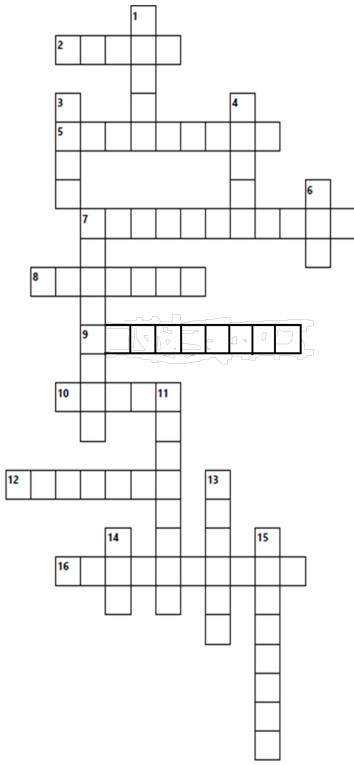
# The Quantum Mechanical Model

Read from Lesson 2: The Quantum Mechanical Model in the Chemistry Tutorial Section, Chapter 5 of The Physics Classroom:

Part a: <u>Schrodinger's Wave Mechanical Model</u> Part c: <u>Energy Levels</u> Part b: <u>Orbitals</u> Part d: <u>Quantum Numbers</u>

#### Part 1: The Quantum Mechanical Model Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. The number of orbital types within a p sublevel.

5. Which quantum number describes the energy level of an electron and electron cloud size
7. Developed the wave equation
8. Which mechanical model is a mathematical description of the atom and its electrons
9. Hypothesis about wave-particle duality
10. The rule that explains why one electron will occupy each orbital in nitrogen's 2 p sublevel before a second electron is added to each orbital

12. Is described by *l* or the space may be occupied by a pair of electrons within a sublevel16. His uncertainty principle states that it is impossible to know the location and momentum of an electron at the same time

### Down

1. Number of orbitals in the f sublevel.

3. Electrons in the same orbital are distinguished from one another by their direction of their \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The exclusion principle states that when 2 electrons are in the same orbital, they will have

opposite spin direction. 6. Maximum number of electrons that can be held in the d sublevel.

7. This is the first element on the periodic table to have an electron in its 3d sublevel in its ground state.

**11.** The letters s, p, d, f specify a particular \_\_\_\_\_within an energy level

13. This principle states that electrons first fill the lowest energy orbitals before beginning to fill orbitals with the next highest energy14. The total number of completely filled

sublevels in an atom of calcium in its ground state

**15.** This is the first element on the periodic table to have an electron in its 7s orbital in its ground state

#### Early Models of the Atom

#### Part 2: Electrons and Quantum Numbers

1.	Which orbital is filled after the following orbitals:	
	a. 1s	d. 2p
	b. 5p	e. 7s
	c. 3d	f. 4s
2.	How many electrons can be held in:	
	a. the 6p sublevel	d. the third energy level
	b. any 4f orbital	e. the 2p <sub>x</sub> orbital
	c. the 3d sublevel	f. the 2d sublevel
		(***Be careful with this one!)
3.	Which element can be described as having:	
	a. 64 electrons in their electron cloud	
	b. two electrons in their 7s orbital	
	c. a completed 3d sublevel	
	d. 4 electrons in their 4p sublevel	
	e. a half full 5f sublevel	
	f. three times as many electrons as the element has the electron configuration of $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$	

## Never trust an atom – they make up everything!

