Materials Science and Engineering

Republic of Iraq
Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Al-Mustaqbal University College

Chemical Engineering and Petroleum Industries Department



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Subject: Materials Science and Engineering

2nd Class

Lecture five

Atomic Structure & Interatomic Bonding

Introduction:

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Some of the important properties of solid materials depend on geometrical atomic arrangements, and also the interactions that exist among atoms or molecules . In some instances, the type of bond allows us to explain a material's properties.

Ex: Carbon, which may exist as both Graphite(soft & greasy) and Diamond (the hardest known material). This dramatic disparity in properties is directly due to a type of interatomic bonding found in graphite that does not exist in diamond.

Atomic Structure

■ Atoms = nucleus (protons and neutrons) + electrons

	Mass	Charge
Proton	1.67 x 10 ⁻²⁷ kg	+ 1.60 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ C
Neutron	1.67 x 10 ⁻²⁷ kg	Neutral
Electron	9.11 x 10 ⁻³¹ kg	- 1.60 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ C

- Electron mass = 1/1836 that of a proton.
- Radius of an atom= $0.1 \text{ nm} = 0.1 \text{ x} 10^{-9} \text{ m} \text{ (1Angstrom)}$
- 50,000,000 atoms lined up measure 10 mm !!!
- Nucleus takes up 10^{-14} of the total volume of atom and has diameter of 4-15 fm (Femtometer = 10^{-15} m)
- \blacksquare of protons gives chemical identification of the element = atomic number (Z)
- ■of neutrons (N) defines isotope number

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- ■Atomic mass (A) = mass of protons + mass of neutrons
- The atomic mass unit (amu) is often used to express atomic weight.

1 amu is defined as 1/12 of the atomic mass of the most common isotope of carbon atom that has 6 protons (Z=6) and six neutrons (N=6). $m_{proton} \approx m_{neutron} = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ amu}$.

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The atomic mass of the 12C atom is 12 amu

- Atomic mass (A) \approx atomic number (Z) + of neutrons (N)
- The atomic weight of an element or the molecular weight of a compound may be specified on the basis of amu per atom (molecule) or mass per mole of material.
- In one mole of a substance there are 6.023 X 10²³ (Avogadro's number) atoms or molecules. These two atomic weight schemes are related through the following equation:

1 amu/atom (or molecule) = 1 g/mol

Ex: The atomic weight of iron is 55.85 amu/atom, or 55.85 g/mol.

■ The number of atoms per cm³, n, for material of density ρ (g/cm³) and atomic mass A (g/mol):

$$n = N_{av} \times \rho / A$$

Ex: Graphite (carbon): $\rho = 2.3 \text{ g/cm}^3$, A = 12 g/mol

 $n = 6.023 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms/mol} \times 2.3 \text{ g/cm}^3 / 12 \text{ g/mol} = 11.5 \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms/cm}^3$

Atomic Models

■ Quantum mechanics

- Bohr atomic model: An early atomic model, in which electrons are assumed to revolve around the nucleus in discrete orbital.

Bohr suggested 3 ideas:

1) An electron in an atom can revolve in specific orbits without emitting energy.

2) An e- may jump from one 'orbit' to another – when it does, a single photon (quantum) of light is emitted with E =difference between Ei and Ef.

ممكن ان يقفز الالكترون الالكترون من اوربيتال الى اخر, فعندما يقفز من الاوربيتال الاعلى الى الاقل يمتص طاقه بينما عندما يقفز الالكترون من اعلى الى الاقل يبعث طاقة على شكل اشعاع

$$E1 - E2 = hv$$

(where v = frequency, h = planks const 6.62 x 10⁻³⁴ Js)

3) Permitted orbits are those for which the angular momentum (mvr) is a integer multiple of $h/2\pi$ mvr = $n.[h/2\pi]$ where n = integer

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■ Wave-mechanical model: in which the electron is considered to exhibit both wavelike and particle-like characteristics. With this model, an electron is no longer treated as a particle moving in a discrete orbital; but rather, position is considered to be the probability of an electron's being at various locations around the nucleus.

