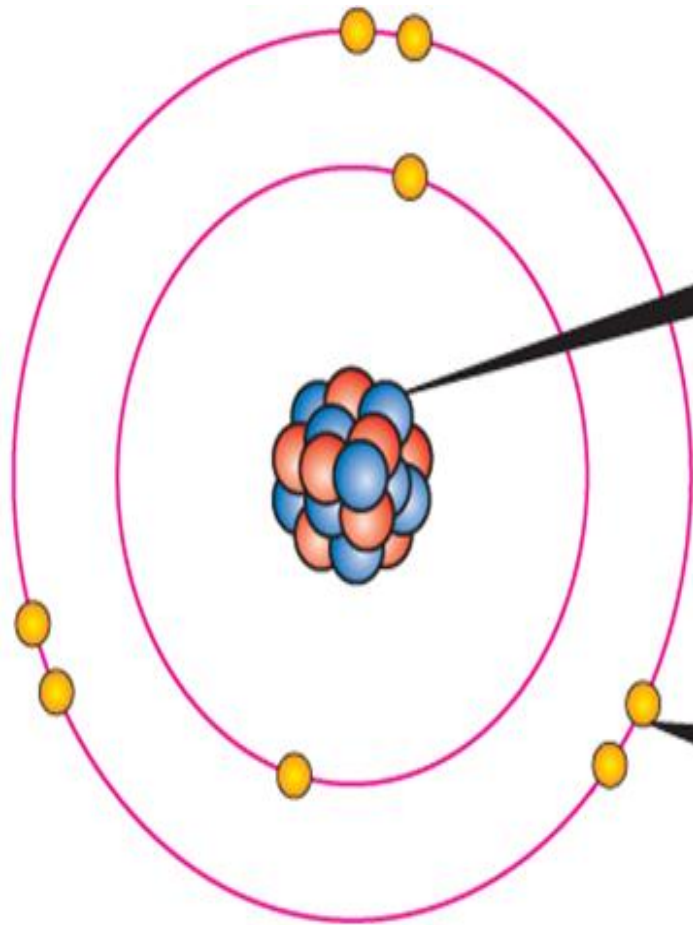
The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of light green hexagons on a darker green gradient. A white rectangular box is positioned on the right side of the slide, containing the title text. The top portion of this box is a solid dark grey rectangle.

Atomic Structure

The Atom

- Everything in the world is made of atoms
- The atom is the smallest structure found on earth
- It is so small it has never been seen but scientists have different ideas about what an atom looks like
- We will look at Bohr's theory



The **nucleus**

made up of protons and neutrons; almost the total mass of the atom is concentrated here

The **electrons**

move around the nucleus in paths called orbits or shells

▲ Fig 21.2 Sub-atomic particles

The Atom

- The atom is made up of 3 things:
 1. Protons
 2. Electrons
 3. Neutrons

The Atom

- Protons and Neutrons are found in the nucleus
- Electrons are found whizzing around the outside in the orbitals or rings

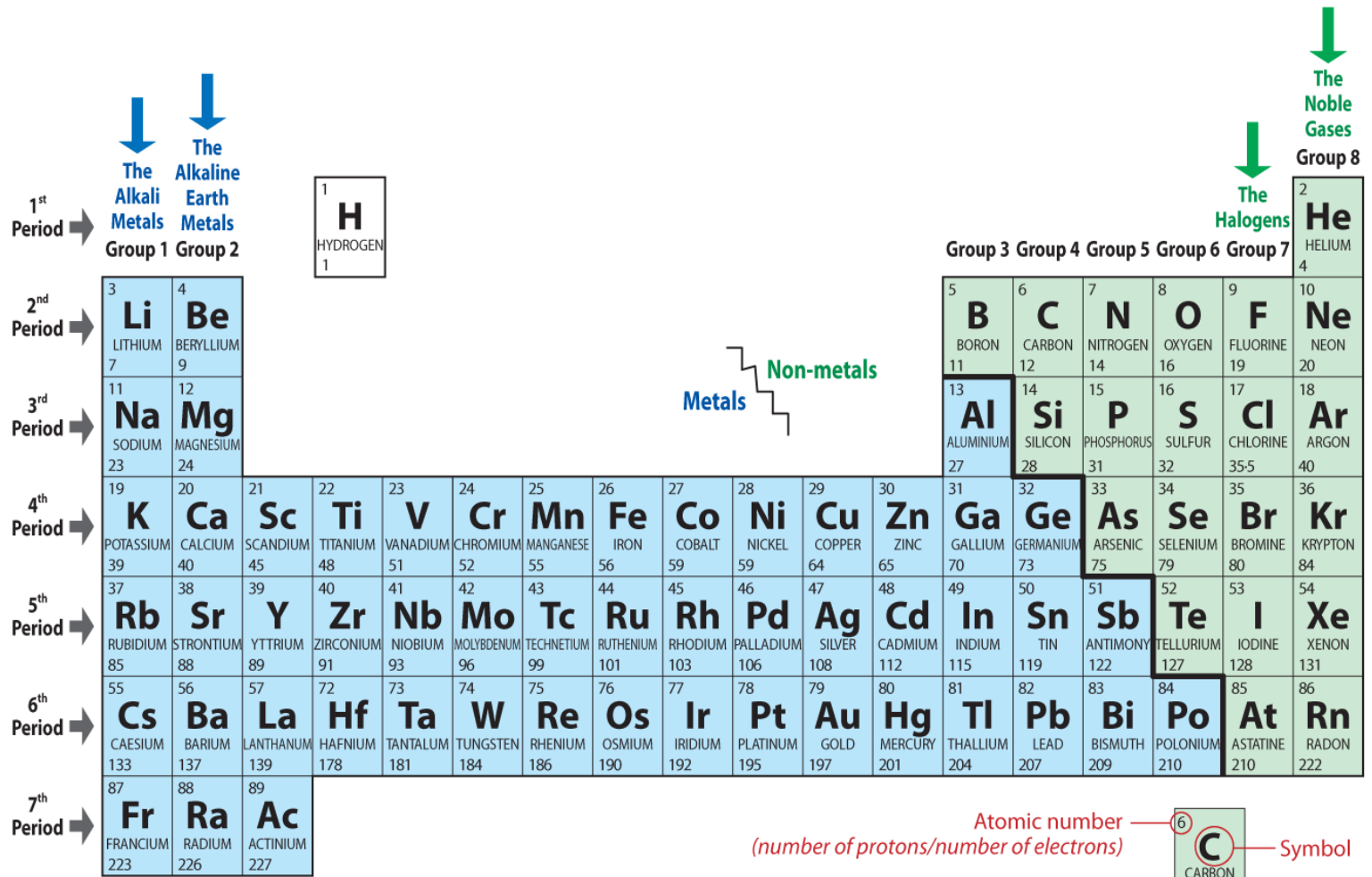
Charges on Protons, Electrons and Neutrons

| Particle in atom | Mass | Charge | Location |
|------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proton | 1 unit | Positive charge (+1) | Nucleus |
| Neutron | 1 unit | None | Nucleus |
| Electron | Negligible | Negative charge (-1) | Orbiting the nucleus |

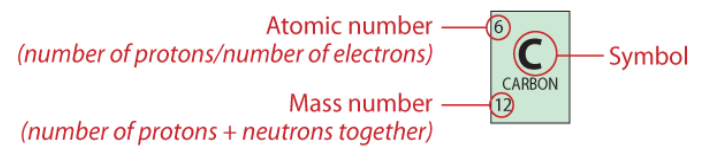
 Fig 21.3 Properties of sub-atomic particles

Mass and Atomic Number

- Every element in the periodic table has two numbers – their mass number and their atomic number



▲ Fig 22.2 The periodic table



- The mass number is the number of protons and neutrons in an atom
- The atomic number is the number of protons in the atom (its always equal to the number of electrons!)

