## **Potentially Useful Equations**

$$c = \lambda v \qquad E = hv \qquad KE = hv - W$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = 1.09737 \times 10^{-2} \operatorname{nm} \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \qquad V \propto \frac{Q_+Q_-}{d} \qquad = \frac{xIE_s + yIE_p + zIE_d}{x + y + z}$$

(valence shell electrons only)

## **Potentially Useful Constants**

c = 
$$2.998 \times 10^8$$
 m/s h =  $6.626 \times 10^{-34}$  Js  $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$  mol<sup>-1</sup>

## Slater's Rules for Calculating $Z_{\rm eff}$

The effective nuclear charge,  $Z_{eff}$ , is given as Z - S where Z is the actual charge on the nucleus and S is a shielding constant the value of which is determined using the following set of rules:

1. write out the electron configuration in groups using the following order

(1s) (2s, 2p) (3s, 3p) (3d) (4s, 4p) (4d) (4f) (5s, 5p) ...

- 2. identify the group in which the electron of interest lies; ignore electrons to the right of this group
- 3. if the electron of interest is an *s* or *p* electron, then each additional electron in its (*ns, np*) group contributes 0.35 to *S*, each electron in the n 1 shell contributes 0.85 to *S*, and each electron further to the left contributes 1.00 to *S*
- 4. if the electron of interest is a *d* or *f* electron, then each additional electron in its (*nd*) or (*nf*) group contributes 0.35 to *S* and each electron further to the left contributes 1.00 to *S*

