

Announcements – Lecture II – Tuesday, May 21st

- 1) Class web site : www.chem.umass.edu/genchem ... all lower case
- 2) First lab : Tuesday, May 28th.
- 3) First quiz : TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND.
no make-ups ... 2 allowed absences.

1.4 Unit Conversions

a) Dimensional Analysis

- a) 4.5×10^5 X b) 4.5×10^7 ✓
c) 45 d) 0.45
e) Oops ... I made a mistake

1.4a Example_2

A field is 100m long by 45m wide. What is the area in cm^2 ? ($1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$)

To illustrate the power of dimensional analysis, first find the area in m^2 and then do the conversion to cm^2 .

$$A_{\text{area}} = 100\text{m} \times 45\text{m} = 4.5 \times 10^3 \text{m}^2$$

$$4.5 \times 10^3 \text{m}^2 = \frac{4.5 \times 10^3 \text{m} \cdot \text{m}}{1 \text{m}} \times \frac{100 \text{cm}}{1 \text{m}} = 4.5 \times 10^5 \text{cm} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\frac{4.5 \times 10^5 \text{cm} \cdot \text{m}}{1 \text{m}} \times \frac{100 \text{cm}}{1 \text{m}} = 4.5 \times 10^7 \text{cm} \cdot \text{cm} = 4.5 \times 10^7 \text{cm}^2$$

1.4 Unit Conversions

b) Unit Conversions Using Density

1.4b Example_1

The density of whole blood at 37°C is $1.06 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$.

What is the mass, in grams of a 15.0 cm^3 sample of blood?

a) 15.9g ✓
c) Neither a or b

b) 14.2g
d) Tom I am clueless!

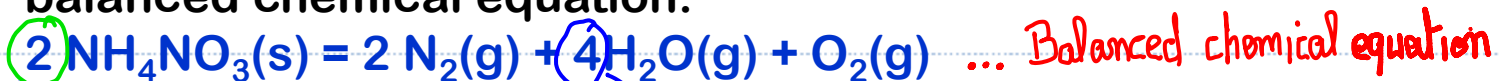
$$1.06 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3} = \frac{1.06 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3}$$

$$\frac{15.0 \text{ cm}^3}{1} \times \frac{1.06 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ cm}^3} = 15.9 \text{ g}$$

1.4 Unit Conversions

Unit Conversions using Balanced Chemical Equations

Ammonium Nitrate decomposes explosively according to the following balanced chemical equation:



If 3.4 moles (the chemists unit of quantity) decomposes, how many moles of gaseous water are produced.

$$\frac{3.4 \text{ mol } \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3}{2 \text{ NH}_4\text{NO}_3} \times \frac{4 \text{ H}_2\text{O}}{1} = 6.8 \text{ mol H}_2\text{O}$$

2.2 Elements and the Periodic Table Nomenclature ... Some Memorization

1A	2A	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B	8B	8B	1B	2B	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8
H ⁺												Al ³⁺		N ³⁻	O ²⁻	F ⁻	
Li ⁺	Mg ²⁺													P ³⁻	S ²⁻	Cl ⁻	
Na ⁺	Ca ²⁺														Se ²⁻	Br ⁻	
K ⁺	Sr ²⁺														Te ²⁻	I ⁻	
Rb ⁺																	
Cs ⁺	Ba ²⁺																

No readily discernible charges!

Monoatomic cations ... retain their parent name

Na : Sodium

Na⁺ : Sodium

Monoatomic anions ... end in 'ide'

O : Oxygen

O²⁻ : Oxide

2.1 The Structure of the Atom

a) Components of an Atom

$$* 2: 1 \text{ amu} = 1.66054 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

Name	Symbol	Mass (g)	Charge	Mass (amu) ^{*2}
PROTON	$\overset{+}{p}$	1.673×10^{-24}	+1	1.0073
NEUTRON	$\overset{0}{n}$	1.675×10^{-24}	0	1.0087
ELECTRON	$\overset{-}{e}$	9.109×10^{-28}	-1	0.0005

a) Chemists tend to ignore the mass of the electron.

b) # PROTONS ... atom determinant ... **ATOMIC NUMBER** ...

(Z)

c) # NEUTRONS ... other mass contributor ... # PROTONS + # NEUTRONS = **MASS NUMBER** ...

(A)

d) # ELECTRONS ... determines the overall charge:

- # ELECTRONS = # PROTONS ; NEUTRAL
- # ELECTRONS > # PROTONS ; ANION
- # ELECTRONS < # PROTONS ; CATION

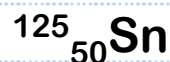
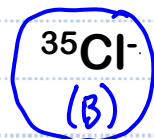
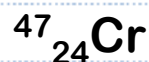
$\overset{A}{\underset{Z}{X}}$ → assigned symbol ... carbon = C

2.1 The Structure of the Atom

b) Atomic Number, Mass Number, and Atomic Symbols

2.1b Example_1

Which if any of the following species has the same number of Neutrons as it does Electrons?



(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

		# Protons	# Neutrons	# Electrons
	${}^{47}_{24}\text{Cr}$	24	23	24
	${}^{24}\text{Mg}^{2+}$	12	12	10
A)	${}^{59}\text{Co}^{2+}$	27	32	25
B)	${}^{35}\text{Cl}^-$	17	18	18
C)	${}^{125}_{50}\text{Sn}$	50	75	50
D)	${}^{90}\text{Sr}$	38	52	38