-116.8	-	[14]	$x=6.98$, the same.	4	-156 ± 25	-	[15]	Calorimetry of solution.
15	-132 ± 20	-	[15]	$x=6.96$, the same.	5	-146 ± 10	-	[16]	The same.
16	-110 ± 10	-	[16]	$x=6.92$, the same.	6	-121.5	-105 ± 18	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.
17	-154.6 -231.9	-	[17]	$x=7.0$, the same.	Y ₂ BaO ₄				
18	-70.1*	-66.6 ± 20	[18]	$x=7.0$; 800-900 °C, EMF	1	-117.1	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.
19	-80.4*	-75 ± 22	[18]	$x=6.7$; 650 °C, calorimetry of solution.	2	-33.9 ± 2.8	-	[21]	Calorimetry of solution.
					3	+18.47	-	[22]	Experiment.
					4	-120.0*	-120.1	[23]	717-1021 °C, EMF.
					5	-85.0*	-85 ± 12	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.
					6	-36 ± 3	-	[24]	Calorimetry of solution.
					7	-46 ± 11	-	[25]	Pressure of vapor.

Table 1(b) Review of standard enthalpies of formation for complex oxides in the YBaCuO system.

<i>N</i>	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(298)$	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(T)$	Reference	Notes	<i>N</i>	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(298)$	$\Delta H_{\text{ox}}^{\circ}(T)$	Reference	Notes
Y₄Ba₃O₉					13	-52.9 ± 3	-	[16]	The same.
1	-263.5	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.	14	-56.4*	-59.3 ± 3	[16]	702 °C, calorimetry of solution.
2	-317.0*	-317.5	[22]	575-975 °C, EMF.	15	-149.2*	-152.5	[23]	717-1021 °C, EMF.
3	+22.6*	23.5	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.	16	-45.2*	-48.4 ± 11.9	[18]	800-900 °C, EMF.
4	-115 ± 25	-	[25]	Pressure of vapor.	17	-53.3*	-56 ± 18	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.
Ba₂CuO₃					18	-64.0	-	[41]	Calculation the based on energetics of phase structural somponents.
1	-87.8	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.	Y₂Cu₂O₅				
2	-129 ± 15*	-129 ± 15	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.	1	-56	-	[17]	Calorimetry of solution
BaCuO₂					2	-9.2 ± 3.2	-	[16]	The same.
1	-58.5	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.	3	-12.2 ± 2.7	-	[13]	The same.
2	-86	-	[26]	Calorimetry of solution.	4	15.9	-	[28]	Estimation.
3	-93.3 ± 6	-	[27]	The same.	5	-54.0	-	[21]	Calorimetry of solution
4	-49.6	-	[28]	Estimation.	6	-15 ± 12	-	[11]	The same.
5	-98.1	-	[17]	Calorimetry of solution.	7	-72.3**	-	[33]	923-1223 K, EMF.
6	-117.8	-	[7]	The same.	8	-50.3**	-	[34]	EMF.
7	-53.2	-	[21]	The same.	9	14.3	-	[29]	Calorimetry of solution
8	-66 ± 5	-	[11]	The same.	10	26.8*	20.7 ± 2.5	[35]	900-1075 °C, EMF.
9	-85.2 ± 2.4	-	[13]	The same.	11	15.6*	11.2	[36]	600-1050 °C, EMF.
10	-43.9	-	[29]	The same.	12	21.3*	18.5	[37]	590-700 °C, EMF.
11	-63.4	-	[30]	The same.	13	-15.4*	-19.45	[38]	675-925 °C, EMF.
12	-98.5 ± 7.9	-	[15]	The same.	14	11.4*	2.8 ± 1.7	[18]	1050-1300 °C, EMF.
13	-83.8 ± 3.1	-	[16]	The same.	15	14.0*	9.1	[39]	900-1075 °C, EMF.
14	-52.9*	-53.8 ± 12	[18]	800-900 °C, EMF.	16	15.8*	10.9	[23]	717-1021 °C, EMF.
15	-43.1*	-43.9	[31]	950-1200 °C, EMF.	17	9.85*	-6.6 ± 2.9	[16]	702 °C, calorimetry of solution.
16	-56.4*	-57 ± 12	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.	18	7.7*	-4.8 ± 8	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.
Y₂BaCuO₅					YBa₄Cu₃O_{8.5}				
1	-92.0	-	[26]	Calorimetry of solution.	1	-233.1*	-238 ± 25	[19]	650 °C, calorimetry of solution.
2	+83.4	-	[28]	Estimation.	2	-248.8	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.
3	-78.3	-	[17]	Calorimetry of solution.	YCuO₂				
4	-76.2 ± 22	-	[7]	The same.	1	-58.6	-	[20]	The same.
5	-131.9	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.	2	-26.9	-	[36]	EMF.
6	-83 ± 25	-	[11]	Calorimetry of solution.	3	-4.3	-	[40]	Calculated value.
7	-48.6 ± 3	-	[13]	The same.	BaCu₂O₂				
8	-24.4	-	[29]	The same.	1	-59.5	-	[20]	Calculation the basis of empiric dependencies.
9	-72.5	-	[8]	Calculation the based on energetics of phase structural somponents.	2	-46.5*	-46.5 ± 3.9	[42]	1000-1100 K, EMF.
10	-152.5	-	[27]	Calorimetry of solution.	3	-8.74*	-8.74	[43]	1000 K, EMF.
11	-61.15	-	[32]	The same.	4	+25.2	-	[43]	Calorimetry
12	-57.6 ± 7.9	-	[15]	The same.					

