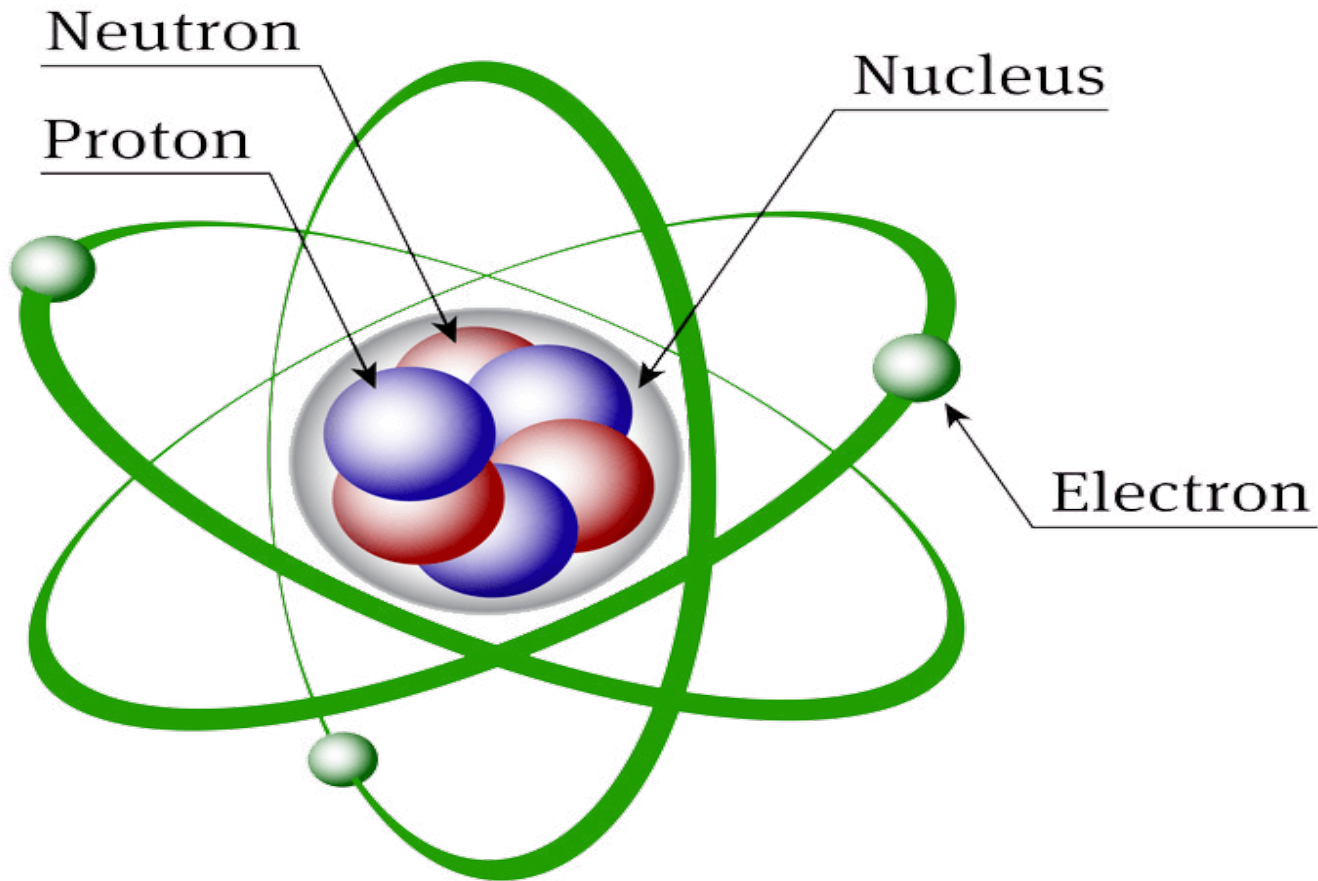


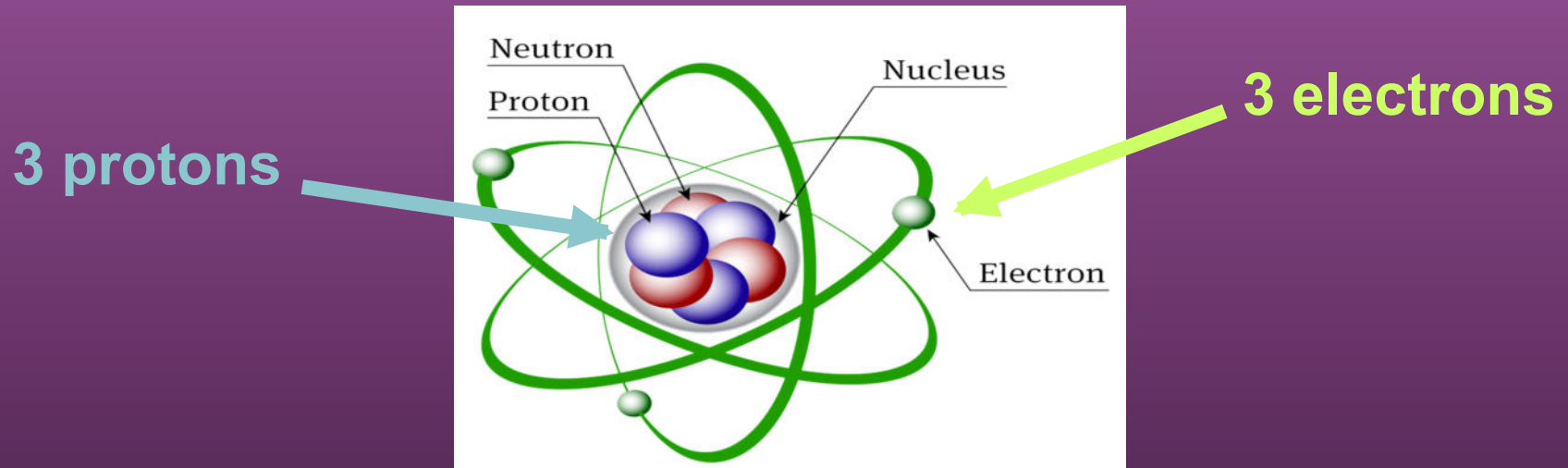
Atomic Structure



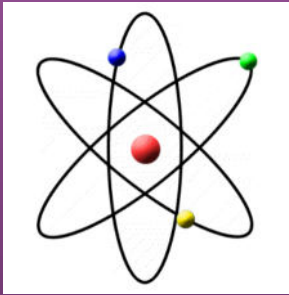
Every element has a different
atomic number.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Atomic mass | 28.0855 |
| Symbol | Si |
| Atomic number | 14 |
| Name | Silicon |

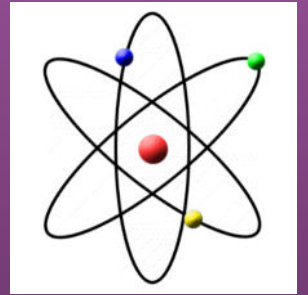
Atomic # = number of protons



The atom is ~~Neutral~~ because the amount of
positive ~~Protons~~ equals the amount of
