Brief Contents QUANTUM CHEMISTRY AND SPECTROSCOPY

1 From Classical to Quantum Mechanics 19 **2** The Schrödinger Equation 45 **3** The Quantum-Mechanical Postulates 67

11 Quantum States for Many-Electron Atoms and Atomic Spectroscopy 257

12 The Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules 285

- 4 Applying Quantum-Mechanical Principles to Simple Systems 77
- **5** Applying the Particle in the Box Model to Real-World Topics 95
- 6 Commuting and Noncommuting Operators and the Surprising Consequences of Entanglement 119
- 7 A Quantum-Mechanical Model for the Vibration and Rotation of Molecules 143
- **8** Vibrational and Rotational Spectroscopy of Diatomic Molecules 171

- **13** Molecular Structure and Energy Levels for Polyatomic Molecules 315
- **14** Electronic Spectroscopy 349
- **15** Computational Chemistry 377
- 16 Molecular Symmetry and an Introduction to Group Theory 439
- **17** Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 467

APPENDIX A Point Group Character Tables 513

9 The Hydrogen Atom 209 10 Many-Electron Atoms 233 Credits 521

Index 523



Detailed Contents

QUANTUM CHEMISTRY AND SPECTROSCOPY

0.1 HElinmyffbestmalledt Manyffbetwon Atom 233

Preface in

avi Openbit odusimig folletimety Fign i 1235s

Many-Electron Atoms. 23

Math Essential 1 Units, Significant Figures, and Solving End of Chapter Problems

Math Essential 2 Differentiation and Integration

3.2 Every Observable Has a Corresponding Operator 69

mangled States, Teleportenomento Quantum

- 3.3 The Result of an Individual Measurement 69
- 3.4 The Expectation Value 70
- 3.5 The Evolution in Time of a Quantum-Mechanical System 73

Math Essential 3 Partial Derivatives

Math Essential 4 Infinite Series

- 1 From Classical to Quantum Mechanics 19
 - 1.1 Why Study Quantum Mechanics? 19
 - 1.2 Quantum Mechanics Arose out of the Interplay of Experiments and Theory 20
 - 1.3 Blackbody Radiation 21
 - 1.4 The Photoelectric Effect 22
 - 1.5 Particles Exhibit Wave-Like Behavior 24
 - 1.6 Diffraction by a Double Slit 26
 - 1.7 Atomic Spectra and the Bohr Model of the Hydrogen Atom 29

Math Essential 5 Differential Equations

4 Applying Quantum-Mechanical Principles to Simple Systems 77

- 4.1 The Free Particle 77
- 4.2 The Case of the Particle in a One-Dimensional Box 79
- 4.3 Two- and Three-Dimensional Boxes 83
- 4.4 Using the Postulates to Understand the Particle in the Box and Vice Versa 84

5 Applying the Particle in the Box Model to Real-World Topics 95

- 5.1 The Particle in the Finite Depth Box 95
- 5.2 Differences in Overlap between Core and Valence Electrons 96

Math Essential 6 Complex Numbers and Functions 2 The Schrödinger Equation 45

- 2.1 What Determines If a System Needs to Be Described Using Quantum Mechanics? 45
- 2.2 Classical Waves and the Nondispersive Wave Equation 49
- 2.3 Quantum-Mechanical Waves and the Schrödinger Equation 54
- 2.4 Solving the Schrödinger Equation: Operators,Observables, Eigenfunctions, and Eigenvalues 55
- 2.5 The Eigenfunctions of a Quantum-Mechanical Operator Are Orthogonal 57
- 2.6 The Eigenfunctions of a Quantum-Mechanical Operator Form a Complete Set 59