2. Analysis of $\Delta_f H^\circ_{ox}$ (298) values

2.1 The definition of basic and probable SEF

We have taken the average arithmetic values as the basic SEF's for YBa₂Cu₃O₆, YBa₂Cu₃O₇, YBa₂Cu₄O₈, Y₂BaCuO₅, Y₂Cu₂O₅, BaCuO₂, BaCu₂O₂, Ba₂CuO₃, and Y₂BaO₄ and calculated the quadratic deviations.

By this operation we have excluded the data in ref [3, 4] and [18, 19] for YBa₂Cu₃O₇ as a casual (the maximum and minimum values of SEF). On the same ground the data [91] and [11] have been excluded for YBa₂Cu₃O₆. We have not used the data from Ref [22] for Y₂BaO₄ as the sign of the SEF differs from those date reported by the majority of investigators. By the same reasons the data for Y₂Cu₂O₅ have been excluded from analysis. The data Ref [28] for Y₂BaCuO₅ and the data of [17, 21, 33, 34, 38] for Y₂Cu₂O₅ and the data [43] for BaCu₂O₂ obtained by calorimetry.

As follows the results of various investigators differs from each other very considerably for YCuO₂, Y₄Ba₃O₉, and YBa₄Cu₃O_{8.5}. Besides, their number is no

Table 2 Derived standard enthalpies of formation for complex oxides in the YBaCuO system.

