### Conversion/Formula Sheet (Data Sheet)

$$1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$$

$$1g = 1000 \text{ mg}$$

$$1L = 1000mL$$

$$1 \text{kg} = 2.204 \text{ lbs}$$

Density 
$$(g/mL) = Mass(g)/Volume(mL)$$

$$1mL = 1cm^3$$

Celsius to Kelvin 
$$T_K = T_c + 273$$

Kelvin to Celsius 
$$T_c = T_K - 273$$

Celsius to Fahrenheit 
$$T_F = 1.80 (T_c) + 32$$

Fahrenheit to Celsius 
$$T_c = (T_F - 32) / 1.80$$

Where

 $T_F$  = Temperature in Fahrenheit

 $T_c$  = Temperature in Celsius

 $T_K$  = Temperature in Kelvin

$$M_1 \times V_1 = M_2 \times V_2$$

$$N_1 \times V_1 = N_2 \times V_2$$

Molecular formula = n x empirical formula

$$Q = m \times c \times \Delta T$$

$$c = \text{specific heat (units J/g}^{0}\text{C)}$$

$$\Delta T$$
 = change in temperature (Celsius, C)

$$\Delta E = q + w$$

E represents internal energy, q represents heat and w represents work

$$Molarity (M) = \frac{moles \ of \ solute}{Volume \ of \ solution(litres)}$$

$$Mass\ percent = \frac{mass\ of\ the\ element}{mass\ of\ compound}\ x\ 100\%$$

$$Mass\ percent = \frac{mass\ of\ solute}{mass\ of\ solution} x\ 100\%$$

$$Percent\ Yield = \frac{Actual\ yield}{Theoratical\ yield}\ \times\ 100\%$$

Normality 
$$(N) = \frac{Equivalents}{litre}$$

# Table 7.1 ► General Rules for Solubility of Ionic Compounds (Salts) in Water at 25 °C

- 1. Most nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>) salts are soluble.
- 2. Most salts of Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> are soluble.
- 3. Most chloride salts are soluble. Notable exceptions are AgCl, PbCl<sub>2</sub>, and Hg<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.
- 4. Most sulfate salts are soluble. Notable exceptions are BaSO<sub>4</sub>, PbSO<sub>4</sub>, and CaSO<sub>4</sub>.
- 5. Most hydroxide compounds are only slightly soluble.\* The important exceptions are NaOH and KOH. Ba(OH)<sub>2</sub> and Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> are only moderately soluble.
- 6. Most sulfide ( $S^{2-}$ ), carbonate ( $CO_3^{2-}$ ), and phosphate ( $PO_4^{3-}$ ) salts are only slightly soluble.\*

<sup>\*</sup>The terms *insoluble* and *slightly soluble* really mean the same thing: such a tiny amount dissolves that it is not possible to detect it with the naked eye.

## Ionic Charges Chart

#### Cations

1	+	2+		3+	
ammonium	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	barium	Ba²⁺	aluminum	AI <sup>3+</sup>
cesium	Cs <sup>+</sup>	beryllium	Be <sup>2+</sup>	chromium(III)	Cr <sup>3+</sup>
gold(I)	Au⁺	cadmium	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	cobalt(III)	Co <sup>3+</sup>
hydrogen	H⁺	calcium	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	gold(III)	Au <sup>3+</sup>
lead(I)	Pb⁺	cobalt(II)	Co <sup>2+</sup>	iron(III)	Fe <sup>3+</sup>
lithium	Li*	copper(II)	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	manganese(III)	Mn <sup>3+</sup>
potassium	K⁺	iron(II)	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	,	
silver	Ag⁺	lead(II)	Pb <sup>2+</sup>		
sodium	Na⁺	magnesium	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Herenanda Angelo	
copper(I)	Cu⁺	manganese(II)	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	4+	
		mercury(I)	Hg <sub>2</sub> <sup>2+</sup>	tin(IV)	Sn⁴⁺
		mercury(II)	Hg <sup>2+</sup>	nickel(IV)	Ni <sup>4+</sup>
		nickel(II)	Ni <sup>2+</sup>	lead(IV)	Pb <sup>4+</sup>
		strontium	Sr <sup>2+</sup>		
		zinc	Zn <sup>2+</sup>		
		tin(II)	Sn <sup>2+</sup>		

Roman numeral notation indicates charge of ion when element commonly forms more than one ion. For example, iron(II) has a 2+ charge; iron(III) a 3+ charge.

### **Anions**

1-				2-		3-	
acetate	$C_2H_3O_2^{-1}$	cyanide	CN-	carbonate	CO32-	arsenate	$AsO_4^3$
amide	NH2	cyanate	OCN-	chromate	CrO42-	arsenite	$AsO_3$
hydrogen carbonate		fluoride	F <sup>-</sup>	dichromate	Cr2O72-	citrate	$C_6H_5O_7^3$
(bicarbonate)		hydride	H	oxide	O <sup>2-</sup>	ferricyanide	Fe(CN) <sub>6</sub> <sup>3</sup>
hydrogen sulfate		hydroxide	OH-	oxalate	C2O42-	nitride	$N^3$
(bisulfate)	H504	hypochlorite	CIO	silicate	SiO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	phosphate	PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>
bisulfide	HS-	iodate	$IO_3$	sulfate	5042-	phosphite	PO <sub>3</sub>
bisulfite	HSO <sub>3</sub>	iodide	I-	sulfide	S <sup>2-</sup>	phosphide	$P^3$
bromate	$BrO_3^-$	nitrate	NO <sub>3</sub>	sulfite	SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
bromide	Br <sup>-</sup>	nitrite	NO <sub>2</sub>	tartrate	C4H4O62-		
chlorate	$ClO_3^-$	perchlorate	CIO4	tetraborate	B <sub>4</sub> O <sub>7</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	5-1111-111-1	
chlorite	ClO2	permanganate	$MnO_4$	thiosulfate	S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>		
chloride	Cl-	thiocyanate	SCN-				

There are no common anions with a 4- charge.

