# Chem 111

Lecture 4

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#### Announcements

• My Office is LGRT- 503, room of cubicles, all the way in the back.



#### Homework

- Finishing Up Reading Chapter 2
- OWL online homework.



#### Recap

• Error

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- Scientific Notation
- Significant Figures
- Dimensional Analysis
- Atomic Structure



#### Atomic Structure

All atoms of an element have the same number of protons in the nucleus.

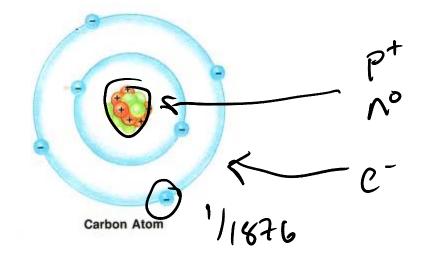
Elements are distinguished from one another by the number of protons or **Atomic Number (Z)**.

**Isotopes** are atoms of a given element that differ in the number of neutrons (and mass).

Mass Number (A), is the total number of protons plus neutrons.

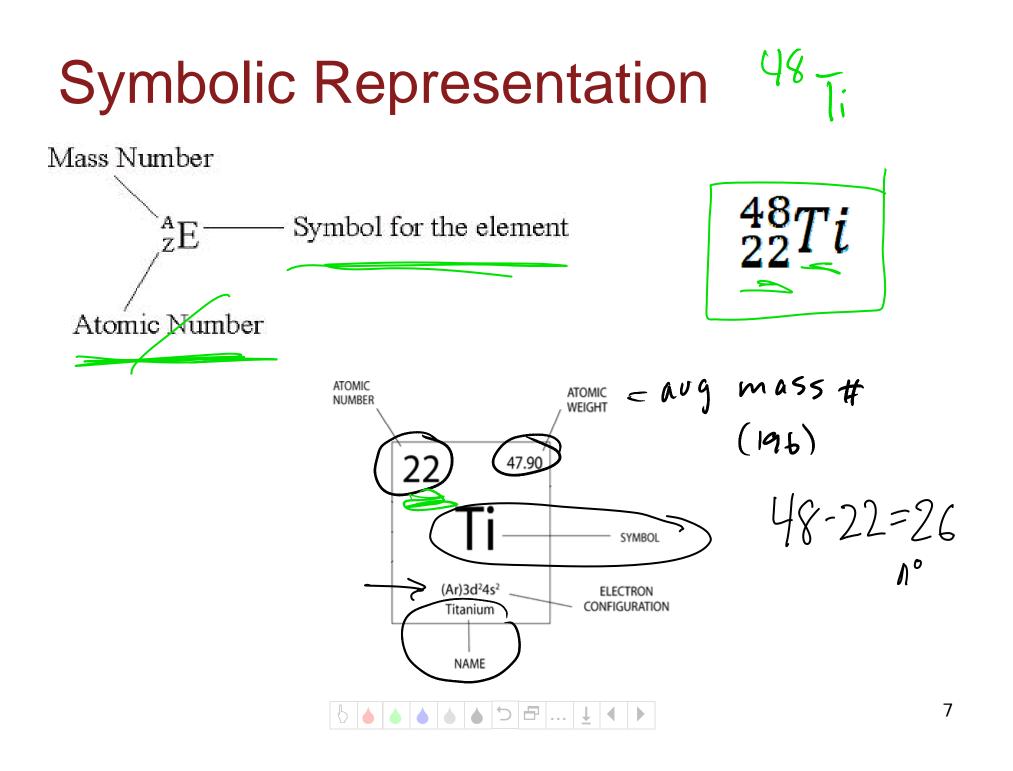


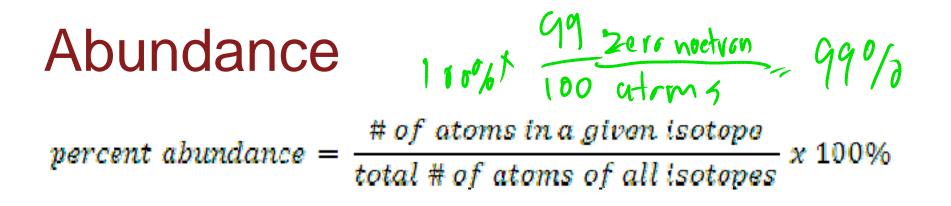
#### **Atomic Structure**



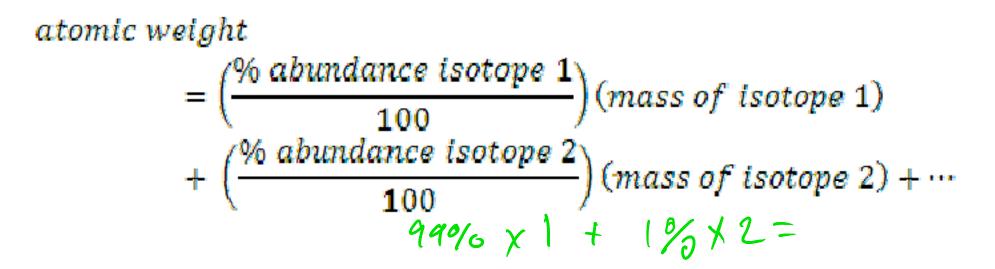
	Change
Protons	New Element
Neutrons	New Isotope
Electrons	New Ion





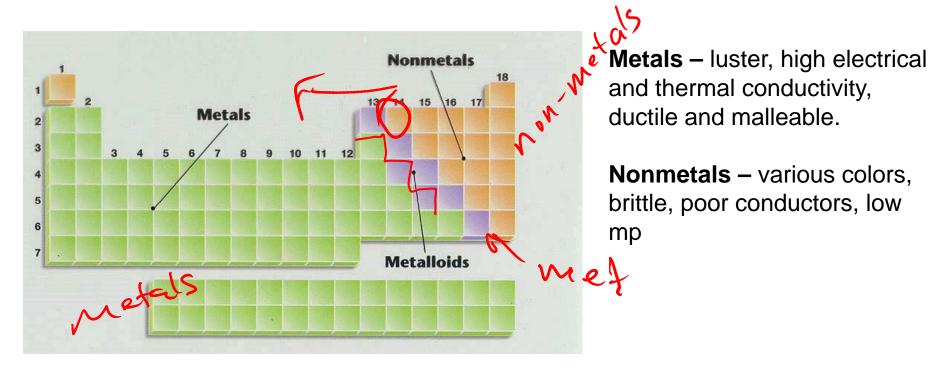


