

Belajar Kimia

Golongan

IA = H Li Na K Rb Cs Fr
 IIA = Be Mg Ca Sr Ba Ra
 IIIA = B Al
 IVA = C Si Ge Sn Pb
 VA = N P As Sb Bi
 VIA = O S Se Te Po
 VIIA = F Cl Br I At
 VIIIA = He Ne Ar Kr Xe Rn

Struktur

Nomor massa (Atom Relatif: Ar)
 $^{39}_{19}K$
 Nomor atom
 No atom = 19
 No massa = 39
 Proton = 19
 Neutron = No massa - No atom = 20
 Elektron = 19 (tdk bermuatan)

Ion
 $^{39}_{19}K^{\oplus} \rightarrow$ melepaskan elektron
 elektron = 19 - 1 = 18

$^{16}_{8}O^{2-}$ elektron = 8 + 2 = 10

Konfigurasi elektron

Kulit



K L M N O $2n^2$
 2 8 18 32 50
 kulit terakhir $\leq 8e$

Sub-kulit s, p, d, f
 $s^2 p^6 d^{10} f^{14}$
 $1s \rightarrow 2s, 2p \rightarrow 3s, 3p, 3d \rightarrow 4s, 4p, 4d, 4f \rightarrow 5s, 5p, 5d, 5f \rightarrow 6s, 6p, 6d, 7s, 7p$

Periode: Banyak kulit yg terpakai/
 Kulit $[S]$ yg terakhir

Golongan:
 A berakhir s^0
 berakhir $ns^2 np^0$

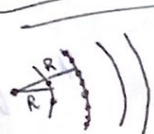
B berakhir $ns^2 (n+1)d^0$
 $\Sigma s + d \rightarrow 8$
 9 } VIII B
 10 }

11 \rightarrow IB
 12 \rightarrow IIB

2He 10Ne 18Ar 36Kr 54Xe 86Rn
 Catatan:
 Aufbau " $d^4 \rightarrow d^5$ "
 $d^9 \rightarrow d^{10}$

berakhir
 4f \rightarrow II B (lantanaida)
 5f \rightarrow III B (aktinida)

Sifat periodik Unsur dalam SPV



Jari-jari atom: jarak titik pusat inti dgn kulit elektron terluar

IA IIA IIIA IVA ... VIIIA
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 R makin besar
 Sifat logam kuat
 sifat keaktifan kuat

① kulit banyak
 ② proton/golongan kecil
 ③ eV besar (ion)
 $eV = \Sigma \text{elektron di kulit terluar atau "mirip" golongan (lihat dari jumlah elektron)}$

contoh:

"Na 13K
 2)8)1 2)8)8)1
 $N=3 < N=4$

"Na 15P
 2)8)1 2)8)5
 proton=11 > proton=15
 16S 16S²⁻
 2)8)6 2)8)8
 $eV=6 < eV=8$

Katan KIMIA

① Ikatan ion: logam + non logam
 ② Ikatan kovalen: non logam + non logam

Logam

Gol IA: H Li Na K Rb Cs Fr
 IIA: Be Mg Ca Sr Ba Ra
 IIIA: B Al Ga In Tl
 IVA: Sn Pb
 VA: Bi
 Gol B: logam

Non logam

Gol IVA - VIIIA
 kec: Sn, Pb, Bi

Gol IA: +1
 Gol IIA: +2
 Gol IIIA: +3
 Gol IVA: +4/-4
 Gol VA: -3
 Gol VIA: -2
 Gol VIIA: -1
 Gol VIIIA: 0

Stokimetri

Konsep mol

$$① n = \text{mol} = \frac{\text{massa}}{M_r}$$

↓
jumlah zat

massa satuan gram

M_r = massa molekul Relatif

M_r = jumlah Ar

Ar = massa atom Relatif

Senyawa $H_2O \rightarrow M_r = 2 \cdot Ar_H + 1 \cdot Ar_O$
 $= 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 16 = 18$

Unsur Na $\rightarrow Ar_{Na} = 23$

$$② V = n \times 22,4 \quad (0^\circ C, 1 \text{ atm}) \rightarrow \text{STP}$$

T P
standar

$$③ V = n \times 24 \quad (25^\circ C, 1 \text{ atm}) \rightarrow \text{RTP}$$

T P
ruang

T = suhu
P = tekanan

$$④ P \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T \rightarrow \text{suhu (K)}$$

dem liter 0,082

$$⑤ M = \frac{n}{V} \quad \text{satuan M}$$

Molaritas (larutan)
gas tak punya M

$$⑥ N = \text{jumlah molekul/partikel}$$

$$N = n \cdot L \quad L = 6,02 \times 10^{23}$$

$$⑦ \text{Jumlah atom} = \text{Banyak atom} \cdot N$$

(X)

