



Chemical Compounds

Bond Formation, Nomenclature, and Modelling

Overview

Review: atoms and subatomic particles, ions

Modelling Atoms and Compounds

- Counting Atoms
- Bohr Models
- Lewis Diagrams

IUPAC Naming and Writing Formulas

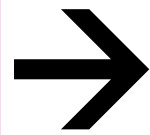
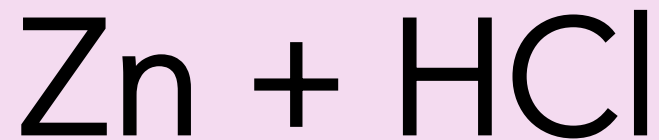
Balanced Chemical Equations

Section 4: Balancing Chemical Equations

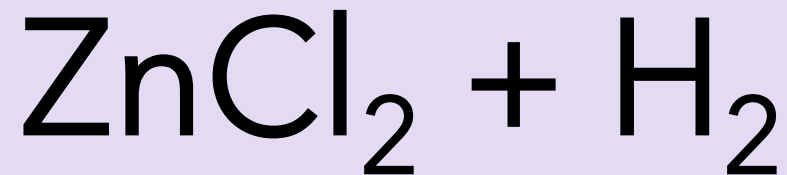
(textbook pgs 125-133)

Chemical Equation Vocabulary

Reactants: what goes into the reaction; on the left side of reaction arrow



Products: what comes out of the reaction; on the right side of reaction arrow

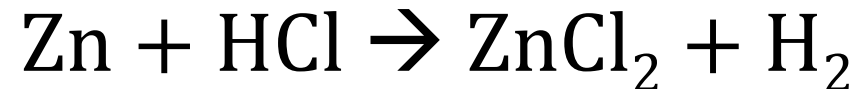


Chemical Equation Vocabulary

Word equation: uses words to describe reactants and products



Skeleton equation: uses chemical formulas to describe reactants and products



Tip: When converting between word and skeleton equations, remember your diatomic elements!

Chemical Reaction Vocabulary

Balanced chemical equation: uses **coefficients** and chemical formulas to describe reactants and products in their correct **proportions**



Chemical Reaction Vocabulary (FYI only)

In chemical equations, you will sometimes see information about the state that a chemical substance is in.



(g): Gas

(l): Liquid

(s): Solid

(aq): Aqueous solution (substance is dissolved in water)

Fruit Tart Case Study

You are making fruit tarts for a party. You have a certain number of each ingredient. How many tarts can you make? What is left over?



Fruit Tart Case Study

You are making fruit tarts for a party. Unfortunately, after you are finished, you see an Instagram picture that makes you want to rearrange your fruit tarts. You need 3 finished raspberry/blackberry tarts in total. How many of each tart will you start with? What will you be left with?



6 raspberries each

+



1 blackberry each



2 raspberries +
1 blackberry each

Fruit Tart Case Study

You are making fruit tarts for a party. Unfortunately, after you are finished, you see an Instagram picture that makes you want to rearrange your fruit tarts. You need 3 finished raspberry/blackberry tarts in total. How many of each tart will you start with? What will you be left with?



6 raspberries each

+



1 blackberry each



2 raspberries +
1 blackberry each

+



fruitless tart

Discuss: approaches and strategies in completing this problem

Fruit Tart Case Study



6 raspberries each

+



1 blackberry each

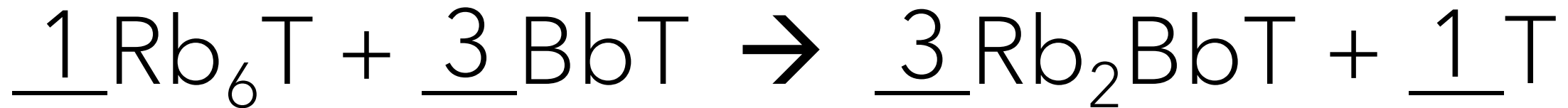


2 raspberries +
1 blackberry each

+



fruitless tart



Legend

Rb = "raspberry" element
Bb = "blackberry" element
T = "tart" element

Follow-up: Now, suppose that you need 12 tarts instead of 3. How many raspberry and blackberry tarts do you start with?

