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Sterling 92.5% Ag, 7.5% Ch Silver Ag⁺ Ag⁺ Ag⁺ West ones of dectrons of Ag⁺ Ag⁺ Ag⁺ Agt CI- Agt CI-CI- Agt CI- Agt

Alloys

Alloys

Mixtures of two or more elements, at least one of which is a metal.

Table 7.3

Table 7.3	
Composition of Some Common Alloys	
Name	Composition (by mass)
Sterling silver	Ag 92.5% Cu 7.5%
Cast iron	Fe 96% C 4%
Stainless steel	Fe 80.6% Cr 18.0% C 0.4% Ni 1.0%
Spring steel	Fe 98.6% Cr 1.0% C 0.4%
Surgical steel	Fe 67% Cr 18% Ni 12% Mo 3%

Form in one of two ways:

1) Substitutional Alloys

If atoms of the alloy are about the same size, they can replace each other in the crystal.

2) Interstitial Alloys

If atomic sizes are quite different, smaller atoms can fit into the spaces between the larger atoms.

Electronegativity

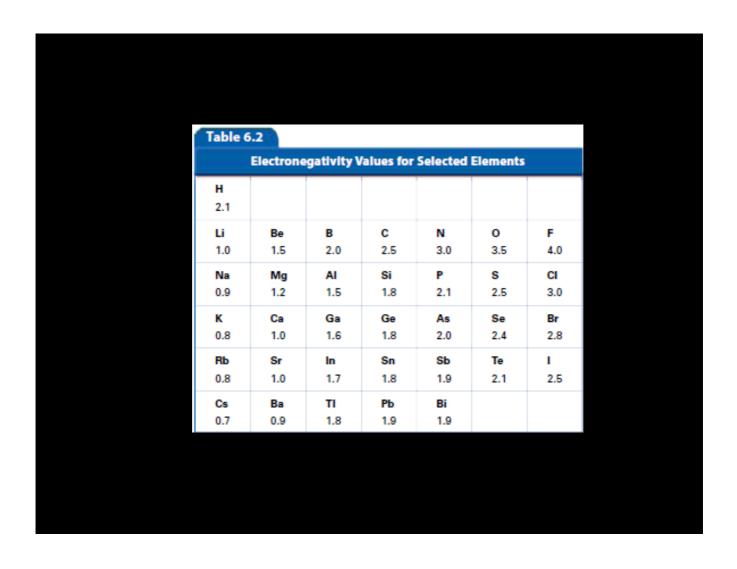
Electronegativity

The ability of an atom in a compound to attract electrons

Trends

- Within a group, electronegativity decreases from top to bottom
- Within a period, electronegativity increases from left to right

Ex. F



Covalent Bond

Recall that a **covalent bond** is a shared pair of electrons between two nonmetal atoms.

- Electrons are attracted to the positive nuclei
- Each atom wants to reach the electron configuration of a noble gas (ns²np6 Octet Rule)

Single Covalent Bond

| s²2s²2p⁵ = +1

Two atoms held together by sharing a pair of electrons

$$F - C1$$
 $F : C1$
 $F : B$
 $4.0 \quad 3.0$

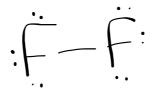
Molecular Formula

 F_2

Electron Dot Structure



Structural Formula



Lone pair (unshared pair)

A pair of valence electrons not shared between atoms

H_2O

CH₄

- one of carbon's 2s electrons is promoted to the 2p orbital:

 CO_2

$$O:C:O$$

$$O=C=C$$

Double covalent bond

Two shared pairs of electrons

 N_2

Triple covalent bond

Three shared pairs of electrons

Homework

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p. 225 #9-12