

## CHAPTER 7

### ATOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERIODICITY

#### Questions

19. The equations relating the terms are  $v\lambda = c$ ,  $E = hv$ , and  $E = hc/\lambda$ . From the equations, wavelength and frequency are inversely related, photon energy and frequency are directly related, and photon energy and wavelength are inversely related. The unit of 1 Joule (J) = 1 kg m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>. This is why you must change mass units to kg when using the deBroglie equation.
20. Frequency is the number of waves (cycles) of electromagnetic radiation per second that pass a given point in space. Speed refers to the distance a wave travels per unit time. All electromagnetic radiation (EMR) travels at the same speed ( $c$ , the speed of light =  $2.998 \times 10^8$  m/s). However, each wavelength of EMR has its own unique frequency,
21. The photoelectric effect refers to the phenomenon in which electrons are emitted from the surface of a metal when light strikes it. The light must have a certain minimum frequency (energy) in order to remove electrons from the surface of a metal. Light having a frequency below the minimum value results in no electrons being emitted, whereas light at or higher than the minimum frequency does cause electrons to be emitted. For light having a frequency higher than the minimum frequency, the excess energy is transferred into kinetic energy for the emitted electron. Albert Einstein explained the photoelectric effect by applying quantum theory.
22. The emission of light by excited atoms has been the key interconnection between the macroscopic world we can observe and measure, and what is happening on a microscopic basis within an atom. Excited atoms emit light (which we can observe and measure) because of changes in the microscopic structure of the atom. By studying the emissions of atoms, we can trace back to what happened inside the atom. Specifically, our current model of the atom relates the energy of light emitted to electrons in the atom moving from higher allowed energy states to lower allowed energy states.
23. Example 7.3 calculates the deBroglie wavelength of a ball and of an electron. The ball has a wavelength on the order of  $10^{-34}$  m. This is incredibly short and, as far as the wave-particle duality is concerned, the wave properties of large objects are insignificant. The electron, with its tiny mass, also has a short wavelength; on the order of  $10^{-10}$  m. However, this wavelength is significant because it is on the same order as the spacing between atoms in a typical crystal. For very tiny objects like electrons, the wave properties are important. The wave properties must be considered, along with the particle properties, when hypothesizing about the electron motion in an atom.

24. a. For hydrogen ( $Z = 1$ ), the energy levels in units of joules are given by the equation  $E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18}(1/n^2)$ . As  $n$  increases, the differences between  $1/n^2$  for consecutive energy levels becomes smaller and smaller. Consider the difference between  $1/n^2$  values for  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$  as compared to  $n = 3$  and  $n = 4$ .

For  $n = 1$  and  $n = 2$ :

$$\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} = 1 - 0.25 = 0.75$$

For  $n = 3$  and  $n = 4$ :

$$\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} = 0.1111 - 0.0625 = 0.0486$$

Because the energy differences between  $1/n^2$  values for consecutive energy levels decrease as  $n$  increases, the energy levels get closer together as  $n$  increases.

- b. For a spectral transition for hydrogen,  $\Delta E = E_f - E_i$ :

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

where  $n_i$  and  $n_f$  are the levels of the initial and final states, respectively. A positive value of  $\Delta E$  always corresponds to an absorption of light, and a negative value of  $\Delta E$  always corresponds to an emission of light.

In the diagram, the red line is for the  $n_i = 3$  to  $n_f = 2$  transition.

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \times (0.2500 - 0.1111) = -3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

The photon of light must have precisely this energy ( $3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ ).

$$|\Delta E| = E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 6.567 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 656.7 \text{ nm}$$

From Figure 7.2,  $\lambda = 656.7 \text{ nm}$  is red light so the diagram is correct for the red line.

In the diagram, the green line is for the  $n_i = 4$  to  $n_f = 2$  transition.

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = -4.084 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.084 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.864 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 486.4 \text{ nm}$$

From Figure 7.2,  $\lambda = 486.4 \text{ nm}$  is green-blue light. The diagram is consistent with this line.

In the diagram, the blue line is for the  $n_i = 5$  to  $n_f = 2$  transition.

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) = -4.574 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.574 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.343 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 434.3 \text{ nm}$$

From Figure 7.2,  $\lambda = 434.3 \text{ nm}$  is blue or blue-violet light. The diagram is consistent with this line also.

25. The Bohr model was an important step in the development of the current quantum mechanical model of the atom. The idea that electrons can only occupy certain, allowed energy levels is illustrated nicely (and relatively easily). We talk about the Bohr model to present the idea of quantized energy levels.
26. The figure on the left tells us that the probability of finding the electron in the 1s orbital at points along a line drawn outward from the nucleus in any direction. This probability is greatest close to the nucleus and drops off rapidly as the distance from the nucleus increases.

The figure on the right represents the total probability of finding the electron at a particular distance from the nucleus for a 1s hydrogen orbital. For this distribution, the hydrogen 1s orbital is divided into successive thin spherical shells and the total probability of finding the electron in each spherical shell is plotted versus distance from the nucleus. This graph is called the radial probability distribution.

The radial probability distribution initially shows a steady increase with distance from the nucleus, reaches a maximum, then shows a steady decrease. Even though it is likely to find an electron near the nucleus, the volume of the spherical shell close to the nucleus is tiny, resulting in a low radial probability. The maximum radial probability distribution occurs at a distance of  $5.29 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$  from the nucleus; the electron is most likely to be found in the volume of the shell centered at this distance from the nucleus. The  $5.29 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$  distance is the exact radius of innermost ( $n = 1$ ) orbit in the Bohr model.

27. When the p and d orbital functions are evaluated at various points in space, the results sometimes have positive values and sometimes have negative values. The term phase is often associated with the + and - signs. For example, a sine wave has alternating positive and negative phases. This is analogous to the positive and negative values (phases) in the p and d orbitals.
28. The widths of the various blocks in the periodic table are determined by the number of electrons that can occupy the specific orbital(s). In the s block, we have one orbital ( $\ell = 0$ ,  $m_\ell = 0$ ) that can hold two electrons; the s block is two elements wide. For the f block, there are 7 degenerate f orbitals ( $\ell = 3$ ,  $m_\ell = -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$ ), so the f block is 14 elements wide. The g block corresponds to  $\ell = 4$ . The number of degenerate g orbitals is 9. This comes from the 9 possible  $m_\ell$  values when  $\ell = 4$  ( $m_\ell = -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ ). With 9 orbitals, each orbital holding two electrons, the g block would be 18 elements wide. The h block has  $\ell = 5$ ,  $m_\ell = -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . With 11 degenerate h orbitals, the h block would be 22 elements wide.

29. If one more electron is added to a half-filled subshell, electron-electron repulsions will increase because two electrons must now occupy the same atomic orbital. This may slightly decrease the stability of the atom.
30. Size decreases from left to right and increases going down the periodic table. Thus, going one element right and one element down would result in a similar size for the two elements diagonal to each other. The ionization energies will be similar for the diagonal elements since the periodic trends also oppose each other. Electron affinities are harder to predict, but atoms with similar sizes and ionization energies should also have similar electron affinities.
31. The valence electrons are strongly attracted to the nucleus for elements with large ionization energies. One would expect these species to readily accept another electron and have very exothermic electron affinities. The noble gases are an exception; they have a large ionization energy but have an endothermic electron affinity. Noble gases have a filled valence shell of electrons. The added electron in a noble gas must go into a higher  $n$  value atomic orbital, having a significantly higher energy, and this is very unfavorable.
32. Electron-electron repulsions become more important when we try to add electrons to an atom. From the standpoint of electron-electron repulsions, larger atoms would have more favorable (more exothermic) electron affinities. Considering only electron-nucleus attractions, smaller atoms would be expected to have the more favorable (more exothermic) electron affinities. These trends are exactly the opposite of each other. Thus the overall variation in electron affinity is not as great as ionization energy in which attractions to the nucleus dominate.
33. For hydrogen and hydrogen-like (one-electron ions), all atomic orbitals with the same  $n$  value have the same energy. For polyatomic atoms/ions, the energy of the atomic orbitals also depends on  $\ell$ . Because there are more nondegenerate energy levels for polyatomic atoms/ions as compared to hydrogen, there are many more possible electronic transitions resulting in more complicated line spectra.
34. Each element has a characteristic spectrum because each element has unique energy levels. Thus the presence of the characteristic spectral lines of an element confirms its presence in any particular sample.
35. Yes, the maximum number of unpaired electrons in any configuration corresponds to a minimum in electron-electron repulsions.
36. The electron is no longer part of that atom. The proton and electron are completely separated.
37. Ionization energy applies to the removal of the electron from an atom in the gas phase. The work function applies to the removal of an electron from the surface of a solid element.
- $$M(g) \rightarrow M^+(g) + e^- \text{ ionization energy; } M(s) \rightarrow M^+(s) + e^- \text{ work function}$$
38.  $\text{Li}^+$  ions are the smallest of the alkali metal cations and will be most strongly attracted to the water molecules.

## Exercises

## Light and Matter

$$39. \quad \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{780. \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 3.84 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$40. \quad 99.5 \text{ MHz} = 99.5 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz} = 99.5 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}; \quad \lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{99.5 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 3.01 \text{ m}$$

$$41. \quad \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = 3.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E = h\nu = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 3.0 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1} = 2.0 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/photon}$$

$$\frac{2.0 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J}}{\text{photon}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{\text{mol}} = 12 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$42. \quad E = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{25 \text{ nm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}}} = 8.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J/photon}$$

$$\frac{8.0 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{\text{photon}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{\text{mol}} = 4.8 \times 10^6 \text{ J/mol}$$

$$43. \quad 280 \text{ nm: } \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{280 \text{ nm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}}} = 1.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$320 \text{ nm: } \nu = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{320 \times 10^{-9} \text{ nm}} = 9.4 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

The compounds in the sunscreen absorb ultraviolet B (UVB) electromagnetic radiation having a frequency from  $9.4 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$  to  $1.1 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .

$$44. \quad \text{S-type cone receptors: } \lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6.00 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 5.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 500. \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{7.49 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 4.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 400. \text{ nm}$$

S-type cone receptors detect 400-500 nm light. From Figure 7.2 in the text, this is violet to green light, respectively.

$$\text{M-type cone receptors: } \lambda = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.76 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 6.30 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 630. \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6.62 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 4.53 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 453 \text{ nm}$$

M-type cone receptors detect 450-630 nm light. From Figure 7.2 in the text, this is blue to orange light, respectively.

$$\text{L-type cone receptors: } \lambda = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.28 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 7.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 700. \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6.00 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 5.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 500. \text{ nm}$$

L-type cone receptors detect 500-700 nm light. This represents green to red light, respectively.

