

General Chemistry I

단원	Ch 1. The Atoms in Modern Chemistry ~ Ch 2. Formulas and Reaction Yield
학습 주제	Introduction to Physical Chemistry and Stiochiometry

Ch 1. The Atoms in Modern Chemistry

1 The Nature in Modern Chemistry

1. The nature of modern chemistry

- chemist : 기원이 alchemist → economic gain을 위한 transformation도 중요
→ 18C에 들어오면서 substance와 element의 본질에 관한 연구 시작

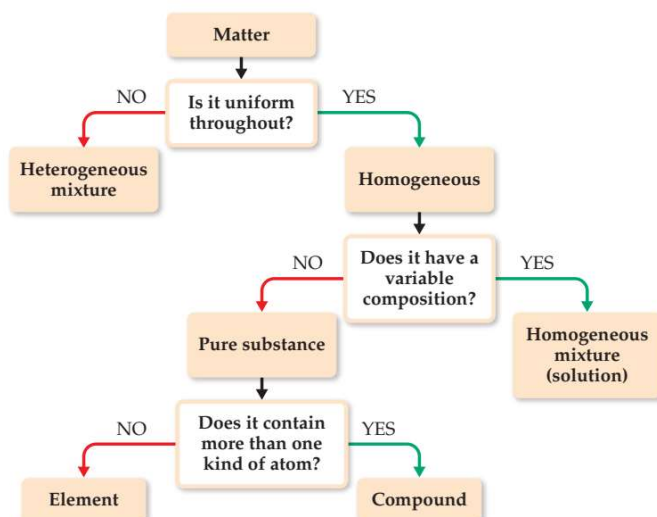
<steps of scientific research>

- ① hypothesis : research(experiment)의 결과가 어떻게 이루어질지 예측하는 것
- ② experiment : hypothesis를 규명할 수 있도록 conduct되고, 매우 sensitive하게 이루어짐
- ③ scientific law : hypothesis가 수많은 experiment를 거쳐 참이 확인되면 과학적 법칙으로 확립

2 Elements : The Building Blocks of Matter

1. substances and mixtures

- ① 전체적인 구성이 uniform한지에 따라
 - homogeneous matter
 - heterogeneous mixture
- ② homogeneous mixture에서 physical process로 분리 가능한지에 따라
 - homogeneous mixture (ex) 바닷물, 공기, 가정용 암모니아 등
 - substance
- ③ substance에서 chemical process에 의해 분해될 수 있는지에 따라
 - compound : 2개 이상의 element로 구성 (ex) 물, 염화 소듐, 아세트산..
 - element : 1개의 element로 구성 (ex) 금, 오존, 산소, 탄소..



◀ Figure 1.9 Classification of matter. All pure matter is classified ultimately as either an element or a compound.

③ Indirect Evidence for the Existence of Atoms : Laws of Chemical Combination

1. laws of conversion of mass(Lavouasier)

- chemical reaction이 일어나는 동안 mass는 생기거나 없어지지 않고 보존된다.
- nuclear reaction의 경우 mass는 보존되지 않지만, 출입하는 energy까지 감안한다면 그 총량은 보존된다. (mass-energy equivalence)



Give It Some Thought

When carbon and oxygen react, two different compounds can form depending on the conditions.

Compound A contains 1.333 g of oxygen per gram of carbon, whereas compound B contains 2.666 g of oxygen per gram of carbon.

- (a) Does this observation illustrate the law of conservation of mass or the law of multiple proportions?
- (b) If compound A has an equal number of oxygen and carbon atoms, what can we conclude about the composition of compound B?

2. law of definite proportions(Proust)

- 주어진 compound에서 구성 element의 mass ratio는 해당 compound의 출처와 제법에 관계없이 일정하다
- 반례 : Bertholides

3. Dalton's atomic theory of matter(Dalton)

- ① matter는 나눌 수 없는 atom으로 이루어져 있다.
↔ subatomic particle인 nucleus와 electron이 발견됐다.
- ② 주어진 element의 atom들은 모든 성질이 같다
↔ isotope의 경우 physical property(질량)가 다르다
- ③ 다른 element는 다른 atom으로 이루어져 있으며,
다른 atom들은 mass가 서로 다르다.
- ④ atom은 파괴되지 않으며, chemical reaction
도중에도 그 주체는 보존된다.
↔ nuclear reaction의 경우 atom의 종류가 변화한다.
- ⑤ element의 atom들은 서로 정수비로
결합하여 compound를 이룬다.

