

# ENLACE Y PROPIEDADES

Una visión global de la variación de las propiedades de los elementos y su compuestos químicos

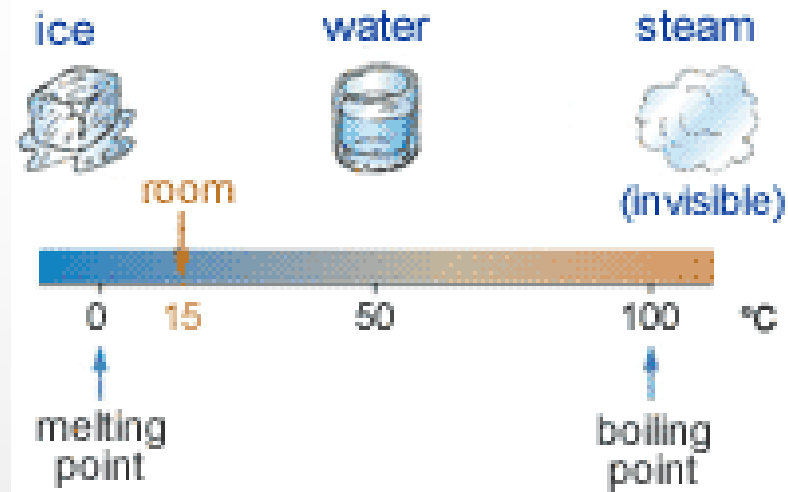
**El azufre es un sólido:**

**La afirmación es: ¿V o F?**

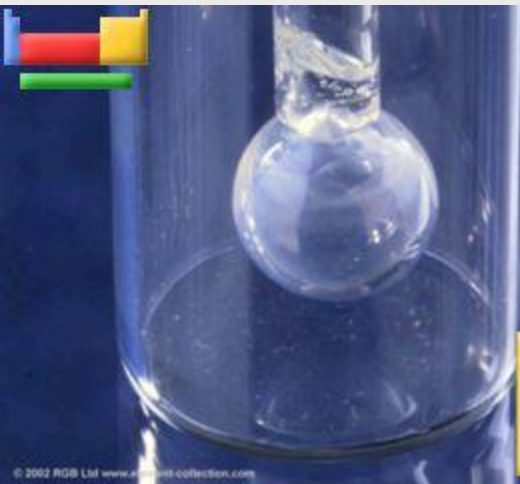


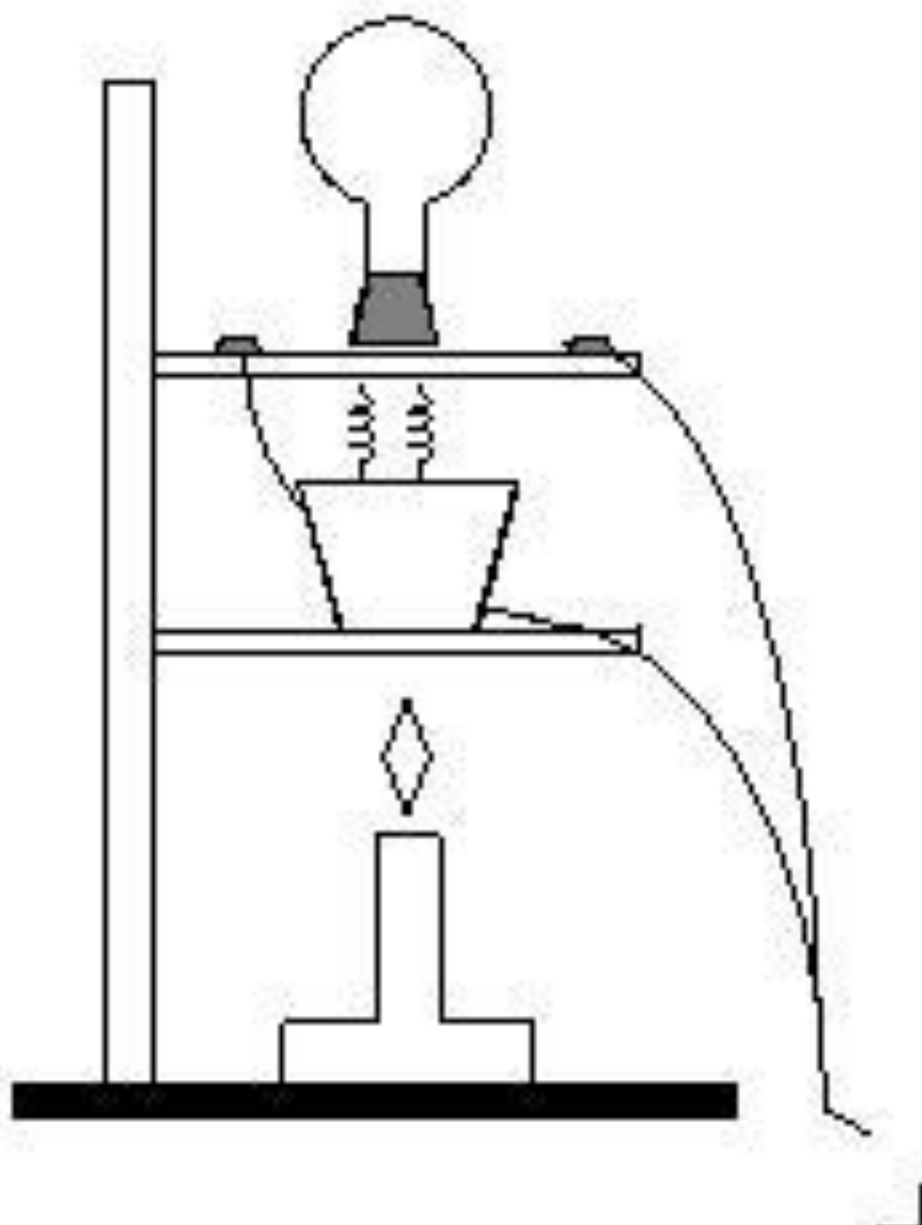
# LAS SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS SON SÓLIDAS, LÍQUIDAS O GASEOSAS

EN FUNCIÓN DE LA TEMPERATURA



$T=25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$







## CONCEPTO A DESARROLLAR:

Las propiedades dependen del tipo de enlace entre átomos o moléculas

Propiedades térmicas: PF, PE (estado de agregación)

Propiedades químicas: reactividad (estabilidad vs. no estabilidad)

Propiedades físicas: conductividad, brillo, maleabilidad, fragilidad

H<sub>2</sub>O (s)

D<sub>2</sub>O (s)