45. The wavelength is the distance between consecutive wave peaks. Wave *a* shows 4 wavelengths, and wave *b* shows 8 wavelengths.

$$\text{Wave } a: \lambda = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{4} = 4.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Wave } b: \lambda = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}}{8} = 2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

Wave *a* has the longer wavelength. Because frequency and photon energy are both inversely proportional to wavelength, wave *b* will have the higher frequency and larger photon energy since it has the shorter wavelength.

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}} = 1.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}} = 9.9 \times 10^{-22} \text{ J}$$

Because both waves are examples of electromagnetic radiation, both waves travel at the same speed, *c*, the speed of light. From Figure 7.2 of the text, both of these waves represent infrared electromagnetic radiation.

46. Referencing Figure 7.2 of the text,  $2.12 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$  electromagnetic radiation is X rays.

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{107.1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 2.799 \text{ m}$$

From the wavelength calculated above, 107.1 MHz electromagnetic radiation is FM radio-waves.

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.97 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 5.00 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

The  $3.97 \times 10^{-19}$  J/photon electromagnetic radiation is visible (green) light.

The photon energy and frequency order will be the exact opposite of the wavelength ordering because  $E$  and  $\nu$  are both inversely related to  $\lambda$ . From the previously calculated wavelengths, the order of photon energy and frequency is:

FM radiowaves < visible (green) light < X rays
longest $\lambda$ <span style="float: right;">shortest <math>\lambda</math></span>
lowest $\nu$ <span style="float: right;">highest <math>\nu</math></span>
smallest $E$ <span style="float: right;">largest <math>E</math></span>

$$47. \quad E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{150. \text{ nm} \times \frac{1 \text{ m}}{1 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}}} = 1.32 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$1.98 \times 10^5 \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ photon}}{1.32 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} \times \frac{1 \text{ atom C}}{\text{photon}} = 1.50 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms C}$$

$$48. \quad E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \quad E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}} = 2.0 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{2.0 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J}}{\text{photon}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} = 1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ m}} = 2.0 \times 10^{-29} \text{ J}$$

$$\frac{2.0 \times 10^{-29} \text{ J}}{\text{photon}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} = 1.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kJ/mol}$$

X rays do have an energy greater than the carbon-carbon bond energy. Therefore, X rays could conceivably break carbon-carbon bonds in organic compounds and thereby disrupt the function of an organic molecule. Radiowaves, however, do not have sufficient energy to break carbon-carbon bonds and are therefore relatively harmless.

49. The energy needed to remove a single electron is:

$$\frac{279.7 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.0221 \times 10^{23}} = 4.645 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kJ} = 4.645 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.645 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.277 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 427.7 \text{ nm}$$

$$50. \quad \frac{208.4 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.0221 \times 10^{23}} = 3.461 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kJ} = 3.461 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J to remove one electron}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.461 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 5.739 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 573.9 \text{ nm}$$

$$51. \quad \text{Ionization energy} = \text{energy to remove an electron} = 7.21 \times 10^{-19} = E_{\text{photon}}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu \text{ and } \lambda\nu = c. \text{ So } \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \text{ and } E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_{\text{photon}}} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{7.21 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 2.76 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 276 \text{ nm}$$

$$52. \quad \frac{890.1 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.0221 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}} = \frac{1.478 \times 10^{-21} \text{ kJ}}{\text{atom}} = \frac{1.478 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}}{\text{atom}}$$

= ionization energy per atom

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.478 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 1.344 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 134.4 \text{ nm}$$

No, it will take light having a wavelength of 134.4 nm or less to ionize gold. A photon of light having a wavelength of 225 nm is longer wavelength and thus lower energy than 134.4 nm light.

$$53. \quad \text{a. } 10.\% \text{ of speed of light} = 0.10 \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} = 3.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}, \quad \lambda = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 3.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 2.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ nm}$$

*Note:* For units to come out, the mass must be in kg because  $1 \text{ J} = \frac{1 \text{ kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2}$ .

$$\text{b. } \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{0.055 \text{ kg} \times 35 \text{ m/s}} = 3.4 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m} = 3.4 \times 10^{-25} \text{ nm}$$

This number is so small that it is insignificant. We cannot detect a wavelength this small. The meaning of this number is that we do not have to worry about the wave properties of large objects.

$$54. \quad \text{a. } \lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg} \times (0.0100 \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})} = 1.32 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}$$

$$\text{b. } \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}, \quad v = \frac{h}{\lambda m} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{75 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m} \times 1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}} = 5.3 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$



$$55. \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}, \quad m = \frac{h}{\lambda v} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{1.5 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m} \times (0.90 \times 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})} = 1.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

This particle is probably a proton or a neutron.

$$56. \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}, \quad v = \frac{h}{\lambda m}; \quad \text{for } \lambda = 1.0 \times 10^2 \text{ nm} = 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m:}$$

$$v = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 1.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}} = 7.3 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{For } \lambda = 1.0 \text{ nm} = 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m: } v = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 7.3 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$$

### Hydrogen Atom: The Bohr Model

57. For the H atom ( $Z = 1$ ):  $E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J/n}^2$ ; for a spectral transition,  $\Delta E = E_f - E_i$ :

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right)$$

where  $n_i$  and  $n_f$  are the levels of the initial and final states, respectively. A positive value of  $\Delta E$  always corresponds to an absorption of light, and a negative value of  $\Delta E$  always corresponds to an emission of light.

$$\text{a. } \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \times (0.2500 - 0.1111) = -3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

The photon of light must have precisely this energy ( $3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ ).

$$|\Delta E| = E_{\text{photon}} = hv = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \quad \lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.025 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} \\ = 6.567 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 656.7 \text{ nm}$$

From Figure 7.2, this is visible electromagnetic radiation (red light).

$$\text{b. } \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = -4.084 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.084 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.864 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 486.4 \text{ nm}$$

This is visible electromagnetic radiation (green-blue light).

$$c. \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = -1.634 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.634 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 1.216 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 121.6 \text{ nm}$$

This is ultraviolet electromagnetic radiation.

$$58. a. \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = -1.059 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.059 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 1.876 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 1876 \text{ nm}$$

From Figure 7.2, this is infrared electromagnetic radiation.

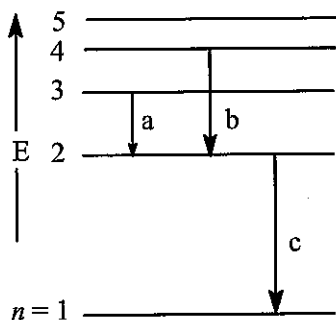
$$b. \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) = -4.901 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.901 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}} = 4.053 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \\ = 4053 \text{ nm (infrared)}$$

$$c. \Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) = -1.549 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

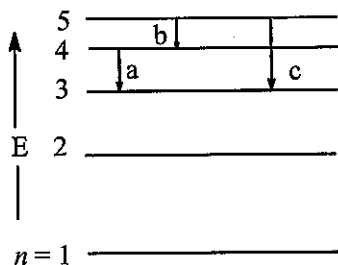
$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.549 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 1.282 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} \\ = 1282 \text{ nm (infrared)}$$

59.

a.  $3 \rightarrow 2$ b.  $4 \rightarrow 2$ c.  $2 \rightarrow 1$ 

Energy levels are not to scale.

60.

a.  $4 \rightarrow 3$ b.  $5 \rightarrow 4$ c.  $5 \rightarrow 3$ 

Energy levels are not to scale.

61. The longest wavelength light emitted will correspond to the transition with the smallest energy change (smallest  $\Delta E$ ). This is the transition from  $n = 6$  to  $n = 5$ .

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right) = -2.662 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.662 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}} = 7.462 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m} = 7462 \text{ nm}$$

The shortest wavelength emitted will correspond to the largest  $\Delta E$ ; this is  $n = 6 \rightarrow n = 1$ .

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right) = -2.118 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.118 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 9.379 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} = 93.79 \text{ nm}$$

62. There are 4 possible transitions for an electron in the  $n = 5$  level ( $5 \rightarrow 4$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $5 \rightarrow 2$ , and  $5 \rightarrow 1$ ). If an electron initially drops to the  $n = 4$  level, three additional transitions can occur ( $4 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $4 \rightarrow 2$ , and  $4 \rightarrow 1$ ). Similarly, there are two more transitions from the  $n = 3$  level ( $3 \rightarrow 2$ ,  $3 \rightarrow 1$ ) and one more transition for the  $n = 2$  level ( $2 \rightarrow 1$ ). There are a total of 10 possible transitions for an electron in the  $n = 5$  level for a possible total of 10 different wavelength emissions.

63. 
$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 2.091 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} = E_{\text{photon}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.091 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 9.500 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} = 95.00 \text{ nm}$$

Because wavelength and energy are inversely related, visible light ( $\lambda \approx 400\text{--}700 \text{ nm}$ ) is not energetic enough to excite an electron in hydrogen from  $n = 1$  to  $n = 5$ .

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{6^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 4.840 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.840 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.104 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 410.4 \text{ nm}$$

Visible light with  $\lambda = 410.4 \text{ nm}$  will excite an electron from the  $n = 2$  to the  $n = 6$  energy level.

64. a. False; it takes less energy to ionize an electron from  $n = 3$  than from the ground state.  
b. True

c. False; the energy difference between  $n = 3$  and  $n = 2$  is smaller than the energy difference between  $n = 3$  and  $n = 1$ ; thus the wavelength is larger for the  $n = 3 \rightarrow n = 2$  electronic transition than for the  $n = 3 \rightarrow n = 1$  transition.  $E$  and  $\lambda$  are inversely proportional to each other ( $E = hc/\lambda$ ).

d. True

e. False;  $n = 2$  is the first excited state, and  $n = 3$  is the second excited state.

