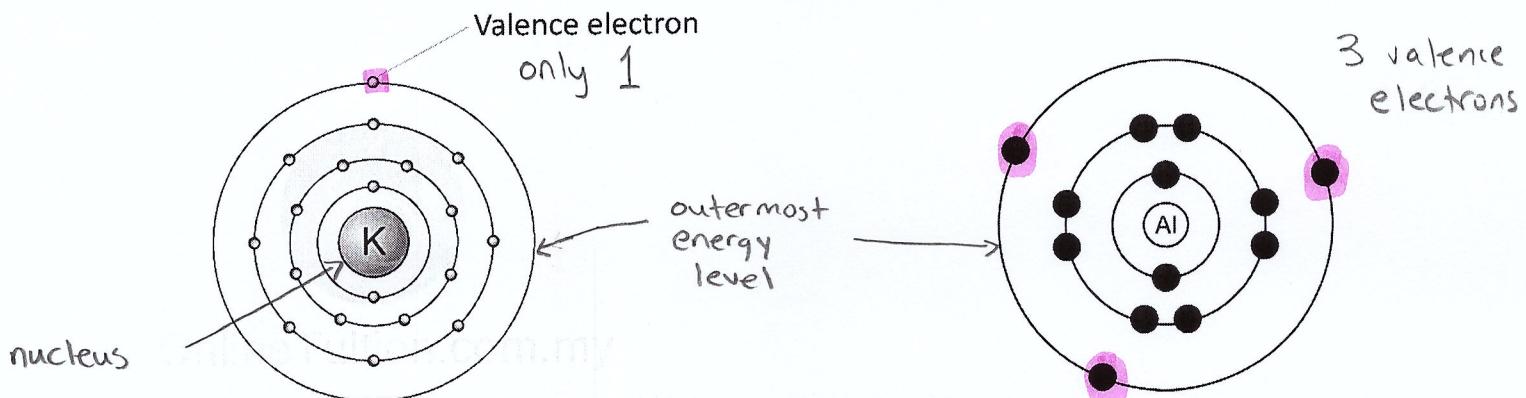


Electron Dot Diagrams

- An **electron dot diagram** is a model that only shows the **valence electrons** present in an atom
 - **Valence electrons** are the electrons only found in the outermost energy level (or the electrons farthest from the nucleus of the atom)
 - **Valence electrons are involved in bond formation**



- An electron dot diagram consists of the symbol of the element with dots located around it to represent the **valence electrons**
- Steps needed to draw electron dot diagrams
 1. Determine the number of valence electrons in the atom. The group number (ignoring the “1” in front for all numbers over 10) indicates the number of valence electrons in an atom.
 2. Place the dots around the symbol clockwise for a maximum of four dots
 3. If you have more electrons to place, go back to the top of the symbol and start pairing up the electrons

Periodic Table of the Elements

1 H Hydrogen 1.008	2 He Helium 4.003
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078
37 Rb Rubidium 84.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.328
87 Fr Francium 223.000	88 Ra Radium 226.025
21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.957
23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.966
25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845
27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693
29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38
31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.531
33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.971
35 Br Bromine 84.798	36 Kr Krypton 84.798
49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.711
51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6
53 I Iodine 131.254	54 Xe Xenon 131.254
81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2
83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium 208.982
85 At Astatine 209.987	86 Rn Radar 222.018
104 Rf Rutherfordium 261	105 Db Dubnium 262
106 Sg Seaborgium 263	107 Bh Bohrium 264
108 Hs Hassium 265	109 Mt Meitnerium 268
110 Ds Darmstadtium 269	111 Rg Roentgenium 272
112 Cn Copernicium 277	113 Uut Ununtrium unknown
114 Fl Flerovium 289	115 Uup Ununpentium unknown
116 Lv Livermorium 291	117 Uus Ununseptium unknown
118 Uuo Ununoctium unknown	

EXAMPLES: Draw the electron dot diagram for each atom.



