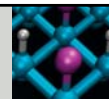


## Homework Assignments:



- Chapter 5 HW due October 11 at 11:55 pm
- My office hours:
  - M** (10:00 – 10:50 am)
  - W, F** (12:00 – 1:00 pm)

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42

## Example Problem

- 1) An empty 49.0 L methane storage tank has an empty mass of 55.85 kg and, when filled, has a mass of 62.07 kg
  - a) Calculate the pressure of CH<sub>4</sub> in the tank at 21° C using both the ideal gas equation and the van der Waals equation
  - b) What is the percentage correction achieved by using the more realistic van der Waals equation?

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mass of CH}_4 &= \text{Mass of full cylinder} - \text{Mass of empty cylinder} \\ &= 62.07 \text{ kg} - 55.85 \text{ kg} = 6.22 \text{ kg} = 6220 \text{ g}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Moles of gas} = 6220 \text{ g CH}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mol CH}_4}{16.04 \text{ g CH}_4} = 388 \text{ mol CH}_4$$

Ideal gas:

$$P = \frac{nRT}{V} = \frac{(388 \text{ mol}) (0.08206 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}) (294 \text{ K})}{49.0 \text{ L}} = 191 \text{ atm}$$

Van der Waals:

$$a = 2.253 \text{ L}^2 \text{ atm mol}^{-2}, b = 0.04278 \text{ L mol}^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{nRT}{V-nb} - \frac{n^2a}{V^2} \\ &= \frac{(388 \text{ mol})(0.08206 \text{ L atm mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1})(294 \text{ K})}{49.0 \text{ L} - (388 \text{ mol})(0.0428 \text{ L mol}^{-1})} - \frac{(388 \text{ mol})^2(2.25 \text{ L}^2 \text{ atm mol}^{-2})}{(49.0 \text{ L})^2} \\ &= 148 \text{ atm} \end{aligned}$$

Percentage correction:

$$\frac{191 - 148}{191} \times 100\% = 23\%$$



Which postulate of the kinetic theory of gases do you expect to be most problematic?

- Gas is mostly empty space
- Random motion
- Elastic collisions
- No attractions

Answer: No attractions

Finding density ( $\rho$ ) using ideal gas law:-

$$PV = nRT$$

$$P = \frac{n}{V} RT$$

$$P = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{MM}} \times \frac{1}{V} RT$$

$$P = \frac{\text{mass}}{V} \times \frac{1}{\text{MM}} RT$$

$$P = \frac{\rho RT}{\text{MM}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\text{MM} \cdot P}{RT}$$

P - pressure  
 $\rho$  - density  
 R - gas constant  
 T - absolute temperature  
 MM - molar mass

$$P = \frac{\rho RT}{\text{MM}}, \text{ or } \rho = \frac{\text{MM} \cdot P}{RT}$$