

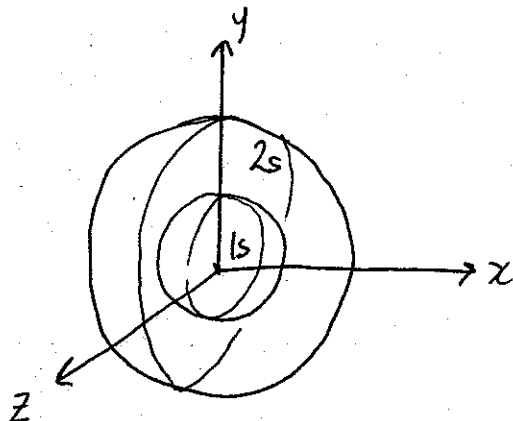
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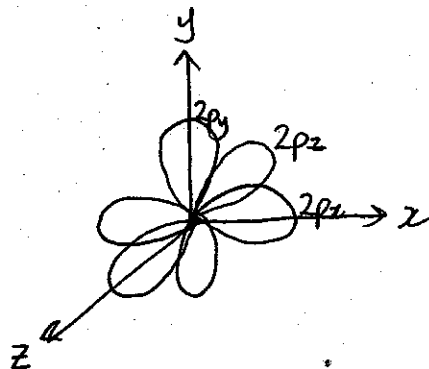
## Electron Configuration Worksheet

Part 1 – Draw each of the following orbitals with labeled axis

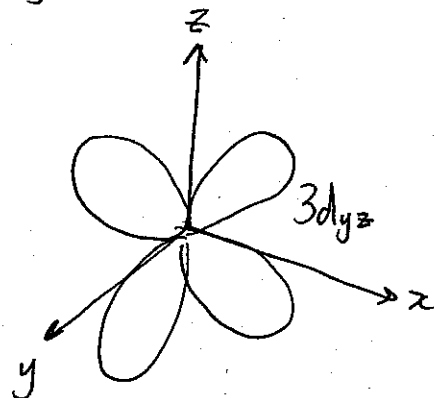
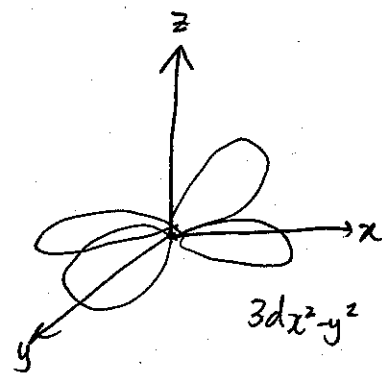
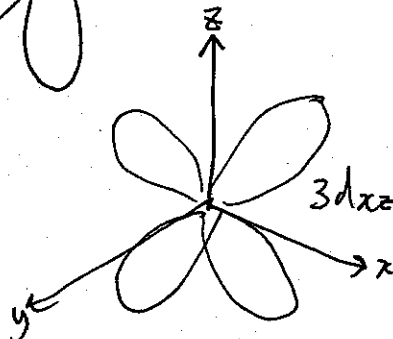
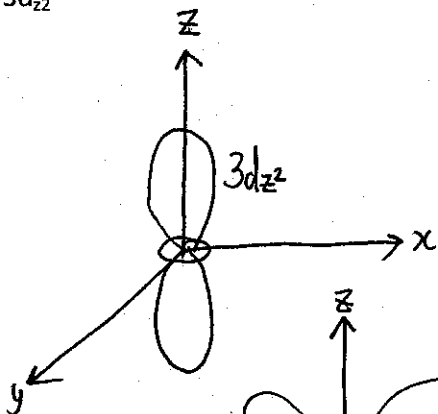
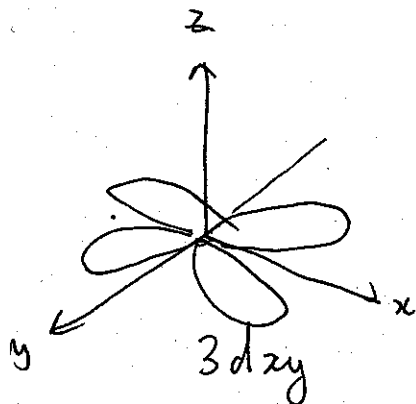
1. 1s, 2s



2. 2p<sub>y</sub>, 2p<sub>x</sub>, 2p<sub>z</sub>



3. 3d<sub>xy</sub>, 3d<sub>xz</sub>, 3d<sub>yz</sub>, 3d<sub>x<sup>2</sup>-y<sup>2</sup></sub>, 3d<sub>z<sup>2</sup></sub>



Part 2: Write the electron configuration for these atoms.

Part 3: Write the core notation for these atoms.

