

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

বিস্মিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহীম



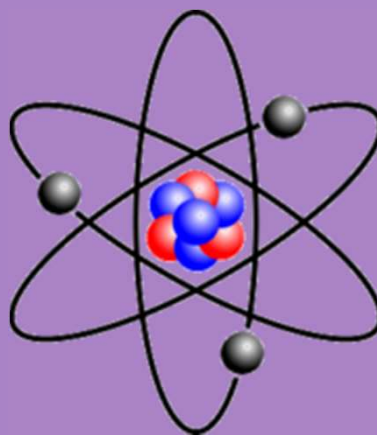
উদ্দামা

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

Class: 9 Chemistry

Structure of matter

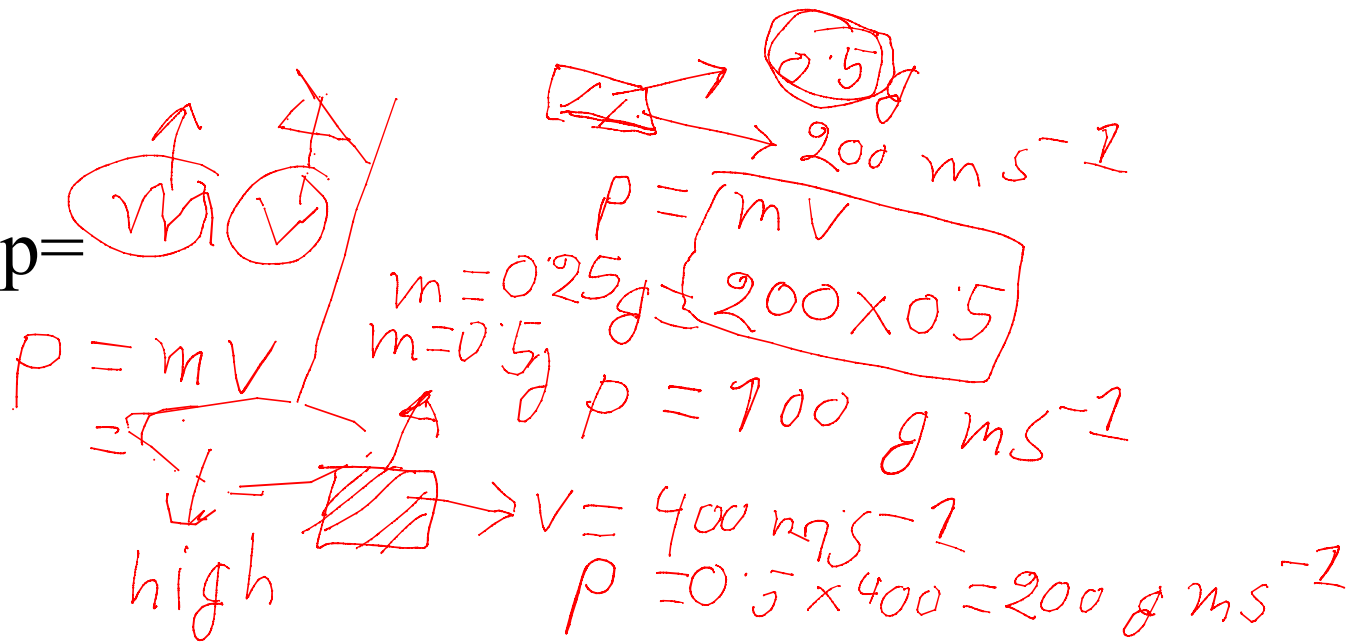
Lecture :C-05



Momentum

- If the mass of the object is 'm' and velocity of the object is 'v'

