

Lecture 2 CH101 A1 (MWF 9:05 am) Fall 2018 Copyright © 2018 Dan Dill dan@bu.edu

[TP] Which of the following is the correct mass of a  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom?

13% 1. 12  
 13% 2. 12 g  
 13% 3. 12 u  
 13% 4. 12 g/mol  
 13% 5. 12.011  
 13% 6. 12.011 g  
 13% 7. 12.011 u  
 13% 8. 12.011 g/mol

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Lecture 2 CH101 A1 (MWF 9:05 am)  
 Friday, September 7, 2018

- Complete: Liquid volume of gas particles in SCI/109?
- Atoms, elements, and isotopes
- Isotopes → atomic weight

Next lecture: Complete: Isotopes → atomic weight; Chemist's dozen: The mole

On your own: Periodic table 2.12 and 2.13

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### Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5-gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Volume of room & density of air → mass of air  
 Mass of air & density of liquid air → volume of liquid air

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### Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5 gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Volume of room & density of air → mass of air  
 Density of air at 20 °C is 1.2041 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (Google)  
 Mass of air ...

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## Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5 gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Volume of room & density of air → mass of air

Density of air at 20 °C is 1.2041 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (Google)

Mass of air ≈ 2400 kg



5

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## Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5 gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Mass of air & density of liquid air → volume of liquid air

Air composition by mass is

75.5% N<sub>2</sub>, 23.2% O<sub>2</sub>, and 1.3% Ar (Google)

Liquid densities are

0.808 g/cm<sup>3</sup> N<sub>2</sub>, 1.141 g/cm<sup>3</sup> O<sub>2</sub>, 1.3954 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Ar (Google)

To keep the calculation simple, let's assume density of liquid air is about 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>



6

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## Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5-gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Mass of air ≈ 2400 kg

Liquid air density ≈ 1.0 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

1 gal = 3785 cm<sup>3</sup>



7

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[Group quiz] If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5-gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

- 0% 1. Much less than 1
- 0% 2. About 1
- 0% 3. About 5
- 0% 4. About 10
- 0% 5. Much more than 10



8

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## Liquid volume of the air in SCI/109

If all of the air in SCI/109 were condensed to liquid, how many 5 gallon containers would be required to hold the liquid air?

Mass of air  $\approx 2400$  kg  
 Liquid air density  $\approx 1.0$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
 1 gal = 3785 cm<sup>3</sup>

Volume of liquid air is about 600 gal  $\approx 130$  5-gallon containers!!!

So, while atoms are small, they take up space



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## Atoms, elements, isotopes

The world is made of atoms.

Atoms come in **different kinds** (elements)


Atoms of each kind come in **different flavors** (isotopes)

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## Atoms

Mostly **wispy**, nearly **empty**,  
 cloud of **negative charge** (electrons)  $\approx 10^{-8}$  cm diameter



Nucleus:  $\approx 10^{-12}$  cm diameter **extraordinarily dense**  
 sphere of **positive charge**

Positive charge due to **protons**

Mass  $\approx$  protons + neutral **neutrons**

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## Element identity and atomic number Z

sodium	22.98976928
19	
<b>K</b>	
potassium	39.0983
37	

Number of protons = **atomic number**  $Z = 19$   
 Relative **atomic weight** = 39.0983  
 Where does the number **39.0983** come from?

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## Atoms of an element come in different “flavors”

Atoms with the same number of protons ...  
but with different numbers of neutrons ...  
are **chemically the same** ...  
but have **different masses**

We call such different flavors of atoms of an element **isotopes**

**39.0983 u** is the **average mass** of the different kinds of atoms (isotopes) of K that are in a sample of K.

sodium 22.98976928	
19	
<b>K</b>	
potassium 39.0983	
37	13

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## Atomic mass unit u

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14

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## Atomic mass unit u

1 u **defined** to be exactly  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the mass of 1 atom of  $^{12}\text{C}$

Exactly 12 g of  $^{12}\text{C}$  contains  $N_A = 6.02214 \times 10^{23}$  atoms

Therefore, the mass of one  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom is ...

$$12 \text{ g} / N_A = 1.99265 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

And so, **1 u** = ...

$$\frac{1}{12} \times 1.99265 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g} = 1.66054 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

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15

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**[Quiz]** Which of the following is the correct mass of a  $^{12}\text{C}$  atom?

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16