

1. Periodic Trends & Atomic Properties

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- **Effective Nuclear Charge (Z_{eff}):** $Z_{eff} = Z - S$ (Slater's Rules)
- **Atomic Radius:** Decreases across period (left to right), increases down group.
- **Ionization Energy (IE):** Increases across period, decreases down group.
 - *Anomalies*: $IE_1(N) > IE_1(O)$ (half-filled p^3), $IE_1(Be) > IE_1(B)$ (filled s^2).
- **Electron Affinity (EA):** $Cl > F > Br > I$ (F has strong e^- - e^- repulsion due to small size).
- **Electronegativity (Pauling Scale):**

$$\Delta\chi = 0.102\sqrt{E_D(A-B) - \sqrt{E_D(A-A) \cdot E_D(B-B)}}$$

2. Chemical Bonding & VSEPR Theory

$$\text{Steric Number (SN)} = \frac{1}{2}[V + M - C + A]$$

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- V = valence e^- , M = monovalent atoms, C = cation charge, A = anion charge.

SN	Hybrid	Geometry	Examples
2	sp	Linear	CO_2 , $BeCl_2$
3	sp^2	Trigonal Planar	BF_3 , NO_3^-
4	sp^3	Tetrahedral	CH_4 , NH_4^+
4	dsp^2	Square Planar	$[PtCl_4]^{2-}$
5	sp^3d	Trig. Bipyramidal	PCl_5 , SF_4 (See-saw)
6	sp^3d^2	Octahedral	SF_6 , $[Fe(CN)_6]^{3-}$
7	sp^3d^3	Pent. Bipyramidal	IF_7

Fajan's Rule (Covalent Character):

$$\text{Covalency} \propto \frac{\text{Cation Charge}}{\text{Cation Size}} \propto \text{Anion Size}$$

3. Molecular Orbital Theory (MOT)

$$\text{Bond Order (B.O.)} = \frac{1}{2}(N_b - N_a)$$

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- Higher B.O. $\rightarrow$ Higher Stability, Higher Bond Energy, Shorter Bond Length.
- **Mixing** ($Z \leq 7$, e.g., N_2):

$$\sigma_{1s} < \sigma_{1s}^* < \sigma_{2s} < \sigma_{2s}^* < (\pi_{2p_x} = \pi_{2p_y}) < \sigma_{2p_z} < \dots$$

- **No Mixing** ($Z > 7$, e.g., O_2 , F_2):

$$\sigma_{1s} < \sigma_{1s}^* < \sigma_{2s} < \sigma_{2s}^* < \sigma_{2p_z} < (\pi_{2p_x} = \pi_{2p_y}) < \dots$$

4. Coordination Chemistry

Crystal Field Splitting (CFT):

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- **Octahedral (Δ_o):** t_{2g} set (3 orbitals, $-0.4\Delta_o$), e_g set (2 orbitals, $+0.6\Delta_o$).
- **Tetrahedral (Δ_t):** $\Delta_t = \frac{4}{9}\Delta_o$.
- **Spectrochemical Series** (Weak to Strong Field): $I^- < Br^- < S^{2-} < Cl^- < F^- < OH^- < H_2O < NH_3 < en < CN^- < CO$
- **Spin-Only Magnetic Moment:**

$$\mu = \sqrt{n(n+2)} \text{ BM} \quad (n = \text{unpaired } e^-)$$

5. Main Group Highlights (s & p Block)

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- **Inert Pair Effect:** Relativistic contraction of $6s^2$ electrons leading to lower oxidation states being more stable down group (e.g., $Pb^{2+} > Pb^{4+}$, $Tl^+ > Tl^{3+}$).
- **Boranes:** Wade's Rules (n = number of vertices):
 - *Closo*: $[B_nH_n]^{2-}$ ($n+1$ pairs)
 - *Nido*: $[B_nH_{n+4}]$ ($n+2$ pairs)
 - *Arachno*: $[B_nH_{n+6}]$ ($n+3$ pairs)
- **Oxoacids of Phosphorus:**
 - H_3PO_2 (Hypophosphorous): 1 P-OH, 2 P-H (Reducing)
 - H_3PO_3 (Phosphorous): 2 P-OH, 1 P-H (Diprotic)
 - H_3PO_4 (Orthophosphoric): 3 P-OH (Triprotic)

6. Principles of Extraction (Metallurgy)

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- **Calcination:** Heating in absence of air (Carbonates/Hydroxides $\rightarrow$ Oxides).
- **Roasting:** Heating in presence of excess air (Sulphides $\rightarrow$ Oxides).
- **Ellingham Diagram:** Plots ΔG° vs T . Lower lines reduce upper lines.
- **Refining Methods:**

- *Mond's Process* (Ni): $\text{Ni} + 4\text{CO} \xrightarrow{330\text{K}} \text{Ni(CO)}_4 \xrightarrow{450\text{K}} \text{Ni} + 4\text{CO}$
- *Van Arkel* (Zr, Ti): $\text{Ti} + 2\text{I}_2 \xrightarrow{523\text{K}} \text{TiI}_4 \xrightarrow{1700\text{K}} \text{Ti} + 2\text{I}_2$
- *Zone Refining*: Si, Ge, Ga (based on fractional crystallization).

8. Qualitative Inorganic Analysis

Group	Cations	Group Reagent
Group I	Pb^{2+} , Ag^+ , Hg_2^{2+}	Dilute HCl
Group II	Cu^{2+} , Pb^{2+} , Bi^{3+} , Cd^{2+}	H_2S in dil. HCl
Group III	Fe^{3+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+}	$\text{NH}_4\text{OH} + \text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$
Group IV	Zn^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Co^{2+}	H_2S in NH_4OH
Group V	Ba^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Ca^{2+}	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$
Group VI	Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ , NH_4^+	Direct/Specific Tests