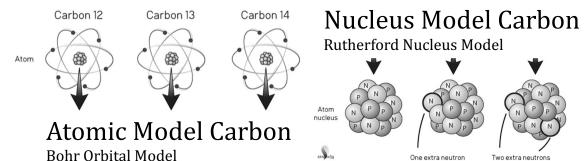


Atoms and Subatomic Particles

Atoms are made of the three main subatomic particles electrons (e⁻), protons (p⁺) and neutrons (n^o) An isotope is the forms of the atoms of an element based [p+: no] on the ratio of protons (p⁺) to neutrons (n^o)



Isotope Notation

Isotopes are commonly written in two notation forms, based on the Atomic Number, Mass Number, and/or number of neutrons (n°)

 $_{\frac{23}{11}Na}$ Sodium-23

23 = Mass Number (*Top*) 11 = Atomic Number (*Bottom*) Na = Element (Sodium)

23 = Mass Number (*Left*) Sodium = Element (Na) Also: Na-23

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Isotope Series and Atomic Mass

Most Elements have multiple isotopes, The atomic mass of an isotope with some being more common than other isotopes

Carbon – 12 $6p^+$, $6e^-$, $6n^0$ $^{23}_{11}Na$

Carbon – 13 6p⁺, 6e⁻, 7n^o

14C Carbon - 14 6p⁺, 6e⁻ 8n^o 6p⁺, 6e⁻, 8n^o

is given in atomic mass units $(amu) = Mass 1p^+ = Mass 1n^\circ$

Mass Number = 12

Atomic Mass = 12amu

Mass Number = 13

Atomic Mass = 13amu

Mass Number = 14

Atomic Mass = 14amu

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Isotope Recap

Isotopes are Based on the Following Recap Table

Isotope Notation

Element A - X

Subatomic Particles

Y = Atomic Number

Element Name, Element Symbol (A) Number protons (p⁺) Number electrons (e⁻)

X = Mass Number

Protons (p⁺) + Neutrons (n^o)

Neutrons $(n^{\circ}) = Mass \# - Atomic \#$ Neutrons $(n^{\circ}) = X - Y$