

$N^{\text{ère}}$ nucléons = A
 $N^{\text{ère}}$ charge atomique = Z
 $N = A - Z$
 neutrons (=) mass proton (+)

$q = \text{Ion}$

Le noyau de l'atome
 noyau $\Rightarrow 10^{-5} \text{ m}$
 (100 000 fois plus petit que l'atome)

$Z = p^+ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\ m_p = 1.673 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ Kg} \end{cases}$

$N = n^0 \Rightarrow m_n = 1.675 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}$

$e^- \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q_e = -1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \\ m_e \approx 9.1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ Kg} \end{cases}$

α^+ (cation) α^- (Anion)
 perdre gagner

\Rightarrow Remarque :

N^{bre} proton = N^{bre} électron
 ex: $^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}^{2+} \Rightarrow p=12, e=10$
 $^{2-} \Rightarrow p=12, e=14$

$X = Z - q$

$Y \Rightarrow N^{\text{bre}}$ de l'Atome dans
 un molécule

$A \Rightarrow N^{\text{bre}}$ de masse,
 N^{bre} de nucléons dans
 le noyau

$Z \Rightarrow N^{\text{bre}}$ atomique,
 N^{bre} proton, N^{bre} électron

$q \Rightarrow$ La charge de l'Atome d'électrons

Les isotopes :

caractérisés par le même
 numéro atomique Z (N^{bre} de
 protons et électrons) mais
 de nombres de nucléons
 A (N^{bre} neutrons) différents
 atomes du même élément

même propriétés chimiques
 (car ils ont même nombre
 d'électrons)
 même nom et symbole

* Masse Atomique :

$$m_{\text{atome}} = Z m_p + N m_n$$

$$= Z m_p + (A - Z) m_n$$

Remarque :

Eg° $^{12}_6\text{C} \Rightarrow \text{u.m.a} = \frac{1}{12} m_c$

* Masse atomique moyenne d'un élément :

$$MAM = \frac{M_1 \cdot a_1 + M_2 \cdot a_2 + \dots}{100}$$

$$M = (A) \quad a = \% \quad = \text{u.m.a}$$

* Masse molaire :

① atomique :

Eg° $M_c = 12,011 \text{ g/mole}$

② moléculaire :

$$M_{\text{CO}_2} = M_c + 2 M_o$$

Remarque :

$$\approx N_A = 6,023 \cdot 10^{23}$$

$$1 \text{ u.m.a} = 1 \text{ Da} = \frac{1}{N_A}$$

$$= 1,66 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

N° :

M_i : l'abondance %

a_i : Les isotopes (masse)

Eg° $^{16}_8\text{O} \quad M_i = 99,7 \%$

$$a_i = 15,99$$

- La charge totale d'une mole d'électrons est :

$$|Q| = |N_A \cdot e| = 96,485 \text{ C/mol}$$

$$= 1 \text{ F}$$

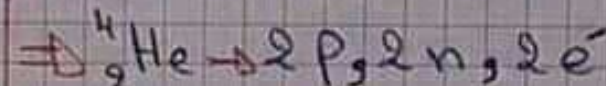
Exercice :

La masse d'une ^4_2He

$$m_p = 1,6726 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}$$

$$m_n = 1,6749 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ Kg}$$

$$m_{e^-} = 9,1095 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$$



Donc =

$$m(^4_2\text{He}) = 2(1,6726 \cdot 10^{-27} + 1,6749 \cdot 10^{-27} + 9,1095 \cdot 10^{-31})$$

$$1 \text{ mol} = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ molécules}$$

Chapitre II :

Eg :

