

# CH107: Week 4

Arihant Vashista, 22B0958

11<sup>th</sup> January 2023

## 1 Wave-function for n = 2

In the last week's assignment we covered s orbital wave functions. Next we plotted the radial wave functions for p orbitals for n = 2. Here  $\Psi_{2,1,0}$  is a real valued function but the  $\Psi_{2,1,\pm 1}$  are not real valued because of the  $e^{\pm i\phi}$  term. Hence we perform Linear combination of the  $m = \pm 1$  functions to get real valued  $\psi_{2p_x}$  and  $\psi_{2p_y}$  in terms of  $\theta$  and  $\phi$ . This is the plot of radial functions of 2p orbital.  $R(r)^2$  vs  $r$ .

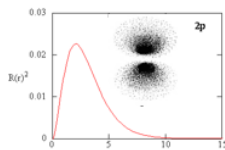


Figure 1: fig 1

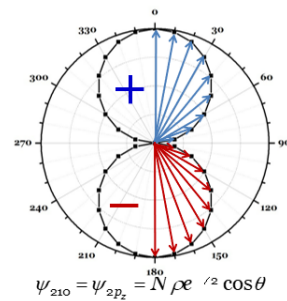


Figure 2: fig 2

We then studied the polar plot of the angular part of the  $2p_z$  orbital, which is equal to  $\cos\theta$ . It is represented as the second figure above.

## 2 Graphical Interpretation of Atomic Orbitals

Note that the angular wave functions don't have an actual physical meaning. Their plot cannot be regarded as the "picture" of atomic orbital. Note that the **definition** of an **orbital** is an 1-electron wavefunction.

To represent the orbitals on graphs we plotted the **contour representation** of the wave functions. For that we first plotted the surface plots of  $\psi^2$  and then represented their contour plots. We also learned how to find the **number of radial and angular nodes** using the wave function and its graphical plot. Also note that in the **contour plots** the **radial nodes** are represented as **circles** and the **angular nodes** are represented as **straight lines**. Following are examples of a few contour plots:-

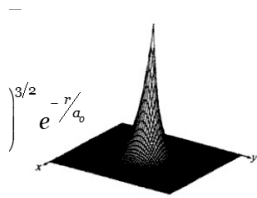


Figure 3: Surface Plot

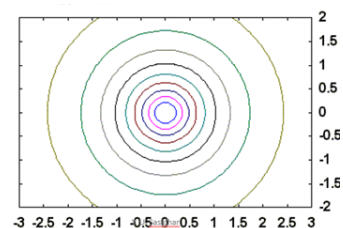


Figure 4: Contour Plot

Figure 5: 1s orbital

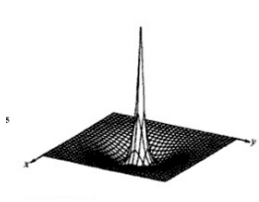


Figure 6: Surface Plot

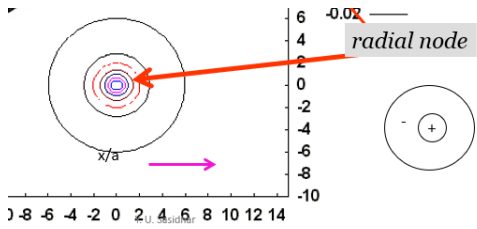


Figure 7: Contour Plot

Figure 8: 2s orbital

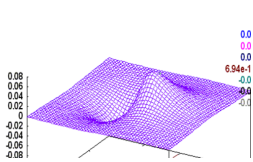


Figure 9: Surface Plot

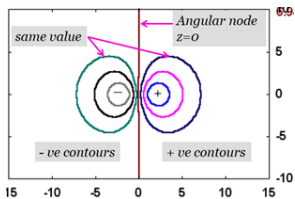


Figure 10: Contour Plot

Figure 11: 2p<sub>z</sub> orbital

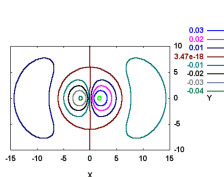


Figure 12: 3p<sub>z</sub>

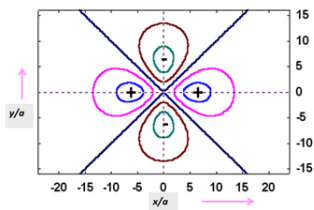


Figure 13:  $3dx^2 - y^2$

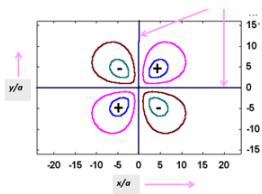


Figure 14:  $3d_{xy}$

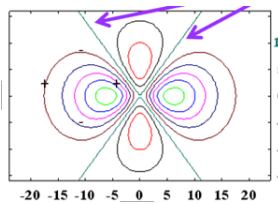


Figure 15:  $3dz^2$

### 3 Conclusion

Summary of all the wave functions of hydrogen atom. Application of these are used to explain the excited states, atomic spectra and other many electron atoms.

