



Angular Wave Function

Course on Atomic Structure for Class XI

$$\textcircled{1} \quad R = R_0 (A)^{1/3}$$

\uparrow Radius of Nucleus \uparrow 1.33×10^{-15} \uparrow Mass

$\textcircled{11}$

$\textcircled{4}$



2000 volt

$$\underline{\underline{20000 \text{ eV}}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{1240 \text{ nm}}{\lambda}$$

(13)

$$5080 = \lambda_2$$

$$\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda_2} \times n_2 \right)$$

=

$$\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda_1} \right) \times n_1 \times \underline{\underline{0.47}}$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4530 \text{ \AA}$$

↓ photon

20%

$$\text{Quantum yield} = \frac{\text{no. of } e^- \text{ ejected}}{\text{no. of photon struck}} \times 100$$

0.2

5 photons

0.2%

H—I

0.01 mol

0.05 mol photons

~~8-23~~

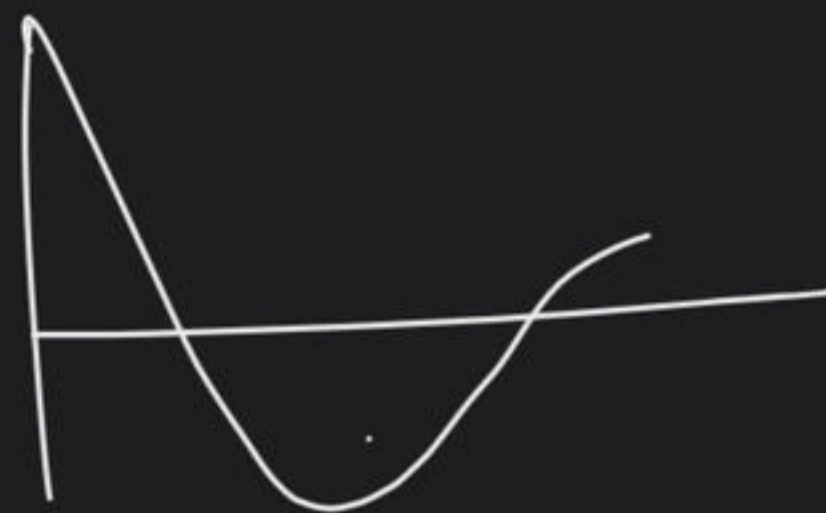
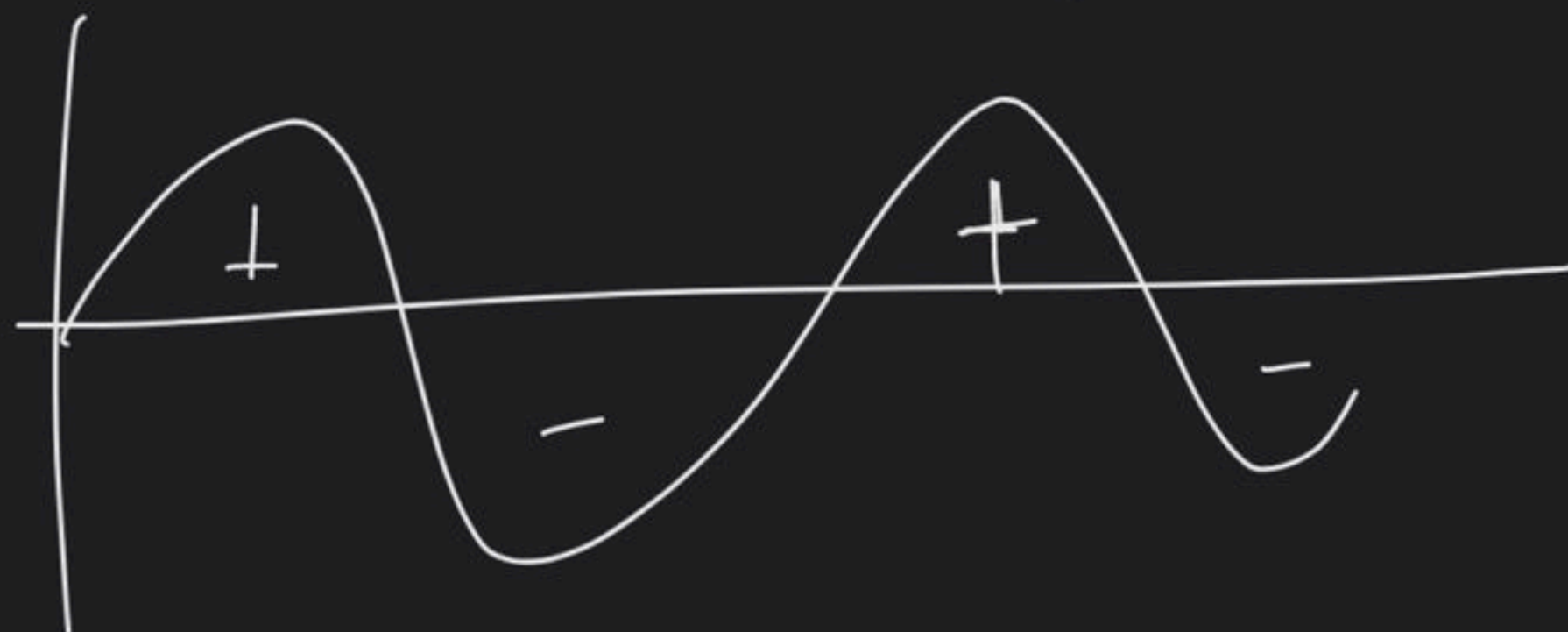
$$\sigma^2 - 6\sigma + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 24}}{2}$$

$$\frac{2h}{3a_0} = 3 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$r = \frac{3}{2} (3 \pm \sqrt{3}) a_0 \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{G3} \quad \frac{1}{h} = \frac{h}{2\pi}$$



