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1. General Information

- Symbol: Ca
 - Atomic Number: 20
 - Atomic Mass: 40.08 u
 - Group: 2 (Alkaline Earth Metals)
 - Period: 4
 - Block: s-block
 - Electron Configuration: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2$
 - Valence Electrons: 2
 - Phase at Room Temperature: Solid
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2. Isotopes of Calcium

Isotope	Protons	Neutrons	Abundance	Notes
⁴⁰ Ca	20	20	96.9%	Most abundant, stable.
⁴² Ca	20	22	0.65%	Stable.
⁴³ Ca	20	23	0.14%	Stable.
⁴⁴ Ca	20	24	2.08%	Stable.
⁴⁸ Ca	20	28	0.19%	Rare, used in nuclear research.

3. Physical Properties

- Color: Silvery-white
 - Odor: Odorless
 - Density: 1.55 g/cm³
 - Melting Point: 842°C
 - Boiling Point: 1,484°C
 - State at STP: Solid
 - Soft Metal: Can be cut with a knife.
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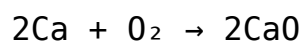
4. Chemical Properties

- Moderately Reactive:
 - Reacts readily with water to form calcium hydroxide (Ca(OH)₂) and hydrogen gas (H₂).
 - Reacts with oxygen to form a thin layer of calcium oxide (CaO).
- Forms Alkaline Solutions in water.
- Burns with a Bright Orange-Red Flame.

Reaction with Water:



Reaction with Oxygen:



5. Occurrence and Abundance

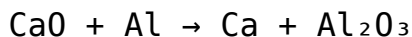
- 5th most abundant element in Earth's crust.
 - Found in:
 - Minerals: Limestone (CaCO_3), Gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), Fluorite (CaF_2).
 - Bones and Teeth: Makes up 99% of body calcium in humans.
 - Seawater: Contains calcium ions (Ca^{2+}).
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6. Industrial Production of Calcium

- Electrolysis of Molten Calcium Chloride (CaCl_2):



- Thermal Reduction:



7. Uses of Calcium

Application	Description
Construction	Limestone and gypsum used in cement and plaster.
Steel Production	Removes impurities as a flux.
Chemical Manufacturing	Produces calcium compounds (e.g., CaCl_2 , Ca(OH)_2).
Pharmaceuticals	Supplements and antacids.
Glass and Ceramics	Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) strengthens glass.
Fertilizers	Calcium nitrate ($\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$) enriches soil.

8. Important Calcium Compounds

Compound	Formula	Use
Calcium Carbonate	CaCO_3	Chalk, limestone, antacids.
Calcium Oxide (Quicklime)	CaO	Cement, steel, and paper.
Calcium Hydroxide	Ca(OH)_2	Plaster, water treatment.
Calcium Chloride	CaCl_2	De-icing roads, food preservative.
Calcium Nitrate	$\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$	Fertilizer.
Calcium Sulfate	CaSO_4	Plaster of Paris, drywall.

9. Biological Importance of Calcium

- Essential for Life:
 - Builds bones and teeth (hydroxyapatite).
 - Regulates nerve function, muscle contractions, and blood clotting.
 - Cellular Function:
 - Calcium ions (Ca^{2+}) play a role in cell signaling and enzyme activation.
 - Daily Requirement:
 - Adults: 1,000–1,200 mg/day.
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10. Calcium in Environmental Chemistry

- Water Hardness:
 - Calcium ions cause hard water, forming scale in pipes.
 - Carbonate Cycle:
 - Calcium carbonate in oceans helps regulate CO_2 levels through the carbon cycle.
 - Soil Health:
 - Calcium enhances soil structure and plant growth.
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11. Safety and Hazards

- Reacts with Water:
 - Generates heat and hydrogen gas, which can ignite.
- Irritant:
 - Calcium hydroxide (slaked lime) can cause skin and eye burns.
- Non-Toxic in Small Quantities:
 - Excessive intake can cause hypercalcemia (calcium buildup in the body).

Handling Precautions:

- Store in dry environments to prevent reactions with moisture.
 - Use protective gear (gloves, goggles) when handling calcium compounds.
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Fun Facts About Calcium:

- Calcium was isolated in 1808 by Sir Humphry Davy.
- Calcium carbonate forms stalactites and stalagmites in caves.
- Calcium ions are essential for the “glow” in fireflies.
- Bone fossils and shells are primarily composed of calcium minerals.