## Unit 2: Gases \& Gas Mixtures

- Gas Basics
- What's in Air
- Some Facts About Individual Gases
- How Gases Behave
- Converting Between Depth and Pressure

- Calculating Partial Pressures


## Student Performance:

## By the end of the lesson you will be able to:

- State the composition of air.
- Describe how gases behave.
- Explain the relationship between pressure and gas volume.
- Describe the solubility of gases.
- Explain what partial pressure is and determine various partial pressures.
- Determine absolute pressure at depth.
- Determine the partial pressure of a gas in a mixture at depth.


## Gas Basics

## - Matter

## - Composition of a gas

- Gas mixtures
- Gas pressure
- Dissolved gases


## What's in Air?

- Composition of air
- Oxygen $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right) 0.2095$
- Nitrogen $\left(\mathrm{N}_{2}\right) 0.7808$
- Argon (Ar) 0.00934
- Carbon dioxide ( $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ ) ~0.00035 (average)
- Others 0.00004

- Simplifying the numbers:
- 21\% oxygen / 79\% nitrogen


## Some Facts About Individual Gases

- Oxygen $\left(\mathrm{O}_{2}\right)$
- Nitrogen $\left(\mathrm{N}_{2}\right)$
- Argon (Ar)
- Carbon Dioxide $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right)$
- Helium (He)
- Neon (Ne)


## How Gases Behave

## Boyle's Law: Pressure, Volume, and Density



## How Gases Behave continued

## 

 The Solubility of Gases
## How Gases Behave continued

Dalton's Law: Partial Pressure in Gas Mixtures

## Converting Between Depth and Pressure

- Absolute vs. gauge pressure

| DEPTH <br> FET | DEPTH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METERS |  | WAITR

# Converting Between Depth and Pressure continued 

- Converting by formula
- To find absolute pressure:
$P$ ata $=(D \mathrm{fsw} / 33 \mathrm{fsw} / \mathrm{atm})+1 \mathrm{~atm}$
$=(\mathrm{D} f \boldsymbol{f s}+33 \mathrm{fsw}) / 33 \mathrm{fsw} / \mathrm{atm}$
- To find depth:

D fsw $=(\mathrm{P}$ ata $-1 \mathrm{~atm}) \times 33 \mathrm{fsw} / \mathrm{atm}$

## Converting Between Depth and Pressure continued

## - Converting by table

## Calculating Partial

 Pressures- If you know the absolute pressure:


## -The basic formula:

$P_{g}=F_{g} \times P_{\text {total }}$
-Using a graphical figure


## Calculating Partial

 Pressures continued- Moving between partial pressure and depth using formulas:
- Depth to partial pressure
- First find the absolute pressure at depth.
- Then find the partial pressure of the component gas at that absolute pressure.
- Partial pressure to depth
- First find the absolute pressure of the gas mixture from the partial pressure and fraction of the component gas.
- Then find the depth for that absolute pressure.


## Calculating Partial

## Pressures continued

## Using a table

| Oxygen Partial Pressure (n atmospheres ahsolute) at Depth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Air | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.40 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dopth } \\ & \text { (fsw) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Depth } \\ & \text { (msw) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 12 | 0.46 | 0.53 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.84 | 0.88 |
| 50 | 15 | 0.53 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.86 | 0.81 | 0.96 | 1.01 |
| 60 | 18 | 0.59 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 1.01 | 1.07 | 1.13 |
| 70 | 21 | 0.66 | 0.75 | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.94 | 1.00 | 1.08 | 1.12 | 1.18 | 1.25 |
| 80 | 24 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.89 | 0.96 | 1.03 | 1.10 | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.30 | 1.37 |
| 90 | 27 | 0.78 | 0.89 | 0.97 | 1.04 | 1.12 | 1.19 | 1.27 | 1.34 | 1.42 | 1.49 |
| 100 | 30 | 0.85 | 0.97 | 1.05 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 1.29 | 1.37 | 1.45 | 1.53 | 1.61 |
| 110 | 33 | 0.91 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.47 | 1.56 | 1.64 | 1.73 |
| 120 | 36 | 0.97 | 1.11 | 1.21 | 1.30 | 1.39 | 1.48 | 1.58 | 1.66 | 1.76 | 1.85 |
| 130 | 40 |  | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.48 | 1.58 | 1.68 | 1.77 | 1.88 | 1.88 |

## End of Unit 2

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