

Examples of Hund's Rules

| Z | Atom | Config | Allowed S | Allowed L | Term $^{2S+1}L_j$ | |
|---|------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | H | $(1s)^1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ($l=0$ for s electron) |
| 2 | He | $(1s)^2$ | 0 | 0 | 1S_0 | (Hund's Rule zero) |
| 3 | Li | $(1s)^2(2s)^1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $^2S_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | |
| 4 | Be | $(1s)^2(2s)^2$ | 0 | 0 | 1S_0 | (Hund's Rule zero) |
| 5 | B | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $^2P_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | ($l=1$ for p electron) |
| 6 | C | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^2$ | 0, 1* | 0, 1*, 2 | 3P_0 | (Pauli exclusion applies) |
| 7 | N | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^3$ | $\frac{1}{2}, 3/2^*$ | 0**, 1, 2, 3 | $^4S_{3/2}$ | (Pauli exclusion applies). |

* the correct value, state with the right symmetry

** Adding of three electrons. Need to look at the symmetry of all l values (Hard)

But an easy formula is final $l = \sum m_l$

More Examples of Hund's Rules

| Z | Atom | Config | Allowed S | Allowed L | Term $^{2S+1}L_J$ |
|----|------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 7 | N | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^3$ | $\frac{1}{2}, 3/2$ | 0, 1, 2, 3 | $^4S_{3/2}$ |
| 8 | O | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^4$ | 0,1 | 0,1*,2 | 3P_2 |
| 9 | F | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^5$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $^2P_{3/2}$ |
| 10 | Ne | $(1s)^2(2s)^2(2p)^6$ | 0 | 0 | 1S_0 |
| 11 | Na | $(Ne)(3s)^1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $^2S_{1/2}$ |
| 12 | Mg | $(Ne)(3s)^2$ | 0*,1 | 0 | 1S_0 |
| 13 | Al | $(Ne)(3s)^2(3p)^1$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $^2P_{1/2}$ |
| 14 | Si | $(Ne)(3s)^2(3p)^2$ | 0,1* | 0,1*,2 | 3P_0 |

79 out of 103 elements have atomic moments as free atoms/ions

Only unpaired electrons in unfilled (usually outermost) shells have a moment.