

Atomic Structure

Essential Questions: How do the subatomic particles of an atom help identify each element. How can we predict the behavior of an atom based on its unique properties?

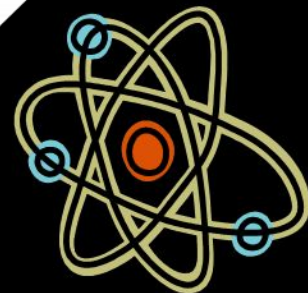
Objectives

- 0 Students will explain that atoms are the smallest unit of an element and are composed of subatomic particles.



Atoms

- 0 Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.
All matter is made of atoms.
- 0 Atoms are the basic building blocks of matter. They make up everything around us; Your desk, the board, your body, everything is made of atoms!
- 0 Atoms are too small to see without powerful microscopes.

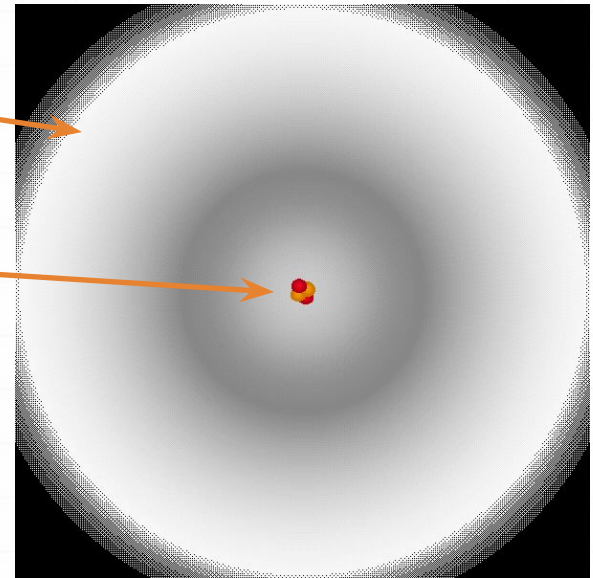


Atomic Structure

There are two basic components in every atom:

Electron Cloud

Nucleus



Subatomic Particles

Three subatomic particles make up every atom:

Subatomic Particle	Charge	Location
Proton	Positive (+)	Nucleus or "Core"
Neutron	No Charge (0)	Nucleus or "Core"
Electron	Negative (-)	Electron Cloud



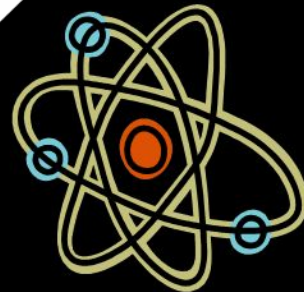
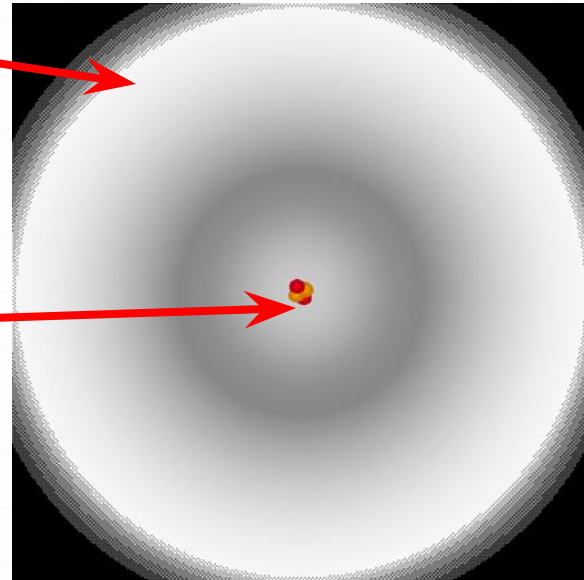
Subatomic Particles

