## **Atomic Number**

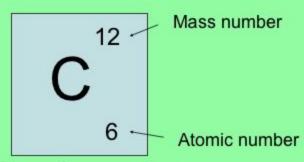
- Elements are arranged in the periodic table in order of atomic number.
- Atomic number is the number of protons (+) an atom has.
- In an atom, the number of protons = the number of electrons.

#### Student ID

- Each type of atom has a different atomic number.
- eg
  - Hydrogen (H) has 1 proton and 1 electron
  - Carbon (C) has 6 protons and 6 electrons.
  - Lead (Pb) has 82 protons and 82 electrons

### Mass number

- The mass number of an element is the number of protons and neutrons combined.
- The mass number is usually bigger than the atomic number.



#### To work out the number of neutrons:

- mass number atomic number = number of neutrons
- eg 12 6 = 6 neutrons

## Summary

- Atomic N° = N° of protons
- No of protons = No of electrons
- Mass N° = N° of protons + N° of neutrons

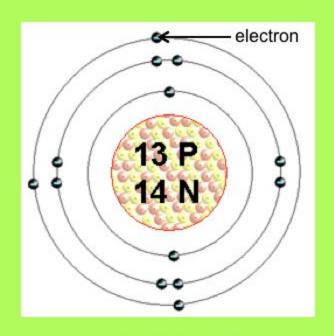
Complete Page 12 from Scipad. These are questions on Atomic Number, Mass

number etc.

## **Orbital Diagrams**

 Electrons orbit around an atom much like planets orbit around the sun.

- The protons in the nucleus of an atom attract the same number of electrons.
- eg Al has 13 protons so it will attract 13 electrons.



An aluminium atom

# Electrons orbit the nucleus in an orderly manner!!

- The first orbit holds up to 2 electrons.
- The second orbit holds up to 8 electrons.
- •The third orbit holds up to 8 electrons.
- •The fourth orbit holds any remaining electrons.

#### To draw electron orbital diagrams:

- 1. Find atomic number of the element
- 2. Draw nucleus showing the number of protons and neutrons
- 3. Draw electrons around nucleus in correct orbits

( We only need to know how to draw orbital diagrams for the first 20 elements)

# Orbital diagram of Argon

Atomic number = 18

Mass number = 40

so Argon has 18 protons

18 electrons

40 -18 = 22 neutrons

Note: the electrons in the second shell pair up.
This only happens after 4 electrons have been added, then they pair.