N	Compound	$\Delta_f H^\circ_{ox}(298)$ in kJ mol ⁻¹			$\Delta_f H^\circ_{el}(298)$ in kJ mol ⁻¹
		Basic values and probable values*	Values, received in work	Values, calculated by Eq.(1)	
1	BaCuO ₂	-73.4 ± 21.4	-73.4 ± 21.4	-59.5	-781.8
2	Ba ₂ CuO ₃	-108 ± 29	-108 ± 29	-89.2	-1370.1
3	Y ₂ BaO ₄	-73 ± 40	-61.2 ± 0.7	-119.0	-2533.5
4	Y ₄ Ba ₃ O ₉	-224.3 ± 145	-183.8 ± 9.3	-267.7	-5683.4
5	Y ₂ BaCuO ₅	-76.4 ± 36.4	-84.6 ± 2.6	-148.7	-2712.0
6	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₆	110.7 ± 54.5	-126.6 ± 7.9	-178.4	-2586.8
7	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₇	-129.7 ± 14.3	-134.2 ± 2.4	-208.2	-2706.3
8	YBa ₂ Cu ₄ O ₈	-173.6 ± 46.4	-154 ± 5.7	237.9	-2881.2
9	YBa ₄ Cu ₃ O _{8.5}	-241 ± 11.2*	-190.2 ± 14.2	252.8	-3828.3
10	Y ₂ Cu ₂ O ₅	+14.5 ± 5.1	-14.5 ± 5.1	-148.7	-2214.8
11	YCuO ₂	-11.3 ± 15.6*	-4.5 ± 24.3	-59.5	-1038.6
12	BaCu ₂ O ₂	-38.2 ± 26.6	-30.1 ± 12.4	59.5	-750.8
13	Ba ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.5}	-	-130.8 ± 3.3	-193.3	-2662.5
14	YBa ₂ Cu _{3.5} O _{7.5}	-	-144.6 ± 3.5	-223.0	-2594.5
15	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₉	-	-172.7 ± 10.5	-267.7	-3055.2
16	Ba ₃ CuO ₄	-	-138.7 ± 6.4	-119.0	-1953.7
17	Ba ₃ Cu ₅ O ₈	-	-210.9 ± 4.9	-237.9	-2646.5
18	Ba ₂ Cu ₃ O ₅	-	-147.7 ± 18.5	-148.7	-1719.4
19	Y ₂ Ba ₂ O ₅	-	-97.6 ± 6.4	-148.7	-3123.2
20	Y ₂ Ba ₄ O ₇	-	-169.1 ± 7.5	-208.2	-4301.2

satisfactory for the appropriate definition of the average arithmetic basic values. Therefore we can define three average arithmetic SEF's of the phases as a most probable value. The results 1f definition are given in Table 2 (column 3).

2.2 Evaluation of empirical dependencies calculation of $\Delta_f H^\circ_{ox}$ (298) values

On the basis of analyzing the data of Table 2 his found, that it is possible to divide all the basic SEF's into three groups:

- (1) The phase Y₂Cu₂O₅, which is metastable at 298 K ($\Delta_f H^\circ_{ox}$ (298) = +14.5 ± 5.1 kJ mol⁻¹);
- (2) The rest of the Y-containing oxides and BaCu₂O₂;
- (3) The oxides in the Ba-C-O system (BaCuO₂ & Ba₂CuO₃),

In the Fig.1 for the second group of the compounds the dependencies of SEF on m_0 , ΣN , $\ln \Sigma N$, ΣM and $\ln \Sigma M$

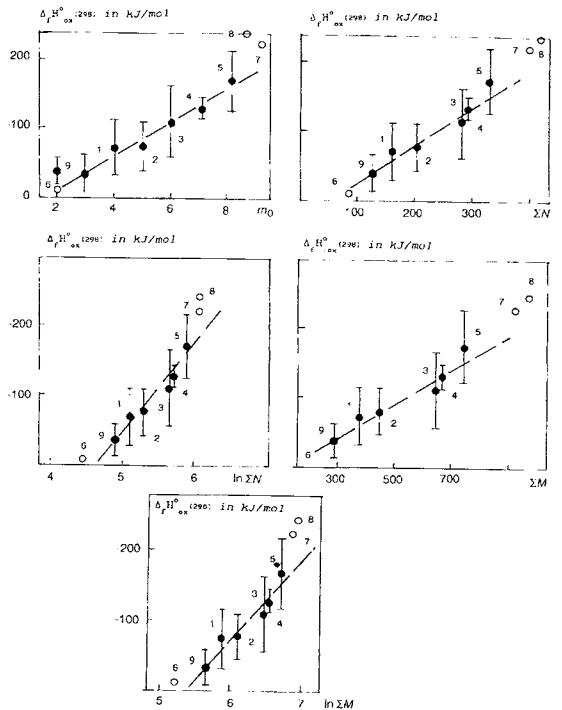


Fig.1 The dependencies of SEF on m_0 , ΣN , $\ln \Sigma N$, ΣM and $\ln \Sigma M$ for the basic SEF of complex oxides in the YBaCuO system.

- 1- Y₂BaO₄, 2- Y₂BaCuO₅, 3- YBa₂Cu₃O₆,
- 4- YBa₂Cu₃O₇, 5- YBa₂Cu₄O₈, 6- YCuO₂,
- 7- Y₄Ba₃O₉, 8- YBa₄Cu₃O_{8.5} and 9- BaCu₂O₂
- basic value, ○- probable value.

