

## Gas Law Notes

### Gas Pressure Basics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJNC4KGLq7E>

What is gas pressure?

Gas Pressure flows from \_\_\_\_\_.

### Gas Pressure Units

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qv81QCGNnVo>

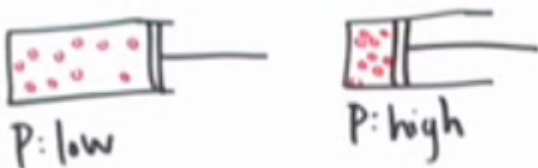
mmHg                      atm                      kPa  
torr

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

The pressure inside a care is 225kPa. Express this value in *both* atm and mmHg.

### Boyles Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZoGtVVu3ymQ>



This relationship is \_\_\_\_\_ proportional. (as one goes up, the other has to go \_\_\_\_\_)

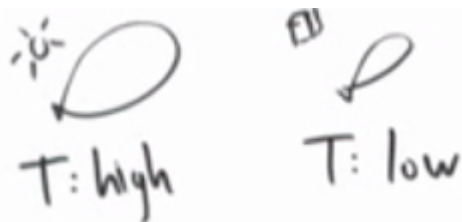
**Boyles Law Formula** →

At 1.70 atm, a sample of gas takes up 4.25L. If the increased pressure on the gas is increased to 2.40atm, what will the new volume be?

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### Charles Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olFoiwRCVE>



This relationship is \_\_\_\_\_ proportional. (as one goes up, the other has to go \_\_\_\_\_)

It is important to note that temperature MUST be in \_\_\_\_\_!  $K=273+^{\circ}C$

#### Charles Law Formula →

A balloon takes up 625L at  $0^{\circ}C$ . If it is heated to  $80^{\circ}C$ , what will the new volume be?

### Gay Lussacs Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHD-32rUHkE>

The pressure in a sealed can of gas is 235 kPa when it sits at room temperature of  $20^{\circ}C$ . If the can is warmed to  $48^{\circ}C$ , what will the new pressure inside the can be?

Feel free to do the second problem if you like. Check your work if you do.

### Combined Gas Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bftkRnTcFj8>

The combined gas law is unique because it takes all three gas laws and incorporates them into one gas law.

#### Combined Gas Law Formula →

If a certain variable (P, V, or T) is held constant, you can remove that variable entirely from the Combined Gas Law

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### Ideal Gas Law

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhP6zJbSxec>

#### Combined Gas Law Formula →

Scenario One(2:58):

Temperature (T)	313 K
Pressure (P)	?
Volume (V)	95.2 L
Amount of Gas (n)	7.5 mol

Scenario One(3:22):

Temperature (T)	313 K
Pressure (P)	3.18 atm
Volume (V)	95.2 L
Amount of Gas (n)	?

Importance of R (INCLUDE UNITS-you should have three possible R values)

R when pressure is in atm:

R when pressure is in mmHg:

R when pressure is in kPa:

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### Ideal Gas Law Practice Problems

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgLfHBFY08>

2.3 moles of He gas are at a pressure of 1.70 atm and the temperature is 41°C. What is the volume of the gas?

At a certain temperature, 3.24 moles of CO<sub>2</sub> gas is at 2.15 atm and takes up a volume of 35.285L. What is the temperature of the gas in °C?

### Finding Molar Mass of a Gas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TapRk6E5yr0>

A gas sample has a mass of 9.98g. It's volume is 21.6L at a temperature of 75.46°C. The pressure of the gas is 641.0 torr. Determine the gas' molar mass.

*(hints, there are 760 torr=1atm, and molar mass is in units of grams/mole)*

### Molar Volume

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ars7rIMxL4A>

Molar volume is determined as the volume occupied by \_\_\_\_\_ mole of a gas.

Can be determined by using the formula:

Standard Temperature and Pressure is noted as...

