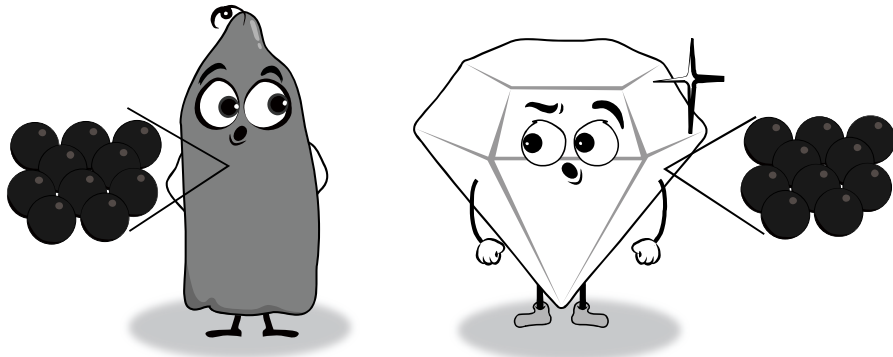
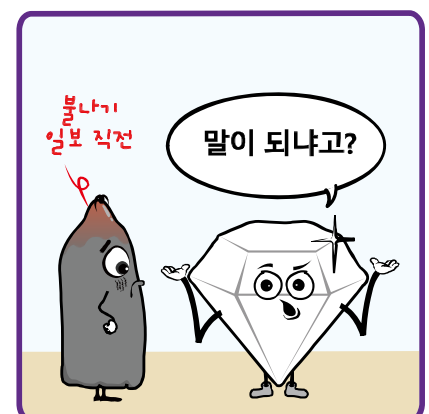
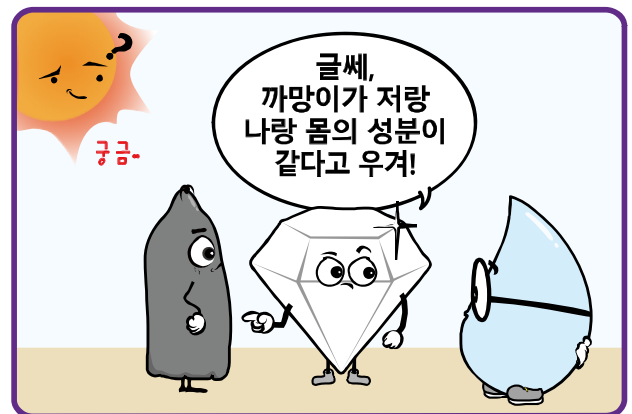
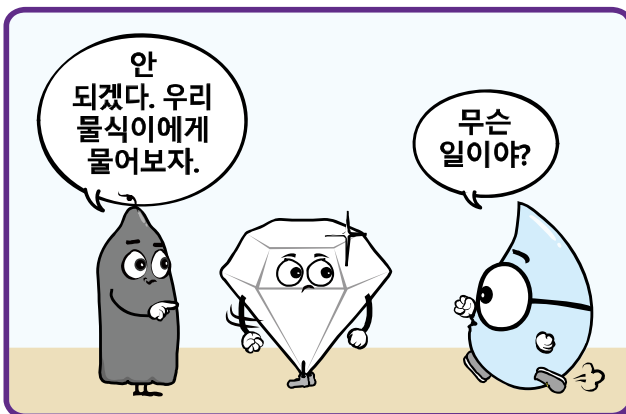
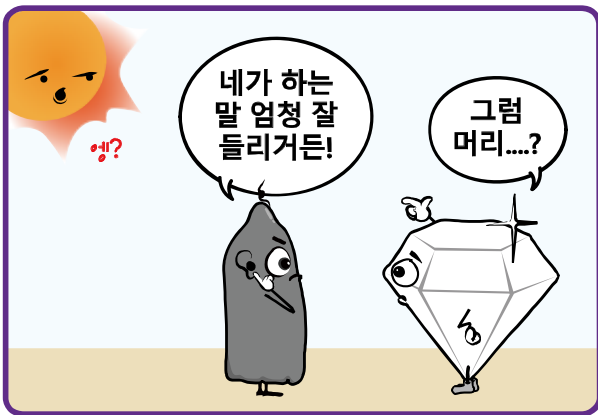
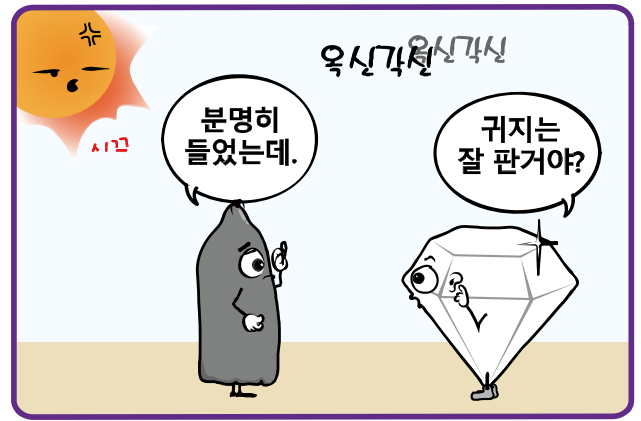
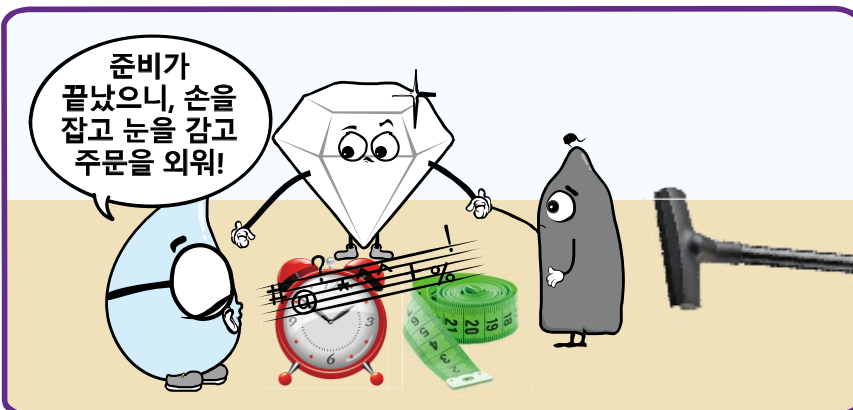
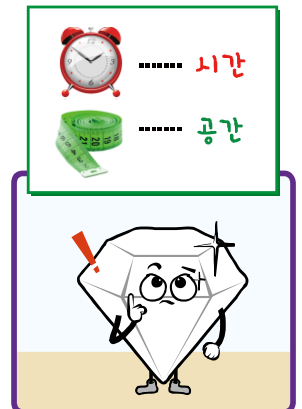
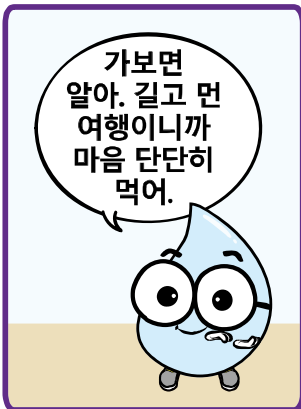
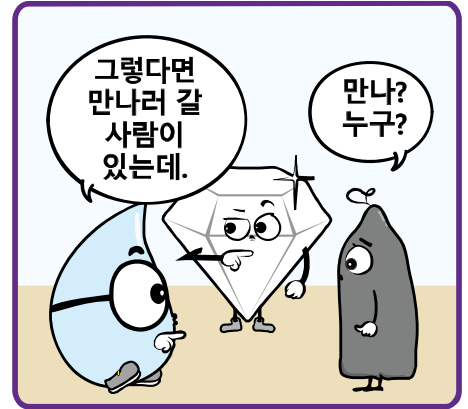
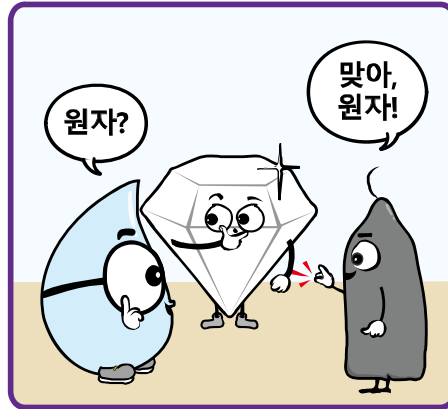


