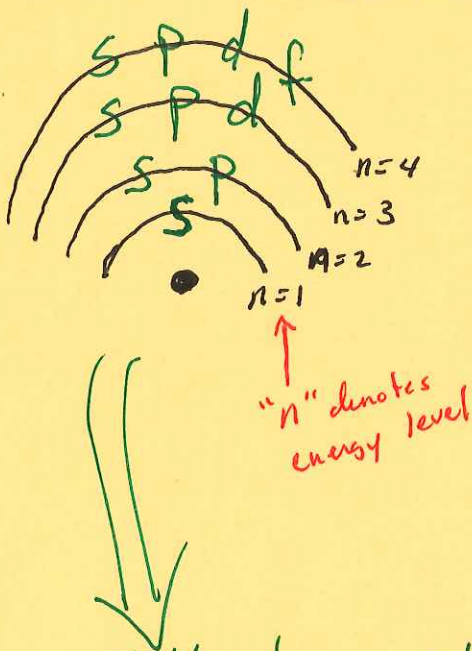
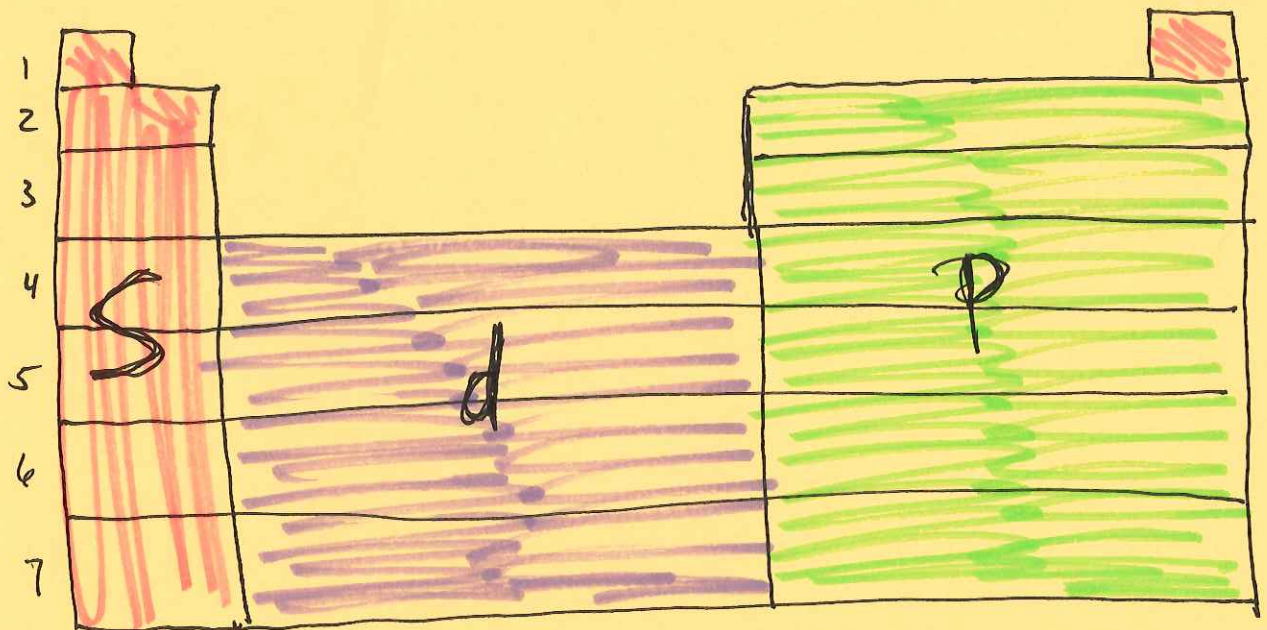


# Intro to Electron Configurations



electron configurations - address for electrons

\* electron location determines how/why elements act or react the way that they do

Will show us energy level, sublevel, and how many electrons are in any particular location within an element

Sublevels - subdivide or break down each energy level into sub categories / sub-energy levels

- 1<sup>st</sup> energy level ( $n=1$ ) will only have s sublevel
- 2<sup>nd</sup> energy level ( $n=2$ ) will have both s and p sublevel
- 3<sup>rd</sup> energy level ( $n=3$ ) will have s, p, d sublevels
- 4<sup>th</sup> energy level ( $n=4$ ) will have s, p, d, f sublevels

