

Homework - Ions Worksheet

⑤ silicon Si 14 14 0 0
atom

⑪ calcium Ca²⁺ 20 18 lost 2 2+
ion

⑳ unniseptium U_{ns} 107 107 0 0
atom

U_{un} 111

Quantum Mechanical Model of an Atom

The quantum mechanical model determines the allowed energies an electron can have and **how likely it is to find the electron** in various locations around the nucleus.

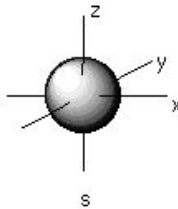
"probabilistic model"

atomic orbital - region of space in which there is a high probability to find an electron

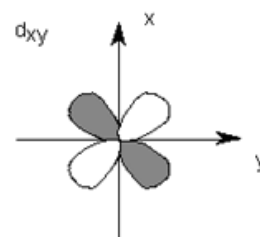
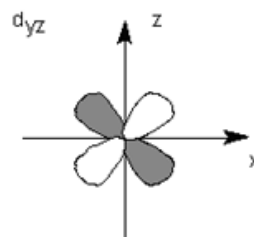
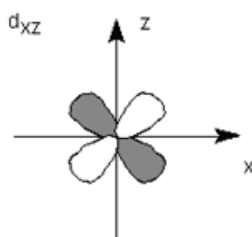
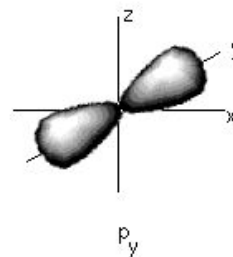
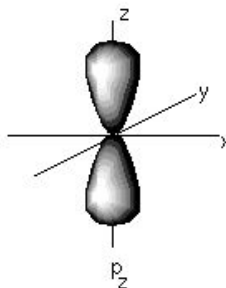
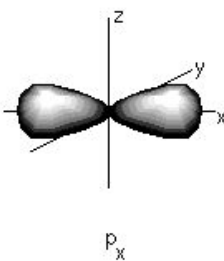
Principal quantum numbers (n) represent energy levels of electrons (i.e., $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$, etc.)

There may be several orbitals with different shapes at different energy levels.

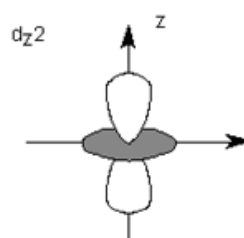
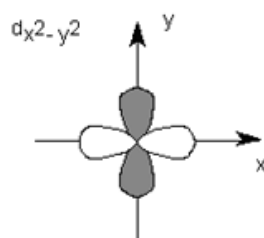
s orbital



p orbitals



d orbitals



Bohr	Quantum
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• orbiting nucleus ↓ exact location• electrons in orbits (shells, rings, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• outside nucleus ↓ probability• electrons in atomic orbitals

Principal Energy Level	Number of Sublevels	Type of Sublevel	Number of Orbitals (n^2)	Number of Electrons ($2n^2$)
n = 1	1	1s (1 orbital)	1	2
n = 2	2	2s (1 orbital), 2p (3 orbitals)	4	8
n = 3	3	3s (1 orbital), 3p (3 orbitals), 3d (5 orbitals)	9	18
n = 4	4	4s (1 orbital), 4p (3 orbitals), 4d (5 orbitals), 4f (7 orbitals)	16	32

Electron Configurations

Electron configurations are the ways in which electrons are arranged in different orbitals around the nuclei of atoms, according to the quantum mechanical model (equivalent to the Bohr model of the Bohr Theory).

