

Electron configuration

- Name these elements
 - [Ne] 3s²3p⁵
 - [Ar] 4s²3d⁷
 - [Rn]7s¹
- Answers
 - Chlorine
 - Cobalt
 - Francium

Electron configuration

Give the configuration

- Sulfur
- Yttrium
- Iodine

Answers

- $[\text{Ne}]3\text{s}^23\text{p}^4$
- $[\text{Kr}]4\text{d}^15\text{s}^2$
- $[\text{Kr}]4\text{d}^{10}5\text{s}^25\text{p}^5$

Stable Electron Configuration

- Noble gas electron configuration - p⁶
- 1s² exception of Helium
 - The most stable elements - Noble Gases
 - Noble gases are un-reactive
 - All other elements share or transfer electrons to reach **pseudo** Noble gas electron configuration.

Periodic trends

Text reference chapter 14

- Atomic size
- Ionic size
- Ionization energy



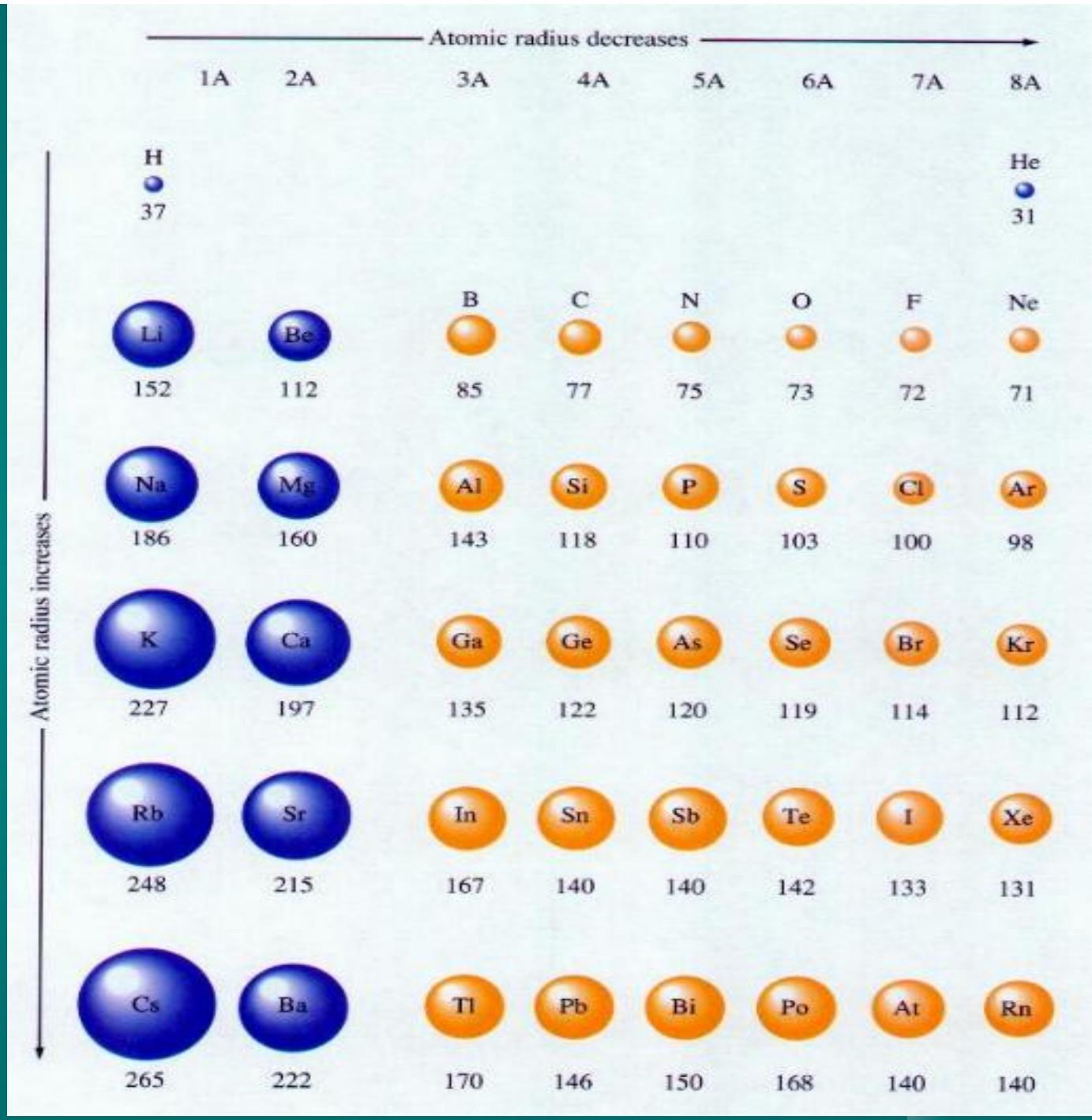
Complete an internet search find the following periodic trends

