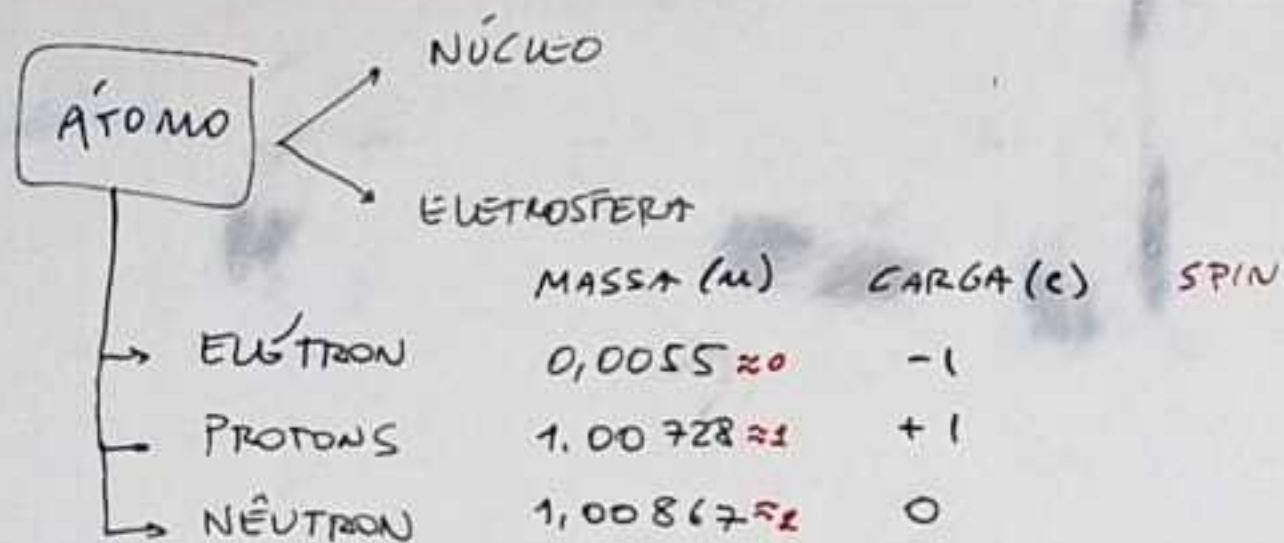


# TEORIA ATÔMICA: VISÃO MODERNA



$$1u = 1 \text{uma} = 1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

UNIDADE DE MASSA ATÔMICA

$$5,5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ u} \cdot \left( \frac{1,66 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ u}} \right) = 9,1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

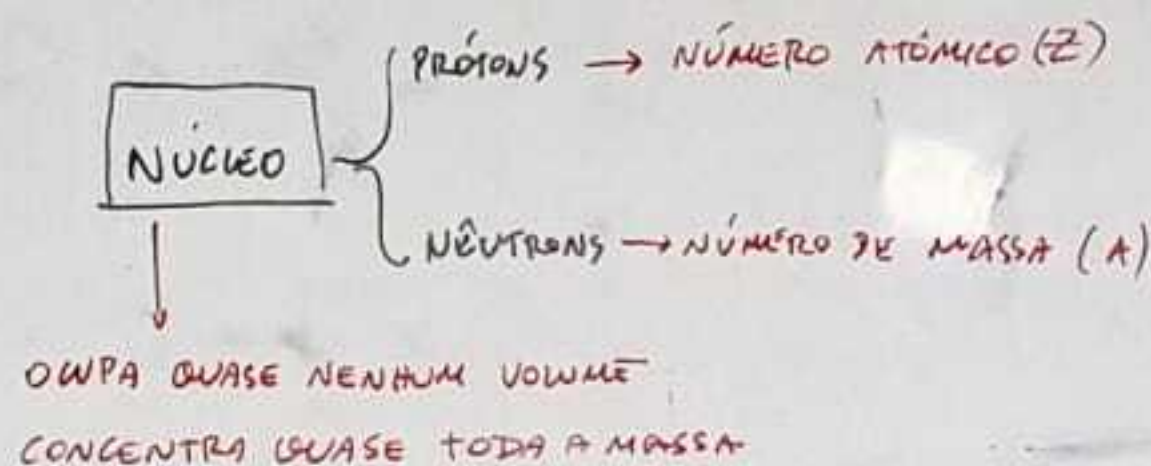
(MILLIKAN + THOMSON)

MASSA (PRÓTON)  $\approx$  MASSA (NÊUTRON)  
MASSA (p, n)  $\gg$  m(e)

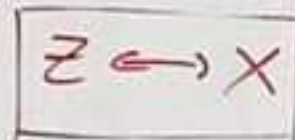
$$1e = 1,609 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

(MILLIKAN)

