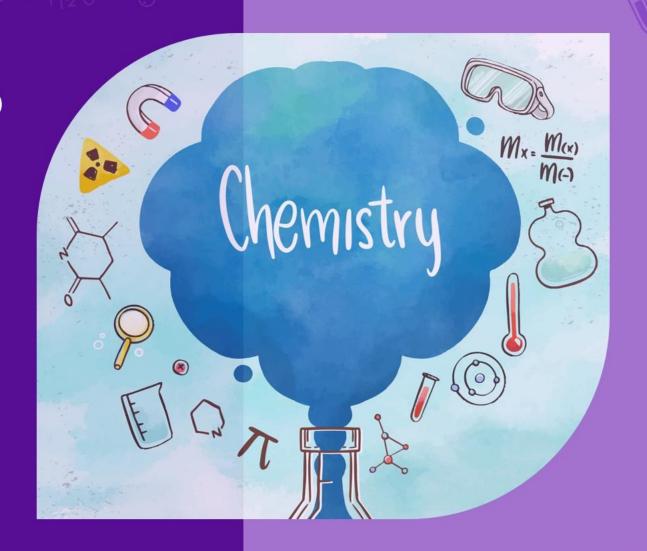
ENGINEERING ADMISSION PROGRAM 2020

CHEMISTRY

LECTURE : C-01

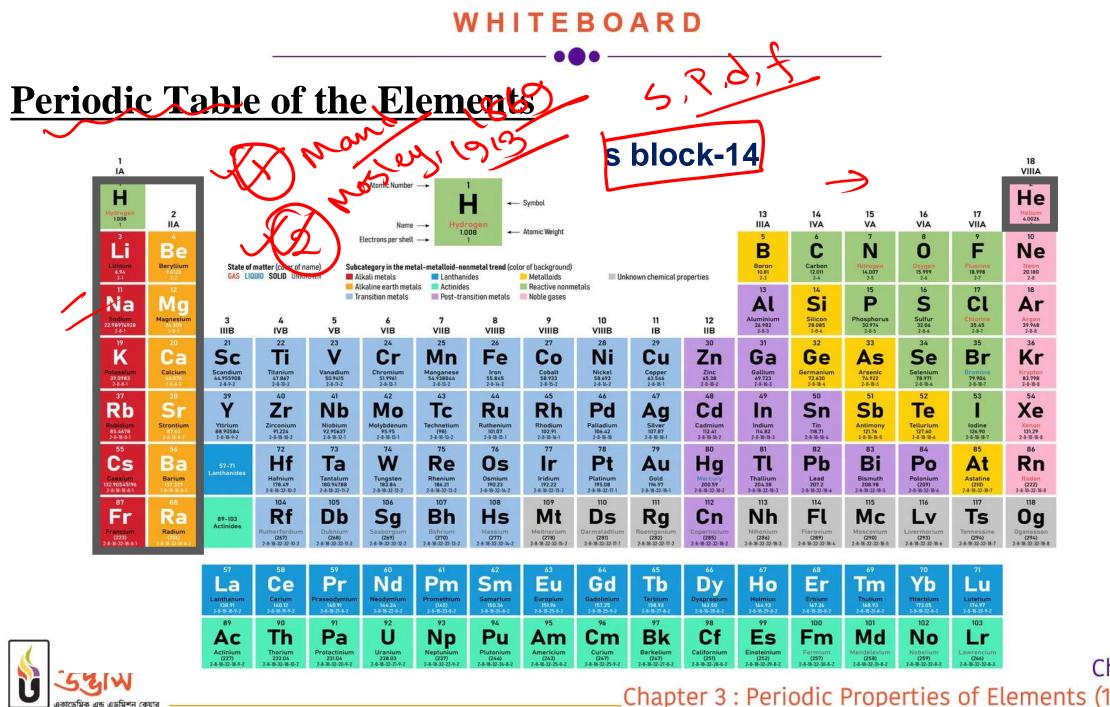
CHAPTER 3 : PERIODIC PROPERTIES OF ELEMENTS





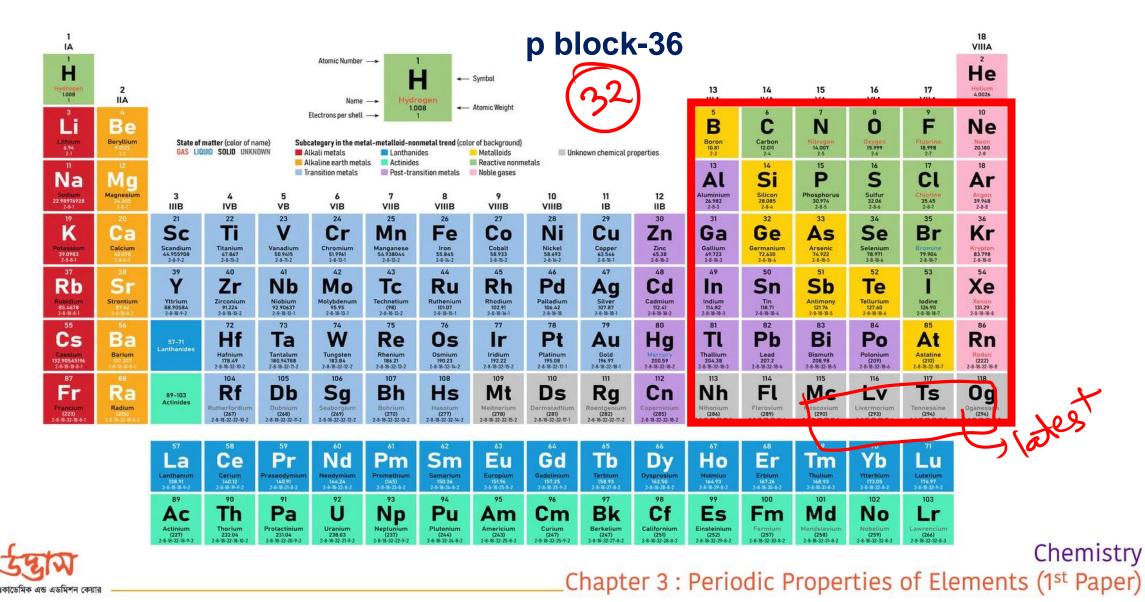
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Chemistry

Periodic Table of the Elements



Periodic Table of the Elements

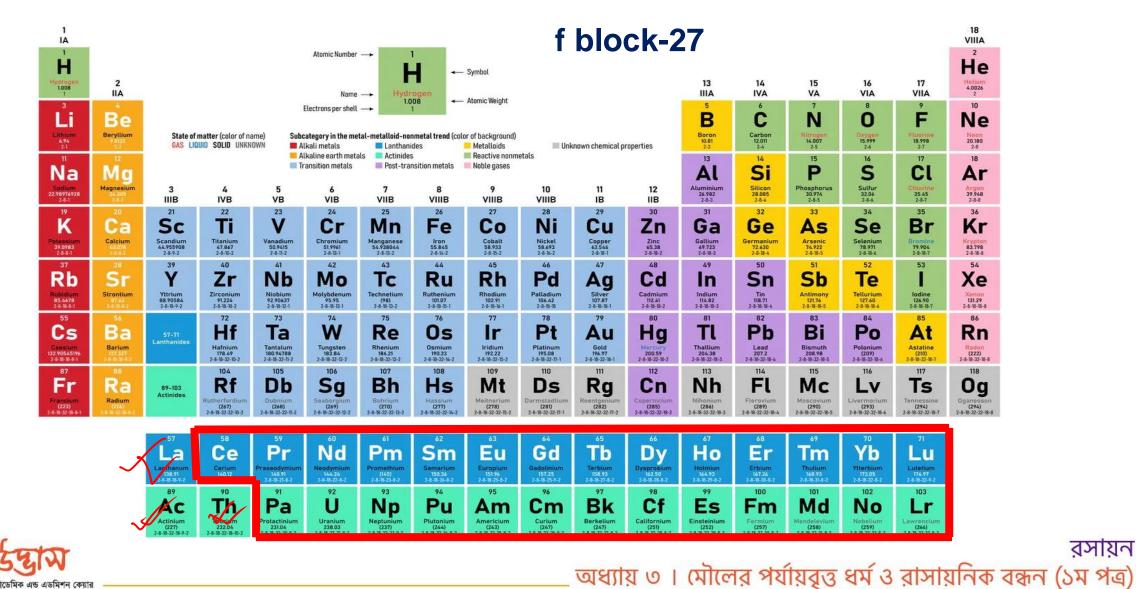
									//								
1 IA					Atomic Number				d b	loc	k-41						18 VIIIA 2
H					Atomic Nomber	and the second se	- 1	- Symbol					.,			17	He
1.008 1 3	2 IIA	í.		7	Name	Hydr	ogen	- Atomic Weight				13 IIIA 5	14 IVA 6	15 VA 7	16 VIA 8	17 VIIA 9	4.0026 2 10
Li	Be	Chaine and	matter (color of n				n and a large of (as)	or of background)				Baran	Carbon	N	Oxvoen	Flugrine	Ne
6.94 2-1 11	90122 2-7 12		UID SOLID UNKN	NOWN E AL	kali metals kaline earth met	Lanthani als Actinide	ides s	Metalloids		nown chemical p	roperties	10.81 2-3 13	12.011 2-4 14	14.007 2-5 15	15.999 2-6 16	18.998 2-7 17	20.180 2-8 18
Na	Mg	3	4	■ Tr 5	ansition metals 6	Post-tra 7	nsition metals 8	Noble gases	10	11	12	Aluminium	Silicon	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Cl	Argon
22.98976928 2-8-1 19	24.305 7-8-2 20	шв	IVB	vв	VIB	VIIB	VIIIB	VIIIB	VIIIB	іВ	IIB	26.982 2-8-3 31	28.085 2-8-4 32	30.974 2-8-5 33	32.06 2-8-6 34	35.45 2-8-7 35	39,948 2-8-8 36
K	Ca	Scandium 44.955908	Ti Titanium	Vanadium	Cr	Manganese 54.938044	Fe	Co Cobalt 58.933	Nickel	Cu Copper 63.546	Zn Zinc 65.38	Ga	Ge	As Arsenic	Se	Bromine	Krypton
39.0983 2-8-8-1 37	40.078 2-8-8-2 3B	2-8-9-2 39	47.867 2-8-10-2 40	50.9415 2-8-11-2 41	51.9961 2-8-13-1 42	2-8-13-2 43	2-8-34-2	2-8-15-2 45	58.693 2-8-16-2 46	63.546 2-8-18-1 47	2-8-18-2 48	69.723 2-8-18-3 49	72.630 2-8-18-4 50	74.922 2-8-18-5 51	78.971 2-8-18-6 52	79.904 2-8-18-7 53	83.798 2-8-18-8 54
Rb Rubidium 85.4678	Sr Strontium	Y Yttrium 88,90584	Zr	Niobium	Molybdenum 95.95 2-8-18-13-1	Tc Technetium	Ru Ruthenium	Rhodium	Palladium	Ag Silver	Cd Cadmium 112.41	Indium	Sn Tin 118.71 2-8-18-18-4	Sb Antimony 12176	Te Tellurium	lodine 126.90	Xe
2-8-18-8-1 55	2-6-18-8-2 56	2-8-18-9-2	91.224 2-8-18-10-2 72	92.90637 2-8-18-12-1 73	74	(98) 2-8-18-13-2 75	2-8-18-15-1 76	102.91 2-8-18-16-1 77	2-8-18-18 78	2-8-18-18-1 79	2-8-18-18-2 80	2-8-18-18-3 81	82	2-8-18-18-5 83	2-8-18-18-6 84	2-8-18-18-7 85	2-8-18-18-8 86
Cs Caesium 132.90545196	Ba Barium	57-71 Lanthanides	Hafnium 178.49	Tantalum 180.94788	W Tungsten 183.84	Re Rhenium 186.21	Osmium 190.23	Iridium 192.22	Platinum 195,08	Au Gold 196.97	Hg Mercury 200.59 2-8-38-32-38-2	TL Thallium 204.38	Pb Lead 207.2	Bismuth 208.98	Potonium (209) 2-8-38-32-18-6	At Astatine (210)	Rn Radon (222)
2-8-18-18-8-1 87	88		2-8-18-32-18-2 104	2-8-18-32-11-2 105	2-8-18-32-12-2 106	2-8-18-32-13-2 107	2-8-18-32-14-2 108	2-8-18-32-15-2 109	2-8-18-32-17-1 110	2-8-18-32-18-1 111	112	2-8-18-32-18-3 113	2-8-18-32-18-4 114 FL	2-8-18-32-18-5 115	116	2-8-18-32-18-7 117 T	2-8-18-32-18-8
Francium (223)	Ra Radium	89-103 Actinides	Rf Rutherfordium	Db Dubnium (268)	Sg Seaborgium (269)	Bh Bohrium (270)	Hs Hassium (277)	Meitnerium (278)	Ds Darmstadtium (281)	Rg Roentgenium (282)	Cn Copernicium (285)	Nh Nihonium (286)	Flerovium (289)	Mc Moscovium (290)	LV Livermorium (293)	TS Tennessine (294)	Og Oganesso (294)
2-8-18-32-18-8-1			58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	2-8-18-32-32-18-3	2-8-18-32-32-18-4	2-8-18-32-32-18-5	2-8-18-32-32-18-6	2-8-18-32-32-18-7	2-8-18-32-32-18
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
		Lanthanum 138.91 2-6-18-18-1-2 89	Cerium 140.12 2.616 19.0-2 90	Praseodymium 140.91 2-8-8-21-8-2 91	Neodymium 144.24 7-8-16-72-8-7 92	Promethium (145) 2-6-16-73-8-2 93	Samarium 150.36 2.8-18-74-8-2 94	Europium 151.96 2-8-8-25-8-2 95	Gadolinium 157.25 2-8-18-25-7-2 96	Terbium 158.93 2-8-8-77-5-2 97	Dysprosium 162.50 7-8-18-78-8-7 98	Hoimiun 164.93 7-8-8-27-8-7 99	Erbium 167.26 2-8-18-32-8-2 100	Thulium 168.93 2-8-18-31-8-2 101	Ytterbium 173.05 2-6-18-12-8-2 102	Lutetium 174.97 2-8-18-32-9-2 103	
		Actinium	Th	Pa	Uranium	Np	Pu	Americium	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	
		(227)	232.04	231.04 2-8-18-32-28-9-2	238.03 2-8-18-32-71-9-2	(237) 2-8-18-32-72-9-2	(244) 2-8-18-32-24-8-2	(243) 2-8-18-32-25-8-2	(247) 2-8-18-32-25-9-2	(247) 2-8-18-32-27-8-2	(251) 2-8-18-32-28-8-2	(252) 2-8-18-32-29-8-2	(257) 2-8-18-32-30-8-2	(258) 2-8-18-32-31-8-2	(259) 2-8-18-32-32-8-2	(266) 2-8-18-32-32-8-3	



