

# Numeri Quantici degli Elettroni

$n =$  **numero quantico principale** ( $n \geq 1$ ): energia, grandezza

$l =$  **numero quantico (del momento angolare) orbitale**: forma

$l = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n-1$  (in totale  $n$  valori interi)

La grandezza del momento angolare orbitale è data da  $h/2\pi \times \sqrt{l(l+1)}$

$m_l =$  **numero quantico magnetico**: orientazione

$m_l = -l, -l+1, \dots, 0, \dots, l-1, l$  (in totale  $2l+1$  valori interi)

$s =$  **numero quantico di spin**: definisce il momento angolare di spin

$s = 1/2$

La grandezza del momento angolare di spin è data da  $h/2\pi \times \sqrt{s(s+1)}$

$m_s =$  **numero quantico magnetico di spin**: orientazione

$m_s = -1/2, +1/2,$

Un orbitale atomico è definito in maniera univoca da 3 numeri quantici  $n$ ,  $l$ , e  $m_l$ .

**Un elettrone** in un orbitale atomico è definito in maniera univoca da 4 numeri quantici:  $n$ ,  $l$ ,  $m_l$ ,  $m_s$ .

# Atomi Polielettronici

## **Principio di esclusione di Pauli**

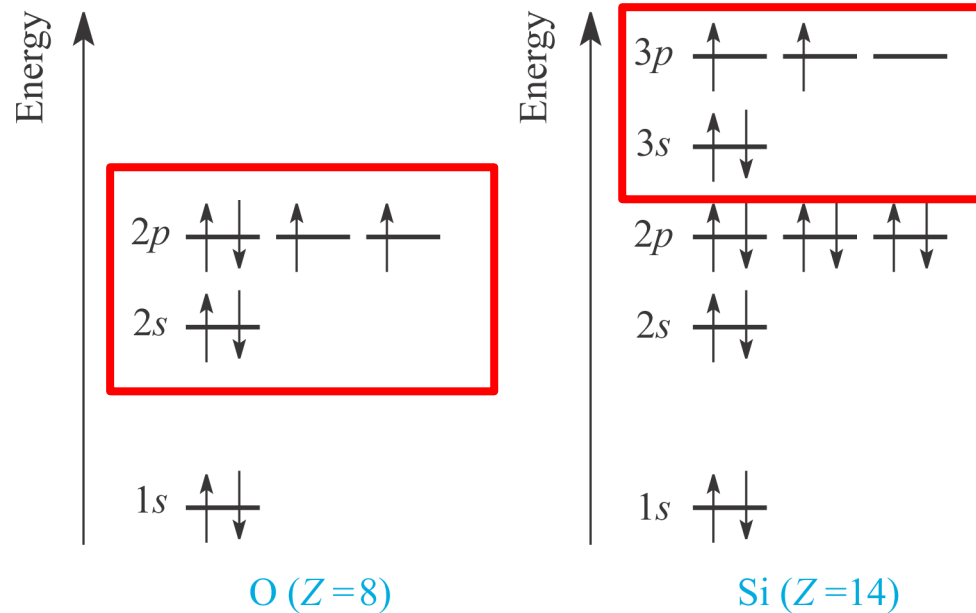
in un dato atomo non vi possono essere 2 elettroni con la stessa quaterna di numeri quantici

## **Regola di Hund o della massima molteplicità**

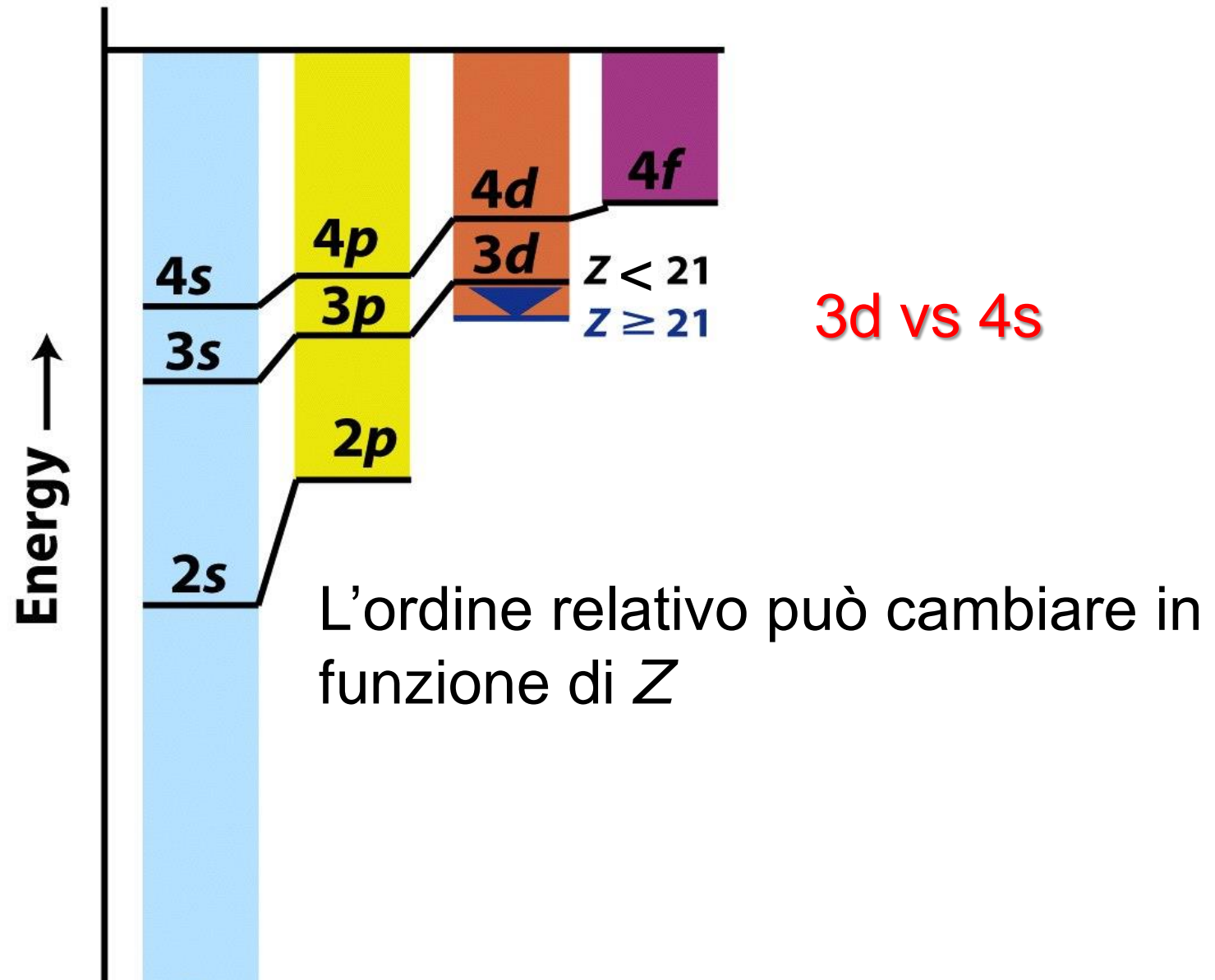
in un set di orbitali degeneri gli elettroni non possono avere spin accoppiati in un orbitale finché ogni orbitale nel set non contenga un elettrone, tutti con spin parallelo

*(correlazione di spin)*

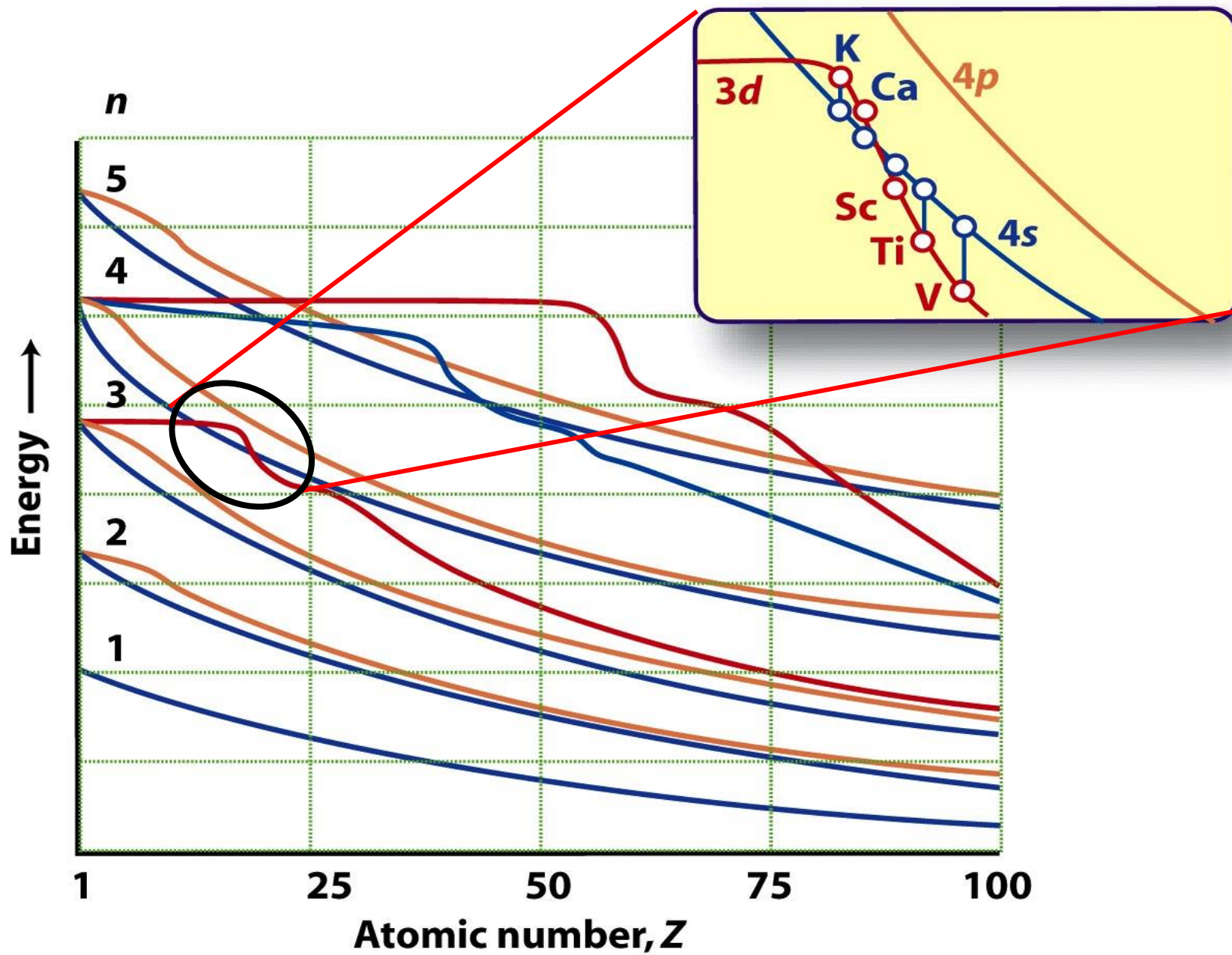
Negli atomi polielettronici l'energia dipende da  $n$  e da  $l$



