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Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science

Physical Pharmacy I Gaseous state

حالاتالمادة

ثلاثحالات أولية للمادة

1)الحالة الغازية2)الحالة السائلة3)الحالة الصلبة

Credits: Dr. Ni











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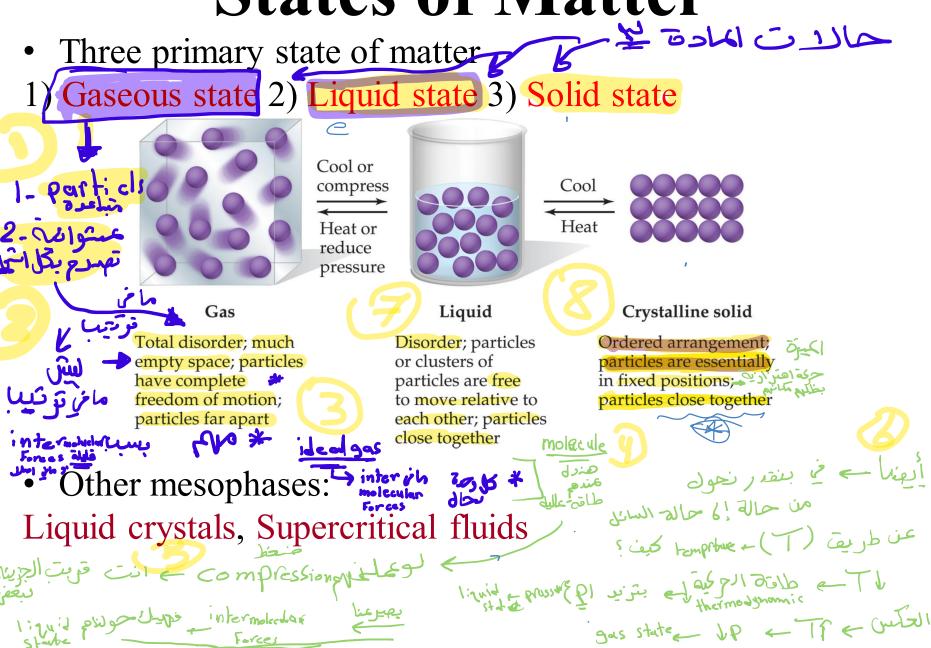
Total disorder; much empty space; particles have complete freedom of motion; particles far apart Liquid

Disorder; particles or clusters of particles are free to move relative to each other; particles close together Crystalline solid

Ordered arrangement; particles are essentially in fixed positions; particles close together

المراحل المتوسطة الأخرى:
 بلوراتسائلة, السوائل فوق الحرجة

States of Matter



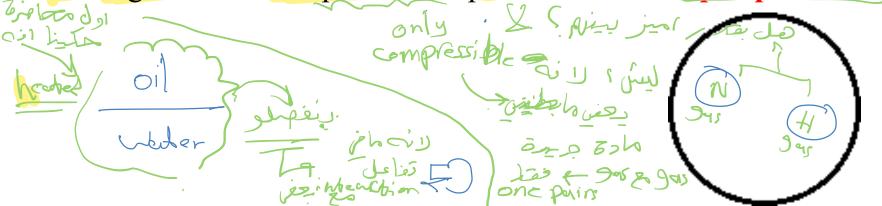
e solid e liquid stake dgal pain evaporatione gas - liquid Condesisation / liquid @ gas Bolidification -501:7 = lidnig melting e liquid e when solid and ione solid and gos dispossition gas e Eslid exil rotor Jest Z. Factor lise

The gaseous state

- Gases are described as molecules that have high kinetic energy → rapid motion of molecules. → high kinetic energy →
- Gas molecules exert relatively small forces on each other (molecules try to act independently of one another).

General properties

- A gas mixes rapidly and completely with any other gas.
- A gas uniformly fills any container and assumes its shape (volume).
- Gas is the only state that is compressible.
- The vigorous motion produces a pressure called vapor pressure.