Balancing Chemical Equations

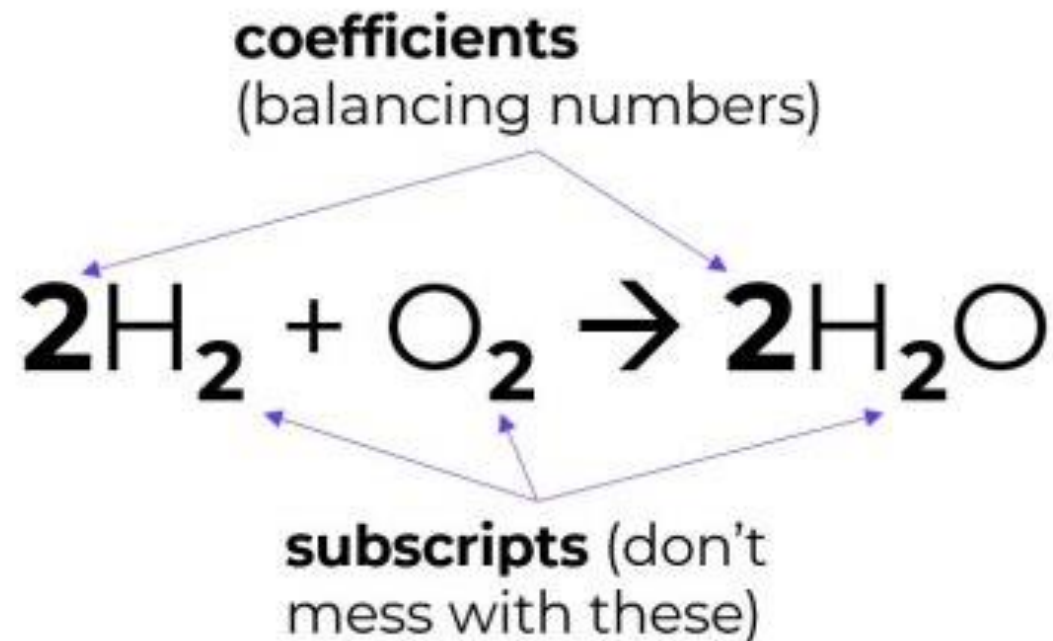
Why balance?

- Chemical “recipes”: how much do you put in? how much do you expect to yield?
- **Conservation of mass:** no atoms are ever created or destroyed



Balancing Chemical Equations: Vocabulary

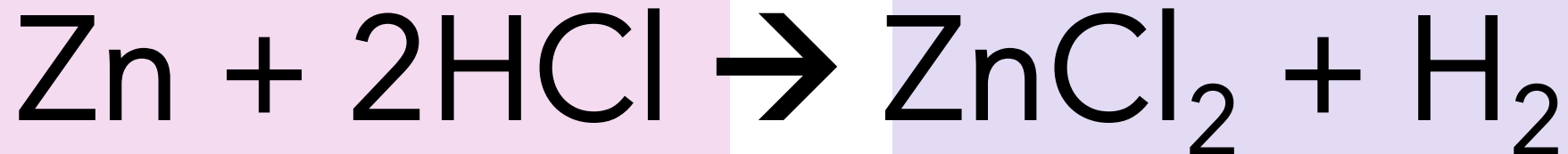
Balancing chemical formulas involves adding **coefficients** in front of elements and compounds until ***the total number of atoms of each element in the reactants equals the products.***



Balancing Chemical Equations: Vocabulary

Balancing chemical formulas involves adding **coefficients** in front of elements and compounds until ***the total number of atoms of each element in the reactants equals the products.***

Reactants: what goes into the reaction



Products: what comes out of the reaction

PhET Simulation

https://phet.colorado.edu/sims/html/balancing-chemical-equations/1.1.0/balancing-chemical-equations_en.html

Google: "Phet Balancing"

- Do Introduction first
- Move on to Game and progress through the levels when you are ready
- Discuss strategies you used.

