



EVROPSKÁ UNIE
Evropské strukturální a investiční fondy
Operační program Výzkum, vývoj a vzdělávání



POMŮCKY K VÝUCE CHEMIE MODELY, ANALOGIE

Petr Holzhauser

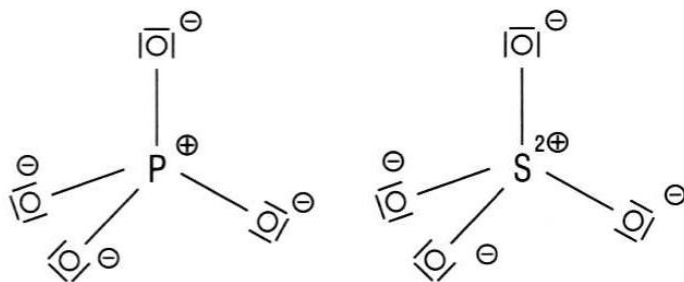
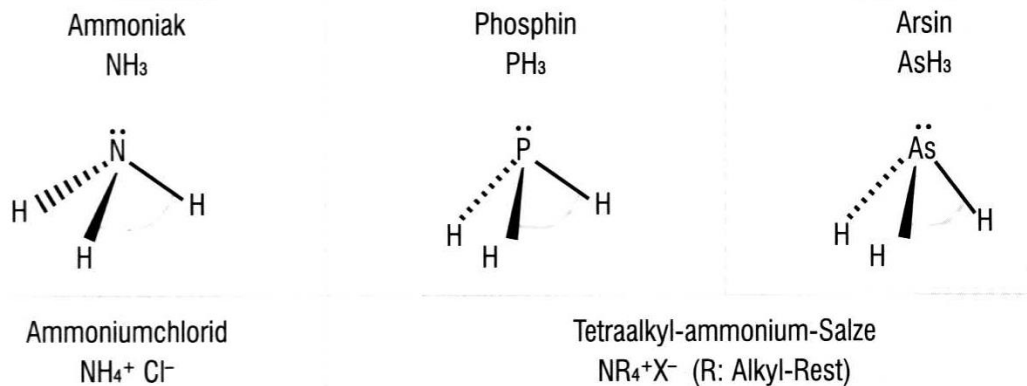


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UČITELSTVÍ A HUMANITNÍCH VĚD

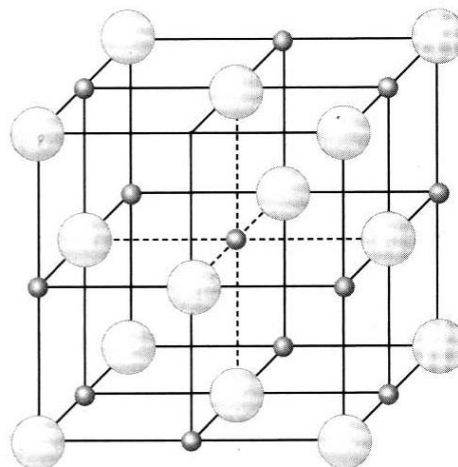
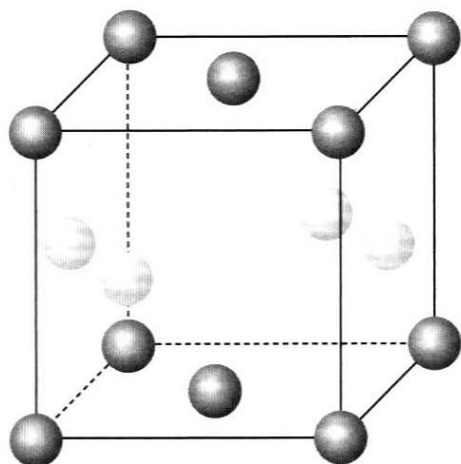


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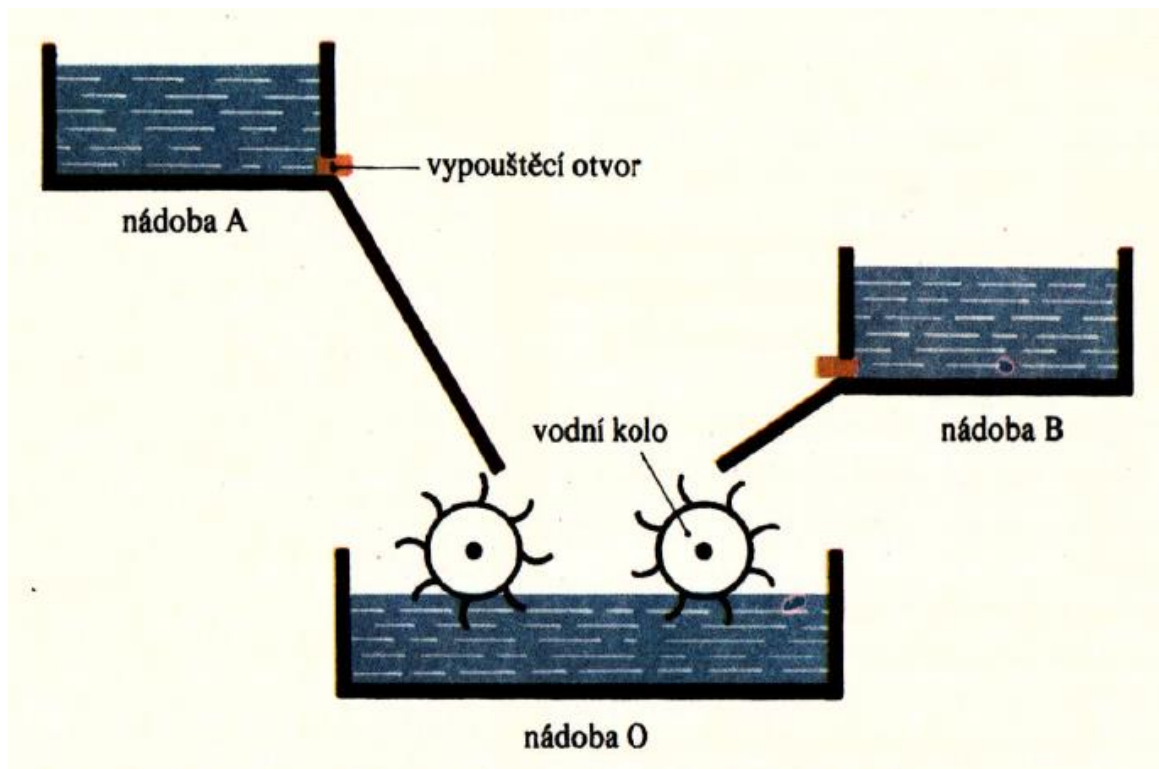
Analogie v chemii



