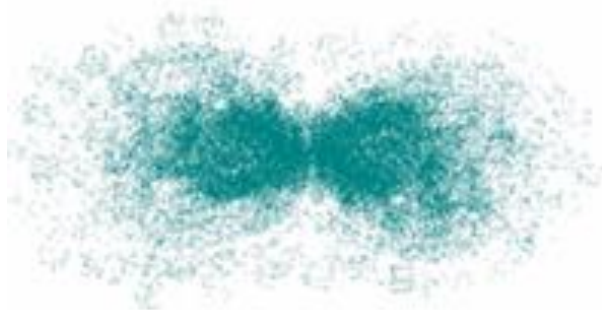
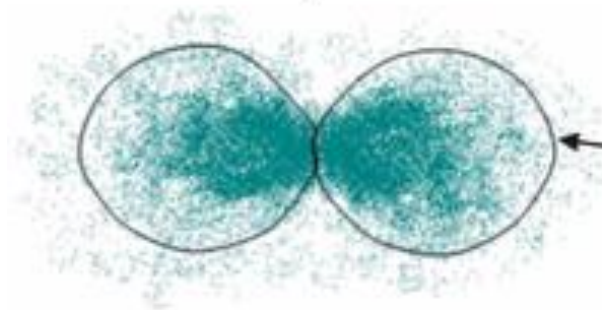


Electron Configurations

And Orbital Diagrams



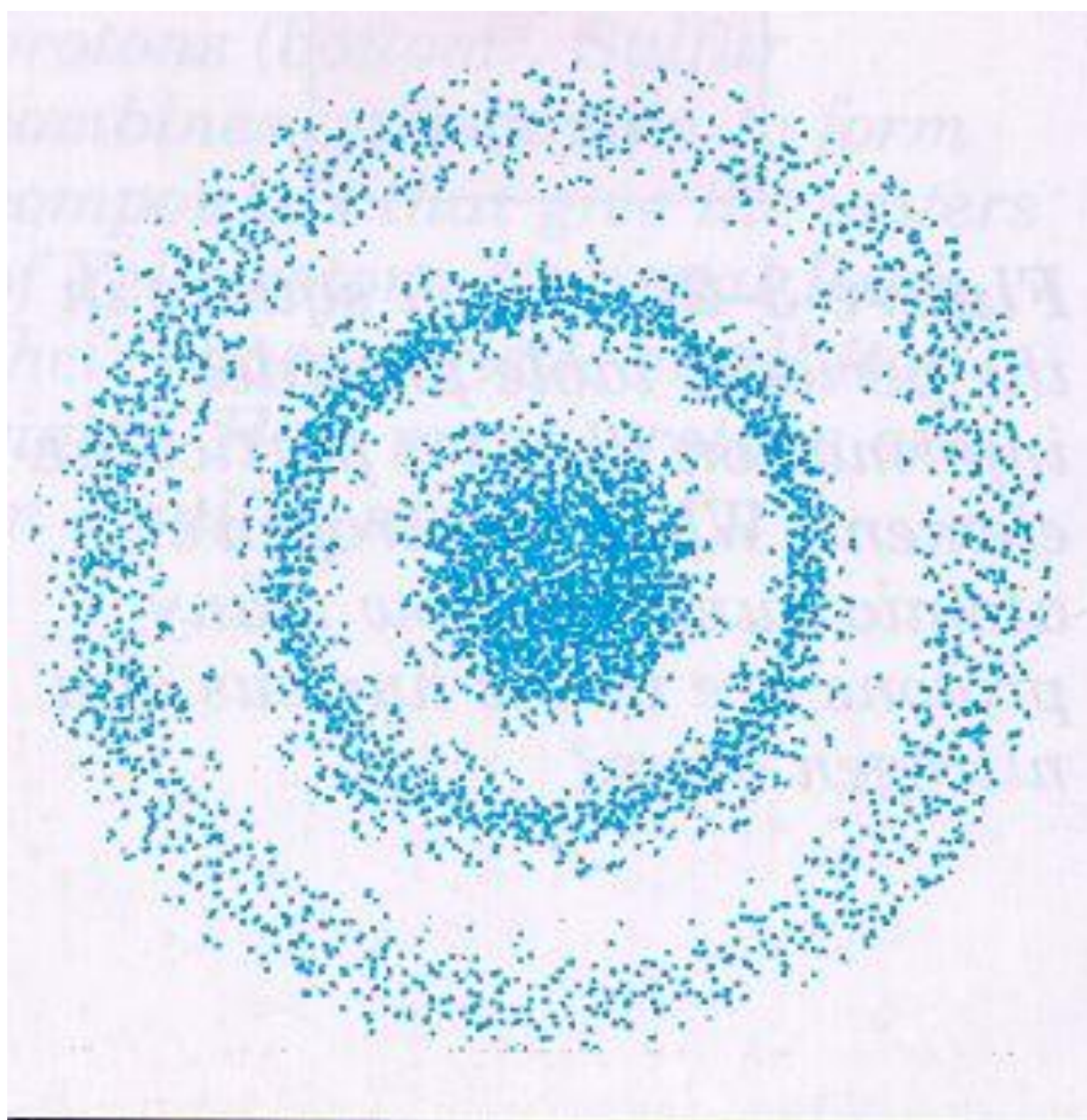
the electron density in an electron wave



