Write your name and your TA's name below. Do not open the exam until the start of the exam is announced. The exam is closed notes and closed book.

- 1. Read each part of each problem carefully and thoroughly.
- 2. Read all parts of each problem. MANY OF THE LATTER PARTS OF A PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED WITHOUT HAVING SOLVED EARLIER PARTS. However, if you need a numerical result that you were not successful in obtaining for the computation of a latter part, make a physically reasonable approximation for that quantity (and indicate it as such) and use it to solve the latter parts.
- 3. A problem that requests you to "calculate" implies that several calculation steps may be necessary for the problem's solution. You must show these steps clearly and indicate all values, including physical constants used to obtain your quantitative result. **Significant figures** and **units** must be correct.
- 4. If you don't understand what the problem is requesting, raise your hand and a proctor will come to your desk.
- 5. Physical constants, formulas and a periodic table are given on the last page. You may detach this page **once the exam has started**.

1.	PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT	(14 points)
2.	WAVELENGTHS AND ENERGY LEVELS	(14 points)
3.	PHOTON EMISSION	(16 points)
4.	SHAPES OF ORBITALS	(13 points)
5.	MULTI-ELECTRON ATOMS	(17 points)
6.	QUANTUM NUMBERS	(16 points)
7.	LIMITING REACTANT	(10 points)
	Tota	al (100 points)
Name		_
TA		

1. PHOTOELECTRIC EFFECT (14 points)

Electrons with a kinetic energy of 4.01×10^{-19} J are ejected from the surface of a metal plate upon irradiation by a light source with a wavelength of 171 nm and an intensity of 359 Watts.

(a) (8 points) Calculate the workfunction of the metal.

(b) (6 points) Circle the correct answer. Increasing the intensity of this light will

(i) (increase	decrease	leave unchanged)	the kinetic energy of the ejected electrons
(ii) (increase	decrease	leave unchanged)	the incident energy needed to eject electrons
(ii) (increase	decrease	leave unchanged)	the number of electrons ejected

2. WAVELENGTHS AND ENERGY LEVELS (14 points)

Α	free	electron	is	traveling	at 4.0	X	10^{6}	m/s.
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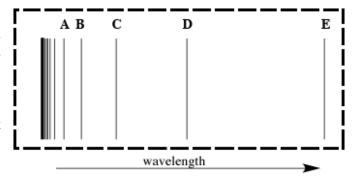
(a) (4 points) Calculate the wavelength of this free electron.

(b) (10 points) Now suppose that this free electron is captured by an ion. Calculate the change in energy for this electron from its free state, in which it is traveling at 4.0×10^6 m/s, to its captured state, in which it is stably bound in the 1s orbital of a He⁺ ion.

3. PHOTON EMISSION (16 points)

The figure to the right represents the emission spectrum for a one-electron atom in the gas phase. All of the lines shown result from electronic transitions from excited states to the n=3 state.

(a) (6 points) State the electron transitions that corresponds to lines:



- (i) A
- (ii) C
- (iii) D

(b) (10 points) If the wavelength of line D is 142. nm, calculate the wavelength of line C to 3 significant <u>figures</u>.

4. SHAPES OF ORBITALS (13 points)

Answer the following questions for 3s, 3p, and 3d orbitals
(a) (3 points) Which of these three orbitals has the highest number of angular nodes?
(c) (3 points) Which of these three orbitals has the largest r_{mp} ?

(d) (7 points) Draw the radial probability distribution (RPD) for the electron in a 3s orbital. Label axes, any nodes, and the $r_{\rm mp}$.

