

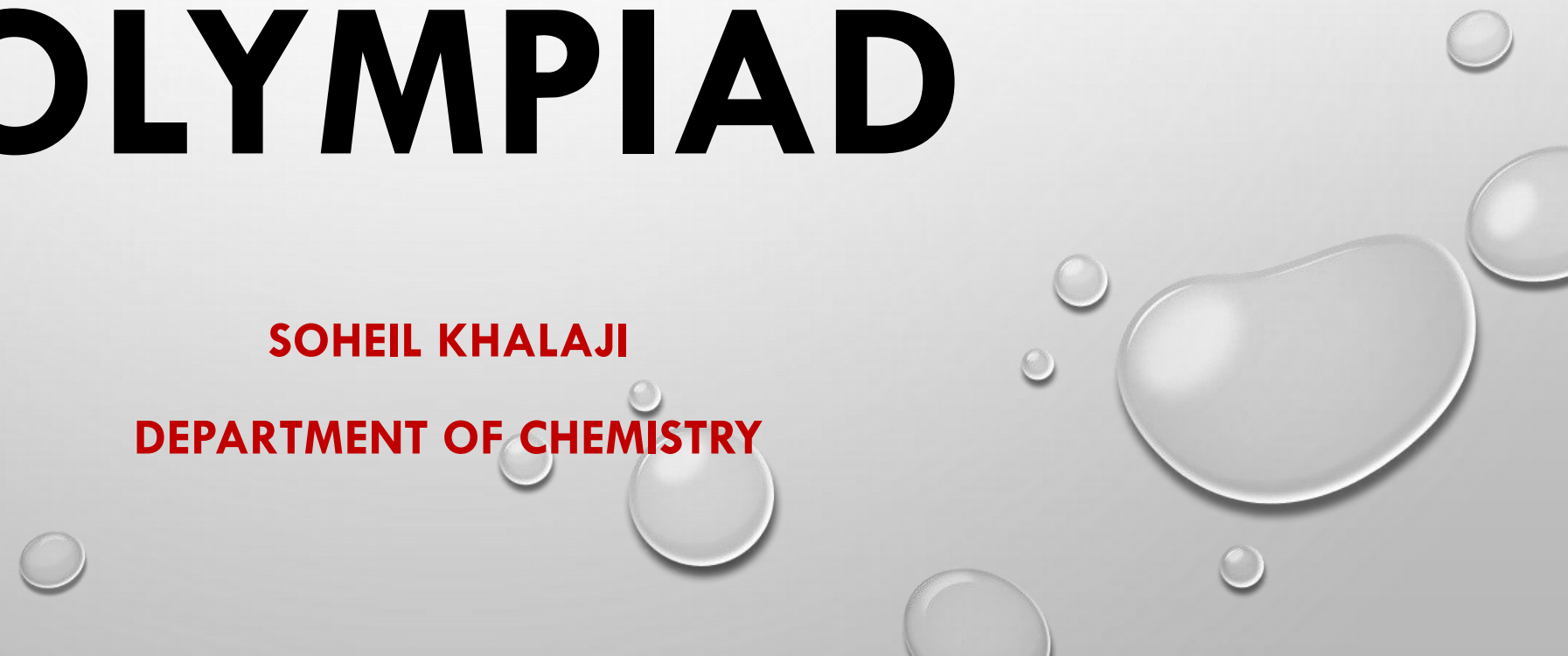


INTRODUCTION TO:

CHEMISTRY OLYMPIAD

SOHEIL KHALAJI

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



CRYSTAL STRUCTURES

➤ ساختار بلوری فلزات و ترکیبات یونی

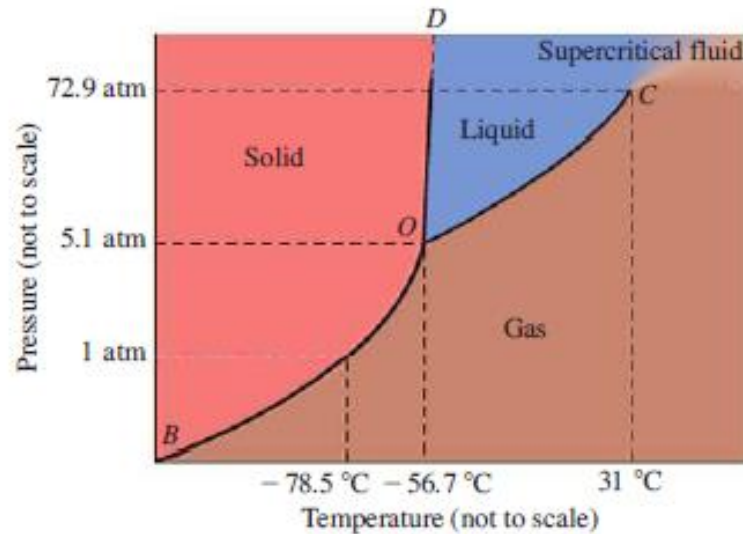
➤ اتم ها و یون ها به عنوان کره های سخت در نظر گرفته می شوند.



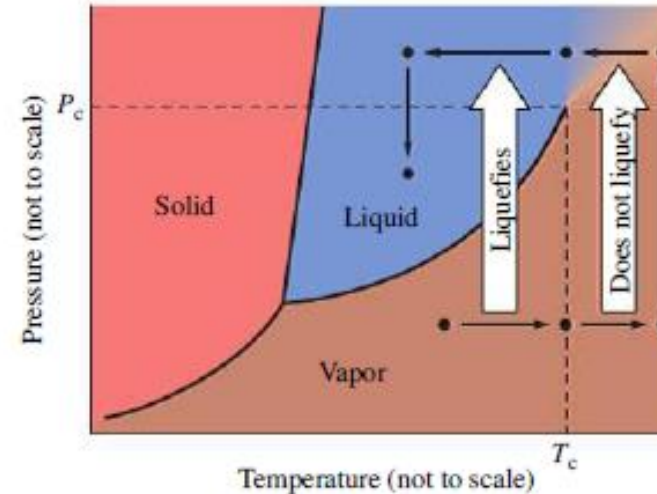
Figure 10.8

Two crystalline solids: pyrite (left), amethyst (right).

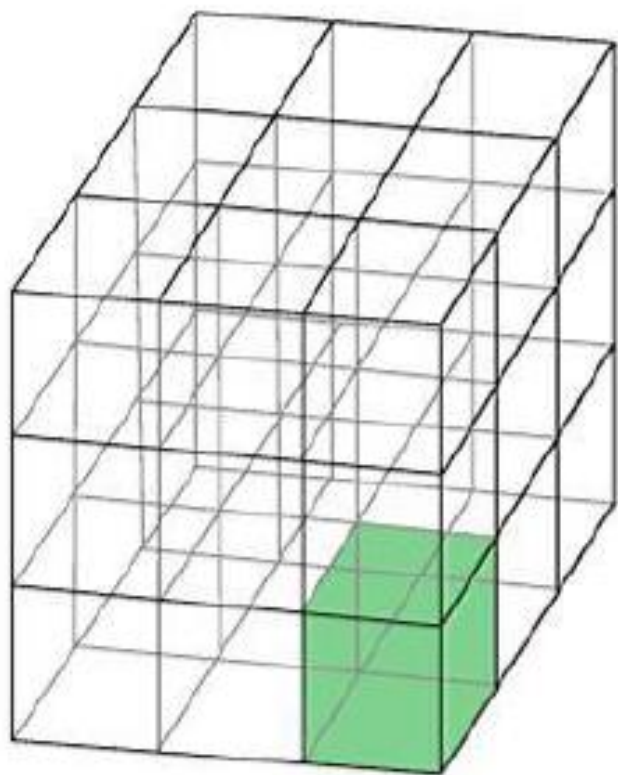
12-4 Phase Diagrams



▲ FIGURE 12-28
Phase diagram for carbon dioxide
Several aspects of this diagram are described in the text. An additional feature not shown here is the curvature of the fusion curve OD to the right at very high pressures, ultimately reaching temperatures above the critical temperature.



