

AAA Minor league baseball in Albuquerque, NM affiliated with LA Dodgers

#### ISOTOPES

- Atoms of the same element (same #p<sup>+</sup>)
- Different #n<sup>0</sup>
- Changes the average atomic mass of an element
- Most elements exist as mixtures of isotopes

Formula	Name	# <b>p</b> +	# e-	<b># n</b> °
<sup>1</sup> H	Protium	1	1	0
	(common form)			
	form)			

Formula	Name	# <b>p</b> +	# e-	# <b>n</b> °
$^{1}\mathrm{H}$	Protium (common	1	1	0
2	form)			
<sup>2</sup> H	Deuterium	1	1	1

Formula	Name	# <b>p</b> +	# e-	# <b>n</b> °
<sup>1</sup> H	Protium (common form)	1	1	0
<sup>2</sup> H	Deuterium	1	1	1
<sup>3</sup> H	Tritium	1	1	2

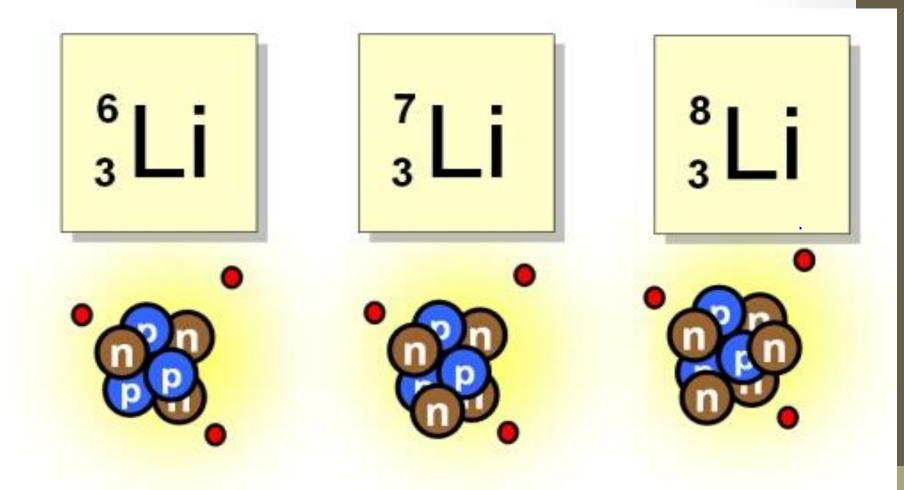


# $\frac{Mass}{Number} \rightarrow A$

Not the same as the average atomic mass... this is a counted # of p<sup>+</sup> + n<sup>0</sup> (# of protons + # of neutrons) This is a nuclide symbol specifically Element

# Atomic $Number \longrightarrow Z$ (# of protons)

Examples:



## More ways to write isotopes... Li-A Lithium-A

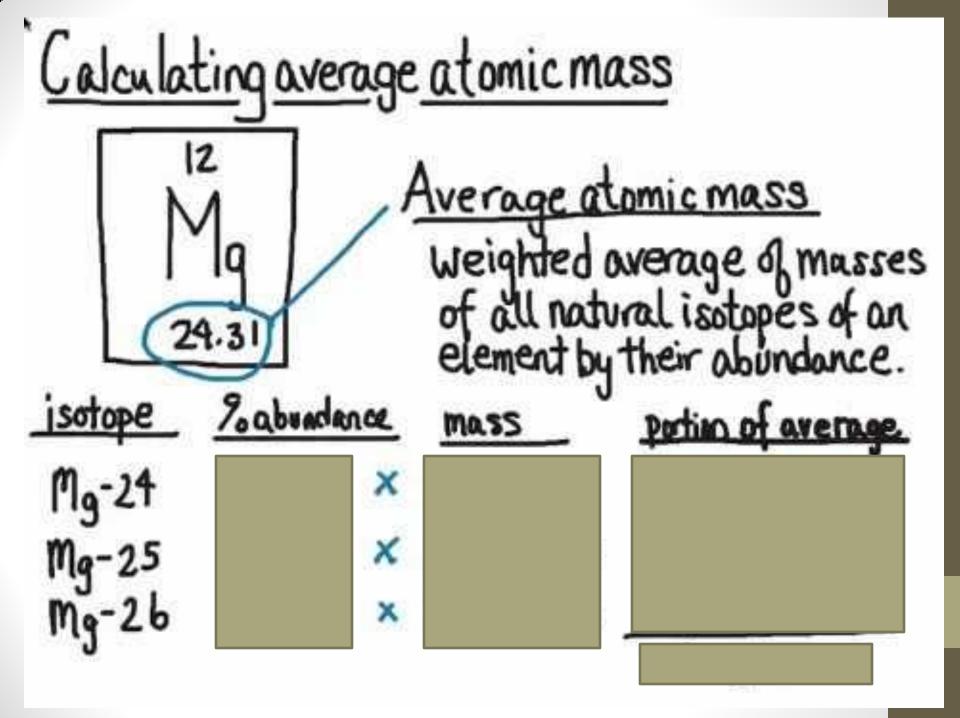
\*\*A is the mass number (p<sup>+</sup> + n<sup>0</sup>)\*\*

- 1. Write the nuclide symbol for the three isotopes of chromium.
- Chromium 50
- Chromium 52
- Chromium 53
- 2. Identify the # of  $p^+$ ,  $e^-$  &  $n^0$  in each.

\*\*Side note: Remember for <u>neutral</u> atoms... #e<sup>-</sup> = #p<sup>+</sup>

### **Average Atomic Mass**

- Average (weighted) mass of all isotopes for an element
- Represented by the decimal number on periodic table (like your averages in class)
- Unlike the mass number which is counted (p<sup>+</sup> + n<sup>0</sup>)



#### Practice:

- Copper has 2 isotopes. The relative abundances are:
- 69.2% for mass 62.93
- 30.8% for mass 64.93.
- Calculate the average atomic mass for copper.

#### HONORS ONLY: Bromine has two isotopes: Isotope 1(Br-79): 78.92 amu Istotope 2 (Br-81): 80.92 amu

Calculate the % abundance of each using the average atomic mass from the periodic table.