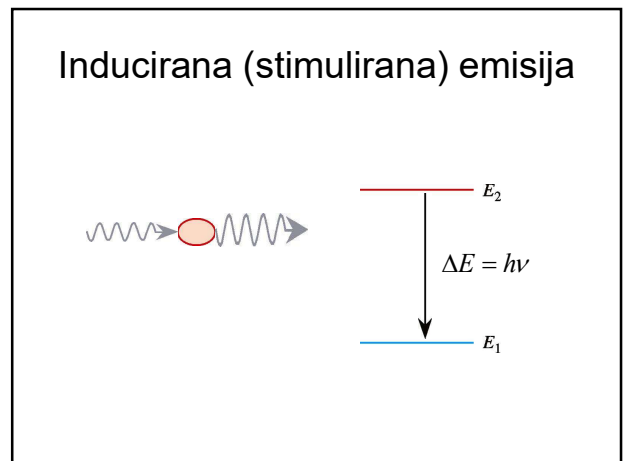
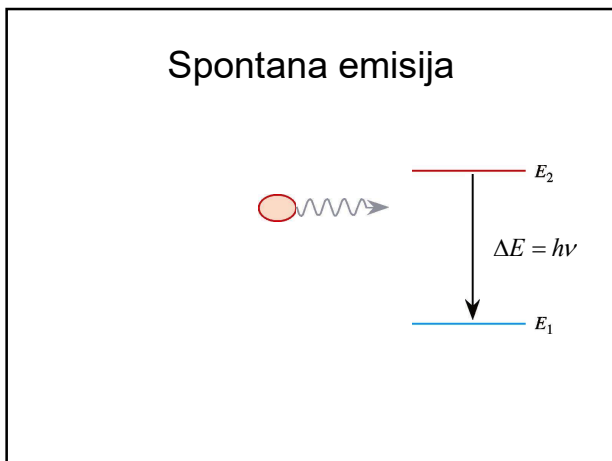
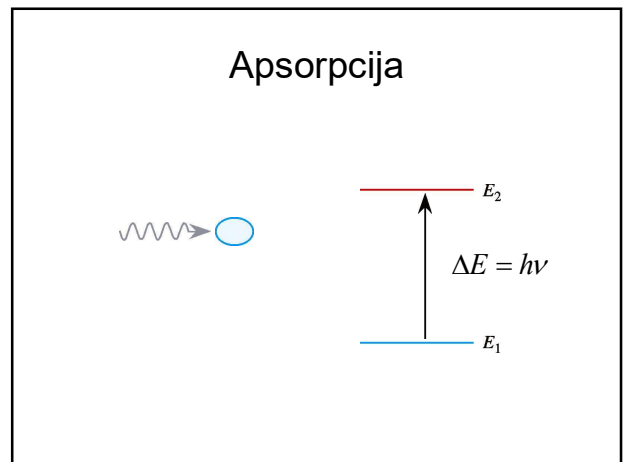
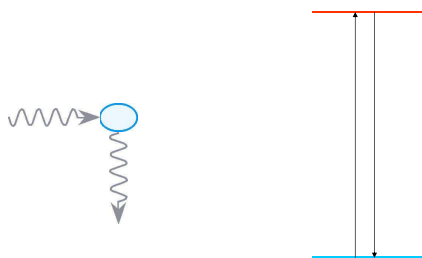


$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \quad \tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \nu = c \tilde{\nu}$$

-Interakcija EMZ s materijom  
-refleksija, transmisija, apsorpcija



## Raspršenje



## Interakcija EMZ s materijom

$$I_0 = I_{\text{refl}} + I_{\text{aps}} + I_{\text{trans}}$$

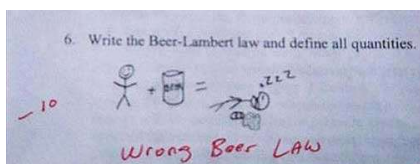
$$\rho = I_{\text{refl}} / I_0 \quad \text{reflektancija}$$

$$\alpha = I_{\text{aps}} / I_0 \quad \text{apsorptancija}$$

$$\tau = I_{\text{trans}} / I_0 \quad \text{transmitancija}$$

$$\rho + \alpha + \tau = 1 \quad \alpha + \tau = 1$$

## Lambert- Beerov zakon



## Lambert- Beerov zakon



Johann Heinrich Lambert  
(1728-1777)