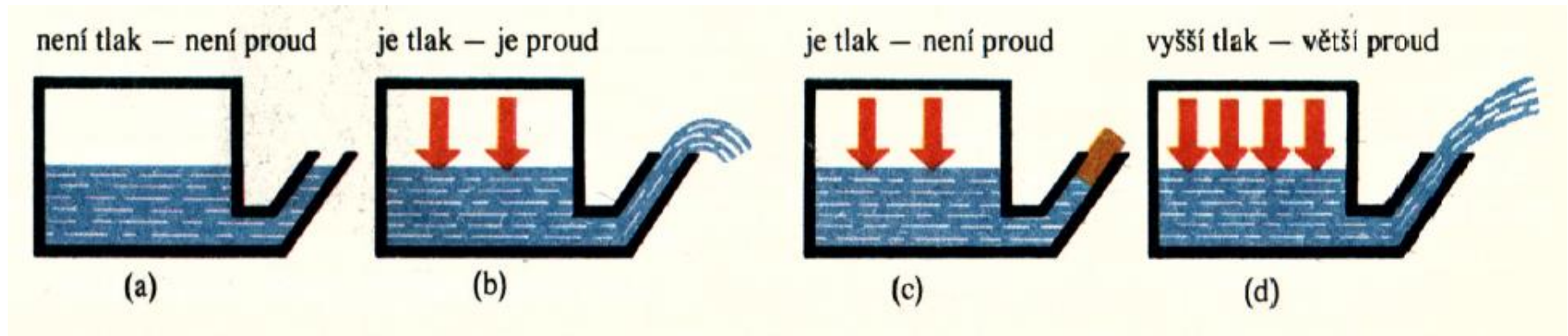
Analogie v chemii



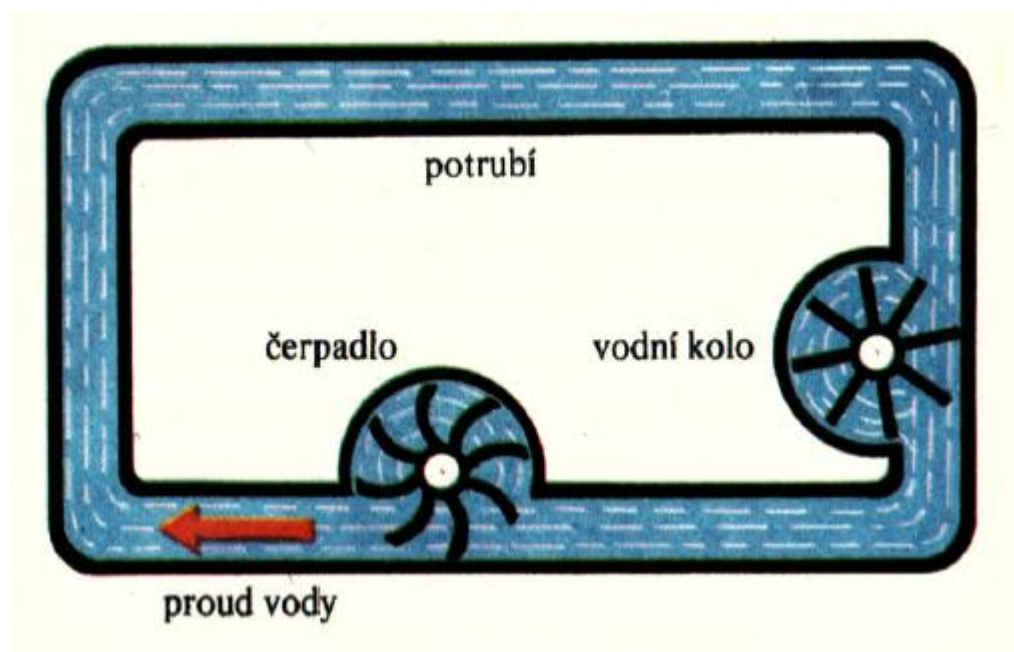
Analogie



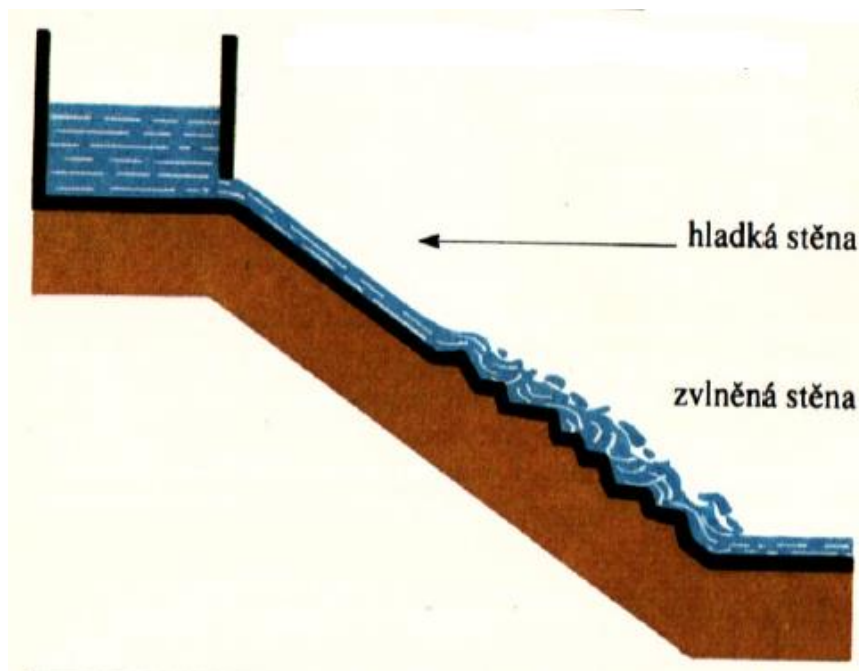
Analogie



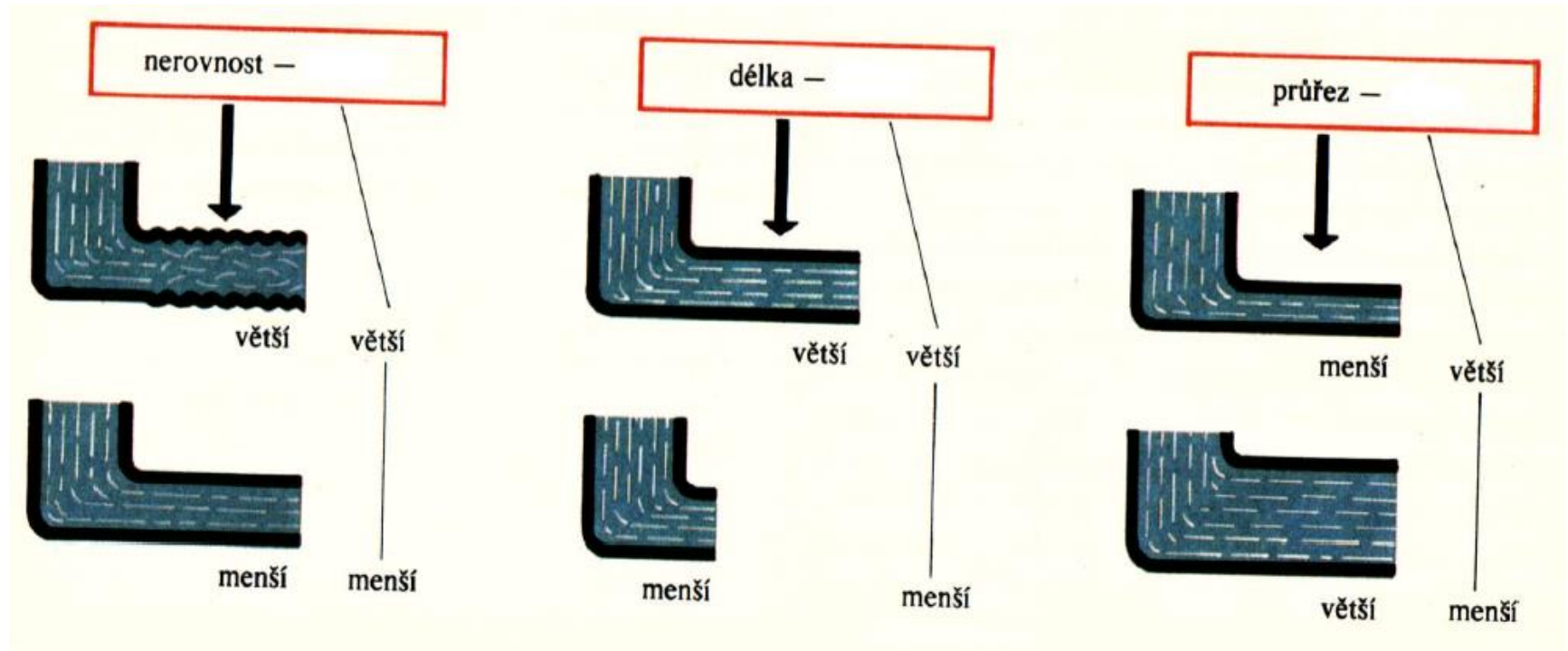
Analogie



Analogie



Analogie



Analogie

Table 10.1 Analogy between magnetic and electric circuit

<i>Electric circuit</i>	<i>Magnetic circuit</i>
Exciting force = emf in volts	mmf in AT
Response = current in amps	flux in webers
Voltage drop = VI volts	mmf drop = $\Re\phi$ AT
Electric field density = $\frac{V}{l}$ volt/m	Magnetic field Intensity = $\frac{\Im}{l}$ AT/m
Current(I) = $\frac{E}{R}$ A	Flux (ϕ) = $\frac{\Im}{R}$ Web
Current density(J) = $\frac{I}{a}$ Amp/m ²	Flux density(B) = $\frac{\phi}{A}$ Web/m ²
Resistance (R) = $\frac{\rho l}{a}$ ohm	Reluctance ($\Re$) = $\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{l}{a}$ AT/Web
Conductance (G) = $\frac{1}{R}$ Mho	Permeance = $\frac{1}{\Re} = \frac{\mu a}{l}$ Web/AT

Analogie

Analogie vůči různým atributům

1.

2.

3.

4.

Symbolické modely

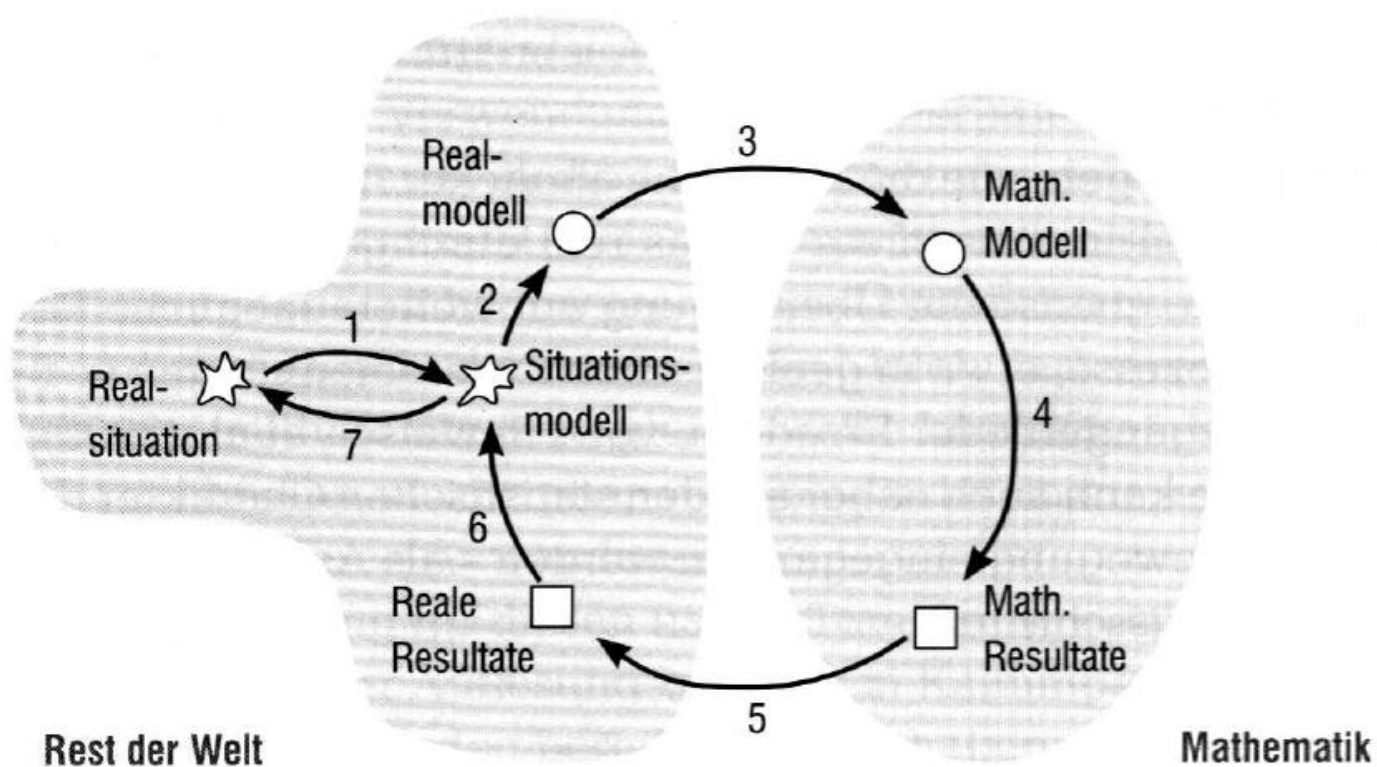


Funkce modelů

Funkce/úloha modelu:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Modelování (simulace)



Modely atomu



Rutherford

Thompson

Bohr

Schrödinger

Dalton

A HISTORY OF THE ATOM: THEORIES AND MODELS

How have our ideas about atoms changed over the years? This graphic looks at atomic models and how they developed.

SOLID SPHERE MODEL



JOHN DALTON



1803

Dalton drew upon the Ancient Greek idea of atoms (the word 'atom' comes from the Greek 'atomos' meaning indivisible). His theory stated that atoms are indivisible, those of a given element are identical, and compounds are combinations of different types of atoms.



RECOGNISED ATOMS OF A PARTICULAR ELEMENT DIFFER FROM OTHER ELEMENTS



ATOMS AREN'T INDIVISIBLE - THEY'RE COMPOSED FROM SUBATOMIC PARTICLES

