

# Early Atomic Theory and Structure

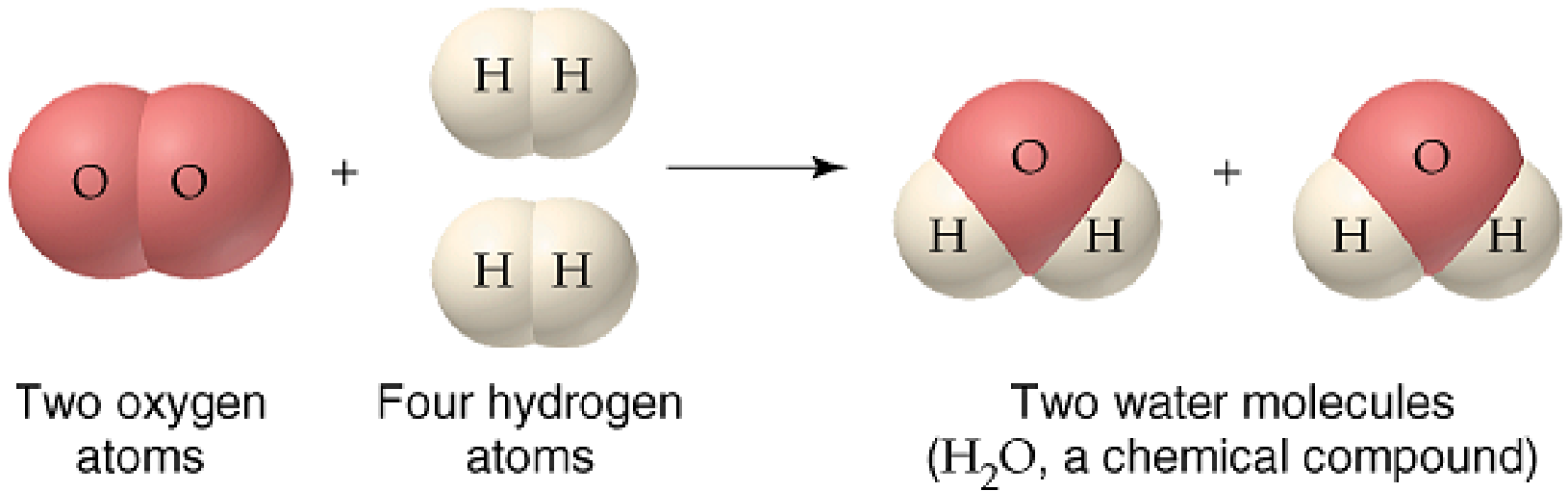
## Chapter 5

# What are the building blocks of matter?

- Early Greeks
  - Air, Earth, Water, Fire
- Democritus (470-370 BC)
  - Atoms
- John Dalton (1766-1844)
  - Modern Atomic Theory

# Dalton's Atomic Theory

- Elements (matter) is composed of small, indivisible particles called atoms.
- Atoms of a given element are identical in mass and behavior.
- Atoms of different elements differ in mass and behavior.
- Chemical combination of elements to make different substances occurs when atoms join together in small whole number ratios.
- Chemical reactions only rearrange the way the atoms are combined; the atoms themselves are not changed.



# Law of Constant Composition

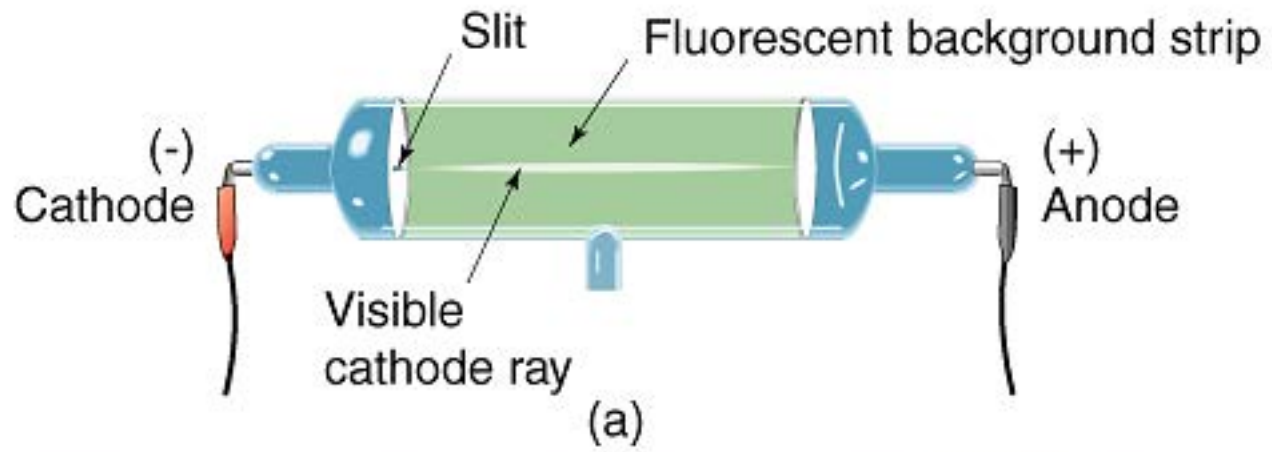
- The composition of a substance is always the same, regardless of how the substance was made or where the substance is found.

