## **CHEM 260**

## Assignment 5

Due Monday 10th February 2003

19. a) Assign *J* values<sup>#</sup> to the following lines from the absorption spectrum of  ${}^{1}\text{H}^{35}\text{Cl}$ , and plot the frequencies (in cm<sup>-1</sup>) against *J* +1.

104.13, 124.73, 145.37, 165.89, 186.23, 206.60, 226.86 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

- b) Use the slope of the best straight line through the points to determine B (in cm<sup>-1</sup>) and thence the moment of inertia I of the molecule.
- c) Use your value of *I*(H<sup>35</sup>Cl) to predict the moment of inertia and rotational constant of D<sup>35</sup>Cl, assuming that the bond length is unchanged. [Use atomic masses 1.0078u, 2.0144u and 34.9688u for H, D and <sup>35</sup>Cl, respectively.]
- d) Predict the first line in the rotational spectrum of D<sup>35</sup>Cl that has a frequency above 100 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
- 20. The intensity (*A*) of individual lines in a microwave (pure rotation) spectrum depends on the product of the degeneracy, (2J+1), and the Boltzmann factor,  $\exp\{-E_J/kT\}$ . Substituting for rotational energy,  $E_J$ ,

$$A = A_0 (2J+1) e^{-BJ(J+1)/kT}$$

a) By differentiating A with respect to J, show that the maximum intensity occurs at

$$J_{\text{max}} \approx \left| \frac{kT}{2B} \right|^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2}$$
 (closest integer)

and calculate  $J_{\text{max}}$  for DCl at 100, 300, and 700 K.

- b) Use a spreadsheet to calculate  $A/A_0$  for J values from 1 to 10, to see if the maximum is as predicted by the formula (check all three temperatures but you only have to submit one example plot).
- 21. The Chemistry Department at SFU has NMR facilities described as 100, 400 and 600 MHz spectrometers. By convention the frequency refers to the *proton* precession frequency.
  - a) What are the nominal magnetic fields (in kG) of the three spectrometers?
  - b) What is the fractional population difference  $(\delta N/N)$  of nuclear spins in the two energy levels for protons in each spectrometer?
  - c) The "400 MHz" spectrometer is often used for <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Since the magnetic field is fixed, the radio-frequency probe has to operate at a different frequency what is it?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>#</sup> Label the lines according to the *J* value of the *lower* state involved in the transition.