# Principio del riempimento progressivo (*Aufbau*)

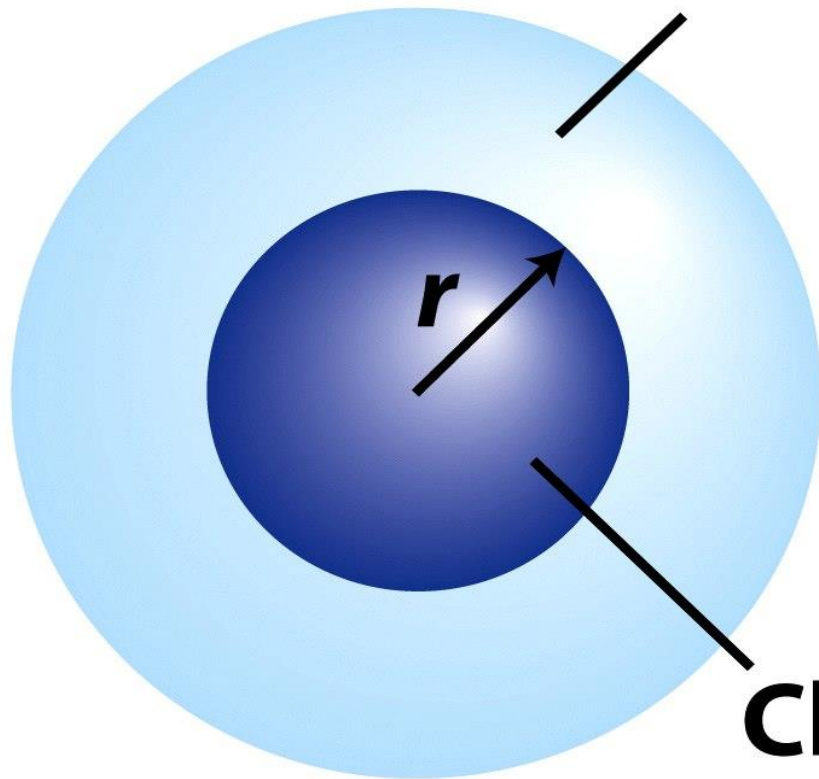


$1s < 2s < 2p < 3s < 3p < 4s < 3d < 4p < 5s < 4d < 5p < 6s < 5d \approx 4f < 6p < 7s < 6d \approx 5f$



# Penetrazione e schermatura

**Charge does  
not contribute**



**Charge  
contributes**

# Regole di Slater (ca. 1930)

(empiriche) per il calcolo della **costante di schermo S**

$$Z_{\text{eff}} = Z - S$$

1. si scrive la configurazione elettronica dell'elemento nel seguente ordine e con questi raggruppamenti:  $(1s) (2s, 2p) (3s, 3p) (3d) (4s, 4p) (4d) (4f) (5s, 5p) \dots$
2. gli elettroni in ogni gruppo a destra dell'elettrone considerato non contribuiscono a  $S$
3. per un elettrone in un orbitale  $ns$  o  $np$ :
  - ogni altro elettrone nello stesso gruppo contribuisce  $S = 0.35$ ;
  - ogni elettrone nel livello  $n-1$  contribuisce  $S = 0.85$ ;
  - ogni elettrone nei livelli  $n-2$  o inferiori contribuisce  $S = 1$
4. per un elettrone in un orbitale  $nd$  o  $nf$ :
  - ogni altro elettrone nello stesso gruppo ( $nd, nf$ ) contribuisce  $S = 0.35$
  - ogni elettrone in un gruppo a sinistra di quello considerato contribuisce  $S = 1$ .

# Valori sperimentali di $Z_{\text{eff}}$

**Table 1.3** Effective nuclear charges,  $Z_{\text{eff}}$

	<b>H</b>								<b>He</b>
<i>Z</i>	1								2
1 <i>s</i>	1.00								1.69
	<b>Li</b>	<b>Be</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>		<b>Ne</b>
<i>Z</i>	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
1 <i>s</i>	2.69	3.68	4.68	5.67	6.66	7.66	8.65		9.64
2 <i>s</i>	1.28	1.91	2.58	3.22	3.85	4.49	5.13		5.76
2 <i>p</i>			2.42	3.14	3.83	4.45	5.10		5.76
	<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Cl</b>		<b>Ar</b>
<i>Z</i>	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
1 <i>s</i>	10.63	11.61	12.59	13.57	14.56	15.54	16.52		17.51
2 <i>s</i>	6.57	7.39	8.21	9.02	9.82	10.63	11.43		12.23
2 <i>p</i>	6.80	7.83	8.96	9.94	10.96	11.98	12.99		14.01
3 <i>s</i>	2.51	3.31	4.12	4.90	5.64	6.37	7.07		7.76
3 <i>p</i>			4.07	4.29	4.89	5.48	6.12		6.76

0.69

0.62



**s-block elements**

**d-block elements**

**p-block elements**

Group 1		Group 2		Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9	Group 10	Group 11	Group 12	Group 13	Group 14	Group 15	Group 16	Group 17	Group 18	
1 H																				2 He
3 Li	4 Be													5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
11 Na	12 Mg													13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr			
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe			
55 Cs	56 Ba	57–71 La–Lu	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn			
87 Fr	88 Ra	89–103 Ac–Lr	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Uub									

**f-block elements**

Lanthanoids	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
Actinoids	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

*The 32-column version of the periodic table published by IUPAC*

H																	He															
Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne											
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar											
K	Ca											Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr					
Rb	Sr											Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe					
Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu		Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr		Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og

