| ATOMIC STRUCTURE |
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## Objectives

- Identify three types of subatomic $\qquad$ particles.
- Describe the structure of atoms. $\qquad$
- Explain what makes elements and isotopes different from each other. $\qquad$
-Calculate the atomic mass of an element. $\qquad$
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$|$| Subatomic Particles |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Particle Charge Mass (g) <br> Electron <br> $(\mathrm{e})$ -1 $9.11 \times 10^{-28}$ <br> Electron <br> cloud   <br> Proton <br> $(\mathrm{p})$ +1 $1.67 \times 10^{-24}$ Nucleus |  |  |  |
| Neutron <br> $(\mathrm{n})$ | 0 | $1.67 \times 10^{-24}$ | Nucleus |


| Atoms |
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| - Atomic number = number of protons |
| - Different \# protons = different |
| elements |
| - In a neutral atom, protons = electrons |
| - Mass number = protons PLUS |
| neutrons |
| - Mass number is NOT atomic mass |
| - You CANNOT find mass number on |
| periodic table |

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| $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{e}}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| $\underline{\text { Element }}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{n}}$ | $\underline{\underline{a}}$ | $\underline{\text { Atomic \# }}$ | $\underline{\text { Mass \# }}$ |  |  |
| Fe |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16 |  | 15 |  |  |
|  | 82 |  |  |  | 207 |  |

Now write the symbols for each of these elements

| Isotopes |
| :--- |
| - Isotope-atoms with same \# protons |
| (same element) but different \# |
| neutrons |
| -Behave similarly (neon isotopes |
| behave like neon) because of protons |
| and electrons |
| $.^{1} \mathrm{H}=$ hydrogen, ${ }^{2} \mathrm{H}=$ deuterium, |
| ${ }^{3} \mathrm{H}=$ tritium |
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| $\underline{\text { Element }}$ $\mathbf{p}$ $\underline{\mathbf{n}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{e}}^{-}$ <br> $\underline{\text { Atomic \# }}$ $\underline{\text { Mass \# }}$   <br> ${ }^{16} \mathrm{O}$    <br> ${ }^{18} \mathrm{O}$    |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  | 12 |  | 12 |  |

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Ions

- Ion-atom with a charge $\qquad$
- Atoms gain or lose $e^{-}$to become ions
- Lose e- results in positive charge
$\qquad$
- Gain e- results in negative charge
- Fluorine gains $1 e^{-}$to become fluoride ion
$\qquad$ - Written as $\mathrm{F}^{-}, \mathrm{F}^{-1}, \mathrm{~F}^{1-}$
- Magnesium loses $2 e^{-}$to become magnesium ion
- Written as $\mathrm{Mg}^{2+}, \mathrm{Mg}^{+2}$

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\text { Ion }}$ | $\underline{\text { Charge }}$ | $\mathbf{p}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{n}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{e}}$ | $\frac{\text { Atomic }}{\#}$ | $\frac{\text { Mass }}{\#}$ |
| $\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$ |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{Be}^{2+}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |
|  |  | 8 |  | 10 |  | 16 |
|  | +1 |  | 48 |  | 37 |  |
|  | -3 |  |  | 10 |  | 14 |
| $\mathrm{Cr}^{3+}$ |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |

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| Challenge |
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| - If I have a 500.00 g sample of vegetable |
| matter, what mass should be corn? |
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Average Atomic Mass Example
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-If $90 \%$ of the people in this room have
$\qquad$ $\$ 20$ and $10 \%$ have $\$ 0$, what is the average amount each person has?

- Need to calculate weighted average $\qquad$
-\$20•(0.9) + \$0•(0.1)
-\$18
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


## Average Atomic Mass Problem 1

- A silver coin is composed of $51.48 \%$
$\qquad$ silver-107 ( ${ }^{107} \mathrm{Ag}$ ) and $48.16 \%$ silver- $\qquad$ $109\left({ }^{109} \mathrm{Ag}\right)$. Calculate the average atomic mass.

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| Average Atomic Mass Problem 3 |
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| - Oxygen has three naturally occurring |
| isotopes. ${ }^{16} \mathrm{O}$ has a relative |
| abundance of $99.759 \%,^{17} \mathrm{O}$ has an |
| abundance of $0.037 \%$, and ${ }^{18} \mathrm{O}$ has an |
| abundance of $0.204 \%$. Calculate the |
| atomic mass of oxygen. |
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