negative ~~Electrons~~.



Subatomic Particles



| Particle | Charge | Mass | Location |
|--------------------|-----------|------|---------------|
| Proton (p^+) | + charge | 1 | nucleus |
| Neutron (n^0) | No charge | 1 | nucleus |
| Electron (e^-) | - charge | 0 | Orbital Cloud |

Size Matters

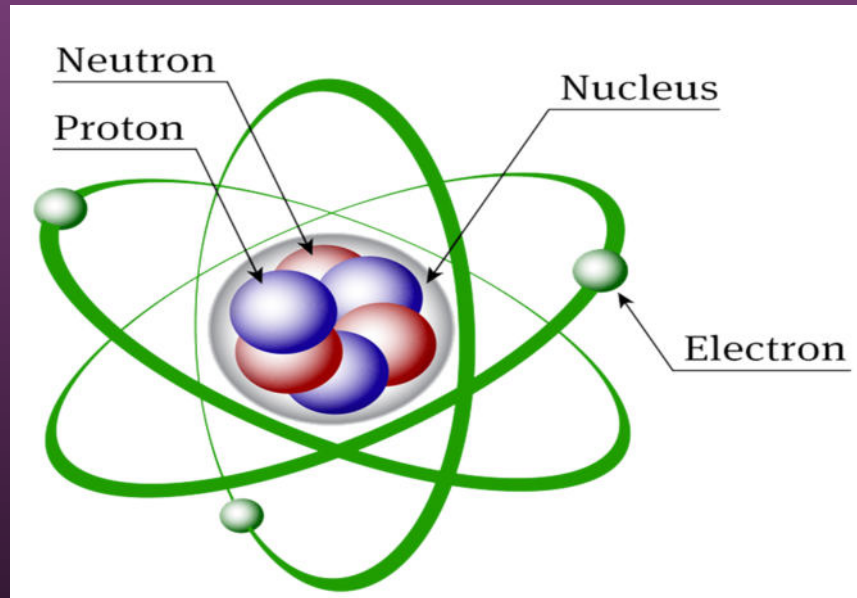
Neutrons are only a tiny bit larger than protons, so relatively speaking they have about the same mass.



