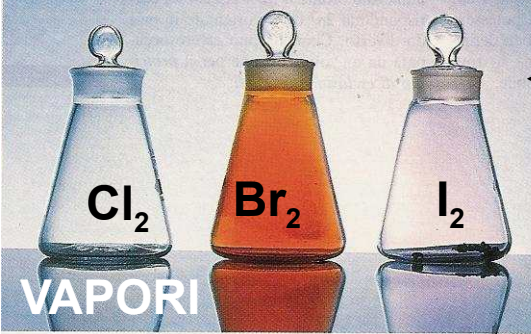


I GAS POSSONO ESSERE FORMATI DA



MOLECOLE

ATOMI

VAPORI
DI MERCURIO

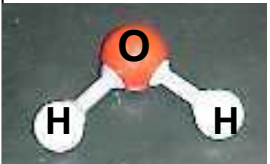


ATMOSFERA

Si sviluppano
VAPORI DI SODIO (Na)
"rossi" METTENDO SULLA
FIAMMA SALE DA CUCINA
NaCl



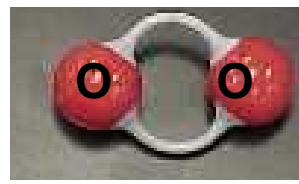
VAPORE
ACQUEO
 H_2O



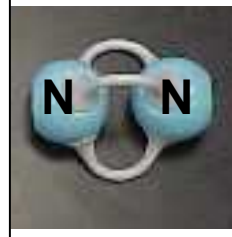
0.03%
ANIDRIDE
CARBONICA
 CO_2



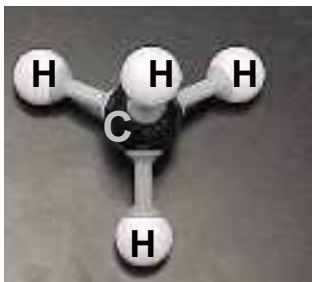
20%
OSSIGENO
 O_2



78%
AZOTO
 N_2



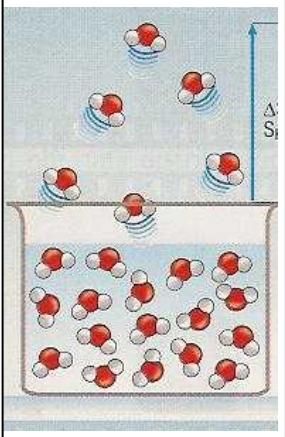
0.001%
METANO
 CH_4
Invisibile,
se brucia
produce una
fiamma blu



Simboli e nomi di
elementi chimici:
O = ossigeno
I = iodio
C = carbonio
N = azoto

MOLECOLE biatomiche
formate da due atomi

I_2 = IODIO
 Cl_2 = CLORO
 Br_2 = BROMO



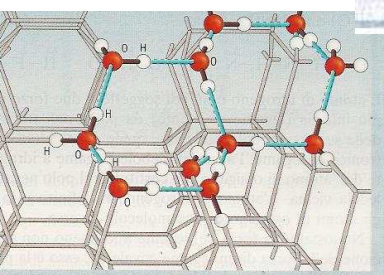
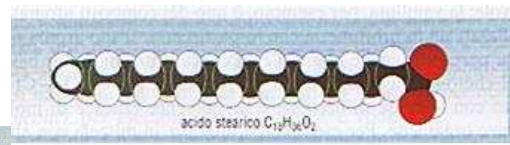
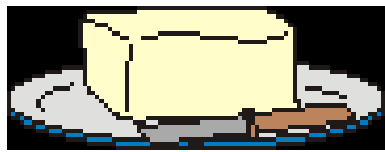
I SOLIDI POSSONO ESSERE FORMATI DA

