Electronic structure

Schweitzer

Monatomic vs. Polyatomic

- Monatomic ion: single atom ion
 - $-Na^+$

- Polyatomic Ion (Family)
 - NH₄⁺ Ammonium

Ion Quizes

- You will be quizzed on the names and formulas of these common ions
- Quiz
- All Cations
- -1 anions
- -2/-3 anions
- All ions

IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

 Some metals have more then one charge we denote this charge by the Name as a Roman Numeral

- Copper (I) Cu⁺¹
- Copper (II) Cu⁺²

- Iron (II) Fe²⁺
- Iron (III) Fe³⁺

IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

- F⁻¹ Flouride is an anion. It has a special ending "ide"
- Flourine: F₂ is a very deadly gas!
- Flouride: F⁻¹ is in your tooth paste!

This special ending is for a anions specific charge

IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Nitrate vs. Nitrite
 - $-NO_3$ vs. NO_2
 - ate vs. ite
 - Both contain oxygen
 - ate contains one more oxygen then ite

Example:

- Sulfate: SO_4^{-2}
- Sulfite: SO₃-2

IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Some prefixes also give you information as well.
- "per" 1 more oxygen
- "hypo" 1 less oxygen

Perchlorate ClO₄⁻¹

Chlorate ClO₃-1

Chlorite ClO₂-1

Hypochlorite ClO⁻¹

Typical Practice Questions

• Ammonium:

• Lead (IV):

• $C_2H_3O_2^{-1}$:

• ClO_4^{-1} :

Typical Practice Questions

• Ammonium: NH₄⁺¹

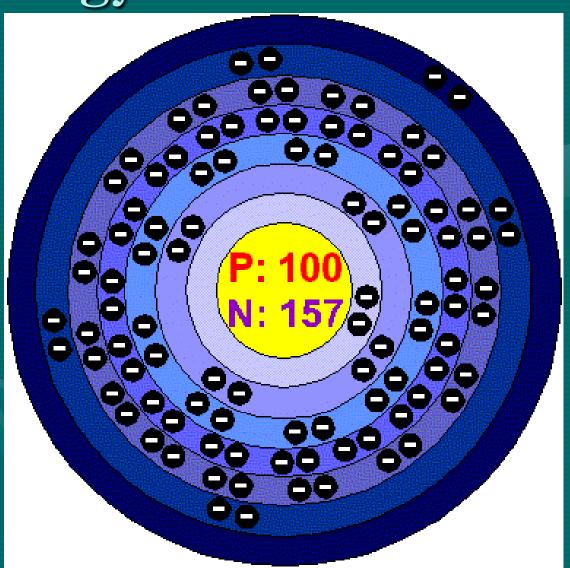
• Lead (IV): Pb⁺⁴

• $C_2H_3O_2^{-1}$: Acetate

• ClO_4^{-1} : Chlorate

Energy levels

How many electrons are in each energy level?



