

## Worksheet – Bohr Model of Atom

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

In Bohr's atomic model, electrons must occupy specific, quantized energy levels in an atom. For hydrogen, the following equation was derived to calculate electron orbit energy ( $E_n$ ).

$$E = -(2.18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J})/n^2$$

Where  $n$  = quantum number (1, 2, 3 and etc.)

1. Use the above equation, answer the following question:
  - a. What is the energy associated with the ground state orbital ( $n = 1$ ) for the hydrogen atom?
  - b. What is the energy associated with the excited state orbital where  $n = 3$ ?
  - c. What is the energy difference between the two orbitals (excited state – ground state)?
  - d. What is the energy for the photons released when an electron jumps from the above excited state ( $n = 3$ ) to the ground state ( $n = 1$ )?
  - e. What is the frequency of the emitted photons?
  - f. What is the wavelength of the emitted photons?
  - g. Classify the emitted electromagnetic radiation (light) based on its wavelength.
  
2. Use the energy equation for the hydrogen atom, calculate the following:
  - a. The energy associated with the excited state orbital ( $n = 6$ ).
  - b. The energy associated with the excited state orbital ( $n = 2$ ).
  - c. Energy required for an electron to move from the more stable orbital ( $n = 2$ ) to the less stable one ( $n = 6$ ).
  - d. Energy released in the form of photons when an electron jumps from the high energy orbital ( $n = 6$ ) to the lower one ( $n = 2$ ).
  - e. The frequency associated with the emitted photon in d.
  - f. The wavelength of the emitted photon in d.
  - g. Classification of the emitted light based on wavelength.