Balancing Chemical Equations: Tips

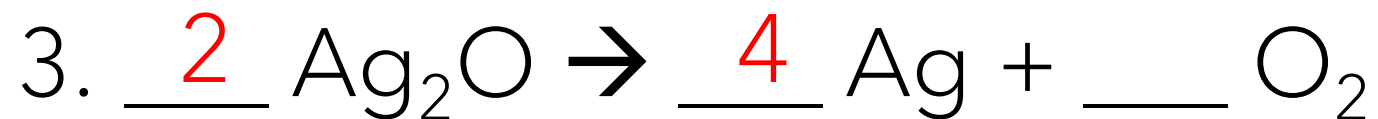
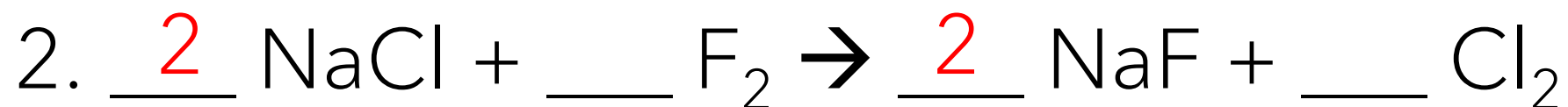
- **Goal: the number of atoms of each element in the reactants equals the products.**
- Change coefficients only. Never add or change subscripts.
- Balance atoms in compounds first. Save elements for last.
- If the same **polyatomic ion** appears in the reactants *and* products, you can often treat it as a **group of atoms** instead of splitting it up.
- At the end, reduce all coefficients to lowest whole-number terms.
- Note: **Do not write a coefficient** if there is only **"1"** of that element or compound.

Balancing can be frustrating at first. Practice, practice, practice!

Balancing Examples (easy)

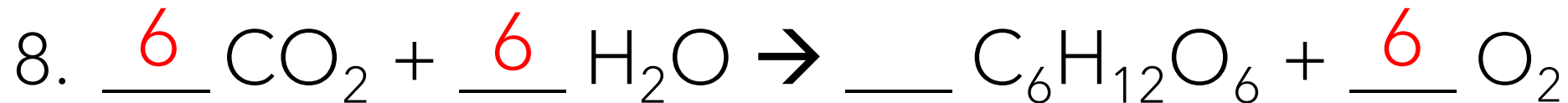
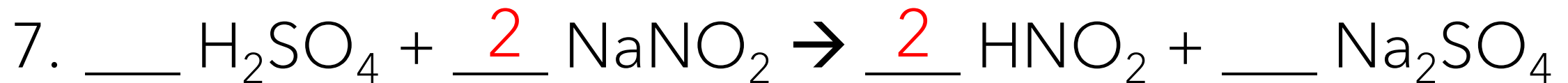
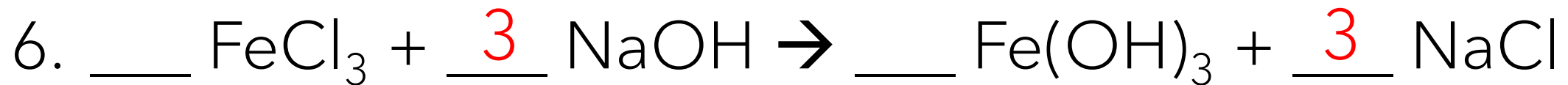
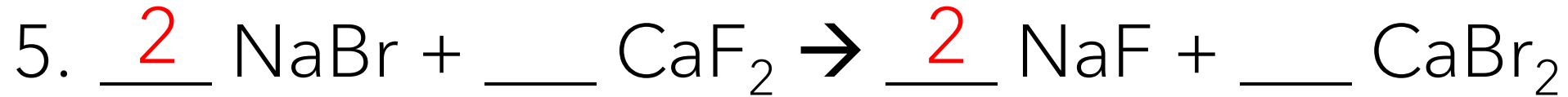


Note: Do not write a coefficient if there is only "1" of that element or compound.

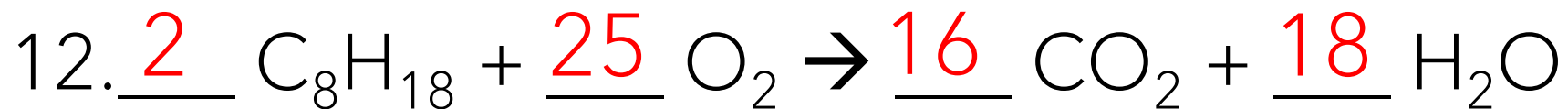
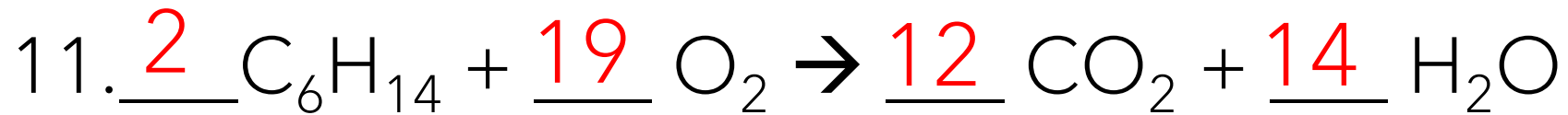
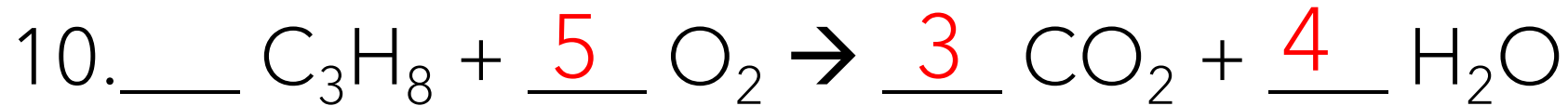


