

# Sammanfattning

## Optiska spektra

Rydbergs formel

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \cdot \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$n_1 = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$n_2 > n_1$$

## Rutherford's atommodell

Totala energin

$$E_{\text{tot}} = -\frac{1}{8 \cdot \pi \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Z \cdot e^2}{r}$$

## Bohrs atommodell

Banradien

$$a_0 = \frac{h^2 \cdot \epsilon_0}{\pi \cdot m_e \cdot e^2}$$

$$r_n = \frac{a_0}{Z} \cdot n^2, \text{ där } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$a_0 = 5,29 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

Banhastigheten

$$v_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{h \cdot \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{Z}{n}$$

Energivåer

$$E_n = -\frac{m_e \cdot e^4}{8 \cdot \epsilon_0^2 \cdot h^2} \cdot \frac{Z^2}{n^2}$$

$$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$E_n = -13,6 \cdot \frac{Z^2}{n^2} \text{ eV}$$

Rydbergs konstant

$$R = \frac{m_e \cdot e^4}{8 \cdot \epsilon_0^2 \cdot h^3 \cdot c}$$

de Broglievåglängden

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

Ljusets växelverkan med atomer

Jonisationsenergin

$$E_{\text{jon}} = T + E_{\alpha}$$

Rydbergatomer

$$T = R \cdot h \cdot c \cdot \frac{\zeta^2}{(n - \delta_{\zeta})^2}$$

Röntgenstrålning

Bromsstrålning

$$\lambda_{\text{min}} = \frac{h \cdot c}{e \cdot U_{\text{acc}}}$$

Karakteristisk röntgenstrålning

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{K_{\alpha}}} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot R \cdot (Z - 1)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{L_{\alpha}}} = \frac{5}{36} \cdot R \cdot (Z - 7,4)^2$$