



## **CHEMISTRY**

# BOOKS - VIKRAM PUBLICATION ( ANDHRA PUBLICATION)

# **ATOMIC STRUCTURE**

**Solved Problems** 

**1.** Calculate the number of protons , neutrons and electrons in  $.^{80}_{35}{
m Br}$ 



 The number of electrons , protons and neutrons in a species are equal to 18 , 16 and 16 respectively . Assign the proper symbol to the species .

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**3.** The Vividh Bharati station of All India Radio ,

Delhi , broadcasts on a frequency of 1,368 kHz

(kilo hertz) . Calculate the wavelength of the electromagnetic radiation emitted by transitter . Which part of the electromagnetic spectrum does it belong to ?

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4. The wavelength range of the visible spectrum extends from violet (400 nm) to red (750nm). Express these wavelengths in frequencies (Hz). (1nm  $= 10^{-9}$ m)

5. Calculate: (a) wavenumber and (b) frequency

of yellow radiation having wavelength  $5000 {
m \AA}$ 



### 6. Calculate energy of one mole of photons of

radiation whose frequency is  $5 imes 10^{14}$  Hz.

7. A 100 watt bulb emits monochromatic light

of wavelength 400 nm . Calculate the number

of photons emitted per second by the bulb.



8. When electromagnetic radiations of wave length 300nm falls on the surface of sodium, electrons are emitted with a kinetic energy of  $1.68 \times 10^5 J \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$ . What is the minimum energy needed to remove an electron from

sodium ? What is the maximum wavelength

that will cause a photoelectron to be emitted

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?

9. The threshold frequency  $v_0$  for a metal is  $7.0 imes 10^{14} s^{-1}$  . Calculate the kinetic energy of an electron emitted when radiation of frequency  $v=1.0 imes 10^{15} s^{-1}$  hits the metal .

10. What are the frequency and wavelength ofa photon emitted during a transition from n =5 state to the n = 2 state in the hydrogenatom?

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**11.** Calculate the energy associated with the first orbit of  $He^+$  . What is the radius of this orbit?

12. What will be the wavelength of a ball of mass 0.1 kg moving with a velocity of  $10ms^{-1}$ 



?

13. The mass of an electron is  $9.1 imes 10^{-31} kg$ . If its K.E . Is  $3.0 imes 10^{-25} J$  , calculate its wavelength .





**15.** A microscope using suitable photons is employed to locate an electron in an atom within a distance of 0.1 Å . What is the uncertainty involved in the measurement of its velocity ? **16.** A golf ball has a mass of 40g , and a speed of 45m/s . If the speed can be measured within accuracy of 2% , calculate the uncertainty in the position.

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**17.** What is the total number of orbitals present in the shell with the principal quantum number, n = 3

**18.** Using s, p, d , f notations , describe the orbital with the following quantum numbers . n = 2, l = 1



**Important Questions** 

1. What is the charge , mass and charge to

mass ratio of an electron ?



electrons?

4. How many neutrons and electrons are present in the nuclei of  ${}^{13}_{6}C,{}^{16}_{8}O,{}^{24}_{12}$  Mg, ${}^{56}_{26}$  Fe and  ${}^{88}_{38}$ Sr ?

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### 5. What is a black body ?



6. When an electron is transferred in hydrogen

atom from n = 4 orbit to n = 5 orbit to which

spectral series does this belong?



**7.** What are the values of principal quantum number (n) and azimuthal quantum number (l)

for a 3d electron ?

8. What is the frequency of radiation of

wavelenth 600 nm?



**9.** Explain Pauli's Exclusion principle with an example.

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**10.** What is Aufbau principle ?





13. What is the wavelength of an electron moving with a velocity of  $2.0 imes10^7{
m ms}^{-1}$  ?

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14. How many electrons in an atom may have  $n=4 \ {
m and} \ m_s=\,+\,{1\over 2}$  ?

**15.** Explain the significance of Heisenberg's uncertainty principle .

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**16.** Show that the circumfernce of the Bohr orbit for the hydrogen atom is an integral multiple of the de-Broglie wavelength associated with the electron revolving around the orbit .

**17.** What are the main features of quantum mechanical model of an atom?

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18. What is a nodal plane ? How many nodal

plance are possible for 2p and 3d - orbitals ?

19. How are the quantum numbers n , 1  $m_1$  for

hydrogen atom are obtained ?

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**20.** Explain the difference between emission and absorpation spectra.

21. Explain photoelectric effect on the basis of

Einstein theory.

