

Student Number: _____

Name: _____

Quiz 9

1. Write the molecular Hamiltonian for LiH^+ molecular cation, including the dependence on constants like $\hbar, e, \varepsilon_0, m_e, \dots$

- 2,3. Write the electronic and nuclear Schrödinger equations for the P -atom N -electron molecule. You can use atomic units.

4. What are the eigenenergies for one electron in a three-dimensional harmonic well with force constant k ?

$$E_{n_x n_y n_z} =$$

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1. Write the molecular Hamiltonian for LiH^+ molecular cation, including the dependence on constants like $\hbar, e, \epsilon_0, m_e, \dots$

$$\hat{H}_{\text{LiH}^+} \equiv \overbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2M_H} \nabla_H^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M_{\text{Li}}} \nabla_{\text{Li}}^2}^{\text{nuclear k.e.}} \overbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_2^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla_3^2}^{\text{electronic k.e.}} \overbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_3|} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{r}_3|}}^{\text{electron-electron repulsion p.e.}} \overbrace{\frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{R}_H - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|}}^{\text{nuclear-nuclear repulsion p.e.}}$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|} - \frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|} - \frac{3e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_3 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_2 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\mathbf{r}_3 - \mathbf{R}_{\text{Li}}|}}_{\text{electron-nuclear attraction p.e.}}$$

- 2,3. Write the electronic and nuclear Schrödinger equations for the P -atom N -electron molecule. You can use atomic units.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{-1}{2} \nabla_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\alpha=1}^P -\frac{Z_\alpha}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{R}_\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^P \sum_{\substack{\beta=1 \\ \beta \neq \alpha}}^P \frac{1}{|\mathbf{R}_\alpha - \mathbf{R}_\beta|} \right) \psi_e(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N | \mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P)$$

$$= U(\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P) \psi_e(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N | \mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P)$$

$$\left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^P \frac{-1}{2M_\alpha} \nabla_\alpha^2 + U(\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P) \right) \chi_n(\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P) = E_{\text{mol}} \chi_n(\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2, \dots, \mathbf{R}_P)$$

4. What are the eigenenergies for one electron in a three-dimensional harmonic well with force constant k ?

$$E_{n_x n_y n_z} = \frac{\hbar}{2} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m_e}} (2n_x + 2n_y + 2n_z + 3)$$

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