65. Ionization from  $n = 1$  corresponds to the transition  $n_i = 1 \rightarrow n_f = \infty$ , where  $E_\infty = 0$ .

$$\Delta E = E_\infty - E_1 = -E_1 = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \left( \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} = E_{\text{photon}}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 9.120 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m} = 91.20 \text{ nm}$$

To ionize from  $n = 2$ ,  $\Delta E = E_\infty - E_2 = -E_2 = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 5.445 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$$\lambda = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{5.445 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 3.648 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 364.8 \text{ nm}$$

66.  $\Delta E = E_\infty - E_n = -E_n = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1460 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 1.36 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = \Delta E = 1.36 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \right), \quad n^2 = 16.0, \quad n = 4$$

67.  $|\Delta E| = E_{\text{photon}} = h\nu = 6.662 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 6.90 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1} = 4.57 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$\Delta E = -4.57 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  because we have an emission.

$$-4.57 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = E_n - E_5 = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{25} = 0.210, \quad \frac{1}{n^2} = 0.250, \quad n^2 = 4, \quad n = 2$$

The electronic transition is from  $n = 5$  to  $n = 2$ .

68.  $|\Delta E| = E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{397.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 5.001 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

$\Delta E = -5.001 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$  because we have an emission.

$$-5.001 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = E_2 - E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$

$$0.2296 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \frac{1}{n^2} = 0.0204, \quad n = 7$$

### Quantum Mechanics, Quantum Numbers, and Orbitals

69. a.  $\Delta p = m\Delta v = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \times 0.100 \text{ m/s} = \frac{9.11 \times 10^{-32} \text{ kg m}}{\text{s}}$
- $$\Delta p \Delta x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}, \quad \Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi \Delta p} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{4 \times 3.142 \times (9.11 \times 10^{-32} \text{ kg m/s})} = 5.79 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$
- b.  $\Delta x = \frac{h}{4\pi \Delta p} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{4 \times 3.142 \times 0.145 \text{ kg} \times 0.100 \text{ m/s}} = 3.64 \times 10^{-33} \text{ m}$
- c. The diameter of an H atom is roughly  $\sim 10^{-8}$  cm. The uncertainty in position is much larger than the size of the atom.
- d. The uncertainty is insignificant compared to the size of a baseball.
70. Units of  $\Delta E \cdot \Delta t = \text{J} \times \text{s}$ , the same as the units of Planck's constant.
- $$\text{Units of } \Delta(mv) \cdot \Delta x = \text{kg} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \times \text{m} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}} = \frac{\text{kg m}^2}{\text{s}^2} \times \text{s} = \text{J} \times \text{s}$$
71.  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ;  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots (n-1)$ ;  $m_\ell = -\ell \dots -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots +\ell$
72. a. This general shape represents a p orbital ( $\ell = 1$ ) and because there is a node in each of the lobes, this figure represents a 3p orbital ( $n = 3, \ell = 1$ )
- b. This is an s orbital ( $\ell = 0$ ). And because there is one node present, this is a 2s orbital ( $n = 2, \ell = 0$ ).
- c. This is the shape of a specific d oriented orbital ( $\ell = 2$ ). This orbital is designated as a  $d_{z^2}$ . Because no additional nodes are present inside any of the boundary surfaces, this is a  $3d_{z^2}$  orbital ( $n = 3, \ell = 2$ ).
73. a. allowed                      b. For  $\ell = 3, m_\ell$  can range from  $-3$  to  $+3$ ; thus  $+4$  is not allowed.
- c.  $n$  cannot equal zero.                      d.  $\ell$  cannot be a negative number.
74. a. For  $n = 3, \ell = 3$  is not possible.
- d.  $m_s$  cannot equal  $-1$ .
- e.  $\ell$  cannot be a negative number.

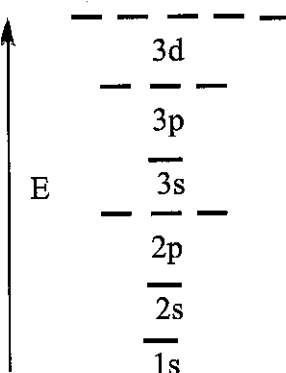
f. For  $\ell = 1$ ,  $m_\ell$  cannot equal 2.

The quantum numbers in parts b and c are allowed.

75.  $\psi^2$  gives the probability of finding the electron at that point.
76. The diagrams of the orbitals in the text give only 90% probabilities of where the electron may reside. We can never be 100% certain of the location of the electrons due to Heisenberg's uncertainty principle.

### Polyelectronic Atoms

77. He:  $1s^2$ ; Ne:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ ; Ar:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6$ ; each peak in the diagram corresponds to a subshell with different values of  $n$ . Corresponding subshells are closer to the nucleus for heavier elements because of the increased nuclear charge.
78. In polyelectronic atoms, the orbitals of a given principal quantum level are not degenerate. In polyelectronic atoms, the energy order of the  $n = 1, 2$ , and 3 orbitals are (not to scale):



In general, the lower the  $n$  value for an orbital, the closer on average the electron can be to the nucleus, and the lower the energy. Within a specific  $n$  value orbital (like 2s vs. 2p or 3s vs. 3p vs. 3d), it is generally true that  $E_{ns} < E_{np} < E_{nd} < E_{nf}$ .

To rationalize this order, we utilize the radial probability distributions. In the 2s and 2p distribution, notice that the 2s orbital has a small hump of electron density very near the nucleus. This indicates that an electron in the 2s orbital can be very close to the nucleus some of the time. The 2s electron penetrates to the nucleus more than a 2p electron, and with this penetration comes a lower overall energy for the 2s orbital as compared to the 2p orbital.

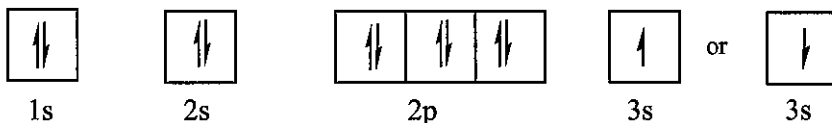
In the  $n = 3$  radial probability distribution, the 3s electron has two humps of electron density very close to the nucleus, and the 3p orbital has one hump very close to the nucleus. The 3s orbital electron is most penetrating, with the 3p orbital electron the next most penetrating, followed by the least penetrating 3d orbital electron. The more penetrating the electron, the lower the overall energy. Hence the 3s orbital is lower energy than the 3p orbitals which is lower energy than the 3d orbitals.

79. 5p: three orbitals                       $3d_{z^2}$ : one orbital                      4d: five orbitals

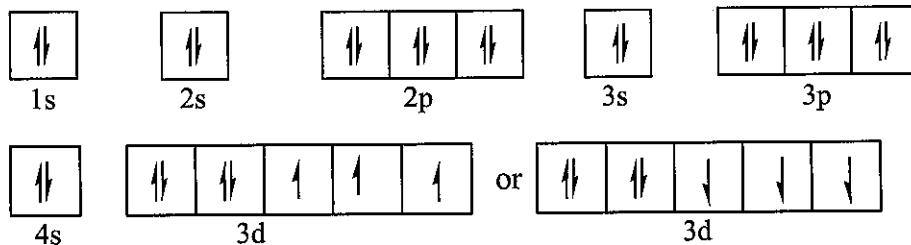
$n = 5$ :  $\ell = 0$  (1 orbital),  $\ell = 1$  (3 orbitals),  $\ell = 2$  (5 orbitals),  $\ell = 3$  (7 orbitals),  $\ell = 4$  (9 orbitals); total for  $n = 5$  is 25 orbitals.

$n = 4$ :  $\ell = 0$  (1),  $\ell = 1$  (3),  $\ell = 2$  (5),  $\ell = 3$  (7); total for  $n = 4$  is 16 orbitals.

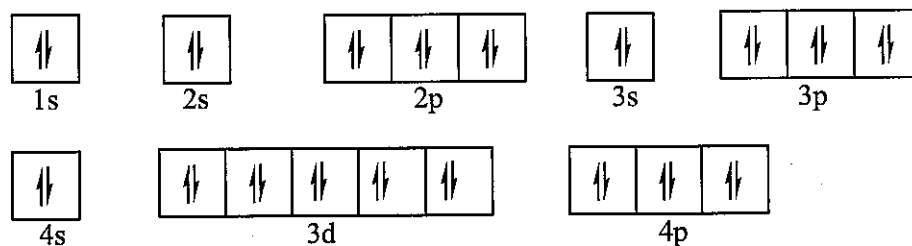
80. 1p, 0 electrons ( $\ell \neq 1$  when  $n = 1$ );  $6d_{x^2-y^2}$ , 2 electrons (specifies one atomic orbital); 4f, 14 electrons (7 orbitals have 4f designation);  $7p_y$ , 2 electrons (specifies one atomic orbital); 2s, 2 electrons (specifies one atomic orbital);  $n = 3$ , 18 electrons (3s, 3p, and 3d orbitals are possible; there are one 3s orbital, three 3p orbitals, and five 3d orbitals).
81. a.  $n = 4$ :  $\ell$  can be 0, 1, 2, or 3. Thus we have s ( $2 e^-$ ), p ( $6 e^-$ ), d ( $10 e^-$ ), and f ( $14 e^-$ ) orbitals present. Total number of electrons to fill these orbitals is 32.
- b.  $n = 5$ ,  $m_\ell = +1$ : For  $n = 5$ ,  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . For  $\ell = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , all can have  $m_\ell = +1$ . There are four distinct orbitals having these quantum numbers, which can hold 8 electrons.
- c.  $n = 5$ ,  $m_s = +1/2$ : For  $n = 5$ ,  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ . Number of orbitals = 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 for each value of  $\ell$ , respectively. There are 25 orbitals with  $n = 5$ . They can hold 50 electrons, and 25 of these electrons can have  $m_s = +1/2$ .
- d.  $n = 3$ ,  $\ell = 2$ : These quantum numbers define a set of 3d orbitals. There are 5 degenerate 3d orbitals that can hold a total of 10 electrons.
- e.  $n = 2$ ,  $\ell = 1$ : These define a set of 2p orbitals. There are 3 degenerate 2p orbitals that can hold a total of 6 electrons.
82. a. It is impossible to have  $n = 0$ . Thus no electrons can have this set of quantum numbers.
- b. The four quantum numbers completely specify a single electron in a 2p orbital.
- c.  $n = 3$ ,  $m_s = +1/2$ : 3s, 3p, and 3d orbitals all have  $n = 3$ . These nine orbitals can each hold one electron with  $m_s = +1/2$ ; 9 electrons can have these quantum numbers
- d.  $n = 2$ ,  $\ell = 2$ : this combination is not possible ( $\ell \neq 2$  for  $n = 2$ ). Zero electrons in an atom can have these quantum numbers.
- e.  $n = 1$ ,  $\ell = 0$ ,  $m_\ell = 0$ : these define a 1s orbital that can hold 2 electrons.
83. a. Na:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$ ; Na has 1 unpaired electron.



b. Co:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^7$ ; Co has 3 unpaired electrons.