Atomic weight - is the weighted average mass  $n \nu m b c r_{2}$ 



<u> </u>		ric	_	ic		al	olo			45	44	21	СХ4 Х4		V	₩¥ (¢ )	, y (y)	40	
1	11	2 (IA 4 Be 12 Mg	-P		P					10	• (B)		B 13 AI	14 (VA) 6 C 14 Si	15 VA 7 N 15 P	16 VIA 8 0 16 S	17 VIIA 9 F 17 CI	18 VIIIA 2 He 10 Ne 18 Ar	
4	19	20 /Ca 38	21 SC 39	22 Ti 40	23 V 41	VIB 24 Cr 42	25 Mn 43	26 Fe	27 CO 45	28 <b>Ni</b> 46	29 Cu 47	30 Zn 48	31 Ga 49	50	33 <b>As</b> 51	34 Se	35 Br 53	38 Kr 54	dr
5	55	56	<b>Y</b> 57 *	Zr <sup>72</sup> Hf	Nb <sup>73</sup> Ta	Mo 74 W	тс <sup>75</sup> Re	Ru <sup>76</sup> Os	Rh 77 Ir	Pd 78 Pt	Ag <sup>79</sup> Au	Cd ®0 Hg	In <sup>81</sup> Tl	82 Pb	Sb <sup>83</sup> Bi	Те <sup>84</sup> Ро	I 85 At	85 Rn	no a b
2 benod		88 Ra	89 +	104 Rf	<sup>105</sup> На	106 Sg	Bh d-bl	108 Hs ock	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Unb	113 Uut	114 Uuq		116 Uuh lock	117 Uus	118 <b>Ulio</b>	
	f-block	Lanth Series Actini Series	; de	57 *La 89 +Ac	58 Ce 90 Th	59 Pr 91 Pa	60 Nd 92 U	61 Pm 93 Np	62 Sm 94 Pu	63 Eu 95 Am	64 Gd 96 Cm	65 Tb 97 Bk	66 Dy 98 Cf	67 Ho 99 Es	68 Er 100 Fm	69 Tm 101 Md	70 Yb 102 No	71 Lu 103 Lr	

