

States of Matter

5 Chapter

Exercise

1. What will be the minimum pressure required to compress 500 dm³ of air at 1 bar to 200 dm³ at 30°C?

Ans: Given,

Initial pressure, $p_1 = 1$ bar

Initial volume, $V_1 = 500$ dm³

Final volume, $V_2 = 200$ dm³

Since the temperature remains constant, the final pressure (p_2) can be calculated using Boyle's law.

According to Boyle's law,

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 V_1 &= p_2 V_2 \\ \Rightarrow p_2 &= \frac{p_1 V_1}{V_2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 500}{200} \text{ bar} \\ &= 2.5 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the minimum pressure required is 2.5 bar.

2. A vessel of 120 mL capacity contains a certain amount of gas at 35°C and 1.2 bar pressure. The gas is transferred to another vessel of volume 180 mL at 35°C. What would be its pressure?

Ans: Given,

Initial pressure, $p_1 = 1.2$ bar

Initial volume, $V_1 = 120$ mL

Final volume, $V_2 = 180$ mL

Since the temperature remains constant, the final pressure (p_2) can be calculated using Boyle's law.

According to Boyle's law,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_1 V_1 &= p_2 V_2 \\
 \Rightarrow p_2 &= \frac{p_1 V_1}{V_2} \\
 &= \frac{1.2 \times 120}{180} \text{ bar} \\
 &= 0.8 \text{ bar}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the pressure would be 0.8 bar.

3. Using the equation of state $pV = nRT$ shows that at a given temperature density of a gas is proportional to gas pressure p .

Ans: The equation of state is given by,

$$pV = nRT \dots\dots(i)$$

Where,

p = Pressure of gas

V = Volume of gas

n = Number of moles of gas

R = Gas constant

T = Temperature of gas

From equation (i) we have,

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

Replacing n with $\frac{m}{M}$, we have

$$\frac{m}{MV} = \frac{p}{RT} \dots\dots(ii)$$

Where,

m = Mass of gas

M = Molar mass of gas

But, $\frac{m}{V} = d$ (d = density of gas)

Thus, from equation (ii), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{M} &= \frac{p}{RT} \\
 \Rightarrow d &= \left(\frac{M}{RT} \right) p
 \end{aligned}$$

Molar mass (M) of gas is always constant and therefore, at constant temperature

$$(T), \frac{M}{RT} = \text{constant},$$

$$d = (\text{constant}) p$$

$$\Rightarrow d \propto p$$

Hence, at a given temperature, the density (d) of gas is proportional to its pressure (p).

- 4. At 0°C, the density of certain oxide of a gas at 2 bar is same as that of dinitrogen at 5 bar. What is the molecular mass of the oxide?**

Ans: Density (d) of substance at temperature (T) can be given by the expression,

$$d = \frac{Mp}{RT}$$

Now, density of oxide (d_1) is given by,

$$d_1 = \frac{M_1 p_1}{RT}$$

Where, M_1 and p_1 are the mass and pressure of the oxide respectively.

Density of dinitrogen gas (d_2) is given by,

$$d_2 = \frac{M_2 p_2}{RT}$$

Where, M_2 and p_2 are the mass and pressure of the oxide respectively.

According to the given question,

$$d_1 = d_2$$

Therefore,

$$M_1 p_1 = M_2 p_2$$

Given,

$$p_1 = 2 \text{ bar}$$

$$p_2 = 5 \text{ bar}$$

Molecular mass of nitrogen, $M_2 = 28 \text{ g/mol}$

$$\text{Now, } M_1 = \frac{M_2 p_2}{p_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{28 \times 5}{2} \\ &= 70 \text{ g/mol} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the molecular mass of the oxide is 70 g/mol.

5. **Pressure of 1 g of an ideal gas A at 27°C is found to be 2 bar. When 2 g of another ideal gas B is introduced in the same flask at the same temperature the pressure becomes 3 bar. Find a relationship between their molecular masses.**

Ans: For ideal gas A, the ideal gas equation is given by,

$$p_A V_A = nRT \dots (i)$$

Where, p_A and V_A represent the pressure and number of moles of gas A.

For ideal gas B, the ideal gas equation is given by,

$$p_B V_B = nRT \dots (ii)$$

Where, p_B and V_B represent the pressure and number of moles of gas B.

[V and T are constants for gases A and B]

From equation (i), we have

$$p_A V = \frac{m_A}{M_A} RT \Rightarrow \frac{p_A M_A}{m_A} = \frac{RT}{V} \dots (iii)$$

From equation (ii), we have

$$p_B V = \frac{m_B}{M_B} RT \Rightarrow \frac{p_B M_B}{m_B} = \frac{RT}{V} \dots (iv)$$

Where, M_A and M_B are the molecular masses of gases A and B respectively.

Now, from equations (iii) and (iv), we have

$$\frac{p_A M_A}{m_A} = \frac{p_B M_B}{m_B} \dots (v)$$

Given,

$$m_A = 1\text{g}$$

$$p_A = 2\text{bar}$$

$$m_B = 2\text{g}$$

$$p_B = (3-2) = 1\text{bar}$$

(Since total pressure is 3 bar)

Substituting these values in equation (v), we have

$$\frac{2 \times M_A}{1} = \frac{1 \times M_B}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4M_A = M_B$$

Thus, a relationship between the molecular masses of A and B is given by $4M_A = M_B$.

- 6. The drain cleaner, Drainex contains small bits of aluminum which react with caustic soda to produce dihydrogen. What volume of dihydrogen at 20°C and one bar will be released when 0.15g of aluminum reacts?**

Ans: The reaction of aluminum with caustic soda can be represented as:



At STP (273.15 K and 1 atm), 54 g (2×27 g) of Al gives 3×22400 mL of H_2 .

Therefore, 0.15 g Al gives $\frac{3 \times 22400 \times 0.15}{54}$ mL of H_2 i.e., 186.67 mL of H_2 .

At STP,

$$p_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$$

$$V_1 = 186.67 \text{ mL}$$

$$T_1 = 273.15 \text{ K}$$

Let the volume of dihydrogen be V_2 at $p_2 = 0.987$ atm (since 1 bar = 0.987 atm) and $T_2 = 20^\circ\text{C} = (273.15 + 20) \text{ K} = 293.15 \text{ K}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{p_1 V_1}{T_1} &= \frac{p_2 V_2}{T_2} \\ V_2 &= \frac{p_1 V_1 T_2}{p_2 T_1} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 186.67 \times 293.15}{0.987 \times 273.15} \\ &= 202.98 \text{ mL} \\ &= 203 \text{ mL} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, 203 mL of dihydrogen will be released.

- 7. What will be the pressure exerted by a mixture of 3.2 g of methane and 4.4 g of carbon dioxide contained in a 9 dm^3 flask at 27°C ?**

Ans: It is known that,

$$p = \frac{m}{M} \frac{RT}{V}$$

For methane (CH_4),

$$p_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{3.2}{16} \times \frac{8.314 \times 300}{9 \times 10^{-3}} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{since } 9\text{dm}^3 = 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}^3 \\ 27^\circ\text{C} = 300\text{K} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 5.543 \times 10^4 \text{Pa}$$

For carbon dioxide (CO_2),

$$p_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{4.4}{44} \times \frac{8.314 \times 300}{9 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 2.771 \times 10^4 \text{Pa}$$

The pressure exerted by the mixture can be obtained as:

$$p = p_{\text{CH}_4} + p_{\text{CO}_2}$$

$$= (5.543 \times 10^4 + 2.771 \times 10^4) \text{Pa}$$

$$= 8.314 \times 10^4 \text{Pa}$$

Hence, the total pressure exerted by the mixture is $= 8.314 \times 10^4 \text{Pa}$.

- 8. What will be the pressure of the gaseous mixture when 0.5 L of H_2 at 0.8 bar and 2.0 L of dioxygen at 0.7 bar are introduced in a 1L vessel at 27°C ?**

Ans: Let the partial pressure of H_2 in the vessel be p_{H_2} .

Now,

$$p_1 = 0.8 \text{bar}$$

$$V_1 = 0.5 \text{L}$$

$$V_2 = 1 \text{L}$$

$$p_2 = p_{\text{H}_2} = ?$$

It is known that,

$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$$

$$\Rightarrow p_2 = \frac{p_1 V_1}{V_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{0.8 \times 0.5}{1}$$

$$= 0.4 \text{bar}$$

Now, let the partial pressure of O_2 in the vessel be p_{O_2} .

$$p_1 = 0.7 \text{bar}$$

$$V_1 = 2.0 \text{L}$$

$$V_2 = 1\text{L}$$

$$p_2 = p_{\text{O}_2} = ?$$

Since,

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 V_1 &= p_2 V_2 \\ \Rightarrow p_2 &= \frac{p_1 V_1}{V_2} \\ \Rightarrow p_{\text{O}_2} &= \frac{0.7 \times 20}{1} \\ &= 1.4\text{bar} \end{aligned}$$

Total pressure of the gas mixture in the vessel can be obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{\text{total}} &= p_{\text{H}_2} + p_{\text{O}_2} \\ &= 0.4 + 1.4 \\ &= 1.8\text{bar} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the total pressure of the gaseous mixture in the vessel is 1.8 bar.