But electrons are so small,
they are like fleas on the
butt of an elephant.

$$n > p > e$$

The total number of particles in the nucleus is called the **Mass Number**.



Mass Number = # of protons + # of neutrons

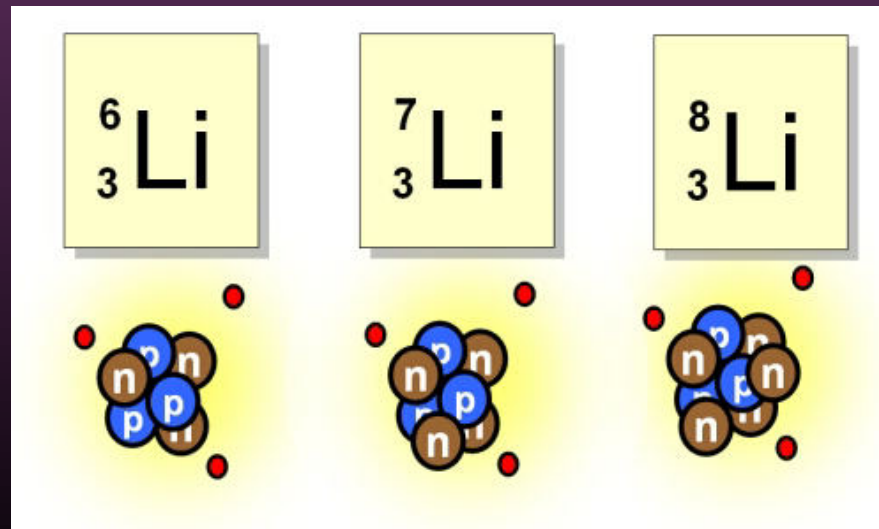
Was John Dalton correct when he thought all atoms for a given element were the same? **NO!**



