

An MIT crystallographer is collecting a data set to solve the structure of a protein. The data quality is too low using the lab's X-ray source, so she travels to California to use a synchrotron X-ray source (although the X-rays have same wavelength in each source.)

What must be true about this superior synchrotron X-ray source?

1. The California light beam has a higher frequency.
2. The California light beam has a lower frequency.
3. The California light beam has a higher intensity.
4. The California light beam has a lower intensity.
5. Both statements #1 and #3.
6. Both statements #2 and #4.

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What must be true about this superior synchrotron X-ray source?

- 10% 1. The California light beam has a higher frequency.
- 5% 2. The California light beam has a lower frequency.
- 74% 3. 😊 The California light beam has a higher intensity.
- 2% 4. The California light beam has a lower intensity.
- 10% 5. Both statements #1 and #3.
- 0% 6. Both statements #2 and #4.

What is the IE of a H atom in the 3rd excited state?

1. $-0.09 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

2. $0.09 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

3. $-0.14 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

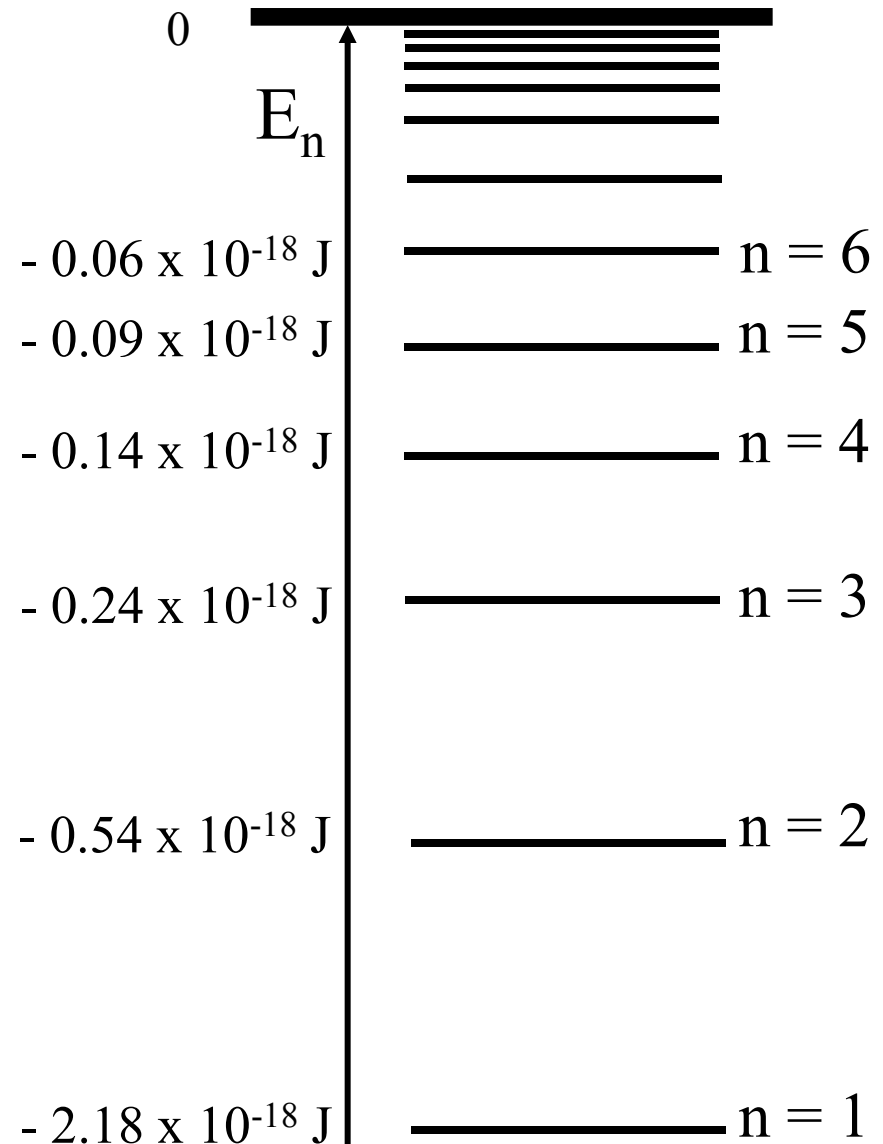
4. $0.14 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