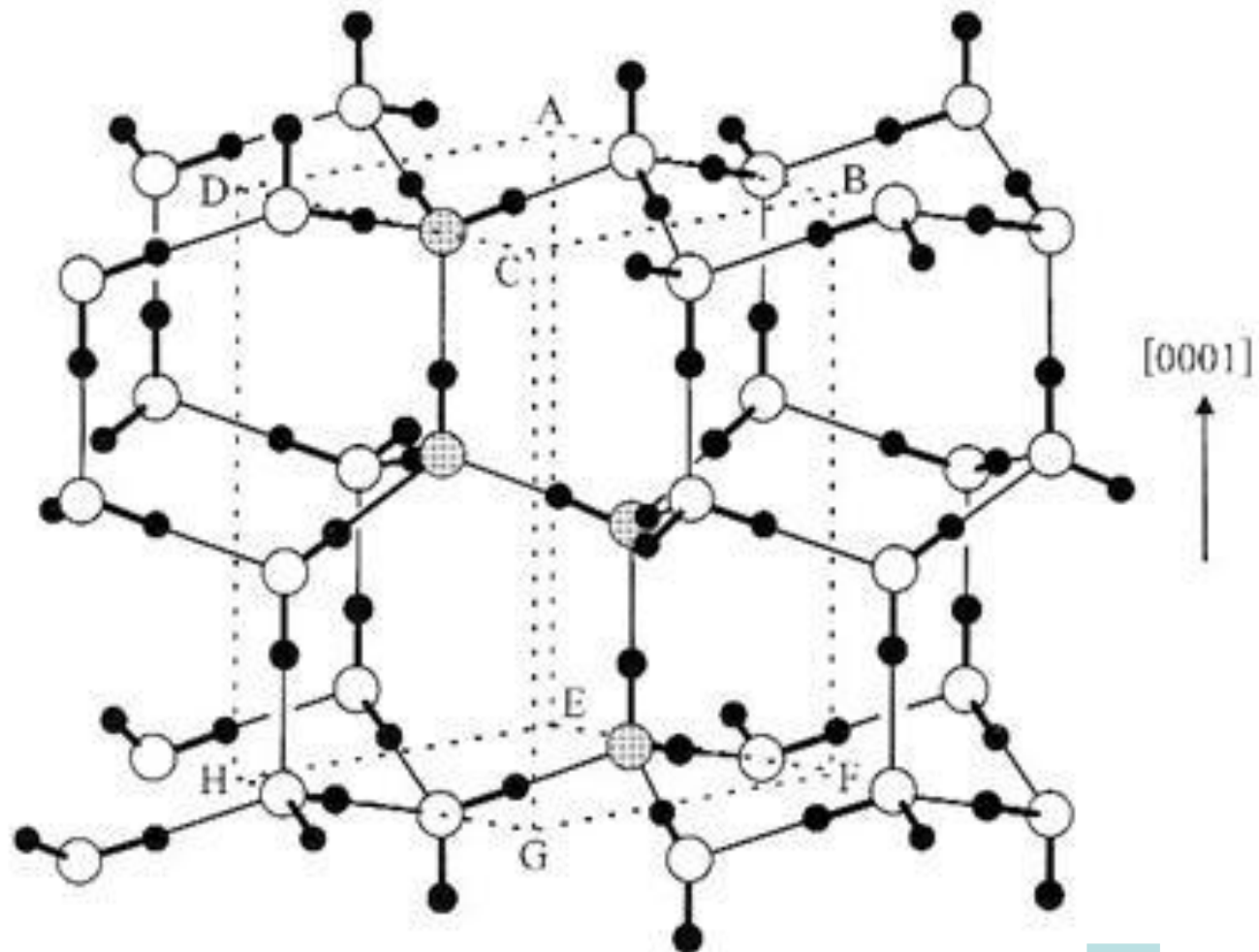
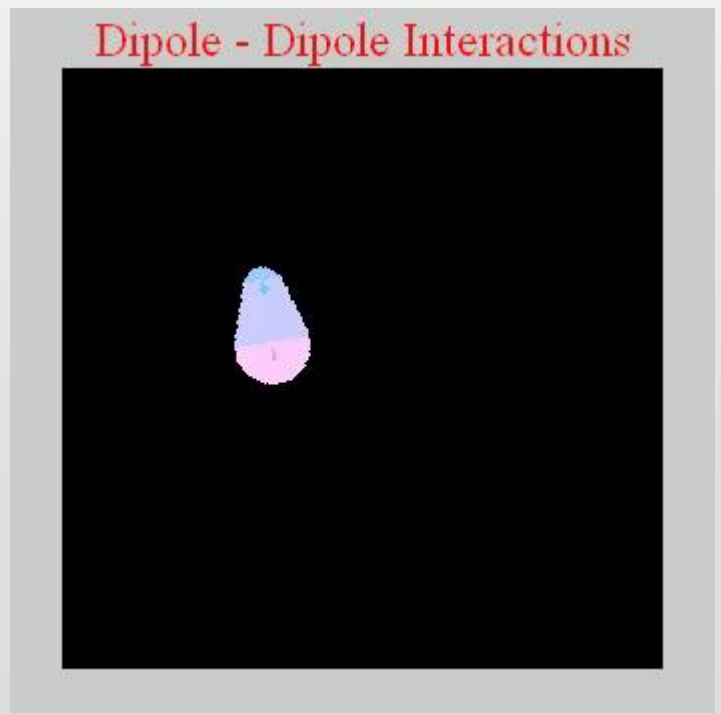
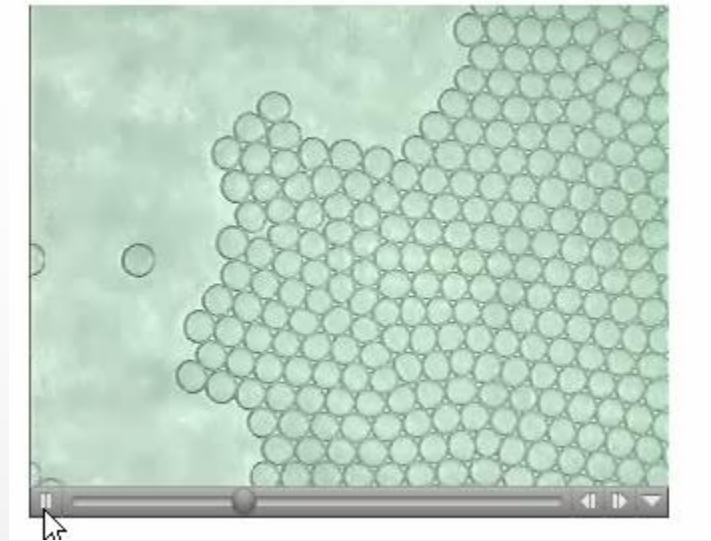