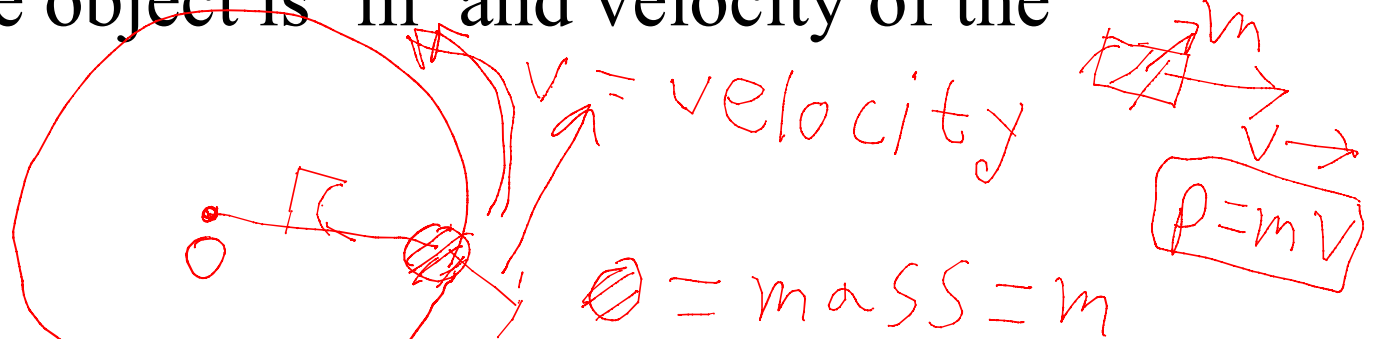
- Then , momentum $p =$



$p = m v$
 $m = 0.25 \text{ g}$
 $m = 0.5 \text{ g}$
 $p = 100 \text{ g ms}^{-1}$
 $p = 200 \text{ g ms}^{-1}$
 $p = 0.5 \times 400 = 200 \text{ g ms}^{-1}$

Angular momentum

- If the mass of the object is 'm' and velocity of the object is 'v'



- Then,

Angular momentum $L = mvr$

$\Delta = \text{linear momentum} \times r$

$p = mv$

Bohr's atomic model

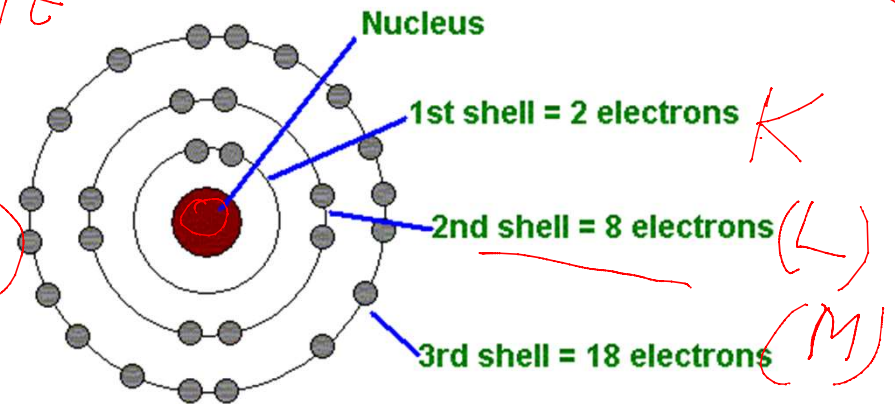
Concept of Orbit or principal energy level:

1913


 orbit/shell/principal quantum number
 K orbit
 L orbit

$$2n^2 =$$

$n=1 \rightarrow 2n^2 = 2$
 $n=2 \rightarrow 2n^2 = 8$
 $n=1, 2, 3, \dots \text{etc}$



Momentum of electron:

$$\frac{h m v r}{2\pi} = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\text{kg} \quad \text{m} \quad \text{s}^{-1} \quad \text{m}$

