Chapter 2 Atomic Structure and Bonding 原子結構與鍵結

The structure of atoms proton, neutron & electron

TABLE

Atomic number and atomic masses 原子量

Ex> Atomic number and atomic masses

- (a) What is the mass (g) of one atom of copper (Cu)
- (b) How many Cu atoms are in 1 g of Cu?

原子數和原子質量 (a) 1 個銅 (Cu) 原子的質量 (g) 是多少? (b) 1 g Cu 中有多少個 Cu 原子?

Ans:

(a) $[63.54 \text{ g/mole}] / [6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atom/mole}] = [(x \text{ g}) / (1 \text{ atom})]$ $x = 1.05 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g}$

(b) In one mole

$$(6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atom}) / 63.54 \text{ g} = (\text{x atom}) / (1\text{g})$$

 $\text{x} = 9.47 \times 10^{21}$

EX. The most aboundant isotopes of iron, Fe, are: ⁵⁶Fe(91.754%), with an atomic mass of 55.934 amu ⁵⁴Fe(5.845%, with an atomic mass of 53.939 amu ⁵⁷Fe(2.119%, with an atomic mass of 56.935 amu ⁵⁸Fe(0.282%, with an atomic mass of 57.933 amu find the follows:

鐵的最豐富同位素 Fe 是: 56Fe (91.754%) , 原子質量 為 55.934 amu....

Soln>

- (a) the average atomic mass of Fe $[(91.754 \times 55.934) + (5.845 \times 53.939) + (56.935 \times 2.119) + (0.282 \times 57.933] / 100 = 55.8$ amu
- (b) What is the relative atomic mass of iron? 相對原子質量的數值與平均原子量相同,每單位含55.8499 g
- (c) How many atoms are there in 55.849 g of Fe? 6.02×1023 個 Fe atom

(d) How many atoms in one gram of Fe?

$$(6.02 \times 10^{23}) / 55.849 = 1.078 \times 10^{22} \text{ atom/g}$$

(e)What is the mass in grams of one atom of Fe?

$$55.849 / (6.02 \times 10^{23}) = 9.277 \times 10^{23} \text{ g/atom}$$

- (f) What is the mass in grams of one amu? (1 amu的Fe質量為多少?)
- 一個 eF, 重 55.846 amu, i.e. 9.277 × 10-23 g/atom

1 amu =
$$(9.277 \times 10^{-23}) / 55.846 = 1.661 \times 10^{-24} g$$

amu: atomic mass unit 原子質量單位

Ex Ni_xAl_y x, y are simple integers, and consists of 42.04 wt% Ni and 57.96wt% Al. What is the simplest formula of Ni_xAl_y ? Ni = 58.74 g/ mole, Al = 26.98 g / mole (NixAly x, y 是簡單整數,由 42.04 wt% Ni 和 57.96wt% Al 組成。 Ni_xAl_y 最簡單的公式是什麼?)

Soln>

Using a basis of 100 g, Ni= 42.04 g, Al= 57.46 g

Ni mole = 42.04 / 58.721 = 0.716 mole

Al mole = 57.96 / 26.98 = 2.1483 mole

Mole% of Ni = 0.716 / (0.716 + 2.1483) = 0.25

Mole% of Al = 2.1483 / (0.716 + 2.1483) = 0.75

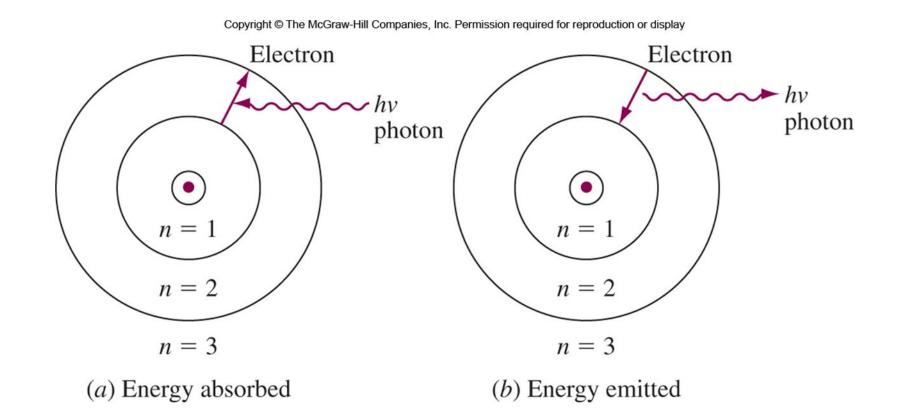
 $Ni_{0.25}Al_{0.75}$, 0.25: 0.75 = 1:3

\Rightarrow NiAl₃

The electronic structure of atoms

The hydrogen atom: 最簡單的原子有一個質子(proton)與電子

(electron)



