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Kvantröv. 1Z

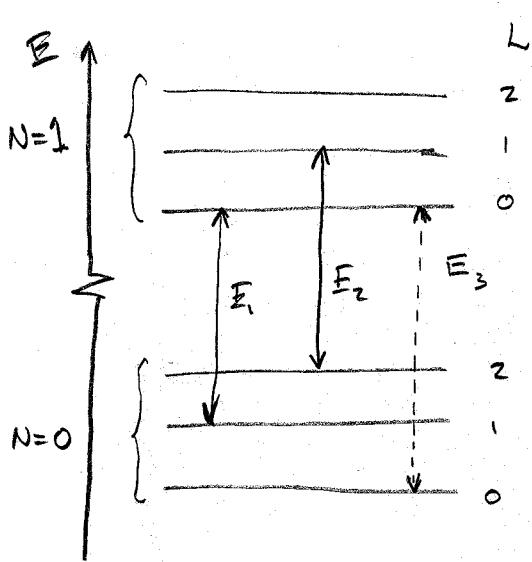
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XVIII. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14

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Tisd 25/11 - 2008 kl. 13<sup>15</sup> - 15<sup>00</sup> FL72

# XVIII. 6 Rotvib-spektra för HD<sup>+</sup>-jonen givet:



$E_1 = 1869 \text{ cm}^{-1}$   
 $E_2 = 1824 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  } experimentella data  
 $E_3 = 1913 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  } teoretiskt värde.  
 (förbjuden överg.)

Sökt: Motsvarande energier för H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>-jonen som är svår att hantera experimentellt.

Lösning: Vad är skillnaden mellan HD<sup>+</sup> & H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>?

Annor reducerad massa!

$$\mu_{\text{HD}^+} \approx \frac{2 \cdot 1}{1 + 2} u = \frac{2}{3} u$$

$$\mu_{\text{H}_2^+} \approx \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} u$$

• E<sub>3</sub> motsv. ΔE för vibrations-niv. (Harm. osc. approx =>)

$$E_3 = \hbar \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{k_n}{\mu}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}}$$

summa för HD<sup>+</sup> & H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>

$$\Rightarrow E_3^{\text{H}_2^+} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{\text{HD}^+}}{\mu_{\text{H}_2^+}}} E_3^{\text{HD}^+} \approx \underline{\underline{2209 \text{ cm}^{-1}}}$$

≈ 1,155

• E<sub>1</sub> & E<sub>2</sub> motsv. ΔE<sub>vib</sub> & ΔE<sub>rot</sub>.  $\Delta E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu R_0^2}$

$$\Delta E_{\text{rot}}^{\text{HD}^+} = E_3 - E_1 \approx 44 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \quad \Delta E_{\text{rot}}^{\text{H}_2^+} = \frac{\mu_{\text{HD}^+}}{\mu_{\text{H}_2^+}} \Delta E_{\text{rot}}^{\text{HD}^+} \approx$$

$$E_1^{\text{H}_2^+} = E_3^{\text{H}_2^+} - \Delta E_{\text{rot}}^{\text{H}_2^+} \approx \underline{\underline{2150 \text{ cm}^{-1}}}$$

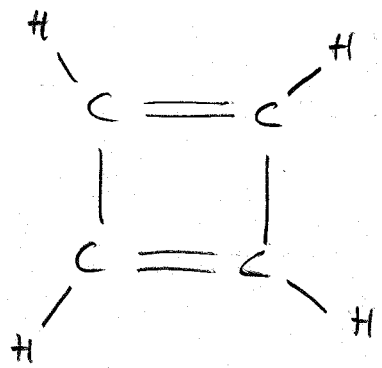
≈ 58,7 cm<sup>-1</sup>

$$E_2^{\text{H}_2^+} = E_3^{\text{H}_2^+} - 2\Delta E_{\text{rot}}^{\text{H}_2^+} \approx \underline{\underline{2092 \text{ cm}^{-1}}}$$

XVIII.8 / LCAO på  $C\pi$ -bindningar i den

(hypotetiska)  $C_4H_4$  molekylen.

