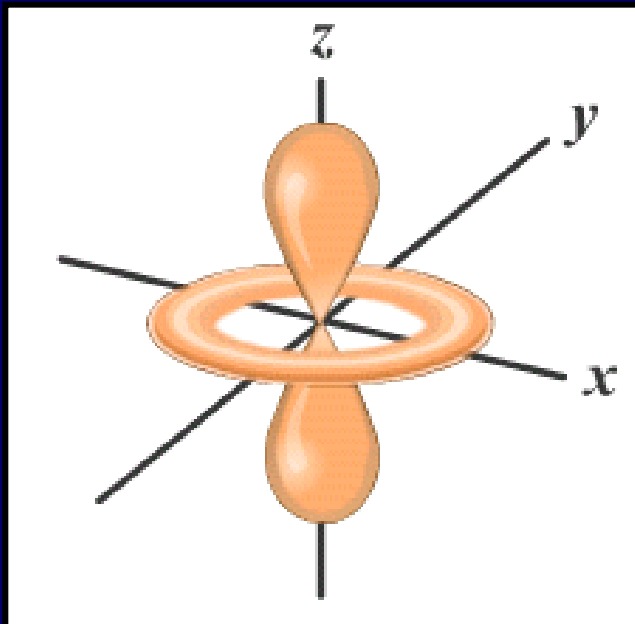


# Electrons in Atoms



## III. Quantum Model of the Atom

# Electrons as Waves

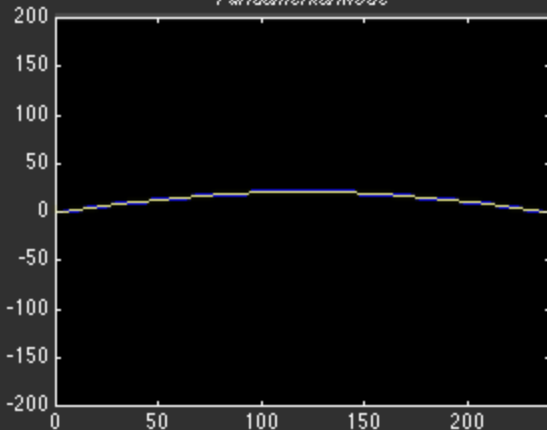
⌘ Louis de Broglie (1924)

