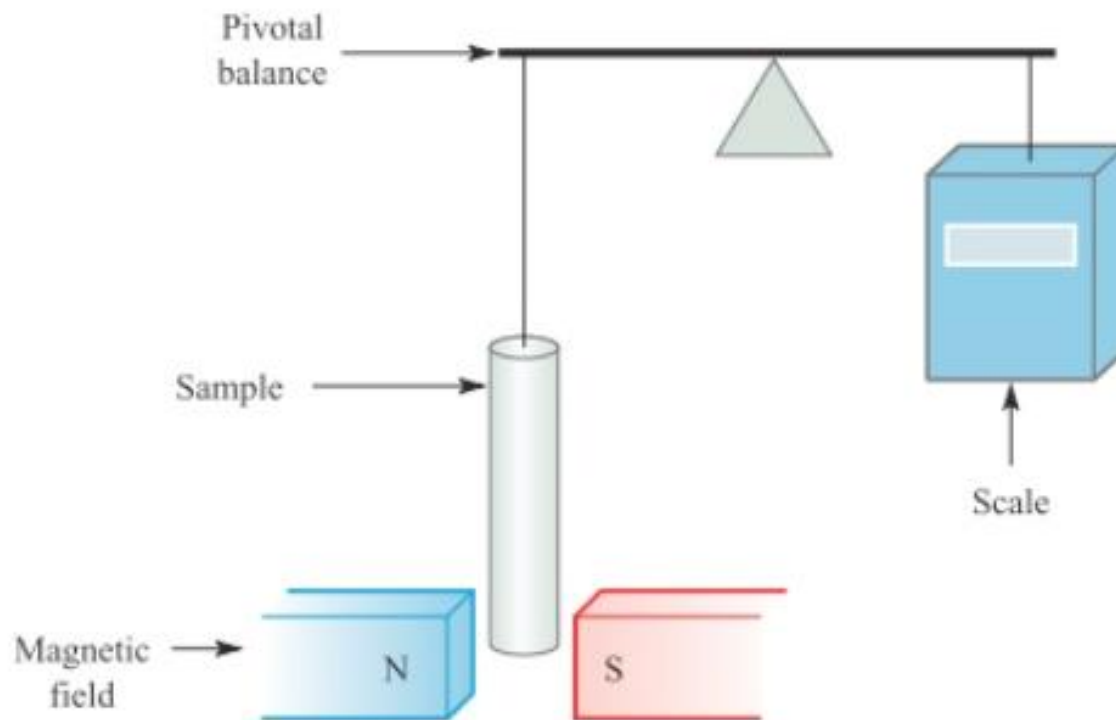


# Lecture 5 January 2019

**Electrons in Atoms: Energy, Magnetism;  
Term Symbols,  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  as Determinant of  
Ionization Energies, and Other Properties**