Drawing the Electronic Configuration of Elements

- We can draw the electronic configuration of elements by looking at the element in the periodic table

23

Na

11

- Atomic number = 11

- 11 = protons
- 11 = electrons
- $23 - 11 = 12 =$ neutrons

- Protons go in the centre of the atom

23

Na

11

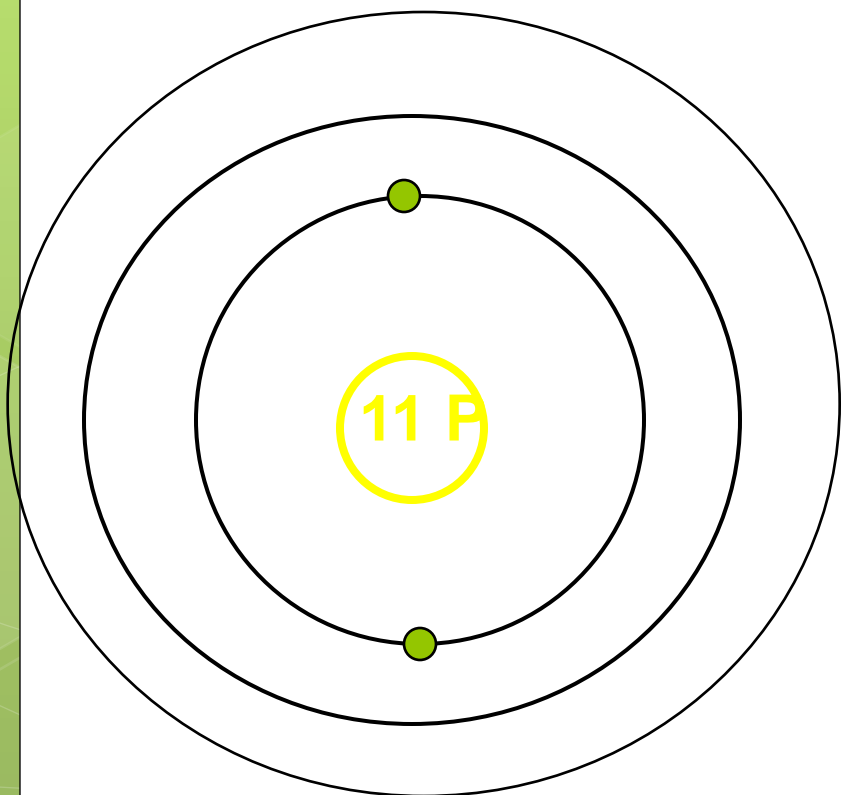
11 P

- Electrons go on the orbitals outside the atom
- The first orbital will take 2 electrons
- All the rest will take 8 electrons
- Na has 11 electrons so we need to fill up the orbitals

23

Na

11



We are now left with
9 electrons

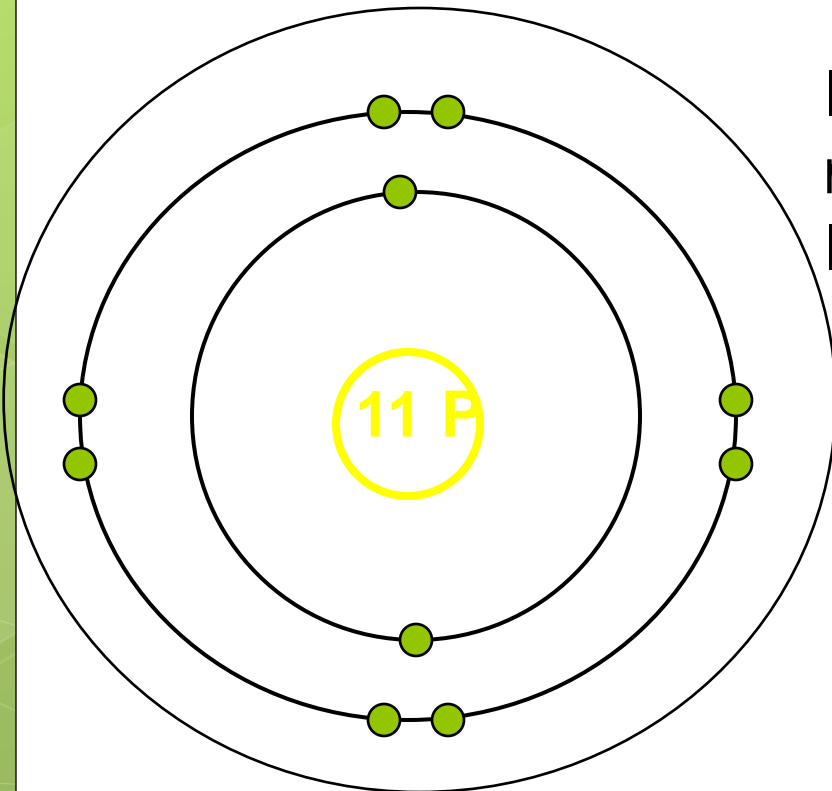
23

Na

11

I have used 8 to fill the next ring.

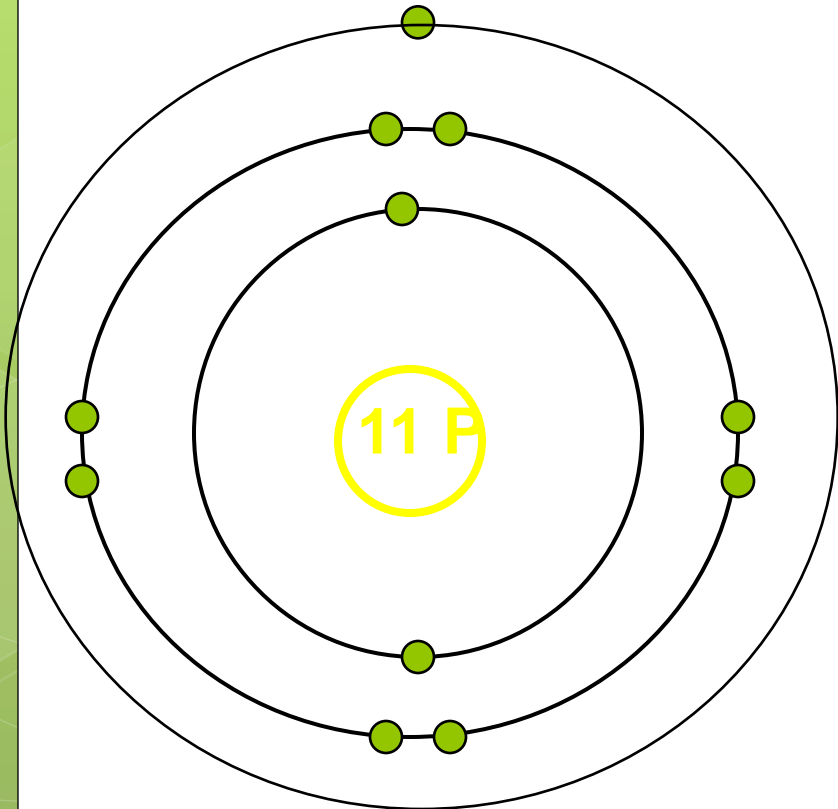
I have 1 electron left



23

Na

11



Another way of saying this is that Na has an electron pattern of 2,8,1

17

Cl

35

- Atomic number = 17
- 17 = protons
- 17 = electrons
- $35 - 17 = 18 =$ neutrons
- Protons go in the centre of the atom

