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CHEMISTRY &
MATERIALS
SCIENCE

Introduction

Stoichiometry

All stoichiometric equations for quantities may be derived from

$$n_1/v_1 = n_2/v_2 \quad (1)$$

The percentage yield is defined as

$$\% \text{ yield} = \frac{\text{actual yield}}{\text{theo. yield}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

A crucial aspect in confirming stoichiometric results is using dimensional analysis; that is, using the dimensions of each unit in the equation(s) and confirming the final unit has the proper dimensions.

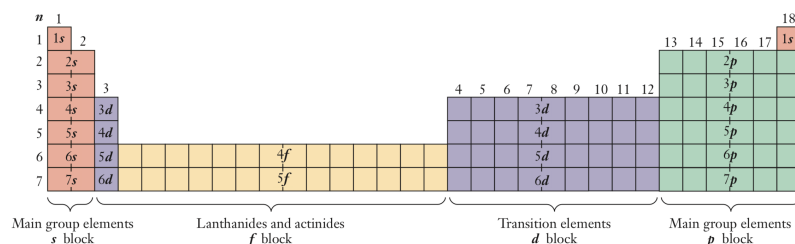
moles	$n = m/M = CV$
atoms	$n_{\text{atoms}} = \rho V N_A / M$
molarity	$C = mn/MV$
dilution	$n_1 = n_2$

Bonding

The total number of orbitals is equal to n^2 , where n is the principle quantum number, wherein each orbital has a maximum of two electrons. The orbitals are filled in the order of

$$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 \dots \quad (3)$$

This maximum occurs only if all subshells contain one electron originally, known as Hund's rule.



The formal charge is given by $q_f = n_v - n_l - \frac{1}{2}n_s$ in which $\sum q_f = 0$, where n_v is the total number of valence electrons; n_l is the number of lone pairs; and n_s is the number of electrons shared in bonds.

Hybrid orbitals are dependent on molecular geometry, and filled by sp^3d^2 . The number of orbitals is equal to the number of electron pairs. The number of sigma and pi bonds is equal to

$$n_\sigma = \sum n_{\text{all}} \quad \text{and} \quad n_\pi = \sum n_{\text{dbl}} + 2 \sum n_{\text{tri}} \quad (4)$$

Atoms & Molecules

Other properties of the periodic table include

- Atomic size increases toward the bottom left;
- Ionization energy and electronegativity increase towards the top right;

Lewis dot structures are created via the following algorithm:

1. Count the total number of valence electrons in the molecule
2. Place single bonds between all connected atoms;
3. Place the remaining valence electrons not accounted for in (2) on individual atoms, specifically as lone pairs whenever possible;
4. Create multiple bonds as needed for any atoms that do not have a full octet

Chemical Equilibrium

Equilibrium Constants

A system is said to be at dynamic equilibrium if the rates of both reactions are equal but do not approach zero. For a general chemical reaction, the reaction quotient and equilibrium constant are

$$Q = \frac{[C]^c[D]^d}{[A]^a[B]^b} \quad \text{and} \quad K_c = \frac{[C]_{eq}^c[D]_{eq}^d}{[A]_{eq}^a[B]_{eq}^b} \quad (5)$$

respectively. For reactions which take place in the gas phase,

$$K_p = K_c RT^{\Delta n_g} \iff [X] \equiv P_X = [X]RT \quad (6)$$

where $\Delta n_g = c + d - (a + b)$. Reactions are homogeneous iff all constituents are either exclusively gaseous or aqueous. Incidentally, in a heterogeneous reaction, K only includes the compounds in the reaction which are not solid nor liquid. For a series of reactions,

$$K_n = \prod K_i \quad (7)$$

The procedure to calculate final concentrations of specific compounds in a reaction $A \rightleftharpoons B$ is as follows:

1. For reactants and products, $[A_i]_{eq} = [A_i] \mp ax$, respectively.
2. Using these concentrations in K , solve for x .
3. Substitute x into the original equilibrium concentrations.

