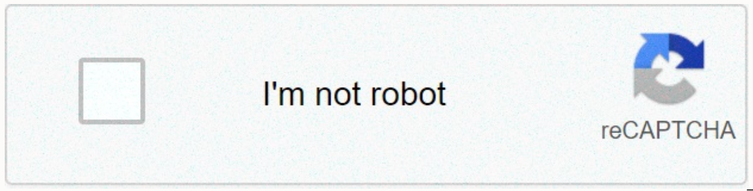

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Atom vs element vs compound

The atom is a basic form of matter. The atoms were believed to be the smallest particles that may exist when they were first discovered. The word atom is derived from the Greek word indivisible, because something that is already the smallest possible size cannot be shared. We now know that there are particles smaller than atoms and that, despite the origin of their name, they can be distributed. We know this because splitting atoms creates energy that we collect through a process known as nuclear fusion. Each atom contains three types of atomic smaller particles: electrons, protons and neutrons. Protons and neutrons form the nuclei in the center of the atom, while electrons are in constant motion around the nuclei. Subatomic particles consist of even smaller particles called quarke. The quarks are so small, you can't see them. Scientists only know about the existence of quark by observing their effects on surrounding particles. bluebay2014 / Getty Images Most atoms are neutral without electrical clearance. Electrically charged atoms are called ions. The charge is determined by protons and electrons. Protons are positively charged, and electrons are negatively charged. Neutral atoms contain as many protons and electrons. Kations is positively charged because they contain more protons. Anions contain more electrons, so they are negatively charged. Ions can be very different from neutral atoms. Sodium ions and chloride ions form salt, but neutral sodium atoms burst into the fire as they backfire on water. Neutral chlorine atoms merge and form such a dangerous compound that cities are evacuated when lorries or trains carrying chloride gas are involved in accidents. onurdongel / Getty Images The Big Bang that formed our universe occurred 13.7 billion years ago. The new universe expanded and doubled its size at least 90 times in the first second of existence. Quarks and electrons formed and spread throughout the universe after the first tenth of a second. Protons and neutrons merged into cores 3 minutes after the Big Bang. Scientists are trying to recreate the big bang in powerful particle collisions. They hope to learn more about the subject and explore the realities and dimensions of alternatives. sakkmesterke / Getty Images The first atoms formed 380,000 years after the big bang. It took so long for the universe to cool down long enough for the moving electrons to slow down. The cores captured slower electrons to form atoms. Hydrogen and helium are the lightest atoms, and they were the first elements formed. gremlin /Getty Images The first atoms formed were very light, while heavier atoms formed inside the stars. Some stars become supernovae when they Supernovae generate so much energy that they beat galaxies for a while. Energy also manifests itself as a huge, explosive force. Created power supernovae spread heavy atoms all over the universe. cokada / Getty Images Atom nuclei protons and neutrons are held together with powerful force. The nuclei of certain atoms are errical because the binding force is not very strong. Unstable atoms decompose and lose neutrons or electrons due to stable conditions. An unstable atom becomes an ion if it loses or receives electrons, but it becomes radioactive if it loses neutrons. BlackJack3D/Getty Images Isotopes are versions of an element with a different number of neutrons. Isotopes of the same original always contain the same number of protons. The word isotope comes from the ancient Greek root isos, which means equal and topos, which means the same place. The name was selected because no matter how many isotopics of the element exist, they are all in the same position in the period table. Antoine2K/Getty