# Law of Multiple Proportions

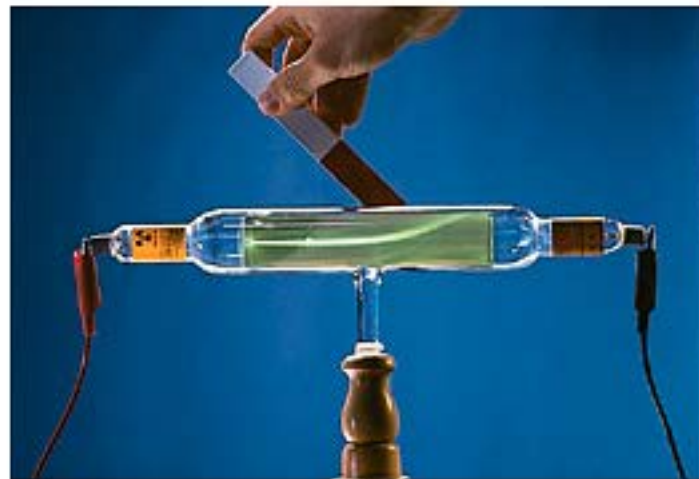
- Atoms of two or more elements may combine in different ratios to form different compounds.

**Both explained by Dalton's Law.**

# Sub Atomic Particles



(b)



(c)

