# The Chemical Chronical Assignment

## Example :

• Chemical reactions involving sodium chloride

Finding Legitimate Internet Sites of Chemical Reactions Using Google

## **Recognizing legitimate sites**

- .gov
- .edu url's that end with these are
- .org legitimate sites

#### **Example : sodium chloride**





I picked #2 because a chemical reaction was shown

## http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/j100234a022

C pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/j100234a022 Publish in the journal you want, how you Choose ACS open access options.	want.
Login Begister 🐨 Cart	ACS ACS Publications C&EN CA
ACS Publications Most Trusted, Most Cited,	rs eRooks   Ars Style Guide   CBFN Archives   Subscribe   H
THE JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	urch Citation DOI Subject Advanced Search lext Advanced Search hvs Chem All Publications/Website
J. Physitem. A B C Letters Pre-1997           Browse the Journal	
Research Article	< Prev. Article Next Article > Table of Contents
Reactions of sodium chloride(s) with sulfur dioxide(g) and molecular oxygen(g) to form sodium sulfate(s). A charge-transfer reaction Alfred B. Anderson, N. C. Debnath J. Phys. Chem., 1983, 87 (11), pp 1938–1941 Dol: to The Science of the Science	Article Options       Image: Second state       Image: PDF (488 KB)       Abstract       Image: Second state       Image: Add to ACS ChemWork
Publication Date: May 1983	Sign in
Note: In lieu of an abstract, this is the article's first page.	Retrieve Detailed Record of this Article Retrieve Substances Indexed for this Article Retrieve All References Citing this Article
Reaction of NaCl(s) with SO <sub>2</sub> (g) and O <sub>2</sub> (g) To Form Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (s). A Charge-Transfer Reaction Alfred B. Anderson <sup>+</sup> and N. C. Debnath	Author of this Article     Any Author     Research Topic
Chemistry Department, Case Western Reserve Letwersty, Cleveland, Oho 44106 (Received: August 12, 1882) We find, using an atom superposition and electron delocalization molecular orbital (ASED MO) theory, that the driving force for the reaction $O_2(g) + SO_2(g) + 2NaCl(s) \rightarrow Na2SO_4(s) + Cl2(g) is electron transfer from chloride ions to sulfate ions as they begin to form. The lowest energy pathway is catalyzed by SO2 which adds to an activated Q-SO2 molecular intermediate, yields guifate ions and SO2. Our results support the ex- perimentally observed first-order dependence on SO2 pressure, and the low barrier for this exothermic reaction. We find that all gas-phase species bond weakly to the NaCl(s) surface and SO2 bonds most strongly by donation from the 5a, highest filled orbital to the empty Na 3s band.$	Anderson, Alfred B. ▼ Search Tools & Sharing ★ Add to Favorites
	Download Citation

### The article gives the following reaction

Reaction of NaCl(s) with SO<sub>2</sub>(g) and O<sub>2</sub>(g) To Form Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(s). A Charge-Transfer Reaction

**Success Criteria:** 

**Word Equation:** 

Sodium chloride + sulfur dioxide + oxygen  $\rightarrow$  sodium sulfate

**Chemical Equation:** Balance your equation

$$2\text{NaCl}_{(s)} + SO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow Cl_{2(g)} + Na_2SO_{4(s)}$$

Safety Issues → Environmental Issues CSE VIRTUAL DATA BASE

## <u>https://www.angelo.edu/faculty/kboudrea/demos/sodium\_chlorine/sodium\_</u> <u>chlorine.htm</u>



Sodium is a silver-colored metal which is soft enough to cut with a knife. It is an extremely reactive metal, and is always found naturally in ionic compounds, not in its pure metallic form. Pure sodium metal reacts violently (and sometimes explosively) with water, producing sodium hydroxide, hydrogen gas, and heat:

Reaction 1

3

 $2Na(s) \ + \ 2H_2O(l) \ \longrightarrow \ 2NaOH(aq) \ + \ H_2(g)$ 

Chlorine is a poisonous, yellow-green gas, with a very sharp odor, and was used in gas warfare during World War I.

Sodium and chlorine react with each other, however, to produce a substance that is familiar to almost everyone in the world: sodium chloride, or table salt:

#### Reaction 2

 $2Na(s) + Cl_2(g) \longrightarrow 2NaCl(s)$ 

It is easy to see why this reaction takes place so readily when we look at it on an atomic level: sodium has one electron in its outermost (valence) shell, while chlorine has seven electrons in its valence shell. When a sodium atom transfers an electron to a chlorine atom, forming a sodium cation ( $Na^+$ ) and a chloride anion (CI), both ions have complete valence shells, and are energetically more stable.

The reaction is extremely exothermic, producing a bright yellow light and a great deal of heat energy.

#### According to the success criteria. Which reaction will you pick? Reaction 1 or reaction 2?

**Reaction 2** is the correct one because it involves sodium chloride.

### **Success Criteria:**

## **Word Equation:**

sodium + chlorine  $\rightarrow$  sodium chloride

## **Chemical Equation:**

$$2Na_{(s)} + Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow 2NaCl_{(s)}$$

What could be a fun story about sodium chloride?

This is an "a salt"  $\rightarrow$ 

- Somebody was walking home from school and had stolen some sodium from the GRCI Chemistry Department. A rival student from CHCI had a balloon filled with chlorine gas and threw it at the GRCI student who tried to block the impact with a piece of sodium. .....





Sciences Dalhousie University CSE Citation Guide

Online Citation Creator

Citation Machine

### http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/j100234a022

CSE Citation for Journal Article Author(s). Publication Date. Article Title. Journal Title. [date Volume number (issue number): Inclusive pages. http://pubs.acs.org/

Title of Website. Place of Publication:Publisher; [date updated; date cited]. Available from: URL

Anderson A.B, Debnath N.C. 1983. Reactions of sodium chloride(s) with sulfur dioxide(g) and molecular oxygen(g) to form sodium sulfate(s). A charge-transfer reaction. The Journal of Physical Chemistry. 87(11), 1938-1941. Available from http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/j100234a022

Reactions of sodium chloride(s) with sulfur dioxide(g) and molecular oxygen(g) to form sodiur Alfred B. Anderson and N. C. Debnath *The Journal of Physical Chemistry* 1983 *87* (11), 1938-1941 DOI: 10.1021/j100234a022

## **CSE** Reference

 <u>https://www.angelo.edu/faculty/kboudrea/de</u> <u>mos/sodium\_chlorine/sodium\_chlorine.htm</u>

<u>http://www.chem.uiuc.edu/clcwebsite/AgCI.h</u>
 <u>tml</u>



## The article gives the following reaction

Reaction of NaCl(s) with SO<sub>2</sub>(g) and O<sub>2</sub>(g) To Form Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(s). A Charge-Transfer Reaction

**Success Criteria:** 

**Word Equation:** 

Sodium chloride + sulfur dioxide + oxygen  $\rightarrow$  sodium sulfate

**Chemical Equation:** 

$$NaCl_{(s)} + SO_{2(g)} + O_{2(g)} \rightarrow Na_2SO_{4(s)}$$

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/media/pdf/20090212013008 560.pdf