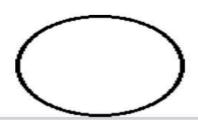


الحالةالغازية

- توصفالغازات بأنها جزيئات لها طاقة حركية عالية→ الحركة السريعة للجزيئات.
 - تمارسجزيئات الغاز قوى صغيرة نسبياً على بعضها البعض (تحاول الجزيئاتالتصرف بشكل مستقل عن بعضها البعض).

الخصائصالعامة

- و يمتزجالغاز بسرعة وبشكل كامل مع أي غاز آخر.
- يملأالغاز أي حاوية بشكل منتظم ويتخذ شكله (حجمه).
 - الغازهو الحالة الوحيدة القابلة للانضغاط.
 - تنتجالحركة القوية ضغطاً يسمى ضغط البخار.



وحداتالضغط

• وحدةالنظام الدولي هي باسكال (بنسلفانيا) أين:

 العلاقةبين وحدات الضغط الأخرى شائعة الاستخدام والباسكالهي كما يلي:

• الضغطالجوي القياسي هو 760 ملم زئبق = 760 تور = المحرود القياسي هو 760 ملم زئبق = 760 تور = المحرود المحرود

Pressure units

• The SI unit is the Pascal (Pa) where:

international System of units 1 Pa = 1 N m⁻²

- The relationship of other commonly used pressure units to the Pascal is as follows:
 - $\Box 1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
 - $\Box 1 \text{ mmHg} = 1 \text{ torr} = 133.32 \text{ Pa}$
 - $\Box 1 \text{ atm} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$
 - $\Box 1 \text{ psi} = 6894.76 \text{ Pa}$
- Standard atmospheric pressure is 760 mmHg = 760 torr = 1.013 bar = 1.013×10^5 Pa

Psi empa atm e pa mmHg Dan e Pa

التحويلات مهمة 3 LADI 2010 التدرب عاد حل

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- Ideal gas is a gas where no intermolecular interactions exist and collisions are perfectly elastic, and thus no energy is exchanged during collision.
- The properties of the ideal gas can be described by the general ideal gas law, which is derived from Boyle, Charles and Gay-Lussac laws

غازمثالي

الغازالمثالي هو الغاز حيث لا توجد تفاعلات بين الجزيئات وتكون التصادمات مرنة تماماً، وبالتالي لا يتمتبادل أي طاقة أثناء التصادم.

 يمكنوصف خصائص الغاز المثالي من خلال قانون الغازالمثالي العام، المشتق من قوانين بويل وتشارلز وجاىلوساك

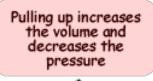
• Boyle's law states that the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas is inversely proportional at a constant temperature (i.e. when the pressure of a gas increases, its

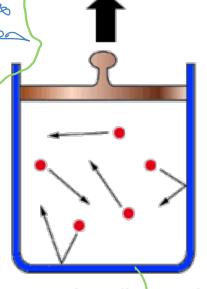
 $\mathbf{P} \overset{\mathbf{1}}{\alpha} \frac{\mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{v}} \quad or \quad \mathbf{P} \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{k}$

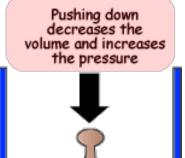
$$\mathbf{P_1V_1} = \mathbf{P_2V_2}$$

P: pressure, K: constant,

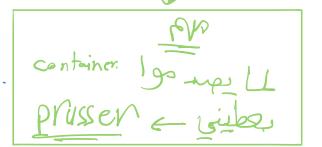
V: volume



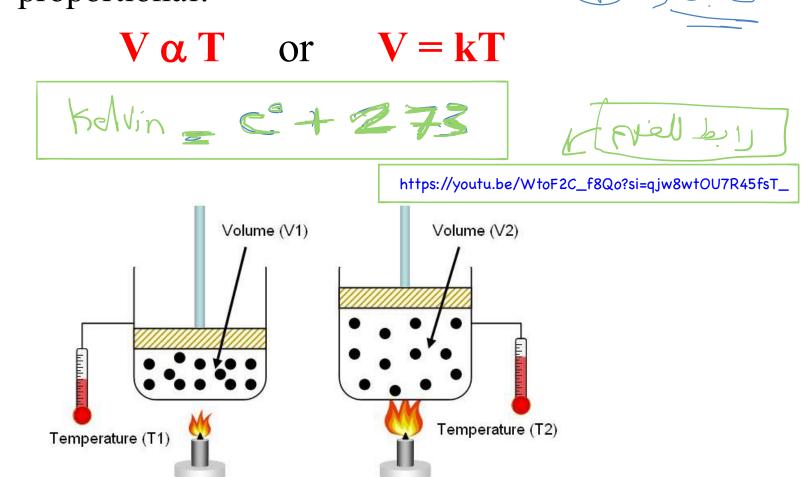




In the smaller space the particles suffer more collisions with the walls of the container - it is this that we measure as 'pressure exerted by the gas'.