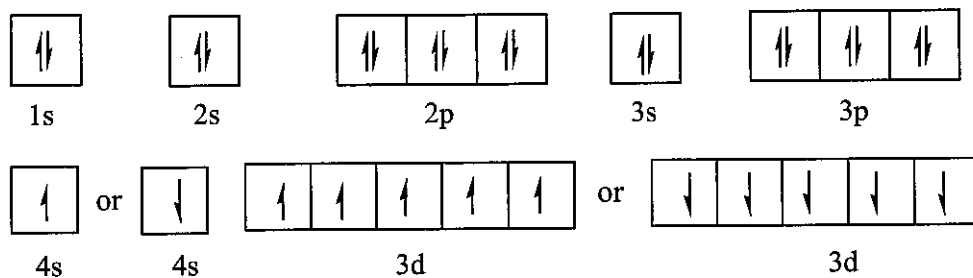


c. Kr:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6$ ; Kr has 0 unpaired electrons.

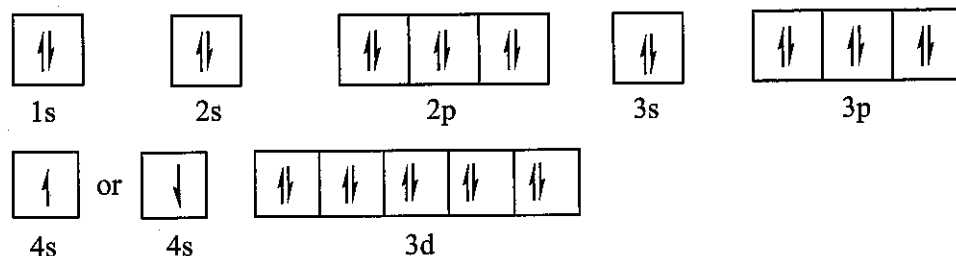


84. The two exceptions are Cr and Cu.

Cr:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^5$ ; Cr has 6 unpaired electrons.



Cu:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^{10}$ ; Cu has 1 unpaired electron.



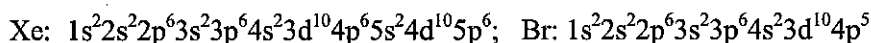
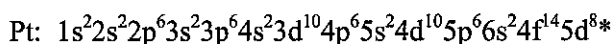
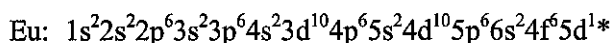
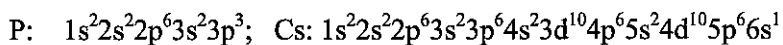
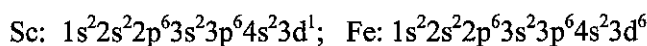
85. Si:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$  or  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^2$ ; Ga:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$  or  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$

As:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^3$ ; Ge:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^2$ ; Al:  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^1$ ; Cd:  $[\text{Kr}]5s^2 4d^{10}$

S:  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^4$ ; Se:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^4$



86. Cu:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^9$  (using periodic table),  $[\text{Ar}]4s^13d^{10}$  (actual)  
O:  $1s^22s^22p^4$ ; La:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^25d^1$ ; Y:  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^1$ ; Ba:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^2$   
Tl:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}6p^1$ ; Bi:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}6p^3$
87. The following are complete electron configurations. Noble gas shorthand notation could also be used.

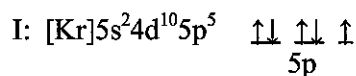


*\*Note:* These electron configurations were predicted using only the periodic table. The actual electron configurations are: Eu:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^7$  and Pt:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^14f^{14}5d^9$

88. Cl:  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^5$  or  $[\text{Ne}]3s^23p^5$       Sb:  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^{10}5p^3$   
Sr:  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^64s^23d^{10}4p^65s^2$  or  $[\text{Kr}]5s^2$       W:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^4$   
Pb:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}6p^2$       Cf:  $[\text{Rn}]7s^25f^{10}$ \*

*\*Note:* Predicting electron configurations for lanthanide and actinide elements is difficult since they have 0, 1, or 2 electrons in d orbitals. This is the actual Cf electron configuration.

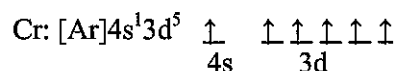
89. a. Both In and I have one unpaired 5p electron, but only the nonmetal I would be expected to form a covalent compound with the nonmetal F. One would predict an ionic compound to form between the metal In and the nonmetal F.



- b. From the periodic table, this will be element 120. Element 120:  $[\text{Rn}]7s^25f^{14}6d^{10}7p^68s^2$

- c. Rn:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}6p^6$ ; note that the next discovered noble gas will also have 4f electrons (as well as 5f electrons).

- d. This is chromium, which is an exception to the predicted filling order. Cr has 6 unpaired electrons, and the next most is 5 unpaired electrons for Mn.



90. a. As:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^3$
- b. Element 116 will be below Po in the periodic table:  $[\text{Rn}]7s^2 5f^{14} 6d^{10} 7p^4$
- c. Ta:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^3$  or Ir:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^7$
- d. At:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^5$ ; note that element 117 will also have electrons in the 6p atomic orbitals (as well as electrons in the 7p orbitals).
91. a. The complete ground state electron for this neutral atom is  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^4$ . This atom has  $2 + 2 + 6 + 2 + 4 = 16$  electrons. Because the atom is neutral, it also has 16 protons, making the atom sulfur, S.
- b. Complete excited state electron configuration:  $1s^2 2s^1 2p^4$ ; this neutral atom has  $2 + 1 + 4 = 7$  electrons, which means it has 7 protons, which identifies it as nitrogen, N.
- c. Complete ground state electron configuration:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^5$ ; this 1- charged ion has 35 electrons. Because the overall charge is 1-, this ion has 34 protons which identifies it as selenium. The ion is  $\text{Se}^-$ .
92. a. This atom has 10 electrons. Ne                      b. S
- c. The predicted ground state configuration is  $[\text{Kr}]5s^2 4d^9$ . From the periodic table, the element is Ag. *Note:*  $[\text{Kr}]5s^1 4d^{10}$  is the actual ground state electron configuration for Ag.
- d. Bi:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^3$ ; the three unpaired electrons are in the 6p orbitals.
93. Hg:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10}$
- a. From the electron configuration for Hg, we have  $3s^2$ ,  $3p^6$ , and  $3d^{10}$  electrons; 18 total electrons with  $n = 3$ .
- b.  $3d^{10}$ ,  $4d^{10}$ ,  $5d^{10}$ ; 30 electrons are in the d atomic orbitals.
- c.  $2p^6$ ,  $3p^6$ ,  $4p^6$ ,  $5p^6$ ; each set of  $np$  orbitals contain one  $p_z$  atomic orbital. Because we have 4 sets of  $np$  orbitals and two electrons can occupy the  $p_z$  orbital, there are  $4(2) = 8$  electrons in  $p_z$  atomic orbitals.
- d. All the electrons are paired in Hg, so one-half of the electrons are spin up ( $m_s = +1/2$ ) and the other half are spin down ( $m_s = -1/2$ ). 40 electrons have spin up.
94. Element 115, Uup, is in Group 5A under Bi (bismuth):
- Uup:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^6 5s^2 4d^{10} 5p^6 6s^2 4f^{14} 5d^{10} 6p^6 7s^2 5f^{14} 6d^{10} 7p^3$
- a.  $5s^2$ ,  $5p^6$ ,  $5d^{10}$ , and  $5f^{14}$ ; 32 electrons have  $n = 5$  as one of their quantum numbers.
- b.  $\ell = 3$  are f orbitals.  $4f^{14}$  and  $5f^{14}$  are the f orbitals used. They are all filled, so 28 electrons have  $\ell = 3$ .

- c. p, d, and f orbitals all have one of the degenerate orbitals with  $m_\ell = 1$ . There are 6 orbitals with  $m_\ell = 1$  for the various p orbitals used; there are 4 orbitals with  $m_\ell = 1$  for the various d orbitals used; and there are 2 orbitals with  $m_\ell = 1$  for the various f orbitals used. We have a total of  $6 + 4 + 2 = 12$  orbitals with  $m_\ell = 1$ . Eleven of these orbitals are filled with 2 electrons, and the 7p orbitals are only half-filled. The number of electrons with  $m_\ell = 1$  is  $11 \times (2 e^-) + 1 \times (1 e^-) = 23$  electrons.
- d. The first 112 electrons are all paired; one-half of these electrons ( $56 e^-$ ) will have  $m_s = -1/2$ . The 3 electrons in the 7p orbitals singly occupy each of the three degenerate 7p orbitals; the three electrons are spin parallel, so the 7p electrons either have  $m_s = +1/2$  or  $m_s = -1/2$ . Therefore, either 56 electrons have  $m_s = -1/2$  or 59 electrons have  $m_s = -1/2$ .

95. B:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^1$

	$n$	$\ell$	$m_\ell$	$m_s$
1s	1	0	0	+1/2
1s	1	0	0	-1/2
2s	2	0	0	+1/2
2s	2	0	0	-1/2
2p*	2	1	-1	+1/2

\*This is only one of several possibilities for the 2p electron. The 2p electron in B could have  $m_\ell = -1, 0$  or  $+1$  and  $m_s = +1/2$  or  $-1/2$  for a total of six possibilities.

N:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$

	$n$	$\ell$	$m_\ell$	$m_s$
1s	1	0	0	+1/2
1s	1	0	0	-1/2
2s	2	0	0	+1/2
2s	2	0	0	-1/2
2p	2	1	-1	+1/2
2p	2	1	0	+1/2
2p	2	1	+1	+1/2

} (Or all 2p electrons could have  $m_s = -1/2$ .)

