Matter in Chemistry

<u>Ordinary matter</u> is composed of <u>atoms</u> and groups of atoms *bonded* together, called <u>molecules</u>.









Molecules are neutral groups of two or more atoms held together by chemical bonds.

- Molecules can be thought of as the smallest identifiable physical unit of a chemical substance.
 - Molecules as components of matter are common in organic substances. They also make up most of the oceans and atmosphere.



 However, the majority of familiar solid substances on Earth, including most of the minerals that make up the crust, mantle, and core of the Earth, contain many chemical bonds, but are not made of identifiable molecules.

Chemical Substance

A chemical substance is a form of matter that has a definite chemical composition throughout and distinct characteristic properties.



<u>All ordinary matter</u> can be classified *chemically* as either a *pure substance* or a *mixture*.

Classification of Substances

- <u>Elements</u>: substances that are made from one type of atom only. How many types are there?
- <u>Compounds</u>: substances that are made from more than one type of atom chemically bonded together.
- <u>Mixtures</u>: substances that are made from more than one type of atom combined physically, but not chemically bonded.





Periodic Table of Elements

today, there are **118 known elements**



94 naturally occurring elements and 24 synthetic (man-made)

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57 🛔	58 3	59 ²	60 ²	61 🛔	62 3	63 ²	64 ²	65 ²	66 ²	67 28	68 ²	69 ²	70 28	71 🛔
La 18 Lanthanum 2 138.90547	Cerium 2 140.116	Praseodymium 2 140.90765	Nd 18 22 8 2 Neodymium 144.242	Pm 23 Promethium 2 (145)	Sm ¹⁸ ²⁴ Samarium ² 150.38	Eu 25 Europium 2 151.964	Gd 25 9 Gadolinium 2 157.25	Tb Terbium 158.92535	Dy 18 Dysprosium 2 162.500	Ho 18 29 8 Holmium 164.93032	Erbium 2 167.259	Tm 18 31 8 7 168.93421	Yb 32 Ytterbium 173.054	Lu 32 9 Lutetium 2 174.9668
89 2 Ac 18 Actinium 9 (227) 2	90 28 Th 18 Thorium 232.03806	91 28 Pa 20 Protactinium 231.03588	92 28 U 18 Uranium 9 238.02891	93 28 Np 22 Neptunium 2 (237) 2	94 28 Pu 16 Plutonium 2 (244) 2	95 28 Am 18 Americium 22 (243) 25	96 28 Cm 225 Curium 9 (247) 2	97 28 Bk 32 Berkelium 2 (247) 2	98 28 Cf 32 Californium 2 (251)	99 2 Es 3 Einsteinium 2 (252) 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	100 28 Fm 32 Fermium 2 (257) 2	101 28 Md 32 Mendelevium 2 (258)	102 2 No Nobelium 2 (259) 2	103 2 Lr 32 Lawrencium 9 (262)

Elements and Compounds

- Sodium is an element.
- Chlorine is an element.
- When sodium and chlorine bond they make up the compound sodium chloride, commonly known as table salt.





Compounds have <u>different</u> <u>properties than the elements</u> <u>that make them up</u>:

for example, table salt has different properties than sodium, an explosive metal, and chlorine, a poisonous gas.

Elements, Compounds, Mixtures

- Hydrogen is an element.
- Oxygen is an element.
- When hydrogen and oxygen bond they make the compound water.
- When salt and water are <u>combined</u>, a mixture is created.

Components in mixtures <u>retain their individual</u> <u>properties</u>.





Ocean water is a **mixture**

Types of Mixtures

 Homogeneous – composition of the mixture is the same throughout; only one phase of matter is present.





• *Heterogeneous* – composition is <u>not</u> uniform throughout.





Fun with Liquids

Have you ever heard the phrase "oil and water don't mix"?



The term "miscibility" describes how well two substances mix. "Immiscible" liquids do not mix. When combined together, they form layers.

WHY?