- 5.3 Pi Electrons in Conjugated Molecules Can Be Treated as Moving Freely in a Box 97
- 5.4 Understanding Conductors, Insulators, and Semiconductors Using the Particle in a Box Model 98
- 5.5 Traveling Waves and Potential Energy Barriers 100
- 5.6 Tunneling through a Barrier 103
- 5.7 The Scanning Tunneling Microscope and the Atomic Force Microscope 104
- 5.8 Tunneling in Chemical Reactions 109
- 5.9 Quantum Wells and Quantum Dots 110
- 6 Commuting and Noncommuting Operators and the Surprising

2.7 Summarizing the New Concepts 61

3 The Quantum-Mechanical Postulates 67

3.1 The Physical Meaning Associated with the Wave Function is Probability 67

Consequences of Entanglement 119

6.1 Commutation Relations 119
6.2 The Stern–Gerlach Experiment 121
6.3 The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle 124

V

- The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle Expressed 6.4 in Terms of Standard Deviations 128
- A Thought Experiment Using a Particle 6.5 in a Three-Dimensional Box 130
- Entangled States, Teleportation, and Quantum 6.6 Computers 132

Math Essential 7 Vectors Math Essential 8 Polar and Spherical Coordinates 7 A Quantum-Mechanical Model for the Vibration and Rotation of Molecules 143

The Radial Probability Distribution Function 219 9.5 Validity of the Shell Model of an Atom 224 9.6

Math Essential 9 Working with Determinants **10 Many-Electron Atoms** 233

- 10.1 Helium: The Smallest Many-Electron Atom 233 10.2 Introducing Electron Spin 235
- 10.3 Wave Functions Must Reflect the Indistinguishability of Electrons 236
- 10.4 Using the Variational Method to Solve the Schrödinger Equation 239
- 10.5 The Hartree–Fock Self-Consistent Field

- The Classical Harmonic Oscillator 143 7.1
- Angular Motion and the Classical Rigid Rotor 147 7.2
- The Quantum-Mechanical Harmonic 7.3 Oscillator 149
- Quantum-Mechanical Rotation in Two 7.4 Dimensions 154
- Quantum-Mechanical Rotation in Three 7.5 **Dimensions** 157
- Quantization of Angular Momentum 159 7.6
- Spherical Harmonic Functions 161 7.7
- Spatial Quantization 164 7.8
- **8** Vibrational and Rotational **Spectroscopy of Diatomic**

Model 240

10.6 Understanding Trends in the Periodic Table from Hartree-Fock Calculations 247

- **11 Quantum States for Many-Electron Atoms and Atomic Spectroscopy** 257
 - 11.1 Good Quantum Numbers, Terms, Levels, and States 257
 - 11.2 The Energy of a Configuration Depends on Both Orbital and Spin Angular Momentum 259
 - 11.3 Spin–Orbit Coupling Splits a Term into Levels 266
 - 11.4 The Essentials of Atomic Spectroscopy 267
 - 11.5 Analytical Techniques Based on Atomic

Molecules 171

- An Introduction to Spectroscopy 171 8.1
- Absorption, Spontaneous Emission, 8.2 and Stimulated Emission 174
- An Introduction to Vibrational 8.3 Spectroscopy 175
- The Origin of Selection Rules 178 8.4
- Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy 180 8.5
- Rotational Spectroscopy 184 8.6
- Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy 190 8.7
- Raman Spectroscopy 194 8.8
- How Does the Transition Rate between States 8.9 Depend on Frequency? 196

The Hydrogen Atom 209

Spectroscopy 269 11.6 The Doppler Effect 272 11.7 The Helium–Neon Laser 273 11.8 Auger Electron Spectroscopy and X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy 277

12 The Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules 285

- 12.1 Generating Molecular Orbitals from Atomic Orbitals 285
- 12.2 The Simplest One-Electron Molecule: H₂⁺ 289
- 12.3 Energy Corresponding to the H⁺₂ Molecular Wave Functions ψ_g and ψ_u 291
- 12.4 A Closer Look at the H₂⁺ Molecular Wave Functions ψ_g and ψ_u 294
- Formulating the Schrödinger Equation 209 9.1 Solving the Schrödinger Equation for the 9.2 Hydrogen Atom 210
- Eigenvalues and Eigenfunctions for the Total 9.3 Energy 211