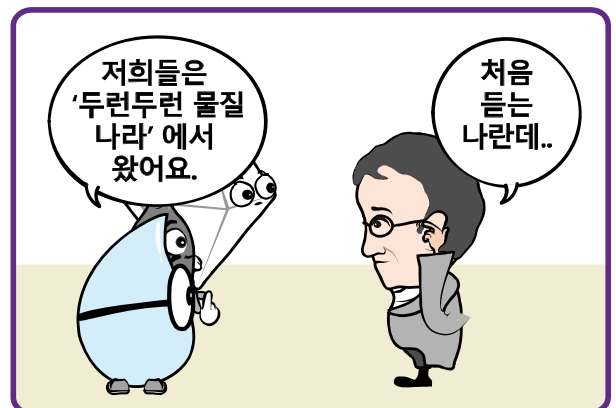
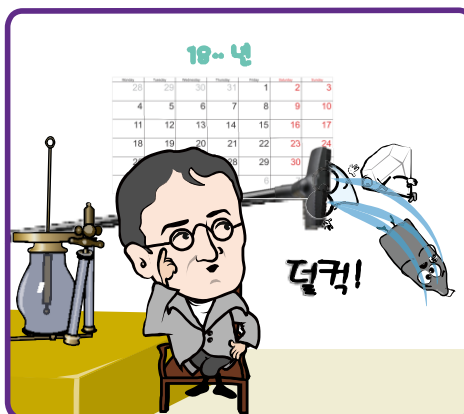
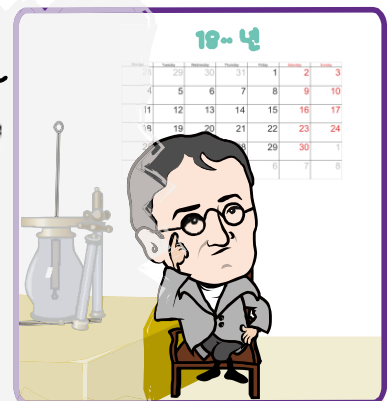
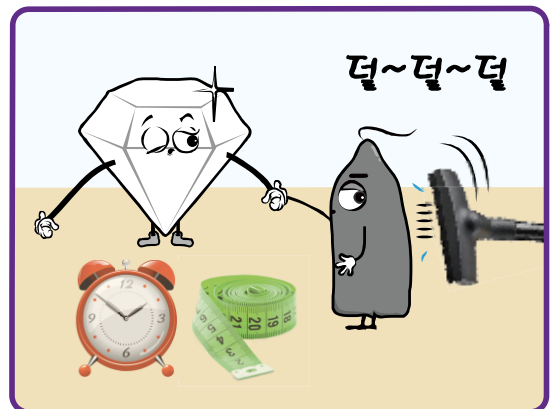
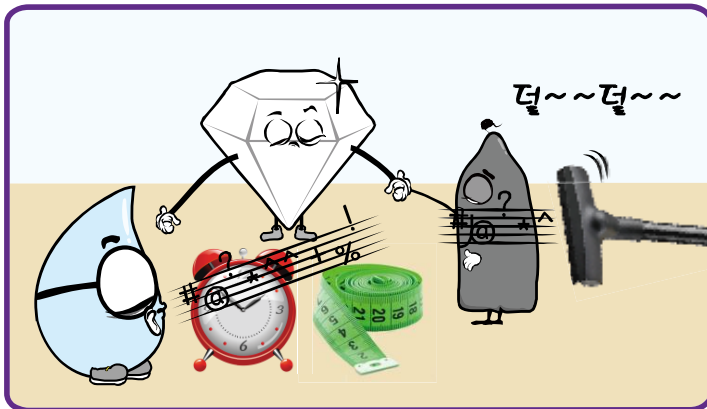
## 제 10편

