Chapter 6 Part 2

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Orbitals

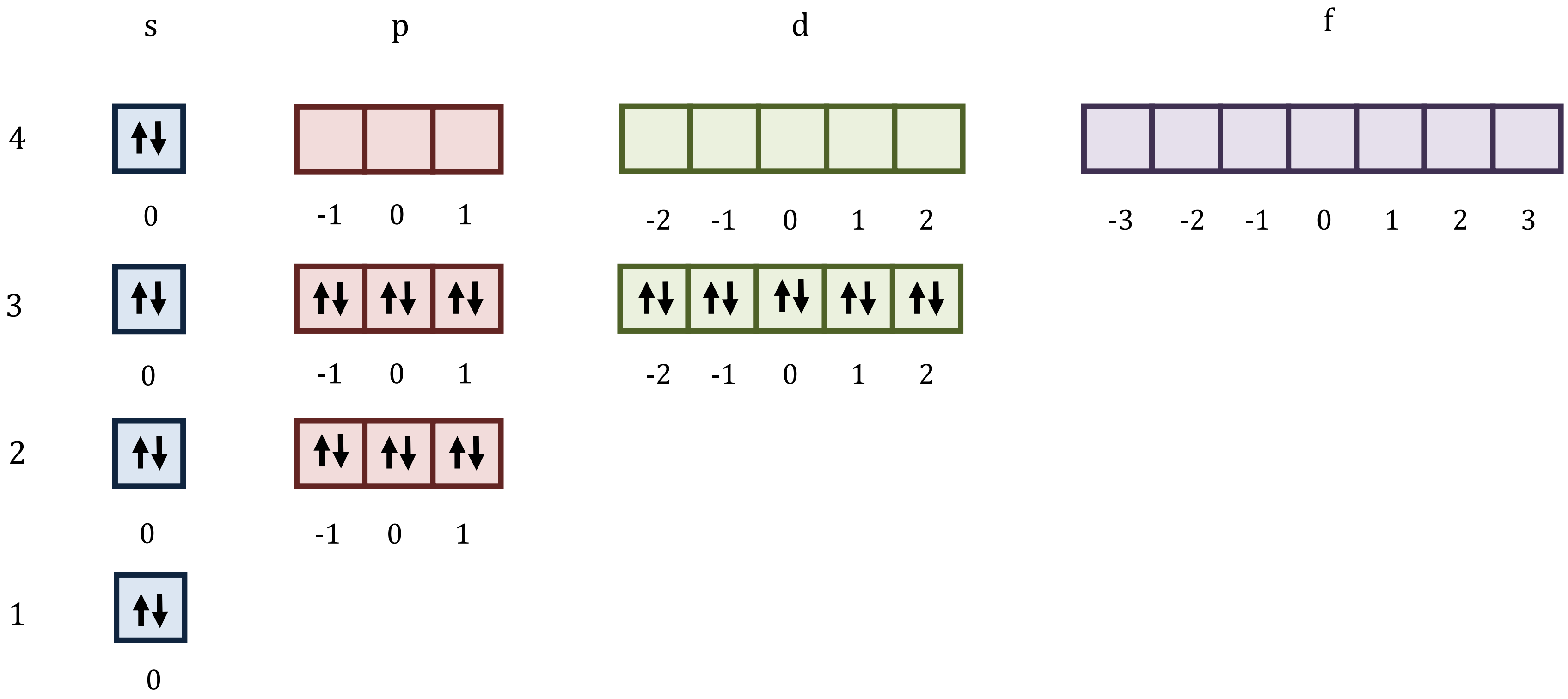
- Orbitals describe the most probable area of finding an electron in an atom
- An orbital can hold two electrons

