

## Electrons on the Move!



- The goal of every atom is to become stable like the Noble Gases. Typically  $8e^-$  in outer shell  
exception: He with 2 / Hydrogen wants 2 or 0
- There are three ways this can be accomplished:
  - Lose electrons / donate electrons
  - Gain electrons
  - Share electrons

# Remember Valence Electrons?

- What are they?
  - Electrons on the last shell or energy level of the atom
- How many valence electrons around each of these elements?
  - ✦ Na  $1e^-$
  - ✦ S  $6e^-$
  - ✦ Br  $7e^-$
  - ✦ Ne  $8e^-$

# Ions



- Ions are an atom or a group of atoms that have a positive or negative charge.
- An ion is formed when atoms **lose** or **gain** electrons
  - There are two types:
    1. **Cation** – a positively charged atom caused by a neutral atom **losing** one or more electrons
    2. **Anion**: a negatively charged atom caused by a neutral atom **gaining** one or several electrons.

- Metals form cations because they lose electrons easily. Therefore their charge is positive.

- How many electrons will the following metals lose?

- ✕ Na → 1 valence  $e^-$  → loses  $1e^-$
- ✕ Mg loses  $2e^-$
- ✕ B loses  $3e^-$

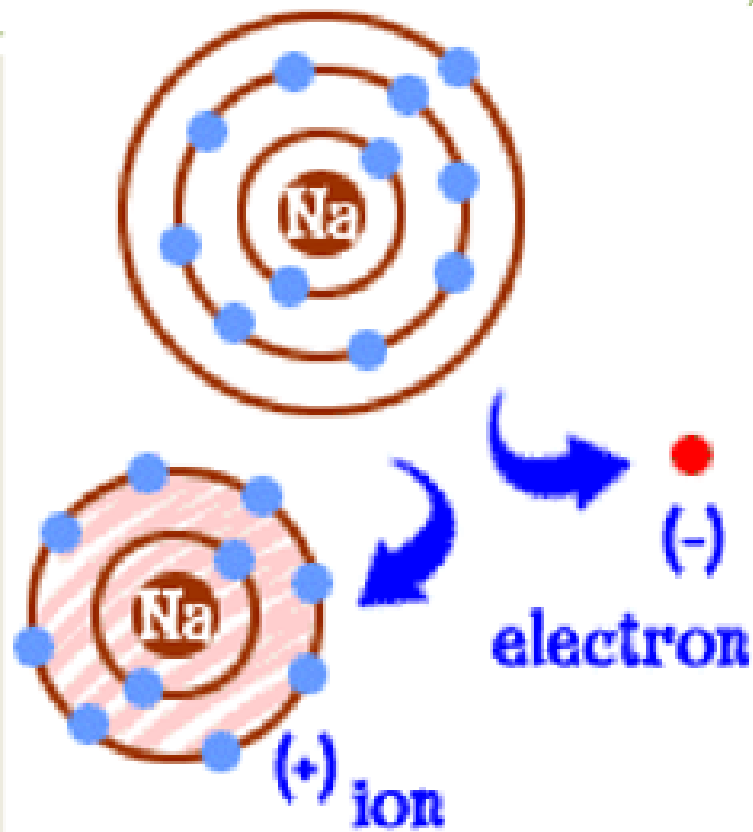
- Non metals form anions because they gain electrons. Therefore their charge is negative.

- How many electrons will the following non-metals gain?

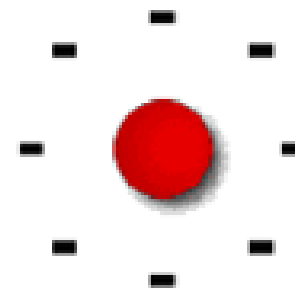
- ✕ N → 5 valence  $e^-$  → gains  $3e^-$
- ✕ O gains  $2e^-$
- ✕ F gains  $1e^-$
- ✕ Ne

↓  
Neither gains or loses  $e^-$

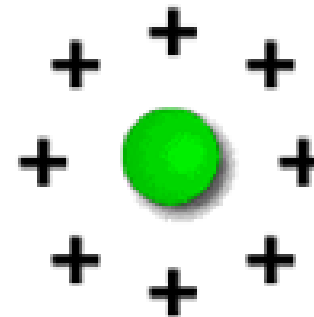
- After losing or gaining electrons, their valence shell is full and therefore stable.



# Anion

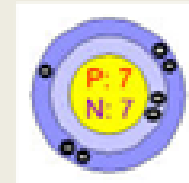
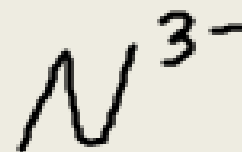


# Cation



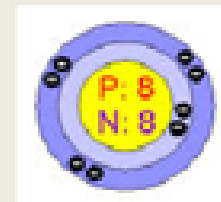
- Ex: N

is a non-metal and in group 15, therefore it has to gain 3 electrons to become the anion  $N^{3-}$ .



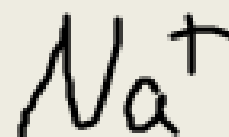
- Ex: O

is a non-metal in group 16, therefore it has to gain 2 electrons to become stable. It will become the anion  $O^{2-}$ .



- Ex: Na

is a metal in group 1, therefore it has to lose 1 electron to become stable. It will become the cation  $Na^+$ .



## To Do:



- [Animation: What are ions?](#)
- [Notes: Ions](#)
- Practice Sheets (x2)

Symbol	Lewis Diagram	Lose or gain electrons?	How many do they lose or gain?	Resulting charge?	Symbol of the new ion	Cation or anion?
Mg	Mg <sup>•</sup>	Lose	2e <sup>-</sup>	2+	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	cation
Na	Na <sup>•</sup>	lose	1e <sup>-</sup>	1+	Na <sup>+</sup>	cation
F	F <sup>••</sup>	gains	1e <sup>-</sup>	1-	F <sup>-</sup>	anion
O	O <sup>••</sup>	gains	2e <sup>-</sup>	2-	O <sup>2-</sup>	anion
<u>Cl</u>	Cl <sup>••</sup>	gain	1	1-	Cl <sup>-</sup>	anion
Li	Li <sup>•</sup>	lose	1e <sup>-</sup>	+	Li <sup>+</sup>	cation
S	S <sup>••</sup>	gain	2e <sup>-</sup>	2-	S <sup>2-</sup>	anion
Ne	Ne <sup>••</sup>	—	—	—	—	—



1. How many valence electrons, and how many shells (energy levels) do each of the following elements have?

a) Fluorine

b) sodium

c) carbon

Complete the Bohr-Rutherford diagram to prove your answer.

2. Which element is found in:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Element?</u>
1	2	
17	4	
15	3	

3. Name the group and the period of the following elements:

a) C                                      b) Sr                                      c) Al