9.1416

mass of electron

angular momentum

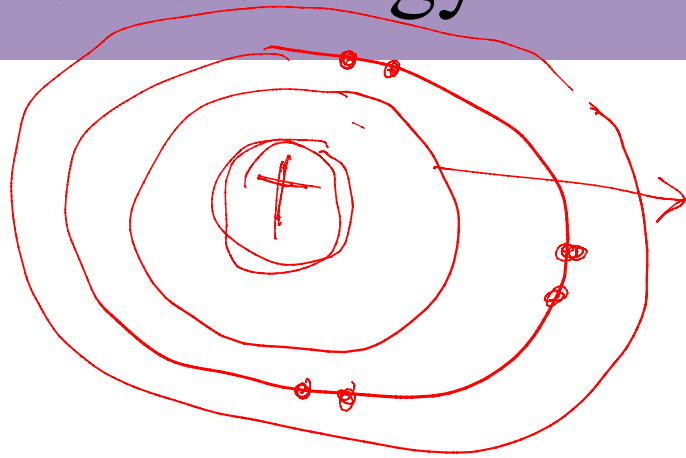
$L = m v r = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 electron's velocity radius of orbit

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \text{etc.}$

$h = \text{Planck's constant} = 6.624 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Electron's energy absorption and emission in orbit

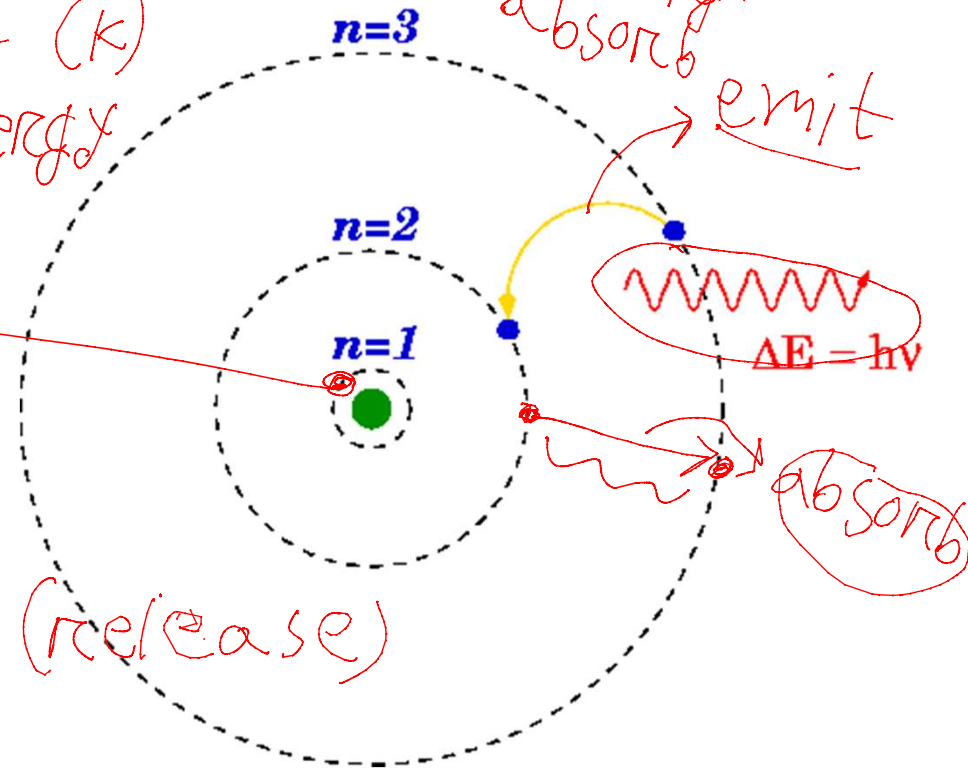


$n=1$ (K)
energy
low

low \rightarrow high (orbit)
energy \rightarrow high
 e^- high orbit \rightarrow low orbit (release)

