

Elements and atoms

- different properties in different materials
 - melting temp
 - reflectivity
 - density
- is there something that if you keep breaking down something that still has the same properties, yes.
- we call them elements (all listed on pt)
- Smallest part is an atom
 - one million carbon atoms across the width of a human hair.
- Atoms are related to each other by other fundamental particles
- the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is the atomic #

⊕ Protons ⊕ define an element
*in the nuclei

⊖ Electron ⊖ - orbits the nuclei

Neutron - In the nuclei

Carbon 12 has 6 protons and 6 neutrons

While Carbon 14 has 6 protons and 8 neutrons

- What about muon and tau / neutrinos

Introduction to The Atom

Atom

If you keep cutting something over and over, you will end up with an atom
← some of the particles

Neutron }
⊕ Proton } Nucleus
⊖ Electron

- You may not ^{the} define an electron's movement ^{as an orbit} because of Heisenberg's effect (not really discrete) _{line}

- all you can know is the probability of its location

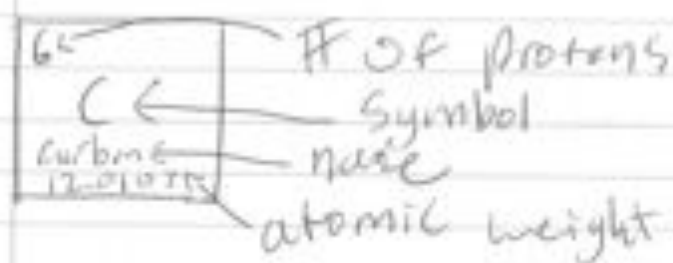
- orbital is a math function of the probability of the location of the electron

e^-
 p^+
 n

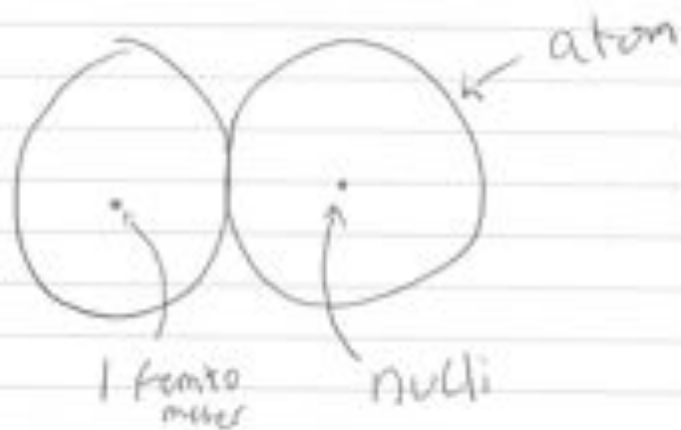
- If you know the # of protons you know the ~~#~~ element.

- If an element is electrically neutral it has the same # of electrons and protons

- 1 proton = 1836 electrons mass wise
mass mass



Carbon = 12.011 _{mass}



Nucleus $\frac{1}{10000}$ volume
of the volume

- 99.999% is a vacuum
of everything

Groups Of The Periodic Table

- The most stable electron amount is 8
- Each column has the same # of valence electrons in outer most shell
- alkali metal does not like to give away electrons
- as you add more electrons they back fill the outer most shell
- metals are very giving with electrons
- silver is the best conductor
- noble gasses ~~are~~ highly unreactive
unreactive

(look at periodic table)