Sök:  $\pi$ -elektronens energiniv. antaget att Hamiltonianens matrisrepr. i atomära p-orbitaler ges av.



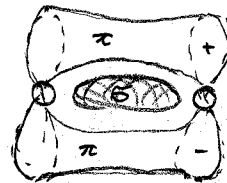
$$H_{kl} = \begin{cases} E_0 & , k=l \\ K & , \langle k, l \rangle \text{ närmsta grannar} \\ 0 & \text{i.f.ö.} \end{cases}$$

överslappsintegralen given av  $S_{kl} = S_{lk}$ .

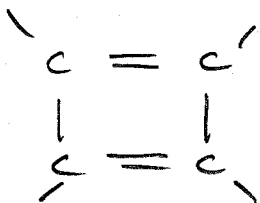
Kolbindningar:

$C - C$   
kovalent bindning.  
2st  $\sigma$ -el.

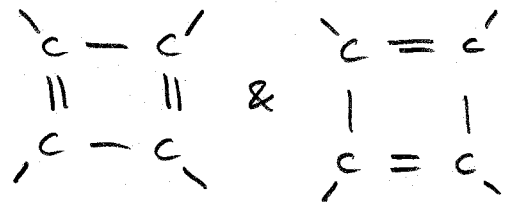
$C = C$   
en kovalent bindning á 2st.  $\sigma$ -el.  
& en  $\pi$ -bindning i 2st. el.



För cykliska molekyler:



$\Leftrightarrow$  linjär komb. av:



Dvs. el. "jämnt utsmetade" över alla C-atomerna.

2st  $\pi$ -bindningar  $\Rightarrow$  4  $\pi$ -elektroner.

LCAO: Vågfunkt  $|\psi\rangle$  ges av linj-komb av atomära orb.

$$\{|\phi_i\rangle, i=1,2,3,4\}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = c_1|\phi_1\rangle + c_2|\phi_2\rangle + c_3|\phi_3\rangle + c_4|\phi_4\rangle =$$

$$= [|\phi_1\rangle \quad |\phi_2\rangle \quad |\phi_3\rangle \quad |\phi_4\rangle] \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{bmatrix} = |\Phi\rangle C$$

XVIII 8/

$$\langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$$

(överlapps int.)  
ortogonala tillst.

(forts.)

$$\langle \phi_i | H | \phi_j \rangle = H_{ij} = \begin{cases} E_0 & , \quad i=j \\ K & , \quad \langle ij \rangle \\ 0 & , \quad \text{fo.} \end{cases}$$

Schrödinger ekv:  $H|z\rangle = E|z\rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \langle z | H | z \rangle = \langle z | E | z \rangle = E \langle z | z \rangle$$

$$\langle z | z \rangle = (|z\rangle)^\dagger |z\rangle = (|\phi\rangle c)^\dagger |\phi\rangle c =$$

$$= c^\dagger \langle \phi | \phi \rangle c = c^\dagger \begin{bmatrix} \langle \phi_1 | \phi_1 \rangle & \langle \phi_1 | \phi_2 \rangle & \dots \\ \langle \phi_2 | \phi_1 \rangle & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & & \dots \end{bmatrix} c =$$

$$= c^\dagger (\langle \phi_i | \phi_j \rangle)_{ij} c = c^\dagger (\delta_{ij})_{ij} c = c^\dagger \delta_{ij} c =$$

$$= c^\dagger \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} c$$

$$\langle z | H | z \rangle = c^\dagger \langle \phi | H | \phi \rangle c = c^\dagger (\langle \phi_i | H | \phi_j \rangle)_{ij} c =$$

$$= c^\dagger (H_{ij}) c = c^\dagger \begin{bmatrix} E_0 & K & 0 & K \\ K & E_0 & K & 0 \\ 0 & K & E_0 & K \\ K & 0 & K & E_0 \end{bmatrix} c$$