Curium

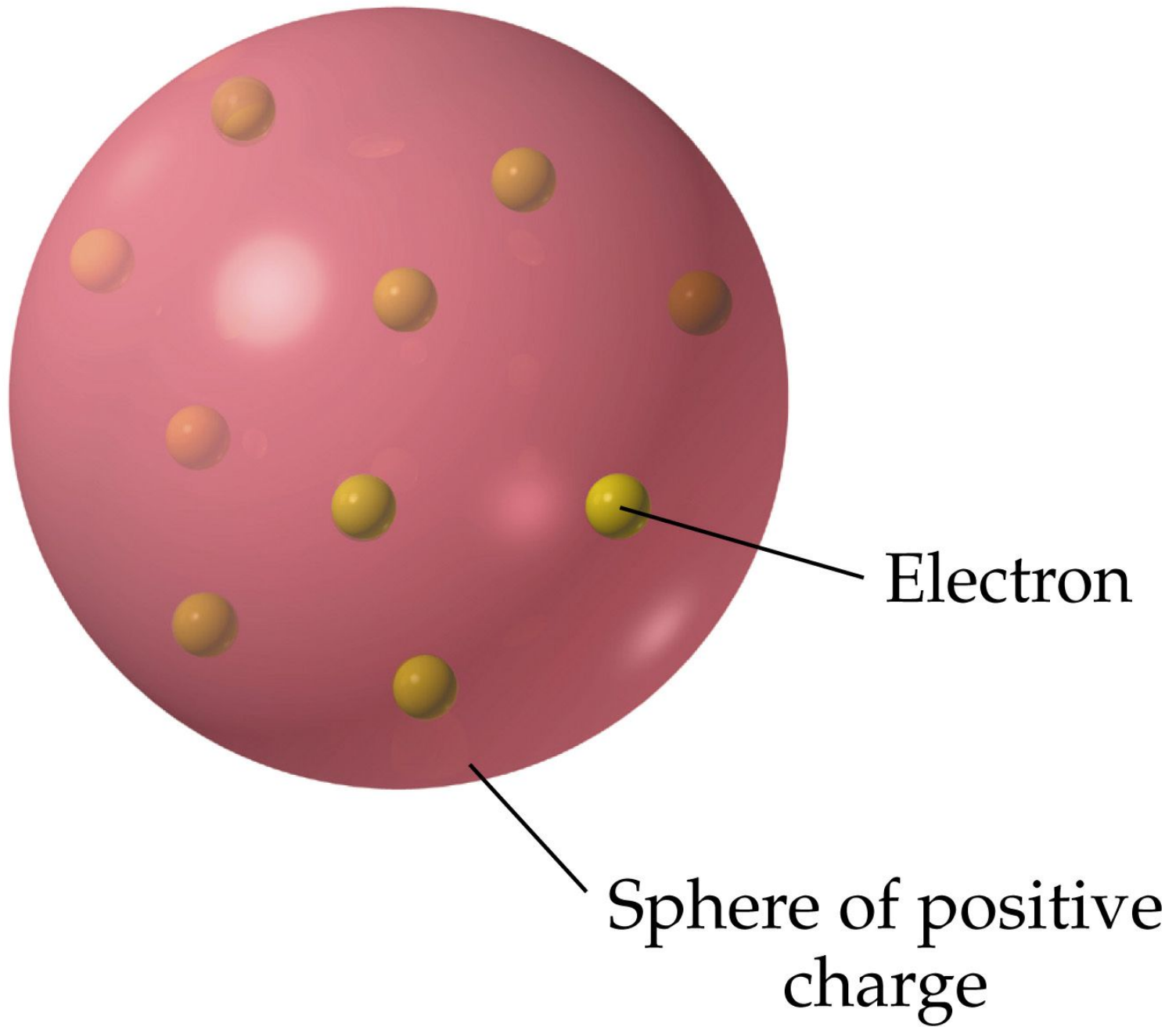
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