

Atomic Mass & Mass Number

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- Remember from yesterday that an atom's mass is the result of the sum of protons & neutrons in its nucleus (electrons have negligible mass - $\frac{1}{1840}$ AMU each).
- This mass is unique to each atom of an element
- It is also unique to each isotope of each element because there is not only 1 version of an element.

ex) Carbon has 3 isotopes - C-12, C-13, & C-14

* Using the symbol of the element & mass number of the element is known as the Nuclide Notation. ex) C-13

As we have mentioned, the atomic mass of every element on the periodic table is an average of the masses of each isotope of the element

ex) Carbon = 12.011 AMU

• The weird decimal is a result of the average (or weighted average) of the masses of C-12, C-13, & C-14, along with their relative abundances

Here are the abundance of each carbon isotope

$$\text{C-12} = 98.9\%$$

$$\text{C-13} = 1.0\%$$

$$\text{C-14} = 0.1\%$$

To determine the weighted average mass (aka Atomic Mass) of an element use the following formula:

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I = isotope $\left. \begin{matrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{matrix} \right\}$ version of isotope

$$(mass I_A \times \% Abund) + (mass I_B \times \% Abund) + \dots$$

* % must be in decimal form (frequency) before putting into formula
- use parenthesis!

ex) C-12 = 98.9% Abund
C-13 = 1% Abund
C-14 = 0.1% Abund

$$(12 \times 0.989) + (13 \times 0.01) + (14 \times 0.001) = 12.012 \text{ AMU}$$

To determine % relative abundance of isotopes use following:

$$(Mass I_B)x + (1.0 - x)(Mass I_A) = \text{Avg. Mass}$$

x = unknown value

Plug & Chug \rightarrow Answer = % of I_B

1 - Answer = % of I_A

ex) Cu-63 mass = 62.9296 $\leftarrow I_A$
Cu-65 mass = 64.9278 $\leftarrow I_B$

AS appears on PT \downarrow

$$\text{Avg} = 63.546$$

$$(64.9278)x + (1.0 - x)(62.9296) = 63.546$$

$$1.9982x = 0.6164$$

$$x = I_B = 0.3085 \text{ or } 30.85\% \text{ Abundance}$$

$$I_A = 1 - 0.3085 = 0.6916 \text{ or } 69.16\% \text{ Abundance}$$

The mass number of an element is the rounded whole number version of the weighted average (atomic mass) of each element and its isotopes.

* Ignores the small decimals in mass

ex) Carbon = 12.011, the mass number = (12)

ex) Bromine = 79.904, the mass number = (80)

- makes for easier determination of protons & neutrons in atoms.