- Orbite = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Orbitale atomique = l, m, s

n = la couche = $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 7$

$$e = 2(n)^2 \quad \text{Orbite} = n^2$$

$n = 1$	\rightarrow	K	\rightarrow	2
$n = 2$	\rightarrow	L	\rightarrow	8
$n = 3$	\rightarrow	M	\rightarrow	18
$n = 4$	\rightarrow	N	\rightarrow	32
$n = 5$	\rightarrow	O	\rightarrow	50
$n = 6$	\rightarrow	P	\rightarrow	72
$n = 7$	\rightarrow	Q	\rightarrow	98

$$2 \cdot (n)^2$$

$$l = 0 \Rightarrow -0 \leq m \leq +0 \Rightarrow m = 0 \quad \square$$

$$l = 2 \Rightarrow m = -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$$

$$l = 2 \Rightarrow d \quad (2(2)+1) = 5 \text{ cases}$$

\square	\square	\square	\square	\square
-2	-1	0	1	2

S, m_s : le mouvement de l'électron "Le N^{bre} quantique de spin"

$$S = +\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad S = -\frac{1}{2}$$

R :

n = Le N^{bre} quantique principal $K = n = 1 \Rightarrow l = 0 \Rightarrow S$

l = Sous-couche "Géométrie" $\Rightarrow m = 0 \Rightarrow \square$

"Le N^{bre} quantique secondaire" cause $(2l+1)$:

$$l = 0 \leq l \leq n-1 \Rightarrow n \text{ valeurs} \quad S = 0+1 = \square$$

$n = l$ p. 2. 3

Eg :

$$n = 1 : 0 \leq l \leq 0 \Rightarrow l = 0 \Rightarrow S$$

$$n = 2 : 0 \leq l \leq 1 \Rightarrow l = 0, 1 \quad S, P$$

$$l = 0 \rightarrow S \quad 1 \rightarrow P \quad 2 \rightarrow d \quad 3 \rightarrow f$$

m : Le N^{bre} quantique magnétique

$$m = -l \leq m \leq +l \quad \text{cause p. 2}$$

$(2l+1)$ Valeurs

cause p. 2

Cause quantique

électrons : $(2l+1) \times 2$

$$S = 2e, P = 6e, d = 10e$$

$$f = 14e$$

$$e(n, l, m, s)$$

① Règle de Klechkovski : Les gaz rares :

T1 :

$$n=1 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow \boxed{1s} \rightarrow 1+0=1$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow l=0 \rightarrow \boxed{2s} \rightarrow 2+0=2$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow l=1 \rightarrow \boxed{2p} \rightarrow 2+1=3$$

T2 :

1s					
2s	2p	3d	4f	5g	6h
3s	3p	4d	5f	6g	7h
4s	4p	5d	6f	7g	8h
5s	5p	6d	7f	8g	9h
6s	6p	7d	8f	9g	10h
7s	7p	8d	9f	10g	11h

T3 :

$$1s \rightarrow 2s \rightarrow 2p$$

$$3s \rightarrow 3p \rightarrow 3d$$

$$4s \rightarrow 4p \rightarrow 4d \rightarrow 4f$$

$$5s \rightarrow \dots$$

T4 :

$$ns \cdot (n-2)f \cdot (n-1)d \cdot np$$

$$Eg : n=1 \rightarrow \boxed{1s} \rightarrow 1f, 2d, 3p$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow \boxed{2s} \rightarrow 2f, 3d, \boxed{2p}$$

$$s^2 \cdot p^6 \cdot d^{10} \cdot f^{14}$$

Eg :

$$79Au = [54Xe] \cdot 6s^1 \cdot 4f^{14} \cdot 5d^{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1e$$

couche v

$$30Zn = [18Ar] \cdot 4s^2 \cdot 3d^{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2e$$

