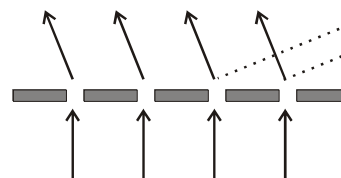


<b>Exercise 9</b>	<b>Energy levels of hydrogen atoms. Rydberg constant.</b>		<i>Theory:</i>
Team:	Name:		<i>Experiment:</i>
Date:	Weeks day and hour:	Major, group:	<i>Remarks</i>

### Diffraction grating



*Principle of operation of the diffraction grating (complete the picture by introducing grating constant, wavelength, angle of deflection)*



*Diffraction grating equation:.....*

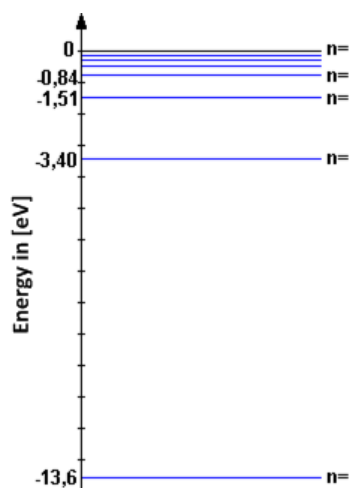
### Energy levels of hydrogen atoms



*Draw first three transitions of Balmer series:*

Table 2. Wavelength and quantum numbers

Wavelength (nm)	1/wavelength (nm <sup>-1</sup> )	n	1/n <sup>2</sup>



### Rydberg constant and ionization energy



*Rydberg equation:.....*

Fitting parameters of the dependence of  $1/\lambda$  vs.  $1/n^2$

.....

Rydberg constant = .....  $\pm$ ..... [.....]



*Relation of the ionization energy of the ground state of hydrogen from the Rydberg constant:*

.....

Ionization energy = .....  $\pm$ .....[J] = .....  $\pm$ ..... [eV]

**Conclusions ( Are the results of experiments agree with the table values?)**

Rydberg constant =  $109737,312 \pm 0,011 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Theoretical first ionization energy of the hydrogen atom =  $1 \text{ [Ry]} = 13.6 \text{ [eV]} = \dots\dots\dots \text{ [J]}$

Electron charge  $e = 1.602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$