Dalton's Atomic Theory

1. Each element is composed of extremely small particles called atoms.
2. All atoms of a given element are identical, but the atoms of one element are different from the atoms of all other elements.
3. Atoms of one element cannot be changed into atoms of a different element by chemical reactions; atoms are neither created nor destroyed in chemical reactions.
4. Compounds are formed when atoms of more than one element combine; a given compound always has the same relative number and kind of atoms.

4. law of multiple proportions

- 2가지 element가 일련의 compound를 이룰 때, 한 element의 specific mass와 반응하는 다른 element의 mass는 서로 정수비를 이룬다

EXAMPLE 1.1

Chlorine (Cl) and oxygen form four different binary compounds. Analysis gives the following results:

Compound	Mass of O Combined with 1.0000 g Cl
A	0.22564 g
B	0.90255 g
C	1.3539 g
D	1.5795 g

- (a) Show that the law of multiple proportions holds for these compounds.
- (b) If the formula of compound A is a multiple of Cl_2O , then determine the formulas of compounds B, C, and D.

5. law of combining volumes

- gas phase chemical reaction에서(same temperature & pressure) 어느 한 쌍의 gas의 volume ratio는 간단한 정수비로 주어지며, 이는 반응식의 계수비와 같다.

6. Avogadro's Law

- ① Avogadro's hypothesis : 모든 matter는 atom의 bond로 형성된 molecule이라는 unit으로 구성된다.
- ② Avogadro's law : 같은 temperature와 pressure 하에서 서로 다른 gas들이더라도 같은 volume에는 같은 수의 particle(≡molecule)이 포함되어 있다.

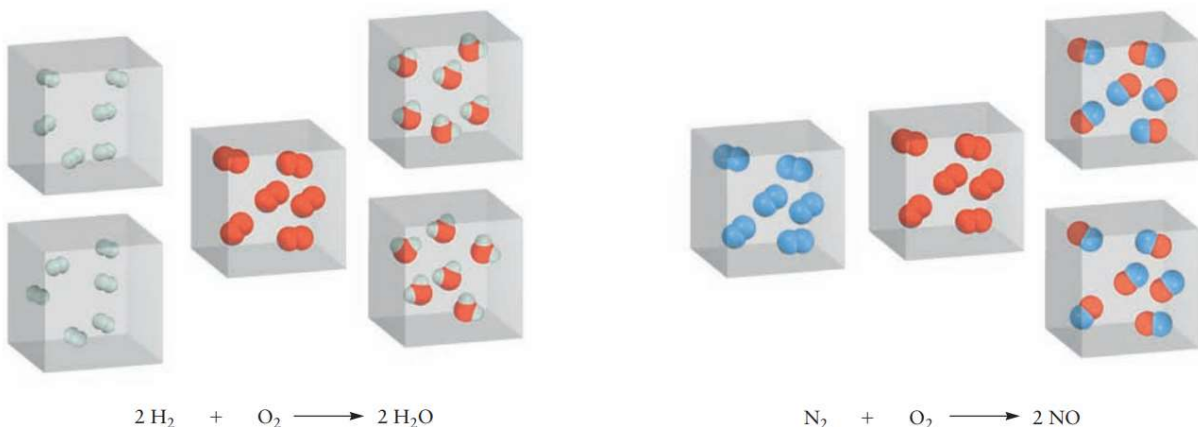


FIGURE 1.7 The cubes shown contain equal volumes of different gases at the same temperature and pressure. The combining volumes that Gay-Lussac observed for the two reactions can be understood if each cube contains the same number of molecules (Avogadro's hypothesis), and if hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen exist as diatomic molecules, as shown.

