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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Summary of contents -- Contents -- Guided tour -- Preface to the fourth edition -- Acknowledgements -- Basic concepts: atoms -- Introduction -- Inorganic chemistry: it is not an isolated branch of chemistry -- The aims of Chapters 1 and 2 -- Fundamental particles of an atom -- Atomic number, mass number and isotopes -- Nuclides, atomic number and mass number -- Relative atomic mass -- Isotopes -- Successes in early quantum theory -- Some important successes of classical quantum theory -- Bohr's theory of the atomic spectrum of hydrogen -- An introduction to wave mechanics -- The wave-nature of electrons -- The uncertainty principle -- The Schrodinger wave equation -- Atomic orbitals -- The quantum numbers n , l and m_l -- The radial part of the wavefunction, $R(r)$ -- The radial distribution function, $4r^2R(r)^2$ -- The angular part of the wavefunction, $A(\theta, \phi)$ -- Orbital energies in a hydrogen-like species -- Size of orbitals -- The spin quantum number and the magnetic spin quantum number -- The ground state of the hydrogen atom -- Many-electron atoms -- The helium atom: two electrons -- Ground state electronic configurations: experimental data -- Penetration and shielding -- The periodic table -- The aufbau principle -- Ground state electronic configurations -- Valence and core electrons -- Diagrammatic representations of electronic configurations -- Ionization energies and electron affinities -- Ionization energies -- Electron affinities -- Basic concepts:

molecules -- Bonding models: an introduction -- A historical overview -- Lewis structures -- Homonuclear diatomic molecules: valence bond (VB) theory -- Uses of the term -- Covalent bond distance, covalent radius and van der Waals radius -- The valence bond (VB) model of bonding in H₂ -- The valence bond (VB) model applied to F₂, O₂ and N₂.

Homonuclear diatomic molecules: molecular orbital (MO) theory -- An overview of the MO model -- Molecular orbital theory applied to the bonding in H₂ -- The bonding in He₂, Li₂ and Be₂ -- The bonding in F₂ and O₂ -- What happens if the s-p separation is small? -- The octet rule and isoelectronic species -- The octet rule: first row p-block elements -- Isoelectronic species -- The octet rule: heavier p-block elements -- Electronegativity values -- Pauling electronegativity values, χ_p -- Mulliken electronegativity values, χ_m -- Allred-Rochow electronegativity values, χ_{ar} -- Electronegativity: final remarks -- Dipole moments -- Polar diatomic molecules -- Molecular dipole moments -- MO theory: heteronuclear diatomic molecules -- Which orbital interactions should be considered? -- Hydrogen fluoride -- Carbon monoxide -- Molecular shape and the VSEPR model -- Valence-shell electron-pair repulsion model -- Structures derived from a trigonal bipyramid -- Limitations of the VSEPR model -- Molecular shape: stereoisomerism -- Square planar species -- Octahedral species -- Trigonal bipyramidal species -- High coordination numbers -- Double bonds -- Introduction to molecular symmetry -- Introduction -- Symmetry operations and symmetry elements -- Rotation about an n-fold axis of symmetry -- Reflection through a plane of symmetry (mirror plane) -- Reflection through a centre of symmetry (inversion centre) -- Rotation about an axis, followed by reflection through a plane perpendicular to this axis -- Identity operator -- Successive operations -- Point groups -- C₁ point group -- C_v point group -- D_h point group -- T_d, O_h or I_h point groups -- Determining the point group of a molecule or molecular ion -- Character tables: an introduction -- Why do we need to recognize symmetry elements? -- Vibrational spectroscopy.

How many vibrational modes are there for a given molecular species? -- Selection rules for an infrared or Raman active mode of vibration -- Linear (D_h or C_v) and bent (C_{2v}) triatomic molecules -- Bent molecules XY₂: using the C_{2v} character table -- XY₃ molecules with D_{3h} symmetry -- XY₃ molecules with C_{3v} symmetry -- XY₄ molecules with T_d or D_{4h} symmetry -- XY₆ molecules with O_h symmetry -- Metal carbonyl complexes, M(CO)_n -- Metal carbonyl complexes M(CO)_{6-n}X_n -- Observing IR spectroscopic absorptions -- Chiral molecules -- Experimental techniques -- Introduction -- Separation and purification techniques -- Gas chromatography (GC) -- Liquid chromatography (LC) -- High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) -- Recrystallization -- Elemental analysis -- CHN analysis by combustion -- Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) -- Compositional analysis: thermogravimetry (TG) -- Mass spectrometry -- Electron ionization (EI) -- Fast atom bombardment (FAB) -- Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) -- Electrospray ionization (ESI) -- Infrared and Raman spectroscopies -- Energies and wavenumbers of molecular vibrations -- The Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer and sample preparation -- Diagnostic absorptions -- Deuterium/hydrogen exchange -- Raman spectroscopy -- Electronic spectroscopy -- UV-VIS absorption spectroscopy -- Types of absorption -- Absorbance and the Beer-Lambert law -- Emission spectroscopy -- Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy -- NMR active nuclei and isotope abundance -- Which nuclei are suitable

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-- Coulombic interactions in an ionic lattice -- Born forces -- The
Born-Landé equation.
Madelung constants.

Sommario/riassunto

Now in its fourth edition, Housecroft & Sharpe's Inorganic Chemistry is a well-respected and leading international textbook. Inorganic Chemistry is primarily designed to be a student text but is well-received as a reference book for those working in the field of inorganic chemistry. Inorganic Chemistry provides both teachers and students with a clearly written and beautifully-illustrated introduction to core physical-inorganic principles. It introduces the descriptive chemistry of the elements and the role played by inorganic chemistry in our everyday lives. Chapters on catalysis and industrial processes, bioinorganic chemistry, and inorganic materials and nanotechnology include many of the latest advances in these fields. There is a new chapter on experimental techniques, and the large number of worked examples, exercises and end-of-chapter problems illustrate a broad range of their applications in inorganic chemistry. The striking full-colour design includes a wealth of three-dimensional molecular and protein structures and photographs, enticing students to delve into the world of inorganic chemistry. Throughout its four editions, Inorganic Chemistry has successfully given both teachers and students the tools with which to approach the subject confidently and with enjoyment. Environmental issues linked to inorganic chemistry, topics relating inorganic chemistry to biology and medicine, and the applications of inorganic chemicals in the laboratory, industry and daily life form the basis of a wide range of topic boxes in the book, helping students to appreciate the importance and relevance of the subject. A strong pedagogic approach is at the heart of Inorganic Chemistry. While worked examples take students through calculations and exercises step by step, the sets of self-study exercises and end-of-chapter problems reinforce learning and develop subject knowledge and skills. The end-of-chapter problems include sets of 'overview problems', and problems entitled 'inorganic chemistry matters' which use everyday material to illustrate the relevance of the material in each chapter. Definitions panels and end-of-chapter checklists offer students excellent revision aids. Further reading suggestions, from topical articles to recent literature papers, encourage students to explore topics in more depth.