PLUM PUDDING MODEL



J.J. THOMSON



1904

Thomson discovered electrons (which he called 'corpuscles') in atoms in 1897, for which he won a Nobel Prize. He subsequently produced the 'plum pudding' model of the atom. It shows the atom as composed of electrons scattered throughout a spherical cloud of positive charge.



RECOGNISED ELECTRONS AS COMPONENTS OF ATOMS



NO NUCLEUS; DIDN'T EXPLAIN LATER EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATIONS

NUCLEAR MODEL



ERNEST RUTHERFORD



1911

Rutherford fired positively charged alpha particles at a thin sheet of gold foil. Most passed through with little deflection, but some deflected at large angles. This was only possible if the atom was mostly empty space, with the positive charge concentrated in the centre: the nucleus.

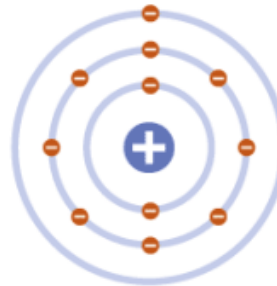


REALISED POSITIVE CHARGE WAS LOCALISED IN THE NUCLEUS OF AN ATOM



DID NOT EXPLAIN WHY ELECTRONS REMAIN IN ORBIT AROUND THE NUCLEUS

PLANETARY MODEL



NIELS BOHR



1913

Bohr modified Rutherford's model of the atom by stating that electrons moved around the nucleus in orbits of fixed sizes and energies. Electron energy in this model was quantised; electrons could not occupy values of energy between the fixed energy levels.

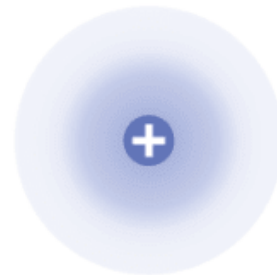


PROPOSED STABLE ELECTRON ORBITS; EXPLAINED THE EMISSION SPECTRA OF SOME ELEMENTS



MOVING ELECTRONS SHOULD EMIT ENERGY AND COLLAPSE INTO THE NUCLEUS; MODEL DID NOT WORK WELL FOR HEAVIER ATOMS

QUANTUM MODEL



ERWIN SCHRÖDINGER



1926

Schrödinger stated that electrons do not move in set paths around the nucleus, but in waves. It is impossible to know the exact location of the electrons; instead, we have 'clouds of probability' called orbitals, in which we are more likely to find an electron.