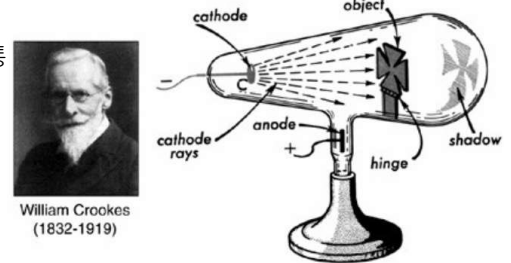
④ The Physical Structure of Atoms

1. Electrolysis and the Existence of Ions

- ① Faraday's experiment : breakdown된 water의 양과 electrode에서 발생된 gas의 양(hydrogen, oxygen) \propto 흘려준 charge의 양
- ② ion : charge를 띤 입자, 방랑자 in Greek
- ③ charge-to-mass ratio(e/m_e)를 측정하면 입자의 electrical property에 대한 이해를 높일 수 있다.

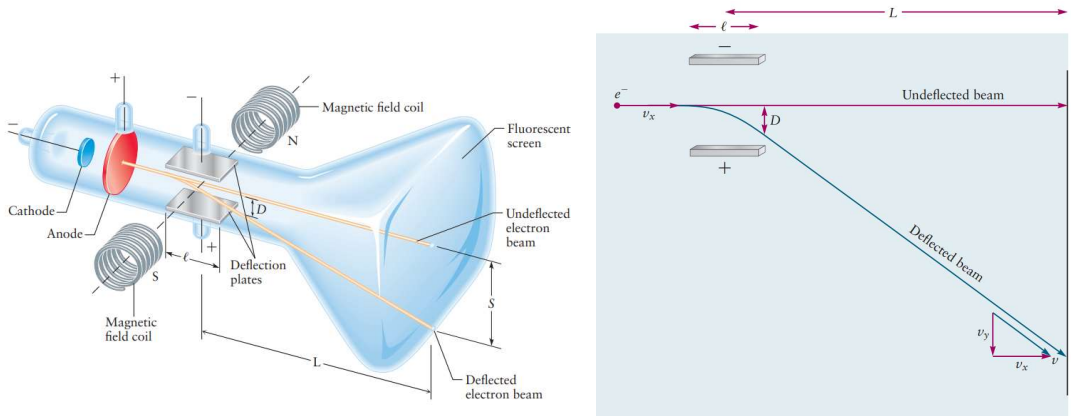
<glow discharge and Crookes tube>

- ① glow discharge : low pressure의 기체에 electricity를 강제로 통과시키면 glow가 일어남
- ② Crookes tube



2. Negative Charge in the Atom : Electrons

- ① charge-to-mass ratio of the electron



<🔍 Analyzing the charge-to-mass ratio>

deflection 사이에 걸린 voltage은 그 사이에 uniform한 electric field을 형성하여 그 안에 있는 electron을 아래쪽으로 당기는 force을 일정하게 가한다.

$$\text{즉, } F_E = eE = ma \quad \therefore a = \left(\frac{e}{m_e} \right) E$$

등가속도 운동공식에서 $D = \frac{1}{2}at^2$ 으로 정의되는 운동시간 t 를 정의하면, 위의 그림에서 $t = \frac{l}{v}$ 이므로

$$D = \frac{1}{2}at^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e}{m_e} \right) \left(\frac{l}{v} \right)^2 E$$

삼각형의 근사적 값 또는 curve의 확장의 관점에서

$$S = \left(\frac{L}{l} \right) D = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e}{m_e} \right) \left(\frac{l}{v} \right)^2 \left(\frac{L}{l} \right) E$$

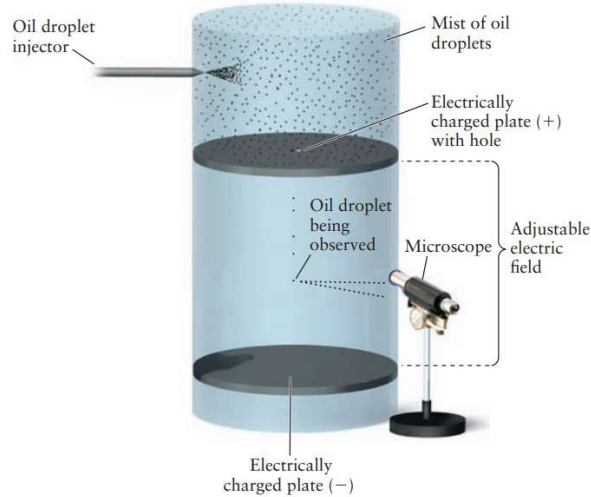
magnetic field의 관점에서 v 를 구해보자. Thomson은 electron에 가해지는 total force가 0이 되도록 magnetic field를 가하여 cathode ray를 원래의 위치로 돌려놓았다. 이때 $F_E = eE = F_B = evB$ 이므로

$$v = \frac{E}{B}$$

이를 위의 식에 대해 정리하면 $S = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e}{m_e} \right) \left(\frac{lB}{E} \right)^2 \left(\frac{L}{l} \right) E \quad \therefore \frac{e}{m_e} = \frac{2SE}{lLB^2}$