Orbitals

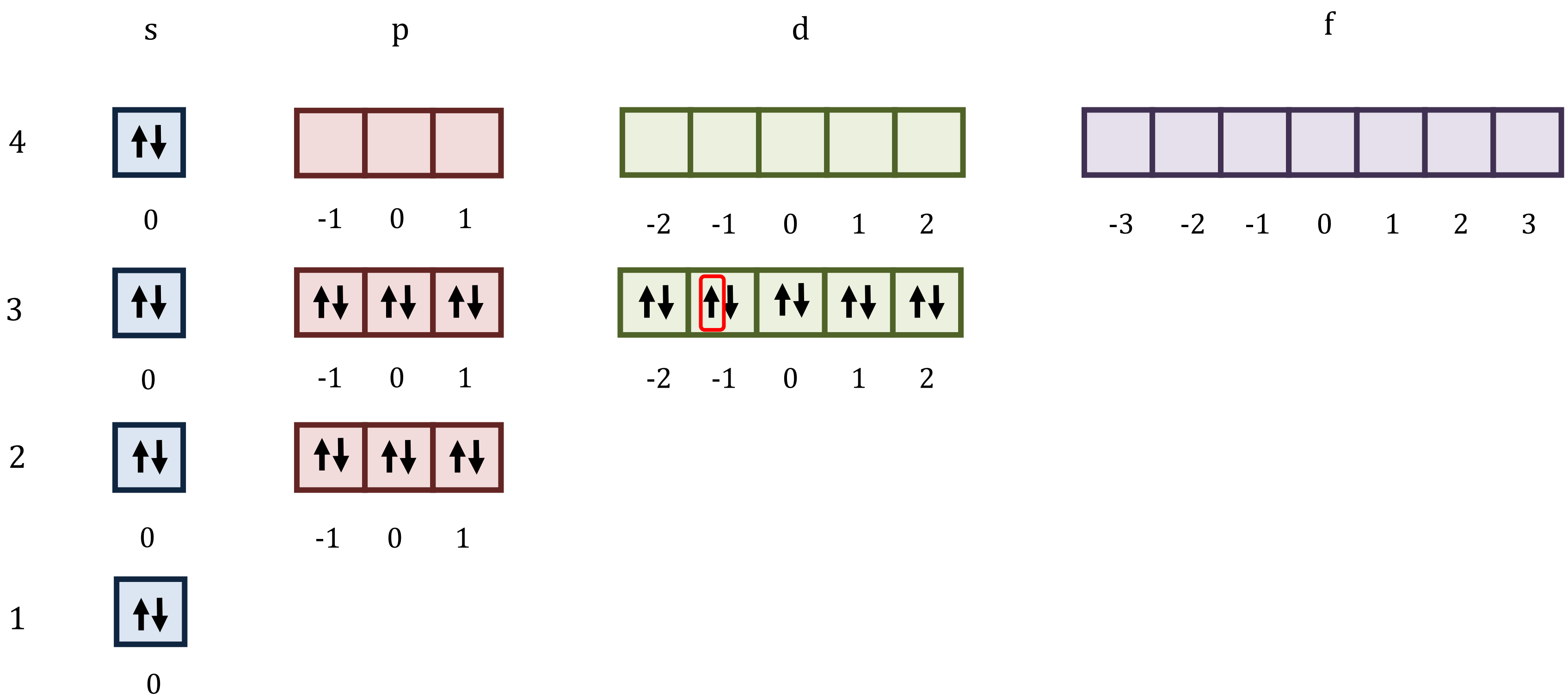
What is the maximum number of electrons any orbital can hold?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 6
E. 10