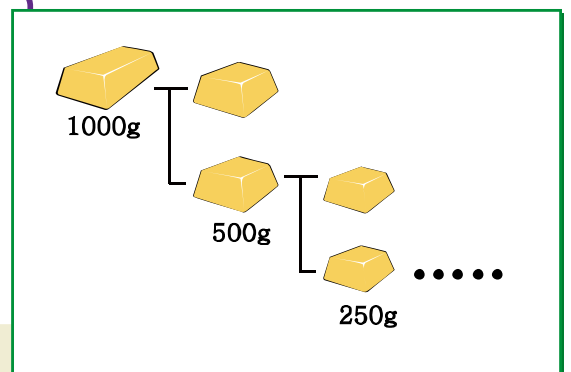
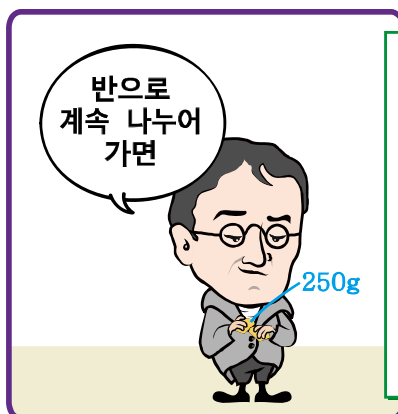
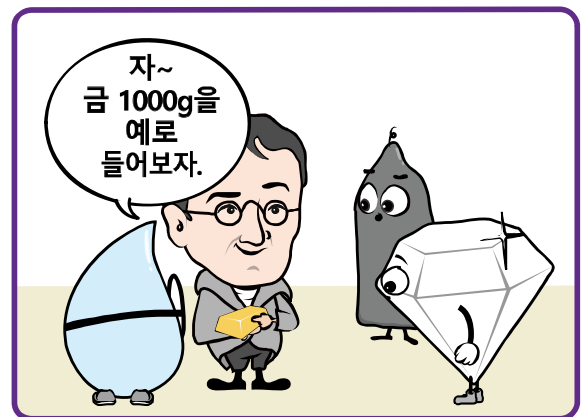
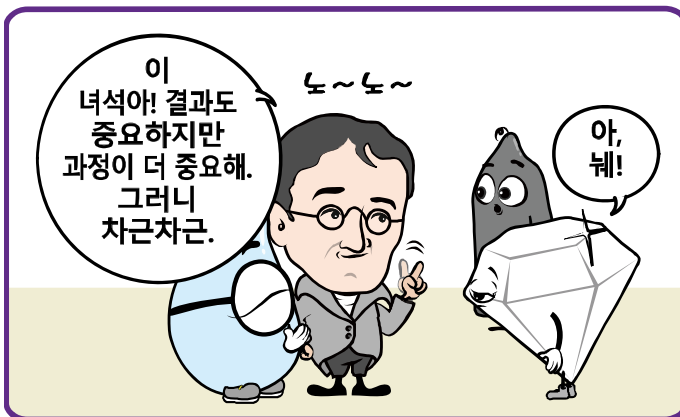
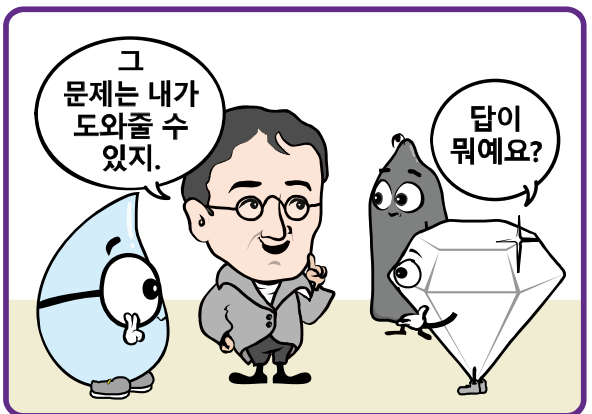
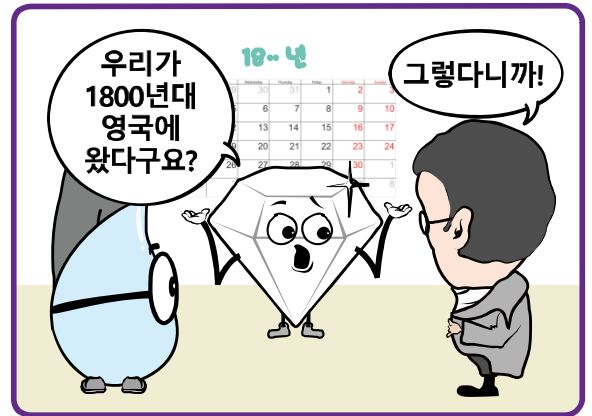
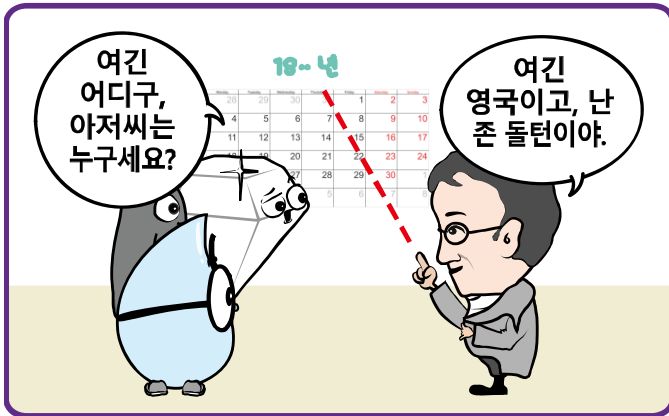
# 물질의 구조 - 원자

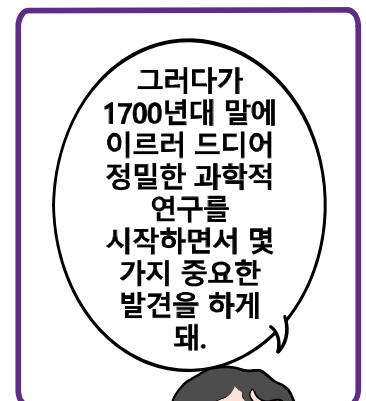
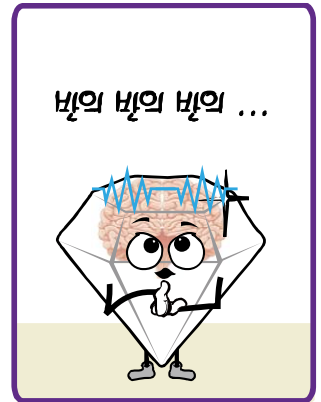


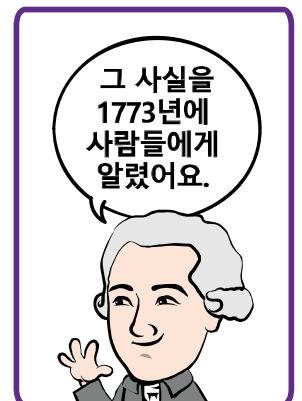
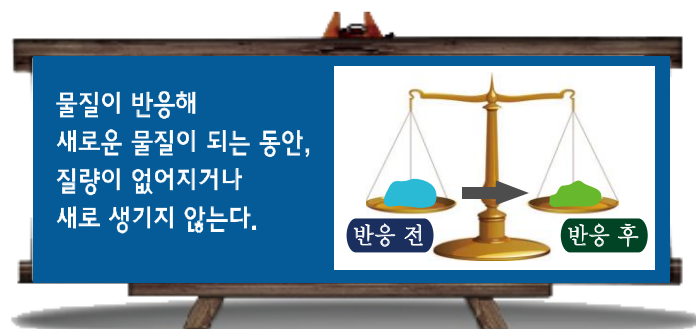
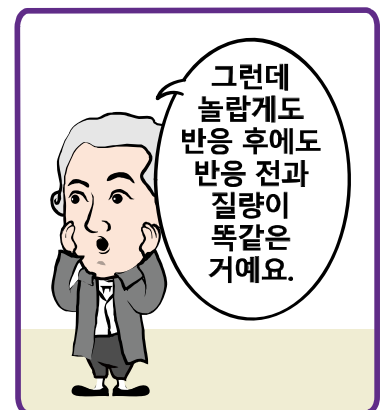
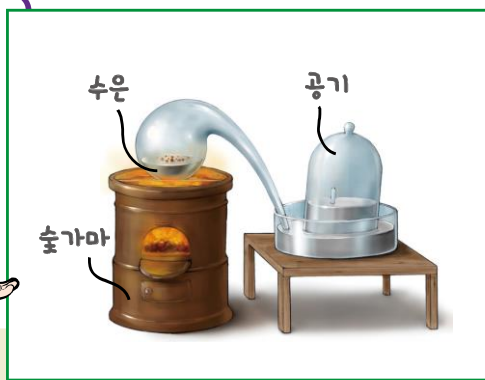
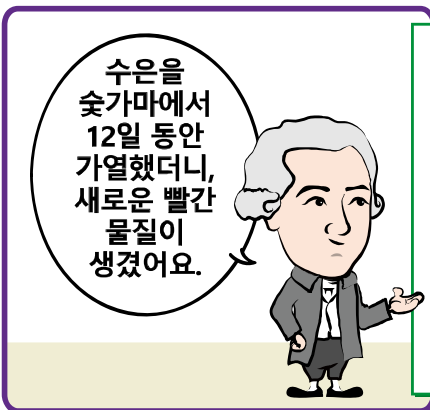
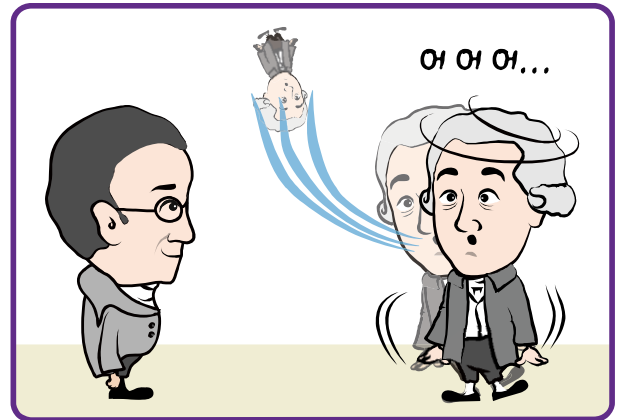


