## Gases: Outline

## Pressure and Units of Pressure

atmospheres
pounds per inch (psi)
mm Hg ortor
Pascals ( $1.00 \mathrm{~atm}=101.3 \mathrm{kPa}$ )

## Gas Laws

Boyle's Law ( $\mathrm{P}_{1} \mathrm{~V}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{~V}_{2}$ at constant Tand constant n )
Charles' Law ( $\mathrm{V}_{1} / \mathrm{T}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{2} / \mathrm{T}_{2}$ at constant P and constant n - Tmust be in Kelvin)
Gay-Lussac's Law ( $\mathrm{P}_{1} / \mathrm{T}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2} / \mathrm{T}_{2}$ at constant V and constant n - Tmust be in Kelvin)
Combined GasLaw ( $\mathrm{P}_{1} \mathrm{~V}_{1} / \mathrm{T}_{1}=\mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{~V}_{2} / \mathrm{T}_{2}$ at constant n - Tmust be in Kelvin)
Avogadro's Law
Equal volumes of any two gases at the same temperature and pressure conta in the same number of molecules.
Standard Temperature and Pressure (273.15 K and 1.00 atm )
STP ( $22.4 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{mol}$ )
The Ideal Gas Law $(P V=n R T)$
$\mathrm{R}=0.0821 \mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{atm} / \mathrm{mol}-\mathrm{K}$ )
Density of a Gas
$D=P M_{m} / R T$

## Stoichiometry

## Gas Mixtures

Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures ( $\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}=\mathrm{Pa}_{\mathrm{a}}+\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{b}}+\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{c}}+\ldots$ )
Mole fraction
$\chi_{\mathrm{A}}=$ Mole fraction of $\mathrm{A}=\frac{\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{A}}}{\mathrm{n}_{\text {tot }}}=\frac{\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{A}}}{\mathrm{P}_{\text {tot }}}$

## Collecting Gases Over Water

| Table $\mathbf{5 . 6}$ <br> Vapor Pressure of Water at Various Temperatures |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temperature ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}$ ) | Pressure $\mathbf{( m m H g})$ | Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathbf{C}\right)$ | Pressure $(\mathbf{m m H g})$ |
| 0 | 4.6 | 27 | 26.7 |
| 5 | 6.5 | 28 | 28.3 |
| 10 | 9.2 | 29 | 30.0 |
| 11 | 9.8 | 30 | 31.8 |
| 12 | 10.5 | 35 | 42.2 |
| 13 | 11.2 | 40 | 55.3 |
| 14 | 12.0 | 45 | 71.9 |
| 15 | 12.8 | 50 | 92.5 |
| 16 | 13.6 | 55 | 118.0 |
| 17 | 14.5 | 60 | 149.4 |
| 18 | 15.5 | 65 | 187.5 |
| 19 | 16.5 | 70 | 233.7 |
| 20 | 17.5 | 75 | 289.1 |
| 21 | 18.7 | 80 | 355.1 |
| 22 | 19.8 | 85 | 433.6 |
| 23 | 21.1 | 90 | 525.8 |
| 24 | 22.4 | 95 | 633.9 |
| 25 | 23.8 | 100 | 760.0 |
| 26 | 25.2 | 105 | 906.1 |

## Molecular Speeds: Diffusion and Effusion

Graham's Law

$$
u=\sqrt{\frac{3 \mathrm{RT}}{\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{m}}}}
$$

$$
\frac{\text { Rate of effusion of gas "A" }}{\text { Rate of effusion of gas "B" }}=\sqrt{\frac{M_{m} \text { of Gas } B}{M_{m} \text { of gas } A}}
$$

## The Kinetic-Molec ular Theory of Gases

Volume of particles is negligible
Particles are in constant motion
No inherent attractive or repulsive forces
The average kinetic energy of a collection of particles is proportional to the temperature (K)

## Real Gases: van der Waals equation

$\left(P+\frac{\mathrm{n}^{2} a}{\mathrm{~V}^{2}}\right)(V-n b)=n R T$
a corrects for interaction between atoms
b corrects for volume occupied by the gas molecules

## You will need to have the following operational skills:

$\square$ Converting units of pressure.

- Using the empinical gas laws.
$\square$
Deriving empiric al gas laws from the ideal gas law.
Using the ideal gaslaw.Relating gas density and molecular weight.Solving stoic hiometry problems involving gases.
- Calculating partial pressures and mole fractions.
- Calculating the amount of gas collected over water.
- Calculating the msspeed of gasmolecules.
- Calculating the ratio of effusion rates of gases.
$\square$ Using the van der Waals equation.