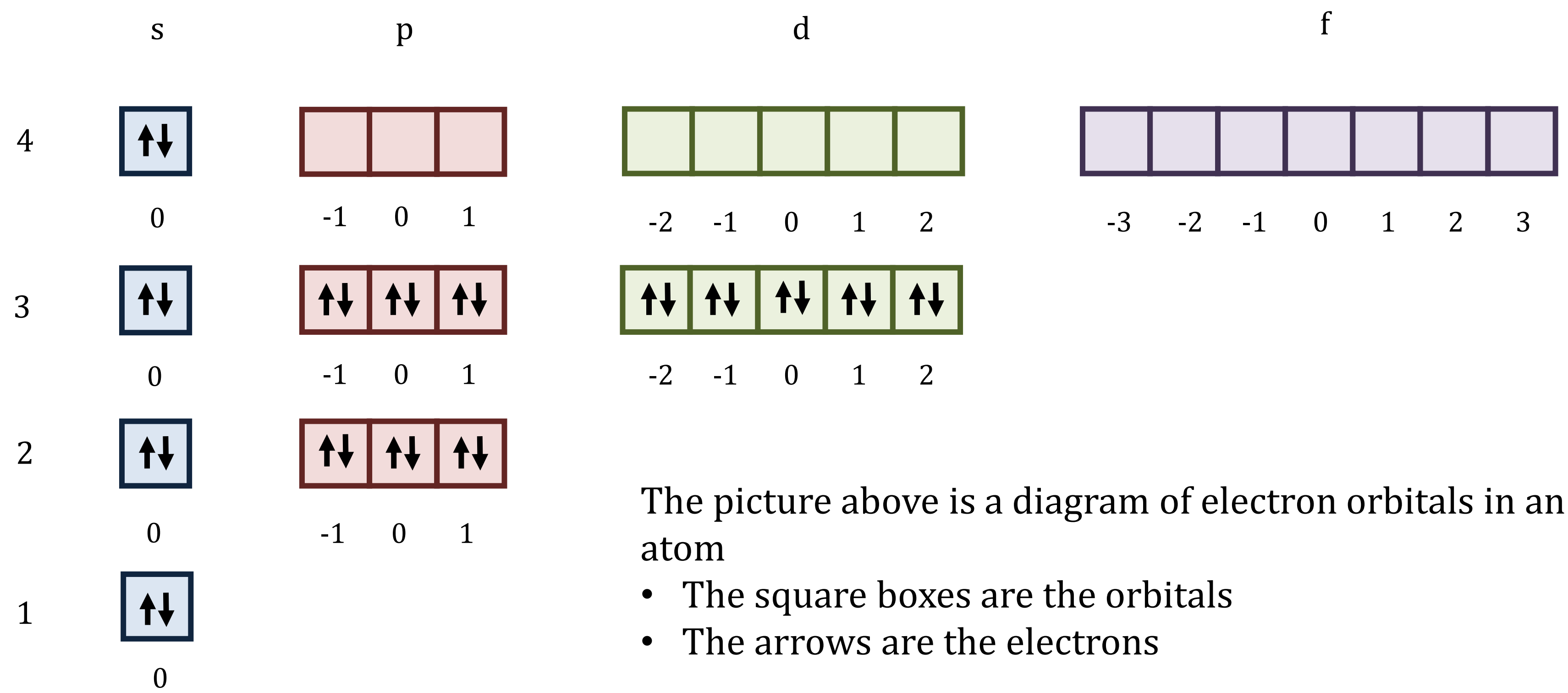
A picture



Describe which arrow is circled



Describe which arrow is circled

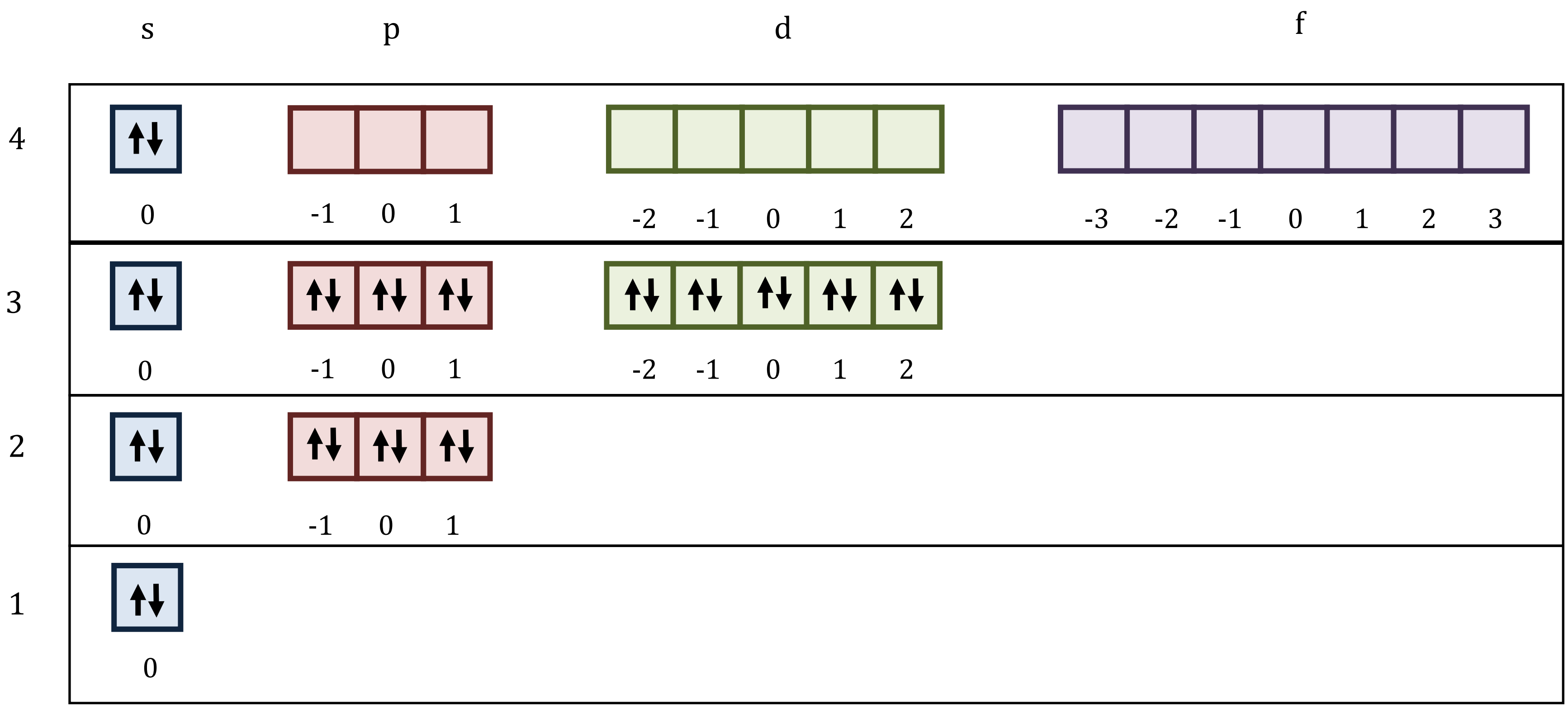


