

CHAPTER 2

Structure of Atom

CBSE · Chemistry · Class 11

WHAT THIS CHAPTER DOES

Boards prep that builds confidence, not anxiety.

TODAY'S MISSION

Today's Mission

WHY THIS MATTERS

Why this chapter matters

TOPIC

A

Part A — Discovery of Sub-atomic Particles

TOPIC

Three particles, three discoveries

POINT 1

POINT 2

POINT 3

POINT 4

TOPIC

Particle data — memorise these constants

TOPIC

B

Part B — Early Atomic Models

TOPIC

Thomson vs Rutherford — two atoms compared

POINT 1

POINT 2

POINT 3

TRY IT · SOLVE BEFORE YOU PEEK

Quick Test — alpha-scattering

In Rutherford's experiment, only 1 in 20,000 alpha particles bounced back. What does this tell us about the nucleus?

SOLUTION

ANSWER 3

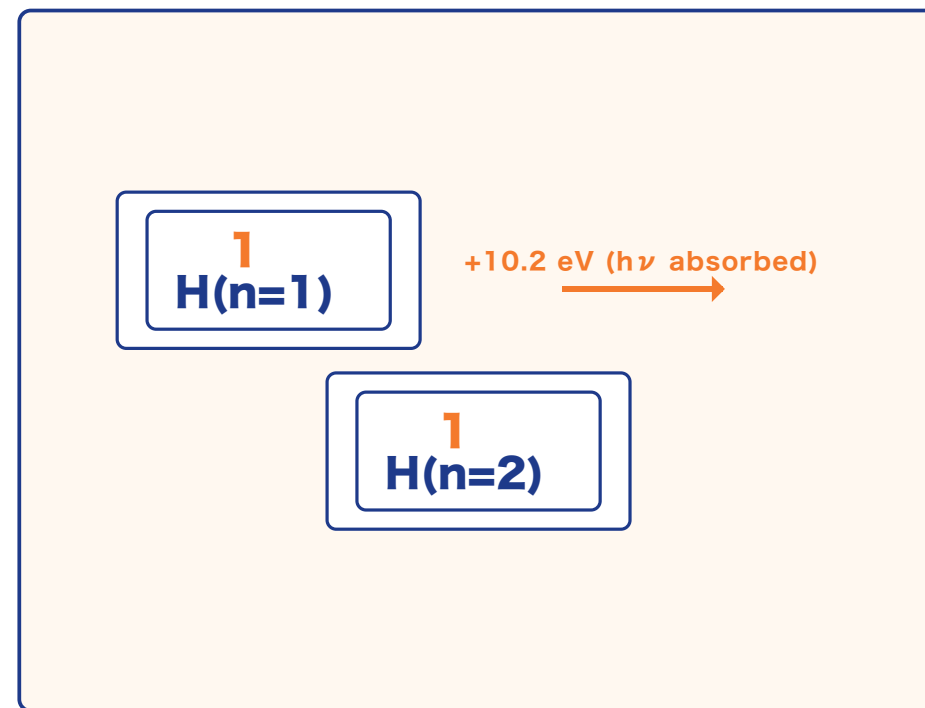
TOPIC

C

Part C — Bohr's Model & H-Spectrum

WORKED EXAMPLE

Worked Example 1 — Bohr energy of $n=2$ level



TOPIC

H-Spectrum — five series at a glance

WORKED EXAMPLE

Worked Example 2 — First Balmer line wavelength

TOPIC

Bohr postulates — memorise in 30 seconds

TOPIC

D

Part D — Dual Nature & Uncertainty

TOPIC

Two paradigm shifts: de Broglie + Heisenberg

POINT 1

POINT 2

POINT 3

POINT 4

WORKED EXAMPLE

Worked Example 3 — de Broglie wavelength of electron

TOPIC

E

Part E — Quantum Numbers & Configurations

TOPIC

Four quantum numbers — the electron's address

TOPIC

Three filling rules

TOPPER TEMPLATE · MARK-BY-MARK

Topper template — Electronic configuration of Cr (Z=24)