② Charge of the electron

FIGURE 1.12 Millikan's apparatus, used to measure the charge of the electron, $-e$. Individual drops are suspended by adjusting the electric field to provide an electrostatic force that opposes the gravitational force; the charge on the electron was determined by equating these two forces as discussed in the text.



oil droplet이 정지함

▷ gravity

= electric force

$$\therefore Mg = QE,$$

$$\rho Vg = QE,$$

$$Q = \frac{\rho Vg}{E}$$

(E is adjustable)

3. positive charge in the atom : the nucleus

① canal ray experiment

- anode를 통과한 canal ray는 magnetic field에 의하여 이들이 positive charge를 띠는 particle임을 알려주는 direction으로 휘었다.
- 이 particle들을 휘게 하는 데는 Thomson's experiment보다 더 큰 세기의 electromagnetic field가 필요했다. 이로서 이 particle들이 electron보다는 훨씬 무겁고 적어도 hydrogen atom만큼의 질량을 가짐이 증명됐다.
- 서로 다른 gas로부터 particle을 같은 정도로 휘게 하는 데 필요한 electromagnetic field의 세기는 달랐으며, 이로서 서로 다른 gas에 소속된 positive charge를 띤 particle들은 그 mass가 다름이 확인됐다.

4. discovery of the atomic nucleus

<🔍 Rutherford's Experiment>

(a)

(b)

- ① 대부분의 alpha particle은 vacancy를 통과함
- ② 일부는 nucleus 근처를 지나 약하게 deflect됨
- ③ 극소수는 심지어 backscattered됨.

▷ 결론 : atom의 중심에는 mass가 매우 크고, positive charge를 띤 particle이 존재한다.

[Rutherford's planetary model of the atom]

atom의 중심에는 nucleus가 존재하며, 그 주위를 electron이 공전한다.

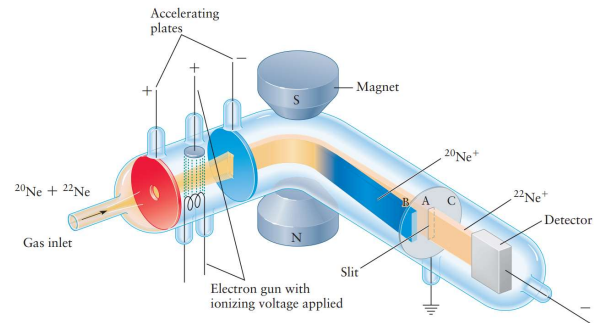
5 Mass Spectroscopy, Isotopes, and the Measurement of Relative Mass

1. Mass spectrometer

① mass-spectrometer의 원리 : charge-to-mass ratio에 따라 isotope를 분리한다.

② mass-spectrometer의 과정

- gas mixture를 투입한다.
- atom들은 electron과의 collision(by an electron gun)으로 ionize → charge가 생겨 voltage에 의해 accelerate
- accelerated된 particle은 magnetic field에서 charge-to-mass ratio에 따라 성분들로 분리 (mass가 작을수록 더 많이 휜다.)
- detector가 detect하여 graph화



③ relative mass(relative atomic mass, relative molecular mass)

< average atomic mass >

- 각각의 원자량이 확률변수 ▷ 원자량의 분포는 “이산확률분포”
- 각 원자량을 m_i , 존재 비율을 p_i 라 하면, 평균 원자량은 기댓값이므로 $\sum_i m_i p_i$

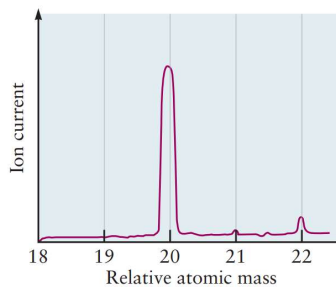


FIGURE 1.17 A sketch of the mass spectrum of Ne, showing only the two isotopes ^{20}Ne and ^{22}Ne .

