HISTORY OF ATOMIC STRUCTURE



Democritus

Small Particles

 When: ~600BC
 Where: Greece
 What: Democritus believed that matter was made up of small particles he named "atoms."



John Dalton Atoms can't be divided

□ When: 1808 Where: England What: Atoms as tiny particles that could not be divided. Like marbles! Thought each element was made of its own kind of atom, and they combined to make compounds



J.J. Thomson

The electron

□ When: 1897

 Where: England
 What: Discovered the electron and the electron charge!



Cathode Ray Tube

Problem: Thomson knew atoms were neutrally charged, but couldn't find the positive particle!

J.J. Thomson

The electron

Cookie model

- $\Box Chips = e-$
- Rest of cookie = positive part





Robert Millikan

Mass of electron

When: 1907
Where: England
What: Mass of electron = small!!!
Problem: Electrons only weigh 9.109 x 10⁻³¹ g
1/1837th the mass of a

hydrogen atom!!!

Where is the rest of the mass???



The Oil Drop Experiment



Ernest Rutherford

□ When: 1911

Where: England
 What: Discovered protons and the nucleus.
 Decided that the atoms were mostly empty space, but had a dense central core.







The Gold Foil Experiment



Hypothesis: expected result based on "plum pudding" model



Actual result



Niels Bohr

Electrons orbit nucleus

□ When: 1913

- Where: England
- What: Electrons "orbit" the nucleus in "rings"
- Why: Bohr was trying to show why the negative electrons were not sucked into the nucleus of the atom.







(a) Hydrogen 1 proton



(b) Oxygen 8 protons 8 neutrons 8 electrons in 2 shells



(c) Sodium 11 protons 11 neutrons 11 electrons in 3 shells

Electron Cloud Model

- Electrons travel around the nucleus in random orbits.
- Cannot predict exactly where they will be at any given moment.
 - Can predict the MOST LIKELY place
 - Orbitals probability clouds



SUMMARY OF CURRENT IDEAS

Particle	Symbol	Charge	Relative Mass	Actual Mass (Kg)
electron	e⁻	-1	0	9.11x10 ⁻²⁸
proton	р	+1	1	1.67x10 ⁻²⁴
neutron	n	0	1	1.67x10 ⁻²⁴