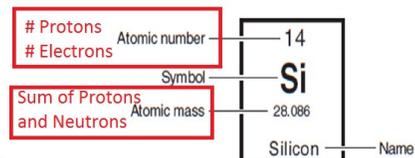


Isotopes & Ions

Mr. Sudbury

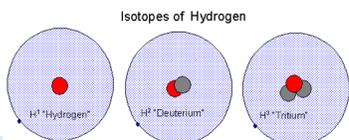
Atoms Review

- ▶ Atoms are the building blocks of matter.
- ▶ All matter is made from atoms.
- ▶ We can determine subatomic particles from the Periodic Table of Elements.

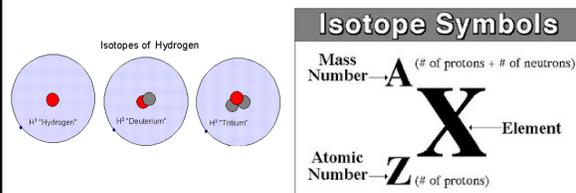


Isotopes

- ▶ **Isotopes** are atoms of the same element that have a different mass.
- ▶ Isotopes of an element have the **same atomic number** (same # protons), but have a **different atomic mass** (due to different number of neutrons.)

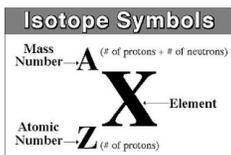


Isotope Symbols



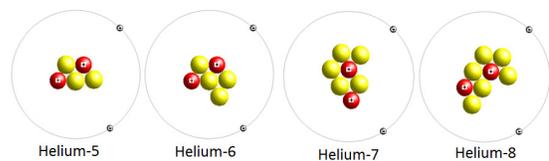
Writing Isotope Symbols

- ▶ We can use a shorthand abbreviation to symbolize isotopes.
- ▶ Nuclear Symbol..... →



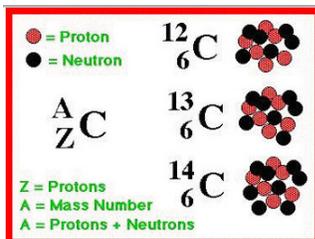
Writing Isotope Symbols

- ▶ You can also write the **name-mass**.
- ▶ Called hyphen notation.



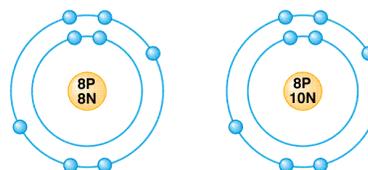
Isotopes of Carbon

- ▶ Most elements can have multiple isotopes.
- ▶ The general term for any isotope of an element is a ***nuclide***.



Isotopes of Oxygen

Isotopes of Oxygen



Ions

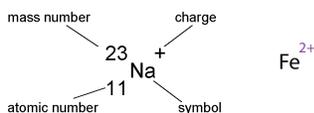
Mr. Sudbury

Ions

- ▶ An ***ion*** is an atom or group of bonded atoms that has a positive or negative charge.
- ▶ Why?
- ▶ Atoms want to be stable. To be stable they want a full outer shell of their electrons.
- ▶ Gain *electrons* to fill makes a - ion
- ▶ Give away *electrons* to fill makes a + ion.

Writing Ions

- ▶ To symbolize an ion you write the chemical symbol for the atom and place the charge as a superscript to the right of the symbol.



Ions

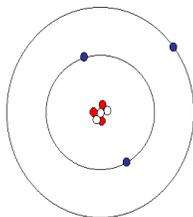
- ▶ It is **IMPOTANT** to remember that atoms **NEVER EVER** lose or gain protons.



Ions

Lithium

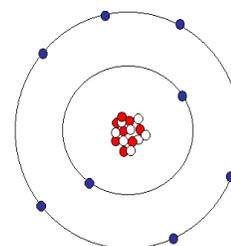
- ▶ 3 protons
- ▶ 3 neutrons
- ▶ 3 electrons



Ions

Oxygen

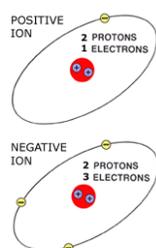
- ▶ 8 protons
- ▶ 8 neutrons
- ▶ 8 electrons



Oxygen Atom

+ and - ions

- ▶ If the protons outnumber the electrons because an electron was lost, the ion is positive.
- ▶ If the electrons outnumber the protons, because an atom gained extra electrons, then the ion is -



Trends in the PT

1	2	Transition Elements										3	4	5	6	7	2/8	
H 1	He 2																	
Li 3	Be 4											B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10	
Na 11	Mg 12											Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18	
K 19	Ca 20											Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36	
Rb 37	Sr 38											In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54	
Cs 55	Ba 56											Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86	
Fr 87	Ra 88																	

Charge trends: +1 +2 (Group 1, 2); +3 +4 -3 -2 -1 0 (Groups 13-18)

Don't form ions: Groups 13-18

Tend to form positive ions: Groups 1-12

Tend to form negative ions: Groups 13-18

Review

- ▶ Isotopes
 - Different versions of the same element.
 - Different masses because of different amount of neutrons in the nucleus.
 - Sum of all isotopes by abundance is the average atomic mass on the periodic table.
- ▶ Ions
 - Atoms that have lost or gained electrons to become stable.
 - Positive charge is you lose electrons.
 - Negative Charge is you gain electrons.

The End