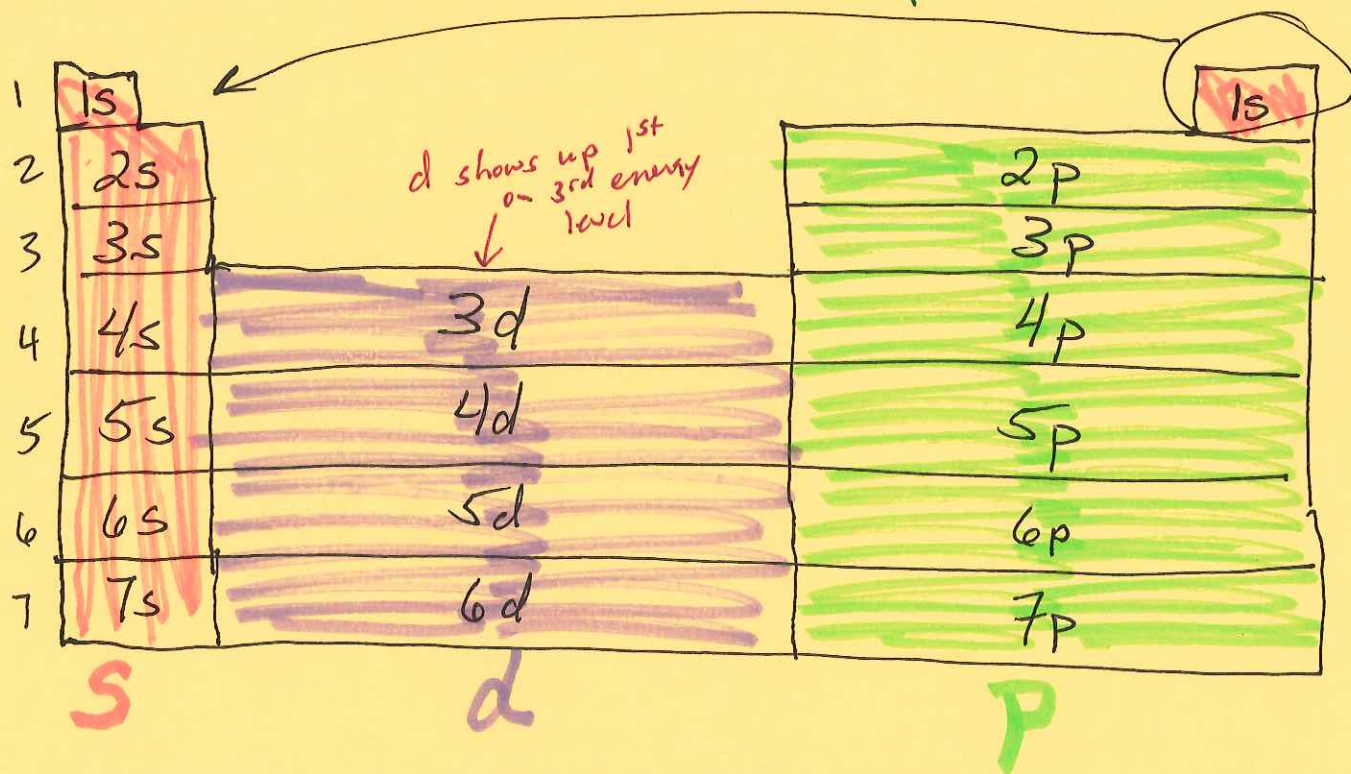
notice that for each new ~~sub~~ energy level a new sublevel is introduced

s sublevel appears 1<sup>st</sup> on  $n=1$  ~~the~~ energy level

p sublevel appears 1<sup>st</sup> on  $n=2$  energy level

⊛ d sublevel appears 1<sup>st</sup> on  $n=3$  energy level

→ Watch out for this one ...



"d" sublevels ALWAYS trail by 1 energy level

↳ 1<sup>st</sup> d sublevel in 4<sup>th</sup> period but found on 3<sup>rd</sup> energy level

Read the periodic table just like a Book ...

⊛ Top to Bottom, Left to Right, read all the way to the end of a line 'before going to next

⊛ Lowest energy level is 1s ! ⊛

sublevels in order of Energy (Low to high)

1s → 2s → 2p → 3s → 3p → 4s → 3d → 4p → 5s → 4d ...



\* # of elements across for a region coincide with how many (maximum) electrons will fit there

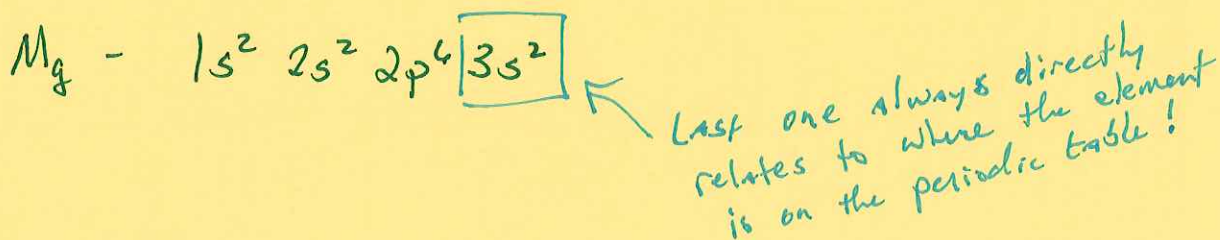
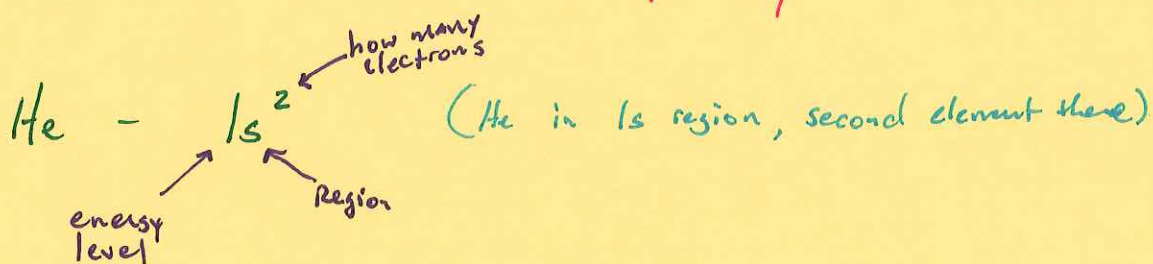
s region - 2 e<sup>-</sup> max

p region - 6 e<sup>-</sup> max

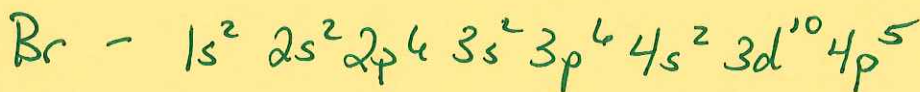
d region - 10 e<sup>-</sup> max

**Rule**

→ All of your sublevels will be full with the maximum # of electrons except maybe for the last one



Exponents add up to total electrons that should be present (35)



Remember: All lower energy levels must be filled before higher energy levels get electrons

Remember "d" region always trails 1 energy level