

# Noteset 7C (Part 2) - In Class Noteset

## Conversions with the Ideal Gas Law

### Units and the Ideal Gas Law

"R" (Ideal gas constant) determines the units used for each measurement.

$$R = 0.0821 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

### Base Units in Ideal gas law

P = Atmospheres (atm)

V = Liters (L)

T = kelvin (K)

n = mol (n)

Non-Base units need converting

### Unit Conversion Review

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$$

| 3.92 atm |, convert to | mmHg |

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 3.92 \text{ atm} & 760 \text{ mmHg} \\ \hline & 1 \text{ atm} \end{array}$$

$$P = 2979.2 \text{ mmHg}$$

$$1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ mL}$$

| 1291.6 mL | convert to | L |

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 1291.6 \text{ mL} & 1 \text{ L} \\ \hline & 1000 \text{ mL} \end{array}$$

$$V = 1.2916 \text{ L}$$

Converting with the Ideal gas law

$$T = \frac{PV}{nR}$$

$$P = 2.9 \text{ atm} \quad V = 6.3 \text{ L}$$
$$n = 1.5 \text{ mol} \quad T = \text{---} \text{ K}$$

$$T = \frac{2.9 \text{ atm} \cdot 6.3 \text{ L}}{0.0821 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 1.5 \text{ mol}}$$
$$T = 219.00 \text{ K}^*$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 760 \text{ mmHg} = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$$

$$1210 \text{ mmHg} \rightarrow \text{atm}$$

(for Ideal)

1210 <del>mmHg</del>	1 atm
<hr/>	
P	760 <del>mmHg</del>

$$P = 1.59 \text{ atm}^*$$

$$^{\circ}\text{C} = \text{K} - 273.15$$
$$T^* = 219.00 \text{ K} \rightarrow ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_c = 219.00 - 273.15$$

$$T_c = \underline{-54.15^{\circ}\text{C}}$$

$$P = 1.59^* \text{ atm} \quad V = 2.51 \text{ L}$$
$$n = \text{---} \text{ mol} \quad T = 300.0 \text{ K}$$

$$n = \frac{PV}{RT} = \frac{1.59 \text{ atm} \cdot 2.51 \text{ L}}{0.0821 \frac{\text{L} \cdot \text{atm}}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}} \cdot 300.0 \text{ K}}$$

$$\underline{n = 0.16 \text{ mol}}$$

# Mol, Molar Mass, and the Ideal Gas Law

Molar Mass: Mass of 1 mol of a substance ( $C = 12.01 \text{ g/mol}$ )

$$\begin{array}{l} 300.19 \text{ g CO}_2 \text{ to mol CO}_2 \\ \text{MM CO}_2 = 44.01 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \\ \hline 300.19 \text{ g CO}_2 \quad | \quad 1 \text{ mol CO}_2 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad | \quad 44.01 \text{ g CO}_2 \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad n_{\text{CO}_2} = 6.82 \text{ mol} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2.19 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O to mass H}_2\text{O} \\ \text{MM H}_2\text{O} = 18.02 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ mol} \\ \hline 2.19 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \quad | \quad 18.02 \text{ g H}_2\text{O} \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad | \quad 1 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O} \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \text{mass}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 39.46 \text{ g} \end{array}$$

## Conversions w/ Ideal gas law

Step 1

Convert to standard base units

$$V: \text{mL} \rightarrow \text{L}$$

$$P: \text{mmHg} \rightarrow \text{atm}$$

$$T: ^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow \text{K}$$

$$n: \text{mass} \rightarrow n(\text{mol})$$

Step 2

Ideal gas law

$$V = \text{L} \quad P = \text{atm}$$

$$T = \text{K} \quad n = \text{mol}$$

Step 3

Convert to non-base units

$$V: \text{L} \rightarrow \text{mL}$$

$$P: \text{atm} \rightarrow \text{kPa}$$

$$T: \text{K} \rightarrow ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$n: \text{mol}(n) \rightarrow \text{mass}$$