Chemistry

Chapter 3 : Periodic Properties of Elements (1st Paper)

Periodic Table of the Elements



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□ s-block elements:

1(IA) & 2(IIA) and He are included in s-block

Number of elements is 14

general electronic configuration -> vs⁻²

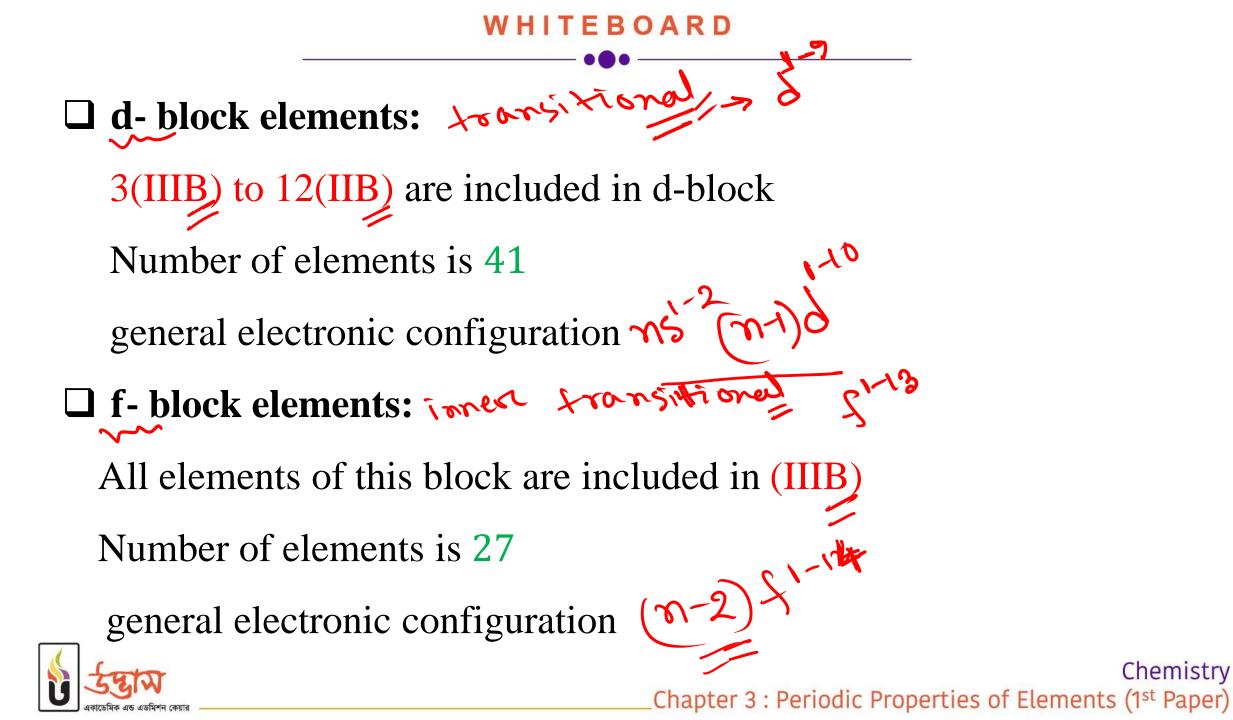
p-block elements:

ment an 2000 13(IIIA) to 18(Zero group)(except He) are included in p-block Number of elements is 36

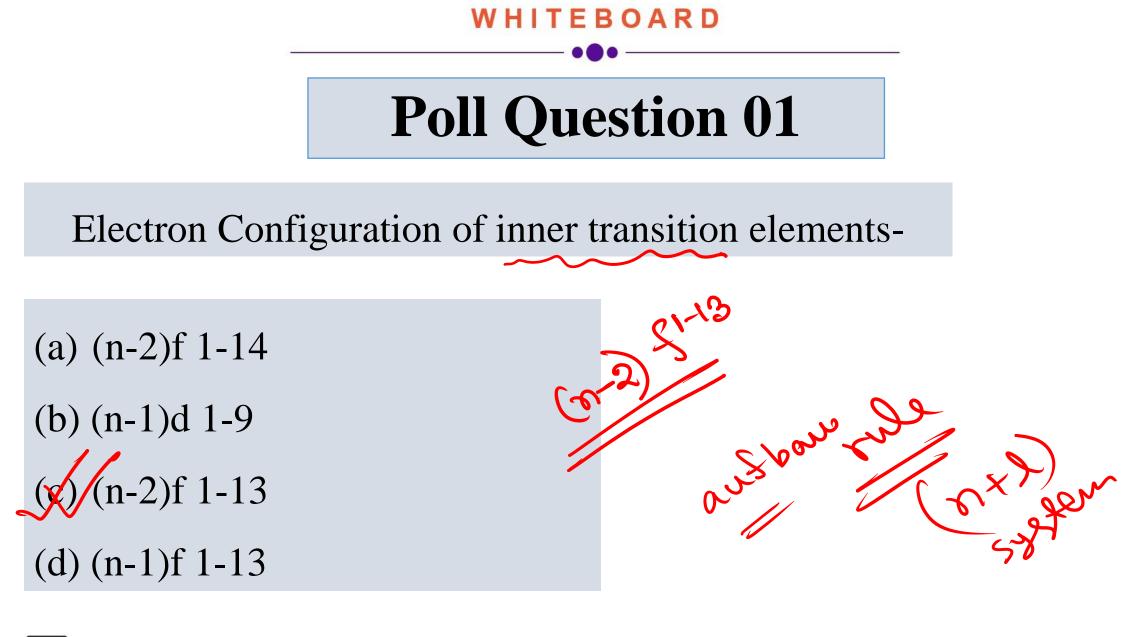
s and p block elements are representative elements 2-1917

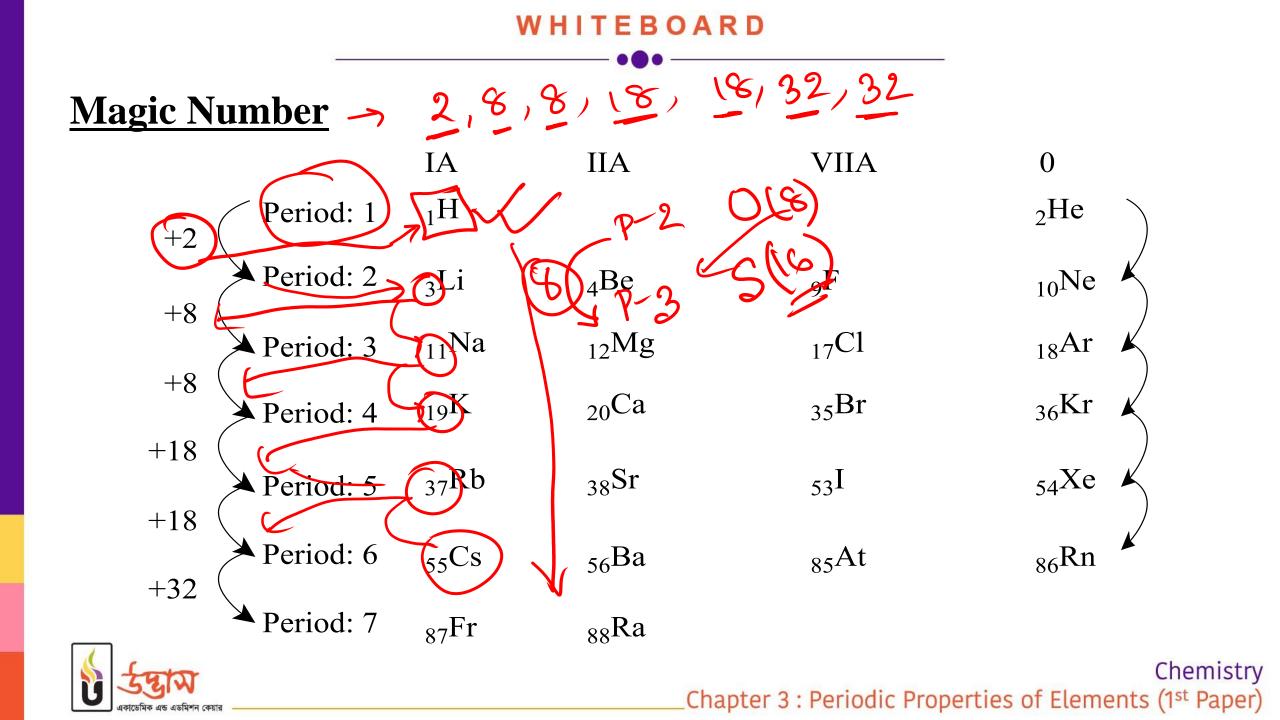
general electronic configuration -6^{4}



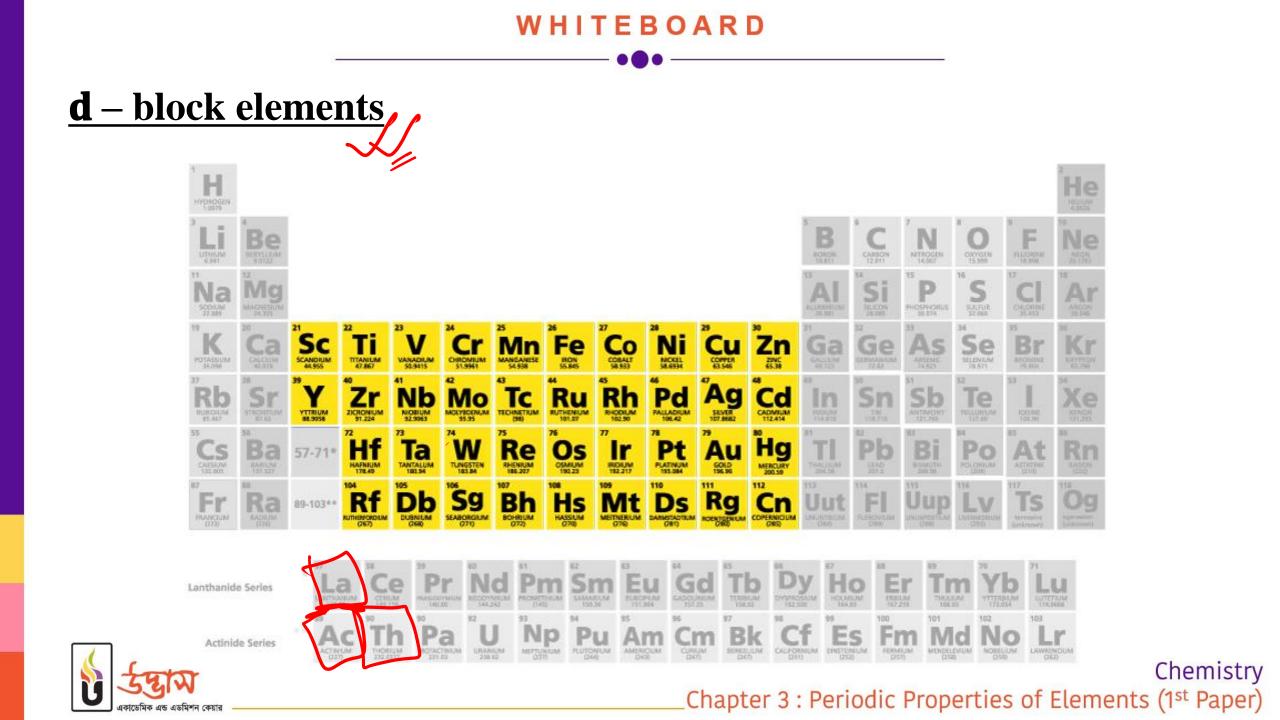


Chemistry





WHITEBOARD **Determination of position of elements in periodic table Determination of group of elements** 25 s- plock Number of electrons in outer most shell [Subgroup A] p-block = Total number of electrons in outer most shell (sum of e^- in ns & np) +10 d-block Total number of electrons in (n-1) d+ns orbital [If the summation is 8, 9, 10 then the element is of Group VIII and if it is 11,12 then of Group IB & Group IIB] [Subgroup B] \succ f-block = IIIB Determination of period of elements The value of rincipal quantum number (n) is the period of that element.



