# Electronic structure 

Schweitzer

## Monatomic vs. Polyatomic

- Monatomic ion: single atom ion
$-\mathrm{Na}^{+}$
- Polyatomic Ion (Family)
- $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+}$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) $\mathrm{Cu}^{+2}$

- Iron (II) $\mathrm{Fe}^{2+}$
- Iron (III) $\mathrm{Fe}^{3+}$


## IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

- $F^{-1}$ Flouride is an anion. It has a special ending "ide"
- Flourine: $F_{2}$ 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
$-\mathrm{NO}_{3}^{-}$vs. $\mathrm{NO}_{2}^{-}$
- ate vs. ite
- Both contain oxygen
- ate contains one more oxygen then ite

Example:

- Sulfate: $\mathrm{SO}_{4}{ }^{-2}$
- Sulfite: $\mathrm{SO}_{3}{ }^{-2}$


## IONS... THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Some prefixes also give you information as well.
- "per" 1 more oxygen
- "hypo" 1 less oxygen
Perchlorate
$\mathrm{ClO}_{4}{ }^{-1}$
Chlorate
$\mathrm{ClO}_{3}{ }^{-1}$
Chlorite
$\mathrm{ClO}_{2}^{-1}$
Hypochlorite
$\mathrm{ClO}^{-1}$


## Typical Practice Questions

- Ammonium:
- Lead (IV):
- $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}^{-1}$ :
- $\mathrm{ClO}_{4}^{-1}$ :


## Typical Practice Questions

- Ammonium: $\mathrm{NH}_{4}^{+1}$
- Lead (IV): $\mathrm{Pb}^{+4}$
- $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{O}_{2}^{-1}$ : Acetate
- $\mathrm{ClO}_{4}^{-1}$ : Chlorate


## Energy levels

- How many electrons are in each energy level?



## $1^{\text {st }}$ energy level

| Energy level | Number of electrons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

## $1^{\text {st }}$ energy level

| Energy level | Number of electrons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $2 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

## $1^{\text {st }}$ energy level

| Energy level | Number of electrons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $2 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 2 | $8 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |

## $1^{\text {st }}$ energy level

| Energy level | Number of electrons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $2 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 2 | $8 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 3 | $18 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 4 |  |

## $1^{\text {st }}$ energy level

| Energy level | Number of electrons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $2 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 2 | $8 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 3 | $18 \mathrm{e}-$ |
| 4 | $32 \mathrm{e}-$ |

## 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:
- $\mathrm{Na}^{+1} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+} \mathrm{Al}^{3+}$
- How many electrons does each of these atoms have?


## Periodic Table of the Elements



## What does it mean to be isoelectric?

- Isoelectric with a nobel gas:
- $\mathrm{Na}^{+1} \mathrm{Mg}^{2+} \mathrm{Al}^{3+} \mathrm{Ne}$
- How many electrons does each of these atoms have? 10...


## Periodic Table of the Elements



## 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Family - Alkali metals

- 1 Valence electron
- Gain 7 electrons
- Lose 1
- Which is easiest?
- $\mathrm{K}^{+}$



## Periodic Table of the Elements



## $2^{\text {nd }}$ Family - Alkaline Earth metals

- 2 Valence electron
- Gain 6 electrons
- Lose 2
- Which is easiest?
$\mathrm{Mg}^{+2}$



## Periodic Table of the Elements



## 3rd Family Boron Family

- 3 Valence electron
- Gain 5 electrons
- Lose 3
- Which is easiest?
$B^{+3}$



## Periodic Table of the Elements



## $4^{\text {th }}$ Family - Carbon Family

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


## Periodic Table of the Elements



## 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


## $5^{\text {th }}$ Family - Nitrogen Family

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

$$
\mathrm{N}^{-3}
$$

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

## nitrogen

 $\mathrm{p}^{-3}$ is called?
## $6^{\text {th }}$ Family - Oxygen Family

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

$$
\mathrm{O}^{-2}
$$



## $7^{\text {th }}$ Family - Halogens

- 7 Valence electron
- Gain 1 electrons
- Lose 7
- Which is easiest?
$\mathrm{Br}^{-1}$



## What is the charge?



Atomic masses in parentheses are those of the most stable or common isotope

|  | 58 Ce Cerium 140.115 1 |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{S}_{\text {Samarium }}$ |  |  |  | 64 Gd 3 actolinitam |  |  |  | 68 Er Erbium | $\begin{gathered} \frac{2}{d} \\ \frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{0}{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & Y b \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 39 | 90 | ${ }_{1}^{\frac{2}{8}}$ | 91 - ${ }^{\frac{2}{81}}$ | 92 䂴 | 93 | 94 | ${ }_{18}^{\frac{2}{8}}$ | 95 | ${ }_{18}^{\frac{2}{8}}$ | 96 | 97 - ${ }_{1}^{\frac{2}{8}}$ | 98 , | 99 | 100 |  | 101 | 102 | ${ }_{18}^{\frac{2}{3}}$ | 103 |  |

