John. Vibration/Rotation

Wir gehen turück tur vollen

Schredinger- Gleichung und

berücksich tigen die kinelische

Energie der Kerne

Heizu: Y (RA, RB, Ti) = X (RA, RB) te (R, Ti)
Separationsansah Kern Elektronen

31.5.

 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{L^2}{2M_A}\Delta_{R_A} - \frac{L^2}{2M_B}\Delta_{R_B} - \frac{L^2}{2m_e}\Delta_{r_i} + V(R_i, r_i) \end{bmatrix} Y = E Y$ $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{L^2}{2M_A}\Delta_{R_A} - \frac{L^2}{2m_e}\Delta_{R_B} - \frac{L^2}{2m_e}\Delta_{r_i} + V(R_i, r_i) \end{bmatrix} Y = E Y$

[K_K + K_e + V(R₁v_i)] X_KY_e

= [K_K + E(R)] X_KY_e = EX_KY_e

molekulares

Potential

d.h. [Kx + E(R)] Xxt= EXxte

Xx: Kernwellenfunllion

Wir find hur an de inneren

Energé de Moleküle und deren
energebischer Strakh interskeil
derhalb bonnen wir dei Schwerpunklsbewegung eliminweren (setzen uns
in ein Koordinatensystem, das seinen Ursprung
im S7 hal!

d.l.
$$\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\mu}\Delta_R + E(R)\right]X\chi = E\chi_K Y_e$$

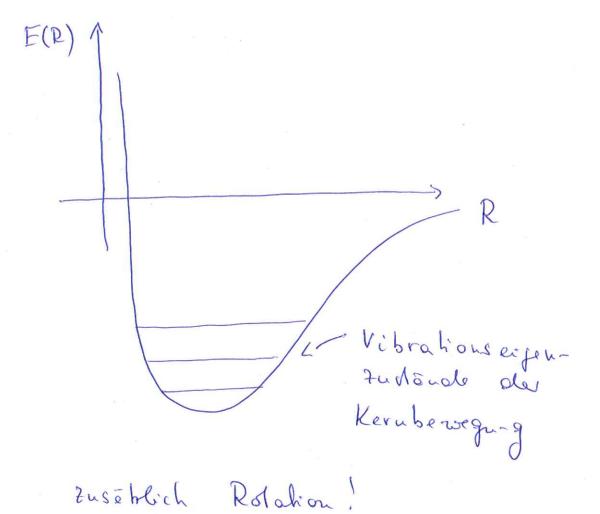
hun:

PR Ye (R, ri) und PR Ye (R, ri) Vernachlessifen!

Born-Oppenheime Näheng!

 $\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\mu}\Delta_R + E(R)\right]\chi_{(R)} = E\chi_{(R)}$

effektives Potential for die Relativbewegung der Kerne ist durch das elektronische Molekularp Potential gegeben!



Formal:

Schredinger-Gleichung für die Relativebewegung des Kerne:

$$\left[-\frac{t^{2}}{2r}\Delta_{R}+E(R)\right]\chi(\vec{R})=E\chi(\vec{R})$$

Standardverfahren tur Separahan von Winlel med Radialteil de Wellenfinltinen

$$X(R, \vartheta, \varphi) = R^{-1}f(R)g(\vartheta, \varphi)$$

$$\left[-\frac{t^{2}}{2\mu}\frac{1}{R^{2}}\frac{\Im}{\Im R}\left(R^{2}\frac{\Im}{\Im R}\right)+\frac{t^{2}y^{2}}{2\mu R^{2}}+E(R)-E\right]R^{-1}f_{9}=0$$

her:
$$\sqrt{3^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{\sin 2} \frac{9}{9\sqrt{3}} \left(\sin 2\frac{9}{9\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin^2 2} \frac{9^2}{9\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

d.h. wir konnen g=Ygyng sehen

und eshallen

$$\left[-\frac{t^{2}}{2\mu}\frac{1}{2^{2}}\left(\frac{3}{3R}\left(R^{2}\frac{3}{3R}\right)\right)+\frac{t^{2}q(q+1)}{2\mu R^{2}}+E(R)-E\right]R^{-1}f^{\frac{1}{2}}0$$

Rotationsempé des Molekuls:

$$R \approx R_o$$

Gleich pe willsalet and

$$T = \mu R_o^2$$

$$\langle \vec{J}^2 \rangle = t^2 J(J+1)$$

Rolationskondark!