- 9. Density of a gas is found to be 5.46 g/dm³ at 27°C at 2 bar pressure. What will be its density at STP?**

Ans: Given,

$$d_1 = 5.46 \text{ g / dm}^3$$

$$p_1 = 2 \text{ bar}$$

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} = (27+273)\text{K}=300\text{K}$$

$$p_2 = 1\text{bar}$$

$$T_2 = 273\text{K}$$

$$d_2 = ?$$

The density (d_2) of the gas at STP can be calculated using the equation,

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{Mp}{RT} \\ \therefore \frac{d_1}{d_2} &= \frac{\frac{Mp_1}{RT_1}}{\frac{Mp_2}{RT_2}} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d_1}{d_2} &= \frac{p_1 T_2}{p_2 T_1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow d_2 &= \frac{p_2 T_1 d_1}{p_1 T_2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 300 \times 5.46}{2 \times 273} \\ &= 3 \text{ g dm}^{-3}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the density of the gas at STP will be 3 g dm^{-3} .

- 10. 34.05 mL of phosphorus vapour weighs 0.0625 g at 546°C and 0.1 bar pressure. What is the molar mass of phosphorus?**

Ans: Given,

$$p = 0.1 \text{ bar}$$

$$V = 34.05 \text{ mL} = 34.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} = 34.05 \times 10^{-3} \text{ dm}^3$$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3 \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 546^\circ \text{C} = (546 + 273) \text{ K} = 819 \text{ K}$$

The number of moles (n) can be calculated using the ideal gas equation as:

$$\begin{aligned}pV &= nRT \\ \Rightarrow n &= \frac{pV}{RT} \\ &= \frac{0.1 \times 34.05 \times 10^{-3}}{0.083 \times 819} \\ &= 5.01 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore, molar mass of phosphorus} = \frac{0.0625}{5.01 \times 10^{-5}} = 1247.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Hence, the molar mass of phosphorus is $1247.5 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$.

- 11. A student forgot to add the reaction mixture to the round bottomed flask at 27°C but instead he/she placed the flask on the flame. After a lapse of time, he realized his mistake, and using a pyrometer he found the temperature of the flask was 477°C. What fraction of air would have been expelled out?**

Ans: Let the volume of the round bottomed flask be V.

Then, the volume of air inside the flask at 27°C is V.

Now,

$$V_1 = V$$

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$V_2 = ?$$

$$T_2 = 477^\circ\text{C} = 750 \text{ K}$$

According to Charles's law,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{V_1}{T_1} &= \frac{V_2}{T_2} \\ \Rightarrow V_2 &= \frac{V_1 T_2}{T_1} \\ &= \frac{750V}{300} \\ &= 2.5V\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, volume of air expelled out = $2.5V - V = 1.5V$

$$\text{Hence, fraction of air expelled out} = \frac{1.5V}{2.5V} = \frac{3}{5}$$

12. Calculate the temperature of 4.0 mol of gas occupying 5 dm³ at 3.32 bar. ($R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$).

Ans: Given,

$$n = 4.0 \text{ mol}$$

$$V = 5 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$p = 3.32 \text{ bar}$$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

The temperature (T) can be calculated using the ideal gas equation as:

$$\begin{aligned}pV &= nRT \\ \Rightarrow T &= \frac{pV}{nR} \\ &= \frac{3.32 \times 5}{4 \times 0.083} \\ &= 50\text{K}\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the required temperature is 50 K.

13. Calculate the total number of electrons present in 1.4 g of dinitrogen gas.

Ans: Molar mass of dinitrogen (N_2) = 28 g mol^{-1}

Thus, 1.4 g of N_2 $\frac{1.4}{28} = 0.05$ mol

$= 0.05 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ number of molecules

$= 3.01 \times 10^{23}$ number of molecules

Now, 1 molecule of N_2 contains 14 electrons.