⑧ 2 gas (T, P) sama

$$\frac{n_1}{V_1} = \frac{n_2}{V_2}$$

⑨ 2 gas (T, P) beda

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{n_1 R T_1}{n_2 R T_2}$$

$$⑩ M_{\text{campuran}} = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + \dots}{V_{\text{total}}}$$

Pengenceran

$$M_1 V_1 = M_2 V_2$$

catatan:

Jika ada kadar air

maka $m_{\text{murni}} = \text{a.i.} \cdot m_{\text{padatan}}$

$$n = \frac{m_{\text{murni}}}{M_r}$$

Ar C = 12

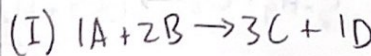
H = 1

O = 16

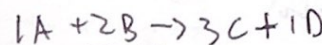
N = 14

S = 32

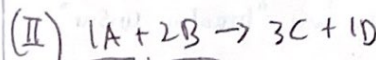
Reaksi



$$\boxed{2 \text{ mol}} \quad \frac{2}{1} \cdot 2 = 4 \text{ mol} \quad \frac{3}{1} \cdot 2 = 6 \text{ mol} \quad \frac{1}{1} \cdot 2 = 2 \text{ mol}$$



$$2 \text{ mol} \quad \boxed{4 \text{ mol}} \quad 6 \text{ mol} \quad 2 \text{ mol}$$



$$\boxed{2 \text{ mol}} \quad \boxed{3 \text{ mol}}$$

$$M: 2 \text{ mol} \quad 3 \text{ mol} \quad - \quad -$$

$$B: \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \text{ mol} \quad \boxed{3 \text{ mol}} \quad \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3 = 4,5 \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 = 1,5$$

$$S: 0,5 \text{ mol} \quad - \quad 4,5 \text{ mol} \quad 1,5 \text{ mol}$$

check
 $\frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2}$

$$2 > 1,5$$

\rightarrow habis, pereaksi pembatas (B)

Kadar / persentase

1) kadar unsur dalam suatu senyawa

$$H_2O \rightarrow \% H = \frac{2 \cdot Ar_H}{M_r H_2O} \cdot 100\% \quad \% O = \frac{1 \cdot Ar_O}{M_r H_2O} \cdot 100\%$$

2) massa unsur dalam senyawa

* massa hidrogen dalam 36 gram senyawa H_2O

$$m_H = \frac{2 \cdot Ar_H}{M_r H_2O} \cdot m_{H_2O} = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{18} \cdot 36 = 4 \text{ gram}$$

\rightarrow bpt/ppm ($\times 10^6$)

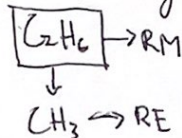
3) kemurnian senyawa dalam campuran / cuplikan (padatan)

$$\% \text{ senyawa} = \frac{m_{\text{senyawa}}}{m_{\text{campuran}}} \cdot 100\%$$

Rumus Empiris dan Rumus Molekul (RE) (RM)

Rumus Empiris = Rumus Senyawa paling sederhana
CH₄

Rumus Molekul = Rumus Senyawa molekul

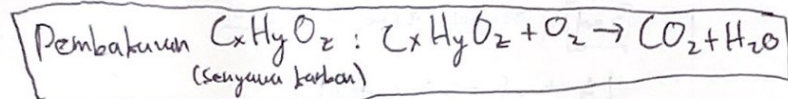
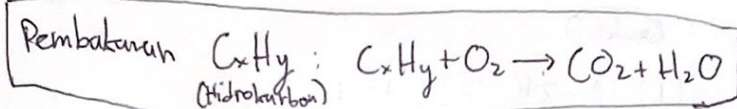


$$RM = (RE) \cdot a$$

↓
kelipatan

$$Mr_{RM} = Mr_{RE} \cdot a$$

RE → perbandingan mol
tiap unsur pembentuk senyawa



Redoks → bilangan oksidasi "muatan unsur"