S.E.  $\Rightarrow 0 = \langle z | H | z \rangle - E \langle z | z \rangle = c^\dagger (H_{ij} - E \delta_{ij}) c$

$$= c^\dagger \begin{bmatrix} (E_0 - E) & K & 0 & K \\ K & (E_0 - E) & K & 0 \\ 0 & K & (E_0 - E) & K \\ K & 0 & K & (E_0 - E) \end{bmatrix} c$$

$\exists$  lös  $c$  om  $\det(H_{ij} - E \delta_{ij}) = 0$

XVIII.8 /  $0 = \det(H_{ij} - E\delta_{ij}) =$

forts 2.

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (E_0 - E) & K & 0 & K \\ K & (E_0 - E) & K & 0 \\ 0 & K & (E_0 - E) & K \\ K & 0 & K & (E_0 - E) \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (E_0 - E) \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} (E_0 - E) & K & 0 \\ K & (E_0 - E) & K \\ 0 & K & (E_0 - E) \end{vmatrix}}_A - K \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} K & K & 0 \\ 0 & (E_0 - E) & K \\ K & K & (E_0 - E) \end{vmatrix}}_B -$$

$$- K \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} K & (E_0 - E) & K \\ 0 & K & (E_0 - E) \\ K & 0 & K \end{vmatrix}}_C$$

$$A = (E_0 - E) [(E_0 - E)^2 - K^2] - K^2 (E_0 - E) = (E_0 - E) [(E_0 - E)^2 - 2K^2]$$

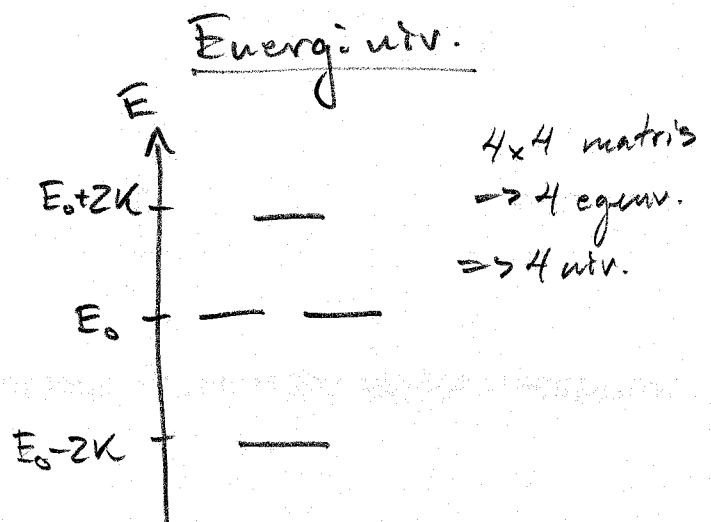
$$B = K [(E_0 - E)^2 - K^2] + K^3 = K (E_0 - E)^2$$

$$C = K^3 + K [(E_0 - E)^2 - K^2] = K (E_0 - E)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (E_0 - E)^2 [(E_0 - E)^2 - 2K^2 - K^2 - K^2] =$$

$$= (E_0 - E)^2 [(E_0 - E)^2 - 4K^2]$$

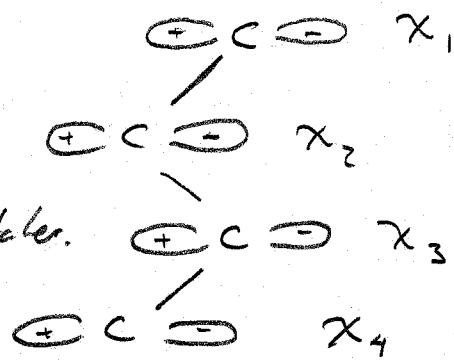
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E = E_0 & \text{dubbel degenerasjon} \\ E = E_0 \pm 2K \end{cases}$$