1. Be  $1s^2 2s^2$   
[Ne]  $2s^2$
2. N  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$   
[He]  $2s^2 2p^3$
3. Ne  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$   
[Ne] or [He]  $2s^2 2p^6$
4. Mg  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$   
[Ne]  $3s^2$
5. Si  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$   
[Ne]  $3s^2 3p^2$
6. Ar  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$   
[Ar] or [Ne]  $3s^2 3p^6$
7. Y  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^1$   
[Kr]  $5s^2 4d^1$
8. Ge  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^2$   
[Ar]  $4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^2$
9. Xe  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$   
[Xe] or [Kr]  $5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6$
10. Mn  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^5$   
[Ar]  $4s^2 3d^5$
11. Zn  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10}$   
[Ar]  $4s^2 3d^{10}$
12. Ag  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^9$  becomes  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^1 4d^{10}$   
[Kr]  $5s^2 4d^9$  → becomes [Kr]  $5s^1 4d^{10}$
13. P  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^3$   
[Ne]  $3s^2 3p^3$
14. Sc  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^1$   
[Ar]  $4s^2 3d^1$
15. Na  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$   
[Ne]  $3s^1$
16. Cl  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$   
[Ne]  $3s^2 3p^5$
17. Se  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^4$   
[Ar]  $4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^4$
18. Mo  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^4$  becomes  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^1 4d^5$   
[Kr]  $5s^2 4d^4$  becomes [Kr]  $5s^1 4d^5$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date KEY**Part 4: Write the core notation for these atoms.**

- |       |                                    |       |   |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Hg | $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$ | 5. Pu | $[\text{Rn}] 7s^2 4f^6$                 |
| 2. Ce | $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^2$            | 6. Po | $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^4$ |
| 3. Cm | $[\text{Rn}] 7s^2 5f^8$            | 7. Bk | $[\text{Rn}] 7s^2 5f^9$                 |
| 4. Mt | $[\text{Rn}] 7s^2 5f^{14} 6d^7$    | 8. U  | $[\text{Rn}] 7s^2 5f^4$                 |

**Part 5: Write core notation for each of the following ions. State if the ion is isoelectronic with a noble gas, and if so, state which gas.**

- $\text{Fe}^{3+}$   $[\text{Ar}] 3d^5$
- $\text{Cl}^-$   $[\text{Ar}]$  or  $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2 3p^6$  isoelectronic with Ar
- $\text{Cu}^+$   $[\text{Ar}] 3d^{10}$
- $\text{Cu}^{2+}$   $[\text{Ar}] 3d^9$
- $\text{Mn}^{3+}$   $[\text{Ar}] 3d^4$
- $\text{O}^{2-}$   $[\text{Ne}]$  or  $[\text{He}] 2s^2 2p^6$  isoelectronic with Ne
- $\text{Hg}^{2+}$   $[\text{Xe}] 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$
- $\text{Sn}^{2+}$   $[\text{Kr}] 5s^2 4d^{10}$
- $\text{Sn}^{4+}$   $[\text{Kr}] 4d^{10}$
- $\text{Br}^-$   $[\text{Kr}]$  or  $[\text{Ar}] 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$  isoelectronic with Kr
- $\text{S}^{2-}$   $[\text{Ar}]$  or  $[\text{Ne}] 3s^2 3p^6$  isoelectronic with Ar
- $\text{Au}^+$   $[\text{Xe}] 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$

**Part 6: Write core notation for each atom or ion. Give an s to d electron elevation if necessary**

- Mo  $[\text{Kr}] 5s^1 4d^5$
- Pd  $[\text{Kr}] 5s^2 4d^8$
- Ag  $[\text{Kr}] 5s^1 4d^{10}$
- $\text{Ag}^+$   $[\text{Kr}] 4d^{10}$
- Hg  $[\text{Xe}] 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$
- Au  $[\text{Xe}] 6s^1 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$

**Part 7: State the number of valence electrons. (\*full d orbitals and core electrons don't count)**

- |                     |    |                      |   |                      |   |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| 1. Se               | 6  | 9. P                 | 5 | 17. Tc <sup>7+</sup> | 0 |
| 2. Te               | 6  | 10. Xe               | 0 | 18. As               | 5 |
| 3. F <sup>-</sup>   | 0  | 11. Ca               | 2 | 19. Al <sup>3+</sup> | 0 |
| 4. Ni               | 10 | 12. Cs               | 1 | 20. Al               | 3 |
| 5. Pb <sup>2+</sup> | 2  | 13. Ge               | 4 | 21. Sr               | 2 |
| 6. Zn               | 2  | 14. Fe <sup>3+</sup> | 5 | 22. Bi               | 5 |
| 7. Ag <sup>+</sup>  | 0  | 15. I <sup>5+</sup>  | 2 | 23. Mo <sup>4+</sup> | 2 |
| 8. Mn <sup>2+</sup> | 5  | 16. Sn               | 4 | 24. Au <sup>+</sup>  | 0 |

**Part 8: Short Answer Questions**

1. What chemical family ends in an s<sup>1</sup> configuration?

alkali metals

2. What chemical family ends in an s<sup>2</sup> configuration?

alkaline earth metals

3. What chemical family ends in an s<sup>2</sup>p<sup>5</sup> configuration?

halogens

4. What chemical family ends in an s<sup>2</sup>p<sup>6</sup> configuration?

noble gases

5. What chemical family is the d block?

transition metals

6. What chemical family is the f block?

lanthanides + actinides

7. What quantum number represents orbital shape? What are the orbital shapes for p?

l      p<sub>x</sub> p<sub>y</sub> p<sub>z</sub>                  

8. Why are the noble gases so unreactive?

full electron orbitals

9. What happens to orbital energy level and size as the principal quantum number n increases?

both increase