

ChemActivity 1

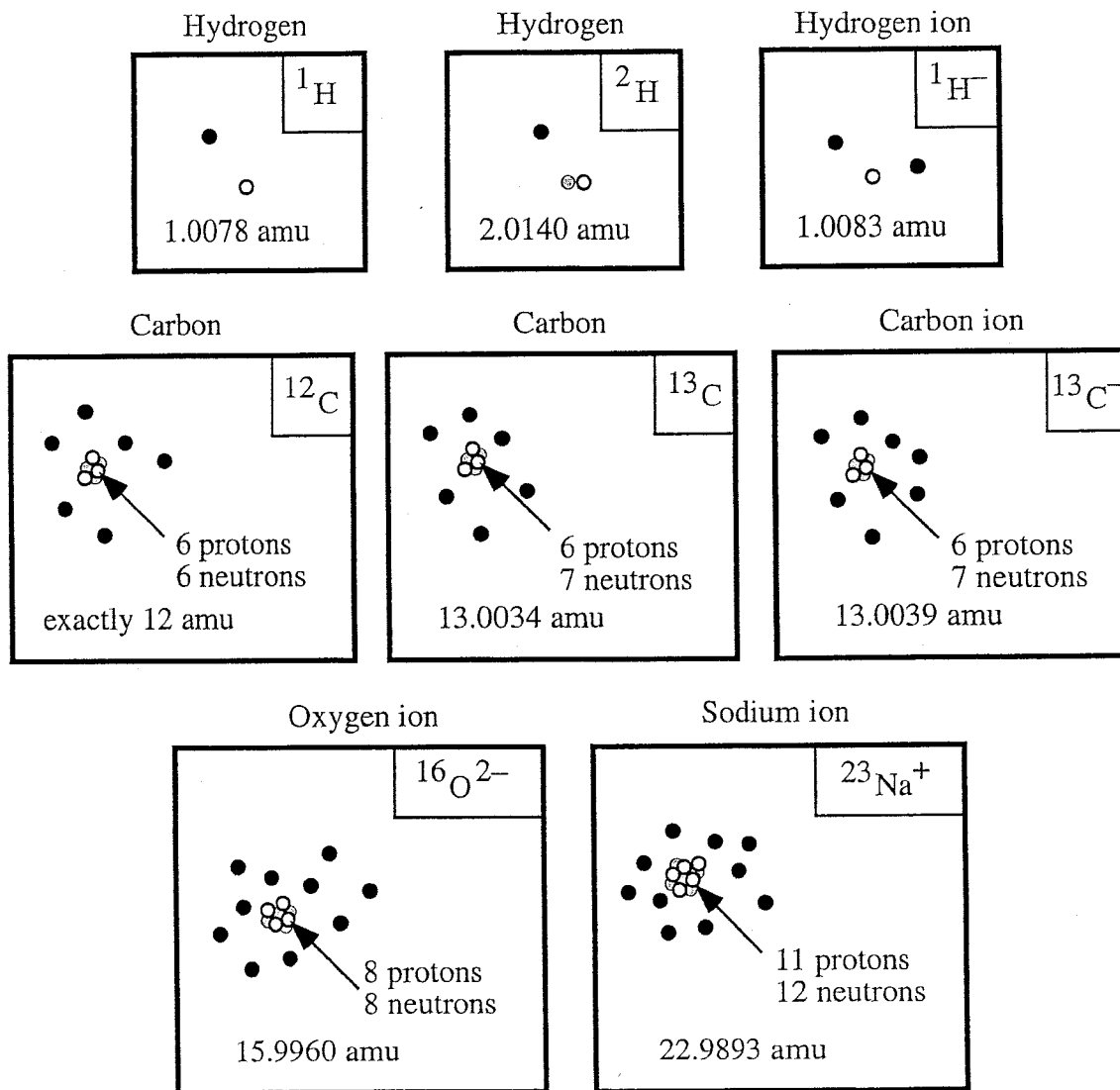
The Nuclear Atom

(What Is an Atom?)