SHOWS ELECTRONS DON'T MOVE AROUND THE NUCLEUS IN ORBITS, BUT IN CLOUDS WHERE THEIR POSITION IS UNCERTAIN



STILL WIDELY ACCEPTED AS THE MOST ACCURATE MODEL OF THE ATOM



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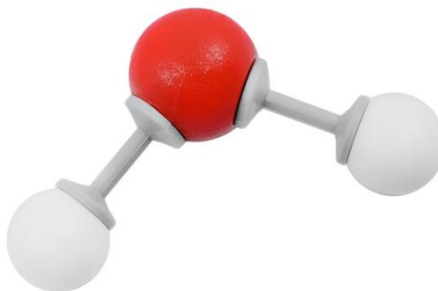


Strukturní modely v chemii

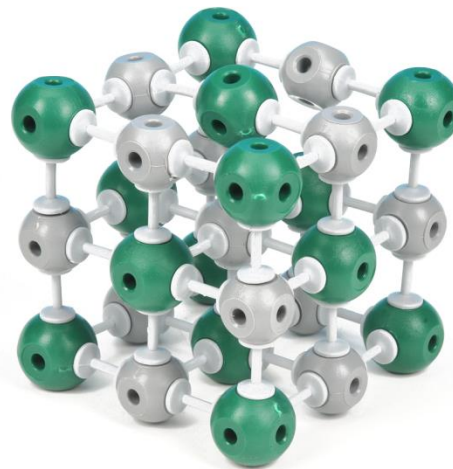
atomů
orbitalů



molekul

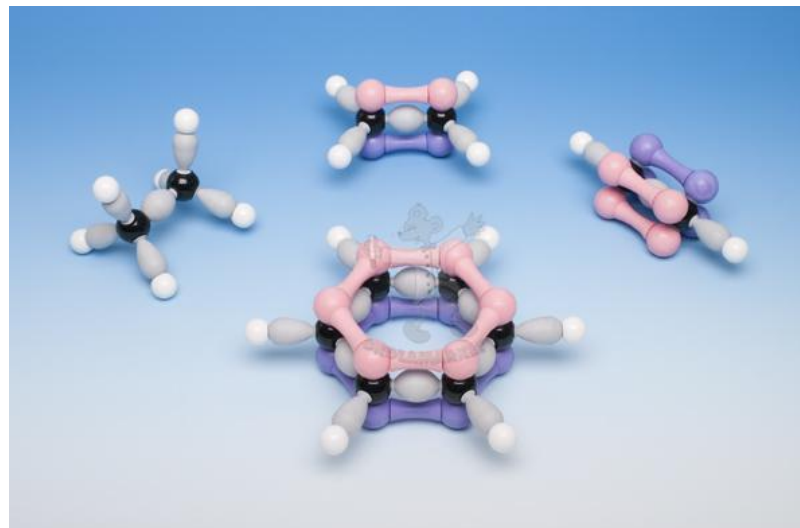
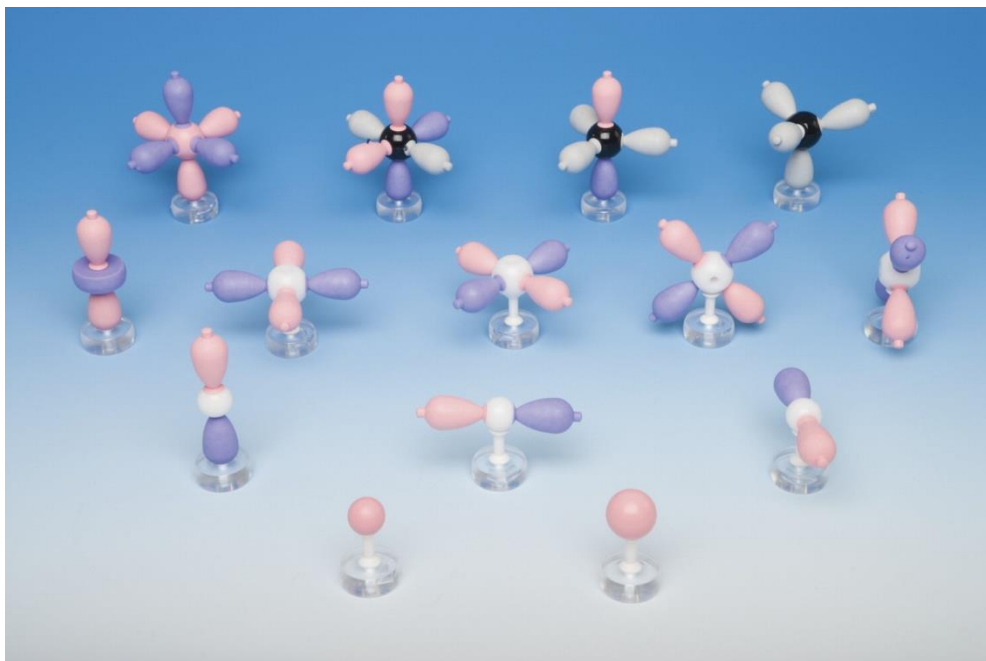