Redoks = Reduksi & Oksidasi
penurunan biloks kenaikan biloks

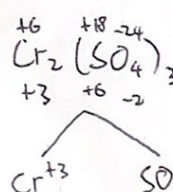
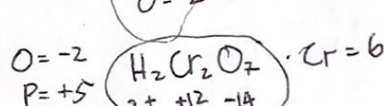
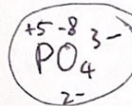
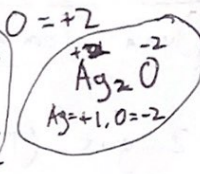
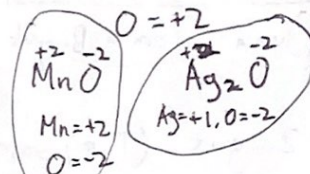
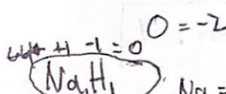
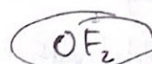
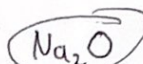
I) logam gol. IA = +1 (Li Na K Rb Cs Fr)
IIA = +2 (Be Mg Ca Sr Ba Ra)
IIIA = +3 (Al)

Ag⁺, Zn²⁺, Ni²⁺

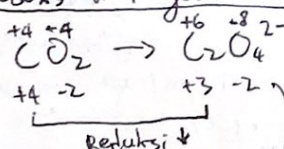
II) H⁺
III) F⁻
IV) O²⁻

V) Gol. VIIA : -1
VI) Gol. VIA : -2

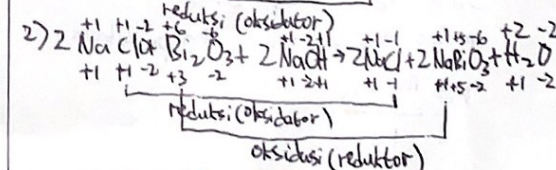
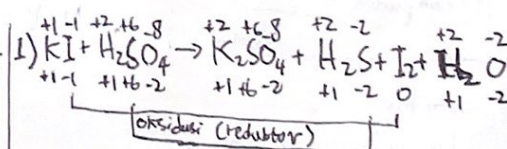
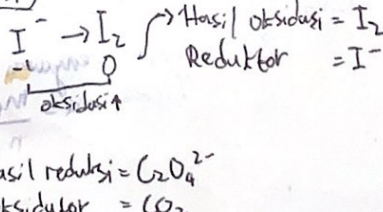
jika senyawa > 2 unsur tidak berlaku



Redoks & Penyetaraan Reaksi

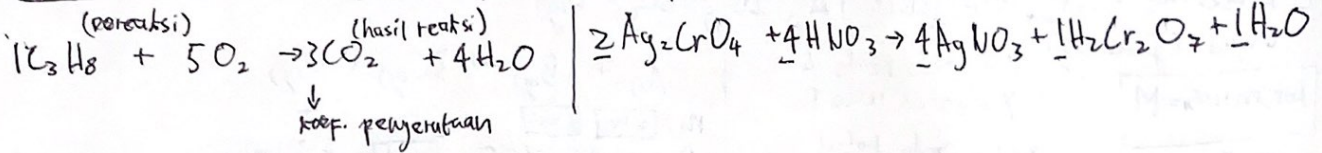


Reduksi = oksidator
oksidasi = reduktor



reaksi autoredoks: senyawa reduktor = senyawa oksidator

Penyetaraan Reaksi → menyamakan jumlah unsur pereaksi dan hasil reaksi



Termokimia

$$\Delta H = \text{Perubahan Entalpi (Kj/mol)} = - \frac{q \rightarrow \text{kolor}}{n \rightarrow \text{mol}}$$

Reaksi → Eksoterm
(melepas kalor) (menghasilkan kalor)

kalor berpindah dari sistem ke lingkungan

$$\Delta H = - \quad q = +$$

- 1) Pembakaran
- 2) Respirasi
- 3) Pembentukan
- 4) Netralisasi
- 5) pengembunan
- 6) pembekuan

Endoterm

(menerima kalor) (membutuhkan kalor)

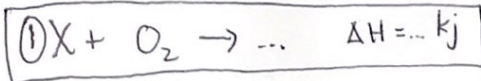
kalor berpindah dari lingkungan ke sistem

$$\Delta H = + \quad q = -$$

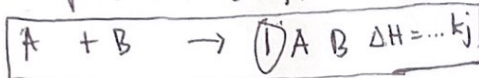
- 1) Penguraian
- 2) Penguapan
- 3) Pencairan
- 4) Fotosintesis

* Reaksi-reaksi [(g) → gas, (s) → solid, (aq) → larutan, (l) → cairan]

1) Reaksi Pembakaran (ΔH_c)

