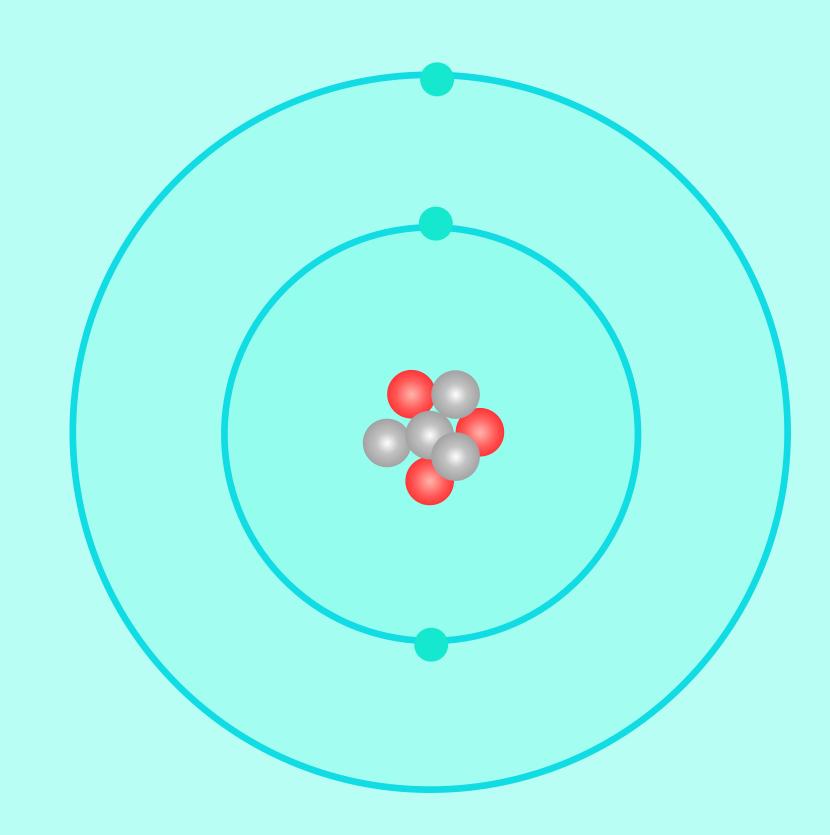


### Chemical Bonding

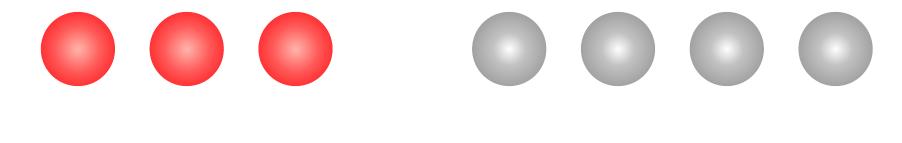
7 Li 3

Lithium





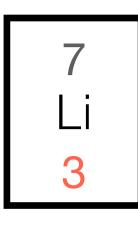
Lithium



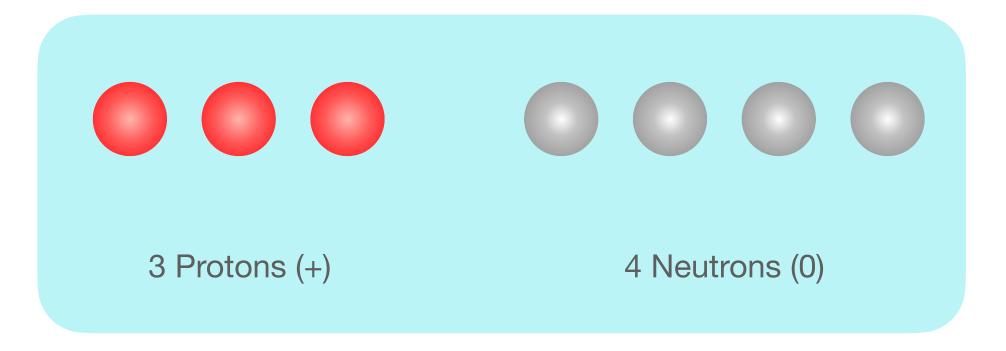
3 Protons (+) 4 Neutrons (0)



