



Alkaline Earth Transition Metal Basic Metal

Metalloid

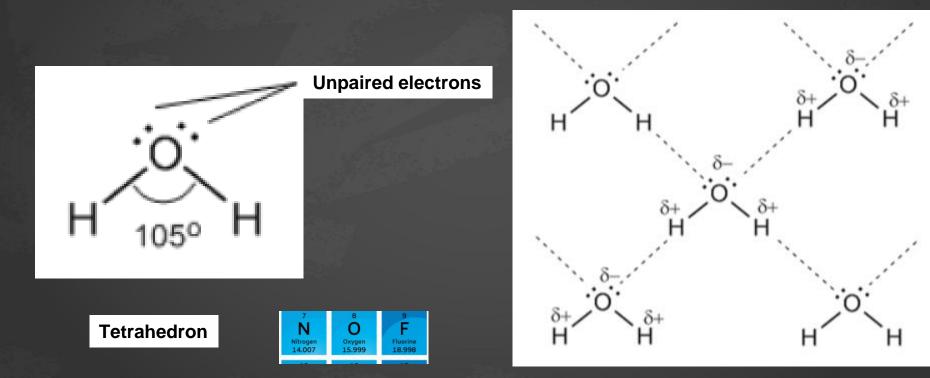
Nonmetal

Halogen

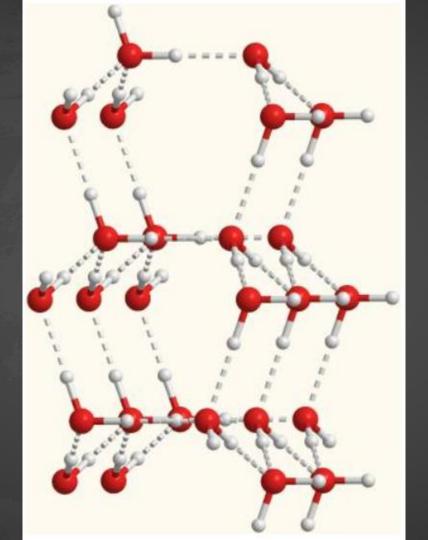
Noble Gas anthanide

Actinide

## Water, hydrogen bond



N	Ő	F
Nitrogen 14.007	Oxygen 15.999	Fluorine 18.998
15	16	17
Р	S	CI
Phosphorus 30.974	Sulfur 32.066	Chlorine 35.453



## Chemical properties of water

1. Reactions with metals and non-metals with release of hydrogen

$$2\text{Na} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH}$$
  
 $2\text{K} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} =$   
 $3\text{Fe} + 4 \text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{H}_2 + \text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \text{ (when heated)}$ 

$$C + H_2O = H_2 + CO$$
  
 $CH_4 + 2 H_2O = 4H_2 + CO_2$ 

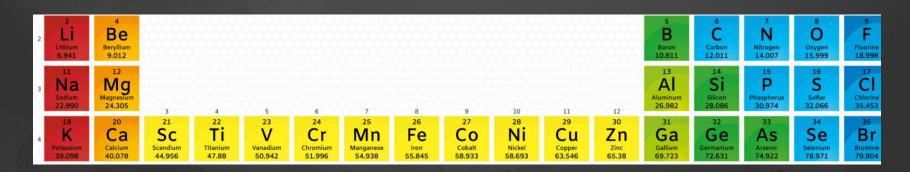
2. Water decomposes into oxygen and hydrogen under electrical current

3. Water reactions with non-metal oxides (combination)
$$SO_2 + H_2O = (sulfurous acid)$$

$$SO_3 + H_2O = (carbonic acid)$$

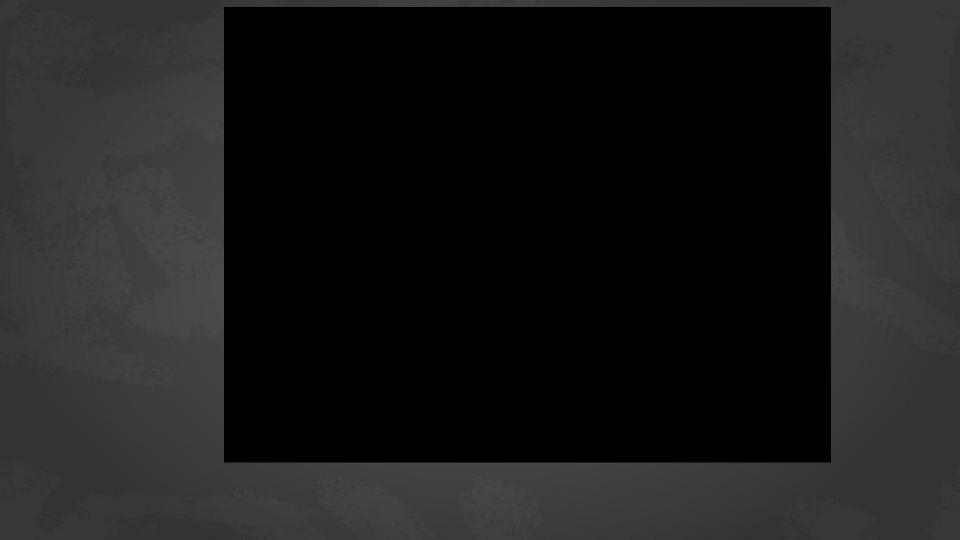
4. Some metal oxides also can react with water (combination)