H |s¹

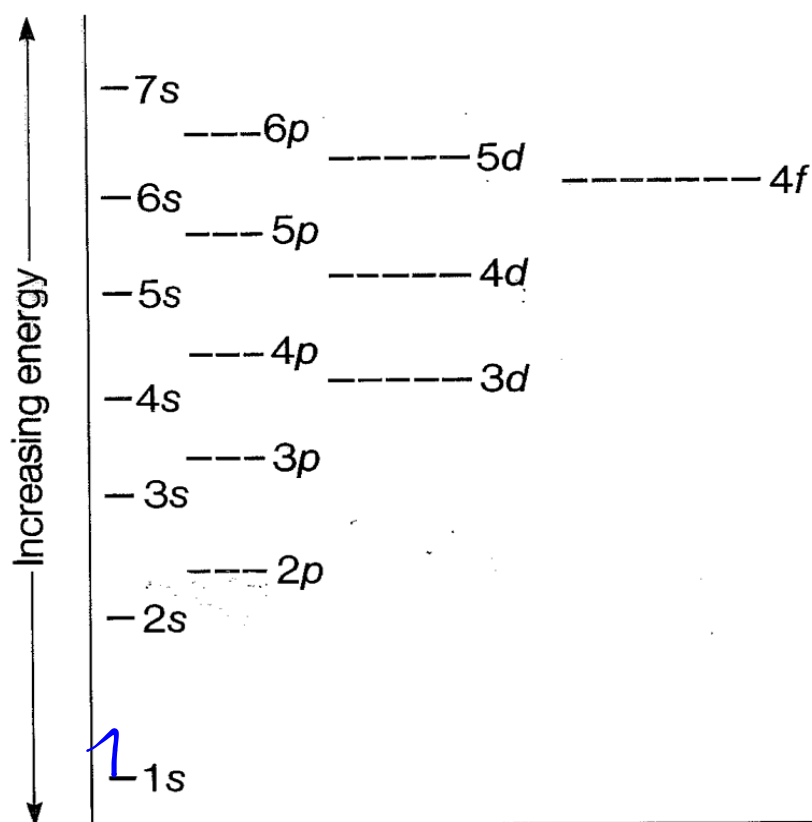
(1)

He

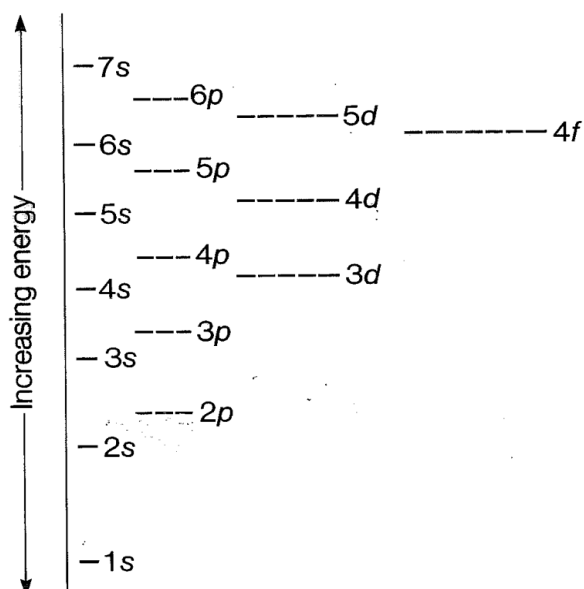
(2)

O

Aufbau Diagram

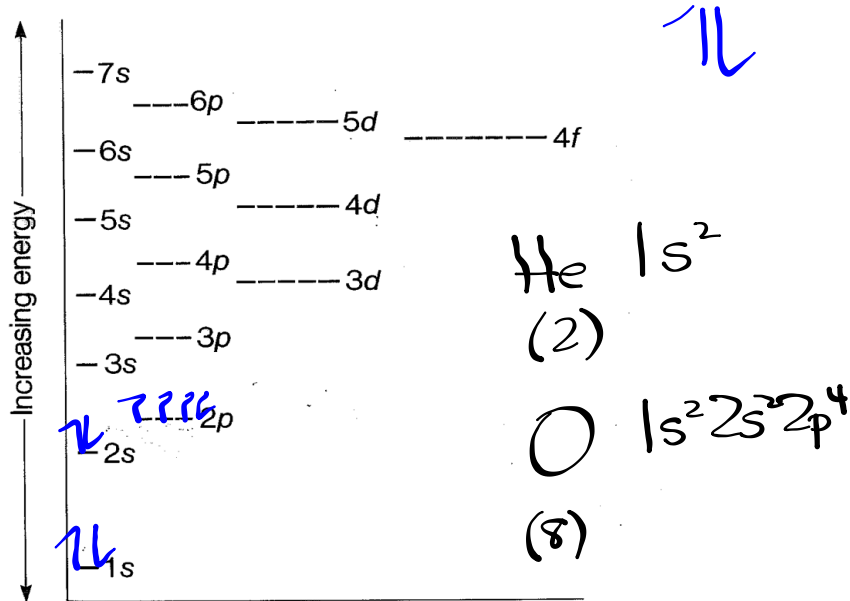


Aufbau principle - electrons occupy orbitals of lowest energy first



Pauli exclusion principle- an atomic orbital can describe at most two electrons

Hund's rule - one electron enters each orbital until all orbitals contain one electron with the same spin



Ne
Al
Cr

