## 2019

## CHEMISTRY

( Major )

Paper : 5.1

## ( Quantum Chemistry )

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Symbols signify their usual meanings

1. Answer any seven of the following in brief:

 $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

- (a) Write the postulate of quantum mechanics regarding the expectation value of a physical quantity of a system.
- (b) Find the expression for the Hamiltonian operator for a particle of mass m with potential energy V. Consider only x-dimension.

- (c) The state function Ψ takes on only real values. State True or False.
- (d) The normalization condition is  $\int \psi^2 dt = 1$ . State what this condition actually means.
- (e) Write the spin orbital for ground state H-atom.
- (f) State why the molecular orbitals of a heteronuclear diatomic molecule cannot be classified as g or u.
- (g) Write the term symbol for the ground state hydrogen molecule.
- (h) The energy of a free axis rigid rotator is given by  $\frac{\hbar^2}{I}$ . State how many folds this energy level will degenerate.
- (i) Give the schematic plot of  $\psi^2$  against x of one-dimensional harmonic oscillator, if the value of the quantum number is zero.

## 2. Answer the following questions:

 $2 \times 4 = 8$ 

- (a) A function must be quadratically integrable in order to be well-behaved. State when a function is said to be quadratically integrable. Write why the function has to be quadratically integrable.
- (b) Show that  $e^{ikx}$  is an eigenfunction of the momentum operator,  $p_x$ .
- (c) Normalize the function  $\cos \frac{\pi x}{a}$  over the interval  $0 \le x \le a$ .

Or

Out of  $\frac{d}{dx}$  and taking square-root ( $\sqrt{\ }$ ), explain which is linear operator and which is not.

(d) Write the expressions for the magnitude and the z-component of angular momentum. Find the magnitude of the orbital angular momentum of an electron in d-orbital.

Or

Find the magnitude of the spin angular momentum of an electron. Write how many orientations of the spin angular momentum will be observed in presence of a magnetic field applied in a particular direction.

- 3. (a) Write the approximate spatial function and the spin functions for the electrons of the ground state He-atom. State Pauli's antisymmetry principle and hence find the acceptable complete wave function of He-atom. 2+3=5
  - (b) Using Hückel method, find the  $\pi$ -bond energy of ethene. Hence explain how the formation of the  $\pi$ -molecular orbital stabilizes the molecule. 3+2=5
  - (c) Write the time-independent Schrödinger equation for H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>. Indicate the kinetic energy terms and the potential energy terms present in the Hamiltonian of the equation. Using Born-Oppenheimer approximation, explain how the Schrödinger equation for H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> can be separated into two equations. 1+1+3=5

Or

Use the LCAO method to form the MO wave function of  $H_2^+$ . Using this wave function, deduce the energy expressions for the bonding and the antibonding MOs. 1+4=5

- 4. Answer either (a), (b) and (c) or (d), (e) and (f):
  - (a) For a particle moving on a ring of radius r, the wave function is  $\Psi = Ne^{im\phi}$ . Show that the possible values of m are  $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, ...$ .

(b) For a particle in a one-dimensional box of length a, where potential energy is zero, solve the time-independent Schrödinger equation to get the value of the wave function and energy.

(c) The ground-state translational energy of a particle in a one-dimensional box of length 300 pm is 4 eV. Find the ground-state translational energy of the same particle, if it is moving in a cube of length 100 pm.

(d) Deduce Planck's radiation law in terms of wavelength in case of blackbody radiation.

(Turn Over)

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(e)	For a particle in one-dimensional box,
	where potential energy is zero, show
	that the average value of momentum is
ů.	zero.

3

(f) Assume  $b\sin\frac{m\pi x}{a}$  to be the wave function for a particle in one-dimensional box of length a, where V=0. Verify whether it satisfies the eigenvalue equation,  $H\psi=E\psi$ , or not.

3

- 5. Answer either (a), (b) and (c) or (d), (e) and (f):
  - (a) Mention the quantum numbers on which the radial function and the angular function of H-atom depend.

    Discuss what information can be drawn from the plots of the radial function and the square of the radial function against the radial distance.

    1+3=4
  - (b) Write in brief about the Russell-Saunders coupling of angular momentum. Write the term symbol for 3s<sup>1</sup> electron. 2+1=3
  - (c) Show that the maximum probability of finding the electron of the ground state H-atom is at  $r = a_0$ .

3

(d) Write a short note on Stern-Gerlach experiment.

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(e) Deduce an expression for the radial distribution function for non-s state.

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(f) Calculate the average value of the radial distance of the electron from the nucleus of the H-atom in ground state.

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- 6. Answer either (a) and (b) or (c) and (d):
  - (a) Heitler and London used the following wave function for the bonding in H<sub>2</sub>:

$$\psi = C_1 1 s_A(1) 1 s_B(2) + C_2 1 s_A(2) 1 s_B(1)$$

Explain why this wave function is preferred to the MO wave function of  $H_2$ . Write how this wave function is an improvement over the MO wave function of  $H_2$ . 3+3=6

(b) Using the energy expression of the bonding MO of H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, write how the potential energy diagram is constructed. Also write what information you can draw from this diagram.
2+2=4

- (c) Using the energy expressions, find the normalized MO wave functions of H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>.
   Give the schematic plots of the square of the wave functions against internuclear distance. State what information can be drawn from these plots.
- (d) The energies of the  $\pi$ -MOs of benzene, according to Hückel method, are  $\alpha + 2\beta$ ,  $\alpha + \beta$ ,  $\alpha \beta$  and  $\alpha 2\beta$ . Here each of the energy levels  $\alpha + \beta$  and  $\alpha \beta$  is doubly degenerate. Using this result, explain how the formation of delocalized  $\pi$ -MOs stabilizes the molecule.

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Standard integral:  $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$