96. Ti:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2 3d^2$

	$n$	$\ell$	$m_\ell$	$m_s$
4s	4	0	0	+1/2
4s	4	0	0	-1/2
3d	3	2	-2	+1/2
3d	3	2	-1	+1/2

Only one of 10 possible combinations of  $m_\ell$  and  $m_s$  for the first d electron. For the ground state, the second d electron should be in a different orbital with spin parallel; 4 possibilities.

97. Group 1A: 1 valence electron;  $ns^1$ ; Li:  $[\text{He}]2s^1$ ;  $2s^1$  is the valence electron configuration for Li.

Group 2A: 2 valence electrons;  $ns^2$ ; Ra:  $[\text{Rn}]7s^2$ ;  $7s^2$  is the valence electron configuration for Ra.

Group 3A: 3 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^1$ ; Ga:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^{10}4p^1$ ;  $4s^24p^1$  is the valence electron configuration for Ga. Note that valence electrons for the representative elements of Groups 1A-8A are considered those electrons in the highest  $n$  value, which for Ga is  $n = 4$ . We do not include the 3d electrons as valence electrons because they are not in  $n = 4$  level.

Group 4A: 4 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^2$ ; Si:  $[\text{Ne}]3s^23p^2$ ;  $3s^23p^2$  is the valence electron configuration for Si.

Group 5A: 5 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^3$ ; Sb:  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^{10}5p^3$ ;  $5s^25p^3$  is the valence electron configuration for Sb.

Group 6A: 6 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^4$ ; Po:  $[\text{Xe}]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}6p^4$ ;  $6s^26p^4$  is the valence electron configuration for Po.

Group 7A: 7 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^5$ ; 117:  $[\text{Rn}]7s^25f^{14}6d^{10}7p^5$ ;  $7s^27p^5$  is the valence electron configuration for 117.

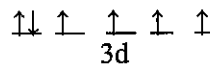
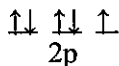
Group 8A: 8 valence electrons;  $ns^2np^6$ ; Ne:  $[\text{He}]2s^22p^6$ ;  $2s^22p^6$  is the valence electron configuration for Ne.

98. a. 2 valence electrons;  $4s^2$                       b. 6 valence electrons;  $2s^22p^4$   
 c. 7 valence electrons;  $7s^27p^5$                       d. 3 valence electrons;  $5s^25p^1$   
 e. 8 valence electrons;  $3s^23p^6$                       f. 5 valence electrons;  $6s^26p^3$

99. O:  $1s^22s^22p_x^22p_y^2$  ( $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \underline{\quad}$ ); there are no unpaired electrons in this oxygen atom. This configuration would be an excited state, and in going to the more stable ground state ( $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow \uparrow$ ), energy would be released.

100. The number of unpaired electrons is in parentheses.

- |                                |     |  |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|-----|
| a. excited state of boron      | (1) | b. ground state of neon                | (0) |
| B ground state: $1s^22s^22p^1$ | (1) | Ne ground state: $1s^22s^22p^6$        | (0) |
| c. excited state of fluorine   | (3) | d. excited state of iron               | (6) |
| F ground state: $1s^22s^22p^5$ | (1) | Fe ground state: $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^6$ | (4) |



101. None of the s block elements have 2 unpaired electrons. In the p block, the elements with either  $ns^2np^2$  or  $ns^2np^4$  valence electron configurations have 2 unpaired electrons. For elements 1-36, these are elements C, Si, and Ge (with  $ns^2np^2$ ) and elements O, S, and Se (with  $ns^2np^4$ ). For the d block, the elements with configurations  $nd^2$  or  $nd^8$  have two unpaired electrons. For elements 1-36, these are Ti ( $3d^2$ ) and Ni ( $3d^8$ ). A total of 8 elements from the first 36 elements have two unpaired electrons in the ground state.
102. The s block elements with  $ns^1$  for a valence electron configuration have one unpaired electron. These are elements H, Li, Na, and K for the first 36 elements. The p block elements with  $ns^2np^1$  or  $ns^2np^5$  valence electron configurations have one unpaired electron. These are elements B, Al, and Ga ( $ns^2np^1$ ) and elements F, Cl, and Br ( $ns^2np^5$ ) for the first 36 elements. In the d block, Sc ( $[Ar]4s^23d^1$ ) and Cu ( $[Ar]4s^13d^{10}$ ) each have one unpaired electron. A total of 12 elements from the first 36 elements have one unpaired electron in the ground state.
103. We get the number of unpaired electrons by examining the incompletely filled subshells. The paramagnetic substances have unpaired electrons, and the ones with no unpaired electrons are not paramagnetic (they are called diamagnetic).

Li:  $1s^22s^1$   $\uparrow$ ; paramagnetic with 1 unpaired electron.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 2s$

N:  $1s^22s^22p^3$   $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$ ; paramagnetic with 3 unpaired electrons.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 2p$

Ni:  $[Ar]4s^23d^8$   $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$ ; paramagnetic with 2 unpaired electrons.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 3d$

Te:  $[Kr]5s^24d^{10}5p^4$   $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$ ; paramagnetic with 2 unpaired electrons.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 5p$

Ba:  $[Xe]6s^2$   $\uparrow\downarrow$ ; not paramagnetic because no unpaired electrons are present.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 6s$

Hg:  $[Xe]6s^24f^{14}5d^{10}$   $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow$ ; not paramagnetic because no unpaired electrons.  
 $\quad\quad\quad 5d$

104. We get the number of unpaired electrons by examining the incompletely filled subshells.

O:  $[He]2s^22p^4$   $2p^4$ :  $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$  two unpaired  $e^-$

$O^+$ :  $[He]2s^22p^3$   $2p^3$ :  $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$  three unpaired  $e^-$

$O^-$ :  $[He]2s^22p^5$   $2p^5$ :  $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow$  one unpaired  $e^-$

Os:  $[Xe]6s^24f^{14}5d^6$   $5d^6$ :  $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$  four unpaired  $e^-$

Zr:  $[Kr]5s^24d^2$   $4d^2$ :  $\uparrow\uparrow\_\_\_\_\_\_$  two unpaired  $e^-$

S:  $[Ne]3s^23p^4$   $3p^4$ :  $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$  two unpaired  $e^-$

F: [He]2s <sup>2</sup> 2p <sup>5</sup>	2p <sup>5</sup> : $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow$	one unpaired e <sup>-</sup>
Ar: [Ne]3s <sup>2</sup> 3p <sup>6</sup>	3p <sup>6</sup> $\uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow \uparrow\downarrow$	zero unpaired e <sup>-</sup>

### The Periodic Table and Periodic Properties

105. Size (radius) decreases left to right across the periodic table, and size increases from top to bottom of the periodic table.

- a. S < Se < Te      b. Br < Ni < K      c. F < Si < Ba

All follow the general radius trend.

106. a. Be < Na < Rb      b. Ne < Se < Sr      c. O < P < Fe

All follow the general radius trend.

107. The ionization energy trend is the opposite of the radius trend; ionization energy (IE), in general, increases left to right across the periodic table and decreases from top to bottom of the periodic table.

- a. Te < Se < S      b. K < Ni < Br      c. Ba < Si < F

All follow the general ionization energy trend.

108. a. Rb < Na < Be      b. Sr < Se < Ne      c. Fe < P < O

All follow the general ionization energy trend.

109. a. He (From the general radius trend.)      b. Cl

c. Element 116 is the next oxygen family member to be discovered (under Po), element 119 is the next alkali metal to be discovered (under Fr), and element 120 is the next alkaline earth metal to be discovered (under Ra). From the general radius trend, element 116 will be the smallest.

d. Si

e. Na<sup>+</sup>; this ion has the fewest electrons as compared to the other sodium species present. Na<sup>+</sup> has the smallest number of electron-electron repulsions, which makes it the smallest ion with the largest ionization energy.

110. a. Ba (From the general ionization energy trend.)      b. K

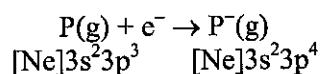
c. O; in general, Group 6A elements have a lower ionization energy than neighboring Group 5A elements. This is an exception to the general ionization energy trend across the periodic table.

- d.  $S^{2-}$ ; this ion has the most electrons compared to the other sulfur species present.  $S^{2-}$  has the largest number of electron-electron repulsions, which leads to  $S^{2-}$  having the largest size and smallest ionization energy.
- e. Cs; this follows the general ionization energy trend.
111. a. Sg:  $[Rn]7s^25f^{14}6d^4$       b. W
- c. Sg is in the same group as chromium and would be expected to form compounds and ions similar to that of chromium.  $CrO_3$ ,  $Cr_2O_3$ ,  $CrO_4^{2-}$ ,  $Cr_2O_7^{2-}$  are some known chromium compounds/ions, so  $SgO_3$ ,  $Sg_2O_3$ ,  $SgO_4^{2-}$ , and  $Sg_2O_7^{2-}$  are some likely possibilities.
112. a. Uus will have 117 electrons.  $[Rn]7s^25f^{14}6d^{10}7p^5$
- b. It will be in the halogen family and will be most similar to astatine (At).
- c. Uus should form 1- charged anions like the other halogens. Like the other halogens, some possibilities are  $NaUus$ ,  $Mg(Uus)_2$ ,  $C(Uus)_4$ , and  $O(Uus)_2$
- d. Assuming Uus is like the other halogens, some possibilities are  $UusO^-$ ,  $UusO_2^-$ ,  $UusO_3^-$ , and  $UusO_4^-$ .
113. As:  $[Ar]4s^23d^{10}4p^3$ ; Se:  $[Ar]4s^23d^{10}4p^4$ ; the general ionization energy trend predicts that Se should have a higher ionization energy than As. Se is an exception to the general ionization energy trend. There are extra electron-electron repulsions in Se because two electrons are in the same 4p orbital, resulting in a lower ionization energy for Se than predicted.
114. Expected order from the ionization energy trend:  $Be < B < C < N < O$
- B and O are exceptions to the general ionization energy trend. The ionization energy of O is lower because of the extra electron-electron repulsions present when two electrons are paired in the same orbital. This makes it slightly easier to remove an electron from O compared to N. B is an exception because of the smaller penetrating ability of the 2p electron in B compared to the 2s electrons in Be. The smaller penetrating ability makes it slightly easier to remove an electron from B compared to Be. The correct ionization energy ordering, taking into account the two exceptions, is  $B < Be < C < O < N$ .
115. a. As we remove succeeding electrons, the electron being removed is closer to the nucleus, and there are fewer electrons left repelling it. The remaining electrons are more strongly attracted to the nucleus, and it takes more energy to remove these electrons.
- b. Al:  $1s^22s^22p^63s^23p^1$ ; for  $I_4$ , we begin removing an electron with  $n = 2$ . For  $I_3$ , we remove an electron with  $n = 3$  (the last valence electron). In going from  $n = 3$  to  $n = 2$ , there is a big jump in ionization energy because the  $n = 2$  electrons are closer to the nucleus on average than the  $n = 3$  electrons. Since the  $n = 2$  electrons are closer, on average, to the nucleus, they are held more tightly and require a much larger amount of energy to remove compared to the  $n = 3$  electrons. In general, valence electrons are much easier to remove than inner-core electrons.

