Metallurgy and the Chemistry of Metals

Chapter 20

1

A ***mineral*** is a naturally occurring substance with a range of chemical compositions.

An ***ore*** is a mineral deposit concentrated enough to allow economical recovery of a desired metal.

Metallurgy is the science and technology of separating metals from their ores and of compounding alloys.

An ***alloy*** is a solid solution either of two or more metals, or of a metal or metals with one or more nonmetals.

Recovery of a metal from its ore:

1. Preparation of the ore
2. Production of the metal
3. Purification of the metal

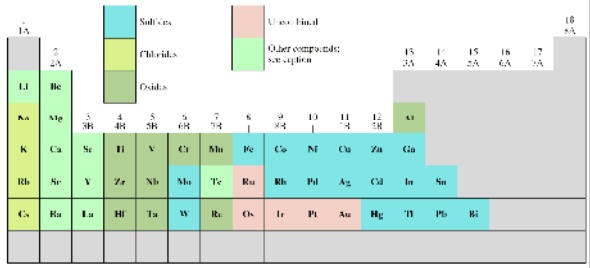
2

TABLE 20.1 Principal Types of Minerals

Type	Minerals
Uncombined metals	Ag, Au, Bi, Cu, Pd, Pt
Carbonates	$BaCO_3$ (witherite), $CaCO_3$ (calcite, limestone), $MgCO_3$ (magnesite), $CaCO_3 \cdot MgCO_3$ (dolomite), $PbCO_3$ (cerussite), $ZnCO_3$ (smithsonite)
Halides	CaF_2 (fluorite), NaCl (halite), KCl (sylvite), Na_3AlF_6 (cryolite)
Oxides	$Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ (bauxite), Al_2O_3 (corundum), Fe_2O_3 (hematite), Fe_3O_4 (magnetite), Cu_2O (cuprite), MnO_2 (pyrolusite), SnO_2 (cassiterite), TiO_2 (rutile), ZnO (zincite)
Phosphates	$Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ (phosphate rock), $Ca_5(PO_4)_3OH$ (hydroxyapatite)
Silicates	$Be_3Al_2Si_6O_{18}$ (beryl), $ZrSiO_4$ (zircon), $NaAlSi_3O_8$ (albite), $Mg_3(Si_4O_{10})(OH)_2$ (talc)
Sulfides	Ag_2S (argentite), CdS (greenockite), Cu_2S (chalcocite), FeS_2 (pyrite), HgS (cinnabar), PbS (galena), ZnS (sphalerite)
Sulfates	$BaSO_4$ (barite), $CaSO_4$ (anhydrite), $PbSO_4$ (anglesite), $SrSO_4$ (celestite), $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ (epsomite)

3

Metals and Their Best-Known Minerals



4

Production of Metals

Roasting

$CaCO_3\ (s) \longrightarrow CaO\ (s) + CO_2\ (g)$

$2PbS\ (s) + 3O_2\ (g) \longrightarrow 2PbO\ (s) + 2SO_2\ (g)$

Chemical Reduction

$TiCl_4\ (g) + 2Mg\ (l) \longrightarrow Ti\ (s) + 2MgCl_2\ (l)$

$Cr_2O_3\ (s) + 2Al\ (s) \longrightarrow 2Cr\ (l) + Al_2O_3\ (s)$

$WO_3\ (s) + 3H_2\ (g) \longrightarrow W\ (s) + 3H_2O\ (g)$

Electrolytic Reduction

$2MO\ (l) \longrightarrow 2M\ \text{(at cathode)} + O_2\ \text{(at anode)}$

$2MCl\ (l) \longrightarrow 2M\ \text{(at cathode)} + Cl_2\ \text{(at anode)}$

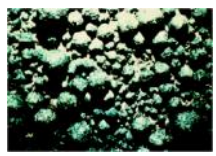
5

TABLE 20.2 Reduction Processes for Some Common Metals

Metal	Reduction Process
Lithium, sodium, magnesium, calcium	Electrolytic reduction of the molten chloride
Aluminum	Electrolytic reduction of anhydrous oxide in molten cryolite
Chromium, manganese, titanium, vanadium, iron, zinc	Reduction of the metal oxide with a more electropositive metal, or reduction with coke and carbon monoxide
Mercury, silver, platinum, copper, gold	These metals occur in the free (uncombined) state or can be obtained by roasting their sulfides

