



T-07 Henry Law's Constant

Collect:

- Pressure gauge
- Check if the plastic padding is complete and if the gauge is calibrated

Prepare:

- A plastic soda bottle (600-1000 mL)



(2011/12/23 revised)



Introduction

Henry's Law: under constant temperature, the concentration of gas that dissolved in solution is proportional to the partial pressure of gas

$$P = K \cdot M$$

P: partial pressure of solute (gas) above the solution

M: concentration of solute in the solution

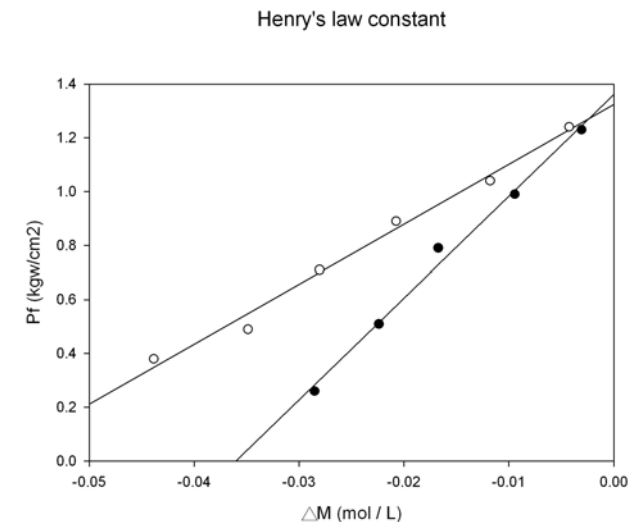
K: Henry's law constant

$$P_i = K \cdot M_i \quad (1)$$

$$P_f = K \cdot M_f \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - (1) \quad P_f - P_i = K(M_f - M_i) = K \cdot \Delta M$$

$$P_f = K \cdot \Delta M + P_i$$



Slope = K



Procedure 1. Measuring the Volume



- Measure by weighing or by graduated cylinder
- Plastic soda bottle (600~1000 mL)
- Measure the weight of empty bottle
- Fill with water and measure the weight, then convert into volume
- Pour out 1/3 of water, then measure again
- Calculate volume of water in bottle V_l
- Calculate volume of gas in bottle V_g



Procedure 2. Set up Pressure Gauge

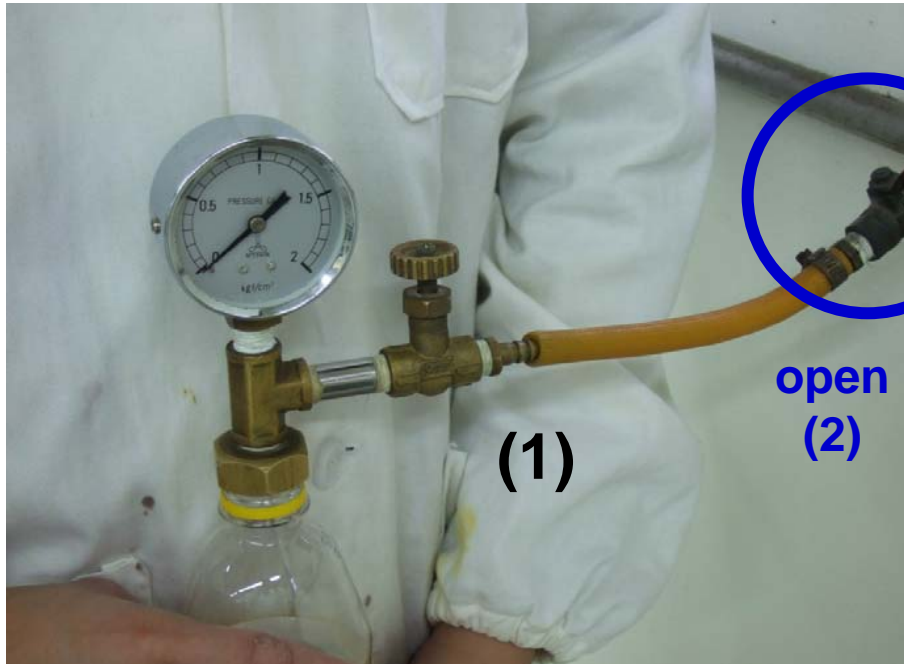


- Check for any gas leak
- Calibrate pressure gauge
- Close (A) gas valve
- Connect pressure gauge to soda bottle, tighten and then turn another 45°
- Squeeze bottle to check for gas leak