Isotope	% Abundance	Isotopic Mass
^{28}Si	92.21	27.97693
^{29}Si	4.70	28.97649
^{30}Si	3.09	29.97376

2. structure of the nucleus : protons, neutrons and isotopes

- ① atom은 electrically neutral : proton의 수와 electron의 수는 동일함
- ② atomic number(Z) : proton의 수
- ③ mass number(A) : (proton의 수) + (neutron의 수) ≡ atomic mass

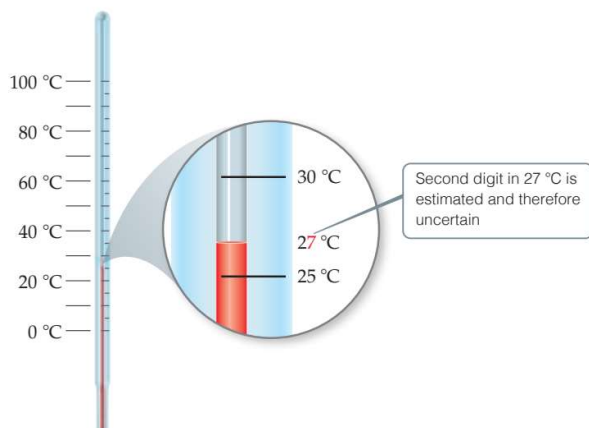
EXAMPLE 1.2

Calculate the relative atomic mass of carbon, taking the relative atomic mass of ^{13}C to be 13.003354 on the ^{12}C scale.

Isotope	Isotopic Mass × Abundance
^{12}C	$12.000000 \times 0.98892 = 11.867$
^{13}C	$13.003354 \times 0.01108 = 0.144$

Significant Figures

All digits of a measured quantity, including the uncertain one, are called significant figures. A measured mass reported as 2.2 g has two significant figures, whereas one reported as 2.2405 g has five significant figures. The greater the number of significant figures, the greater the precision implied for the measurement.



High precision can be achieved on a scale like this one, which has 0.1 mg accuracy.



Give It Some Thought

A sample that has a mass of about 25 g is weighed on a balance that has a precision of 0.001 g. How many significant figures should be reported for this measurement?

- Zeros between nonzero digits are always significant—1005 kg (four significant figures); 7.03 cm (three significant figures).
- Zeros at the beginning of a number are never significant; they merely indicate the position of the decimal point—0.02 g (one significant figure); 0.0026 cm (two significant figures).
- Zeros at the end of a number are significant if the number contains a decimal point—0.0200 g (three significant figures); 3.0 cm (two significant figures)

Sample Exercise 1.6. The state of Colorado is listed in a road atlas as having a population of 5,546,574 and an area of 104,091 square miles. Do the numbers of significant figures in these two quantities seem reasonable? If not, what seems to be wrong with them?

Sample Exercise 1.7. How many significant figures are in each of the following numbers (assume that each number is a measured quantity)? (a) 4.003, (b) 6.023×10^{23} (c) 5000

Significant Figures in Calculations

The least certain measurement limits the certainty of the calculated quantity and thereby determines the number of significant figures in the final answer.

1. **For addition and subtraction**, The least certain measurement limits the certainty of the calculated quantity and thereby determines the number of significant figures in the final answer. the correct number of significant figures, it must be rounded off. Consider the following example in which the uncertain digits appear in color:

This number limits the number of the significant figures in the result	20.42	← two decimal places
	1.322	← three decimal places
	83.1	← one decimal places
	104.842	← round off to one decimal place (104.8)

2. **For multiplication and division**, the result contains the same number of significant figures as the measurement with the fewest significant figures. When the result contains more than the correct number of significant figures, it must be rounded off. For example, the area of a rectangle whose measured edge lengths are 6.221 and 5.2 cm should be reported with two significant figures, 32 cm², even though a calculator shows the product to have more digits:

$$\text{Area} = (6.221 \text{ cm})(5.2 \text{ cm}) = 32.3492 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \text{round off to } 32 \text{ cm}^2$$

Give It Some Thought

The mass of a glass beaker is known to be 25.1 g. Approximately 5 mL of water are added, and the mass of the beaker and water is measured on an analytical balance to be 30.625 g. How many significant figures are there in the mass of the water?

