## Section 16A - Pressure

1) List 5 compounds that are gasses at room temperature, but those five should not come from the list provided in class.
2) List five physical characteristics of a gas
3) Why was mercury used in a barometer and not water?
4) How can length ( mmHg ) be used as a measurement of pressure?
5) What is the different between a gas and a vapor?
6) Perform the following conversions

| $\mathbf{1 . 2 5} \mathbf{~ a t m}$ | 550 mmHg | $8.00 \times 10^{-2} \mathrm{~atm}$ | $6.33 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{mmHg}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{7 . 6 0 \times 1 0 ^ { 2 }} \mathbf{~ m m H g}$ | 0.75 atm | 175 mmHg | 9.60 atm |
| $\mathbf{2 . 0} \mathbf{~ a t m}$ | 50.0 mmHg | 0.00125 atm | $5.60 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{mmHg}$ |

## Activity

Whenever there is a change in weather there is a change in barometric pressure. Using a device connected to the internet look up the current weather situation is the greater Detroit area and answer the following questions.

1) Convert the barometric pressure to the following units:

| bar | atm | psi | mmHg | Pa | kPa |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

2) Why is it that a low pressure system indicates precipitation is on the way and high pressure indicates sunny days?
3) What is increasing in the air as the barometric pressure decreases? Why do you think the air pressure decreases as this increases in the atmosphere?