14

$$\frac{\eta(n-1)}{2}$$



_____ 15

$$\underline{\underline{4 \rightarrow 1}}$$

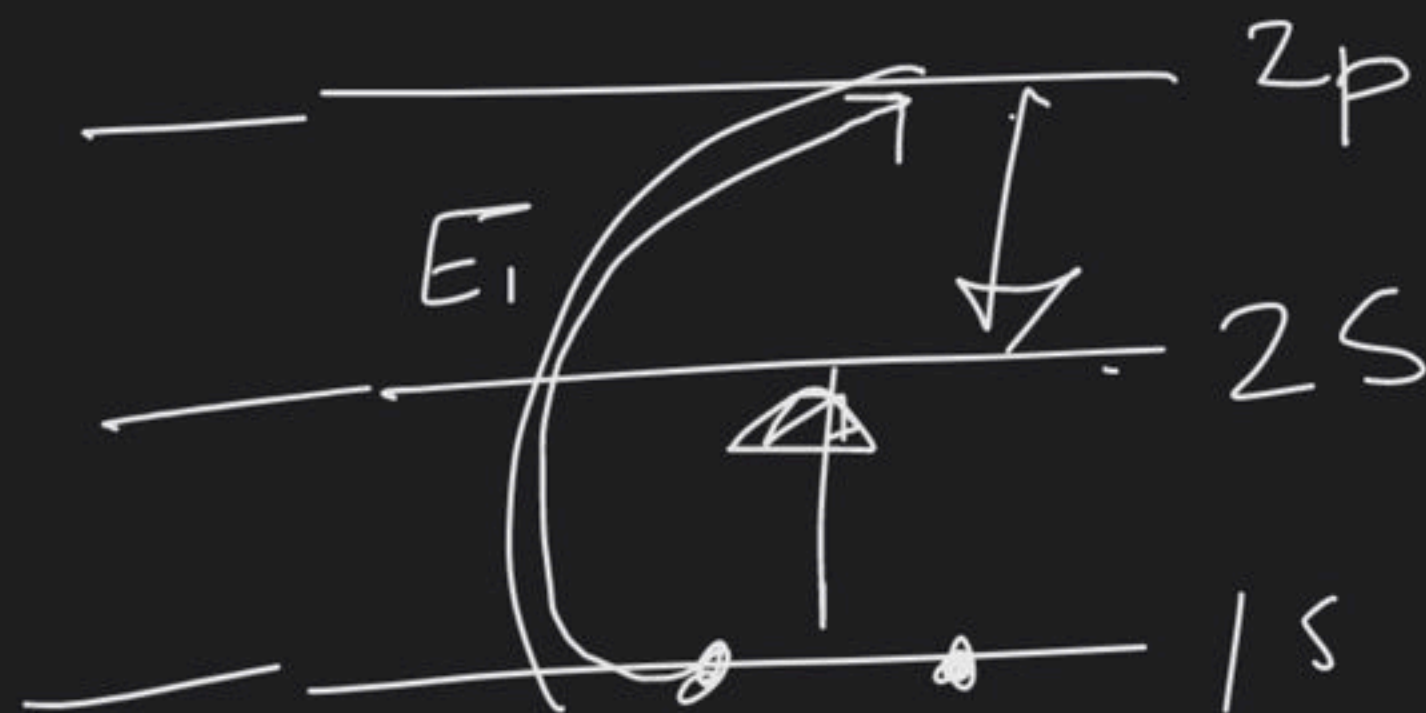
$$\underline{4s-1s}$$



$$4p-1s$$

\ell

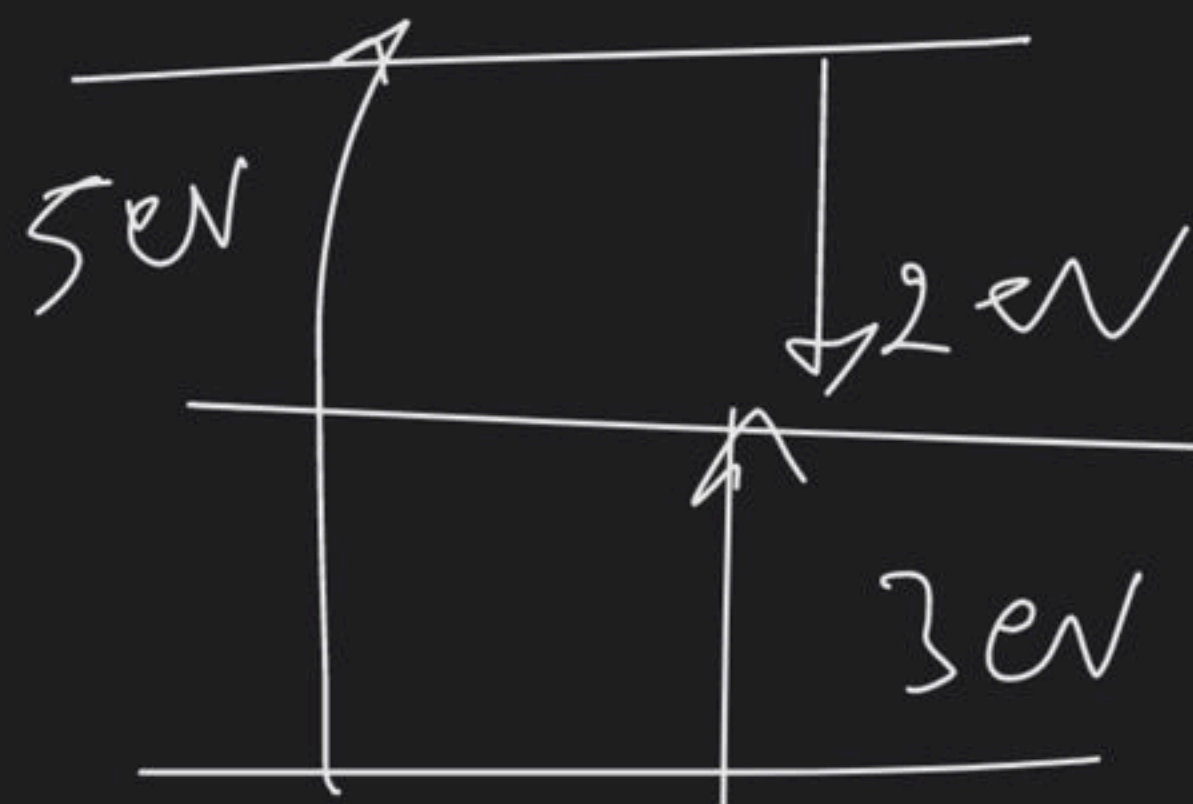
$$\underline{\underline{4s \rightarrow 1s}}$$



$$\lambda = 58.44 \text{ nm} = E_i$$

$$\boxed{4857 \text{ cm}^{-1}} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{hc}{\lambda}}$$



(15)

2^0 ()

(35)

$$A = 3$$

$$B = 0$$

$$C = 0$$

$$D = 3$$

$(n+s^-)s \rightarrow (n+s^-)p$

8s

8p

$\rightarrow \underline{4s}$

3d

4p

$\rightarrow 5s$

4d

5p

$\rightarrow 6s$ 5d 4f 6p

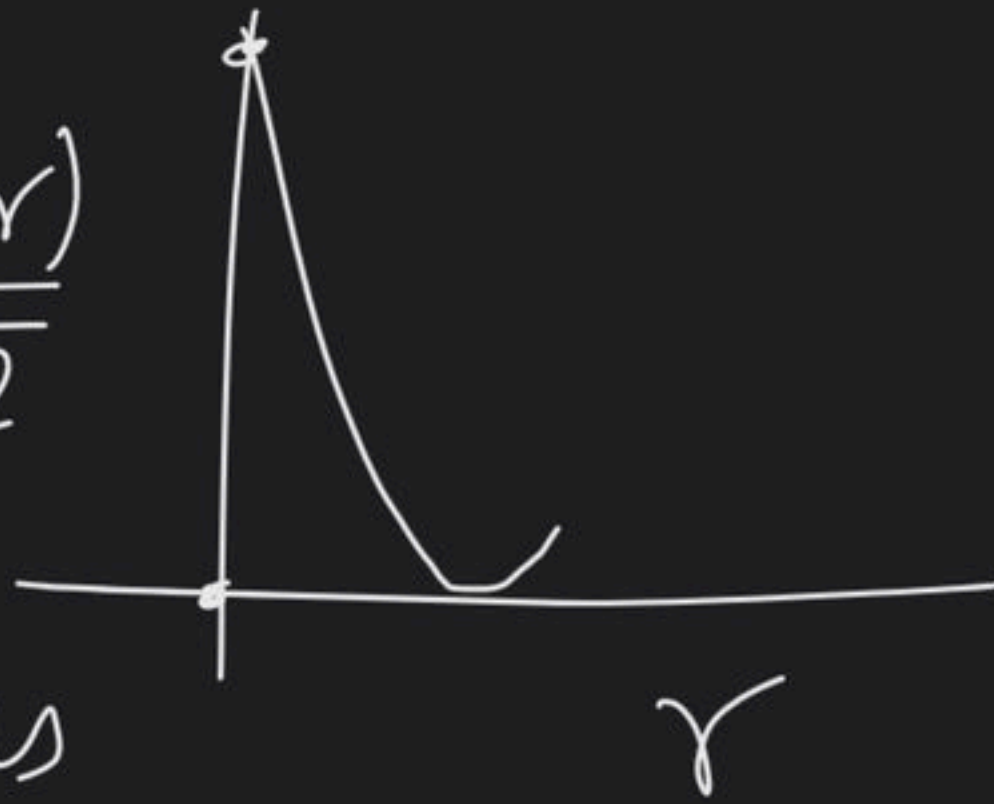
8s 7d 6f 5g 8p

ns, (n-1) d, (n-2) f, (n-3) g np

s1, s-11, 0-1

for 's' orbital

$$\frac{R^2(r)}{= \psi^2}$$



10^{-15}

Probability density at nucleus
is maximum.

$$\text{Probability} = \psi^2 dv$$

at nucleus is negligible (or zero)
because of small size of
nucleus

orbital angular
momentum

$$= \frac{h}{2\pi} \sqrt{l(l+1)}$$

l, m

Spin angular
momentum

$$= \frac{h}{2\pi} \sqrt{s(s+1)}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

orbit angular
momentum

$$= n \frac{h}{2\pi}$$

3p, 4d, 5f

Paragraph for questions 14 to 16

1s, 2s, 3s

$S_1 = 2s$ The hydrogen-like species Li^{2+} is in a spherically symmetric state S_1 with one radial node. Upon absorbing light the ion undergoes transition to a state S_2 . The state S_2 has one radial node and its energy is equal to the ground state energy of the hydrogen atom. [JEE 2010]