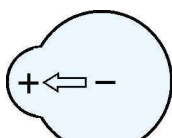


August Beer  
(1825-1863)

Jean-Henri Lambert

$$A = \epsilon b c$$

## Električni dipolni moment

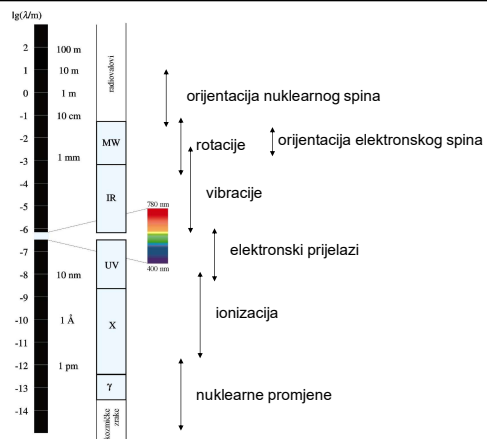


HCl

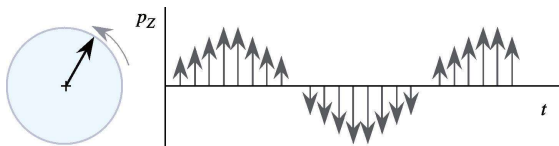
polarna molekula

$$\vec{p} = \sum_i Q_i \vec{r}_i$$

dipolni moment

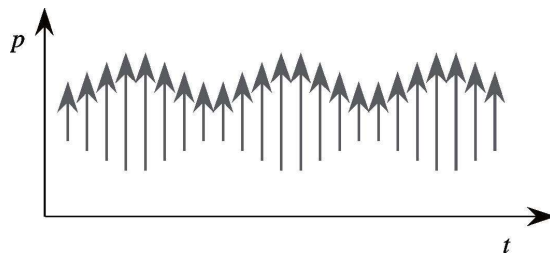


### Rotacija molekula

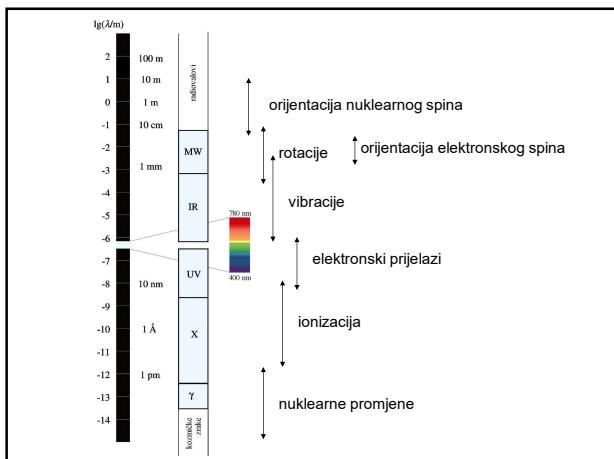


- kod molekule koja ima stalni dipolni moment vrtnjom dipola mijenjaju se prostorne komponente dipolnog momenta s vremenom

### Vibracija molekula



- vibracija uzrokuje periodičnu promjenu dipolnog momenta



### Molekularna spektroskopija Rotacija molekula

-mikrovalno područje, daleki IR  
( $\lambda \approx 1 \text{ mm} - 100 \mu\text{m}$ )