Figure 2: Crystal structure of ice Ih





# TIPOS DE ENLACES



## ENLACE COVALENTE

◆ Sólidos covalentes reticulares

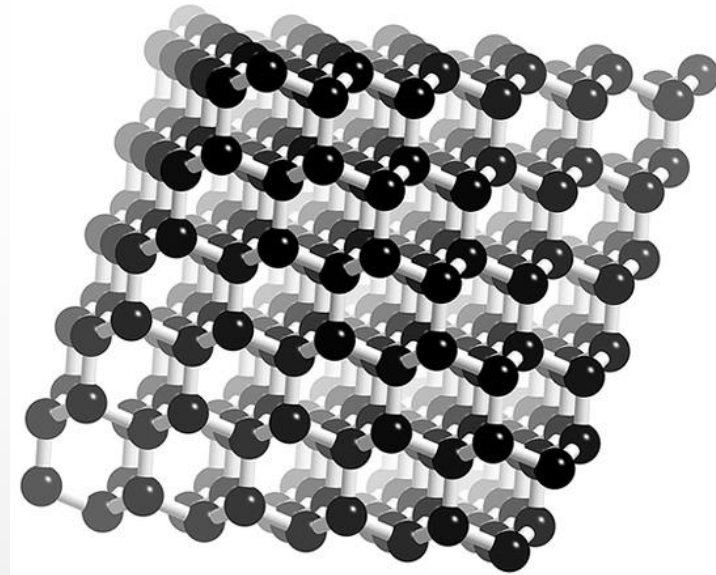
◆ Sólidos moleculares

## ENLACE IÓNICO

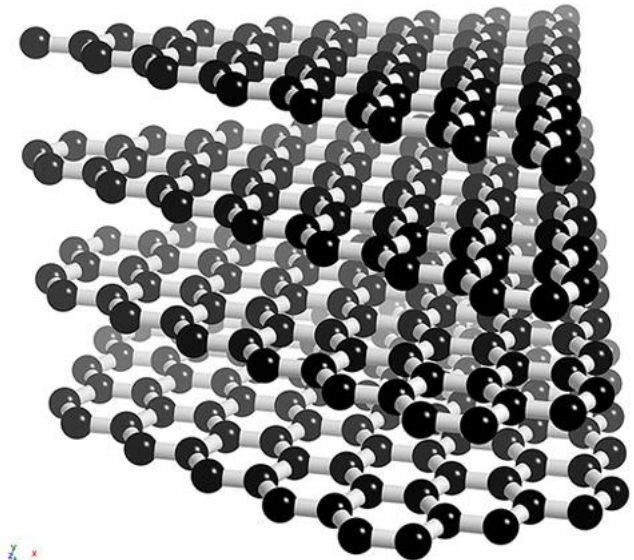
## ENLACE METÁLICO

## “ENLACE” ENTRE MOLÉCULAS

Diamante



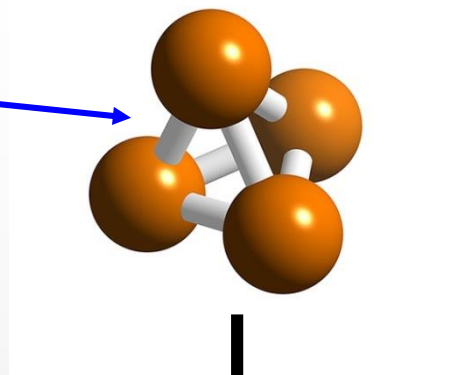
Grafito



**ENLACE COVALENTE**

- ◆ **Sólidos covalentes reticulares**
- ◆ **Sólidos moleculares**

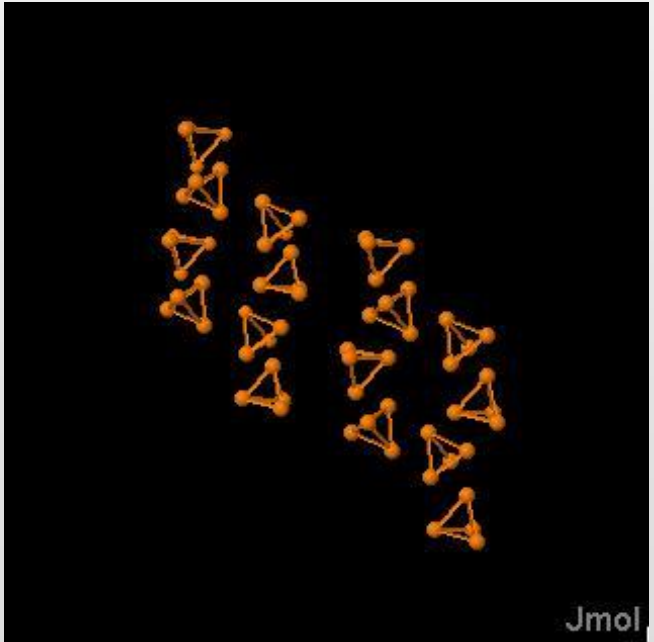
Molécula P<sub>4</sub>



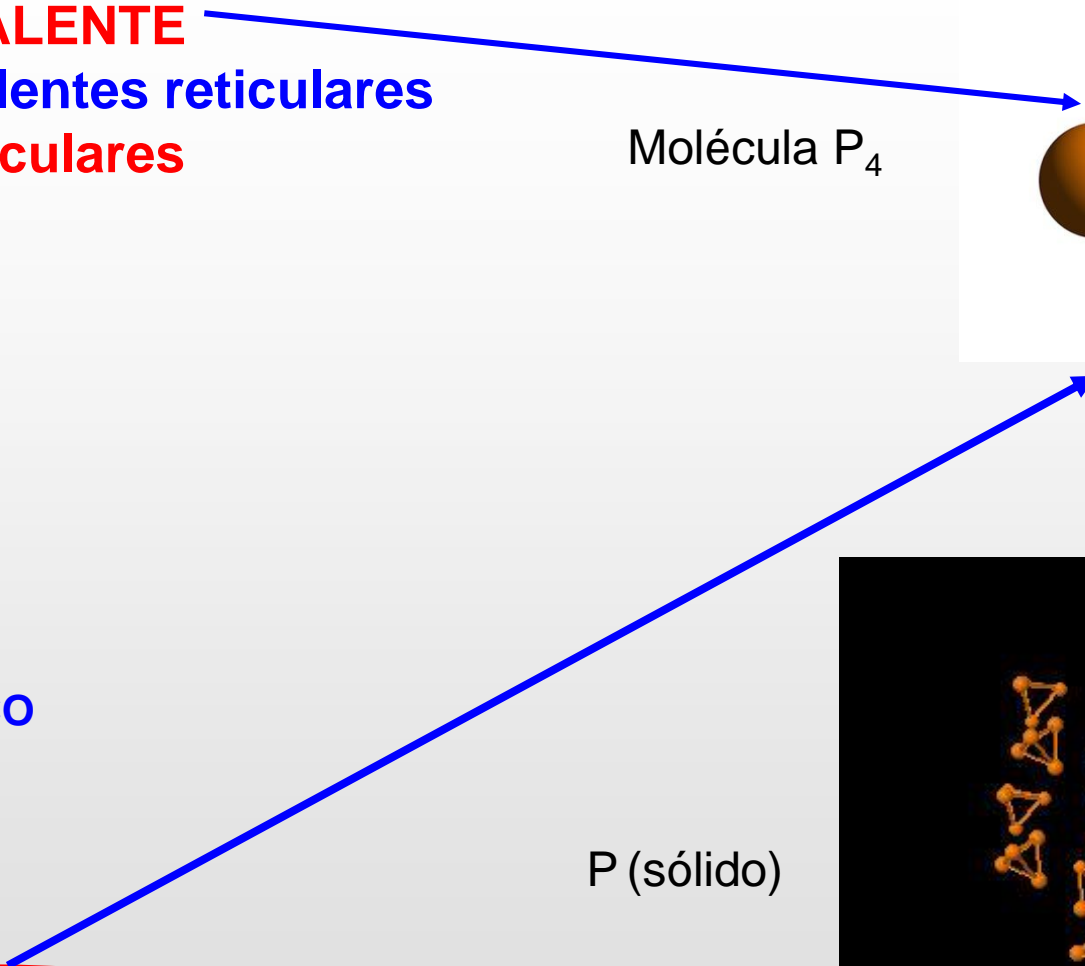
**ENLACE IÓNICO**

**ENLACE METÁLICO**

P (sólido)



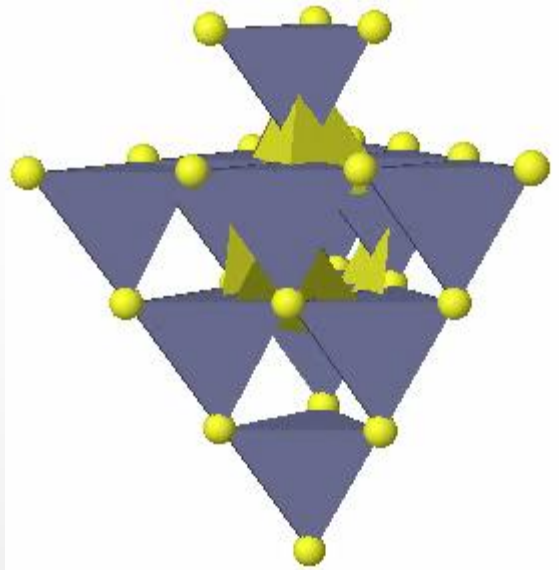
**“ENLACE” ENTRE MOLÉCULAS  
(FUERZAS INTERMOLECULARES)**



ENLACE COVALENTE

ENLACE IÓNICO <> SÓLIDOS IÓNICOS

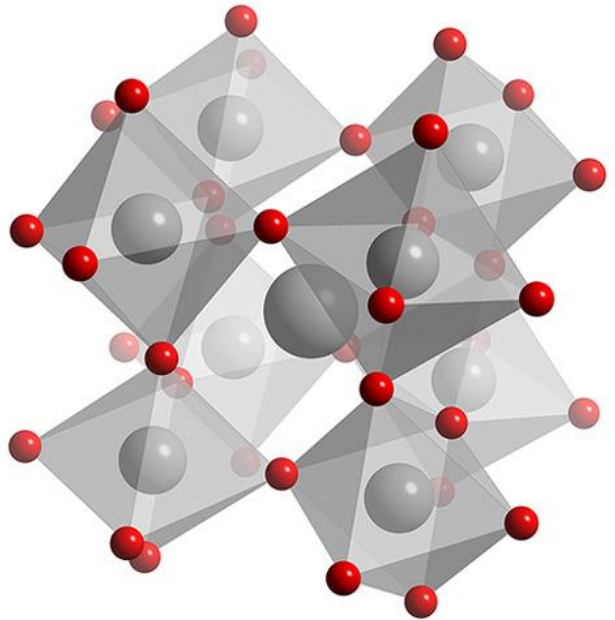
ZnS



ENLACE METÁLICO

CaTiO<sub>3</sub>

ENLACE ENTRE MOLÉCULAS  
(FUERZAS INTERMOLECULARES)



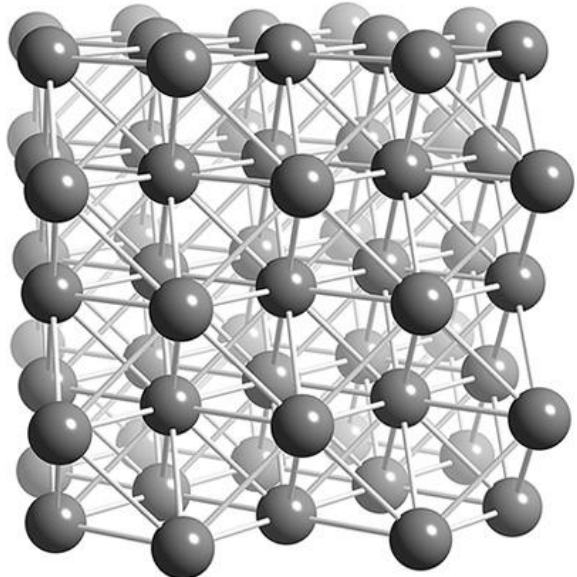
**ENLACE COVALENTE**

**ENLACE IÓNICO**

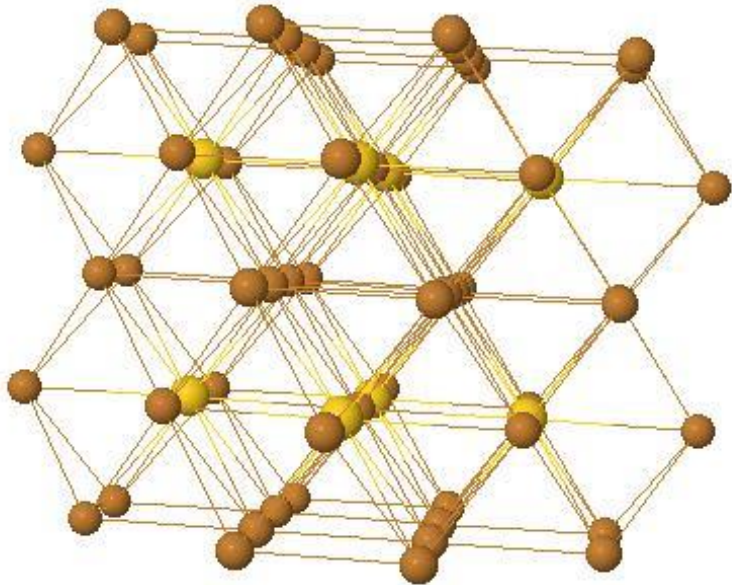
**ENLACE METÁLICO**  
**<> Sólidos metálicos**