▲ FIGURE 12-29
Critical point and critical isotherm
Applying pressure to a gas at temperatures below the critical isotherm, T_c , causes a liquid to form with the appearance of a meniscus, a discontinuous phase change. Applying pressure above the critical isotherm simply increases the density of the supercritical fluid. In a path traced by the small arrows, gas changes to liquid without exhibiting a discontinuous phase transition.



▲ FIGURE 12-37
The cubic lattice

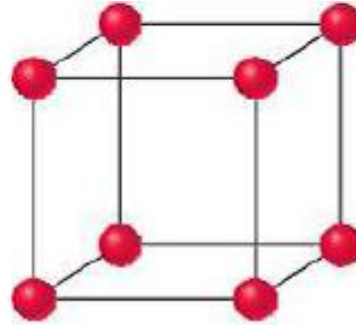
SIMPLE CUBIC (SC)

□ اتم ها در راس های
مکعب قرار گرفته
اند.

□ اتم ها روی یال مکعب
بر هم تماس اند.

□ سهم هر اتم $1/8$
است.

$$8 \times 1/8 = 1 \quad \square$$



Simple cubic

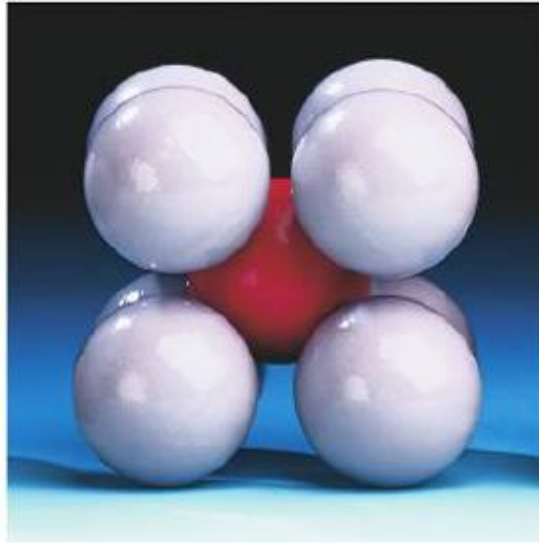
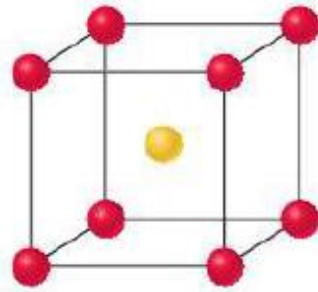
BODY CENTERED CUBIC (BCC)

□ اتم ها در راس و مرکز مکعب قرار گرفته اند.

□ اتم ها روی قطر اصلی مکعب بر هم تماس اند.

□ سهم هر اتم راس $1/8$ و مرکز 1 است.

$$8 \times 1/8 + 1 \times 1 = 2 \quad \square$$



Body-centered cubic

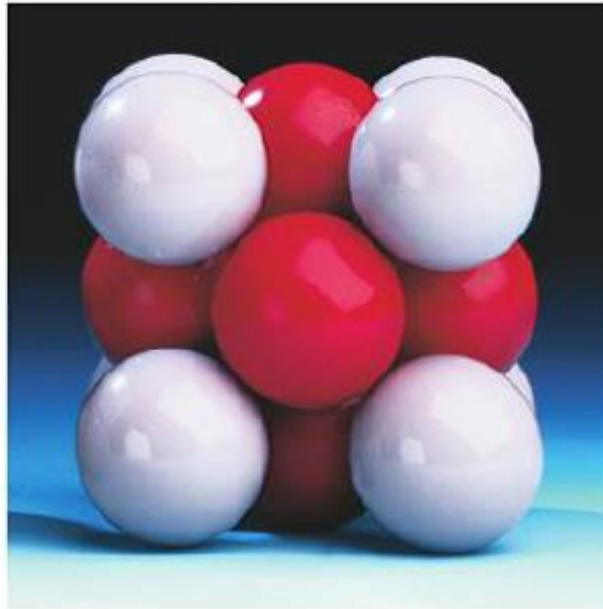
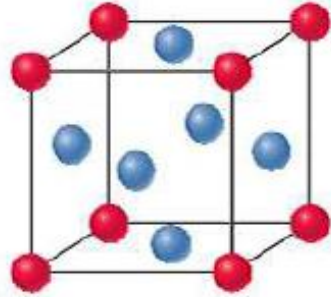
FACE CENTERED CUBIC (FCC)

□ اتم ها در راس و مراکز
وجوه مکعب قرار گرفته
اند.

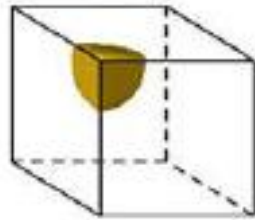
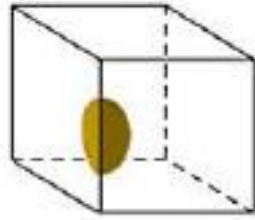
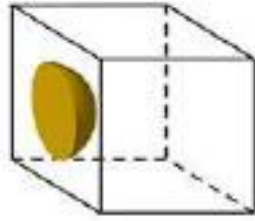
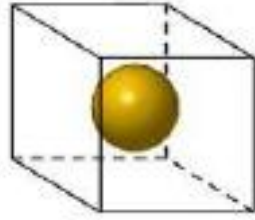
□ اتم ها روی قطر وجه
مکعب بر هم تماس اند.

□ سهم هر اتم راس $1/8$ و
مرکز وجه $1/2$ است.

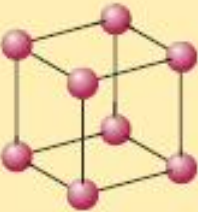
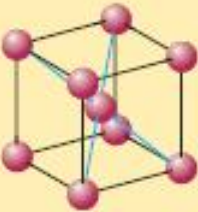
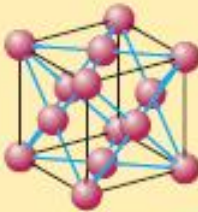
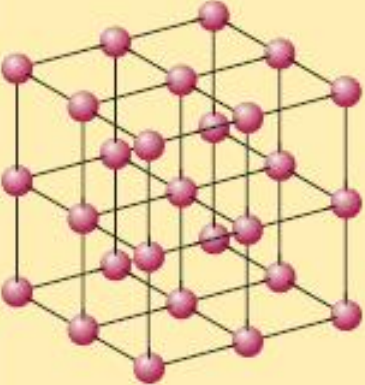
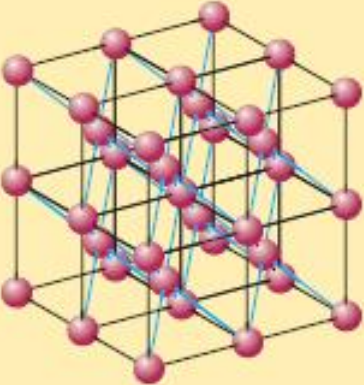
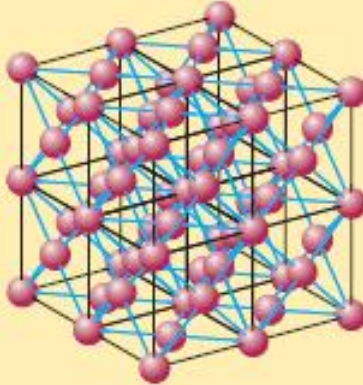
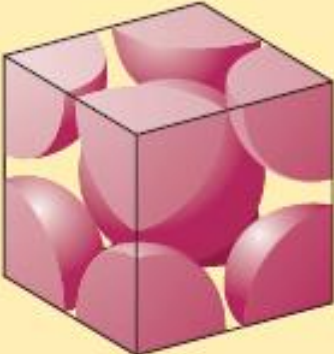
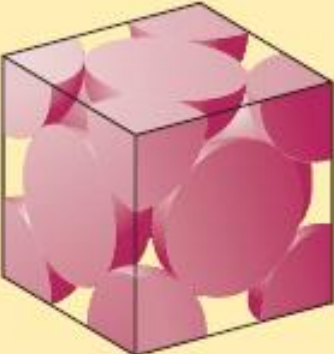
$$8 \times 1/8 + 6 \times 1/2 = 4$$