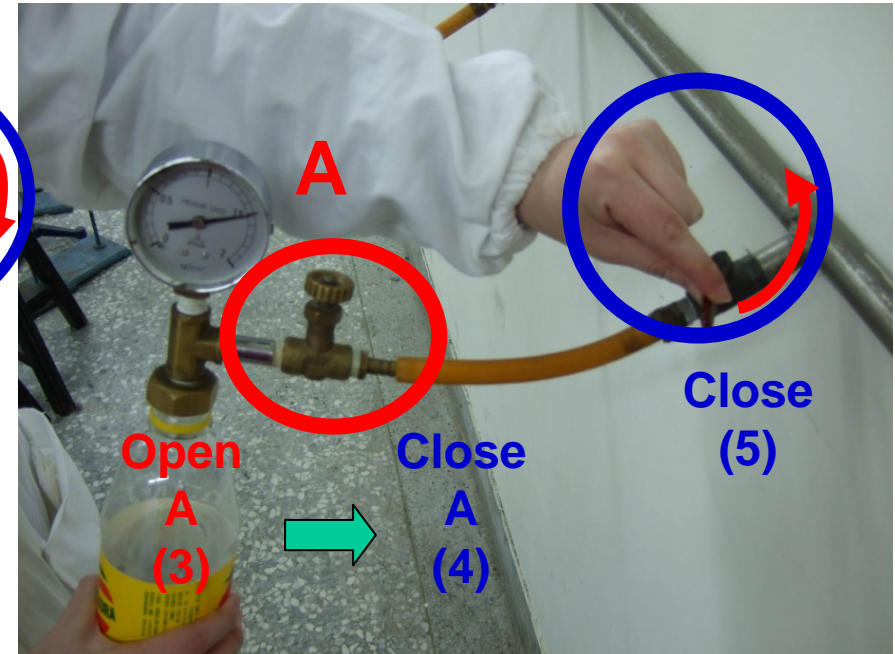
Notice: Do not tighten the pressure gauge too tight or tilt the gauge to prevent the opening of the bottle from abrasions



Procedure 3. Fill With Carbon Dioxide



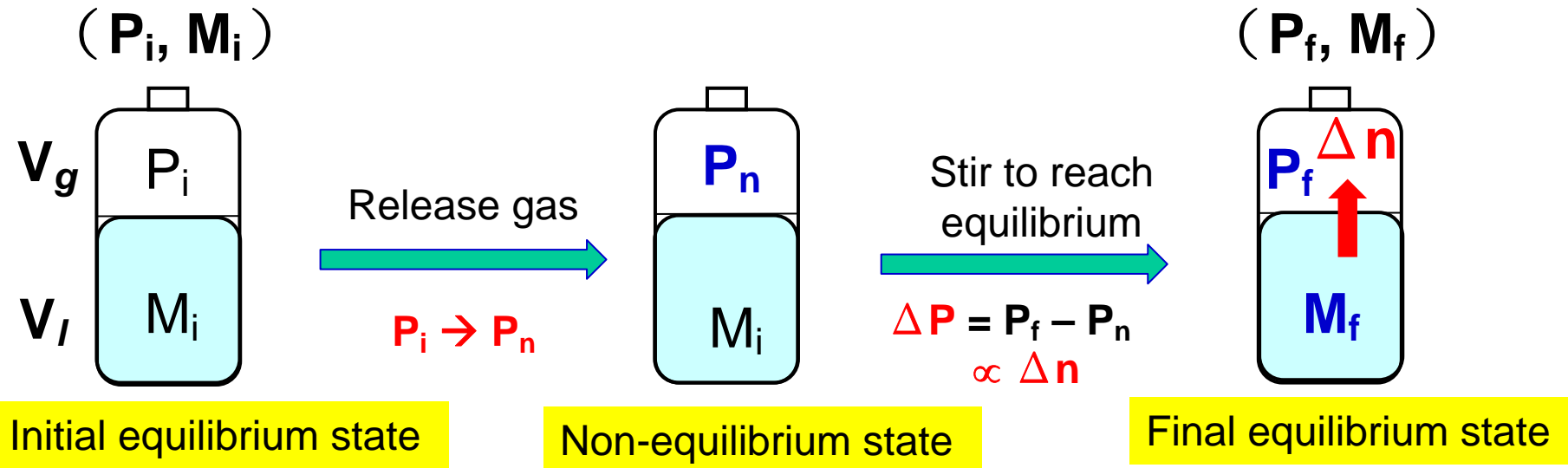
- (1) Connect the supplying rubber tube
- (2) Open the CO₂-supplying valve about 15°



- (3) Open valve A until the pressure gauge reads 1.5 ~ 1.6 kg/cm²
- (4) Close valve A
- (5) Close CO₂-supply valve
- (6) Swirl bottle to dissolve the CO₂ gas
- (7) Repeat CO₂ supply-dissolve steps several times till equilibrium pressure is ca. 1.5 kg/cm²