☑ Applied wave-particle theory to  $e^-$

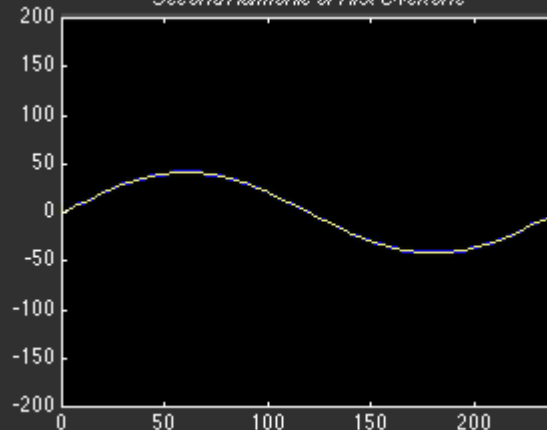
☑  $e^-$  exhibit wave properties

## QUANTIZED WAVELENGTHS

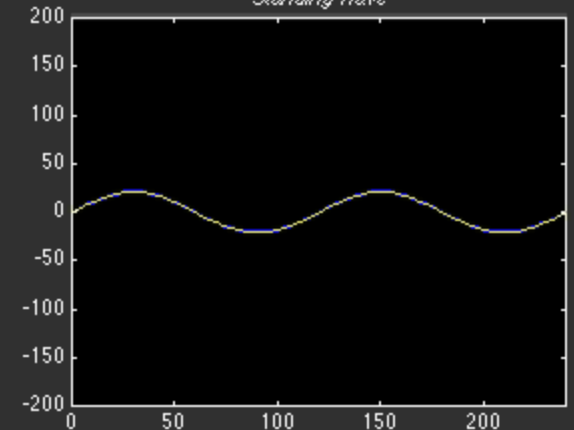
*Fundamental Mode*



*Second Harmonic or First Overtone*

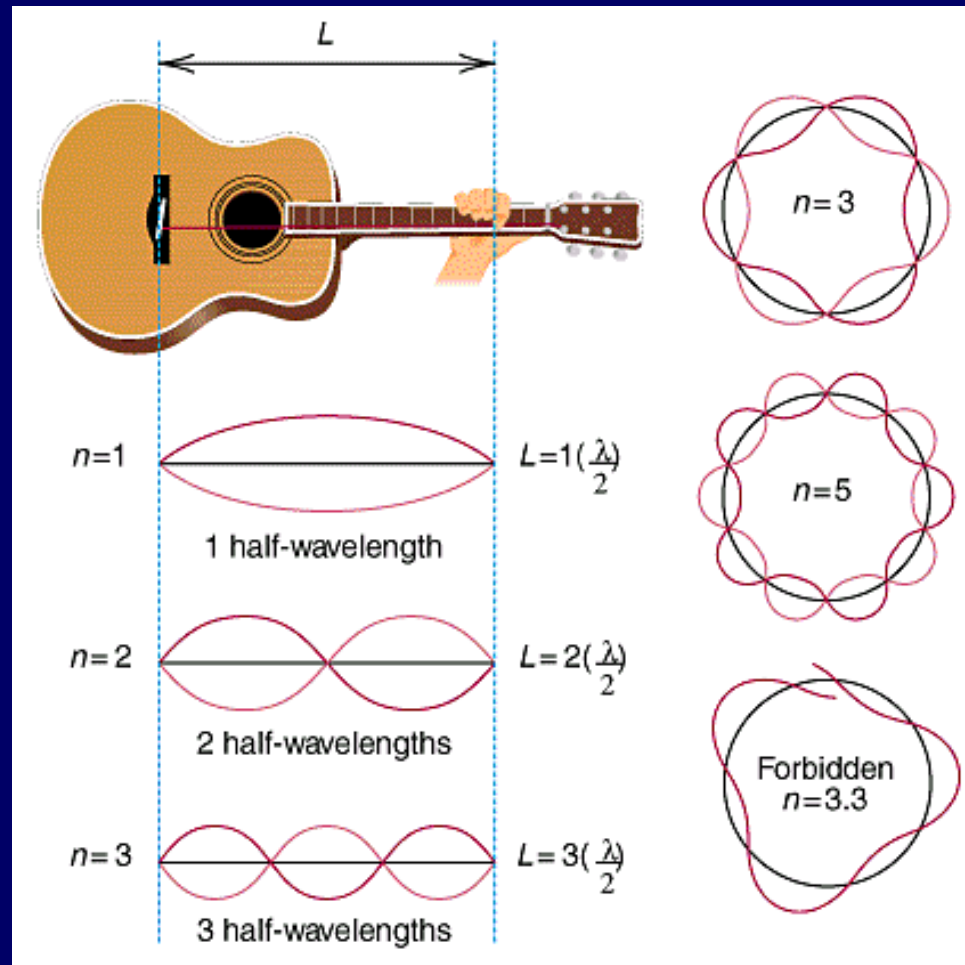


*Standing Wave*



# Electrons as Waves

## QUANTIZED WAVELENGTHS



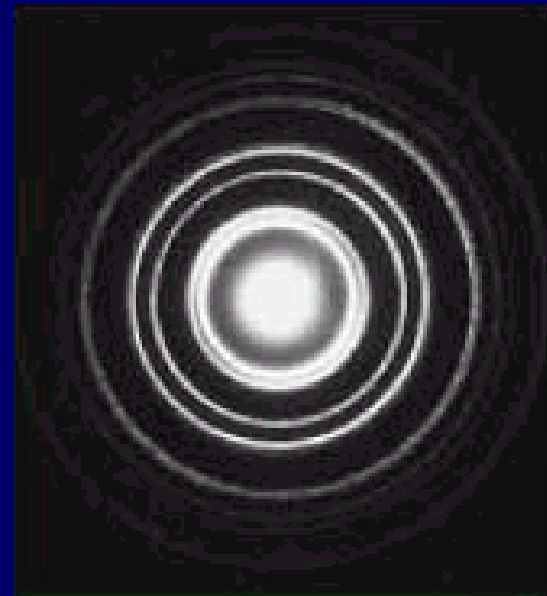
# Electrons as Waves

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## EVIDENCE: DIFFRACTION PATTERNS



