WORKSHOP 2

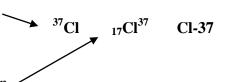
Ions, Isotopes, Subatomic Particles

Name:		
	Section	

Isotopes are characterized by individual "mass numbers" shown as superscripts.

For example, the <u>mass number 37</u> in this isotope of Cl is shown as follows. (Our text uses the first format, the CRC handbook uses the second, and the third is commonly used in body of texts and articles.)

Sometimes the atomic number, 17 in this case, is shown



as a subscript. This is easily typed using the second format but not in the format used by our text. Ionic charges are always given as superscripts to the right, and thus are more compatible with the first of the three formats.

The chloride ion with a mass number of 37: ³⁷Cl Ionic charge can be shown in this manner. Usually we don't find ions of individual isotopes expressed with mass numbers, but for the purposes of this exercise it can be instructive.

1. List the number of subatomic particles in each of the following isotopes (and ions). or give a symbol, when the number of protons, electrons & neutrons are given

symbol, protons, neutrons, electrons			symbol, protons, neutrons, electrons				
⁸¹ Br				⁵² V ²⁺			
⁸⁰ Se				¹²⁸ I ⁻			
⁸² Se ²⁻				³ H ⁺			
	30	36	28		1	1	2

- **2.** Briefly describe the contributions made to atomic theory by the following scientists:
 - a) J. Thomson
 - b) E. Rutherford
- **3.** "Isobars" are isotopes of different elements having the same mass number.

The isobars ¹⁴C and ¹⁴N have the same mass number (to 4 sig figs anyway). What is different about them?