電子轉移至一個較低能階時 以電磁輻射的方式釋放特定的能量稱

為photon (光子)

- 以Plank equation 表示:
- $\Delta \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{h} \times \mathbf{v}$
- h: 6.63 × 10⁻³⁴ J.s (Plank constant, 普朗克常數)
- $C = \lambda \times \nu$
- $\Delta E = (h \times c) / \lambda$

補充例

Calculate the energy in (a) J (b) eV, of the photon whose wavelength λ is 121.6 nm.

$$(1 \text{ eV} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}; h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}; 1 \text{ nm} 10^{-9} \text{ m})$$

計算波長 λ 為 121.6 nm 的光子的能量 (a) J (b) eV。

Soln>

$$\begin{split} \Delta \ E &= (h \times c) \, / \, \lambda \\ &= (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^8) \, / \, [121.6 \ nm \times (1 \ m/10^9 \ nm)] \\ &= 1.63 \times 10^{-18} \ J \\ &= 1.63 \times 10^{-18} \ J \times \, (1 \ eV \, / \, 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \ J \,) \\ &= 10.2 \ eV \end{split}$$

Bohr Equation: 對氫原子中的電子能階(energy level)之估計

 $E = 2\pi me^4/(n^2h^2) = -13.6/n^2 \text{ eV}$

E: 電荷, m: 電子質量

n: the principal quantum number (主量子數)

EX> H atom exists with its electron in n = 3 to n = 2 state. Calculate (a) energy of photon emitted (b) frequency (c) wavelength (d) Is energy emitted or absorbed in the transition? (e) Which series does it belong (what specific type of emission?)
H原子以其電子處於n = 3至n = 2狀態存在。計算 (a) 發射光子的能量 (b) 頻率 (c) 波長 (d) 在躍遷中是發射還是吸收能量? (e) 它屬於哪個系列 (什麼特定類型的排放?)

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Soln>
(a)
E = -13.6/n^{2} \text{ eV}
\Delta E = E_{3} - E_{2} = [-13.6/(3^{2})] - [-13.6/(2^{2})] = 1.89 \text{ eV}
= 1.89 \text{ eV} \times [(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})/1\text{eV}]
= 3.02 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}
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只是能量之差(放出能量習慣上以"負值"表示)

Review: 化工計算 單位轉換

任何值乘以「1」其值不變。1是什麼?等值的量是也!

 $1eV = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}; \ \text{Pl} \ 1 = [(1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J})/1eV]$

$$\Delta E = h \times v$$

$$v = \Delta E / h = (3.02 \times 10^{-19}) / (6.63 \times 10^{-34})$$

$$= 4.55 \times 10^{14} / \text{sec}$$

$$= 4.55 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$

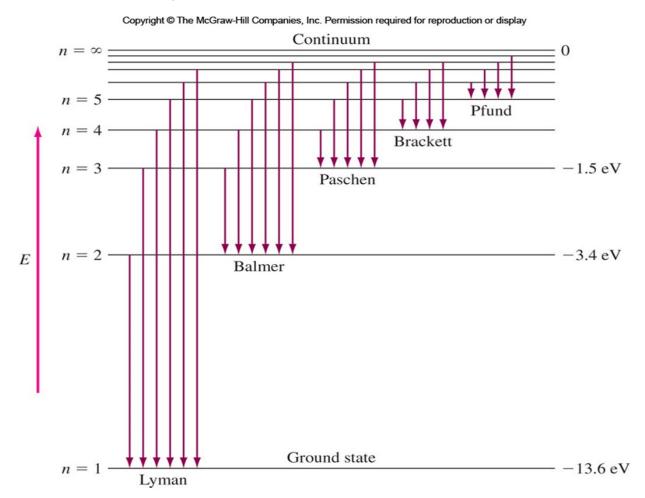
(c)
$$\Delta E = (h \times c) / \lambda$$