3 Electrons (-)



Lithium



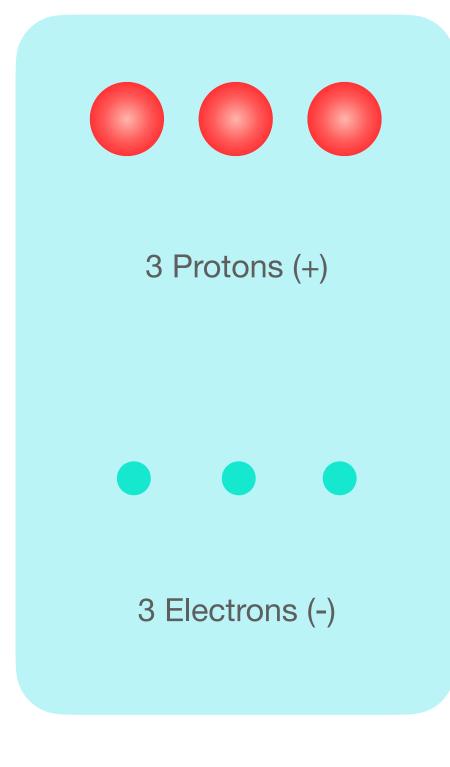
#### mass number = 7

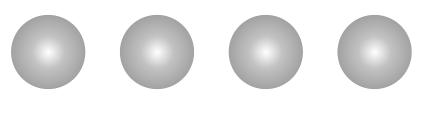
3 Electrons (-)

7 Li 3

Lithium

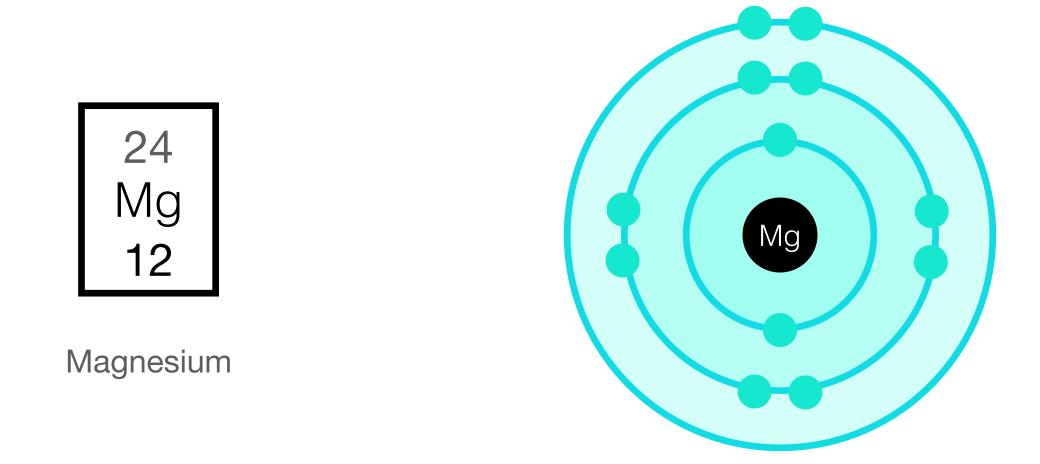
equal number of protons and electrons





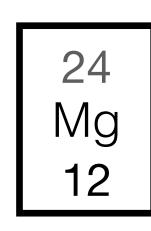
4 Neutrons (0)

#### Electron Shells

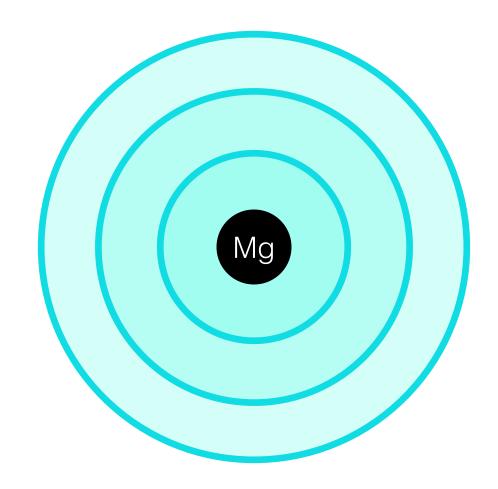


A Magnesium atom has 12 protons in its nucleus so it is orbited by 12 electrons.

#### Electron Shells



Magnesium



The outer shell is also called the 'valence' shell.