R	A	A'	B
I	$[A_i]$	$[A'_i]$	$[B_i]$
C	$-ax$	$-a'x$	$+bx$
E	$[A]_{eq}$	$[A']_{eq}$	$[B]_{eq}$

LeChatelier's Principle

LeChatelier's principle states that when a system at equilibrium is stressed, it reestablishes itself to avoid such stress; that is,

- If the concentration of products is increased or reactants decreased, $Q > K$ and more reactants are formed;
- If vice versa, $Q < K$ and more products are formed.

Pressure is inversely proportional to the amount of moles the side to which equilibrium moves to has. Note that catalysts have no effect upon the properties of –thermic reactions.

Exothermic reactions produce heat and endothermic reactions absorb heat. If a reaction is exothermic and temperature increases or vice versa, more reactants are formed. Otherwise, more products are formed.

Solubility Equilibria

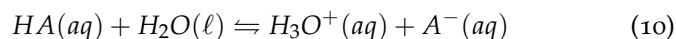
For a reaction $A(s) \rightleftharpoons cC(aq) + dD(aq)$, the solubility constant is defined as

$$K_{sp} = [C]^c [D]^d \quad (8)$$

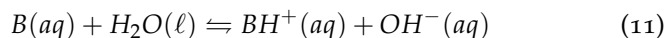
and the molar solubility is

$$x = (K_{sp}/c^c d^d)^{1/(c+d)} \quad (9)$$

A Brønsted-Lowry acid is a proton H^+ donor, and a base a proton acceptor. The equation for the dissociation of a weak acid HA is



and for a weak base B ,



The acid and base ionization constants are $K_a, K_b = K_s$ respectively such that $[X]_{eq} = [X]_i$ for $X = HA, B$. The Gibbs free energy is related to K by

$$\Delta G^\ominus = -RT \ln K = H - TS \quad (12)$$

Thermodynamics

The Second Law

A SPONTANEOUS REACTION occurs without the need for continuous intervention. When heating a system, its entropy S increases. The second law states that for a spontaneous reaction,

$$\Delta S_u = \Delta S + \Delta S_{sur} > 0 \quad (13)$$

where $\Delta S_{sur} = -\Delta H/T$. If $\Delta \sum v > 0$, then $\Delta S > 0$. The change in standard entropy is

$$\Delta S^\ominus = \Delta \sum v_i S_i^\ominus \quad (14)$$

The change in Gibbs free energy is thus also equal to

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S = -T\Delta S_u \quad (15)$$

If $\Delta G > 0$, a reaction is spontaneous and vice versa. The change in standard free energy is

$$\Delta G^\ominus = \Delta \sum v_i G_i^\ominus \quad (16)$$

Entropy is proportional to T, r, V, n and inversely proportional to P .

Enthalpy

Heat is expressed as $\Delta E - w$. The specific & molar heat capacities are defined as

$$q_s = mc\Delta T \quad \text{and} \quad q_m = nC_p\Delta T \quad (17)$$

For calorimetry, heat is given by

$$q_c = -(q/\Delta T_i)\Delta T_f \quad (18)$$

Enthalpy is defined as

$$\Delta H = \Delta E + \Delta(PV) = q_p - n\Delta H_{\Delta\text{phase}} \quad (19)$$

A reaction is exothermic for $\Delta H < 0$ and vice versa. A formation reaction is one in which one mole of a compound is formed from its elements such that

$$aA + bB = 1AB \quad \Delta H^\ominus = \Delta H_f^\ominus[AB] \quad (20)$$

Hess's Law states the enthalpy change of a process is independent of path; that is, $\Delta H = \sum \Delta H_i$ meaning that sub-reactions and their enthalpies may be summed together to yield the desired reaction and its enthalpy. The change in standard enthalpy is

$$\Delta H^\ominus = \Delta \sum v \Delta H_f^\ominus \quad (21)$$

In thermodynamical equations, always convert to moles from mass or molarity using

$$q = \pm n \Delta H / N_a \quad (22)$$

The Born-Haber cycle is used to find the H_f of an ionic compound MX , given by

$$\Delta H_f = H_{\text{sub}} + \frac{1}{2}B_X + IE_M - EA_X + LE \quad (23)$$

where B is the bond energy of X_2 from $M + \frac{1}{2}X_2 \rightarrow MX$, and LE is defined as exothermic.