Energy level	Number of electrons
1	
2	
3	
4	

Energy level	Number of electrons
1	2e-
2	
3	
4	

Energy level	Number of electrons
1	2e-
2	8e-
3	
4	

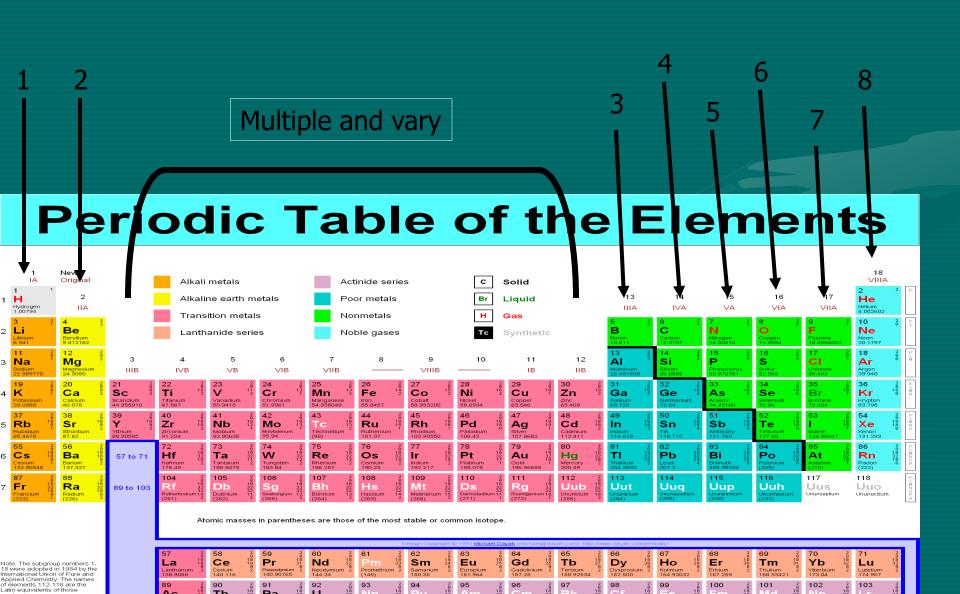
Energy level	Number of electrons
1	2e-
2	8e-
3	18e-
4	

Energy level	Number of electrons
1	2e-
2	8e-
3	18e-
4	32e-

Valence electrons

- Outer most electrons
- Take part in bonding
- Octet rule
 - Atoms are most stable after attaining a full octet or a full outer shell.
 - Will gain or loose or share to attain the same configuration of a noble gas.

How many valence electrons?



Atomic charges

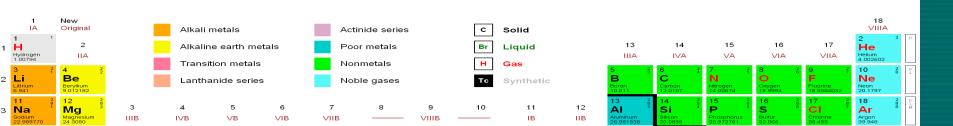
• Given the opportunity atoms will be gaining or losing electrons to fill the outer shell. They want to be isoelectric with a nobel gass

- IsoElectric: Same number of electrons
- Ion: A charged particle
- Anion: gained electrons to be isoelectric with nobel gas
- Cation: Lost electrons to isoelectric with nobel gas

What does it mean to be isoelectric?

- Isoelectric with a nobel gas:
- $Na^{+1} Mg^{2+} Al^{3+}$

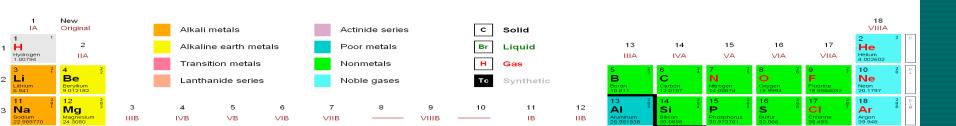
 How many electrons does each of these atoms have?



What does it mean to be isoelectric?

- Isoelectric with a nobel gas:
- $Na^{+1} Mg^{2+} Al^{3+} Ne$

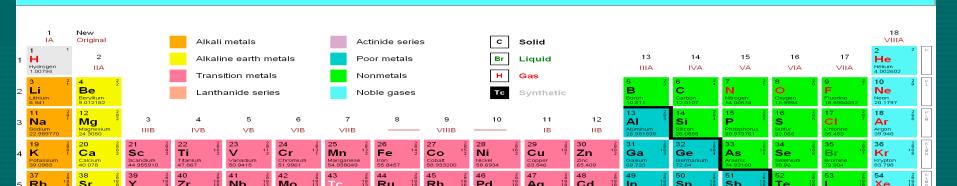
 How many electrons does each of these atoms have? 10...