1 PREDICT BY AUFBAU

2 APPLY STABILITY
EXCEPTION

3 FINAL ANSWER

4 SAME LOGIC FOR CU
(Z=29)

PYQ PATTERNS

PYQ patterns — what examiners ask

MARKS DISTRIBUTION

Sub-topic mark distribution

TOPPER TEMPLATE · MARK-BY-MARK

Calculate wavelength/energy/frequency of a spectral line in H-atom

1 IDENTIFY SERIES + TRANSITION

1 m

First Balmer line: transition from $n=3$ to $n=2$. Series ends at $n=2$ (visible region).

2 APPLY RYDBERG / BOHR FORMULA

1 m

$$1/\lambda = R_H * (1/n_1^2 - 1/n_2^2) = 1.097e7 * (1/4 - 1/9) = 1.097e7 * (5/36) \text{ m}^{-1} = 1.524e6 \text{ m}^{-1}.$$

3 COMPUTE LAMBDA + VERIFY REGION

1 m

$$\lambda = 1/1.524e6 = 6.563e-7 \text{ m} = 656.3 \text{ nm. Lies in visible (red) region — H-alpha line. } \checkmark$$

TOPPER TEMPLATE · MARK-BY-MARK

State Bohr's postulates (3 marks)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | POSTULATE 1:
STATIONARY ORBITS
1 m | Electrons revolve around the nucleus in certain fixed circular paths called stationary states or orbits. In these orbits, electrons do NOT radiate energy. |
| 2 | POSTULATE 2:
QUANTISATION OF
ANGULAR MOMENTUM
1 m | Angular momentum of an electron in an allowed orbit is an integral multiple of $\frac{h}{2\pi}$, i.e., $mvr = n \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi}$, where $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ is the principal quantum number. |
| 3 | POSTULATE 3:
QUANTISED EMISSION/
ABSORPTION
1 m | Energy is emitted or absorbed ONLY when an electron jumps between orbits. $\Delta E = E_{\text{high}} - E_{\text{low}} = h \cdot \nu$ (Planck's relation). |

TOPPER TEMPLATE · MARK-BY-MARK

Define / give four quantum numbers (2-3 marks)

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 1 | PRINCIPAL (N) AND AZIMUTHAL (L)
1 m | $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$: gives shell, size and energy. $l = 0, 1, \dots, (n-1)$: gives subshell shape — s ($l=0$), p ($l=1$), d ($l=2$), f ($l=3$). |
| 2 | MAGNETIC (M_L) AND SPIN (M_S)
1 m | $m_l = -l, \dots, 0, \dots, +l$: gives orientation of orbital in space, $(2l+1)$ values. $m_s = +1/2$ or $-1/2$: gives spin direction of electron. |
| 3 | APPLY TO SPECIFIC ELECTRON (E.G., LAST E- OF Cl)
1 m | Cl ($Z=17$): $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^5$. Last e- in 3p: $n=3$, $l=1$, $m_l = -1$ or 0 or $+1$, $m_s = +1/2$ or $-1/2$ (any consistent set acceptable). |

PYQ PATTERNS

Top PYQ patterns to drill

#1	Calculate energy / wavelength / frequency of a transition in H-atom using Bohr's formula $E_n = -13.6/n^2$ eV (Lyman or Balmer line) (3 marks)	90%
#2	State postulates of Bohr's model OR explain limitations of Bohr's model (why it fails for He, Li) (3 marks)	75%
#3	Write the four quantum numbers for a given electron / give n, l, m_l, m_s for last electron of an element (e.g., Cl, K, Cr) (2 marks)	70%
#4	Calculate de Broglie wavelength of a particle / verify Heisenberg uncertainty for an electron given Δx or Δv (2 marks)	55%
#5	Photoelectric effect	calculate KE of ejected electron, work function W_0 , or threshold frequency given incident light (3 marks) — 50%

RECAP · MEMORISE THESE

90-second recap

WHAT'S NEXT

Next class



Practice now

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