



THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY

CHEMISTRY 1210

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Useful Conversion Factors and Relationships

Length

SI unit: meter (m)

$$1 \text{ km} = 0.62137 \text{ mi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 \text{ mi} &= 5280 \text{ ft} \\&= 1.6093 \text{ km}\end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 1.0936 \text{ yd}$$

$$1 \text{ in.} = 2.54 \text{ cm (exactly)}$$

$$1 \text{ cm} = 0.39370 \text{ in.}$$

$$1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

Mass

SI unit: kilogram (kg)

$$1 \text{ kg} = 2.2046 \text{ lb}$$

$$\begin{aligned}1 \text{ lb} &= 453.59 \text{ g} \\&= 16 \text{ oz}\end{aligned}$$

$$1 \text{ amu} = 1.660538782 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$

Temperature

SI unit: Kelvin (K)

$$0 \text{ K} = -273.15 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= -459.67 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$\text{K} = {}^{\circ}\text{C} + 273.15$$

$${}^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{5}{9}({}^{\circ}\text{F} - 32)$$

$${}^{\circ}\text{F} = \frac{9}{5}{}^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$$

Energy (derived)

SI unit: Joule (J)

$$1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$$

$$= 0.2390 \text{ cal}$$

$$= 1 \text{ C}\cdot\text{V}$$

$$1 \text{ cal} = 4.184 \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

Pressure (derived)

SI unit: Pascal (Pa)

$$1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 1 \text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{s}^2$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 1.01325 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$= 760 \text{ torr}$$

$$= 14.70 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$1 \text{ bar} = 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

$$1 \text{ torr} = 1 \text{ mm Hg}$$

Volume (derived)

SI unit: cubic meter (m³)

$$1 \text{ L} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$$

$$= 1 \text{ dm}^3$$

$$= 10^3 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 1.0567 \text{ qt}$$

$$1 \text{ gal} = 4 \text{ qt}$$

$$= 3.7854 \text{ L}$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

$$1 \text{ in}^3 = 16.4 \text{ cm}^3$$

TABLE 4.1 • Solubility Guidelines for Common Ionic Compounds in Water

Soluble Ionic Compounds	Important Exceptions	
Compounds containing	NO_3^-	None
	CH_3COO^-	None
	Cl^-	Compounds of Ag^+ , Hg_2^{2+} , and Pb^{2+}
	Br^-	Compounds of Ag^+ , Hg_2^{2+} , and Pb^{2+}
	I^-	Compounds of Ag^+ , Hg_2^{2+} , and Pb^{2+}
	SO_4^{2-}	Compounds of Sr^{2+} , Ba^{2+} , Hg_2^{2+} , and Pb^{2+}
Insoluble Ionic Compounds	Important Exceptions	
Compounds containing	S^{2-}	Compounds of NH_4^+ , the alkali metal cations, Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , and Ba^{2+}
	CO_3^{2-}	Compounds of NH_4^+ and the alkali metal cations
	PO_4^{3-}	Compounds of NH_4^+ and the alkali metal cations
	OH^-	Compounds of NH_4^+ , the alkali metal cations, Ca^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , and Ba^{2+}

TABLE 4.5 • Activity Series of Metals in Aqueous Solution

Metal	Oxidation Reaction
Lithium	$\text{Li}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Li}^+(aq) + \text{e}^-$
Potassium	$\text{K}(s) \longrightarrow \text{K}^+(aq) + \text{e}^-$
Barium	$\text{Ba}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Ba}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Calcium	$\text{Ca}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Ca}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Sodium	$\text{Na}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Na}^+(aq) + \text{e}^-$
Magnesium	$\text{Mg}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Mg}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Aluminum	$\text{Al}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Al}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^-$
Manganese	$\text{Mn}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Mn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Zinc	$\text{Zn}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Chromium	$\text{Cr}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Cr}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^-$
Iron	$\text{Fe}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Cobalt	$\text{Co}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Co}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Nickel	$\text{Ni}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Ni}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Tin	$\text{Sn}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Sn}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Lead	$\text{Pb}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Pb}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Hydrogen	$\text{H}_2(g) \longrightarrow 2\text{H}^+(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Copper	$\text{Cu}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Cu}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Silver	$\text{Ag}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Ag}^+(aq) + \text{e}^-$
Mercury	$\text{Hg}(l) \longrightarrow \text{Hg}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Platinum	$\text{Pt}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Pt}^{2+}(aq) + 2\text{e}^-$
Gold	$\text{Au}(s) \longrightarrow \text{Au}^{3+}(aq) + 3\text{e}^-$