Zm =

$$2 \rightarrow He \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$10 \rightarrow Ne \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$18 \rightarrow Ar \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

$$36 \rightarrow Kr \rightarrow \textcircled{4}$$

$$54 \rightarrow Xe \rightarrow \textcircled{5}$$

$$86 \rightarrow Rn \rightarrow \textcircled{6}$$

Eg :

$$7N = [2He] \cdot 2s^2 \cdot 2p^3$$

Eg :

$$17Cl = [10Ne] \cdot 3s^2 \cdot 3p^5$$

$$17Cl^- = [10Ne] \cdot 3s^2 \cdot 3p^6$$

$$17Cl^+ = [10Ne] \cdot 3s^2 \cdot 3p^4$$

R :

$$d^4 \rightarrow d^5 \cdot d^9 \rightarrow d^{10} (f^1)$$

Eg :

$$79Au = [54Xe] \cdot 6s^2 \cdot 4f^{14} \cdot 5d^9$$

$$79Au = [54Xe] \cdot 6s^1 \cdot 4f^{14} \cdot 5d^{10}$$

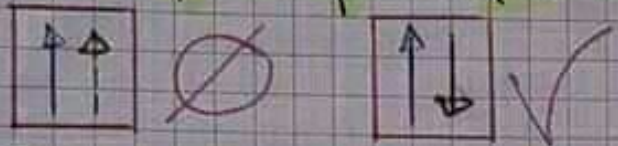
R :

e.v. Externe

$$ns(n-2)f(n-1)dnp$$

e.v. interne

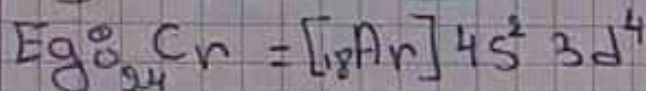
② Le Principe de Pauli



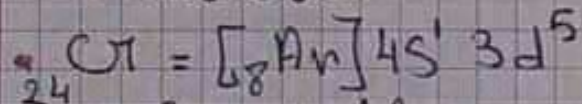
③ Le Principe de Hund



⇒ électrons de valence

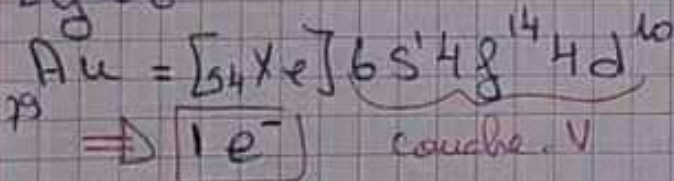


→ instable



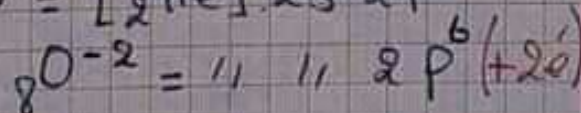
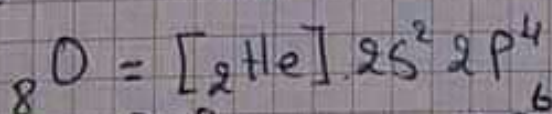
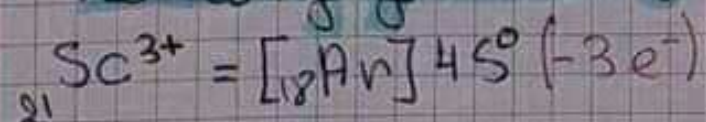
→ plus stable