- plinoviti uzorci

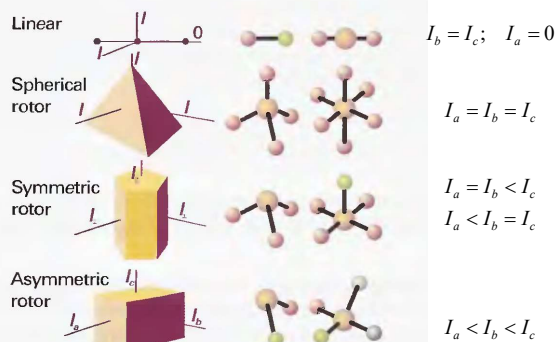
- model krutog rotora

### Molekularna spektroskopija Rotacija molekula

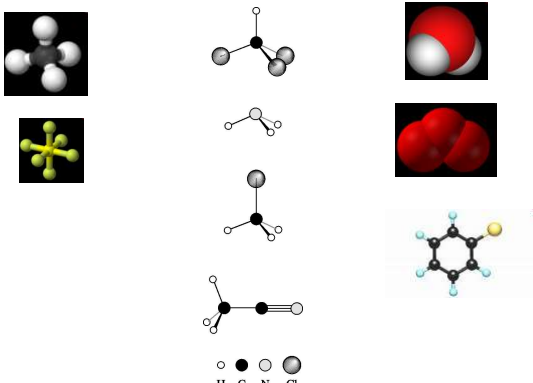
-mikrovalno područje, daleki IR ( $\lambda \approx 1 \text{ mm} - 100 \mu\text{m}$ )

- plinoviti uzorci

- model krutog rotora

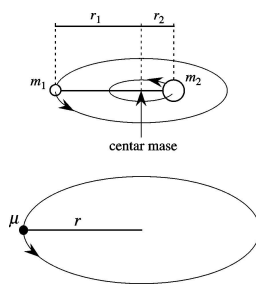


**Sfernini rotori**      **Simerični rotori**      **Asimerični rotori**



○ H   ● C   ● N   ● O   ● Cl

**Rotacija dvoatomne molekule**



Stvarna vrtnja oko centra mase

Ekvivalentna vrtnja

**Linearne molekule**

$$I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$$

I. Klasični hamiltonijan       $H = \frac{P_b^2}{2I_b} + \frac{P_c^2}{2I_c} = \frac{P^2}{2I_b}$

II. Kvantnomehantički hamiltonijan       $\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2I_b}$

III. Schrödingerova jednađžba       $\frac{1}{2I_b} \hat{P}^2 \Psi_r = E_r \Psi_r$

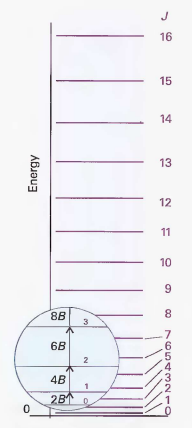
Rješenje Schrödingerove jednađžbe:

**Energije krutih linearnih molekula**

$$E_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_b} J(J+1)$$

$$\tilde{F}(J) = \frac{E_r}{hc} = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 I_b c} J(J+1) = \tilde{B} J(J+1)$$

rotacijski term

$$F(J) = \frac{E_r}{h} = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 I_b} J(J+1) = BJ(J+1)$$


Rješenje Schrödingerove jednađžbe:

**valne funkcije**

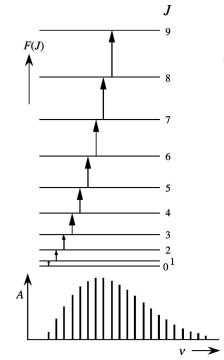
kugline funkcije koje ovise o dva kuta  $\theta$  i  $\phi$  a označuju se kvantnim brojevima  $J$  i  $m$

Izborna pravila:  
 $\Delta J = +1$   
 $\Delta m = 0$

kvadrat valne funkcije opisuje orijentaciju molekule u prostoru

$$\tilde{\nu} = F(J') - F(J'') = B(J+1)(J+2) - BJ(J+1)$$

**Rotacijski spektri**



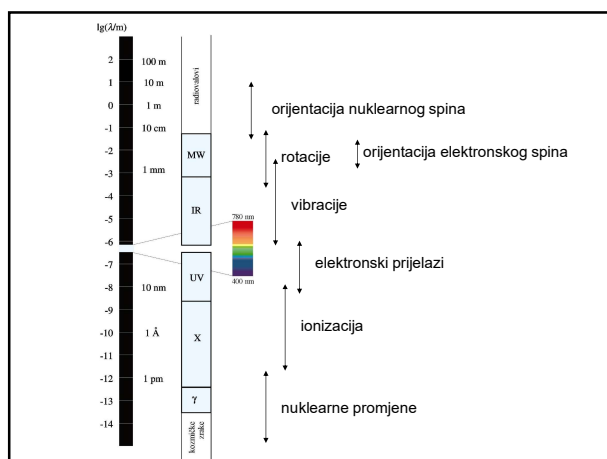
Razlika između energetske nivoa  
 $\rightarrow$   
 valni brojevi linija u spektru

$$\tilde{\nu} = 2B(J+1)$$

### Intenziteti linija

- ovisi o dipolnom momentu molekule
- ovisi o napučenosti energetske nivoe

$$N_J \propto (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-hc}{kT} \tilde{B}J(J+1)\right]$$



