ANCIENT ATOMIC THEORY:

Attention to *energy* also exist for *electronic* and E, which correspond to the basic study of the atomic theory of **Rutherford**continued improvement **Bohr;** we start from E = T + V. E = $-Ze^2/2r$. By the principle of uncertainty of **Heisenberg** ip = h / λ, mvr = n.ħ combining the expression of E with the other gives r = $n^2 . h^2 / (mZe^2)$ according to **Max Planck** E = h. , i E = $-(mZ^2 .e^4) / (n^2 .h^2 .2)$ i $E_i = -R'.Z^2 . (1 / ni^2)$

Then, depending on non-electronic level (which in the spectrum correspond to Lymann (n = 1), Balmer (n = 2),
Paschen (n = 3), Brackett (n = 4) and Pfund (n = 5)) will enjoy an E or another.

$\Delta E = h.(\nu_i - \nu_j)$= R.$Z^2$.$(1/n_i - 1/n_j)$ on $n_j > n_i$ i R= R'.h.

It is a deeper study of the Hamiltonian and the Schrödinger equation, since it includes the energy of rotation, vibration and electronic + not on ly the subsequent translationals.