The picture above is a diagram of electron orbitals in an atom

- The square boxes are the orbitals
- The arrows are the electrons

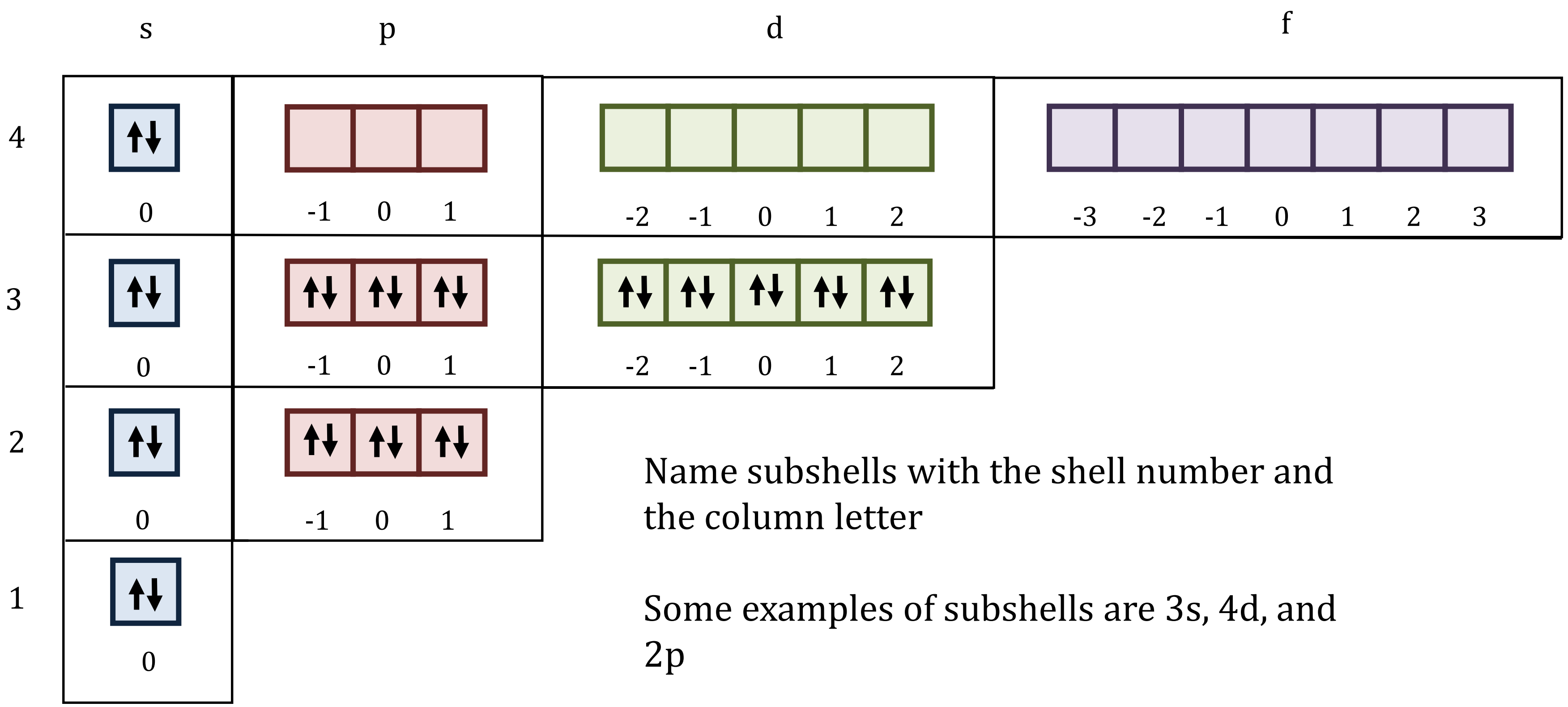
How many electrons may fit in an orbital?

