

Gases

Properties of Gases

Occupy the entire volume of their container

Compressible

Flow readily and mix easily

Have low densities, low molecular weight

Elements	Compounds
H ₂ (molecular hydrogen)	HF (hydrogen fluoride)
N ₂ (molecular nitrogen)	HCl (hydrogen chloride)
O ₂ (molecular oxygen)	HBr (hydrogen bromide)
O ₃ (ozone)	HI (hydrogen iodide)
F ₂ (molecular fluorine)	CO (carbon monoxide)
Cl ₂ (molecular chlorine)	CO ₂ (carbon dioxide)
He (helium)	NH ₃ (ammonia)
Ne (neon)	NO (nitric oxide)
Ar (argon)	NO ₂ (nitrogen dioxide)
Kr (krypton)	N ₂ O (nitrous oxide)
Xe (xenon)	SO ₂ (sulfur dioxide)
Rn (radon)	H ₂ S (hydrogen sulfide)

The Combined Gas Law and the Ideal Gas Constant

Combines all three laws by means of varying the volume

Boyles Law constant = PV

Charles's Law constant = V / T

Avogadro's Law constant = V / n

$$\frac{P_1V_1}{n_1T_1} = \frac{P_2V_2}{n_2T_2}$$

STP: Standard Temperature and Pressure = 1atm 273K

$$\frac{P_1V_1}{n_1T_1} = \frac{1\text{atm} \times 22.4\text{L}}{1\text{mol} \times 273\text{K}} = \frac{0.0821\text{Latm}}{\text{molK}} = R$$

Ideal Gas Constant: $R = \frac{0.0821\text{Latm}}{\text{mol K}}$

Acts as 1 side of combined gas law



Using the Ideal Gas Law

Ideal Gas Law $PV = nRT$

Must convert units to match R

$$R = \frac{PV}{nT} = \frac{0.0821 \text{ Latm}}{\text{molK}}$$

Identify the noble gas if 23.6 g exerts a pressure of 1293 torr at 37°C in a 17.5-L container?

Convert T and P: $T = 37^\circ\text{C} = 310.15 \text{ K}$ $P = \frac{1293 \text{ torr}}{1} \times$

$$\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ torr}} = 1.70 \text{ atm}$$

$$n = \frac{1.70 \text{ atm}}{1} \times \frac{17.5 \text{ L}}{1} \times \frac{\text{molK}}{0.0821 \text{ Latm}} \times \frac{1}{310.15 \text{ K}} = 1.17 \text{ mol}$$

Solve for moles

Find molar mass $MM = \frac{23.6 \text{ g}}{1.17 \text{ mol}} = 20.2 \text{ g/mol}$

Identify noble gas Neon: MM 20.17 g/mol

A 16.4-g sample of a gas at 25.0 lb/in² and 25.0°C is confined in a 17.5 L container. This gas is moved to a 28.5 L container at 100.0°C and 14.0 lb/in².

How much gas was removed or added?

Get equation:

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{n_1 T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{n_2 T_2} \quad n_2 = \frac{n_1 T_1 P_2 V_2}{T_2 P_1 V_1}$$

Use gas masses, not moles

Convert temp. to Kelvin

Pressure units cancel:

Volume as written:

$$n_1 = 16.4g$$

$$T_1 = 298K$$

$$P_1 = 25.0 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$V_1 = 17.5L$$

$$n_2 = ?$$

$$T_2 = 373K$$

$$P_2 = 14.0 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

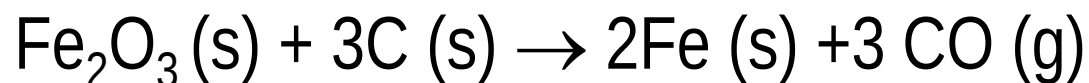
$$V_2 = 28.5L$$

$$n = \frac{16.4g}{1} \times \frac{298K}{373K} \times \frac{14.0 \text{ lb/in}^2}{25.0 \text{ lb/in}^2} \times \frac{28.5L}{17.5L} = 11.9g$$

16.4g of gas at start - 11.9g after moving it = 4.5g removed

Stoichiometry and Gas Laws

What volume in liters of CO (g) at 250°C and 0.904 atm is produced from 453.6g Fe₂O₃ (s) in the following reaction:



Determine # moles of CO (g) produced to get n

$$? \text{ mol}_{\text{CO}} = \frac{453.6 \text{ g}_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}}{1} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}}{159.6 \text{ g}_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}} \times \frac{3 \text{ mol}_{\text{CO}}}{1 \text{ mol}_{\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3}} = 8.52 \text{ mol}_{\text{CO}} = n$$

Use the ideal gas law to determine the volume

$$V = \frac{nRT}{P}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 8.52 \text{ mol} \\ T &= 523.15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 0.0821 \text{ L atm / mol K} \\ P &= 0.904 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{8.52 \text{ mol}}{1} \times \frac{0.0821 \text{ Latm}}{\text{molK}} \times \frac{523.15 \text{ K}}{1} \times \frac{1}{.904 \text{ atm}} = 405 \text{ L}$$

Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

Mixtures of Gases: Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

The Total Pressure is the sum of the partial pressures.

$$P_{\text{total}} = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

The Partial Pressure is the pressure exerted by each individual gas in the container.

$$P_1 = (n_1RT)/V; \quad P_2 = (n_2RT)/V; \text{ and so on}$$

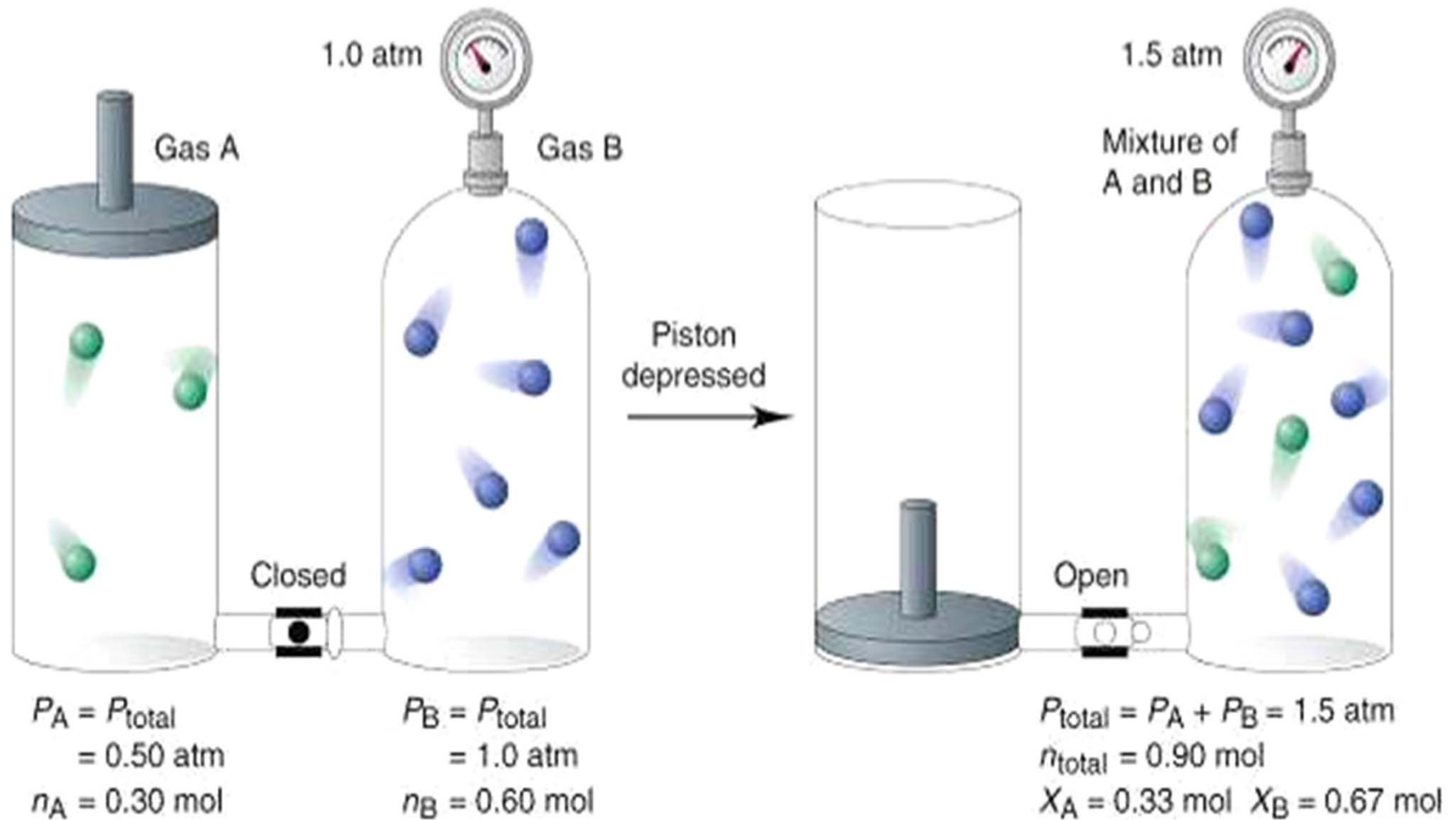
The Mole Fraction is the fraction of all the molecules in a mixture that are of a given type.