1st shell holds up to 2 electrons



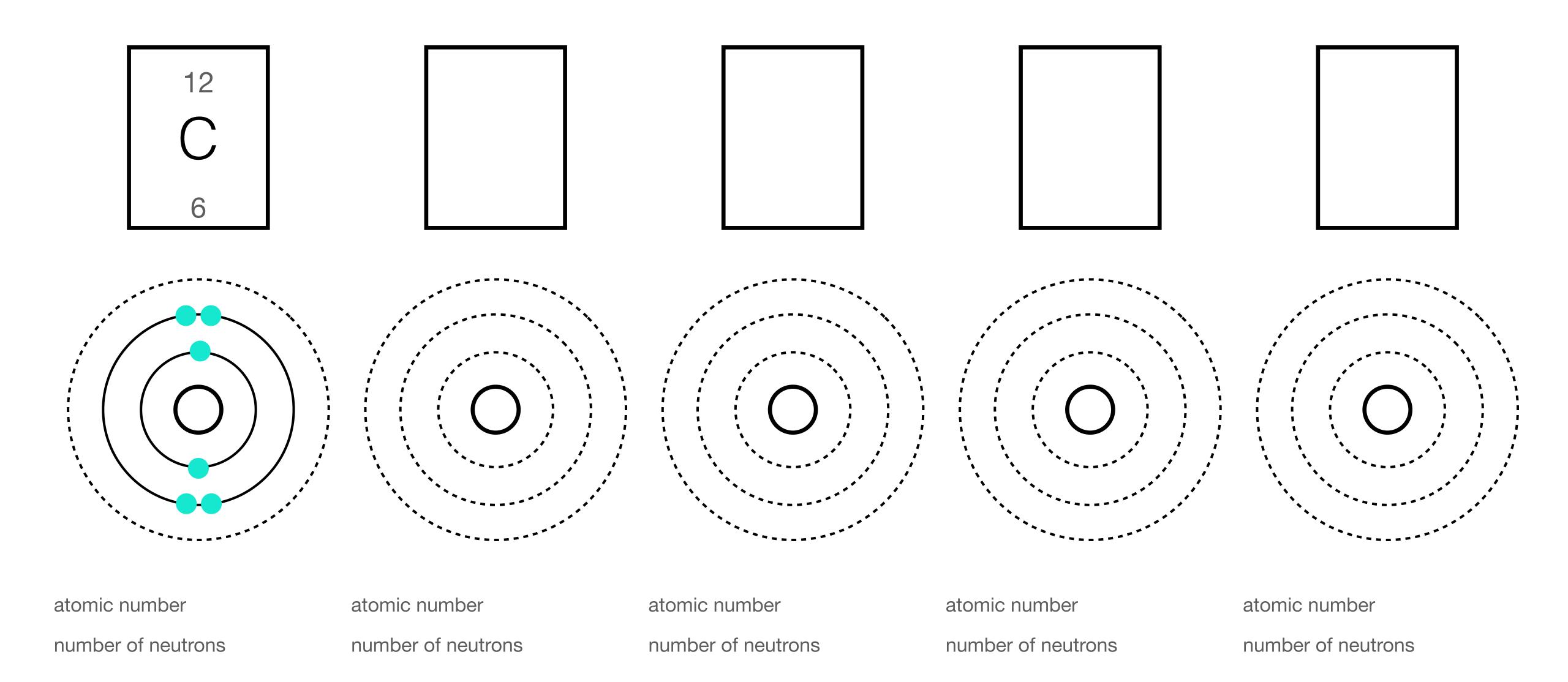
2nd shell holds up to 8 electrons



3rd shell holds up to 8 electrons

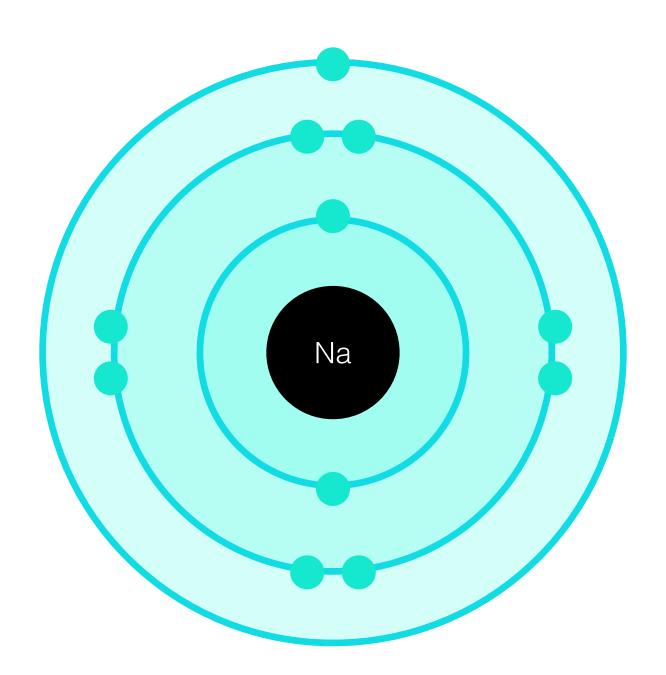


The 3rd shell isn't full in Magnesium

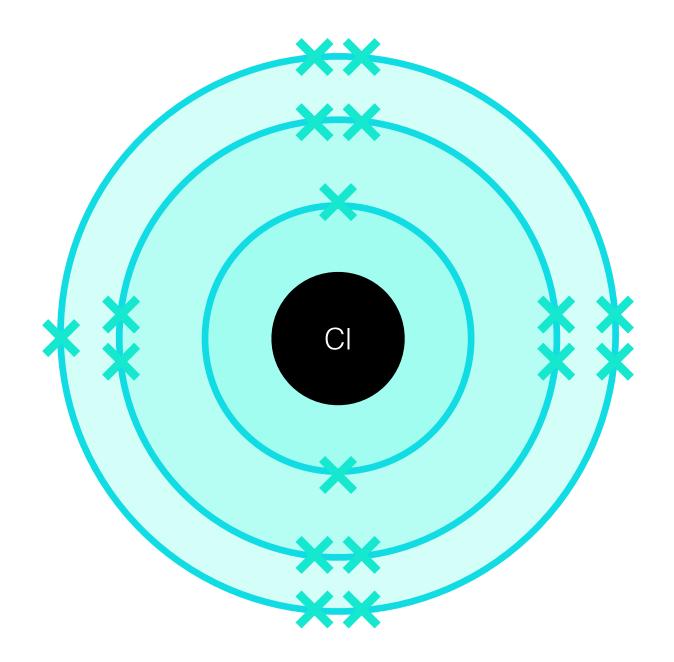