Eg 2°



⇒ $1e^-$ couche V

Les configurations



I ionique

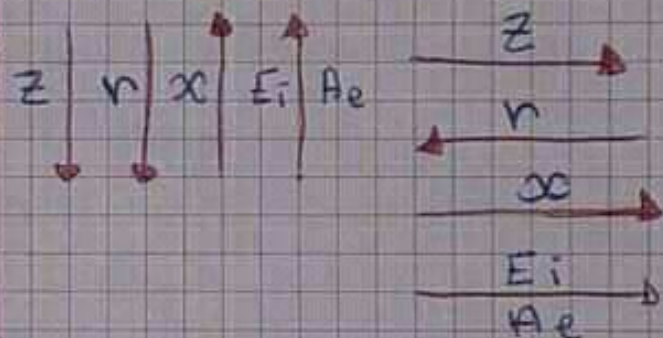
X

عنصرين لهما نفس s, p

يقعان في نفس العمود

عنصرين لهما نفس n

يقعان في نفس السطر



I ionique

عنصرين لهما نفس n

نصف قطر r و نصف قطر r

عنصرين لهما نفس Z

عنصرين لهما نفس Z

طاقة تأين E_i

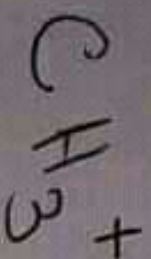
عنصرين لهما نفس n

A.E

Affinité électronique

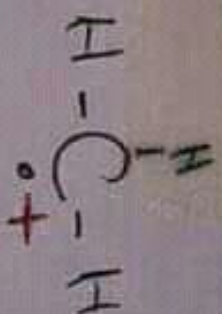
عنصرين لهما نفس E_i

عنصرين لهما نفس n



$$\text{sg}(\text{H}) = 1 - 1 - 0 = \boxed{0}$$

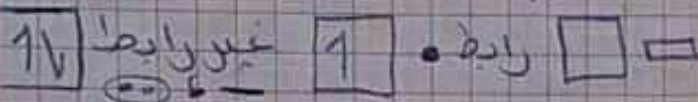
$$\text{sg}(\text{C}) = 4 - 3 - 2(0) = \boxed{1}$$



chap III :

Les liaisons chimiques :

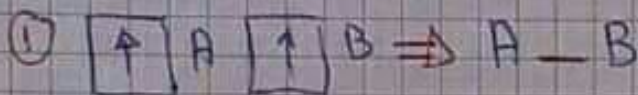
La charge formelle :



$$C_f = N_v - N_L - 2D_L$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{év}}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{liaison covalente}}$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{doublet libre}}$

modèle de Lewis :



La charge de l'atome :



Eg : HCO_3^-

$$C_{gc} + 3(C_{go}) + C_{gH} = [-1]$$

• ذرة مركزية 8 أقل إلكترونات
 " " خلية : 2 إلكترون

La règle de l'octet :

كل ذرة طبعا 8 إلكترونات
 4 liaisons

0,5 1,7

2. covalent (non polar) covalent polaire Ionique

$$N_{ev} = \sum e \times \frac{1}{2} = \alpha \text{ doublets}$$

(التحقق من روابط مفردة)

2. covalent :

Distribution de e^- :