#### **Periodic Table**



**Metalloids** – Have properties that fall in between those of metals and nonmetals



#### **Periodic Table**

		Gr	oup 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		- 20	IA					141		-									$\sim$	VIIIA
eg cture		1	H	¥A)			T				able	3			IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	He
さ	-	4	3	4	1		0			ner					5	6	7	8	9	10
g		2	Li	Be	7			@ A11	AboutGe	enstone	s.com				В	С	N	0	F	Ne
2		3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 CI	18 Ar
$\overline{c}$		~	19	20	111 B	IVB 22	VB 23	VIB 24	VIIB 25	26	VIIIB	28	- IB 29	11B 30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		4	к	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Со	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
$\boldsymbol{\nu}$			37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
		5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Мо		Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Те	Ι	Xe
		6	Cs	56 Ba	57 ×	72 Hf	73 <b>Ta</b>	74 W	75 Re	76 OS	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 TI	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	85 Rn
		C	87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
		7	Fr	Ra	4	Rf	Ha	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Unb	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo
		Period	s-bl	ock					d-bl	ock							p-bi	lock		
		1		Lantha		57	Collins of	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66 Daa	67	68	69	70	71
			f-block	Series		*La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
				Actinio Series		89 +AC	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 ND	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103
				o en rea																

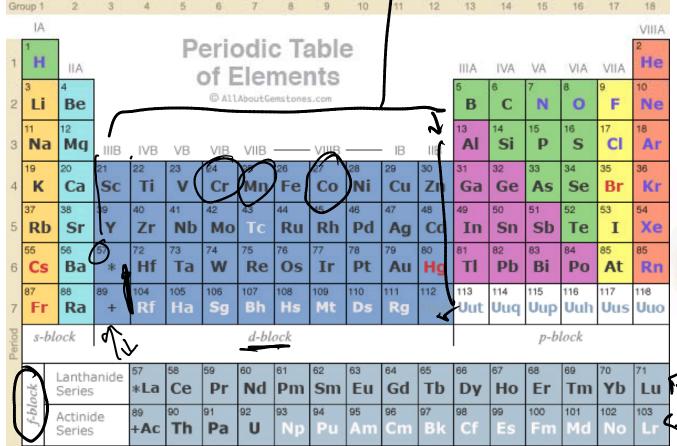




Alkali Metals



#### Periodic Table > complexes = color



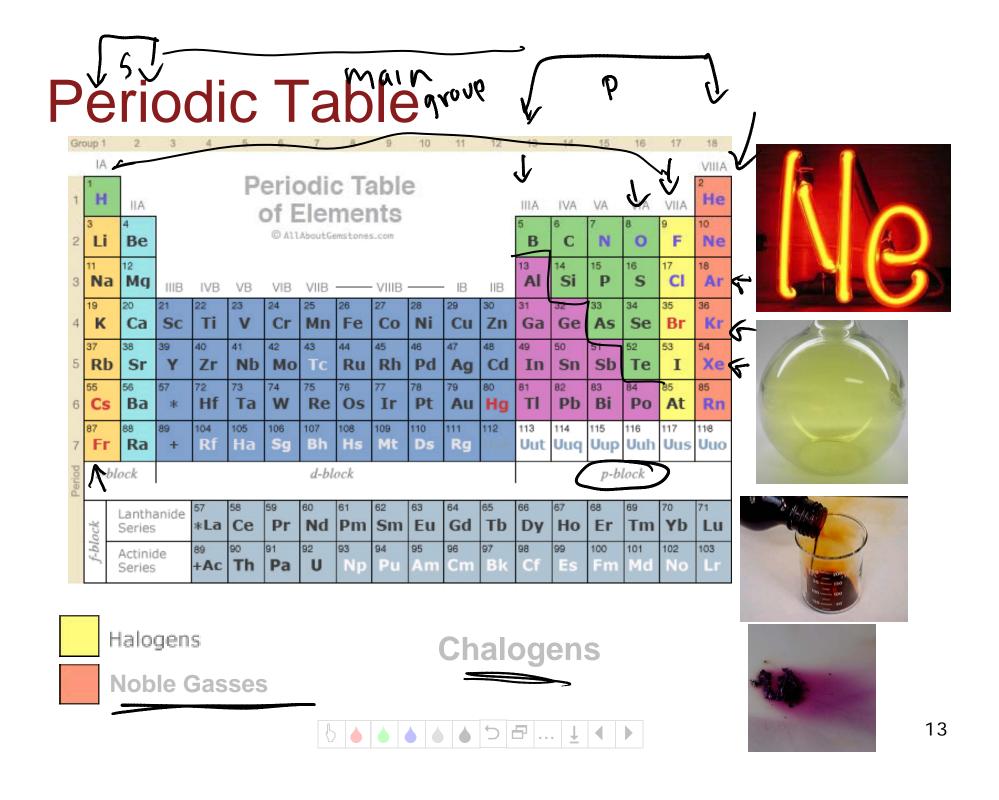




Transition Metals

Rare Earth Metals





#### Molecules

**Molecules** – are assemblies of two or more atoms tightly bound together. This "package" of atoms behaves like a single distinct object. Pure substance.

 $O_2$ v $O_3$ H - C - IIDiaxygen<br/>diatomic<br/>odorless<br/>gas - colorless<br/>mp/bp = 54.36 K / 90.20 KDiametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diametria<br/>Diam



#### Formulas

**Empirical (or simplest) formula** – gives only the relative number of atoms of each type in a molecule.

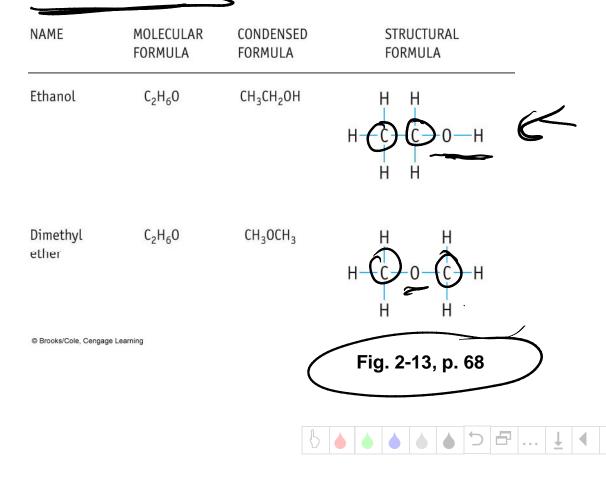
**Molecular formula –** the actual numbers and types of atom in a molecule

Name	Empirical	Molecular	
Water	H <sub>2</sub> O	H <sub>2</sub> O	ſ,
Peroxide	НО	$H_2O_2$	4
Ethanol	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	44
Dimethyl Ether	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O	4
		$\int C_2 H_6 - M_6 = E$	F
	5 ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ 5 ₽	$\dots \underline{1} \blacktriangleleft \blacksquare$	

#### Formulas

**Condensed formula** – show atoms in relation (how they are grouped) to each other without showing the bonds.

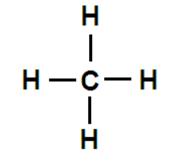
Structural formula – is a graphical depiction of the molecular structure.