**ENLACE ENTRE MOLÉCULAS**  
**(FUERZAS INTERMOLECULARES)**

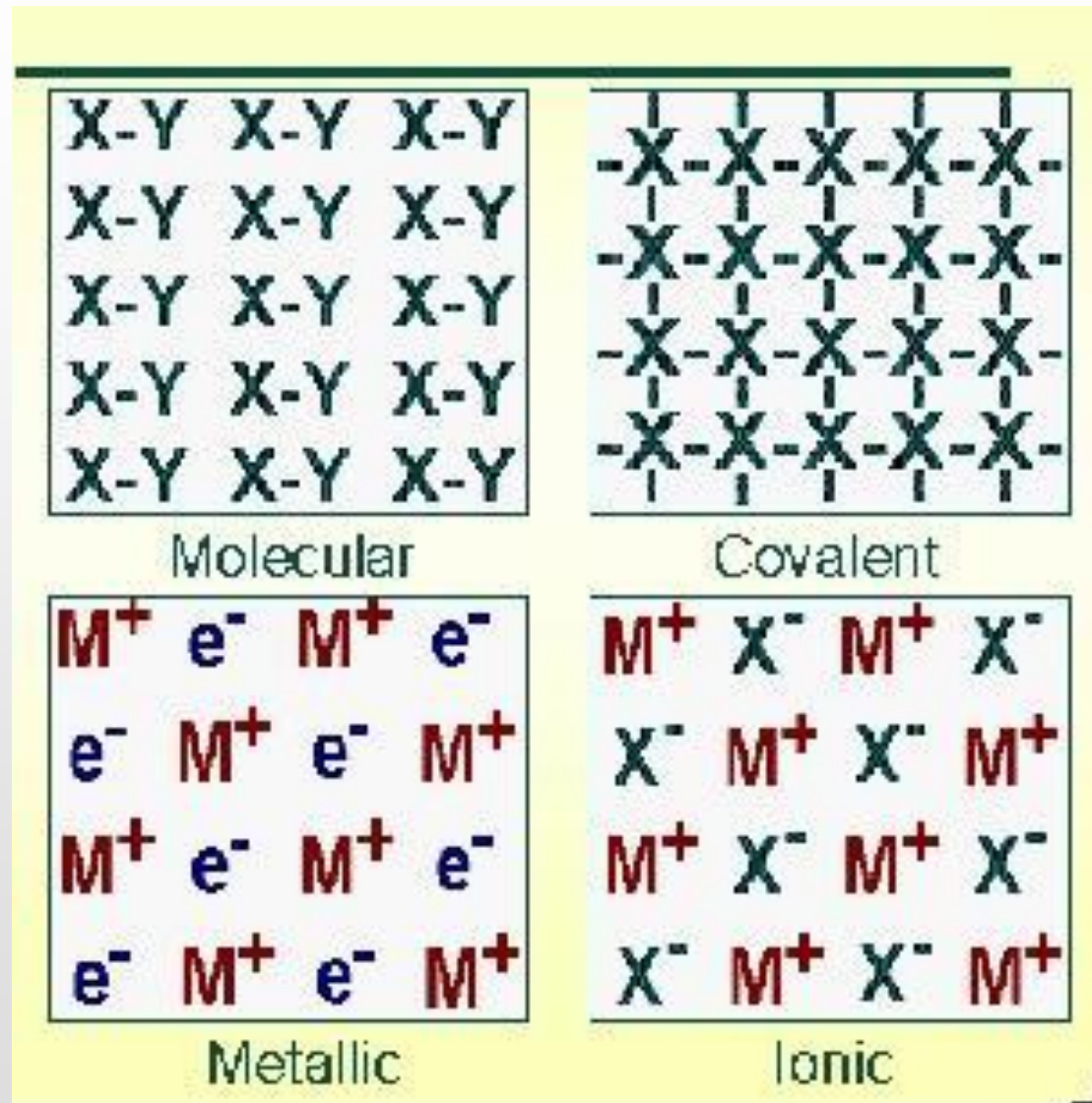
Cu



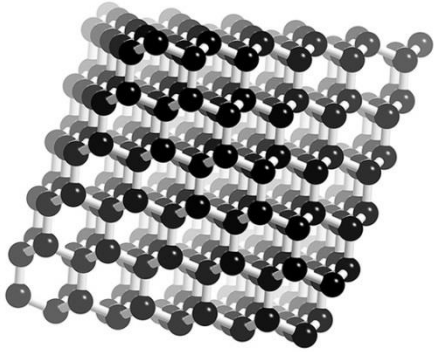
Cu<sub>3</sub>Au



# Tipos de sólidos, enlace y fuerzas intermoleculares.



# COVALENTES RETICULARES O ATÓMICOS



Partículas estructurales: átomos  
Fuerzas de unión: covalente (extendido.....)  
No existen moléculas

## PROPIEDADES GENERALES

Muy duros



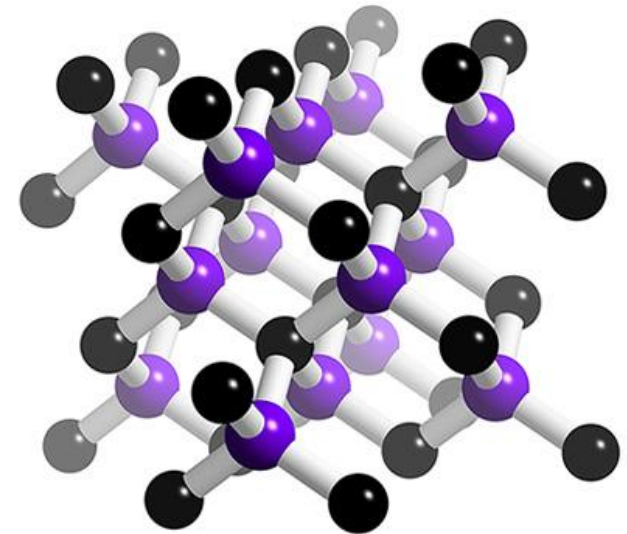
No conductores de la electricidad



Altos  $P_F$  y  $P_E$



Poco reactivos



SiC

# MOLECULARES

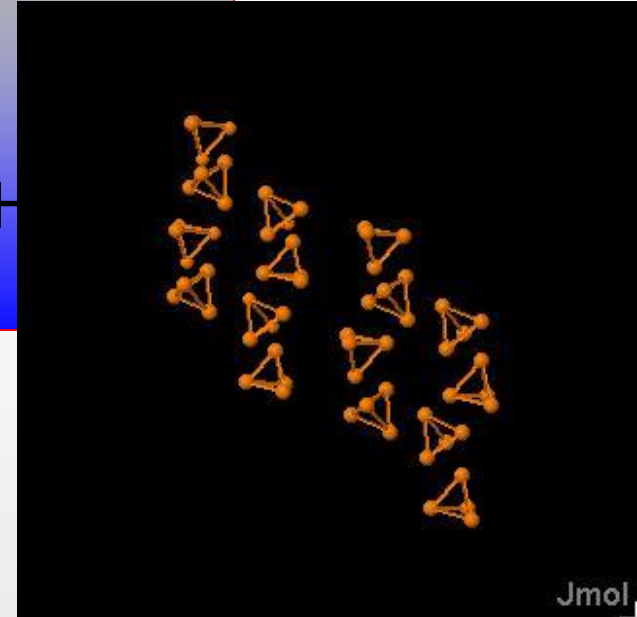
Partículas estructurales: Moléculas, átomos de G.N

Fuerzas de unión:

intramolecular: covalente

intermolecular: dipolo- dipolo, enlace H

Existen moléculas independientes



## PROPIEDADES GENERALES

Blandos



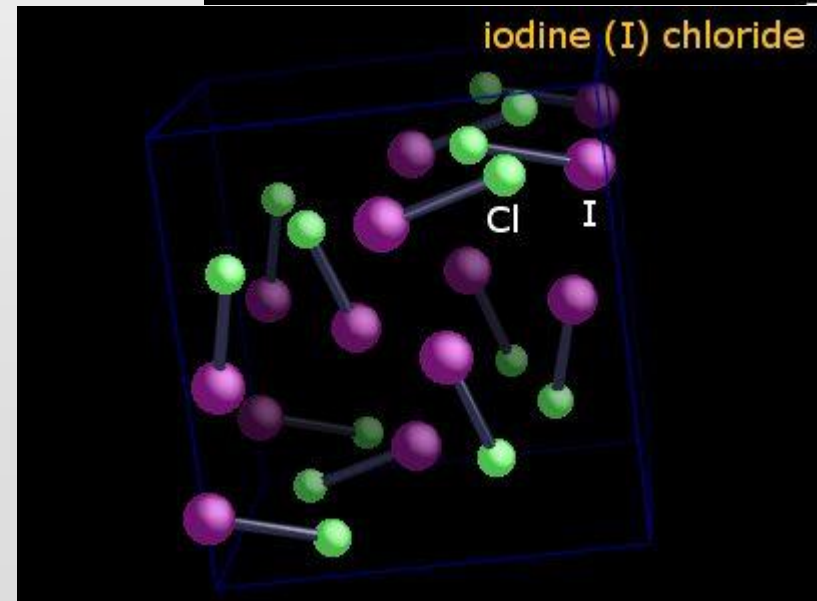
No conductores de electricidad y calor



Bajos  $P_F$  y  $P_E$



Muchos subliman





Partículas estructurales: iones positivos y negativos  
(cationes y aniones)

Fuerzas de unión: enlace iónico

No existen moléculas independientes

## PROPIEDADES GENERALES

Duros

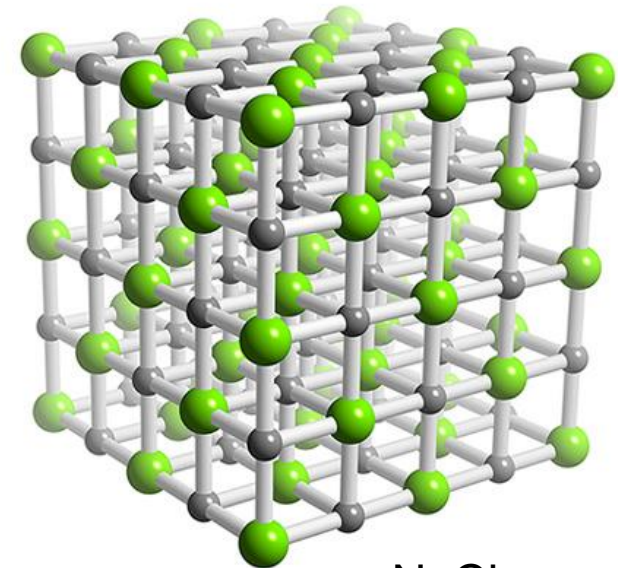


No conductores de electricidad  
en estado sólido



Conductores en estado fundido

$P_F$  y  $P_E$  variables: T moderadas a altas



NaCl

# METÁLICOS

Partículas estructurales: átomos electropositivos (metales)

