

### Density of a gas

$$d = \frac{m}{V} \quad \frac{g}{L}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{mass}}{M_{\text{m}}}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{P}{RT} = \frac{n}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{m}{VM_{\text{m}}} \rightarrow d$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{P \cdot M_{\text{m}}}{RT}$$

$$M_{\text{m}} = \frac{dRT}{P}$$

What is the density of  $N_2$  at room conditions?  
 $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$   $P = 762 \text{ mm Hg}$

$$d = \frac{P M_{\text{m}}}{RT} = \frac{(762 \text{ mm Hg})(28.02 \frac{g}{\text{mole}})}{(62.4 \frac{\text{mm Hg} \cdot L}{\text{mole} \cdot K})(293 K)} = 1.17 \text{ g/L}$$

A colorless gas is determined to be composed of S & F. The density of the gas is  $6.16 \text{ g/L}$  at  $23^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1.024 \text{ atm}$ .  $M_{\text{m}} = ?$  possible identity?

$$M_{\text{m}} = \frac{dRT}{P} = \frac{(6.16 \text{ g/L})(0.0821 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mole} \cdot \text{K}})(296 \text{ K})}{1.024 \text{ atm}}$$

146

-32

114  $\text{g} \div 19 \rightarrow 6$

$$M_{\text{m}} = 114 \text{ g/mol}$$

$\text{SF}_6$

## Density of a gas

$$d = \frac{m}{V} \quad \frac{g}{L}$$

$$n = \frac{\text{mass}}{M_{\text{m}}}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{P}{RT} = \frac{n}{V} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{RT} = \frac{m}{VM_{\text{m}}} \rightarrow d$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{P \cdot M_{\text{m}}}{RT}$$

$$M_{\text{m}} = \frac{dRT}{P}$$

What is the density of  $\text{N}_2$  at room conditions?  
 $T = 20^\circ\text{C}$   $P = 762 \text{ mm Hg}$

$$d = \frac{P M_{\text{m}}}{RT} = \frac{(762 \text{ mm Hg})(28.02 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{mol}})}{(62.4 \frac{\text{mmHg} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}})(293 \text{ K})} = 1.17 \text{ g/L}$$

A colorless gas is determined to be composed of S & F. The density of the gas is  $6.164 \text{ g/L}$  at  $23^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1.024 \text{ atm}$ .  $M_{\text{m}} = ?$  possible identity?

$$M_{\text{m}} = \frac{dRT}{P} = \frac{(6.164 \frac{\text{g}}{\text{L}})(0.0821 \frac{\text{atm} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}})(296 \text{ K})}{1.024 \text{ atm}}$$

146

-32

114 g  $\div$  19  $\rightarrow$  6

$$M_{\text{m}} = 146 \text{ g/mol}$$

$\text{SF}_6$

## Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures

\* USED WITH MIXTURES OF GASES

$$P_T = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots$$

The total  $P$  of a mixture of gases is the sum of the partial (individual) pressures of the gases in the mixture

---

Mixture of 2 gases  
in the same container  
at the same  $T$

$$P_1 = \frac{n_1 RT}{V}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{n_2 RT}{V}$$

$$P_T = \frac{(n_1 + n_2) RT}{V}$$

→ mole fraction

$$X_1 = \frac{n_1}{(n_1 + n_2)} \quad X_1 < 1$$

$$P_1 = X_1 P_T$$

$$P_2 = X_2 P_T$$

for a mixture  
of gases  
 $P_i = X_i P_T$



If 45.0 mL of  $H_2$  is collected over water at  $15.0^\circ C$  ( $P_{vap} = 12.79 \text{ mmHg}$  @  $15^\circ C$ ) and room P (762 mmHg)  $n_{H_2} = ?$   $g_{H_2} = ?$

$$P_T = P_{H_2} + P_{H_2O}$$

$$P_{H_2} = P_T - P_{H_2O} = \overset{762.0}{\cancel{762}} \text{ mmHg} - 12.79 \text{ mmHg} = 749.2 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$n_{H_2} = \frac{P_{H_2} V}{RT} = \frac{(749.2 \text{ mmHg})(0.0450 \text{ L})}{\left(\frac{62.4 \text{ mmHg} \cdot \text{L}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}\right)(288 \text{ K})} = \frac{1.88 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mol } H_2}{\frac{3.79 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g } H_2}{2.02 \text{ g/mol}}}$$

10g Ar, 10g Ne, 10g He are added to an empty 5.0L container kept at 3.00 atm. P of each gas?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ar: } 10 \text{ g} &\Rightarrow 0.25 \text{ mol} \\ \text{Ne } 10 \text{ g} &\Rightarrow 0.50 \text{ mol} \\ \text{He } 10 \text{ g} &\Rightarrow 2.50 \text{ mol} \\ &\hline &3.25 \text{ mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$P_{\text{Ar}} = \left(\frac{0.25}{3.25}\right) 3.00 \text{ atm} = 0.23 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{Ne}} = \left(\frac{0.50}{3.25}\right) 3.00 \text{ atm} = 0.46 \text{ atm}$$

$$P_{\text{He}} = \left(\frac{2.50}{3.25}\right) 3.00 \text{ atm} = 2.31 \text{ atm}$$