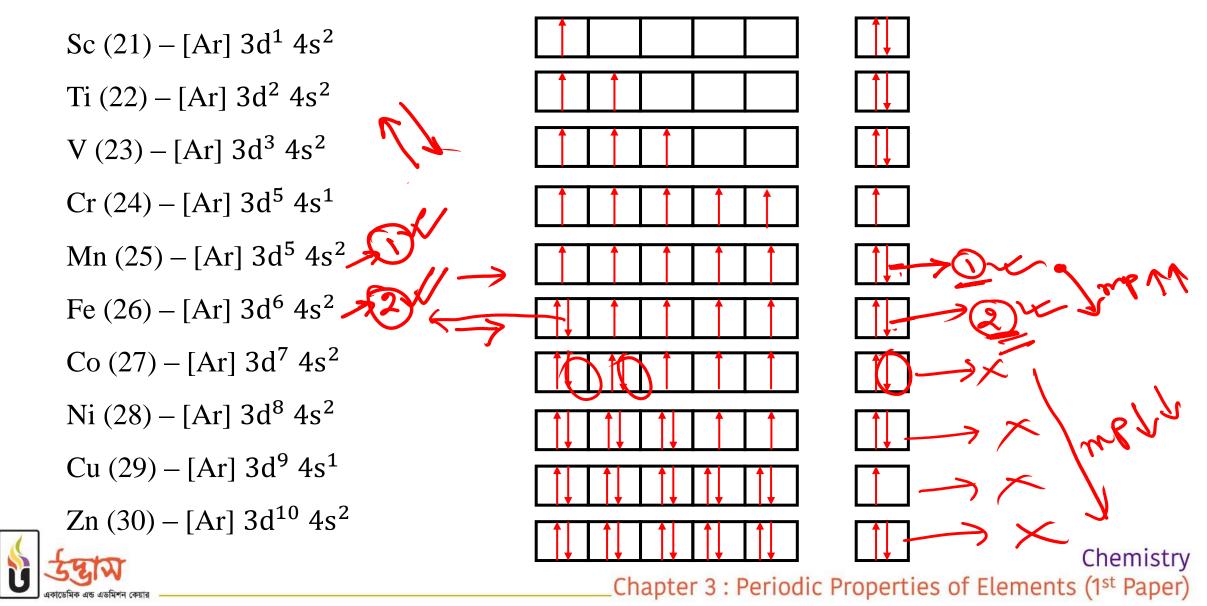


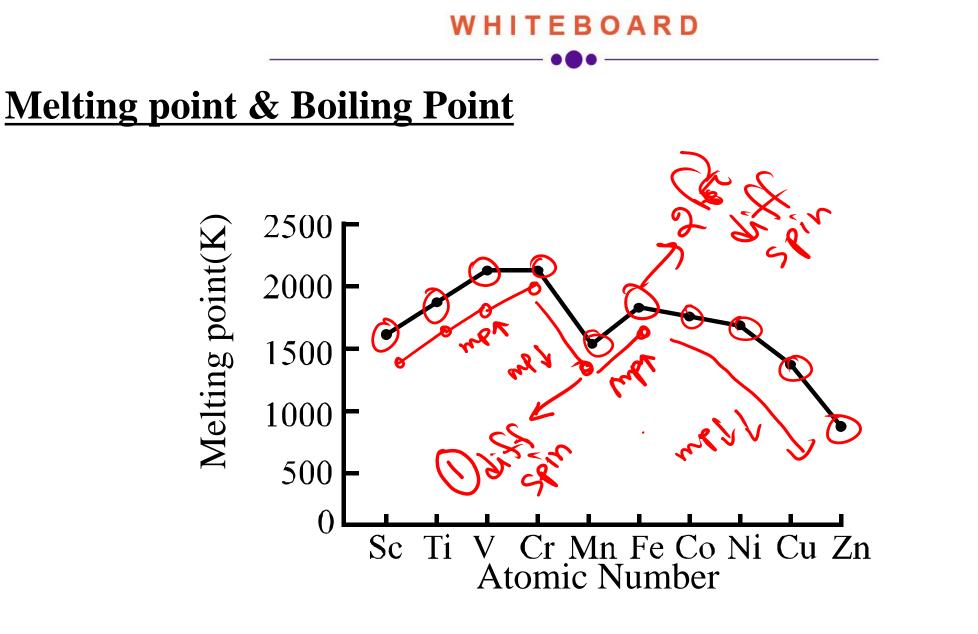
<u>**d**</u>-block elements

general electronic configuration (n-1)d¹⁻¹⁰ns¹⁻² Sc Ti V Cr Mn Fe Co Ni Cu Zn



Electron Configuration





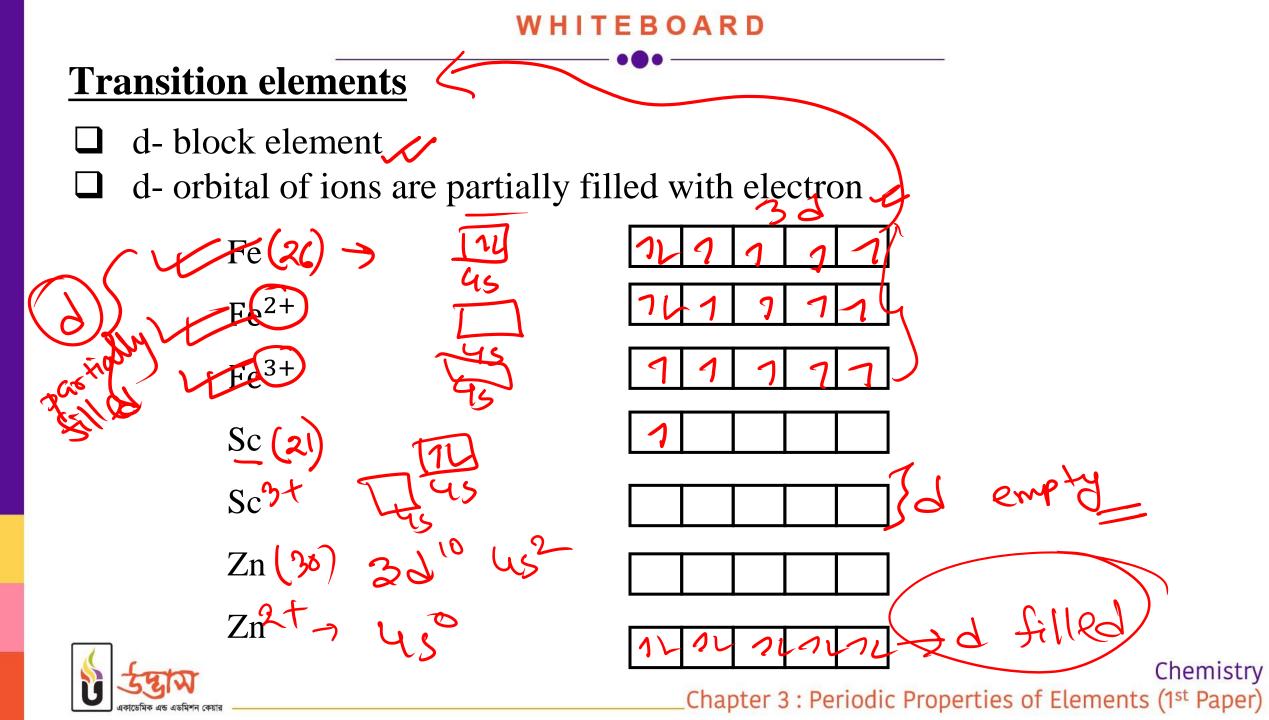


Change of melting point with gradual change of atomic number

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All transition elements are d- block, but all d-block elements are not transition elements Je Se " _ O





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Poll Question 02
Electron Configuration of
$$Fe^{2+}$$
 ion-
(a) $[Ar]4s^0 3d^6$

(-) L'_ (b) $[Ar]4s^2 3d^4$

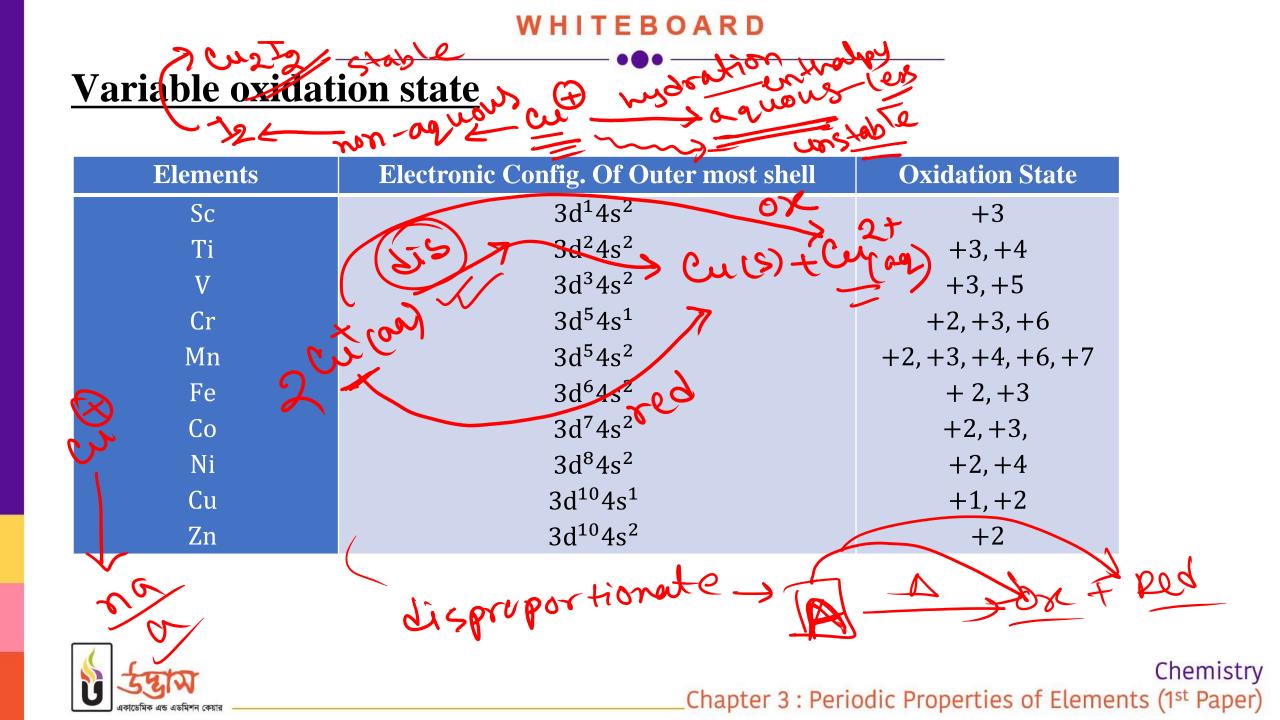




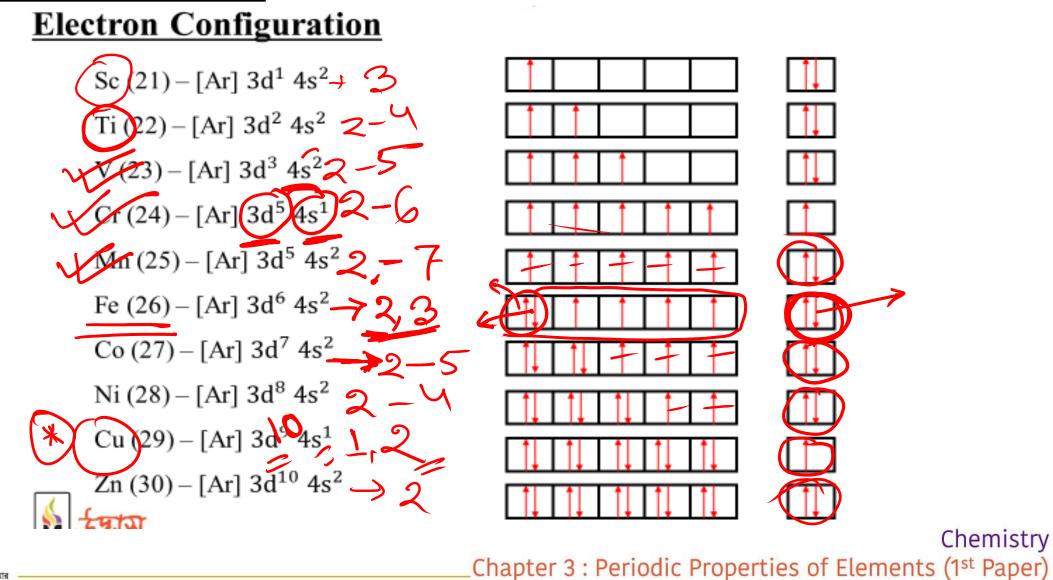
General Characteristics of Transition Elements

Variable oxidation state Act as catalyst Form complex ions Form colored compounds Exhibit paramagnetism





Variable oxidation state



Chemistry

Act as catalyst \mathcal{M} multiple $O.S \Rightarrow bond T$ every \mathcal{M} Fe is used as catalyst in the manufacture of $\mathcal{M}H_3$ by Haber Bosch process. $N_2(g) + 3H_2(g) \xrightarrow{Fe}_{50^{\circ}C} \mathcal{M}H_3(g)$ \mathcal{M} Suppose Area increase definition of $\mathcal{M}H_3(g)$ \mathcal{M} Suppose $\mathcal{M}H_3(g)$

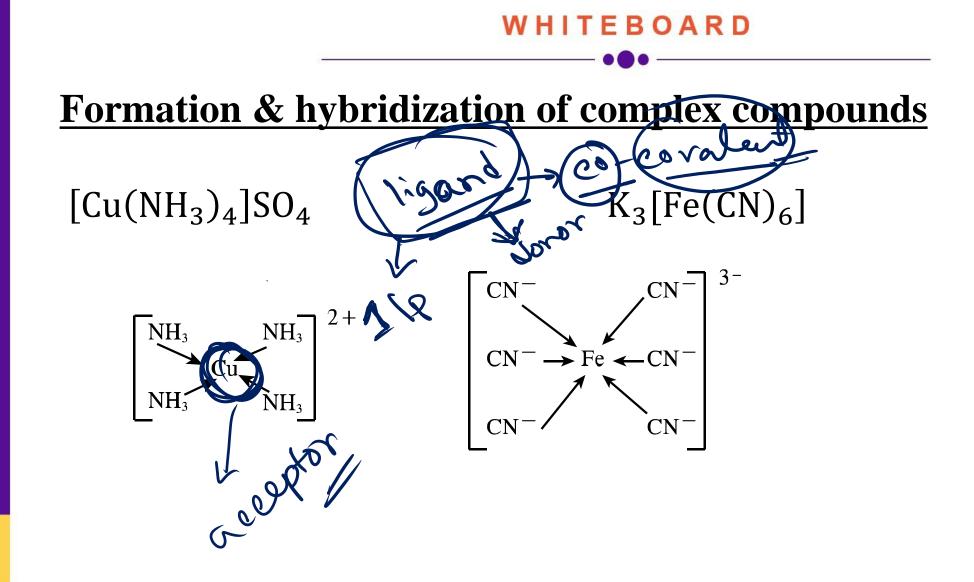
Ni is used as catalyst for transforming unsaturated hydrocarbons into a saturated one.

$$CH_2 = CH_2 + H_2 \underbrace{\underset{200^{\circ}C}{\text{Ni}}}_{\text{CH}_3 - CH_3 \textcircled{CH}_3}$$