### Molekularna spektroskopija Vibracije molekula

- uslijed vibriranja dolazi do periodičke promjene dipolnog momenta

- IR - područje elektromagnetskog zračenja ( $\approx 300 \text{ cm}^{-1} - 3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ )

- Nelinearne molekule: 3N-6 načina vibriranja
- Linearne molekule: 3N-5 načina vibriranja

### Vibracije dvoatomnih molekula

#### Harmonijski oscilator

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \quad \text{Gibanje dviju čestica mase } m_1 \text{ i } m_2 \text{ može se svesti na gibanje jedne čestice reducirane mase } \mu$$

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\Psi_v}{dx^2} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \Psi_v = E_v \Psi_v \quad \text{Schrödingerova jednačba}$$

#### IV. Rješenje Schrödingerove jednačbe - Harmonijski oscilator

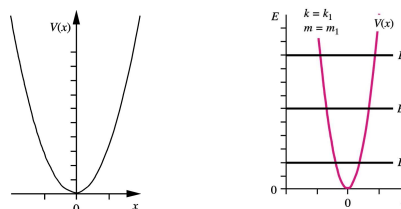
Energija  $E_v = h\nu_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Klasična frekvencija titrala  $\nu_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$

Klasični valni broj HO  $\omega_e = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$

Vibracijski term  $G(v) = \frac{E_v}{hc} = \omega_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

### Vibracije dvoatomnih molekula



Harmonijski oscilator - izborno pravilo:

$$\Delta v = 1$$

Harmonijski oscilator - valni broj apsorbaranog zračenja:

$$\tilde{\nu} = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e$$

### Anharmonijski oscilator

Morseov potencijal

$$V(x) = hcD_e \left\{ 1 - e^{-\beta(r-r_e)} \right\}^2$$

Vibracijski term

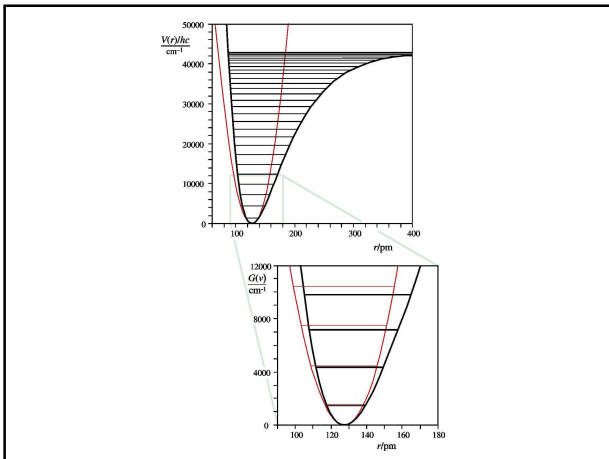
$$G(v) = \frac{E_v}{hc} = \omega_e \left( v + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \omega_e x_e \left( v + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \quad v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Razlika susjednih termova

$$\Delta G(v) = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e - 2\omega_e x_e (v+1)$$

Druga razlika susjednih termova

$$\Delta G(v+1) - \Delta G(v) = -2\omega_e x_e$$



Energija disocijacije

$$\Delta G(v) = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e - 2\omega_e x_e (v+1) = 0$$

$$v_{\max} = \frac{1}{2x_e} - 1$$

$$G(v_{\max}) = D_e$$

Anharmonički oscilator - izborno pravilo:

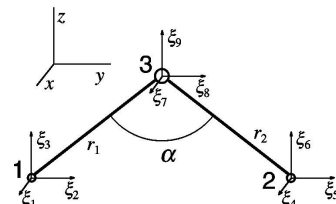
$$\Delta v = 1, 2, \dots$$

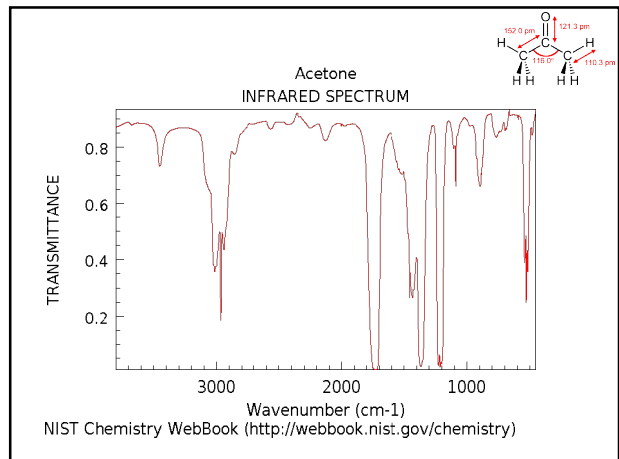
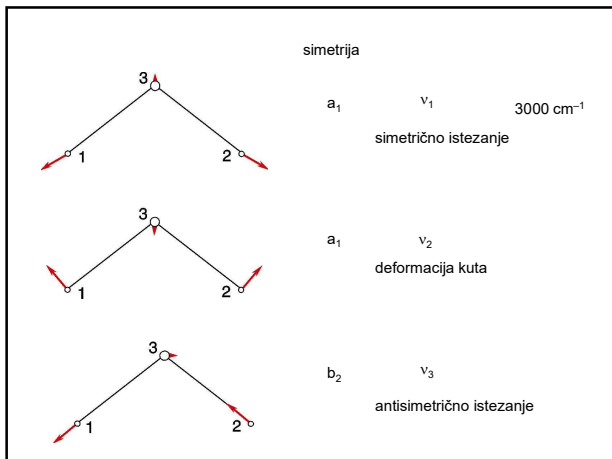
osnovni prijelazi

gornji ili viši tonovi

vruće vrpce

Vibracije višeatomnih molekula





### Elektronski prijelazi

- osnovno elektronsko stanje neke molekule okarakterizirano je nekom elektronskom konfiguracijom
- apsorpcijom zračenja u vidljivom ili ultraljubičastom dijelu spektra molekule mogu prijeći u pobuđena elektronska stanja - drugačija elektronska konfiguracija

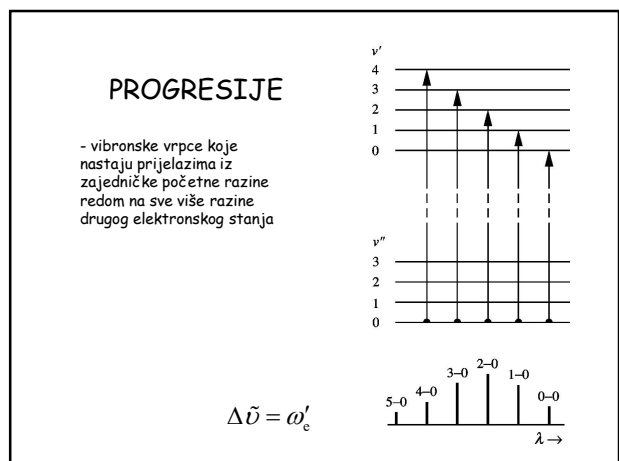
### Vrste orbitala u molekuli

$\tilde{\nu} = \frac{E_i}{hc} - \frac{R}{(n-\delta)^2}$

Prijelazi:  
 - prema tipu orbitala čija se napučenost mijenja  
 - prema multiplicitetu elektronskih stanja

vibronski prijelazi - promjena i elektronske i vibracijske energije  
 rovibronske linije

tipovi orbitala kod molekula i kvalitativni odnosi pripadnih energija



### Informacije dobivene analizom elektronskih spektara

1. Elektronska struktura molekula
2. Rovibronska struktura vrpca daje informacije koje se mogu dobiti i iz vibracijskih i rotacijskih spektara
3. Tip veze
4. Kvalitativna analiza
5. Kvantitativna analiza