Table 3 The set of empirical Equations for calculation of $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ in the YBaCuO system (kJ mol^{-1}).

For Y-containing compounds (except $\text{Y}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_5$) and BaCu_2O_2	For compounds in the BaCuO system
$\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)^* =$	$\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)^* =$
$40.02 - 25.45 m_0 ;$	$-3.40 - 35 m_0 ;$
$31.75 - 0.56 \Sigma N ;$	$-18.166 - 0.547 \Sigma N ;$
$603.72 - 129.94 \ln \Sigma N ;$	$255.57 - 71.283 \ln \Sigma N ;$
$32.86 - 0.25 \Sigma M ;$	$-20.25 - 0.228 \Sigma M ;$
$718.76 - 131.32 \ln \Sigma M ;$	$303.58 - 69.17 \ln \Sigma M ;$

* - m_0 is number of oxygen atoms in a molecule of the compound;

ΣN is sum of numbers of elements in the unit cell

ΣM is molecular mass of the compound.

are presented. As it is seen from Fig.1, his possible to establish the linear dependences. $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ upon those characteristic quantities of oxides with in the limits of their quadratic deviations of the basic SEF values. These dependencies are listed in Table 3.

In the Ba-Cu-O system only two basic SEF values for BaCuO_2 and Ba_2CuO_3 were known. We made as up position that in this system the similar dependencies of the SEF's on m_0 , ΣN , $\ln \Sigma N$, ΣM and $\ln \Sigma M$ also exist, and we constructed these dependencies (Table 3).

We calculated the SEF for every compound, except $\text{Y}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_5$, by using the five corresponding equations from Table 3. Then we derived the average arithmetic SEF values and quadratic deviations.

3. Results and Discussion

The SEF calculated with the help of above mentioned methods are presented in Table 2 (column 14). Their values are consistent with the basic SEF within the limits their quadratic deviations. This fact gives us a base to account that the use a set of the empirical dependencies is correct enough to derive the probable values of $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ for YCuO_2 , $\text{Y}_4\text{Ba}_3\text{O}_9$ and $\text{YBa}_4\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{8.5}$. The equations can be similarly employed for the estimation of unknown SEF's of other complex oxides.

For $\text{Y}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_5$ we have taken an average arithmetic value of SEF, equal to $+14.5 \pm 5.1 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$, as the most reliable.

It should be noted, that in the Ba-Cu-O system the

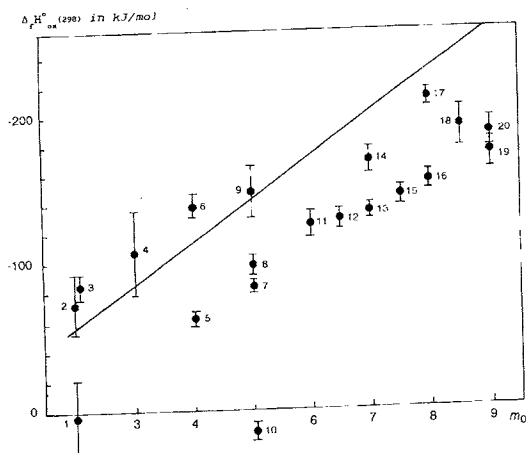


Fig.2 The dependencies of $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ for complex oxides in the YBaCuO system on number of oxygen atoms in a molecule of oxide according to this work:

- 1- YCuO_2 , 2- BaCuO_2 , 3- BaCu_2O_2 .
 - 4- Ba_2CuO_3 , 5- Y_2BaO_4 , 6- Ba_3CuO_4 ,
 - 7- Y_2BaCuO_5 , 8- $\text{Y}_2\text{Ba}_2\text{O}_5$, 9- $\text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_5$,
 - 10- $\text{Y}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_5$, 11- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_6$, 12- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.5}$
 - 13- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_7$, 14- $\text{Y}_2\text{Ba}_4\text{O}_7$, 15- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_{3.5}\text{O}_{7.5}$
 - 16- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_4\text{O}_8$, 17- $\text{Ba}_3\text{Cu}_5\text{O}_8$,
 - 18- $\text{YBa}_4\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{8.5}$, 19- $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_5\text{O}_9$, 20- $\text{Y}_4\text{Ba}_3\text{O}_9$
- and the line according to Eq.(1).^{3,20)}

calculation of desired SEF for Ba_3CuO_4 , $\text{Ba}_3\text{Cu}_5\text{O}_8$ and $\text{Ba}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_5$ were made on the ground of only two basic SEF's, and those as received data must be confirmed and possibly revised in future.