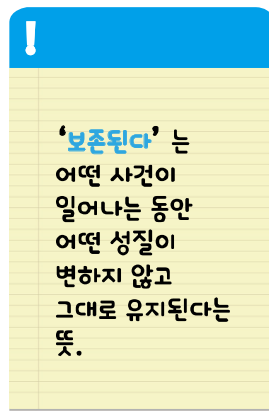


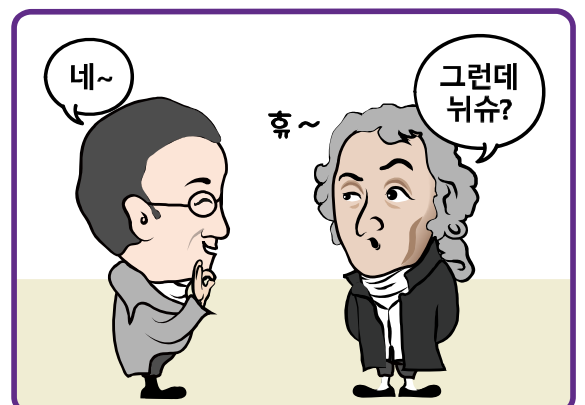
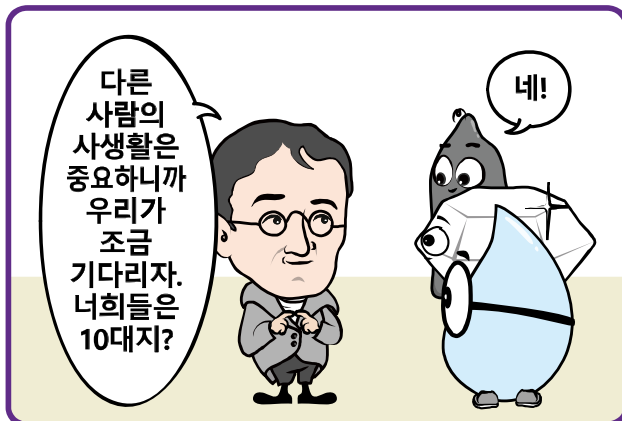
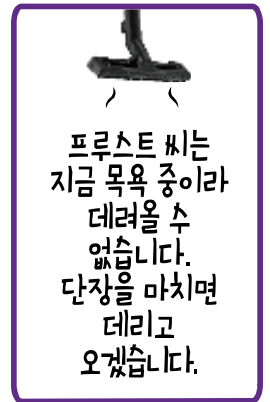
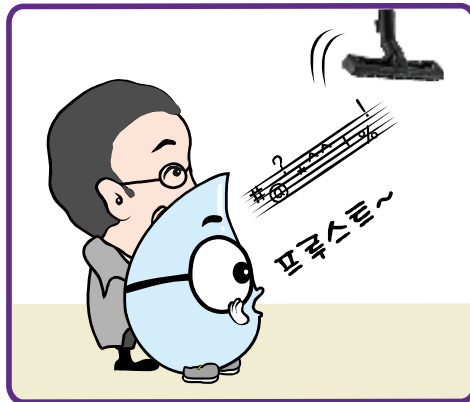








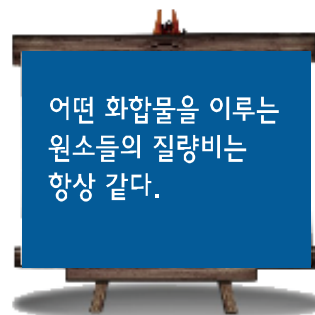
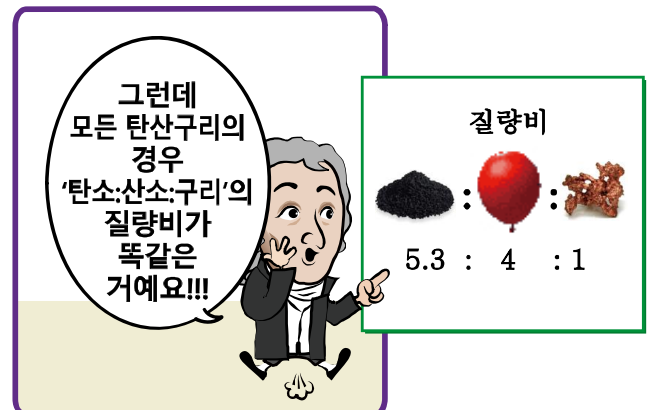
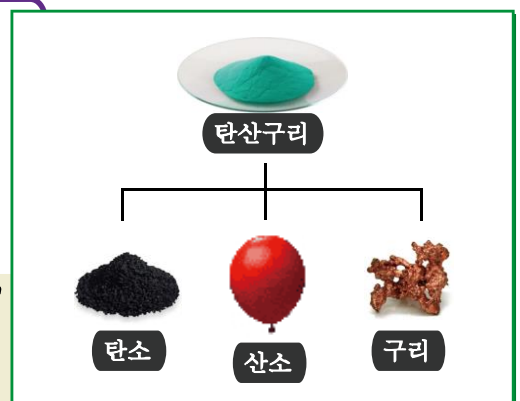
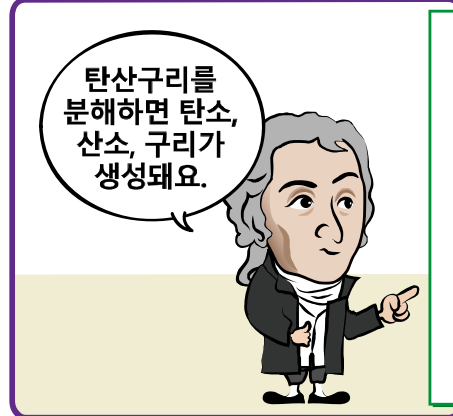


