

# Chem360 Final Exam Practice

# Mission:

More practice to get in the groove ("getting groovy, baby")



- 1. Resonance (caffeine)
- 2. VOMELDs (O<sub>2</sub> and BrNNCN)
- 3. IR-active modes (HCCH)
- 4. Write out operators (V for HO, H for elementary problems and Fe<sup>2+</sup> and CH<sub>4</sub>)
- 5. Energy level transition math (Phyllis the Photon)
- 6. Probability for being in a range
- 7.  $\langle r \rangle$  and  $r_{mp}$

### Other tips:

- --know your terminology (orthogonal, superposition, eigenfunction, rovibronic, ...
- --know your energy level diagrams
- --lots of little things, e.g. uncertainty = standard deviation = SQRT of variance

#### Exam rules:

- --No bunnyhugs/hoodies! (new rule ~2023)
- --No food/drink except water in clear labelless plastic bottles
- --calculator inspection
- --show university ID (gym rules)

#### 1. Caffeine resonance

In the caffeine molecule, all four N's are sp<sup>2</sup>-hybridized.

- (a) How many occupied  $\sigma_{NB}$  and  $\pi_{NB}$  molecular orbitals are in the molecule?
- (b) Explain each  $\pi_{NB}$  by showing an appropriate secondary Lewis structure with formal charge separation (put the negative charge on an O atom).



- 2. VOMELD for O<sub>2</sub> and BrNNCN
- (a) Sketch the VOMELD for O<sub>2</sub> molecule and predict its HOMO
- (b) Sketch the totalmolecule VOMELD for BrNNCN (the three central atoms are each 2-coordinate)

#### Periodic Table of the Elements 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	2
H																	He
1.008		1										_					4.0026
3	4											5	6	7	8	9	10
Li	Be											В	С	N	0	F	Ne
6.94	9.0122											10.81	12.011	14.007	15.999	18.996	20.18
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg											AI	Si	P	5	CI	Ar
22.99	24,306											26,982	28.085	30.974	32.06	35.45	39,948
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.098	40.078	44.968	47.867	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845	58.933	58.693	63.546	65.38	69.723	72.63	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.796
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	γ	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	-	Xe
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224	92,906	95.96	[97.91]	101.07	102.91	106.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.6	126.9	131.29
55	96		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Bα		Hf	Tα	w	Re	Os	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	Αt	Rn
132.91	137.33		178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	201.2	208.98	[208.98]	[209.89]	[222.02]
87	88		104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	FI	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
	[228.08]		[265, 12]	[268.13]	_		[277.16]				[285.17]		[289.19]	[268.19]	[293]	[294]	[294]
		57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
Lantha	anoids	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Нο	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
		138.91	140.12	140.91	144.24	[144.91]	190.36	161,96	167.25	158.93	162.6	164,93	167.26	16893	173.06	174.97	
		Ac	90	91 Pa	92 <b>U</b>	93 Np	94 Pu	95	96	97 Bk	Cf	99 Es	100	Md	No.	103	
	Actinoids		Th													Lr	

#### 3. IR-active modes of HCCH

The molecule HCCH has 7 normal modes of vibration:

cc str,
sym cH str,
antisym cH str,
sym Hcc bend xz plane,
antisym Hcc bend yz plane,
sym Hcc bend yz plane,
antisym Hcc bend yz plane

- (a) How many of these would be IR active? (Hint: sketching out the modes may help)
- (b) If no overtone or combination bands are present, how many distinct peaks would you expect to see in the ordinary (low-resolution) IR spectrum?

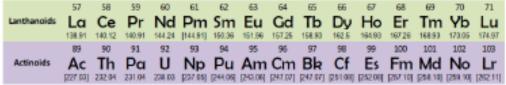
4. Write out operators (V for HO, H for elementary problems and Fe<sup>2+</sup> and CH<sub>4</sub>)

Write out the operators for:

- $(a)\widehat{V}$  for particle in a box
- $(b)\widehat{V}$  for harmonic oscillator
- (c)  $\widehat{H}$  for particle in a box
- $(d)\widehat{H}$  for one-body harmonic oscillator
- (e)  $\widehat{H}$  for two-body 2D rigid rotor
- (f)  $\widehat{H}_{elec}$  for Fe<sup>2+</sup> atom
- $(g) \widehat{H}_{elec}$  for  $CH_4$  molecule

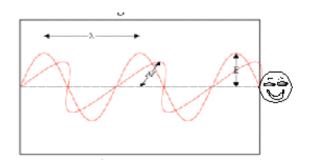
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																	
Н																	He
1.008	4											5	6	7	8	9	4.002
Li	Be											В	С	N	0	F	Ne
6.94	9.0122											10.81	12.011	14.007	15.999	18,998	20.1
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Nα	Mg											ΑI	Si	Р	5	CI	A
22.99	24,306											26,982	28.085	30.974	32.06	35.45	39.94
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
К	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kı
39.098	40.078	44.958	47.867	50.942	51.966	54.938	55.845	58.933	58.663	63.546	65.38	69.723	72.63	74.922	78.96	79.904	83.79
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51.	52	53	54
Rb	Sr	Υ	Zr	Nb	Мо	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	- 1	Χe
85.468	87.62	88.906	91.224	92,906	95.96	[97.91]	101.07	102.91	108.42	107.87	112.41	114.82	118.71	121.76	127.6	126.9	131.2
55	56		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ba		Hf	Tα	w	Re	Os	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	Αt	Rr
132.91	137.33		178.49	180.95	189.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	20898	[208.98]	[209.99]	222.0
87	88		104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	FI	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
	[228.08]		(265.12)			[270]	(277.16)	[276.15]						(288.19)	[293]	[294]	[294



### 5. Phyllis the Photon (energy level transition math)

Phyllis the Photon has an energy of  $7.5 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ .



- a) Determine her frequency, wavenumber, wavelength, and momentum.
- b) She can boost the energy of a neutron from its n=2 to its n=6 state if the neutron is a particle-in-a-1D box with no forces. Determine the length of the 1D box.
- c) She can boost the energy of an oscillating neutron from its n=1 to its n=2 state if the neutron is a one-body harmonic oscillator. Determine the force constant k.
- d) She can kick out a photoelectron from a metal of work function  $\Phi = 4.4 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$ . Determine the speed of the photoelectron.

## 6. Probability for being in a range

Consider a particle in a box in its n=2 state.

- (a) How many internal nodes does its wavefunction have?
- (b) Calculate the probability that the particle is in the middle third of its range at any given moment.

# 7. <r> and r<sub>mp</sub>

Calculate <r> and  $\ensuremath{r_{mp}}$  for the excited Be<sup>3+</sup> ion having its only electron up in a 3d orbital.

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	_						_	l _		_			_		_		
К	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
39.098	40.078	44.968	47.887	50.942	51.996	54.938	55.845 44	58.933 45	58.693 46	63.546	65.38	69.723	72.63	74.922	78.96 52	79.904	83.796
37	38	39	40	41	42	43				47	48	49	50	51		53	54
Rb	Sr	Υ	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te		Xe
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55	96		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Bα		Hf	Tα	w	Re	Os	lr.	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	Αt	Rn
132.91	137.33		178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.2	20898	[208.98]	[209.99]	[222.02]
87	88		104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Fr	Ra	**	Rf	DЬ	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	FI	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
	[228.03]			[268.13]	_			[276.15]		_					[293]	12941	[294]
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Lantha	anoids	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
		138.91	140.12	140.91		[144.91]	150.36	151,98	167.25	158.93	162.6	194,93	167.26	16893	173.05	174.97	
		89	90	91	92	93	94	20	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	