



# **SOUTH EASTERN KENYA UNIVERSITY**

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2016/2017**

### **SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE(CHEMISTRY)**

**SCH 409: QUANTUM CHEMISTRY**

**DATE: 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2017**

**TIME: 10.30-12.30 P.M**

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**(a) Answer question One and any other Two questions**

**(b) Question 1 carries 30 marks while the other questions carry 20 marks each**

**(c) Illustrate your answers with well label diagrams where applicable**

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$$R = 8.3144598 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ JS}$$

$$m_e = 9.109 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$e = 1.609 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

#### **Question 1 (30 marks)**

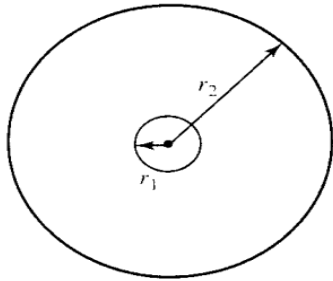
(a) Define the following terms(4 marks)

i. Quantization of Electronic Angular Momentum

ii. de Broglie law

- iii. Photoelectric effect.
- iv. Ultraviolet catastrophe.

- (b) Define wave particle duality (4 marks)
- (c) Compare and contrast classical and quantum theories(5marks)
- (d) State Braggs law (3 marks)
- (e) What was the important observation derived from Davisson and Gerner Experiment?  
(2 marks)
- (f) Using the following diagram



Derive an expression for total Energy of an orbit using kinetic energy and coulombic energy. What is the conclusion you can derive from this model? (4 marks)

- (g) State the important step in Bohr model (2 marks)
- (h) Using Bohr equation, de Broglie and force balance (coulombic and centrifugal) relationship, derive expression for radii that stable Bohr orbit obey, velocities of electrons in the orbits and the sum of kinetic and coulomb potential energies (5 marks)

**Question 2 (20 marks)**

- a.) Using Young's slit experiment, with illustrations and equations, discuss wave particle duality (10 marks)
- b.) i. Write the dispersion equation and discuss it's implications (2 marks)

ii. Write an expression for,  $A(x, y, t)$  for waves moving on the surface of a rectangular two-dimensional surface of lengths  $L_x$  and  $L_y$ . Why are the waves quantized in two-dimension? (2 marks)

iii. Rewrite the equation below using the de Broglie expression (2 marks)

$$\frac{d^2 A}{dx^2} = -\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}\right)^2 A$$

iv. Derive the primitive Schrodinger equation from equation (b iii) above (4 marks)

**Question3(20marks)**

- a) Discuss the classical Jean Rayleigh Law and its shortcomings (6marks)
- b) Discuss the two approximate methods of solving Schrodinger wave equation?

(14marks)

**Question4(20marks)**

- a) What is the similarity and difference of Schrodinger and Heisenberg equation (3mark)
- b) Starting with one-dimensional classical wave derive time-independent Schrodinger wave equation? (15marks)
- c) State the shortcomings of time-independent Schrodinger wave equation? (2marks)

**Question5(20marks)**

- (a) Define Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and its importance in quantum mechanics? (3 marks)
- (b) Derive the Heisenberg's uncertainty principle? How do you make Heisenberg's uncertainty principle real (8marks)
- (c) State the two effects of Hamiltonian neglects? (3marks)

(d) Discuss the Born-Oppenheimer Approximation (6 marks)