17

Cl

35

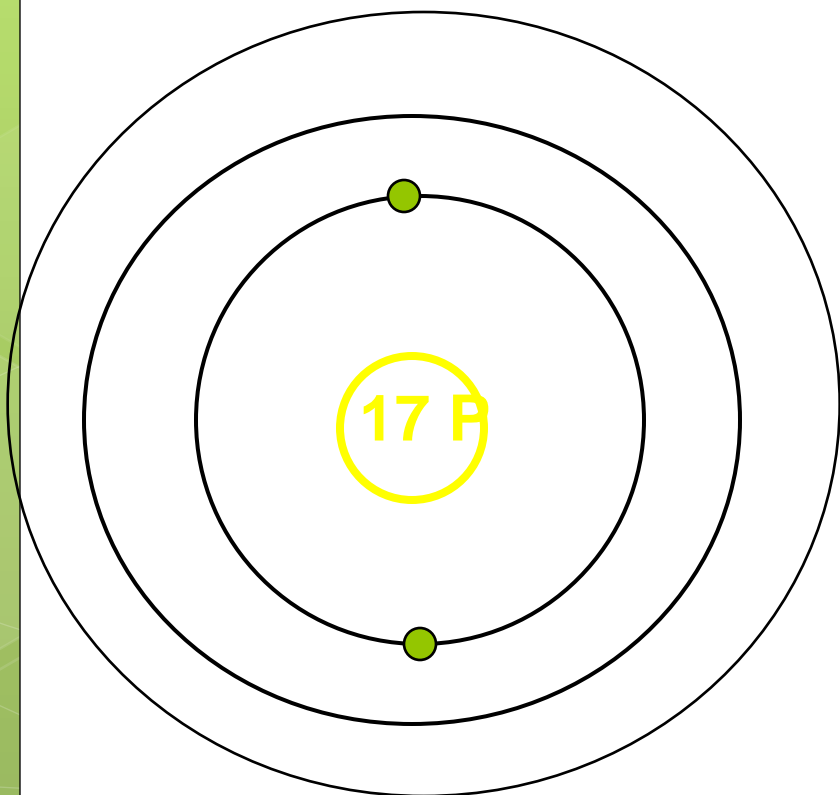
17 P

- Cl has 17 electrons so we need to fill up the orbitals

17

Cl

35

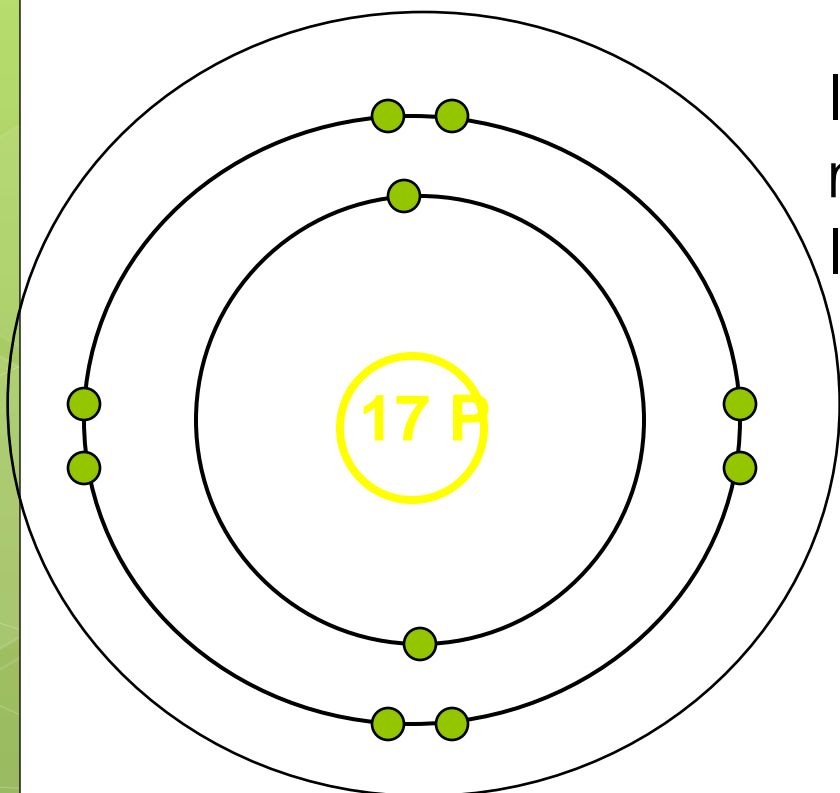


We are now left with
15 electrons

17

Cl

35



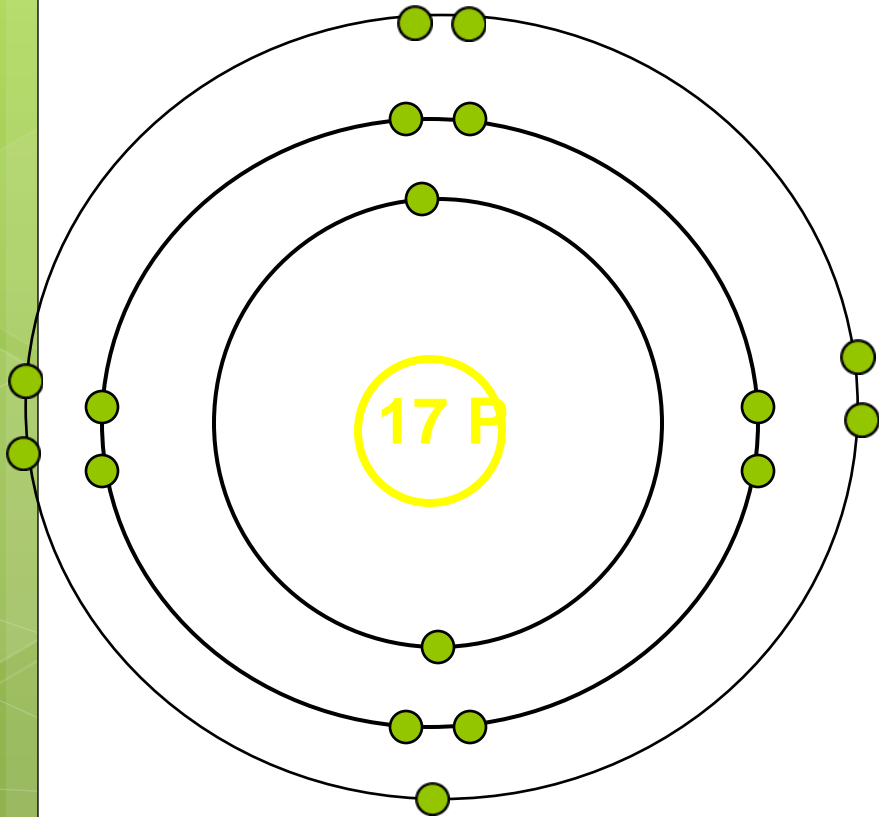
I have used 8 to fill the next ring.

I have 7 electrons left

17

Cl

35



Another way of saying this is that Na has an electron pattern of 2,8,7

2

He

4

- Atomic number = 2
- 2 = protons
- 2 = electrons
- $4 - 2 = 2 =$ neutrons
- Protons go in the centre of the atom

2

He

4



2 P

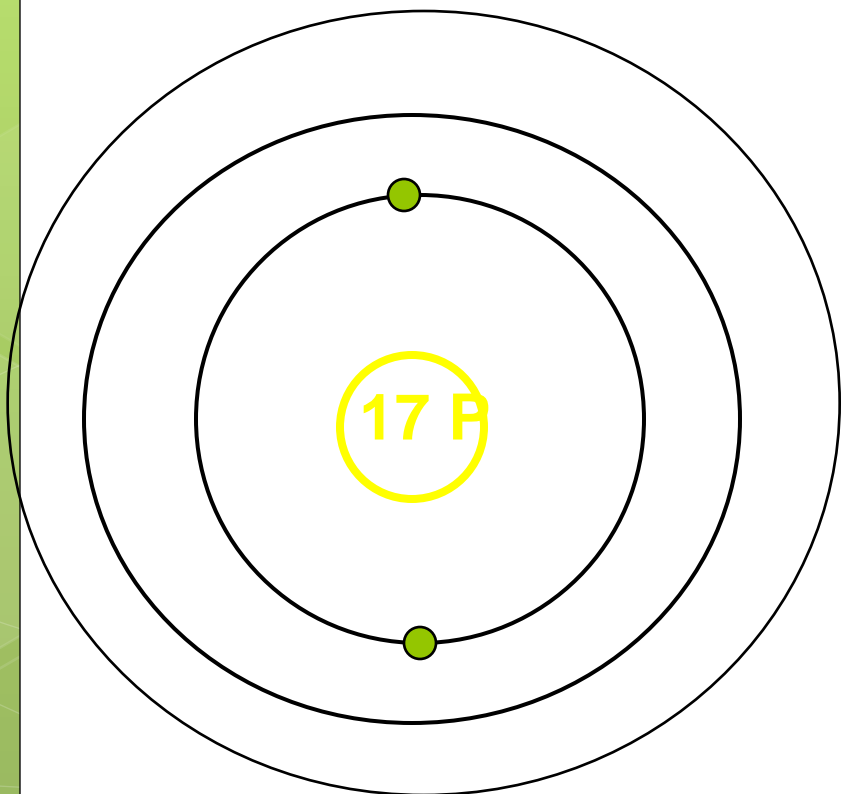
A Bohr model of a Helium atom is shown. It consists of a central nucleus labeled "2 P" in a yellow circle, surrounded by two concentric black circles representing electron shells. The inner shell is the first shell, and the outer shell is the second shell.