• The Charles law states that the volume and absolute temperature of a given mass at constant pressure are directly proportional:



• Gay-Lussac's law states that the pressure of a given mass of gas varies directly with the absolute temperature of the gas, when the volume is kept constant:

Syci 2))

$$P/T = k$$

https://youtu.be/snS7BNglHK4?si=WrpQzNOqxsjjOXjR

mol gas

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Crisco colores

mol objecto objecto

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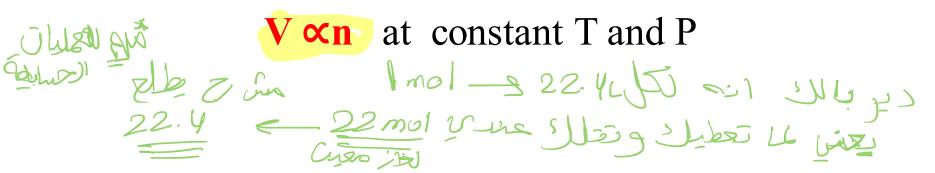
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Equal volumes of gas at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules.

V1/n1 = V2/n2

- 1 mole of ideal gas occupies 22.4 L regardless the identity of the gas under standard temperature and pressure.
- The volume of gas is directly proportional to the number of moles





• Boyle, Gay-Lussac and Charles law can be combined to obtain the familiar relationship:

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

• T: kelvin scale (0 °C=273.15 K)



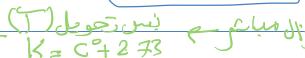
Example

• In the assay of ethylnitrite spirit, the nitric oxide that is librated from a definite quantity of spirit and collected in a gas burette occupies a volume of 30.0 ml, at a temperature of 20 °C and a pressure of 740 mm Hg. Assuming the gas is ideal, what is the volume at 0 °C and 760 mm Hg?

$$\frac{740 \times 30.0}{273 + 20} = \frac{760 \times V_2}{273}$$

K= c +273

$$V_2 = 27.2 \text{ mL}$$



• General ideal gas law (also called equation of state) relates the pressure, volume, and temperature of a given mass of gas.

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2} \implies \frac{P V}{T} = R$$

• R: the molar gas constant value for the PV/T ratio of an ideal gas.

مارح تفني المحال لكن إذا اعطال عير هياد لازم تعطيها

• For moles the equation becomes:



- The volume of 1 mole of an ideal gas under standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e., at 0° C and 1 atm) has been found by experiment to be 22.414 liters.
- Substituting this value in general ideal gas law:

$$R = \frac{PV}{T} = \frac{1 \times 22.414}{273.16} = 0.08205$$
 atm L/mole K

- The molar gas constant can also be expressed by energy units:
- R = 8.314 Joules/mole K or
- R = 1.987 cal/mole deg

Example: Calculation of volume using the ideal gas law

 What is the volume of 2 moles of an ideal gas at 25°C and 780 mm Hg?

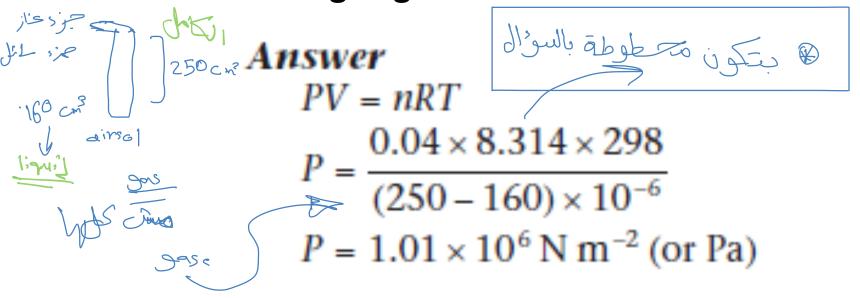
• 780 mm Hg/760 mm Hg = 1.0263 atm

•
$$25^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 298 \text{ K}$$
• $25^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 298 \text{ K}$