Standard Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ Standard Pressure: \_\_\_\_\_

Determine the molar volume of a gas @ STP:

P= \_\_\_\_\_

Solve for V:

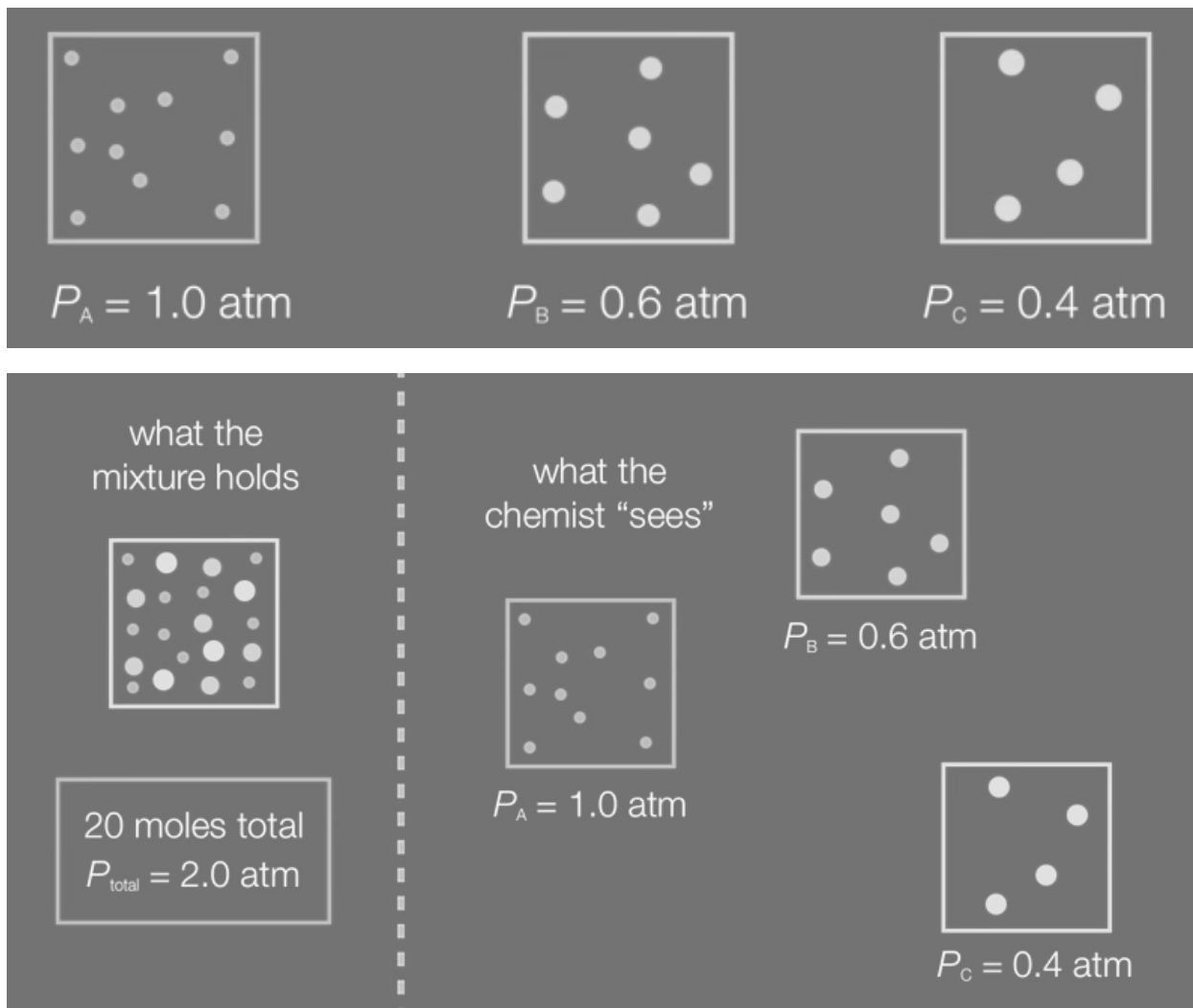
n= \_\_\_\_\_

R= \_\_\_\_\_

T= \_\_\_\_\_

Dalton's Law of Partial Pressure

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RgffPYOoxd8>



Effusion and Diffusion

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VO41-8J254Q>

What is diffusion?

What is effusion?

How does molar mass play affect the rates of which molecules diffuse: \_\_\_\_\_ molecules tend to have lower (slower) rates. This means that \_\_\_\_\_ molecules have higher (faster) rates.