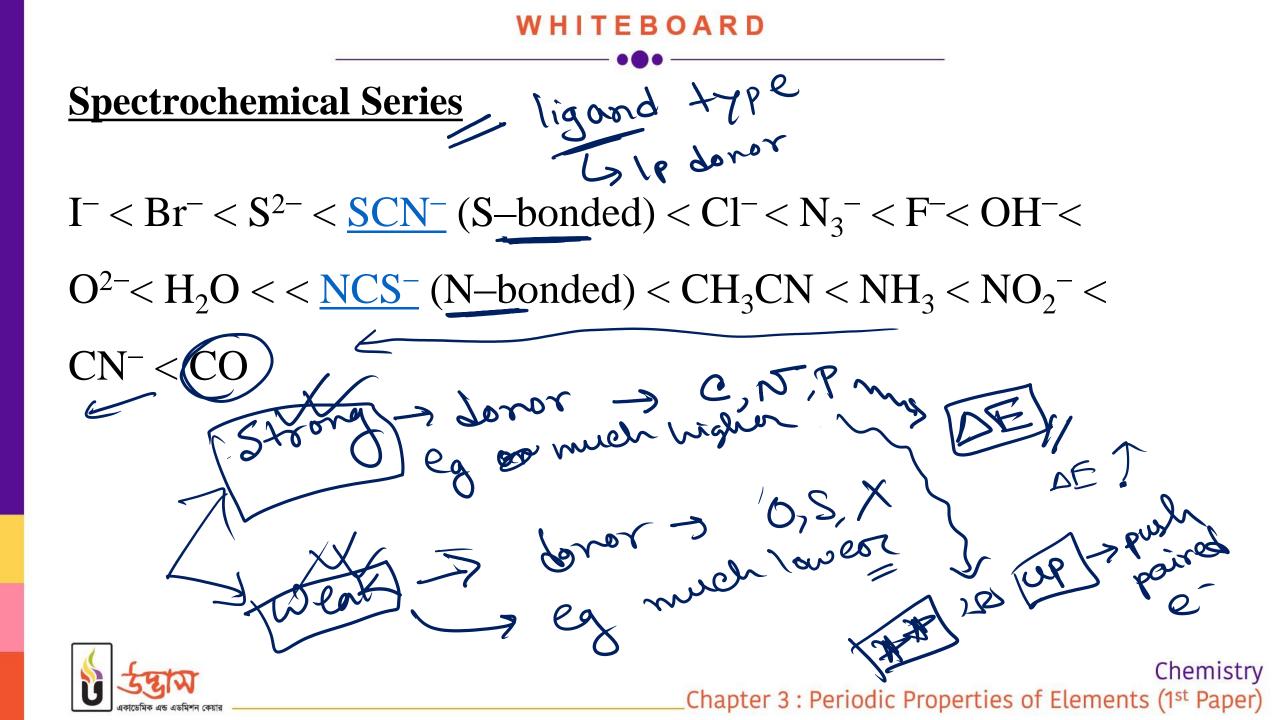
In the dehydrogenation reaction for preparing ethanal from ethanol, Cu is used as catalyst.

$$CH_{3}CH_{2}OH \xrightarrow{Cu}_{300^{\circ}C}CH_{3}CHO + H_{2}$$

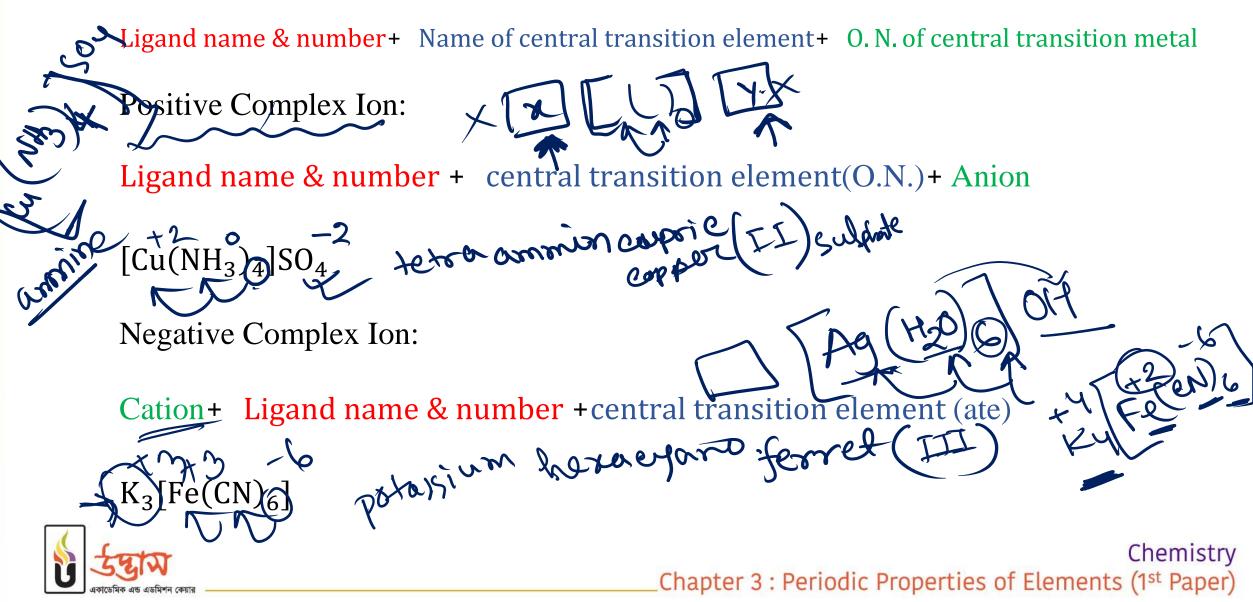








Nomenclature of Complex Compounds



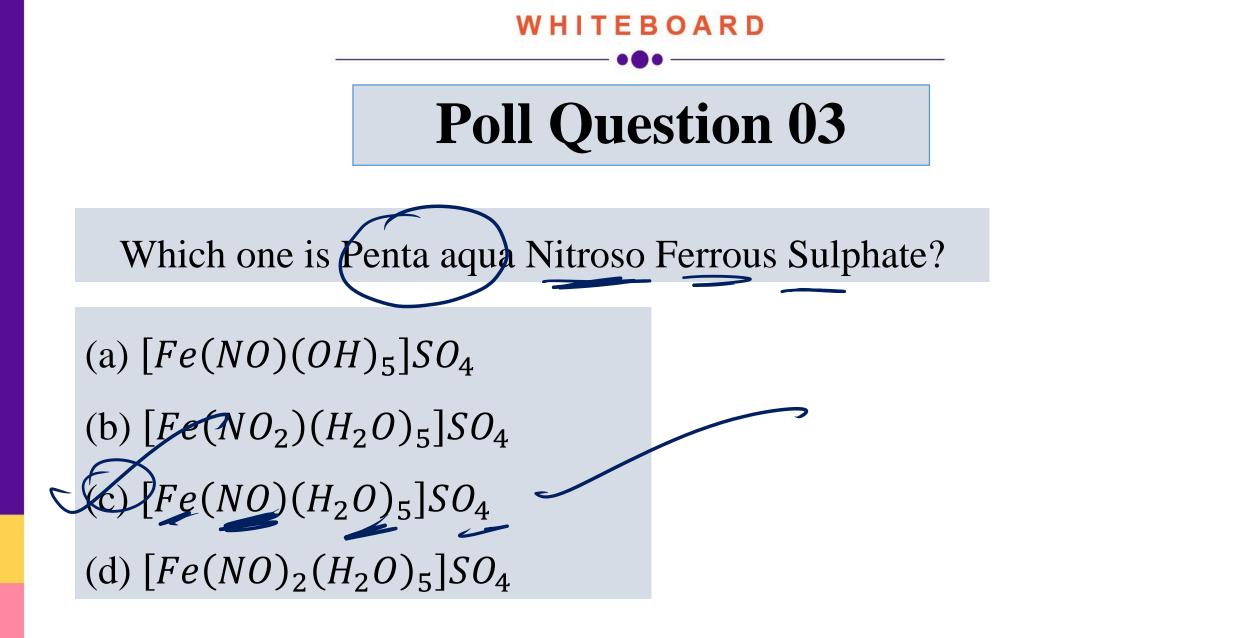
Nomenclature of Complex Compounds

Ligand name & number

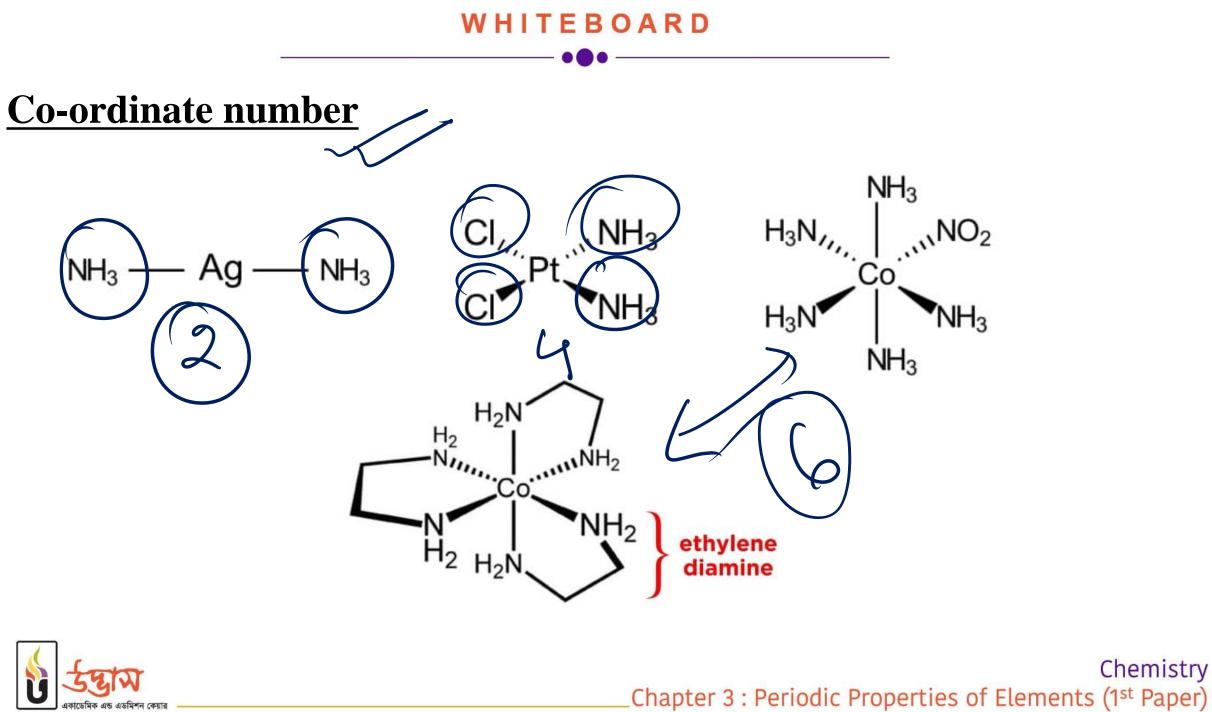
A prefix indicating the number must be added behind every ligand

Ligand	Name	Number of Ligands	Prefix
∕∂H [−]	hydroxo	L	—
NH ₃	**Ammine	2	di
H ₂ 0 -	Aqua	3	tri
Cl- 🗸	Chloro	A	tetra
CN ⁻	*Cyano		
CNS- 🗸	thiocyanato		
NO/NO ⁺	*Nitroso		
02-	ОХО		
CO	*Carbonyl		