Images The periodic table, also called periodic element tables, is a diagram showing each chemical element. The elements are arranged in seven rows, that is, in a period by sequence number. All atoms have at least one proton. The number of protons is a serial number. Changing the neutron number creates isotopes, but changing the proton number creates a completely different element. borton/Getty Images The radioactive atom tries to reach stable state by throwing away protons and neutrons or trying to release energy in other forms. Radioactivity refers to the activity of stame atoms that emit nuclear radiation. Radiation comes from radioactive decay in the core. Decomposition leads to another isotope, which may or may not be radioactive. Natali_Mis/Getty Images Uranium is the most common nuclear fuel because it is found in nature. Uranium-238 makes up the majority of natural uranium. It's not very radioactive on its own, but it forms plutonium-239 in a nuclear reactor. Uranium-235 is naturally radioactive. It is used in nuclear reactors and weapons and is wanted by all countries that use nuclear energy or build weapons, because they can be used as such without enrichment. Only 0.7% of naturally occurring uranium is uranium-235, but it once accounted for 85% of all uranium. The decline is due to the unstable core of the isotope, which makes it so desirable. Liens/Getty Images It has been said that in the 20th century man harnessed the power of the atom. We made atomic bombs and produced electricity with nuclear power. We even divide the atom into smaller pieces called smaller particles than the atom. But what exactly is an atom? What's it made of? What does it look like? The pursuit of the structure of the atom has married many fields of chemistry and physics in perhaps one of the greatest achievements of modern science. In this article, we follow this fascinating story of how different discoveries led to modern modern atom. We look at the consequences of knowing the structure of the atom and how this structure leads to new technologies. This content is incompatible on this device. It takes a lot to operate the engine, but none of them would be possible without the atomisation of liquid fuels in cars. In this process, the fuel is forced through a small spray opening at very high pressure so that it can be broken down into a fine fog industry. From there, the mist is mixed with air (emulsified) and then vaporized into a rare form suitable for the use of an internal combustion engine. All this is happening in the engine carbureor. From here, it moves through a fuel syringe, where it catches fire in the engine, causing the pistons to fire and take the vehicle forward. This process, known as fuel combustin, is what literally makes the mechanical world spin. Without proper and effective atomisation, liquid fuel can be heavily wasted in the combustion process or even worse rubber on an engine in which it does not work. Therefore, it is important to check your car carburet regularly if you feel that fuel performance is starting to slip. The type of carbureator and its configuration in the engine can have a major impact on the engine's atomization power. The purpose of the placement of the injector is to facilitate this process in which the liquid breaks down into a finer mist. Typically, they point to the side of the injector valve, which adds a spray effect to the high pressure emissions of gas per other engine. In the same way, the accelerator pump disassembles a steady stream of liquid fuel against the walls, forming yet another high-pressure mist mixed with air flowing through the carbureator. This further speeds up the movement and processing time of the atomisation, causing finely degraded fuel to vaporize into its combustible form of rareization. Although there are very few studies on use and methods to improve fuel performance. Contrary to popular thinking that turning off the car's air conditioner improves atomization power, the only way to improve engine performance is to get the mechanic to install changes that help speed up the process. One of these is to create a rough surface for the fuel injector, against which spraying is. Unlike the smooth surface of the interior of most carburetors, small treads on the surface can cause more surface tension against sprayed fuel, causing it to decompose faster. Another way is to increase fuel pressure by increasing compressor power, but it has not yet been fully tested and can lead to engine fires. The transfer to biodiesel is also known to greatly improve atomisation, since ethanol is easy to break down from its liquid form. Typically, it's best to trust mechanic and car manufacturer. Numerous studies on atomicisation have been carried out to reduce emissions and, at the same time, improve vehicle performance, and vehicles currently coming on the market – especially eco-vehicles – are typically the most powerful version found to date. The sequential number represents the number of protons in the nucleus of the atoms. The sequence number of the element is located in the sequence table in the upper-left corner of the element. Krypton has a serial number of 36, which means that there are 36 protons at the core of one atom of krypton. Krypton also has 36 electrons. Protons are positively charged, while electrons are negatively charged. In this way, the element cancels positive and negative payments in order to remain electronically neutral. Unlike the number of protons in an element, the number of electrons can change. When an atom receives or loses an electron, it becomes an ion or an electrically charged atom. If one krypton ampomiser lost one electron, its positive charge would be +1, since the number of protons is now exactly one higher than the revised number of electrons. The atom of the element may also have a different number of neutrons, although the neutron has no electrical clearance. Krypton has a mass of 84. The mass number is the sum of the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus of the atom. By subtracting 36 protons from mass 84, krypton has 48 neutrons. Atoms can get or lose neutrons, and these elements are called isotopes. Isotopes.

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