VISIBLE LIGHT

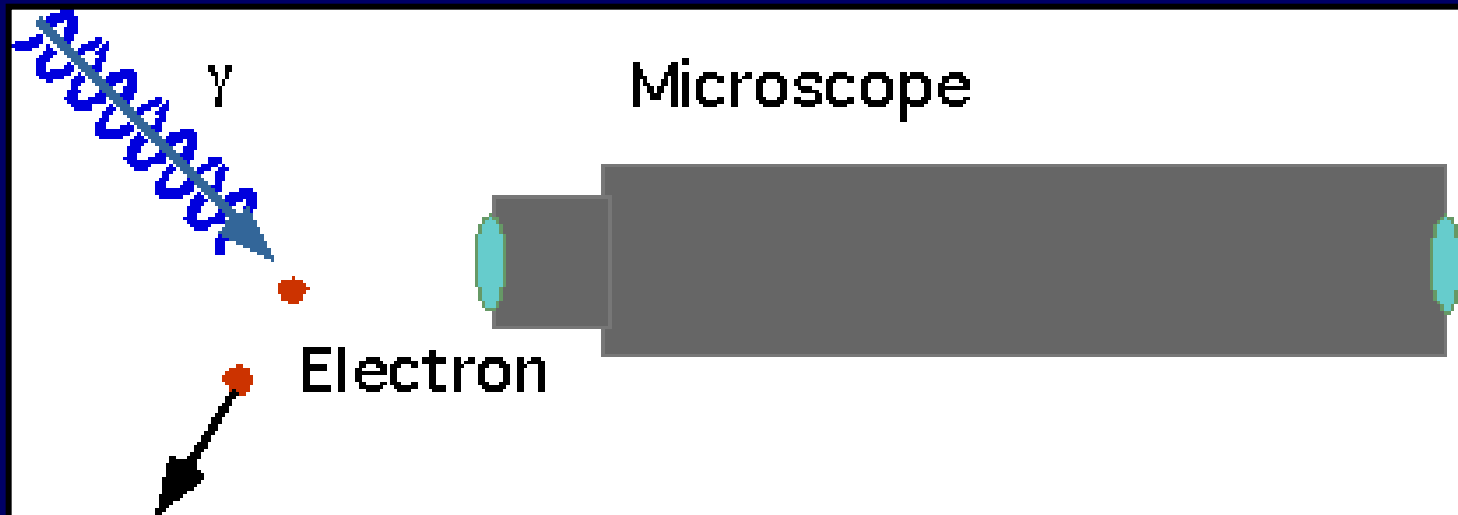


ELECTRONS

# Quantum Mechanics

## ⌘ Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

- ⏏ Impossible to know both the velocity and position of an electron at the same time



# Quantum Mechanics

## ⌘ Schrödinger Wave Equation (1926)

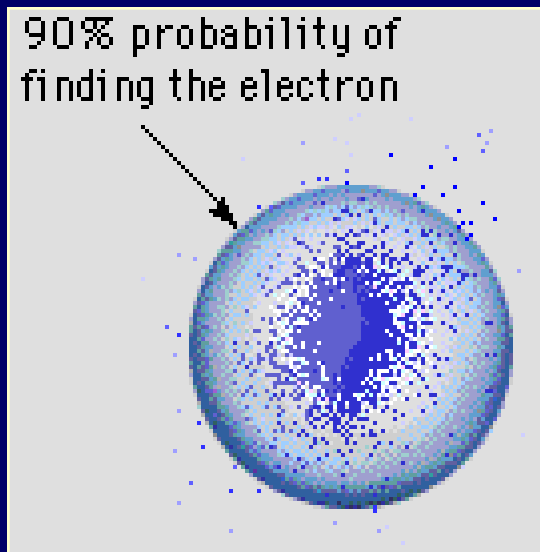
- ⊞ finite # of solutions  $\Rightarrow$  quantized energy levels
- ⊞ defines probability of finding an  $e^-$

$$\Psi_{1s} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \frac{Z}{a_0} \right)^{3/2} e^{-\sigma}$$

