

The total number of electrons increases as atomic number increases.

	S <sup>1</sup>	S <sup>2</sup>	Electron Configuration												
1		He											P <sup>1</sup>		
2													P <sup>2</sup>		
3			d <sup>1</sup>	d <sup>2</sup>	d <sup>3</sup>	d <sup>4</sup>	d <sup>5</sup>	d <sup>6</sup>	d <sup>7</sup>	d <sup>8</sup>	d <sup>9</sup>	d <sup>10</sup>	3P	P	Ar
4			3d						Fe				4P		Kr
5			4d										5P		Xe
6			5d										6P		Rn
7			6d												
			4f												
			5f												

Aufbau Principle: electrons will fill the lowest energy levels  
~ closest to the nucleus ~ first.

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Electrons want to be close to the stage!

e- Configuration:  
how electrons are  
arranged around  
the nucleus

Row      Seat  
2p<sup>3</sup>      # of e-  
Section      - or -  
n=2      2p<sup>3</sup>  
energy      orbital  
levels      (s, p, d, f)

These are  
odd shapes!

s o □

p o o o [ ] [ ]

d o o o o [ ] [ ] [ ]

f o o o o o o [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Orbital Shapes

Hund's Rule (Bus Seat Rule):  
e- will fill up every orbital  
spinning in the same direction  
before pairing up. ↑↓

Pauli Exclusion Principle:  
e- cannot be in the same  
orbital [ ] unless they  
have opposite spins. ↑↓