d.h. Rolations e respi nite om Arally

Rotations konstante beechnen

Bsp.
$$H_2$$
 - Molekul
 $h = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{m_1}{2} \quad \text{mid} \quad m_1 = m_2$
 $R_0 = 0,742 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$

$$V_{rA}(y) = \left[E(y+1) - E(y) \right] / h$$

$$= B_{e} \left[(y+2)(y+1) - y(y+1) \right]$$

$$= 2 3_{e} (y+1)$$

Zeige All 9.32

$$\left[-\frac{h^{2}}{2\mu}\frac{1}{R^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{R^{2}}\frac{1}{2R}\right)\right)+\frac{h^{2}g(g+1)}{2\mu}+\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{R^{2}}+\frac{1}{R^{2}}\right)-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{R^{2}}+\frac{1}{R^{2}}\right)$$

$$\left[-\frac{1^{2}}{2^{1}} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial R^{2}} + \frac{L^{2}g(J+1)}{2^{1}} + E(R) - E \right] + (R) = 0$$

Lose noberngonverte:

verhallessipe Zenti figallorrelle

(1

0

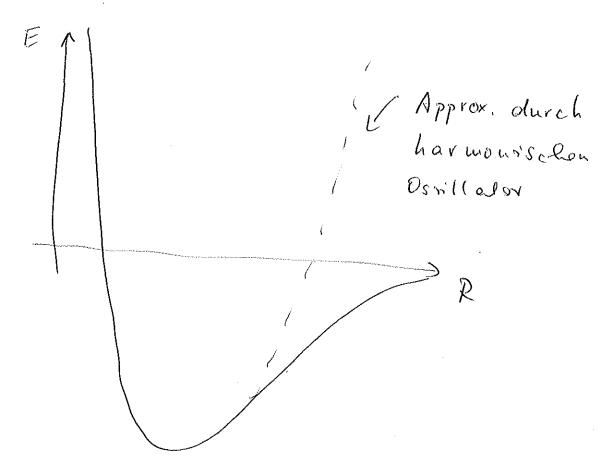
@ Minimum

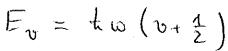
$$\left[-\frac{4^{2}}{2^{4}}\frac{J^{2}}{J^{2}}+\frac{J(J+1)L^{2}}{2^{4}}+E(R_{o})+\frac{1}{2}\ell(R-P_{o})^{2}+E\right]f(R)=0$$

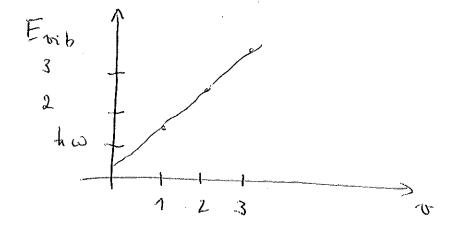
Harmonischer Oszillalar

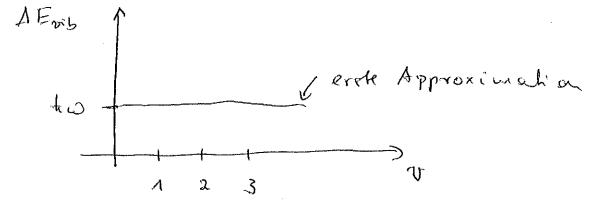
$$E_{D} = (\nu + \frac{1}{2}) + \omega$$
 $\omega = \sqrt{R}$

Grobe energetische Struktur:









Entspricht nicht der Roalitot

Parabelpotential in land gute Néherung

Bessere Natornag.

Morse- Poterlial

Epor (R) = Epor (1-e-a(2-Ro)2)

sièle APP. 9.35

 $E_{vib}(v) = h\omega\left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{t^2\omega^2}{4E_0}\left(v + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$

AE(v) = E(v+1) - E(v) $= t_{\omega} \left[1 - \frac{t_{\omega}}{2E_{0}} (v+1) \right]$

w=1,3.10+14 1 5 far H2-Molekal

Tv: b= 4,8.10-14 5

Tra = 2,7.10-13/19(3+1) 5

ca. 10 Schwiumpen wahrerd Rolahasperiooly

W= 4,5.1012 1 For Naz

Tv:b= 1,4. 10-12s

Tra = 1,1.10-10/1903+17 s

100 Scho. pro Rd.

Experimentelle Bedinning von

Es (Dissofiationserwie) ned w

a in Marsepotential

w = a \(\frac{2E_5}{M} \)

Abstand benachbarte Schwing-Aniveans wird wit tunehworder Eurgie kleiner,

Ale: endliche Antall von Solwingenibeaus.