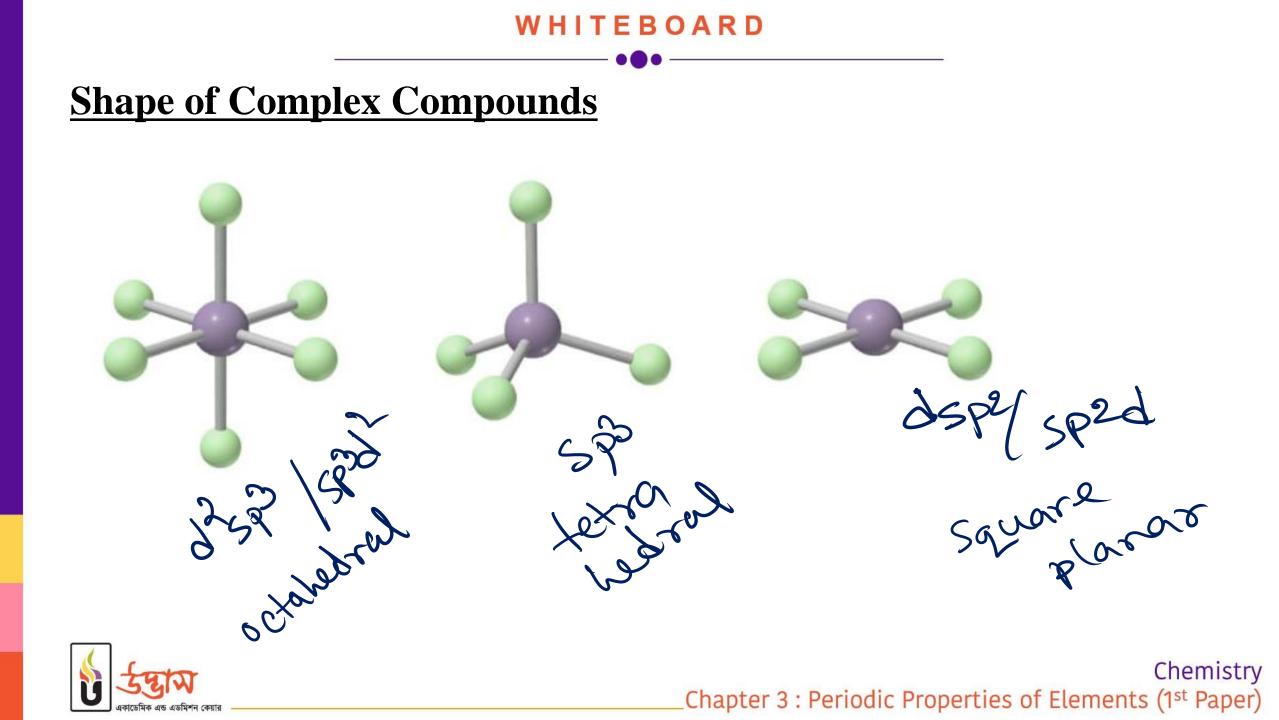


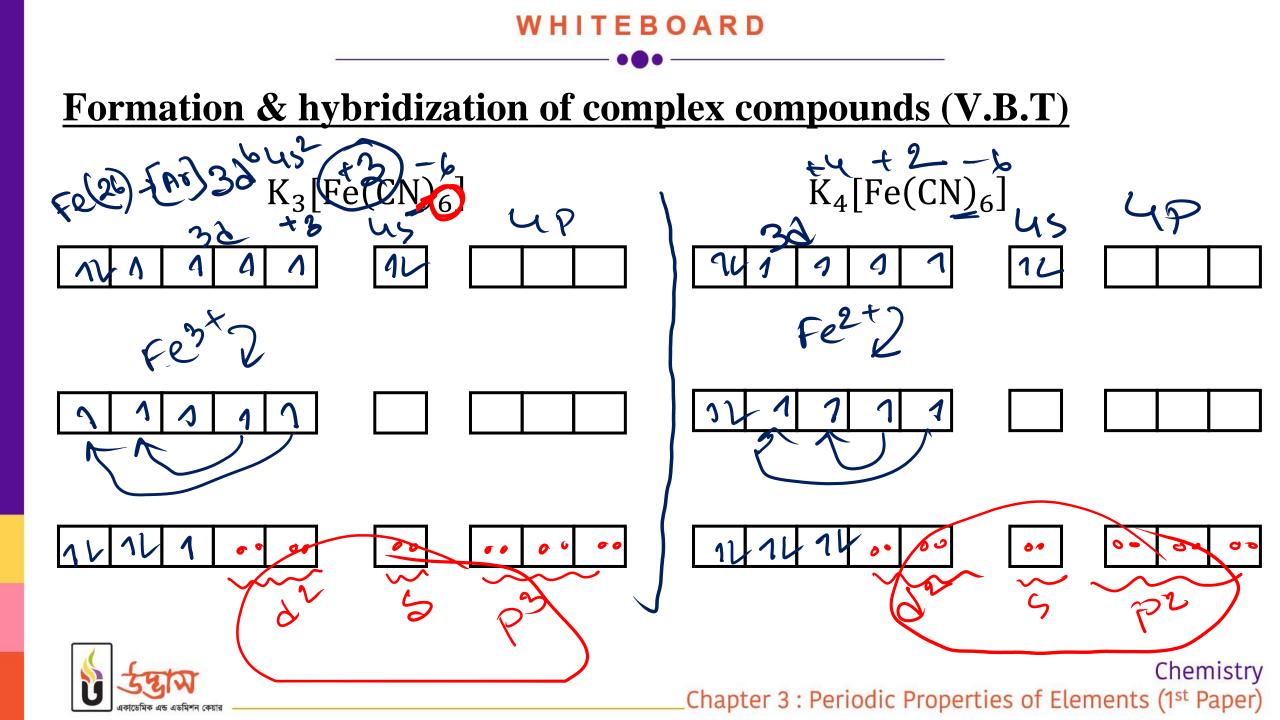






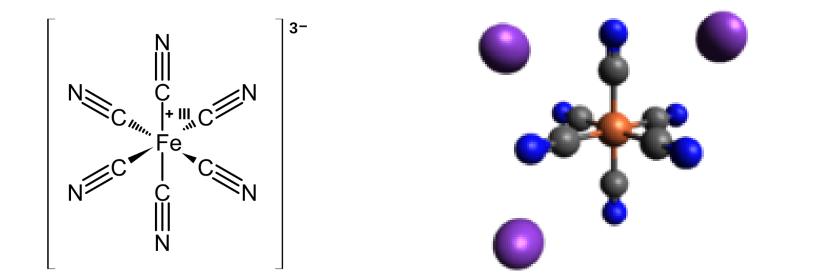
Chemistry



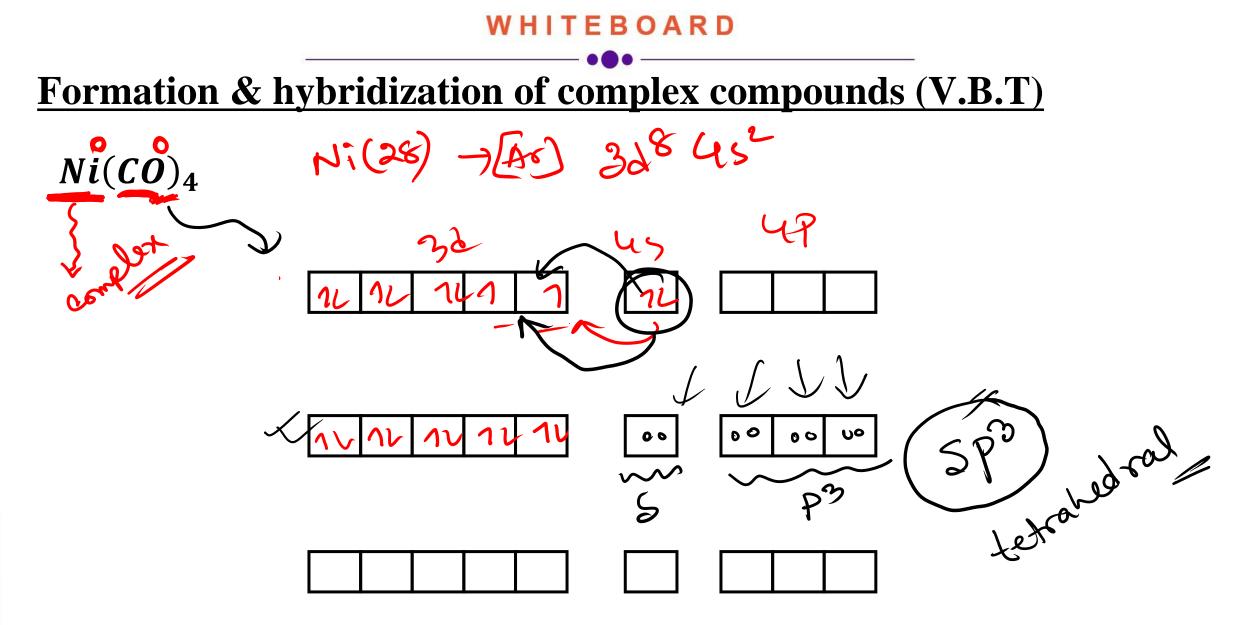




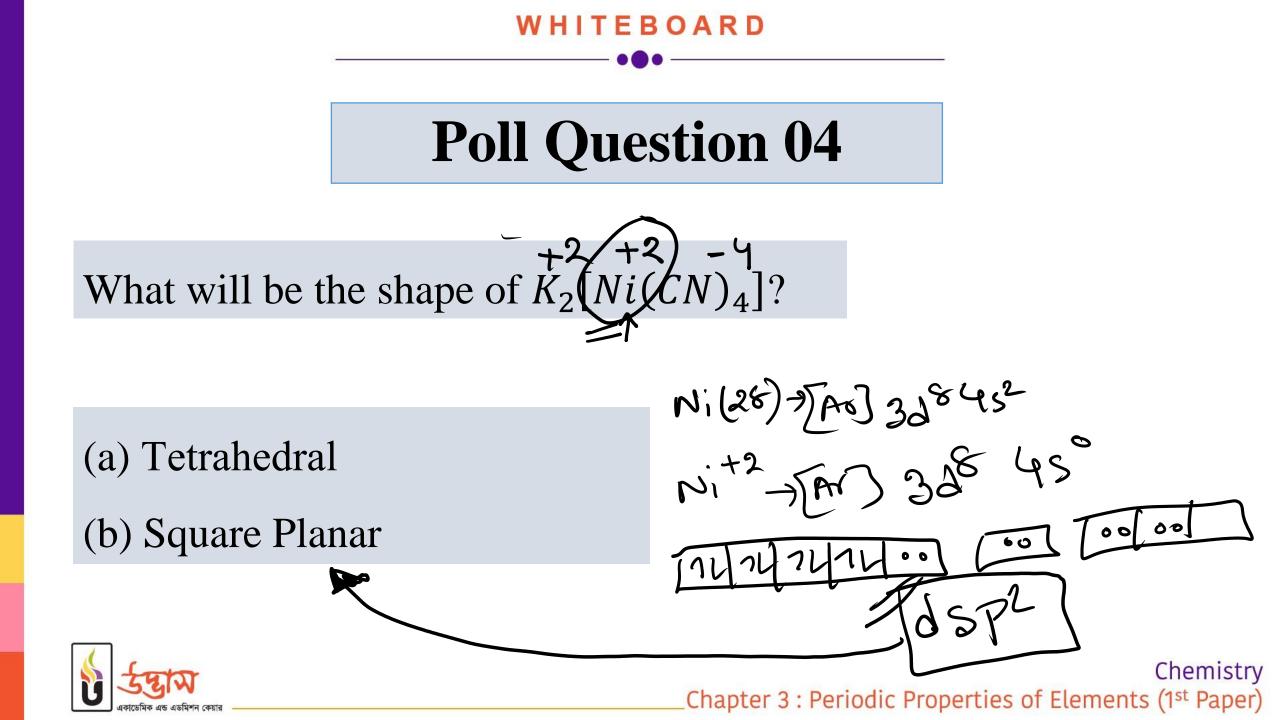
Formation & hybridization of complex compounds (V.B.T)