$$-5 = \pi \quad \equiv 2\pi$$

Simple double triple

$$N_e = \sum N_v - Z$$

جميع e^- في

La charge

ذرة المركزية

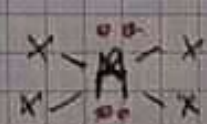
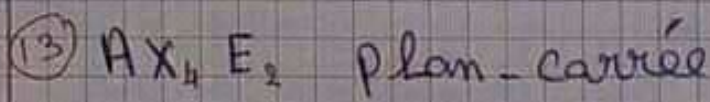
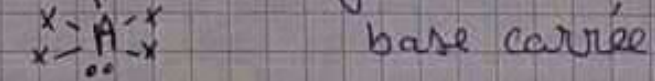
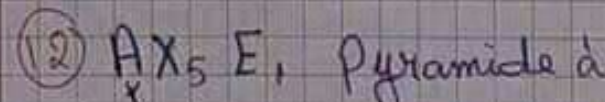
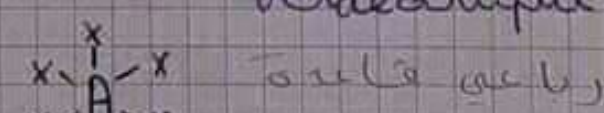
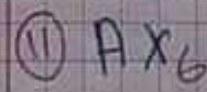
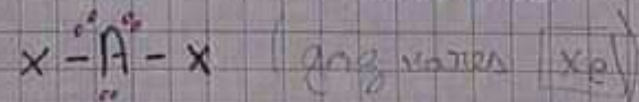
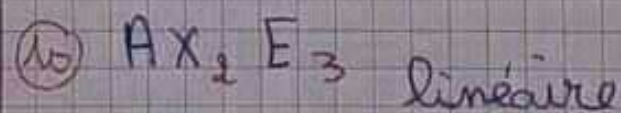
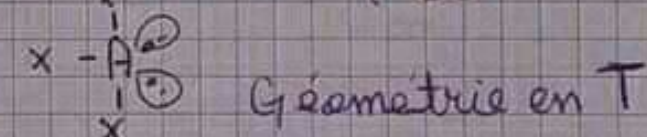
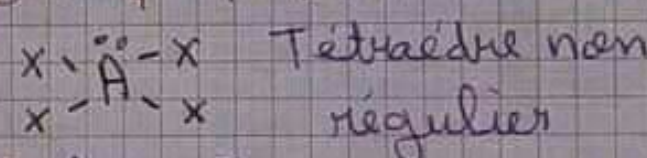
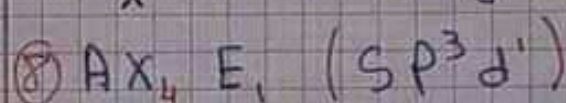
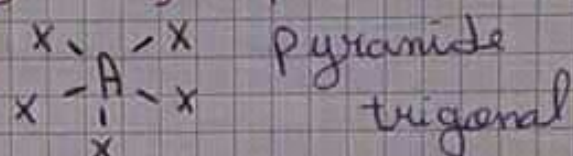
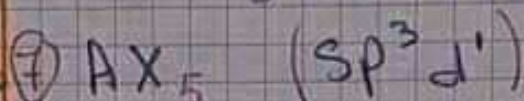
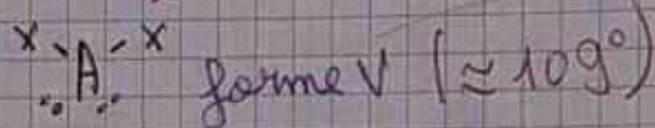
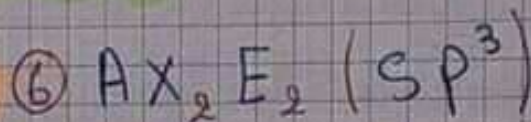
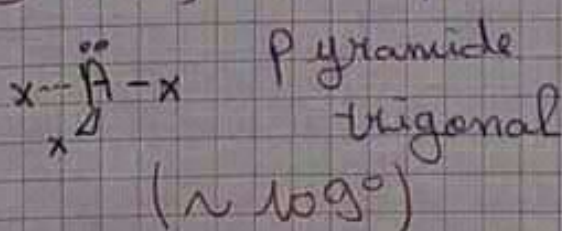
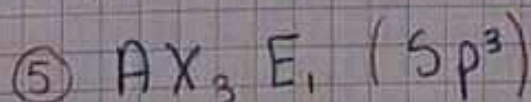
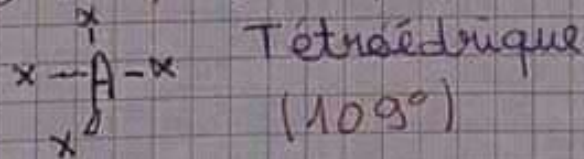
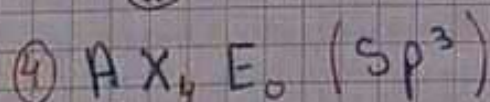
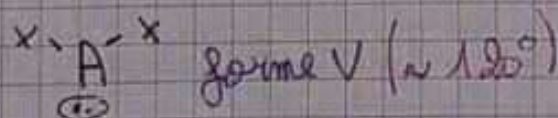
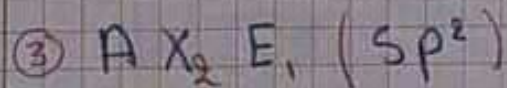
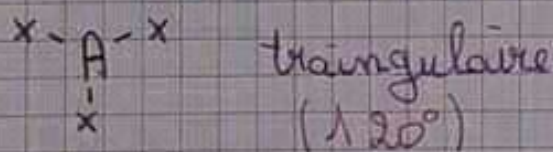
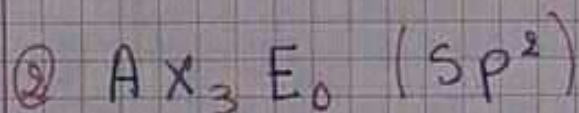
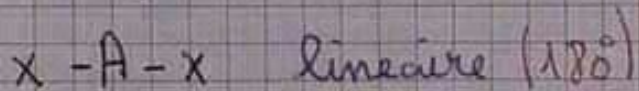
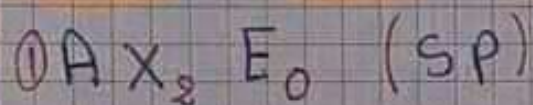
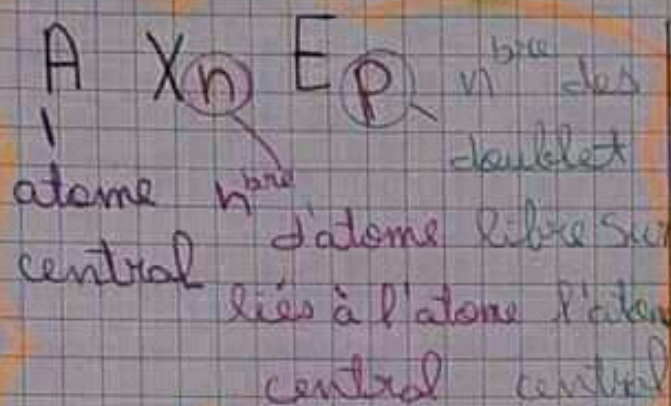
(+ ou -)