- He has 2 electrons so we need to fill up the orbitals

2

He

4



Another way of saying this is that Na has an electron pattern of 2

Reactivity

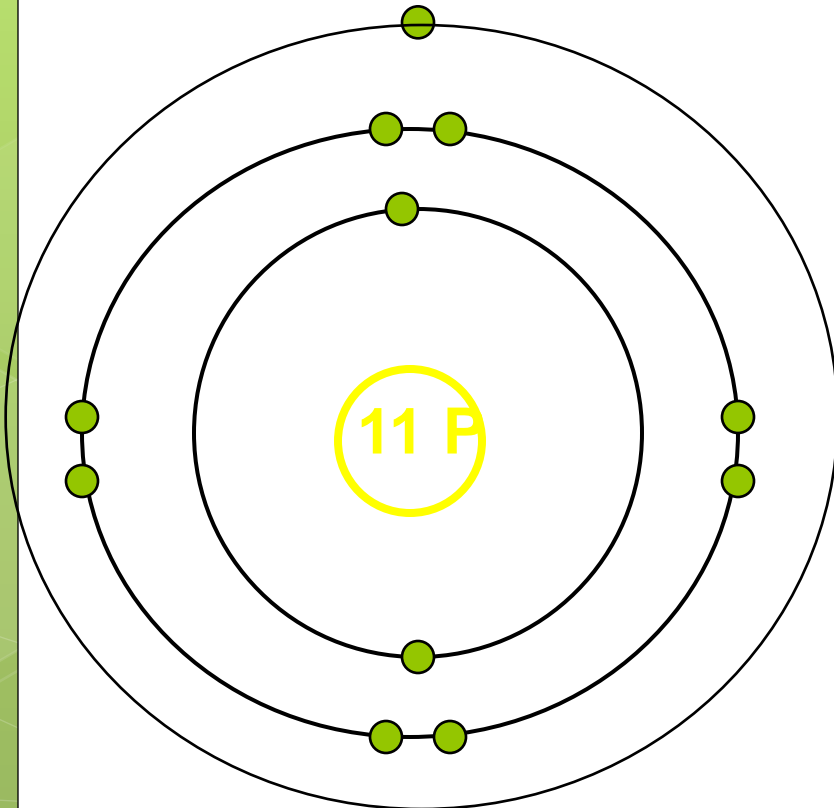
- An element with a full outer shell is stable or un-reactive
- An element without a full outer shell is unstable and thus more reactive

23

Na

11

Is this atom stable (unreactive)?



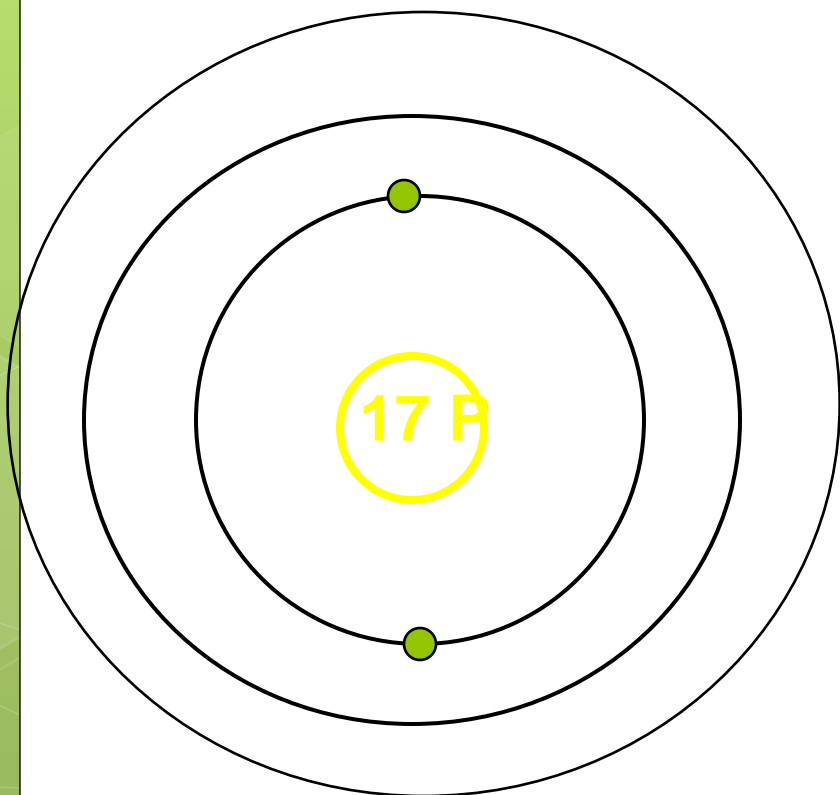
- No it is unstable (reactive) because it does not have a full outer shell

2

He

4

Is this atom stable (unreactive)?



