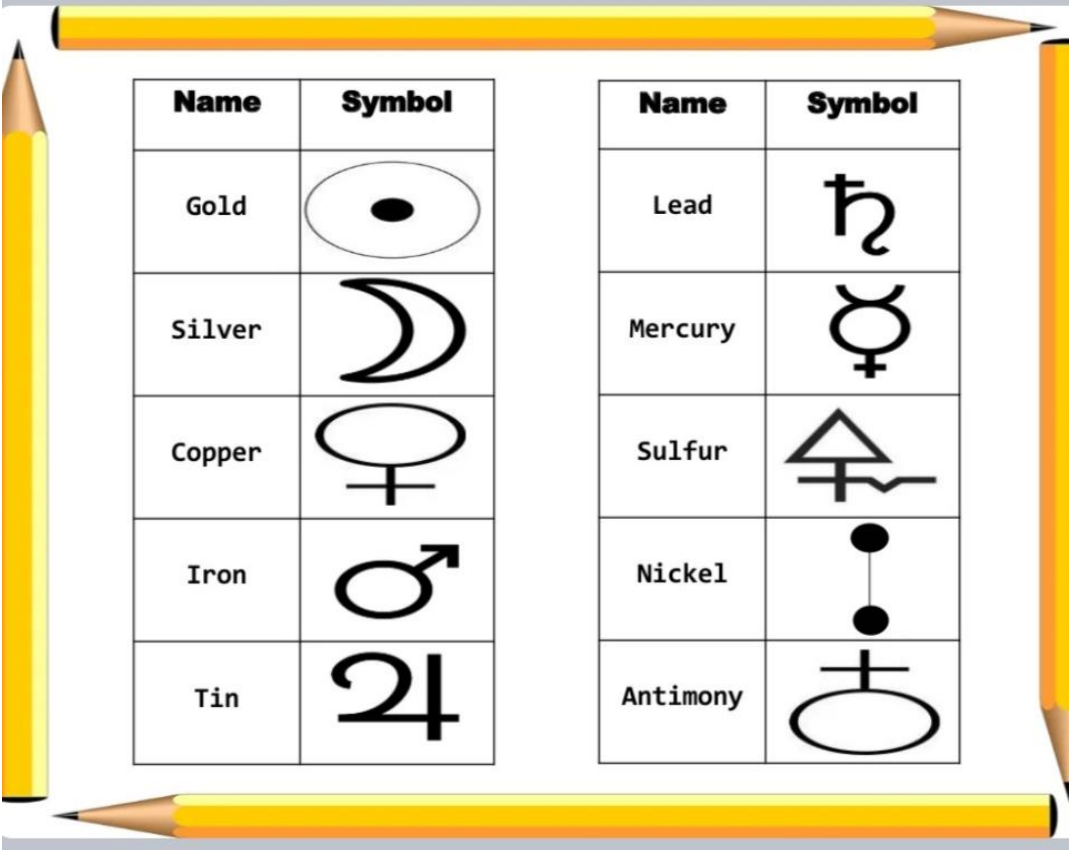
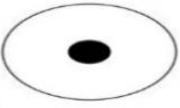










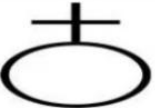
Structure of matter-2

Symbols:

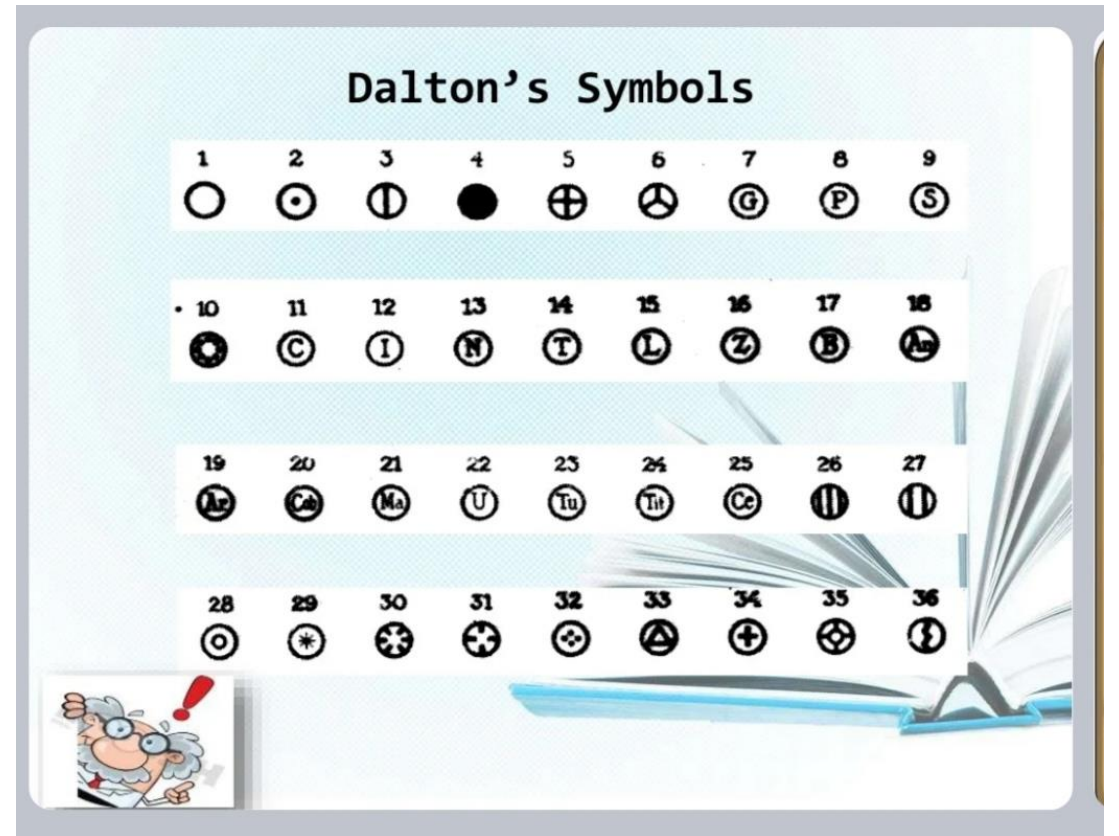
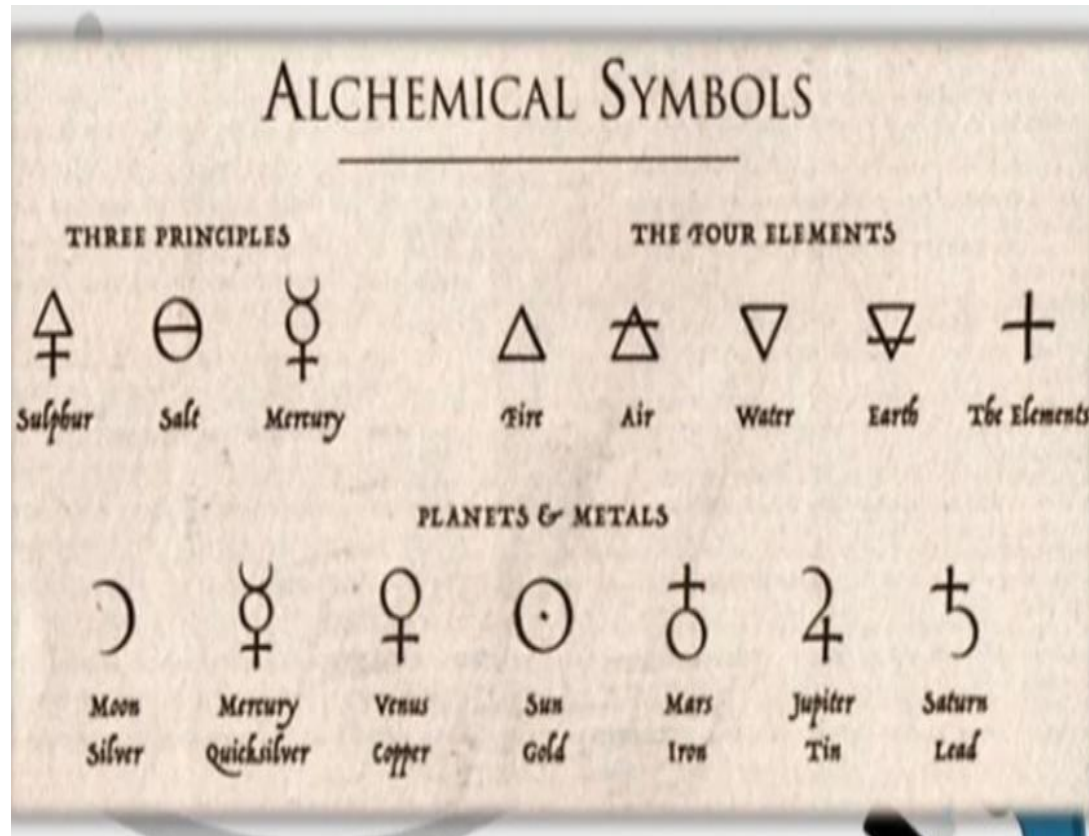
- Elements – 118
- Compounds – millions
- Elements and compounds react in number of ways
- Describing reactions by writing full names – inconvenient
- Use of symbols – represent elements