*Electrons have Energy; and they have spins.*

## *Gouy Balance for Magnetic Susceptibility*



**Fig. 20.21** Schematic representation of a Gouy balance.

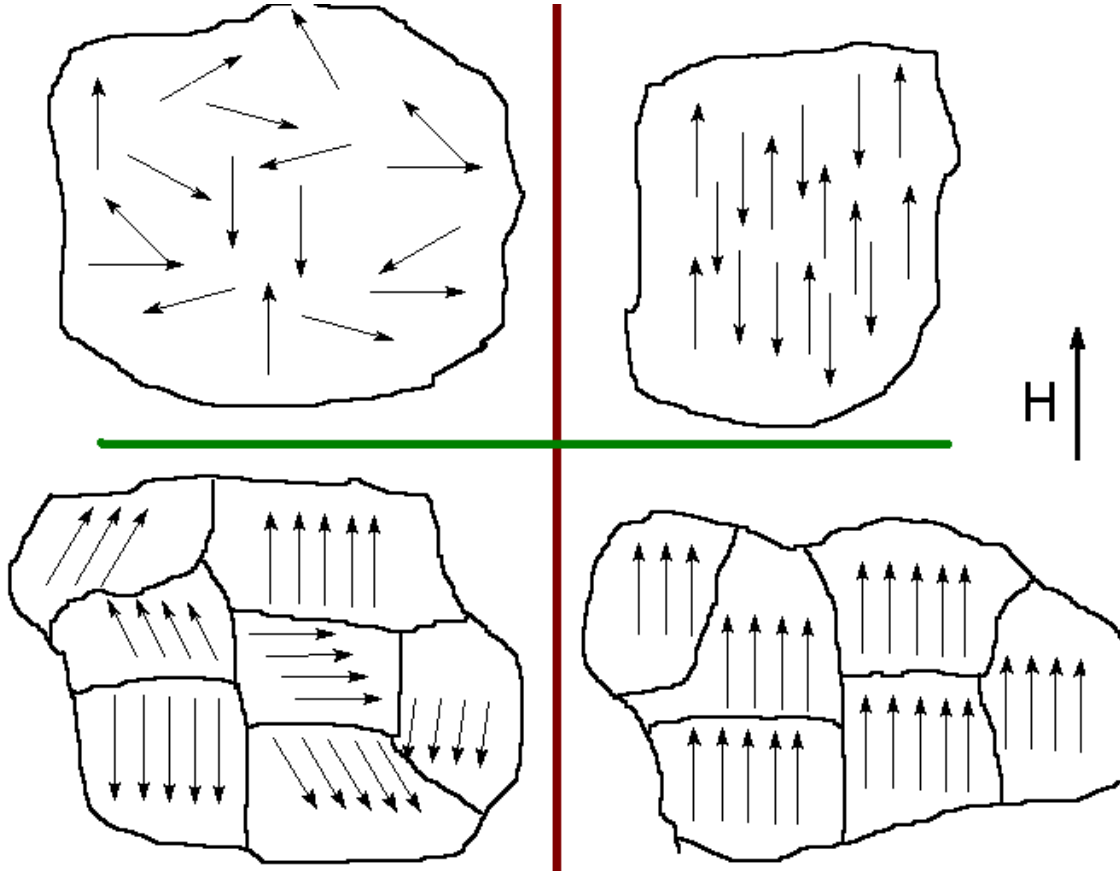
# Three types of Magnetic Behavior

**Paramagnetism:** atoms, molecules, and solids with unpaired electrons are attracted in a magnetic field

**Diamagnetic:** substances with no unpaired electrons which are weakly repelled in a magnetic field

**Ferro-magnetism:** the unpaired electrons are aligned with their neighbors even in the absence of a magnetic field

**Magnetic domains:** the groups of mutually aligned spins in a ferromagnetic substance



Ferro-magnet  
In the absence  