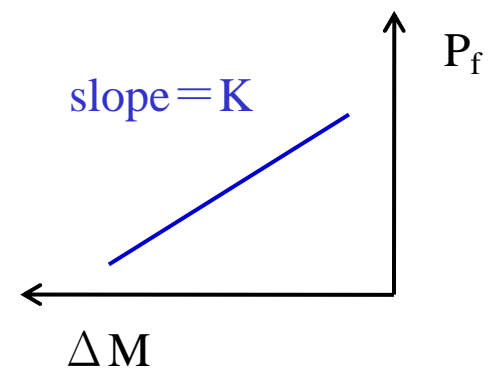
Outline of Procedures



- Number of moles of CO_2 increased in gaseous state = Number of moles of CO_2 decreased in liquid

$$\Delta n = \frac{\Delta P V_g}{RT} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Delta m = \frac{-\Delta P V_g}{RT V_1}$$

- $P_f = K \cdot \Delta M + P_i$





Procedure (I): Henry's Law Constant When Air Is inside Bottle ($P_{\text{air}} + P_{\text{CO}_2}$)

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 1.5 \sim 1.6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$



P_i, M_i

Release gas $\sim 0.5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$



P_n, M_i

Stir to reach
equilibrium



$\uparrow P_f, M_f$

Initial equilibrium state

Non-equilibrium state

Final equilibrium state

Equilibrium
state

P_i
 M_i

Release gas

P_n

M_i

Δm_1

P_2
 M_2

Release gas

P_n'

M_2

Δm_2

P_3
 M_3

Release gas

P_n''

M_3

Δm_3

P_4
 M_4

Release gas

P_n'''

M_4

Δm_4

P_5
 M_5

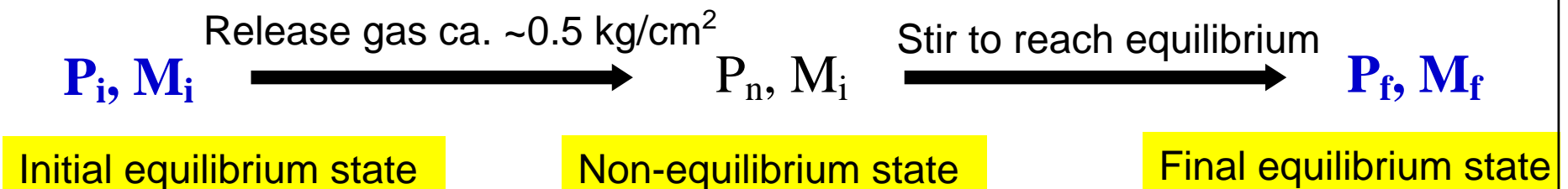
Imbalanced
state



Procedure (II): Henry Law's Constant without Air ($P = P_{\text{CO}_2}$)

- Continue using the above soda bottle, do not remove pressure gauge
- Adding and releasing the bottle with CO_2 gas three times until all air is flushed out of the bottle
- Repeat steps in procedure (I)**

$$P_{\text{CO}_2} = 1.5 \sim 1.6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$





Data Analysis

P_i 1.52	P _n (kg/cm ²)	P _f (kg/cm ²)	ΔP (kg/cm ²)	ΔP (atm)	Δm (mol/L)	ΔM (mol/L)
	1.00	1.30	0.30	0.29	-0.0045	-0.0045
	0.81	1.10	0.29	0.28	-0.0044	-0.0089
	0.61	0.90	0.29	0.28	-0.0044	-0.0133
	0.41	0.72	0.31	0.30	-0.0047	-0.0180

P_i 1.59	P _n (kg/cm ²)	P _f (kg/cm ²)	ΔP (kg/cm ²)	ΔP (atm)	Δm (mol/L)	ΔM (mol/L)
	1.09	1.30	0.21	0.20	-0.0032	-0.0032
	0.81	1.18	0.37	0.36	-0.0056	-0.0088
	0.71	1.08	0.37	0.36	-0.0056	-0.0144
	0.60	0.95	0.35	0.34	-0.0053	-0.0196

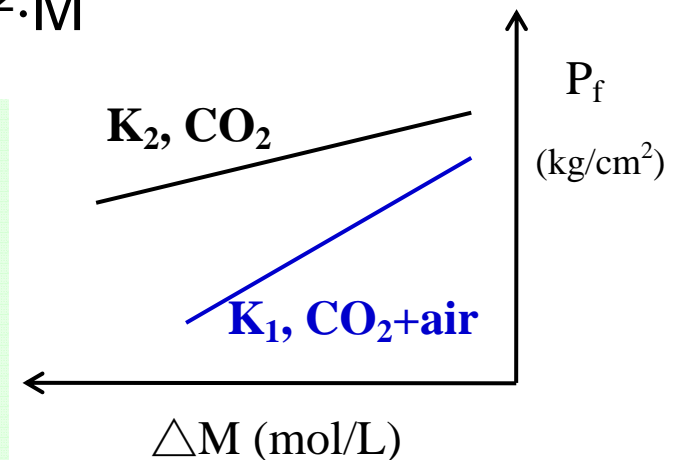


Data Analysis

- $\Delta P (= P_f - P_n) \rightarrow \Delta n \rightarrow \Delta m \rightarrow \Delta M$
 - (1) Unit for pressure gauge: kg/cm^2 , need to convert to atm when calculating Δn
 - (2) Δm should be **negative** ($[\text{CO}_2]$ in water decreases)
- Graph should include 2 regression lines to obtain 2 slopes for Henry law's constant K_1 and K_2
- K with positive value and unit: $\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{M}$

