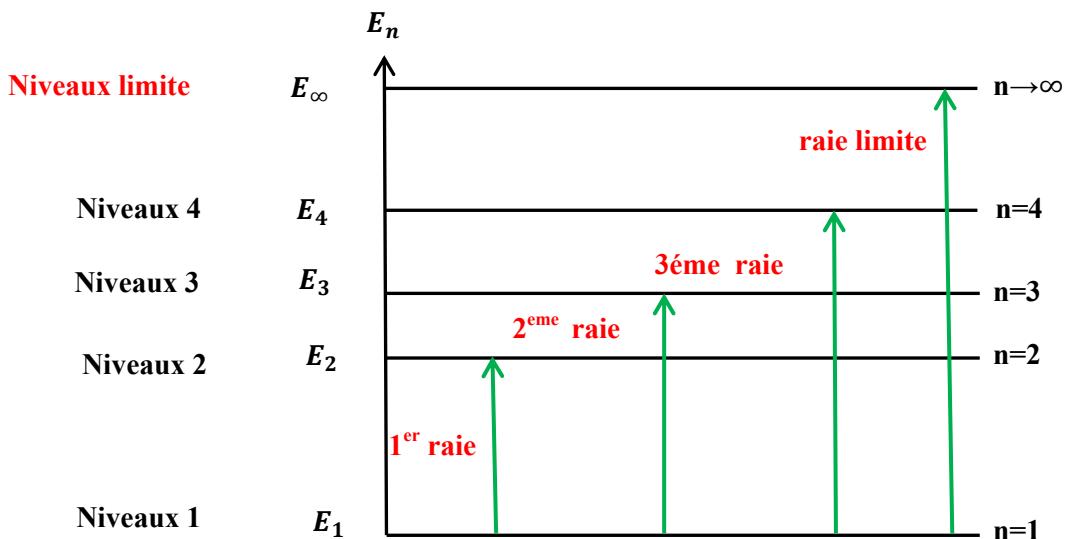


SOLUTIONS DE LA SERIE N°3

Exercice N°1

1- Pour un hydrogénoidé $\text{Li}^{2+} \Rightarrow E_n = -E_1 \times \frac{Z^2}{n^2} = -(13.6) \times \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$ / $Z = 3$

Quatre premiers niveaux \Rightarrow



- $E_1 = -(13.6) \times \frac{3^2}{1^2} = -122,4 \text{ eV} = -1,958 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$
- $E_2 = -(13.6) \times \frac{3^2}{2^2} = -30,6 \text{ eV} = -4,896 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$
- $E_3 = -(13.6) \times \frac{3^2}{3^2} = -13,6 \text{ eV} = -2,176 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$
- $E_4 = -(13.6) \times \frac{3^2}{4^2} = -7,65 \text{ eV} = -1,224 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

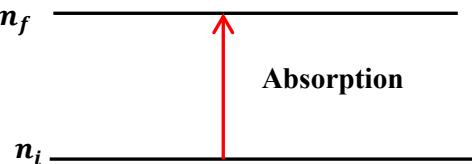
$$\text{Sachant que } 1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

2- L'état fondamental de l'hydrogénoidé $\text{Li}^{2+} \Rightarrow n_i = 1$

Premier niveau excité $\Rightarrow n_i = 1, n_f = 2$

$$\Delta E = E_f - E_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Delta E = -30,6 - (-122,4) = 91,8 \text{ eV} = 1,468 \times 10^{-17} \text{ J}$$



3-

$$\dot{v} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right)$$

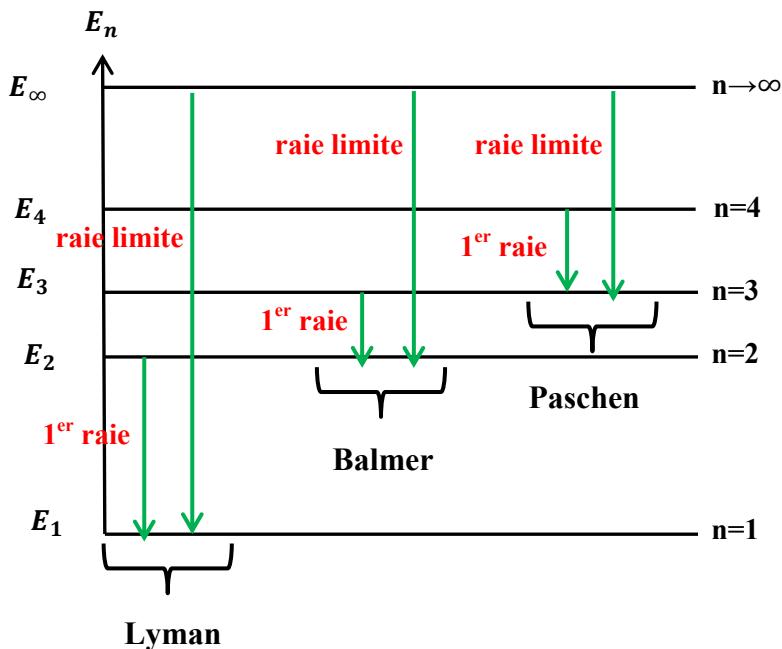
$$n_i = 1, n_f = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{1 \rightarrow 2}} = 1, 1 \times 10^7 \times 3^2 \left(\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 1, 42 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{1 \rightarrow 2} = 1, 346 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

Exercice N°2 :

