## Quiz 8.1 – Hydrogenic Atoms

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## **Hydrogen Atomic Emission**

Below are the four visible light hydrogen atomic emission line wavelengths. Convert them into energy units of wavenumbers  $(cm^{-1})$ , and identify each transition's starting and ending states r\_ 1

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	Wavelength $(nm)$	656	486	434	410	~ (, 1)
	Energy $(cm^{-1})$	15 244	20,576	23,041	24,390	$\Delta E = R \left( \frac{1}{n_{2}^{2}} - \frac{1}{n_{1}^{3}} \right)$
	States	3 -> 2	4->2	5 -> 2	$6 \rightarrow 2$	•

Consider the same transitions in a hydrogenic C ion (C5+). Give the transition energies and wavelengths for the same transitions in this ion.

Energy $(cm^{-1})$	5 49 000	741,000	829,000	878,000	Ec, = -36 K
Wavelength (nm)	18.2	13.5	12.1	11.4	11
					=36. EH, A

## **Atomic Orbitals**

Give the number of angular and radial nodes for each of the following atomic orbitals:

For a hydrogen atom, the 2s atomic orbital is:  $\Psi = N_{2s} \left(2 - \frac{r}{a_0}\right) e^{-r/2a_0}$ 

Give the radial distance to the first radial node (you may express your answer in terms of the Bohr radius)

Suppose you wanted to compare the probabilities of finding a 2s electron inside or outside of the radial node. Give the integrals you would evaluate to find those probabilities (you don't have to solve them, but if your curiosity grips you it shouldn't be too difficult to do so)

$$P_{inner} = N_{as} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} Sin\theta d\phi \int_{0}^{2a_{o}} (2-\frac{r}{a_{o}})^{2} e^{-\frac{r}{a_{o}}} r^{2} dr$$

$$P_{outer} = N_{as} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{0}^{\pi} Sin\theta d\phi \int_{0}^{2a_{o}} (2-\frac{r}{a_{o}})^{2} e^{-\frac{r}{a_{o}}} r^{2} dr$$

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$$P_{inner} = 5.26\%$$