CaO + H<sub>2</sub>O =



# 5. Water forms compounds where its molecule does not decompose (hydrates)

$$CuSO_4 + 5H_2O = CuSO_4 \cdot 5 H_2O$$
  
 $H_2SO_4 + H_2O = H_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$   
 $NaOH + H_2O = NaOH \cdot H_2O$ 





### Dissolution, solutions

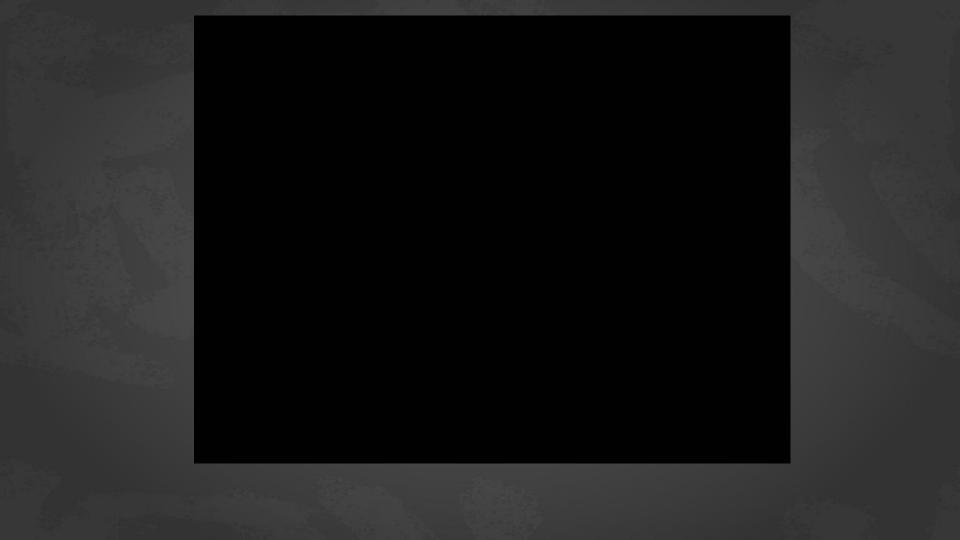
- Solution is a special type of <u>homogeneous</u> <u>mixture</u> composed of two or more substances. The most common state of solutions is liquid.
- The composition of a solution can change.
- In a solution a solvent is the one that is taken in a larger quantity and has the same aggregate state as the solution.
- The solute is the substance dissolved in a solvent.
- In the case of water water is always a solvent.

### Solutions, dissolution

- Solutions can be solid (hydrogen dissolved in metals)
- There are no gas solutions because there are no interactions between gas molecules.







#### Solutions

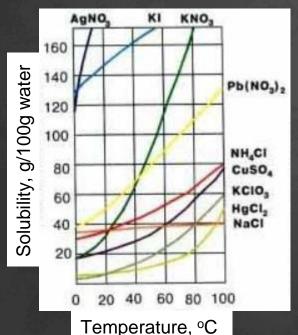
Solution where a given substance cannot dissolve anymore is called <u>saturated</u>
 (under the given conditions)

Solubility is an ability of a substance to dissolve in a solution.

• The measure of solubility is the amount of the substance in its saturated

solution

Solubility, g/100g water



Temperature, °C



### Solution concentration

• The mass fraction is the ratio of the mass of a solute to the mass of the solution.

Concentration is a relative amount of a solute in a solution Molar concentration is the ratio of amount of solute in moles to the volume in liters

$$3H_2 + N_2 = 2NH_3$$

Hydrogen - H<sub>2</sub> (molecular mass 2x1 = 2g) Nitrogen - N<sub>2</sub> (molecular mass 2x14 = 28 g) Ammonia - NH<sub>3</sub> (molecular mass 14 + 3x1 = 17 g)

1 mole of any gas at normal conditions takes up 22.4 L

This class uses the materials from the following books:

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Manyuilov and Rodionov "Chemistry for children and adults"

Kuzmenko, Eremin, Popkov "Beginnings of chemistry"

<a href="http://school-collection.edu.ru">http://school-collection.edu.ru</a> (experiments)