## The volume of 1 mole of hydrogen gas - student sheet

## Introduction

One mole of any gas occupies the same volume when measured under the same conditions of temperature and pressure. In this experiment, the volume of one mole of hydrogen is calculated at room temperature and pressure.


## Equipment

## Apparatus

- Eye protection
- Burette
- Burette stand
- Water bath


## Chemicals

- Hydrochloric acid, $2 \mathrm{~mol} \mathrm{dm}^{-3}$
- Magnesium ribbon $0.02-0.04 \mathrm{~g}$


## Health, safety and technical notes

- Read our standard health and safety guidance here https://rsc.li/3FxWig1
- Always wear eye protection.
- Hydrochloric acid is an irritant, see CLEAPSS Hazcard HC047a.
- Magnesium is water reactive, see CLEAPSS Hazcard HC059a.


## Procedure

1. Clean a piece of magnesium ribbon about 3.5 cm long and weigh accurately. (This should weigh between 0.02 and 0.04 g ; if not, adjust the amount used.)
2. Measure $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of dilute hydrochloric acid into the burette. Carefully add $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of water on top of this.
3. Push the magnesium into the end of the burette so it will stay in position with its own tension.
4. Add $50 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ of water to a $250 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ beaker.
5. Quickly invert the burette into the water. If this is done quickly and carefully, very little is lost. It is important that the liquid level in the burette starts on the graduated scale. If it is not on the scale; momentarily open the tap, this allows the level to drop. Clamp the burette vertically.
6. Take the burette reading (care: it is upside down!)
7. Observe the magnesium react as the acid diffuses downwards, wait until all the magnesium has reacted.
8. Note the new volume on the burette (care: it is upside down).
9. Record your results.

## Questions

The equation for the reaction is:
$\mathrm{Mg}+2 \mathrm{HCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{MgCl}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$
The relative atomic mass of magnesium is 24 .

1. Copy out and fill in the gaps:
$\qquad$ g Magnesium has produced $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ hydrogen
$\qquad$ /24 moles magnesium produces $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ hydrogen
1 mole magnesium produces $\qquad$ $\mathrm{cm}^{3}$ hydrogen which is the volume of one mole of hydrogen gas.
