## Chemistry 4000/5000/7001, Fall 2012, Assignment 2

**Due:** Friday, September 21, 4:00 p.m. **Total marks:** 21

- 1. (a) What are the units of  $\hbar$ ? [1 mark]
  - (b) Show that the units of  $\omega = E/\hbar$  are appropriate units for a frequency. [1 marks]
- 2. (a) Calculate the zero-point energy of an electron in a 1 nm box. [2 marks]
  - (b) Since there is no potential energy, the energy of a particle in a box is all kinetic. Calculate the speed of the electron. [2 marks]
  - (c) Calculate the absolute value of the momentum of the electron. [2 marks]
- 3. (a) Calculate the reduced mass of a  $^1{\rm H}^{19}{\rm F}$  molecule. Report your final answer in kg.  $[4~{\rm marks}]$

Note: You will need to look up the isotopic masses. You can use any source that gives reasonably accurate values. I recommend the NIST web site: http://www.nist.gov/pml/data/comp.cfm. Wherever you get your data, please cite your source.

- (b) The force constant (k) in this molecule has the value 965.7 N/m. Calculate  $\omega_0$ . [2 marks]
- 4. How many normal modes would cyclobutane  $(C_4H_8)$  have? [2 marks]
- Bonus: Would you describe any of the normal modes of cyclobutane as bending modes? If so, explain how you computed the normal modes (method/basis set), and report the frequency of the bending mode.

Note: There are basic instructions on using HyperChem on the course web site.

5. In our discussion of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation, we constructed superposition states

$$\Phi(x,t) = \Psi_1(x,t) + \Psi_2(x,t)$$

such that  $E_1 \neq E_2$ . What happens if  $E_1 = E_2$ ? Why is this case not very interesting? [5 marks]