group # 2
 $\therefore 2$ valence e^-



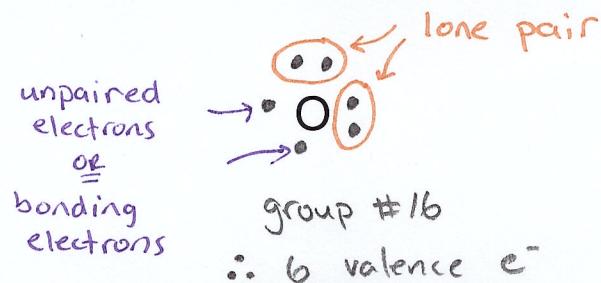
group # 4
 $\therefore 4$ valence e^-



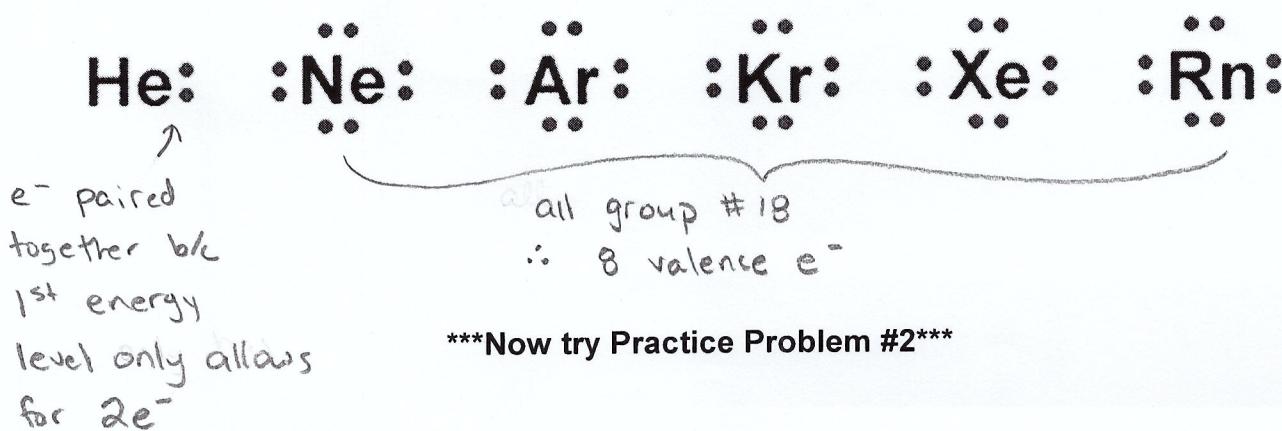
group # 17
 $\therefore 7$ valence e^-

Now try Practice Problem #1

- * • Two electrons that are paired together in the valence energy level are called a **lone pair**.
 - These electrons are **less likely to be involved in a chemical bond**.
- * • An **unpaired electron** is a single electron found in the valence energy level and **is likely to be involved in chemical bonding**.
 - An unpaired electron is also sometimes referred to as a **bonding electron**.

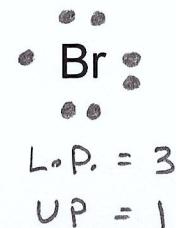
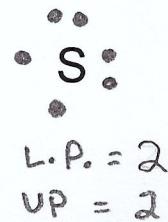
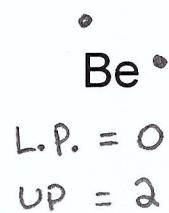
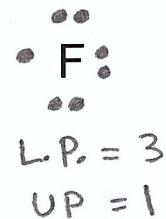
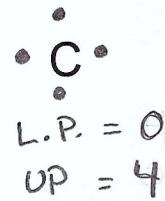
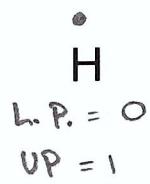


- This helps explain why noble gases are inert and don't react with other atoms; there are no **unpaired electrons (or bonding electrons)** available to be involved in bond formation.



Practice Problems

1. Draw the electron dot diagram for each of the following atoms.



2. Identify how many lone pairs and how many unpaired electrons are present in each atom in question 1.

L.P.
↓
UP