



Kimia Unsur

Chemical Elements

Meeting - 9
Every Thursday
at 7 – 9.30 am

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2016

Tentative Schedule: Tentative lecture topic coverage, subject to change.

Meeting	Date	Topic
9	25-10-2016	Refresh: Studium General "Chemistry in Context"
10	03-11-2016	Introduction, Hydrogen
	10-11-2016	
11	17-11-2016	Group 1A, IIA (1,2)
12	24-11-2016	Group IIIA, IVA (13,14)
13	01-12-2016	Group VA, VIA (15,16)
14	08-12-2016	Group VIIA, VIIIA (17,18)
15	15-12-2016	Group IB, IIB, IIIB (3,11,12)
16	22-12-2016	Group IVB, VB, VIB (4,5,6)
17	29-12-2016	Group VIIB-VIIIB (7,8,9,10)
18	05-01-2017	Final Exam

Evaluation

- **60% Exam and HW**
- 40 % Final Exam
- 20 % HW
- **40% Presentation task**
- 10% Presentation
- 10% content of the presentation
- 10% participation
- 10% Written Task

References

- Huheey et al., Inorganic Chemistry (book)
- Prakash et al., Advanced Inorganic Chemistry (book)
- Journal of Inorganic chemistry
- Journal of chemical education
- Download lecture materials:
- <http://nurma.staff.uns.ac.id>

Periodic table of elements

IUPAC Periodic Table of the Elements

1 H hydrogen <small>[1.007, 1.009]</small>	2 He helium 4.003
3 Li lithium <small>[6.938, 6.997]</small>	4 Be beryllium 9.012
11 Na sodium 22.99	12 Mg magnesium <small>[24.30, 24.31]</small>

Key:

atomic number
Symbol
name
standard atomic weight

5 B boron <small>[10.80, 10.83]</small>	6 C carbon <small>[12.00, 12.02]</small>	7 N nitrogen <small>[14.00, 14.01]</small>	8 O oxygen <small>[15.99, 16.00]</small>	9 F fluorine 19.00	10 Ne neon 20.18												
13 Al aluminium 26.98	14 Si silicon <small>[28.06, 28.09]</small>	15 P phosphorus 30.97	16 S sulfur <small>[32.05, 32.08]</small>	17 Cl chlorine <small>[35.44, 35.46]</small>	18 Ar argon 39.95												
19 K potassium 39.10	20 Ca calcium 40.08	21 Sc scandium 44.96	22 Ti titanium 47.87	23 V vanadium 50.94	24 Cr chromium 52.00	25 Mn manganese 54.94	26 Fe iron 55.85	27 Co cobalt 58.93	28 Ni nickel 58.69	29 Cu copper 63.55	30 Zn zinc 65.38(2)	31 Ga gallium 69.72	32 Ge germanium 72.63	33 As arsenic 74.92	34 Se selenium 78.97	35 Br bromine <small>[79.90, 79.91]</small>	36 Kr krypton 83.80
37 Rb rubidium 85.47	38 Sr strontium 87.62	39 Y yttrium 88.91	40 Zr zirconium 91.22	41 Nb niobium 92.91	42 Mo molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc technetium	44 Ru ruthenium 101.1	45 Rh rhodium 102.9	46 Pd palladium 106.4	47 Ag silver 107.9	48 Cd cadmium 112.4	49 In indium 114.8	50 Sn tin 118.7	51 Sb antimony 121.8	52 Te tellurium 127.6	53 I iodine 126.9	54 Xe xenon 131.3
55 Cs caesium 132.9	56 Ba barium 137.3	57-71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.5	73 Ta tantalum 180.9	74 W tungsten 183.8	75 Re rhenium 186.2	76 Os osmium 190.2	77 Ir iridium 192.2	78 Pt platinum 195.1	79 Au gold 197.0	80 Hg mercury 200.6	81 Tl thallium <small>[204.3, 204.4]</small>	82 Pb lead 207.2	83 Bi bismuth 209.0	84 Po polonium	85 At astatine	86 Rn radon
87 Fr francium	88 Ra radium	89-103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium	105 Db dubnium	106 Sg seaborgium	107 Bh bohrium	108 Hs hassium	109 Mt meitnerium	110 Ds darmstadtium	111 Rg roentgenium	112 Cn copernicium	113 Uut ununtrium	114 Fl flerovium	115 Uup ununpentium	116 Lv livermorium	117 Uus ununseptium	118 Uuo ununoctium