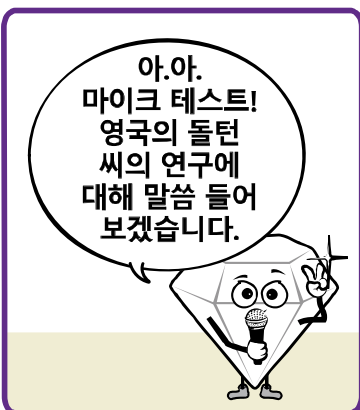
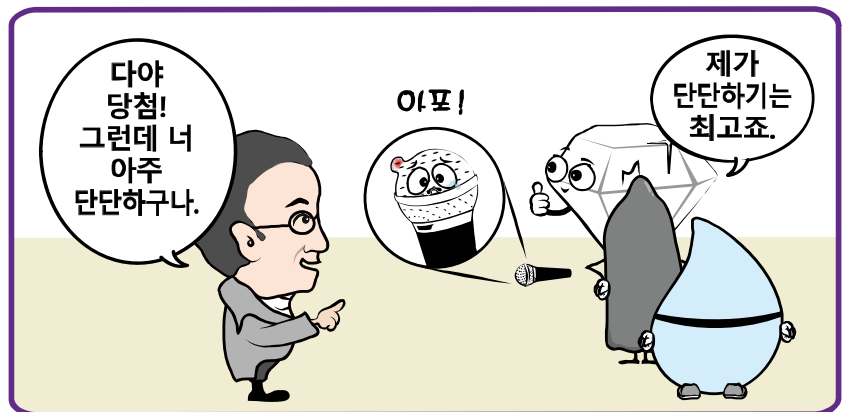
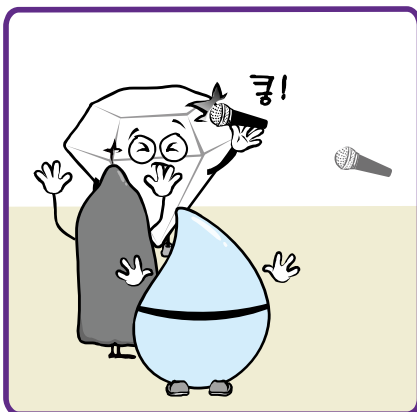
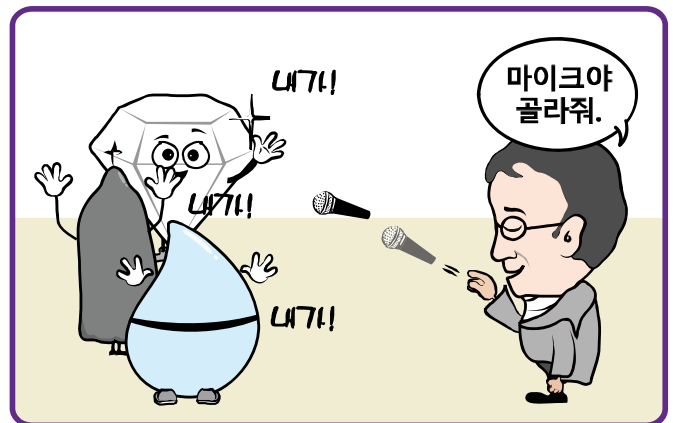


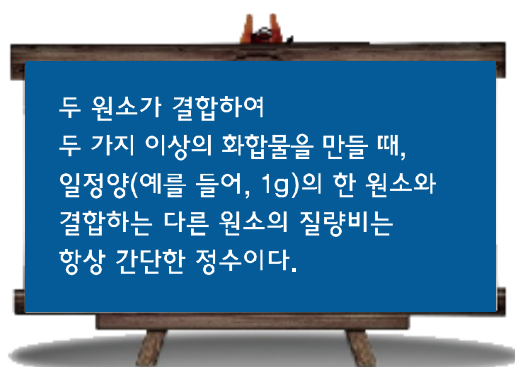
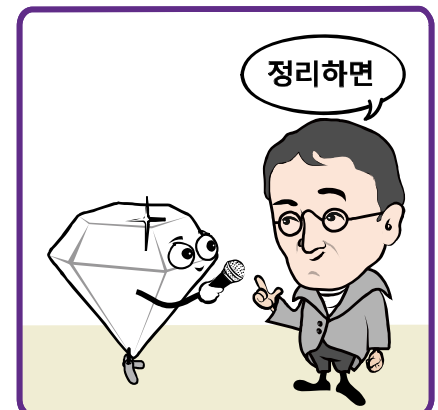
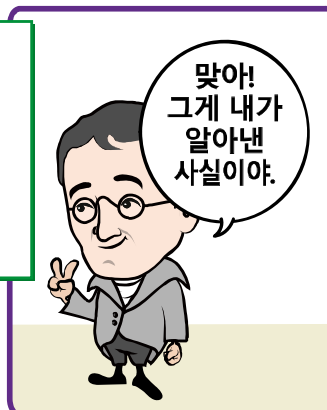
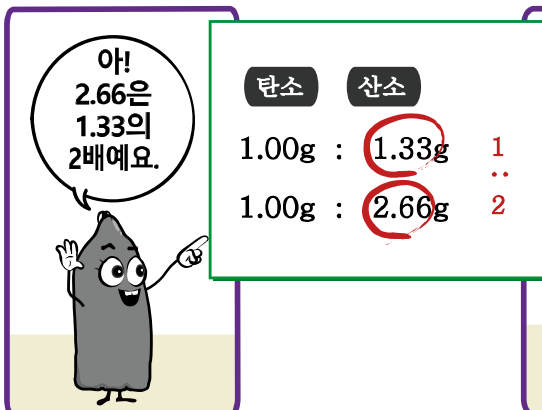
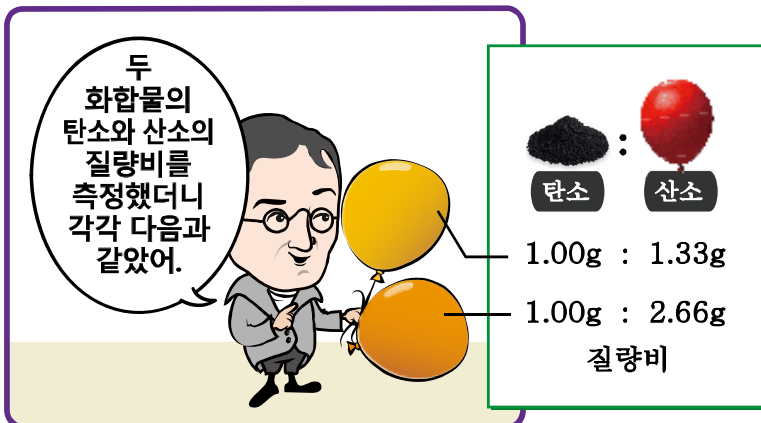
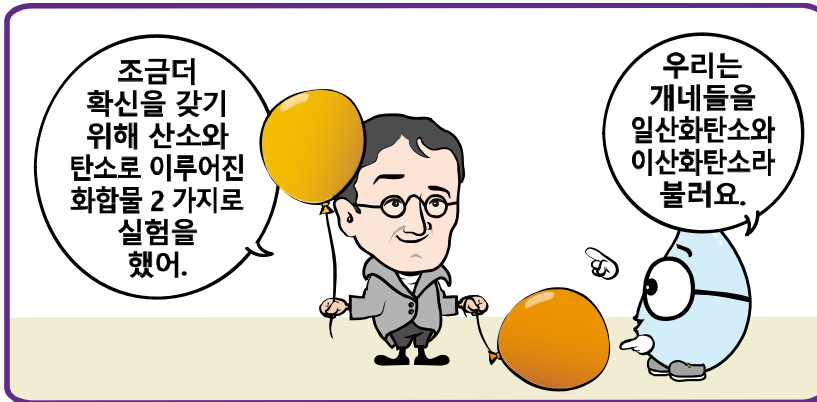