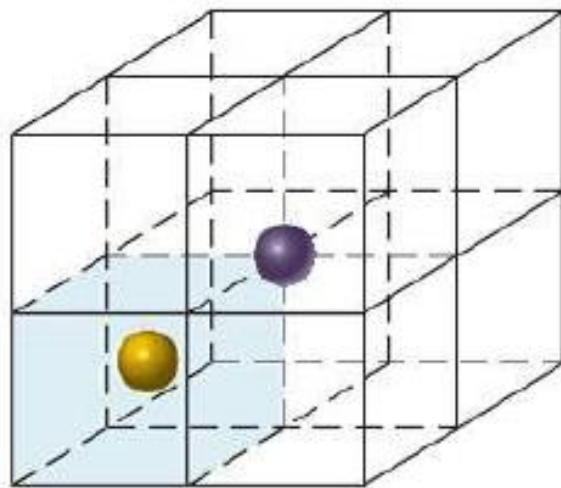


Face-centered cubic



▲ How spheres are shared between or among unit cells.

	Simple cubic	Body-centered cubic	Face-centered cubic
Unit cell			
Lattice			
Space-filling unit cell			
Example	Polonium metal	Uranium metal	Gold metal



(a)

One-eighth of
an atom

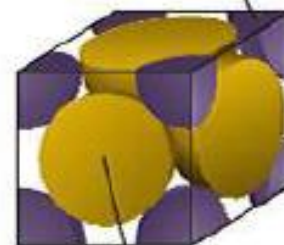


One atom

(b)

Body-centered
cubic

One-eighth of
an atom

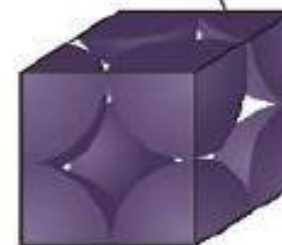


One half of an atom

(c)

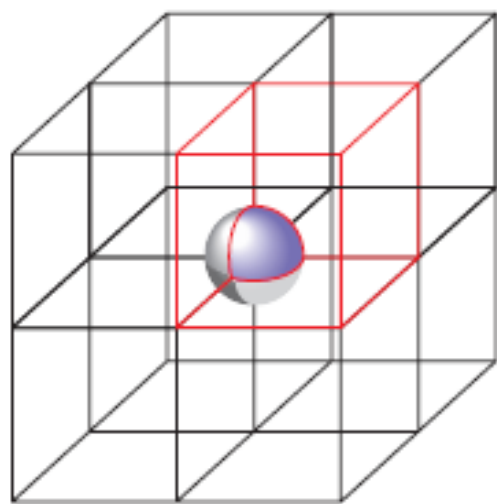
Face-centered
cubic

One-eighth of
an atom

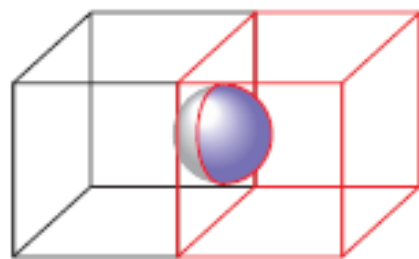


(d)

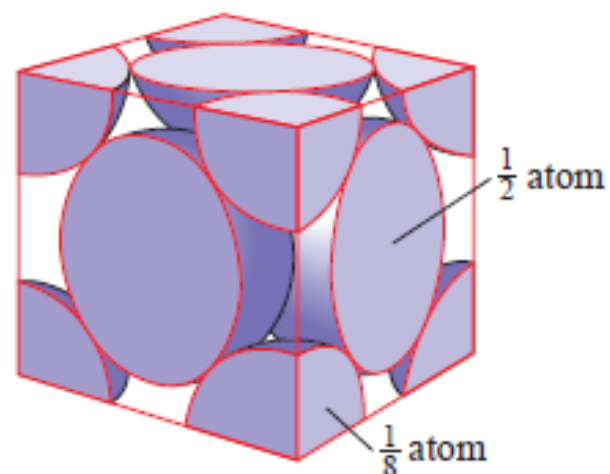
Simple
cubic



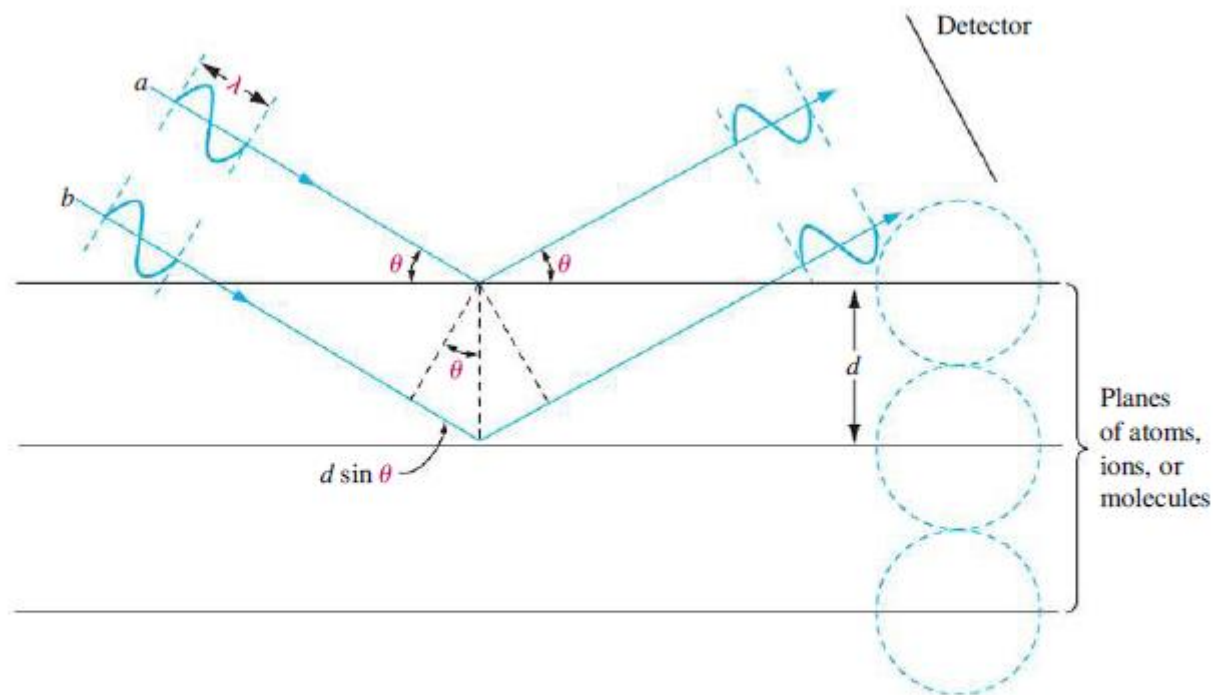
(a)



(b)



(c)



