

$$\frac{^{\circ}\text{C}}{\text{molal}} + \text{molal} = \frac{\text{moles solute}}{K_g \text{ solvent}}$$

$$\frac{^{\circ}\text{C}}{\text{molal}} \therefore \frac{^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot K_g \text{ solvent}}{\text{moles solute}}$$

**Table 13.4 Molal Boiling-Point-Elevation and Freezing-Point-Depression Constants**

| <b>Solvent<sub>b</sub></b>                | <b>Normal Boiling Point (°C)</b> | <b>K<sub>b</sub> (°C/m)</b> | <b>Normal Freezing Point (°C)</b> | <b>K<sub>f</sub> (°C/m)</b> |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| water, H <sub>2</sub> O                   | 100.0                            | 0.51                        | 0.00                              | 1.86                        |
| benzene, C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>    | 80.1                             | 2.53                        | 5.50                              | 5.12                        |
| ethanol, C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH | 78.4                             | 1.22                        | -114.6                            | 1.99                        |
| carbon tetrachloride, CCl <sub>4</sub>    | 76.8                             | 5.02                        | -22.3                             | 29.8                        |
| chloroform, CHCl <sub>3</sub>             | 61.2                             | 3.63                        | -63.5                             | 4.68                        |