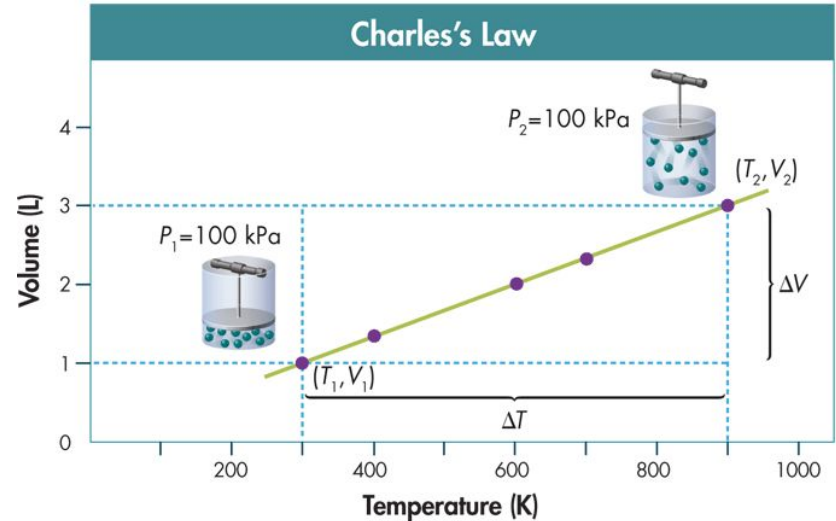
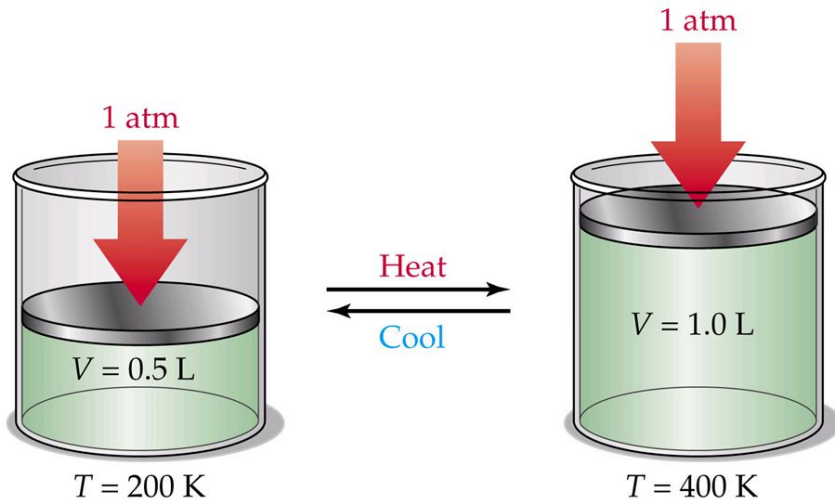


Charles' Law

- ★ -States that volume occupied by a fixed amount of gas is directly proportional to its temperature, if the pressure remains constant.
- ★ -In other words, **[Kelvin] temperature and volume have a direct relationship**
- ★ -This means **as one variable increases, the other also increases**





Charles's Law Equation

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

TEMPERATURE MUST BE KELVIN!

-Why?



Example Problem 1

A balloon inflated in a room at 297 K has a volume of 4.00 L. The balloon is then heated to a temperature of 331 K. What is the new volume if the pressure remains constant?

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

Example Problem 1

A balloon inflated in a room at 297 K has a volume of 4.00 L. The balloon is then heated to a temperature of 331 K. What is the new volume if the pressure remains constant?

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

$$V_1 = 4.00 \text{ L}$$

$$T_1 = 297 \text{ K}$$

$$V_2 = ?$$

$$T_2 = 331 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{4.00}{297} = \frac{V_2}{331}$$

(CROSS
MULTIPLY)

$$(4.00 \text{ L})(331 \text{ K}) = (V_2)(297 \text{ K})$$

$$4.46 \text{ L} = V_2$$



Example Problem 2

200 mL of air at -20°C is heated to 40°C . What is the new volume?

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

$$K = C + 273.15$$

Example Problem 2

200 mL of air at -20°C is heated to 40°C . What is the new volume?

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

$$\begin{aligned}V_1 &= 200 \text{ ml} \\T_1 &= -20^{\circ}\text{C} \\V_2 &= ? \\T_2 &= 40^{\circ}\text{C}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_1 &= 200 \text{ ml} \\T_1 &= 253.15 \text{ K} \\V_2 &= ? \\T_2 &= 313.15 \text{ K}\end{aligned}$$

You must convert all temperatures to Kelvin, before plugging into the equation.

Example Problem 2

200 mL of air at -20°C is heated to 40°C . What is the new volume?

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

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= 200 \text{ mL} \\ T_1 &= 253.15 \text{ K} \\ V_2 &= ? \\ T_2 &= 313.15 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{200}{253.15} = \frac{V_2}{313.15} \quad (\text{CROSS MULTIPLY})$$

$$(200)(313.15) = (V_2)(253.15)$$

$$247 \text{ mL} = V_2$$



Example Problem 3

What is the temperature of a 2.3 L balloon if it shrinks to a volume of 0.632 L when it is dipped into liquid nitrogen at a temperature of 77 K?

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

Example Problem 3

What is the temperature of a 2.3 L balloon if it shrinks to a volume of 0.632 L when it is dipped into liquid nitrogen at a temperature of 77 K?

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

$$V_1 = 2.3 \text{ L}$$

$$T_1 =$$

$$V_2 = 0.632 \text{ L}$$

$$T_2 = 77 \text{ K}$$

$$\frac{2.3}{T_1} = \frac{0.63}{77}$$

(CROSS
MULTIPLY)

$$(2.3)(77) = (0.63)(T_1)$$

$$T_1 = 280 \text{ K}$$