Fundamental Constants*

Atomic mass unit	$1 \text{ amu} = 1.660538782 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
1 g	$= 6.02214179 \times 10^{23} \text{ amu}$
Avogadro's number	$N_A = 6.02214179 \times 10^{23}/\text{mol}$
Boltzmann's constant	$k = 1.3806504 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$
Electron charge	$e = 1.602176487 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Faraday's constant	$F = 9.64853399 \times 10^4 \text{ C/mol}$
Gas constant	$R = 0.082058205 \text{ L-atm/mol-K}$ $= 8.314472 \text{ J/mol-K}$
Mass of electron	$m_e = 5.48579909 \times 10^{-4} \text{ amu}$ $= 9.10938215 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
Mass of neutron	$m_n = 1.008664916 \text{ amu}$ $= 1.674927211 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Mass of proton	$m_p = 1.007276467 \text{ amu}$ $= 1.672621637 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Pi	$\pi = 3.1415927$
Planck's constant	$h = 6.62606896 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J-s}$
Speed of light in vacuum	$c = 2.99792458 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

*Fundamental constants are listed at the National Institute of Standards and Technology Web site:
<http://www.nist.gov/physicslab/data/physicalconst.cfm>

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$$\text{Energy states of the hydrogen atom: } E = (-2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J})(1/n^2)$$

$$\lambda = h/mv, E = hc/\lambda$$

$$\Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}} = \sum \Delta H^\circ_{\text{products}} - \sum n \Delta H^\circ_{\text{reactants}}, \Delta H^\circ_{\text{rxn}} = \sum \text{bonds broken} - \sum \text{bonds formed}$$

$$q = \text{mass} \times \text{specific heat} \times \Delta T, PE \text{ of two interacting charges } E = k(Q_1 Q_2)/d$$

$$F = ma, P = F/A, KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$\left(P + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} \right) (V - nb) = nRT, \text{ and for an ideal gases: } PV = nRT$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}} \text{ where } v \text{ is rms speed}$$

$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \text{ (diagonal of right angle triangle)}, V_{\text{box}} = l \cdot w \cdot h$$

$$S_g = k_H P_g, P_A = X_A P^\circ_A, \Delta T_b = K_f m, \Delta T_f = K_f m, \Pi = (n/V)RT$$

$$\Delta P = X_{\text{solute}} P_{\text{solvent}}^\circ, P_{\text{solution}} = X_{\text{solvent}} P_{\text{solvent}}^\circ$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \frac{\Delta H_v}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right), \log\left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right) = \frac{\Delta H_v}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right), \ln(P) = \frac{-\Delta H_v}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + C$$

For the general equation: $aA + bB \rightleftharpoons dD + eE$

$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{1}{a} \frac{\Delta [A]}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{b} \frac{\Delta [B]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\Delta [C]}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Delta [D]}{\Delta t} \quad Q = \frac{[D]^d [E]^e}{[A]^a [B]^b}$$

$$K_c = \frac{[D]^d [E]^e}{[A]^a [B]^b} \quad K_p = \frac{(P_D)^d (P_E)^e}{(P_A)^a (P_B)^b} \quad K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$[A]_t = -kt + [A]_0 \quad \ln[A]_t = -kt + \ln[A]_0 \quad \frac{1}{[A]_t} = kt + \frac{1}{[A]_0}$$

$$t_{1/2} = -\frac{\ln 1/2}{k} = \frac{0.693}{k} \quad t_{1/2} = \frac{1}{k[A]_0}$$

$$\ln k = -\frac{E_a}{RT} + \ln A$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = \frac{E_a}{R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right) \quad \log\left(\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right) = \frac{E_a}{2.303R} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}\right)$$

$$k = A e^{-E_a/RT} \quad \ln(k) = -\left(\frac{E_a}{R}\right) \left(\frac{1}{T}\right) + \ln(A)$$

