

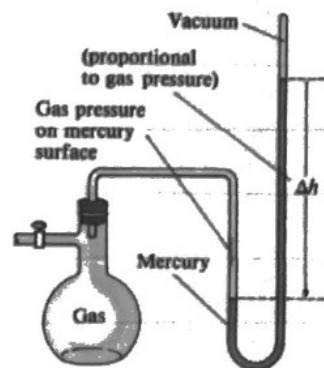
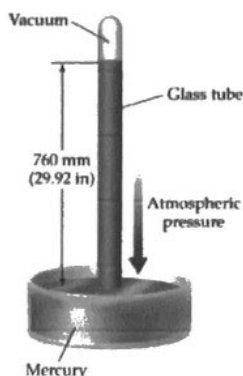
AP CHEM NOTES: GAS LAWS

General Properties:

- uniformly fills any container
- easily compressed
- mixes completely with any other gas
- exerts pressure on its surroundings

Devices to Measure Pressure

- barometer
- manometer



Pressure Units:

- SI base unit: pascal (Pa)
- Standard Pressures: 760 mmHg, 76 cmHg, 760 torr, 1 atm, 29.92 inHg, 14.7 psi, 101.325 kPa

Kinetic Molecular Theory (an attempt to describe an ideal gas)

- The particles are so small compared with the distances between them that the volume of the individual particles can be assumed to be negligible (zero volume).
- The particles are in constant motion. The collisions of the particles with the walls of the container are the cause of the pressure exerted by the gas. Furthermore, the collisions between gas particles are perfectly elastic—there is no net loss of kinetic energy over a period of time.
- The particles are assumed to exert no forces on each other.
- The average kinetic energy of a collection of gas particles is assumed to be directly proportional to the Kelvin temperature of the gas.

Dalton's Law of Partial Pressure:

- partial pressure → the pressure a gas in a mixture of gases would exert if it were in the container by itself

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

Boyle's Law:

- states the volume of a gas is inversely proportional to its pressure at constant temperature and moles

- $V \propto \frac{1}{P} \Rightarrow PV = k \quad P_1V_1 = k \quad \text{and} \quad P_2V_2 = k \Rightarrow P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

Charles' Law:

- states the volume of a gas is directly proportional to its Kelvin temperature at constant pressure and moles

- $V \propto T \Rightarrow \frac{V}{T} = k \quad \frac{V_1}{T_1} = k \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{V_2}{T_2} = k \Rightarrow \frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$

Combined Gas Law:

- just as the name implies, this is a combination of both Boyle's and Charles' laws at constant moles

$$V \propto \frac{T}{P} \Rightarrow \frac{PV}{T} = k \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}}$$

Ideal Gas Law:

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \text{Since: } V &\propto T \\ V &\propto \frac{1}{P} \\ V &\propto n \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{V}{T} &= k_1 \\ PV &= k_2 \\ \frac{V}{n} &= k_3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow V = R \left(\frac{Tn}{P} \right) \end{aligned}$$

where R is the combined constants called the ideal gas law constant

- the value of R: $R = 0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}}$ This means that volume must be in L and pressure must be in atm.

- ideal gas law equation $\rightarrow \boxed{PV = nRT}$

- Since $\text{mol} = \frac{g}{\text{MM}}$, then another form of this equation could be: $\boxed{PV = \frac{gRT}{\text{MM}}}$

- This equation is good anytime you know the variables needed at just one situation for a gas sample.

- Problem: Determine the volume of a 20.0 g sample of O_2 gas at 745.0 torr and 127.0°C .

$$V = ?$$

$$g = 20.0 \text{ g}$$

$$P = 745.0 \text{ torr} \left(\frac{1 \text{ atm}}{760 \text{ torr}} \right) = 0.9803 \text{ atm}$$

$$T = 127.0^\circ\text{C} = 400.2 \text{ K}$$

$$PV = \frac{gRT}{\text{MM}}$$

$$V = \frac{gRT}{P(\text{MM})} = \frac{(20.0 \text{ g})(0.08206 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{K} \cdot \text{mol}})(400.2 \text{ K})}{(0.9803 \text{ atm})(32.00 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}})} = \boxed{20.9 \text{ L}}$$

STP:

- standard temperature and pressure
- standard temperature $\rightarrow 0^\circ\text{C}$ or 273.15 K
 - to convert between K and $^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{K} = ^\circ\text{C} + 273.15}$
- standard pressures already given

Velocity and Temperature

The idea that temperature is a measure of the _____ of a gas is of critical importance.