5.	MULTI-	ELECTR	ON A	TOMS	(17	points)
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(a) (9 points) For a 2s electron of Li that has an ionization energy of 8.64 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ J, answer the following:
(i) (5 points) Calculate the Z_{eff} .
(ii) (4 points) State whether the $Z_{\rm eff}$ value calculated above indicates that this 2s electron is being
shielded. Briefly explain your answer.
(b) (8 points) Write the electron configurations for the following atoms/ion. You may use the noble gas
configurations as a means to abbreviate the full configurations.
(i) Co ⁺²
(1) CO
(ii) Os

6. QUANTUM NUMBERS (16 points)

Circle the correct answer to indicate whether the following sets of quantum numbers are allowed or are not allowed.

For each set that is <u>not</u> allowed, briefly <u>explain</u> why it is not allowed.

For each set that is <u>allowed</u>, <u>identify the orbital</u> in terms of \mathbf{n} and \mathbf{l} and \mathbf{m}_{l} values.

(a)
$$n = 3, 1 = 3, m_l = 0$$
 (allowed not allowed)

Explanation/orbital type:

(b)
$$n = 2, 1 = 1, m_t = 0$$
 (allowed not allowed)

Explanation/orbital type:

(c)
$$n = 4, l = 0, m_l = 0$$
 (allowed not allowed)

Explanation/orbital type:

(d)
$$n = 3, 1 = 1, m_i = 2$$
 (allowed not allowed)

Explanation/orbital type:

7. LIMITING REACTANT (10 points)

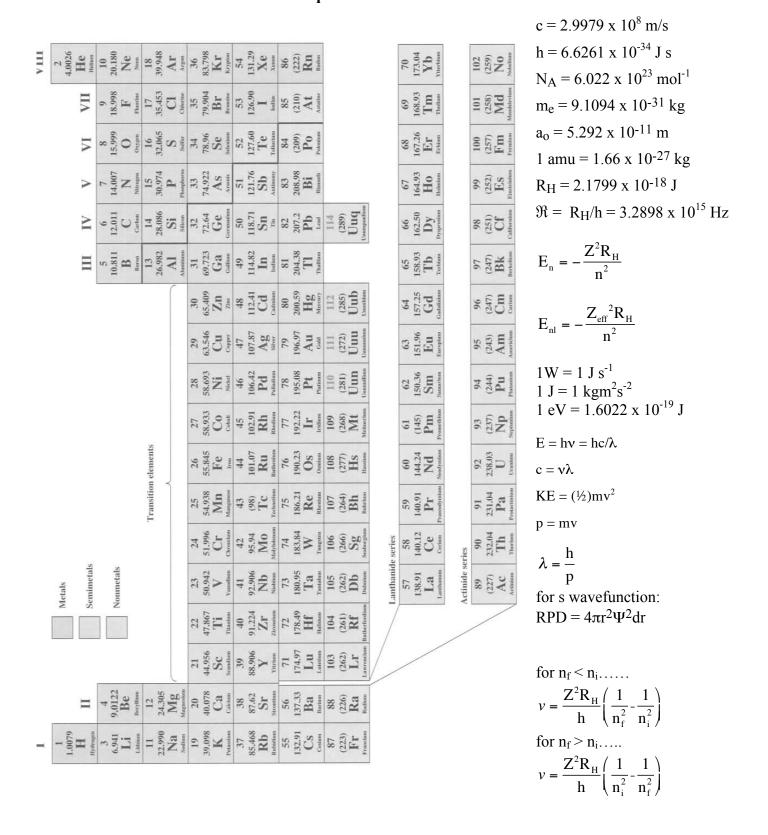
Calcium carbide, CaC₂, reacts with water to form calcium hydroxide and acetylene (C₂H₂):

$$CaC_{2}(s) + 2 H_{2}O(l)$$
 -> $Ca(OH)_{2}(aq) + C_{2}H_{2}(g)$

(a) (6 points) Determine which reactant is limiting when 20. g of water reacts with 50. g of calcium carbide. (Show your work to receive credit).

(b) (4 points) Calculate the mass of C₂H₂ that will be produced, assuming a complete 100.% yield.

Periodic Table with constants and equations for Exam 1:



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