

# SN1 Equations

## STOICHIOMETRY

number of mole (n)	$n = \frac{m}{\text{molar mass}}$
number of particle = mole x Avogadro number ( $\text{mol}^{-1}$ )	number particle = $n \times N_A$ ( $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ )
mass%	$\text{mass\%(A)} = 100\% \times \frac{\text{mass of A in the sample}}{\text{total mass of the sample}}$

## GASES

Ideal gas law	$P V = n R T$
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## TYPES OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS and Solution Stoichiometry

molarity ( $M$ in $\text{mol.L}^{-1}$ )	$M = \frac{n_{\text{solute}}}{V_{\text{solution}}}$
att: FOR DILUTION ONLY (the number of mole is constant)	$c_1 V_1 = c_2 V_2$

## ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERIODICITY

Relation between the speed of light $c$ , the wavelength $\lambda$ and the frequency $\nu$	$c = \lambda \nu$
The quantum of energy absorbed or emitted by an atom ( $h =$ Planck constant)	$\Delta E_{\text{atom}} = h \nu$ $\Delta E$ can either be positive or negative
Energy of a photon	$E_{\text{photon}} = h \nu$ $\Delta E_{\text{photon}} > 0$ (always)
The photoelectric effect (Einstein)	$E_{\text{kinetic}} = \frac{1}{2} m_e v^2 = h \nu - h \nu_0$ $m_e$ : mass of the electron, $v$ : speed of the electron, $\nu_0$ : threshold frequency to extract the electron from the surface.
de Broglie wavelength (wavelength of a moving particle)	$\lambda_{\text{particle}} = \frac{h}{m v}$ $m$ : mass, $v$ : speed of the moving particle
The Bohr model of an atom	$E_{\text{atom}} = (-2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}) \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$ $Z$ atomic number (number of protons) $n$ main quantum number (energy level)
Change of energy of an atom	$\Delta E_{\text{atom}} = E_{\text{final}} - E_{\text{initial}}$
Heisenberg uncertainty principle	$\Delta x \cdot \Delta(m v) \geq \frac{h}{4 \pi}$ $\Delta x$ : uncertainty on the position, $\Delta(m v)$ : uncertainty on the impulsion (mass $\times$ speed)

## BONDING GENERAL CONCEPTS

Coulomb's law: Energy of interaction between a pair of ions	$E = (2.31 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}\cdot\text{nm}) \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r}$ (no need to memorize this equation, just understand.)
Bond energy and enthalpy	$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}} = \sum n D_{\text{bonds broken}} - \sum n D_{\text{bonds formed}}$
Lewis formal charge ( $FC$ ) calculation	$FC = n_{\text{valence electron in the free atom}} - n_{\text{electron in lone pair}} - \frac{n_{\text{electron shared}}}{2}$

## COVALENT BONDING

Bond order ( $BO$ ) calculation	$BO = \frac{n_{\text{bonding electron}} - n_{\text{antibonding electrons}}}{2}$
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## THERMOCHEMISTRY

Enthalpy ' $H$ ' of a reaction	$\Delta H_{\text{reaction}} = \sum \Delta H_{\text{products}} - \sum \Delta H_{\text{reactants}}$
Specific Heat capacity $c$	$c = \frac{\text{heat absorbed}}{\Delta T \times \text{mass (g)}}$ where: $\Delta T = T_{\text{final}} - T_{\text{initial}}$
Heat $q$ transferred by a reaction	$q = m \times c \times \Delta T$
Conservation of the energy	$q_{\text{system}} + q_{\text{surrounding}} = 0$