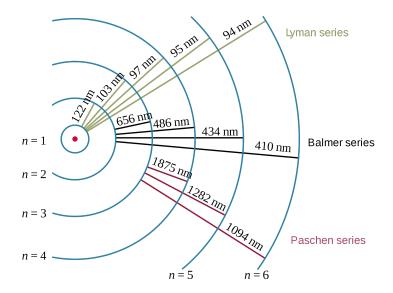
Light Energy, Quantum Numbers, and Periodic Trends

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Light Energy and Bohr Model

1) Describe the Bohr Model. What is the model's limitation(s)?
2) Calculate the energy (E) and wavelength (λ) of a photon of light with a frequency (ν) of 6.165×10^{14} Hz. Compute the energy for a mole of photons.

3) For the hydrogen emissions and absorption, describe what regions of the electromagnetic radiation spectrum do the Lyman series, Balmer series, and Paschen series reside.



4) Another way to write the Rydberg equation is the following:

$$\Delta E = 2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left(\frac{1}{n_i} - \frac{1}{n_f} \right)$$
 (1)

Obtain the equation from the formula shown in class.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 1.097 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm} \left(\frac{1}{n_i} - \frac{1}{n_f} \right)$$
 (2)

5) An electron from a hydrogen atom emits a wavelength of 433 nm falling to n=2. Determine what initial energy level n did the electron fall from.

10) Write the electron configurations both the long and shorthanded ways.
a) Ag
b) Pb
c) Hg
d) Ra
e) Yb
11) Draw the orbital diagram of Na and Cl satisfying the Aufbau principle and Hund's rule to fill the orbitals.
Periodic Trends
12) Describe why the atomic radius of a neutral atom shrinks going across the periodic table.
Why does the atomic radius increase going down the column?
13) Describe the trend for electronegativity. Determine the following bonds are ionic or covalent based on the difference between electronegativity. Use the ptable website.
a) H-Cl
b) Na-Cl
c) O-H
d) O-F