e^-

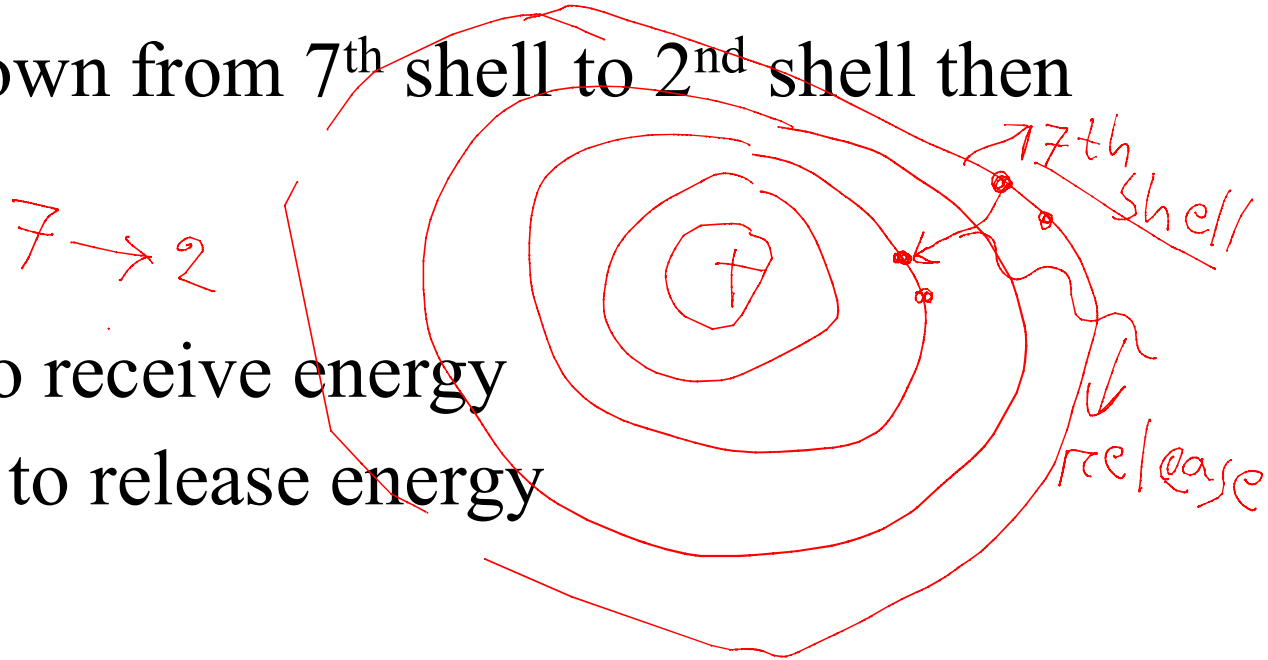
low \rightarrow high
absorb
emit



Poll question: 01

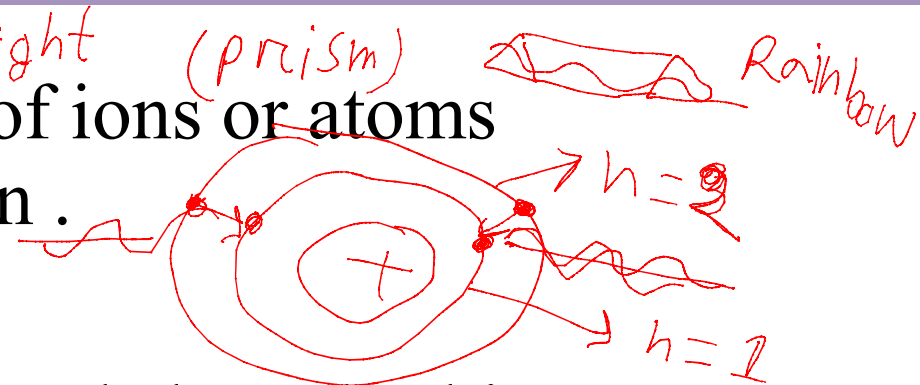
- If an electron goes down from 7th shell to 2nd shell then what will happen?

