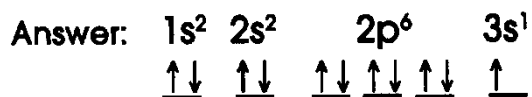


ELECTRON CONFIGURATION (LEVEL ONE)

Name _____

Electrons are distributed in the electron cloud into principal energy levels (1, 2, 3, ...), sublevels (s, p, d, f), orbitals (s has 1, p has 3, d has 5, f has 7) and spin (two electrons allowed per orbital).

Example: Draw the electron configuration of sodium (atomic #11).



Draw the electron configurations of the following atoms.

1. Cl

2. N

3. Al

4. O

ELECTRON CONFIGURATION (LEVEL TWO)

Name _____

At atomic number greater than 18, the sublevels begin to fill out of order. A good approximation of the order of filling can be determined using the diagonal rule.

1 H Hydrogen 1.00794																	2 He Helium 4.00260
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012182											5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.0107	7 N Nitrogen 14.00674	8 O Oxygen 15.9994	9 F Fluorine 18.9984032	10 Ne Neon 20.1797
11 Na Sodium 22.98976928	12 Mg Magnesium 24.30409											13 Al Aluminum 26.9815386	14 Si Silicon 28.0855	15 P Phosphorus 30.973761	16 S Sulfur 32.06	17 Cl Chlorine 35.4527	18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.0983	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.955912	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.9415	24 Cr Chromium 51.9961	25 Mn Manganese 54.938045	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933200	28 Ni Nickel 58.6934	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.39	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	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 88.90584	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.90638	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94	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 126.90447	54 Xe Xenon 131.29
55 Cs Cesium 132.90545	56 Ba Barium 137.327	57 La Lanthanum 138.9055	58 Ce Cerium 140.12	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.90765	60 Nd Neodymium 144.24	61 Pm Promethium (145)	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.92534	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho Holmium 164.93033	68 Er Erbium 167.26	69 Tm Thulium 168.93401	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967	
87 Fr Francium (223)	88 Ra Radium (226)	89 Ac Actinium (227)	90 Th Thorium 232.0377	91 Pa Protactinium 231.03688	92 U Uranium 238.02891	93 Np Neptunium (237)	94 Pu Plutonium (244)	95 Am Americium (243)	96 Cm Curium (247)	97 Bk Berkelium (247)	98 Cf Californium (251)	99 Es Einsteinium (252)	100 Fm Fermium (257)	101 Md Mendelevium (258)	102 No Nobelium (259)	103 Lr Lawrencium (262)	

Draw the electron configurations of the following atoms.

1. K	
2. V	
3. Co	
4. Zr	

VALENCE ELECTRONS

Name _____

The valence electrons are the electrons in the outermost principal energy level. They always "s" or "s and p" electrons. Since the total number of electrons possible in s and p sublevels is eight, there can be no more than eight valence electrons.

Determine the number of valence electrons in the atoms below.

Example: carbon

Electron configuration is $1s^2$ $2s^2 2p^2$.

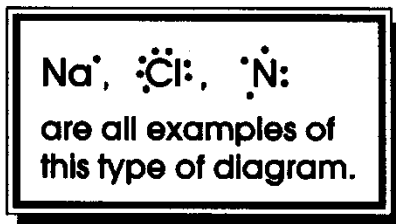
Carbon has 4 valence electrons.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. fluorine _____ | 11. lithium _____ |
| 2. phosphorus _____ | 12. zinc _____ |
| 3. calcium _____ | 13. carbon _____ |
| 4. nitrogen _____ | 14. iodine _____ |
| 5. iron _____ | 15. oxygen _____ |
| 6. argon _____ | 16. barium _____ |
| 7. potassium _____ | 17. aluminum _____ |
| 8. helium _____ | 18. hydrogen _____ |
| 9. magnesium _____ | 19. xenon _____ |
| 10. sulfur _____ | 20. copper _____ |

LEWIS DOT DIAGRAMS

Name _____

Lewis diagrams are a way to indicate the number of valence electrons around an atom.



Draw Lewis dot diagrams of the following atoms.

1. calcium

6. carbon

2. potassium

7. helium

3. argon

8. oxygen

4. aluminum

9. phosphorus

5. bromine

10. hydrogen