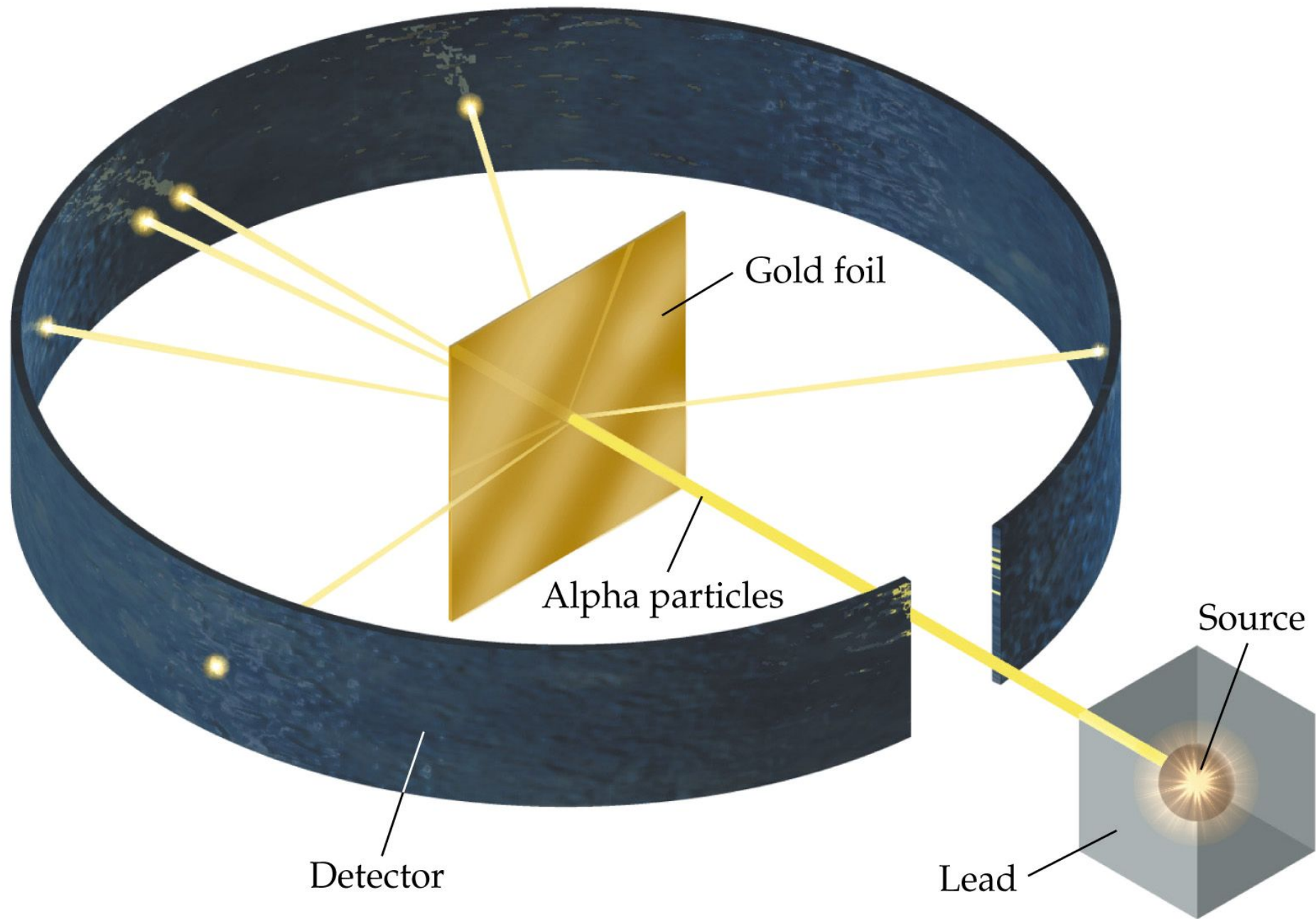
**Cm**

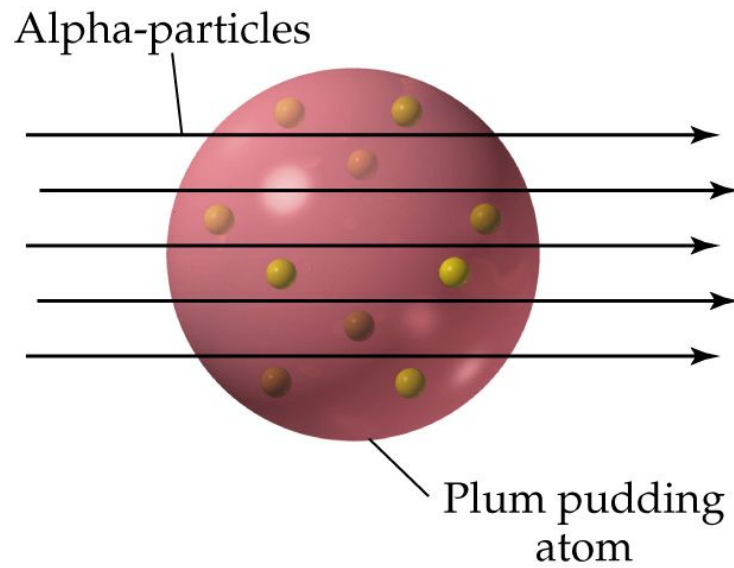
(247)