نموذج الموجات الميكانيكية: حيث يُعتبر الإلكترون فيه خصائص تشبه الموجات والجسيمات. باستخدام هذا النموذج ، لم يعد الإلكترون يعامل كجسيم يتحرك في مدار مداري منفصله ؛ ولكن بدلاً من ذلك ، يُعتبر الموقع احتمال وجود الكترون في مناطق مختلفة حول النواة.

Quantum Numbers:

Using wave mechanics, every electron in an atom is characterized by four parameters called quantum numbers.

The size, shape, and spatial orientation of an electron's probability density are specified by three of these quantum numbers.

- 1-Pricipal Quantum Number (n):
- ◆ Take on integral values beginning with unity; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- ullet Sometimes designated by the letters K, L, M, N, O, and so on.
- ♦ Represents the energy of the orbital, which is also related to the size of the orbitals or the distance of an electron from the nucleus, or its position.

- 2- Angular Momentum Quantum Number (l):
- ♦Signifies the subshell, Shape of the orbital.
- ♦ Denoted by a lowercase letter—an s, p, d, or f.
- ◆Can has values from 0 to n-1.
- ♦Also called " azimuthal Q N "
- 3- Magnetic Quantum Number (m_l):
- ♦ The number of energy states for each subshell is determined by this number .
- ♦ Can have integer values from -l to +l: Thus, if n=1, l=0, and ml must equal 0, If n=2, then l can equal either 0 or 1

If it equals 1, then m_l can equal -1, 0 or +1; It can have three values

4 -Spin Quantum Number(m_s):

Associated with each electron is a *spin moment*, which must be oriented either up or down; two values are possible (+1/2 and -1/2), one for each of the spin orientations.

$$m_s = 1/2 \text{ or } -1/2$$

Principal		Number	Number of Electrons				
Q. N., n	Subshells	of States	Per Subshell	Per Shell			
1 (l=0)	S	1	2	2			
2 (l=0)	S	1	2	8			
2 (l=1)	p	3	6				
3 (l=0)	S	1	2	18			
3 (l=1)	p	3	6				
3 (l=2)	d	5	10				
4 (l=0)	S	1	2	32			
4 (l=1)	p	3	6				
4 (l=2)	d	5	10				
4 (l=3)	f	7	14				

The Periodic Table

- ▲ The elements are situated, with increasing atomic number, in seven horizontal rows called periods.
- ▲ Elements in the same column (Group) share similar valence electron structures, & chemical and physical properties. Group number indicates the number of electrons available for bonding.
- ▲ Group 0: Inert Gases have filled electron shells and stable electron configurations.
- ▲ Group VIIA and VIA elements are one and two electrons deficient, respectively, from having stable structures. The Group VIIA elements (F, Cl, Br, I, and At) are sometimes termed the Halogens.
- ▲ The alkali and the alkaline earth metals (Li, Na, K, Be, Mg, Ca, etc.) are labeled as Groups IA and IIA, having, respectively, one and two, electrons in excess of stable structures.
- \triangle The elements in the three long periods, Groups IIIB through IIB, are termed the Transition metals, which have partially filled d electron states and in some cases one or two electrons in the next higher energy shell.
- ▲ Groups IIIA, IVA, and VA (B, Si, Ge, As, etc.) display characteristics that are intermediate between the metals and nonmetals by virtue of their valence electron structures.
 - _ توجد العناصر ، مع زيادة العدد الذري ، في سبعة صفوف أفقية تسمى الفترات.
- _ العناصر في نفس العمود (مجموعة) لها نفس عدد التكافئ ، وخصائص كيميائية وفيزيائية. يشير رقم المجموعة إلى عدد الإلكترونات المتاحة للترابط
 - _ المجموعة 0: تحتوي على الغازات الخاملة التي تكون اغلفتها ممتلأه بالالكترونات وتكون مستقرة
 - _ VIA, VIIA: هي المجموعة التي تفقد ذراتها الكترون او الكترونيين للوصول الى الحالة المستقرة .
 - _IA, IIA : هي المجموعة التي تكتسب الكترون او الكترونيين للوصول للحالة المستقرة. وتسمى بالقلويات
 - _HIB IIB : في هذه المجموعة تكون الغلاف ممتلاء جزئيا بالالكترونات
 - _ IVA و III: هي العناصر التي تكون خواصها انتقاليه بين العناصر المعدنية والغير معدنية استنادا الى التكافؤ VA