• PV=nRT
$$\rightarrow$$
 V = $\frac{nRT}{P}$ = $\frac{2 \times 0.08205 \times 298}{1.026}$ = 47.65 L

Example: Calculation of pressure using the ideal gas law

Calculate the pressure at 25°C within an aerosol container of internal volume 250 cm³ containing 160 cm³ of concentrate above which has been introduced 0.04 mol of nitrogen gas. Assume ideal behavior.



General ideal gas law: Molecular weight of gas

The approximate molecular weight of a gas can be determined by use of the ideal gas law:

PV = nRT

since n=g/M then:

رابط للاسترادة في الحل

https://youtu.be/w-WCWnagNeU?si=v6e_htCltvhI23pI

$$\bigvee PV = \frac{g}{M} RT$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{PV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{PV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{pV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{pV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{pV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{gRT}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{pV}} \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{p$$

General ideal gas law: Molecular weight of gas

Example: Molecular weight determination using the ideal gas law

If 0.30 g of ethyl alcohol in the vapor state occupies 200 mL at a pressure of 1 atm and a temperature of 100 °C, what is the molecular weight of ethyl alcohol?

$$100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 373 \, \text{K}$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\mathbf{gRT}}{\mathbf{PV}} = \frac{0.3 \times 0.082 \times 373}{1 \times 0.2} = 46 \frac{\mathbf{g}}{\text{mole}}$$

Kinetic Molecular Theory

Kinetic molecular theory explains the behavior of gases according to the ideal gas law and to lend additional support to the validity of the gas law:

- Solution Gases are composed of particles called atoms or molecules, the total volume of which is so small (negligible) in relation to the volume of the space in which the molecules are confined.
- Gas molecules exert neither attractive nor repulsive forces on one another
- The particles exhibit continuous random motion. The average kinetic energy, E, is directly proportional to the absolute temperature of the gas, or E=(3/2)RT.
- The molecules exhibit perfect elasticity; there is no net loss of speed or transfer of energy after they collide with one another and with the walls of the confining vessel.

غازمثالي

نظريةالجزيئية الحركية

تشرحالنظرية الجزيئية الحركية سلوك الغازات وفقاً لـ قانونالغاز المثالي ولتقديم دعم إضافي لصحة قانون الغاز:

- تتكونالغازات من جزيئات تسمى الذرات أو الجزيئات،يكون حجمها الإجماليصغيراً جداً (لا يذكر) بالنسبة إلى حجم المساحة التي تقتصر فيها الجزيئات.
 - ◄ تبذلجزيئات الغازلا قوى جاذبة ولا طاردةعلى بعضها البعض

 - ≺ الجزيئات<mark>تظهر مرونة مثالية</mark>; لا يوجد خسارة صافية في السرعة أو نقل الطاقةبعد اصطدامها ببعضها البعض وبجدران الوعاء المحصور.

غازحقيقي

- الغازاتالحقيقية لا تتفاعل دون تبادل الطاقة، وبالتاليلا تتبع قوانينبويل وتشارلز وجاي لوساك.
- الغازات الحقيقية هي لاتتكون من صغيرة بلا حدودو مرن للغاية المجالات غير الجاذبة.
 - وهيتتألف من جزيئات ذات حجم محدود تميل إلى جذب بعضهاالبعض.
- يؤثرالحجم الجزيئي الكبير والتجاذب الجزيئي بين جزيئات الغازعلى كلا الحجم وضغطالغاز الحقيقي على التوالي.

Real gas

- Real gases do not interact without energy exchange, and therefore do not follow the laws of Boyle, Charles, and Gay-Lussac.
- Real gases are not composed of infinitely small and perfectly elastic non-attracting spheres.
- They are composed of molecules of a finite volume that tend to attract one another.
- The significant molecular volume and the intermolecular attractions between gas molecules affect both the volume and the pressure of a real gas respectively.