$$\begin{aligned} P_1/P_{\text{total}} &= n_1/n_{\text{total}} = X_1 \\ P_1 &= X_1 \cdot P_{\text{total}} \end{aligned}$$

Mixtures of Gases

Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

IN your experiment, you have water vapor mixed into the hydrogen gas



Collection of Gases Over Water

An gas is collected into a container of water

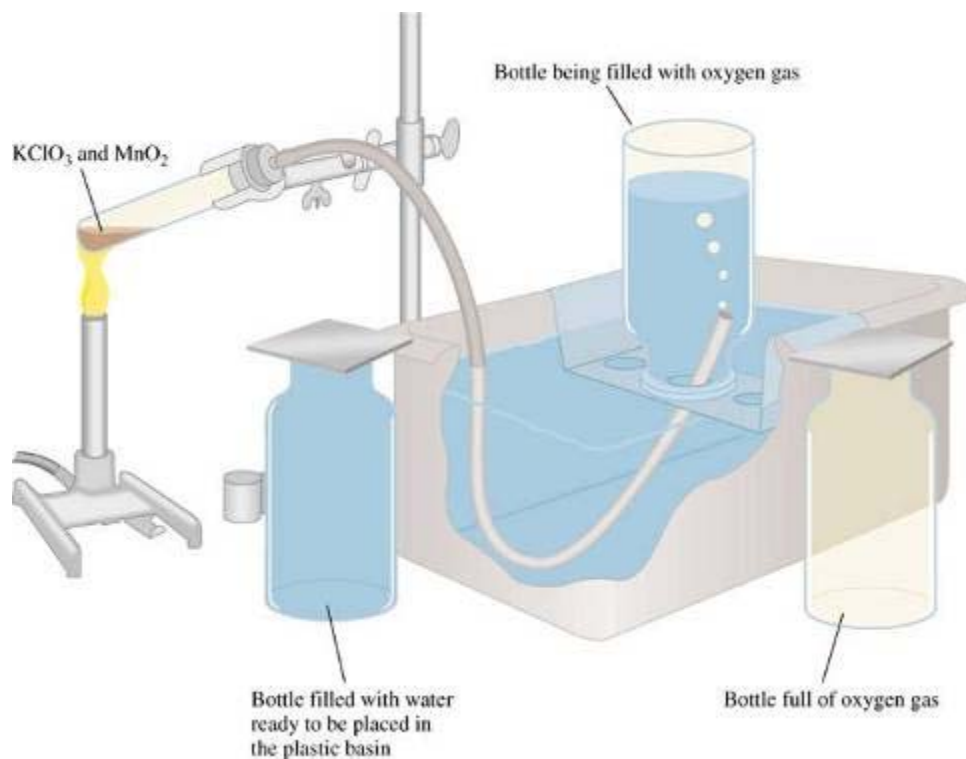
The water saturated gas rises and displaces liquid water

The vapor pressure is the partial pressure of the water vapor

It must be deducted from the measured pressure of the gas

$$P_{\text{total}} P_{\text{atm}} = P_{\text{gas}} + P_{\text{water(g)}}$$

$$P_{\text{gas}} = P_{\text{atm}} - P_{\text{water(g)}}$$



Temperature (°C)	Water Vapor Pressure (mmHg)
0	4.58
5	6.54
10	9.21
15	12.79
20	17.54
25	23.76
30	31.82
35	42.18
40	55.32
45	71.88
50	92.51