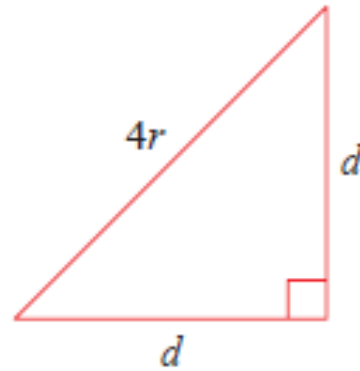
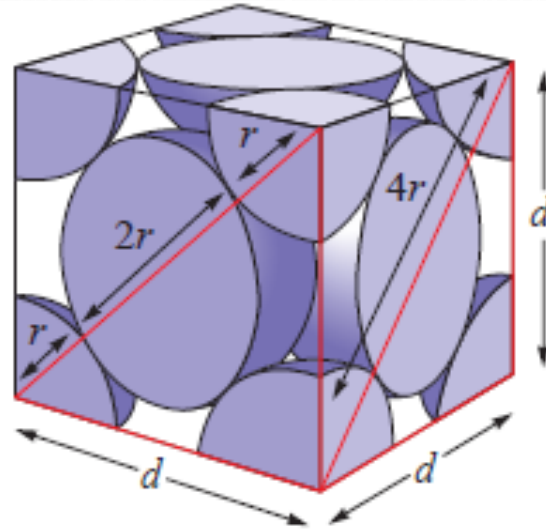
▲ FIGURE 12-44

Determination of crystal structure by X-ray diffraction

The two triangles outlined by dashed lines are identical. The hypotenuse of each triangle is equal to the interatomic distance, d . The side opposite the angle θ thus has a length of $d \sin \theta$. Wave b travels farther than wave a by the distance $2d \sin \theta$.



Crystalline silver contains cubic closest packed silver atoms.



EXAMPLE 12-9 Using X-Ray Data to Determine an Atomic Radius

At room temperature, iron crystallizes in a bcc structure. By X-ray diffraction, the edge of the cubic cell corresponding to Figure 12-45 is found to be 287 pm. What is the radius of an iron atom?

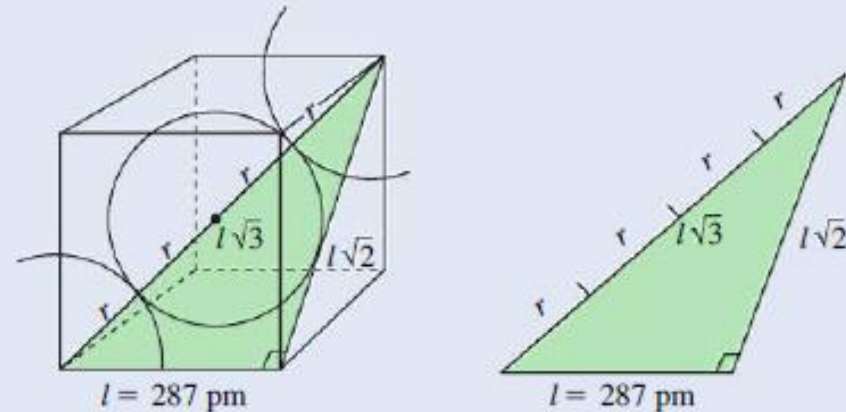
Analyze

Nine atoms are associated with a bcc unit cell. One atom is located at each of the eight corners of the cube and one at the center. The three atoms along a diagonal through the cube are in contact. The length of the cube diagonal (the distance from the farthest upper-right corner to the nearest lower-left corner) is four times the atomic radius. Also shown in Figure 12-45 is the fact the diagonal of a cube is equal to $\sqrt{3} \times l$. The length of an edge, l , is what is given.

Solve

Setting the length of the cube diagonal, in terms of atomic radii, equal to the expression relating the diagonal to the cube, we have

$$4r = l\sqrt{3}$$



▲ FIGURE 12-45

**Determination of the atomic radius of iron—
Example 12-9 illustrated**

The right triangle must conform to the Pythagorean formula $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. That is, with l as an edge of the cube, $(l)^2 + (l\sqrt{2})^2 = (l\sqrt{3})^2$, or $(l)^2 + 2(l)^2 = 3(l)^2$.

TABLE 12.6 Four Ways of Packing Identical Spheres in Cubic System

Unit Cell	Coordination Number	Atoms per Unit Cell	Volume Occupied, %	Examples
Simple cubic	6	1	52	Po
Body-centered cubic (bcc)	8	2	68	Fe, Na, K, W
Hexagonal closest packed (hcp)	12	2	74	Cd, Mg, Ti, Zn
Face-centered cubic (fcc)	12	4	74	Ag, Cu, Pb

Note: Face-centered cubic (fcc) is equivalent to cubic closest packed (ccp).

WHAT IS OLYMPIAD?



المپیاد کشوری شیمی

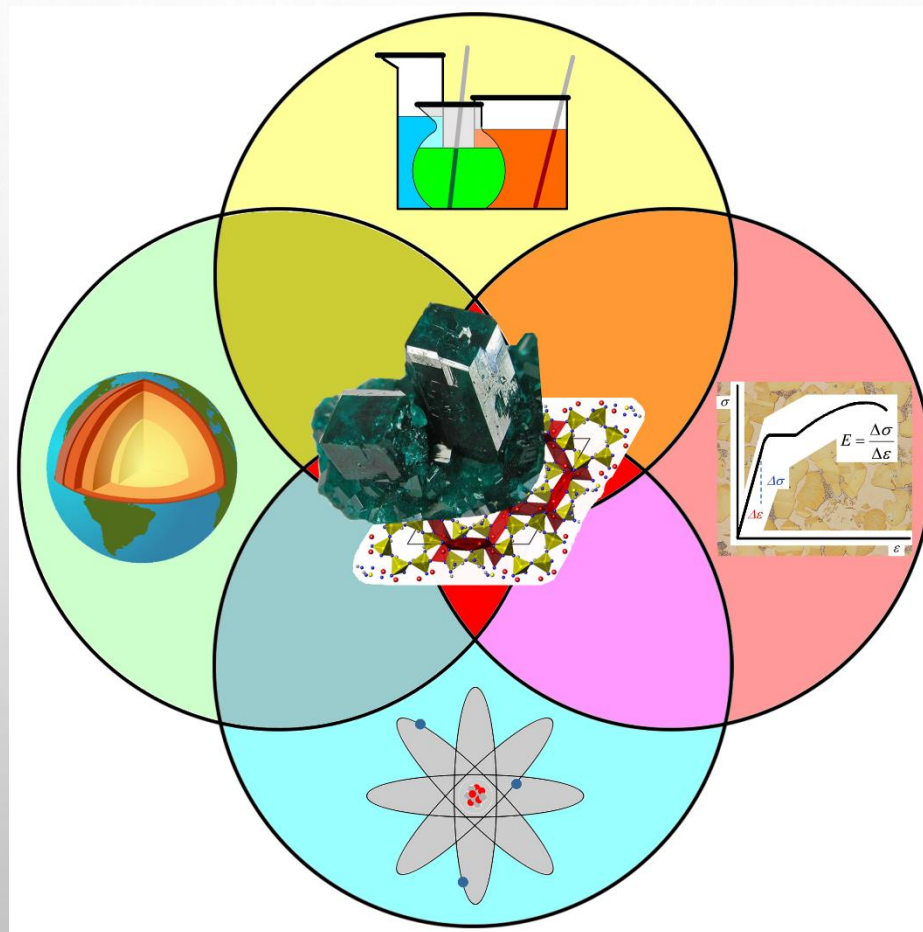
- آزمون **مرحله اول** بهمن ماه هر سال از میان حدود **۱۵۰۰۰** داوطلب برگزار می شود.
- آزمون **مرحله دوم** اردیبهشت ماه هر سال از میان حدود **۱۰۰۰** داوطلب برگزیده مرحله اول برگزار می شود.
- **دوره تابستان** هر سال از میان حدود **۴۰۰** نفر برگزیده مرحله دوم برگزار شده و تمامی این افراد به مدال دست خواهند یافت.

المپیاد کشوری شیمی

- به **۸ برگزیده** نخست مدال **طلا** اهدا خواهد شد که می توانند بدون آزمون کنکور سراسری وارد دانشگاه شوند.
- مدال آوران نقره و برنز از **سهمیه ۲۰٪** در کنکور سراسری استفاده میکنند.
- مدال آوران طلا به مدت یک سال در دوره تیم ملی شرکت کرده و ۴ نفر از ایشان **مرداد ماه** هر سال به **المپیاد بین المللی** اعزام می شوند.