krystalů



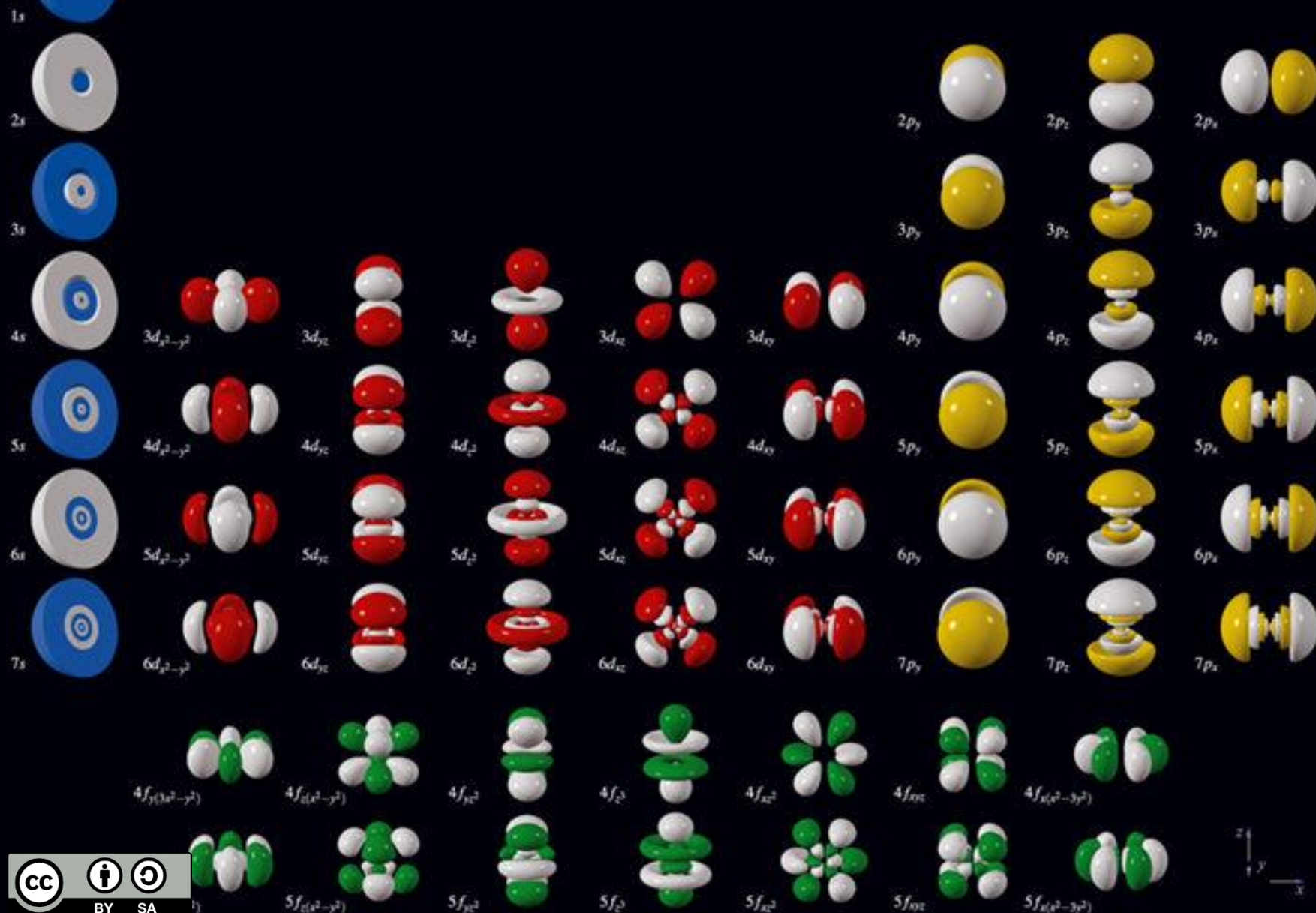
- materiální × simulace

Orbitalové modely

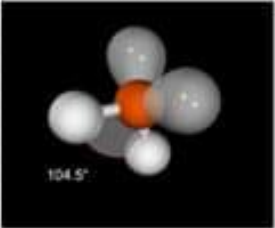
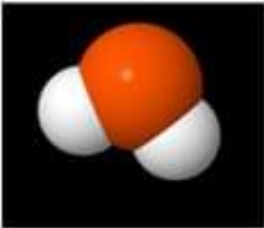
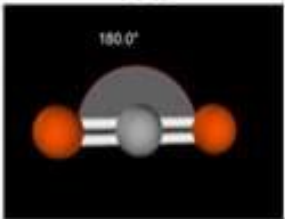
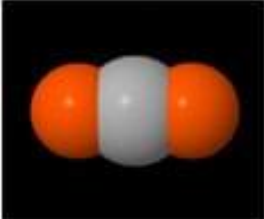
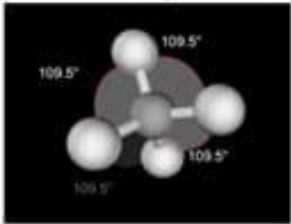
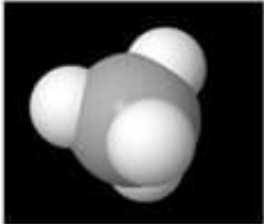
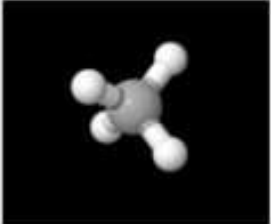




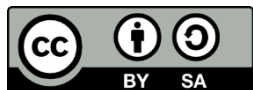
The Orbitron gallery of atomic orbitals



Typy modelů molekul

VSEPR Model	Space-Filling Model	Ball-and-Stick Model
H_2O 	H_2O 	H_2O 
CO_2 	CO_2 	CO_2 
CH_4 	CH_4 	CH_4 

„Ball and Stick Models“

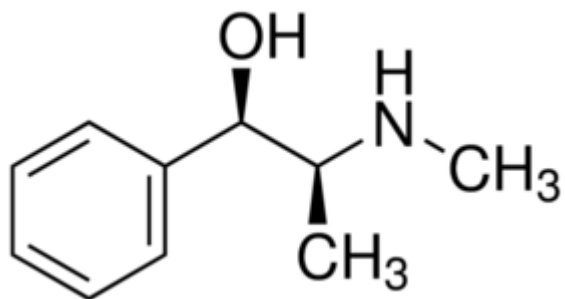
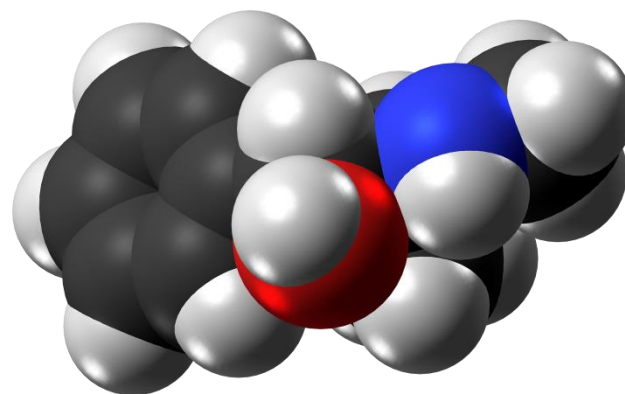
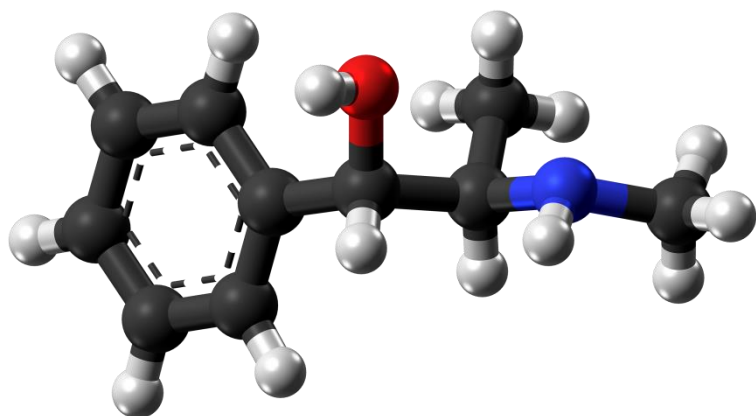


https://www.indigoinstrument.com/molecular_models/molymod/sets/ball-stick-chemistry-model-set-molymod-62003.html

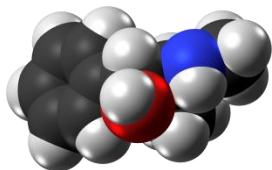
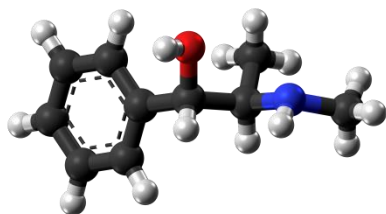


