

# Key:

## Chapter 9 material:

1. Wavelength is the distance between adjacent wave crests.

2. What color light has the shortest wavelength? Longest?

Shortest - Violet  
Longest - Red

3. Gamma rays have the highest energy in the electromagnetic spectrum.

4. What is frequency?

The # of cycles or crests that pass through a stationary pt. in 1 second

5. Describe the old quantum theory:

Created by Bohr, described internal structure of atom, elect. travels in orbits around nucleus, ground  $\rightarrow$  excited state

6. Ground State is a particle's lowest energy level. If energy is added to this particle, it moves to an excited State

7. Describe the main points of the Quantum mechanical model.

Electrons exhibit

wave-particle duality

$\circ$  Orbital = Probability Path

8. Identify and describe the 4 quantum numbers.

a. Principle Quantum # - # of orbitals

b. Angular Momentum # - Shape of orbital



c. Magnetic Quantum # - orientation on axis

d. Spin Quantum # - direction elect. spins in orbital.

Matching:

1. Second.

9. Valence shell B

10. Valence electron A

11. Core electron D

12. kernel C

13. degenerate G

14. The original energy level of the electron H

15. Electron configuration e

a. Electrons in the valence shell

b. Outermost shell of electrons

c. Nucleus and core electrons

d. Electrons that are not located in the valence shell

e. Shows the occupation of the orbitals by electrons for a specific atom

f. photon

g. When two electrons around a nucleus have the same set of 4 quantum numbers.

structure  
bound

15

16. A particle of light with the same energy as a wavelength of a particle of energy of light

F

h. Ground state

17. Developed the original theory for the internal structure of an atom, "The Old Quantum theory"

i. Niel Bohr

18. Wavelength and Frequency are inversely Proportional. Therefore, as wavelength increases, frequency will decrease

19. Explain the duality of photons:

a. Photons can act as either a wave or particle based on the situation / environment they are in.

20. Who is Heisenberg, and what is he famous for?

Uncertainty Principle - States that it is impossible to know electron's speed + direction.

Wave - particle duality makes it impossible to trace an electron's path.