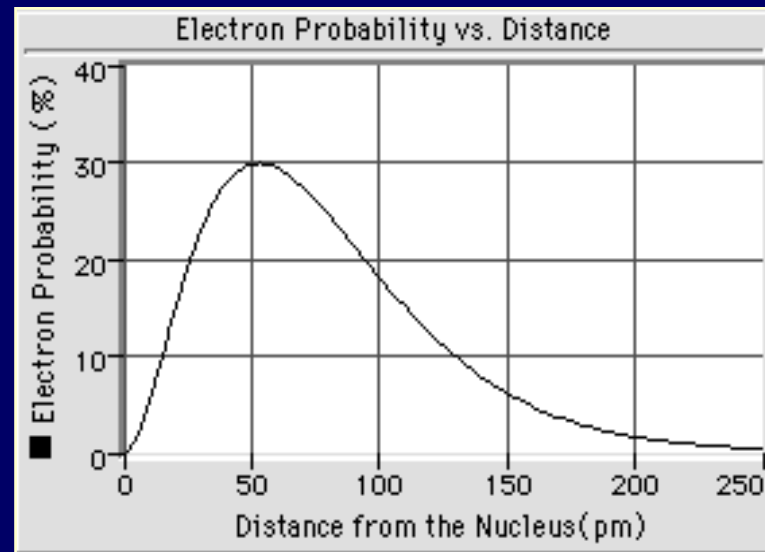
# Quantum Mechanics

## ⌘ Orbital (“electron cloud”)

☒ Region in space where there is 90% probability of finding an  $e^-$



Orbital

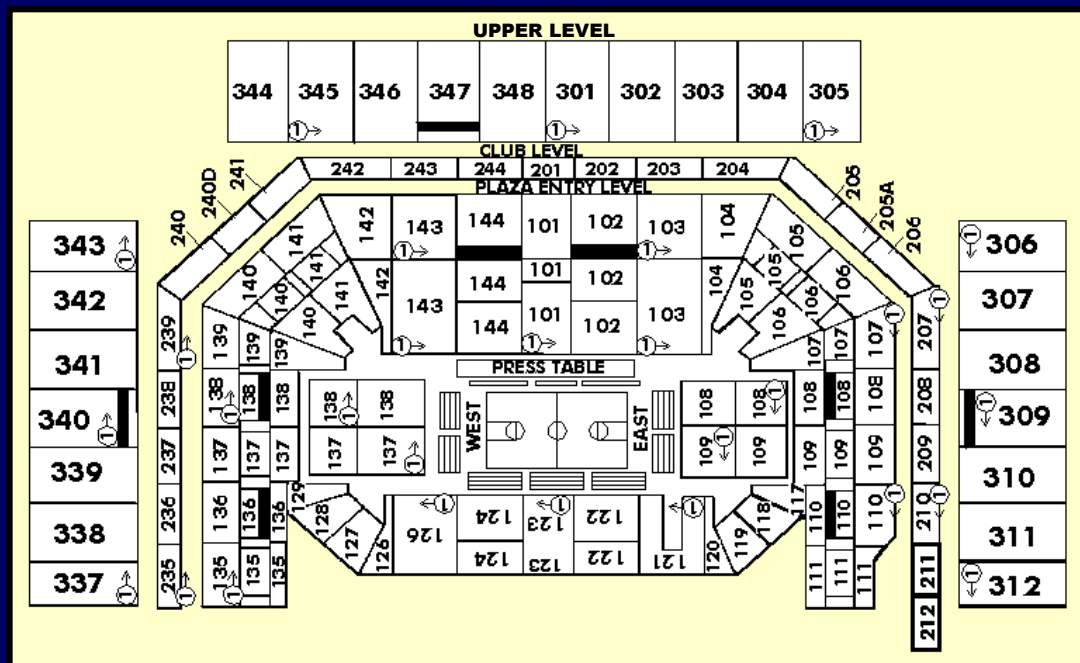


Radial Distribution Curve

# Quantum Numbers

## ⌘ Four Quantum Numbers:

- ☑ Specify the “address” of each electron in an atom

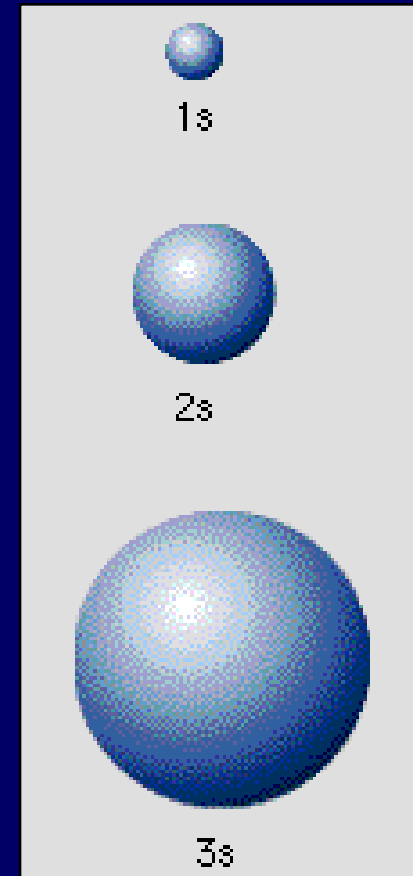




# Quantum Numbers

## 1. Principal Quantum Number ( $n$ )

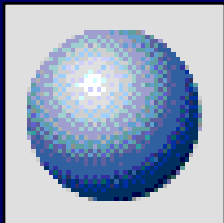
- ☒ Energy level
- ☒ Size of the orbital
- ☒  $n^2 = \#$  of orbitals in the energy level
- ☒  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$