Per mole of gas molecules $\rightarrow KE = 3/2 RT$ where $R = 8.314 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}$ $1 J = 1 kg m^2 s^{-2}$

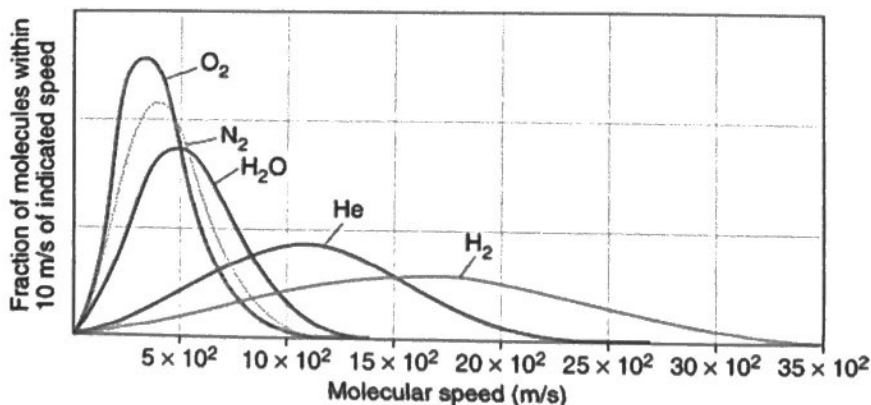
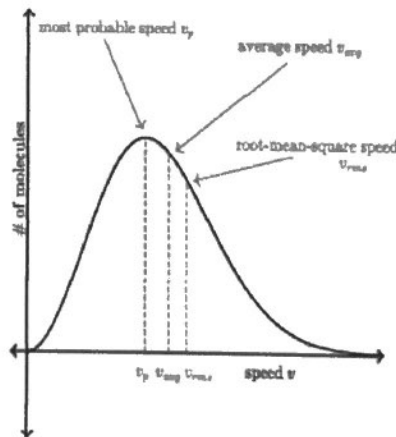
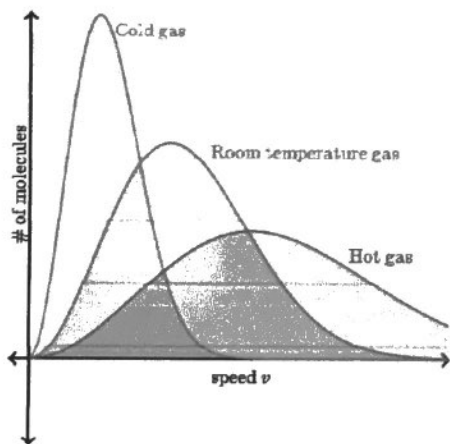
Per molecule $\rightarrow KE = 1/2 mv^2$ (m=mass, v=velocity)

So, $1/2 mv^2 = 3/2 RT$ This means that _____ (as indicated by the random motion of the particles of a gas) increases with higher _____.

Root Mean Square Velocity - This is an expression dealing with the average velocity of gas particles. $v_{rms} = \sqrt{3RT/M}$ $R = 8.314 J K^{-1} mol^{-1}$
 $M =$ molar mass in _____

Example: Calculate the root mean square velocity for the atoms in a sample of oxygen gas at A.) 0.0°C and B.) 300.0°C.

Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution



Graham's Law of Effusion

_____ - scattering of gas molecules due to their random motion

_____ - when gas molecules in a container pass through a small hole

The rate of diffusion (effusion) varies directly as the velocity of the molecules.

At the same _____, molecules of small mass diffuse _____ than molecules of large mass. ($KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$)

If two substances are at the same temperature, their _____ must be the same.

$$KE_1 = KE_2$$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} M_1 v_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} M_2 v_2^2$$

$$M_1 v_1^2 = M_2 v_2^2$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{v_2^2} = \frac{M_2}{M_1}$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{M_2/M_1}$$

**Graham's Law
of Effusion**

Mixtures of Gases

If a mixture of gases in a container behaves ideally, each gas acts as though it were the only gas in the container. Therefore:

- Each gas occupies the entire container
- Each gas exerts its own pressure (called partial pressure)
- The total pressure is the sum of the individual partial pressures (Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures)

Since each component obeys the ideal gas law ($PV=nRT$) and has the same T and V , it follows that the partial pressure of each gas in the container is directly proportional to its moles.

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{n_1 R_1 T_1}{n_2 R_2 T_2}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2} \qquad \frac{P_i}{P_T} = \frac{n_i}{n_T}$$

rearrange

$$P_i = \frac{n_i}{n_T} \times P_T$$

substitute

$$P_i = X \times P_T$$

Mole fraction (χ_i)