9. The state S_1 is :-

- (A) 1s (B) 2s (C) 2p (D) 3s

10. Energy of the state S_1 in units of the hydrogen atom ground state energy is :-

- (A) 0.75 (B) 1.50 (C) 2.25 (D) 4.50

11. The orbital angular momentum quantum number of the state S_2 is :-

- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

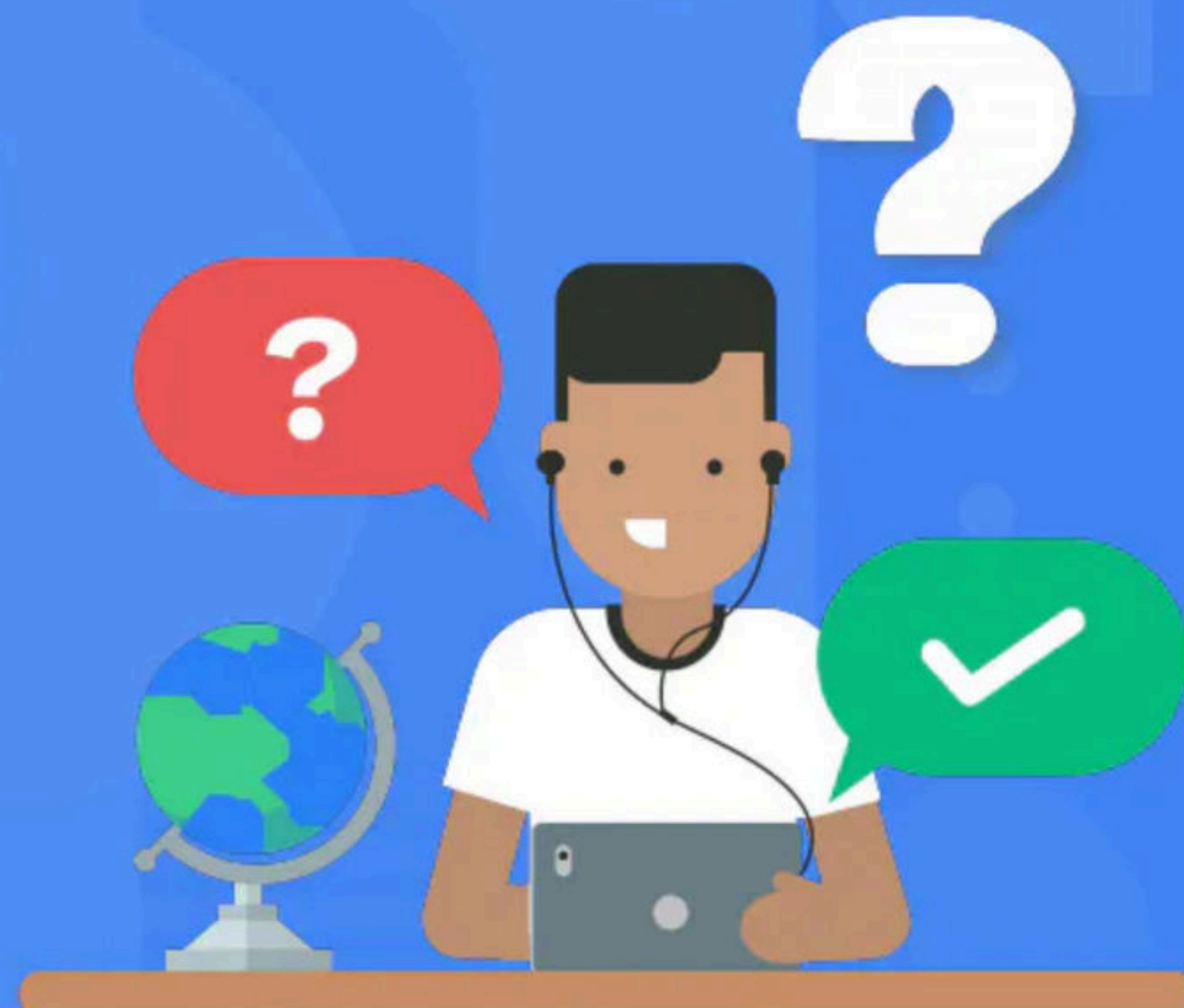
