

Atomic Structure Overview



Problems Based on Bohr's Radius

1. Problem 1: Calculating the First Orbit Radius

- Calculate the radius of the first orbit ($n = 1$) for a hydrogen atom using Bohr's model. Use the known value for the Bohr radius $a_0 = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$.

2. Problem 2: Radius of the Second Orbit

- Determine the radius of the second orbit ($n = 2$) for a hydrogen atom.

3. Problem 3: Radius for Hydrogen-like Ion

- Find the radius of the first orbit ($n = 1$) for a hydrogen-like ion with atomic number $Z = 3$ (e.g., Li^{2+}).

4. Problem 4: Comparison of Radii

- Compare the radius of the third orbit ($n = 3$) with that of the first orbit ($n = 1$) for a hydrogen atom. What is the ratio of the two radii?

5. Problem 5: Radius of the n -th Orbit for a Helium Ion

- Calculate the radius of the fourth orbit ($n = 4$) for a singly ionized helium ion (He^+) with $Z = 2$.

6. Problem 6: General Expression for Orbit Radius

- Derive the general expression for the radius of the n -th orbit for a hydrogen-like ion with atomic number Z . Calculate the radius of the $n = 3$ orbit for a helium ion (He^+).

Answer Key (Next Page)

1. Problem 1:

- Radius of the first orbit for hydrogen: $r_1 = a_0 = 0.529 \text{ \AA}$.

2. Problem 2:

- Radius of the second orbit for hydrogen: $r_2 = 2^2 \times r_1 = 4 \times 0.529 \text{ \AA} = 2.116 \text{ \AA}$.

3. Problem 3:

- Radius of the first orbit for $Z = 3$: $r_1 = \frac{a_0}{Z} = \frac{0.529 \text{ \AA}}{3} \approx 0.176 \text{ \AA}$.

4. Problem 4:

- Radius of the third orbit for hydrogen: $r_3 = 3^2 \times r_1 = 9 \times 0.529 \text{ \AA} = 4.761 \text{ \AA}$.
- Ratio $r_3 : r_1 = 9 : 1$.

5. Problem 5:

- Radius of the fourth orbit for He^+ : $r_4 = \frac{n^2 \times a_0}{Z} = \frac{4^2 \times 0.529 \text{ \AA}}{2} = 4.232 \text{ \AA}$.

6. Problem 6:

- General expression: $r_n = \frac{n^2 \times a_0}{Z}$.
- Radius of the $n = 3$ orbit for He^+ : $r_3 = \frac{3^2 \times 0.529 \text{ \AA}}{2} = 2.381 \text{ \AA}$.