Chemguide - answers

MASS SPECTRA OF ELEMENTS

1. a) Isotopes are atoms of the same element (and so with the same number of protons), but with different masses due to having different numbers of neutrons.

b) The relative atomic mass of an element is the weighted average of the masses of the isotopes on a scale on which a carbon-12 atom has a mass of exactly 12 units.

c) Because you only have 1+ ions, the m/z value tells you the relative isotopic masses.

Of 100 typical atoms, the total mass = $(0.56 \times 84) + (9.86 \times 86) + (7.00 \times 87) + (82.58 \times 88) = 8771.04$

Relative atomic mass = 8771.04/100 = 87.7 (to 3 significant figures - no more!)

(Actually, it is debatable here whether even 3 significant figures can be justified - the m/z values are only given to 2 significant figures, as is the abundance of the ⁸⁴Sr. If the 84 value is taken as the mass number, then that has to be exactly right. However, the actual mass, as found from the mass spectrometer, will be a little bit less than this. For example, the actual isotopic mass of ⁸⁴Sr is 83.913430. Some mass is converted to energy (binding energy) and released when atoms are formed from their constituent bits.

For exam purposes at this level, you would almost certainly be safe to quote to 3 significant figures.)

2. a) Chlorine goes into the mass spectrometer as molecules, Cl_2 . Ionisation of these gives the lines at 70/72/74. But the Cl_2^+ ions aren't very stable and some of them split to give a Cl^+ ion and a chlorine atom. The Cl^+ ions give the lines at 35/37.

m/z	caused by
35	³⁵ Cl ⁺ ions
37	³⁷ Cl ⁺ ions
70	Cl ₂ ⁺ molecular ions containing two ³⁵ Cl atoms
72	Cl_2^+ molecular ions containing one ³⁵ Cl and one ³⁷ Cl atom
74	Cl ₂ ⁺ molecular ions containing two ³⁷ Cl atoms

c) ³⁵Cl is approximately 3 times more abundant than ³⁷Cl.

d) 9 : 6 : 1

b)

e) There is no way of predicting what proportion of the Cl_2^+ molecular ions will split up to give Cl^+ ions and a chlorine atom.