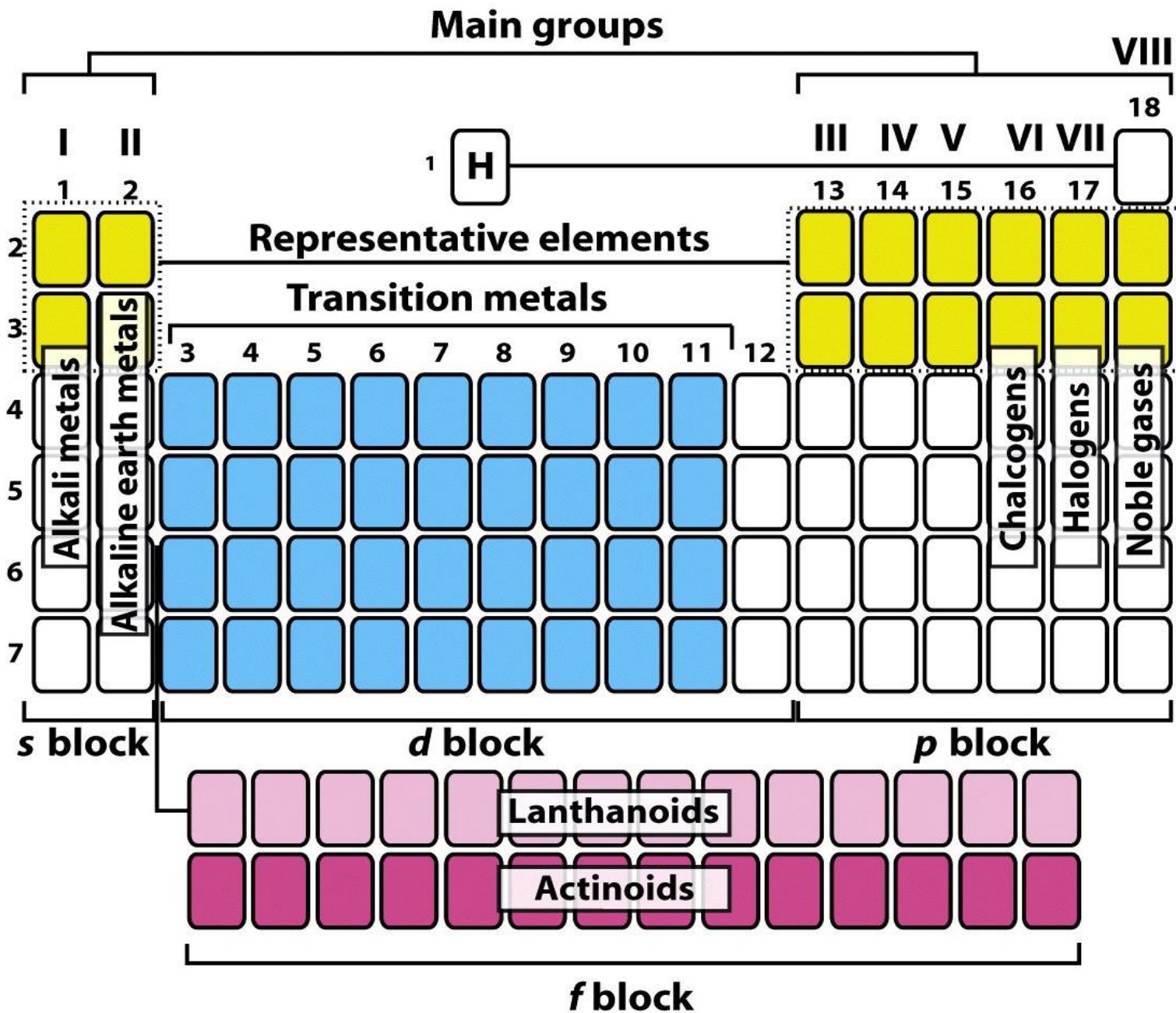
# The group 3 problem

<b>H</b> 1																	<b>He</b> 2														
<b>Li</b> 3	<b>Be</b> 4											<b>B</b> 5	<b>C</b> 6	<b>N</b> 7	<b>O</b> 8	<b>F</b> 9	<b>Ne</b> 10														
<b>Na</b> 11	<b>Mg</b> 12											<b>Al</b> 13	<b>Si</b> 14	<b>P</b> 15	<b>S</b> 16	<b>Cl</b> 17	<b>Ar</b> 18														
<b>K</b> 19	<b>Ca</b> 20											<b>Sc</b> 21	<b>Ti</b> 22	<b>V</b> 23	<b>Cr</b> 24	<b>Mn</b> 25	<b>Fe</b> 26	<b>Co</b> 27	<b>Ni</b> 28	<b>Cu</b> 29	<b>Zn</b> 30	<b>Ga</b> 31	<b>Ge</b> 32	<b>As</b> 33	<b>Se</b> 34	<b>Br</b> 35	<b>Kr</b> 36				
<b>Rb</b> 37	<b>Sr</b> 38											<b>Y</b> 39	<b>Zr</b> 40	<b>Nb</b> 41	<b>Mo</b> 42	<b>Tc</b> 43	<b>Ru</b> 44	<b>Rh</b> 45	<b>Pd</b> 46	<b>Ag</b> 47	<b>Cd</b> 48	<b>In</b> 49	<b>Sn</b> 50	<b>Sb</b> 51	<b>Te</b> 52	<b>I</b> 53	<b>Xe</b> 54				
<b>Cs</b> 55	<b>Ba</b> 56	<b>La</b> 57	<b>Ce</b> 58	<b>Pr</b> 59	<b>Nd</b> 60	<b>Pm</b> 61	<b>Sm</b> 62	<b>Eu</b> 63	<b>Gd</b> 64	<b>Tb</b> 65	<b>Dy</b> 66	<b>Ho</b> 67	<b>Er</b> 68	<b>Tm</b> 69	<b>Yb</b> 70	<b>Lu</b> 71	<b>Hf</b> 72	<b>Ta</b> 73	<b>W</b> 74	<b>Re</b> 75	<b>Os</b> 76	<b>Ir</b> 77	<b>Pt</b> 78	<b>Au</b> 79	<b>Hg</b> 80	<b>Tl</b> 81	<b>Pb</b> 82	<b>Bi</b> 83	<b>Po</b> 84	<b>At</b> 85	<b>Rn</b> 86
<b>Fr</b> 87	<b>Ra</b> 88	<b>Ac</b> 89	<b>Th</b> 90	<b>Pa</b> 91	<b>U</b> 92	<b>Np</b> 93	<b>Pu</b> 94	<b>Am</b> 95	<b>Cm</b> 96	<b>Bk</b> 97	<b>Cf</b> 98	<b>Es</b> 99	<b>Fm</b> 100	<b>Md</b> 101	<b>No</b> 102	<b>Lr</b> 103	<b>Rf</b> 104	<b>Db</b> 105	<b>Sg</b> 106	<b>Bh</b> 107	<b>Hs</b> 108	<b>Mt</b> 109	<b>Ds</b> 110	<b>Rg</b> 111	<b>Cn</b> 112	<b>Nh</b> 113	<b>Fl</b> 114	<b>Mc</b> 115	<b>Lv</b> 116	<b>Ts</b> 117	<b>Og</b> 118

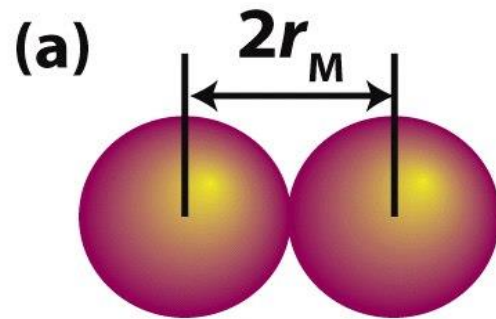
H	He	Li	Be															B	C	N	O
F	Ne	Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S
Cl	Ar	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se				
Br	Kr	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te				
I	Xe	Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po				
At	Rn	Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Uub	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh				
Uus	Uuo																				

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No

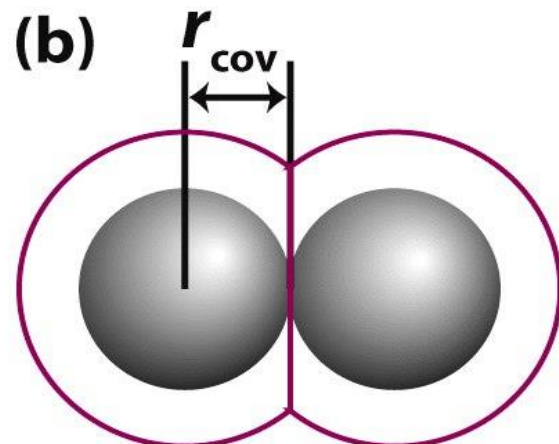
**Figure 2 |** Scerri's periodic table. Eric Scerri proposes a symmetrical version of the periodic table in which hydrogen is grouped with the halogens, and there are no longer any exceptional periods. Figure adapted with permission from Eric Scerri.