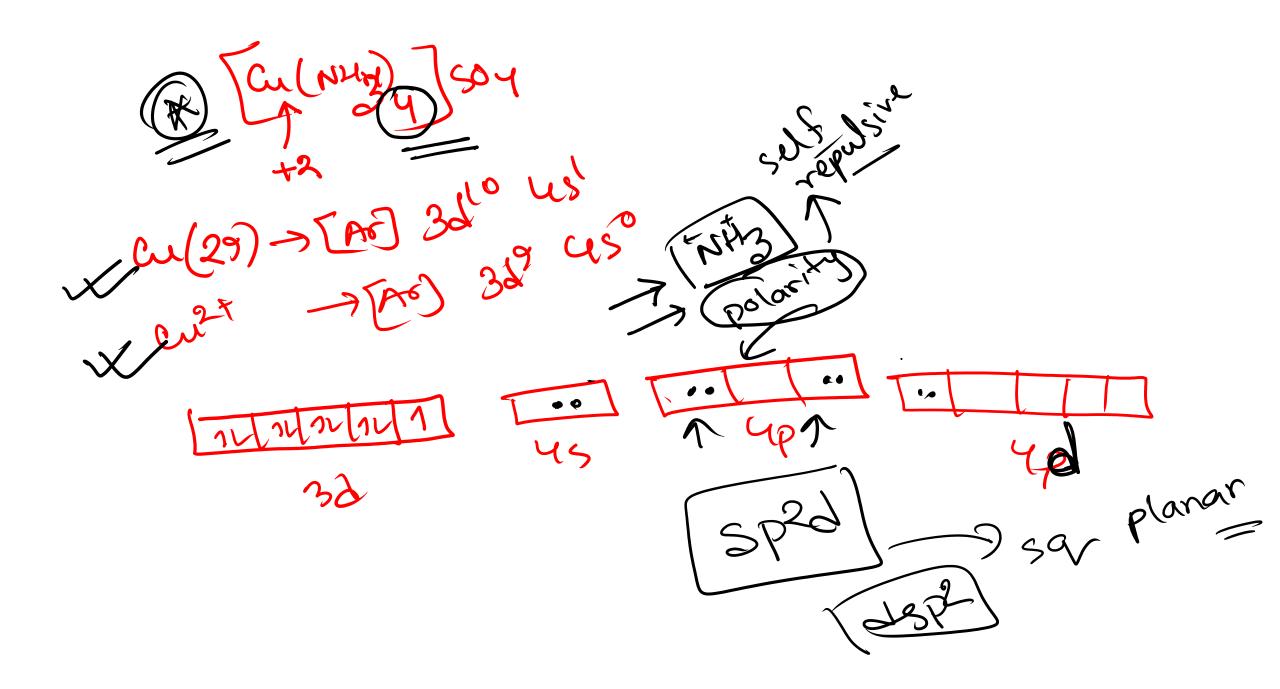


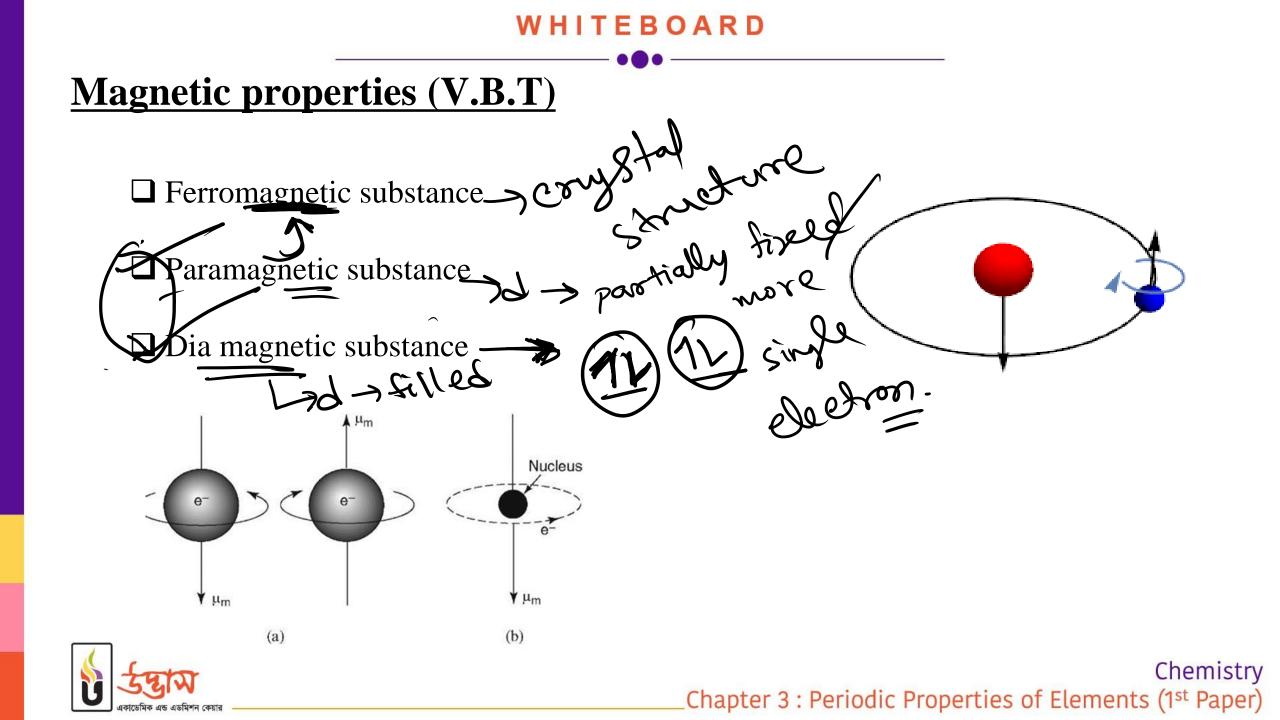


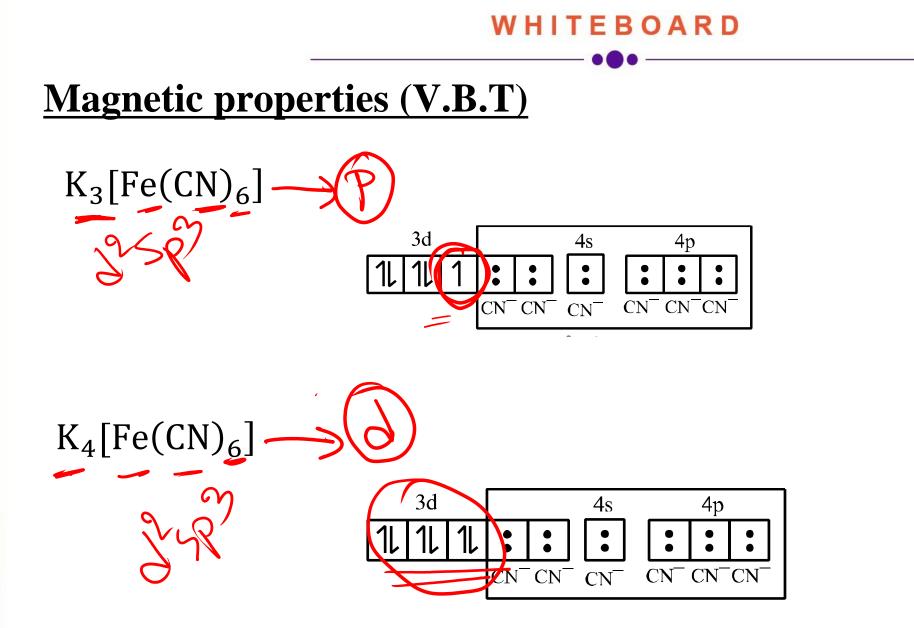








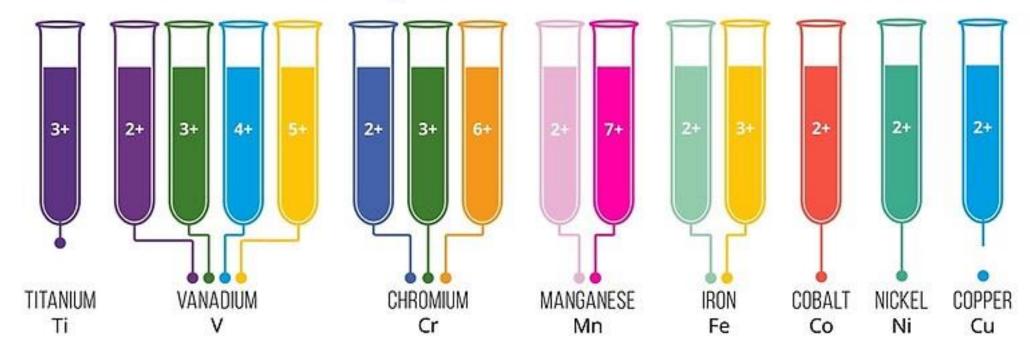






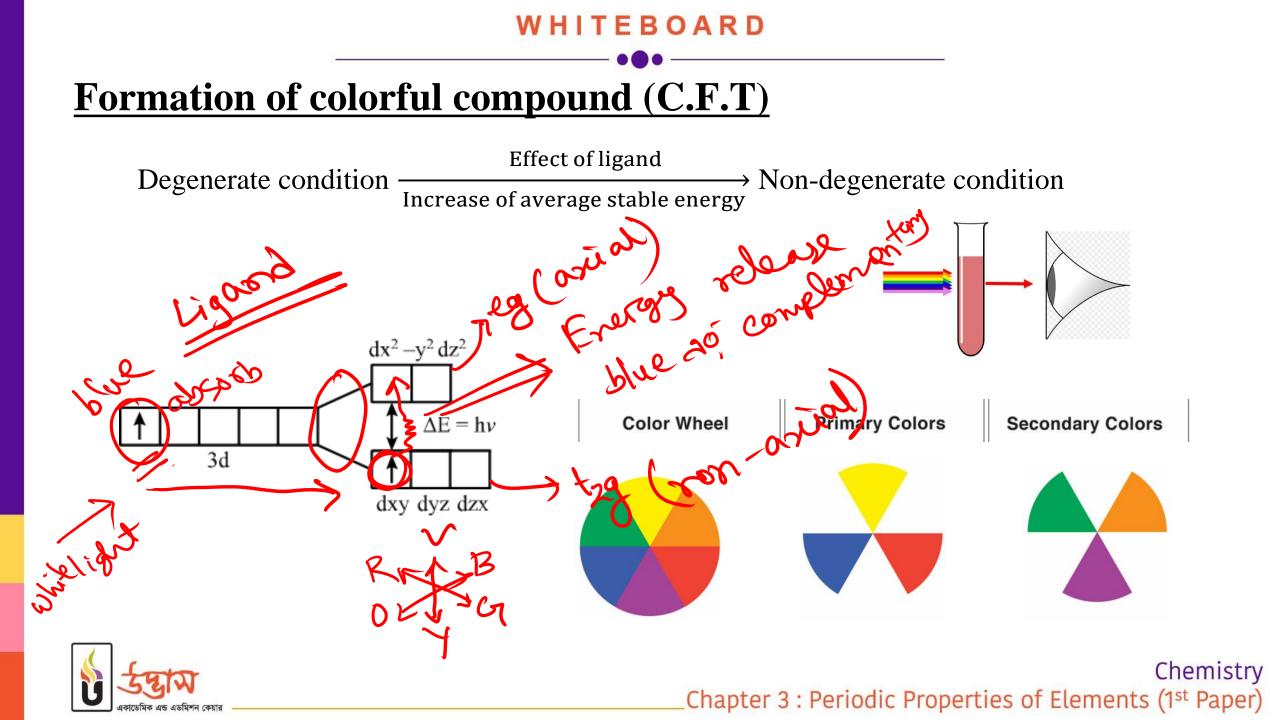


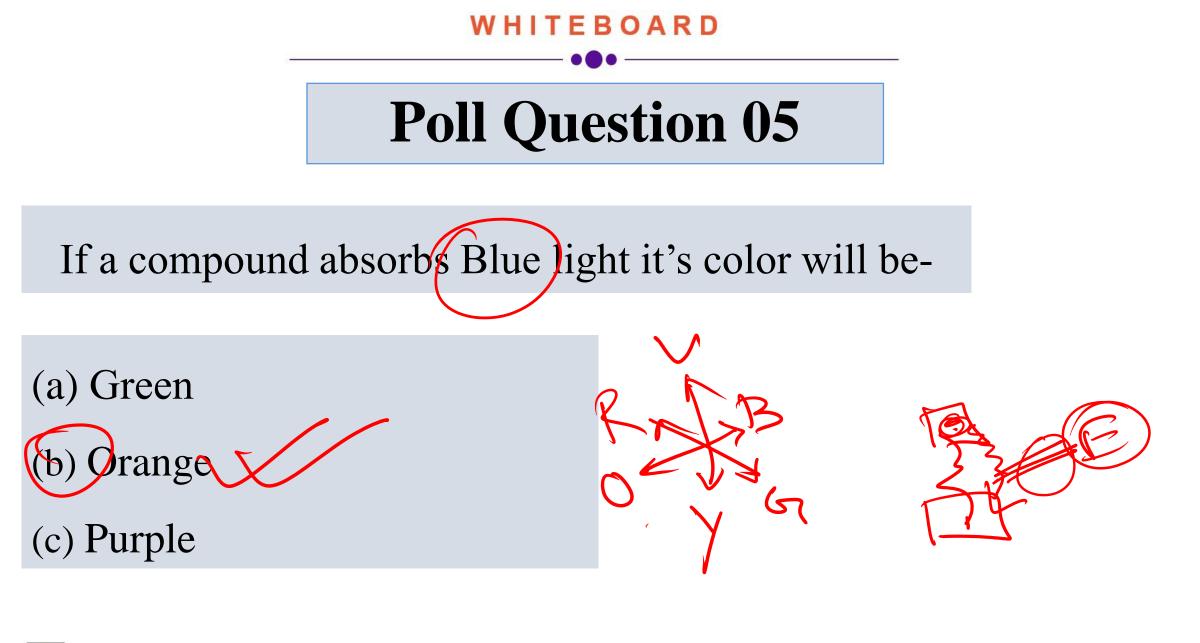
THE COLOURS OF AQUEOUS TRANSITION METAL IONS



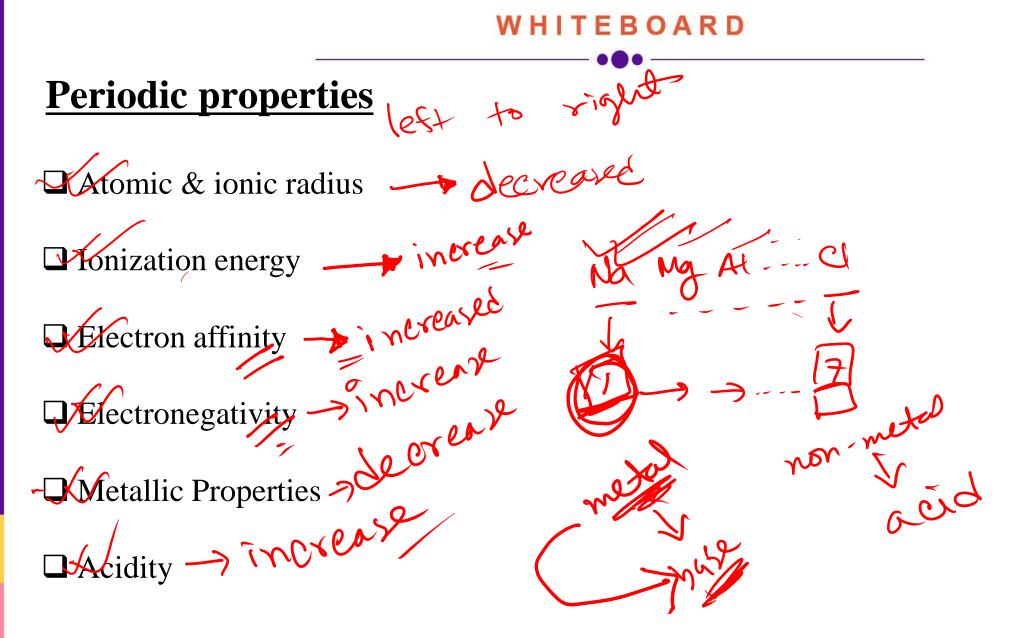


Chemistry Chapter 3 : Periodic Properties of Elements (1st Paper)