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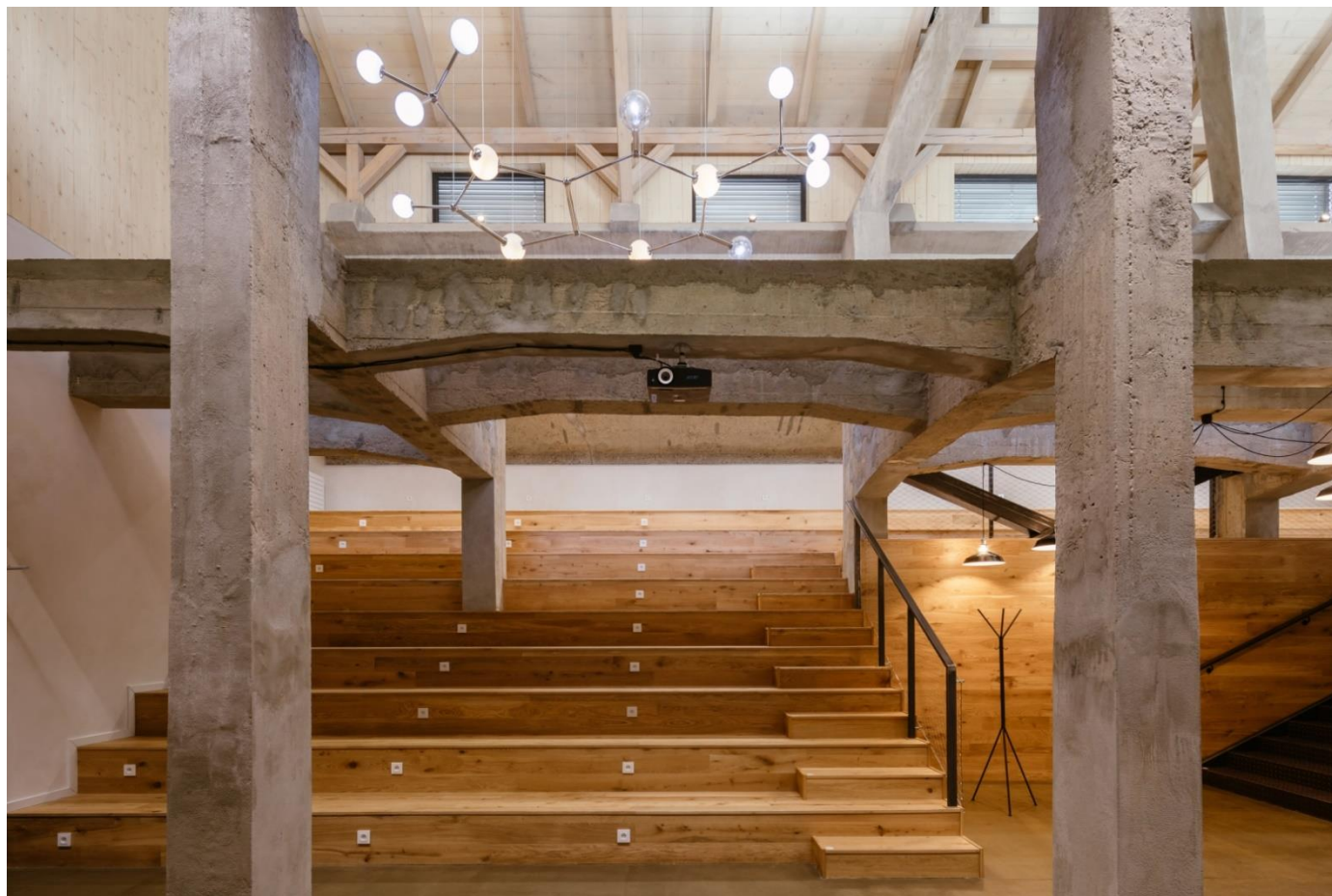
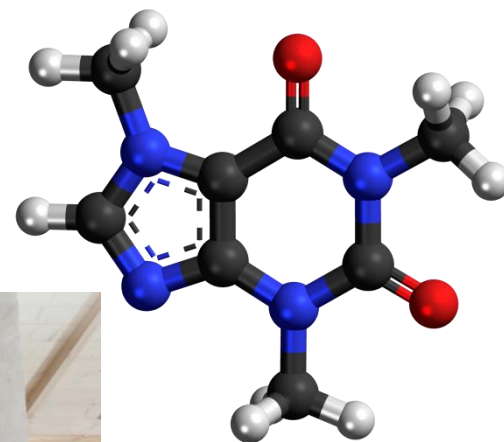
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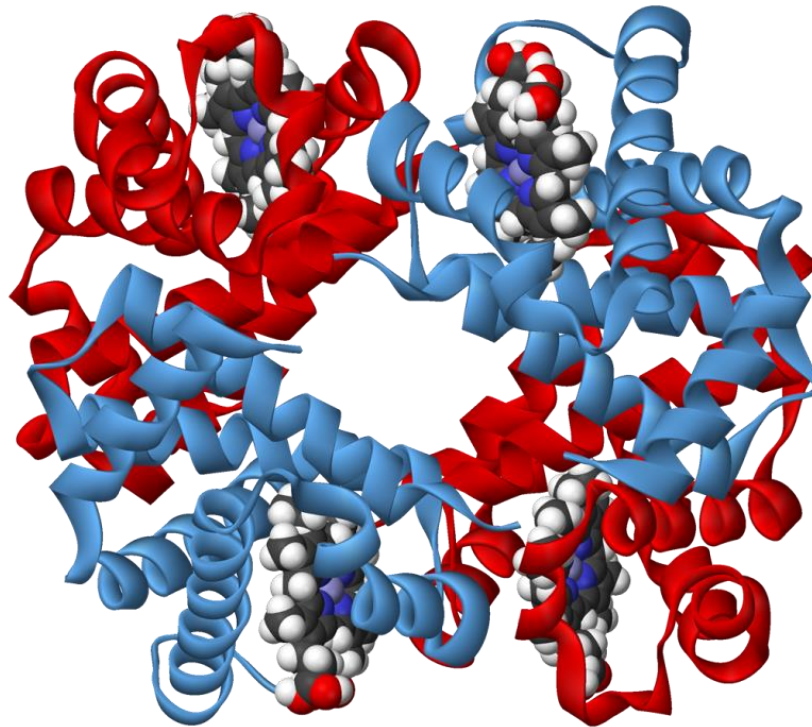
Modely molekul



???



„Stužkové“ modely



- ribbon diagram

Přírodovědné modely¹

1. Model je vždy ve vztahu k předloze, která je modelem reprezentována. Pojem „předloha²“ se vztahuje k systému, objektu, jevu nebo procesu.

² originál, angl. *target*¹, něm. *Original*



Přírodovědné modely

2. Model je výzkumný nástroj využívaný k získání informace o předloze, která nemůže být pozorována nebo změřena přímo. Zmenšenina nebo zvětšenina („škálový model“), tedy co nejpřesnější kopie objektu v nějakém měřítku není považována za *přírodovědný model*.

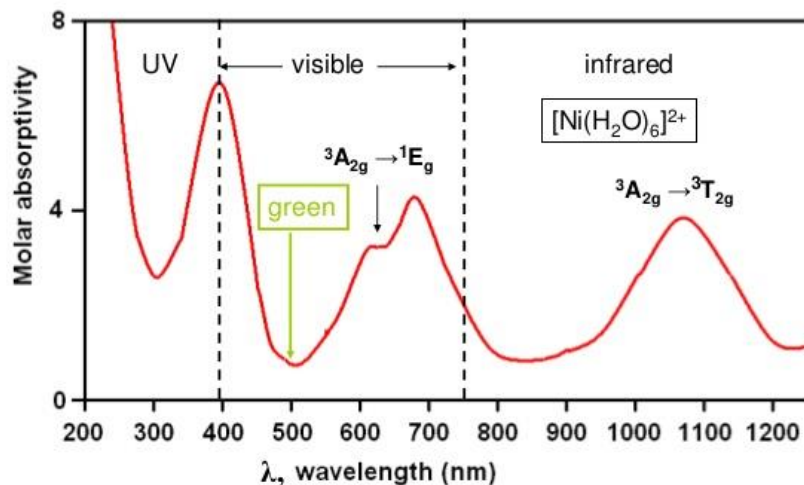


Přírodovědné modely

3. Model nemůže přímo interagovat s předlohou, kterou reprezentuje.
Tedy fotografie nebo spektrum se nepovažují za modely.

The electronic spectrum of $[\text{Ni}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{2+}$:

The complex looks green, because it absorbs only weakly at 500 nm, the wavelength of green light.