90% of the electron density is inside the two lobes drawn on the electron wave



these balloons represent the region of space which contains 90% of the electron density for this particular electron wave



Principles for Filling Orbitals

Writing electron configurations –

Electrons are in the $l = 0$ (s) subshell.

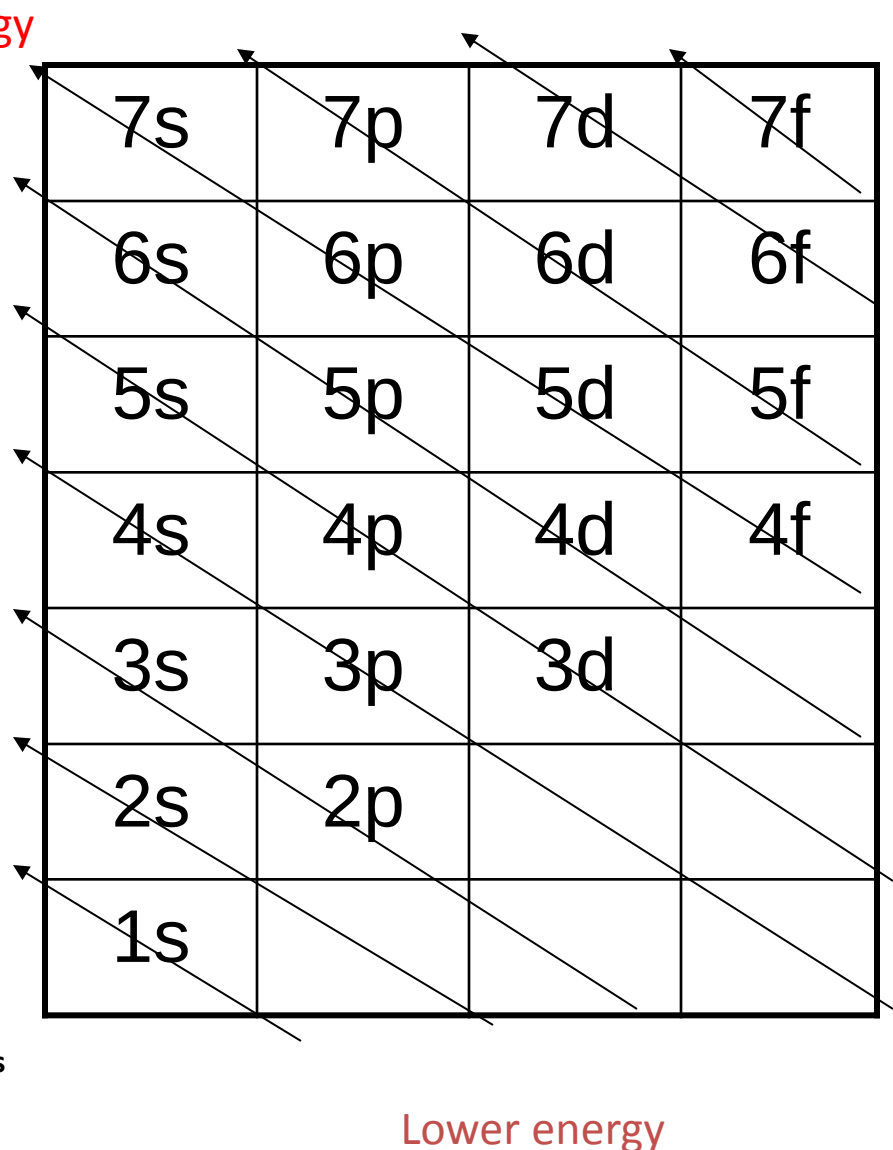
Two electrons in the 1s subshell.