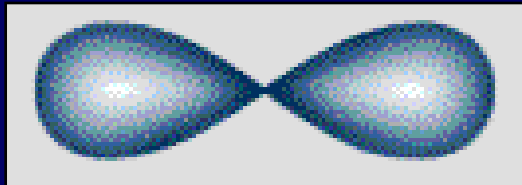
# Quantum Numbers

## 2. Angular Momentum Quantum # ( $l$ )

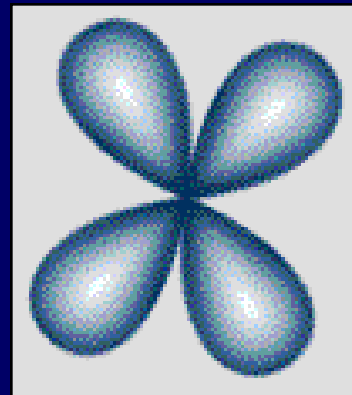
- ☒ Energy sublevel
- ☒ Shape of the orbital
- ☒  $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots (n-1)$



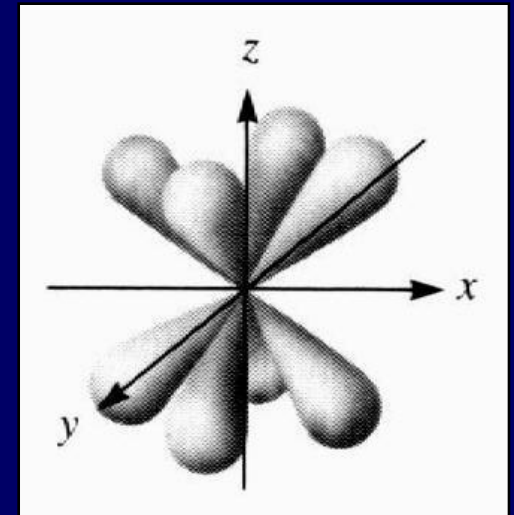
$S=0$



$P=1$

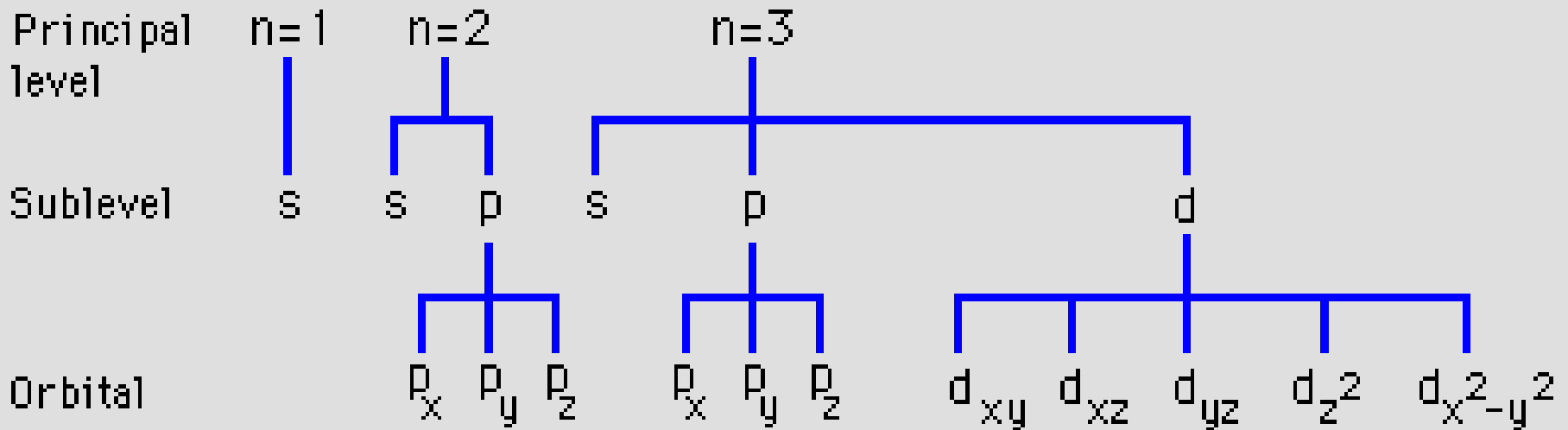


$d=2$