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22. Explain Rutherford 's nuclear of an atom .

What are its drawbacks ?

**23.** What are the postulates of Bohr's model of hydrogen atom ? Discuss the importance of this model to explain various series of line spectra in hydrogen atom.

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24. Explain the success of Bohr's theory for

hydrogen atom.

25. What are the evidence in favour of dual

behaviour of electron?



**26.** How are the quantum numbers n , 1  $m_1$  for

hydrogen atom are obtained ?

**27.** Define atomic orbital . Explain the shapes of s, p and d orbitals with the help of diagrams.



28. Illustrate the reaasons for the stability of

completey filled and half -filled subshells .



Very Short Answer Questions

1. What is the charge , mass and charge to

mass ratio of an electron ?

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2. Calculate the charge of one mole of

electrons.



**4.** Calculate the charge of one mole of protons.



5. Calculate the charge of one mole of neutrons.
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**6.** How many neutrons and electrons are present in the nuclei of

 ${}^{13}_6C, {}^{16}_8O, {}^{24}_{12}\,\mathrm{Mg}, {}^{56}_{26}\,\mathrm{Fe}$  and  ${}^{88}_{38}\mathrm{Sr}$  ?





9. What is an atomic orbital ?

**10.** When an electron is transferred in hydrogen atom from n = 4 orbit to n = 5 orbit to which spectral series does this belong ?

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11. How many P - electrons are present in

sulphur atom ?

**12.** What are the values of principal quantum number (n) and azimuthal quantum number (l) for a 3d electron ?

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**13.** What is the complete symbol for the atom with the given atomic number (Z) and atomic mass (A) ?

Z = 4 , A = 9

**14.** What is the complete symbol for the atom with the given atomic number (Z) and atomic mass (A) ?

Z = 17, A = 35



**15.** What is the complete symbol for the atom with the given atomic number (Z) and atomic mass (A) ?

Z = 92, A = 233







20. What is Stark effect ?

**21.** To which element does the following electronic configuration correspond ?

 $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^1$ 



**22.** To which element does the following electronic configuration correspond ?  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^6$ 

23. To which element does the following electronic configuration correspond ?  $1s^22s^22p^5$ 



**24.** To which element does the following electronic configuration correspond ?  $1s^22s^22p^2$ 

**25.** Electrons are emitted with zero velocity from a metal surface when it is exposed to radiation of wavelength 4000Å. What is the threshold frequency  $(v_0)$ ?

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**26.** State and explain Pauli's exclusion principle.

### 27. What is Aufbau principle ?



30. What is the wavelength of an electron moving with a velocity of  $2.0 \times 10^7 ms^{-1}$ ?

**31.** An atomic orbital has n = 2, what are the

possible values of l and  $m_l$ ?

32. Which of the following orbitals are possible ? (2s,1p,3f,2p)
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**33.** The static electric charge on the oil drop is  $-3.2044 imes 10^{-19} C$  . How many electrons are

present on it ?

34. Arrange the following type of radiation in

increasing order of frequency :

(a) X- rays (b) visible radiation (c) microwave

radiation and (d) radiation from radio waves .



35. How many electrons in an atom may have

$$n=4 \,\, {
m and} \,\, m_s=\, +\, {1\over 2}\, ?$$

36. How many sub-shells are associated with n

= 5 ?



# **37.** Explain the particle nature of electromagnetic radiations .

**38.** Explain the significance of Heisenberg's uncertainty principle .

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39. What series of lines are observed in

hydrogen spectra?

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Short Answer Questions

1. What is the wavelength of light emitted when the electron in a hydrogen atom undergoes transition from an energy level with n = 5 to an energy level with n = 3 ?

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**2.** An atom of an element contains 29 electrons ans 35 neutrons . Deduce (i) the number of protons and (ii) the electromic configuration of the element .



**3.** Explain giving reasons , which of the following sets of quantum numbers are not possible .

a)  $n = 0, l = 0, m_l = 0, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ b)  $n = 1, l = 0, m_l = 0, m_s = -\frac{1}{2}$ c)  $n = 1, l = 1, m_l = 0, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ d)  $n = 2, l = 1, m_l = 0, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ e)  $n = 3, l = 3, m_l = -3, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ f)  $n = 3, l = 1, m_l = 0, m_s = +\frac{1}{2}$ 

**4.** Show that the circumfernce of the Bohr orbit for the hydrogen atom is an integral multiple of the de-Broglie wavelength associated with the electron revolving around the orbit .