1st Family - Alkali metals

- 1 Valence electron
 - Gain 7 electrons
 - Lose 1
- Which is easiest?
- K+

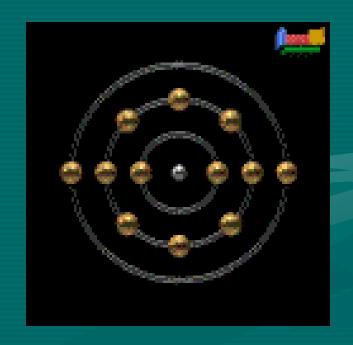


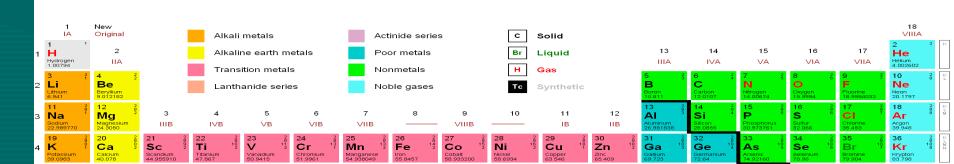


2nd Family – Alkaline Earth metals

- 2 Valence electron
 - Gain 6 electrons
 - Lose 2
- Which is easiest?

 Mg^{+2}

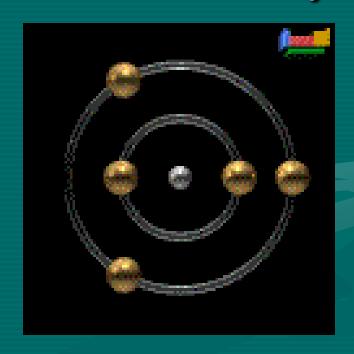


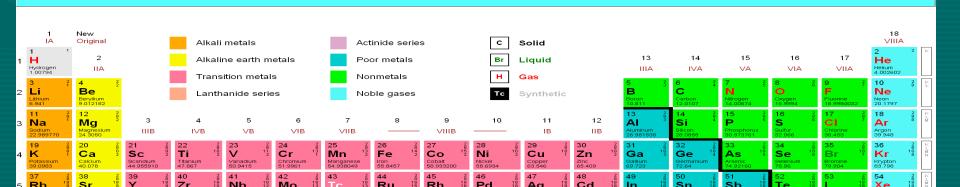


3rd Family Boron Family

- 3 Valence electron
 - Gain 5 electrons
 - Lose 3
- Which is easiest?

 B^{+3}

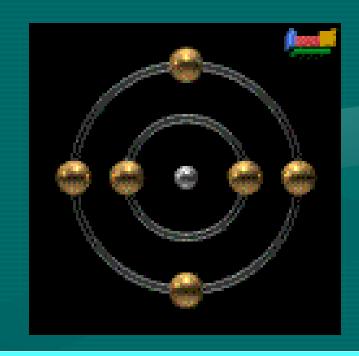


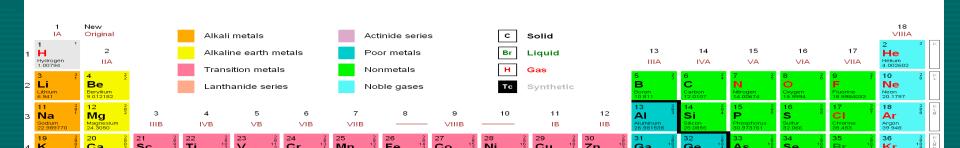


4th Family – Carbon Family

- 4 Valence electron
 - Gain 4 electrons
 - Lose 4
- Which is easiest?

 C_5





Metals vs. Non-metals

- Notice: To this points we have only lost electrons. These were all METALS!!
- METALS LOSE ELECTRONS = CATIONS
- NON-METALS GAIN ELECTRONS = ANIONS

5th Family – Nitrogen Family

- 5 Valence electron
 - Gain 3 electrons
 - Lose 5
- Which is easiest?

N-3

Note: Any negative ion will end with the suffix "ide".
This chemical is called Nitride P-3 is called?



6th Family – Oxygen Family

- 6 Valence electron
 - Gain 2 electrons
 - Lose 6
- Which is easiest?

 \mathbf{O}^{-2}



7th Family – Halogens

- 7 Valence electron
 - Gain 1 electrons
 - Lose 7
- Which is easiest?

 Br^{-1}



What is the charge?