$f=3$

# Quantum Numbers



⌘  $n$  = # of sublevels per level

⌘  $n^2$  = # of orbitals per level

⌘ Sublevel sets:  $1s$ ,  $3p$ ,  $5d$ ,  $7f$

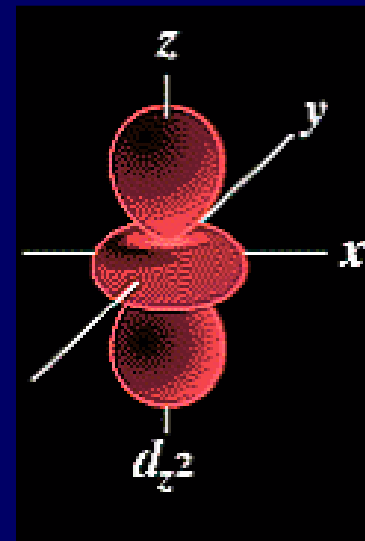
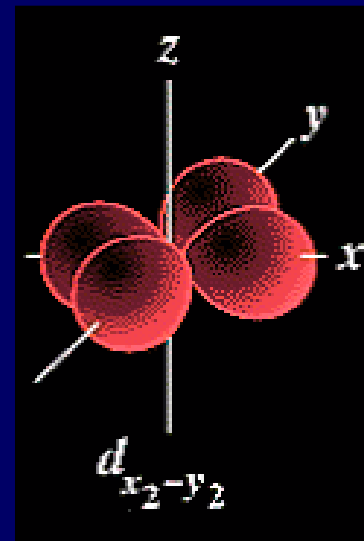
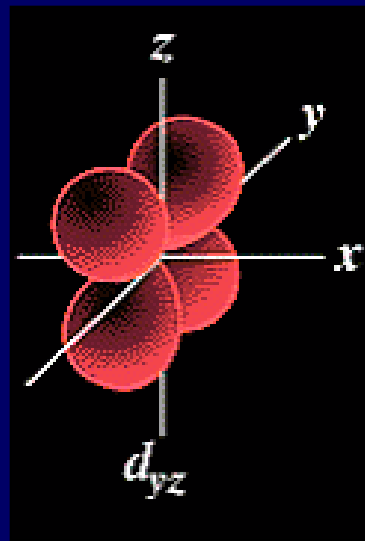
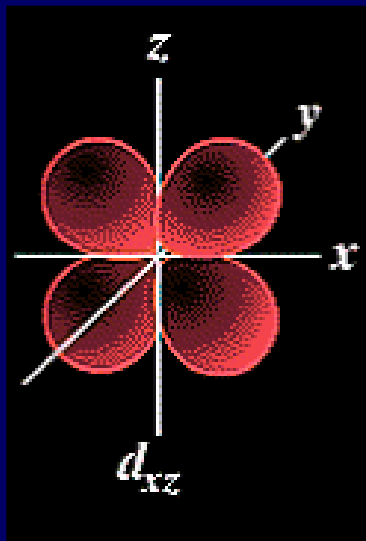
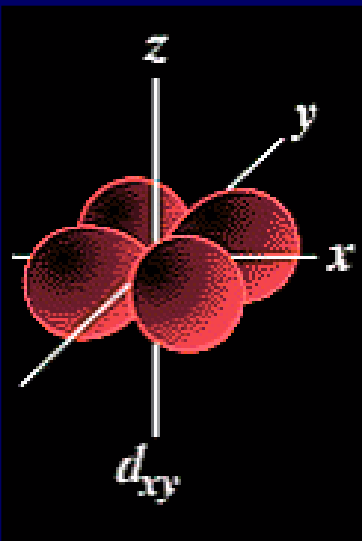
# Quantum Numbers