- i) electron will have to receive energy
- ☒ ii) electron will have to release energy
- Iii) none of them



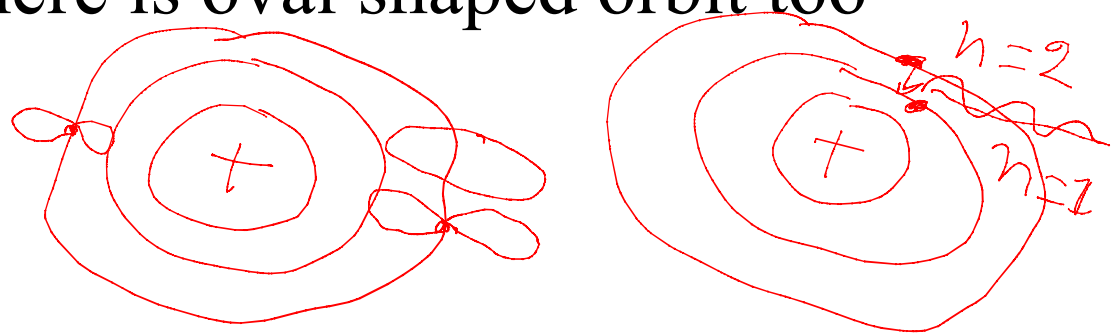
Limitation of Bohr's atomic model

1) Can not explain the spectrum of ions or atoms containing more than one electron.



2) Except circular orbit, there is oval shaped orbit too which is not explained

- by Bohr's model.



- 3) In spectrum , more than one line is seen.

3) In spectrum , more than one line is seen

Explanation:

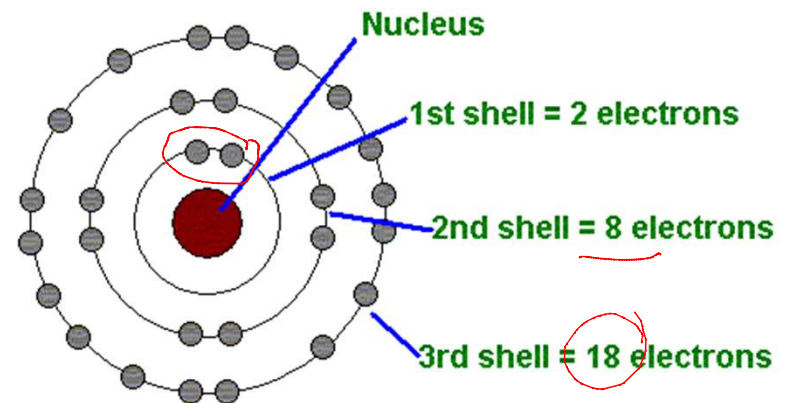


Electron configuration in orbit

Each orbit contains maximum $2n^2$ electron.

$$n=1 \quad 2n^2 = \textcircled{2}$$

$$n=3 \quad 2n^2 = 18$$



Poll question: 02

- What is maximum number of electron 4th shell can contain ?

$$2n^2$$

$$n=4$$

$$2 \times (4)^2 = 16 \times 2 = 32$$

- i) 18
- ~~ii) 32~~
- iii) 50
- iv) 64

Concept of sub level or orbital

- In orbit , the place where the probability of finding electron is high is called orbital
- The value of different sub levels depends on l .
- For any orbit (n) ,
 $l =$ from 0 to $(n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 1 \\ l &= 0 \dots (n-1) \\ &= 0 \dots 0 \end{aligned}$$

Name of orbitals

1s

$$l = 0 \dots (n-1)$$

2s 2p

$$n = 3$$

3s 3p 3d

$$l = 0 \dots (3-1)$$

4s 4p 4d 4f

$$= 0 \dots 2$$

$$= 0, 1, 2$$

s p d

Expressing the value of orbit and sub level by n and l

$$l = 0 \dots (n-1)$$

$$n = 4 \quad l = 0 \dots (4-1) = 0 \dots 3$$

4s 4p 4d 4f

= 0, 1, 2, 3
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
s p d f

Poll question: 03

- By $n = 5$ and $l = 1$ which of the following orbital can be represented?