XVII 9) Butandienmolekyl  $C_4H_6$

Delokaliserade  $\pi$ -molekylorbitaler  
 fås enl. LCAO-approximationen

som linj. komb av atomära p-orbitaler.  
 $\{ \chi_i, i=1,2,3,4 \}$



Symmetri argument ger grundtillst på formen:

$$\psi_0 = C_1(\chi_1 + \chi_4) + C_2(\chi_2 + \chi_3)$$

Konst  $C_1$  &  $C_2$  kan ber. uha variations metoden under  
 bivillkoret  $C_1^2 + C_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}$

Bestämning: Lägsta energin för  $\psi_0$  om:

$$\langle \chi_i | \chi_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} ; \langle \chi_i | H | \chi_j \rangle = \begin{cases} \alpha & ; i=j \\ \beta & ; |i-j|=1 \\ 0 & , \text{f.ö.} \end{cases}$$

$$\& \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, \beta < 0, \text{sgn}(C_1) = \text{sgn}(C_2)$$

Samma notation som XVIII. 8.

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_0\rangle &= C_1(|\chi_1\rangle + |\chi_4\rangle) + C_2(|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) = \\ &= [ (|\chi_1\rangle + |\chi_4\rangle) \quad (|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) ] \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = |\chi\rangle C \end{aligned}$$

S.E. :  $\langle \psi_0 | H | \psi_0 \rangle = E \langle \psi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_0 | H | \psi_0 \rangle &= C^+ \begin{bmatrix} (\langle \chi_1 | + \langle \chi_4 |) H (|\chi_1\rangle + |\chi_4\rangle) & (\langle \chi_1 | + \langle \chi_4 |) H (|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) \\ (\langle \chi_2 | + \langle \chi_3 |) H (|\chi_1\rangle + |\chi_4\rangle) & (\langle \chi_2 | + \langle \chi_3 |) H (|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) \end{bmatrix} C \\ &= C^+ \begin{bmatrix} 2\alpha & 2\beta \\ 2\beta & 2\alpha + 2\beta \end{bmatrix} C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle &= C^+ \begin{bmatrix} (\langle \chi_1 | + \langle \chi_4 |)(|\chi_1\rangle + |\chi_4\rangle) & (\langle \chi_1 | + \langle \chi_4 |)(|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) \\ (\langle \chi_1 | + \langle \chi_4 |)(|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) & (\langle \chi_2 | + \langle \chi_3 |)(|\chi_2\rangle + |\chi_3\rangle) \end{bmatrix} C \\ &= C^+ \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} C \end{aligned}$$

XVIII.9  
(facts.)

$$\text{S.E.} \Rightarrow \langle \psi_0 | H | \psi_0 \rangle - E \langle \psi_0 | \psi_0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - E & \beta \\ \beta & \alpha + \beta - E \end{vmatrix} = (\alpha - E)(\alpha + \beta - E) - \beta^2 =$$

$$= E^2 - (2\alpha + \beta)E + \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta - \beta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{2\alpha + \beta}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)^2 - \alpha^2 - \alpha\beta + \beta^2} = \alpha + \frac{\beta}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}\beta^2}$$
$$\alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \frac{\beta^2}{4}$$

