

### Atoms

- Matter is <u>anything that is made up</u> <u>of atoms.</u>
- Atoms are the smallest particle of an element.
  - They are so small that:
    - 1 sheet of paper = 10,000 atoms thick
    - 1 drop of water has 2 trillion atoms of oxygen and 4 trillion atoms of hydrogen.

### Atoms

- What are some examples of matter?
- The three parts of an atom are:
  - Protons
  - <u>Neutrons</u>
  - o <u>Electrons</u>

### Atoms – Protons

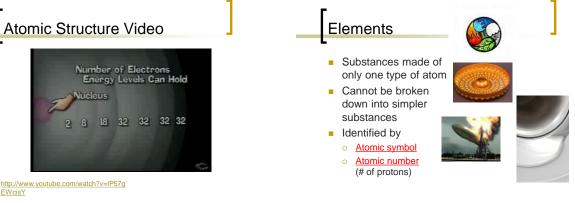
- The first type of particle is called the <u>PROTON</u>.
- Protons are found in the nucleus
- Protons have a <u>positive (+)</u> <u>charge</u>.
- Protons have a mass of <u>1 a.m.u.</u>

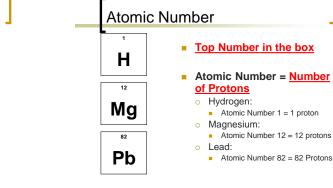
### Atoms - Neutrons

- Another particle is the <u>NEUTRON</u>.
- Neutrons are also found in the nucleus
- Neutrons have <u>no charge (neutral)</u>
- Neutrons have a mass of <u>1 a.m.u.</u>
- Neutrons act like the glue that holds the nucleus together.

Subatomic = smaller

#### Atomic Structure Atoms - Electrons than an atom Electrons are the third type of particle Atoms are made up of three subatomic particles: inside of an atom. Live Have What They are very small, and exist outside where? mass? charge? of the nucleus in the electron cloud Protons In nucleus 1 a.m.u ÷ Electrons have a negative charge (-) Neutrons In nucleus 1 a.m.u none They have almost no mass Electrons Outside Almost no nucleus mass Atomic Structure Video Elements



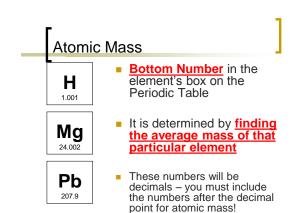


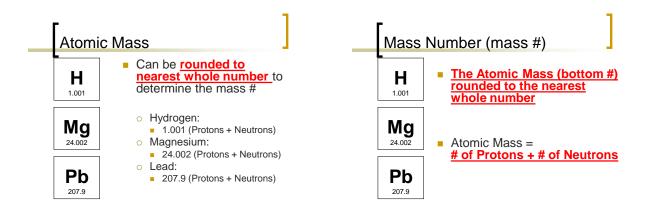
# Element Symbols

- Can find them by looking for <u>the</u> <u>letters that shorten the name of the</u> <u>element</u>
- Most are based on the Latin name
- The symbol is either:
   <u>One capital letter</u>
   -ex: Carbon = C
  - <u>Two letters...1<sup>st</sup> capital, 2<sup>nd</sup> lower case</u>
     -ex: Krypton = Kr

# MOST IMPORTANT RULE!!

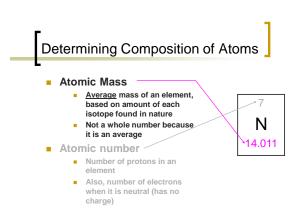
- You CANNOT change the number of protons (atomic number) of an atom
- If you do, you CHANGE ITS IDENTITY!
- All atoms of the same element have the same number of protons!



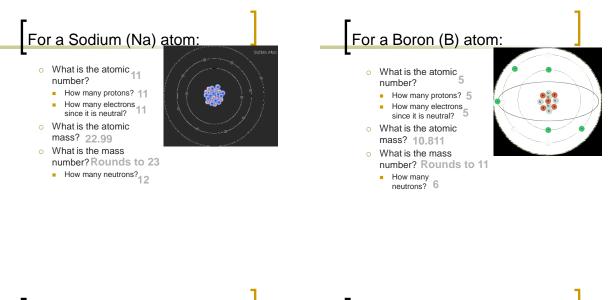


## Important Rule for Mass Number

- If we take the Mass Number and subtract the Atomic Number, we can figure out the <u>number of</u> <u>neutrons.</u>
- Example: Aluminum is element 13 and has a mass of 27...how many neutrons?