Shells, rows



Shell numbers are indicated on the left side of the row

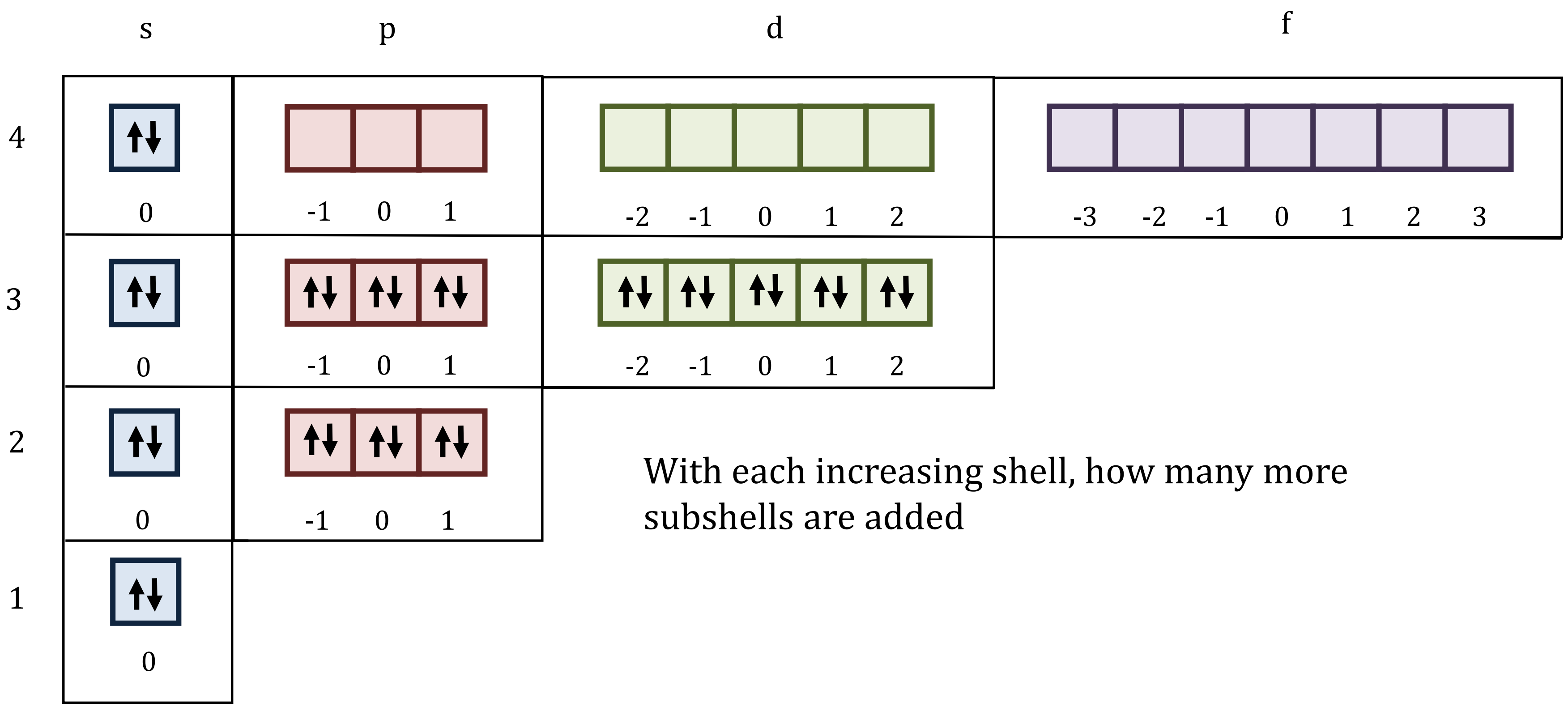
Subshells, each cluster of boxes