# Ionic Bonding

One atom loses its outer shell 'valence' electrons becoming positively charged. Its new outer shell is now full.

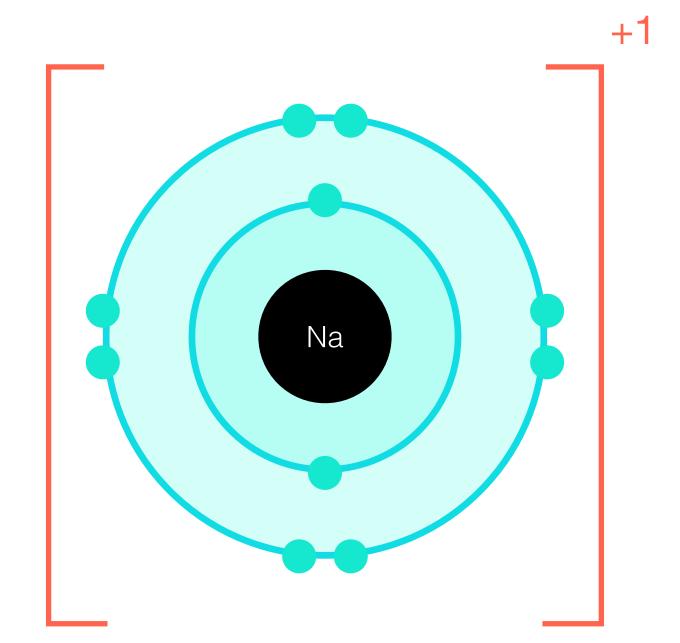


Another atom adds those electrons to its outer 'valence' shell becoming negatively charged and filling its outer shell.