Monda Rolation and Eentri hypalanfronthy

bisher
$$E_{rol}(y) = By(y+1)$$

$$B = \frac{4^2 y(y+1)}{2 \mu R_0^2}$$

Annahme hui. RiRo d.h. starrer Rolaton

Abe In einem realen Mølehtil wird du' Bindungslänge druck de Rolation gestrell.

Enjehorige tentrihyalluff

Rüdherbende Kraft dwich das Potential

$$E_{n}(R) = E_{n}(R_{0}) + \frac{1}{2}R(R-R_{0})^{2}+...$$

Kräfte gluich je will

Bestimming des Rotalianseraspi:

$$Erd = \frac{k^{2}|9|^{2}}{2\mu R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2R} \frac{1}{\mu^{2}R^{2}W^{4}}$$

$$= \frac{k^{2}|9|^{2}}{2\mu R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2R} \frac{1}{\mu^{2}R^{2}W^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{k^{2}|9|^{2}}{2\mu R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2R} \frac{1}{\mu^{2}R^{2}W^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{k^{2}|9|^{2}}{2\mu R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2R} \frac{1}{\mu^{2}R^{2}W^{2}}$$

Markole kry

.

....

...

A Property of the State of the

$$\frac{1}{R^{2}} = \frac{1}{k^{2}R^{2}} \left(k - \mu \omega^{2} \right)^{2} = \frac{1}{R^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{\mu \omega^{2}}{R^{2}} \right)^{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{R^{2}} \left(1 - \frac{2\mu \omega^{2}}{R^{2}} \right)^{2}$$

$$E_{rol}(9, h_y) \approx \frac{9(9+1)k^2}{2\mu R_0^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{9^2(9+1)^2k^4}{6\mu^2 R_0^6}$$

$$\approx B9(9+1) - D9^2(9+1)^2$$

D. Inhihyalanfweihrpe handaute Durch die Zenhihyalanfroeihrg wird day Tröpleilsmoment fröher -> Rolahiansnelpie bei fleidem Drehimpuls Reine

6

IR->Ro

Illustration! fro per ordang

suite Présentation

Weeker withing 200 Rolation and Vibration

$$\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + E_n(R) - E + \frac{t^2 y(y+1)}{2\mu R^2} \right] f_{nog} = 0$$

Analytisch lösbar For Morsa - Potential

Reihenedw. expl.

$$\frac{E_{nory}}{hc} = \omega_e \left(\omega + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \omega_e \times e \left(\omega + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2$$

$$ha_{1}m_{1} Osr_{1}$$

$$Auharmonin'15+$$

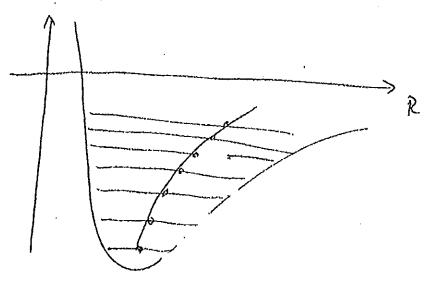
$$B_{\nu} = B_{e} - \chi_{e} (\nu + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$A_{\nu} = B_{\nu} - \chi_{e} (\nu + \frac{1$$

Starrer

Vanis notes my oles

Traphilsnoweds duch Vibralians



$$E_{rol}(v) = \frac{y(y+1)t^{2}}{2^{2}} \frac{1}{\langle R_{o}^{2} \rangle_{v}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{y^{2}(y+1)^{2}t^{4}}{\langle R_{o}^{6} \rangle_{v}}$$

$$\langle R^{n} \rangle_{v} = \langle v | R^{n} | v \rangle$$

Exp: Man branche 7 spelbreskopisel bed. Kondarkn Te, we, xe, Be, De, Je, eze

season of the se

...

Wie derholung:

Die Wellen findhion twi-atomije Molekule

[-\frac{t^2}{2M_A} De_A - \frac{t^2}{2M_3} De_B - \frac{t^2}{2m_e} De_I + V(R_i r_i)] Y = E.Y.