5. $-0.24 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

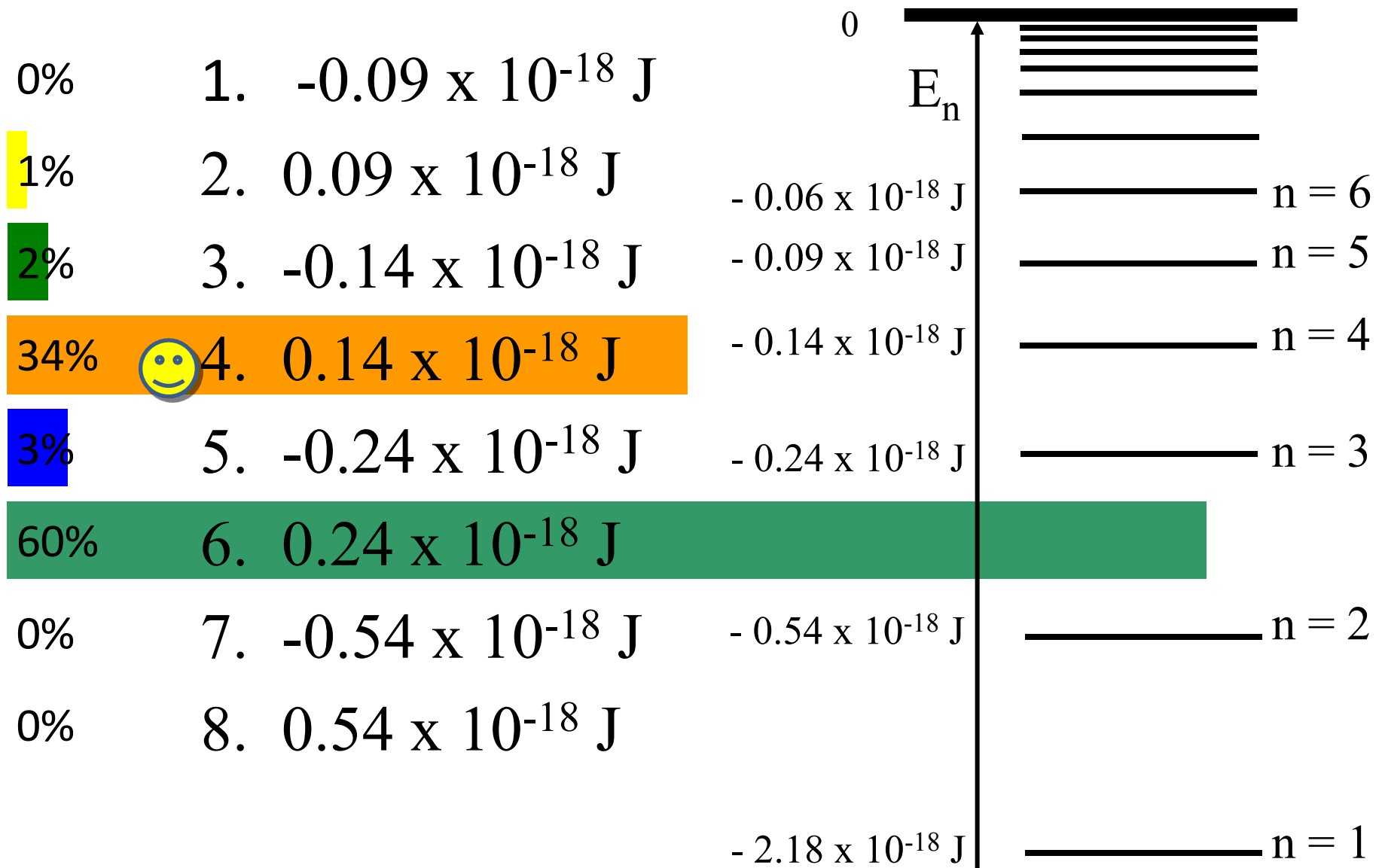
6. $0.24 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

7. $-0.54 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$

8. $0.54 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}$



What is the IE of a H atom in the 3rd excited state?