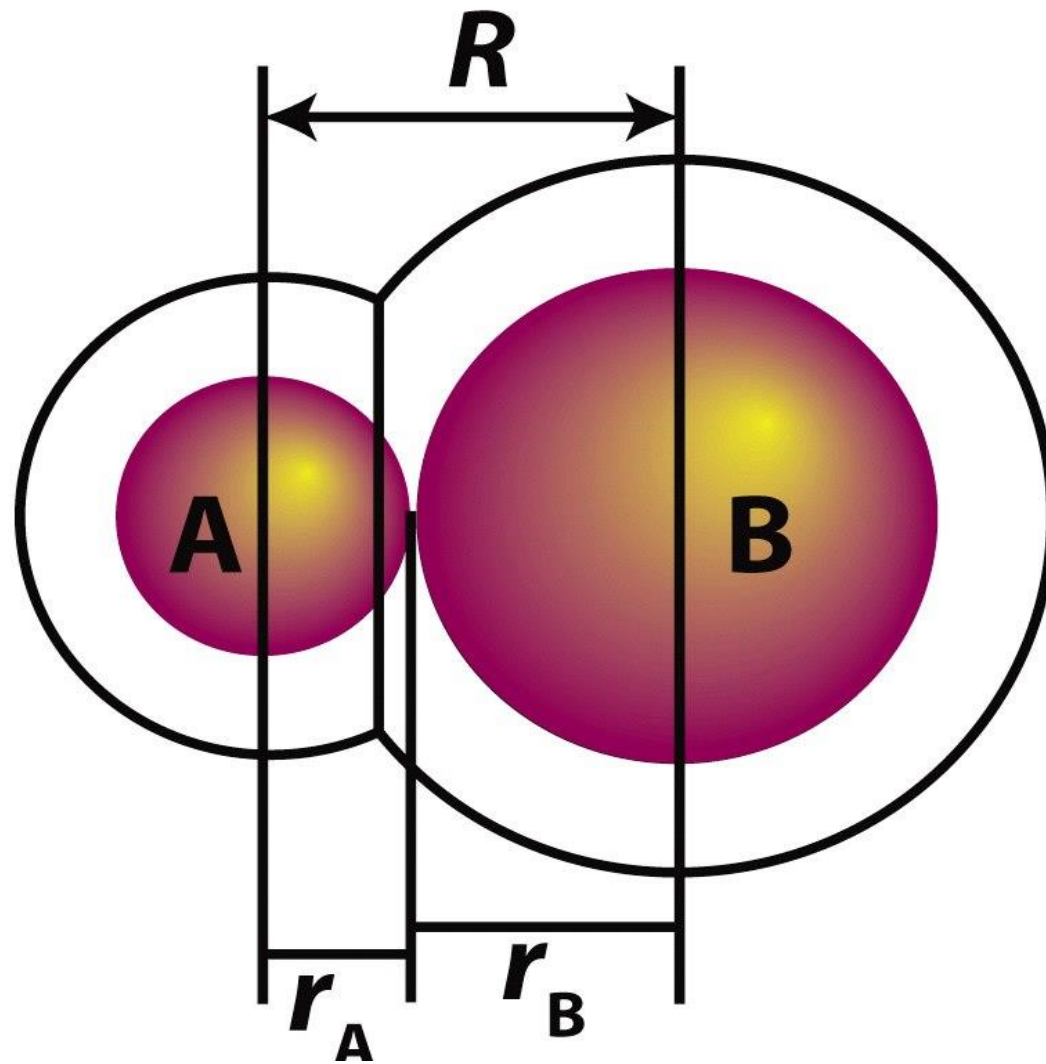
# Raggio Atomico



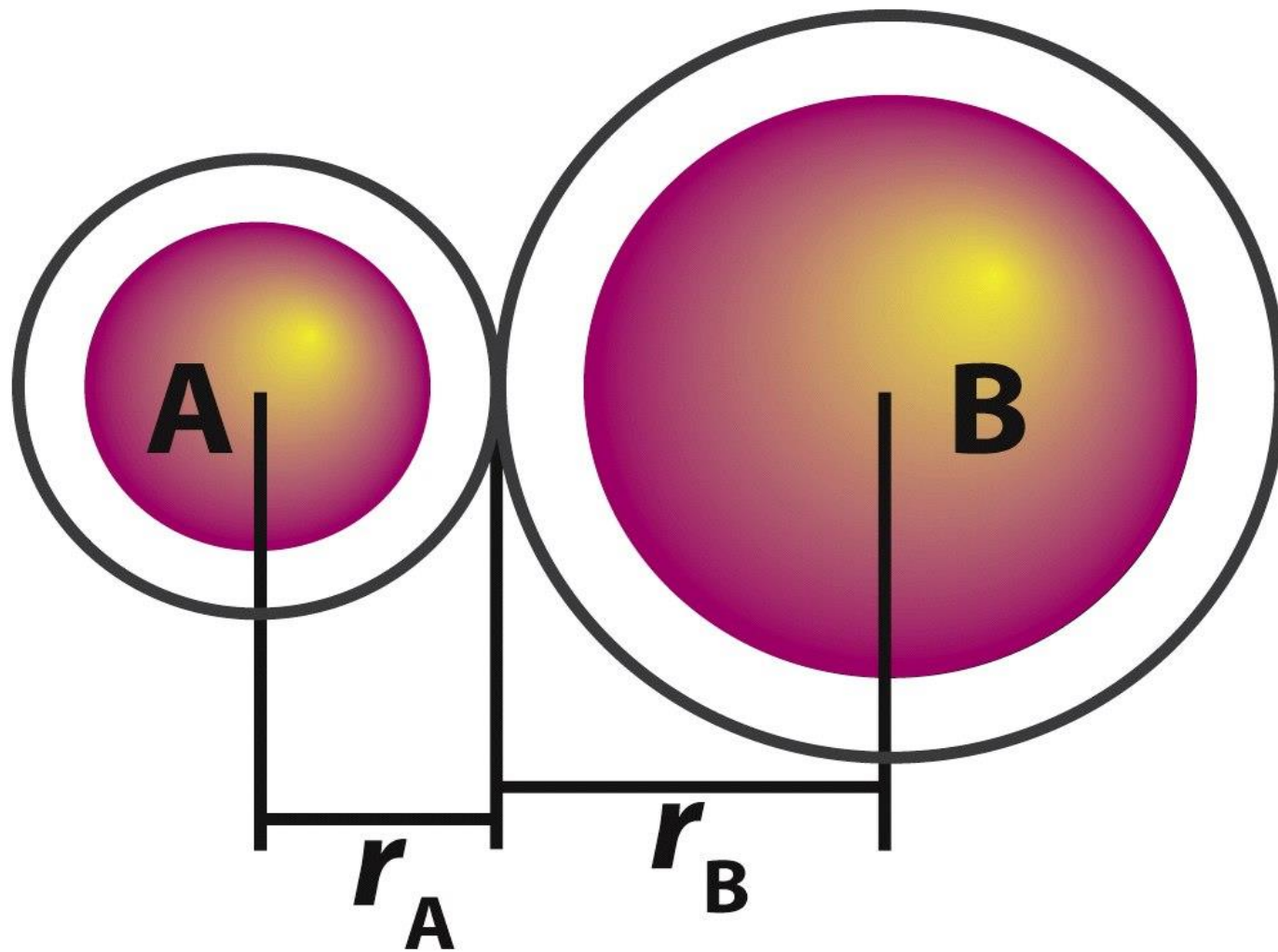
Raggio metallico



Raggio covalente



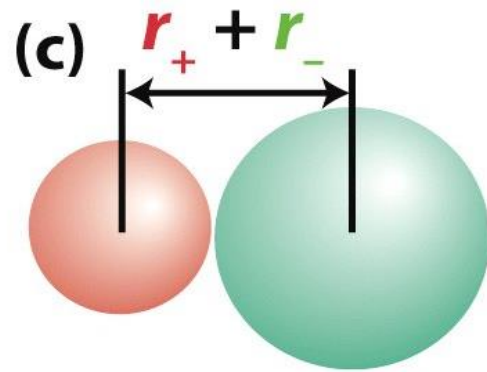
Raggio covalente



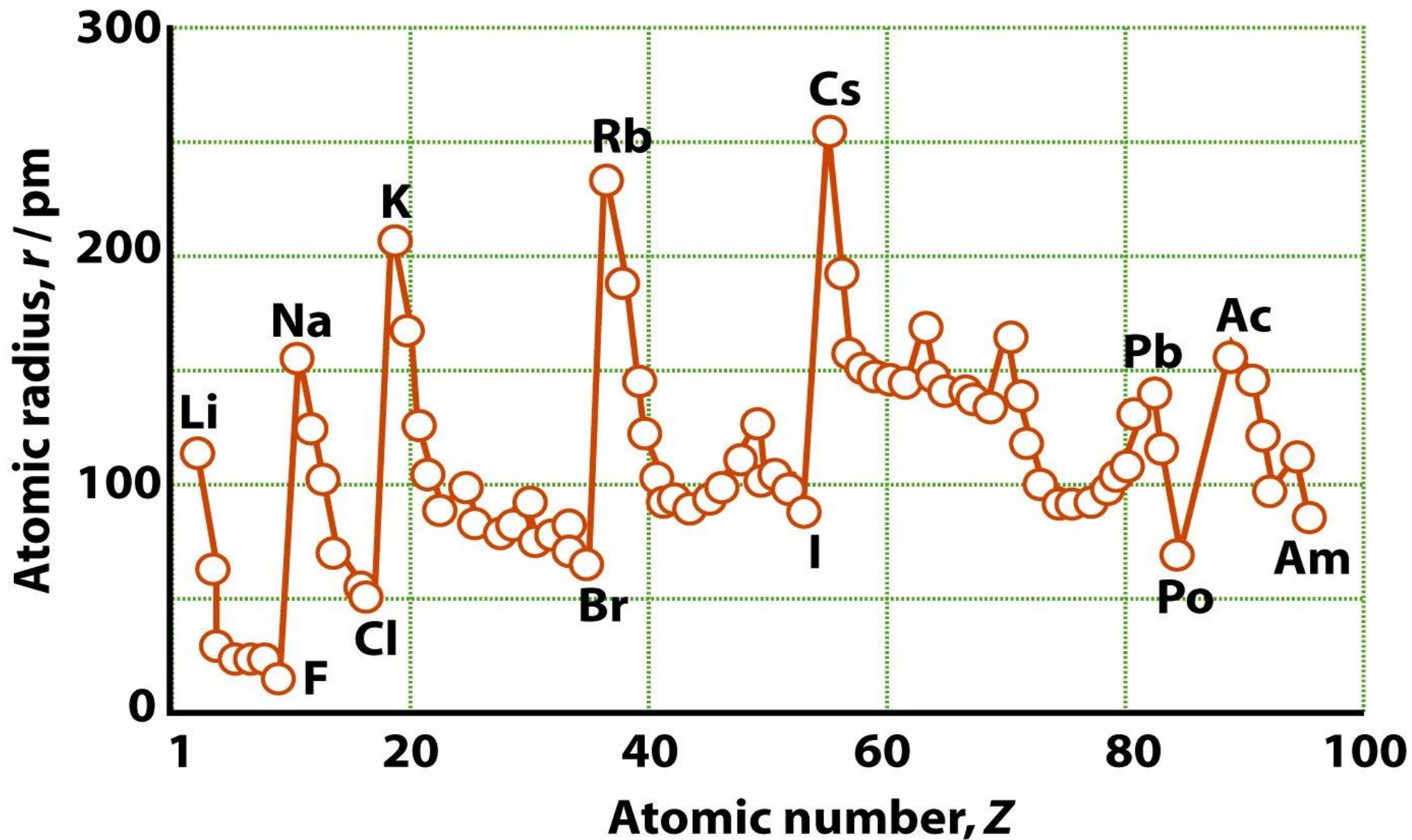
Raggio di van der Waals



# Raggio Ionico



$$r_{\text{O}^{2-}} = 140 \text{ pm}$$

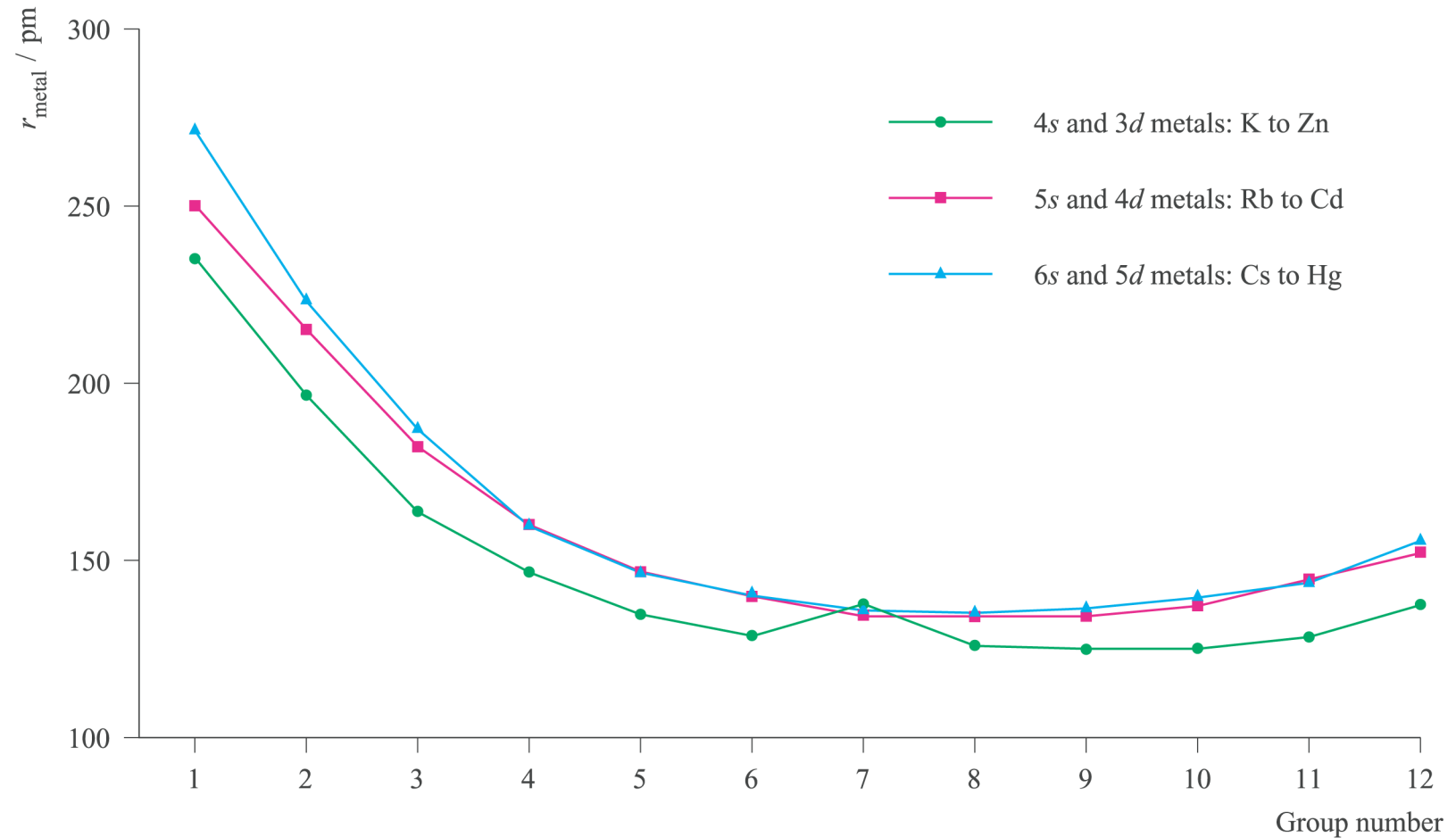


# Raggi atomici

The image displays a periodic table with atomic radii represented by colored circles. The size of the circles increases from top-left to bottom-right, indicating that atomic radius increases in this direction. The circles are color-coded: yellow for alkali and alkaline earth metals, green for transition metals, blue for nonmetals, and purple for noble gases. On the left side, there are overlapping circles of various colors (yellow, orange, red, purple) that represent the increasing atomic radii of the elements in each group.

	1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	Li 152	Be 113	B 83	C 77	N 75	O 73	F 71	Ne
3	Na 180	Mg 160	Al 143	Si 117	P 115	S 104	Cl 99	Ar
4	K 227	Ca 197	Ga 122	Ge 123	As 125	Se 117	Br 114	Kr
5	Rb 248	Sr 215	In 163	Sn 141	Sb 141	Te 143	I 133	Xe
6	Cs 265	Ba 217	Tl 170	Pb 175	Bi 155	Po 167	At	Rn

# Raggio atomico



# Contrazione lantanidica

**Table 1.4** Atomic radii,  $r/\text{pm}^*$

<b>Li</b>	<b>Be</b>											<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>
157	112											88	77	74	66	64
