pVT relation of CO_2 and the phenomena of critical points

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I. INTRODUCTION

Molecules are not a solid object with fixed electrons on nuclei. Thus it is evident that when a extra electric field is exerted upon a molecule, the electrons will have a different series of wavefunctions according to the Schrödinger's equation. Considering the electric field as a perturbation, the energy of the system can be expanded in power series of electric field E, namely

$$H' = H'_0 + \frac{\partial H'}{\partial E}E + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 H'}{\partial E^2}E^2 + o(E^2)$$
 (1)

where H_0' is the eigenvalue of the energy of the unperturbed system. From another perspective the dipole moment μ can be defined as

$$\mu = \int \rho(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{r} \, d^3\mathbf{r} \tag{2}$$

while the electric potential energy in a constant electric field is

$$U = -\int \rho(\mathbf{r})d\tau(\mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{r}) = -\mu \cdot \mathbf{E}$$
 (3)

When the electric field is in the same direction as the dipole moment, it can be found that

$$\frac{\partial H'}{\partial E} = -\mu \tag{4}$$

For a isotropic system polarized by a constant electric field, the induced dipole moment is approximately proportional to the electric field, namely

$$\mathbf{p}_{\text{ind}} = \alpha \mathbf{E} \tag{5}$$

where α is defined as polarizability. For a anisotropic system, the polarizability should be defined as a two-dimensional tensor,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
p_x \\
p_y \\
p_z
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{xx} & \alpha_{xy} & \alpha_{xz} \\
\alpha_{yx} & \alpha_{yy} & \alpha_{yz} \\
\alpha_{zx} & \alpha_{zy} & \alpha_{zz}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
E_x \\
E_y \\
E_z
\end{pmatrix}$$
(6)

or simply

$$p_i = \alpha_i^j E_j \tag{7}$$

in Einstein's notation. With regard to (3), it is observed

$$U' = -\alpha \mathbf{E}^2 \tag{8}$$

thus

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 H'}{\partial E^2} \tag{9}$$