116. The general ionization energy trend says that ionization energy increases going left to right across the periodic table. However, one of the exceptions to this trend occurs between Groups 2A and 3A. Between these two groups, Group 3A elements usually have a lower ionization energy than Group 2A elements. Therefore, Al should have the lowest first ionization energy value, followed by Mg, with Si having the largest ionization energy. Looking at the values for the first ionization energy in the graph, the green plot is Al, the blue plot is Mg, and the red plot is Si.

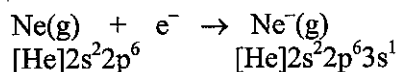
Mg (the blue plot) is the element with the huge jump between  $I_2$  and  $I_3$ . Mg has two valence electrons, so the third electron removed is an inner core electron. Inner core electrons are always much more difficult to remove than valence electrons since they are closer to the nucleus, on average, than the valence electrons.

117. a. More favorable electron affinity: C and Br; the electron affinity trend is very erratic. Both N and Ar have positive electron affinity values (unfavorable) due to their electron configurations (see text for detailed explanation).
- b. Higher ionization energy: N and Ar (follows the ionization energy trend)
- c. Larger size: C and Br (follows the radius trend)
118. a. More favorable electron affinity: K and Cl; Mg has a positive electron affinity value, and F has a more positive electron affinity value than expected from its position relative to Cl.
- b. Higher ionization energy: Mg and F      c. Larger radius: K and Cl
119. Al(-44), Si(-120), P(-74), S(-200.4), Cl(-348.7); based on the increasing nuclear charge, we would expect the electron affinity values to become more exothermic as we go from left to right in the period. Phosphorus is out of line. The reaction for the electron affinity of P is:



The additional electron in  $\text{P}^-$  will have to go into an orbital that already has one electron. There will be greater repulsions between the paired electrons in  $\text{P}^-$ , causing the electron affinity of P to be less favorable than predicted based solely on attractions to the nucleus.

120. Electron affinity refers to the energy associated with the process of adding an electron to a gaseous substance. Be, N, and Ne all have endothermic (unfavorable) electron affinity values. In order to add an electron to Be, N, or Ne, energy must be added. Another way of saying this is that Be, N, and Ne become less stable (have a higher energy) when an electron is added to each. To rationalize why those three atoms have endothermic (unfavorable) electron affinity values, let's see what happens to the electron configuration as an electron is added.





In each case something energetically unfavorable occurs when an electron is added. For Be, the added electron must go into a higher-energy 2p atomic orbital because the 2s orbital is full. In N, the added electron must pair up with another electron in one of the 2p atomic orbitals; this adds electron-electron repulsions. In Ne, the added electron must be added to a much higher 3s atomic orbital because the  $n = 2$  orbitals are full.

121. The electron affinity trend is very erratic. In general, electron affinity decreases down the periodic table, and the trend across the table is too erratic to be of much use.
- a.  $\text{Se} < \text{S}$ ; S is most exothermic.                      b.  $\text{I} < \text{Br} < \text{F} < \text{Cl}$ ; Cl is most exothermic. (F is an exception).
122. a.  $\text{N} < \text{O} < \text{F}$ , F is most exothermic.                      b.  $\text{Al} < \text{P} < \text{Si}$ ; Si is most exothermic.
123. Electron-electron repulsions are much greater in  $\text{O}^-$  than in  $\text{S}^-$  because the electron goes into a smaller 2p orbital versus the larger 3p orbital in sulfur. This results in a more favorable (more exothermic) electron affinity for sulfur.
124. O; the electron-electron repulsions will be much more severe for  $\text{O}^- + e^- \rightarrow \text{O}^{2-}$  than for  $\text{O} + e^- \rightarrow \text{O}^-$ , resulting in O having the more exothermic (favorable) electron affinity.
125. a.  $\text{Se}^{3+}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Se}^{4+}(\text{g}) + e^-$                       b.  $\text{S}^-(\text{g}) + e^- \rightarrow \text{S}^{2-}(\text{g})$   
 c.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{g}) + e^- \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{2+}(\text{g})$                       d.  $\text{Mg}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}^+(\text{g}) + e^-$
126. a. The electron affinity (EA) of  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  is  $\Delta H$  for  $\text{Mg}^{2+}(\text{g}) + e^- \rightarrow \text{Mg}^+(\text{g})$ ; this is just the reverse of the second ionization energy ( $I_2$ ) for Mg.  $\text{EA}(\text{Mg}^{2+}) = -I_2(\text{Mg}) = -1445 \text{ kJ/mol}$  (Table 7.5). Note that when an equation is reversed, the sign on the equation is also reversed.  
 b.  $I_1$  of  $\text{Cl}^-$  is  $\Delta H$  for  $\text{Cl}^-(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\text{g}) + e^-$ ;  $I_1(\text{Cl}^-) = -\text{EA}(\text{Cl}) = 348.7 \text{ kJ/mol}$  (Table 7.7)  
 c.  $\text{Cl}^+(\text{g}) + e^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\text{g})$      $\Delta H = -I_1(\text{Cl}) = -1255 \text{ kJ/mol} = \text{EA}(\text{Cl}^+)$  (Table 7.5)  
 d.  $\text{Mg}^-(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Mg}(\text{g}) + e^-$      $\Delta H = -\text{EA}(\text{Mg}) = -230 \text{ kJ/mol} = I_1(\text{Mg}^-)$

### Alkali Metals

127. It should be potassium peroxide ( $\text{K}_2\text{O}_2$ ) because  $\text{K}^+$  ions are stable in ionic compounds.  $\text{K}^{2+}$  ions are not stable; the second ionization energy of K is very large compared to the first.
128. a.  $\text{Li}_3\text{N}$ ; lithium nitride                      b.  $\text{NaBr}$ ; sodium bromide                      c.  $\text{K}_2\text{S}$ ; potassium sulfide
129. 
$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{455.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 6.582 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E = hv = 6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 6.582 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1} = 4.361 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

130. For 589.0 nm:  $\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{589.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 5.090 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$E = h\nu = 6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 5.090 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1} = 3.373 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

For 589.6 nm:  $\nu = c/\lambda = 5.085 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ;  $E = h\nu = 3.369 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

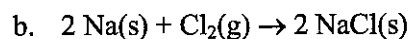
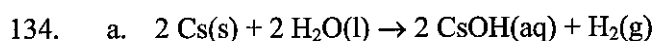
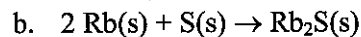
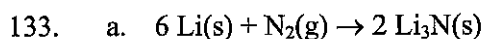
The energies in kJ/mol are:

$$3.373 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} \times \frac{6.0221 \times 10^{23}}{\text{mol}} = 203.1 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$3.369 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ kJ}}{1000 \text{ J}} \times \frac{6.0221 \times 10^{23}}{\text{mol}} = 202.9 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

131. Yes; the ionization energy general trend is to decrease down a group, and the atomic radius trend is to increase down a group. The data in Table 7.8 confirm both of these general trends.

132. It should be element 119 with the ground state electron configuration  $[\text{Rn}]7s^25f^{14}6d^{10}7p^68s^1$ .



### Additional Exercises

135. No; lithium metal is very reactive. It will react somewhat violently with water, making it completely unsuitable for human consumption. Lithium has a small first ionization energy, so it is more likely that the lithium prescribed will be in the form of a soluble lithium salt (a soluble ionic compound with  $\text{Li}^+$  as the cation).

136. a.  $\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{6.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 5.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$

b. From Figure 7.2, this is infrared electromagnetic radiation.

c.  $E = h\nu = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 6.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1} = 4.0 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J/photon}$

$$\frac{4.0 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J}}{\text{photon}} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ photons}}{\text{mol}} = 2.4 \times 10^4 \text{ J/mol}$$

d. Frequency and photon energy are directly related ( $E = h\nu$ ). Because  $5.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$  electromagnetic radiation (EMR) has a lower frequency than  $6.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$  EMR, the  $5.4 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$  EMR will have less energetic photons.

$$137. E = \frac{310 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} = 5.15 \times 10^{-22} \text{ kJ} = 5.15 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}, \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{5.15 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 3.86 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 386 \text{ nm}$$

$$138. \text{ Energy to make water boil} = s \times m \times \Delta T = \frac{4.18 \text{ J}}{\text{°C g}} \times 50.0 \text{ g} \times 75.0 \text{°C} = 1.57 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

$$E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{9.75 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}} = 2.04 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J}$$

$$1.57 \times 10^4 \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ s}}{750. \text{ J}} = 20.9 \text{ s}; 1.57 \times 10^4 \text{ J} \times \frac{1 \text{ photon}}{2.04 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J}} = 7.70 \times 10^{27} \text{ photons}$$

$$139. 60 \times 10^6 \text{ km} \times \frac{1000 \text{ m}}{\text{km}} \times \frac{1 \text{ s}}{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m}} = 200 \text{ s (about 3 minutes)}$$

$$140. \lambda = \frac{hc}{E} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{3.59 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 5.53 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \times \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{\text{m}} \\ = 5.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$

From the spectrum,  $\lambda = 5.53 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$  is greenish-yellow light.

$$141. \Delta E = -R_H \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right) = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right) = -4.840 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{4.840 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} = 4.104 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} \times \frac{100 \text{ cm}}{\text{m}} \\ = 4.104 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$

From the spectrum,  $\lambda = 4.104 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$  is violet light, so the  $n = 6$  to  $n = 2$  visible spectrum line is violet.