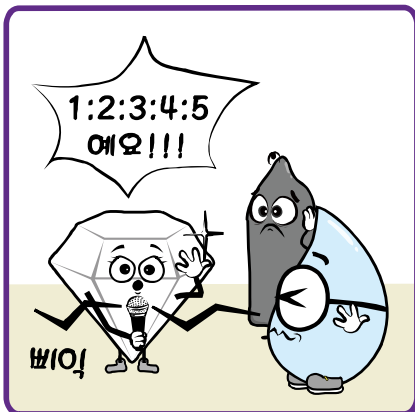
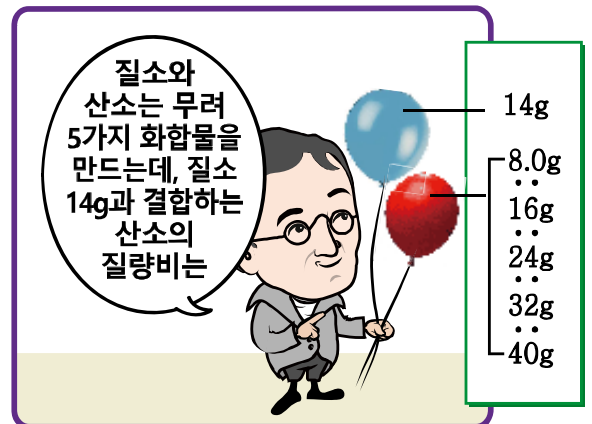
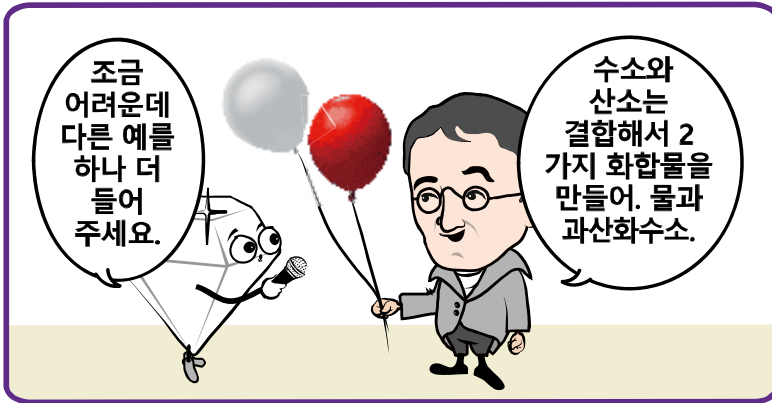
### ? 화합물

더 간단한 물질(원소)들로 분해되는 물질





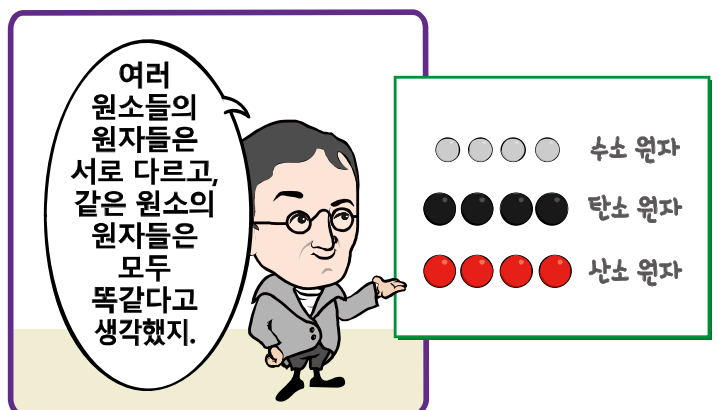
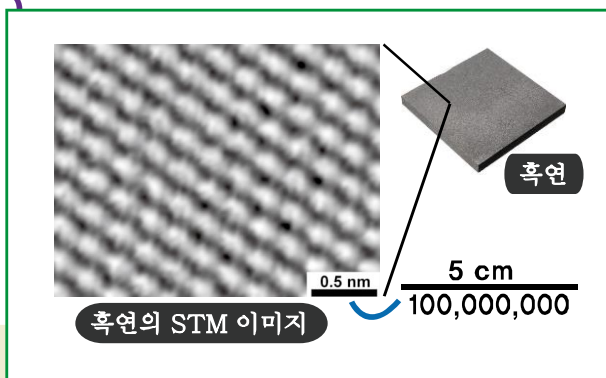
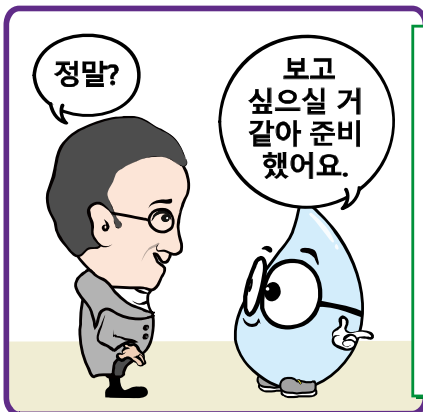
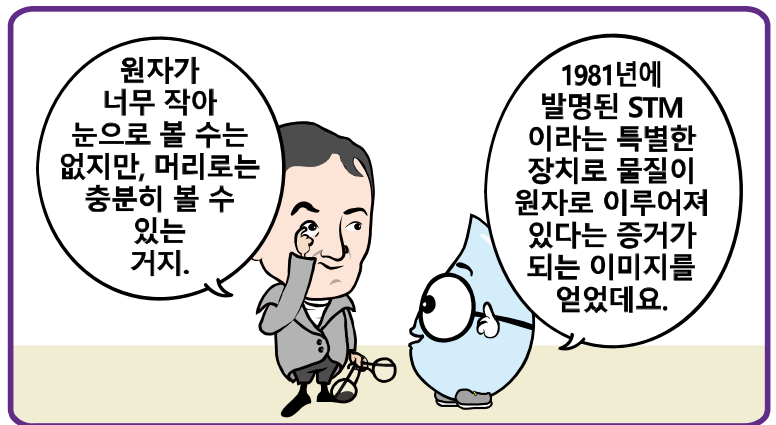
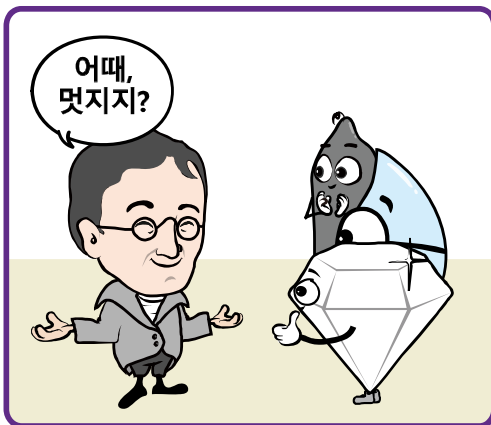