NEUTRON: CARGA 0



NOTAÇÃO DO ÁTOMO:



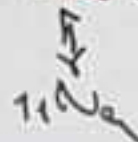
N: ATÔMICO =  
N: DE PRÓTONS

ELEMENTO QUÍMICO CARRADO

SÍMBOLO, NOME

EX.:  ${}_6\text{C}$  : N: DE PRÓTONS = Z = 6

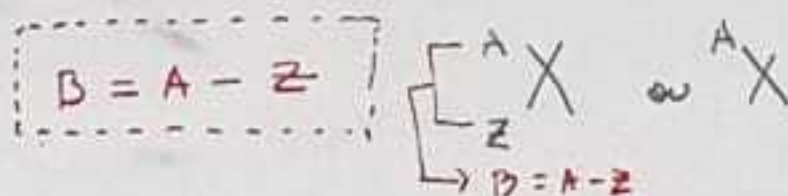
Na : N: DE PRÓTONS = Z = 11



$$\text{NÚMERO DE MASSA (A)} = \text{N: DE PRÓTONS (Z)} + \text{N: DE NÊUTRONS (B)}$$

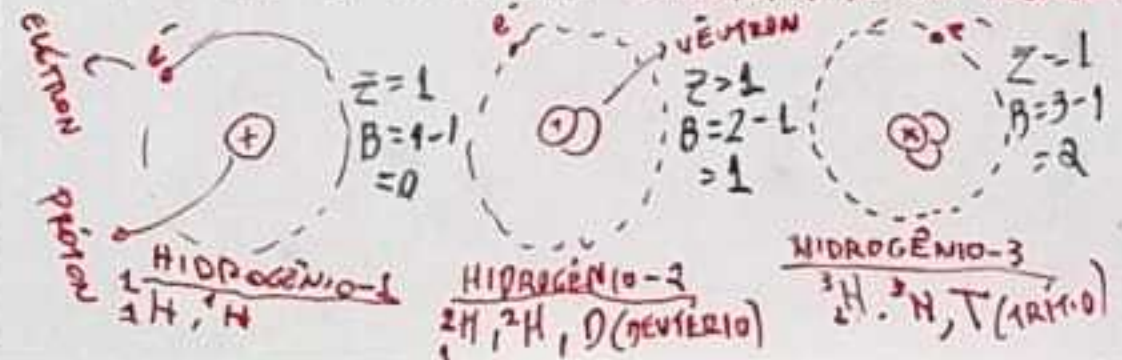
$$A = Z + B$$

NOTAÇÃO DO ÁTOMO:



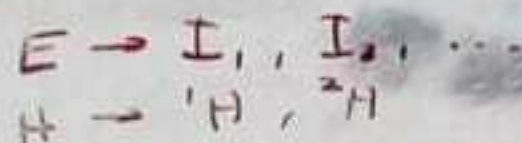
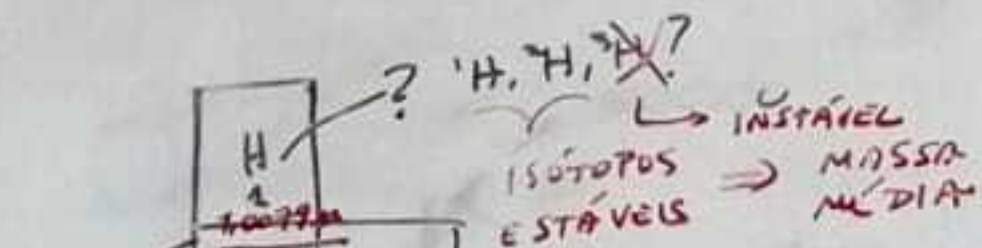
EX.:  ${}_{6}^{12}\text{C}$  : N: PRÓTONS = Z = 6  
N: NÊUTRONS = A - Z = 12 - 6 = 6  
 ${}_{11}^{23}\text{Na}$  : N: DE PRÓTONS = Z = 11  
N: NÊUTRONS = A - Z = 23 - 11 = 12

ÁTOMOS DE UM MESMO ELEMENTO (MESMO Z) PODER POSSUIR B DISTINTOS  $\rightarrow$  ISÓTOPOS DE UM ELEMENTO





# TEORIA ATÔMICA: VISÃO MODERNA



$$m(E) = \frac{R(I_1) \cdot m(I_1) + R(I_2) \cdot m(I_2) + \dots}{R(I_1) + R(I_2) + \dots}$$

