

Atomic Interactions

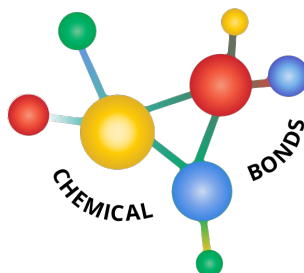
Chemistry is based on the direct interaction of two or more particles

Bonding

The connection between to or more particles due to the transfer or sharing of electrons between the atoms.

Bonds include

Ionic, Polar Covalent, Non-Polar Covalent



States of Matter

The connection between to or more particles due to the electronic interaction between the particles

States include

Solid, Liquid, and Gas

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Collisions and atomic motion

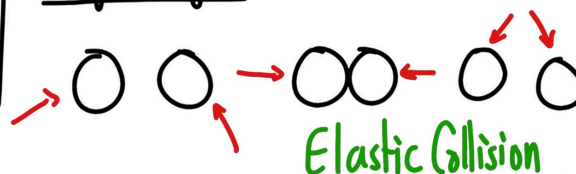
Elastic Collision

When particles collide they transfer energy to each other. Each particle collides then moves away.

Solid



Liquid/gas

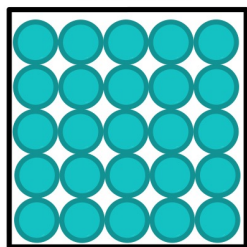


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States of Matter

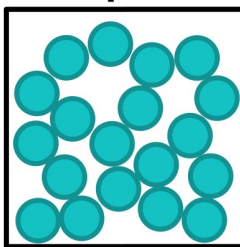
The interactions between particles based on the energy of matter

Solids



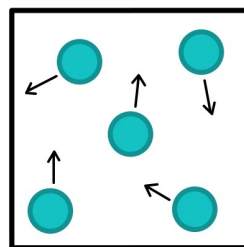
Particles are packed tightly together in a fixed arrangement. Particles can vibrate but not move

Liquids



Particles are close together with no distinct arrangement. Particles can move and slide around each other

Gases



Particles are free-floating with no distinct arrangement. Particles move and collide with each other

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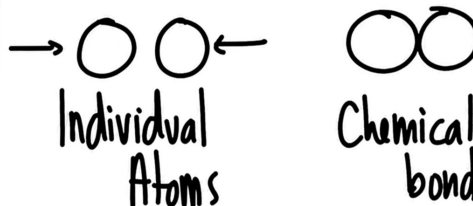
Collisions and atomic motion

Inelastic Collision

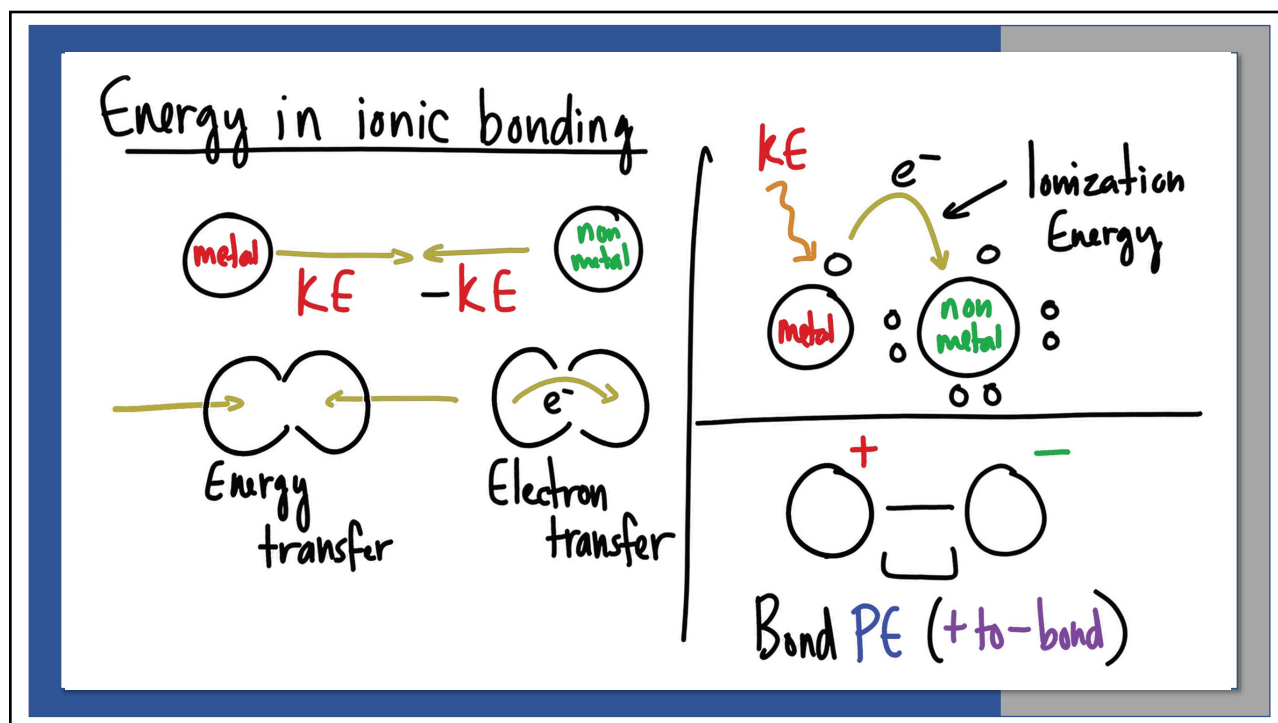
When particles collide they transfer energy to each other. When bonding occurs they stick together and connect