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**5.** The longest wavelength doublet absorption transition is observed at 589.0 ans 589.6nm .

Calculate the frequency of each transition and

energy difference between two excited states .



**7.** What is a nodal plane ? How many nodal plance are possible for 2p and 3d - orbitals ?

**8.** The Lyman series occurs between 91.2 nm and 121.6 nm , the Balmer series occurs between 364.7 nm and 656.5 nm and the Paschen series occurs between 820.6 nm and 1876 nm, Identify the spectral regions to which these wavelengths correspond .



**9.** How are the quantum numbers n , 1  $m_1$  for

hydrogen atom are obtained ?

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10. A line in Lyman series of hydrogen atom has a wavelength of  $1.03 imes 10^{-7}m$ . What is the initial energy level of the electron ?

11. If the position of the electon is meaured within an accuracy of  $\pm 0.002$  nm , calculate the uncertainty in the momentum of the electron .

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12. If the velocity of the electron is  $1.6 imes 10^6 {
m ms}^{-1}$  , calculate the de-Broglie wavelength associated with this electron .

**13.** Explain the difference between emission and absorpation spectra.

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14. The quantum numbers of electrons are given below. Arrange them in order of increasing energies . Do any of these combinations have same energy ? a)  $n = 4, l = 2, m_l = -2, m_s = +1/2$ 

b)  $n=3, l=2, m_l=\,-\,1, m_s=\,-\,1/2$ 

c) $n=4, l=1, m_l=0, m_s=+1/2$ 

d)  $n=3, l=1, m_l=\,-1, m_s=\,-1/2$ 

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**15.** The quantum numbers of electrons are given below. Arrange them in order of increasing energies . Do any of these combinations have same energy ?

a) 
$$n=4, l=2, m_l=\,-\,2, m_s=\,+\,1\,/\,2$$

b)  $n=3, l=2, m_l=\,-1, m_s=\,-1/2$ 

c) $n=4, l=1, m_l=0, m_s=+1/2$ 

d)  $n=3, l=1, m_l=\,-1, m_s=\,-1/2$ 

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**16.** The quantum numbers of electrons are given below. Arrange them in order of increasing energies . Do any of these combinations have same energy ?

a) 
$$n=4, l=2, m_l=\,-2, m_s=\,+\,1\,/\,2$$

b)  $n=3, l=2, m_l=\,-1, m_s=\,-1/2$ 

c) $n=4, l=1, m_l=0, m_s=\,+\,1\,/\,2$ 

d)  $n=3, l=1, m_l=\,-1, m_s=\,-1/2$ 

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**17.** The quantum numbers of six electrons are given below. Arrange them in order of increasing energies. Do any of these

combination have same energy.



**18.** The work function for Cesium atom is 1.9 eV . Calculate the threshold frequency of the radiation . If the Cesium element is irradiated with a wavelength of 500 nm , calculate the kinetic energy of the ejected photoelectron .



**19.** Calculate the wavelength for the emission transition if it starts from the orbit having radius 1.3225 nm and ends at 211.6 pm . Name the series to which this transition belongs and the region of the spectrum.



**20.** What is the difference between an orbit and orbital ?



21. Explain photoelectric effect on the basis of

Einstein theory.

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### Long Answer Questions

1. Explain Rutherford 's nuclear of an atom .

What are its drawbacks ?

2. Write Planck's equation .



**3.** What are the postulates of Bohr's model of hydrogen atom ? Discuss the importance of this model to explain various series of line spectra in hydrogen atom.



**4.** Explain the success of Bohr's theory for hydrogen atom.
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5. What are the consequences that lead to the

development of quantum mechanical model of

an atom?

6. What are the main features of quantum

mechanical model of an atom?

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7. What are the limitation of Bohr's model of

an atom?



8. What are the evidence in favour of dual behaviour of electron?
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**9.** How are the quantum numbers n , 1  $m_1$  for

hydrogen atom are obtained ?



**10.** Explain the dual behaviour of matter. Discuss its significance to microscopic particles like electrons.



### 11. What are characteristics of electromagnetic

waves ?

12. Define atomic orbital . Explain the shapes of

s, p and d orbitals with the help of diagrams.

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**13.** Explain diagrammatically the boundary surfaces for three 2p orbitals and five 3d orbitals.

14. Illustrate the reaasons for the stability of

completey filled and half -filled subshells .

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15. Explain emission and absorption spectra. Discuss the general description of line spectra in hydrogen atom .

