



ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

Department of Science and Humanities

ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

Module I- Molecular Spectroscopy



Class content:

- ***Electronic spectroscopy***
- ***Born – Oppenheimer Approximation***

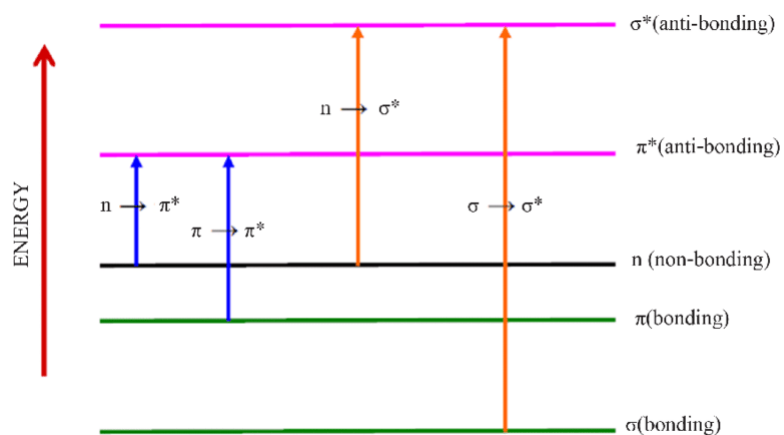
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Electronic spectroscopy

Electronic transitions :

• Highest Occupied Molecular Orbitals (HOMO) \rightarrow Lowest Unoccupied Molecular Orbitals (LUMO)



• Transitions in **UV-Visible region**

- $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$, $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$, $n \rightarrow \pi^*$
- If transitions in visible region **colour** can be seen
- Electron redistribution causes **change in electric field**
- **All molecules** can undergo electronic transitions

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Electronic spectroscopy



Born-Oppenheimer approximation

According to Born-Oppenheimer approximation, the **total energy** of a molecule is the sum of translational, rotational, vibrational and electronic energies, i.e. $E_{\text{Total}} = E_t + E_r + E_v + E_e$

which implies that the electronic, vibrational and rotational energies of a molecule are **completely independent** of each other.

The change in total energy of the molecule is given by

$$\Delta E_{\text{Total}} = \Delta E_{\text{Rot}} + \Delta E_{\text{Vib}} + \Delta E_{\text{Electronic}} \quad \text{in Joules}$$

$$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{Total}} = \Delta \epsilon_{\text{Rot}} + \Delta \epsilon_{\text{Vib}} + \Delta \epsilon_{\text{Electronic}} \quad \text{in cm}^{-1}$$

The approximate orders of magnitude are

$$\Delta \epsilon_{\text{Rot}} \times 10^6 \simeq \Delta \epsilon_{\text{Vib}} \times 10^3 \simeq \Delta \epsilon_{\text{Electronic}}$$

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- Electronic transitions involve **electronic redistribution** hence electrostatic forces experienced by the molecule which **vibrates in response** and this in turn **affects rotation** of the molecule
- Electronic transitions are accompanied by vibrational and rotational changes. Hence vibrational changes will produce **“coarse structure”** and rotational changes will produce **“fine structure”** in the electronic spectra of molecules
- Information about vibrational and rotational structure of **homonuclear molecules** like H_2 , N_2 which are inactive in IR and Microwave region can be obtained from their electronic spectra



THANK YOU

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