142. Exceptions: Cr, Cu, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Pt, and Au; Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, and Pt do not correspond to the supposed extra stability of half-filled and filled subshells as normally applied.

143. a. True for H only.                      b. True for all atoms.                      c. True for all atoms.

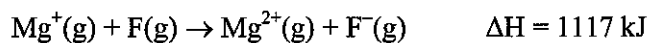
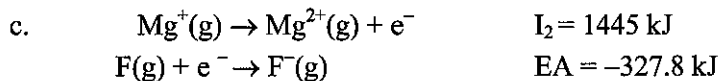
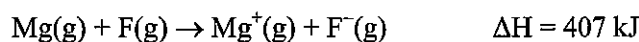
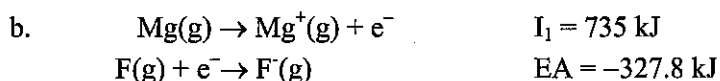
144.  $n = 5$ ;  $m_\ell = -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ ; 18 electrons

145. 1p:  $n = 1, \ell = 1$  is not possible; 3f:  $n = 3, \ell = 3$  is not possible; 2d:  $n = 2, \ell = 2$  is not possible; in all three incorrect cases,  $n = \ell$ . The maximum value  $\ell$  can have is  $n - 1$ , not  $n$ .

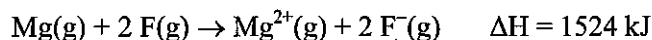
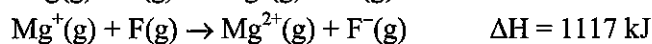
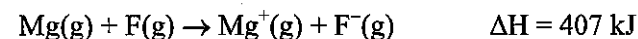
146. O:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^4$ ; C:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$ ; H:  $1s^1$ ; N:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^3$ ; Ca:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^2$ ; P:  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 2p^3$

Mg:  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2$ ; K:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^1$

147. From the radii trend, the smallest-size element (excluding hydrogen) would be the one in the most upper right corner of the periodic table. This would be O. The largest-size element would be the one in the most lower left of the periodic table. Thus K would be the largest. The ionization energy trend is the exact opposite of the radii trend. So K, with the largest size, would have the smallest ionization energy. From the general ionization energy trend, O should have the largest ionization energy. However, there is an exception to the general ionization energy trend between N and O. Due to this exception, N would have the largest ionization energy of the elements examined.
148. a. The  $4+$  ion contains 20 electrons. Thus the electrically neutral atom will contain 24 electrons. The atomic number is 24, which identifies it as chromium.
- b. The ground state electron configuration of the ion must be  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^0 3d^2$ ; there are 6 electrons in s orbitals.
- c. 12
- d. 2
- e. From the mass, this is the isotope  $^{50}_{24}\text{Cr}$ . There are 26 neutrons in the nucleus.
- f.  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^5$  is the ground state electron configuration for Cr. Cr is an exception to the normal filling order.
149. Valence electrons are easier to remove than inner-core electrons. The large difference in energy between  $\text{I}_2$  and  $\text{I}_3$  indicates that this element has two valence electrons. This element is most likely an alkaline earth metal since alkaline earth metal elements all have two valence electrons.
150. All oxygen family elements have  $ns^2 np^4$  valence electron configurations, so this nonmetal is from the oxygen family.
- a.  $2 + 4 = 6$  valence electrons.
- b. O, S, Se, and Te are the nonmetals from the oxygen family (Po is a metal).
- c. Because oxygen family nonmetals form  $2-$  charged ions in ionic compounds,  $\text{K}_2\text{X}$  would be the predicted formula, where X is the unknown nonmetal.
- d. From the size trend, this element would have a smaller radius than barium.
- e. From the ionization energy trend, this element would have a smaller ionization energy than fluorine.
151. a.
- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| $\text{Na}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{g}) + \text{e}^-$                                  | $I_1 = 495 \text{ kJ}$          |
| $\text{Cl}(\text{g}) + \text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}^-(\text{g})$                                  | $\text{EA} = -348.7 \text{ kJ}$ |
| $\text{Na}(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{Na}^+(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}^-(\text{g})$ | $\Delta H = 146 \text{ kJ}$     |



d. Using parts b and c, we get:



152. Sc:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^1$ , 1 unpaired electron; Ti:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^2$ ; 2 unpaired  $e^-$ ; V:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^3$ , 3 unpaired  $e^-$ ; Cr:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^13d^5$ , 6 unpaired electrons (Cr is an exception to the normal filling order); Mn:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^5$ , 5 unpaired  $e^-$ ; Fe:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^6$ , 4 unpaired  $e^-$ ; Co:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^7$ , 3 unpaired  $e^-$ ; Ni:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^8$ , 2 unpaired  $e^-$ ; Cu:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^13d^{10}$ , 1 unpaired  $e^-$  (Cu is also an exception to the normal filling order); Zn:  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^{10}$ , 0 unpaired  $e^-$ .

### ChemWork Problems

The answers to the problems 153-162 (or a variation to these problems) are found in OWL. These problems are also assignable in OWL.

### Challenge Problems

$$163. \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}, \text{ where } m = \text{mass and } v = \text{velocity}; \quad v_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{m}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{m\sqrt{\frac{3RT}{m}}} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{3RTm}}$$

$$\text{For one atom, } R = \frac{8.3145 \text{ J}}{\text{K mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}} = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{atom}$$

$$2.31 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}}{\sqrt{m} \sqrt{3(1.381 \times 10^{-23})(373 \text{ K})}}, \quad m = 5.32 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg} = 5.32 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Molar mass} = \frac{5.32 \times 10^{-23} \text{ g}}{\text{atom}} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{\text{mol}} = 32.0 \text{ g/mol}$$

The atom is sulfur (S).

$$164. E_{\text{photon}} = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \times 2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{253.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 7.839 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$\Delta E = 7.839 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ ; the general energy equation for one-electron ions is  $E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } (Z^2/n^2)$ , where  $Z = \text{atomic number}$ .

$$\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } (Z)^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{n_i^2} \right), \quad Z = 4 \text{ for } \text{Be}^{3+}$$

$$\Delta E = -7.839 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} (4)^2 \left( \frac{1}{n_f^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{7.839 \times 10^{-19}}{2.178 \times 10^{-18} \times 16} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{1}{n_f^2}, \quad \frac{1}{n_f^2} = 0.06249, \quad n_f = 4$$

This emission line corresponds to the  $n = 5 \rightarrow n = 4$  electronic transition.

165. a. Because wavelength is inversely proportional to energy, the spectral line to the right of B (at a larger wavelength) represents the lowest possible energy transition; this is  $n = 4$  to  $n = 3$ . The B line represents the next lowest energy transition, which is  $n = 5$  to  $n = 3$ , and the A line corresponds to the  $n = 6$  to  $n = 3$  electronic transition.

- b. Because this spectrum is for a one-electron ion,  $E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } (Z^2/n^2)$ . To determine  $\Delta E$  and, in turn, the wavelength of spectral line A, we must determine  $Z$ , the atomic number of the one electron species. Use spectral line B data to determine  $Z$ .

$$\Delta E_{5 \rightarrow 3} = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } \left( \frac{Z^2}{3^2} - \frac{Z^2}{5^2} \right) = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \left( \frac{16Z^2}{9 \times 25} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} (2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{142.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}} = 1.394 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

Because an emission occurs,  $\Delta E_{5 \rightarrow 3} = -1.394 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$ .

$$\Delta E = -1.394 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } \left( \frac{16Z^2}{9 \times 25} \right), \quad Z^2 = 9.001, \quad Z = 3; \text{ the ion is } \text{Li}^{2+}.$$

Solving for the wavelength of line A:

$$\Delta E_{6 \rightarrow 3} = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} (3)^2 \left( \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right) = -1.634 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{hc}{|\Delta E|} = \frac{6.6261 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} (2.9979 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})}{1.634 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} = 1.216 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 121.6 \text{ nm}$$

166. For hydrogen:  $\Delta E = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right) = -4.574 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

For a similar blue light emission,  $\text{He}^+$  will need about the same  $\Delta E$  value.

For  $\text{He}^+$ :  $E_n = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} (Z^2/n^2)$ , where  $Z = 2$ :

$$\Delta E = -4.574 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = -2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} \left( \frac{2^2}{n_f^2} - \frac{2^2}{4^2} \right)$$

$$0.2100 = \frac{4}{n_f^2} - \frac{4}{16}, \quad 0.4600 = \frac{4}{n_f^2}, \quad n_f = 2.949$$

The transition from  $n = 4$  to  $n = 3$  for  $\text{He}^+$  should emit a similar colored blue light as the  $n = 5$  to  $n = 2$  hydrogen transition; both these transitions correspond to very nearly the same energy change.

167. For one-electron species,  $E_n = -R_H Z^2/n^2$ . The ground state ionization energy is the energy change for the  $n = 1 \rightarrow n = \infty$  transition. So:

$$\text{ionization energy} = E_\infty - E_1 = -E_1 = R_H Z^2/n^2 = R_H Z^2$$

$$\frac{4.72 \times 10^4 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.022 \times 10^{23}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ J}}{\text{kJ}} = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J} (Z^2); \text{ solving: } Z = 6$$

Element 6 is carbon ( $X = \text{carbon}$ ), and the charge for a one-electron carbon ion is  $5+$  ( $m = 5$ ). The one-electron ion is  $\text{C}^{5+}$ .

168. A node occurs when  $\psi = 0$ .  $\psi_{300} = 0$  when  $27 - 18\sigma + 2\sigma^2 = 0$ .

$$\text{Solving using the quadratic formula: } \sigma = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{(18)^2 - 4(2)(27)}}{4} = \frac{18 \pm \sqrt{108}}{4}$$

$\sigma = 7.10$  or  $\sigma = 1.90$ ; because  $\sigma = r/a_0$ , the nodes occur at  $r = (7.10)a_0 = 3.76 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$  and at  $r = (1.90)a_0 = 1.01 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}$ , where  $r$  is the distance from the nucleus.

