

CHM201
Problem set 1
(Rotational spectroscopy)

(Will be discussed in the Tutorial session)

In all the calculations, where the speed of light, c , is required, assume it to be $2.9979 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

1. The human eye can see electromagnetic radiation over the region from about 350 nm to 750 nm. Convert these two wavelengths to wavenumbers (in cm^{-1}) and eV.
2. The microwave region extends from about 1 GHz to 100 GHz. Convert these frequencies to wavelengths.
(These problems should help you become familiar converting from one unit to another and also to have a feel for the sort of magnitudes of numbers, one encounters in various units.)
3. What is the energy of one photon of radiation of a) frequency 4.6 GHz and b) $37,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. What is the energy of one mole of these photons?
4. Calculate the reduced mass for the following species a) $^{12}\text{C}^1\text{H}$; b) $^{13}\text{C}^1\text{H}$; c) $^{12}\text{C}^2\text{H}$. (These are chemically identical species, with isotopic substitution.)
5. In problem, 4, calculate the rotational constant (in cm^{-1}), for all the three species, assuming that all three of them have an internuclear distance of 1.1199 \AA .
6. If you recorded a pure rotation spectrum for all the three species, what would be the spacings between the rotational lines for each of them, in units of cm^{-1} . Draw inferences on the effect of isotopic substitution.
7. Calculate the B value for a) $^{127}\text{I}_2$, given that $r(\text{I-I}) = 2.6663 \text{ \AA}$. (This is to show you what heavy atom rotational spectroscopy is likely to look like.)
8. Calculate the reduced mass for $^{202}\text{Hg}^1\text{H}$ b) H_2 . Which is likely to show a larger spacing between rotational lines in the spectrum.
9. Which of the molecules would show pure rotational spectrum: a) H_2 b) HCl c) $^1\text{H}^2\text{H}$
10. In a certain experiment, the rotational constant B for $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}$ was determined to be 1.929 cm^{-1} . Using this value for B , calculate the bond length in CO. Another experimentalist measures the same quantity and reports a B value of 3.858 cm^{-1} for CO. Can you pass a judgement on who is more likely to be correct and if any of the values of B is clearly indicated to be incorrect?