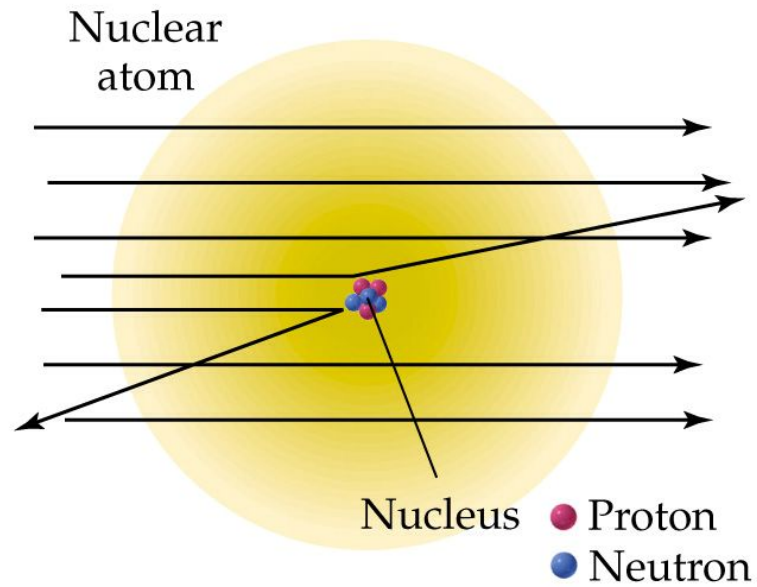




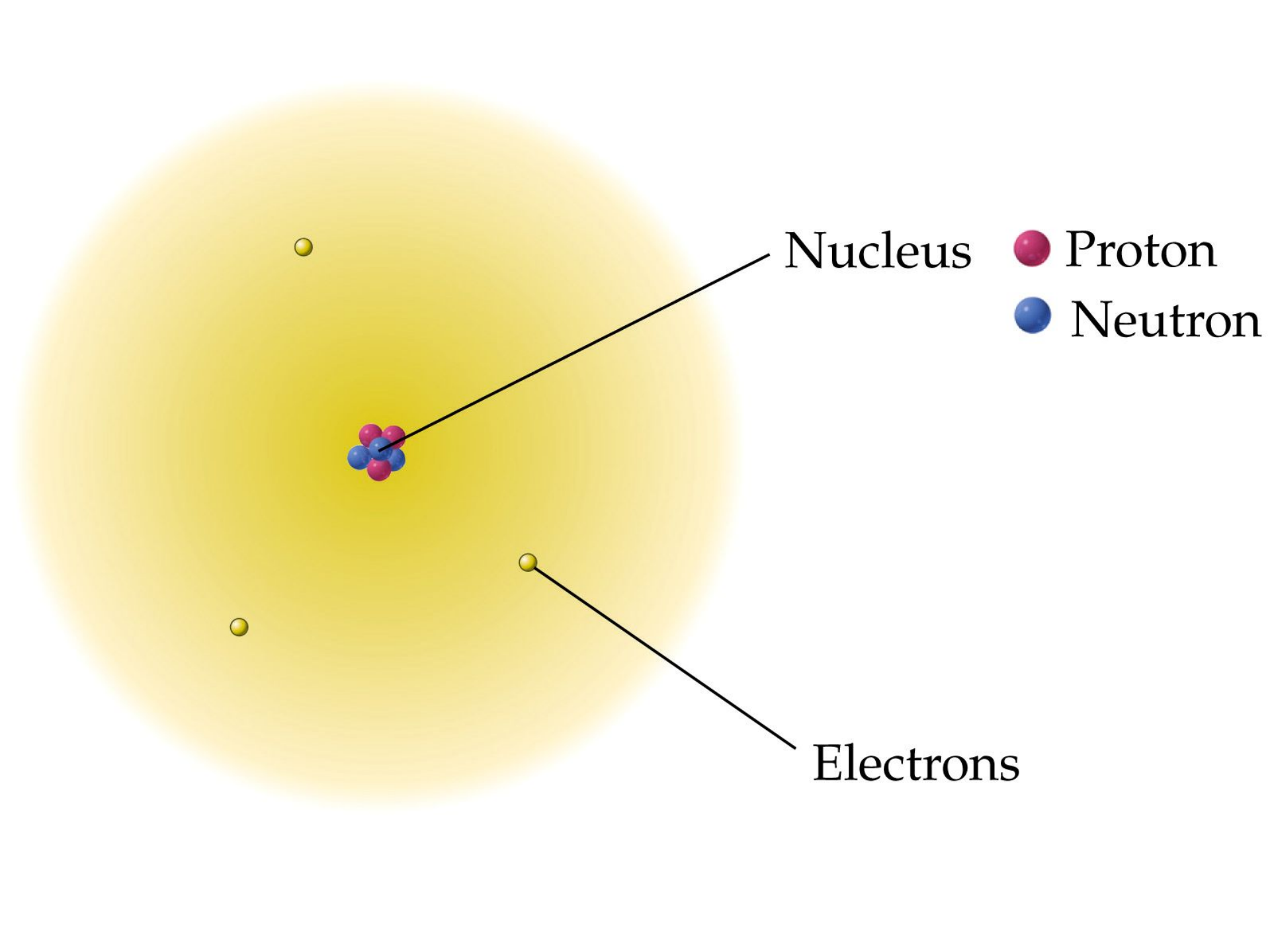




**(a)** Rutherford's Expected Result



**(b)** Rutherford's Actual Result



Nucleus

Proton

Neutron

Electrons

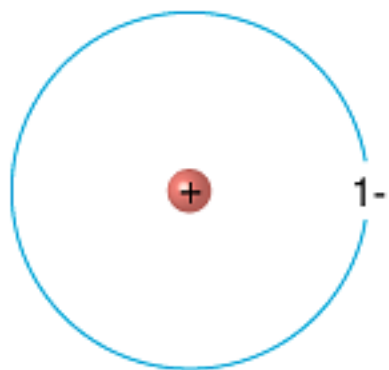
# Atoms are composed of

Protons	+ charge	$1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{g}$	nucleus
Neutrons	no charge	$1.67 \times 10^{-24} \text{g}$	nucleus
Electrons	- charge	$9.11 \times 10^{-28} \text{g}$	Around nucleus

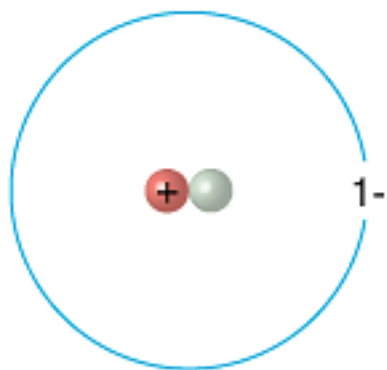


# Isotopes

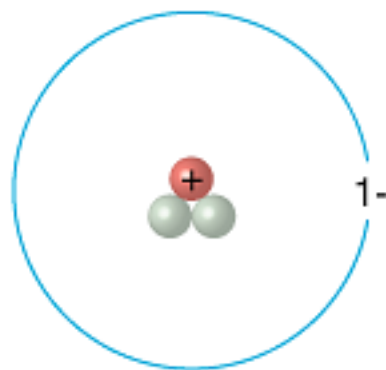
- Atoms which differ only in the number of neutrons present in the nucleus.
- Neutrons help keep the protons together by adding to the strong nuclear force without adding to the mutually repulsive electrical force of the protons.
  - Generally 1-1.5 neutrons per proton in an atom's nucleus.