- Atomic size
- Ionic size
- Ionization energy
- Electronegativity
- Shielding effect



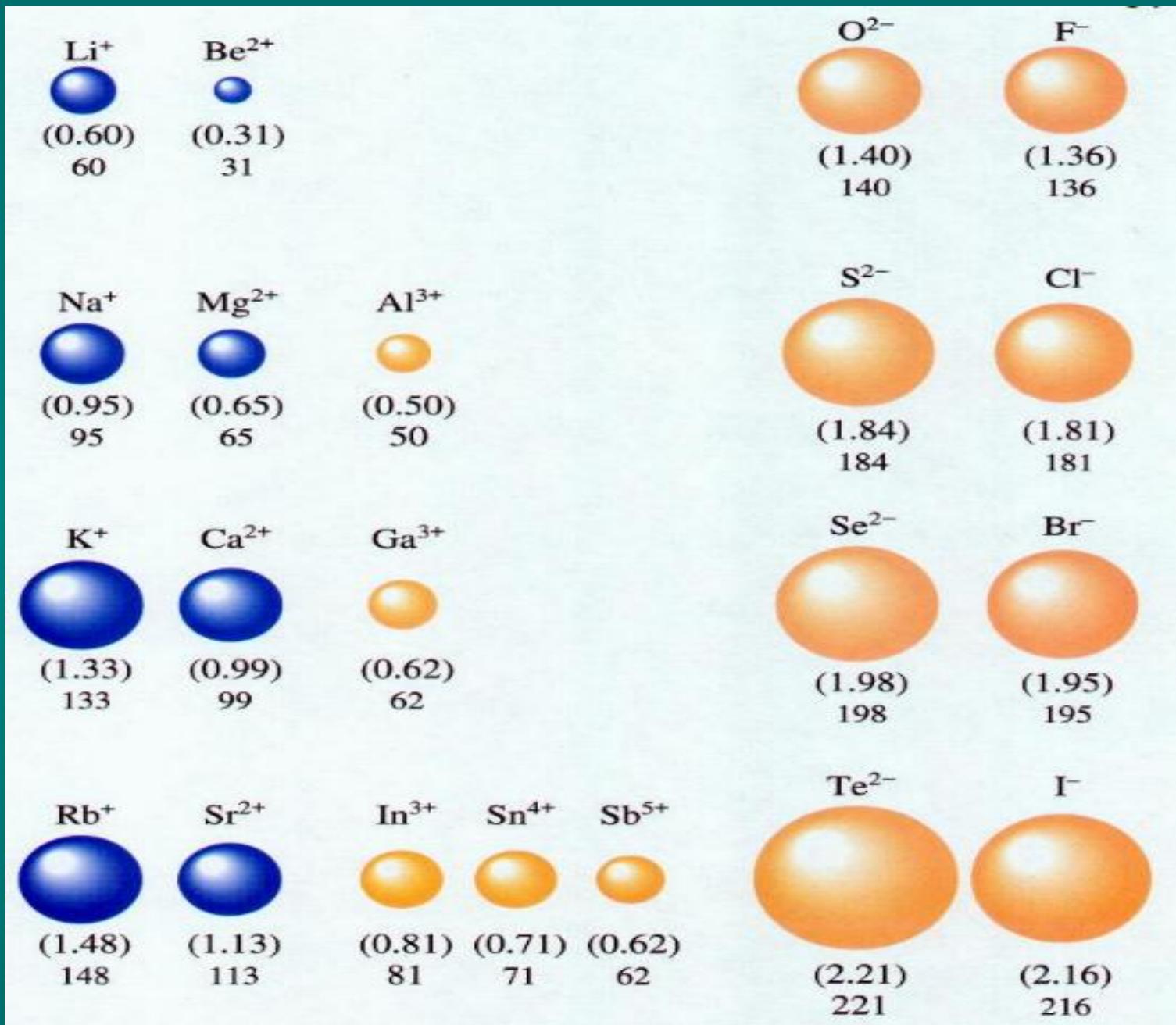
Atomic radii (size of atom)

