

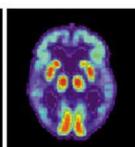
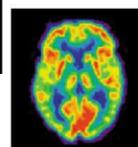
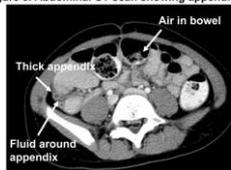
## What have atoms done for you lately?

- The discovery and knowledge of atoms have brought us many things like MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).



## What have atoms done for you lately?

Figure 3. Abdominal CT scan showing appendicitis.



## A Day Without Chemistry

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbfW\\_CMM48](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbfW_CMM48)

## Emission Spectra

- Objects at high temperature emit a continuous spectrum of electromagnetic radiation when viewed through a diffraction grating.



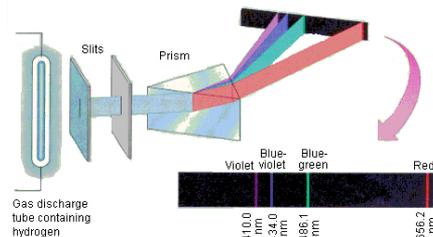
## Emission Spectra

- But when a pure sample of individual elements is heated and the emitted light passed through a diffraction grating, only a few narrow lines, called a line spectrum, are observed.



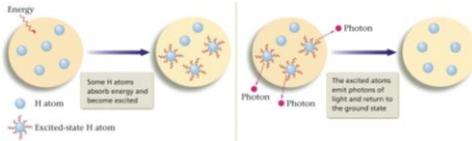
## Emission Spectra

- Example:  $H_2$  produces a line spectrum corresponding to four specific wavelengths.



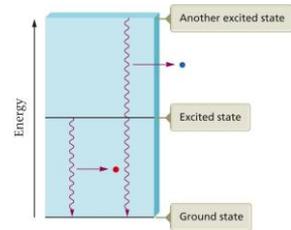
## What Causes Emission Spectra?

- When electricity is run through a sample of  $H_2$ , H atoms gain energy and become excited.
- H atoms release this energy by emitting photons of varying energies.



## Neils Bohr (1913)

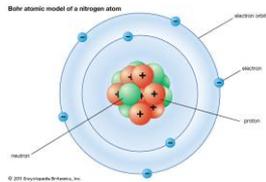
- Bohr believed that these photons were the result of energy being released as an electron moved from a higher energy level (or orbit) to a lower one.



## Neils Bohr (1913)

Let's back up to Bohr's Model of the atom:

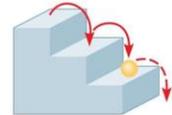
- neutrons and protons occupy the nucleus
- electrons orbit the nucleus much like planets orbiting the Sun



## Neils Bohr (1913)

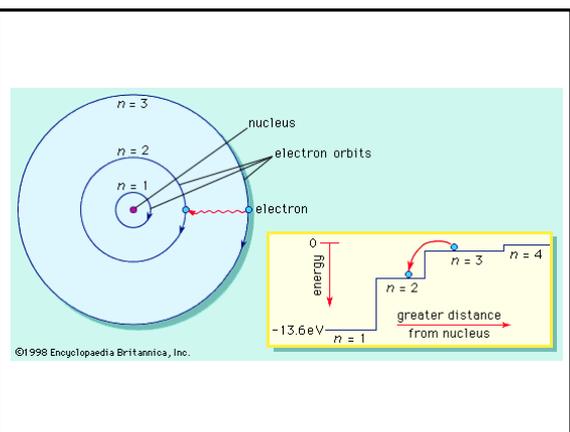
- In Bohr's model, electrons are located in energy levels, which can be thought of as steps on a staircase.
- Whether you are going up or down, you can only move in whole-step increments. Electrons cannot exist between energy levels, just like you can't stand between steps.

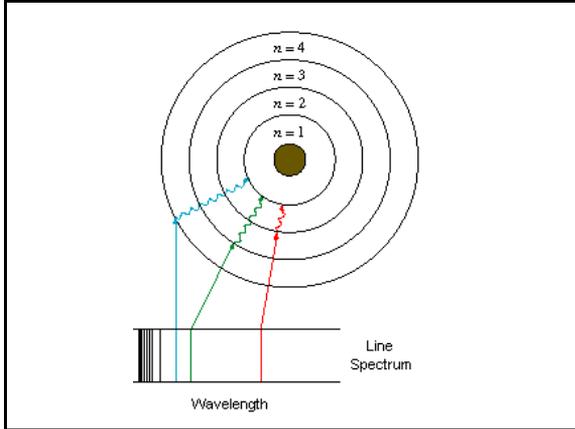
A ball bouncing down a flight of stairs provides an analogy for energy levels of electrons



## Neils Bohr (1913)

- The lowest step is the lowest energy level, called ground state.
- As one moves up the steps, one gains potential energy. As one moves down, one loses energy.
- To move from one energy level to another, an electron must absorb or emit a photon of a particular energy.



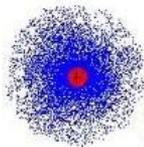


## Electron Cloud

- Bohr's model was right in assigning energy levels to electrons...but wrong in assuming electrons moved like planets orbiting the sun
- Reality: electrons are much more unpredictable and are thus said to move in an electron cloud

## Electron Cloud

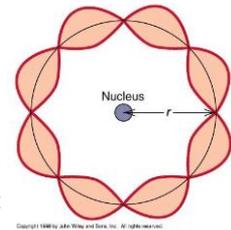
- An electron cloud is a visual model of the most likely locations for electrons in an atom.



The blue area is the electron cloud. The darker it is, the more likely the electron is there.

## Louis de Broglie and Erwin Schrodinger (1926)

- de Broglie proposed that electrons, previously thought of as particles, must exhibit wave-like behaviour ("Wave Particle Duality")



- With Schrodinger, said that electrons behave like circular standing waves around the nucleus

## Louis de Broglie and Erwin Schrodinger (1926)



- The circular standing wave consists of wavelengths that are multiples of whole numbers.



- Any other orbits are not allowed because they would cause the wave to collapse.



- This agrees with the idea that only certain electron energies exist.

## Louis de Broglie and Erwin Schrodinger (1926)

- Schrodinger then created a wave function (equation) to calculate electron energy levels.
- If an electron has a definable energy, then it can be localized in an orbital, a region around the nucleus where there is a high probability of finding the electron.

## Werner Heisenberg (1926)

- Derived a statistical approach to locating an electron

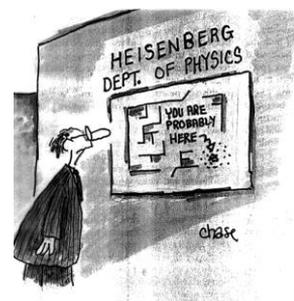
### Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle:

- It is impossible to know the exact position and speed of an electron at a given time.



## Werner Heisenberg (1926)

- The best we can do is describe the probability of finding an electron in a specific location.



## Orbitals

- Thus, electrons are said to move in orbitals, regions of space where the electron is likely to be found, rather than in orbits.



## Orbitals

- An "orbital" is not a 2-D race track, it is a 3-D space that defines where an electron may be (like a rain drop in a cloud).



## Quantum Mechanical Model

This is our current understanding:

- Electrons move around the nucleus in orbitals, as represented by a 3-D electron cloud.
- The electron cloud is based on wave functions and probability.
- Orbitals can overlap.
- Electrons can be in different orbitals by absorbing/emitting energy.