$$l = 0 \rightarrow s$$

$$l = 1 \rightarrow p$$

$$5p$$

- ~~i)~~ 4s
- ii) 5s
- ~~iii)~~ 5p
- ~~iv)~~ 4p

Electron configuration

- There can be maximum $2(2l+1)$ electrons in each sub level.

$$2(2 \cdot 0 + 1) = 2 \rightarrow s$$

$$2(2 \cdot 1 + 1) = 6$$

↓
p → 3

- For s → 2
- For p → 6
- For d → 10
- For f → 14

“Aufbau” principle

Electron will enter into the lower energy orbital first while entering in atom. Later, electron will enter into the higher energy orbital gradually.

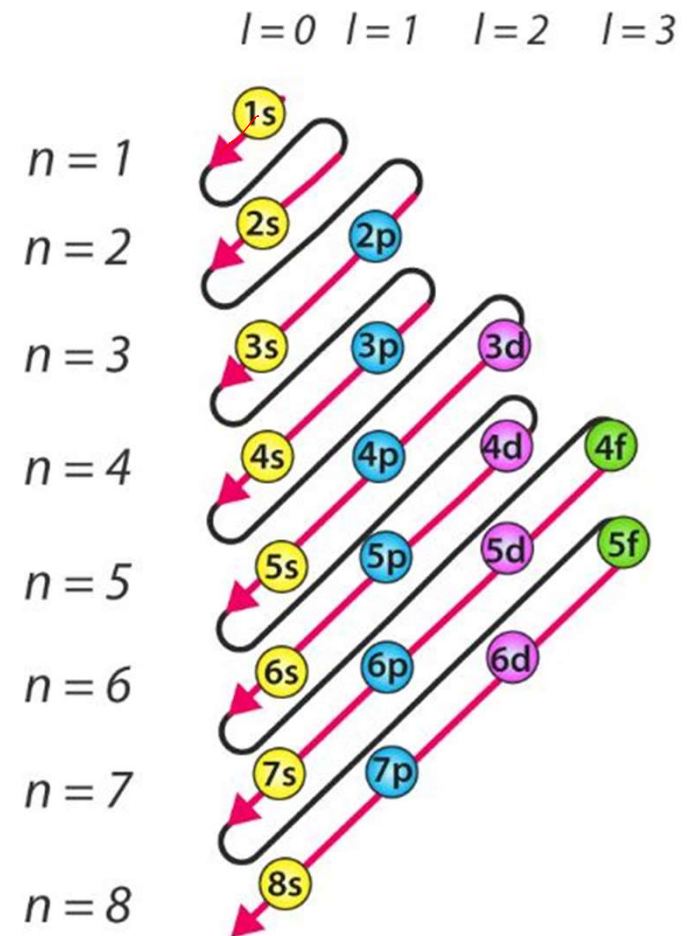
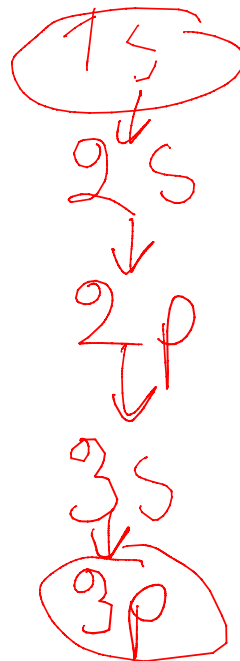
lower → higher

The energy of orbital depends on the value of $(n+1)$

“Aufbau” principle

- If the value of $(n+l)$ is same for more than orbitals then ,

“Aufbau” principle



Poll question: 04

• In which orbital, 19th electron of K will enter into first?