Protium—one proton  
(●) and no neutrons;  
mass number = 1



Deuterium—one proton  
(●) and one neutron (●);  
mass number = 2



Tritium—one proton  
(●) and two neutrons (●);  
mass number = 3



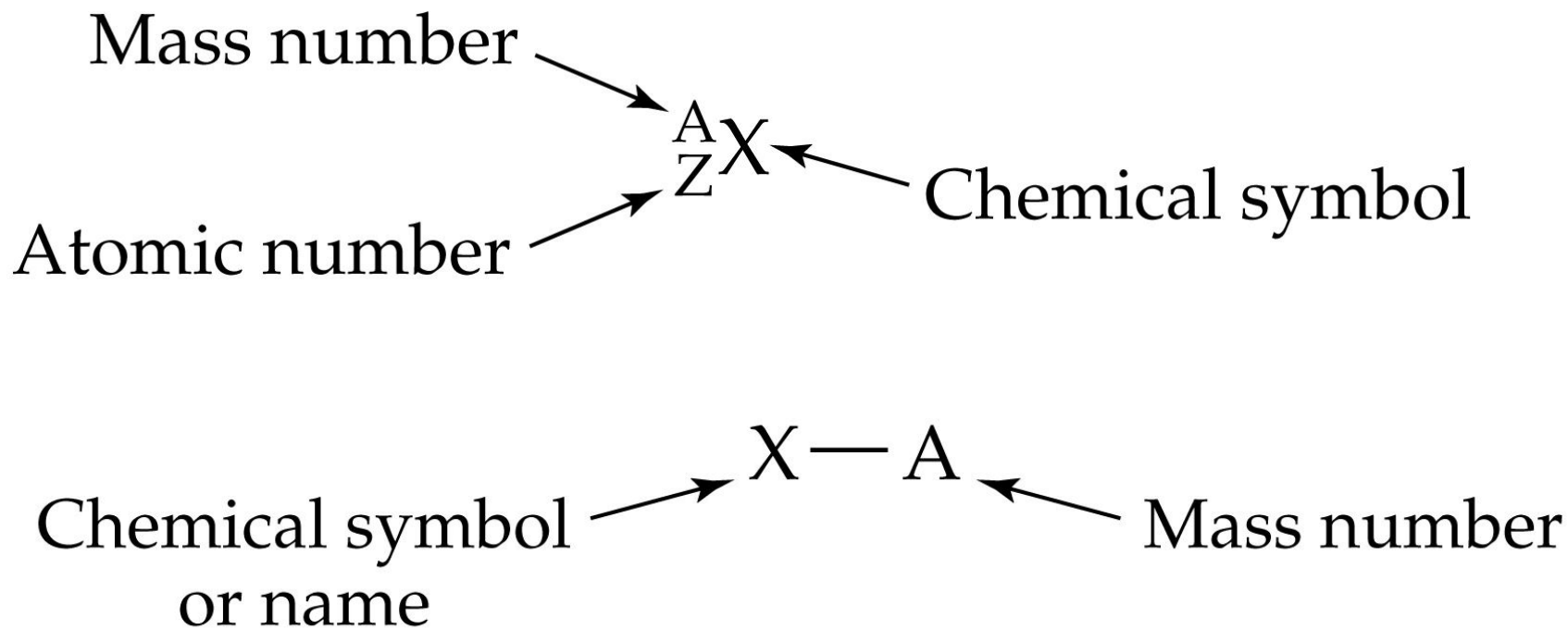


Atomic Number =  $Z$

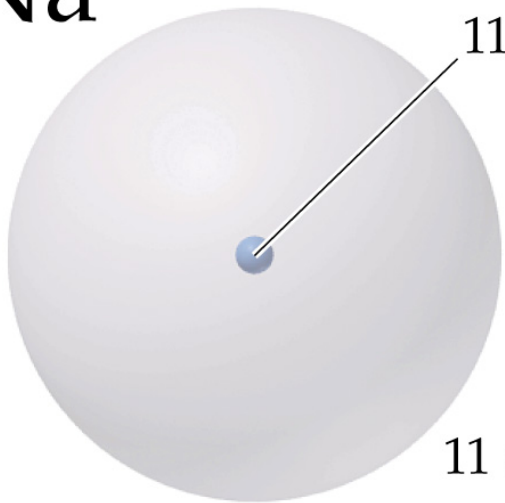
= number of protons in an atom.

= number of electrons in a neutral atom.