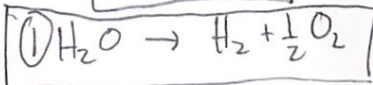


2) Reaksi pembentukan (ΔH_f)

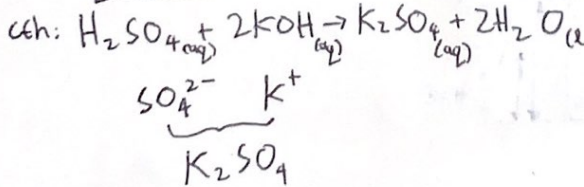
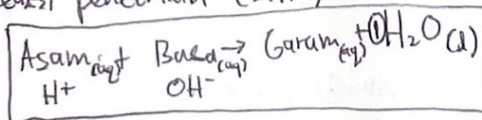


3) Reaksi penguraian (ΔH_d)

$$\Delta H_f = -\Delta H_d$$

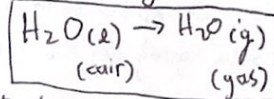


4) Reaksi penetralan (ΔH_n)

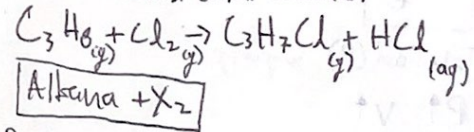


tdk
perlu sebar

5) Reaksi penguapan (ΔH_v)

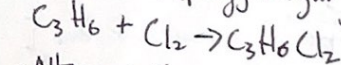


6) Reaksi substitusi (tukar menukar)



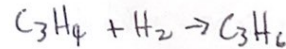
X = golongan VIIA

7) Reaksi Adisi (penggabungan)



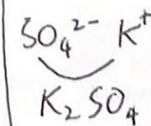
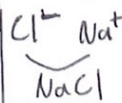
= Alkena + X_2

= Alkana + X_2

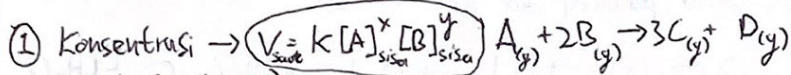


= Alkena + H_2

= Alkena + H_2



Laju Reaksi (V) satuan M/s



wujud (g dan aq)

Konsentrasi = M

$$M = \frac{n}{V}$$

x = ordo reaksi A

y = ordo reaksi B

x+y = ordo total

k = tetapan laju reaksi

Satuan k = $M^{1-\text{ordo total}} / s$

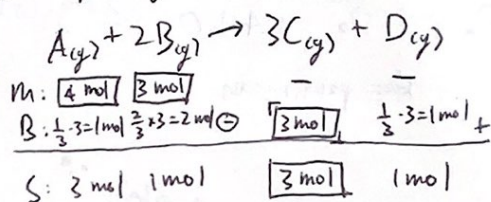
$V_{\text{rata}} \rightarrow V_A = - \frac{\Delta[A]}{\Delta t}$

$V_B = - \frac{\Delta[B]}{\Delta t}$

$V_C = + \frac{\Delta[C]}{\Delta t}$

$V_D = + \frac{\Delta[D]}{\Delta t}$

$V_{\text{rata}} = k[A]^x[B]^y$
 $= k(\frac{3}{1})^x(\frac{1}{1})^y$
 $= 9k$



$V_{\text{ruangan}} = 10 \text{ liter}$
 $\Delta t = 10 \text{ detik}$

$V_A = - \frac{3-4}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ m/s}$ $V_C = + \frac{3-0}{10} = \frac{3}{10} \text{ m/s}$

$V_B = - \frac{1-3}{10} = \frac{2}{10} \text{ m/s}$ $V_D = + \frac{1-0}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ m/s}$

cara II: perbandingan koefisien

② Suhu (T)

$T \uparrow V \uparrow \rightarrow$ Energi kinetik makin besar
 Frekuensi/energi tumbukan makin meningkat

$V_2 = V_1 (h)^{\frac{\Delta T}{a}}$

n = kenaikan laju setiap kenaikan suhu a

a = kenaikan suhu yang terjadi setiap n

$V = \frac{1}{t}$

③ Tekanan (P) wujud (g)

$P \uparrow V \uparrow$

P sebanding []

Volume berbanding terbalik P dan []

↳ wujud (g) dan (aq)

④ Luas Permukaan

Uap > cairan > serbuk > butiran

⑤ Katalis : mempercepat laju reaksi : menurunkan Energi aktivasi

Diagram Energy

