

1) LUZ VERDE

$$\lambda = 5,0 \times 10^2 \text{ nm}$$

$E = ?$  de um fóton de luz verde?

de um mol de ~~átomos~~ fótons.

$E = h\nu \rightarrow$  frequência  
↓  
C. Planck

$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$   
↑  $5,0 \times 10^2$   
↓  $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$   
↘ ?

Substituindo uma fórmula na outra

~~$E = h\nu$~~

$$E = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$E = 6,63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J.s)} \times \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}}{5,0 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (m)}}$$

$$E = 3,97 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J.} \quad \approx \quad \text{~~4~~ } 4 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J.}$$

ENERGIA DE UM FOTON

$$4 \times 10^{-14} \times 6,02 \times 10^{23} = \underline{\underline{2,4 \times 10^5 \text{ J/mol}}}$$

EMISSÃO do Hg  $\rightarrow$  396,15 nm

qual  $v$  desta linha?

É de um fóton?

É de um mole de fótons.

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \Rightarrow \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}}{396,15 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (m)}} \\ = 7,57 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$E = h\nu$$

$$E = 6,63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J}\cdot\text{s)} \cdot 7,57 \times 10^{14} \text{ (s}^{-1}\text{)}$$

$$E = 5,02 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 3,02 \times 10^5 \text{ J/mol.}$$

3

253,632 nm  $\rightarrow$  a) qual energia?

365,015 nm

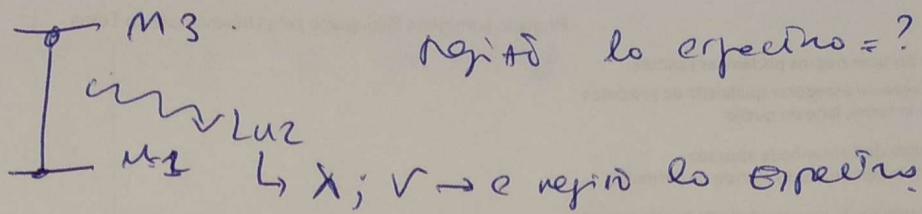
404,656 nm

7013,977 nm

b)  $\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8 \text{ (m/s)}}{253,63 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (m)}}$

$$\nu = 1,19 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$\lambda = ?$   
 $\nu = ?$



$$\Delta E = -Rhc \left( \frac{1}{n_F^2} - \frac{1}{n_E^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta E = - \underbrace{1,097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1} \times 6,63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}}_{2,18 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J}} \left( \frac{1}{12^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right)$$

$$\Delta E = 1,93 \times 10^{-18} \text{ J.}$$

$$E = \lambda h \nu \Rightarrow \frac{1,93 \times 10^{-18}}{6,63 \times 10^{-34}} = 2,92 \times 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2,92 \times 10^{15}} = 1,026 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

UV ← 102,6 nm

Bola de golf =  $m = 46g$

$$v = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = ? \Rightarrow 5,6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv} = \text{não funciona a bola } \bar{m} \text{ é luz.}$$

Neste caso usa-se o bom efeito de dualidade partícula onda;

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

Planck  
Velocidade  
massa

$$\lambda = \frac{6,63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ (J.s)}}{(46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}) \cdot 30 \text{ (m/s)}}$$

$4,190 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}$   
 $4,190 \times 10^{-25} \text{ mm}$

$$5,6 \times 10^{-12} = \frac{6,63 \times 10^{-34}}{46 \times 10^{-3} \times v}$$

$v = 2,57 \times 10^{-21} \text{ m/s}$