#### Determining Composition of Atoms For a Lithium (Li) atom: What is the atomic number? 3 Number of neutrons = mass number – atomic How many protons? 3 number How many electrons since it is neutral? # of protons = atomic number • What is the atomic • If neutral atom... # protons = # electrons mass? 6.939 • What is the mass number? Rounds to 7 How many neutrons? 4



### Periods

The elements are arranged on the periodic table of elements

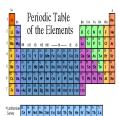
- Going horizontal across the table are the PERIODS
- Starting from the left, the periods go from metals → metalloids → nonmetals

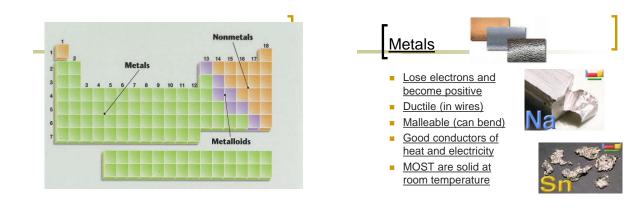


# The Periodic Table

- Organized by trends and patterns

   "periodic" means repeating
- This allows you to make predictions about based on where they are located







- Gain electrons and become negative
- Brittle
- Good insulators Found as solid, liquid, or gas at room temp
- All very different!



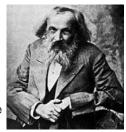




- Less conductive than metals, but poorer insulators than nonmetals
- Electrons held more tightly than metals
- Electrons can be freed with heat

## Periodic Table - History

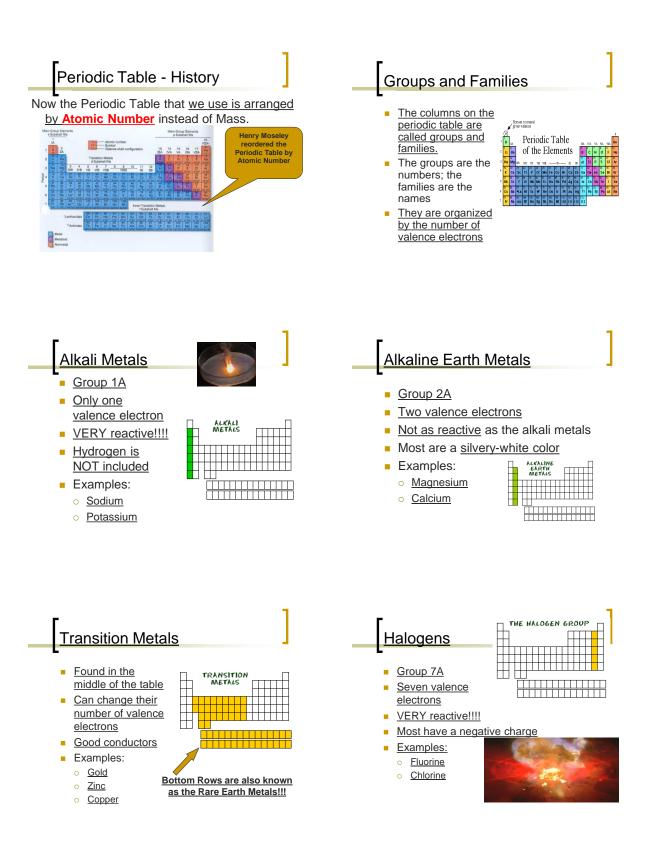
Dimitry Mendeleev was a Russian (actually Siberian) scientist that lived in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

