

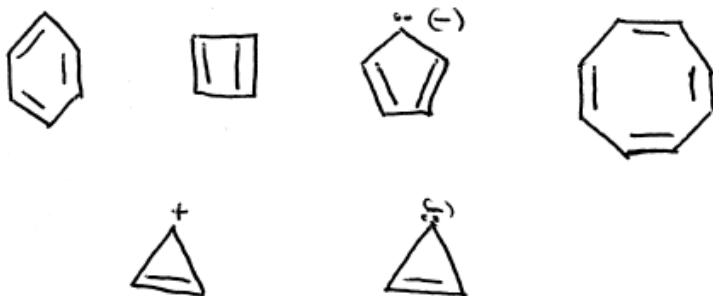
CHEM 550

Homework 9. Due Fri. Dec. 7 at 5pm in Prof. Ginger's mailbox. Page 1/2

ANOTHER easy one to let you rest up for the final. If you want to save yourself time on the final I recommend making sure you have complete solutions to the Maple exercises presented throughout the term.

**CIRCLE YOUR ANSWERS AND KEY INTERMEDIATE RESULTS**  
**STAPLE YOUR PAPERS TOGETHER**  
**INCLUDE ALL COMPUTER PRINTOUTS**

- 1) Use Hückel MO theory to estimate if the linear state (H-H-H+) or triangular state (each H bonded to two others in a triangle) of  $H_3^+$  is more stable. Repeat for neutral  $H_3$  and for  $H_3^-$
- 2) Verify the equivalence of secular determinants and the geometric 'Frost Circle' method (which is a geometric realization of the general form of the 'circulant' type secular determinants that result). *Explicitly* calculate the MO Energy levels (and draw the labeled MO energy levels) for the cyclopentadienyl radical ( $C_5H_5^\cdot$ ), and benzene BOTH by writing down and solving their secular determinants in the Hückel approximation, and by using the 'Frost Circle' method.
- 2) Draw MO diagrams, fill with e- according to Hund's rule, and deduce which of the following molecules are aromatic, radicals, or diradicals (use Hückel's  $4n+2$  rule):



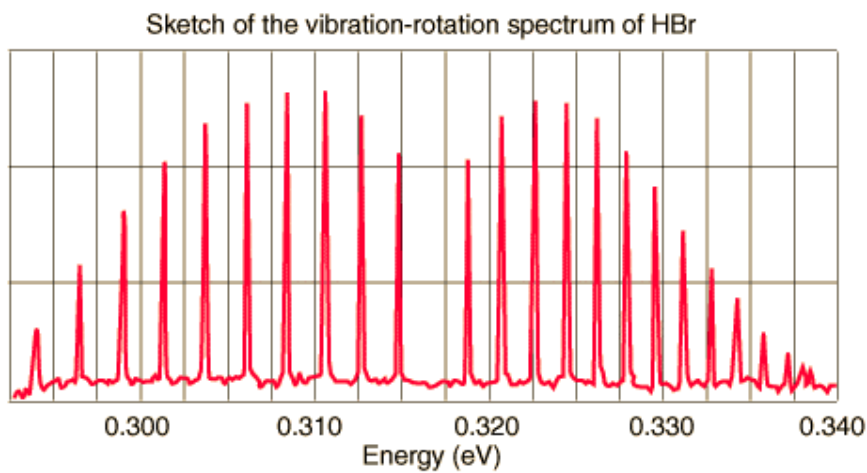
- 3) In our derivation of Bloch's Theorem we defined the 'displacement' operator by  $Df(x)=f(x+a)$  associated with a potential of the form  $V(x)=V(x+a)$ . Prove that  $[D,H]=0$ , and thus that simultaneous eigenfunctions exist for  $D$  and  $H$ .

4) a) Explain in relation to the Einstein emission and absorption coefficients, why a laser requires a population inversion to sustain laser action.

b) Explain why it is very difficult to make a conventional two-state laser for short wavelength light. Calculate the ratio of the Einstein coefficients for stimulated emission and absorption for 70.8 pm x-rays, and 500 nm visible light.

5) Explain the general shapes of the following spectra, and label the peaks in each transition with the initial and final rotational/vibrational/electronic quantum #'s as appropriate.

a) infrared:



b) visible:

