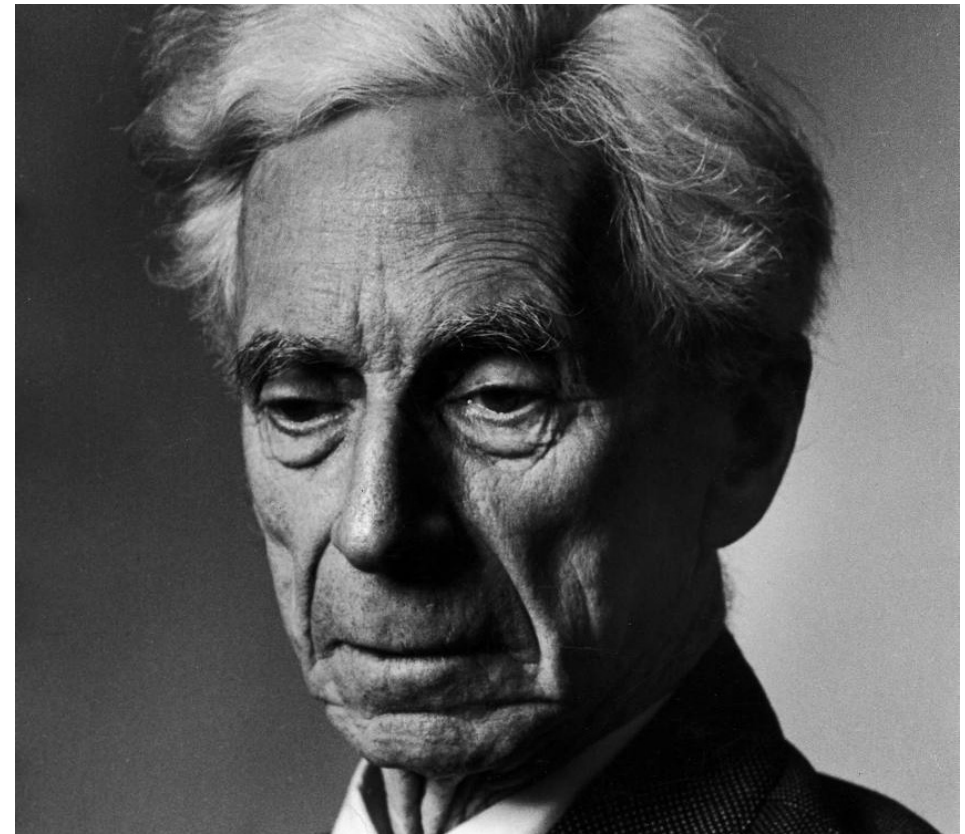


The fundamental concept in social science is Power, in the same sense in which Energy is the fundamental concept in physics.

Bertrand Russell



Arizona State University
SES 194

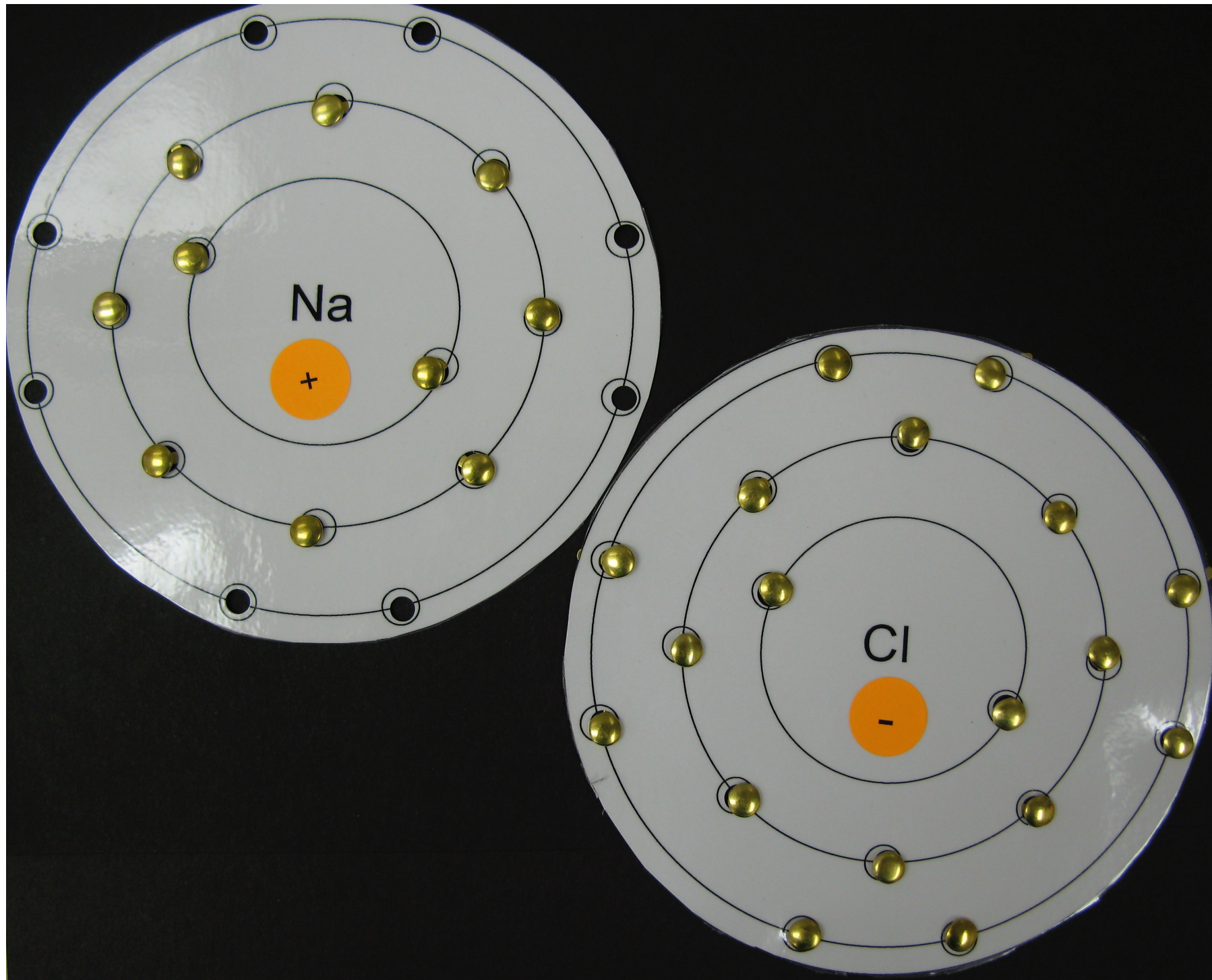
Energy in Everyday Life

Bond Types

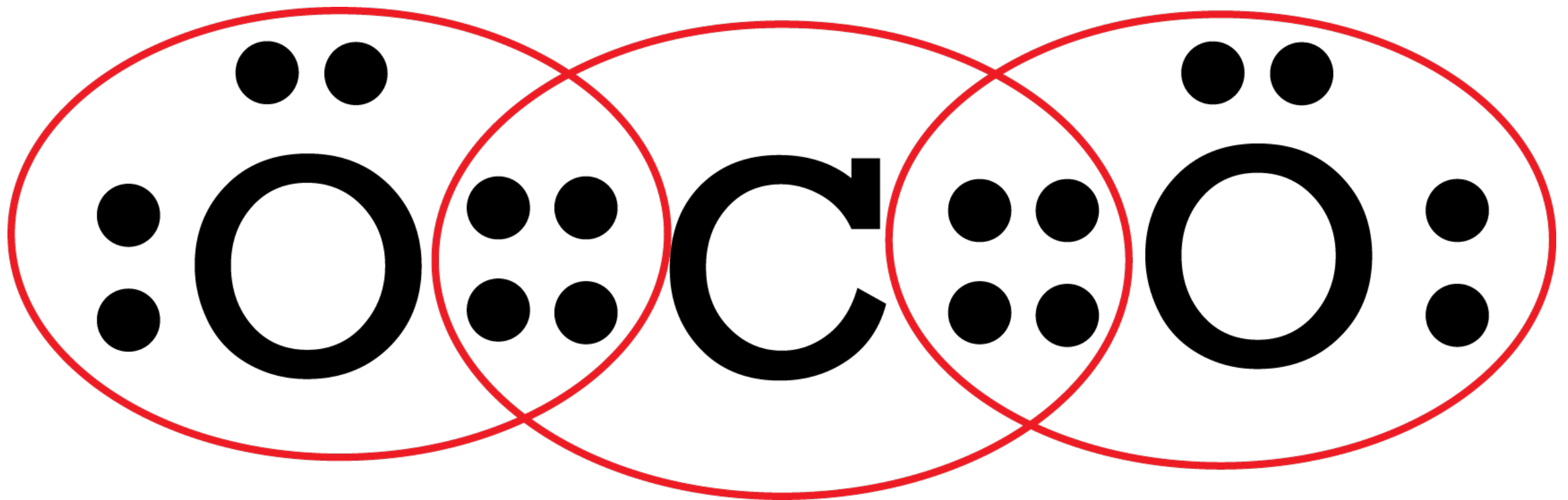
Frank Timmes

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In an ionic bond, atoms are bound together by the attraction between oppositely charged ions.

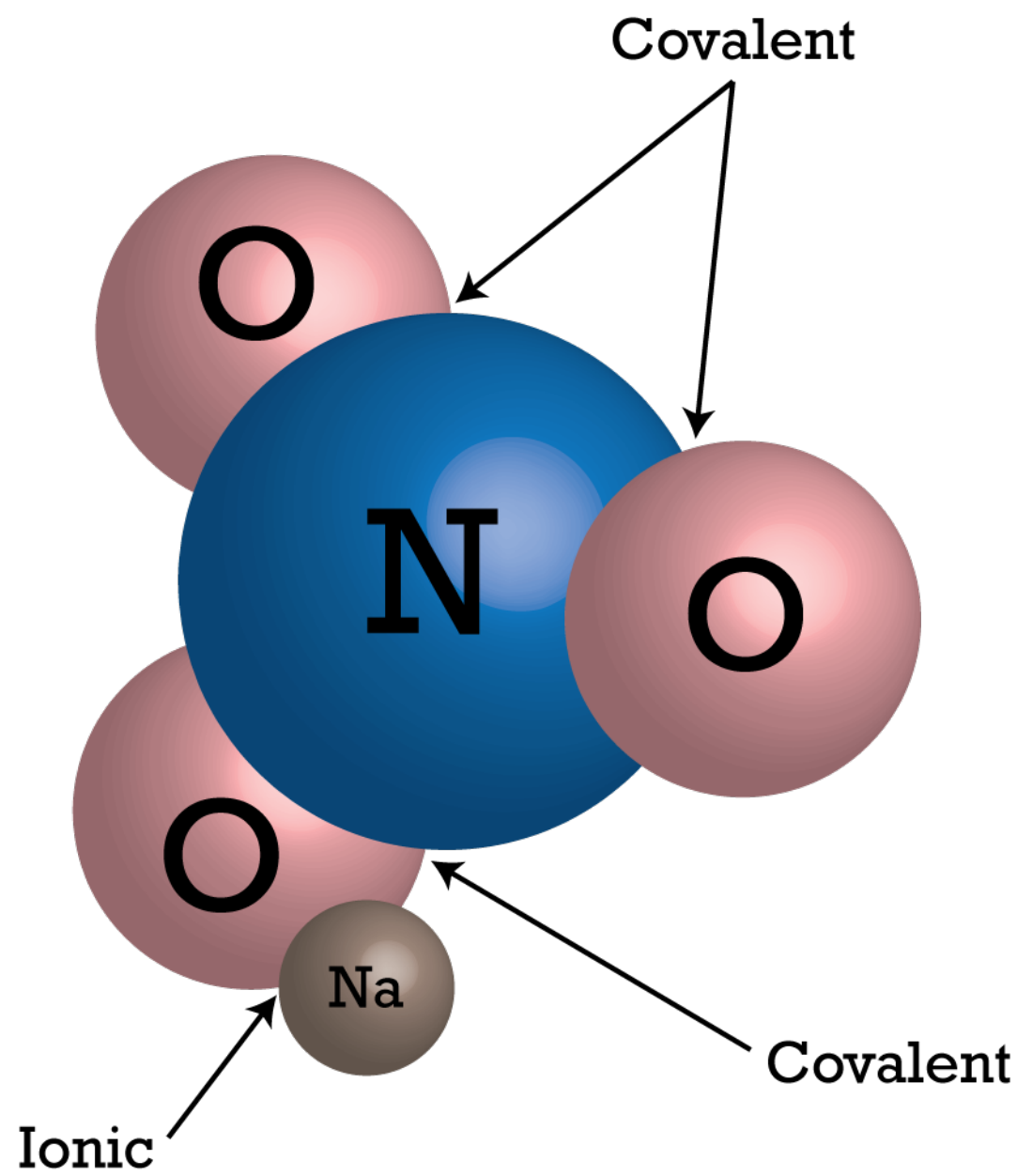


In a covalent bond, the atoms are bound by shared electrons.



Such sharing of electrons allows each atom to attain the equivalent of a full outer shell, a stable configuration.

Pure ionic bonding in which one atom “steals” an electron from another atom cannot exist. All real ionic compounds have some degree of covalent bonding, or electron sharing. Thus “ionic bonding” is given when the ionic character is greater than the covalent character.








Some atoms in the periodic table have two “extra” electrons (column 2) or three “extra” electrons (column 3), or they lack two electrons of a full shell (column 6) or lack three electrons of a full shell (column 5).

1																		8																							
1 H Hydrogen 1.00794																		2 He Helium 4.003																							
3 Li Lithium 6.941		4 Be Beryllium 9.012182																5 B Boron 10.811		6 C Carbon 12.0107		7 N Nitrogen 14.00674		8 O Oxygen 15.9994		9 F Fluorine 18.9984032		10 Ne Neon 20.1797													
11 Na Sodium 22.989770		12 Mg Magnesium 24.3050																13 Al Aluminum 26.981538		14 Si Silicon 28.0855		15 P Phosphorus 30.973761		16 S Sulfur 32.066		17 Cl Chlorine 35.4527		18 Ar Argon 39.948													
19 K Potassium 39.0983		20 Ca Calcium 40.078		21 Sc Scandium 44.955910		22 Ti Titanium 47.867		23 V Vanadium 50.9415		24 Cr Chromium 51.9961		25 Mn Manganese 54.938049		26 Fe Iron 55.845		27 Co Cobalt 58.933200		28 Ni Nickel 58.6934		29 Cu Copper 63.546		30 Zn Zinc 65.39		31 Ga Gallium 69.723		32 Ge Germanium 72.61		33 As Arsenic 74.92160		34 Se Selenium 78.96		35 Br Bromine 79.904		36 Kr Krypton 83.80							
37 Rb Rubidium 85.4678		38 Sr Strontium 87.62		39 Y Yttrium 88.90585		40 Zr Zirconium 91.224		41 Nb Niobium 92.90638		42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94		43 Tc Technetium (98)		44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07		45 Rh Rhodium 102.90550		46 Pd Palladium 106.42		47 Ag Silver 107.8682		48 Cd Cadmium 112.411		49 In Indium 114.818		50 Sn Tin 118.710		51 Sb Antimony 121.760		52 Te Tellurium 127.60		53 I Iodine 126.90447		54 Xe Xenon 131.29							
55 Cs Cesium 132.90545		56 Ba Barium 137.327		57 La Lanthanum 138.9055		72 Hf Hafnium 178.49		73 Ta Tantalum 180.9479		74 W Tungsten 183.84		75 Re Rhenium 186.207		76 Os Osmium 190.23		77 Ir Iridium 192.217		78 Pt Platinum 195.078		79 Au Gold 196.96655		80 Hg Mercury 200.59		81 Tl Thallium 204.3833		82 Pb Lead 207.2		83 Bi Bismuth 208.98038		84 Po Polonium (209)		85 At Astatine (210)		86 Rn Radon (222)							
87 Fr Francium (223)		88 Ra Radium (226)		89 Ac Actinium (227)		104 Rf Rutherfordium (261)		105 Db Dubnium (262)		106 Sg Seaborgium (263)		107 Bh Bohrium (262)		108 Hs Hassium (265)		109 Mt Meitnerium (266)		110 (269)		111 (272)		112 (277)		113		114															
+1		+2																+3		-/ +4		-3		-2		-1		0													
58 Ce Cerium 140.116		59 Pr Praseodymium 140.90765		60 Nd Neodymium 144.24		61 Pm Promethium (145)		62 Sm Samarium 150.36		63 Eu Europium 151.964		64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25		65 Tb Terbium 158.92534		66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50		67 Ho Holmium 164.93032		68 Er Erbium 167.26		69 Tm Thulium 168.93421		70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04		71 Lu Lutetium 174.967															
90 Th Thorium 232.0381		91 Pa Protactinium 231.03588		92 U Uranium 238.0289		93 Np Neptunium (237)		94 Pu Plutonium (244)		95 Am Americium (243)		96 Cm Curium (247)		97 Bk Berkelium (247)		98 Cf Californium (251)		99 Es Einsteinium (252)		100 Fm Fermium (257)		101 Md Mendelevium (258)		102 No Nobelium (259)		103 Lr Lawrencium (262)															

The atoms of column 4 can be thought of as either possessing four extra electrons or lacking four electrons.

Because of the many ways carbon can combine with other elements, molecules with carbon can exist in numerous forms.

Organic chemistry is a branch of chemistry that deals only with carbon compounds. This name recognizes the importance of carbon for life as we know it.

C	6	
Carbon		
Si	14	
Silicon		
Ge	32	
Germanium		
Sn	50	
Tin		
Pb	82	
Lead		
Uuq	114	
Ununquadium		

The most common other form of life imagined by astrobiologists is modeled on the second element in column 4, silicon.