3p

2s
 $\frac{9}{4}$



Unacademy

Ask a Doubt





Unacademy Ask a Doubt

**Ask Unlimited
Doubts**

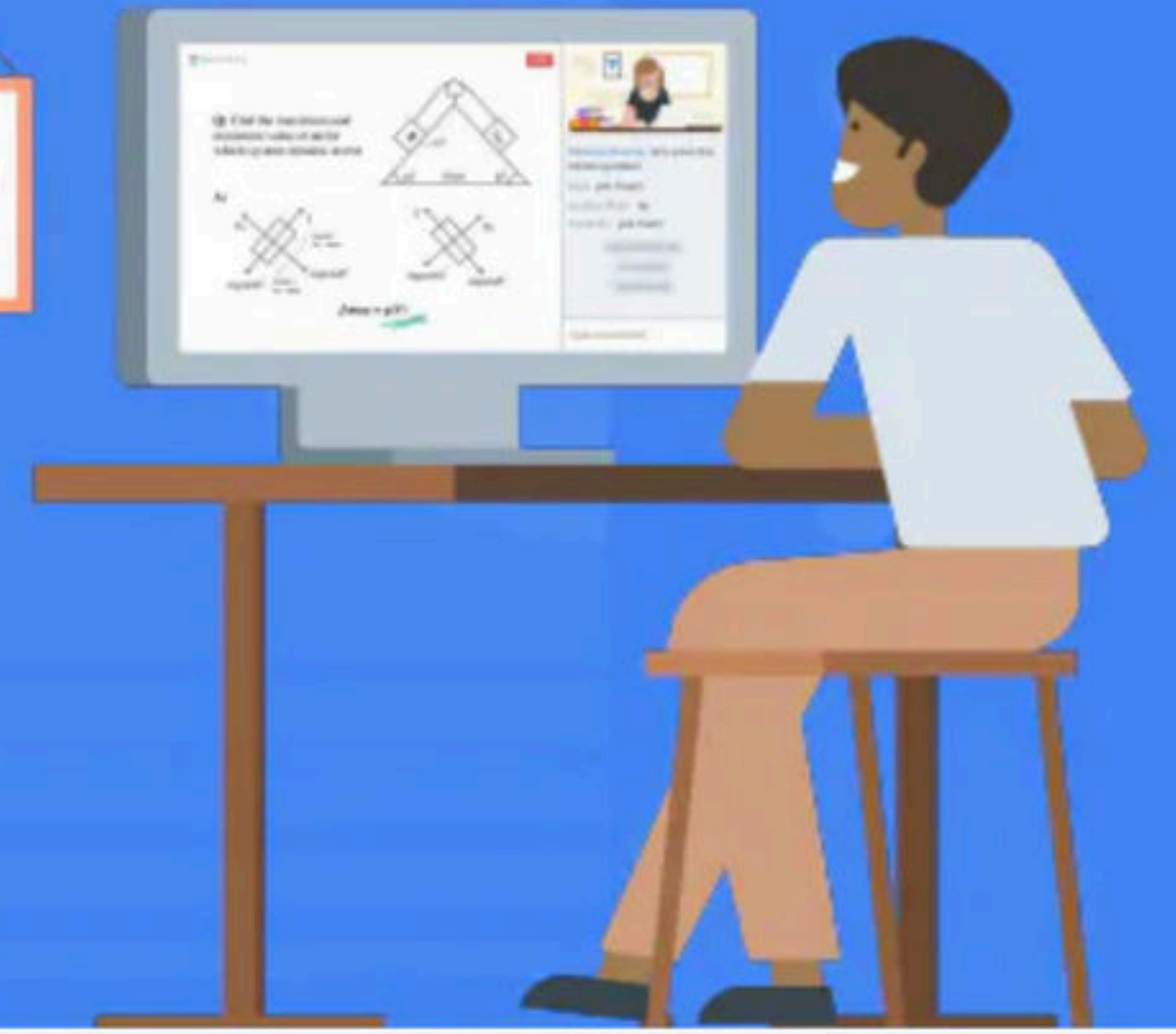
**Ask Doubts At
Any Time**

**Get High-quality Video
Solutions In English
& Hindi**

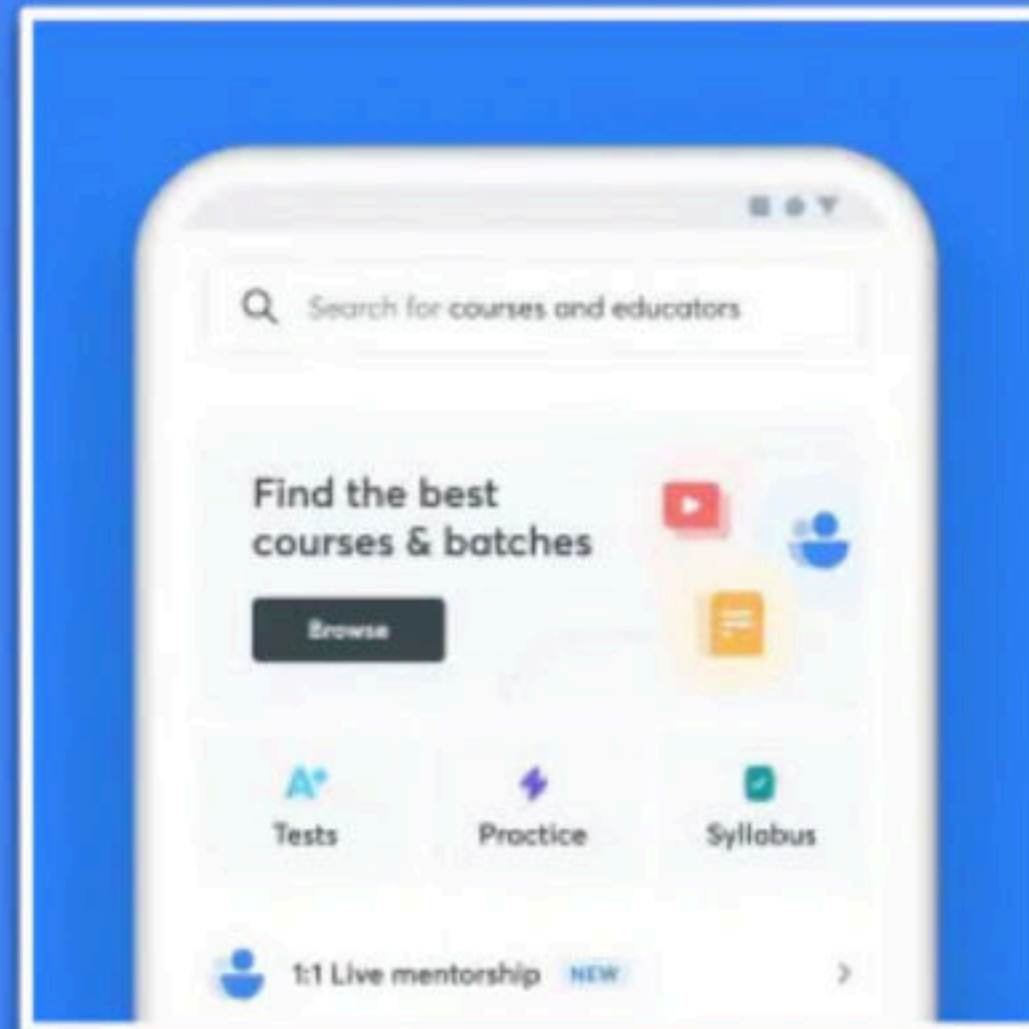
**Receive Exact Matches For
Questions**