Mass Number = number protons + number  
neutrons in an atom



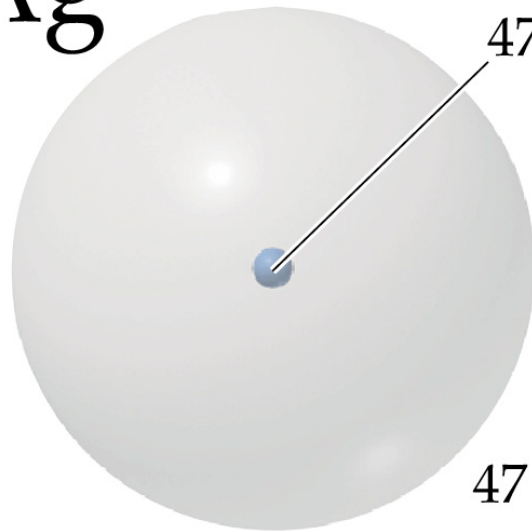
${}^{23}_{11}\text{Na}$



12 n<sup>0</sup>  
11 p<sup>+</sup>

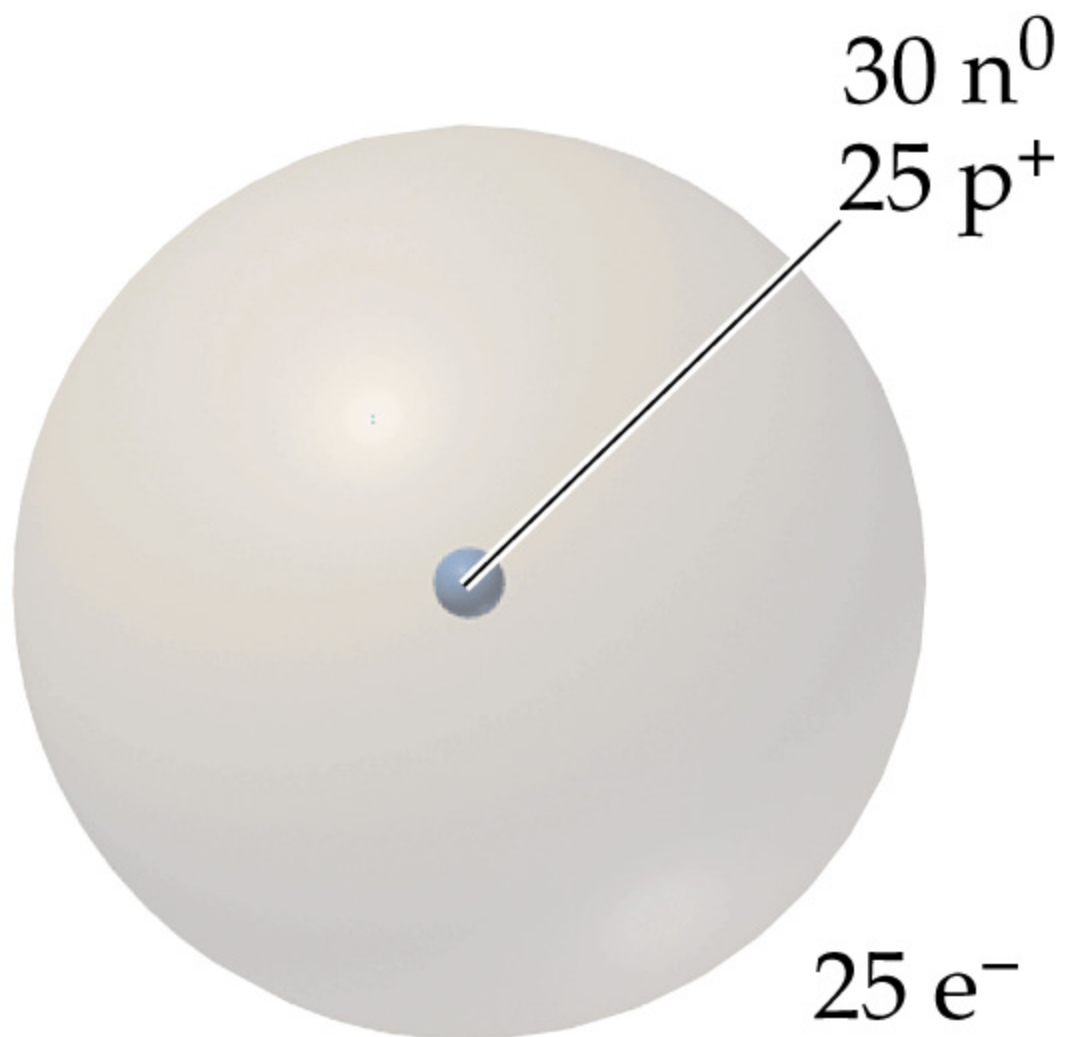
11 e<sup>-</sup>

${}^{109}_{47}\text{Ag}$

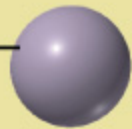


62 n<sup>0</sup>  
47 p<sup>+</sup>

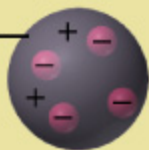
47 e<sup>-</sup>



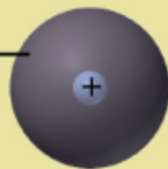
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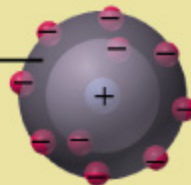
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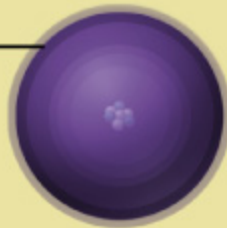
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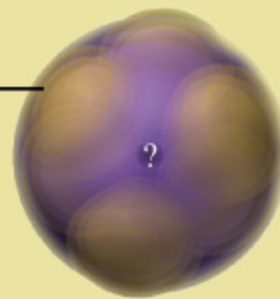
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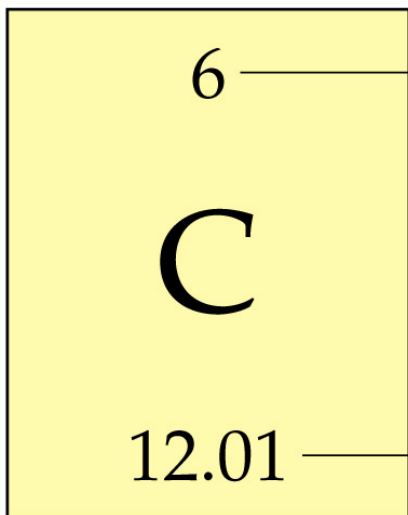


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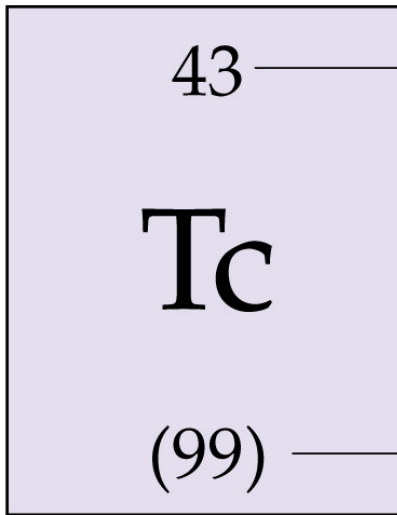
# Atomic Mass

- The average relative mass of the isotopes of an element compared to the atomic mass of carbon-12 (exactly 12 amu)
- Atomic mass unit (amu)
  - 1/12 the mass of a carbon-12 atom
  - $1.6606 \times 10^{-24}$  g