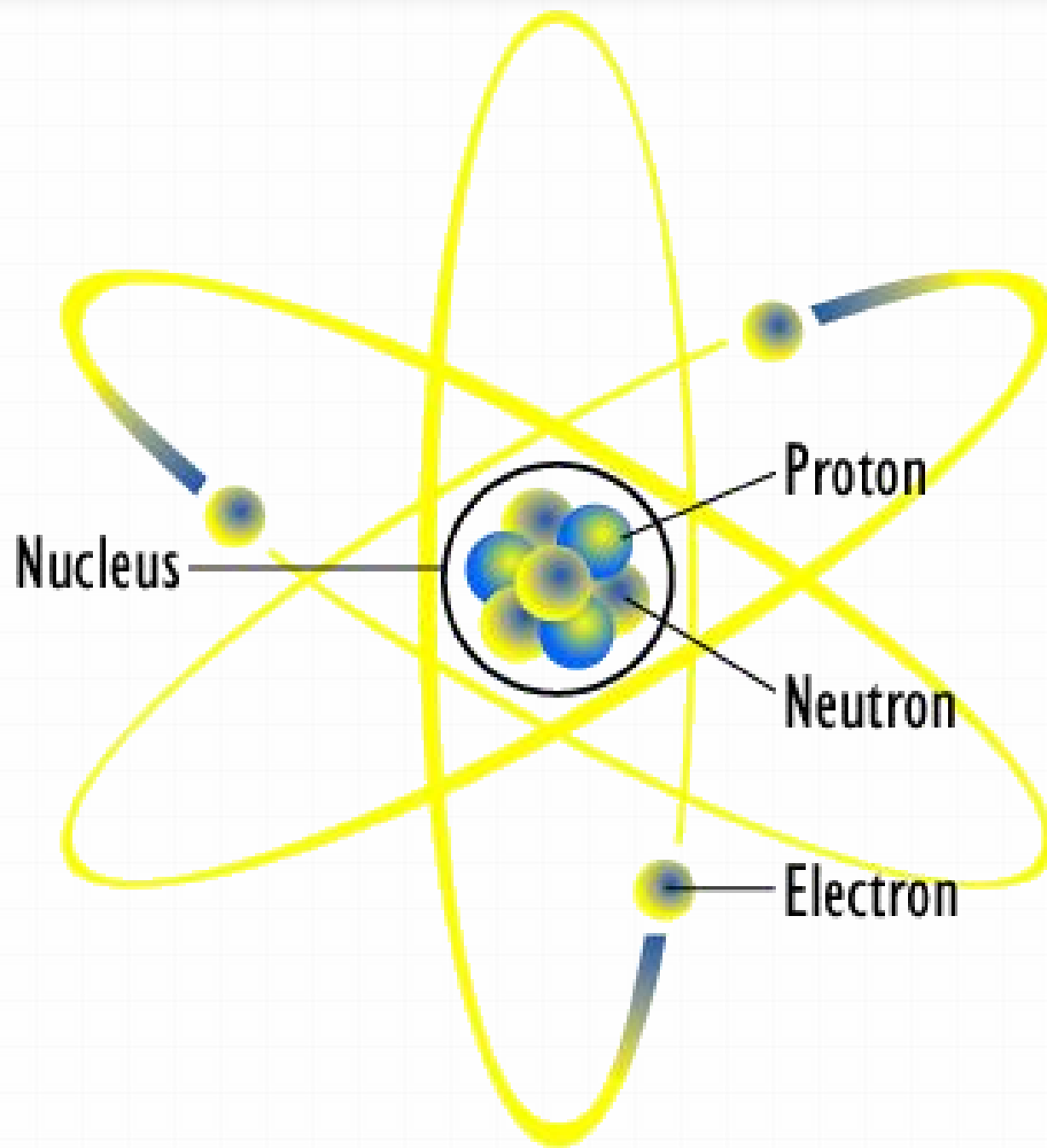
Electron Cloud:

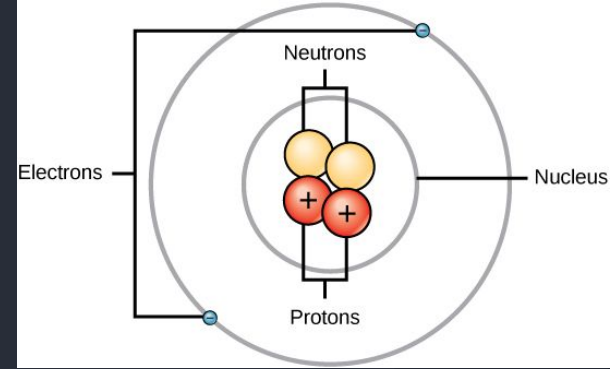
- **Electrons** orbit the nucleus.

Nucleus or “Core”:

- **Protons** and **Neutrons** are found in the nucleus.





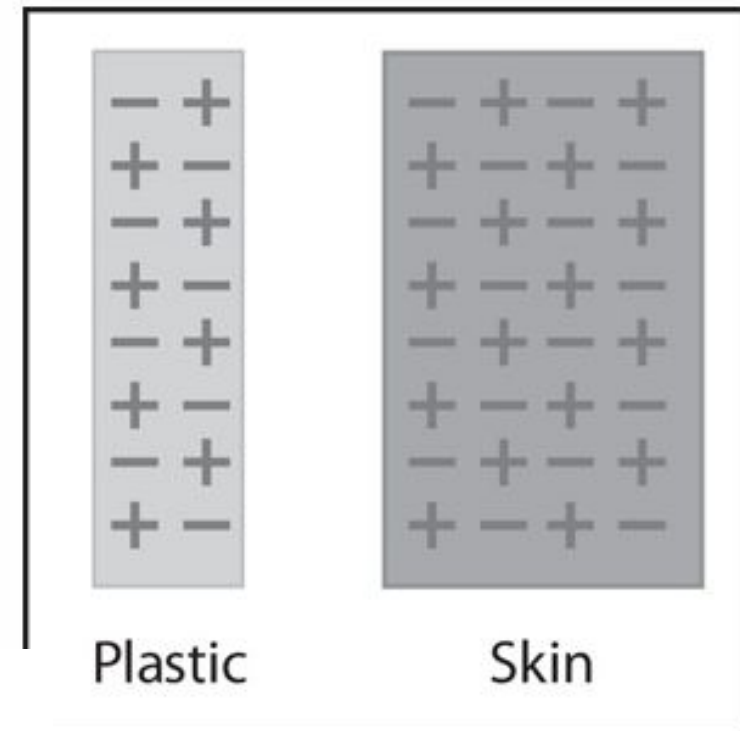


→ **protons and electrons have opposite charges and attract each other**

http://www.middleschoolchemistry.com/multimedia/chapter4/lesson1#protons_and_electrons

Charged Plastic and Hand

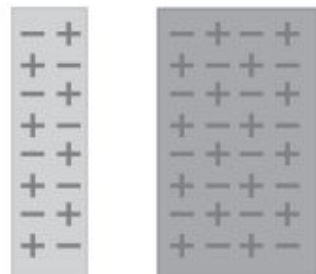
- When the plastic strip is rubbed on the skin, electrons from the skin are transferred to the plastic giving the plastic a negative charge.
- When the plastic is moved near the desk, electrons in the desk are repelled by the negatively charged plastic.
- This leaves an area of positive charge in the desk near the plastic.
- The negative plastic and the positive area of the desk attract.