Fuerzas de unión: metálico

No existen moléculas independientes

## PROPIEDADES GENERALES

Dureza variable



$P_F$  variable (Hg a W)



Buenos conductores de la electricidad



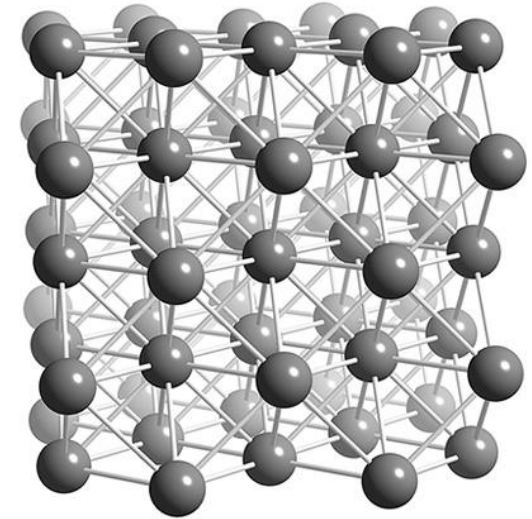
y del calor.



Brillo



Dúctiles y maleables



# CONCLUSIONES

ENLACE

ELEMENTO Y SU NATURALEZA

TIPO DE SÓLIDO

PROPIEDADES

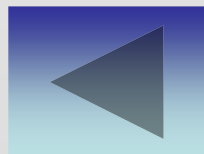
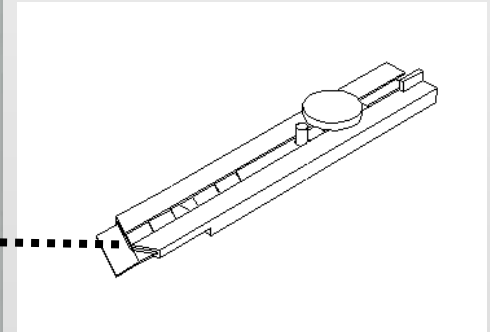
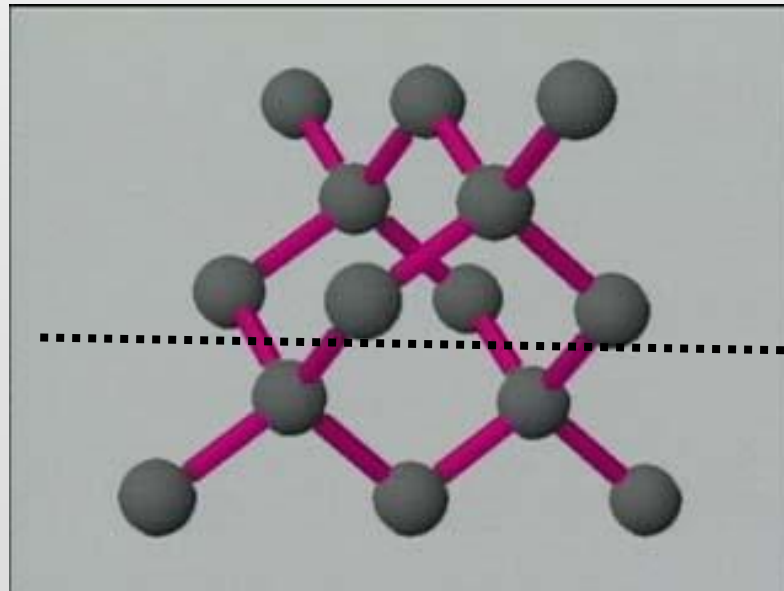
APLICACIONES

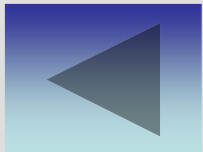




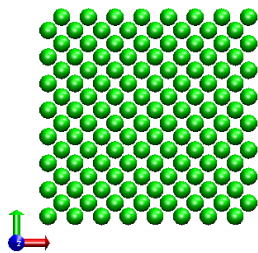
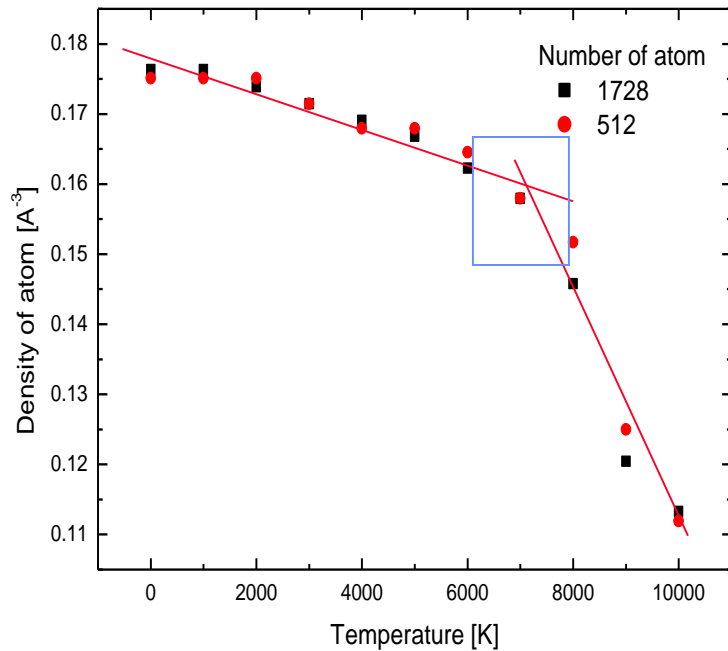
# Mohs Scale of Hardness

Mineral	Scale Number	Common Objects
Talc	1	
Gypsum	2	
Calcite	3	Fingernail Copper Penny
Fluorite	4	
Apatite	5	Steel Nail
Orthoclase	6	Glass Plate
Quartz	7	
Topaz	8	Streak Plate
Corundum	9	
Diamond	10	