of a magnetic  
field

Ferro-magnet  
In the  
presence of a  
magnetic field

*First approach to both energy and magnetism?*

Electron Assignments:

Identify each and every quantum number for each and every electron:

$n$     $l$     $m_l$     $m_s$

# Electrons Characterized by

- a) Principal energy level,  $\mathbf{n}$
- b) Orbital or angular momentum,  $l = \#$  of angular nodes
- c)  $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{eff}}$

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In the presence of a magnetic field of  $\ell$  is oriented and composed of  $m_\ell$  components.

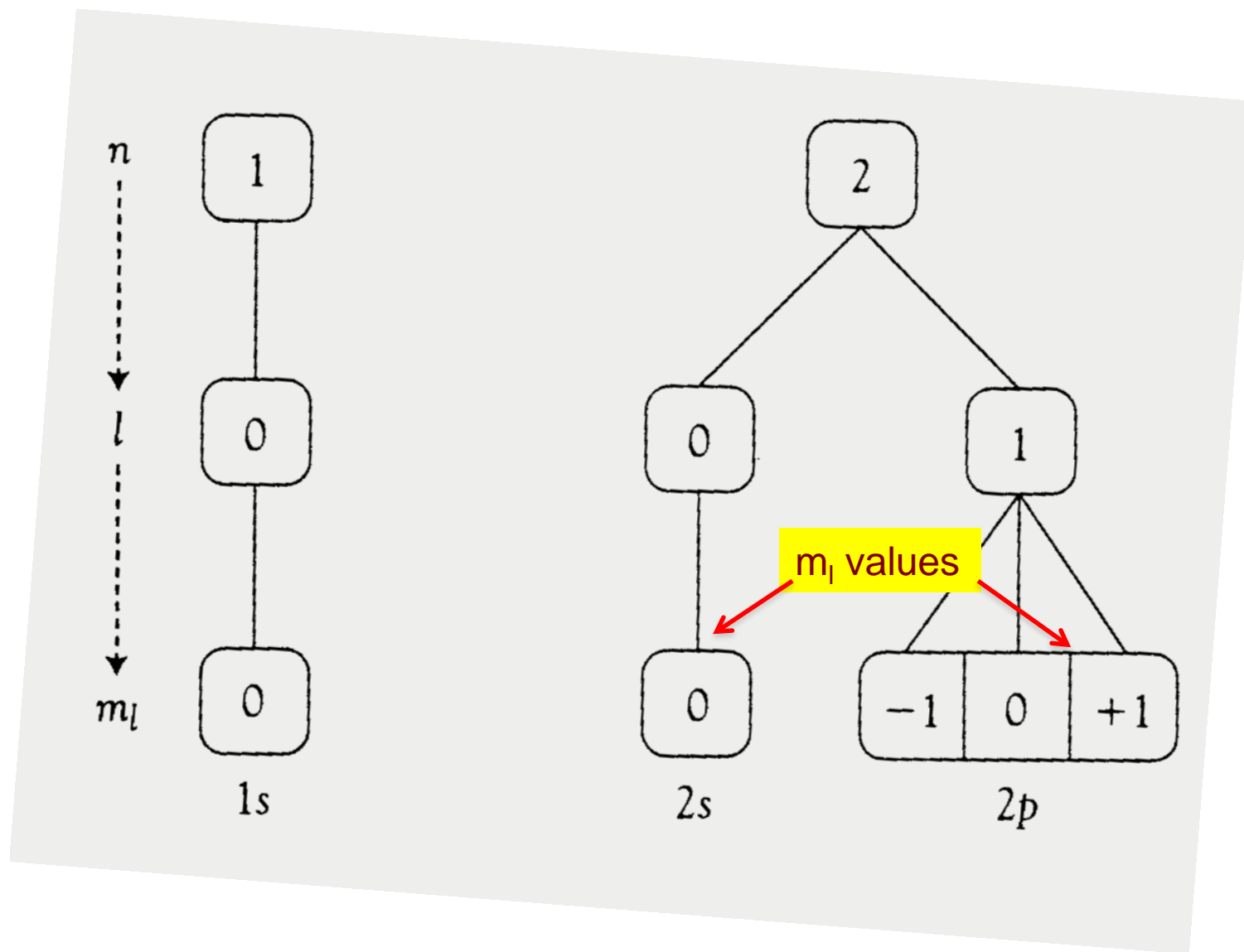
**d) Spin-spin and spin-orbital coupling**