ABUNDÂNCIA RELATIVA DO ISÓTOPO  $I$

	MASSA (u)	R(%)
${}^1H$	1,0078	99,985
${}^2H$	2,0136	0,015

$$m(H) = 99,985\% \cdot 1,00784 + 0,015\% \cdot 2,01364$$

$\approx 1,00784$

$$m(H) = 0,99985 \cdot 1,00784 + 0,00015 \cdot 2,01364$$

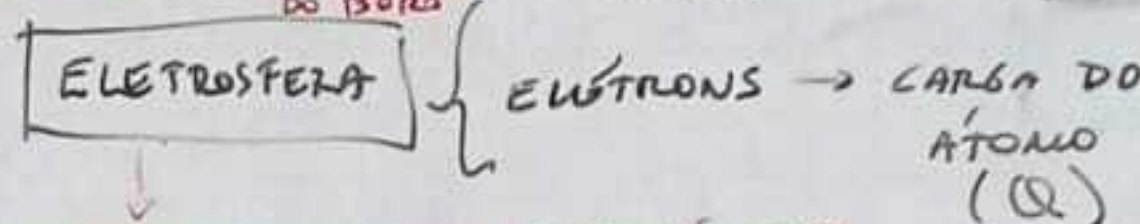
$$= 1,00784$$

BORO

${}^{10}B$	10,01 u	20%
${}^{11}B$	11,01 u	80%

ISÓTPOS DO BORO

$$m(B) = 10,81 \text{ u}$$



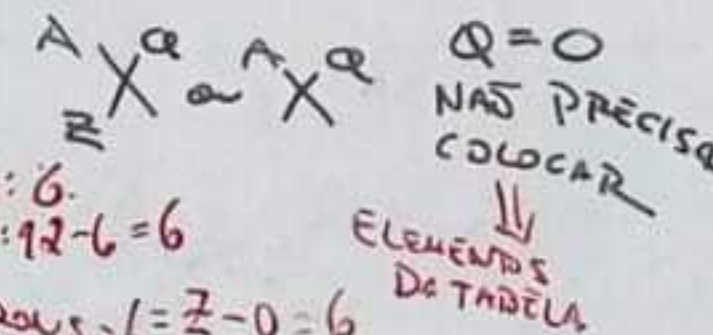
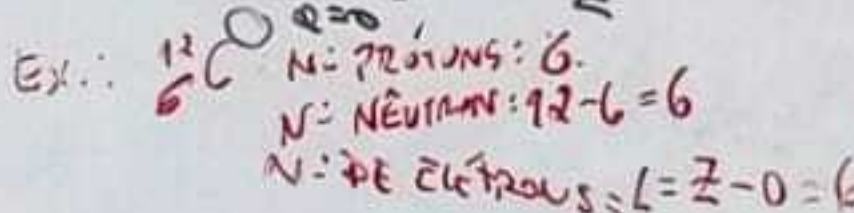
QUASE TODO O VOLUME DO ÁTOMO  
 QUASE NENHUMA MASSA DO ÁTOMO

NÚMERO DE CARGA (Q) = N° DE PRÓTONS (Z) - N° DE ELÉTRONS (L)

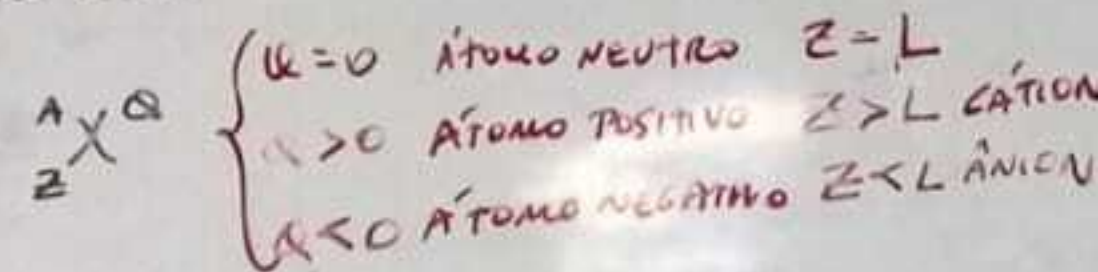
$$Q = Z - L$$

NOTAÇÃO DO ÁTOMO:

$$L = Z - Q$$

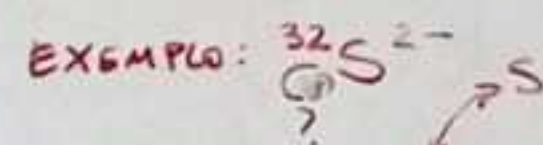


SE  $Q \neq 0$ : ÁTOMO = ÍON



$Q \neq 0$

+1, +2, +3, +4, ...  
 -1, -2, -3, -4, ...



N° DE PRÓTONS = Z = 16  
 N° DE NÊUTRONS = A - Z = 32 - 16 = 16  
 N° DE ELÉTRONS = Z - Q = 16 - (-2) = 18

${}^{23}_{11}Na^+$

N° DE PRÓTONS = Z = 11  
 N° DE NÊUTRONS = A - Z = 12 (B)  
 N° DE ELÉTRONS = Z - Q = 11 - (+1) = 10