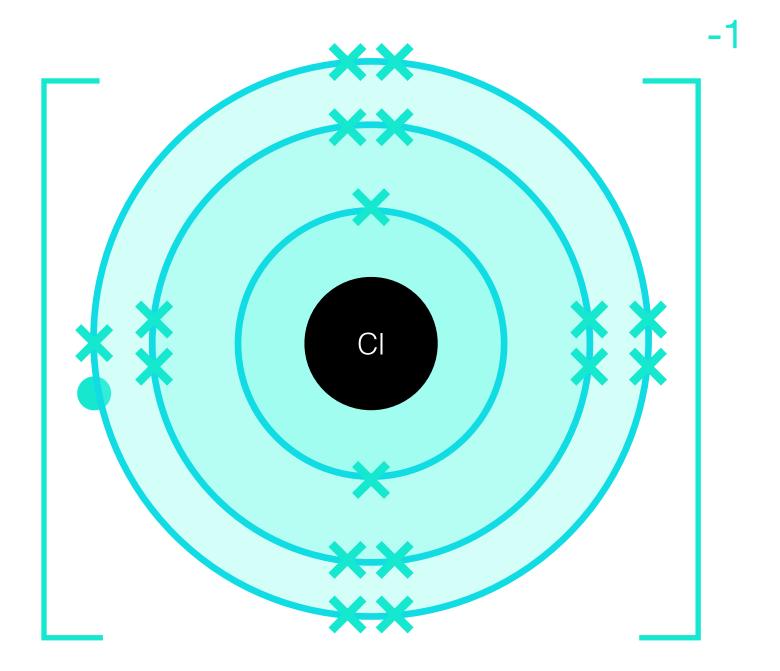


# Ionic Bonding

A Sodium +1 ion

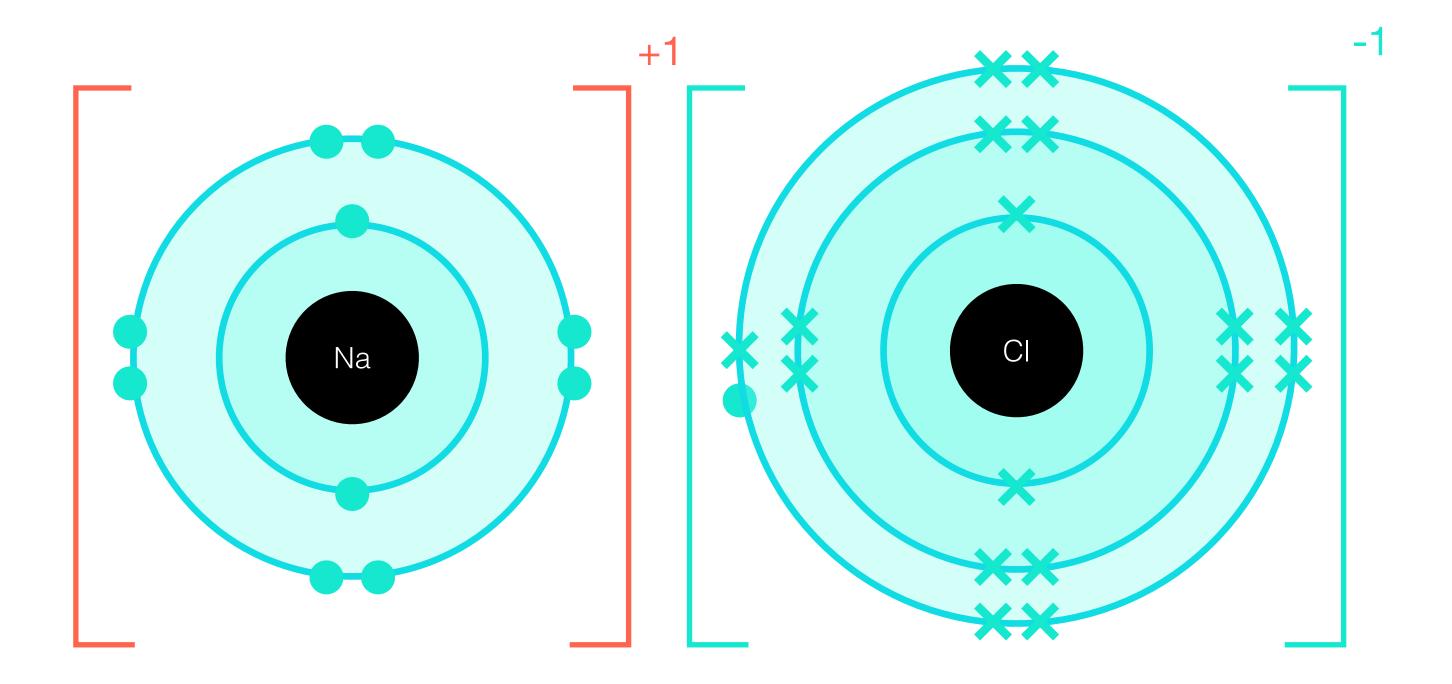


A Chloride -1 ion



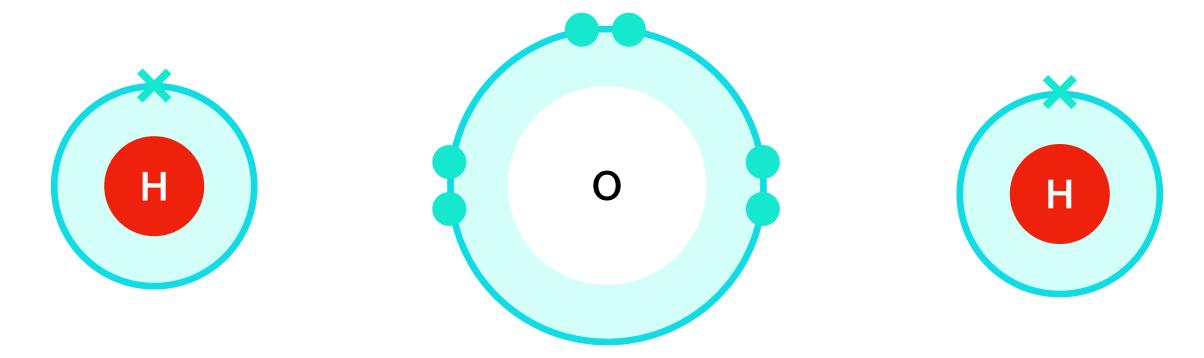
# Ionic Bonding

These ions now bond together by electrostatic attraction.