1-



- 1^{er} raie : $n_i = 2, n_f = 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{n_i \rightarrow n_f}} \right| = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right)$$

- raie limite : $n_i \rightarrow \infty, n_f$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow n_f}} \right| = R_H \left(\frac{1}{\infty^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right) = \left| -\frac{R_H}{n_f^2} \right|$$

a) **Lyman**:

1^{er} raie: $n_i = 2, n_f = 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{2 \rightarrow 1}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 8,25 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_{2 \rightarrow 1}| = 1,21 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

raie limite: $n_i \rightarrow \infty, n_f = 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 1}} \right| = \left| -\frac{1,1 \times 10^7}{1^2} \right| \Rightarrow |\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 1}| = 9,09 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

b) **Balmer**:

1^{er} raie: $n_i = 3, n_f = 2$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{3 \rightarrow 2}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) \Rightarrow |\lambda_{3 \rightarrow 2}| = 6,54 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

raie limite: $n_i \rightarrow \infty, n_f = 2$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 2}} \right| = \left| -\frac{1,1 \times 10^7}{2^2} \right| \Rightarrow |\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 2}| = 3,63 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

c) **Paschen**:

1^{er} raie: $n_i = 4, n_f = 3$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{4 \rightarrow 3}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) \Rightarrow |\lambda_{4 \rightarrow 3}| = 1,87 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

raie limite: $n_i \rightarrow \infty, n_f = 3$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 3}} \right| = \left| -\frac{1,1 \times 10^7}{3^2} \right| \Rightarrow |\lambda_{\infty \rightarrow 3}| = 8,18 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

2- Pour la Série de **Lyman** \Rightarrow Ultart-Violet.

Pour la Série de **Balmer** \Rightarrow Visible.

Pour la Série de **Paschen** \Rightarrow Infra-Rouge.

3- Série de Brackett \Rightarrow émission $\Rightarrow n_i = 5, n_f = 4$ (1^{er} raie)

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{5 \rightarrow 4} = 4,052 \text{ nm.}$$

Les 3 raies suivantes sont : $\lambda_{6 \rightarrow 4}, \lambda_{7 \rightarrow 4}, \lambda_{8 \rightarrow 4}$

Donc :

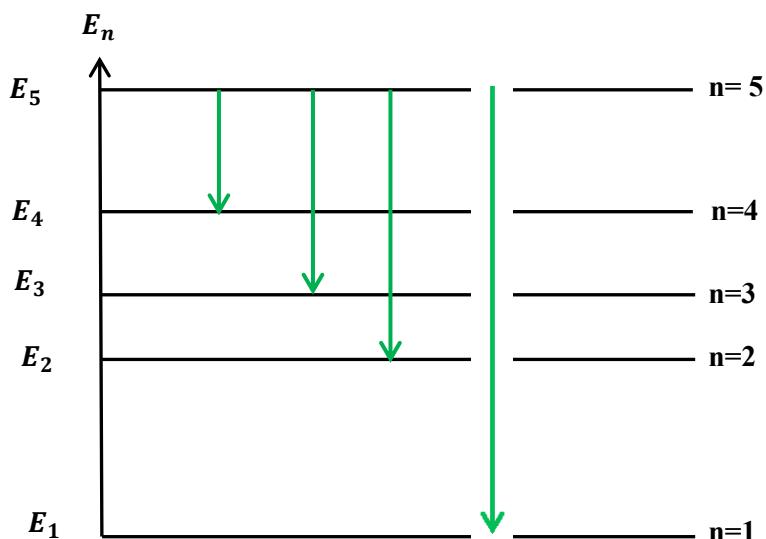
$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{6 \rightarrow 4}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) \Rightarrow |\lambda_{6 \rightarrow 4}| = 2,618 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{7 \rightarrow 4}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{7^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) \Rightarrow |\lambda_{7 \rightarrow 4}| = 2,159 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{8 \rightarrow 4}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \left(\frac{1}{8^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) \Rightarrow |\lambda_{8 \rightarrow 4}| = 1,93 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Exercice N°3

1-



Pour que l'atome d'hydrogène retourne à leur état fondamental il faut émis 4 différents raies

2-

On a :

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \text{et} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_{n_i \rightarrow n_f}} = R_H Z^2 \left(\frac{1}{n_i^2} - \frac{1}{n_f^2} \right)$$

$$1 \text{ A}^\circ = 10^{-10} \text{ m} \quad ; \quad 1 \text{ Hz} = 1 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- $n_i = 5 \rightarrow n_f = 4$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 4}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right) = 2,47 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 4}| = 4,04 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = c \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \times 10^8 \times 2,47 \times 10^5 = 7,42 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- $n_i = 5 \rightarrow n_f = 3$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 3}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right) = 7,82 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 3}| = 1,278 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = c \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \times 10^8 \times 7,82 \times 10^5 = 2,34 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- $n_i = 5 \rightarrow n_f = 2$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 2}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = 2,31 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 2}| = 4,329 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = c \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \times 10^8 \times 2,31 \times 10^6 = 6,93 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

- $n_i = 5 \rightarrow n_f = 1$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 1}} \right| = 1,1 \times 10^7 \times 1^2 \left(\frac{1}{5^2} - \frac{1}{1^2} \right) = 1,056 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\lambda_{5 \rightarrow 1}| = 9,469 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} = c \times \frac{1}{\lambda} = 3 \times 10^8 \times 1,056 \times 10^7 = 3,168 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$$