[Sample Exercise 1.9] A vessel containing a gas at 25 °C is weighed, emptied, and then reweighed as depicted in Figure 1.26. From the data provided, calculate the density of the gas at 25 °C.

Ch 2. Chemical Formulas and Reaction Yields

1 The Mole : Counting Molecules by Weighing

1. Relation between atomic and macroscopic masses : Avogadro's number

▷ 현재 Avogadro's number는 constant화되어, definition 자체가 6.02×10^{23} 으로 굳어짐
but, Avogadro's number가 탄생하게 된 background research라고 생각하면 됨.

① Avogadro's number(history)

single ^{12}C atom이 x 개 모여서 12.00g이 될 때, x 를 Avogadro's number로 정의함.

▷ 역산 : Mass of a ^{12}C atom : $\frac{12.0000\text{g}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 1.99264 \times 10^{-23}\text{g}$

2. the mole

① mole(mol) : Avogadro's number만큼을 묶어서 세는 묶음 단위

② molar mass : 특정 particle이 1mol만큼 모였을 때의 mass를 molar mass라 정의함

2 Empirical and Molecular Formulas

1. Empirical and Molecular Formulas

- empirical formula와 molecular formula 모두 특정 unit을 구성하는 element의 종류와 비율을 표현

① empirical formula : relative number를 제시

② molecular formula : 분자에서 구성하는 element의 종류와 수를 표현

- molecular formula는 molecule에서만 적용 가능

- molecule이 아닌 경우 chemistry에서는 formula unit이라는 표현을 사용함.

2. empirical formula and percentage composition

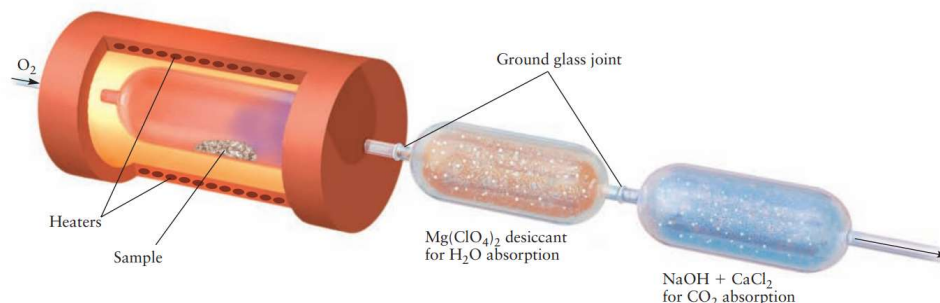
① empirical formula에서 각 원소의 composition은 relative number로 표현된다.

② empirical formula에서 각 원소의 mass ratio는 실제 molecule이나 chemical unit에서의 것과 동일하다.

→ molecular formula는 empirical formula의 배수

3. determination of empirical formula from mass composition

① experiment equipment



- $\text{NaOH} + \text{CaCl}_2$ 가 CO_2 를 흡수하는 이유

- $\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ 가 water를 흡수하는 이유

3. empirical formula determined from elemental analysis by combustion

- ① hydrocarbon : carbon과 hydrogen만을 함유하는 compound
- ② hydrocarbon의 combustion product를 토대로 hydrocarbon의 composition을 알 수 있다.
 - ▷ water에서 hydrogen atom이 차지하는 mass ratio는 약 1/9이고, carbon dioxide에서 carbon atom이 차지하는 mass ratio는 약 12/44이다.
- ③ composition을 분석하는 것은 위에서 언급한 experiment equipment를 이용하여 분석한다.
 - ▷ combustion만을 토대로 oxygen의 포함 여부는 알아낼 수 없다. 단, oxygen과 hydrogen이 모두 포함된 compound라는 사실을 알고 있다면, 우리는 두 원소의 mass ratio를 제거하여 oxygen의 mass ratio를 구하고, 이를 토대로 empirical formula를 유추할 수 있다.