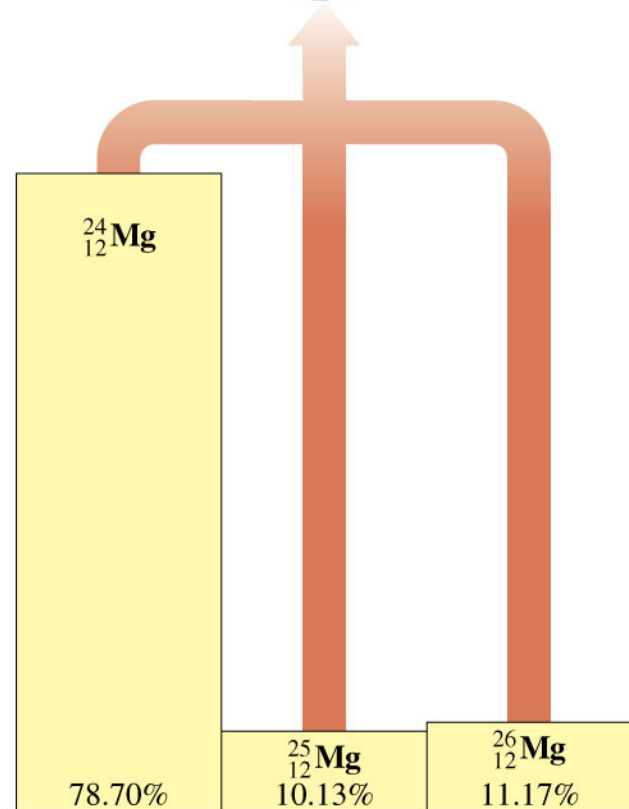
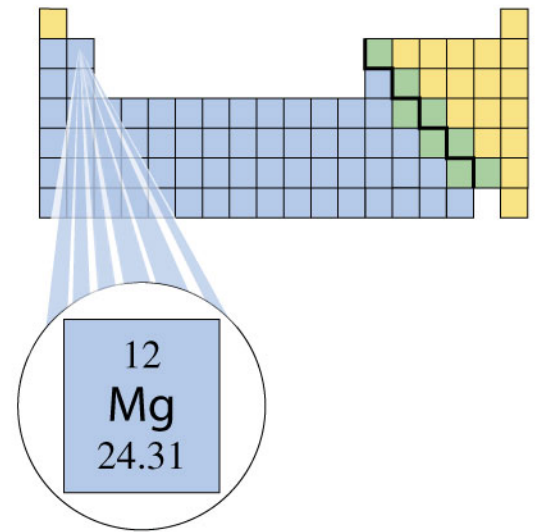
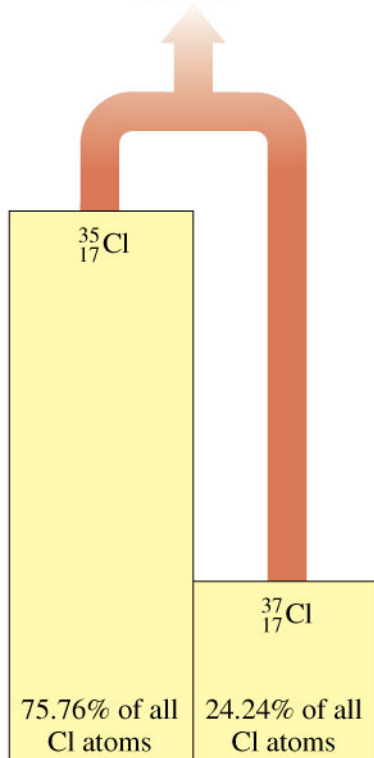
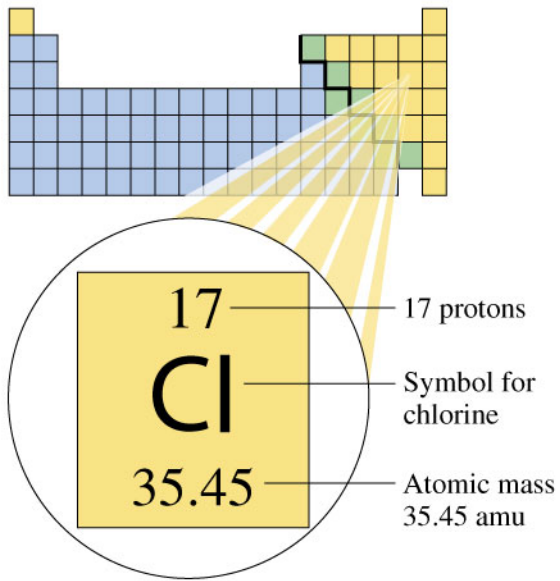
Atomic number

Atomic mass



Atomic number

Mass number



# Isotopes of Neon

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isotope	Atomic mass	Natural Abundance
$^{20}\text{Ne}$	19.99	90.51%
$^{21}\text{Ne}$	20.99	0.27%
$^{22}\text{Ne}$	21.99	9.22%

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# Isotopes of Neon

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isotope	Atomic mass	Natural Abundance	
$^{20}\text{Ne}$	19.99	90.51%	$(19.99)(.9051) = 18.09$
$^{21}\text{Ne}$	20.99	0.27%	$(20.99)(.0027) = 0.06$
$^{22}\text{Ne}$	21.99	9.22%	$(21.99)(.0922) = 2.03$
average			$18.09 + 0.06 + 2.03 = 20.18$

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