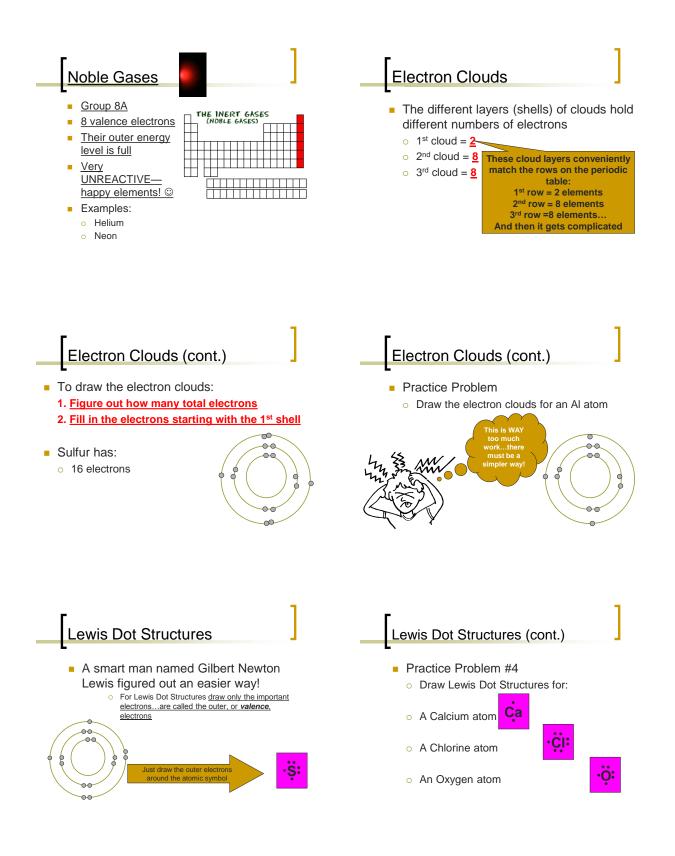


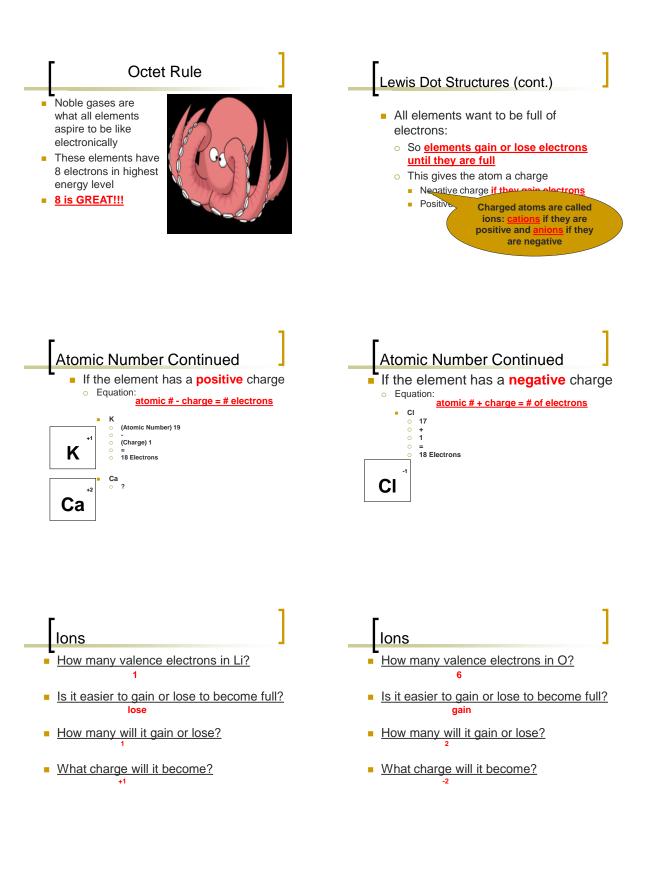
# Periodic Table - History

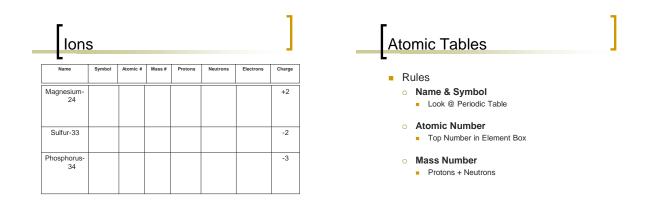
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- When Mendeleev arranged them by Atomic Mass, he was able to predict the properties of elements that had not yet been discovered.
- This is the basis of the Periodic Table that we use today.









# Atomic Tables Continued

- o Protons
  - Same as Atomic Number
- o Neutrons
  - Mass Number Number of Protons
- o Electrons
  - If No Charge (equal to protons)
  - If Has a Positive Charge (protons charge)
  - If Has a Negative Charge (protons + charge)

# Practice Problems

Name	Symb ol	Atomic Number	Mass Number	Protons	Neutrons	Electrons	Charge
Neon-20	Ne	10	20	10	10	10	0
Iron-56	Fe	26	56	26	30	26	0
Sodium-23	Na	11	23	11	12	10	+1
Sulfur-32	S	16	32	16	16	18	-2
Nitrogen-15	N	7	15	7	8	10	-3