 $\lambda = (h \times c) / \Delta E$
 $= (6.63 \times 10^{-34} \times 3 \times 10^{8}) / (3.02 \times 10^{-19})$
 $= 6.56 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$
 $= 659 \text{ nm} \quad (1 \text{ m} = 10^{9} \text{ nm})$

(d) Energy is emitted by this transition

(because
$$\Delta E > 0$$
, $n = 3 \rightarrow n = 2$

(e) The emission belongs to Blamer series (巴爾末系), 對應於可見光的紅色光



Quantum Number of Electron of Atoms

電子圍繞原子核的運動,將能量分為4個量子數.

即 n: principal quantum number 主量子數

1: subsidiary quantum number 角量子數

m₁: magnetic quantum number 磁量子數

m_s: electron spin quantum number 旋轉量子數

- 1. The principal quantum number, n

 即 Bohr公式中之n, 由1至7 的正整數, n 越大離核越遠
- 2. The subsidiary quantum number, 1

在主能階內的次能階 1 = 0, 1, 2, 3, n-1

即 s, p, d, f

number
$$l = 0$$
 1 2 3
letter $l = s$ p d f

3. The magnetic quantum number, m₁

指單一原子軌道的空間方位由 -1 至 +1包括0

當
$$1=0, m_1=0$$

$$l=1, m_1=-1, 0, +1$$

$$m_1 = 21 + 1$$

表示最多一個, s 3個p, 5個d 和 7個 f

4. Electron spin quantum number, m_s

指電子依其軸旋轉時的兩個旋轉方向: +1/2, -1/2

•

圖 n l ml ms

Quantum numbers, Energy levels and Atomic orbital

Electron structure of multielectron atoms

多電子原子的電子結構((組態)

Maximum No. of electrons for each principal atoms shell

每層的最大電子數目依Pauli (庖立)原理為2n²,如下表

表

Electron configuration (電子組態) of element

電子組態排列法表

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Table 2.3 Maximum number of electrons for each principal atomic shell

Shell number, <i>n</i> (principal quantum number)	Maximum number of electrons in each shell $(2n^2)$	Maximum number of electrons in orbitals
1	$2(1^2) = 2$	s^2
2	$2(2^2) = 8$	s^2p^6
3	$2(3^2) = 18$	$s^2p^6d^{10}$
4	$2(4^2) = 32$	$s^2p^6d^{10}f^{14}$
5	$2(5^2) = 50$	$s^2p^6d^{10}f^{14}\dots$
6	$2(6^2) = 72$	$s^2p^6\dots$
7	$2(7^2) = 98$	$s^2 \dots$

Ex> Write the electron configuration of the elements. (a) iron, Z=26, (b) samarium(釤), Z=62 (寫出元素的電子組態。)

Soln>

- (a) 26Fe: 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶4s²3d⁶ (安定型) 或 1s²2s²2p⁶3s²3p⁶3d⁶4s² (實際型)
- (b) 62 Sm: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4s^2 4p^6 4d^{10} 4f^6 5s^2 5p^6 6s^2$

Electron structure and Chemical reactivity

1. Noble gas 鈍氣

最外層的電子為 s^2p^6 ,不易與其他原子反應

- 2. Electropositive & electronegative element 正負電性
 - IA, IIA 為最具 electropositive
 - VIA, VIIA 為最具 electronegative
- 3. Electronegativity 陰電性(電負度)
 - 原子吸收電子容易的程度由 0到4.1
 - Fr(鍅) 0.9 最小; F(氟) 4.1 最大

◆ Ionization energy , (IE)(游離能): 由原子移除一個電子的能量 恆為正值(移去電子 須提供能量)

first ionization energy, IE1: 第一游離能 移去第一個電子的能量。

Seocod ionization energy, IE2: 第二游離能

Positive oxidation,正氧化數

在離子化過程中,有多少外部電子可被釋放,成陽離子,如週期表中IA,

IIA, 易失電子成M⁺或M²⁺

Electron affinity, EA (電子親和能)

當原子獲得一個電子,其能量與失去一個電子相反,是放出能量。

Negative oxidation number 負氧化數: 一個原子可以獲得多少電子。

VIA (氧族元素), VIIA (鹵素) 具最高電子親和力。