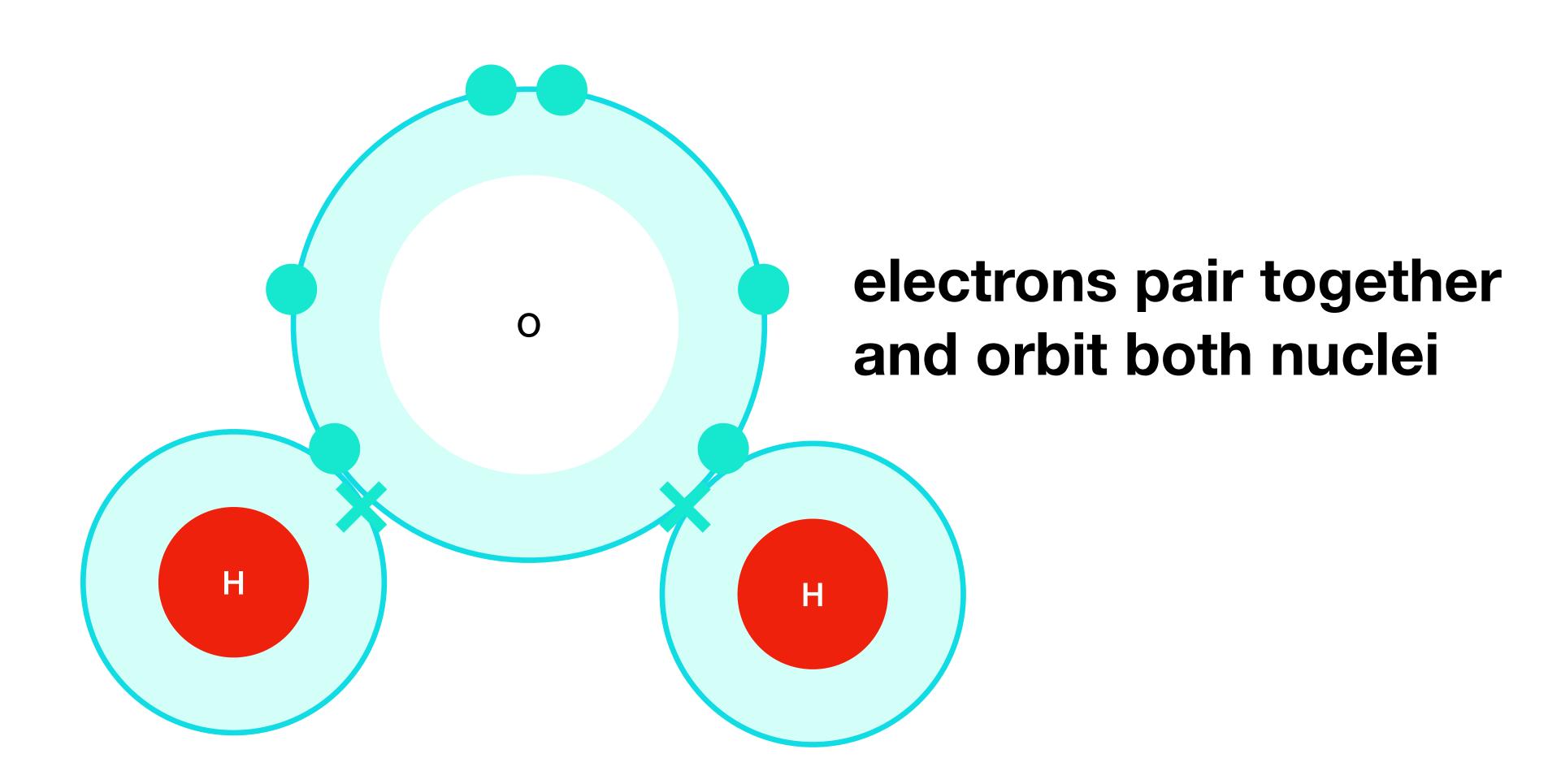


### Covalent Bonding