Elektronische Wellon harblionsanteil und elektronische Energie

Y = Ye(R,ri) XK(R)

 $\left[-\frac{t^2}{2me}\Delta_{ri}+V(R,ri)\right]Y_e^n(R,ri)=E_n(R)Y_e^n(R,ri)$

Fn(R)

R

TEn(R) tuje hørige
Wellen furthion

Ye'(Rivi)

Kernwellen findbon
$$\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\mu}\Delta_R + E_L(R)\right] \chi_K^n(R) = E \chi_K^n(R)$$

- P=PA-PR

 $\left[-\frac{t^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial R^{2}} + \frac{9(9+1)t^{2}}{2\mu R} + E_{n}(R) - E \right] \chi_{K}^{n\nu yM} = 0$

- durch Separationsansah & XK(R) = fnr(R) (yfl), d

- Separation von Winkelkoordinate med R

$$\chi_{\kappa}(\vec{R}) = \chi_{\kappa}(R, \vartheta, \varphi)$$

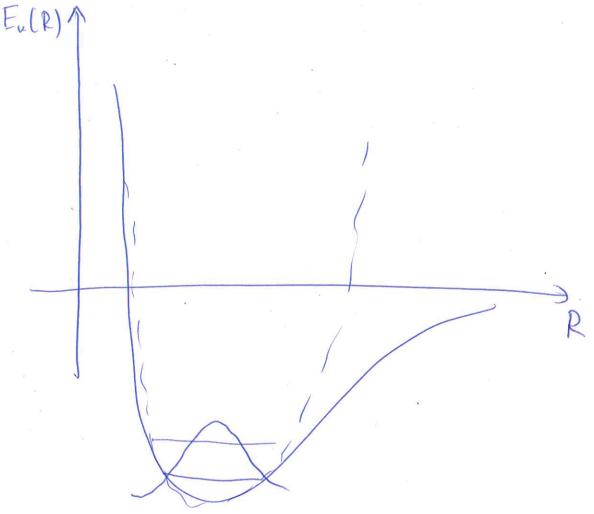
$$\left[-\frac{t^2}{2\mu}\Delta_R + E_n(R)\right]\chi_K^{n\nu}g_{i}Hy = E\chi_K^{n\nu}g_{i}Hy$$

$$\chi_{K}^{n\nu gM_{J}} = \frac{f_{n\nu}(R)}{R} \gamma_{g,M_{J}}(v,\varphi)$$

for (R): Zesing der Radialphilang nach Separation der Dinkelkoordinaten

with
$$E_{n}(R) \approx E_{n}(R_{0}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\tilde{E}_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} \Big|_{R_{0}} (R - P_{0})^{2}$$
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial R^{2}} + E_{n}(R_{0}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\tilde{E}_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} \Big|_{R_{0}} (R - R_{0})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\tilde{E}_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} - E \Big] \int_{R_{0}} (R - R_{0})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\tilde{E}_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} + E_{ribration}$

$$\left[-\frac{L^{2}}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial R^{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^{2}E_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} \Big|_{R_{0}} (R - R_{0})^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^{2}E_{n}(R)}{dR^{2}} \Big|_{R_{0}} (R - R_{0})^{2}$$
 $+ E_{ribration} \int_{R_{0}} (R - R_{0})^{2} dR^{2} dR^{2} = 0$



Im Boden der Potentials approximient durch Wellenfundhon eines harmonischen Osnillators

8. Vibrations- und Rotationsspekhen

Erinnermy:

Wechselwirkung von Licht und Honor

no le Absorption

2 my Spontane Emission

2 - ? mo indusierte Emission

Wann sind solche Übergänge wöjlich? Von Niveau i → R?

dir = Stier Trd2 #0

Bsp.: Wasserstoffalow

$$i = n^* l m_e$$
 $\longrightarrow k = n^! l^! m_e^!$
 $\vec{\mathcal{C}}_{iR} = e \int \vec{\mathcal{V}}_i^* \vec{\mathcal{T}} \cdot \vec{\mathcal{V}}_e^*$
 $\vec{\mathcal{V}}_i = \vec{\mathcal{V}}_{nen} = \frac{1}{12\pi^!} Rne(v) Y_{em}(\vec{\mathcal{V}}, \varphi)$
 $\vec{\mathcal{V}}_R = \vec{\mathcal{V}}_{nel}^! = \frac{1}{12\pi^!} Rne(v) Y_{em_e}^! (\vec{\mathcal{V}}_i \varphi)$

Wisso Tibergargidijolnomen!?