Protons and electrons
before rubbing

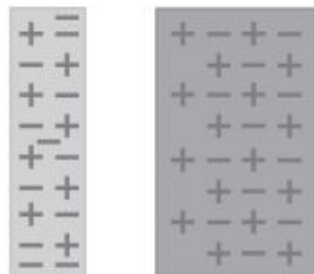
Protons and electrons
after rubbing

Opposites attract



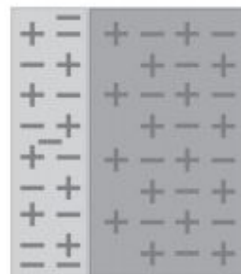
Plastic

Skin



-

+



-

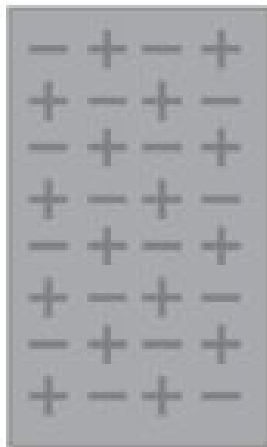
+

Plastic Bag Near a Desk or Chair

Protons and electrons
before rubbing

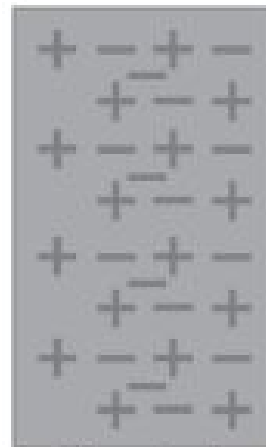


Plastic



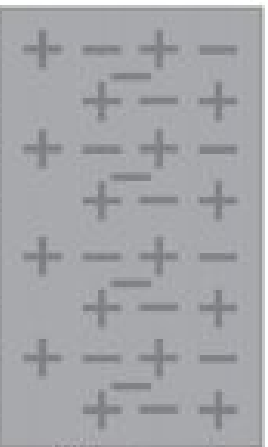
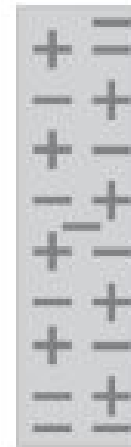
Desk

Protons and electrons after
rubbing



Neutral
(more positive
near plastic)

Opposites attract

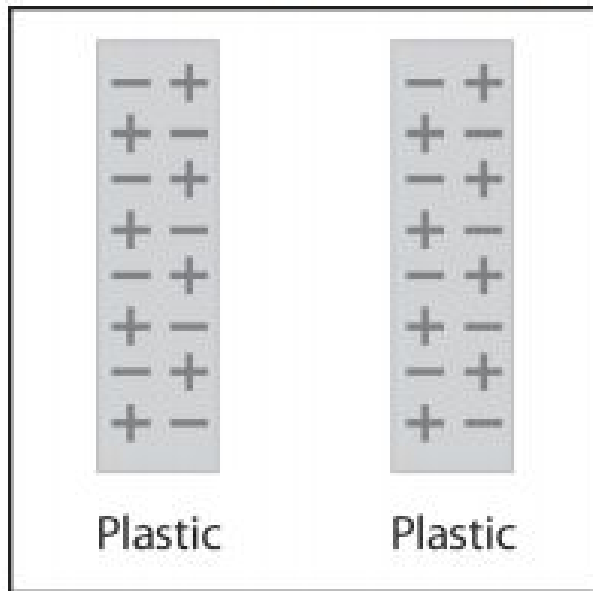


Neutral
(more positive
near plastic)

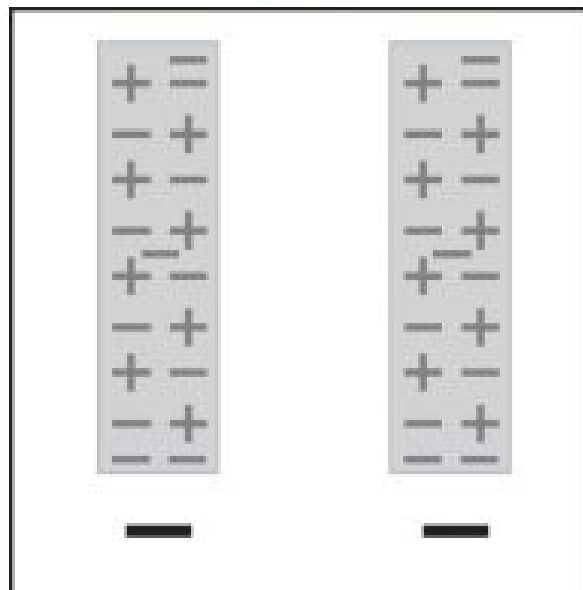
2 Pieces of Plastic

What did you notice and Why?