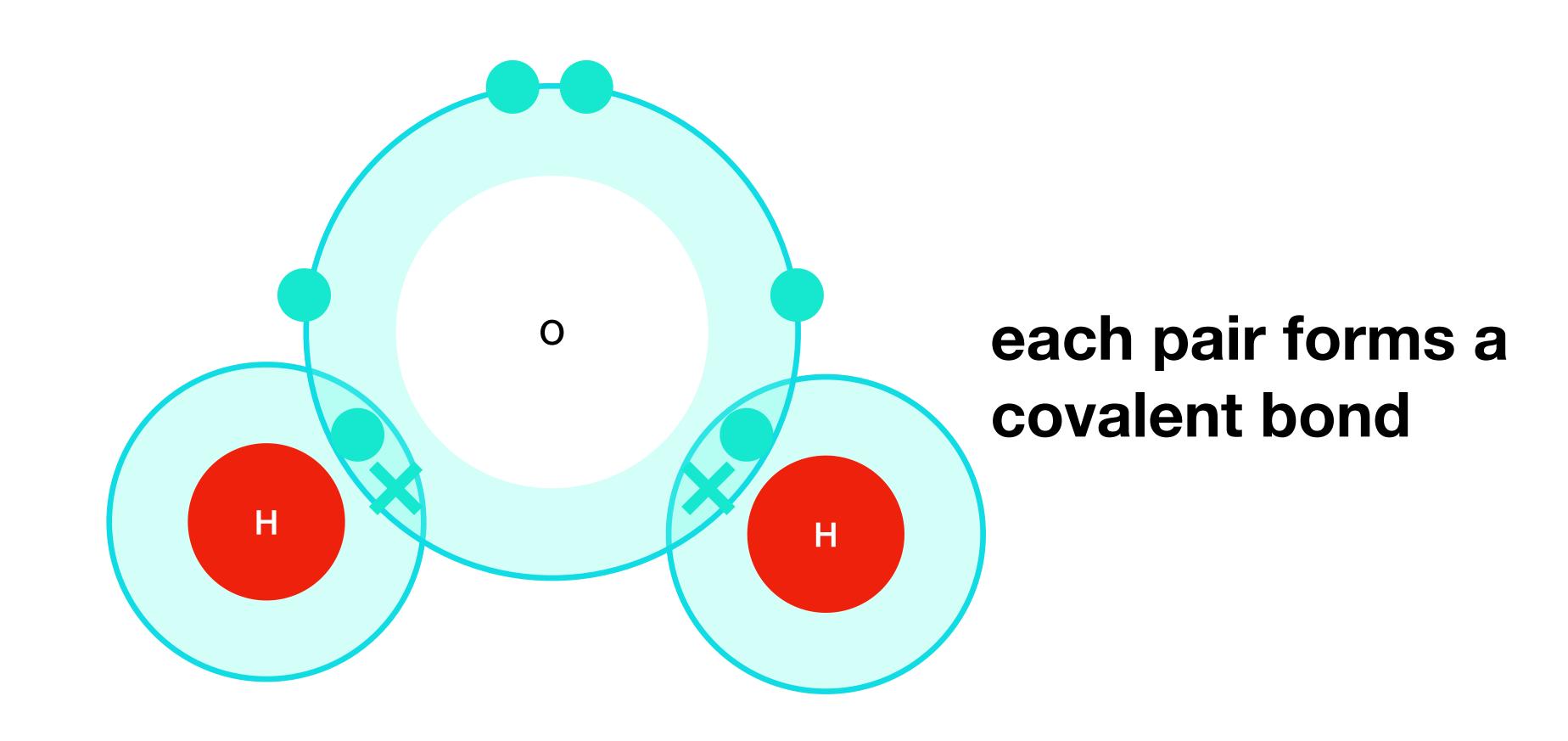
Atoms establish a bond by sharing electrons