Name subshells with the shell number and the column letter

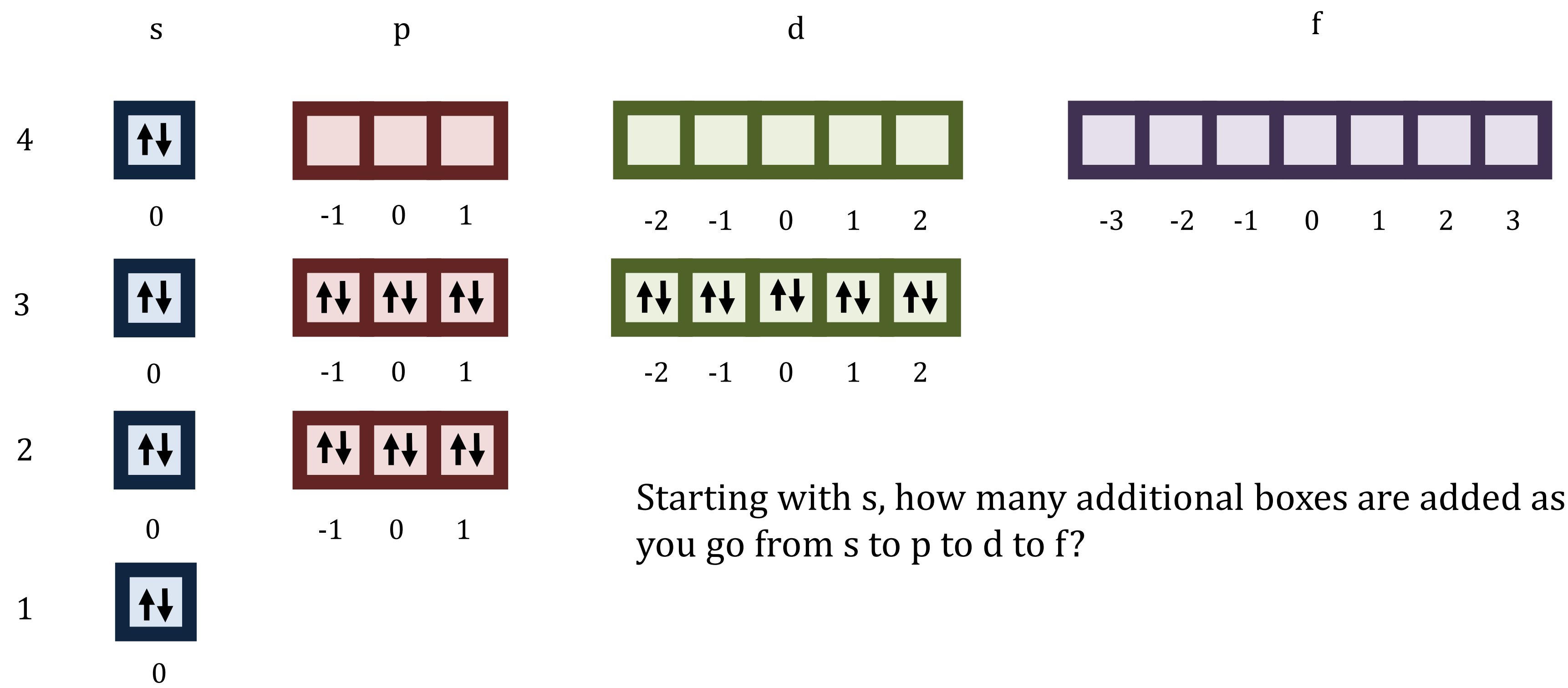
Some examples of subshells are 3s, 4d, and 2p