Molarity, $M = \frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{liters of solution}}$

Molality, $m = \frac{\text{moles of solute}}{\text{kilograms of solvent}}$

$$A = \epsilon bc$$

$$\pi = \left(\frac{n}{V}\right) RT = MRT$$

at 25°C, $K_w = 1.0 \times 10^{-14}$

$$K_c = [\text{H}_3\text{O}^+][\text{OH}^-] = K_w$$

$$K_a = \frac{[\text{H}^+][\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} \quad \text{pH} = -\log[\text{H}^+] = -\log[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] \quad K_a \times K_b = K_w \quad \text{pOH} = -\log[\text{OH}^-]$$

$$\% \text{ ionization} = \frac{[\text{H}^+]_{\text{equilibrium}}}{[\text{HA}]_{\text{initial}}} \times 100\% \quad \text{pH} = pK_a + \log\left(\frac{[\text{base}]}{[\text{acid}]}\right)$$

$$\text{for } ax^2 + bx + c = 0, \quad x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$S = k_B \ln W$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$$

$$\Delta G = \Delta G^\circ + RT \ln Q$$

$$\Delta G = -RT \ln K$$

$$E^\circ_{cell} = E^\circ_{red} (\text{cathode}) - E^\circ_{red} (\text{anode})$$

$$\Delta G = -nFE_{cell}$$

$$E_{cell} = E^\circ_{cell} - \frac{0.0592V}{n} \log Q$$

$$\ln K = -\Delta H^\circ / R(1/T) + C$$

Periodic Table of the Elements

Main Group Representative Elements		Main Group Representative Elements																	
1A ^a	2A																		
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.00794	2																		
Li	Be																		
6.941	9.012182																		
		Metals		Metalloids		Nonmetals													
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
		K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se		
		39.0983	40.078	44.955910	47.867	50.9415	51.9961	54.938064	55.845	58.933200	58.6934	63.546	65.39	69.723	72.64	74.92160	78.96	79.904	
		Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	
		85.4678	87.62	88.90585	91.224	92.90638	95.94	[98]	101.07	102.90550	106.42	107.8682	112.411	114.818	118.710	121.760	127.60	126.90447	131.203
		55	56	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	
		Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	
		132.90555	137.327	174.967	178.49	180.9479	183.84	186.207	190.23	192.217	195.078	196.9655	200.59	204.3833	207.2	208.98038	[208.98]	[209.99]	[222.02]
		87	88	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	
		Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	[281.15]	[272.15]	[285]	[284]	[289]	[288]
		[223.02]	[226.03]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[262.11]	[294]	[294]	
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70				
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Vb				
		138.9055	140.116	140.90765	144.24	[145]	150.36	151.964	157.25	158.92534	162.50	164.93032	167.259	168.93421	173.04				
		Actinide series		89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102		
				Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No		
				[227.03]	232.0381	231.03588	238.02891	[237.051]	[244.061]	[243.061]	[247.071]	[247.071]	[251.081]	[252.081]	[257.10]	[258.10]	[259.10]		

^aThe labels on top (1A, 2A, etc.) are common American usage. The labels below these (1, 2, etc.) are those recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

The names and symbols for elements 113 and above have not yet been decided.

Atomic weights in brackets are the names of the longest-lived or most important isotope of radioactive elements.

** Discovered in 2010, element 117 is currently under review by IUPAC.