

## Assumptions of the Gas Laws

### Aim

- to describe ideal gases

### Notes

#### Kinetic theory of gases (under ideal circumstances)

- ★ Gas are composed of particles that are in constant, rapid, random, linear motion.
- ★ Collisions between gas particles are elastic so no energy is lost. As a result, the pressure of a gas at a constant temperature and volume remains constant
- ★ The volume of the particles of a gas is so small compared to the distance between them, it is considered zero. The gas is mostly space.
- ★ There is no attraction or repulsion between gas molecules
- ★ The average kinetic energy of the molecules of a gas is directly proportional to the Kelvin temperature of the gas

#### Deviations from ideal gases

- ★ Particles of gas do have volume
- ★ Gas particles do exert forces on each other

#### Optimum conditions

- ★ High temperature
- ★ Low pressure
- ★ Low molecular mass

#### Answer the questions below by circling the number of the correct response

- Which gas will most closely resemble an ideal gas at STP?
 

(1) SO <sub>2</sub>	(3) Cl <sub>2</sub>
(2) NH <sub>3</sub>	(4) H <sub>2</sub>
- At STP, which gas would most likely behave as an ideal gas?
 

(1) H <sub>2</sub>	(3) Cl <sub>2</sub>
(2) CO <sub>2</sub>	(4) SO <sub>2</sub>
- Which gas has properties that are most similar to those of an ideal gas?
 

(1) O <sub>2</sub>	(3) NH <sub>3</sub>
(2) H <sub>2</sub>	(4) HCl
- Under which conditions does a real gas behave most like an ideal gas?
  - at high temperatures and low pressures
  - at high temperatures and high pressures
  - at low temperatures and low pressures
  - at low temperatures and high pressures
- Under the same conditions of temperature and pressure, which of the following gases would behave most like an ideal gas?
 

(1) He(g)	(3) Cl <sub>2</sub> (g)
(2) NH <sub>3</sub> (g)	(4) CO <sub>2</sub> (g)
- Which gas has properties that are most similar to those of an ideal gas?
 

(1) N <sub>2</sub>	(3) He
(2) O <sub>2</sub>	(4) Xe
- One reason that a real gas deviates from an ideal gas is that the molecules of the real gas have
  - a straight-line motion
  - no net loss of energy on collision
  - a negligible volume
  - forces of attraction for each other