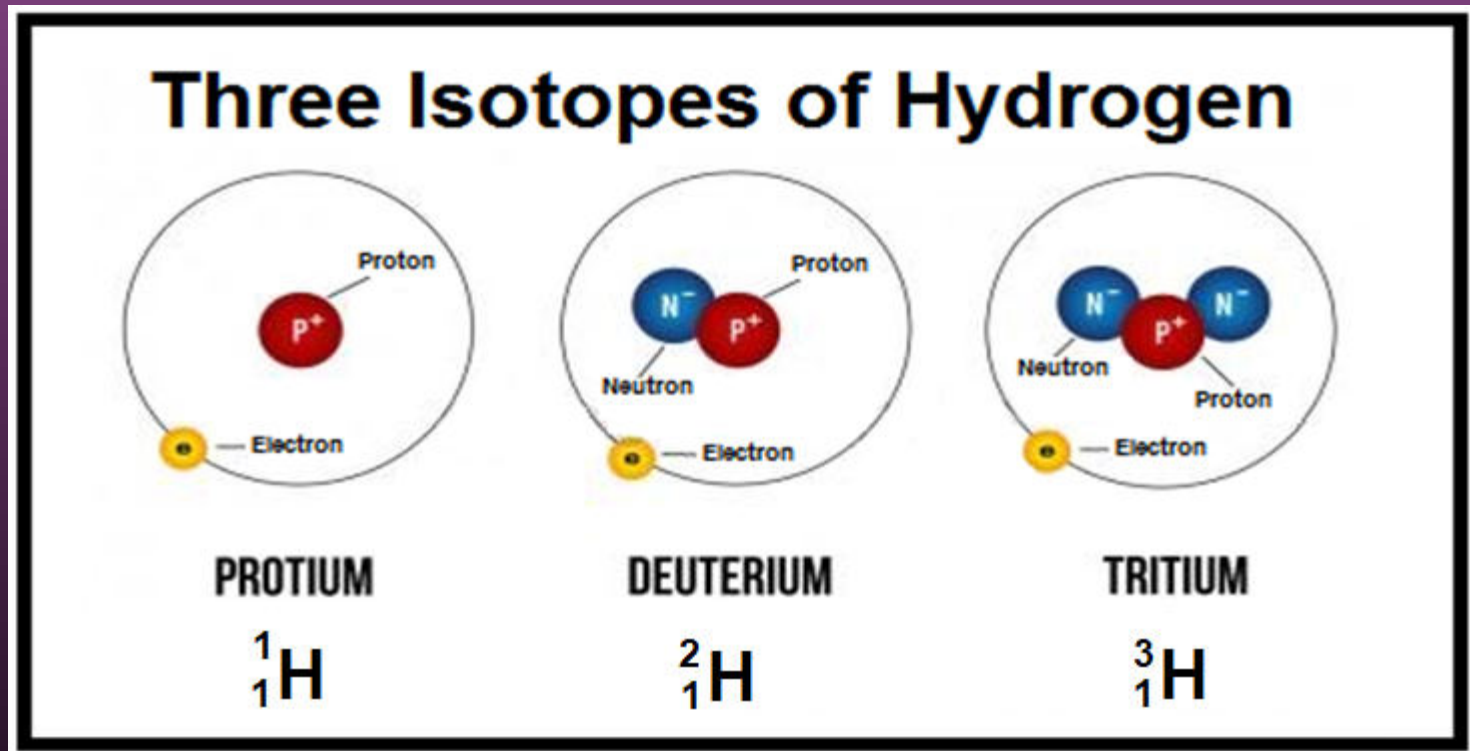
Isotopes

are **different atoms** of the **same element** that have

- The same number of **protons**
- A different number of **neutrons**
- And different **mass** numbers

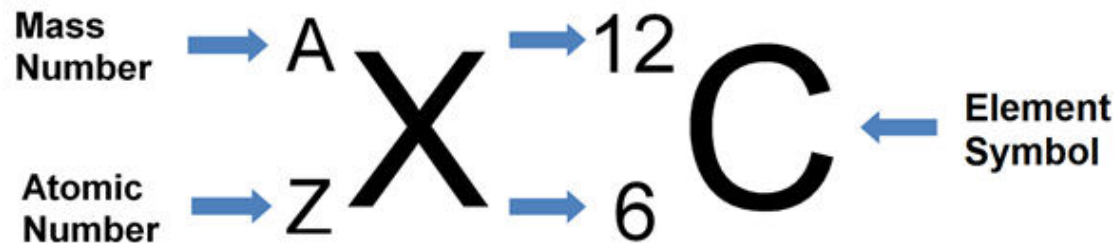
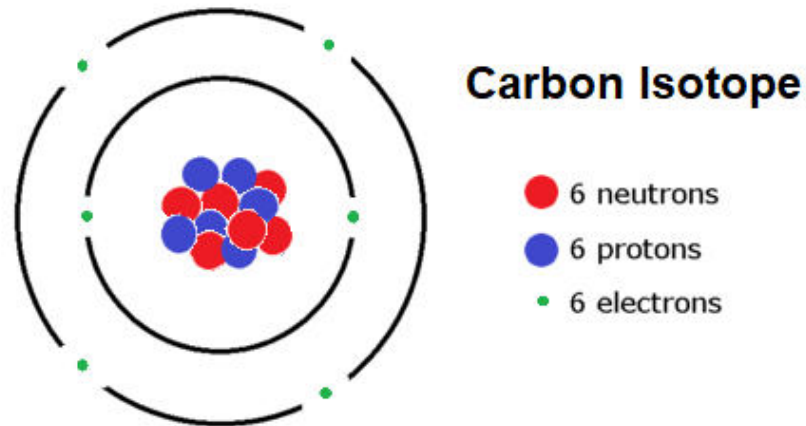


Isotopic Notation for Hydrogen



All hydrogen isotopes have 1 proton, so the bottom # is always 1.
The top # is the mass number. Mass # = protons + neutrons.

Isotopic Notation for Carbon



What's the difference?

