

## Mold mole molds

Make different shapes that hold a mole of gas.

### Materials & preparation

posterboard, cardboard, or other stiff paper  
scissors  
tape  
ruler  
calculator or mathematical mind



Teacher prep: For each group, construct a side or face to serve as the basis for their mole container. These can be rectangles, squares, circles, or triangles. The sides of a mole cube are 28.2 cm, so the shapes should be close to that size for easy-to-construct objects.

### To do and notice

Use the materials available to construct a container that holds exactly one mole of air. You will be provided a face that must be used as one of the sides of your container.

To figure out how big to make the other sides of your container, here's some helpful information:



A mole of air in a regular room has a volume of about 22.4 L. Because you will be measuring two-dimensional panels, it is probably easier to convert this volume into  $\text{cm}^3$ . Since  $1 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ cm}^3$ , then  $1 \text{ L} = 1000 \text{ cm}^3$ . So a mole takes up about  $22,400 \text{ cm}^3$ .

Measure the dimensions of your starter face and calculate what the rest of the three-dimensional shape should look like.

### What's going on?

The ideal gas law states that the properties of a gas can be related by the equation,  $pV=nRT$ , where  $p$ =pressure,  $V$ =volume,  $n$ =#moles of gas,  $R$ =gas constant (a fixed number), and  $T$ =temperature. At standard temperature and pressure,  $0^\circ\text{C}$  and  $1 \text{ atm}$ , respectively, the volume of 1 mole of gas is about 22.4 liters. The room you're in is probably warmer than  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , so the actual volume is slightly larger, but 22.4 L is still a good estimate.

With different starting faces, the mole containers will end up being a variety of boxes and cylinders, or even pyramids and cones. Their volumes, however, should all be  $22,400 \text{ cm}^3$ . These formulas may help with figuring out the dimensions for different shaped containers.

Box:  $V=\text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height}$

Cylinder:  $V=\pi \times (\text{radius of circular base})^2 \times \text{height}$

Cone:  $V = 1/3 \times \pi \times (\text{radius of circular base})^2 \times \text{height}$

Pyramid:  $V=1/3 \times \text{area of the base} \times \text{height of apex}$  (not the triangular face...tricky)