#### Models

#### Methane

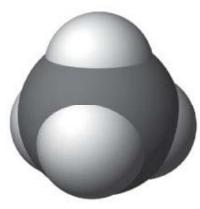












Simple perspective drawing © Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning

Plastic model

Ball-and-stick model

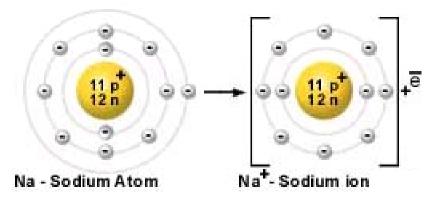
Space-filling model



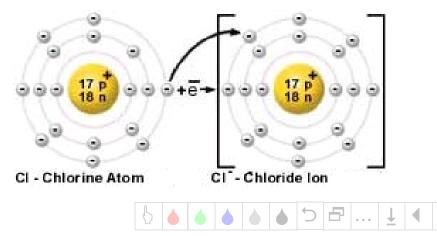
#### lons

**lons** – are charged particles. Occur when electrons are removed or added to a neutral atom or molecule.

**Cation** – an ion with a positive charge.

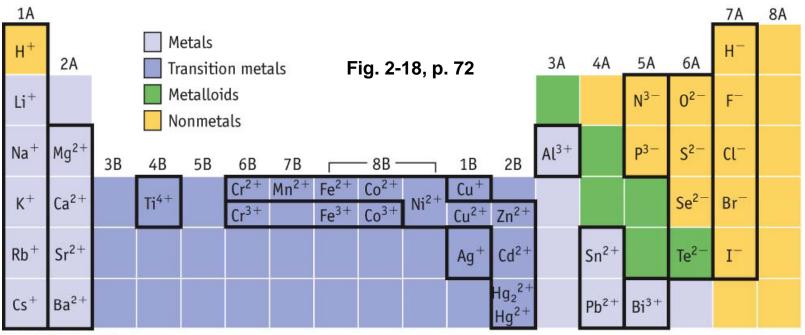


Anion – an ion with a negative charge.



#### **Monatomic Ions**

- Metals generally lose electrons and form cations.
- Nonmetals generally gain electrons and form anions.
- Groups  $1A 3A \rightarrow$  Lose electrons = Group Number
- Groups non-metals  $\rightarrow$  Gain electrons = 8 group number





### Ionic Compounds

**lonic Compounds -** are compounds that contain positively charged ions and negatively charged ions.

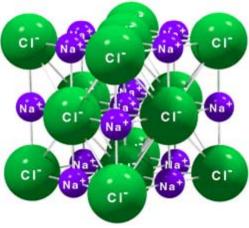
Na  $\rightarrow$  Na<sup>+</sup> + e<sup>-</sup> Cl + e<sup>-</sup>  $\rightarrow$  Cl<sup>-</sup>

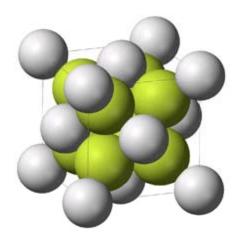
Na<sup>+</sup> + Cl<sup>-</sup> → NaCl

Metals + Nonmetals  $\rightarrow$  Ionic Compounds

 $Ca \rightarrow Ca^{2+} + 2e^{-}$ F + e^{-}  $\rightarrow$  F<sup>-</sup>

 $Ca^{2+} + F^{-} \rightarrow CaF_{2}$ 







#### **Polyatomic Ions**

## **Polyatomic Ion -** is a charged compound composed of two or more atoms bonded together.

ormula	Name	Formula	Name				
ATION: Positi	ve Ion						
NH₄+	ammonium ion						
NIONS: Nega	tive Ions						
lased on a Gro	oup 4A element	Based on a Gr	oup 7A element				
N-	cyanide ion	CIO-	hypochlorite ion				
H <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> -	acetate ion	Cl02-	chlorite ion				
0 <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	carbonate ion	ClO <sub>3</sub> -	chlorate ion				
C0 <sub>3</sub> -	hydrogen carbonate ion (or bicarbonate ion)	Cl04-	perchlorate ion				
ased on a Gro	oup 5A element	Based on a Group 6A element					
0 <sub>2</sub> -	nitrite ion	OH-	hydroxide ion				
03-	nitrate ion	S032-	sulfite ion				
043-	phosphate ion	S04 <sup>2-</sup>	sulfate ion				
P042-	hydrogen phosphate ion	HS0 <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	hydrogen sulfate io				
2PO4-	dihydrogen phosphate ion		(or bisulfate ion)				

#### TABLE 2.4 Formulas and Names of Some Common Polyatomic Ions

Table 2-4, p. 74

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