$$= \alpha + \frac{1}{2}(\beta \pm \sqrt{5}|\beta|)$$

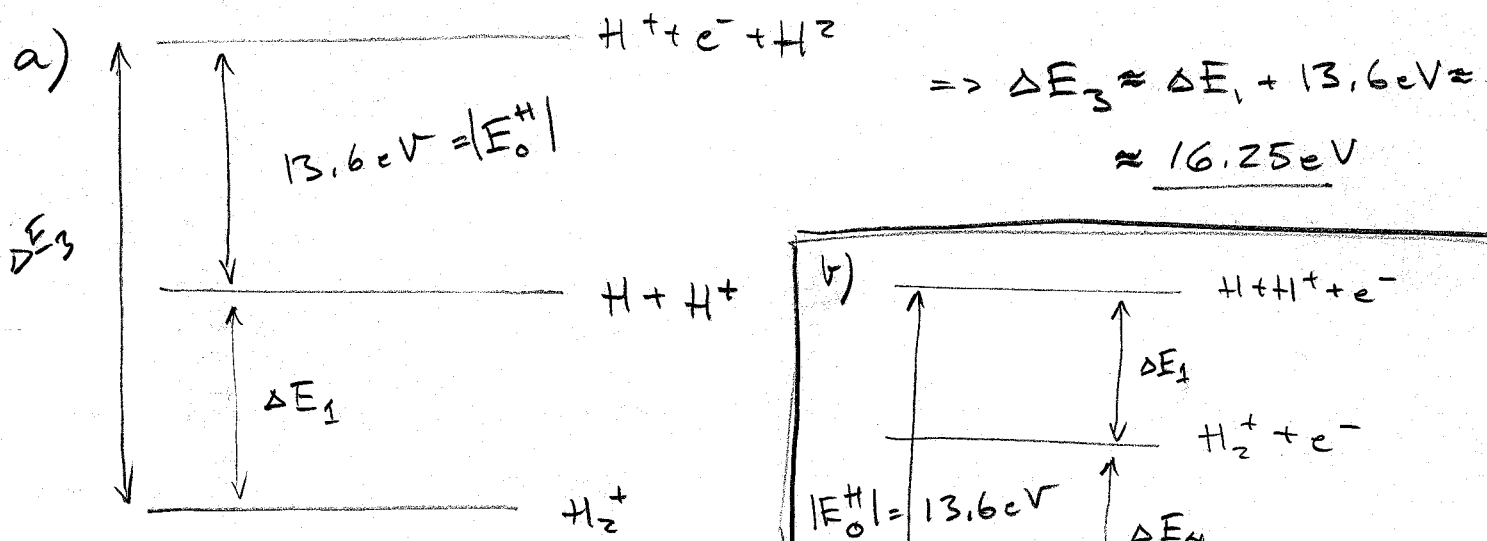
$$, \beta < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow E_0 = \alpha + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5})\beta$$

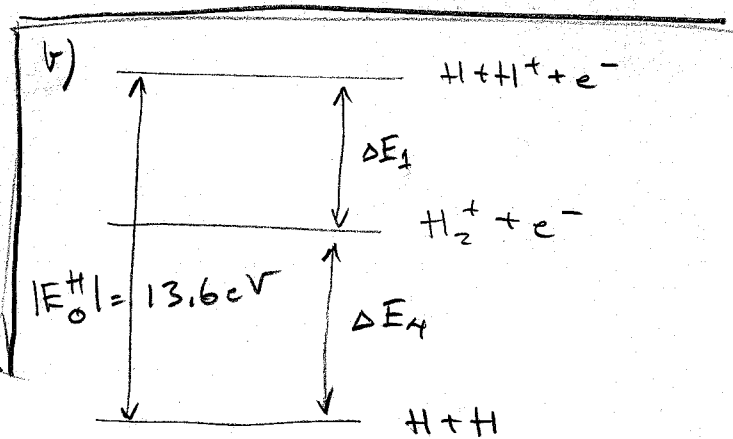
XVIII.10 / Väte i alla dess former:

Givet:  $\Delta E_1 = 2.65 \text{ eV}$  for  $\text{H}_2^+ \rightarrow \text{H} + \frac{p}{f} = \text{H}^+$   
 $\Delta E_2 = 4.48 \text{ eV}$  for  $\text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{H}$