Materials Science

Crystal Structures

MAXIMUM PACKING density is achieved with ccp and hcp configurations. The cubic unit cell may be one of sc, bcc, or fcc. The number of atoms per unit cell is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ number of face-centered atoms + $\frac{1}{8}$ number of atoms.

	n	cn	a_0
sc	1	6	$2r$
bcc	2	8	$4r/\sqrt{3}$
fcc	4	12	$2\sqrt{2}r$

The density of a cell is given by

$$\rho = \frac{m}{a^3} \quad \text{for} \quad m = \frac{nM}{N_a} \quad (24)$$

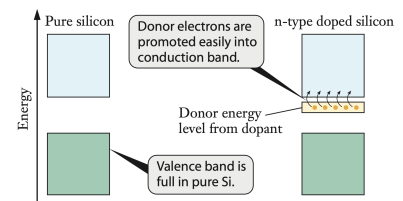
The packing efficiency of a lattice is defined as nV_{sph}/a^3 .

Types of Bonding

The concept of band theory describes metallic bonding in semiconductors. In metals / conductors, semiconductors, and insulators, the gap between the lower valence and upper conduction bands is negligible, moderate, and large, respectively.

In an n-type semiconductor, donor electrons are promoted easily into the conduction band, and the dopant has more valence electrons than the semiconductor. Likewise, in a p-type, vice versa.

Hydrogen bonding is the strongest intermolecular force, and occurs between a hydrogen atom and a highly electronegative atom. Dipole forces occur for non-symmetrical compounds, and dispersion forces occur in the absence of the former three.



The band theory for semiconductors.

Condensed Phases

In the liquid state, the force is proportional to boiling point, viscosity, number of OH^- ions, H , and inversely proportional to vapor pressure and T .

An addition polymerization begins with a molecule breaking down into two free radicals. A radical then attaches to a monomer molecule breaking the double bond, forming a new radical. This recursive procedure when the remaining original radical combines with the new polymer. A condensation reaction is one in which two monomers with functional groups combine to form a monomer and H_2O .

A block copolymer has repeated segments of each monomer, and a graft copolymer has segments of one monomer branching off the main chain. Additionally, thermoplastic polymers melt and deform upon heating, conversely of thermosetting ones.

The degree of polymerization is $\overline{M}/M_{\text{mon}}$ and the average molecular weight of such chains is

$$\overline{M}_n = \frac{\sum MN}{\sum N} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\sum M^2 N}{\sum MN} \quad \text{for} \quad n_{\text{chains}} = \frac{mN_a}{\overline{M}} \quad (25)$$

Miscellaneous

Organic Chemistry

SOME COMMON functional groups include

Alcohol	R-OH	Amides	R-[C=O]-N
Ethers	R-O-R	Aldehydes	R-[C=O]-H
Amines	N	Ketones	R-[C=O]-R
Carboxylic	R-[C=O]-OH		

LDPE and HDPE are linear and branched versions of polyethylene.

Energetics

The ionization energy is the energy required for the reaction $A \rightarrow A^+ + e^-$. Conversely, electron affinity is the energy required for $B + e^- \rightarrow B^-$.

The lattice energy is defined as $U_{lat} = |\Delta H_{lat}^\ominus|$, and is proportional to q and inversely proportional to r . This energy occurs in formation reactions $A^+ + B^- \rightarrow AB$ when $\Delta H_\ell < 0$.

Gases

The partial pressure of one gas is

$$P_i = X_i P \quad \text{for} \quad X_i = n_i / \sum n \quad \text{and} \quad P = \sum P_i \quad (26)$$

Consequently, if a reactant A dissociated $\delta\%$, then

$$P_A = (1 - \delta)x \quad \text{and} \quad P_B = (v_B \delta / v_A)x \quad (27)$$

where x_i is the mole fraction,

$$x_i = \frac{m_i}{m} \frac{M}{M_i} = \frac{n_i}{n} \quad (28)$$