Therefore, 3.01×10^{23} molecules of N_2 contains $= 14 \times 3.01 \times 10^{23} = 4.214 \times 10^{23}$ electrons.

- 14. How much time would it take to distribute one Avogadro number of wheat grains, if 10^{10} grains are distributed each second?**

Ans: Avogadro number $= 6.02 \times 10^{23}$

Thus, time required

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{10^{10}} \text{ s} \\ &= 6.02 \times 10^{13} \text{ s} \\ &= \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365} \text{ years} \\ &= 1.909 \times 10^6 \text{ years} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the time taken would be $= 1.909 \times 10^6$ years .

- 15. Calculate the total pressure in a mixture of 8 g of dioxygen and 4 g of dihydrogen confined in a vessel of 1 dm^3 at 27°C . ($R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$).**

Ans: Given,

Mass of dioxygen (O_2) $= 8 \text{ g}$

Thus, number of moles of $O_2 = \frac{8}{32} = 0.25$ mole

Mass of dihydrogen (H_2) $= 4 \text{ g}$

$H_2 = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ mole}$

Therefore, total number of moles in the mixture $= 0.25 + 2 = 2.25$ mole

Given,

$V = 1 \text{ dm}^3$

$n = 2.25 \text{ mol}$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Total pressure (p) can be calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned} pV &= nRT \\ \Rightarrow p &= \frac{nRT}{V} \\ &= \frac{225 \times 0.083 \times 300}{1} \\ &= 56.025 \text{ bar} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the total pressure of the mixture is 56.025 bar.

- 16. Pay load is defined as the difference between the mass of displaced air and the mass of the balloon. Calculate the payload when a balloon of radius 10 m, mass 100 kg is filled with helium at 1.66 bar 27°C . (Density of air = 1.2 kg m^{-3} . And $R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$).**

Ans: Given,

Radius of the balloon, $r = 10 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, Volume of the balloon} &= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10^3 \\ &= 4190.5 \text{ m}^3 (\text{approx}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the volume of the displaced air is 4190.5 m^3 .

Given,

Density of air = 1.2 kg m^{-3}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, mass of displaced air} &= 4190.5 \text{ m}^3 \times 1.2 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \\ &= 5028.6 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Now, mass of helium (m) inside the balloon is given by,

$$m = \frac{MpV}{RT}$$

Here,

$$M = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg mol}^{-1}$$

$$p = 1.66 \text{ bar}$$

V = Volume of the balloon

$$= 4190.5 \text{ m}^3$$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar dm}^3\text{K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

Then,

$$m = \frac{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.66 \times 4190.5 \times 10^3}{0.083 \times 300}$$

$$= 1117.5 \text{ kg (approx)}$$

Now, total mass of the balloon filled with helium = $(100 + 1117.5) \text{ kg}$
 $= 1217.5 \text{ kg}$

Hence, payload = $(5028.6 - 1217.5) \text{ kg}$
 $= 3811.1 \text{ kg}$

Hence, the payload of the balloon is 3811.1 kg.

- 17. Calculate the volume occupied by 8.8 g of CO_2 at 31.1°C and 1 bar pressure. $R = 0.083 \text{ bar L K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$.**

Ans: It is known that,

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

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{mRT}{Mp}$$

Here,

$$m = 8.8 \text{ g}$$

$$R = 0.083 \text{ bar L K}^{-1}\text{mol}^{-1}$$

$$T = 31.1^\circ\text{C} = 304.1 \text{ K}$$

$$M = 44 \text{ g}$$

$$p = 1 \text{ bar}$$

$$\text{Thus, Volume (V)} = \frac{8.8 \times 0.083 \times 304.1}{44 \times 1}$$

$$= 5.04806 \text{ L}$$

$$= 5.05 \text{ L}$$

Hence, the volume occupied is 5.05 L.

- 18. 2.9 g of gas at 95°C occupied the same volume as 0.184 g of dihydrogen at 17°C , at the same pressure. What is the molar mass of the gas?**

Ans: Volume (V) occupied by dihydrogen is given by,

$$V = \frac{m}{M} \frac{RT}{p}$$

$$= \frac{0.184}{2} \times \frac{R \times 290}{p}$$

Let M be the molar mass of the unknown gas. Volume (V) occupied by the unknown gas can be calculated as:

$$V = \frac{m}{M} \frac{RT}{p}$$

$$= \frac{2.9}{M} \times \frac{R \times 368}{p}$$

According to the equation,

$$\frac{0.184}{2} \times \frac{R \times 290}{p} = \frac{2.9}{M} \times \frac{R \times 368}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{0.184 \times 290}{2} = \frac{2.9 \times 368}{M}$$

$$M = \frac{2.9 \times 368 \times 2}{0.184 \times 290}$$

$$= 40 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$$

Hence, the molar mass of the gas is 40 g mol^{-1} .