- It is stable (unreactive) because it has a full outer shell

Isotopes

- Isotopes are atoms that have the same atomic number but different mass number

- **Example:**

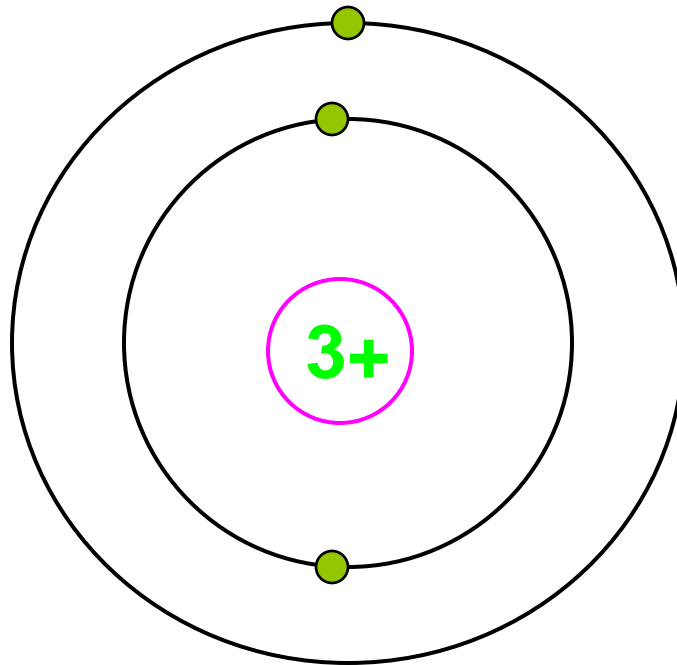


7

Li

3

Lithium

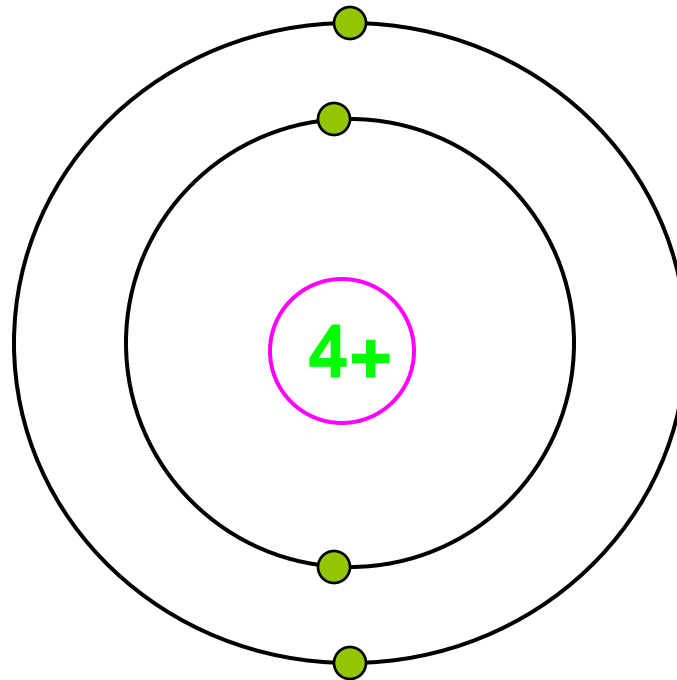


9

Be

4

Beryllium



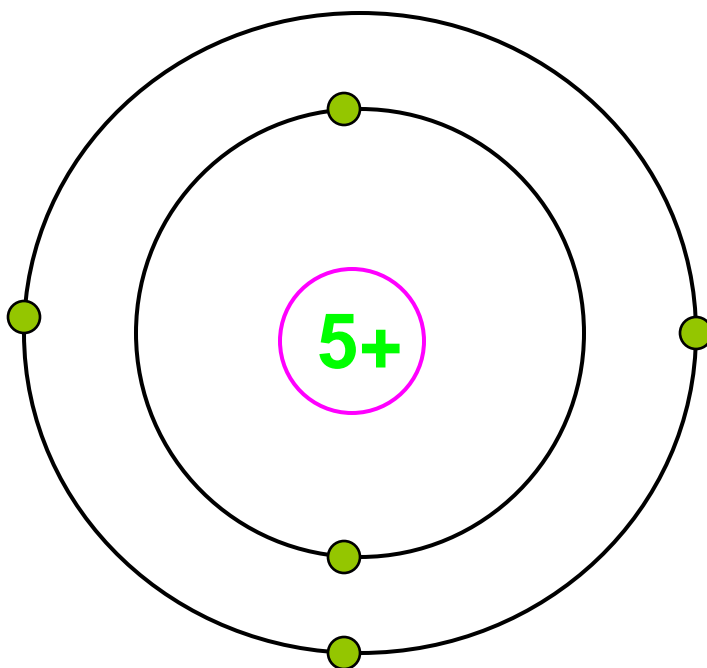
Electron
Pattern
2, 2,

11

B

5

Boron



Electron
Pattern

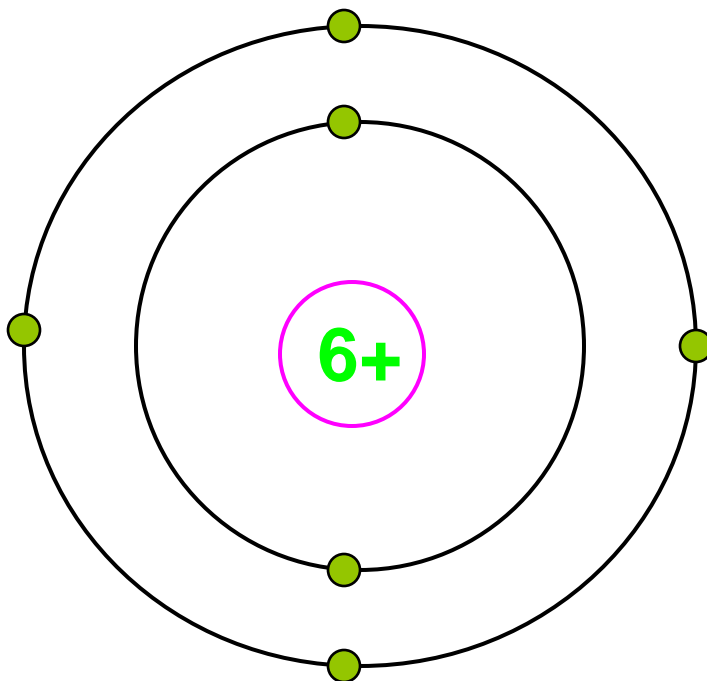
