



Physical Chemistry-Properties of Gases



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1st Exam-paper A

Q1: Circle the right answer for all of the following: (50 degrees)

1: A vessel of 100 L capacity contains a certain amount of gas at 50 °C and 0.5 bar pressure. The gas is transferred to another vessel has a pressure of 5 bar at 50 °C. What should be the volume of the vessel?

Answer: a) 10 bar b) 10 dm³ c) 0.1 dm³ d) 0.1 bar 5/5

2: What is the right formula of the Graham's law of effusion?

Answer: a) $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \left(\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ b) $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ c) $\frac{d_1}{d_2} = \left(\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ d) $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \left(\frac{d_2}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 5

3: Calculate Z for a gas if T is 22 °C, V_m is 5 dm³ mol⁻¹ and p is 3 bar.

Answer: a) 0.62 °C b) 6.2 K c) 0.62 d) 6.2 5/5

4: Calculate the molar mass of O₂ (16 g.mol⁻¹) in a 4 L cylinder at 9 atm and 281 K.

Answer: a) 32 g.mol⁻¹ b) 32 g c) 50 g.mol⁻¹ d) 50 g 5

5: Calculate the V^om of a gas, if p is 1 atm and temperature is 32 °C.

Answer: a) 25 K b) 25 atm c) 25 L mol⁻¹ d) 25 mol 5/5

6: If the attraction forces are negligible, that means the gas is?

Answer: a) real b) noble c) perfect d) expands 5

7: According to the Dalton's law the unit of the mole fraction is?

Answer: a) mol b) dm³ c) psi d) free of units 5/5

8: What is the partial pressure of a gas in a mixture if the X_i is 0.1, and under atmospheric pressure?

Answer: a) 760 mmHg b) 10 bar c) 0.1 atm d) 1 bar 5/5

9: If the value of R is 0.082 then the unit of pressure is?

Answer: a) Pascal b) mmHg c) Psi d) bar 5/5

10: What is the right equation of one of the following?

Answer: a) p_rp_c = p b) p_rp = p_c c) p_r/ p_c = p d) p_r = p_c p 5/5

Q2: Calculate the mass of 335 mL of sulfur dioxide (64 g mol⁻¹) measured at 37 °C and 745 mm Hg pressure. (25 degrees)

Q3: Calculate the volume of 0.25 g of oxygen at 25 °C and 742 mm Hg pressure. (25 degrees)

mass = ?

$335 \text{ mL} \rightarrow L = \cancel{335 \times 1000} = \cancel{335000} L$

$\frac{335 \text{ mL}}{1000} = 0.335 L$

$M = 64 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$

$T = 37^\circ C \rightarrow K = 37 + 273 = 310$

from where this no.

$775 \text{ mmHg} \rightarrow 760 \text{ atm} = \frac{775}{760} = 1.01 \text{ atm}$

$PV = nRT$

$PV = \frac{m}{M} RT$

745 no + 775

$(1.01 \text{ atm})(\cancel{335000} L) = \frac{m}{64 \text{ g/mol}} * 0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot K * 310 K$

$\cancel{3383} \text{ atm}\cdot L = \frac{m(g)}{64 \text{ g/mol}} * 25.42 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot K$

$m = \frac{2165 \text{ atm}\cdot L \cdot \text{g/mol}}{25.963 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot K}$

$\frac{10}{225}$

$m = \cancel{83.4} \text{ g}$? = units

V = ?

$m = 0.25 \text{ g}$

$T = 25^\circ C \rightarrow K = 25 + 273 = 298 K$

$n = \frac{m}{M} = \frac{0.25 \text{ g}}{32 \text{ g/mol}} = 0.078 \text{ mol}$

$P = 742 \text{ mmHg} \rightarrow 760 \text{ atm} = \frac{742}{760} = 0.976 \text{ atm}$

$M_{wt_{O_2}} = 16 \times 2 = 32 \text{ g/mol}$

$R = 0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot K$

$PV = nRT$

$V = \frac{nRT}{P} \rightarrow \frac{0.078 \text{ mol} * 0.082 \text{ atm}\cdot L/\text{mol}\cdot K * 298 K}{0.976 \text{ atm}}$

$V = \cancel{0.195} L$

$\frac{25}{25}$