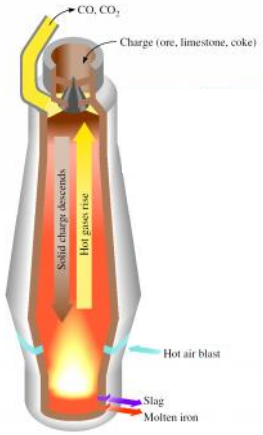
Decreasing activity of metals

Mn nodules on the ocean floor



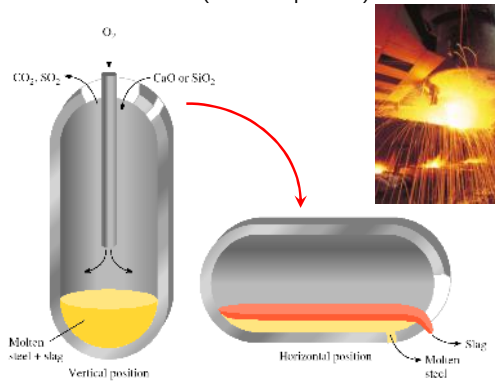
6

Blast Furnace for Producing Iron (reduction process)



7

Steel Manufacturing via the Oxygen Process (oxidation process)



8

TABLE 20.3 Types of Steel

Type	Composition (Percent by Mass)*								Uses
	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Ni	Cr	Others	
Plain	1.35	1.65	0.04	0.05	0.05	—	—	Cu (0.2–0.6)	Sheet products, wire
High-strength	0.25	1.65	0.04	0.05	0.15–0.9	0.4–1.0	0.3–1.3	Cu (0.01–0.08)	Construction, steam turbines
Stainless	0.03–1.2	1.0–10	0.04–0.06	0.03	1–3	1–22	4.6–27	—	Kitchen utensils, razor blades

*A single number represents the maximum amount of the substance present.

9

Purification of Metals

Distillation

$Ni\ (s) + 4CO\ (g) \xrightarrow{70\ ^\circ C} NiCO_4\ (g)$

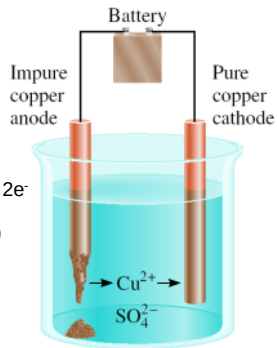
$NiCO_4\ (g) \xrightarrow{200\ ^\circ C} Ni\ (s) + 4CO\ (g)$

Electrolysis

$Cu\ (s)\ (impure) \longrightarrow Cu^{2+}\ (aq) + 2e^-$

$Cu^{2+}\ (aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow Cu\ (s)\ (pure)$

Zone refining



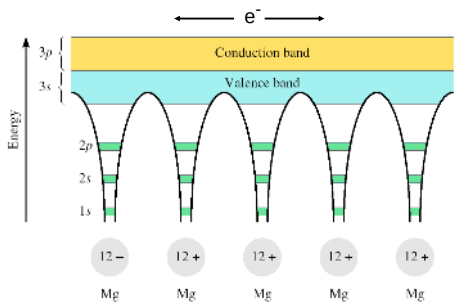
10

Zone Refining of Metals

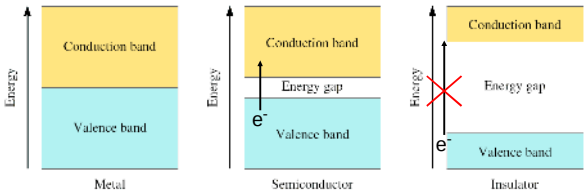
11

In ***band theory of conductivity***, delocalized electrons move freely through "bands" formed by overlapping molecular orbitals.

Mg $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$ or $[Ne]3s^2$



Energy Gaps Between Valence and Conduction Bands in Metals, Semiconductors and Insulators

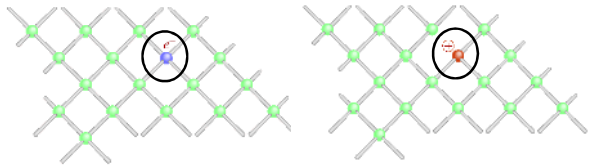


13

Semiconductors

Si

$[Ne]3s^23p^2$



n-type semiconductor

donor impurities

P

$[Ne]3s^23p^3$

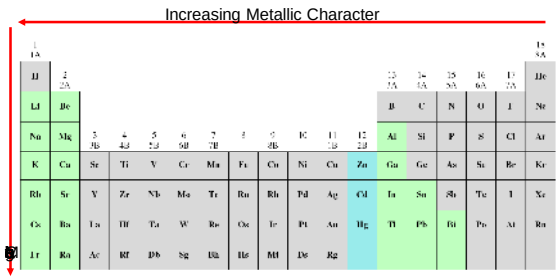
p-type semiconductor

acceptor impurities

B

$[Ne]3s^23p^1$

14



15

TABLE 20.4 Properties of Alkali Metals

	Li	Na	K	Rb	Cs
Valence electron configuration	$2s^1$	$3s^1$	$4s^1$	$5s^1$	$6s^1$
Density (g/cm^3)	0.534	0.97	0.86	1.53	1.87
Melting point (°C)	179	97.6	63	39	28
Boiling point (°C)	1317	892	770	688	678
Atomic radius (pm)	152	186	227	248	265
Ionic radius (pm)*	78	98	133	148	165
Ionization energy (kJ/mol)	520	496	419	403	375
Electronegativity	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Standard reduction potential (V)†	−3.05	−2.71	−2.93	−2.93	−2.92

