



CHEMISTRY ONLINE
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CHEMISTRY

Physical Chemistry

Level & Board	AQA (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	ATOMIC STRUCTURE
PAPER TYPE:	SOLUTION -2
TOTAL QUESTIONS	11
TOTAL MARKS	32

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Atomic Structure Mark Scheme - 2

1. (a)

Current model includes: Neutrons and protons in the nucleus whereas Rutherford doesn't

Current model shows electrons revolving around in different energy levels whereas Rutherford model doesn't.

(b)



Relative Atomic mass = Σ isotopic mass \times abundance / Total abundance
First, calculate the missing abundance

Isotope	Abundance
54	5.8%
56	91.8%
57	2.1%

Add all percentages together so = $5.8 + 91.8 + 2.1 = 99.7\%$
(one mark for this)

Therefore, the abundance of isotope 58 is = $100 - 99.7 = 0.3\%$

Now put in the values into the R.A.M formulae =

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (54 \times 5.8) + (56 \times 91.8) + (57 \times 2.1) + (58 \times 0.3) / 100 \\
 &= 313.2 + 5140.8 + 119.7 + 17.4 / 100 \\
 &= 5591.1 / 100 \\
 &= 55.91
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (d)

3. (a)

4. (c)

5. (d)

6. (a)

The number of protons and electrons in the nucleus is called the mass number.

(b)



Protons = 24
 Neutrons = 26
 Electrons = 24

$^{54}\text{Cr}^{2+}$

Protons = 24
 Neutrons = 30
 Electrons = 22

Now let's:

Calculating the percentage abundance of

^{56}Ni is the sample;

Let's $^{59}\text{Ni}^{+}$ be y

So, $^{57}\text{Ni}^{+} = 2y$

$^{58}\text{Ni}^{+} = 2y$

$^{61}\text{Ni} = 2y$

Let's apply the formulae R.A.M calculation

$$58.1 = (56 \times (100 - 7y)) + (57 \times 2y) + (58 \times 2y) + (59 \times y) + (61 \times 2y) / 100$$

$$58.1 \times 100 = (5600 - 392y) + (114y) + (116y) + (59y) + (122y)$$

$$5810 = 5600 - 392y + 114y + 116y + 59y + 122y$$

$$5810 = 5600 - 392y + 114y + 411y$$

$$5810 - 5600 = 19y$$

$$210 / 19 = 19y / 19$$

$$y = 11\%$$

So, abundance is as follows:

$$^{59}\text{Ni}^{+} = 11\%$$

$$^{57}\text{Ni}^{+} = 22\%$$

$$^{58}\text{Ni}^{+} = 22\%$$

$$^{59}\text{Ni}^{+} = 11\%$$

$$^{61}\text{Ni}^{+} = 22\%$$

Now, the abundance of $^{56}\text{Ni}^{+}$

$$= [100 - (11 + 22 + 22 + 11 + 22)]$$

$$= [100 - 88]$$

$$= 12\%$$

7. (c)

8. (a)

Average mass of an atom of an element compound to $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of the mass of an atom of carbon- 12

Tip: Don't forget to use the word average in R.A.M. definition.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Relative atomic mass} &= (54 \times 4) + (56 \times 2) + (57 \times 14) + (58 \times 6) / 26 \\
 &= 216 + 112 + 798 + 348 / 26 \\
 &= 1474 / 26 \\
 &= 56.6
 \end{aligned}$$

(c)

Important information:

$$\text{K.E} = 3.63 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{Time: } 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$\text{Ion: } {}^{58}\text{Fe}^+$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 1: Calculate the mass of the single ion} \\
 &= \text{Ion mass} / \text{Avogadro's No} \\
 &= 58 / 6.02 \times 10^{23} \\
 &= 9.63 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Step 2: K.E} = 1/2 mv^2$$

Tip: Don't forget to convert the mass of a single into kg before plugging in the value of mass.

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.63 \times 10^{-14} &= 1/2 (9.63 \times 10^{-26})(v^2) \\
 (3.63 \times 10^{-14}) \times 2 &= (9.63 \times 10^{-26})(v^2) \\
 v &= \sqrt{(3.63 \times 10^{-14}) \times 2 / (9.63 \times 10^{-26})} \\
 &= 868270 \text{ m/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 3: Distance traveled} &= \text{velocity} \times \text{time} \\
 &= 868270 \times (1.2 \times 10^{-3}) \\
 &= 1041 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

9. (a)

10. (c)

11. (a)

The average mass of an atom of an element compound to $1/12^{\text{th}}$ of the mass of an atom of carbon- 12

Tip: Don't forget to use the word average in the R.A.M. definition.

(b)

${}^{45}\text{Sc}$ is 76.1% abundant

Let x be the abundance of ${}^{43}\text{Sc}$

Therefore, the abundance of ${}^{46}\text{Sc}$ is $= (100 - 76.1) - x$

$$= (23.9 - x)$$

Now let's calculate abundance and apply R.A.M calculation formulae

$$44.9 = (43x) + (45 \times 76.1) + (46 \times (23.9 - x)) / 100$$

$$44.9 \times 100 = 43x + 3424.5 + 1099.4 - 46x$$

$$4490 = 43x + 4523.9 - 46x$$

$$4490 - 4523.9 = -3x$$

$$-33.9 = -3x$$

$$x = 11.3\%$$

(c)

Similarity: same number of protons

Difference: different number of neutrons

(d)

Reason: Ions could be accelerated

Reason: Ions create a current when it hits the detector.

(e)

Important information:

Length of tube = 1.35m

Kinetic energy = $1.3 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$

Ion = $^{43}\text{Sc}^+$

Step 1: calculate mass of single ion of Sc

$$= \text{Mass} / N_A = 43 / 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 7.14 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

Convert into kg to be used in K.E equation

$$= 7.14 \times 10^{-23} / 1000 = 7.14 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}$$

Step 2:

$$\text{K.E} = 1/2 mv^2$$

$$1.3 \times 10^{-12} = 1/2 (7.14 \times 10^{-26}) (v^2)$$

$$(1.3 \times 10^{-12}) \times 2 = (7.14 \times 10^{-26}) (v^2)$$

$$(1.3 \times 10^{-12}) / (7.14 \times 10^{-26}) = v^2$$

$$\sqrt{2.6 \times 10^{-12} / (7.14 \times 10^{-26})} = v$$

$$v = 6034448 \text{ m/s}$$

Step 3:

velocity = distance / time

$$6034448 = 1.35 / \text{time}$$

$$\text{time} = 1.35 / 6034448$$

$$= 2.2 \times 10^{-7}$$



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- Founder & CEO of Chemistry Online Tuition Ltd.
- Completed Medicine (M.B.B.S) in 2007
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