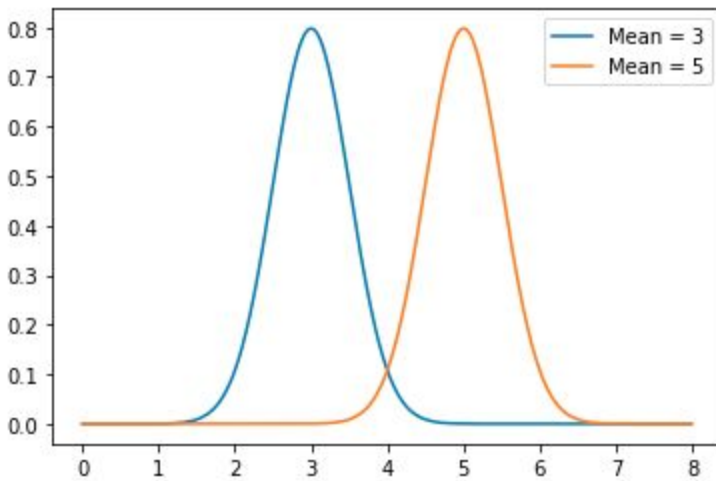


Spectroscopy

Assignment 1

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2018113012

Wavefunctions visualised

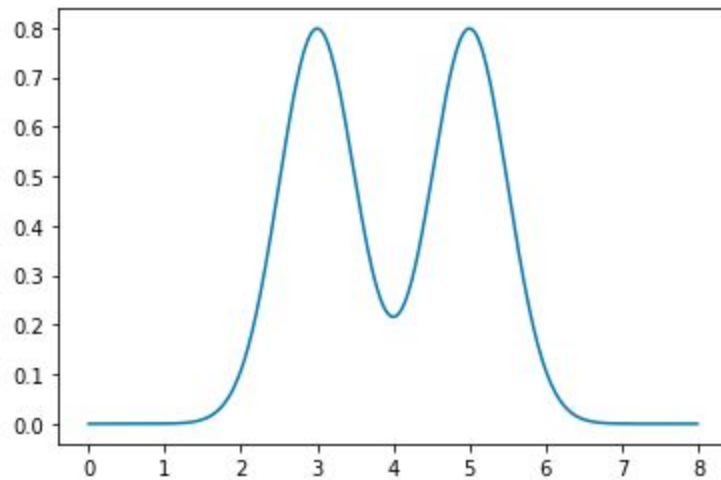


The blue curve corresponds to the Gaussian Distribution with mean = 3.0 and standard deviation = 0.5

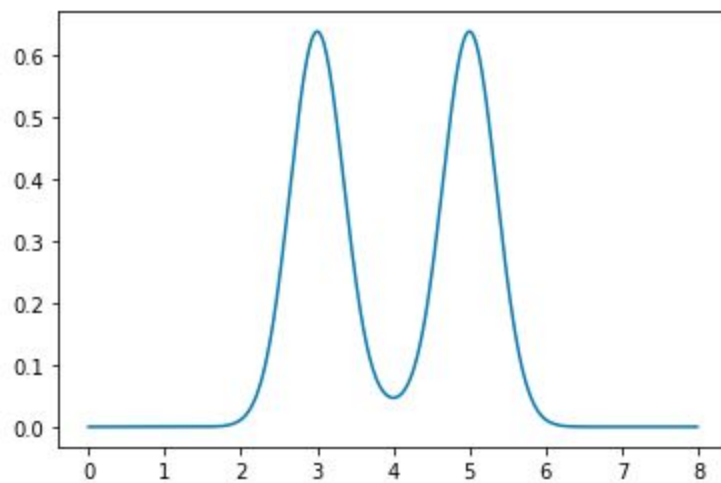
The orange curve corresponds to the Gaussian Distribution with mean = 5.0 and standard deviation = 0.5

Q1) Plotting the resulting wavefunctions

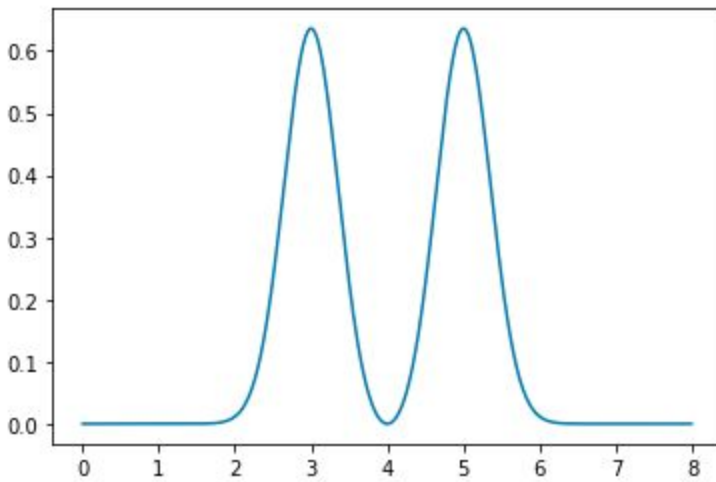
A) $\Psi(A) + \Psi(B)$



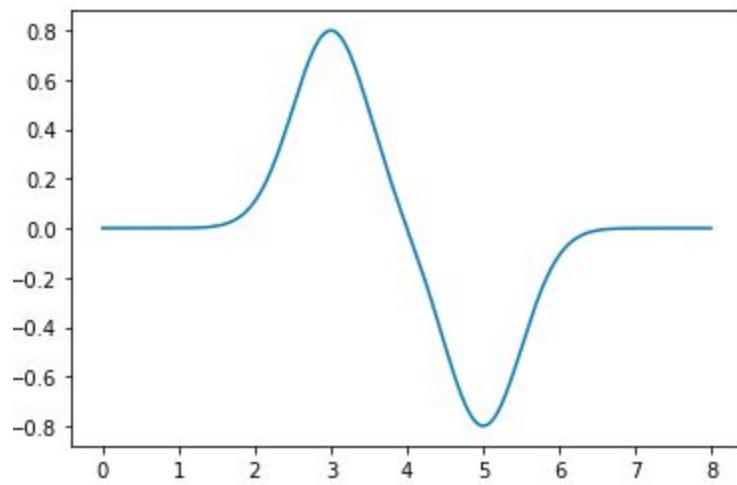
B) $(\Psi(A) + \Psi(B))^2$



C) $(\Psi(A) - \Psi(B))^2$



D) $\Psi(A) - \Psi(B)$



Q2) Comparing Plots B and C

Given that the atoms are placed at positions x_A (3) and x_B (5), and their corresponding wavefunctions are $\Psi(A)$ and $\Psi(B)$.

The plot C has a value of 0 for $x = 4$, while in plot B: the value for $x = 4$ (though very small) is non zero. This occurs due to the difference in phases between the two wavefunctions. In part B the two wavefunctions interfere constructively whereas in part C the two wavefunctions interfere destructively. The square of wave functions gives us the probability, therefore we can say that the Probability of finding an electron at $x=4$ is 0 for part C as the two wavefunctions are 180 degrees out of phase. $x=4$ forms a node in part C. A bonding orbital is formed when the wave functions add (in phase) and an antibonding orbital is formed when they subtract (out of phase).