

ZCT 104/3E Modern Physics
Semester II, Sessi 2006/07
Open Book Quiz V
Duration: 30 min

Name:

Matrics No:

INSTRUCTION: Answer the following question.**[12 marks]**

Four possible transitions for a hydrogen atom are listed here.

- (i) $n_i = 2; n_f = 5$ (ii) $n_i = 5; n_f = 3$ (iii) $n_i = 7; n_f = 4$ (iv) $n_i = 4; n_f = 7$

- (a) For which transitions does the atom emit photon? [2 marks]
 (b) Which transition emits the shortest wavelength? Show your argument and steps of calculation clearly. [4 marks]
 (c) For which transitions does the atom gain energy? [2 marks]
 (d) For which transition does the atom gain most energy? Show your argument and steps of calculation clearly. [4 marks]

(Serway, M & M. Q11, pg. 145)

Solution

For atom emitting photon, $\frac{1}{l} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) \Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{n_f^2 n_i^2}{n_i^2 - n_f^2} \right)$ with $n_f < n_i$;

For atom absorbing photon, $\frac{1}{l} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right) \Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{n_f^2 n_i^2}{n_f^2 - n_i^2} \right)$ with $n_f > n_i$

- (a) (ii), (iii) emit photon. [2 marks. 1 for each correct answer. No mark deducted for wrong answer.]

- (b) Test the emitted photons' wavelength $l(n_i, n_f)$ for (ii), (iii) in turn:

$$\text{For (ii), } l(n_i = 5, n_f = 3) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{(3)^2 (5)^2}{(5)^2 - (3)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{225}{25 - 9} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{225}{16} \right) \approx \frac{14.06}{R}$$

$$\text{For (iii) } l(n_i = 7, n_f = 4) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{(4)^2 (7)^2}{(7)^2 - (4)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{784}{49 - 16} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{784}{33} \right) \approx \frac{23.8}{R}$$

Hence, (ii) emits the shortest wavelength.

[1 mark for showing the correct use of $\frac{1}{l} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) \Rightarrow l = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{n_f^2 n_i^2}{n_i^2 - n_f^2} \right)$ with $n_f < n_i$]

[2 marks for showing $l(n_i = 5, n_f = 3) \approx \frac{14.06}{R}$ and $l(n_i = 7, n_f = 4) \approx \frac{23.8}{R}$ correctly.]

[1 mark for stating the correct answer, "(ii) emits the shortest wavelength"]

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(c) Atoms in (i), (iv) gain energy. [2 marks. 1 for each correct answer. No mark deducted for wrong answer.]

(d) Test the absorbed photons' wavelength $\lambda(n_i, n_f)$ for (i), (iv) in turn:

$$\text{For (i), } \lambda(n_i = 2, n_f = 5) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{(2)^2 (5)^2}{(7)^2 - (4)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{100}{49 - 16} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{100}{33} \right) \approx \frac{3.03}{R}$$

$$\text{For (iv), } \lambda(n_i = 4, n_f = 7) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{(4)^2 (7)^2}{(7)^2 - (4)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{784}{49 - 16} \right) = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{784}{33} \right) \approx \frac{23.8}{R}$$

Hence, atom in (i) gains most energy since the shorter the wavelength of a photon, the larger the energy it has.

[1 mark for showing the correct use of $\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right) \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{n_f^2 n_i^2}{n_f^2 - n_i^2} \right)$ with $n_f > n_i$.]

[2 marks for showing $\lambda(n_i = 2, n_f = 5) \approx \frac{3.03}{R}$ and $\lambda(n_i = 4, n_f = 7) \approx \frac{23.8}{R}$ correctly]

[1 mark for stating the correct answer, “(i) gains most energy”]