57 La lanthanum 138.9	58 Ce cerium 140.1	59 Pr praseodymium 140.9	60 Nd neodymium 144.2	61 Pm promethium	62 Sm samarium 150.4	63 Eu europium 152.0	64 Gd gadolinium 157.3	65 Tb terbium 158.9	66 Dy dysprosium 162.5	67 Ho holmium 164.9	68 Er erbium 167.3	69 Tm thulium 168.9	70 Yb ytterbium 173.0	71 Lu lutetium 175.0
89 Ac actinium	90 Th thorium 232.0	91 Pa protactinium 231.0	92 U uranium 238.0	93 Np neptunium	94 Pu plutonium	95 Am americium	96 Cm curium	97 Bk berkelium	98 Cf californium	99 Es einsteinium	100 Fm fermium	101 Md mendelevium	102 No nobelium	103 Lr lawrencium



For notes and updates to this table, see www.iupac.org. This version is dated 8 January 2016.
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THE FOUR NEW ELEMENTS

Nihonium and symbol Nh, for the element 113,

Moscovium and symbol Mc, for the element 115,

Tennessine and symbol Ts, for the element 117,
and

Oganesson and symbol Og, for the element 118.

Nh

- For the element with atomic number 113 the discoverers at RIKEN Nishina Center for Accelerator-Based Science (Japan) proposed the name **nihonium** and the symbol **Nh**.
- Nihon is one of the two ways to say “Japan” in Japanese, and literally mean “the Land of Rising Sun”.
- Element 113 is the first element to have been discovered in an Asian country.

Mc

- The atomic number 115
- Moscovium is in recognition of the Moscow region and honors the ancient Russian land that is the home of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, where the discovery experiments were conducted using the Dubna Gas-Filled Recoil Separator in combination with the heavy ion accelerator capabilities of the Flerov Laboratory of Nuclear Reactions.

Ts

- The atomic number 117
- Tennessine is in recognition of the contribution of the Tennessee region, including Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, to superheavy element research, including the production and chemical separation of unique actinide target materials for superheavy element synthesis at ORNL's High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) and Radiochemical Engineering Development Center (REDC).

Og

- For the element with atomic number 118 the collaborating teams of discoverers at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna (Russia) and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (USA) proposed the name **oganesson** and symbol **Og**. The proposal is in line with the tradition of honoring a scientist and recognizes Professor Yuri Oganessian (born 1933) for his pioneering contributions to transactinoid elements research. His many achievements include the discovery of superheavy elements and significant advances in the nuclear physics of superheavy nuclei including experimental evidence for the “island of stability”.

Presentation schedule

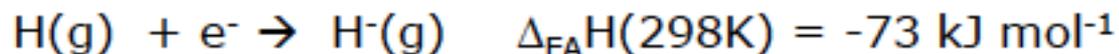
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Hydrogen

- Place of Hydrogen in the periodic table
- Group 1, 13 or 17?

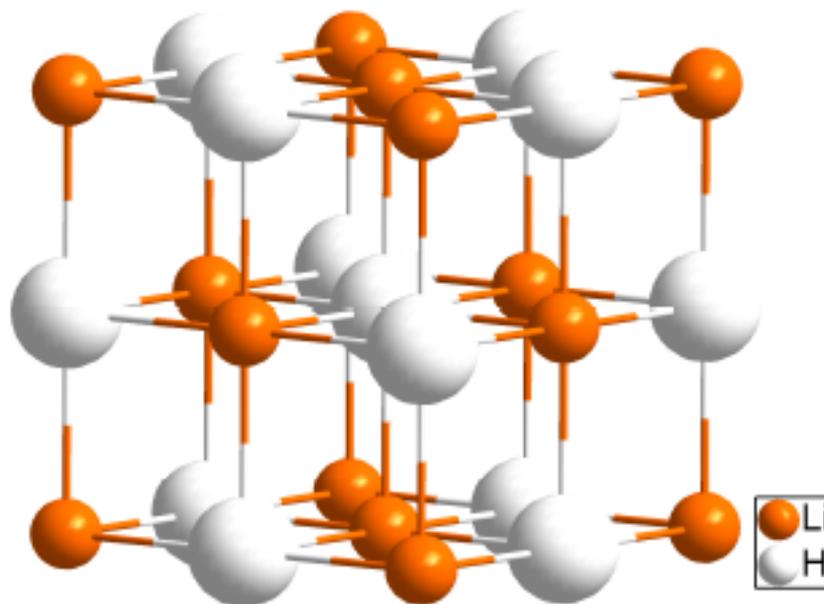
- Analogy with Halogens?
- Analogy with alkali metals?
- Analogy with carbon?