*Refers to the cation M^+, where M denotes an alkali metal atom.
†The half-reaction $M^+(aq) + e^- \longrightarrow M(s)$.

Halite: NaCl

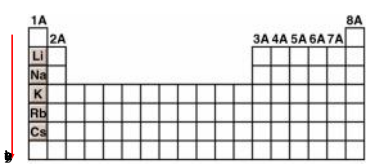
16

Alkali Metals (ns^1, $n \geq 2$)

$M \longrightarrow M^{+1} + 1e^-$

$2M_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow 2MOH_{(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$

$2M_{(s)} + O_{2(g)} \longrightarrow M_2O_{(s)}$



17

TABLE 20.5 Properties of Alkaline Earth Metals

	Be	Mg	Ca	Sr	Ba
Valence electron configuration	$2s^2$	$3s^2$	$4s^2$	$5s^2$	$6s^2$
Density (g/cm^3)	1.86	1.74	1.55	2.6	3.5
Melting point (°C)	1280	650	838	770	714
Boiling point (°C)	2770	1107	1484	1380	1640
Atomic radius (pm)	112	160	197	215	222
Ionic radius (pm)*	34	78	106	127	143
First and second ionization energies (kJ/mol)	899 1757	738 1450	590 1145	548 1058	502 958
Electronegativity	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Standard reduction potential (V)†	−1.85	−2.37	−2.87	−2.89	−2.90

*Refers to the cation M^{2+}, where M denotes an alkali earth metal atom.
†The half-reaction $M^{2+}(aq) + 2e^- \longrightarrow M(s)$.

Dolomite: $MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$

18

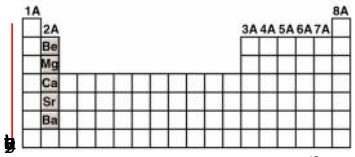
Alkaline Earth Metals (ns^2, $n \geq 2$)

$M \longrightarrow M^{+2} + 2e^-$

$Be_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow$ No Reaction

$Mg_{(s)} + H_2O_{(g)} \longrightarrow MgO_{(s)} + H_{2(g)}$

$M_{(s)} + 2H_2O_{(l)} \longrightarrow M(OH)_{2(aq)} + H_{2(g)}$ M = Ca, Sr, or Ba



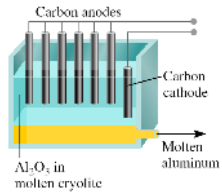
19

Aluminum

Impure Al_2O_3 $(s) + 2OH^-$ $(aq) \longrightarrow 2AlO_2^-$ $(aq) + H_2O$ (l)

AlO_2^- $(s) + H_3O^+$ $(aq) \longrightarrow Al(OH)_3$ (s)

$2Al(OH)_3$ $(s) \xrightarrow{\Delta} Al_2O_3$ $(s) + 3H_2O$ (g)



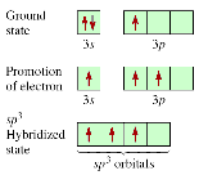
Anode: $3[2O^{2-} \longrightarrow O_2$ $(g) + 4e^-]$

Cathode: $4[Al^{3+} + 3e^- \longrightarrow Al$ $(l)]$

$2Al_2O_3 \longrightarrow 4Al$ $(l) + 3O_2$ (g)

20

$AlCl_3$ Dimer



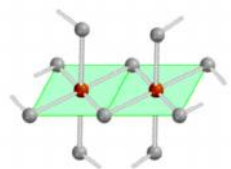
Amphoterism

$$Al(OH)_3(s) + 3H^+(aq) \longrightarrow Al^{3+}(aq) + 3H_2O(l)$$

$$Al(OH)_3(s) + OH^-(aq) \longrightarrow Al(OH)_4^-(aq)$$

21

Aluminum hydride: a polymer



Double salts

$M^+M^{3+}(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$

M^+: K^+, Na^+, NH_4^+

M^{3+}: Al^{3+}, Cr^{3+}, Fe^{3+}

$KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$

22

Chemistry In Action: Recycling Aluminum

Collecting

Purifying

23