Subshells, each cluster of boxes



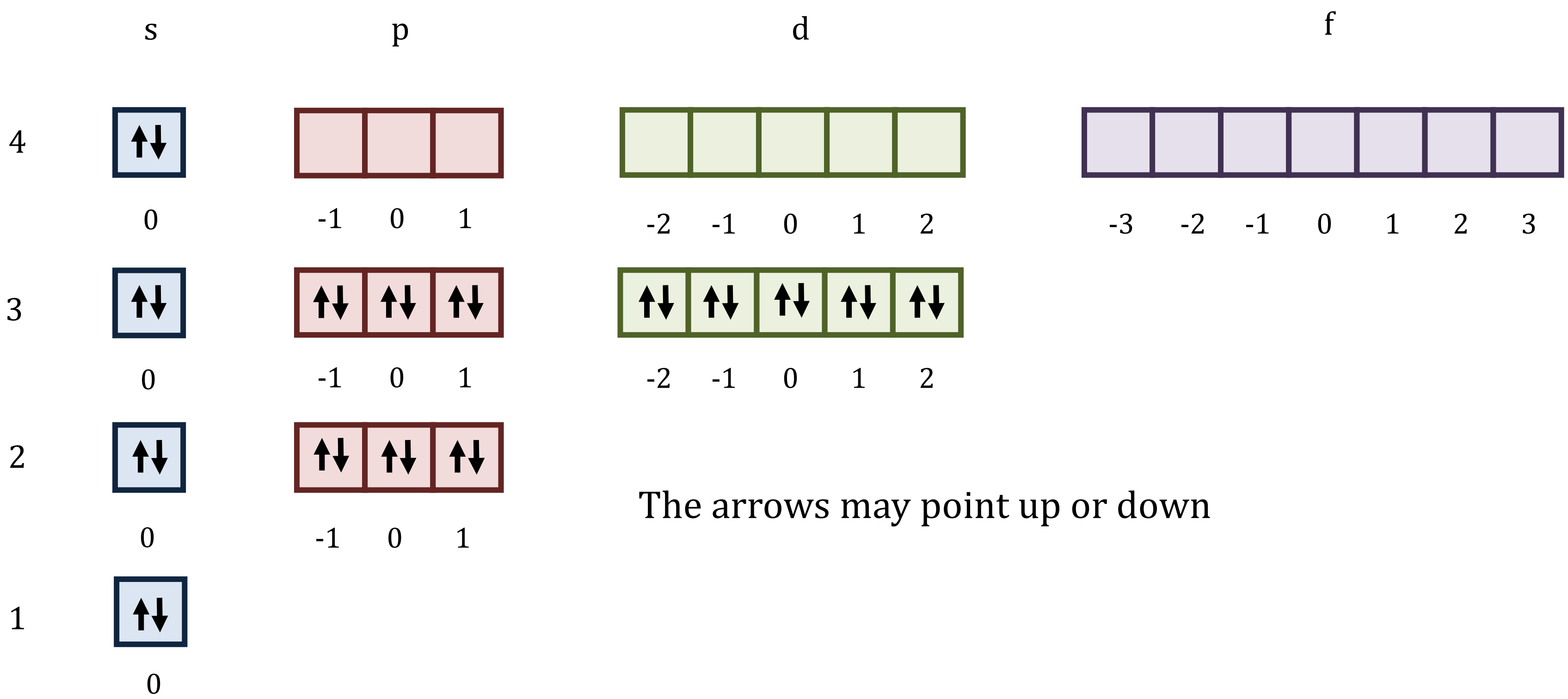
With each increasing shell, how many more subshells are added

Orbitals, each box within a subshell



Starting with s, how many additional boxes are added as you go from s to p to d to f?

Electrons, each of the arrows



The arrows may point up or down

Quantum numbers

- Quantum numbers may be thought of as the way to specify an individual electron in an atom
- Like we observed before, 4 things must be specified to identify the electron
  - Shell
  - Subshell
  - Orbital
  - Up/Down arrow

n, the principle quantum number

- The shell number is equal to the principal quantum number, n

l, Angular momentum quantum number

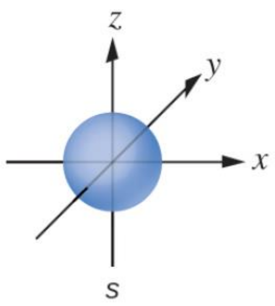
- Designates which orbital type you are talking about
- l values are assigned as such