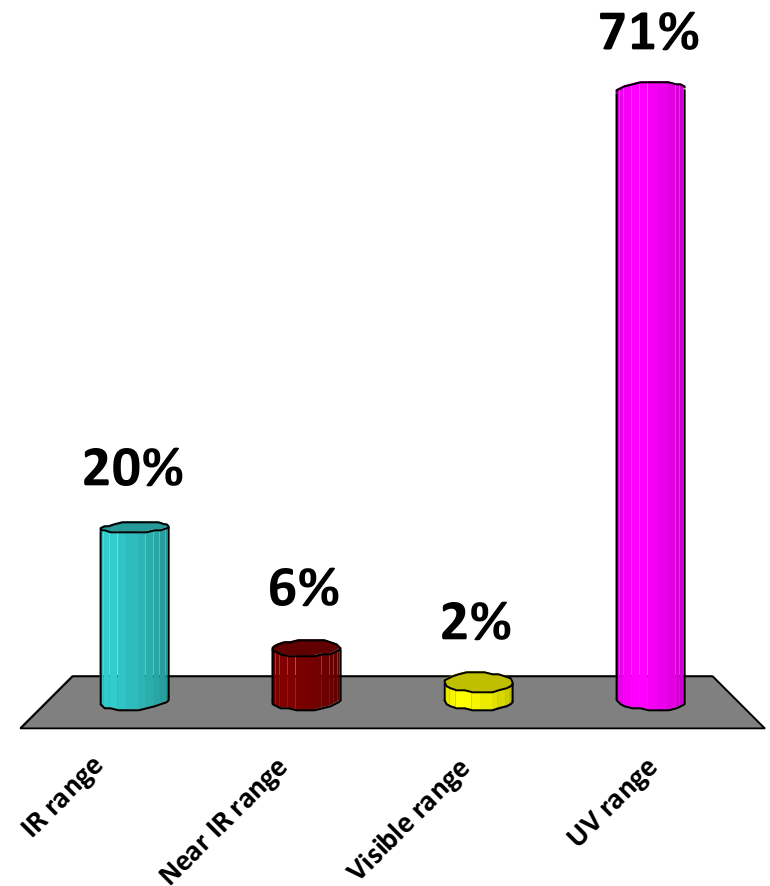


The Lyman series of H atom electron transitions
(with $n_{\text{final}} = 1$) produces light in the...

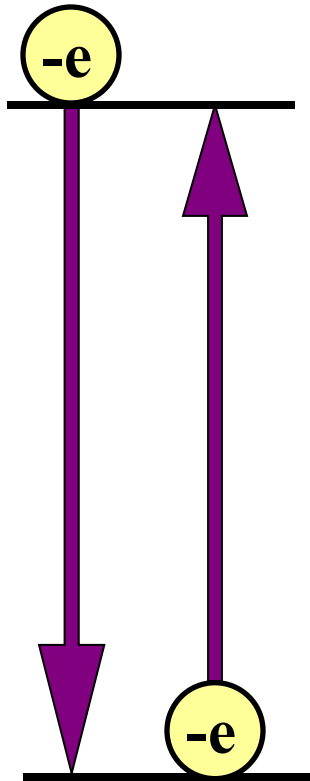
1. IR range
2. Near IR range
3. Visible range
4. UV range

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1. IR range
2. Near IR range
3. Visible range
- 😊 4. UV range

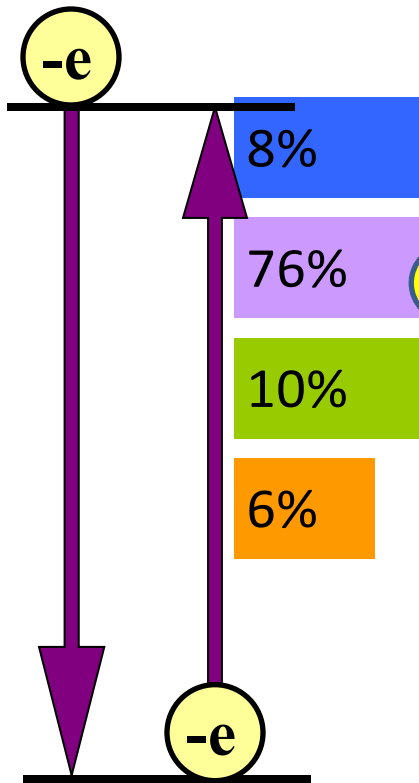


Select the most accurate statement about photon absorption by an atom.



1. $n_{\text{initial}} > n_{\text{final}}$ (energy gained by e-)
2. $n_{\text{final}} > n_{\text{initial}}$ (energy gained by e-)
3. $n_{\text{initial}} > n_{\text{final}}$ (energy lost by e-)
4. $n_{\text{final}} > n_{\text{initial}}$ (energy lost by e-)

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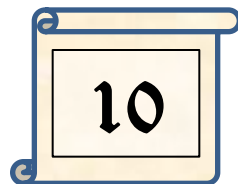
2. $n_{\text{final}} > n_{\text{initial}}$ (energy gained by e-)

3. $n_{\text{initial}} > n_{\text{final}}$ (energy lost by e-)

4. $n_{\text{final}} > n_{\text{initial}}$ (energy lost by e-)

When a beam of light strikes a gold surface (workfunction = 5.1 eV), electrons are ejected with a maximum kinetic energy of 6.3 eV. What is the energy of the incident light?

1. -1.2 eV
2. 11.4 eV
3. 1.2 eV
4. 5.1 eV



When a beam of light strikes a gold surface (workfunction = 5.1 eV), electrons are ejected with a maximum kinetic energy of 6.3 eV. What is the energy of the incident light?

0% 1. -1.2 eV

90%  2. 11.4 eV

10% 3. 1.2 eV

0% 4. 5.1 eV

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5.111 Principles of Chemical Science
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