Balancing Examples (medium)

Treat polyatomic ions as groups if they appear in reactants and products (e.g. #2 & #3 but not #5)



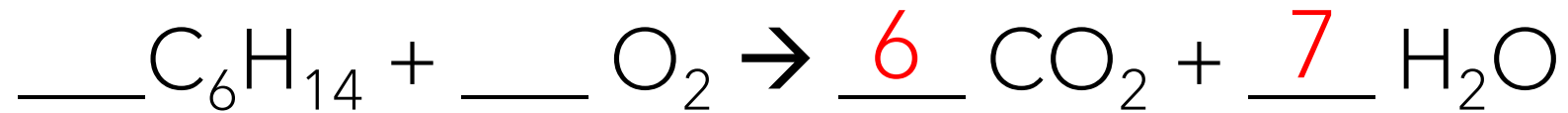
Balancing Examples (hard)



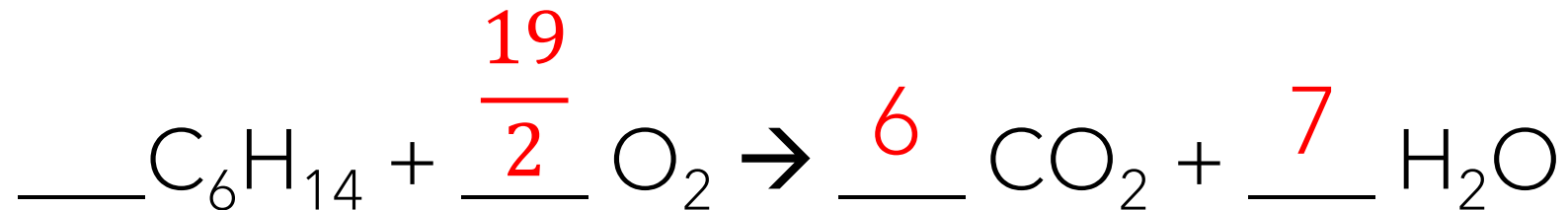
Make sure to balance the element (O₂) last!

Trick for Combustion Reactions (e.g. #10-12)

1. Balance every atom except oxygen.

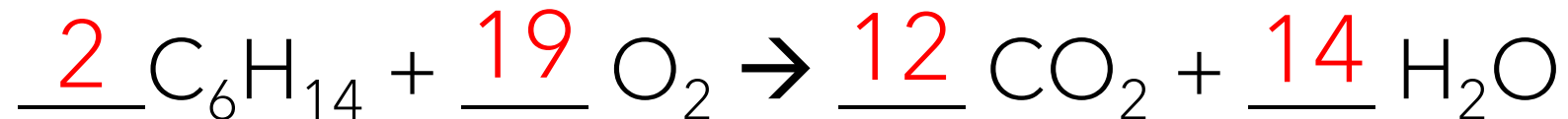


2. Find out how many oxygen atoms you need the $\underline{\quad}\text{O}_2$ to contribute. Divide that number by 2. This is your *temporary* coefficient for O_2 .



*6CO₂ has 12 oxygen atoms.
7H₂O has 7 oxygen atoms.
In total, there are 19 oxygen atoms in the products.*

3. You are not allowed to have fractional coefficients in your final answer. Multiply all the coefficients by 2.



Resources

- Naming and Writing Chemical Formulas
 - Tyler DeWitt Videos <https://www.youtube.com/user/tdewitt451/videos>
 - Mr. Carman's Blog (generates quizzes) <https://www.kentschools.net/ccarman/cp-chemistry/practice-quizzes/compound-naming/>
 - Mr. Eisley (list of other resources to practice) <http://www.mreisley.com/nomenclature-practice.html>
 - ChemFiesta (worksheets with answers) <https://chemfiesta.org/2015/01/13/naming-worksheets/>
- Balancing Chemical Equations
 - TemplateLAB (explanations and many worksheets with answers) <https://templatelab.com/balancing-equations-worksheet/>