

D. B. College (Jaynagar) Lect:-14

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Part-I

## Atomic Structure

Size of nucleus is very small  
radius of atom ( $r_A$ ) =  $10^{-10}$  m

radius of nucleus ( $r_N$ ) =  $10^{-15}$  m

$$\frac{r_A}{r_N} = \frac{10^{-10}}{10^{-15}} = 10^5$$

$$r_A = 10^5 \times r_N$$

$$\frac{\text{Vol. of atom}}{\text{Vol. of nucleus}} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_A^3}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r_N^3} = \frac{(10^{-10})^3}{(10^{-15})^3} = 10^{15}$$

$$\text{Vol. of atom} \approx 10^{15} \times \text{Vol. of nucleus}$$

Radius of Nucleus :-

$$R = R_0(A)^{1/3}$$

$A \Rightarrow$  mass no.

$R_0 =$  b/w  $1.1 \times 10^{-15}$  m to  $1.44 \times 10^{-15}$  m

generally =  $1.2 \times 10^{-15}$  m

Calculate radius of Al ( $A = 27$ )

$$R = R_0(A)^{1/3}$$

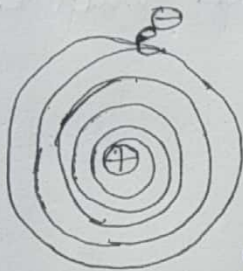
$$= 1.2 \times 10^{-15} (27)^{1/3}$$

$$= 3.6 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

Drawback :-

- He could not explain stability of atom.

Maxwell Electromagnetic Theory :-



Acc<sup>n</sup> to Maxwell, a moving charged particle lose its energy.

So a  $e^-$  moving in circular orbit will lose energy & its orbit become smaller & smaller and finally  $e^-$  falls in nucleus.

- He could not explain H-spectrum

Atomic Number (Z) :- It is no. which represent no. of protons in an atom.

For neutral atom

$$Z = \text{no. of proton} = \text{no. of } e^-$$

For charged atom

$$Z = \text{no. of proton}$$

$$= \text{no. of } e^- \text{ in charged atom} + \text{charge on atom}$$

$$\text{Na}^+ \rightarrow 11 = \text{no. of proton} = Z$$

$$\text{no. of } e^- = 10$$

$$Z = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$F^{\ominus}$  no. of proton = 9 = Z

no. of  $e^{\ominus}$  = 10

$$Z = 10 + (-1) = 9$$

Mass Number (A)

- no. of proton and neutron is called mass no.
- It is also k/n as no. of nucleons (n+p)

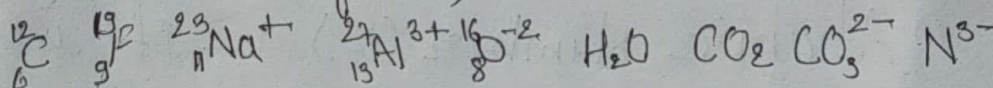
$$A = n + p$$

$$A = n + Z$$

$$n = A - Z$$

Representation of an element:—

Ques Find no. of e, p & n



e	6	9	10	10	10	10	22	32	10
p	6	9	11	13	8	10	22	30	7
n	6	10	12	14	8	8	22	30	7

$$40 = 16 + 24$$

	$\text{SO}_2$	$\text{SO}_3$	$\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ $2 + 32 + 64$ $96$	$\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ $32 + 64 = 96$ $16 + 32$ $50$	$\text{S}^{2-}$	$48$ $32$ $80$
e	32	40	49	50	18	
p	32	40	49	48	16	
n	32	40	47	46	16	