



## Electron configuration of an atom

The electrons in an atom do not all have the same energy. They are distributed around the nucleus in correspondingly energetic **layers** (also called shells) and sublayers according to Klechkowski's rule.

### KLECHKOWSKI'S RULE:

Energy layers are defined by the principal quantum number,  $n$ .  
The lowest-energy layer corresponds to  $n = 1$ . This is the layer in which the electrons are closest to the nucleus.

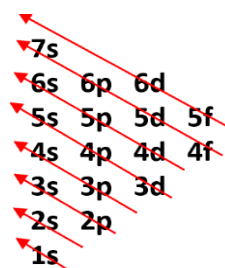
**The layer defined by  $n = 1$  can hold maximum 2 electrons.**  
**The layer defined by  $n = 2$  can hold maximum 8 electrons.**  
**The layer defined by  $n = 3$  can hold maximum 18 electrons.**  
**The layers defined by  $n > 3$  can hold maximum 32 electrons.**

Each of the energy layers is made of several **sublayers**.  
These sublayers are defined by letters: s, p, d, f.

**Sublayer s** can hold maximum **2 electrons**.  
**Sublayer p** can hold maximum **6 electrons**.  
**Sublayer d** can hold maximum **10 electrons**.  
**Sublayer f** can hold maximum **14 electrons**.

Layer  $n = 1$  is made of only 1 sublayer: 1s  
Layer  $n = 2$  is made of 2 sublayers: 2s 2p  
Layer  $n = 3$  is made of 3 sublayers: 3s 3p 3d  
Layers  $n = 4$  and  $n = 5$  are made of 4 sublayers:  
4s 4p 4d 4f and 5s 5p 5d 5f  
Layer  $n = 6$  is made of 3 sublayers: 6s 6p 6d  
Layer  $n = 7$  is made of 1 sublayer: 7s

The  $Z$  electrons are distributed around the nucleus in ascending order of energy, starting with the lowest-energy sublayer.



They progressively fill the layers and sublayers in the order indicated by the arrows (diagonals).

### Notation:

$1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 \dots$  until all  $Z$  electrons are positioned.

A layer is said to be **saturated** if it contains the maximum number of electrons it can accommodate.

The **outer** layer (or **valence** layer) is the last layer to be filled.

A layer is said to be **internal** when it is not the last layer filled.

**Ex :** Electron configuration (or structure) of sodium Na ( $Z = 11$ ) : Na  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$

**Following the example of sodium, give the electron configuration of the following atoms:**

**O ( $Z = 8$ ), Ne ( $Z = 10$ ), Si ( $Z = 14$ ), Ar ( $Z = 18$ ), Pu ( $Z = 94$ ).**