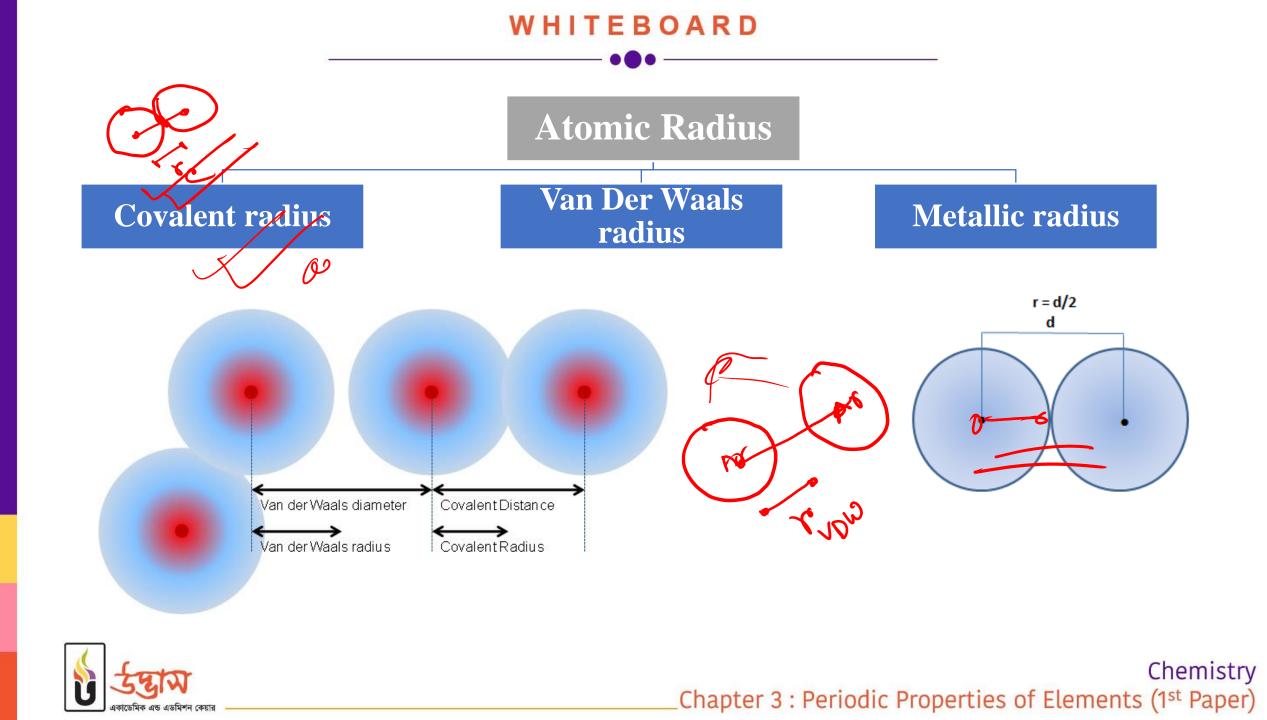


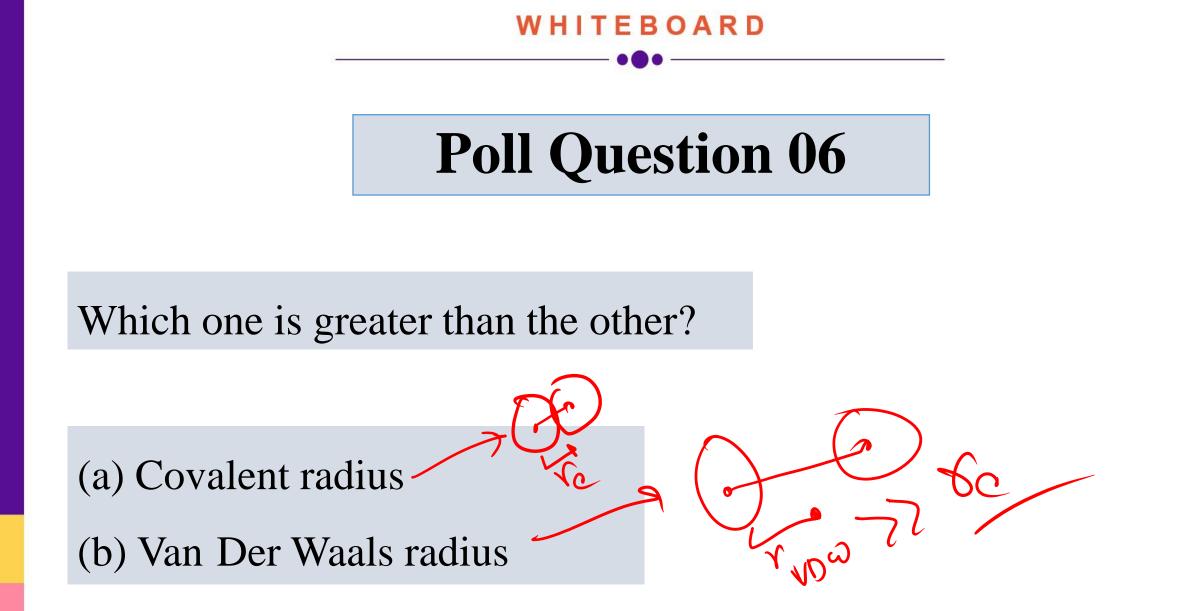












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Ionic Radius

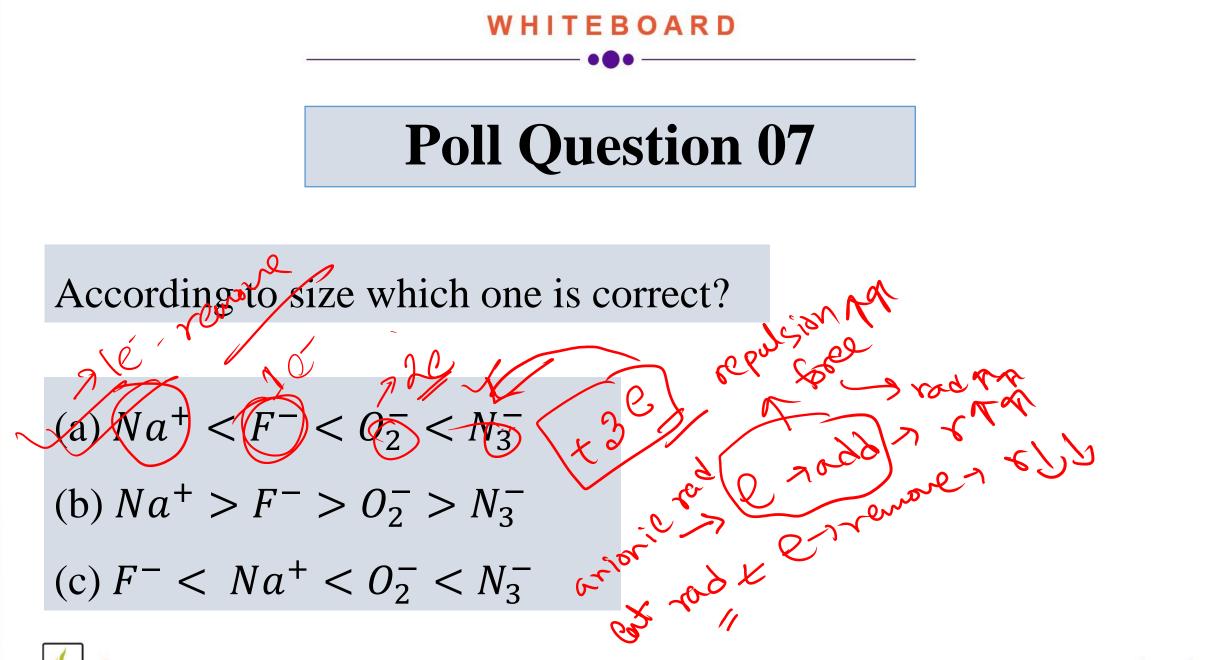
In any ion the distance up to which their nuclear attraction force is felt is called ionic radius.

lons of third period	Na ⁺	Mg ²⁺	Al ³⁺
electron number	10	10	10
ionic radius(nm)	0.095	0.065	0.050
size	$\textcircled{\bullet}$	۲	۲

Group	ion	ionic radius (nm)	size of ion	Group	ion	ionic radius (nm)	size of ion	
	Li ⁺	0.060	٥		F	0.136	٥	
	Na ⁺	0.095	۲	VIIA	C	0.181	\odot	
IA	K ⁺	0.133	ullet		Br [–]	0.195	۲	
	Rb ⁺	0.148	ullet		Г	0.216	۲	
	Cs ⁺	0.162						



Chemistry



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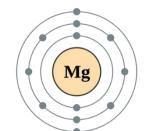
Ionization energy

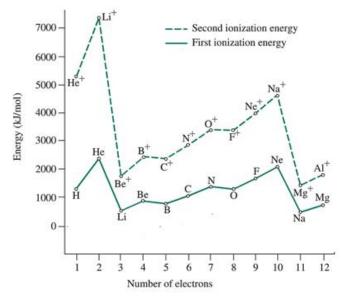
The ionization energy or ionization potential of an element means the amount of energy needed to turn 1 mole of gaseous atoms to 1 mole of positive ion by removing 1 mole electron from each atom.

$$Mg(g) \longrightarrow Mg^{+}(g) + e^{-}; \Delta IP_{1} = 738 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

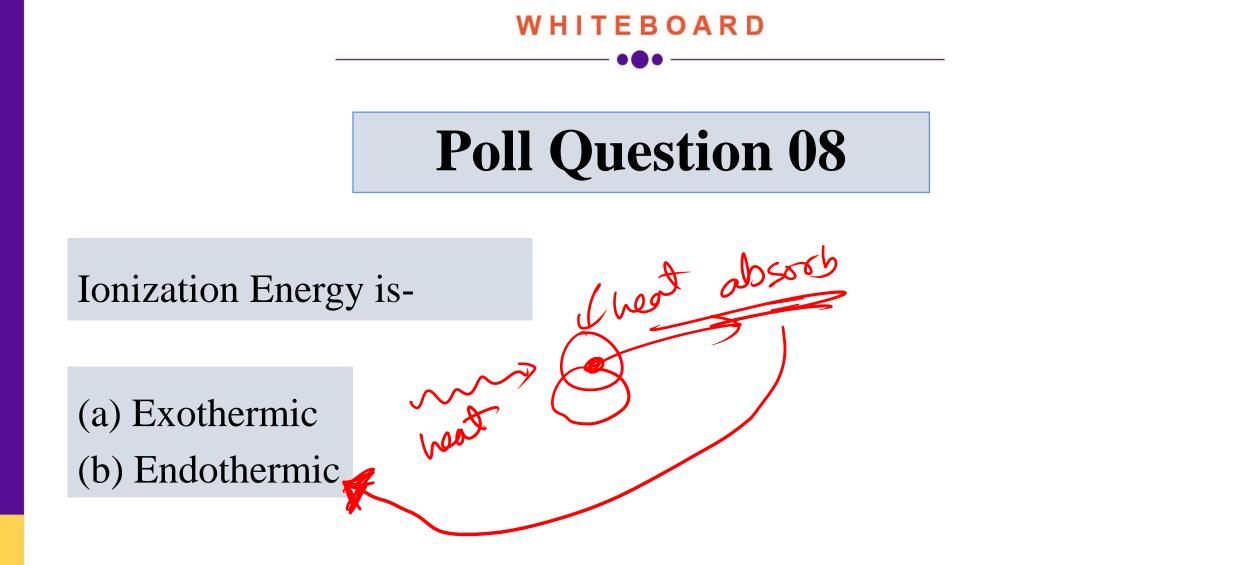
 $Mg^+(g) \longrightarrow Mg^{++}(g) + e^-$; $\Delta IP_2 = 1450 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

Why the value of ΔIP_2 is always greater than the value of ΔIP_1 ?









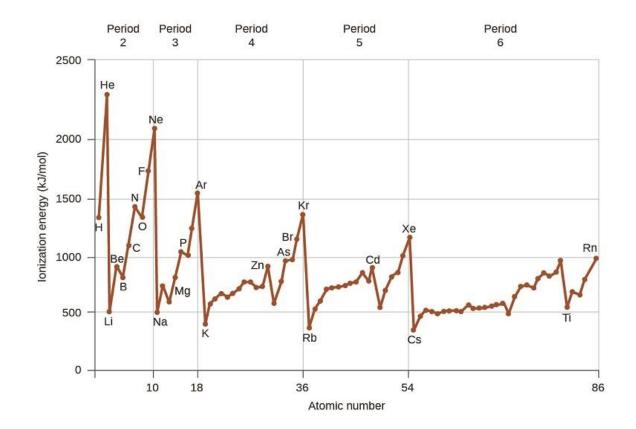


Ionization energy

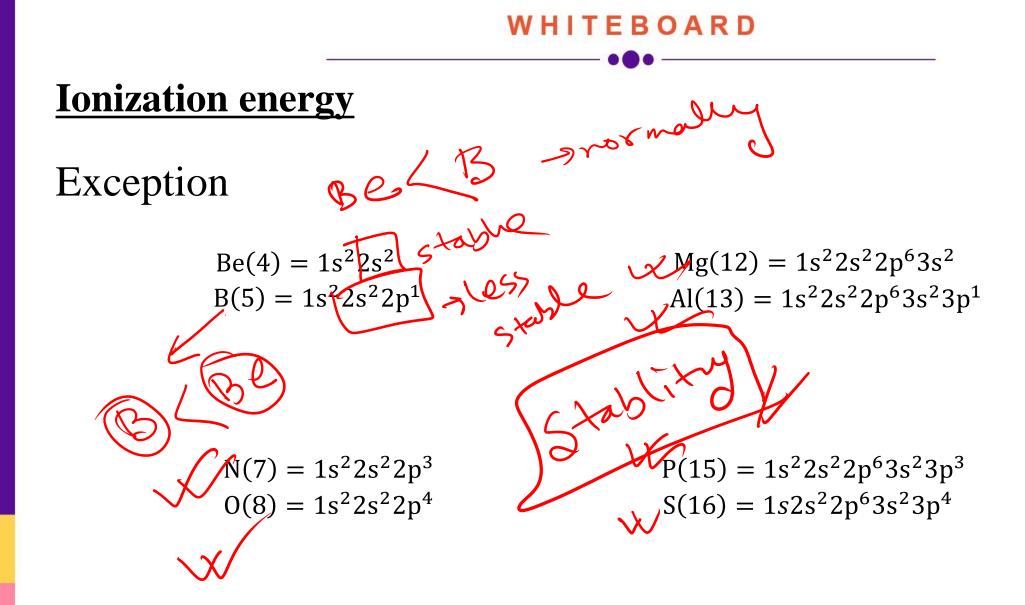
The ionization potential depends on the following matters-

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- (i) Ionization potential reduces with the increase of size of atom- it's a group wise relation.
- (ii) Ionization potential increases with the increase of charge- it's a periodic relation.
- (iii) For full and half filled orbital in an atom this relation is varied.
- (iv) Principle Quantum Number
- (v) Shielding Effect







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Electron Affinity

The amount of energy changed to turn 1 mole neutral gaseous atoms to 1 mole negatively charged atoms by accepting 1 mole electrons is called electron affinity.

$$Cl(g) + e^{-} \longrightarrow Cl^{-}(g) ; \Delta EA = -348 \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$O(g) + e^{-} \longrightarrow O^{-}(g) ; \Delta EA_{1} = -141 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$O^{-}(g) + e^{-} \longrightarrow O^{2^{-}}(g) ; \Delta EA_{2} = +798 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$O(g) + 2e^{-} \longrightarrow O^{2^{-}}(g) ; \Delta EA = +657 \text{ KJ mol}^{-1}$$



Electron Affinity

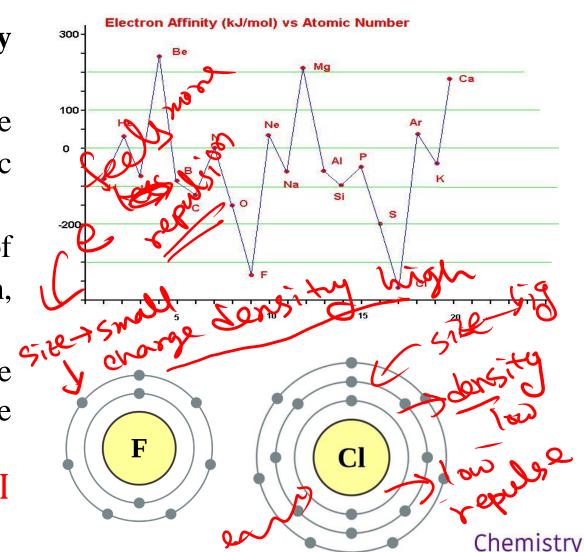
The electron affinity of any element mainly depends on the followings:

- (i) Electron affinity increases with the increase of neuclear charge – tis is a periodic relation.
- (ii) Electron affinityreduces with the increase of electron density- its also a periodic relation, seen in group -17.

(iii) Electron affinity decreases with the increase of size of atom - this is a group wise

Cl > F > Br > I

relation.