- The size of atoms decreases across a period.
- Each period is larger than the period above

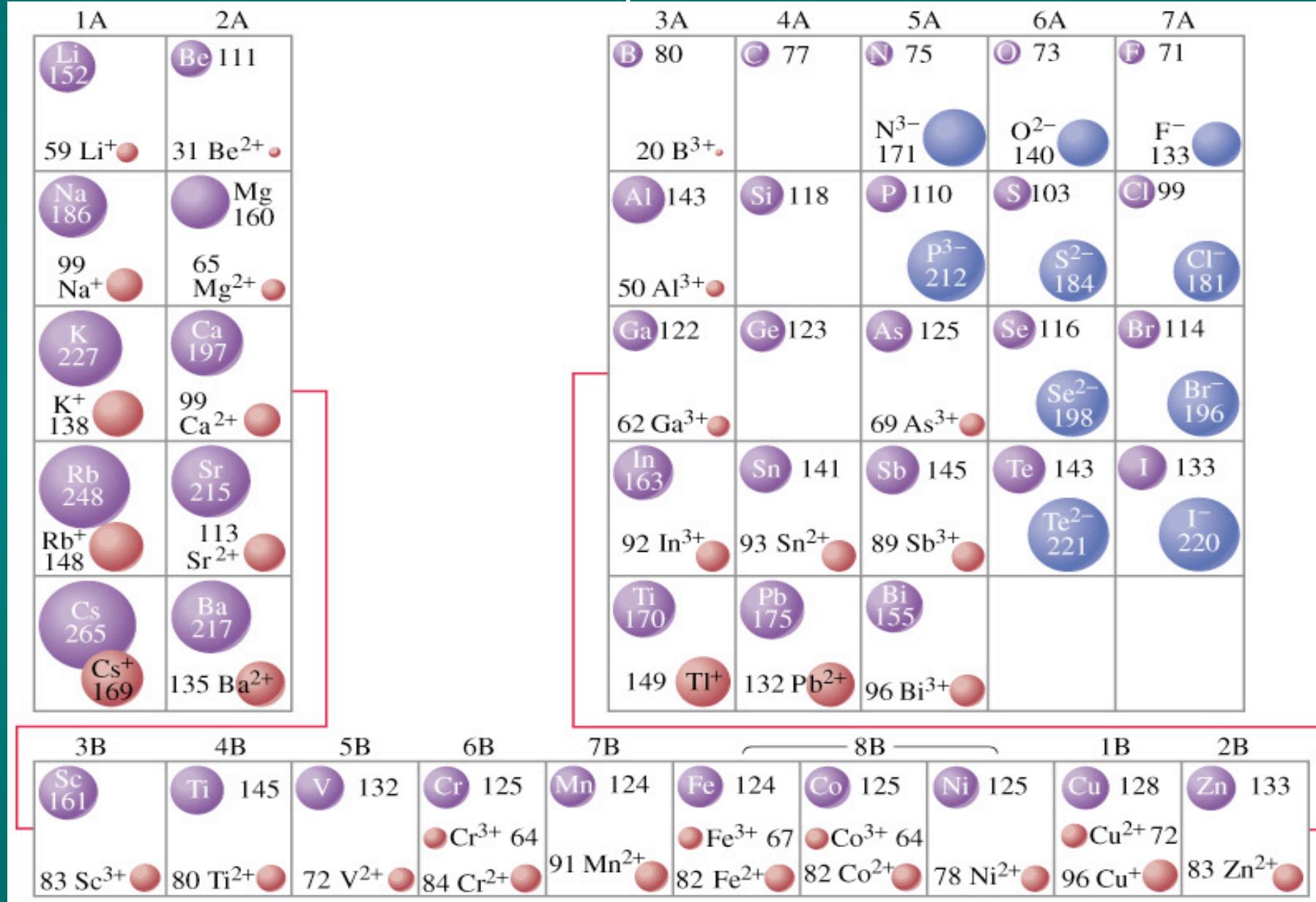


Ionic size

- Metals lose electrons and decrease in size
- Nonmetals gain electrons and increase in size
- This is not always obvious around group IVA elements