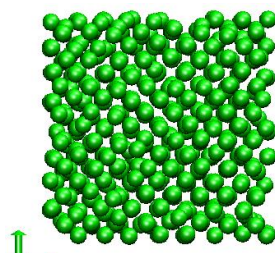




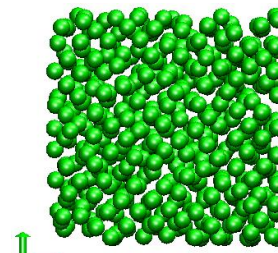
# Melting of Diamond



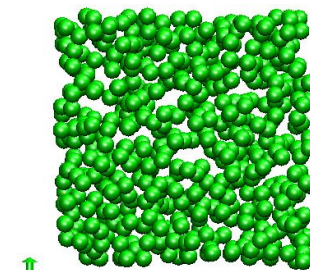
0K



6000K

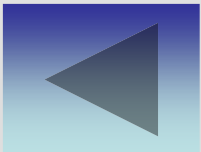
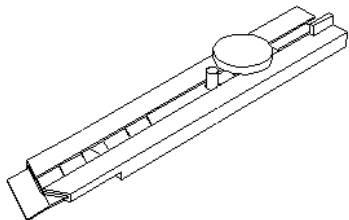
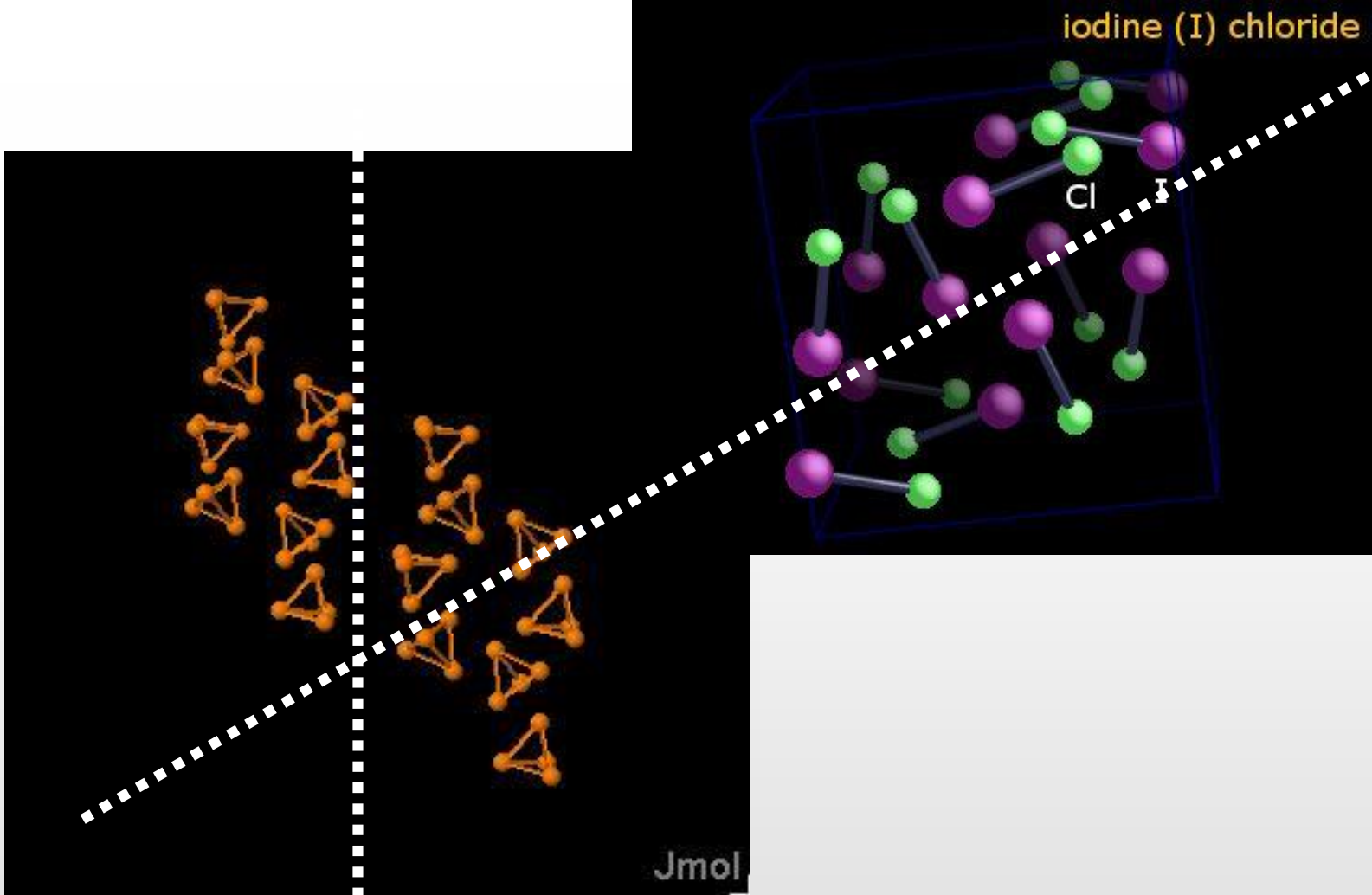


8000K



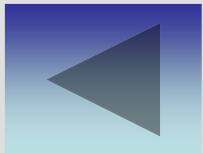
10000K







P negro



$\text{Br}_2$  líquido ~  $\text{Br}_2$  sólido

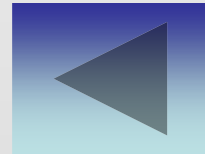


Flaviano García USP-CEU

## Conductores del calor



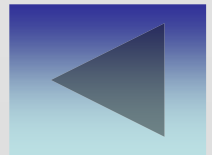
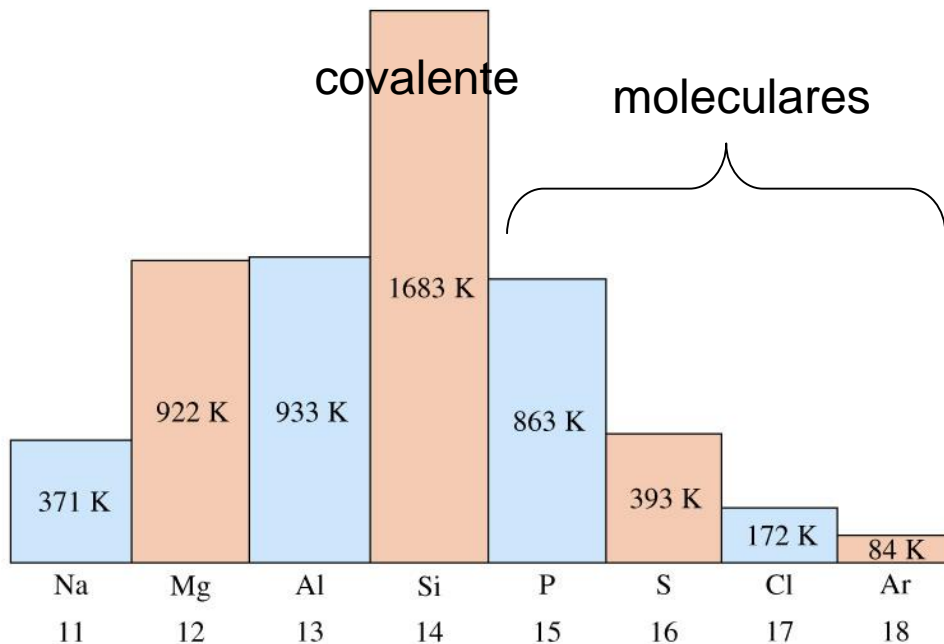
Plástico  
(sólido macromolecular)

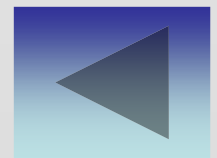
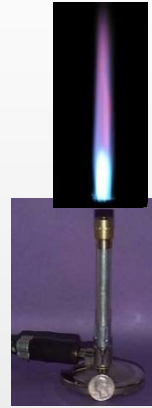


**TABLE 10.6 Melting Points of Two Series of Compounds**

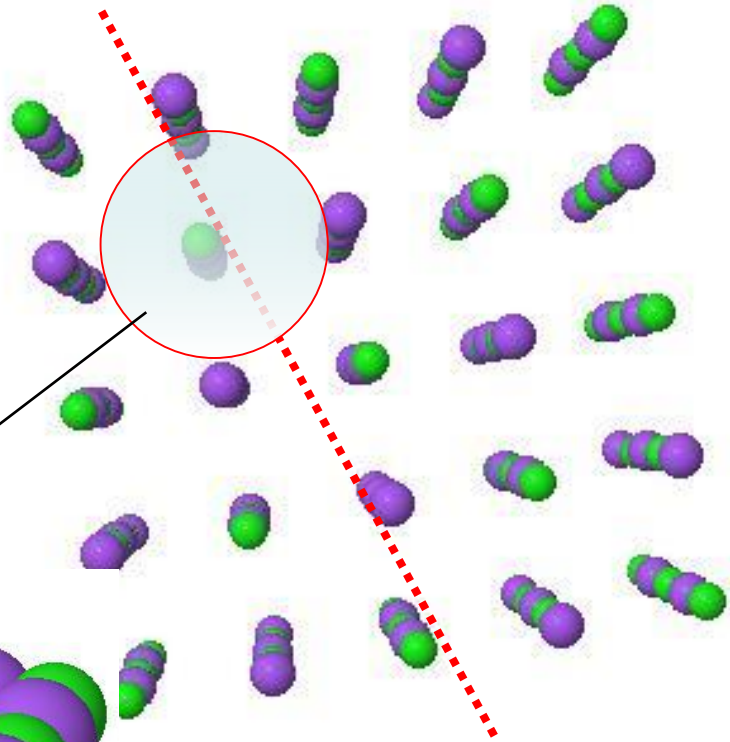
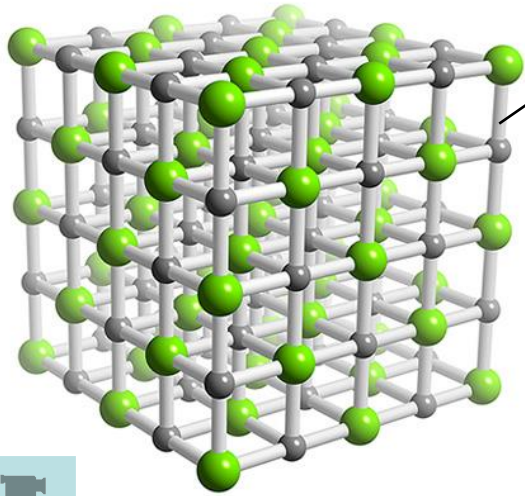
	<b>Molecular Mass, u</b>	<b>Melting Point, °C</b>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------

CF <sub>4</sub>	88.0	-183.7
CCl <sub>4</sub>	153.8	-22.9
CBr <sub>4</sub>	331.6	90.1
Cl <sub>4</sub>	519.6	171
HF	20.0	-83.6
HCl	36.5	-114.2
HBr	80.9	-86.8
HI	127.9	-50.8

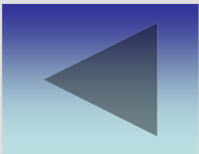
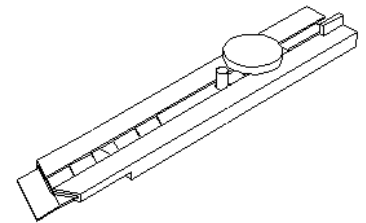
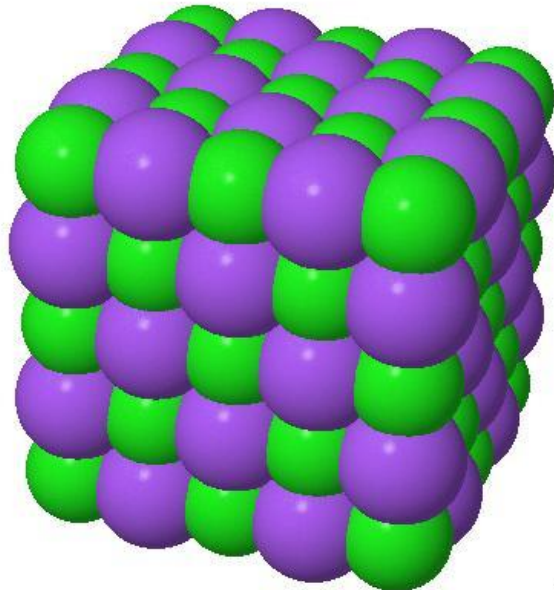