1s²

Electrons occupy the $n = 1$ energy level.

Aufbau principle

- Electrons are added one at a time to the lowest energy levels available until all the electrons have been accounted for –
- 2 electrons per orbital



Carbon: $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$

(up to 6 electrons can fit in a sublevel, 2 in each of 3 orbitals)

The Periodic Table and Predicted Orbital Configurations

The diagram illustrates the filling order of atomic orbitals across the periodic table. The orbitals are color-coded and labeled as follows:

- Blue (s-orbitals):** 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s.
- Yellow (d-orbitals):** 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d.
- Pink (p-orbitals):** 2p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 6p, 7p.
- Light Orange (f-orbitals):** 4f, 5f.

Arrows indicate the direction of electron filling, showing the sequence from left to right and top to bottom within each block.

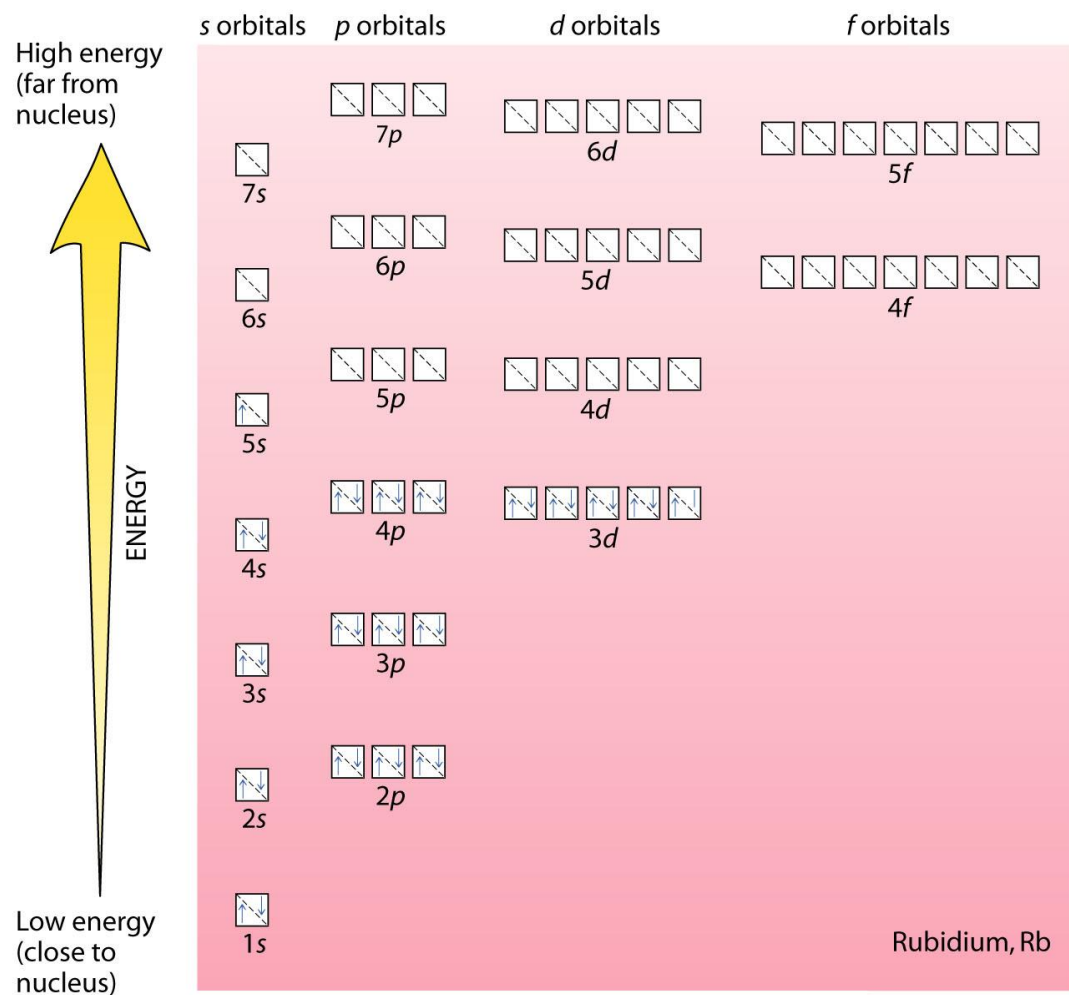
 Representative s-block elements

 Transition metals

 Representative p -block elements

 *f*-Block metals

Another way to show an Aufbau diagram:

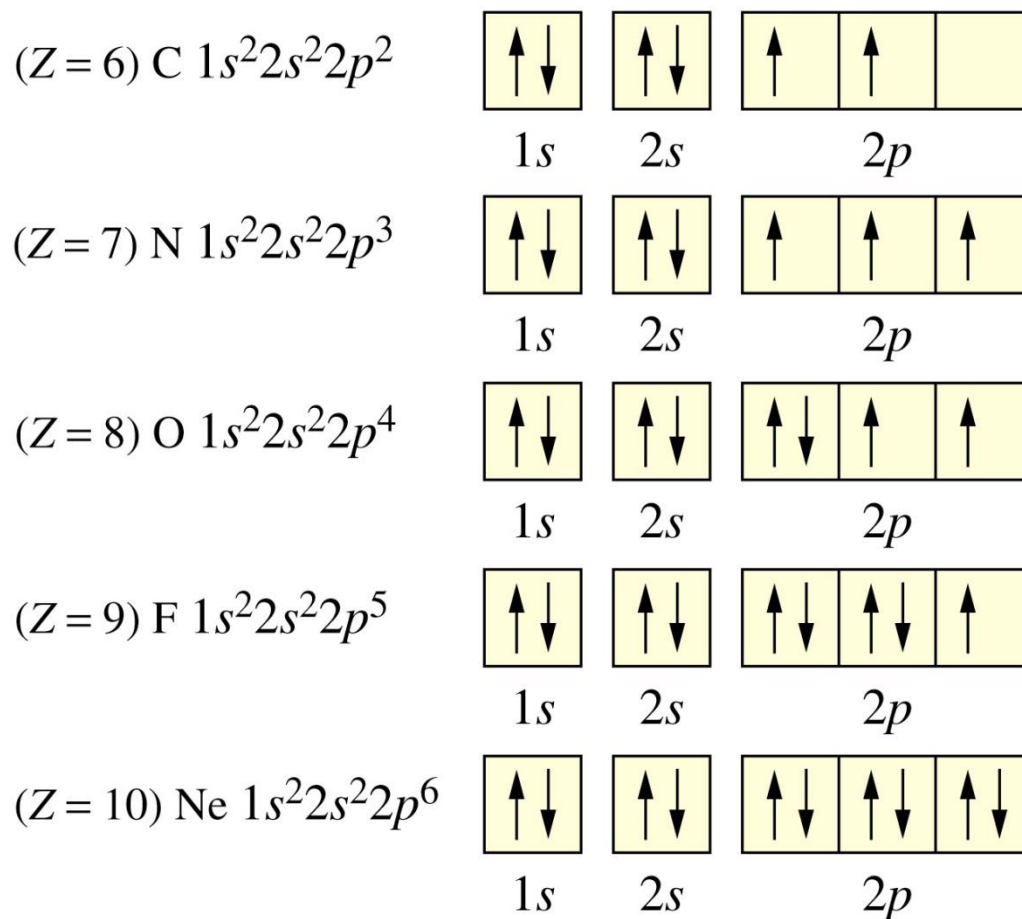


From *Conceptual Chemistry*, Second Edition by John Suchocki. Copyright © 2004 Benjamin Cummings, a division of Pearson Education.

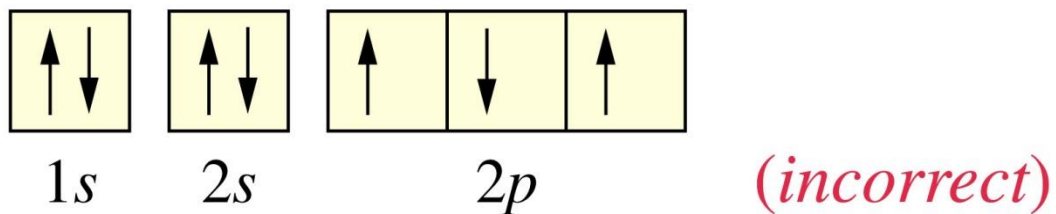
Two Other Rules for Filling Orbitals:

- **Pauli Exclusion Principle** - Electrons must have opposite spins to occupy the same orbital.
- **Hund's Rule:** Orbitals must be filled in a way that gives the maximum number of unpaired electrons.
 - By placing electrons in different orbitals, electron-electron repulsions are minimized.

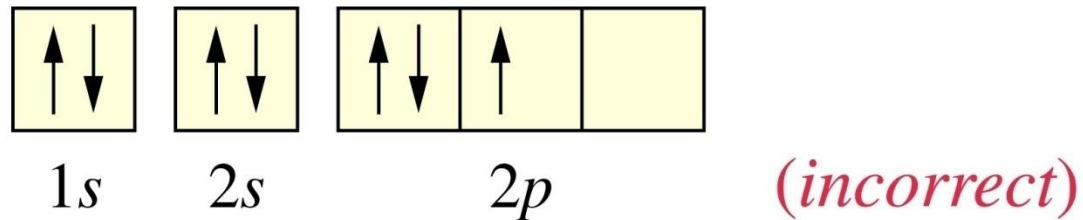
Using Hund's Rule and the Pauli Exclusion Principle



2 mistakes

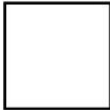
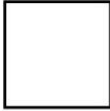
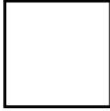
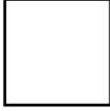
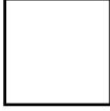