Erinnesny:

Klastischer Schwingender Dipol

(Hertescher Dipol) wil einem

(Pertescher Dipol) wil einem

Dipol wo wo d

Pertescher Possinot

Stroll willer Reich-g es

Pertescher Pertescher

Wird der klassische Dipol durch Tibergaugedipolmonous pir esteht

-> < Pix>= \frac{4}{4\overline_0} c3 | diel^2

enitherte Leistung auf Tibergaup i -> f

Mome:

l= h'l'mel iz hlme

jett: Moleküle

En'(R) En(R) 1 elektromischo Freiheilsfrade his tunaled hur durch h ge kenn teichnet Eugehörige elektronische Welleuftel. 4, (R, +i) l'élèthonisele Koordinakh

inkrunkleaver Aboland

 $\left[-\frac{t^2}{2me}\Delta_{ri}+V(R_iri)\right]Y_n^e(R_iri)=E_n(R)Y_n^e(R_iri)$

Dipol mo ment;

$$\vec{d} = -\vec{z} \cdot e \vec{\tau}_i + \vec{z}_A \vec{R}_A + \vec{z}_B \vec{R}_3$$

$$= \vec{d}_{el}$$

$$\vec{d}_{K}$$

$$\vec{d}_{K}$$

Berechue hun:

Koordinaler

i: n v J My

elektron. Freiheitsprode

i: n' D' J' My 1

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \int \left(Y_{i}^{*} \left(\overrightarrow{del} + \overrightarrow{d_{K}} \right) Y_{K} \right) dtel dt_{K}$$

$$= \int Y_{e}^{n} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right) X_{K}^{npgH} \left(\overrightarrow{del} + \overrightarrow{d_{K}} \right) Y_{e}^{n'*} X_{K}^{n'p'j'M'} dtel dt_{K}$$

$$= \int X_{K}^{npgH} \left(\int Y_{e}^{n} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right)^{*} \overrightarrow{del} Y_{e}^{n'*} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right) dtel \right) X_{K}^{n'p'j'M'} dt_{K}$$

$$+ \int X_{K}^{npgH} \overrightarrow{d_{iK}} \left[\int Y_{e}^{n} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right)^{*} Y_{e}^{n'} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right) dtel \right] X_{K}^{n'p'j'M'} dt_{K}$$

$$\int Y_{e}^{n} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right)^{*} Y_{e}^{n'} \left(R_{i} r_{i} \right) dtel X_{K}^{n'p'j'M'} dt_{K}$$

= I for Ygald, 4) do" (R) RR for Ygiai Red Roaded do

 $= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{n\nu}(R) R f_{n}^{*}_{\nu}(R) dR$ $= \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{n}^{*}_{\nu}(R) dR$

- (1) Auswall repelu für Vibrahiansükerpäup Für harmonischen Osnillahn fill AP=±1
 - Les fibt also they super twischen

 benochbarten Schwing-prhivoour.

 x Sur anharmonischen Potenhial

 auch AP = 2,3,4,... aber

 wil stark abrehmender

 Juterflöt

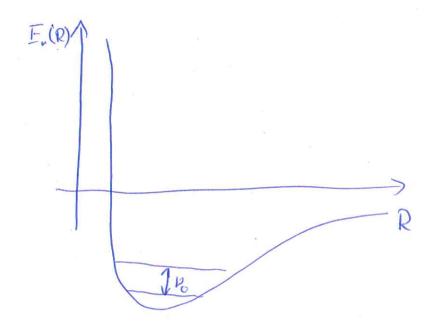
$$\Delta J = \pm 1$$

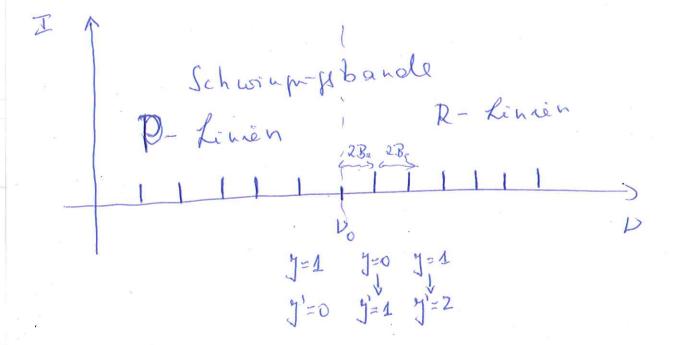
$$\Delta M = 0, \pm 1$$

Der Drehimpuls absorbierter, emilherter Photonen had den Drehimpuls 1:4

$$\Delta J = J - J' = +1$$
 $R - Zinnen$
 $\Delta J = J - J' = -1$ $P - Zinnen$

Spekkrum eines VibrationstRotations übergaups





$$\nu(J',J'') = 3e J'(J+1) - 3e J''(J+1)$$

$$J' = J+1 = -3e J'(J+1) + 3e (J+2)(J+1)$$

$$= 23e(J+1)$$

$$V(y',y) = -23e(y+1)$$

 $y'=y-1$