169. For  $r = a_0$  and  $\theta = 0^\circ$  ( $Z = 1$  for H):

$$\psi_{2p_z} = \frac{1}{4(2\pi)^{1/2}} \left( \frac{1}{5.29 \times 10^{-11}} \right)^{3/2} (1) e^{-1/2} \cos 0 = 1.57 \times 10^{14}; \quad \psi^2 = 2.46 \times 10^{28}$$

For  $r = a_0$  and  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\psi_{2p_z} = 0$  since  $\cos 90^\circ = 0$ ;  $\psi^2 = 0$ ; there is no probability of finding an electron in the  $2p_z$  orbital with  $\theta = 0^\circ$ . As expected, the  $xy$  plane, which corresponds to  $\theta = 0^\circ$ , is a node for the  $2p_z$  atomic orbital.





d.  $p = 4, q = 3, r = -2, s = \pm 1/2$  (2 electrons)

$p = 4, q = 3, r = 0, s = \pm 1/2$  (2 electrons)

$p = 4, q = 3, r = +2, s = \pm 1/2$  (2 electrons)

A total of 6 electrons can have  $p = 4$  and  $q = 3$ .

e.  $p = 3, q = 0, r = 0$ ; this is not allowed;  $q$  must be odd. Zero electrons can have these quantum numbers.

f.  $p = 6, q = 1, r = 0, s = \pm 1/2$  (2 electrons)

$p = 6, q = 3, r = -2, 0, +2; s = \pm 1/2$  (6 electrons)

$p = 6, q = 5, r = -4, -2, 0, +2, +4; s = \pm 1/2$  (10 electrons)

Eighteen electrons can have  $p = 6$ .

172. The third ionization energy refers to the following process:  $E^{2+}(g) \rightarrow E^{3+}(g) + e^- \quad \Delta H = I_3$ . The electron configurations for the  $2+$  charged ions of Na to Ar are:

$\text{Na}^{2+}$ :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$

$\text{Mg}^{2+}$ :  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$

$\text{Al}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^1$

$\text{Si}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2$

$\text{P}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^1$

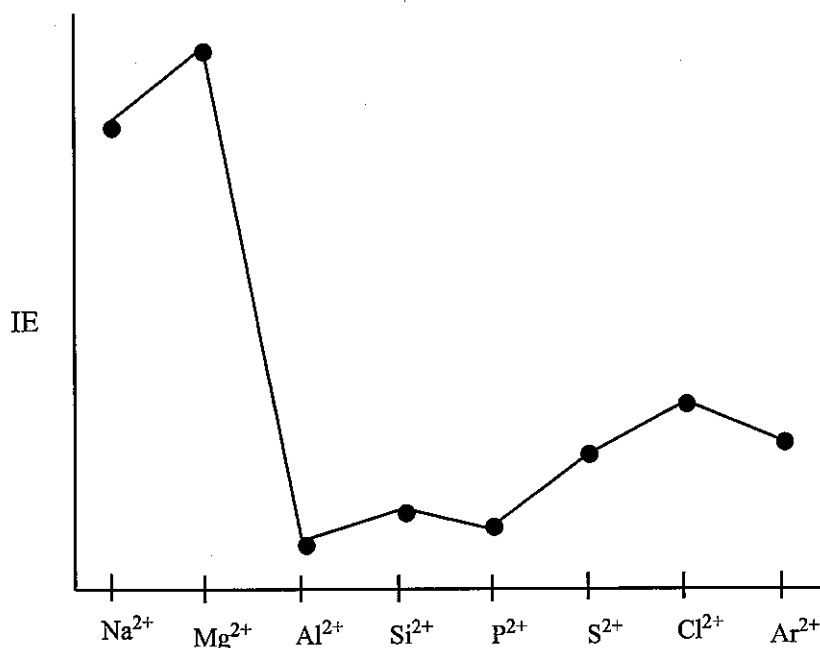
$\text{S}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^2$

$\text{Cl}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^3$

$\text{Ar}^{2+}$ :  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^4$

$I_3$  for sodium and magnesium should be extremely large compared with the others because  $n = 2$  electrons are much more difficult to remove than  $n = 3$  electrons. Between  $\text{Na}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ , one would expect to have the same trend as seen with  $I_1(\text{F})$  versus  $I_1(\text{Ne})$ ; these neutral atoms have identical electron configurations to  $\text{Na}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ . Therefore, the  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^5$  ion ( $\text{Na}^{2+}$ ) should have a lower ionization energy than the  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$  ion ( $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ ).

The remaining  $2+$  ions ( $\text{Al}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Ar}^{2+}$ ) should follow the same trend as the neutral atoms having the same electron configurations. The general ionization energy trend predicts an increase from  $[\text{Ne}]3s^1$  to  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^4$ . The exceptions occur between  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2$  and  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^1$  and between  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^3$  and  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^4$ .  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^1$  is out of order because of the small penetrating ability of the  $3p$  electron as compared with the  $3s$  electrons.  $[\text{Ne}]3s^2 3p^4$  is out of order because of the extra electron-electron repulsions present when two electrons are paired in the same orbital. Therefore, the correct ordering for  $\text{Al}^{2+}$  to  $\text{Ar}^{2+}$  should be  $\text{Al}^{2+} < \text{P}^{2+} < \text{Si}^{2+} < \text{S}^{2+} < \text{Ar}^{2+} < \text{Cl}^{2+}$ , where  $\text{P}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ar}^{2+}$  are out of line for the same reasons that Al and S are out of line in the general ionization energy trend for neutral atoms. A qualitative plot of the third ionization energies for elements Na through Ar follows.



*Note:* The actual numbers in Table 7.5 support most of this plot. No  $I_3$  is given for  $\text{Na}^{2+}$ , so you cannot check this. The only deviation from our discussion is  $I_3$  for  $\text{Ar}^{2+}$  which is greater than  $I_3$  for  $\text{Cl}^{2+}$  instead of less than.

173. The ratios for Mg, Si, P, Cl, and Ar are about the same. However, the ratios for Na, Al, and S are higher. For Na, the second ionization energy is extremely high because the electron is taken from  $n = 2$  (the first electron is taken from  $n = 3$ ). For Al, the first electron requires a bit less energy than expected by the trend due to the fact it is a 3p electron versus a 3s electron. For S, the first electron requires a bit less energy than expected by the trend due to electrons being paired in one of the p orbitals.
174. Size also decreases going across a period. Sc and Ti along with Y and Zr are adjacent elements. There are 14 elements (the lanthanides) between La and Hf, making Hf considerably smaller.
175. a. Assuming the Bohr model applies to the 1s electron,  $E_{1s} = -R_H Z^2/n^2 = -R_H Z_{\text{eff}}^2$ , where  $n = 1$ . Ionization energy =  $E_{\infty} - E_{1s} = 0 - E_{1s} = R_H Z_{\text{eff}}^2$ .
- $$\frac{2.462 \times 10^6 \text{ kJ}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol}}{6.0221 \times 10^{23}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ J}}{\text{kJ}} = 2.178 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J } (Z_{\text{eff}})^2, Z_{\text{eff}} = 43.33$$
- b. Silver is element 47, so  $Z = 47$  for silver. Our calculated  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  value is less than 47. Electrons in other orbitals can penetrate the 1s orbital. Thus a 1s electron can be slightly shielded from the nucleus by these penetrating electrons, giving a  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  close to but less than  $Z$ .
176. None of the noble gases and no subatomic particles had been discovered when Mendeleev published his periodic table. Thus there was no known element out of place in terms of reactivity and there was no reason to predict an entire family of elements. Mendeleev ordered his table by mass; he had no way of knowing there were gaps in atomic numbers (they hadn't been discovered yet).

$$177. \quad m = \frac{h}{\lambda v} = \frac{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}}{3.31 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m} \times (0.0100 \times 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})} = 6.68 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg/atom}$$

$$\frac{6.68 \times 10^{-26} \text{ kg}}{\text{atom}} \times \frac{6.022 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{\text{mol}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 40.2 \text{ g/mol}$$

The element is calcium, Ca.

### Integrated Problems

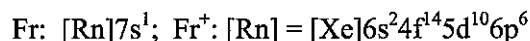
$$178. \quad \text{a. } v = \frac{E}{h} = \frac{7.52 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}{6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}} = 1.13 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.13 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}} = 2.65 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m} = 265 \text{ nm}$$

b.  $E_{\text{photon}}$  and  $\lambda$  are inversely related ( $E = hc/\lambda$ ). Any wavelength of electromagnetic radiation less than or equal to 265 nm ( $\lambda \leq 265$ ) will have sufficient energy to eject an electron. So, yes, 259-nm EMR will eject an electron.

c. This is the electron configuration for copper, Cu, an exception to the expected filling order.

179. a. An atom of francium has 87 protons and 87 electrons. Francium is an alkali metal and forms stable 1+ cations in ionic compounds. This cation would have 86 electrons. The electron configurations will be:



$$\text{b. } 1.0 \text{ oz Fr} \times \frac{1 \text{ lb}}{16 \text{ oz}} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{2.205 \text{ lb}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol Fr}}{223 \text{ g Fr}} \times \frac{6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ atoms}}{1 \text{ mol Fr}} \\ = 7.7 \times 10^{22} \text{ atoms Fr}$$

c.  $^{223}\text{Fr}$  is element 87, so it has  $223 - 87 = 136$  neutrons.

$$136 \text{ neutrons} \times \frac{1.67493 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}{1 \text{ neutron}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 2.27790 \times 10^{-22} \text{ g neutrons}$$

180. a.  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^{10}5p^6 = \text{Xe}$ ;  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^{10}5p^1 = \text{In}$ ;  $[\text{Kr}]5s^24d^{10}5p^3 = \text{Sb}$

From the general radii trend, the increasing size order is  $\text{Xe} < \text{Sb} < \text{In}$ .

b.  $[\text{Ne}]3s^23p^5 = \text{Cl}$ ;  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^{10}4p^3 = \text{As}$ ;  $[\text{Ar}]4s^23d^{10}4p^5 = \text{Br}$

From the general ionization energy trend, the decreasing ionization energy order is:  $\text{Cl} > \text{Br} > \text{As}$ .