

# بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

$\alpha \rightarrow$  Kelvin.

$\cdot p = \frac{F}{a}$        $\cdot p = \rho gh$

## Empirical gas laws ...

Boyle's law

$p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$   
at fixed  $\alpha$ .  
ثابتة.

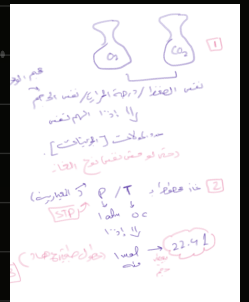
Charles's Law

$\frac{v_1}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{T_2}$  at fixed  $p$ .  
ثابتة.

Combined

$\frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2 v_2}{T_2}$   
For given amount of gas

Avogadro's law



## The Ideal gas law ...

$pV = nRT$

لا تأخذ  
 $R$  لم  
وحدات معينة.

① تعديل

$\frac{p_1 v_1}{T_1 n_1} = \frac{p_2 v_2}{T_2 n_2}$

$p = nRT$

② تعديل

$p n = DRT$

③ تعديل

## Gas Mixtures ...

• Dalton's law of Partial Pressure.

• الضغط الكلي = مجموع الضغوط الجزئية.

• Mole Fraction ...

$p_A v = \frac{n_A RT}{A}$

$x = \frac{p_A}{p_T} / \frac{n_A}{n_T}$

كيف أصبح  
Partial Pressure?

قانون  
الكيمياء  
الجزئية

عدد جزيئات الكيمياء الجزئية

# Collecting gas over water

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

# Kinetic Energy

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

# Molecular speed

$$v_rms = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M_m}}$$

T ↑ v ↑  
M ↑ v ↓

Any two gases at the same temperature will have the same average kinetic energy  
Because the average kinetic energy of a molecule is proportional to only T

# Gay Lussac's law of effusion...

$$\text{Rate of effusion} = \frac{R}{M_m} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$$

Ratio

for the same container at fixed P and T.

# Van der Waals equations..

ideal gas

van der Waals equations

→ V

becomes

$$v - nb$$

→ P

$$P + \frac{n^2 a}{v^2}$$

$$Pv = nRT$$

$$\left( P + \frac{n^2 a}{v^2} \right) (v - nb) = nRT$$

$$P_{\text{actual}} = P_{\text{ideal}} - \frac{n^2 a}{v^2}$$

$$V_{\text{actual}} = V_{\text{ideal}} + nb$$