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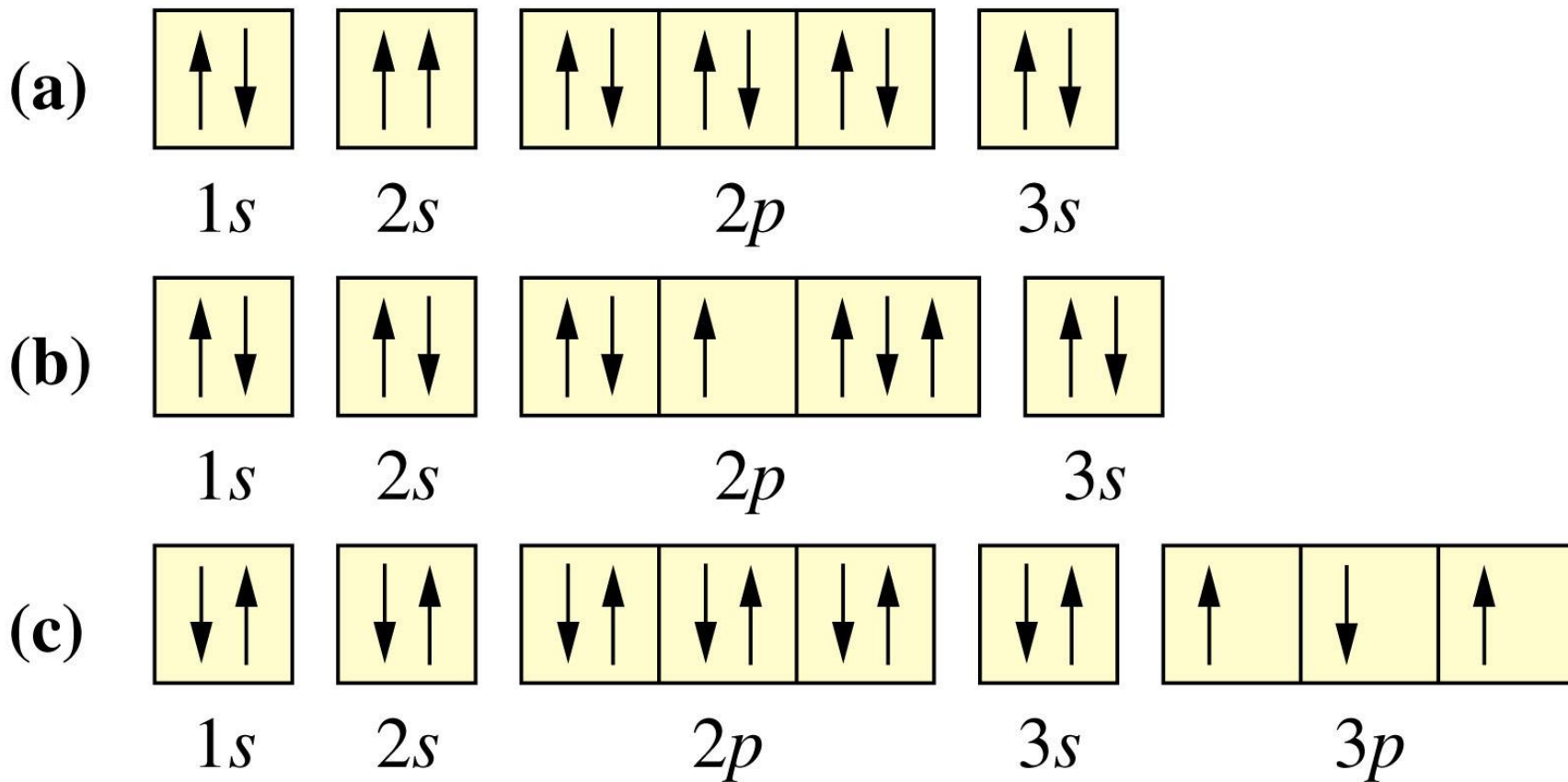


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Orbital
Diagrams

	1s	2s	2p			3s
Lithium						
Beryllium						
Boron						
Carbon						
Nitrogen						
Neon						
Sodium						

What is wrong with these?



Abbreviated Electron Configurations

- Highlights Valence electrons
- The preceding noble gas symbol in brackets followed by the rest of the configuration.