CHEMISTRY

A MIXTURE OF OTHER SCIENCES



چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۱)

تنها المپیادی که همزمان ویژه دانش
آموزان رشته های **ریاضی و تجربی** است!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۲)

شیمی ترکیبی جالب از مجموعه علوم
ریاضی و تجربی است برای آنهایی که به
جوانب مختلف علم علاقه مندند!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۳)

بر خلاف تصور عموم 😊 المپیاد شیمی در سطح
ملی و بین المللی عمدتاً بر **حل مسئله** استوار
است و شامل دروس **صرفاً حفظی** نیست!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۱۴)

منابع مرحله اول و دوم کتاب های
دیرستان و شیمی عمومی است و با کمی
تلاش میتوان به مدال دست یافت!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۵)

منابع دوره تابستان **محدودند** و میتوان در
۲ سال براحتی بر آنها مسلط شد!

دانش آموزان دهم دبیرستان که مدال **طلا** میگیرند!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۷)

ثابت کرده ایم که نتیجه گرفتن دانش آموز
با استعداد یا پر تلاش در این رشته تقریباً
قطعی است!

چرا المپیاد شیمی بخوانیم؟ (۷)

حداقل اثر المپیاد شیمی اینکه درس **شیمی**
کنکور که دارای اهمیت نسبتا بالایی است
را با خیال راحت مسلط خواهید بود!

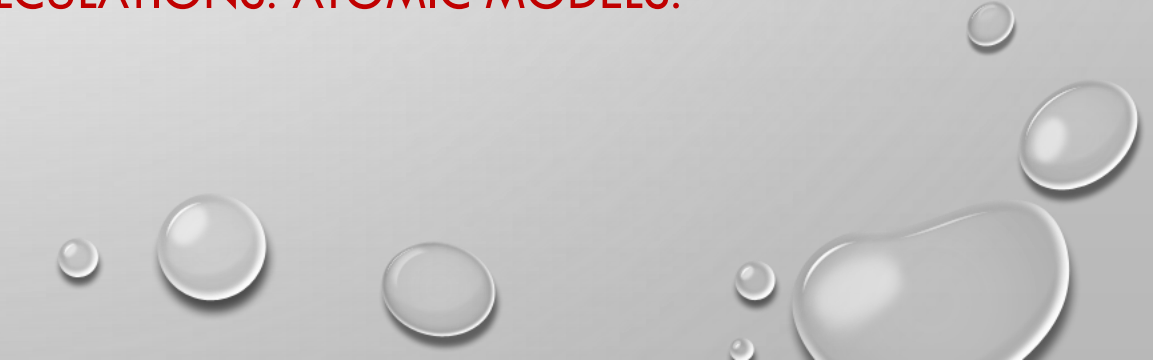
و اما المپیاد شیمی در این مجموعه...

1. مهم ترین سرمایه هر مجموعه دانش آموزان ورودی آن است!

2. کادری با تجربه و متخصص که از مجموعه مدارس **انرژی**
اتمی، **علامه حلی** و **فرزانگان** گرد هم جمع شده اند!



PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

- **CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS**
 - ENERGY! ENERGY! ENERGY! (HEAT, WORK, ENTHALPY, ENTROPY, FREE ENERGY)
 - **CHEMICAL KINETICS**
 - RATE OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS
 - **QUANTUM CHEMISTRY**
 - STRUCTURE OF ATOM WITH MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS! ATOMIC MODELS!
- 

Chemical Potential

Two phases in equilibrium ($dG=0$)

$G = G_s + G_L$

$dG = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_s}\right)_{T,p} dn_s + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_L}\right)_{T,p} dn_L$

$dn_s = -dn_L$

$dG = \left[\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_s}\right)_{T,p} - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_L}\right)_{T,p}\right] dn_s = 0$

$\mu_s = \mu_L$

$\mu_s = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_s}\right)_{T,p}$

CHEMICAL POTENTIAL

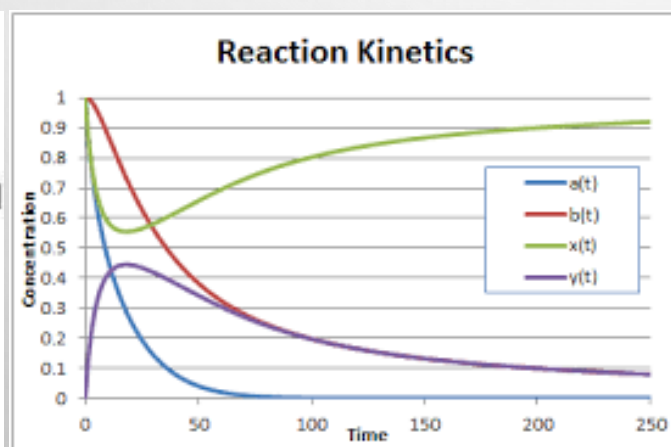
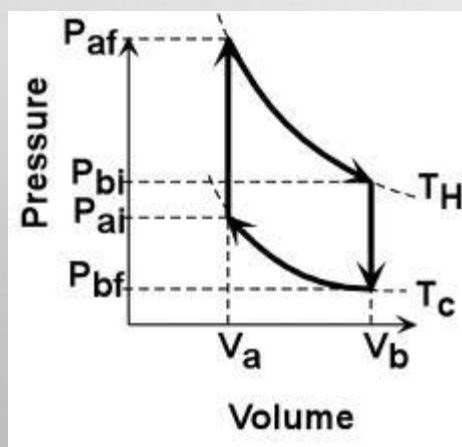
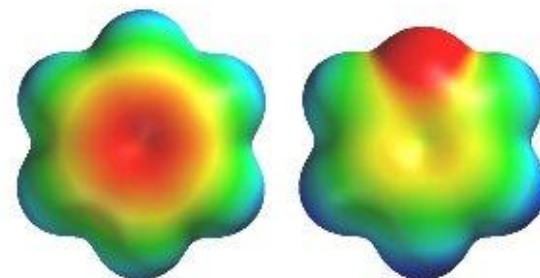
$$\Delta_T G(T, p) = \sum_i \nu_i G_{m,i}(T, p) \quad (1)$$

$$G_m = G/n = \mu \quad (2)$$

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

$$H = -T^2 \left(\frac{\partial(G/T)}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

$$C_p = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial T^2}\right)_p \quad (5)$$



Pre-Optimized Electron-Pair Orbitals $\{\phi_\mu(r)\} \equiv \{|\mu\rangle\}$

Electron Density $\gamma(r) = 2 \sum_{\mu,\nu} \phi_\mu^*(r) \phi_\nu(r) S_{\mu\nu}^{-1}$

Total Energy

$$E_{tot} = -\sum_{\mu,\nu} \langle \mu | p^2 | \nu \rangle S_{\mu\nu}^{-1} + \sum_g \sum_{i=1}^3 Z_g R_{gi} \left(2 \sum_{\mu,\nu} \langle \mu | \frac{R_{gi} - r_i}{|R_g - r|^3} | \nu \rangle S_{\mu\nu}^{-1} + \sum_{h \neq g} Z_h \frac{R_{gi} - R_{hi}}{|R_g - R_h|^3} \right)$$

$$(b) \quad C_V = C_p - \alpha TV_m \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V = C_p - T \left(\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial T} \right)_p \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V.$$

$$\text{But, } p = \frac{RT}{V_m - aT^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V &= \frac{R}{V_m - aT^2} - \frac{RT(-2aT)}{(V_m - aT^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{R}{(RT/p)} + \frac{2aRT^2}{(RT/p)^2} = \frac{p}{T} + \frac{2ap^2}{R}. \end{aligned}$$