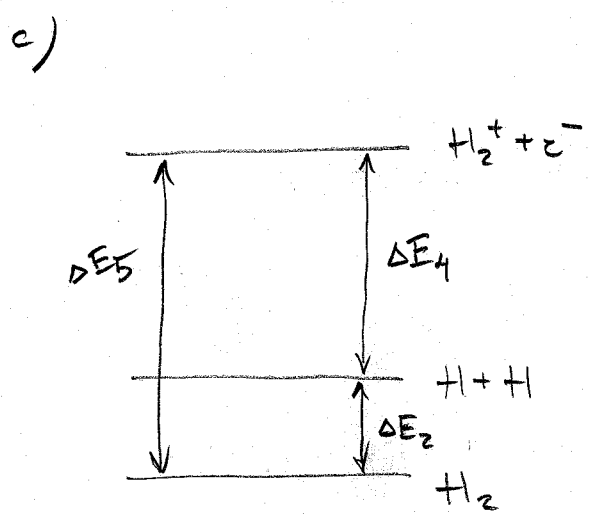
Sökt: a)  $\Delta E_3: \text{H}_2^+ \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{H}^+ + e^-$   
 b)  $\Delta E_4: \text{H}_2^+ + e^- \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{H}$   
 c)  $\Delta E_5: \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2^+ + e^-$  (jonisationsenergi)



$\Rightarrow \Delta E_3 \approx \Delta E_1 + 13.6 \text{ eV} \approx \underline{\underline{16.25 \text{ eV}}}$



$\Rightarrow \Delta E_4 = |E_0^+| - \Delta E_1 \approx \underline{\underline{10.95 \text{ eV}}}$



$\Delta E_5 = \Delta E_2 + \Delta E_4 \approx \underline{\underline{15.43 \text{ eV}}}$   
 Väte molekylens jonisationsenergi:  
 $\approx \underline{\underline{15.43 \text{ eV}}}$



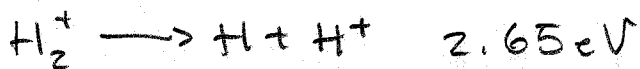
XVIII. 11 (a) Varför är bindingsavståndet kortare  
i  $H_2$  (0.74 Å) än i  $H_2^+$  (1.06 Å)

b) Varför är dissociations energin för  $H_2$  (4.48 eV)  
mindre än dubbelt så stor som för  $H_2^+$  (2.65 eV)

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a) Två elektroner skärmar kärnorna  $H^+$ ,  $H^+$  effektivare  
än en ensam elektron (i  $H_2^+$ ) vilket minskar  
Coulomb repulsionen mellan kärnorna &  
minskar bindingsavståndet.

b) Dissociations energin

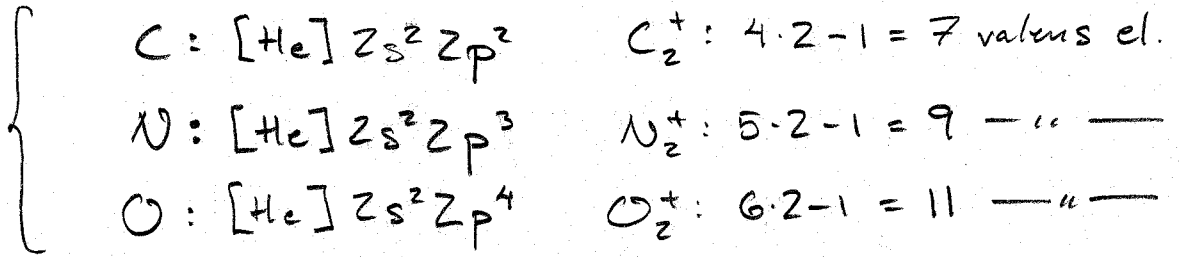


De två elektronerna i  $H_2$  "repellerar varandra".  
Det är lättare att ta bort en el. från  $H_2$   
än  $H_2^+$ .