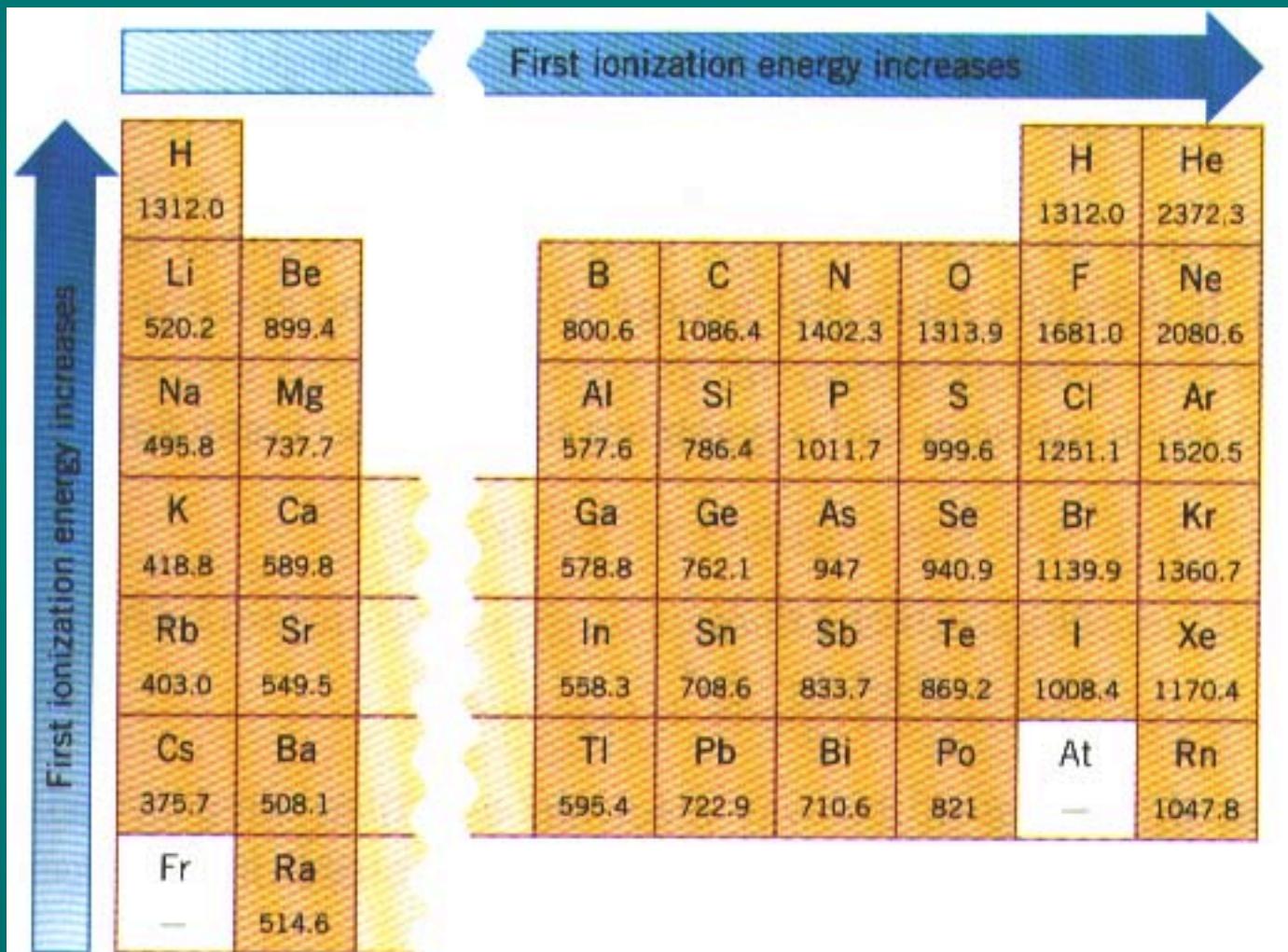
Atomic radii and ionic radii comparison

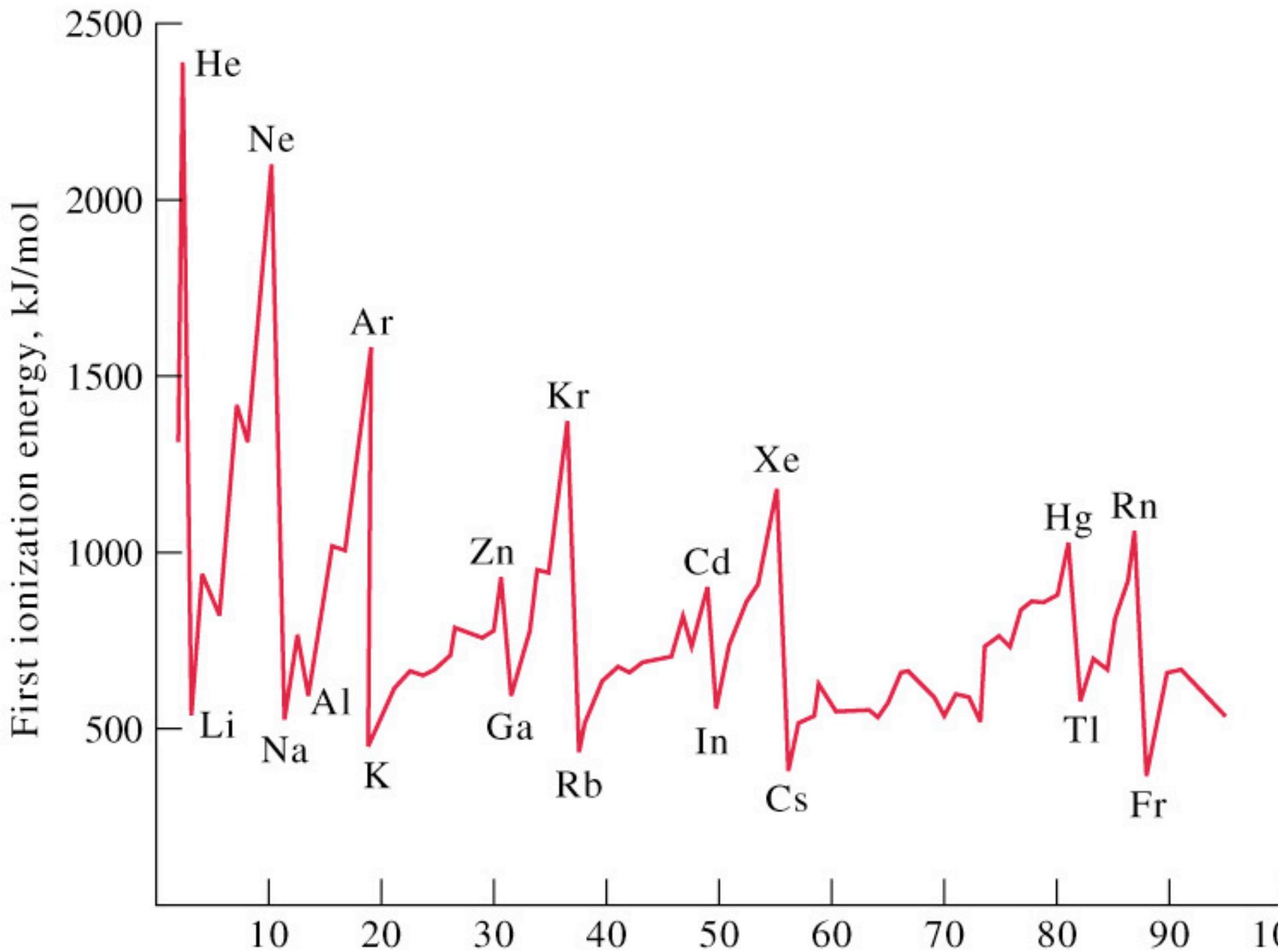


Ionization energy

- The energy required to remove an electron from a neutral atom
- ?? Predict - which elements would have a low ionization energy? Why?
- ?? Predict - which elements would have a high ionization energy? Why?

Ionization Energy





Shielding effect

- Shielding is constant across a period
- Shielding increases as you go down a group, which is really adding an energy level