$$N_e/2 = \text{Les doublets}$$

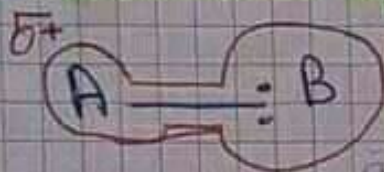
ou : " + 1 célibataire

Géométrie 2

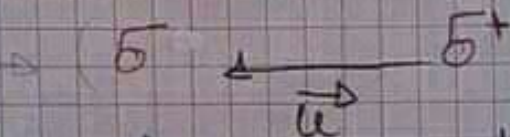
AX₂E₁



Le moment dipolaire :



Ionocovalent



• la direction de moments

• l'ordre décroissant de polarité :

(Valeurs de l'électronégativité)

Eg : O (3,44) & H (2,2)

$$O-H = \Delta x = 3,44 - 2,2 = 1,24$$

• le moment dipolaire dans molécule

Selon l'Angle :

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{u/2}{u_{OH}}$$

$$u = 2 \cdot u_{OH} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

Debye

Calcule le moment dipolaire

$$u = \delta \cdot e \cdot d = q \cdot d$$

$$\delta = \frac{u}{e \cdot d}$$

$1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}$

$$q = e \cdot \delta$$

la charge

Pourcentage Ionique

(CI %)

$$CI \% = \delta \cdot 100$$

$$q = e \cdot \delta = \frac{CI}{100}$$

$$ID = 3,33 \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ C.m}$$

$$1 \text{ A}^\circ = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$u = \delta \cdot e \cdot d$$

$$C \quad m (\times 10^{-10})$$

$$CI \% = \frac{u - C.m / (3,33 \cdot 10^{-30})}{e \cdot d}$$

$$1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C} \quad m (\times 10^{-10})$$