A chemical bond is a electron connection between two or more atoms.

Inelastic Collision



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Forming and Breaking Ionic Bonds

Bonds are formed or broken based on energy of matter

Breaking Ionic Bonds

Bonds break when energy is added (*endothermic*) to a system (KE)

Forming Ionic Bonds

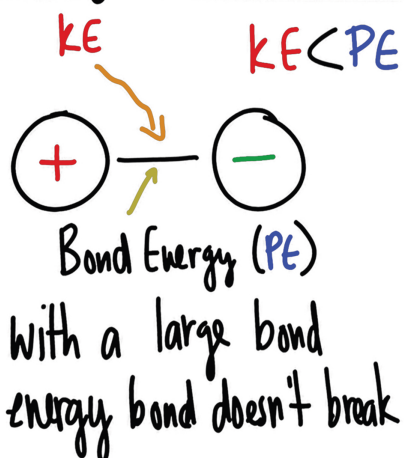
Bonds are formed when energy is removed (*exothermic*) from a system (KE)

Heat Energy In Bond-Breaking

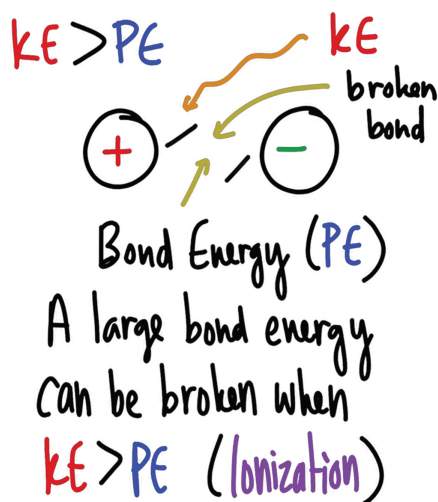
Heat Energy Out Bond-Making

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Breaking Ionic Bonds



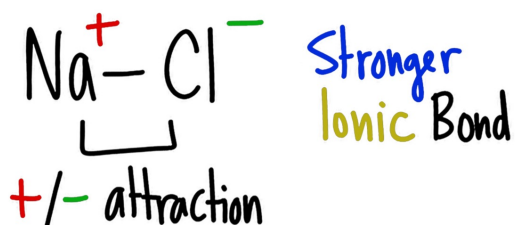
$$KE < PE$$



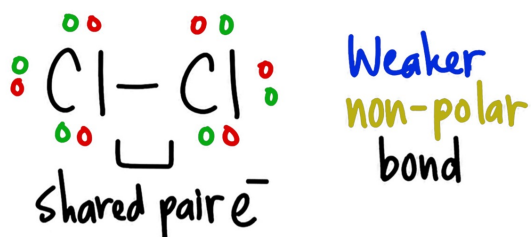
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Comparing Ionic and Covalent Bonding

Ionic: Transfere⁻
 High PE bonds



Covalent: Share e⁻
 Lower PE bonds



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