2, 3,

12

C

6

Carbon



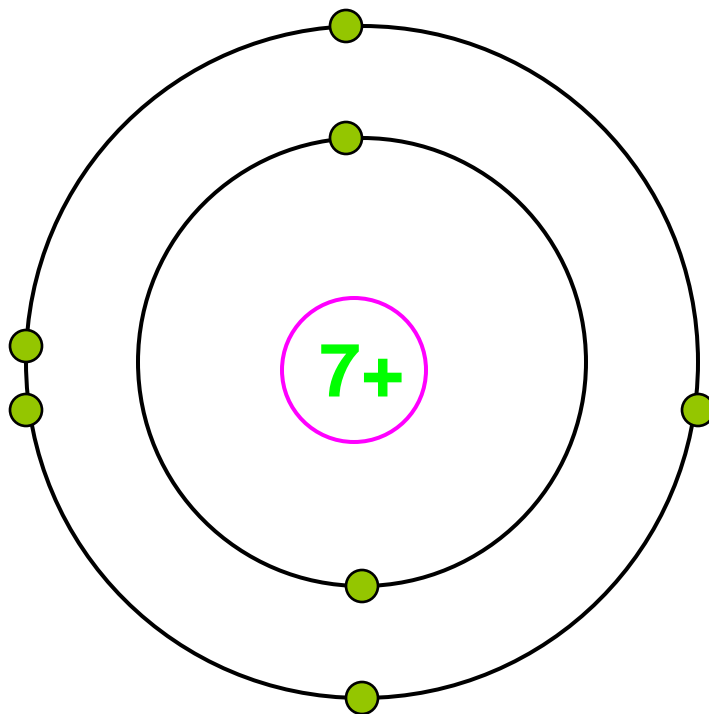
Electron
Pattern
2, 4,

14

N

7

Nitrogen



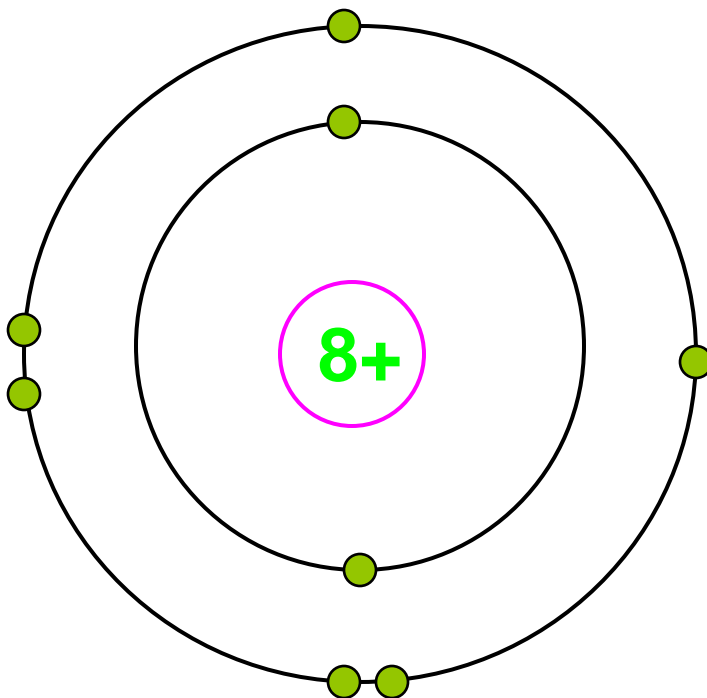
Electron
Pattern
2, 5,

16

O

8

Oxygen



Electron
Pattern

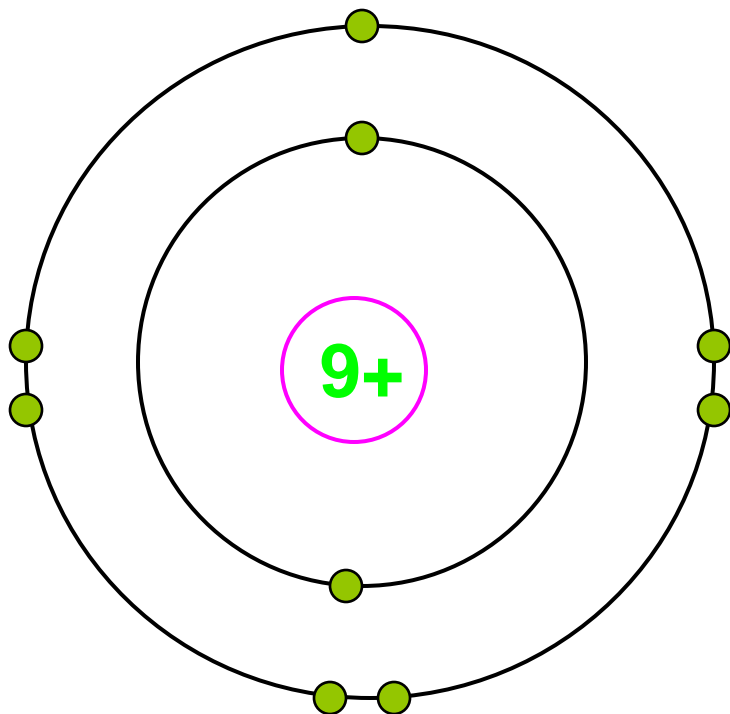
2, 6,

19

F

9

Fluorine



Electron
Pattern

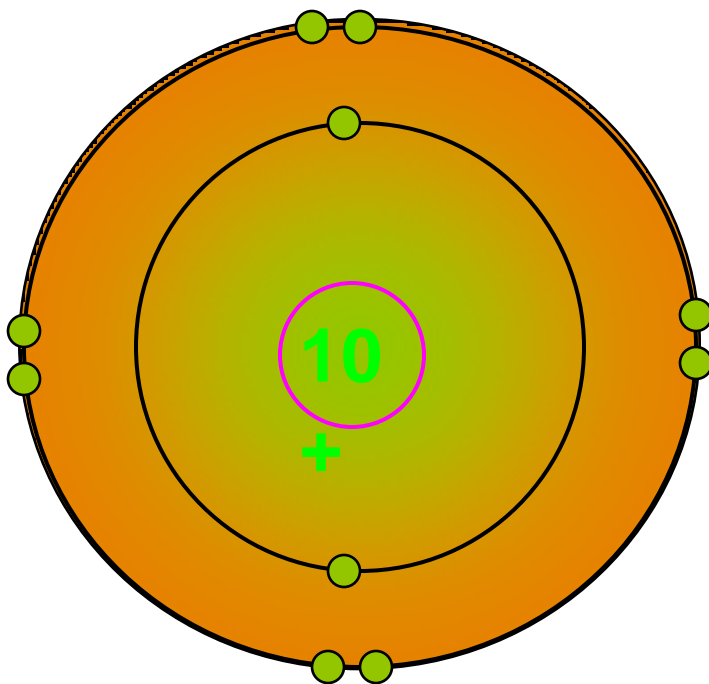
2, 7,

20

Ne

10

Neon



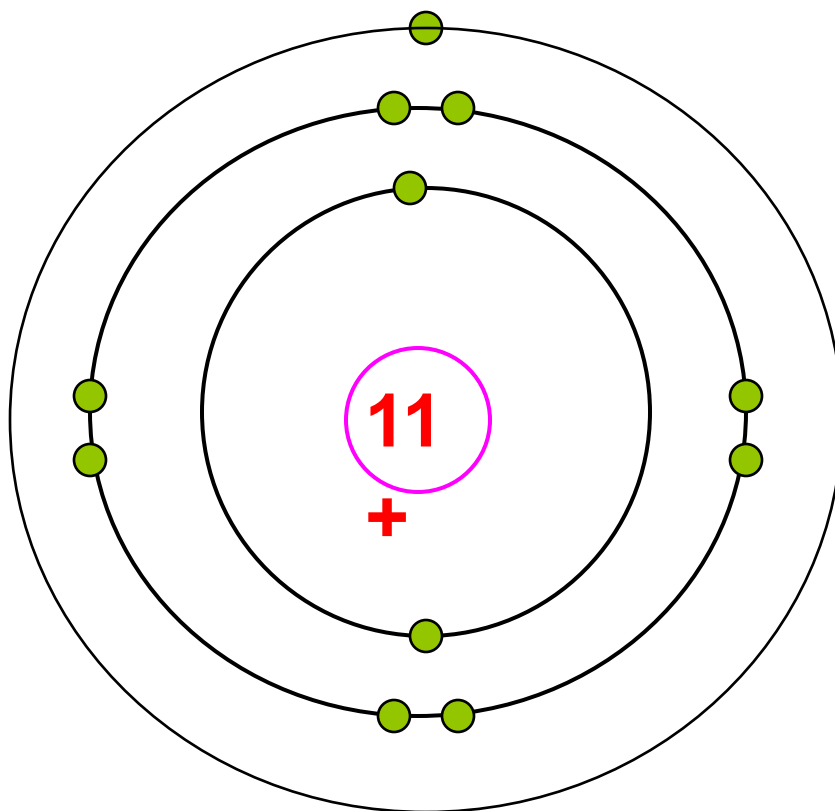
Electron
Pattern
2, 8,

