

Unit 2: Ch 5.2-5.3 – Isoelectronic Configurations & Ch 25 – Nuclear Chem

ELECTRON CONFIGURATIONS OF IONS:

- What is an *ION*? →
- How are *IONS* formed? →
- What are the two types of *IONS*? →
- How are cations and anions formed? →

- What *TYPES* of atoms generally form cations and anions?
 - **CATIONS** formed by _____ found in the _____ blocks.
 - **ANIONS** formed by _____ found in the _____ block **ABOVE** the _____.

ISOELECTRONIC CONFIGURATIONS:

- **DEFINITION** –
 - Therefore, they have the _____ electron _____.
 - Ex:
 - *Isoelectronic* with _____ → _____.
 - In doing this, atoms achieve a _____ - _____ and results in _____.

- **ISOELECTRONIC PRACTICE:**
 - Name ***IONS*** that are *isoelectronic* with NEON (Ne):
 -
 - Name ***IONS*** that are *isoelectronic* with ARGON (Ar):
 -

NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY & HALF LIFE:

- **Radioactivity:**
 - Discovered by _____ in 1896.
 - Term coined by _____ with discovery of Polonium & Radium in 1898.
 - All elements including and beyond _____ are radioactive.

➤ **Nuclear Reactions: DEFINITION** –

- Undergoes _____ for _____.

➤ **ALPHA Particle & Decay: DEFINITION** –

- **Symbol:** _____ **Charge:** _____ **Mass (#):** _____
- _____

➤ **BETA Particle & Decay: DEFINITION** –

- **Symbol:** _____ **Charge:** _____ **Mass (#):** _____
- _____

➤ **GAMMA Decay: DEFINITION** –

- **Symbol:** _____
- Not a _____, but intense **energy** _____ with _____ and _____.
- _____
 - Only very high energy _____ **emitted**.

➤ **PENETRATING POWER:**

- **ALPHA** → _____ → Stopped by _____
- **BETA** → _____ → Stopped by _____
- **GAMMA** → _____ → Stopped by _____

➤ **HALF-LIFE: DEFINITION** –

- **FORMULA** – _____
- Ex #1: How much of 100g of Au-198 is left after 8.10 days? (*Half-life = 2.70 days*)

- Ex #2: What is the half-life of Tc-99 if 500g decays to 62.5g in 639,000 years?