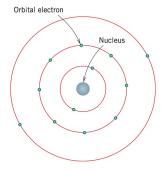
原子结构与键合

Dongsheng Wen

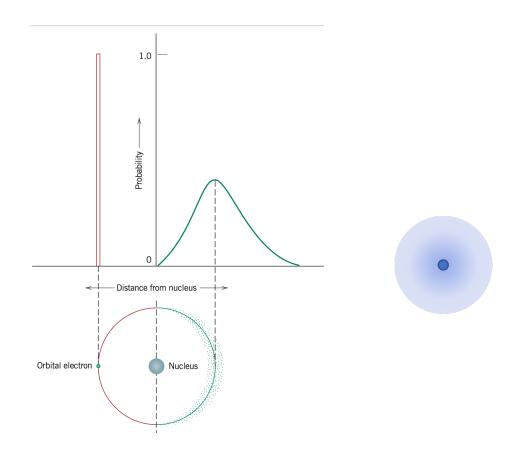
- 卢瑟福(Rutherford)的金箔实验(1908-1913)
 - 三个人儿:Geiger,Marsden和Rutherford
 - 金箔
 - Alpha 粒子

结论

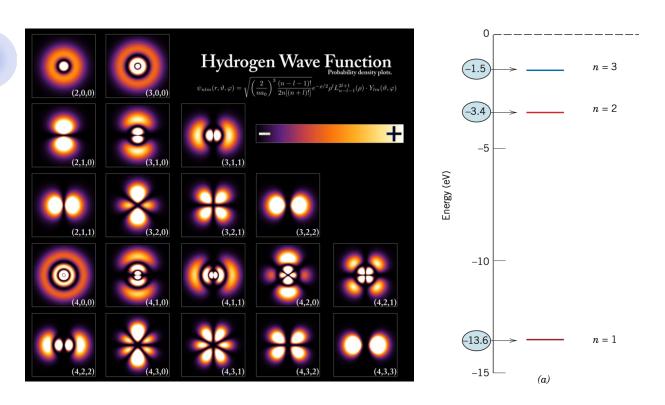
•原子与核外电子(早期波尔模型-Bohr)



• 电子的波形态

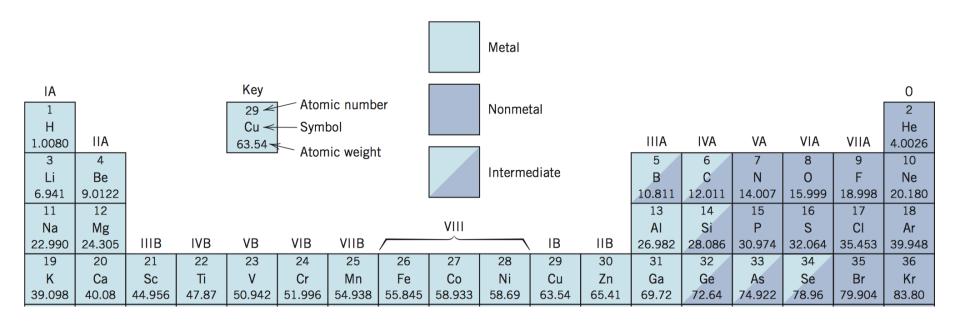


• 电子轨道



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydrogen_atom

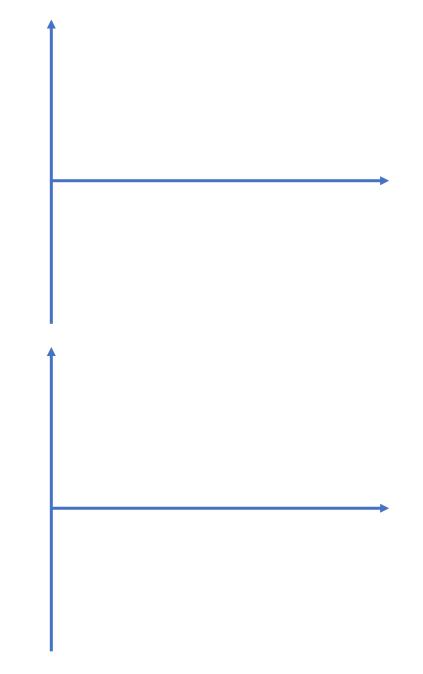
• 电子轨道



原子间的力

•
$$F = F_A + F_R$$

•
$$e = e_A + e_R$$



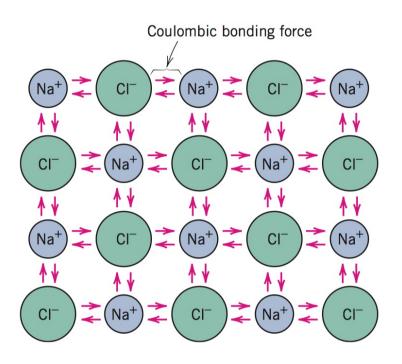
化学键(primary bonding)

• 离子键(ionic bonding)

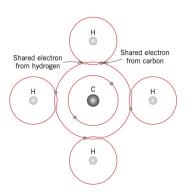
• 共价键(covalent bonding)

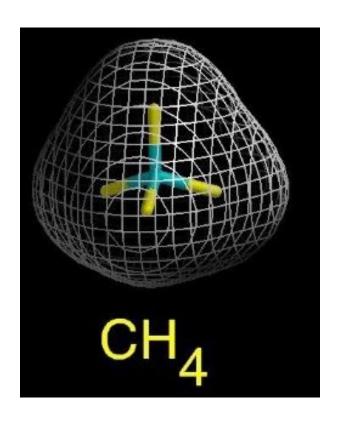
• 金属键(metallic bonding)

离子键(ionic bonding)

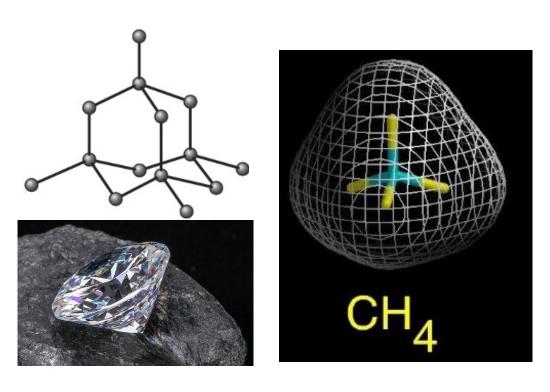


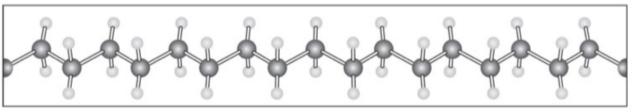
共价键 (covalent bonding)





共价键 (covalent bonding)







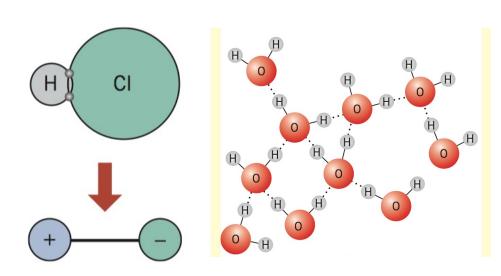
金属键 (metallic bonding)

物理键(Secondary Bonding)

• 又称范德华键,比化学键要弱得多。



• 极化产生的范德华力



熔点与热膨胀

$$\bullet \ e = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$$

热膨胀

$$\bullet \ e = -\frac{A}{r^m} + \frac{B}{r^n}$$

铝箔和塑料袋有啥不一样?



下一节课:晶向,晶面和点阵