

### OCR (A) Chemistry A-level Topic 2.2.1 - Electron Structure

### Flashcards

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## What does the principal quantum number indicate?







What does the principal quantum number indicate?

### The shell occupied by the electrons







### What is a shell?







#### What is a shell?

### A group of orbitals with the same principal quantum number







## How many electrons can the 1st shell hold?







How many electrons can the 1st shell hold?







## How many electrons can the 2nd shell hold?







How many electrons can the 2nd shell hold?







## How many electrons can the 3rd shell hold?







#### How many electrons can the 3rd shell hold?







## How many electrons can the 4th shell hold?







#### How many electrons can the 4th shell hold?









### What is an orbital?







What is an orbital?

### A region around the nucleus that can hold up to two electrons with opposite spins







## How many electrons can an orbital hold?







How many electrons can an orbital hold?







### What are the 4 types of orbitals?







What are the 4 types of orbitals

- s orbital
- p orbital
- d orbital
- f orbital







## What is the shape of a s-orbital?







What is the shape of a s-orbital?

### Spherical







# What is the shape of a p-orbital?







What is the shape of a p-orbital?

### **Dumb-bell shape**







# How many orbitals are found in a S subshell?







### How many orbitals are found in a S subshell?







## How many electrons can be held in a S subshell?







### How many electrons can be held in a S subshell?







## How many orbitals does P subshell have?







### How many orbitals does P subshell have?







## How many electrons can be held in a P subshell?







### How many electrons can be held in a P subshell?







## How many orbitals are present in a D subshell?







### How many orbitals are present in a D subshell?







## How many electrons can be held in a D subshell?







### How many electrons can be held in a d-sub shell?







# How many orbitals are found in a F subshell?







#### How many orbitals are found in a F subshell?







# How many electrons can fill F subshell?







#### How many electrons can fill F subshell?

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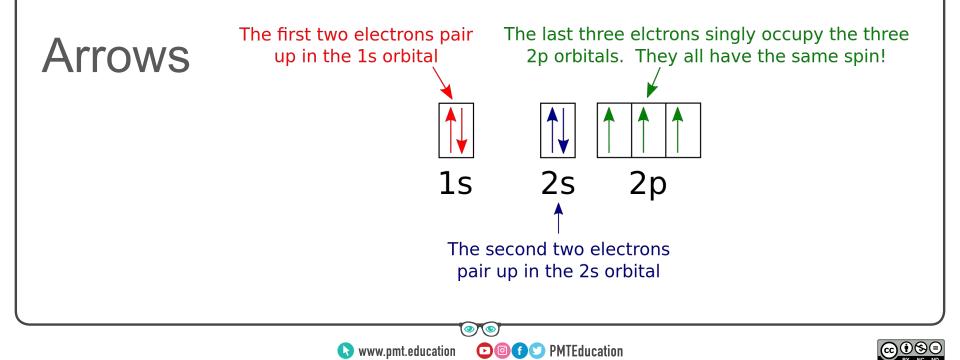
## When using 'electrons in box' representation, what shape is used to represent the electrons?







When using 'electrons in box' representation, what shape is used to represent the electrons?





# What letter used to represent shell number?







#### What letter is used to represent the shell number?

n







# From which shell onwards is S orbital present?







#### From which shell onwards is S orbital present?









### From which shell onwards is P-orbital present?







#### From which shell onwards is P orbital present?









## From which shell onwards is D-orbital present?







#### From which shell onwards is D orbital present?









## From which shell onwards is F-orbital present?







#### From which shell onwards is F orbital present?









# What are the rules by which electrons are arranged in the shell? (5)

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What are the rules by which electrons are arranged in a shell?

- Electrons are added one at a time
- Lowest available energy level is filled first
- Each energy level must be filled before the next one can fill
- Each orbital is filled singly before pairing

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• 4s is filled before 3d





# Why does 4s orbital fill before 3d orbital?







#### Why does 4s orbital fill before 3d orbital?

## 4s orbital has a lower energy than 3d before it is filled







# What is the electron configuration of krypton?







What is the electron configuration of krypton?

1s<sup>2</sup>2s<sup>2</sup>2p<sup>6</sup>3s<sup>2</sup>3p<sup>6</sup>4s<sup>2</sup>3d<sup>10</sup>4p<sup>6</sup>







## Which electrons are lost when an atom becomes a positive ion?







Which electrons are lost when an atom becomes a positive ion?

#### Electrons in the highest energy levels