- 19. A mixture of dihydrogen and dioxygen at one bar pressure contains 20% by weight of dihydrogen. Calculate the partial pressure of dihydrogen.**

Ans: Let the weight of dihydrogen be 20 g and the weight of dioxygen be 80 g.

Then, the number of moles of dihydrogen, $n_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10$ moles and the number

of moles of dioxygen, $n_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{80}{32} = 2.5$ moles.

Given,

Total pressure of the mixture, $P_{\text{total}} = 1 \text{ bar}$

Then, partial pressure of dihydrogen,

$$p_{\text{H}_2} = \frac{n_{\text{H}_2}}{n_{\text{H}_2} + n_{\text{O}_2}} \times P_{\text{total}}$$

$$= \frac{10}{10 + 2.5} \times 1$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ bar}$$

Hence, the partial pressure of dihydrogen is 0.8 bar.

20. What would be the SI units for the quantity pV^2T^2/n ?

Ans: The SI units for pressure, p is Nm^{-2} .

The SI unit for volume, V is m^3 .

The SI unit for temperature, T is K .

The SI unit for the number of moles, n is mol .

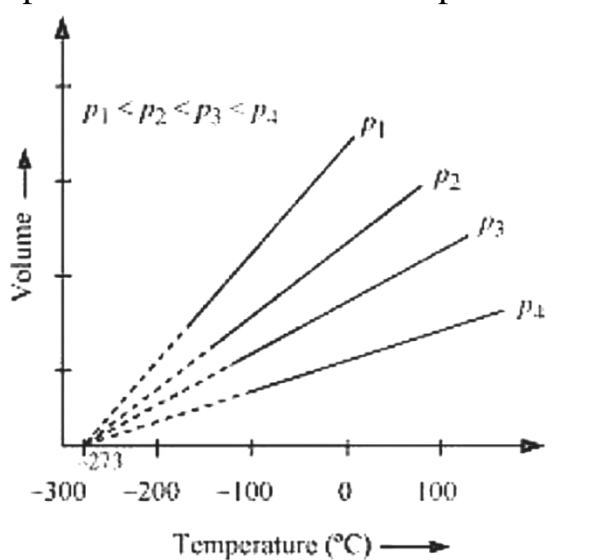
Therefore, the SI unit for quantity $\frac{pV^2T^2}{n}$ is given by,

$$= \frac{(\text{Nm}^{-2})(\text{m}^3)^2(\text{K})^2}{\text{mol}}$$

$$= \text{Nm}^4\text{K}^2\text{mol}^{-1}$$

21. In terms of Charles' law explain why -273°C is the lowest possible temperature.

Ans: Charles's law states that at constant pressure, the volume of a fixed mass of gas is directly proportional to its absolute temperature.



It was found that for all gases (at any given pressure), the plots of volume vs. temperature (in $^\circ\text{C}$) is a straight line. If this line is extended to zero volume, then it intersects the temperature-axis at -273°C . In other words, the volume of any

gas at 273°C is zero. This is because all gases get liquefied before reaching a temperature of 273°C . Hence, it can be concluded that -273°C is the lowest possible temperature.

22. Critical temperature for carbon dioxide and methane are 31.1°C and -81.9°C respectively. Which of these has stronger intermolecular forces and why?

Ans: Higher is the critical temperature of a gas, easier is its liquefaction. This means that the intermolecular forces of attraction between the molecules of a gas are directly proportional to its critical temperature. Hence, intermolecular forces of attraction are stronger in the case of CO_2 .

23. Explain the physical significance of Van der Waals parameters.

Ans: The Van der waals equation is an equation of state for a fluid composed of particles that have a non-zero volume and a pair wise attractive inter-particle force (Van der waals force) The equation is :

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

Physical significance of 'a':

'a' is a measure of the magnitude of intermolecular attractive forces within a gas.

Physical significance of 'b':

'b' is a measure of the volume of a gas molecule.

V is the total volume of the container containing the fluid.