



MACHAKOS UNIVERSITY

University Examinations 2023/2024

SCHOOL OF PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY

SAN 412: ADVANCES IN COMPUTATIONAL CHEMISTRY

DATE:

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS:

- The paper consists of **two** sections.
- Section **A** is **compulsory** (30 marks).
- Answer any **two** questions from section **B** (each 20 marks).

SECTION A

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

- a) Discuss the following techniques as applied in material computing
- i. Semi-empirical techniques (2 marks)
 - iii. Molecular mechanics (2 marks)
 - iv. Molecular dynamics (2 marks)
 - v. Docking (2 marks)
- b) List two basis functions used most often with Hartree-Fock theory (2 marks)
- c) Discuss if computational chemistry can replace wet chemistry. (3 marks)
- d) List two areas of study where molecular dynamics is used (2 marks)
- e) Define Ab Initio method and write the equation that govern it. (4 marks)
- f) What makes Density Functional Theory (DFT) very popular (2 marks)
- g) How has DFT theory been improved over time to overcome its shortcomings (3 marks)
- h) Define what a force field is and what is meant by parameterizing the force field. (4 marks)

- i) Which is the scientific problem in adapting the configuration interaction method into a practical one. (2 marks)

SECTION B

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) State and explain Born-Oppenheimer approximation. (3 marks)
- b) Explain the consequences of Born-Oppenheimer approximation (3 marks)
- c) Provide the basis set that you would use to compute an organic molecule with triple bonds. Explain your answer. (4 marks)
- d) Compare semi-empirical, Ab initio, DFT and methods by referring to their basic principles. (5 marks)
- e) Discuss the advantages of DFT over Quantum Monte Carlo methods. (5 marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) Explain how Quantum Monte Carlo (QMC) addresses making the Hartree-Fock shortcomings. (3 marks)
- b) Explain what a STO-6G minimal basis set is. (3 marks)
- c) Explain two approaches used to mitigate limitations of the Hartree-Fock method by going beyond the ansatz of a single-determinant wavefunction. (2 marks)
- d) State what Thomas and Fermi first explored in improving Density Functional Theory and explain their study focus (4 marks)
- e) Determine the number of basis functions created when CH₄ is computed using 3-21G basis set. Show your working and explain your answer. (3 marks)
- f) Explain electron correlation term as applied in Hartree-Fock theory. Write the general equation and correlation energy by adding more Slater determinants to the expansion of ψ . (5 marks)

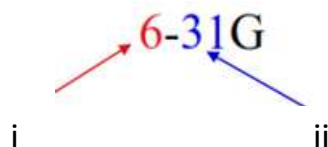
QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) The energy of a molecule can be determined from the electron density instead of a wave function. Describe the premise behind this level of theory (2 marks)
- b) "An exact many-body wavefunction, may be written as a linear combination of Slater determinants". Determine the use of Slater determinants in solving the many-body Hamiltonian (2 marks)
- c) Explain two areas of study where molecular dynamics is applied (5 marks)
- d) Distinguish between HOMO and LUMO as applied in organic molecules (4 marks)
- e) Discuss three outputs one can compute using spartan software (3 marks)

- f) Discuss the following approaches applied in computational chemistry study. **(4 marks)**
- Simulation approach
 - Complementary approach

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

- a) Molecular mechanics method has the capabilities of computing large molecules in a short time. Determine how the materials geometry is optimised and treated. **(5 marks)**
- b) Atomic simulation reveals at the level of electrons and atoms. Explain six material properties one can work on given an atom. **(6 marks)**
- c) Discuss the properties that Semi-empirical method calculations can compute **(3 marks)**
- d) Prof. John Pople won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work in quantum chemistry (1998). From his Notation below:
- Define the terms i and ii **(2 marks)**



- e) Write the additional function of angular momentum type greater than 1 occupied in:
- Bonding atoms (For N) **(2 marks)**
 - 2nd and 3rd row of atoms in the periodic table **(2 marks)**