

Spectral lines given out/absorbed by low pressure gases when they are excited	Visible light produced by excited Hydrogen electrons	Energy required to separate a nucleus into its nucleons	Energy required to separate a nucleus into its nucleons divided by number of nucleons
Atomic line spectra	Balmer series	Binding energy	Binding energy per nucleon
Separation of electromagnetic spectrum into its discrete frequencies (e.g. ROYGBIV for visible light) with no gaps (missing frequencies)	Family of waves (e.g. light) don't require medium, are transverse and travel at $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ in a vacuum	Unit of energy equivalent to the energy gained by an electron when moved through 1 Volt	The amount of energy taken in by an electron when excited
Continuous spectra	Electromagnetic spectrum	Electron-Volt	Energy Absorption
Fixed quantities of energy which an electron can have in an atom	Nuclear reaction where one big nucleus splits into two smaller nuclei	The number of waves passing a point per second	Nuclear reaction joining two smaller nuclei to make one bigger nucleus
Energy Level	Fission	Frequency	Fusion
Lowest energy level an electron can have when orbiting an atom ($n=1$)	Moving towards (e.g. incident light strikes a mirror)	When an electron is given enough energy to leave the atom	Ultraviolet light produced by excited Hydrogen electrons
Ground State	Incident	Ionise	Lyman series

The reduction in mass in a nuclear reaction (mass then converted to energy)	Number of nucleons in a nucleus	A reaction that involves the rearranging of nucleons	Protons or neutrons
Mass deficit	Mass number	Nuclear reaction	Nucleon
Infrared Light produced by excited Hydrogen electrons	Effect where metal surface releases electrons when struck by photons	Packet of energy	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ - constant relating energy and frequency
Paschen series	Photoelectric effect	Photon	Planck's constant
Emission of energy as particles (α , β) or waves (γ)	$R = 1.097 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$	An effect which changes the value of a quantity e.g. mass at high velocities	Separation of electromagnetic spectrum into its discrete frequencies (e.g. ROYGBIV for visible light)
Radiation	Rydberg's constant	Relativistic	Spectra
The minimum frequency of photons that cause electrons to be emitted from a metal surface	Distance between any two corresponding positions on a wave	Minimum energy needed for electrons to escape a metal surface during photoelectric effect	
Threshold frequency	Wavelength	Work function	