Electronegativity

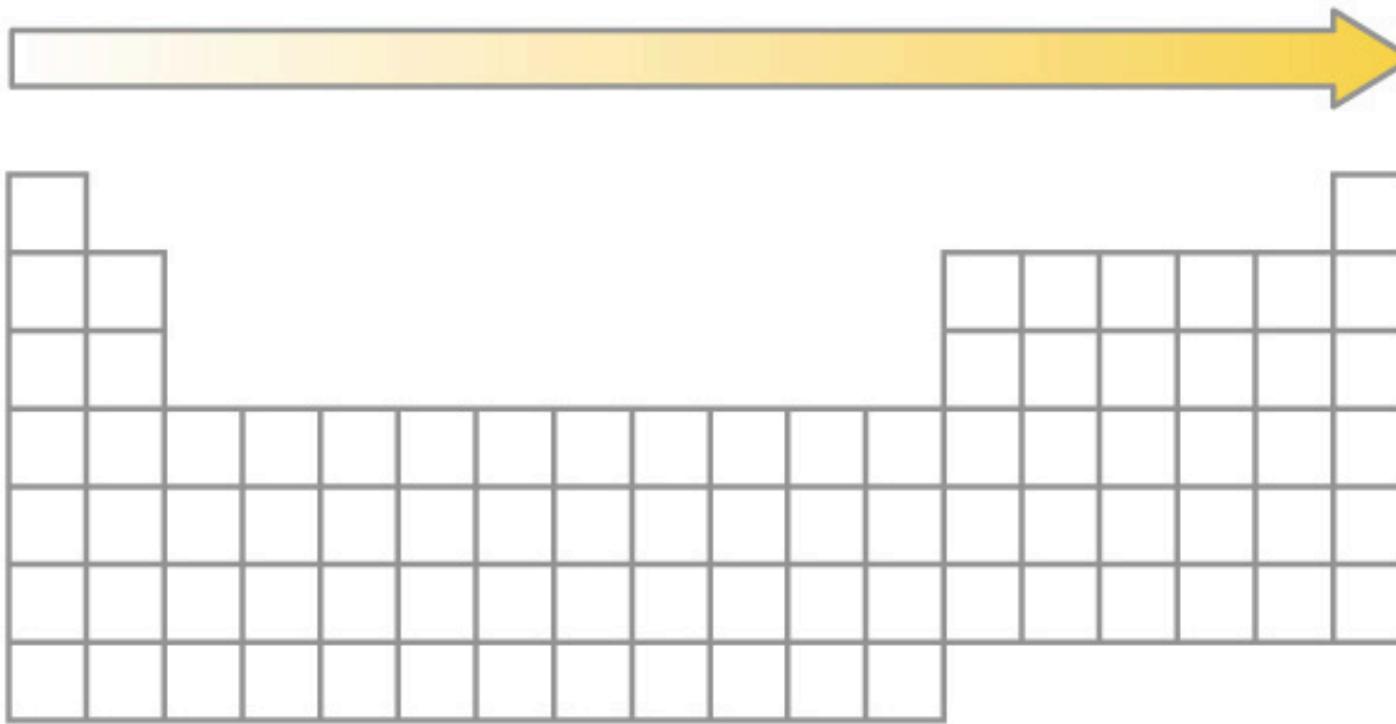
- Electronegativity can be understood as chemical property describing an atom's ability to attract and bind to electrons.

INCREASING ELECTRONEGATIVITY

1 H Hydrogen 1.00794																									
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Boron 9.012182																								
11 Na Sodium 22.989770	12 Mg Magnesium 24.3090																								
19 K Potassium 39.0983	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.955910	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.9415	24 Cr Chromium 51.9961	25 Mn Manganese 54.938049	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.935200	28 Ni Nickel 58.6934	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.713	32 Ge Germanium 72.61	33 As Arsenic 74.92160	34 Se Selenium 78.96	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 83.80								
37 Rb Rubidium 85.4678	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.90545	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.90638	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.98	43 Tc Technetium (98)	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.90550	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.8682	48 Cd Cadmium 112.411	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.710	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.60	53 I Iodine 131.29									
55 Cs Cesium 132.90545	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57 La Lanthanum 138.9055	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.9479	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.217	78 Pt Platinum 195.078	79 Au Gold 196.96655	80 Hg Mercury 200.59	81 Tl Thallium 204.3333	82 Pb Lead 208.98938	83 Bi Bismuth (209)	84 Po Polonium (210)	85 At Astatine (212)									
87 Fr Francium (223)	88 Ra Radium (226)	89 Ac Actinium (227)	104 Rf Rutherfordium (261)	105 Db Dubnium (262)	106 Sg Seaborgium (263)	107 Bh Bohrium (262)	108 Hs Hassium (265)	109 Mt Moscovium (266)	110 Yt Yttrium (269)	111 Lu Lutetium (272)	112 Fr Florium (277)	113 Pa Protactinium (277)	114 U Uranium (286)												

INCREASING ELECTRONEGATIVITY

Increasing
electronegativity



Increasing
electro-
negativity