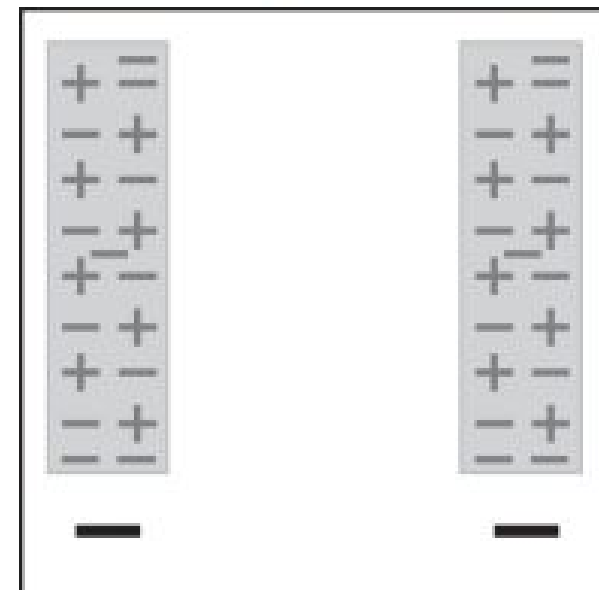
Two neutral plastic strips



Two charged plastic strips



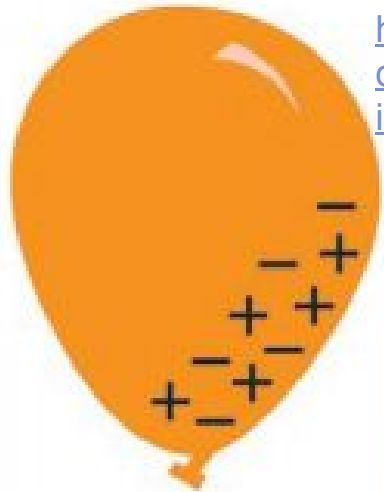
Like charges repel



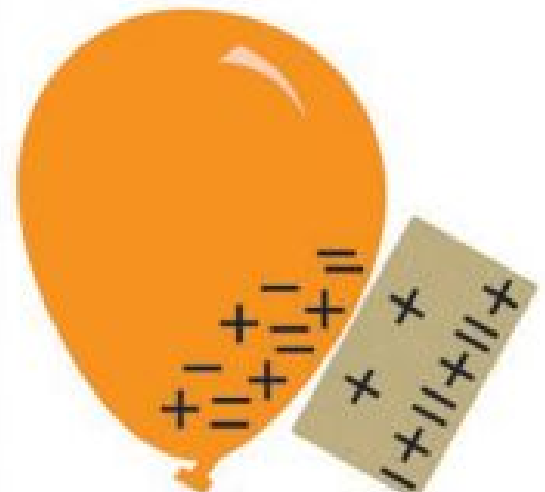
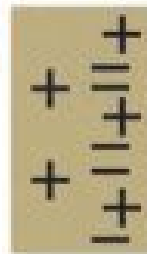
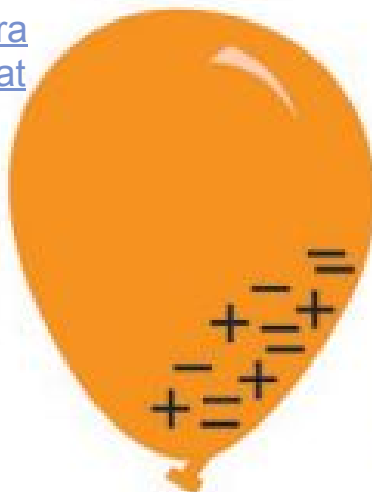
What did you observe when the charged balloon was held near the pieces of paper?

