

protons

neutrons

What is an atom?

The number of protons in an atom uniquely determines which element we are dealing with. For example, an iron atom has 26 protons and the same number of electrons, while a neo-Nissa has ten. Schematically, an atom can be imagined as a nucleus, where protons and neutrons are gathered, and a cloud of electrons surrounds them. Often this model is called planetary.

electrons

Ernest Rutherford from Great Britain (Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1908 - "for his research in the field of elemental separation of radioactive substances in chemistry") and Danish scientist Niels Bohr (1922 Nobel Prize in Physics) made the greatest contribution to the clarification of the structure of the atom. "For services in the study of the structure of atoms and the study of their radiation". They created a modern idea about the atom. Because the charges of protons and electrons are the same and equal in an atom, the atom is electrically neutral. If for some reason an atom loses or acquires an additional electron, it is no longer neutral and is called an ion of this element (positive or negative). To indicate an ion, a "+" or "-" sign is added above the element symbol. For example, Cl is the positive chlorine ion.

(1) Number of each other = D RVT A (1)

9.

(1) Number of each other = D RVT A (1)