Atomic Mass

- Shown on **periodic table**
- Always has a **decimal**
- Based on **all known isotopes**
- Example:

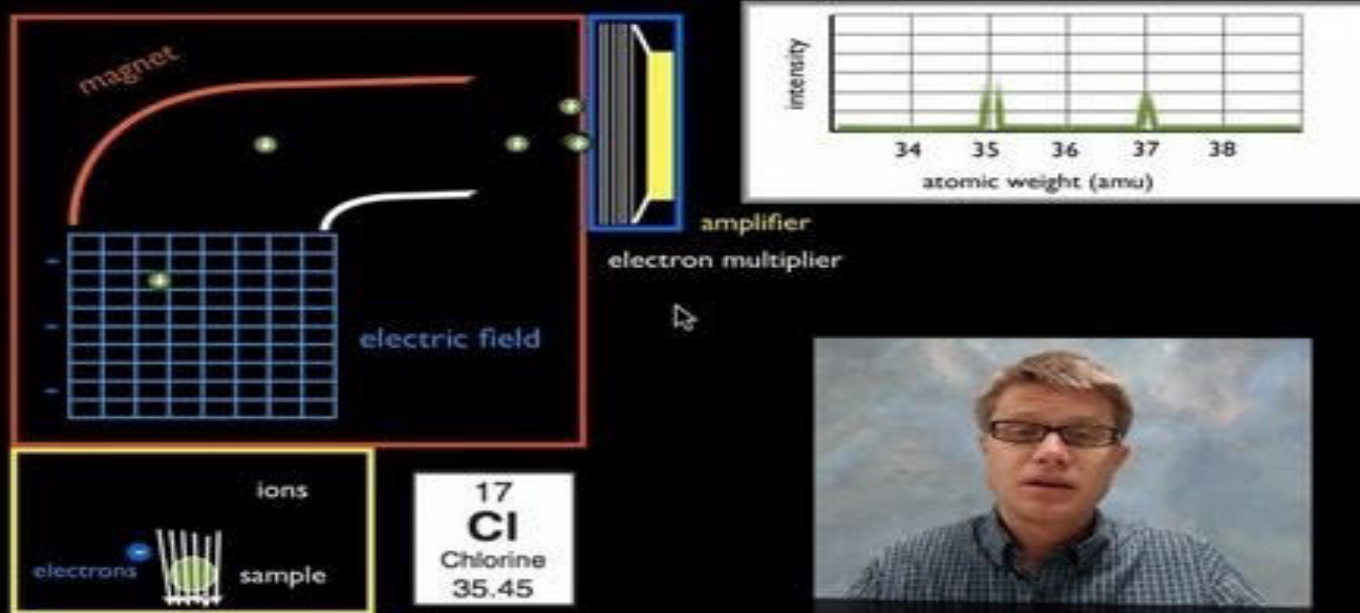
| |
|----------|
| Boron |
| 5 |
| B |
| 10.811 |

Mass Number

- Given in **word problem**
- Always has a **whole number**
- Based on **one isotope**
- Example:

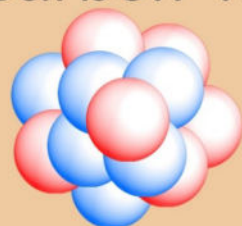
How many neutrons
are in an isotope that
has 5 protons and a
mass number of 11?

Mass Spectroscopy

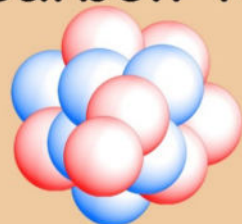


Average Atomic Mass of Carbon Isotopes

carbon-12



carbon-13



● - neutron
● - proton

carbon - 12 → 99%

carbon - 13 → 1%

$$= (12 \times 0.99) + (13 \times 0.01)$$

$$= 11.88 + 0.13$$

Atomic Weight = 12.01

Calculating Average Atomic Mass

AMU = Average Atomic Mass Units

$$\text{AMU} = \frac{(\text{Mass}_1 \times \text{Percent}_1) + (\text{Mass}_2 \times \text{Percent}_2)}{100}$$

$$\text{AMU} = (\text{Mass}_1 \times \text{Decimal}_1) + (\text{Mass}_2 \times \text{Decimal}_2)$$

If you record the abundance as a percent, you must divide by 100!

If you record the abundance as a decimal, then you DO NOT divide by 100.