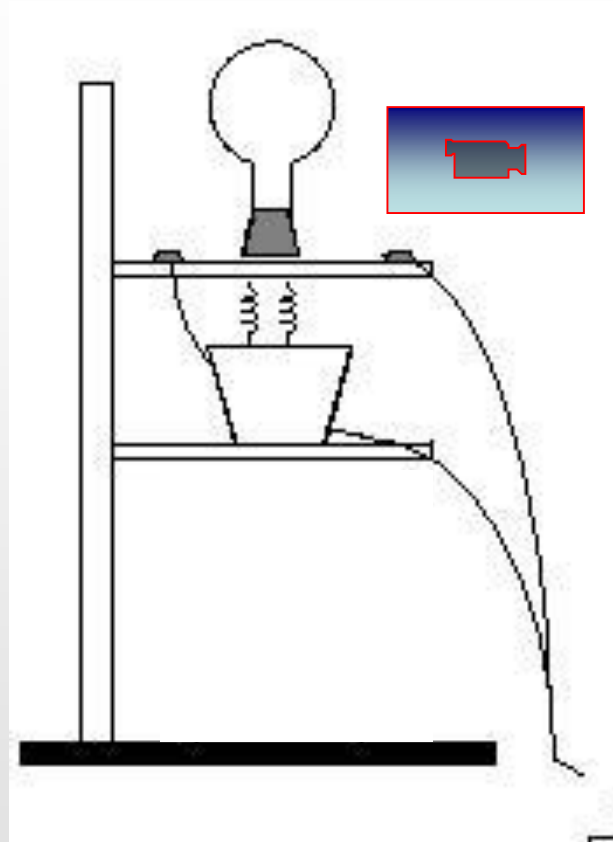


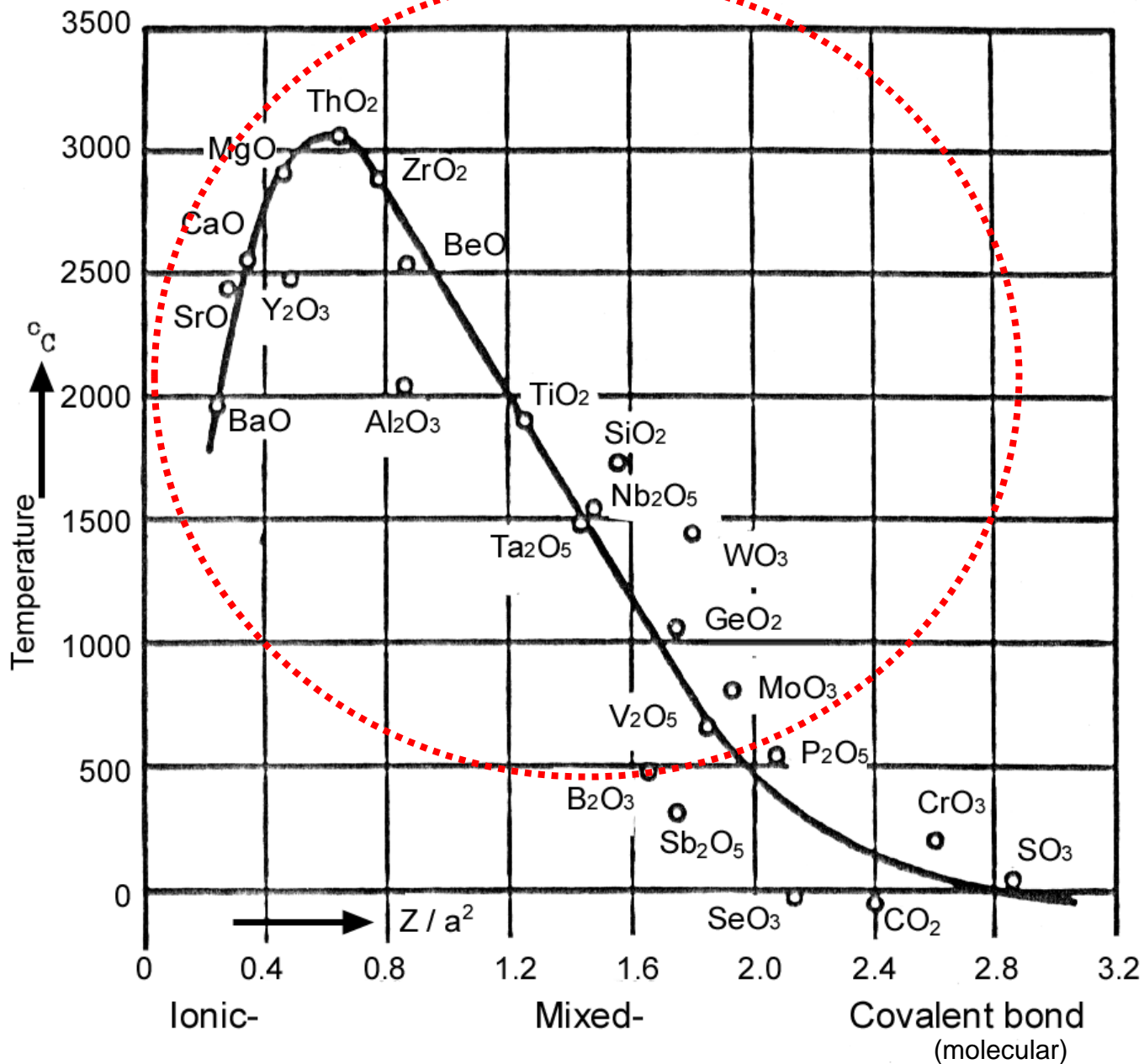
No son enlaces!!!  
Enlace iónico es fuerte y no direccional



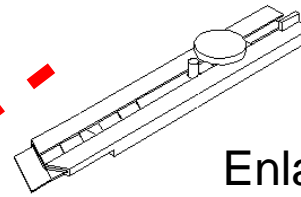
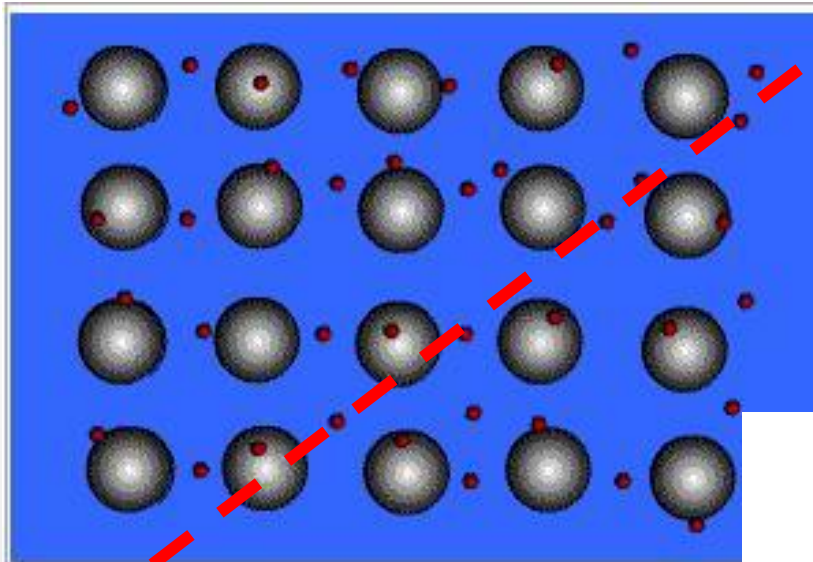
Interacción electrostática  
~ "esfera"