(ex) a certain compound, used as welding fuel, contains only carbon and hydrogen. Burning a small sample of this fuel completely in oxygen produces 3.38g CO₂, 0.692g water, and no other products. What is the empirical formula of the compound?

4 Writing Balanced Chemical Equations

1. Balancing Chemical Equations by coefficients

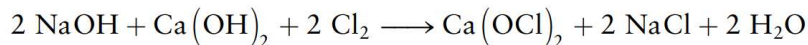
- ① 한 화학종의 계수를 1로 만든다. 가장 복잡한 화학종을 선택하는 것이 최선이다.
 - ② 하나의 화학종에만 나타나고 그 계수가 정해지지 않은 원소를 찾는다.
 - ③ 원자 몰수의 균형을 맞춘다. 반복하여 계수를 일치시킨다.
 - ④ 분모의 최소공배수를 식 전체에 곱하여 계수를 정수로 조정한다.
- ※ 주의점 : 열화학 반응식이며 반응 enthalpy가 주어진 경우 몰당 규약을 적용하여 조절해야 한다.

EXAMPLE 2.3

Hargreaves process is an industrial procedure for making sodium sulfate (Na₂SO₄) for use in papermaking. The starting materials are sodium chloride (NaCl), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), water, and oxygen. Hydrogen chloride (HCl) is generated as a by-product. Write a balanced chemical equation for this process.

5 Mass Relationships in Chemical Reactions**EXAMPLE 2.4**

Calcium hypochlorite, $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$, is used as a bleaching agent. It is produced from sodium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, and chlorine according to the following overall equation:



How many grams of chlorine and sodium hydroxide react with 1067 g $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, and how many grams of calcium hypochlorite are produced?

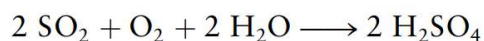
6 Limiting reagent and percentage yield

1. limiting reagent

- ① 정의 : 일련의 reactant들 중 제일 먼저 소진되는 것
- ② 실험 과정에서 구하기 어려운 물질을 한계 반응물로 지정한다.
▷ 양을 한정지어 효율적으로 사용하기 위함.
- ③ 한계 반응물이 아닌 반응물들은 과량으로(in excess) 존재한다고 한다.

EXAMPLE 2.5

Sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) forms in the chemical reaction



Suppose 400 g SO_2 , 175 g O_2 , and 125 g H_2O are mixed and the reaction proceeds until one of the reactants is used up. Which is the limiting reactant? What mass of H_2SO_4 is produced, and what masses of the other reactants remain?

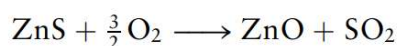
2. percentage yield

- ① theoretical yield: chemical reaction이 완전히 진행됐을 때 얻어지는 product의 양
- ② actual yield : 특정한 product을 다른 product/reactant과 분리하여 정제한 후 얻는 양
- ③ actual yield과 theoretical yield 사이의 관계 : theoretical yield > actual yield
- ④ theoretical yield가 actual yield보다 큰 이유
 - reaction이 완전히 진행되기 이전($\xi < 1$)에 멈춰서 반응하지 않은 reactant가 존재한다. (반응의 미완결)
 - 원하는 product이 아닌 다른 product을 주는 competitive reaction이 일어날 수 있다. (부반응)
- ⑤ percent yield

$$\text{Percent yield} = \frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{theoretical yield}} \times 100\%$$

EXAMPLE 2.6

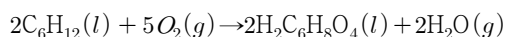
The sulfide ore of zinc (ZnS) is reduced to elemental zinc by “roasting” it (heating it in air) to give ZnO, and then heating the ZnO with carbon monoxide. The two reactions can be written as



Suppose 5.32 kg ZnS is treated in this way and 3.30 kg pure Zn is obtained. Calculate the theoretical yield of zinc and its actual percentage yield.

**Sample Exercise 3.20****Calculating Theoretical Yield and Percent Yield**

Adipic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, used to produce nylon, is made commercially by a reaction between cyclohexane(C_6H_{12}) and O_2 :



- (a) assume that you carry out this reaction with 25.0g of cyclohexane and that cyclohexane is the limiting reactant. What is the theoretical yield of adipic acid? (b) If you obtain 33.5g of adipic acid, what is the percent yield for the reaction?