1. 3d $\rightarrow 3d \rightarrow (n+l) \rightarrow (3+2)=5$

~~2.~~ 4s $\rightarrow (4+0)=4$

3. 4p $\rightarrow (4+1)=5$

4. 4f $\rightarrow (4+3)=7$

Electronic configuration of different elements

- He(2) = $1s^2$
- N(7) = $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$
- Na(11) = $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$

$s \rightarrow 2$

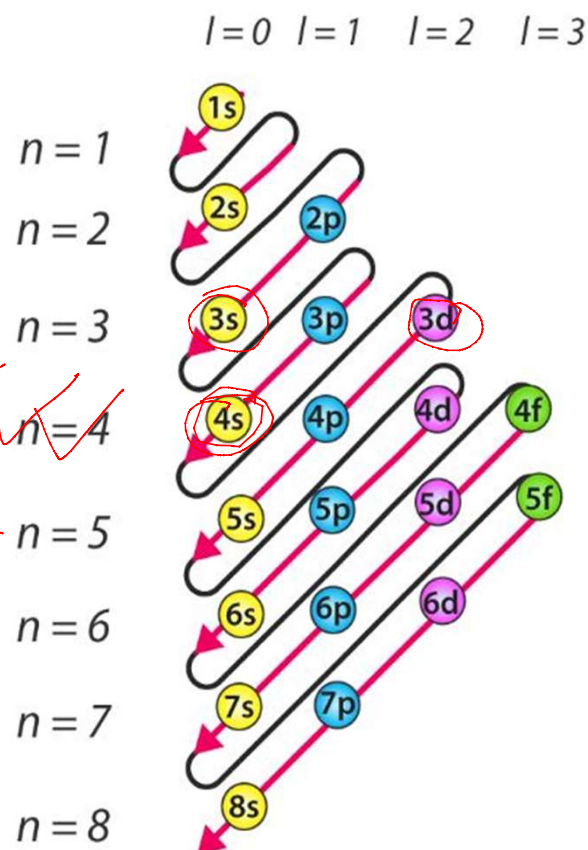
$p \rightarrow 6$

$d \rightarrow 10$

$f \rightarrow 14$

- Cl(17) = $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 3d^0 4s^2$
- Fe(26) = $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^6$

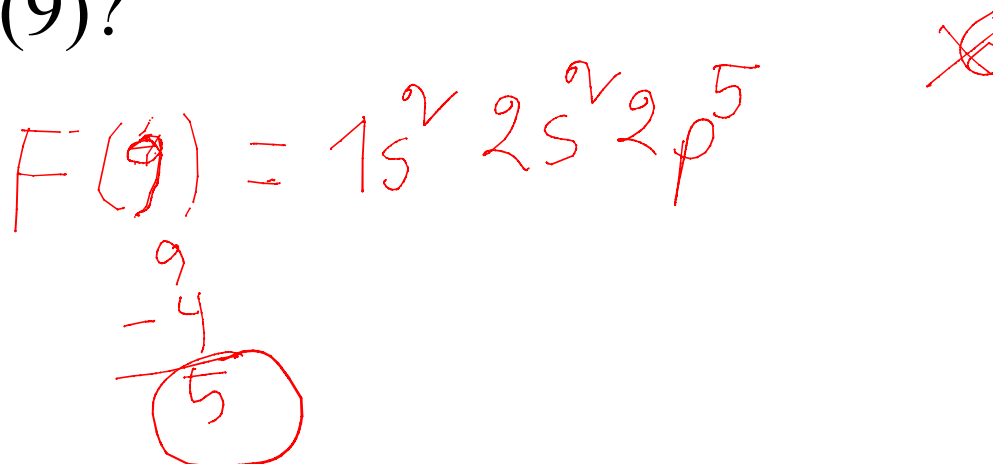
- Zn(30) =



Poll question: 05

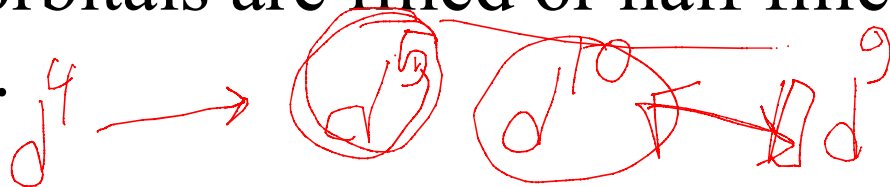
- Which one of the following is the correct electron configuration of F(9)?