<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>											<b>Al</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Cl</b>
191	160											143	118	110	104	99
<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>Ga</b>	<b>Ge</b>	<b>As</b>	<b>Se</b>	<b>Br</b>
235	197	164	147	135	129	137	126	125	125	128	137	153	122	121	117	114
<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>In</b>	<b>Sn</b>	<b>Sb</b>	<b>Te</b>	<b>I</b>
250	215	182	160	147	140	135	134	134	137	144	152	167	158	141	137	133
<b>Cs</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>Lu</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>Tl</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Bi</b>		
272	224	172	159	147	141	137	135	136	139	144	155	171	175	182		

\* The values refer to coordination number 12 (see Section 3.2).

# Effetti relativistici

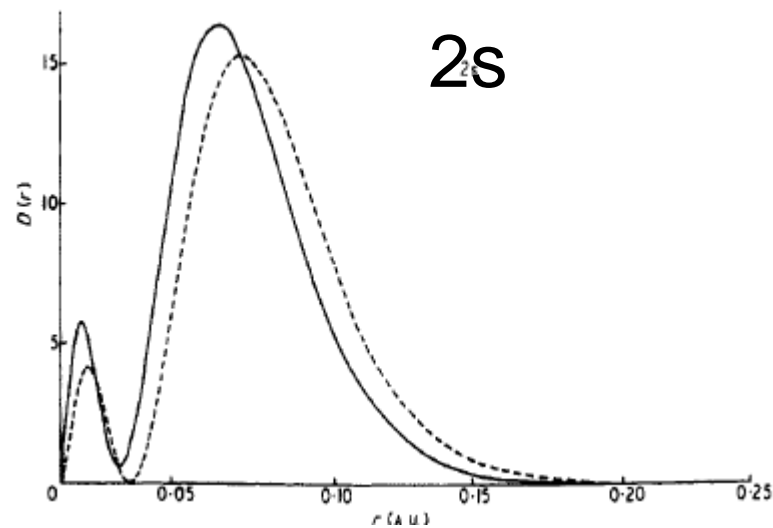
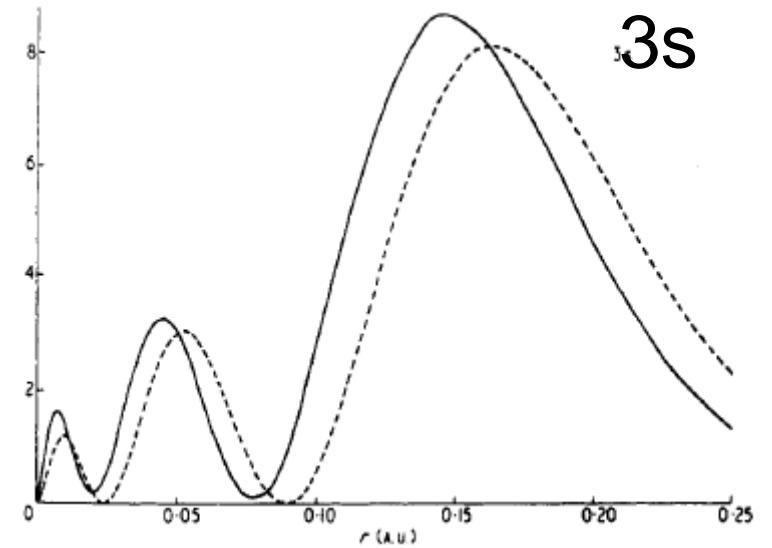
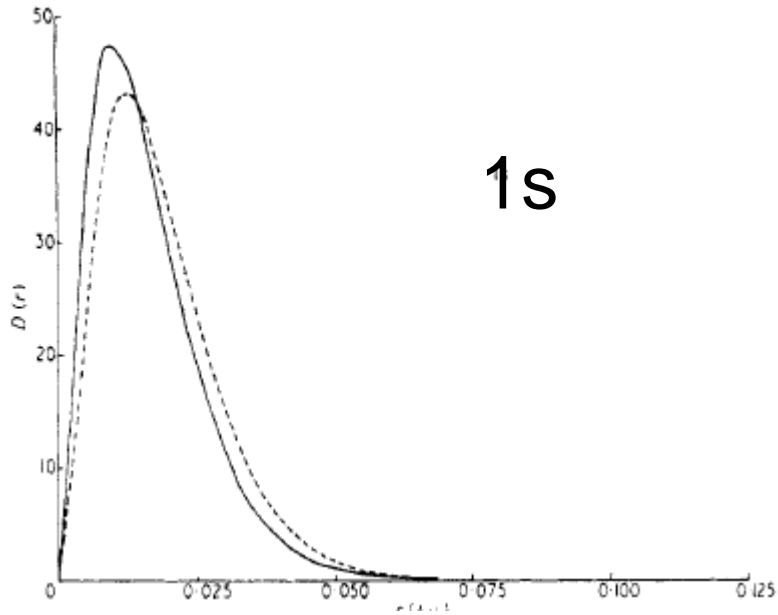
$$m_{\text{rel}} = m_{\text{rest}} / \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

Al crescere della velocità degli elettroni, la massa relativistica aumenta rispetto a quella a riposo

$$a_0 = (4\pi\epsilon_0)(\hbar^2 / me^2)$$

L'aumento di massa comporta una contrazione dell'orbitale, che per gli atomi pesanti come Au e Hg può arrivare al 20%

# Densità radiale per $Z = 80$



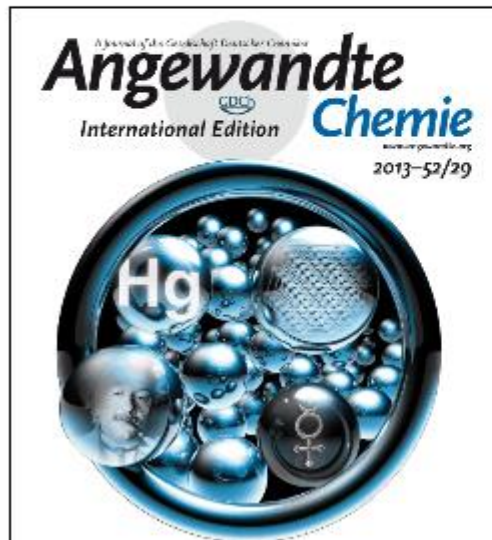
— relativistico  
- - - Non-relativistico