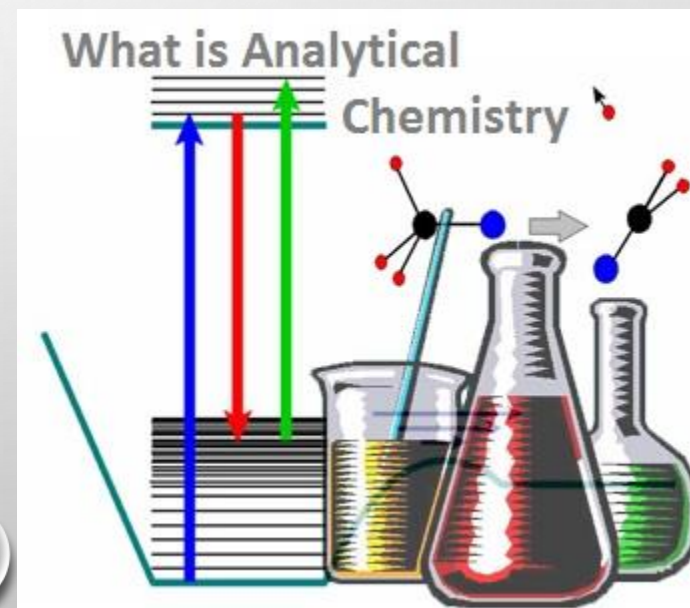
Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} C_V &= C_p - T \left(\frac{R}{p} + 2aT \right) \times \left(\frac{p}{T} + \frac{2ap^2}{R} \right) \\ &= C_p - \frac{RT}{p} \left(1 + \frac{2apT}{R} \right) \times \left(1 + \frac{2apT}{R} \right) \times \left(\frac{p}{T} \right), \end{aligned}$$

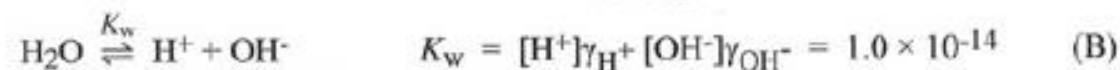
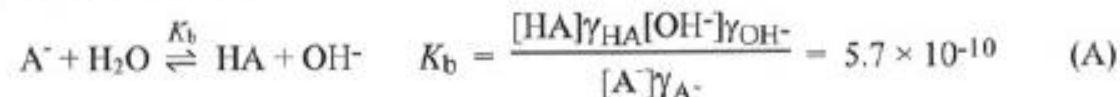
$$\boxed{C_V = C_p - R \left(1 + \frac{2apT}{R} \right)^2}.$$

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

- MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES AND SOLUTIONS
- CHEMICAL EQUILIBRIUM, ACIDS AND BASES, SEDIMENTATIONS, COMPLEX IONS, TITRATIONS, SPECTROPHOTOMETRY, ELECTROCHEMISTRY



7-26. (a) Pertinent reactions:



$$\text{Charge balance: } [H^+] + [Na^+] = [OH^-] + [A^-] \quad (C)$$

$$\text{Mass balance: } [Na^+] = 0.01 \text{ M} = F \quad (D)$$

$$\text{Mass balance: } [HA] + [A^-] = 0.01 \text{ M} = F \quad (E)$$

(b) Now we neglect activity coefficients. We will make the following substitutions in the charge balance:

$$[OH^-] = K_w/[H^+]$$

$$\text{From Equation A: } [HA] = \frac{K_b[A^-]}{[OH^-]} \quad (F)$$

$$\text{From Equation E: } [HA] = F - [A^-] \quad (G)$$

Now equate the expressions for [HA] from Equations F and G to solve for [A⁻]

$$\frac{K_b[A^-]}{[OH^-]} = F - [A^-]$$

$$[A^-] \left(\frac{K_b}{[OH^-]} + 1 \right) = F \Rightarrow [A^-] = \frac{F[OH^-]}{K_b + [OH^-]}$$

Now substitute $K_w/[H^+]$ for each $[OH^-]$ in the equation above to get

$$[A^-] = \frac{FK_w/[H^+]}{K_b + K_w/[H^+]} = \frac{FK_w}{K_b[H^+] + K_w} \quad (H)$$

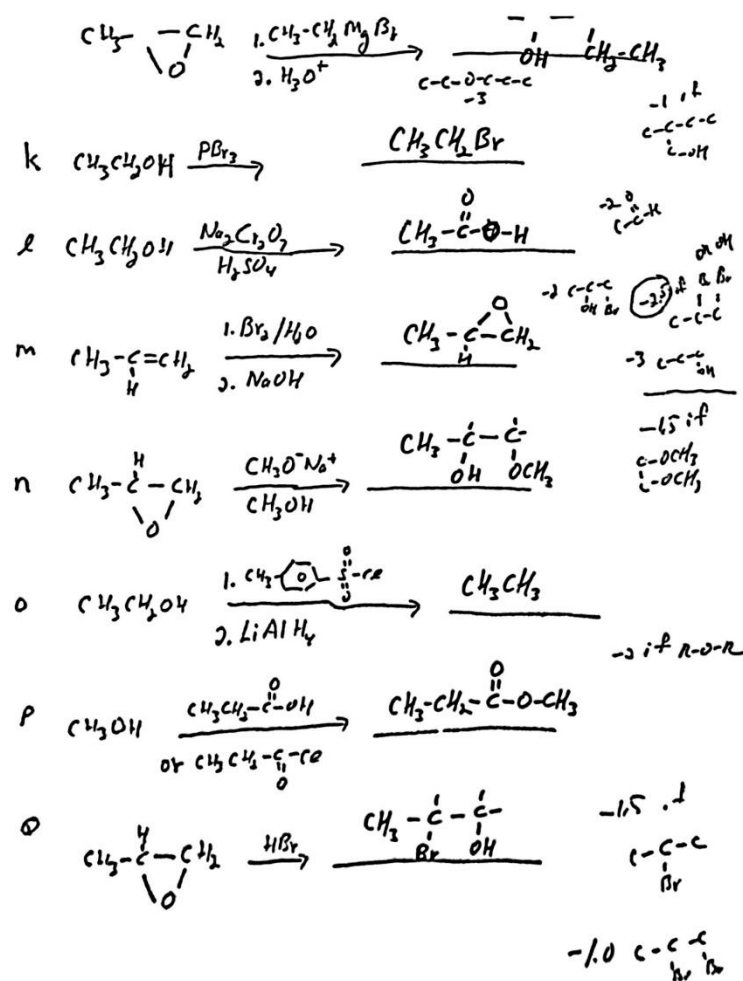
We can now substitute for all terms in the charge balance using [A⁻] from Equation H, $[OH^-] = K_w/[H^+]$, and $[Na^+] = F$:

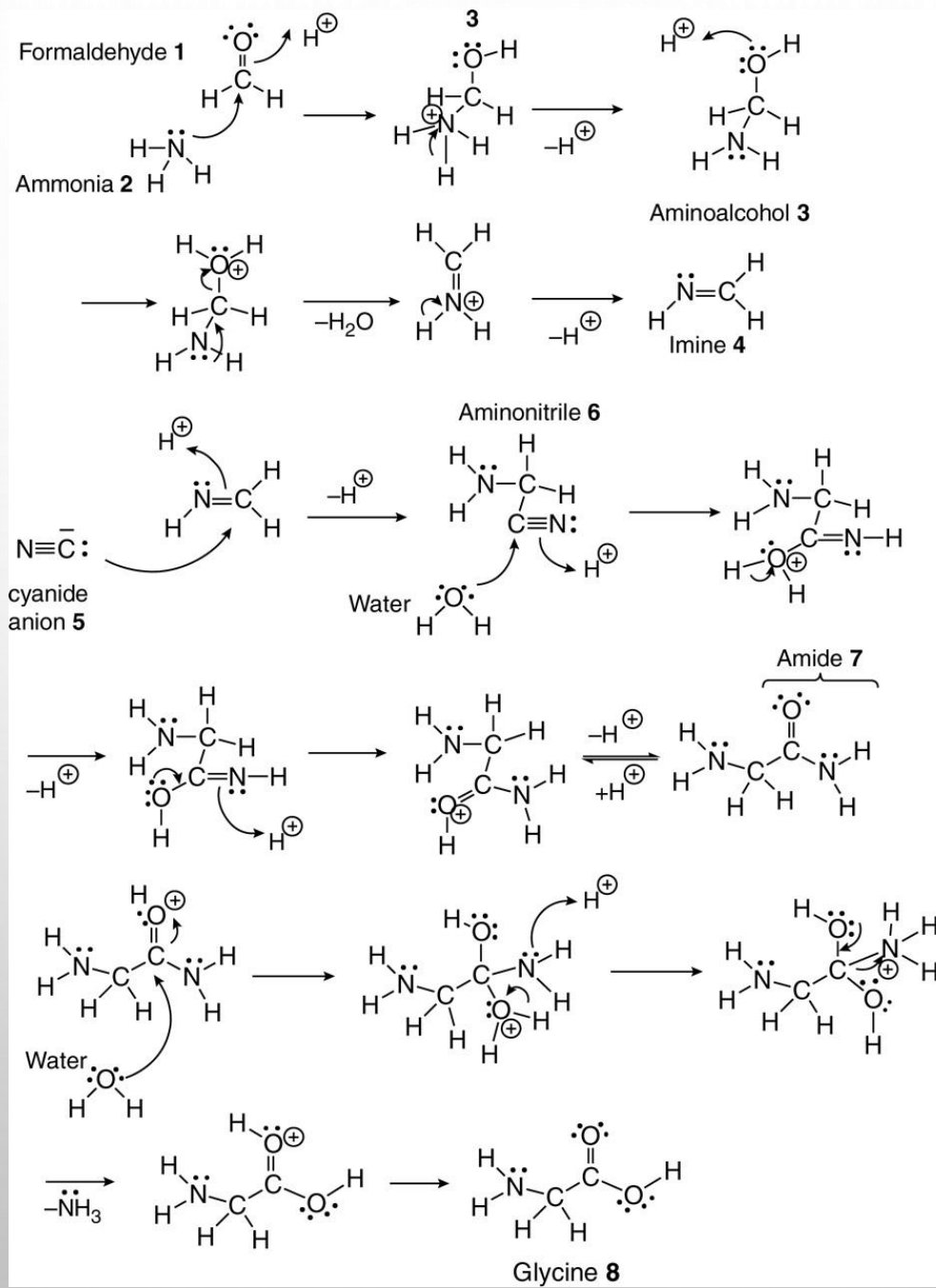
$$\text{Charge balance: } [H^+] + [Na^+] = [OH^-] + [A^-]$$

$$[H^+] + F = \frac{K_w}{[H^+]} + \frac{FK_w}{K_b[H^+] + K_w} \quad (I)$$

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

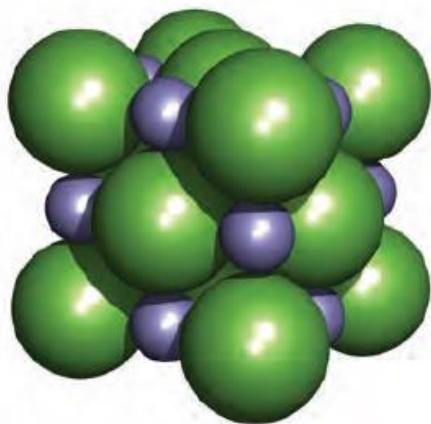
- CHEMISTRY OF CARBON COMPOUNDS AND REACTIONS



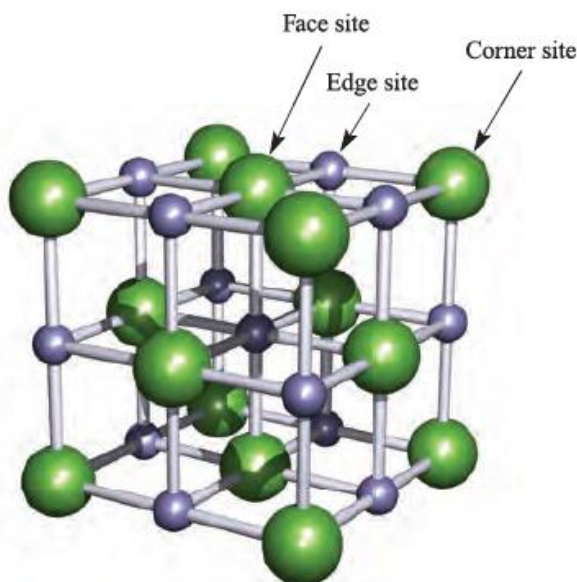


INORGANIC CHEMISTRY

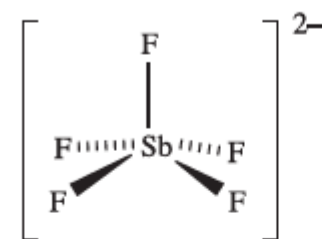
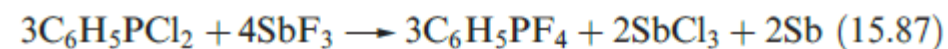
- CHEMISTRY OF ALL ELEMENTS EXCEPT CARBON



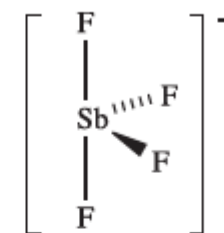
(a)



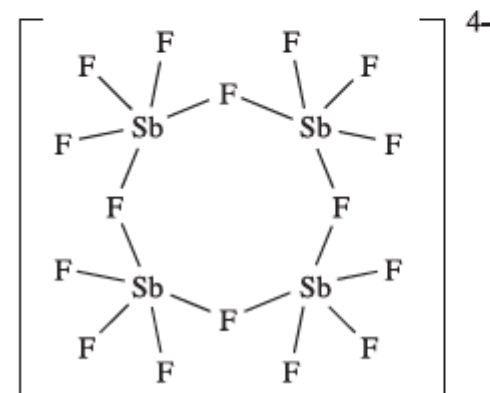
(b)



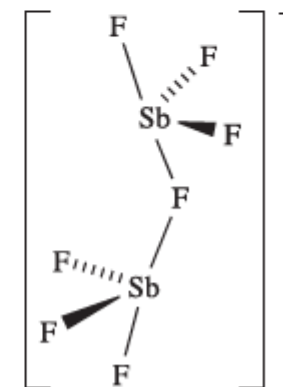
(15.38)



(15.39)



(15.40)



(15.41)

