

13 quantities of Bohr's Atomic Model.

$$r_n = (0.529 \text{ \AA}) \frac{n^2}{Z} = \left(\frac{nh}{2\pi}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{kZe^2m_e}\right)$$

$$v_n = (2.18 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}) \frac{Z}{n} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{nh}\right) (kZe^2)$$

↳ (doesn't depend on m_e)

PE
+ KE

TE

$$PE = -\frac{kZe^2}{r_n} = -kZe^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{nh}\right)^2 kZe^2m_e$$

$$PE = -\frac{kze^2}{r_n} = -kze^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{nh}\right)^2 kze^2 m_e$$

$$= -\left(\frac{4\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e}{h^2}\right) \left(\frac{z^2}{n^2}\right)$$

$$PE = -2KE = -2E_n$$

$$TE = PE + KE$$

$$TE = -KE = -E_n$$

$$KE \rightarrow E_n$$

$$-2E_n + E_n = -E_n$$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m_e v_n^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_e \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{nh}\right) kze^2 \right]^2$$

$$KE = \left(\frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e}{h^2}\right) \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

$$KE = () \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

$$TE = -\left(\frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e}{h^2}\right) \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

Energy Levels & Excitation/Ionization energies.

$$E_n = - (13.6 \text{ eV}) \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$$

$Z=1$, for H atom.

$$E_4 = -\frac{13.6}{16} \quad (\text{H-spectrum})$$
$$= -0.85 \text{ eV} \quad \boxed{E_{\infty} = 0}$$

$$E_5 = -\frac{13.6}{25} = -0.54 \text{ eV.}$$

$$E_1 = -13.6 \text{ eV}$$
$$E_2 = -\frac{13.6}{4} = -3.4 \text{ eV}$$
$$E_3 = -\frac{13.6}{9} = -1.5 \text{ eV}$$

When an e^- jumps from lower n to higher n ,
 \Rightarrow absorption spectrum.
higher n to lower n
 \Rightarrow emission spectrum.

$$TE = -\left(\frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e}{h^2}\right) \frac{z^2}{n^2}$$

Energy Difference
blw two orbits?

$$\Delta E = \left[\frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e z^2}{h^2} \right] \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \left(\frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e z^2}{h^2 \cdot (hc)} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R z^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$R = \frac{2\pi^2 k^2 e^4 m_e}{h^3 c} = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

Energy Levels & Excitation



