Properties of Halogen

MIGMA TSHERING

Learning Objective:

Physical Properties

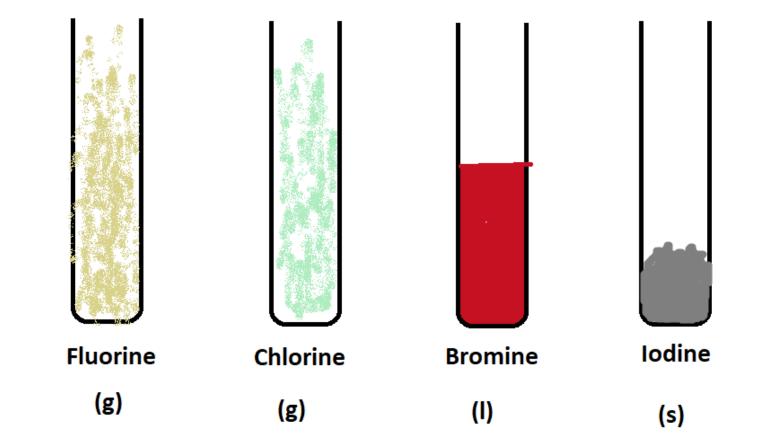
Physical State and Colour Oxidation State

Chemical Properties

Oxidation and Reduction Oxidizing Agent and Reducing Agent

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State and Colour



Oxidation State

It is the number assigned to the atom Which represent the number of electron(s)

- lost,
- gained or
- shared

Oxidation State: **POSITIVE**

The oxidation state becomes positive if the atom loses electron(s).

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Example:

Oxidation state for **Na is +1** since it loses 1 electron. Oxidation state for **Ca is +2** since it loses 2 electrons.

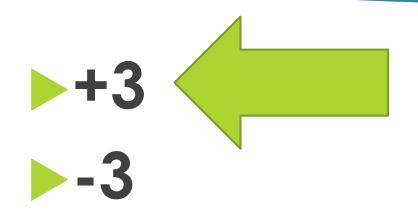
Oxidation State: NEGATVE

The oxidation state becomes negative if the atom gains electron(s)

Example:

Oxidation state for **F is -1** since it gains 1 electron. Oxidation state for **O is -2** since it gains 2 electrons.

Q1. What is the oxidation state of an atom that loses three electrons?



CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

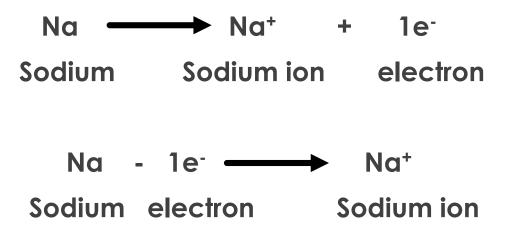
Oxidation

Process

of losing electron(s)

Example:

Sodium undergo OXIDATION by losing one electrons



Reduction



of gaining electron(s)

Example:

Chlorine undergo **REDUCTION** by gaining one electrons

$$CI + 1e \longrightarrow CI$$

Chlorine electron Chloride ion

Reducing Agent

Substance

That helps other substance to undergo reduction

Example:

Sodium helps other substance to undergo reduction

by _____Q2_____electron(s)



Oxidizing Agent

Substance

That helps other substance to undergo OXIDATION

Example:

Chlorine helps other substance to undergo OXIDATION

by _____Q3_____electron(s)



Reducing Agent

Substance

That helps other substance to undergo reduction

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Example:

Sodium helps other substance to undergo reduction

by LOSING electron(s)



Oxidizing Agent

Substance

That helps other substance to undergo OXIDATION

Example:

Chlorine helps other substance to undergo OXIDATION

by <u>GAINING</u> electron(s)