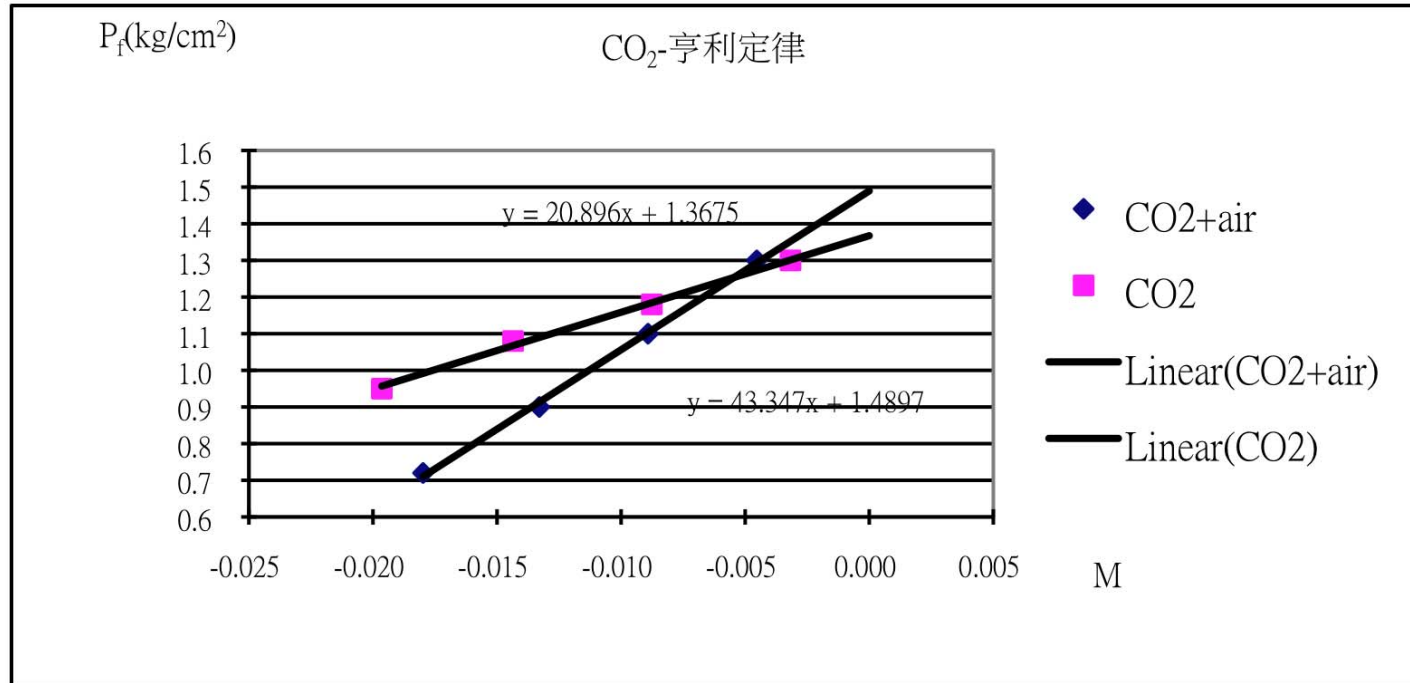
K_1 : Approx. 1 atm of air inside bottle originally

K_2 : Approx. 1 atm of CO_2 inside bottle originally, which means the bottle is completely filled with CO_2 , approaching theoretical value





Graph Obtained by Experiment



For example:

$$K_1 (\text{Air}+\text{CO}_2) = 43 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \cdot \text{M}$$

$$K_2 (\text{CO}_2) = 20 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \cdot \text{M}$$



Notice

- Calibrate pressure gauge and avoid gas leak
- Use 600-1000 mL plastic soda bottle
- **Do not use mineral water bottle** (cannot withstand pressure)
- If there is a gas leak, use soap water and apply to connecting areas to check for gas leak (ask for help from TA)
- The unit on the pressure gauge is **kgf/cm²** equal to kg/cm²
- Record the **room temperature** of the day, Henry law's constant changes with temperature
- Recycle the soda bottle