Chapter 3 : Periodic Properties of Elements (1st Paper)





Poll Question 09

The value of Electron Affinity is largest for-

(a) N
(b) O
(c) C

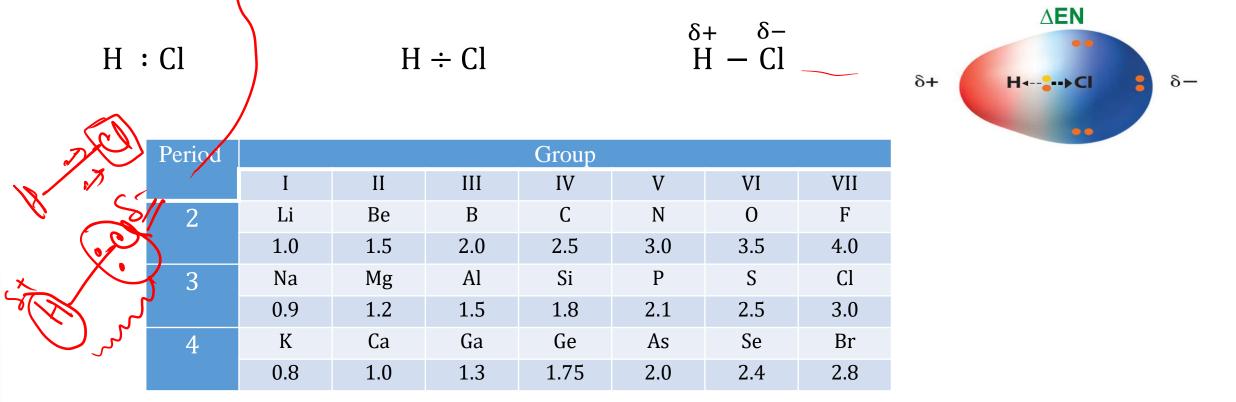
(d) F



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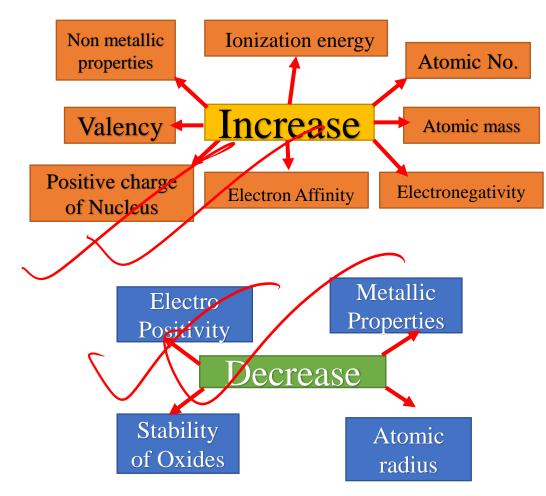
Electronegativity

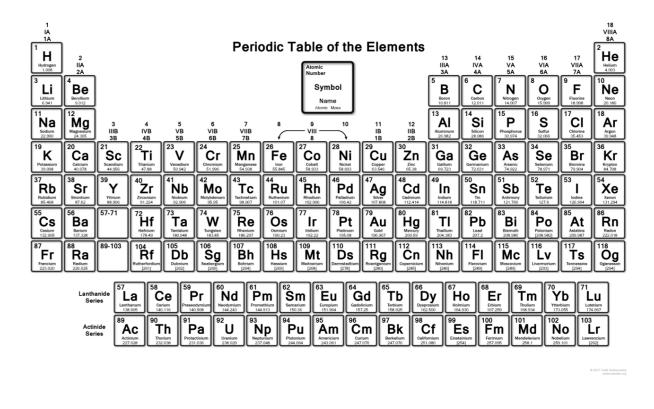
In a covalent compound molecule formed by different elements, the tendancy of an atom to attract the bond pair electron towards itself is called electronegativity.





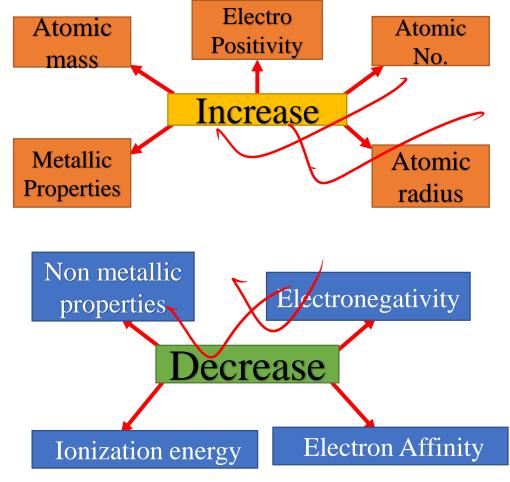
Variation of properties in a period from left to right







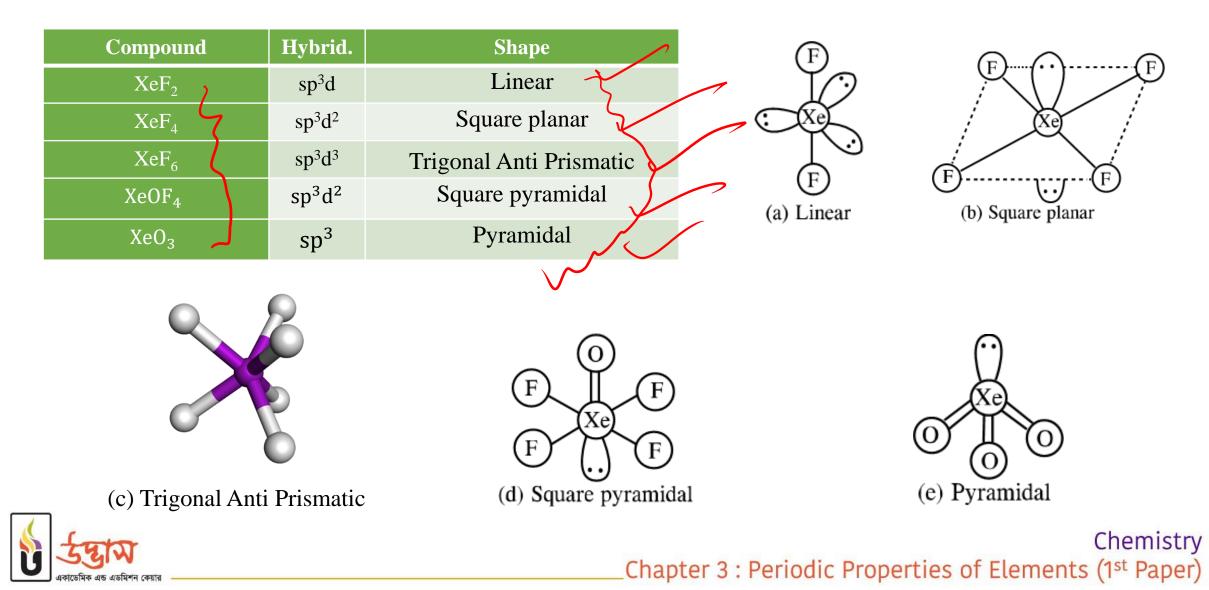
Variation of properties in a group from top to bottom



1 1A 1A 1 H Hydrogen 1.005 3 Lithium 6.941 1 N 2	² IIA 2A 4 Beyflum 9.012			_				Atomic Number Syr Na Atomi	nbol ime c Mass	e Elen		13 3A 5 B Boron 10.811 13	14 IVA 4A 6 C Carbon 12011 14 Si	15 VA 5A 7 N Nitrogen 14.007	16 VIA 6A 8 O Ovgen 15.999	17 VIIA 7A 9 Fluorino 18.998	18 VIIIA 8A 2 He Hotium 4.003 10 Ne 20.160 18 A r
Na sodium 19 K Potassium 85.468 37 Rb Rubidum 85.468 55 Cs Cs Sustain 152.905 87_	Mg Magnetum 24 305 20 Ca Calcium 40 078 38 Sr Stontium 87 62 56 Ba Barium 137 328	3 3B 3B 21 Sc 5 5 5 5 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 9 7 7 8 8 9 7 8 8 9 7 8 8 9 7 8 8 9 7 7 8 8 9 7 7 7 8 8 9 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	4 1VB 4B 22 Titanium 47.88 40 Zizonium 91.224 72 Hafnium 178.49	5 VB 55 23 Veradium 50.942 41 Nobium 12.006 73 Ta Tatalum 105	6 VIB 68 24 Cr Chromium 51.996 Motydonum 35.95 Motydonum 35.95 74 Vingsian 182,85	7 VIIB 78 25 Mn 43 C 54 303 43 C 107 107	8 26 Fee 55.845 44 Rutbenium 101.07 76 Os Semium 190.23 108	9 8 27 CO 28 38 303 45 Rh 102.906 77 Irdum 192.22 109	10 28 Ni Nickel 58.003 46 Pdd Palladium 106.42 78 Ptd Patinum 195.00 110	11 18 18 29 CU Copper 53:546 47 Agg Sing 107:808 79 AU Gold 196:967 111	12 112 28 30 7 7 65.38 48 65.38 48 65.38 48 6 6 30 7 65.38 48 6 7 112414 80 Hgg 20059 1126 1126 1126 1126 1126 1126 1126 112	Aluminum 25.982 31 Galium (0.723 49 In 14.818 81 TI Dalium 204.383	Silicon 32 Ger 2,631 50 Sn 118.711 82 Pb Lead 207.2	Phosphorus 30.974 33 AS Arsenic 74.922 51 Sb Antimony 121.760 83 Bi Bismuth 200.900 115	Suifur 32,006 34 Selenium 78,971 52 Tellurium 127.6 84 Polonium [208,982] 116	Chiorine 35.453 35 Br Bromine 79.904 53 I Iodime 126.904 85 Attaine 200.987 117	Ar Argon 30:445 36 Kr Ar,705 36 Kr Ar,705 54 Xee Kroor 31:224 86 Rn Radon 722:015 118
$\mathbf{\hat{F}}_{\mathbf{F}}$ $\mathbf{\hat{M}}_{\mathbf{F}}$ <td< td=""></td<>																	



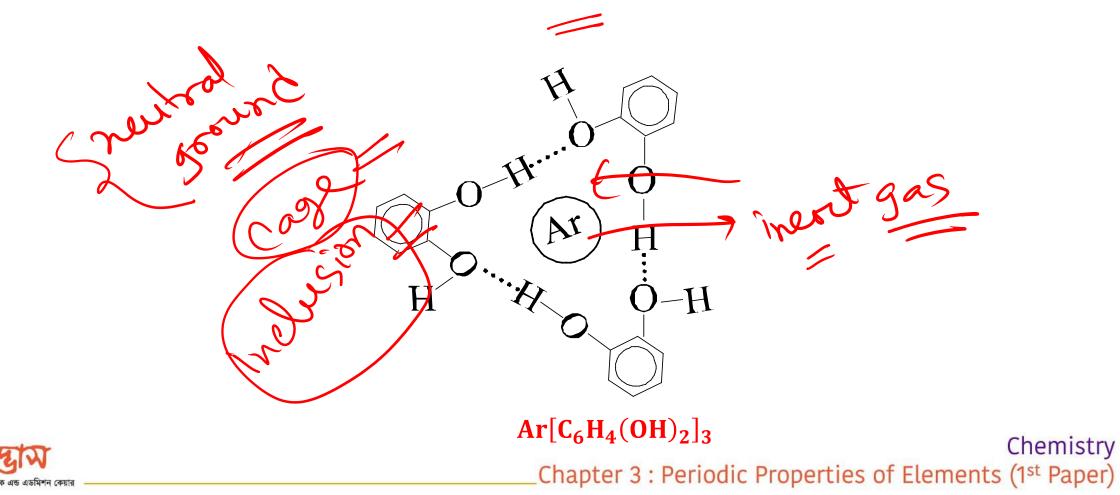
Various Compounds of Xe & their hybridization



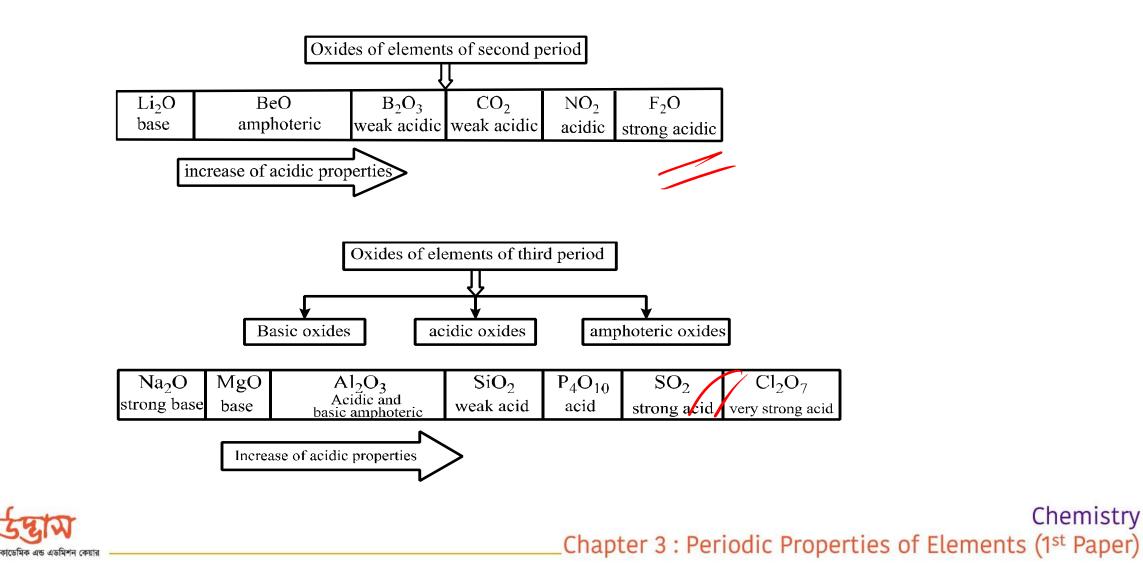
WHITEBOARD •••

Clathrate compound:

There are certain inorganic compounds having a lattice structure with gaps, in which inert gases get trapped. These are called clathrate compounds.



Oxide properties of elements (acid-base properties)



Chemistry

লেগে থাকো সৎ ভাবে, স্বপ্ন জয় তোমারই হবে।

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