# Why Hg is liquid

Cover Picture: Evidence for Low-Temperature Melting of Mercury owing to Relativity (Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 29/2013)

Dr. Florent Calvo, Dr. Elke Pahl, Dr. Michael Wormit, Prof. Dr. Peter Schwerdtfeger

Pages: 7323 | First Published: 21 June 2013



**The generalized theory of relativity** gives a correct explanation of the residual motion of the perihelion of planet mercury. As F. Calvo, P. Schwerdtfeger, et al. show in their Communication on page 7583 ff., the special theory of relativity has furnished an even more remarkable result. It gives the correct explanation as to why mercury is the only liquid metal at room temperature, as demonstrated by parallel-tempering Monte Carlo simulations (Picture: Cameron Smorenburg).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NtnsHtYYKf0>



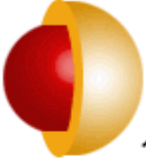

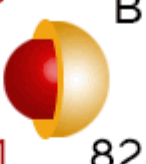
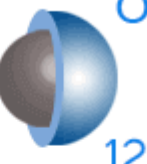
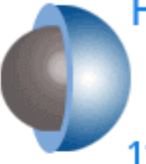
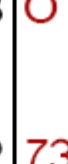
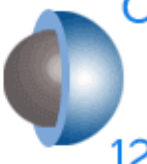

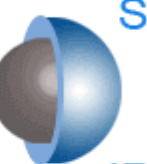





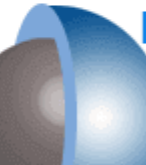
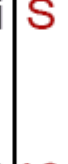
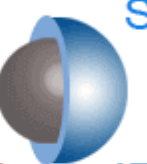



**Table 1.5** Ionic radii,  $r/\text{pm}^*$ 

<b>Li<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Be<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>B<sup>3+</sup></b>			<b>N<sup>3-</sup></b>	<b>O<sup>2-</sup></b>	<b>F<sup>-</sup></b>
59(4)	27(4)	11(4)			146	135(2)	128(2)
76(6)						138(4)	131(4)
						140(6)	133(6)
						142(8)	
<b>Na<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Mg<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>Al<sup>3+</sup></b>			<b>P<sup>3-</sup></b>	<b>S<sup>2-</sup></b>	<b>Cl<sup>-</sup></b>
99(4)	49(4)	39(4)			212	184(6)	181(6)
102(6)	72(6)	53(6)					
118(8)	89(8)						
<b>K<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ca<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>Ga<sup>3+</sup></b>			<b>As<sup>3-</sup></b>	<b>Se<sup>2-</sup></b>	<b>Br<sup>-</sup></b>
138(6)	100(6)	62(6)			222	198(6)	196(6)
151(8)	112(8)						
159(10)	123(10)						
160(12)	134(12)						
<b>Rb<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Sr<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>In<sup>3+</sup></b>	<b>Sn<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>Sn<sup>4+</sup></b>		<b>Te<sup>2-</sup></b>	<b>I<sup>-</sup></b>
152(6)	118(6)	79(6)	83(6)	69(6)		221(6)	220(6)
160(8)	125(8)	92(8)	93(8)				
173(12)	144(12)						
<b>Cs<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>Ba<sup>2+</sup></b>	<b>Tl<sup>3+</sup></b>					
167(6)	149(6)	88(6)					
174(8)	156(8)	<b>Tl<sup>+</sup></b>					
188(12)	175(12)	164(6)					

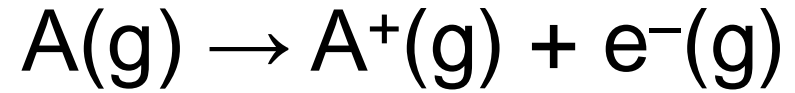
\* Numbers in parentheses are the coordination number of the ion. For more values, see *Resource section 1*.

## Steps of atoms and their ions in pm

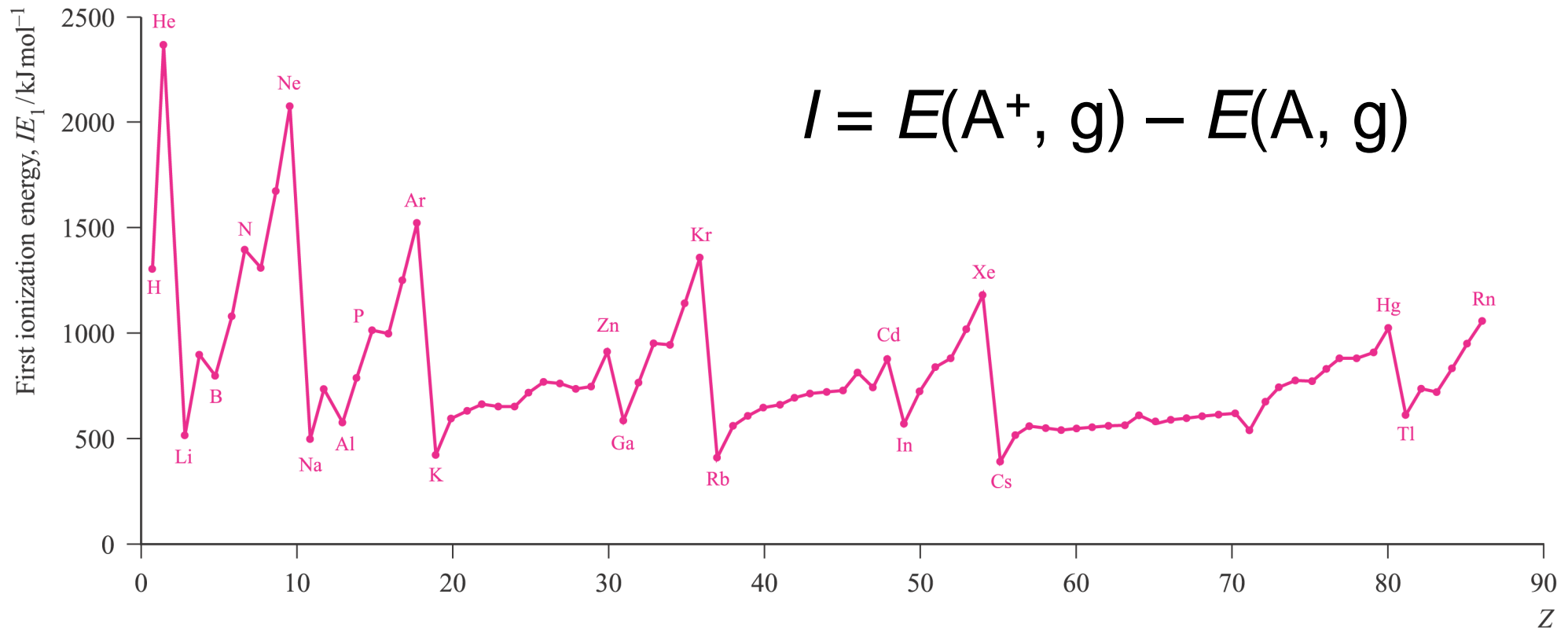
Group 1      Group 2      Group 13      Group 16      Group 17

$\text{Li}^+$  90 Li 134	$\text{Be}^{2+}$  59 Be 90	$\text{B}^{3+}$  41 B 82	O  73 O <sup>2-</sup> 126	F  71 F <sup>-</sup> 119
$\text{Na}^+$  116 Na 154	$\text{Mg}^{2+}$  86 Mg 130	$\text{Al}^{3+}$  68 Al 118	S  102 S <sup>2-</sup> 170	Cl  99 Cl <sup>-</sup> 167
$\text{K}^+$  152 K 196	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$  114 Ca 174	$\text{Ga}^{3+}$  76 Ga 126	Se  116 Se <sup>2-</sup> 184	Br  114 Br <sup>-</sup> 182
$\text{Rb}^+$  166 Rb 211	$\text{Sr}^{2+}$  132 Sr 192	$\text{In}^{3+}$  94 In 144	Te  135 Te <sup>2-</sup> 207	I  133 I <sup>-</sup> 206