WIIIA	Heilum	10 ° Neon Neon 20.180	18 ° Ar	36 ° <b>Kryp</b> ton Krypton 84.80	54 × Xenon Xenon Xenon Xenon	Radon 222.018	Ununoctium
	VIIA VIIA	9 Fluorine	Oblorine 35.483	35 +6,-1  Bromine 79,904	53 +6.4	At Astatine 209.987	UUS Ununseptium unknown
	16 VIA 64	9 Oxygen 15.999	16 +62 Sulfur 32.066	34 Selenti		PO Polonium [208.982]	116 unk LV Livermorium [298]
	15 VA 5A	7 *6.3 Nitrogen	15 +6,+3,-3 P	33 +6,+3 <b>AS</b> Arsenic 74,922	51 +3 Sb Antimony 121.780		Uup
	14 174 48	6 Carbon 12,011	Silicon 28.086	32 <sup>44</sup> <b>Ge</b> Germanium	50 +2.4 Sn Tin 118.71	82 +2 Pb Lead 207.2	114 unk
	13 3A A	5 ** Boron 10.811	13 +3 AI AI AIUminum 25.982	31 +3 <b>Ga</b> Gallium 69.732	\$	81 +3,+1  T Thallium 204.383	Uut Uut Ununtrium unknown
ents			12 IIB 28	7	48 +2 Cd Cadmium 112.411	80 +2,+1 HQ Mercury 200.59	Copernicium
Elen			<b>± ≅ €</b>	+2,+1	47 +1 Ag Silver 107.868	79 +3 Gold Gold 196.967	
of the	Valence Charge	n <b>bol</b>	Mass 10	28 +2	46 +4,+2 Pd	78 +4-2 <b>Pt</b> Platinum 195.08	DS ROOMENIAM ROOMENIAM (272)
aple	Atomic Number	Symbol	Atomic Mass	27 *3.*2 28 Cobalt N S8.933 5	45 +3	77 +4,+3   <b>F</b>   Iridium   Iridium   192,22	109 unk Meinerium
Periodic Table of the Elements				26 +3.+2 Fe	Ruthenium	76 +4 Osmlum Osmlum 190.23	Hassium [269]
Perio			7 VIIB 78	9 (+5	43 +7,+4  TC  Technetium 98.907	75 +6,+4,+3 <b>Re</b> Rhenlum 186,207	Bh Bohrium
			6 VIB 6B	24 *6.+3.+2 <b>Cr</b> Chromium 51.996	42 +6,+4	74 +6.+4 W	Seaborgium
			5 VB 5B	23 +6.44.43 Vanadium 50.942	Niobium 22.006	73 ** <b>Ta</b> Tantalum 180.948	105 unk Db Dubnium [262]
			4 IVB 4B	22 +4	40 ** Zr Zirconium 91,224	72 H	104 PF Rutherfordium
			3 3B 3B	Scandium	39 ** Yttrium 88.906	57-71	89-103
	24 H 2	Beryllium	Magnesium	Calcium calcium	38 *2	56 +2 <b>Ba</b> Barlum 137.327	88 *2
- ⊴ ≱	Hydrogen	3 Lithium 6.941	Sodium 22.000	19 K R Potassium 39.088	Rubidium	55 <sup>1</sup> Ceslum 132,905	87 Fr Francium

71 ** Lutetium 174.967	103 +3  L F  Lawrencium [262]
70 +3 <b>Yb</b> Ytterbium	102 *2 Nobelium 259,101
69 *** Tm Thullum Thullum 168.934	101 *3 Md
68 +3 Erbium 167.26	100 +3 Fm Fm Fermium 257.095
67 HOImium Holmium	99 +3 ES Einsteinium (254)
66 +3 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	98 +3 Cf Californium 251.080
65 + Tb	97 +3 Bk Berkelium 247.070
64 +3 <b>Gd</b> Gadolinium 157.25	96 *3 Cm Curium 247.070
63 <sup>+3</sup> Europium 151.86e	95 *3 <b>Am</b> Americium 243.061
62 ** Samarium 150.36	94 +7.+4 <b>Pu</b> Plutonium 244.064
61 +3 Pm Promethium 144,913	93 +7 Np
60 +3 Nd Neodymium 144.24	92 ** Uranium 238.029
Praseodymium	Protactinium
?	(C Th Thorium Thorium 222.038
57 *3 La Lanthanum	89 ** ACtinium Actinium 227.028
Lanthanide Series	Actinide Series