

Chem Unit 11 Gases

Avogadro's Law Notes

Avogadro's Law: Volume and moles relationships in gases

Review:

- There are four variables related to gases: P, V, T, and n (moles)
- Boyle's Law deals with P & V $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$
- Charles' Law covers T & V $V_1 / T_1 = V_2 / T_2$
- Combined Gas Law covers P, V, T $P_1T_1/T_1 = P_2T_2/T_2$

Notes:

- The next gas law is very simple. It is called Avogadro's Law and deals with the relationship between V and n (number of moles)
- If P and T are kept constant, then increasing the number of moles of a gas will increase its volume proportionally. (diagram p. 413)
- Mathematically: $V_1 / n_1 = V_2 / n_2$

Cautions:

1. Always watch your units ... use the same P, V on both sides.
2. Use common sense ... think about your answer!

Examples:

1. $n_1 = 3.2 \text{ mol}$, $V_1 = 2.5 \text{ L}$, $V_2 = ?$, $n_2 = 2.0 \text{ mol}$

$$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2} \quad V_2 = \frac{n_2 V_1}{n_1}$$
$$\frac{2.0 \text{ mol}}{3.2 \text{ mol}} \times 2.5 \text{ L} = \boxed{1.6 \text{ L}}$$

2. $V_1 = 3.25 \text{ L}$ at $n_1 = 5.25 \text{ mol}$, $V_2 = 4.45 \text{ L}$ at $n_2 = ? \text{ mol}$

$$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2} \quad \text{flip} \quad \frac{n_1}{V_1} = \frac{n_2}{V_2} \quad n_2 = \frac{V_2 n_1}{V_1}$$
$$\frac{4.45 \text{ L}}{3.25 \text{ L}} \times 5.25 \text{ mol} = \boxed{7.19 \text{ mol}}$$

3. $V_1 = 475 \text{ mL}$ at $n_1 = 12.2 \text{ g (He)}$, $V = ?$ at $n_2 = 4.50 \text{ g (He)}$

$$\frac{V_1}{n_1} = \frac{V_2}{n_2}$$

moles of He (4.00 g/mol)

$$V_2 = \frac{n_2 V_1}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{4.50 \text{ g He}}{12.2 \text{ g He}} \times 475 \text{ mL} = 175.204918 \text{ mL} \approx \boxed{175 \text{ mL}}$$

4. If 0.214 moles of argon gas occupies a volume of 652 mL at a particular temperature and pressure, what volume would 0.375 moles of argon occupy under the same conditions?

$$V_2 = \frac{n_2 V_1}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{0.375 \text{ mol Ar}}{0.214 \text{ mol Ar}} \times 652 \text{ mL} = 1142.523364 \text{ mL} \approx \boxed{1140 \text{ mL}}$$

5. If 46.2 g of oxygen gas occupies a volume of 100. L at a particular temperature and pressure, what volume will 5.00 g of oxygen gas occupy under the same conditions?

$$V_2 = \frac{n_2 V_1}{n_1}$$

$$\frac{5.00 \text{ g O}_2}{46.2 \text{ g O}_2} \times 100. \text{ L} = 10.82251082 \text{ L} \approx \boxed{10.8 \text{ L}}$$