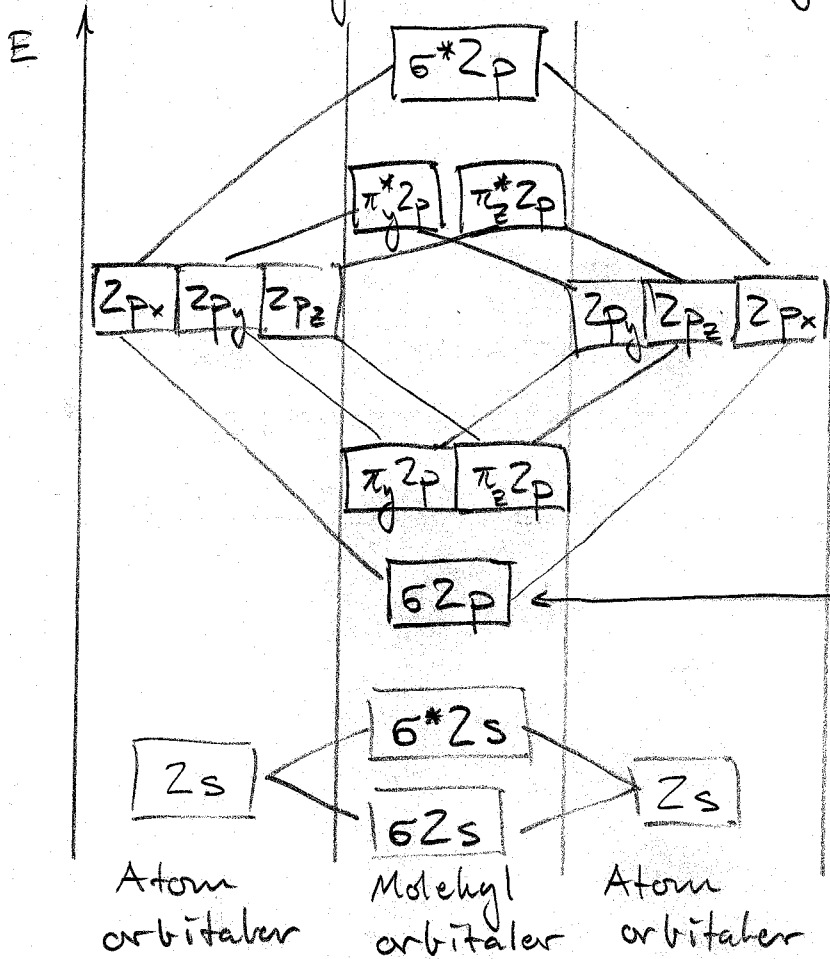
XVIII.14

Vilken elektronkonfiguration har:  
 $C_2^+$ ,  $N_2^+$  &  $O_2^+$ ?

Alla tre har sina valenselektroner i  $n=2$  skalet.



För molekyl-orbitaler för di-molekyler anv.  
 orbital diagramm å la: (fig 18.15 komp)



(För skiss av  
 vågfunktionerna  
 se fig 18.13 i komp.)

$\sigma 2p$  hamnar mellan  
 $\pi 2p$  &  $\pi^* 2p$ -orb för  
 de lättare molekylerna  
 $N_2^+$  &  $C_2^+$ . (diagr korrekt  
 för  $O_2^+$ )

|               |                        |                        |                         |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
|               | $C_2^+: 7 \text{ el.}$ | $N_2^+: 9 \text{ el.}$ | $O_2^+: 11 \text{ el.}$ |
| $\sigma 2p$   | —                      | ↑                      | $\pi^* 2p$ ↑ —          |
| $\pi 2p$      | ↑↓ ↑                   | ↑↓ ↑↓                  | $\pi 2p$ ↑↓ ↑↓          |
| $\sigma^* 2s$ | ↑↓                     | ↑↓                     | $\sigma 2p$ ↑↓          |
| $\sigma 2s$   | ↑↓                     | ↑↓                     | $\sigma^* 2s$ ↑↓        |
|               |                        |                        | $\sigma 2s$ ↑↓          |