For Example:

Sodium [Ne] $3s^1$

Fluorine [He] $2s^2 2p^5$

Electronic Classification

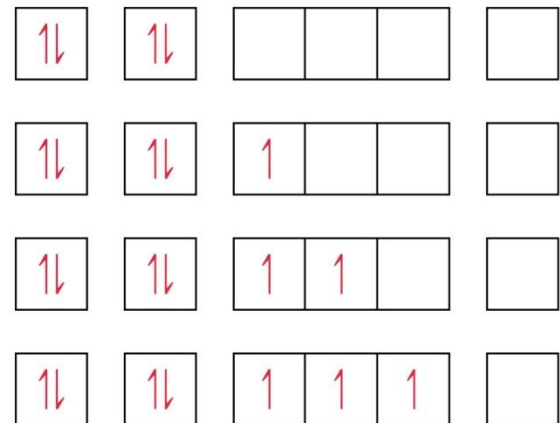
- **Core e^-** : complete the previously filled noble gas
- **Valence e^-** : are in the highest energy level outside the noble gas core. Involved in bonding.
- **Pseudo-valence e^-** : are outside the noble gas core in lower energy levels
 - contribute to shielding
 - occasionally take part in bonding

Atomic number	Symbol	Electron configuration	Atomic number	Symbol	Electron configuration
1	H	1s ¹	37	Rb	[Kr]5s ¹
2	He	1s ²	38	Sr	[Kr]5s ²
3	Li	[He]2s ¹	39	Y	[Kr]5s ² 4d ¹
4	Be	[He]2s ²	40	Zr	[Kr]5s ² 4d ²
5	B	[He]2s ² 2p ¹	41	Nb	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ⁴
6	C	[He]2s ² 2p ²	42	Mo	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ⁵
7	N	[He]2s ² 2p ³	43	Tc	[Kr]5s ² 4d ⁵
8	O	[He]2s ² 2p ⁴	44	Ru	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ⁷
9	F	[He]2s ² 2p ⁵	45	Rh	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ⁸
10	Ne	[He]2s ² 2p ⁶	46	Pd	[Kr]4d ¹⁰
11	Na	[Ne]3s ¹	47	Ag	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰
12	Mg	[Ne]3s ²	48	Cd	[Kr]5s ² 4d ¹⁰
13	Al	[Ne]3s ² 3p ¹	49	In	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ 5p ¹
14	Si	[Ne]3s ² 3p ²	50	Sn	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ 5p ²
15	P	[Ne]3s ² 3p ³	51	Sb	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ 5p ³
16	S	[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁴	52	Te	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ 5p ⁴
17	Cl	[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁵	53	I	[Kr]5s ¹ 4d ¹⁰ 5p ⁵
18	Ar	[Ne]3s ² 3p ⁶			
19	K	[Ar]4s ¹			
20	Ca	[Ar]4s ²			
21	Sc	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹			
22	Ti	[Ar]4s ² 3d ²			
23	V	[Ar]4s ² 3d ³			
24	Cr	[Ar]4s ² 3d ⁵			
25	Mn	[Ar]4s ² 3d ⁵			
26	Fe	[Ar]4s ² 3d ⁶			
27	Co	[Ar]4s ² 3d ⁷			
28	Ni	[Ar]4s ² 3d ⁸			
29	Cu	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰			
30	Zn	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰			
31	Ga	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ¹			
32	Ge	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ²			
33	As	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ³			
34	Se	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ⁴			
35	Br	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ⁵			
36	Kr	[Ar]4s ² 3d ¹⁰ 4p ⁶			

Patterns in Electron Configurations

Unpaired Electrons

- Unpaired electrons are important.
- If an element has unpaired electrons, it is paramagnetic and attracts a magnet.
- If an element has no unpaired electrons it is diamagnetic and does not attract a magnet.



Exceptions to the electronic configurations

Following the rules for Cr, Cu, Ag, and Au using noble gas notation we expect the following:

Element	Expected	Experimental
Cr	$[\text{Ar}] 3d^4 4s^2$	$[\text{Ar}] 3d^5 4s^1$
Cu	$[\text{Ar}] 3d^9 4s^2$	$[\text{Ar}] 3d^{10} 4s^1$
Ag	$[\text{Kr}] 4d^9 5s^2$	$[\text{Kr}] 4d^{10} 5s^1$
Au	$[\text{Xe}] 5d^9 6s^2$	$[\text{Xe}] 5d^{10} 6s^1$

