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|---|----------|---|----------|----|----|----------|-----------|----------|
| Code: QG664 | | | | | | | | |
| Name: Espectroscopia Molecular | | | | | | | | |
| Name in English: Molecular Spectroscopy | | | | | | | | |
| Name in Spanish: Espectroscopia Molecular | | | | | | | | |
| Subject type: Weekly | | | | | | | | |
| Approval Type: Grade and Frequency | | | | | | | | |
| Characteristic: Regular | | | | | | | | |
| Frequency: 75% | | | | | | | | |
| Period Type / Offering period: Semestral / 2nd Period – even periods | | | | | | | | |
| Requires Final Exam: Yes | | | | | | | | |
| Vectors | | | | | | | | |
| T | L | P | O | PE | OE | SL | WEEKS | CREDITS |
| 2 | 2 | - | 0 | - | - | 4 | 15 | 4 |
| Occurrence on curriculum: 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Pre requirement: QF536 + *QI145 ou QF536 + *QI146 | | | | | | | | |
| Program: Group theory. Rotational, rotational-vibrational and electronic spectroscopies. Selected experiments. | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Program:</p> <p>1) Radiation-matter interaction: classical descriptions of atoms/molecules and radiation <u>Concepts:</u> frequency; radiation intensity; classical damped harmonic oscillator (polarizability), absorption and dispersion; bandwidths; Lambert-Beer law; Experimental measurements: experimental apparatus for light absorption (transmission/absorption). <u>Connection to experiments:</u> (i) classical concept of resonance in light-matter interaction: the molar absorptivity measurement for different molecules (for instance rhodamine) and experimental measurement of molecular polarizability. Relationship between molar absorptivity and absorption intensity; (ii) electric dipole measurement of polar molecules in solution.</p> <p>2) Radiation-matter interaction: quantum descriptions of atoms/molecules and classical description of radiation <u>Concepts:</u> Einstein coefficients (two level systems); relationship among Einstein coefficients; transition probabilities; transition intensity and molar absorptivity; light-matter interaction Hamiltonian; time-dependent perturbation theory; transition dipole moment; Fermi golden rule.</p> <p><u>Connection to experiments:</u> (i) atomic absorption/emission spectroscopy and comparison with hydrogen atom model; Note: various experiments/data acquisition can be performed in the same day.</p> <p>3) <u>Vibrational, rotational e rotational-vibrational spectroscopy of diatomic molecules.</u> <u>Concepts:</u> (I) <u>Vibrational:</u> harmonic oscillator; potential energy curve; symmetry of wavefunctions; selection rules; overtones; infrared absorption and Raman activities. (II) <u>Rotational:</u> rigid rotor; angular momentum; Boltzmann distribution; selection rules and absorption and Raman rotational spectroscopies. (III) <u>Rotational-vibrational:</u> fine rotational structure in vibrational transitions. <u>Connection to experiments:</u> (I) Infrared absorption of HCl (liquid); Raman spectroscopy of I₂. (II) Rotational-vibrational spectrum of HCl (gas)</p> <p>4) <u>Vibrational spectroscopy of polyatomic molecules</u></p> | | | | | | | | |

Concepts: Group theory; vibration normal modes; characteristic frequencies; combination and overtone bands. Infrared and Raman activities.

Connection to experiments: (i) vibrational spectrum of CO₂ and determination of normal modes from first principles and group theory; (ii) water vibrational spectrum: solid, liquid and gas; (iii) vibrational spectra: polyatomic molecules and group theory; Note: various experiments/data acquisition can be performed in the same day.

5) Electronic spectroscopy

Concepts: hydrogen atom; diatomic and polyatomic molecules; selection rules; vibronic structure; emission; molecular orbital theory; ligand field theory; group theory; anharmonic potential energy curves in ground and excited states.

Experiments in electronic spectroscopy: (i) diatomic molecules: iodine as model for absorption and fluorescence; (ii) polyatomic molecules: group theory and molecular orbital theory; (iii) polyatomic molecules: group theory and ligand field theory; (iv) solid, liquid and gas. Note: various experiments/data acquisition can be performed in the same day.

Basic Bibliography

- 1) SALA, O. **Fundamentos da Espectroscopia Raman e no Infravermelho**. 2a ed. São Paulo: Editora UNESP, 2008. 276 p.
- 2) NAKAMOTO, K. **Infrared and Raman spectra of Inorganic and Coordination Compounds – Part A and Part B**. 6th ed. New York: John Wiley, 2009.
- 3) ATKINS, P., DE PAULA, J. **Physical Chemistry**. 9th ed. New York: W.H. Freeman and Company, 2010, 1010 p.
- 4) MCQUARRIE, D.A., SIMON, J.D. **Physical Chemistry: a Molecular Approach**. University Science Books, 1997. 1360 p.

Supplementary Bibliography

- 1) MIESSLER, G. L., TARR, D. A. **Inorganic Chemistry**. 4th ed., Harlow: Pearson, 2011. 1213 p.
- 2) KETTLE, S. F. A. **Symmetry and Structure: (Readable Group Theory for Chemists)**. 2nd ed. Chichester: John Wiley, 1995. 416 p.
- 3) LEVER, A. B. P. **Inorganic Electronic Spectroscopy**. 2nd ed. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 1984. 863 p.
- 4) HARRIS, D.C., BERTOLUCCI, M.D. **Symmetry and Spectroscopy**. 1a ed. revisada. Dover Publications, 1989. 576 p.
- 5) SKOOG, D.A., HOLLER, F.J., CROUCH, S.R. **Principles of Instrumental Analysis**. 7th ed. Cengage Learning, 2017. 992 p.