23

Na

11

Sodium



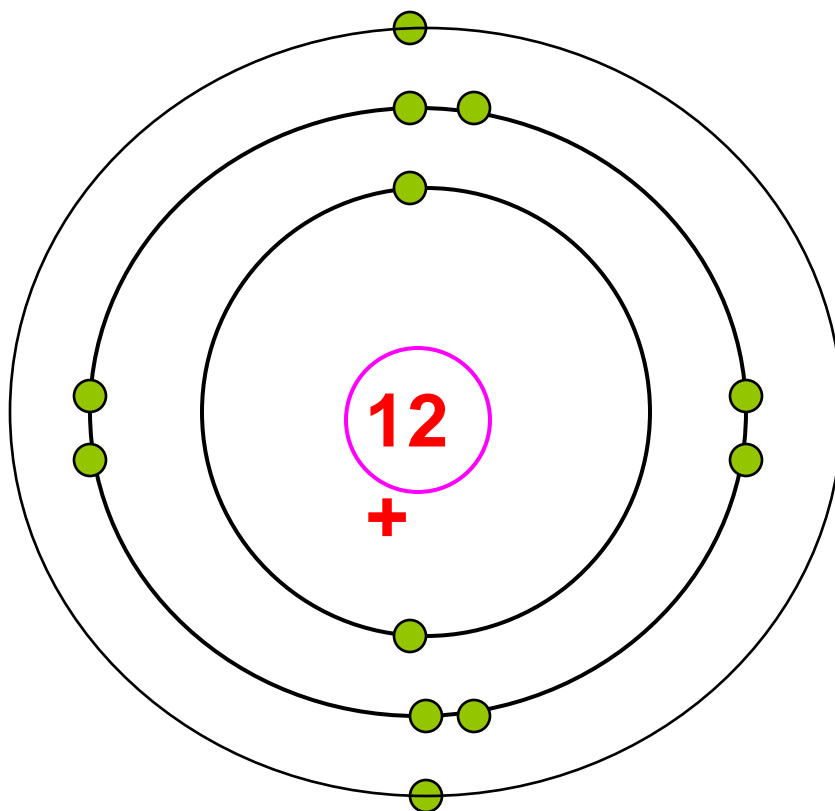
Electron
Pattern
2, 8, 1

24

Mg

12

Magnesium



Electron
Pattern

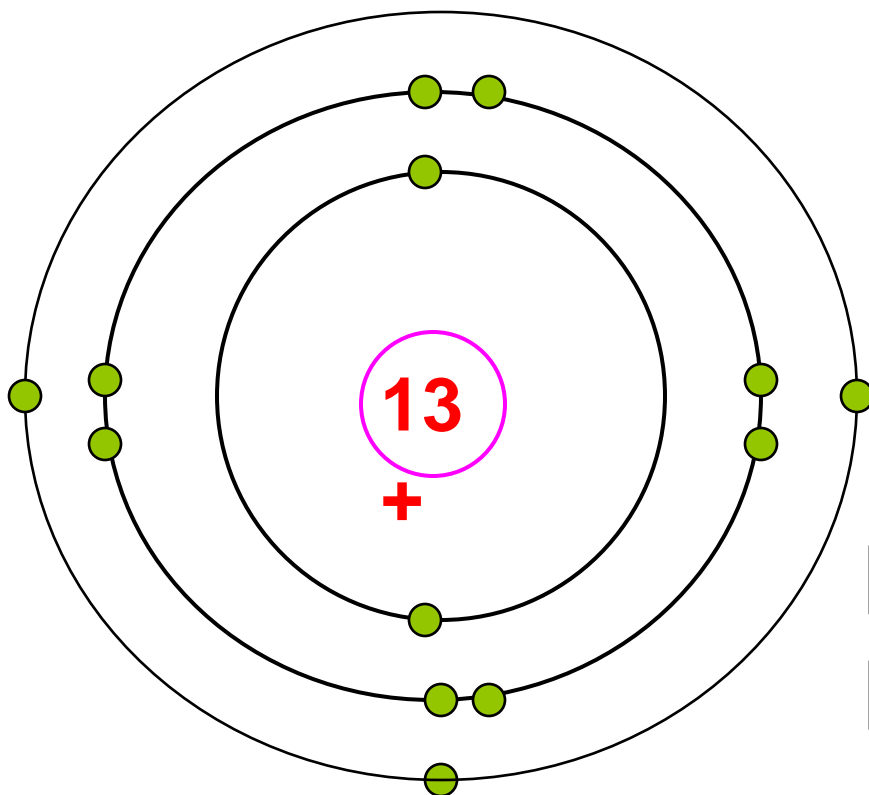
2, 8, 2

27

Al

13

Aluminium



Electron
Pattern

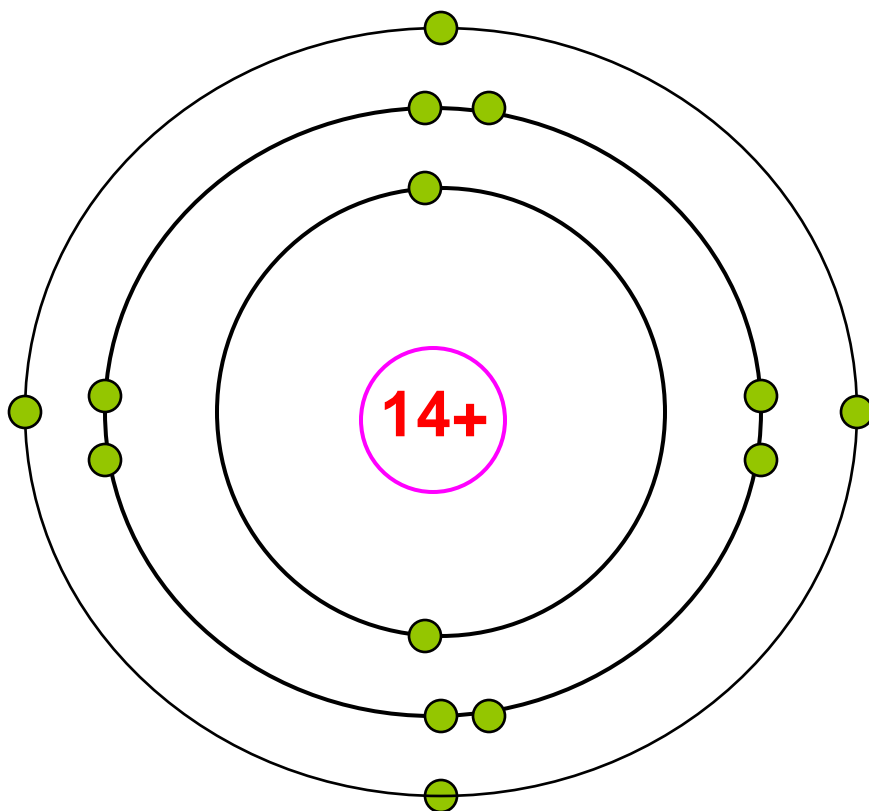
2, 8, 3

28

Si

14

Silicon



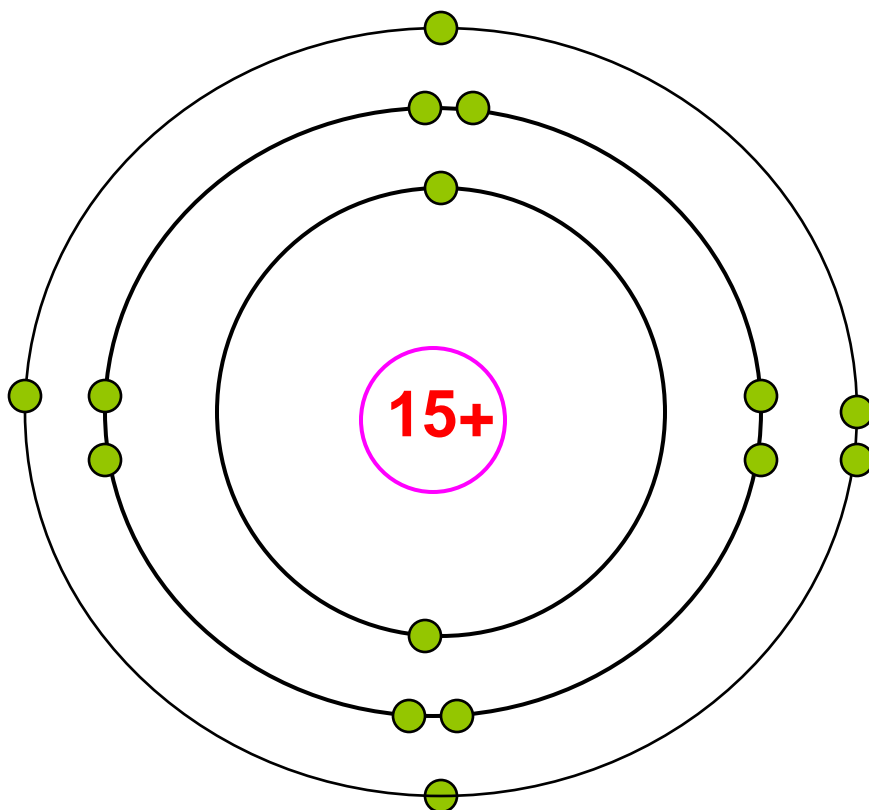
Electron
Pattern
2, 8, 4

31

P

15

Phosphorous



Electron
Pattern

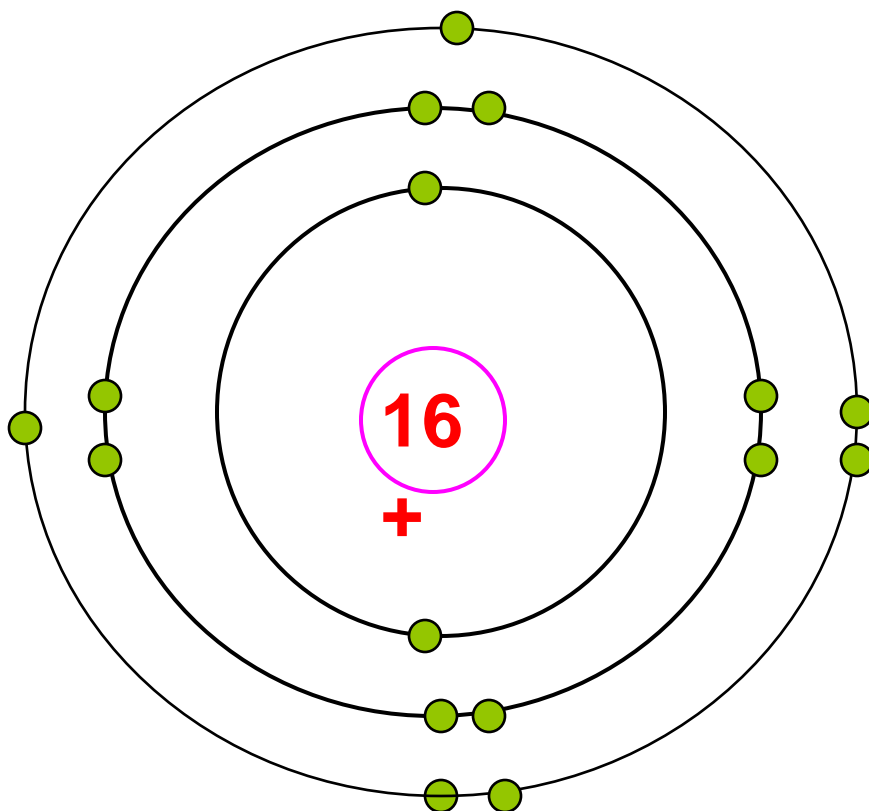
