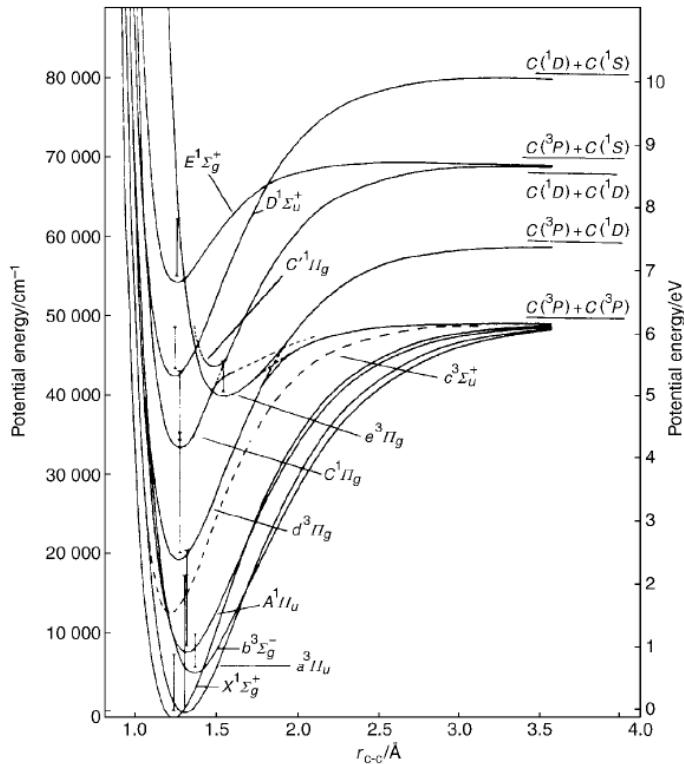


Pokročilá fyzikální chemie - seminář (C4040)
Seminární cvičení č. 11, Molekulová spektroskopie

1. V tabulce 7-2 (John Lowe: Quantum chemistry) jsou uvedeny termy základních stavů homonukleárních diatomových molekul. Odvodte kterékoli z nich.
2. Na základě interakčního diagramu pro molekulové orbitaly zracionalizujte různý vliv ionizace na molekulu kyslíku a dusíku (viz Tabulka 7-2).
3. V grafu jsou znázorněny termy pro molekulu C_2 . Na základě výběrových pravidel předpovězte, které přechody budou pozorovatelné. Vždy uveďte hodnoty $\Delta\Lambda$, ΔS a indikujte jestli přechod vyhovuje výběrovému pravidlu; zahrňte kritérium parity. Příklady možných přechodů: $F^1\Pi_u \leftarrow X^1\Sigma_g^+$, $g^3\Delta_g \leftarrow a^3\Pi_u$, $b^3\Sigma_g^- \rightarrow a^3\Pi_u$, $A^1\Pi_g \leftrightarrow X^1\Sigma_g^+$



4. Absorpce se uskutečnila do čtvrtého vibračního stavu na první elektronovou hladinu při $\lambda = 350$ nm. Vibrační rozestup v S_1 stavu je 900 cm^{-1} . Při jaké vlnové délce absorbuje 0 – 0 přechod?

TABLE 7-2 ► Some Properties of Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules and Ions in their Ground Electronic States

| Molecule | MO configuration | Net number of bonding electrons | Binding energy, D_e (eV) | Equilibrium internuclear separation, R_e (Å) | Term ^c |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| H_2^+ | $1\sigma_g$ | 1 | 2.7928 | 1.06 | ${}^2\Sigma_g$ |
| H_2 | $1\sigma_g^2$ | 2 | 4.747745 | 0.7414 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| H_2^- | $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u$ | 1 | 1.7 ^a | 0.8 | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| He_2^+ | $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u$ | 1 | 2.5 | 1.08 | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| He_2 | $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2$ | 0 | 0.001 ^b | 2.88 | $({}^1\Sigma_g^+)$ |
| He_2^- | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g$ | 1 | | No data | ${}^2\Sigma_g^+$ |
| Li_2^+ | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g$ | 1 | 1.29 | 3.14 | ${}^2\Sigma_g^+$ |
| Li_2 | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g^2$ | 2 | 1.05 | 2.673 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| Li_2^- | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u$ | 1 | ~1.3(?) | 3.2 | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| Be_2^+ | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u$ | 1 | | No definitive data | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| Be_2 | $[\text{He}_2]2\sigma_g^2 2\sigma_u^2$ | 0 | 0.1 | 2.49 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| Be_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u$ | 1 | ~0.3 | 2.4 | ${}^2\Pi_u$ |
| B_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u$ | 1 | 1.8 | — | ${}^2\Pi_u$ |
| B_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^2(?)$ | 2 | ~3 | 1.589 | ${}^3\Sigma_g^-$ |
| B_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^3$ | 3 | | No data | ${}^2\Pi_u$ |
| C_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^3$ | 3 | 5.3 | 1.301 | ${}^2\Pi_u$ |
| C_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4$ | 4 | 6.36 | 1.2425 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| C_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g$ | 5 | 8.6 | — | ${}^2\Sigma_g^+$ |
| N_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g$ | 5 | 8.86 | 1.116 | ${}^2\Sigma_g^+$ |
| N_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^2$ | 6 | 9.90 | 1.098 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| N_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_g$ | 5 | ~8.3 | — | ${}^2\Pi_g$ |
| O_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]1\pi_u^4 3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_g$ | 5 | 6.7796 | 1.1171 | ${}^2\Pi_g$ |
| O_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^2$ | 4 | 5.2132 | 1.2075 | ${}^3\Sigma_g^-$ |
| O_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^3$ | 3 | 4.14 | 1.32 | ${}^2\Pi_g$ |
| F_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^3$ | 3 | 3.39 | 1.32 | ${}^2\Pi_g$ |
| F_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^4$ | 2 | 1.65 | 1.42 | ${}^1\Sigma_g^+$ |
| F_2^- | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^4 3\sigma_u$ | 1 | ~1.3 | 1.9 | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| Ne_2^+ | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^4 3\sigma_u$ | 1 | ~1.1 | 1.7 | ${}^2\Sigma_u^+$ |
| Ne_2 | $[\text{Be}_2]3\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^4 3\sigma_u^2$ | 0 | 0.003 ^b | 3.09 | $({}^1\Sigma_g^+)$ |

^aThis state is unstable with respect to loss of an electron, but is stable with respect to dissociation into an atom and a negative ion.

^bFrom Hirschfelder et al. [2]. It may be shown that any two neutral atoms will have some range of R where the attractive part of the van der Waals' interaction dominates. For He_2 , this minimum is so shallow and the nuclei so light that a stable state (including vibrations) probably cannot exist. For Ne_2 , a stable state should exist. The data for He_2 and Ne_2 are calculated from considerations of intermolecular forces.

^cThe term symbol corresponds to the configuration of column 2.