



ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY

Department of Science and Humanities

Class content:

- ***The allowed rotational energies of a rigid diatomic molecule***
- ***Selection rule***
- ***Rotational spectrum***

The energy expressed in spectroscopic units(cm^{-1}) is given by :

$$\varepsilon_J = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 Ic} J(J+1) \text{cm}^{-1}$$

which can be written as

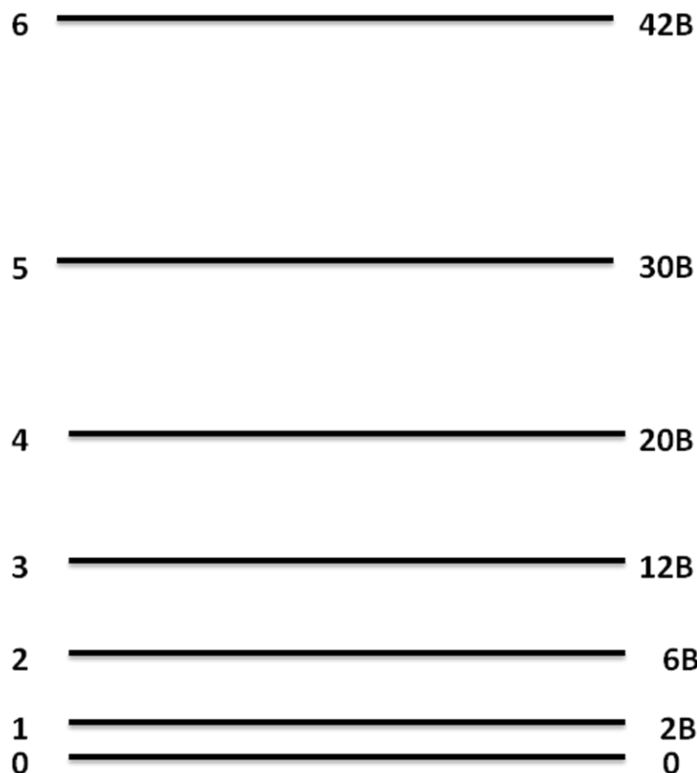
$$\varepsilon_J = BJ(J+1) \text{cm}^{-1}$$

where $B = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 Ic} \text{cm}^{-1}$

B is known as the **rotational constant**

Substituting for values of $J = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, we can get the energies for the rotational levels

J	ε_J
0	0
1	2B
2	6B
3	12B



The **selection rules** for rigid rotor model obtained after solving Schrodinger equation is :

- **Gross selection rule – molecule should possess permanent dipole moment**
- **$\Delta J = \pm 1$**

Since $\epsilon_J = BJ(J+1)cm^{-1}$

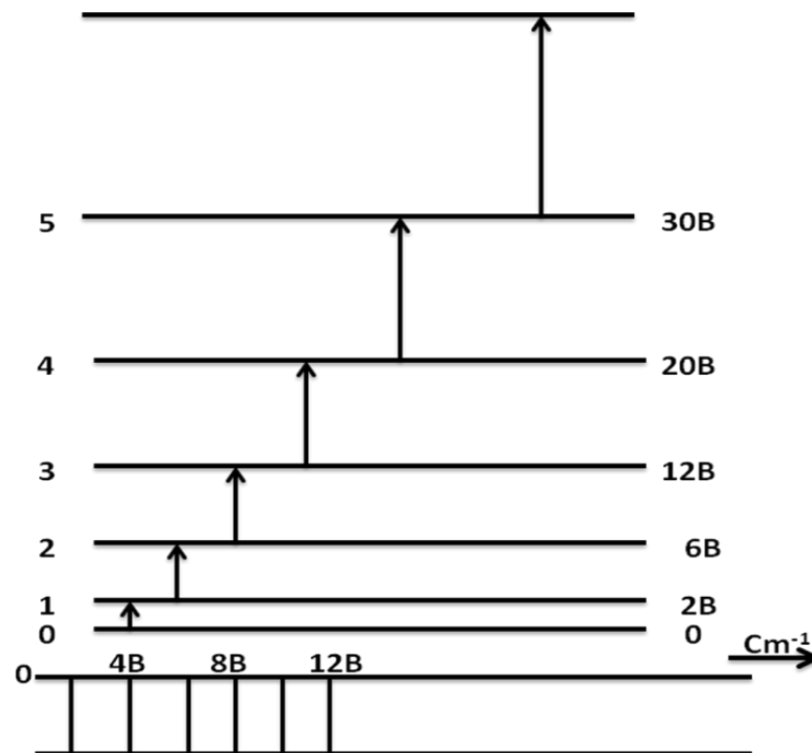
For rotational transition of a molecule from level $J \rightarrow J+1$, the energy absorbed is given by $\Delta\epsilon_{J \rightarrow (J+1)} = \bar{\nu} = 2B(J+1)cm^{-1}$

Substituting for values for $J = 0,1,2,3....$

J	$\Delta\epsilon_{(J \rightarrow J+1)}$
0	$2B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
1	$4B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
2	$6B \text{ cm}^{-1}$

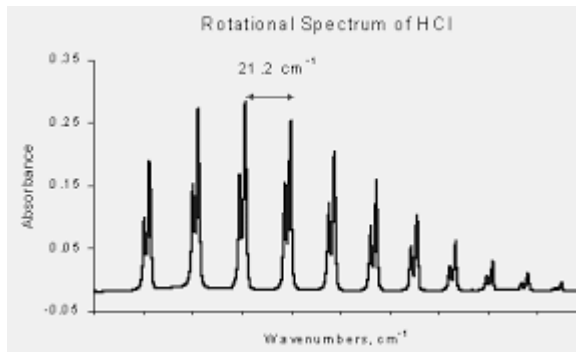
Rotational energy levels and spectrum

J	$\Delta\epsilon_{(J \rightarrow J+1)}$
0	$2B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
1	$4B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
2	$6B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
3	$8B \text{ cm}^{-1}$
4	$10B \text{ cm}^{-1}$



Source: Fundamentals of Molecular Spectroscopy: C. N. Banwell and Elaine M McCash, Fifth Edition, MCGRAW-HILL Education (India) Private Ltd.

Information obtained from the rotational spectrum



Source: <http://www.physics.dcu.ie/~be/Ps415/Rotational1.pdf>

- The **first line in the spectrum** appears at $2B \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the **distance between any two consecutive lines** is constant and is equal to $2B \text{ cm}^{-1}$. We can get value of 'B' from the spectrum and calculate I , the moment of inertia using the expression

$$B = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 Ic} \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

Since $I = \mu r_o^2$, r_o can be determined ; $r_o = \sqrt{\frac{I}{\mu}}$
 r_o is the **bond length** of the molecule

- The spectrum also reveals that **some higher rotational levels are also populated at room temperature**



THANK YOU

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