# Energia di Ionizzazione



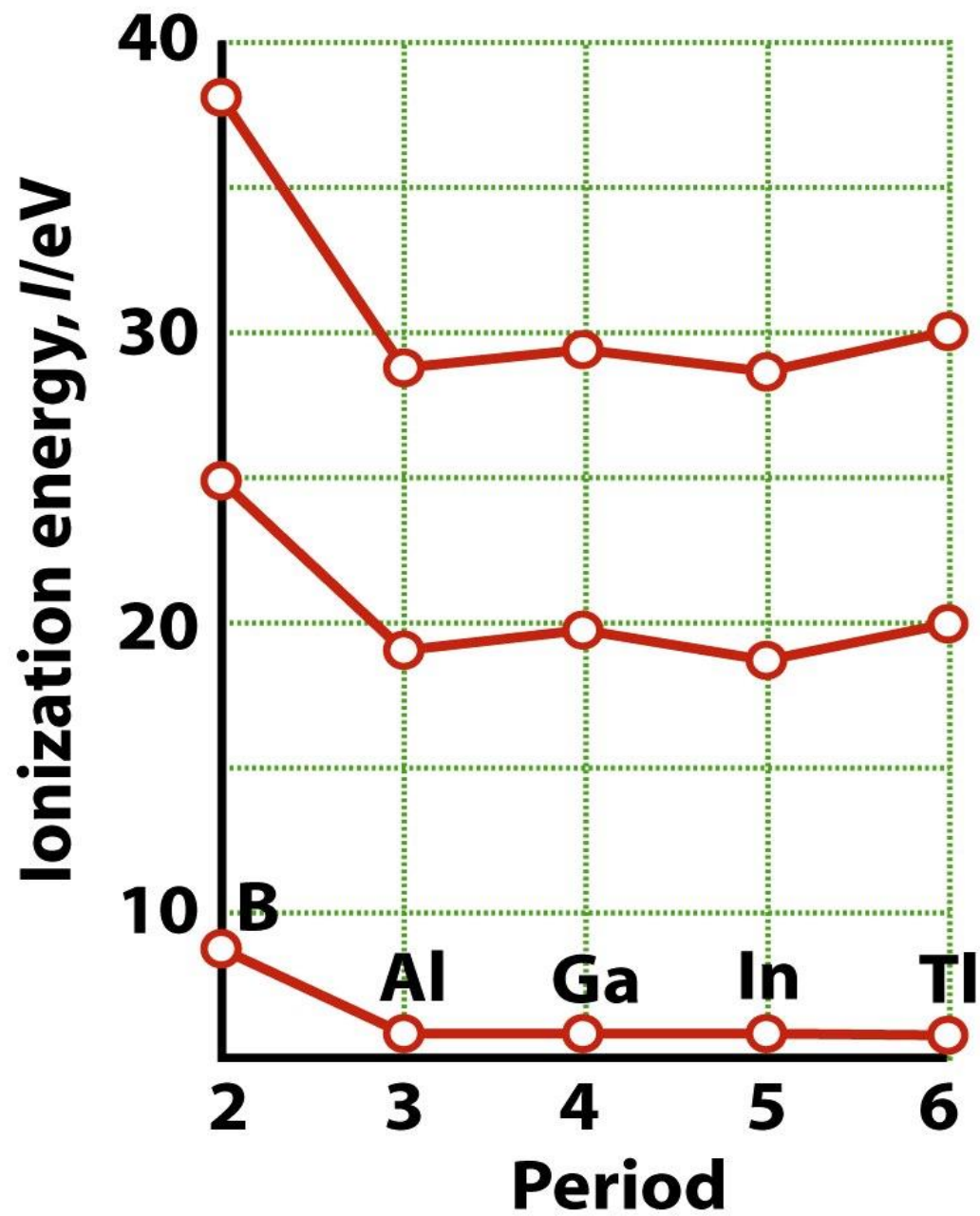
$$I = E(A^+, g) - E(A, g)$$



$$1\text{eV} = 96.5\text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

**Table 1.6** First and second (and some higher) ionization energies of the elements,  $I/(kJ\ mol^{-1})$

<b>H</b>							<b>He</b>
1312							2373
							5259
<b>Li</b>	<b>Be</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Ne</b>
513	899	801	1086	1402	1314	1681	2080
7297	1757	2426	2352	2855	3386	3375	3952
11809	14844	3660	4619	4577	5300	6050	6122
		25018					
<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Cl</b>	<b>Ar</b>
495	737	577	786	1011	1000	1251	1520
4562	1476	1816	1577	1903	2251	2296	2665
6911	7732	2744	3231	2911	3361	3826	3928
		11574					
<b>K</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Ga</b>	<b>Ge</b>	<b>As</b>	<b>Se</b>	<b>Br</b>	<b>Kr</b>
419	589	579	762	947	941	1139	1351
3051	1145	1979	1537	1798	2044	2103	3314
4410	4910	2963	3302	2734	2974	3500	3565
<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Sn</b>	<b>Sb</b>	<b>Te</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Xe</b>
403	549	558	708	834	869	1008	1170
2632	1064	1821	1412	1794	1795	1846	2045
3900	4210	2704	2943	2443	2698	3197	3097
<b>Cs</b>	<b>Ba</b>	<b>Tl</b>	<b>Pb</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>Po</b>	<b>At</b>	<b>Rn</b>
375	502	590	716	704	812	926	1036
2420	965	1971	1450	1610	1800	1600	
3400	3619	2878	3080	2466	2700	2900	



**Table 1.7** Electron affinities of the main-group elements,  $E_a/(\text{kJ mol}^{-1})^*$ 

<b>H</b>								<b>He</b>
72								-48
<b>Li</b>	<b>Be</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Ne</b>	
60	$\leq 0$	27	122	-8	141	328	-116	
					-780			
<b>Na</b>	<b>Mg</b>	<b>Al</b>	<b>Si</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Cl</b>	<b>Ar</b>	
53	$\leq 0$	43	134	72	200	349	-96	
					-492			
<b>K</b>	<b>Ca</b>	<b>Ga</b>	<b>Ge</b>	<b>As</b>	<b>Se</b>	<b>Br</b>	<b>Kr</b>	
48	2	29	116	78	195	325	-96	
<b>Rb</b>	<b>Sr</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Sn</b>	<b>Sb</b>	<b>Te</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Xe</b>	
47	5	29	116	103	190	295	-77	

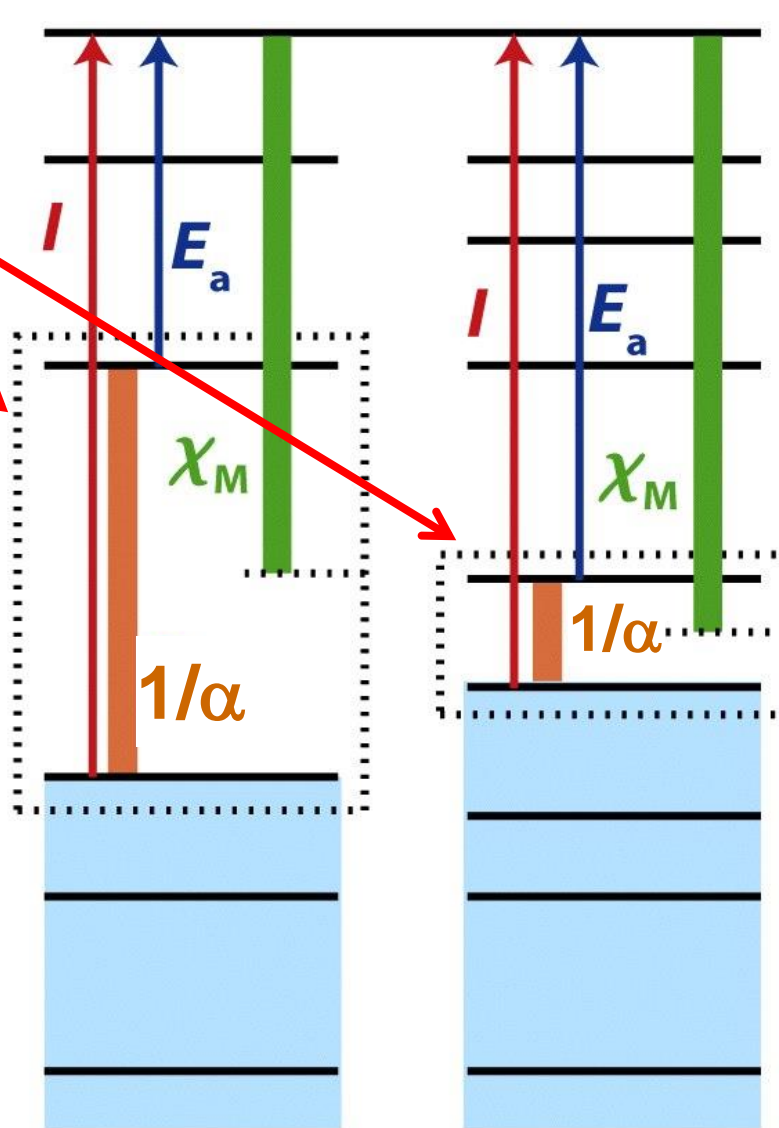
\* The first values refer to the formation of the ion  $X^-$  from the neutral atom; the second value to the formation of  $X^{2-}$  from  $X^-$ .

**l'affinità elettronica ha segno opposto alla variazione di energia**

# Ionization limit

Orbitali di  
frontiera

Energy ↑



(a)

(b)

# Electron affinity/kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>



H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Fl	Uup	Lv	Uus	Uuo

La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb
Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No



# Polarizzabilità e Regole di Fajans

(per predire se un legame sarà ionico o covalente)

1. cationi piccoli e a carica elevata (e.g.  $\text{Li}^+$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ) hanno forte **potere polarizzante**
2. anioni larghi e con carica elevata sono **facilmente polarizzabili** (e.g.  $\text{I}^-$ ,  $\text{Se}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{Te}^{2-}$ ,  $\text{As}^{3-}$ ,  $\text{P}^{3-}$ )
3. cationi che non hanno una configurazione elettronica di gas nobile (e.g. quasi tutti quelli dei metalli di transizione) sono più polarizzanti di quelli con guscio chiuso (e.g. cationi dei metalli alcalini o alcalino-terrosi) perché avranno una maggiore  $Z_{\text{eff}}$ , cioè una carica più alta sulla loro superficie (*cfr*  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$  e  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , 116 pm).

