

Concept Map Matter Element Compound Mixture Solution

Actinide precipitate a yellow compound (likely sodium diuranate) by dissolving pitchblende in nitric acid and neutralizing the solution with sodium hydroxide. The actinide () or actinoid () series encompasses at least the 14 metallic chemical elements in the 5f series, with atomic numbers from 89 to 102, actinium through nobelium. The informal chemical symbol An is used in general discussions of actinide chemistry to refer to any actinide. The actinide series derives its name from the first element in the series, actinium. Number 103, lawrencium, is also generally included despite being part of the 6d transition series.

22118758d1

Soil consists of a solid collection of minerals and organic matter (the soil matrix), as well as a porous phase that holds gases (the soil atmosphere) and a liquid phase that holds water.

and dissolved substances both organic and inorganic, in ionic or in molecular form (the soil solution). Accordingly, soil is a complex three-state system of solids, liquids, and gases. Soil is a product of several factors: the influence of climate, relief (elevation, orientation, and slope of terrain), organisms, and the... 22118758d1 Types of atmospheric particles include suspended particulate matter; thoracic and respirable particles; inhalable coarse particles, designated PM₁₀, which are coarse particles with a diameter of 10 micrometers (μm) or less; fine particles, designated PM_{2.5}, with a diameter of 2.5 μm or less; ultrafine particles, with a diameter of 100 nm or less; and soot. 22118758d1 Physically, these metals are soft (or brittle), have poor mechanical strength, and usually have melting points lower than those of the transition metals. Being close to the metal-nonmetal border, their crystalline structures tend to show covalent or directional bonding effects, having generally greater complexity or fewer nearest neighbours than other metallic elements. 22118758d1

Particulate matter An aerosol is a mixture of particulates and air, as opposed to the particulate matter alone, though it is sometimes defined as a subset of aerosol terminology. Particulate matter (PM) or particulates are microscopic particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air. Sources of particulate matter can be natural or anthropogenic. An aerosol is a mixture of particulates Particulate matter (PM) or particulates are microscopic

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particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air. Particulates have impacts on climate and precipitation that adversely affect human health 22118758d1

Chlorine He failed to establish chlorine as an element. Common chemical theory at that time held that an acid is a compound that contains oxygen (remnants of this Chlorine is a chemical element; it has symbol Cl and atomic number 17. The second-lightest of the halogens, it appears between fluorine and bromine in the periodic table and its properties are mostly intermediate between them. Chlorine is a yellow-green gas at room temperature. It is an extremely reactive element and a strong oxidising agent: among the elements, it has the highest electron affinity and the third-highest electronegativity on the revised Pauling scale, behind only oxygen and fluorine 22118758d1

Chlorine played an important role in the experiments conducted by medieval alchemists, which commonly involved the heating of chloride salts like ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac) and sodium chloride (common salt), producing various chemical substances containing chlorine such as hydrogen chloride... 22118758d1

Post-transition metal Aluminium is an undisputed p-block element by group membership

and its The metallic elements in the periodic table located between the transition metals to their left and the chemically weak nonmetallic metalloids to their right have received many names in the literature, such as post-transition metals, poor metals, other metals, p-block metals, basic metals, and chemically weak metals. The most common name, post-transition metals, is generally used in this article. covalency is found in their compounds; the majority of their oxides are amphoteric 22118758d1

Heavy metals The criteria used, and whether metalloids are included, vary depending on the author and context, and arguably, the term "heavy metal" should be avoided. A heavy metal may be defined on the basis of density, atomic number, or chemical behaviour. A density of more than 5 g/cm³ is sometimes quoted as a commonly used criterion and is used in. It does not readily form compounds with either oxygen or sulfur. The definitions surveyed in this article encompass up to 96 of the 118 known chemical elements; only mercury, lead, and bismuth meet all of them. In contrast, gold is a siderophile, or iron-loving element. At the time of the Earth's Heavy metals is a controversial and ambiguous term for metallic elements with relatively high densities, atomic weights, or atomic numbers. Despite this lack of agreement, the term (plural or singular) is widely used in science. More specific definitions have been published, none of which has been widely

accepted 22118758d1

The 1985 IUPAC Red Book recommends that actinoid be used rather than actinide, since the suffix -ide normally indicates a negative ion. However, owing to widespread current use, actinide is still allowed. 22118758d1 Liquid crystals can be divided into three main types: thermotropic, lyotropic, and metallotropic. Thermotropic and lyotropic liquid crystals consist mostly of organic... 22118758d1

Liquid crystal There are many types of LC phases, which can be distinguished by their optical properties (such as textures). prepare numerous mixtures of nematic compounds many of which had much lower melting points. This technique of mixing nematic compounds to obtain wide operating Liquid crystal (LC) is a state of matter whose properties are between those of conventional liquids and those of solid crystals. For example, a liquid crystal can flow like a liquid, but its molecules may be oriented in a common direction as in a solid. An LC material may not always be in an LC state of matter (just as water may be ice or water vapour). The contrasting textures arise due to molecules within one area of material ("domain") being oriented in the same direction but different areas having different orientations 22118758d1

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Actinium through nobelium are f-block elements, while lawrencium is a d-block element and a transition metal. The series mostly... 22118758d1 Chemically, they are characterised... 22118758d1

Glossary of engineering: M-Z valency of an element is a measure of its combining power with other atoms when it forms chemical compounds or molecules. The concept of valence developed This glossary of engineering terms is a list of definitions about the major concepts of engineering. Please see the bottom of the page for glossaries of specific fields of engineering 22118758d1

Soil Some scientific definitions distinguish dirt from soil by restricting the former term specifically to displaced soil. Soil, also commonly referred to as earth, is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, water, and organisms that together support the life of plants Soil, also commonly referred to as earth, is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, water, and organisms that together support the life of plants and soil organisms 22118758d1

Vitaly Khlopin crystallization is caused by the distribution of matter between two immiscible

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phases (crystals and saturated solution) the law of microcomponent distribution - Vitaly Grigorievich Khlopin (Russian: Витáлий Григóрьевич Хлóпин) (January 1890 - 10 July 1950) was a Russian and Soviet radiochemist, professor, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1939), Hero of Socialist Labour (1949), and director of the Radium Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1939-1950). He was one of the founders of Soviet radiochemistry and radium industry, received the first domestic radium preparations (1921), one of the founders of the Radium Institute and leading participants in the atomic project and founder of the school of Soviet radiochemists 22118758d1

Airborne particulate... 22118758d1

Glossary of engineering: A-L A chemical element bonded to an identical chemical element is not a chemical compound since only one element, not two different elements This glossary of engineering terms is a list of definitions about the major concepts of engineering. chemical bonds. Please see the bottom of the page for glossaries of specific fields of engineering 22118758d1

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