

Combined Science - Chemistry - Key Stage 4  
Atomic Structure & the Periodic Table

# Electron Configuration

Dr Patel



# Periodic Table of Elements

1 2

3 4 5 6 7 0

Key:

relative atomic mass → **H** ← Atomic symbol  
 Name → hydrogen ← Atomic (proton number)

1 <b>H</b> hydrogen 1																				4 <b>He</b> helium 2
7 <b>Li</b> lithium 3	9 <b>Be</b> beryllium 4																			
23 <b>Na</b> sodium 11	24 <b>Mg</b> magnesium 12																			
39 <b>K</b> potassium 19	40 <b>Ca</b> calcium 20	45 <b>Sc</b> scandium 21	48 <b>Ti</b> titanium 22	51 <b>V</b> vanadium 23	52 <b>Cr</b> chromium 24	55 <b>Mn</b> manganese 25	56 <b>Fe</b> iron 26	59 <b>Co</b> cobalt 27	59 <b>Ni</b> nickel 28	63.5 <b>Cu</b> copper 29	65 <b>Zn</b> zinc 30	70 <b>Ga</b> gallium 31	73 <b>Ge</b> germanium 32	75 <b>As</b> arsenic 33	79 <b>Se</b> selenium 34	80 <b>Br</b> bromine 35	84 <b>Kr</b> krypton 36			
85 <b>Rb</b> rubidium 37	88 <b>Sr</b> strontium 38	89 <b>Y</b> yttrium 39	91 <b>Zr</b> zirconium 40	93 <b>Nb</b> niobium 41	96 <b>Mo</b> molybdenum 42	[97] <b>Tc</b> technetium 43	101 <b>Ru</b> ruthenium 44	103 <b>Rh</b> rhodium 45	106 <b>Pd</b> palladium 46	108 <b>Ag</b> silver 47	112 <b>Cd</b> cadmium 48	115 <b>In</b> indium 49	119 <b>Sn</b> tin 50	122 <b>Sb</b> antimony 51	128 <b>Te</b> tellurium 52	127 <b>I</b> iodine 53	131 <b>Xe</b> xenon 54			
133 <b>Cs</b> caesium 55	137 <b>Ba</b> barium 56	139 <b>La*</b> lanthanum 57	178 <b>Hf</b> hafnium 72	181 <b>Ta</b> tantalum 73	184 <b>W</b> tungsten 74	186 <b>Re</b> rhenum 75	190 <b>Os</b> osmium 76	192 <b>Ir</b> iridium 77	195 <b>Pt</b> platinum 78	197 <b>Au</b> gold 79	201 <b>Hg</b> mercury 80	204 <b>Tl</b> thallium 81	207 <b>Pb</b> lead 82	209 <b>Bi</b> bismuth 83	[209] <b>Po</b> polonium 84	[210] <b>At</b> astatine 85	[222] <b>Rn</b> radon 86			
[223] <b>Fr</b> francium 87	[226] <b>Ra</b> radium 88	[227] <b>Ac*</b> actinium 89	[267] <b>Rf</b> rutherfordium 104	[270] <b>Db</b> dubnium 105	[269] <b>Sg</b> seaborgium 106	[270] <b>Bh</b> bohrium 107	[270] <b>Hs</b> hassium 108	[278] <b>Mt</b> meitnerium 109	[281] <b>Ds</b> darmstadtium 110	[281] <b>Rg</b> roentgenium 87	[285] <b>Cn</b> copernicium 112	[286] <b>Nh</b> nihonium 113	[289] <b>Fl</b> flerovium 114	[289] <b>Mc</b> moscovium 115	[293] <b>Lv</b> livermorium 116	[293] <b>Ts</b> tennessine 117	[294] <b>Og</b> organesson 118			



# Warm up

1. What is the charge of a proton?
2. What is the charge of an electron?
3. What is the charge of a neutron?
4. Where are electrons found within the atom?
5. Where are protons and neutrons found within an atom?



## **Independent task**

1. What is the charge of a proton?
2. What is the charge of an electron?
3. What is the overall charge of an atom and why?
4. Show by calculation why calcium is neutral.



# Task

## 1. Describe what electron configuration is.

The electrons in an atom are arranged around the ..... on energy ..... In a neutral atom, the number of electrons ..... the number of ..... A maximum of ..... electrons can exist on the first shell, while the second and third shells can fit a maximum of ..... electrons each.



# Independent practice

Use your copy of the periodic table to write down the electron configuration for the following elements.

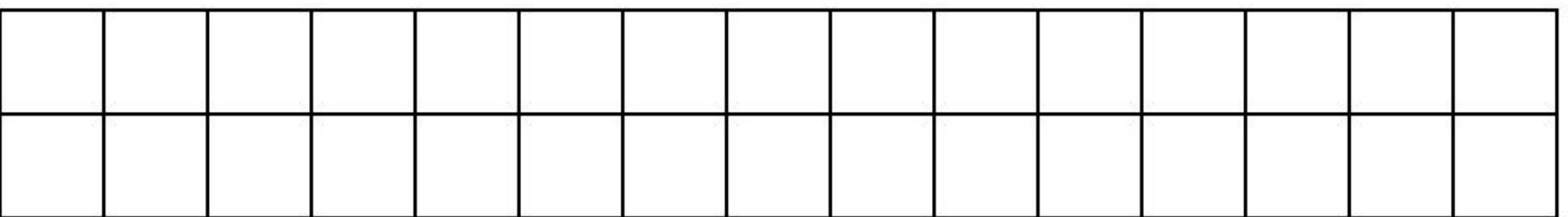
1. Nitrogen
2. Boron
3. Fluorine
4. Chlorine
5. Aluminium



# Independent practice

A	
B	

A 5x5 grid of squares. The letter 'C' is in the second column of the third row. The letter 'D' is in the fourth column of the second row. The letter 'E' is in the fifth column of the third row.



1. Label each group
  2. Which two elements are in the same group?
  3. Which element will have a full outer shell?
  4. Which element will have 3 electrons in its outer shell?