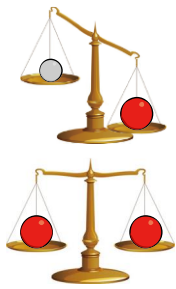
! '가설'은 관찰된 사실을 설명하기 위해 내세우는 가정. 이후에 실험을 통해 참인지 거짓인지 검증된다.

### 돌턴의 원자설

1. 원소들은 더이상 쪼갤 수 없는, '원자'라고 불리는 작은 입자로 되어 있다.
2. 한 원소의 원자들은 모두 동일하다.
3. 다른 원소들의 원자들이 결합하여 화합물을 만든다. 특정 화합물에 들어 있는 원자의 종류와 상대적인 수는 항상 같다.
4. 화학 반응 동안 한 원소의 원자는 다른 종류의 원자로 바뀌지 않는다. 화학 반응 동안 원자는 새로 생겨나지도 없어지지도 않는다.



예를 들어,  
수소, 탄소,  
산소 원자들은  
질량이 서로  
다르고, 모든  
산소 원자는  
질량이  
똑같다고  
생각했지.

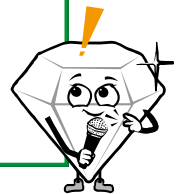
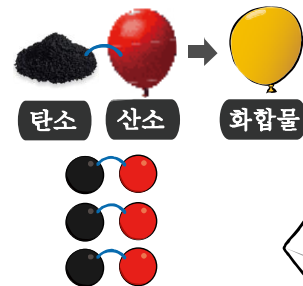


원자에  
일정한  
질량이 담겨  
있으니까,  
질량과  
원자의 수가  
서로 비례  
하게 돼.

| 원자 수 | 질량 |
|------|----|
| 1    | 1  |
| ..   | .. |
| 2    | 2  |

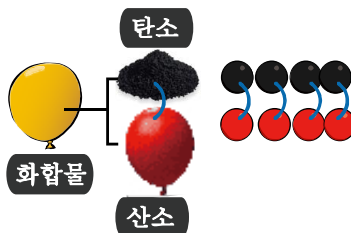
3번  
가설은  
일정 성분비의  
법칙을  
설명하려고  
세운 거야.

원소들이  
결합하여  
화합물을  
만든다는 것은 그  
원소의 원자들이  
서로 결합하는  
거라고  
생각했구.

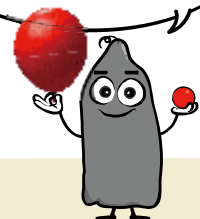


한  
화합물을  
이루는 원소들의  
질량비가  
일정하다는 것은  
그 화합물을 이루는  
원자의 종류와  
상대적인 수가 항상  
같기 때문이라고  
생각했지.

질량비 일정  $\Rightarrow$  원자수 비 일정



아하! 원소나  
화합물 같은 물질에서  
일어나는 일을 이제 원자로  
이해할 수 있겠네요.



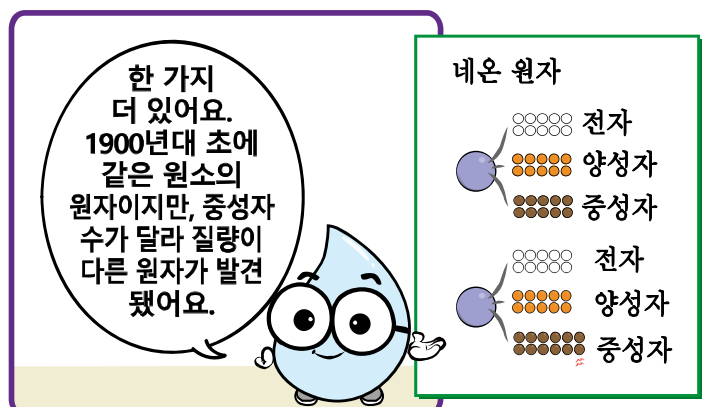
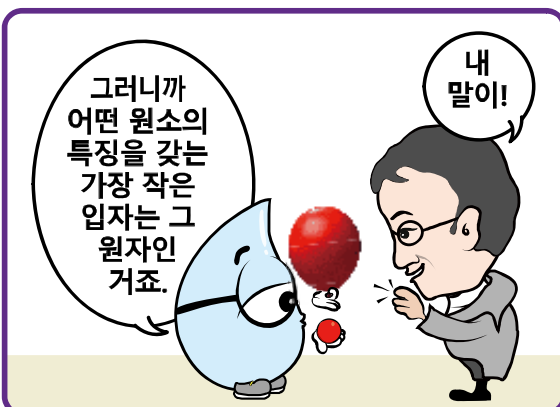
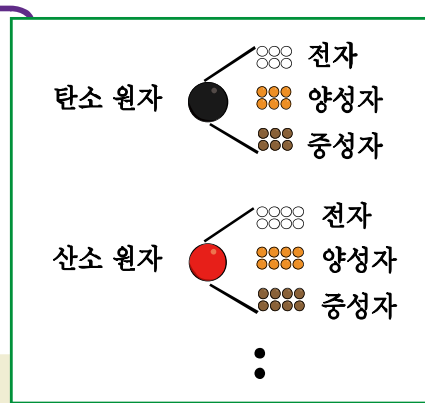
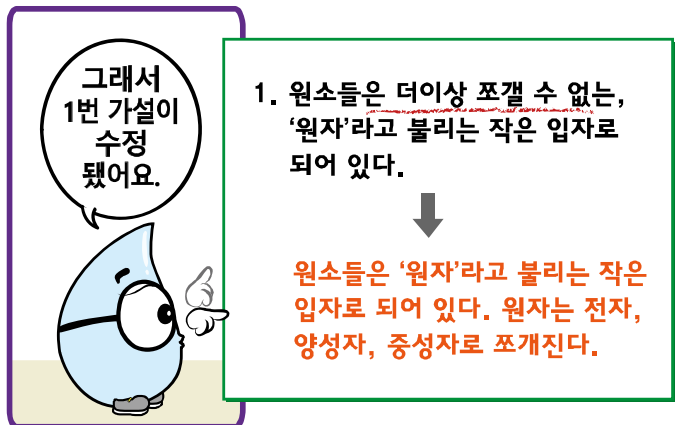
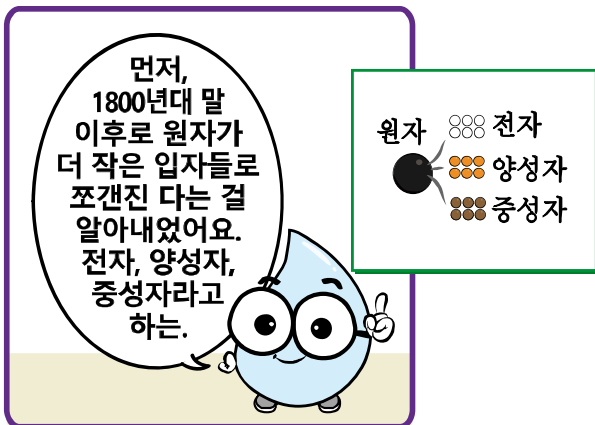
그렇지.  
그래서 나의  
원자설이  
물질들을  
이해하는 데  
큰 도움이  
되는 거야.