Electronegativity: a measure of how willing atoms are to accept electrons.

- Subshells with one electron low electronegativity; Subshells with one missing electron high electronegativity.
- Electronegativity increases from left to right.
- Metals are electropositive; they can give up their few valence electrons to become positively charged ions.

لسلبية الكهربائية: مقياس لمدى استعداد الذرات لقبول الإلكترونات

_الاغلفة الثانويه التي تحتوي على الكترون واحد تكون السلبية الكهربائية منخفضه الها اما التي تحتوي على الكترون مفقود تكول لها السلبية الكهربائية عالية

تزيدالسلبية الكهربائية من اليسار إلى اليمين

_المعادن تكون مائلة لفقدان الالكترون ؛ يمكنهم التخلي عن إلكترونات التكافؤ القليلة الخاصة بهم ليصبحوا أيونات موجبة الشحنة

FIGURE: The periodic table of the elements. The numbers in parentheses are the atomic weights of the most stable or common isotopes.

									Motal								
1 H 1,0090	,	Key 29 - Atomic number Cu - Symbol							Nonre	tol		ша	NA.	VA	VIA	VIIA	0 2 He 4.0020
3 Li 6.939	4 Bo 9.0122		63.54 Atomic weight						Intermediate			E 10.911	0 12:011	N 14.007	0 16,980	9 F 18:998	10 No 20,195
11 Na 22,990	12 Mg 24,312	11112	WB	VD.	VIB 24	MIS		VIII		ID 29	10	13 Al 20,962	14 34 29,099	P 30,974	10 5 32,094	17 CI 36.463	10 Ar 39.966 36
19 K 39,102	20 Ca 40.09	5c #1.999	10 47.90	V E0:942	Cr E1.990	25 Mn 51.93e	26 Fe 65.647	27 Co 58:935	M 58.71	EZER Cm	2n 66.37	6a 69.72	72.50 72.50	75 An 74.922	5a 79.90	2h 79.91	93.90 54
Rb 66.47	5r 67.62	Y 98.91	2r 91.22	Nb 92.91	Mo 95.94	Tc (W)	Ru 101.07	Rh 102.91	Pd 106.6	Ag 107.97	0d 112.60	In 114.62	5n 118.69	5b 121.76	Te 127.60	1 126.90	Xe 131.30
Cs 132.91	Bn 137,34	Rare earth series	72 HF 179.49	73 Ta 180.8E	74 W 193.95	76 Re 196.2	76 Os 190.2	17 Ir 192.2	76 Pt 195.09	Au 199.97	Hg 200.69	91 11 204.37	92 Pb 207.19	209.99 Bi	Pa (210)	85 At (210)	Ra (222)
Fr (223)	Rn (224)	Acti- side series															
,	Rase with series		E7 Ln 139.91	Ee Ce 140.12	29 Pr 160.91	90 Nd 144.24	E1 Pre (LE)	62 5m 160.36	63 Ru 161:96	64 Od 163.26	66 Tb 169.92	60 Dy 162,60	67 Ho 166.93	69 Er 167.26	69 Tm 169.93	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.97
	Activide series		89 Ac (227)	90 Th 232:04	91 Pa (231)	92 U 236.03	93 Np (237)	96 Ps (242)	95 Am (263)	00 One (247)	97 Dk (247)	20 (209)	00 Es (258)	100 Fm (253)	101 Mt (266)	102 No (254)	103 Lav (257)