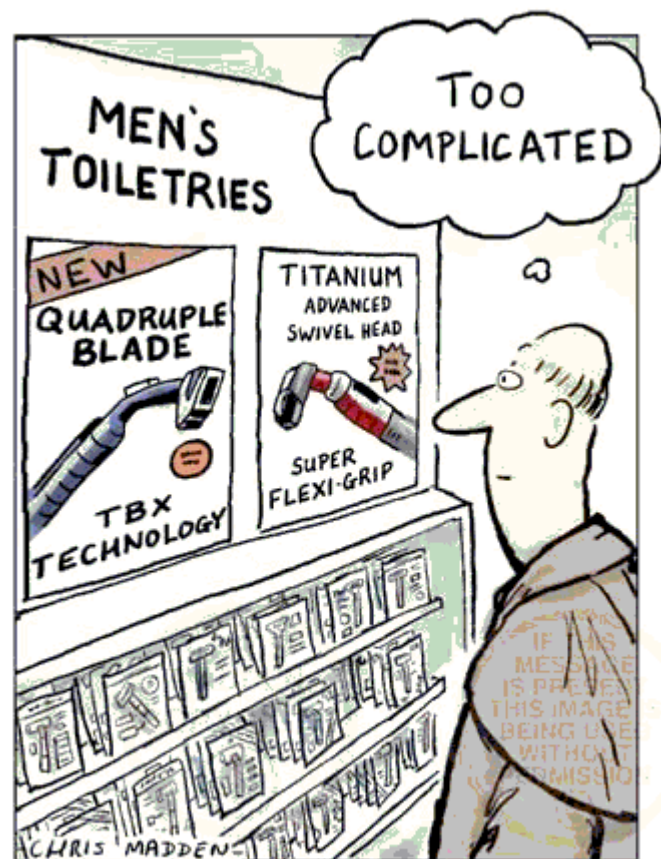


Přírodovědné modely

4. Model vůči předloze vykazuje určité analogie, které výzkumníkovi umožňují formulovat o modelu hypotézy, které mohou být testovány studiem předlohy. Testování těchto hypotéz poskytuje nové informace o předloze.

Přírodovědné modely

5. Model se vždy v určitém smyslu liší od předlohy. Obecně je model volen co nejjednodušší. V souladu s výzkumným záměrem jsou některé charakteristiky předlohy záměrně z modelu vyloučeny.



Ockham chooses a razor

Přírodovědné modely

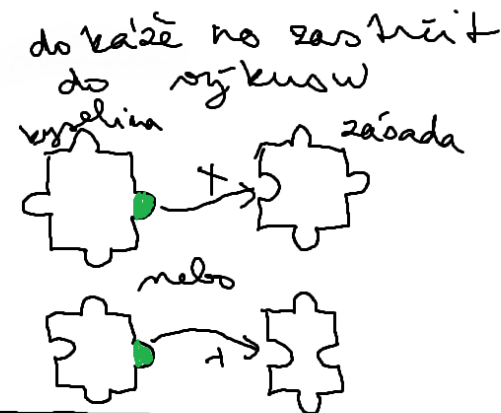
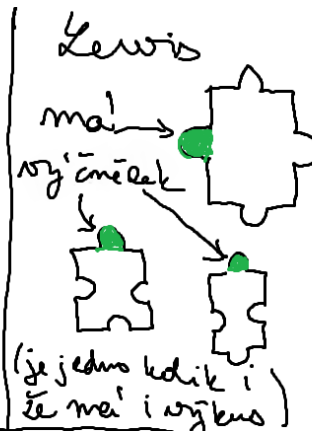
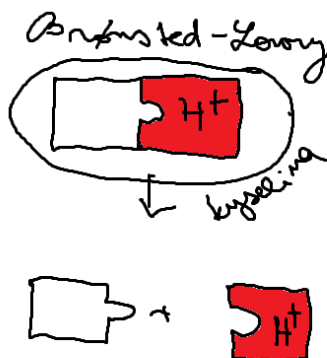
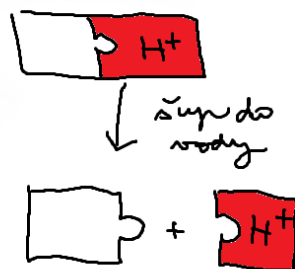
6. Při návrhu modelu musí být dosaženo kompromisu mezi analogiemi a rozdíly mezi modelem a předlohou, umožňujícího výzkumníkovi dělat konkrétní rozhodnutí. Tento proces je řízen výzkumnými otázkami.

Přírodovědné modely

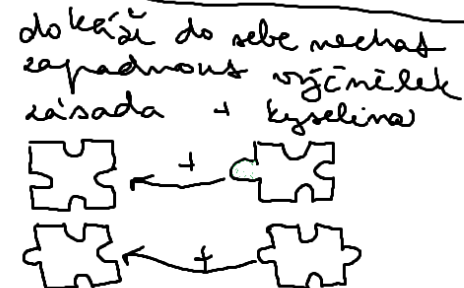
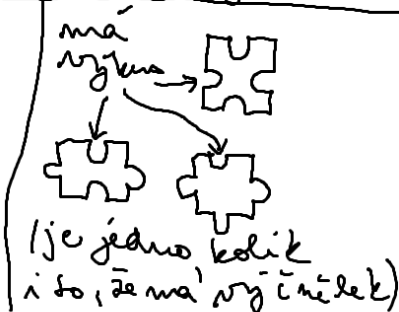
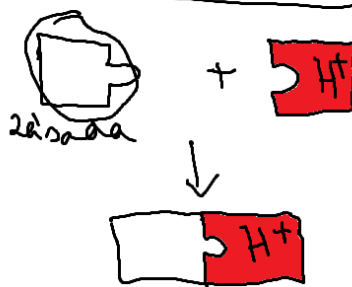
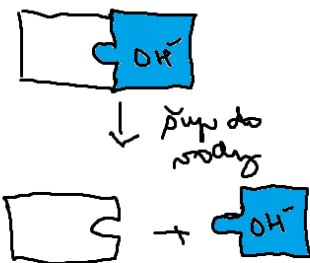
7. Model se vyvíjí iteračním procesem, ve kterém empirická data vedou k přepracování modelu. Následně se model ověřuje dalším studiem předlohy.