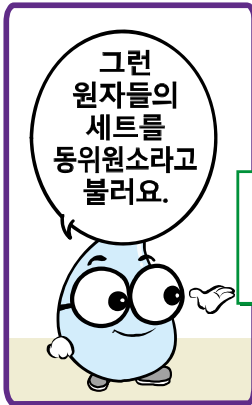
4번  
가설도  
설명해  
주세요.



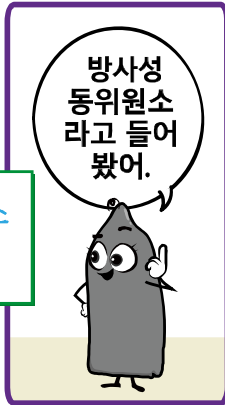
4번  
가설은  
질량 보존의  
법칙을  
설명하려고  
세운 거야.

화학 반응  
동안 질량이  
변하지 않는다면,  
질량을 싣고 있는  
원자도 없어지거나  
새로 생기지  
않는다는  
뜻이지.





네온 동위원소



2. 한 원소의 원자들은 모두 동일하다.



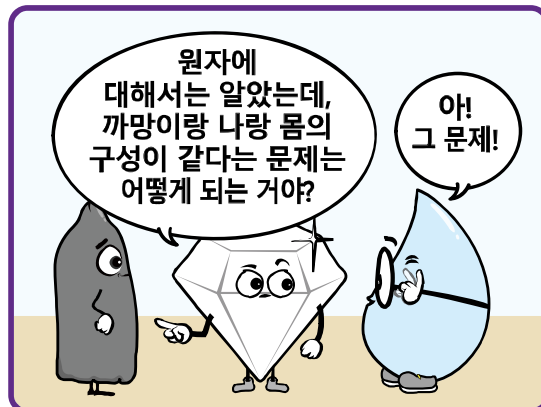
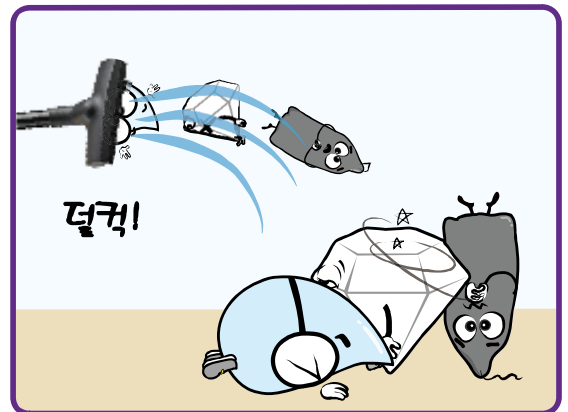
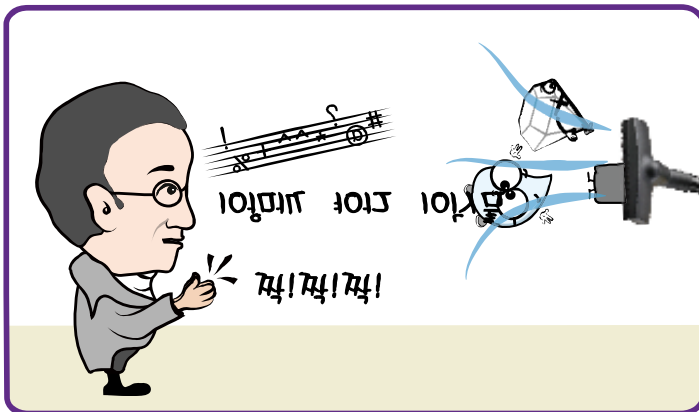
한 원소의 원자들은 모두 같은 양성자 수를 갖지만, 중성자 수는 서로 다를 수 있고, 따라서 질량이 서로 다를 수 있다.



네. 자연의 비밀을 풀고 싶은 과학자들이 많았으니까요.

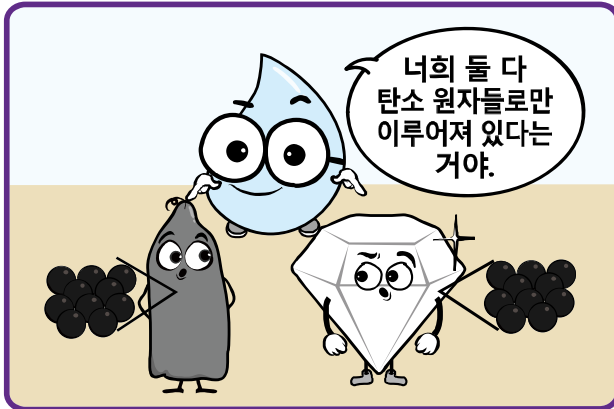


벌써?

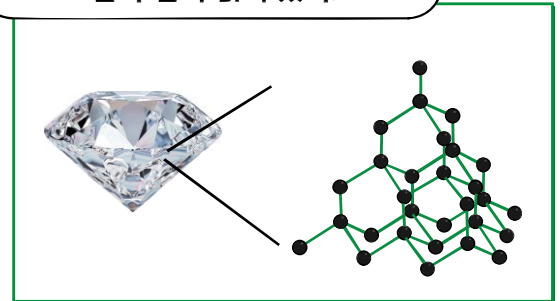


아! 그 문제!





다이아몬드에서는 탄소 원자 1개가 4개의 다른 원자에 둘러싸여 그물과 같이 얽혀 있어.



흑연에서는 탄소 원자 1개가 3개의 다른 원자에 둘러싸여 판을 이뤄. 그리고 판들이 나란히 놓여 있지.

