MATTER Classification of Matter

Composition of Matter

Pure Substances

 Matter is classified as substances or a mixture of substances.

- A pure substance, or simply a substance, is a type of matter with a fixed composition
- A substance can be either an element or a compound.

Pure Substances



Element

Omatter composed of identical atoms OEX: copper, gold, lead



Elements

About 90 elements are found on Earth.
More than 20 others have been made in laboratories, but most of these are unstable and exist only for short periods of time.

More on that later...

Compounds

Can you imagine yourself putting something made from a slivery metal and a greenish-yellow, poisonous gas on your food?

Compounds

Table salt is a chemical compound that fits this description.
 Even though it looks like white crystals and adds flavor to food, its components—sodium and

chlorine—are neither white nor salty.



Pure Substances

Compound

matter composed of 2 or more elements in a fixed ratio
Cannot be separated by a physical means
properties differ from those of individual elements
<u>EX</u>: salt (NaCl), water, chalk



 A mixture, such as the pizza or soft drink shown, is a material made up of two or more substances that can be easily separated by physical means.



 Variable combination of 2 or more pure substances.

Homogeneous Mixture (Solution)
 Oeven distribution of components
 Overy small particles
 Oparticles never settle
 OEX: saline solution, fresh pickle juice, vinegar, soda



Heterogeneous Mixtures

 Unlike compounds, mixtures do not always contain the same proportions of the substances that make them up.

 A mixture in which different materials can be distinguished easily is called a heterogeneous mixture.

Heterogeneous Mixture
 Ouneven distribution of components
 Ocolloids and suspensions
 OEX: granite, permanent press fabric



Colloids

 Milk is an example of a specific kind of mixture called a colloid.

 A colloid is a type of mixture with particles that are larger than those in solutions but not heavy enough to settle out.

Colloid

Medium-sized particles
Tyndall effect - particles scatter light (looks cloudy)
Particles never settle
EX: milk, fog, gelatin, paint,



Detecting Colloids

One way to distinguish a colloid from a solution is by its appearance.

- Fog appears white because its particles are large enough to scatter light.
- Sometimes it is not so obvious that a liquid is a colloid.

 You can tell for certain if a liquid is a colloid by passing a beam of light through it.

Tyndall Effect



Because of the Tyndall effect, A light beam is Scattered by the Colloid suspension On the left, but Passes invisibly Through the solution On the right.



Suspension Olarge particles Oparticles scatter light Oparticles will settle (needs to be shaken) OEX: Italian salad dressing (oil, vinegar, and spices), a river delta, pond



Suspensions

 The table summarizes the properties of different types of mixtures.

Comparing Solutions, Colloids, and Suspensions			
Description	Solutions	Colloids	Suspensions
Settle upon standing?	no	no	yes
Separate using filter paper?	no	no	yes
Particle size	0.1–1 nm	1–100 nm	>100 nm
Scatter light?	no	yes	yes



Classifying Matter

 Homogenous- contains two or more gaseous, liquid, or solid substance blended evenly throughout

 Solution- homogeneous mixtures containing particles so small they cannot be seen with a microscope and will never settle to the bottom of the container- tap water, salt water, food coloring and water

 Colloid- mixture with large particles that never settle- fog, smoke, ink, glue, milk, cream, butter

Classifying Matter

Colloid vs. Solution-pass a beam of light through the mixture OIF the beam is invisible-it is a solution OIF the beam is visible- it is a colloid The visible beam through the colloid is called the Tyndall effect Suspension- heterogeneous mixture containing a liquid in which visible particles settle out over time - like dirty water and Italian salad dressing