## 3. Magnetic Quantum Number ( $m_l$ )

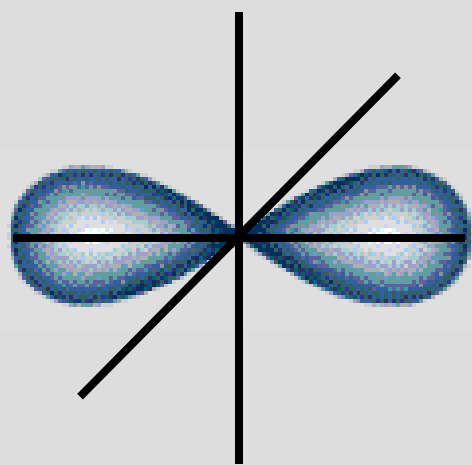
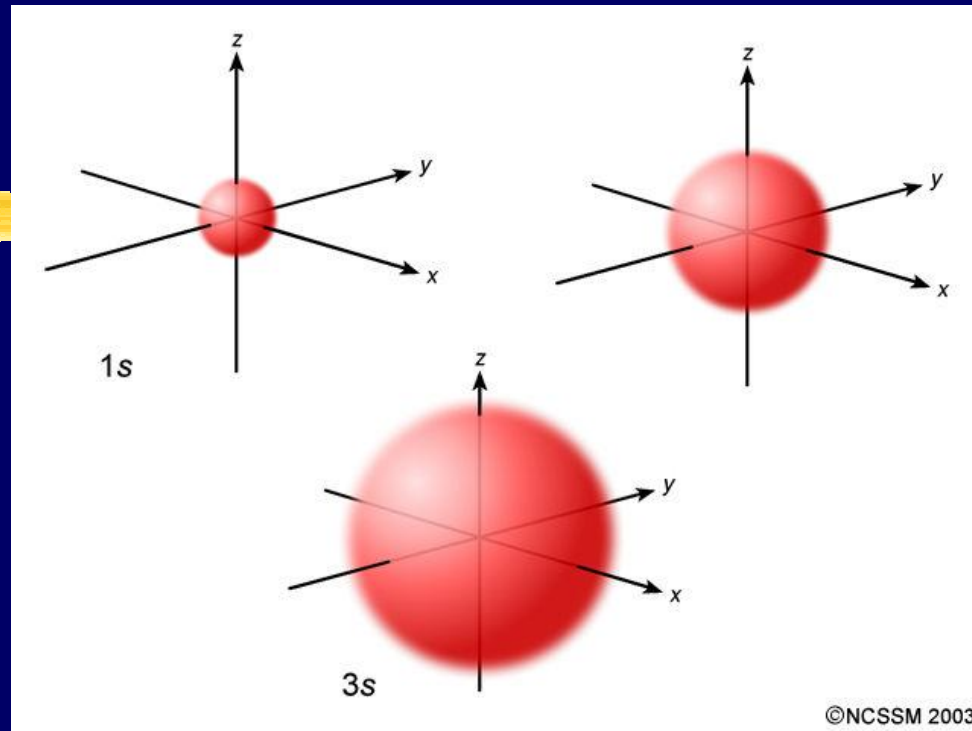
☒ Orientation of orbital