Model: Schematic Diagrams for Various Atoms.

- electron (-)
- proton (+)
- ⊙ neutron (no charge)

$$1 \text{ amu} = 1.6606 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g}$$



${}^1\text{H}$ and ${}^2\text{H}$ are isotopes of hydrogen.

${}^{12}\text{C}$ and ${}^{13}\text{C}$ are isotopes of carbon.

The nucleus of an atom contains the protons and the neutrons.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. How many protons are found in ^{12}C ? ^{13}C ? $^{13}\text{C}^-$?
2. How many neutrons are found in ^{12}C ? ^{13}C ? $^{13}\text{C}^-$?
3. How many electrons are found in ^{12}C ? ^{13}C ? $^{13}\text{C}^-$?
4.
 - a) What feature distinguishes a neutral atom from an ion?
 - b) How is the charge on an ion determined?
5. Based on the model,
 - a) what do all carbon atoms (and ions) have in common?
 - b) what do all hydrogen atoms (and ions) have in common?
 - c) How many protons, neutrons, and electrons are there in one atom of $^1\text{H}^+$?
6. What is the significance of the atomic number, Z, above each atomic symbol in the periodic table?
7. Based on your answer to CTQ 6, what do all nickel (Ni) atoms have in common?

8. What structural feature is different in isotopes of a particular element?
9. How is the mass number, A, (left-hand superscript next to the atomic symbol as shown in the Model) determined (from the structure of the atom)?
10. Where is most of the mass of an atom, within the nucleus or outside of the nucleus? Explain your reasoning.

Exercises

1. Complete the following table.

Isotope	Atomic Number Z	Mass Number A	Number of Electrons
^{31}P	15		
^{18}O			8
	19	39	18
$^{58}\text{Ni}^{2+}$		58	

2. What is the mass (in grams) of a) one ^1H atom? b) one ^{12}C atom?
3. What is the mass (in grams) of 4.35×10^6 atoms of ^{12}C ?
4. What is the mass (in grams) of 6.022×10^{23} atoms of ^{12}C ?
5. What is the mass (in grams) of one molecule of carbon dioxide which has one ^{12}C atom and two ^{16}O atoms, $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$?
6. a) Define mass number. b) Define atomic number.

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7. Indicate whether the following statement is true or false and explain your reasoning.

An ^{18}O atom contains the same number of protons, neutrons, and electrons.

8. How many electrons, protons and neutrons are found in each of the following?

^{24}Mg $^{23}\text{Na}^+$ ^{35}Cl $^{35}\text{Cl}^-$ $^{56}\text{Fe}^{3+}$ ^{15}N $^{16}\text{O}^{2-}$ $^{27}\text{Al}^{3+}$

9. Complete the following table.

Isotope	Atomic Number Z	Mass Number A	Number of Electrons
	27	59	25
^{14}N	3	7	3
	3	6	3
$^{58}\text{Zn}^{2+}$			
$^{19}\text{F}^-$			

10. Using grammatically correct English sentences, describe what the isotopes of an element have in common and how are they different.

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Problems

1. Estimate the mass of one ^{14}C atom (in amu) as precisely as you can (from the data in the model). Explain your reasoning.
2. Use the data in Model 1 to estimate the values (in amu) of a) the mass of an electron, b) the mass of a proton, and c) the mass of a neutron.

~~3. The mass values calculated for the proton and neutron are slightly less than the sum of the masses of the constituent nucleons. This is because when nucleons (in the nucleus) are made (or bind together) from free nucleons, energy is released. The equation $E = mc^2$ enables us to relate the energy released to the mass difference. For example, the mass of a neutron, 1.00866 amu, is less than the mass of a proton, 1.00728 amu, by 0.00138 amu. Use the mass of an electron, 5.486×10^{-4} amu, to show that the mass of a neutron is less than the sum of the masses of the constituent nucleons.~~