Enlace no direccional\_

$E_{\text{enlace}} \ll \text{dureza}$

Blandos.....Duros

Li, Na.....W, Os

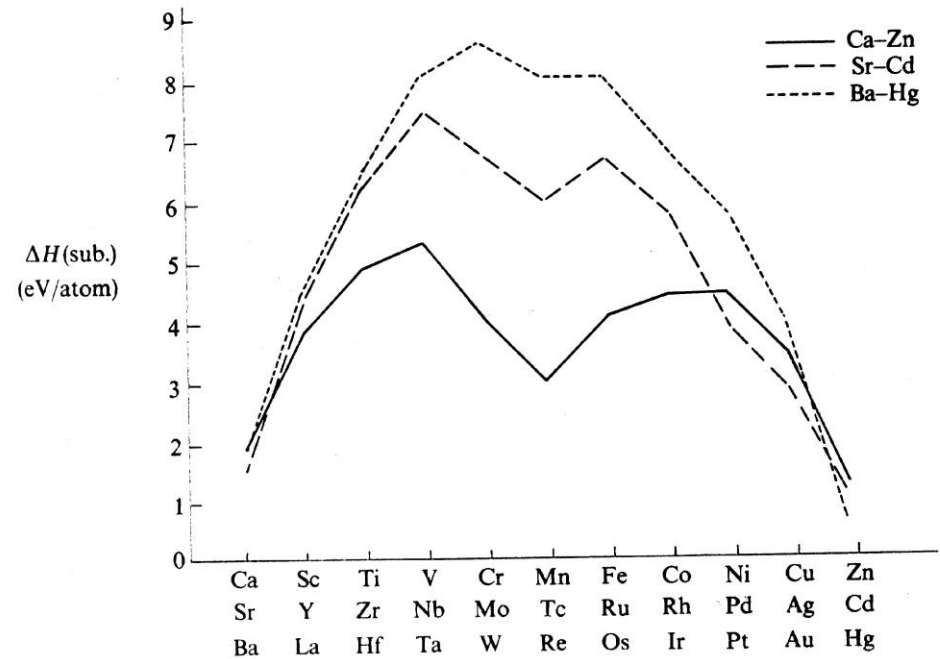
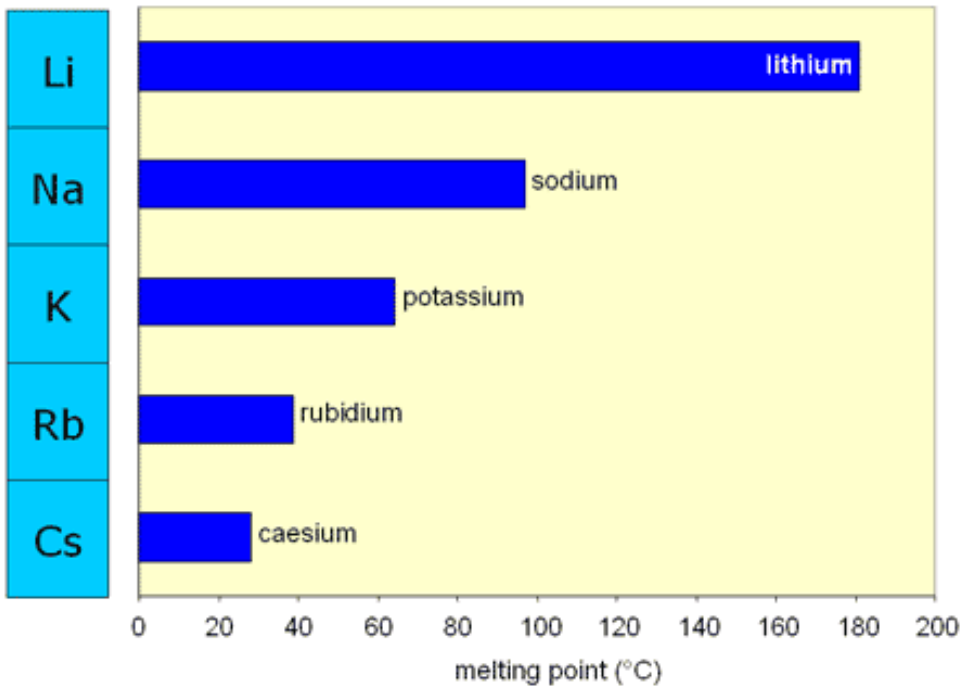


Fig. 3.14 Sublimation energies for transition metals of the three series.

Li, Na.....W, Os  
 $P_F \downarrow$ ..... $P_F \uparrow$

Melting points of Group 1 elements



$\Delta H(\text{sub.})$   
(eV/atom)

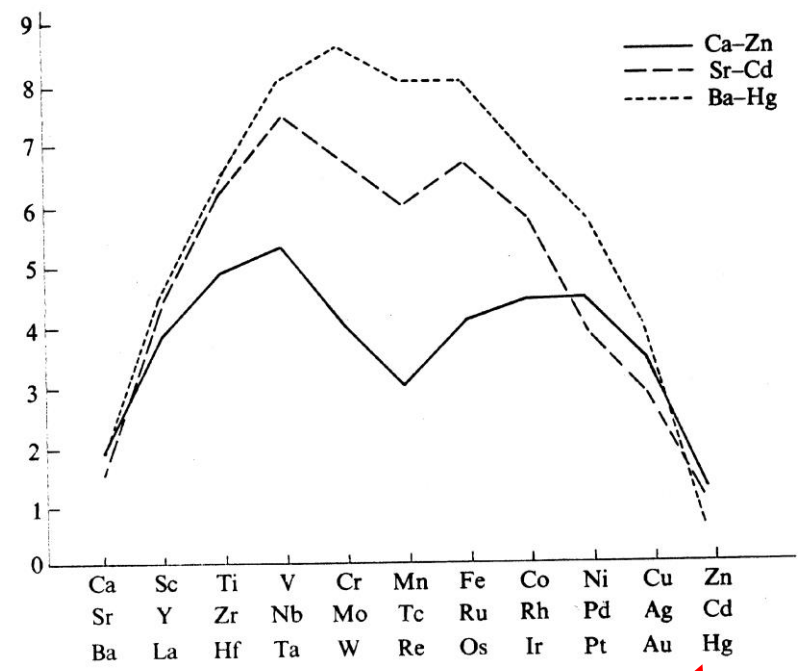
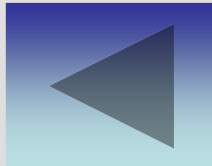
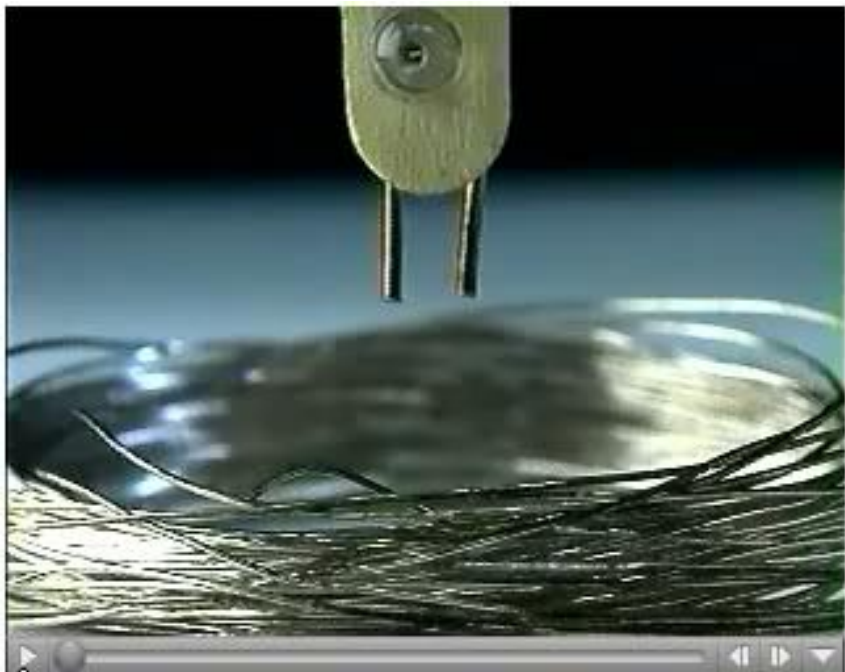


Fig. 3.14 Sublimation energies for transition metals of the three series.

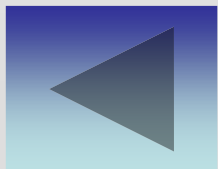




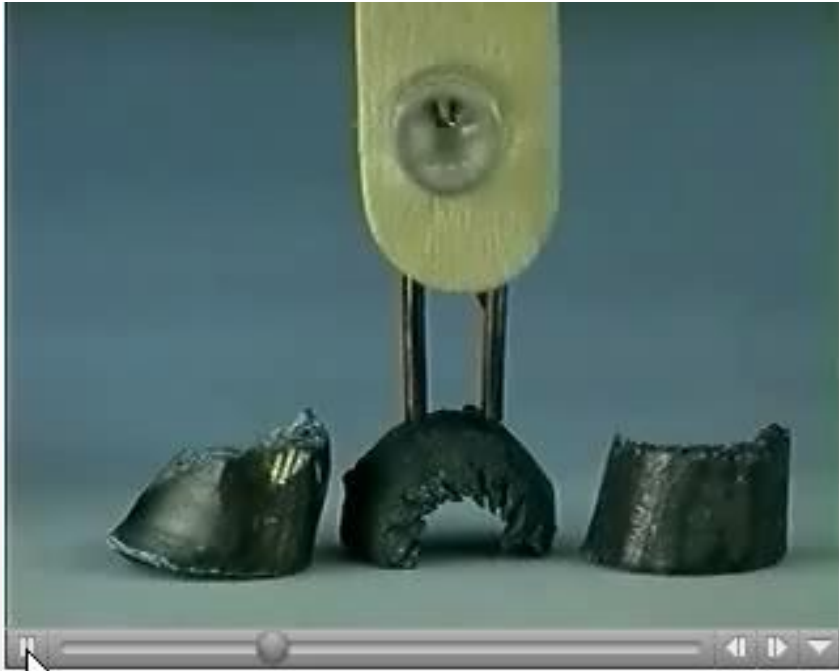
**Ag**



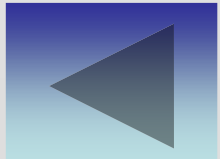
**Bi**



Ca



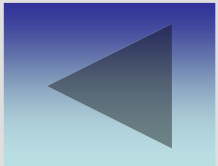
Mo



Au



Gd

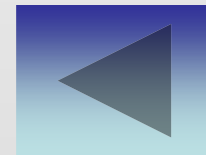


Aluminio

Cobre

Bronce

Hierro



# Sn