In the previous papers [3, 20] we supposed for the estimation of $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ the empirical equation.

$$\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)(i) = -29.274 m_0, \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} \quad (1)$$

It is interesting to compare the data of present work with the results of calculation by Eq.(1). (See Table 2, column 5 and Fig.2). It is shown in Table 2 and Fig.2, that the of SEF deviates negatively from the calculated values with in creasing m_0 . But for the majority of the complex oxides the values of $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$ calculated by Eq.(1) are more negative than the data calculated in present work.

The values of standard enthalpy of formation from $\Delta_f H_{ox}^\circ(298)$, are given in Table 2 (column 6). We do not have any oppurtunities to include all published data in our work. Therefore it is interesting to compare some

Table 4 Comparison between $\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{ox}}(298)$ of some complex oxides in the YBaCuO system derived in this work with literature data.

Oxide	$\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{ox}}(298)$ in kJ mol ⁻¹		δ in %	Note to literature data
	this work	Literature data		
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.5}	-130.8	+19.8 [43]	+115.1	1000 K EMF.
	-130.8	-9.8 [43]	+92.5	Calorimetry
Y ₂ BaCuO ₅	-84.6	+2.7 [43]	+103.2	1000 K EMF.
	-84.6	+6.6 [43]	+107.8	Calorimetry
Y ₂ Cu ₂ O ₅	+14.5	+31.5 [43]	+117.2	1000 K EMF.
	+14.5	+26.5 [43]	+82.8	Calorimetry
BaCuO ₂	-73.4	-0.5 [43]	+99.3	1000 K EMF.
	-73.4	-69.0 [43]	+6.0	BaCuO _{2.04} , Calorimetry
BaCu ₃ O ₂	-30.1	-8.7 [43]	+71.1	1000 K EMF.
	-30.1	+25.2 [43]	+183.7	Calorimetry
Y ₂ Ba ₄ O ₇	-169.1	-199.3 [43]	-17.9	1000 K EMF.
	169.1	-241.7 [43]	-42.9	Calorimetry
BaCuO ₂	-73.4	-82.0 [48]	-11.7	BaCuO ₂ , Calorimetry
	-73.4	-66.0 [49]	+10.1	Calorimetry
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.5}	-130.8	-79.0 [49]	+39.6	Calorimetry
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₇	-134.2	-122.0 [49]	+9.1	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.9} , Calorimetry
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O ₇	-134.2	162 [50]	+53.8	YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.965} , Calorimetry
YBa ₂ Cu ₃ O _{6.5}	-130.8	-96 ± 15 [51]	+26.6	*
YBa ₂ Cu ₄ O ₈	-154.0	-143.3 [52]	+6.9	*

* - calculated on the basis of theoretical analysis.

recently published values with our results (Table 4). As seen in Table 4, the recent data [48-52] provided by precise experiments [48-50] as well as theoretical analysis determined by [51-52] are in agreement with our data. The results of experimental investigations [43] and [53] differs very considerably from our data as well as from the data of other investigators (see Tables 1 & 4) with exception of the SEF for Y₂Ba₄O₇ and BaCuO₂ (calorimetry).

The possible reason for these differences can be a systematic error in the investigation methods, as for the majority of the data [43, 53] the sign of deviations is constant (and positive).

4. Conclusion

With application of a statistical treatment to literature data of 12 complex oxides in the YBaCuO system the empirical dependencies of $\Delta_f H^\circ_{\text{ox}}(298)$ values

have been revised and estimated for 20 complex oxides supposed to exist in the above treated YBaCuO system.

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