☒ Specifies the exact orbital within each sublevel

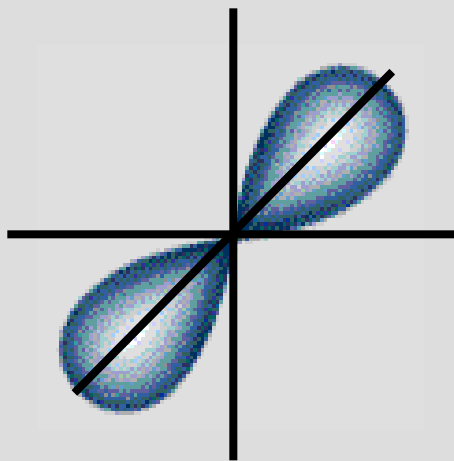
☒  $m_l = -l \rightarrow +l$



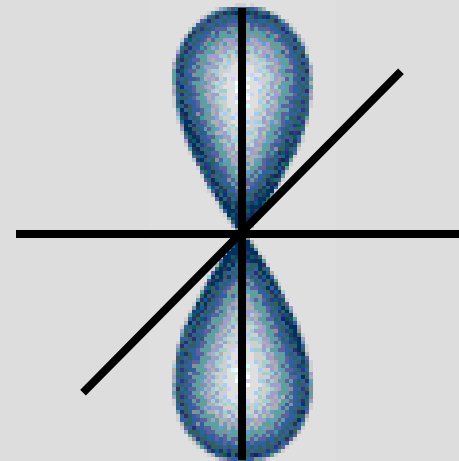
# Quantum Numbers



$p_x$



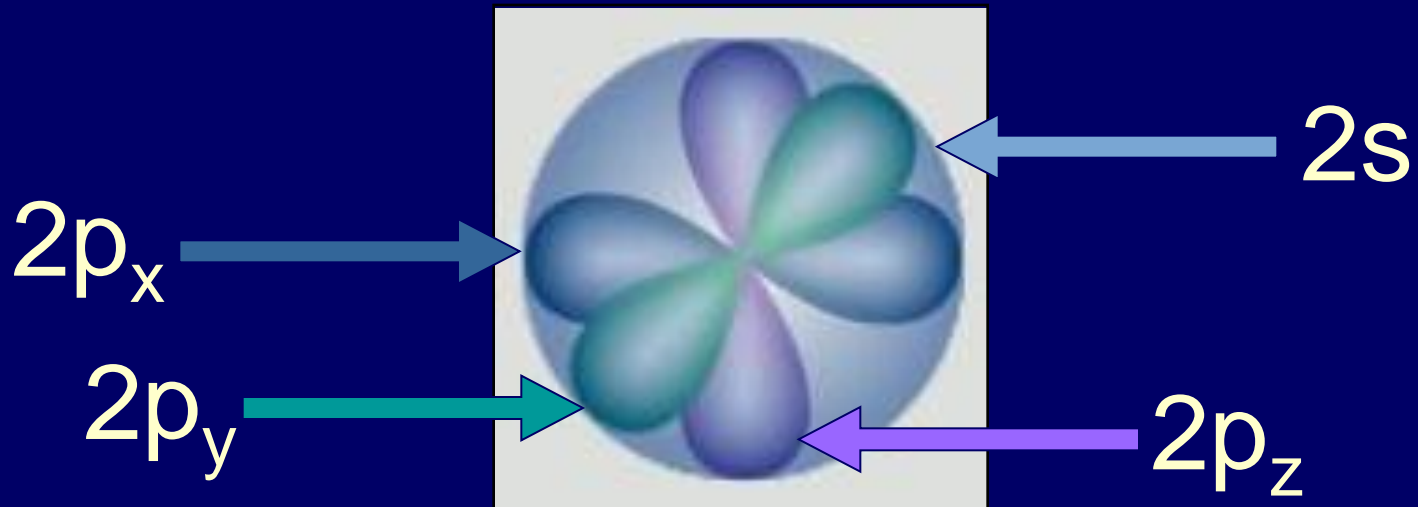
$p_y$



$p_z$

# Quantum Numbers

⌘ Orbitals combine to form a spherical shape.

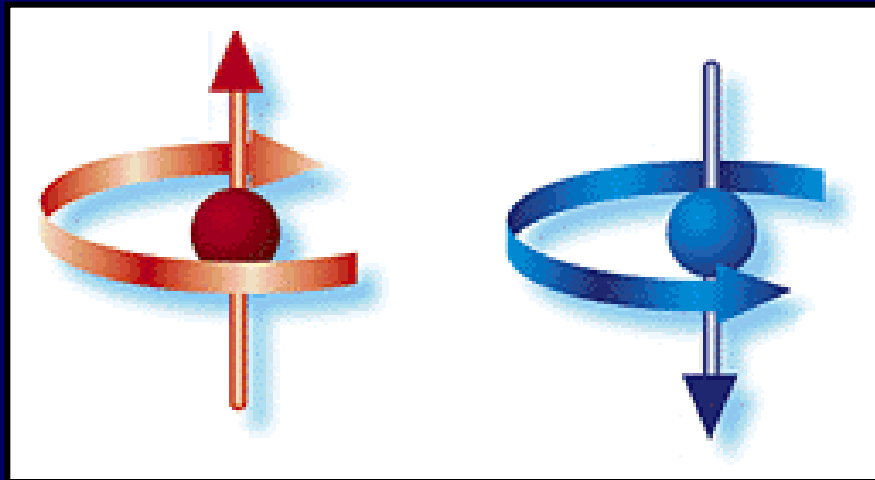


# Quantum Numbers

## 4. Spin Quantum Number ( $m_s$ )

☒ Electron spin  $\Rightarrow m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$  or  $-\frac{1}{2}$

☒ An orbital can hold 2 electrons that spin in opposite directions.



# Quantum Numbers

## ⌘ Pauli Exclusion Principle

☒ No two electrons in an atom can have the same 4 quantum numbers.

☒ Each  $e^-$  has a unique “address”:

1. Principal # → energy level
2. Ang. Mom. # → sublevel (s,p,d,f)
3. Magnetic # → orbital orientation
4. Spin # → electron



# Feeling overwhelmed?