Orbital type	l value
s	0
p	1
d	2
f	3

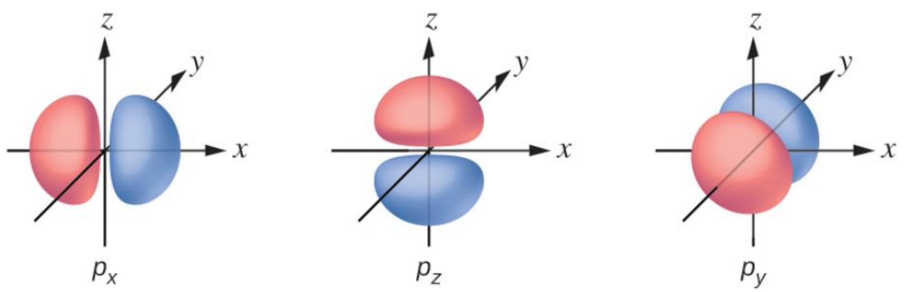
- For any given shell n, l can have integer values from 0 to $n - 1$
  - For $n = 1$, l can be 0 only. Meaning the first shell only has an *s* orbital.
  - For $n = 2$, l can be 0 or 1. Meaning the second shell has *s* and *p* orbitals.
  - For $n = 3$, l can be 0, 1, or 2. Meaning the third shell has *s, p,* and *d* orbitals.

How the orbitals look

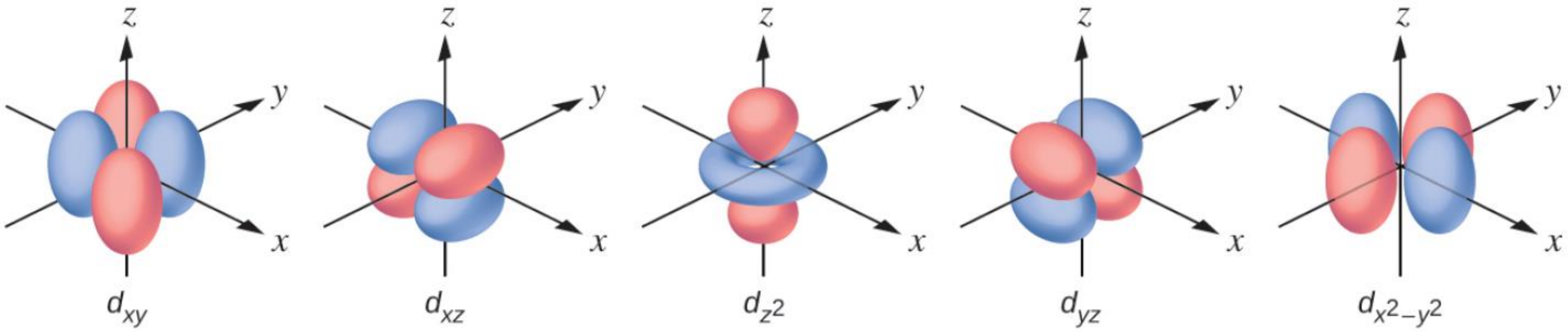
- 1 type of *s* orbital



- 3 types of *p* orbitals



- 5 types of *d* orbitals



Orbitals

Which type of orbital is shaped like a sphere?

A. *s*
B. *p*
C. *d*
D. *f*

Magnetic quantum number, m_l

- Designates which particular orbital within a subshell you are talking about
- For any given value of l, m_l can have values of the integers between $(-l)$ to $(+l)$

Orbital type	l value	m_l values
s	0	0
p	1	$1, 0, -1$
d	2	$2, 1, 0, -1, -2$
f	3	$3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3$

Spin quantum number, m_s

- Designates which of the electrons in an orbital you are talking about
- Describes the spin of the electron
- Electrons can be spin up or spin down
- m_s can have values of $+\frac{1}{2}$ (denoting spin up) or $-\frac{1}{2}$ (denoting spin down)
- Spin up electrons are denoted "↑" and spin down electrons are denoted "↓"

Pauli exclusion principle

- The Pauli exclusion principle states that no two electrons may have the same four quantum numbers (n, l, m_l, and m_s)
- Thus, there cannot be two spin up electrons in one orbital or two spin down electrons in one orbital.

Quantum numbers

State which of the following sets of quantum numbers would be possible for an electron in an atom.

1. $n = 2, l = 0, m_l = 0, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$
2. $n = 1, l = 1, m_l = 0, m_s = -\frac{1}{2}$

A. 1
B. 2
C. 1 & 2
D. Neither 1 nor 2

Quantum numbers

Provide all (2) possible sets of quantum numbers to describe an electron in a 3s orbital

Quantum numbers

Provide all (6) possible sets of quantum numbers to describe an electron in a $2p$ orbital

Quantum numbers

Answer the following questions concerning quantum numbers.

I. What is the maximum number of electrons that can occupy an $l = 5$ subshell?
II. How many subshells are in the $n = 4$ shell?
III. What is the maximum number of electrons that can occupy the $n = 3$ shell?
IV. How many orbitals are in an $l = 4$ subshell?