**Obtain Instant And
Accurate Solutions To
Lakhs Of Questions**

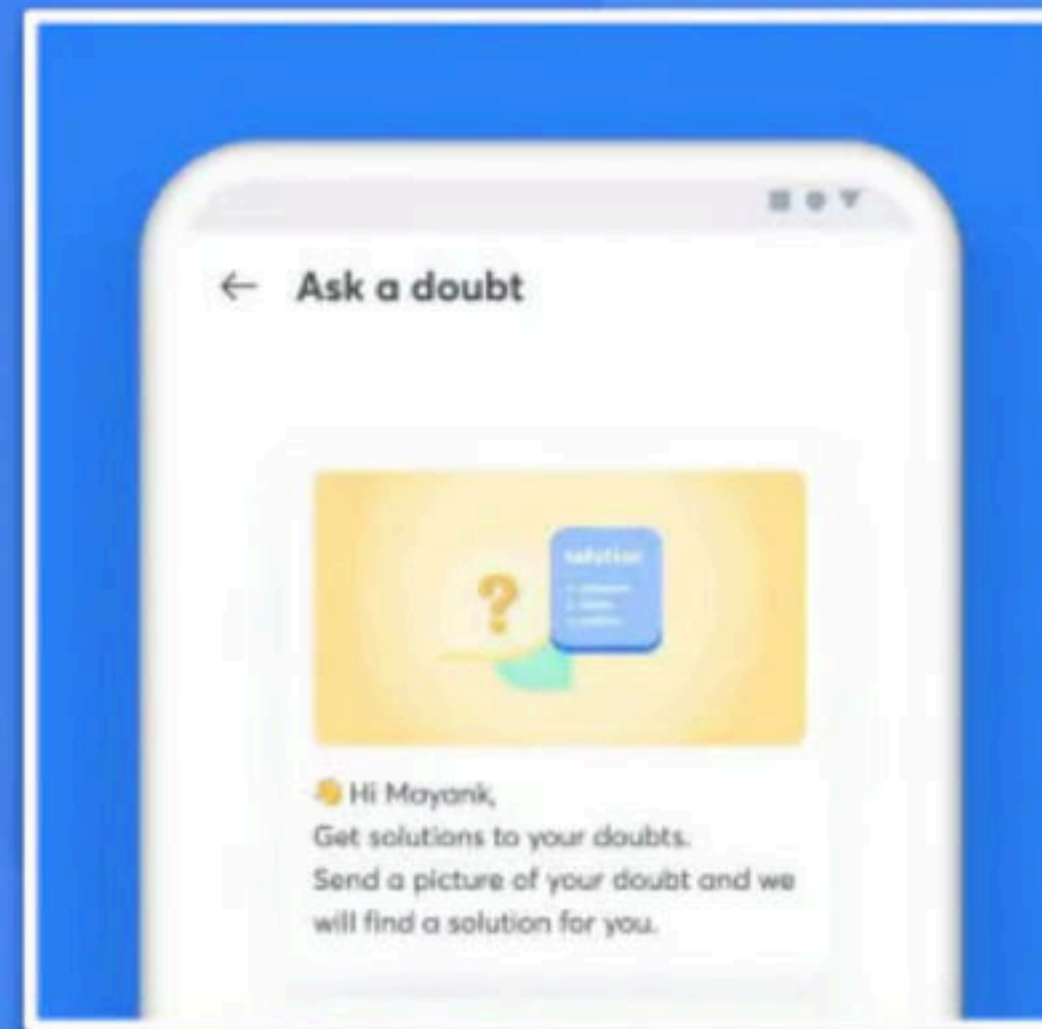
**Get Assistance With
Homework**



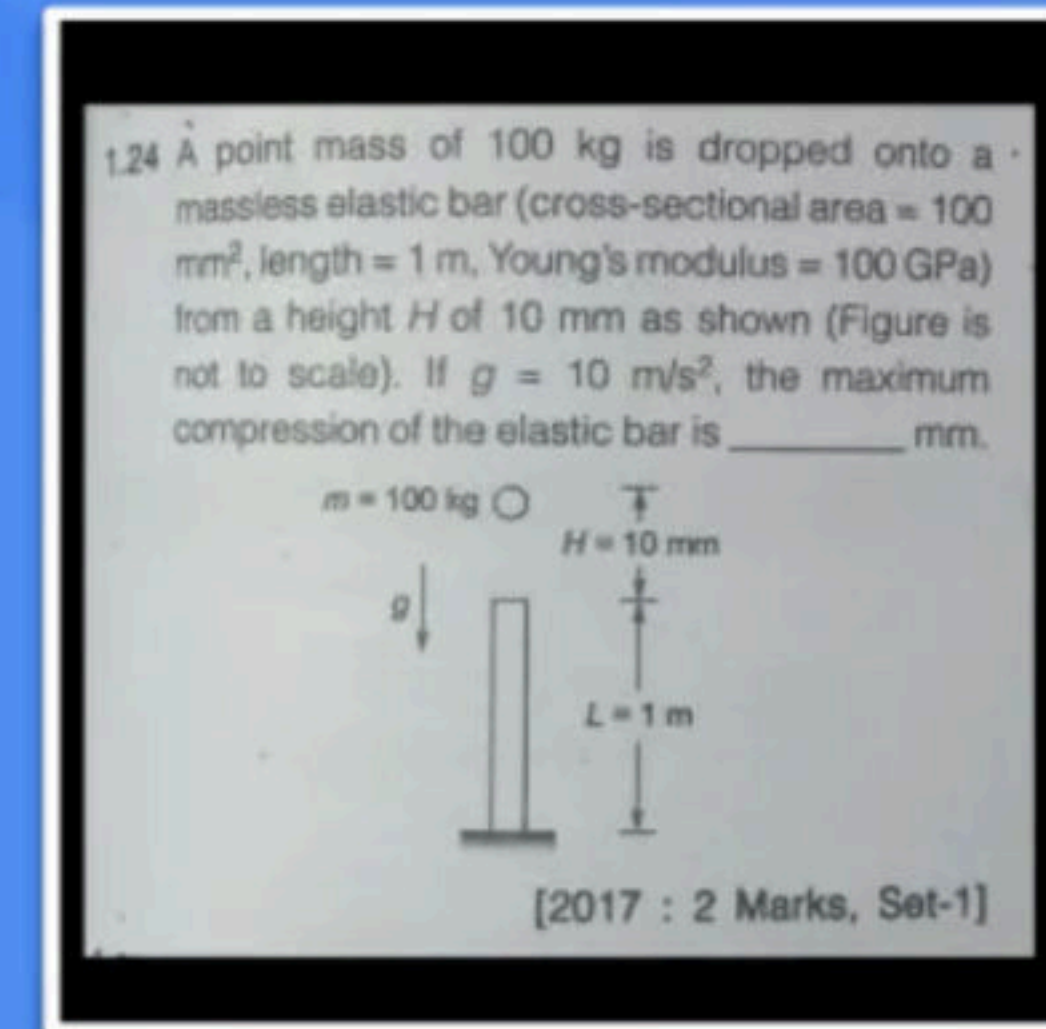
? How to Ask a Doubt



Step 1
Click on 'Doubts & solutions'

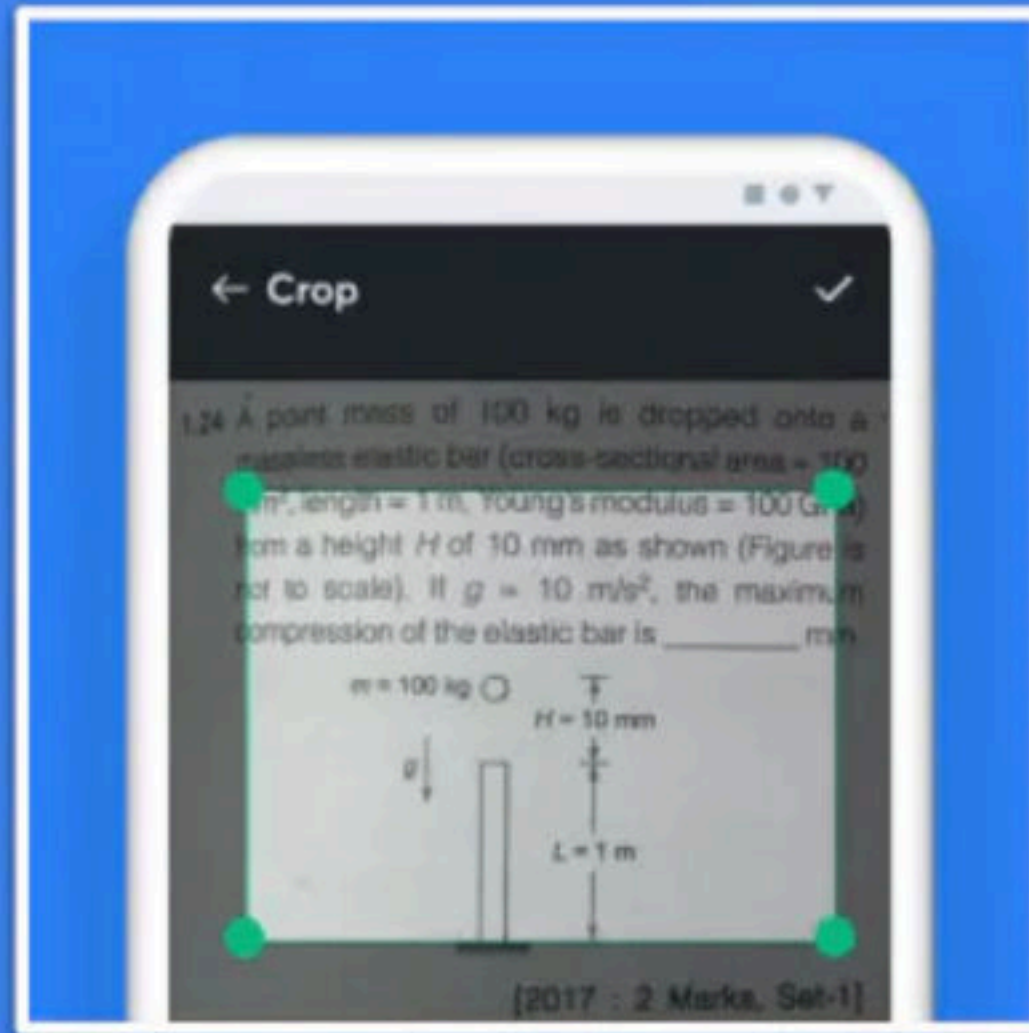


Step 2
Select 'Take a picture' or 'Choose from Gallery'