# *nd vs. (n + 1)s in the Transition Metals*

	<b>K</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Sc</b>	<b>Ti</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Mn</b>	<b>Fe</b>	<b>Co</b>	<b>Ni</b>	<b>Cu</b>	<b>Zn</b>
<b>4s</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3d</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Zr</b>	<b>Nb</b>	<b>Mo</b>	<b>Tc</b>	<b>Ru</b>	<b>Rh</b>	<b>Pd</b>	<b>Ag</b>	<b>Cd</b>
<b>5s</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4d</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Cs</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>La</b>	<b>Hf</b>	<b>Ta</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>Re</b>	<b>Os</b>	<b>Ir</b>	<b>Pt</b>	<b>Au</b>	<b>Hg</b>
<b>6s</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5d</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

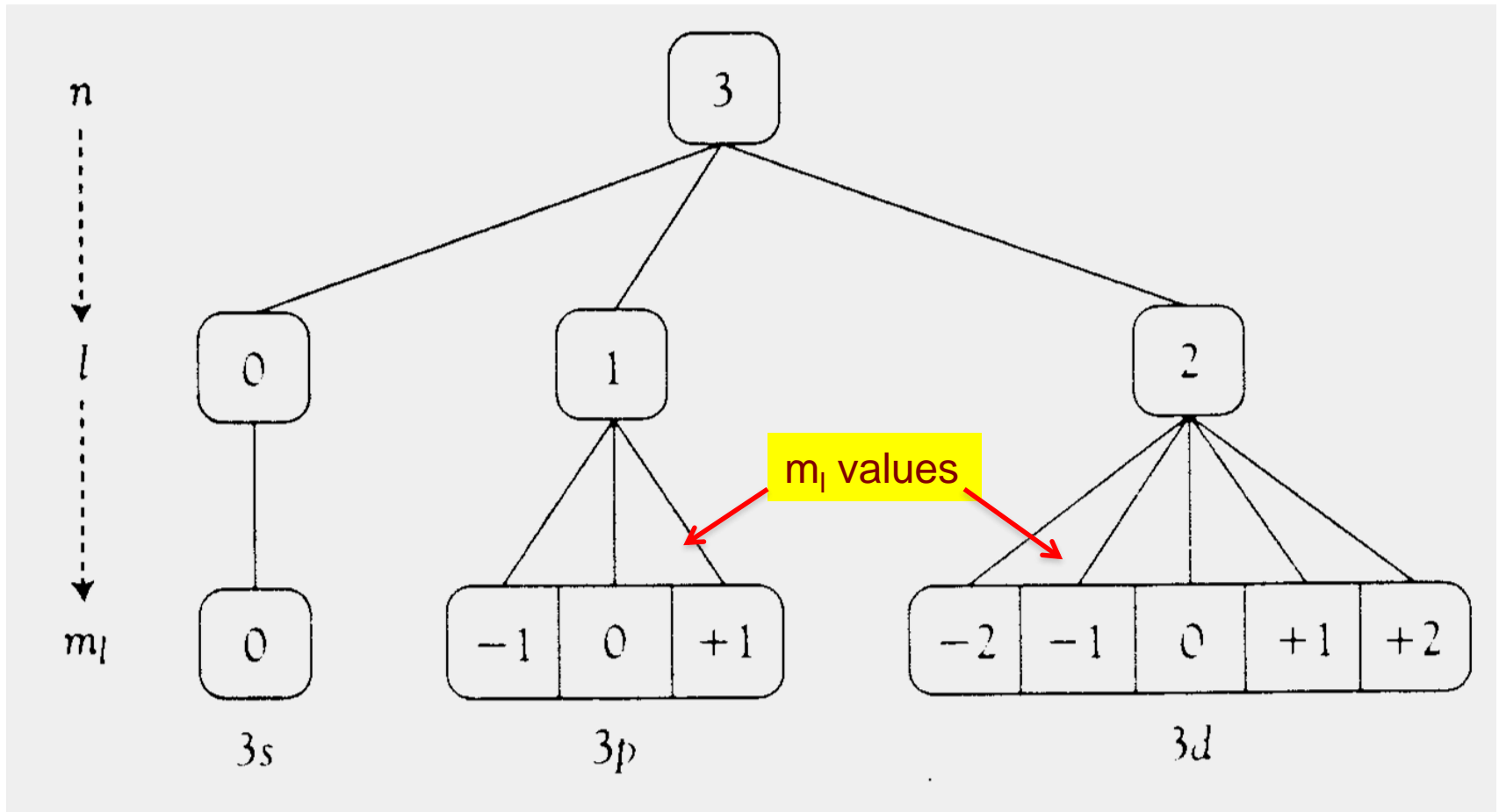
## Box Diagrams—help with magnetism

Figure 1.4 The possible sets of quantum numbers for  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$ .



# Box Diagrams

Figure 1.5 The possible sets of quantum numbers for  $n = 3$ .





# Ground State vs. Excited State Configurations

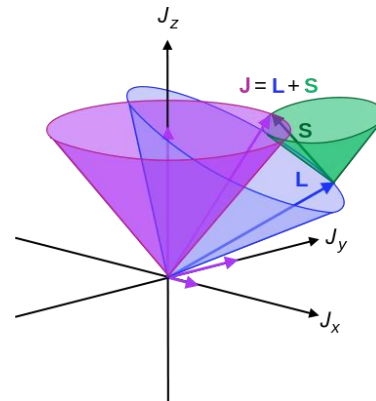
**Term Symbols:  $2S + 1 L_J$**

Spin:  $S = \sum m_s$   
= total spin angular momentum  
 $2S + 1$  (called spin “multiplicity”)

$L =$  total orbital angular momentum =  $\sum$

$m_l$

$$J = L + S$$



# Term Symbols for Ground State Electronic Configurations

- Pauli Exclusion Principle => Assignments to  $n$  and to  $l$  quantum numbers. But there are other possibilities within assignment
- Hund's Rule: Describes ground state only.
- Ground states will have

1<sup>st</sup> \* Maximum value of  $S$

2<sup>nd</sup> \* Maximum value of  $L$  within that  $S$

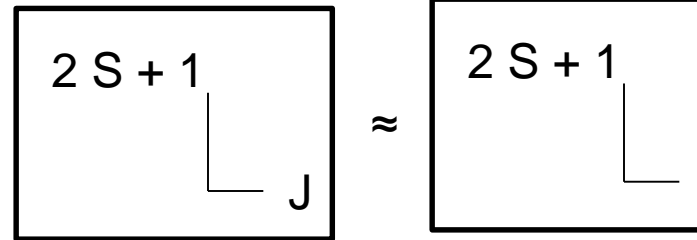
# Russell Saunders Coupling (L-S Coupling) for Ground States

Configuration => Term Symbol

$$\sum m_L = \max. M_L \text{ or } L$$

$$\sum m_S = M_S \text{ or } S$$

*Spin Multiplicity*



# unpaired e <sup>-</sup>	S	2S + 1		L	State
1	1/2	2	⇒ doublet	0	⇒ S
2	1	3	⇒ triplet	1	⇒ P
3	3/2	4	⇒ quartet	2	⇒ D
4	2	5	⇒ pentet	3	⇒ F
				4	⇒ G
				etc.	

# Russell Saunders Coupling: Spin/Orbit Coupling