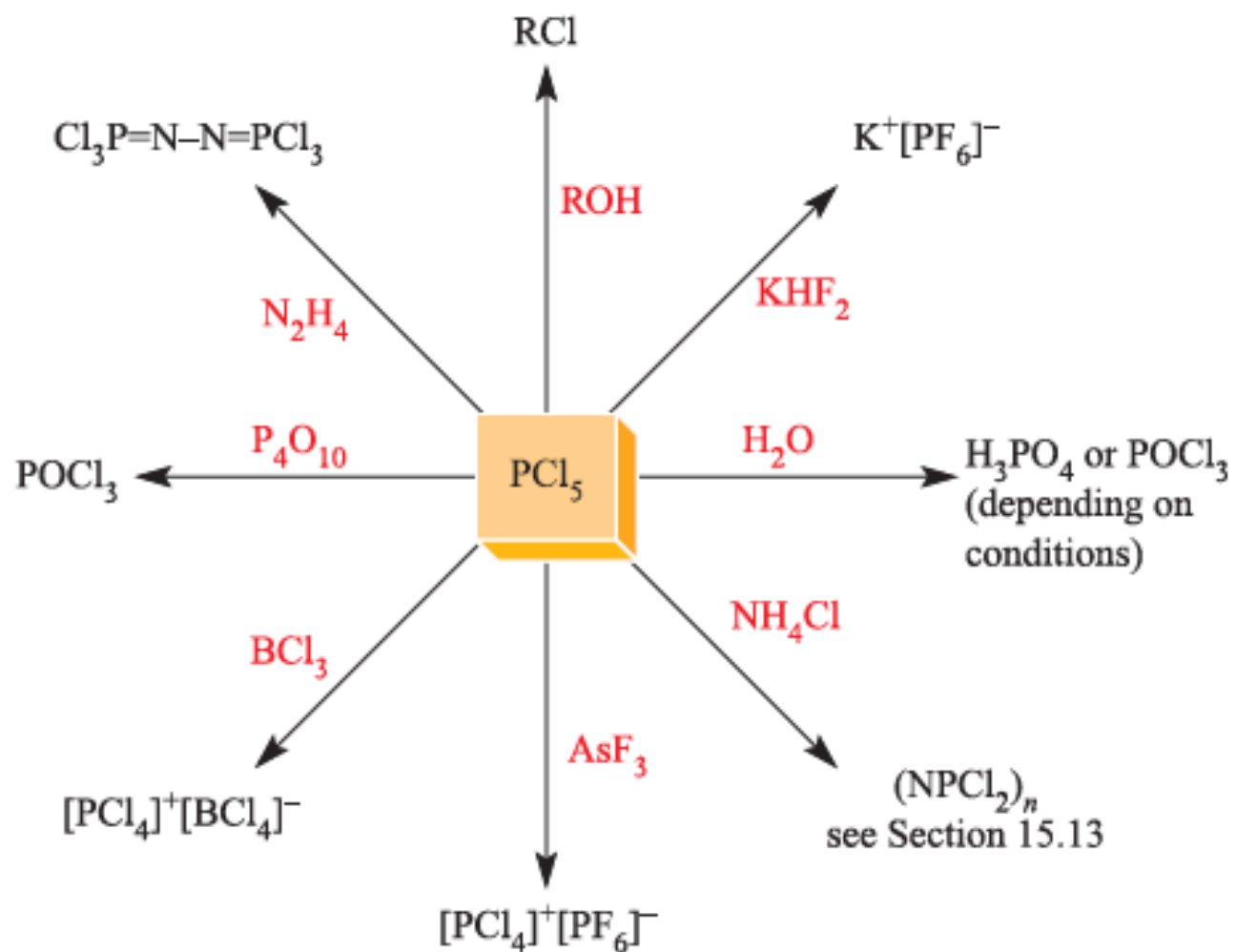


Fig. 15.12 Selected reactions of PCl_5 .

SOLVED PROBLEM!

Assuming that the mass defect originates solely from the interaction of protons and neutrons in the nucleus, estimate the nuclear binding energy of ${}^7_3\text{Li}$ given the following data:

Observed atomic mass of ${}^7_3\text{Li} = 7.01600 \text{ u}$

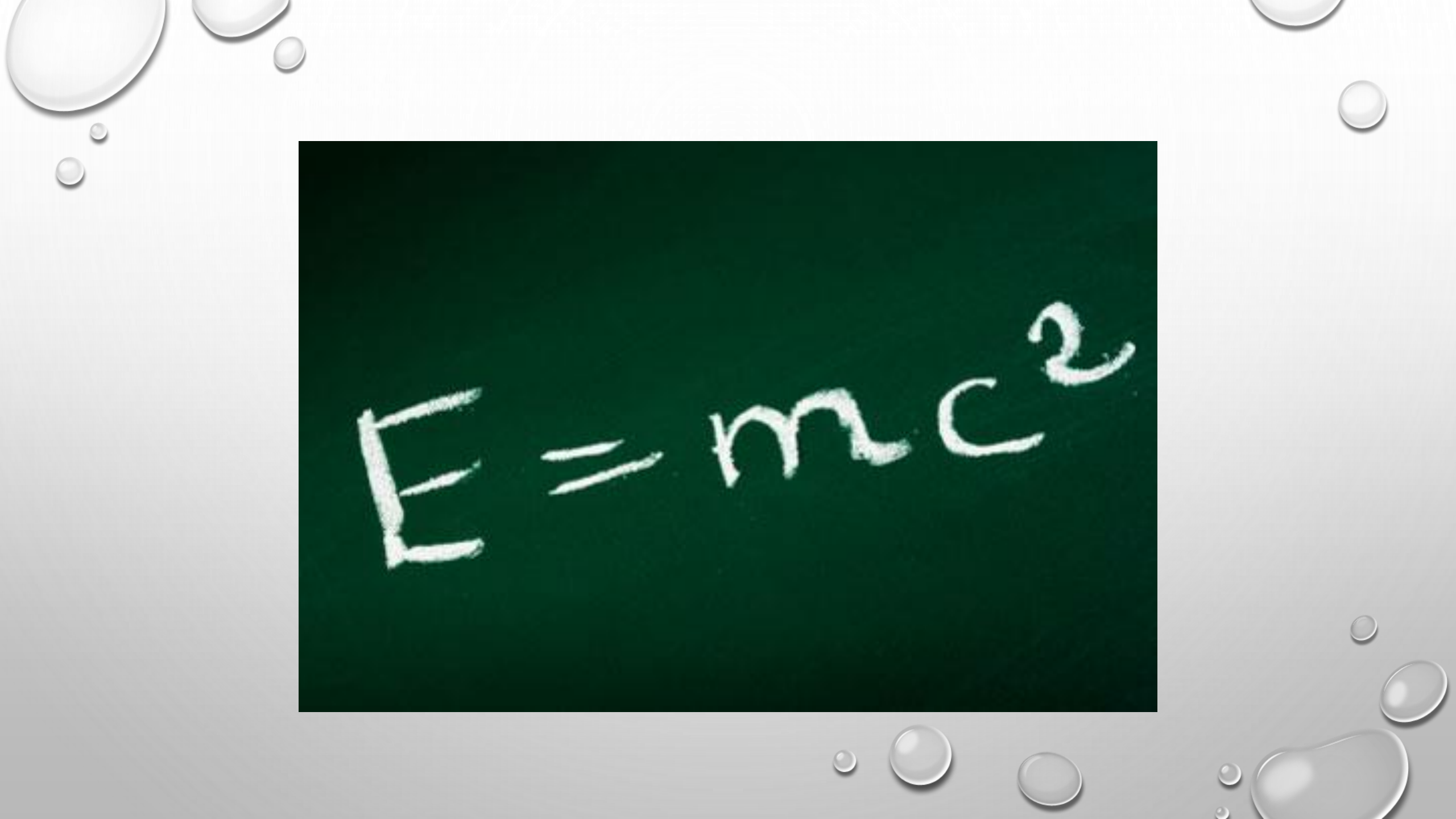
$1 \text{ u} = 1.66054 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Electron rest mass = $9.10939 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Proton rest mass = $1.67262 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

Neutron rest mass = $1.67493 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$

$c = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$


$$E = mc^2$$

The actual mass of a ${}^7_3\text{Li}$ atom

$$= 7.016\,00 \times 1.660\,54 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$= 1.165\,03 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

The sum of the masses of the protons, neutrons and electrons in a ${}^7_3\text{Li}$ atom

$$= (3 \times 9.109\,39 \times 10^{-31}) + (3 \times 1.672\,62 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$+ (4 \times 1.674\,93 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$= 1.172\,03 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

The difference in mass = Δm

$$= (1.172\,03 \times 10^{-26}) - (1.165\,03 \times 10^{-26})$$

$$= 0.007\,00 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

Nuclear binding energy = $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$

$$= (0.007\,00 \times 10^{-26}) \times (2.998 \times 10^8)^2 \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$= 6.291\,60 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J per atom}$$

$$\approx 6.29 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J per atom} \quad (\text{J} = \text{kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2})$$

THE END!

