

Ionic Bonding

From Ions to Ionic Bonds

Ionic Bonds are the connection between to atoms due to the transfer of electrons between a metal (*+ ion*) and non-metal (*- ion*)

Cation (+ ion): Ions formed due to gaining electrons (*metals*)

Anion (- ion): Ions formed due to losing electrons (*non-metals*)

| Group | Val e ⁻ | Charge | Group | Val e ⁻ | Charge | Group | Val e ⁻ | Charge |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1A (1) | 1 | 1+ | 3A (13) | 3 | 3+ | 6A (16) | 6 | 2- |
| 2A (2) | 2 | 2+ | 4A (14) | 4 | 4+ / 4- | 7A (17) | 7 | 1- |
| 1B – 10B (3 – 12) | 2 (Varies) | Varies | 5A (15) | 5 | 3- | 8A (18) | 8 | No Charge |

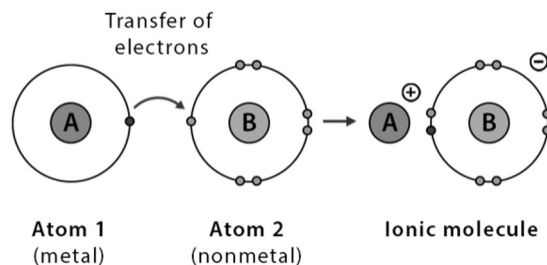
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Mechanics of the Ionic Bond

Ionic Bonding is the process of forming an ionic bond (*connection between ions*) through the transfer of electrons (*e⁻*) between ions

The transfer of electrons is based on the **octet rule**, the rule that states atoms should have either 0 (*metals*), or 8 (*non-metals*) valence electrons in their ion form (*cation and anion*)



Atoms that are part of an ionic bond are connected together through the + and – ion attraction in an ionic compound (*cation to anion attraction*)

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