Modely kyselin a bází¹

Kyselina



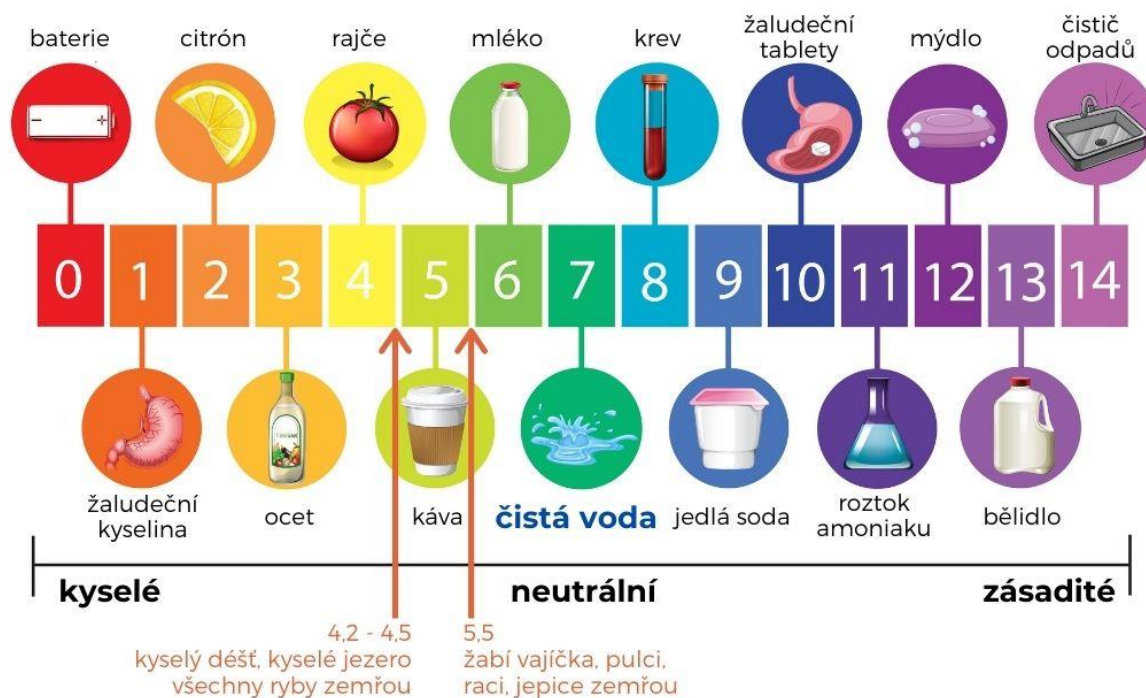
záhada



pH

$$\text{pH} = -\log a(\text{H}^+)$$

Stupnice pH



Periodická tabulka

Atomic Number → 1 ← Symbol Name → Hydrogen ← Atomic Weight Electrons per shell → 1 ←																		13 IIIA 14 IVA 15 VA 16 VIA 17 VIIA 18 VIIIA 5 B 6 C 7 N 8 O 9 F 10 Ne 13 Al 14 Si 15 P 16 S 17 Cl 18 Ar 31 Ga 32 Ge 33 As 34 Se 35 Br 36 Kr 49 In 50 Sn 51 Sb 52 Te 53 I 54 Xe 81 Tl 82 Pb 83 Bi 84 Po 85 At 86 Rn 113 Nh 114 Fl 115 Mc 116 Lv 117 Ts 118 Og									
State of matter (color of name) SAS LIQID SOLID UNKNOWIN																		Subcategory in the metal-metalloid-nonmetal trend (color of background) Adul-metals Lanthanides Metalloids Alkaline earth metals Actinides Reactive nonmetals Transition metals Post-transition metals Noble gases Unknown chemical properties									
1 IA 2 IIA 3 IIIB 4 IVB 5 VB 6 VIB 7 VIIB 8 VIII 9 VIIIB 10 VIII 11 IB 12 IIB 1 H 2 He 3 Li 4 Be 5 B 6 C 7 N 8 O 9 F 10 Ne 11 Na 12 Mg 13 Al 14 Si 15 P 16 S 17 Cl 18 Ar 19 K 20 Ca 21 Sc 22 Ti 23 V 24 Cr 25 Mn 26 Fe 27 Co 28 Ni 29 Cu 30 Zn 31 Ga 32 Ge 33 As 34 Se 35 Br 36 Kr 37 Rb 38 Sr 39 Y 40 Zr 41 Nb 42 Mo 43 Tc 44 Ru 45 Rh 46 Pd 47 Ag 48 Cd 49 In 50 Sn 51 Sb 52 Te 53 I 54 Xe 55 Cs 56 Ba 57-71 Lanthanides 72 Hf 73 Ta 74 W 75 Re 76 Os 77 Ir 78 Pt 79 Au 80 Hg 81 Tl 82 Pb 83 Bi 84 Po 85 At 86 Rn 87 Fr 88 Ra 89-103 Actinides 104 Rf 105 Db 106 Sg 107 Bh 108 Hs 109 Mt 110 Ds 111 Rg 112 Cn 113 Nh 114 Fl 115 Mc 116 Lv 117 Ts 118 Og																											
57 La 58 Ce 59 Pr 60 Nd 61 Pm 62 Sm 63 Eu 64 Gd 65 Tb 66 Dy 67 Ho 68 Er 69 Tm 70 Yb 71 Lu 89 Ac 90 Th 91 Pa 92 U 93 Np 94 Pu 95 Am 96 Cm 97 Bk 98 Cf 99 Es 100 Fm 101 Md 102 No 103 Lr																											

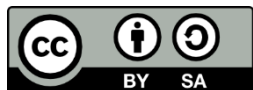
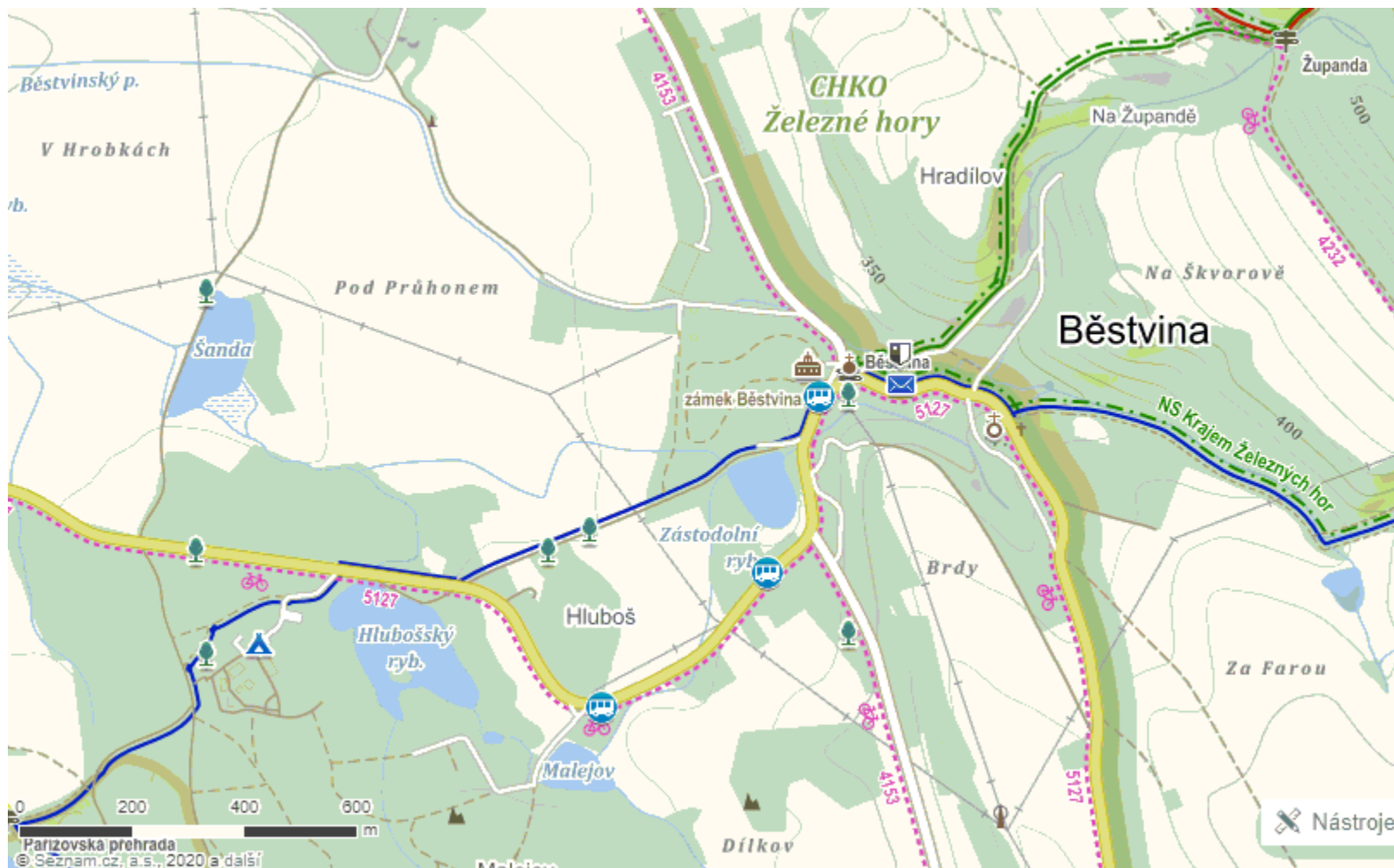


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KATEDRA
UČITELSTVÍ A HUMANITNÍCH VĚD

Mapa



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