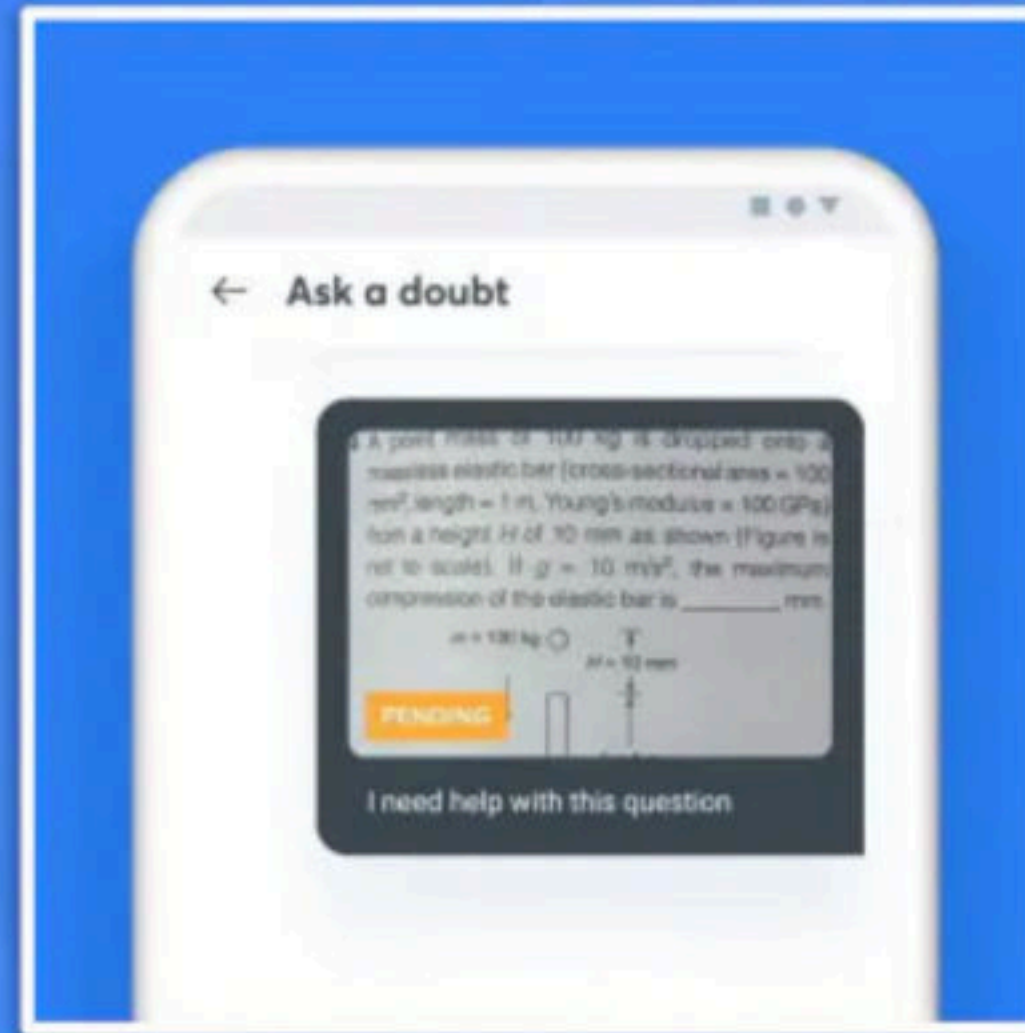


Step 3
Click/select a picture of your question

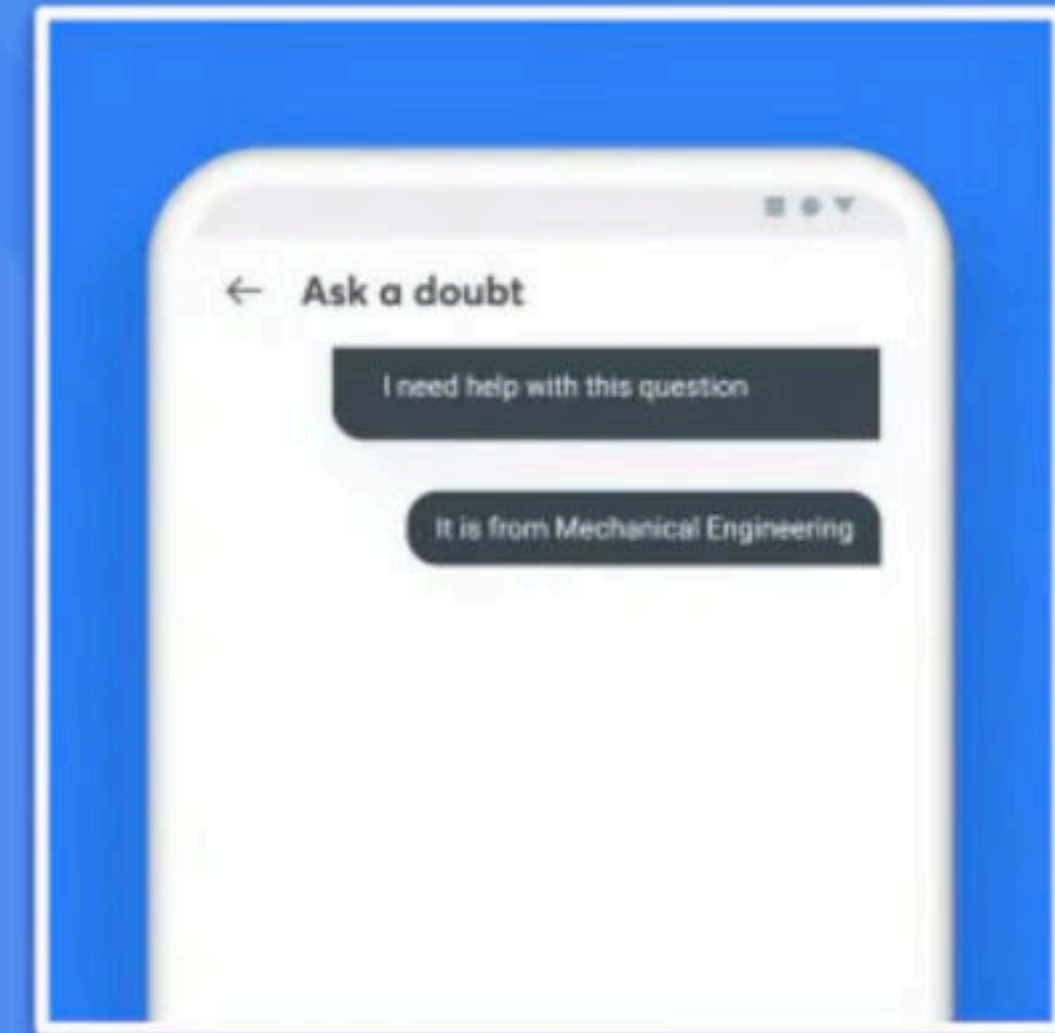
? How to Ask a Doubt



Step 4
Crop to highlight one specific question



Step 5
Choose the subject that the question falls under



Step 6
Sit tight, you'll receive the solution soon!



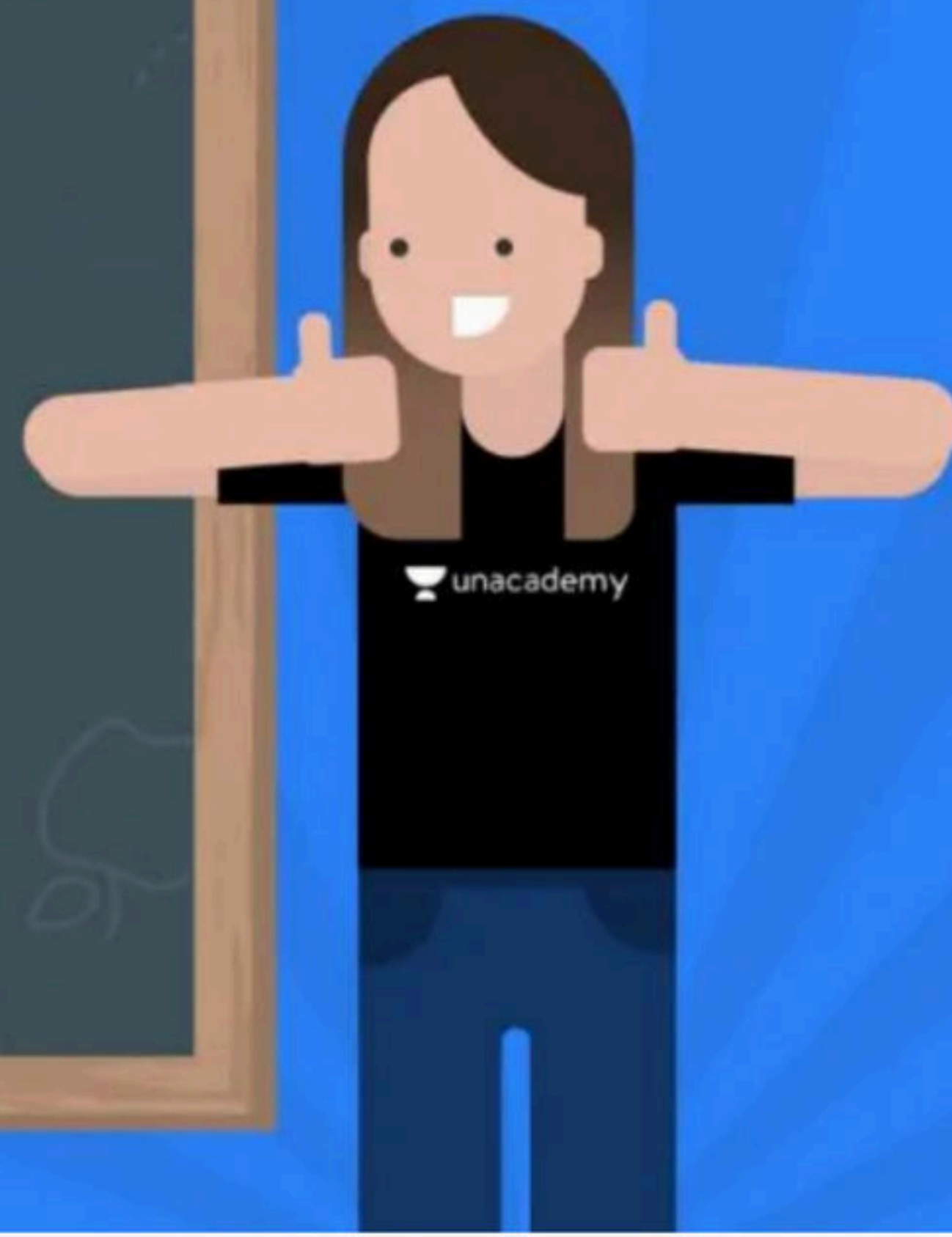
EXAM DAY

Monthly Batch Tests | 25th of Every Month

Next TEST on 25th September

🕒 5:30PM to 7:00PM

Don't forget to give your Exam. Let's Crack It !