Use what you know about electrons, protons, and charges to explain why this happens.

<https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/balloons>

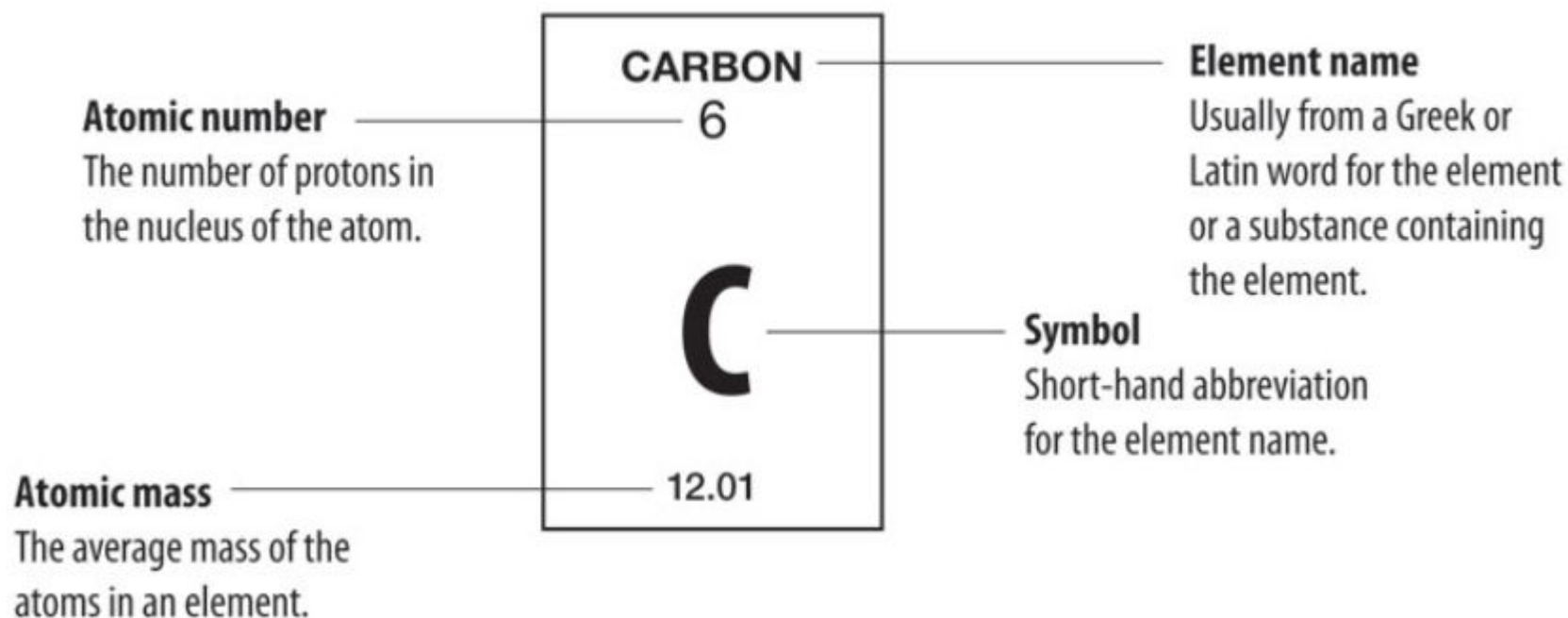


Neutral



Attraction

Intro 2 Elements



Atomic Structure Review

Proton

- +
- atomic number = protons

Electron

- -
- $E = P$

Neutron

- Neutral
- Mass - Protons = neutrons (bottom #- top #)