MOLECOLE LEGATE FRA LORO

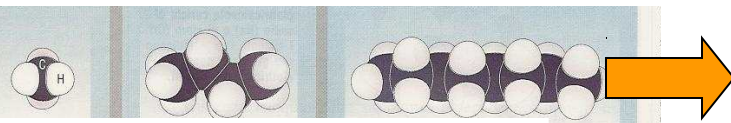
SAPONE

GHIACCIO

BURRO



LEGAMI INTERMOLECOLARI: TRA MOLECOLE



METANO, BUTANO. OTTANO

1

4

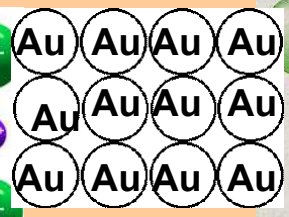
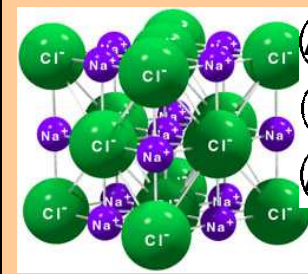
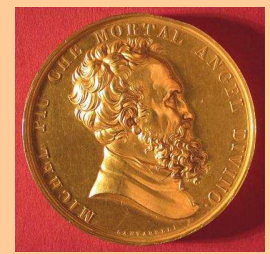
8

ATOMI DI CARBONIO

POLIMERI

ATOMI o ioni IMPACCATI

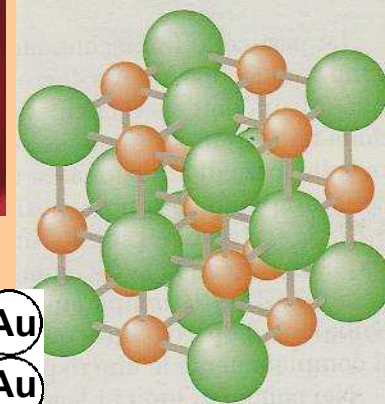
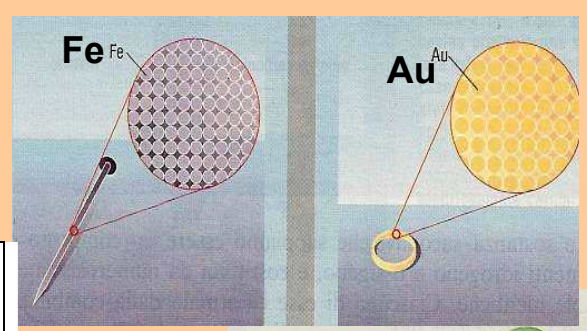
SALE: NaCl ORO: Au