# Fajans at the Bunsen Congress, Munich, 1928



Friedrich Hund

X

X

X

X

X

X X

Oskar von Miller

X

X

X

X

X

X

Walther Kossel

X

X

Kasimir Fajans

Alwin Mittasch

Franz Eugen Simon

Frl. Vohsen

X

X

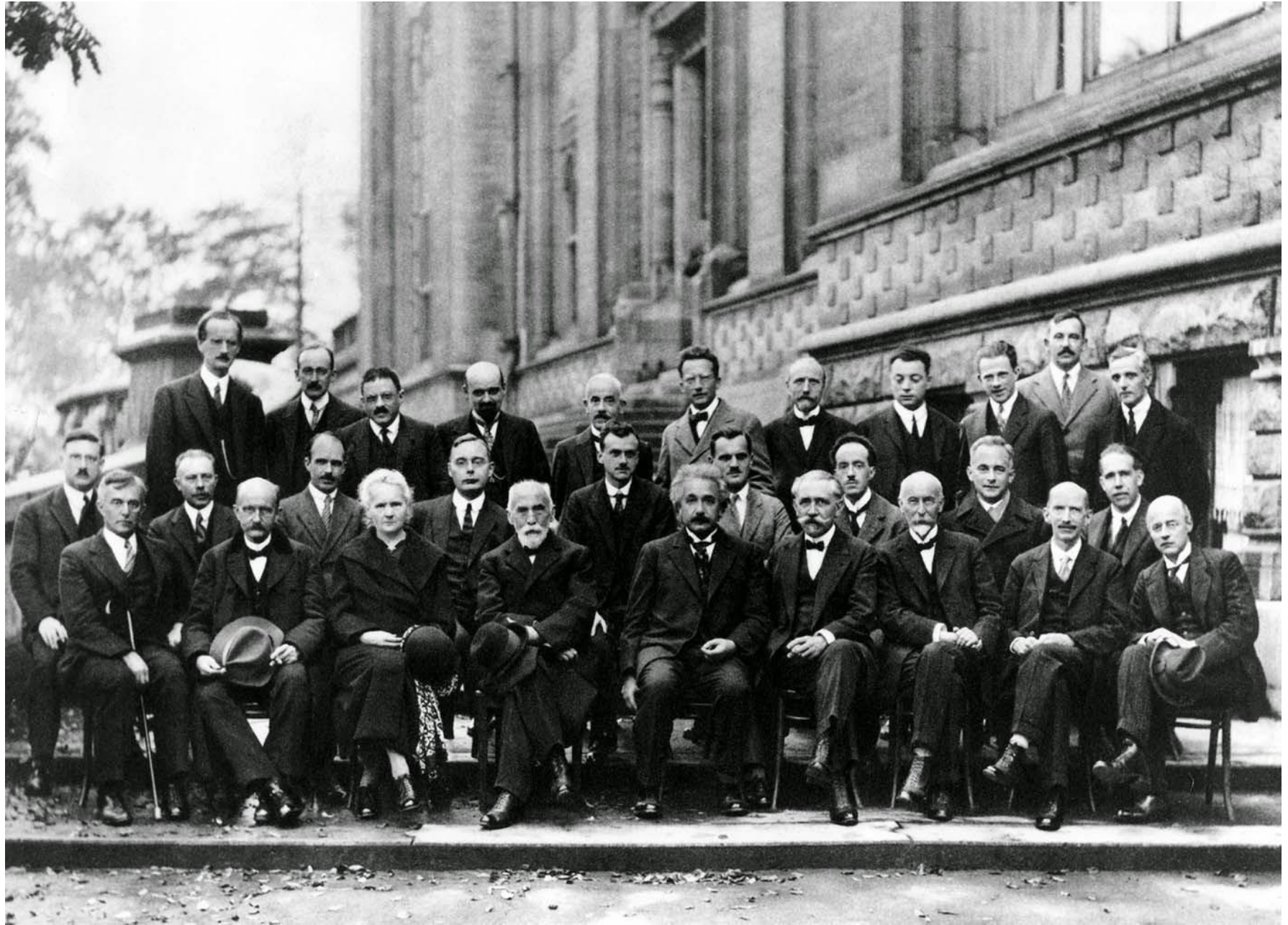
X

Peter Debye

X

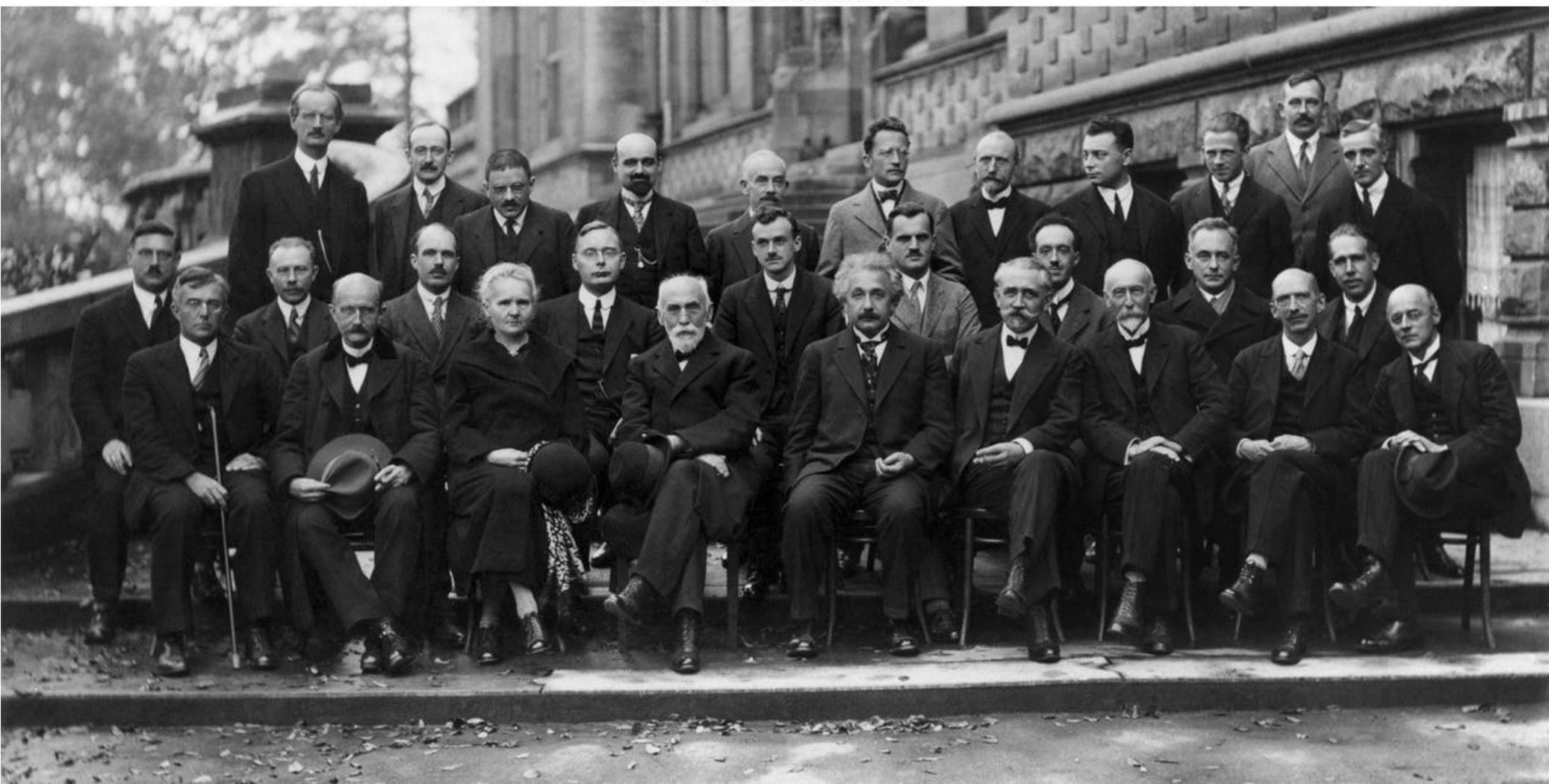
Fritz London

# The Solvay Conference, 1927



A. PICCARD    E. HENRIOT    P. EHRENFEST    Ed. HERZEN    Th. DE DONDER    E. SCHRÖDINGER    E. VERSCHAFFELT    W. PAULI    W. HEISENBERG    R.H. FOWLER    L. BRILLOUIN  
 P. DEBYE    M. KNUDSEN    W.L. BRAGG    H.A. KRAMERS    P.A.M. DIRAC    A.H. COMPTON    L. de BROGLIE    M. BORN    N. BOHR  
 I. LANGMUIR    M. PLANCK    Mme CURIE    H.A. LORENTZ    A. EINSTEIN    P. LANGEVIN    Ch.E. GUYE    C.T.R. WILSON    O.W. RICHARDSON

Absents : Sir W.H. BRAGG, H. DESLANDRES et E. VAN AUBEL



# Celebrazione dei 70 anni di Cannizzaro



1 - Prof. Cannizzaro	9 - Prof. Armani	18 - Prof. Rebuffat	27 - Prof. Peratoner	37 - Prof. Piutti	45 - Prof. Manuelli
2 - Prof. Paternò	10 - Prof. D. Marino - Zuco	20 - Prof. Vaccarani	28 - Prof. Del Torre	38 - Prof. Antony	46 - C. Zanardi (nipote del Prof. Cannizzaro)
3 - Prof. Ciamician	11 - Prof. Severini	21 - Prof. Camilla	29 - Prof. Longi	39 - Prof. Brugnatelli	47 - Dott. N. Castoro
4 - Prof. Andreacci	12 - Prof. R. Schiff	22 - Prof. Francesconi	31 - Prof. Mazzara	40 - Prof. Nasini	48 - Prof. Helbig
5 - Prof. Fabris	13 - Prof. Alessi	23 - Prof. Pellizzari	32 - Prof. Pesci	41 - Prof. Tassinari	49 - Prof. Grassi - Cristaldi
6 - Prof. Magagnoli	14 - Prof. Giorgis	24 - Prof. Villavecchia	34 - Prof. F. Marino - Zuco	42 - Prof. Ogliolaro	
7 - Prof. Miatari	16 - Prof. Pezzolato	25 - Prof. Biginelli	35 - Prof. Bakunin	43 - Prof. Balbiano	
8 - Prof. Montemartini	17 - Prof. Ampola	26 - Prof. B. Oddo	36 - Prof. Piccini	44 - Prof. Filati	

Onoranze tributate al Prof. Cannizzaro per il suo 70° compleanno.  
Roma 21 novembre 1896