## ATOMIC STRUCTURE

| Ato    | mic  | stru  | cture |
|--------|------|-------|-------|
| $\neg$ | 1111 | JII U | CIUIC |

An atom is made up of three types of subatomic particles; and

| Particle | Mass | Charge |
|----------|------|--------|
|          |      |        |
|          |      |        |
|          |      |        |
|          |      |        |
|          |      |        |
|          |      |        |

Diagram of an atom:

of an atom is made up of protons and neutrons. Electrons are found The circulating a nucleus in

The mass of an atom is found in the nucleus of the atom.

## Q) What force of attraction keeps electrons circulating a nucleus?

Electrostatic force of attraction is the force between a

charged particle and a charged particle.

e.g.

| Mass number (A): The number of  | and                        | in an atom.   |  |  |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| Atomic number (Z): The number of  | in an atom.                |               |  |  |
| The atomic number defines the counting the number of protons in the atom. | of an element on the perio | odic table by |  |  |
| Calculating number of protons, neutrons and                               | electrons in an atom:      |               |  |  |
| Mg<br>12  |                            |               |  |  |
| An atom does not have a charge it is                                      |                            |               |  |  |
| Complete the number of subatomic particles for each atom:                 |                            |               |  |  |
|   |                            |               |  |  |
|   |                            |               |  |  |
|   |                            |               |  |  |
|   |                            |               |  |  |

| An ion is a charged particle.                           |                                 |                       |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
|   |                                 |                       |
| Q) How can an ion form?                                 |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
| Calculate the number of protons,                        | neutrons and electrons:         |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
| Notice the number of still belongs to the same element. | never changes, the atom has cha | nged to an ion but it |
|   |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
|   |                                 |                       |
| <b>3  </b> Page www                                     | v.myequityeducation.com         | ©                     |

| <b>Isotope</b> number |             | of an elemen   | t with the san   | ne number c      | of                   | but different   |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| e.g.                  |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
| Calcula               | te the num  | nber of proto  | ns, neutrons     | and electro      | ons:                 |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
| Notice o              | only the nu | mber of        |                  | changes fo       | or each isotope.     |                 |
|                       | ,           |                |                  | 3 3              |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
| Δ fifty n             | ence coin ( | contains nicke | I alloyed with a | a metal <b>A</b> |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  | s, nickel-60 and nic | -kel-62         |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  | res of the isotopes  |                 |
|                       | ickel.      | e table below  | to snow the at   | omic structur    | es of the isotopes   | III Metallic    |
|                       | isotope     | protons        | neutrons         | electrons        |                      |                 |
|                       | nickel-58   |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       | nickel-60   |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       | nickel-62   |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      | [Total 3 marks] |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |
|                       |             |                |                  |                  |                      |                 |

The Group 7 element bromine was discovered in 1826. Bromine gets its name from the Greek *brōmos* meaning stench because of its strong smell.

Bromine consists of a mixture of two isotopes, <sup>79</sup>Br and <sup>81</sup>Br.

| (i)  | What is the difference between the atomic structures of <sup>79</sup> Br and <sup>81</sup> Br?        |     |  |  |
|------|---|-----|--|--|
|      |   |     |  |  |
|      |   | [2] |  |  |
| (ii) | State <b>two</b> similarities between the atomic structures of <sup>79</sup> Br and <sup>81</sup> Br. |     |  |  |
|      |   |     |  |  |
|      |   |     |  |  |

Complete the following table:

| Symbol           | Protons | Neutrons | Electrons |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| <sup>24</sup> Mg | 12      | 12       |           |
|                  | 12      | 12       | 10        |
|                  | 7       |          | 10        |
| Al <sup>3+</sup> |         |          |           |

[2]

[Total 4 marks]