Hydride Ion



In the solid state, all alkali metal hydrides crystallize with the NaCl structure type.

- From the crystal structure, the radius of $\text{H}^{\text{-}}$ can be estimated by: internuclear distance = $r_{\text{cation}} + r_{\text{anion}}$



Isotopes of Hydrogen

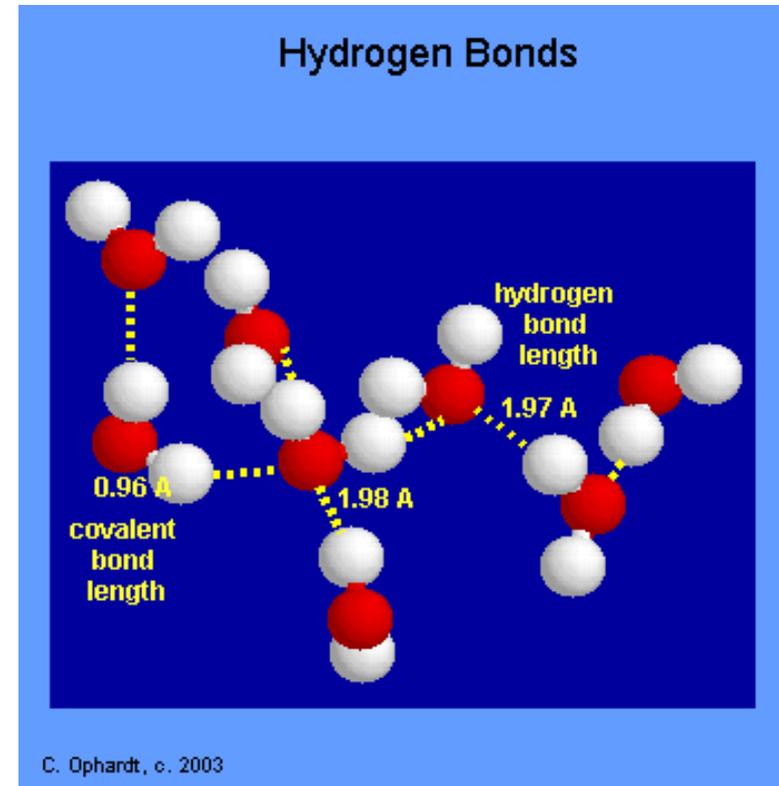
Three common isotopes: protium, deuterium, and tritium

	Protium	Deuterium	Tritium
Symbols [†]	${}^1\text{H}$ or H	${}^2\text{H}$ or D	${}^3\text{H}$ or T
Natural abundance	99.985%	0.0156%	<1 in 10^{17} atoms
Isotopic mass / u	1.0078	2.0141	3.0160
Nuclear spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$

[†] Strictly, ${}^1\text{H}$ should be written as ${}^1_1\text{H}$, ${}^2\text{H}$ as ${}^2_1\text{H}$ and ${}^3\text{H}$ as ${}^3_1\text{H}$, but the less rigorous symbols are generally used.

Hydrogen bonding

- A hydrogen bond is the attractive force between the hydrogen attached to an electronegative atom of one molecule and an electronegative atom of a different molecule. Usually the electronegative atom is oxygen, nitrogen, or fluorine, which has a partial negative charge. The hydrogen then has the partial positive charge.



Major Uses of Hydrogen