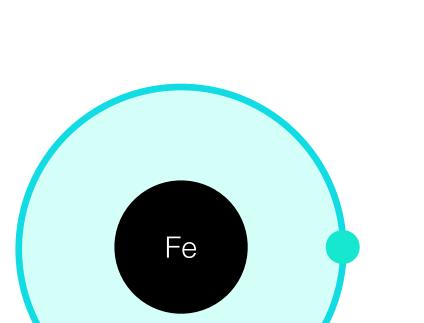
# Covalent Bonding

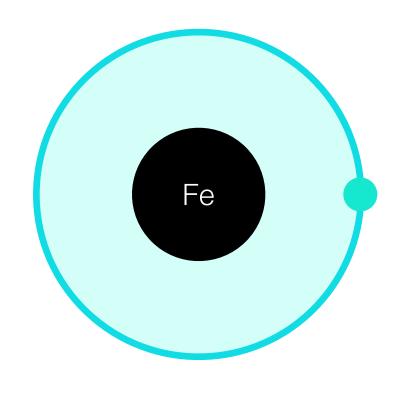


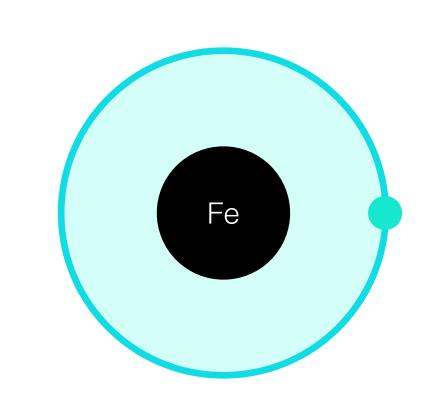
# Covalent Bonding

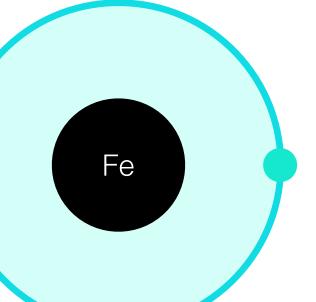


### Metallic Bonding

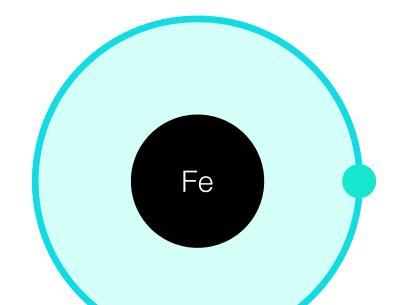


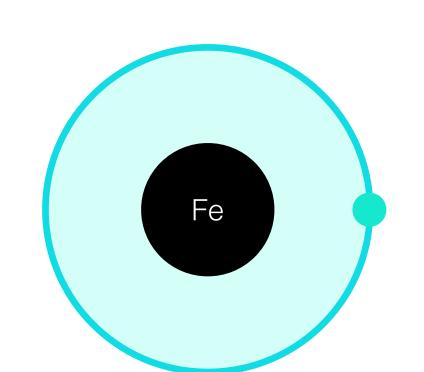


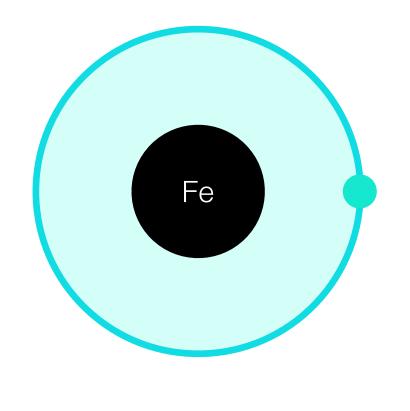


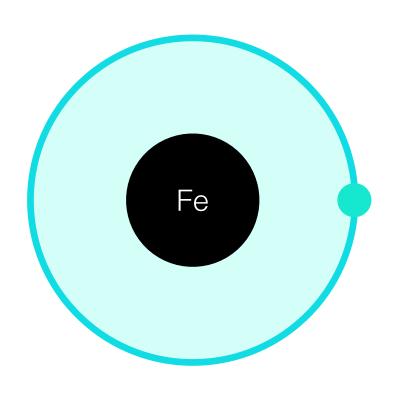


electrons become free to move about

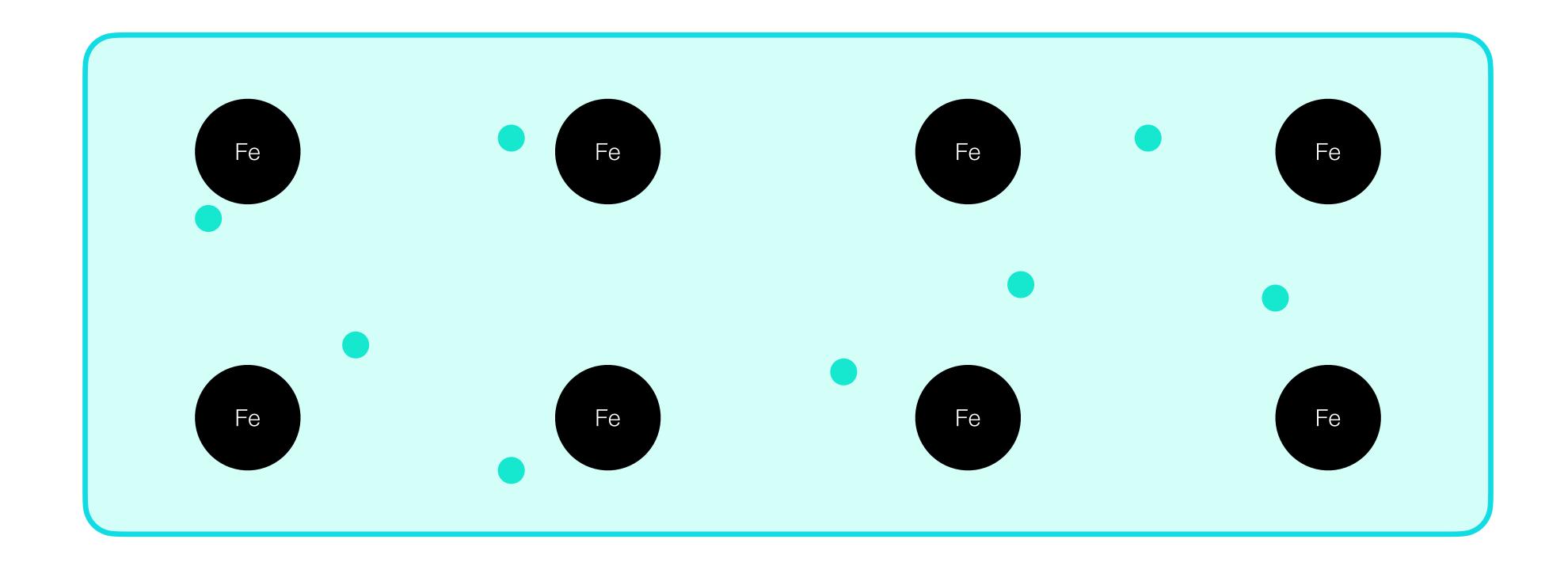








### Metallic Bonding



the positive ions are kept in place by the 'sea' of delocalised electrons.