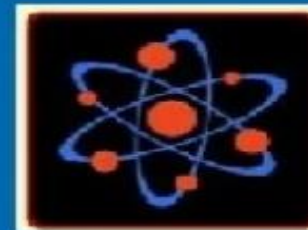
| Name | Symbol |
|--------|---|
| Gold |  |
| Silver |  |
| Copper |  |
| Iron |  |
| Tin |  |

| Name | Symbol |
|----------|---|
| Lead |  |
| Mercury |  |
| Sulfur |  |
| Nickel |  |
| Antimony |  |

Symbols:



Symbols#1

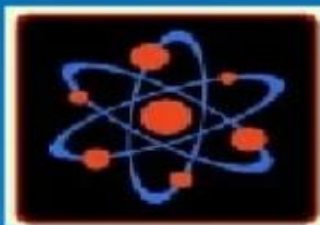


- Scientists around the world use a common set of **symbols** to represent all the different elements. In some cases the symbol of the element is the first letter of the name of the element. It is written in capital.

| Symbol | Element |
|--------|----------|
| H | hydrogen |
| F | fluorine |
| I | iodine |
| B | boron |
| S | sulfur |
| O | oxygen |

Symbols#2

- Several elements begin with the same letter for example Scandium and Silicon. To identify any of these as a separate element, its symbol has the first letter of the name followed by the second letter from within the name. Scandium has the symbol Sc, while silicon has the symbol Si. The first letter is always a capital one and the second letter is in lower case.



| Element | Symbol |
|-----------|--------|
| magnesium | Mg |
| manganese | Mn |
| chlorine | Cl |
| calcium | Ca |
| beryllium | Be |
| bromine | Br |

Symbols#3

- Sometimes the symbol for an element is derived from the Latin name for that element.



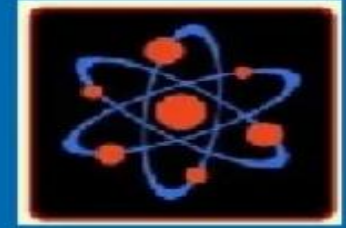
| Element | Symbols |
|-----------|--------------|
| Sodium | Na(natrium) |
| Lead | Pb(plumbum) |
| Iron | Fe(ferrum) |
| Potassium | K(kalium) |

SOME ELEMENTS WHOSE DERIVED FROM THEIR LATIN NAMES

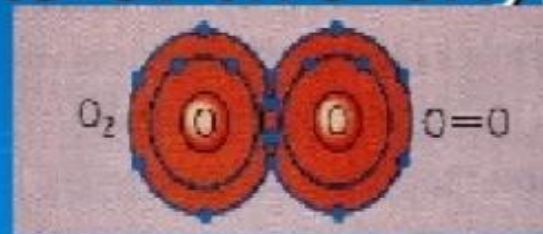
| English Name | Latin Name | Symbol |
|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Sodium | Natrium | Na |
| Potassium | Kalium | K |
| Iron | Ferrum | Fe |
| Copper | Cuprum | Cu |
| Tin | Stannum | Sn |
| Silver | Argentum | Ag |
| Antimony | Stibium | Sb |
| Gold | Aurum | Au |
| Mercury | Hydrargyrum | Hg |
| Lead | Plumbum | Pb |



Formulae



- The compound we call water has the **formula** H_2O . This is a shorthand way of saying that every water molecule consists of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. The gas we call oxygen has the formula O_2 . This means that an oxygen molecule consists of two oxygen atoms joined together.



Oxygen molecule

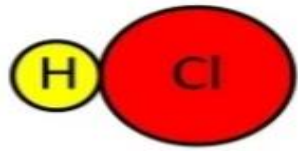
Formulas:

- Used to represent a group of elements that are connected (a compound/molecule).
- Tells us what kind of atoms are connected and how many of each atom (element) are present.
- The order of atoms in the combination is **NOT** known from the formula.

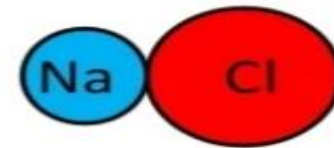
HCl

NaCl

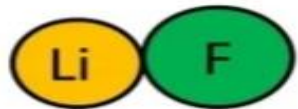
HCl



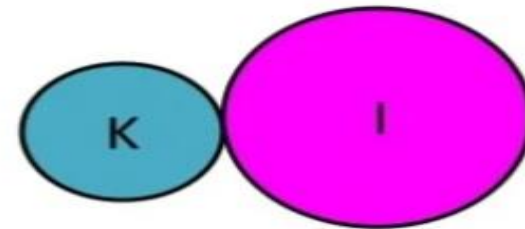
NaCl



LiF



KI



Coefficient:

- The number **found in front** of a symbol or formula.
- Indicates the number of copies (or usually molecules) there are.
- The atoms/molecules/compounds are separate/not connected!