- i) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$
- ☒ ii) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$
- iii) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$
- iv) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$
-

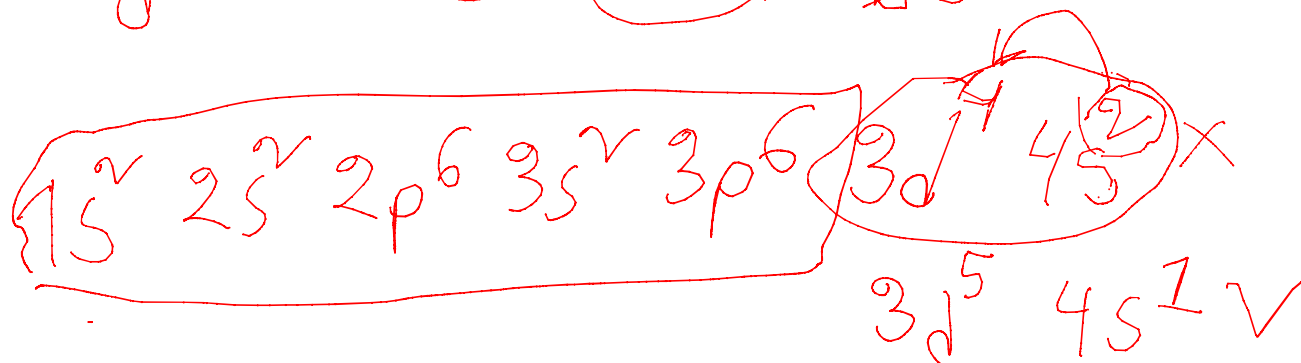


Some exceptions in electronic configuration

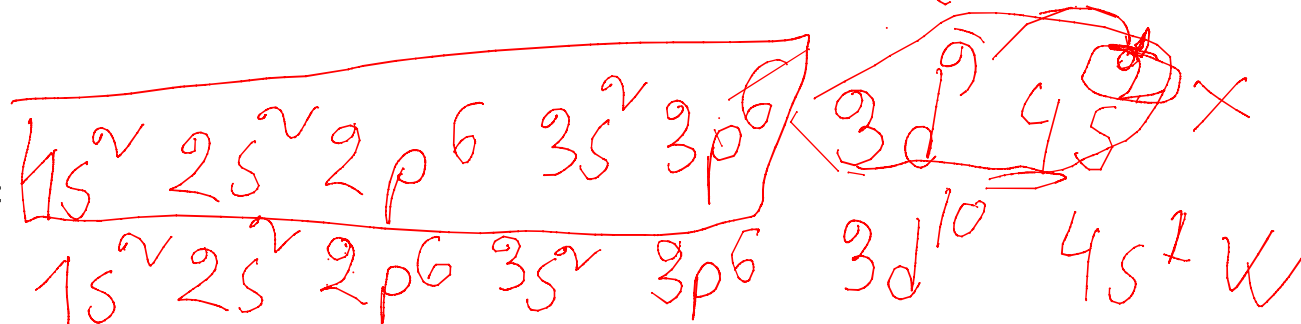
- If p and d orbitals are filled or half filled, they remain very stable.



- Cr(24)=



- Cu(29)=



Thank you everyone

লেগে থাকো সৎভাবে,
স্বপ্ন জয় তোমারই হবে

উদ্ভাস-উন্মেষ শিক্ষা পরিবার