IMPACCAMENTO DI ATOMI TENUTI INSIEME DA LEGAMI IONICI

IMPACCAMENTO DI ATOMI TENUTI INSIEME DA LEGAMI METALLICI

LEGAMI INTERATOMICI: TRA ATOMI



Frammento di cristallo di cloruro di sodio



oro di sodio

I LIQUIDI POSSONO ESSERE FORMATI DA

Legami tra MOLECOLE
FORZE INTERMOLECOLARI

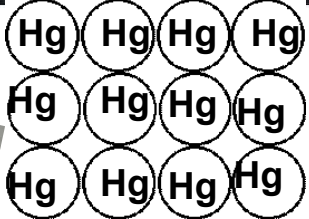
Legami tra ATOMI
FORZE INTERATOMICHE

ACQUA

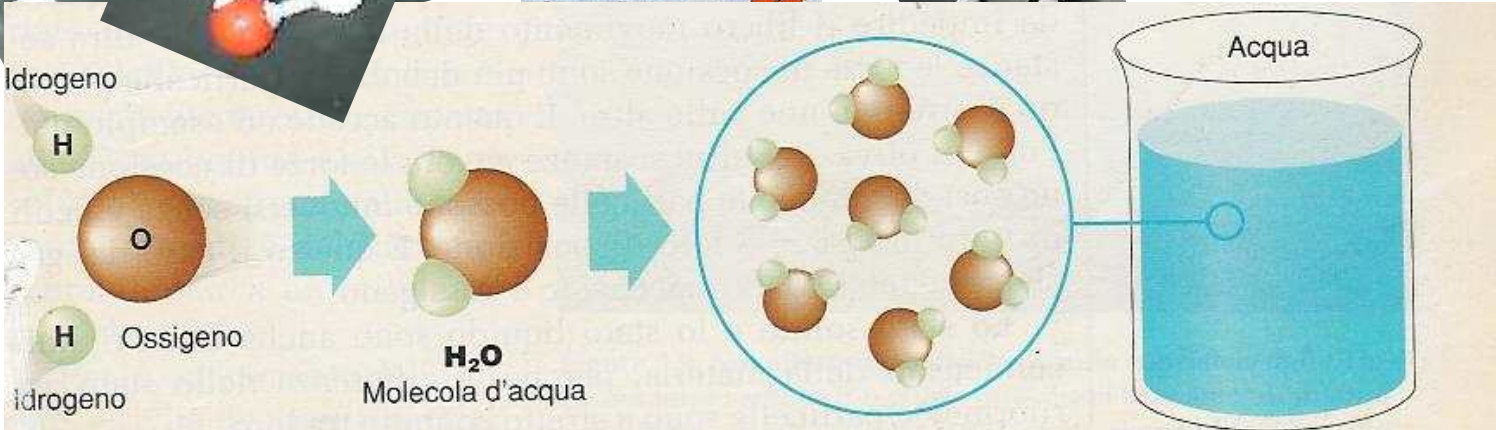
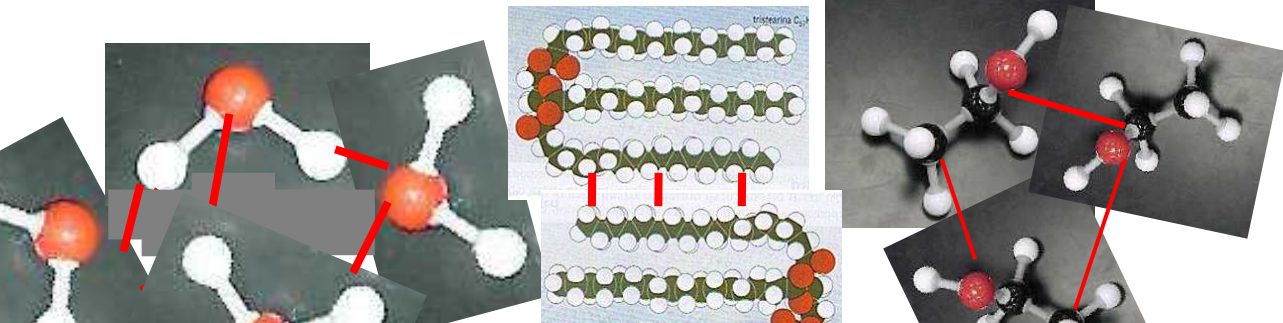
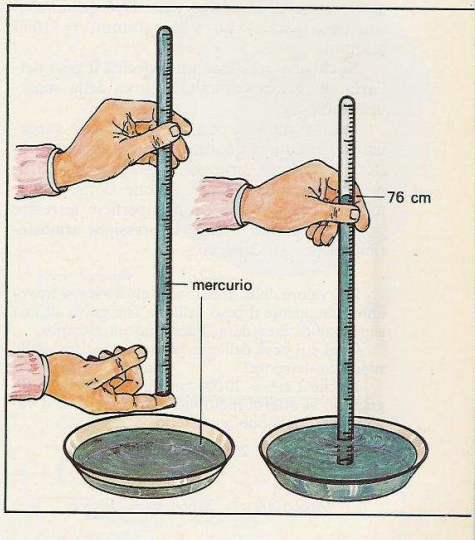
OLI

ALCOOL

MERCURIO Hg



L'esperienza di Torricelli.



L'odontoiatria tradizionale si basa tuttora sull'impiego di "amalgama d'argento", sostanza contenente il 50% di mercurio, il 12% di rame, il 15% di stagno, un quantitativo ridotto di zinco e solo il 20% di argento.