▲ 2 • Asked by Aditya

Sir orbital angular momentum bata dijiye plzz

magnetic moment

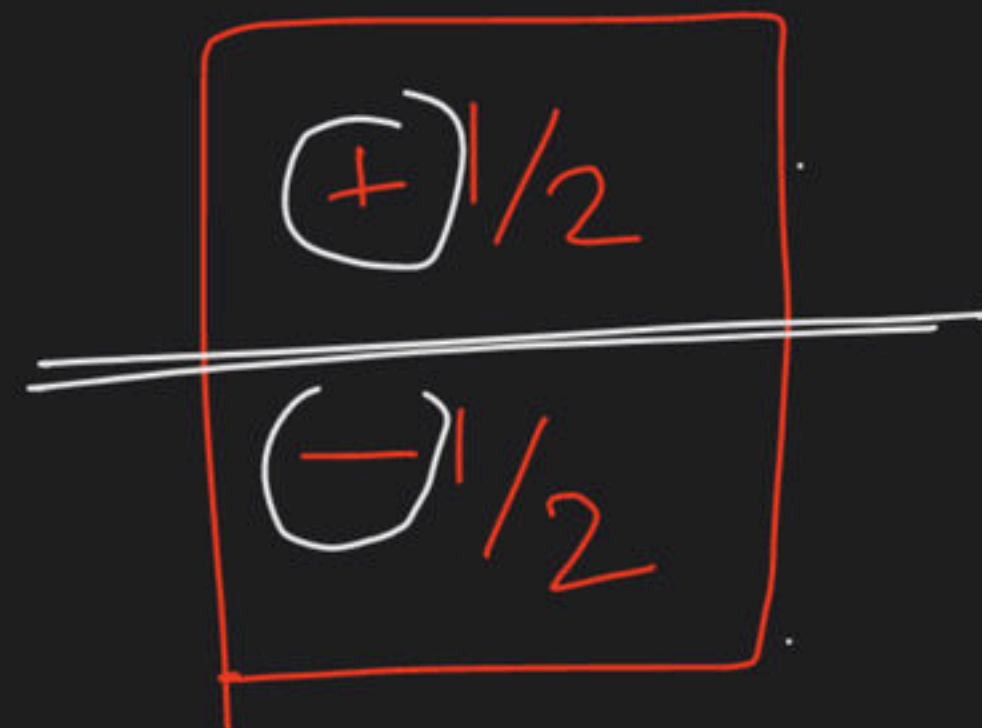
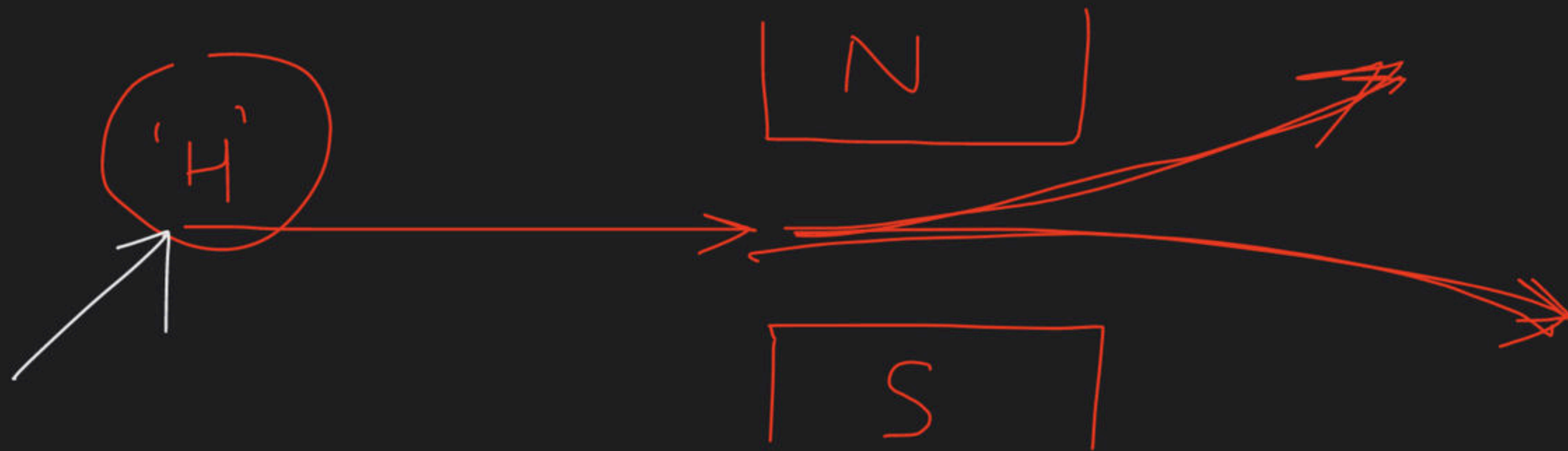
$$= \sqrt{n(n+2)}$$

B.M

↑

Bohr Magneton

$n \cdot g$
↑
unpaired e⁻



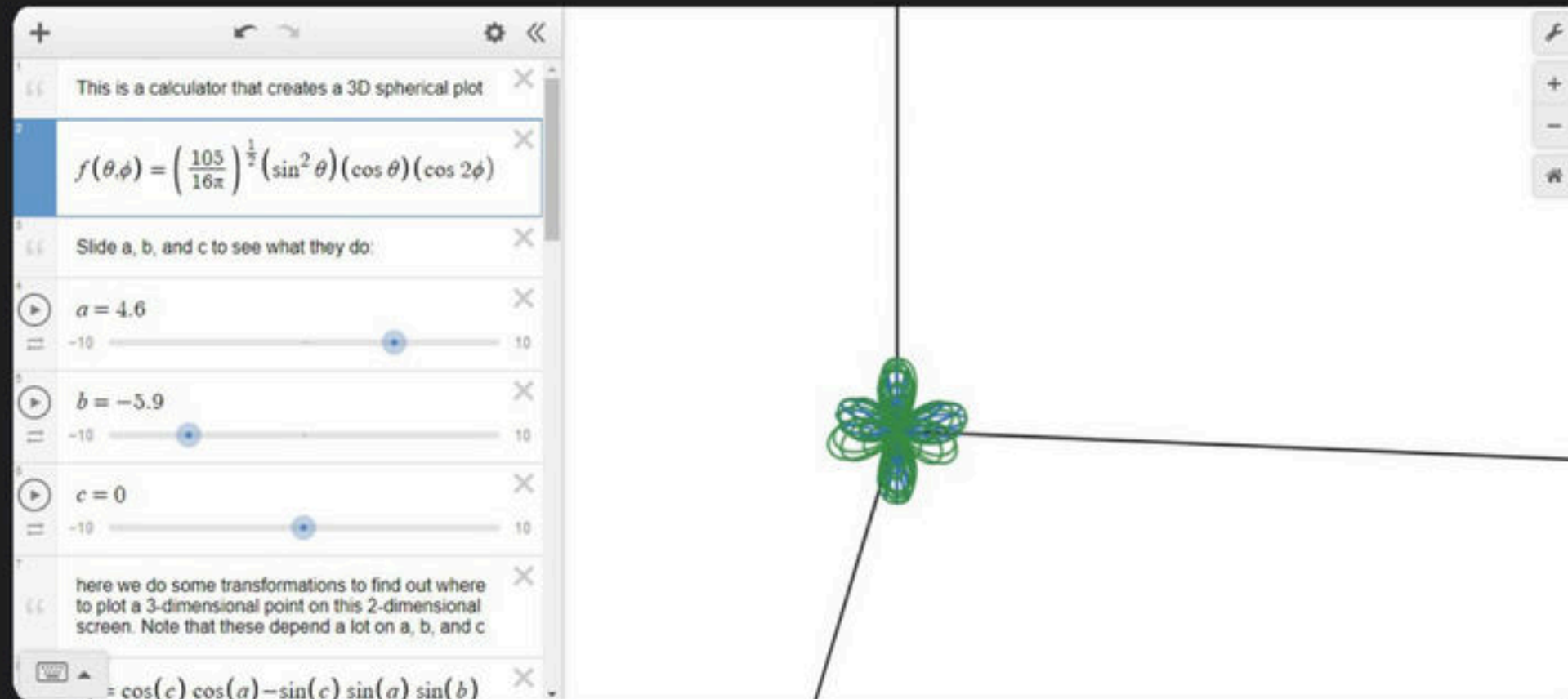
1. The quantum numbers $+1/2$ and $-1/2$ for the electron spin represent:

[JEE 2001]

- (A) rotation of the electron in clockwise and anticlockwise direction respectively.
- (B) rotation of the electron in anticlockwise and clockwise direction respectively.
- (C) magnetic moment of the electron pointing up and down respectively.
- (D) two quantum mechanical spin states which have no classical analogue

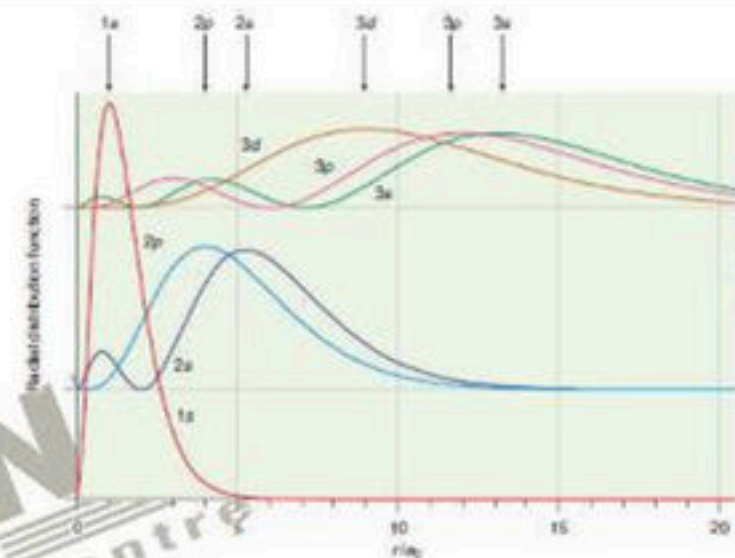
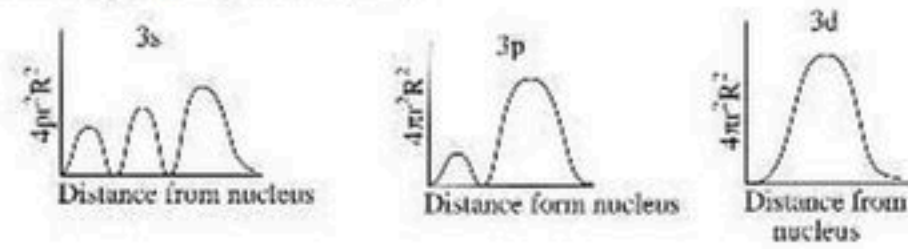
▲ 5 • Asked by Aaditya Ag...

F_z (x²-y²) orbital



▲ 3 • Asked by Krishna Xi

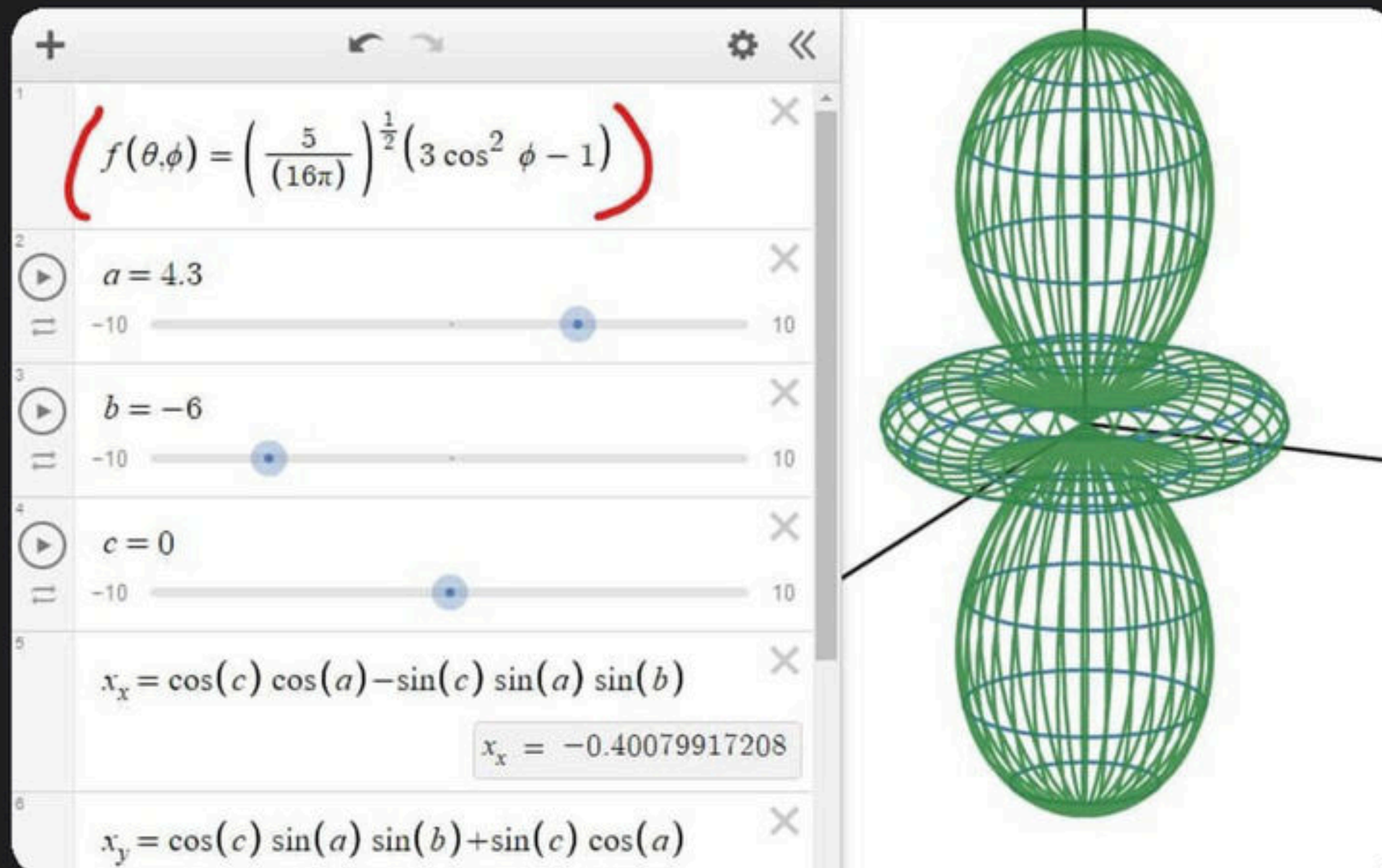
called radial probability function (RPF).





▲ 19 • Asked by Animesh Ku...

sir ye kuch accha laga to bhej diya, angular wave func for d_{z^2} orbital , i promise mene zyada tym waste nhi kiya :)



▲ 8 • Asked by Yugam

Graph jo last class mein discuss kar rahe the sir