2, 8, 5

32

S

16

Sulphur



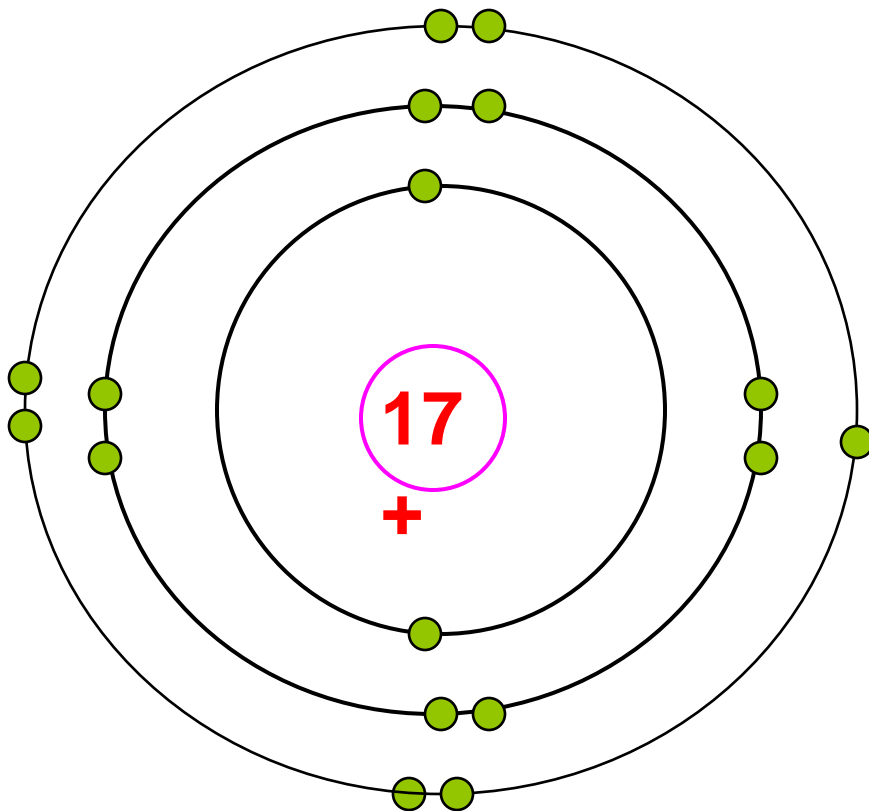
Electron
Pattern
2, 8, 6

35

Cl

17

Chlorine



Electron
Pattern

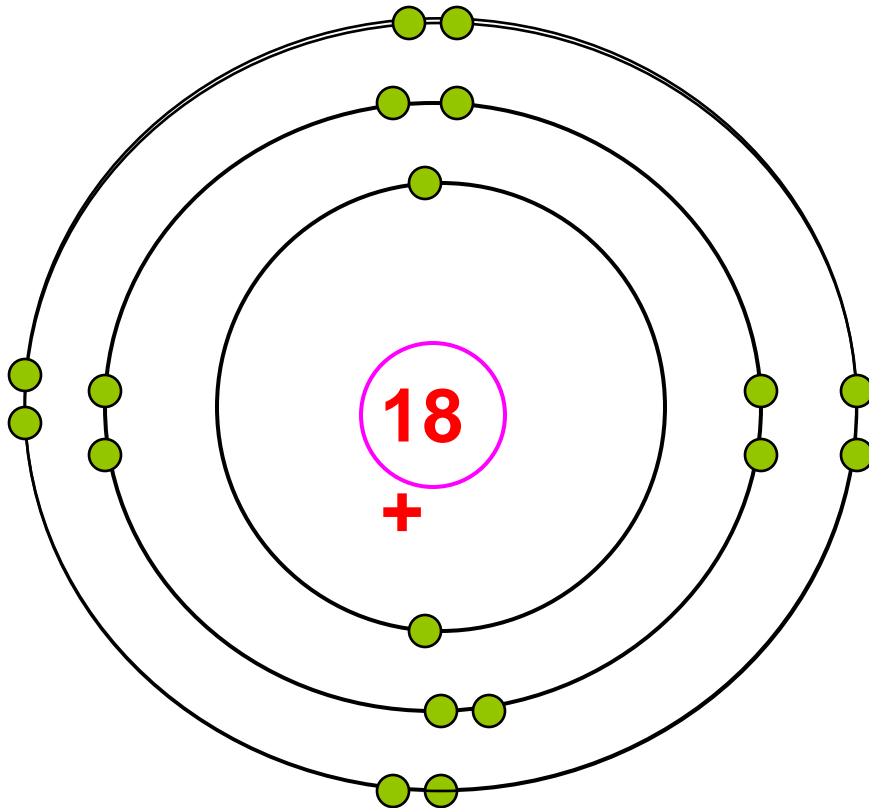
2, 8, 7

40

Ar

18

Argon



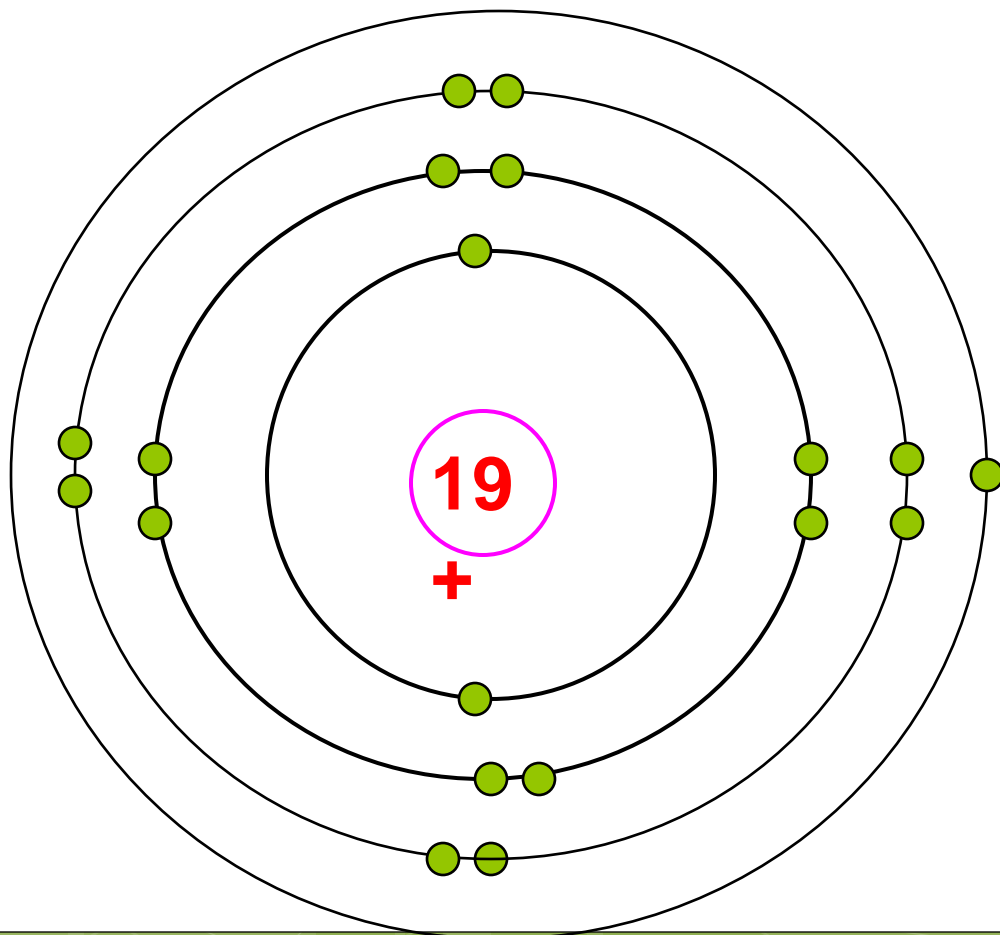
Electron
Pattern
2, 8, 8

39

K

19

Potassium



Electron
Pattern

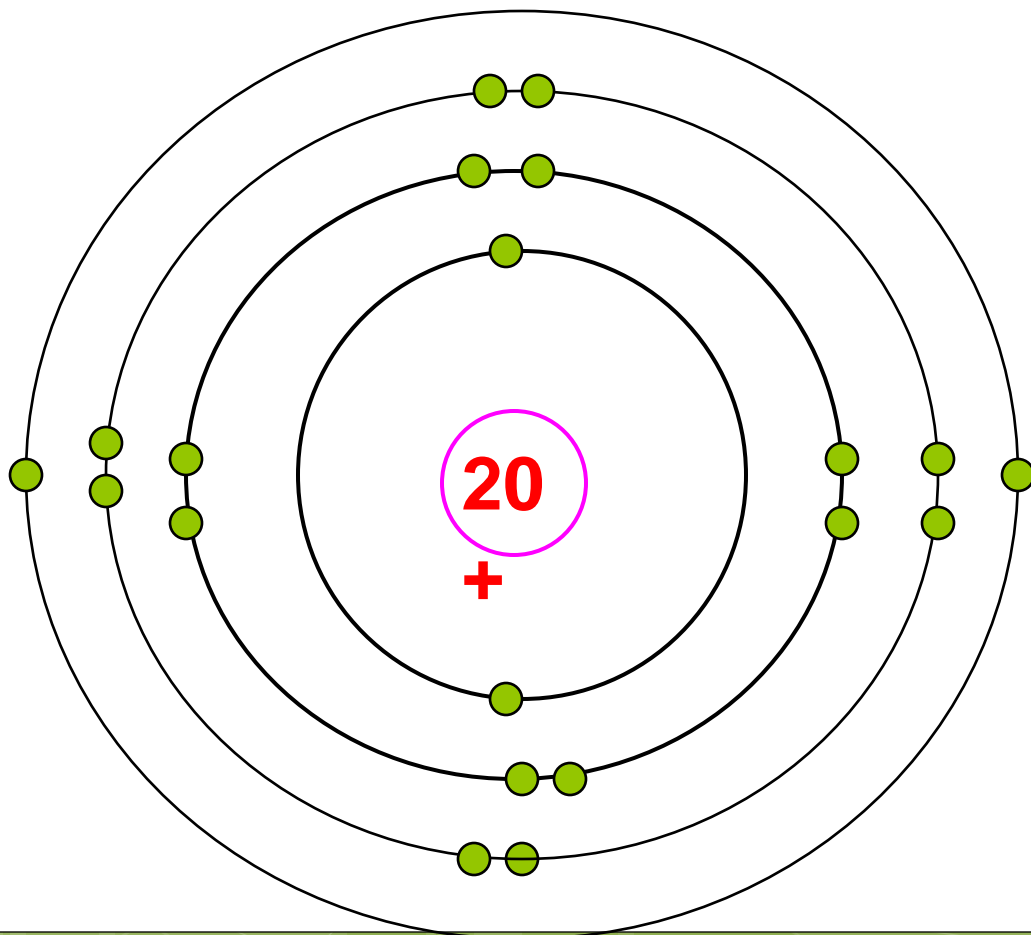
2, 8, 8, 1

40

Ca

20

Calcium



Electron
Pattern

2, 8, 8, 2