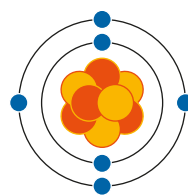
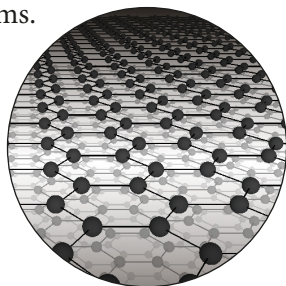


“Weighing” atoms with electrons

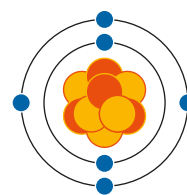
All materials are made up of atoms.

The “lead” in a pencil is actually **graphite**, a material made of stacked sheets of carbon atoms. A single sheet is called **graphene**.



^{12}C

$m = 12\text{u}$
98.9%



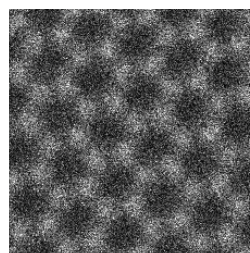
^{13}C

$m = 13\text{u}$
1.1%

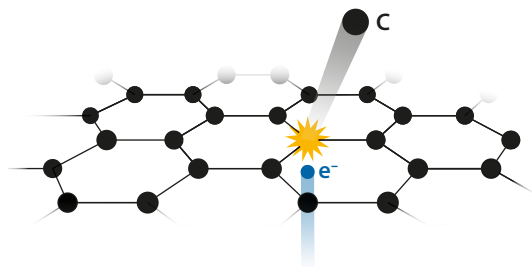


A carbon atom has six **protons** and six **electrons**, and comes in two stable variants called isotopes: ^{12}C and ^{13}C . The only difference is one more **neutron** in the ^{13}C nucleus.

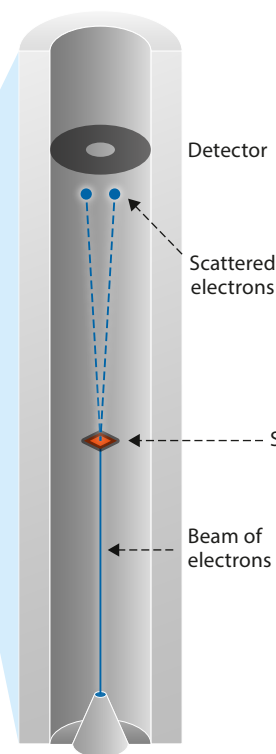
Although atoms in graphene can be “seen” by shooting electrons through the material in what is called **transmission electron microscopy**, different isotopes such as ^{12}C and ^{13}C appear identical.



However, the **electrons** sometimes eject atoms from the material.



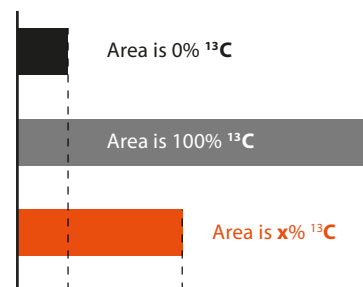
Scanning transmission electron microscope



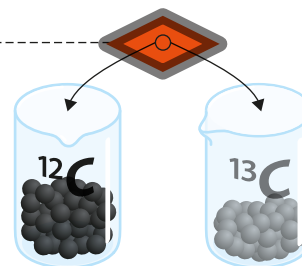
Electron gun

The lighter the atom, the fewer electrons are on average needed to eject it.

ELECTRONS UNTIL EJECTION



^{13}C concentration in imaged area



Measuring isotopes can help understand and improve the synthesis of materials.