Hydrogen Atom Orbitals 217 9.4

12.5 Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules 297

12.6 Electronic Structure of Many-Electron Molecules 299

12.7 Bond Order, Bond Energy, and Bond Length 302 12.8 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules 304 12.9 The Molecular Electrostatic Potential 307

13 Molecular Structure and Energy Levels for Polyatomic Molecules 315

- 13.1 Lewis Structures and the VSEPR Model 315
- 13.2 Describing Localized Bonds Using Hybridization for Methane, Ethene, and Ethyne 318
- 13.3 Constructing Hybrid Orbitals for Nonequivalent Ligands 321
 - 13.4 Using Hybridization to Describe Chemical Bonding 324
 - 13.5 Predicting Molecular Structure UsingQualitative Molecular Orbital Theory 326
- Hartree–Fock Molecular Orbital Theory: A Direct 15.3 Descendant of the Schrödinger Equation 382 Properties of Limiting Hartree–Fock Models 384 15.4 Theoretical Models and Theoretical Model 15.5 Chemistry 389 Moving Beyond Hartree–Fock Theory 390 15.6 Gaussian Basis Sets 395 15.7Selection of a Theoretical Model 398 15.8 Graphical Models 412 15.9 15.10 Conclusion 420

Math Essential 10 Working with Matrices

- 13.6 How Different Are Localized and Delocalized Bonding Models? 329
- 13.7 Molecular Structure and Energy Levels from Computational Chemistry 332
- 13.8 Qualitative Molecular Orbital Theory for Conjugated and Aromatic Molecules: The Hückel Model 334
 - 13.9 From Molecules to Solids 340
 - 13.10 Making Semiconductors Conductive at Room Temperature 342

14 Electronic Spectroscopy 349

- 14.1 The Energy of Electronic Transitions 349
- 14.2 Molecular Term Symbols 350
- 14.3 Transitions between Electronic States of Diatomic Molecules 353

16 Molecular Symmetry and an Introduction to Group Theory 439

- 16.1 Symmetry Elements, Symmetry Operations, and Point Groups 439
- 16.2 Assigning Molecules to Point Groups 441
- 16.3 The H₂O Molecule and the C_{2v} Point Group 443
- 16.4 Representations of Symmetry Operators, Bases for Representations, and the Character Table 448
- 16.5 The Dimension of a Representation 450
- 16.6 Using the C_{2v} Representations to Construct Molecular Orbitals for H₂O 454
- 16.7 Symmetries of the Normal Modes of Vibration of Molecules 456
- 16.8 Selection Rules and Infrared versus Raman Activity 460
- 14.4 The Vibrational Fine Structure of ElectronicTransitions in Diatomic Molecules 354
- 14.5 UV-Visible Light Absorption in PolyatomicMolecules 356
- 14.6 Transitions among the Ground and Excited States 359
- 14.7 Singlet–Singlet Transitions: Absorption and Fluorescence 360
- 14.8 Intersystem Crossing and Phosphorescence 361
- 14.9 Fluorescence Spectroscopy and Analytical Chemistry 362
- 14.10 Ultraviolet Photoelectron Spectroscopy 363
- 14.11 Single-Molecule Spectroscopy 365
- 14.12 Fluorescent Resonance Energy Transfer 366
- 14.13 Linear and Circular Dichroism 368

 16.9 Using the Projection Operator Method to Generate MO_s That Are Bases for Irreducible Representations 461

17 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy 467

- 17.1 Intrinsic Nuclear Angular Momentum and Magnetic Moment 467
- 17.2 The Nuclear Zeeman Effect 470
- 17.3 The Chemical Shift 473
- 17.4 Spin–Spin Coupling and Multiplet Splittings 476
- 17.5 Spin Dynamics 484
- 17.6 Pulsed NMR Spectroscopy 491
- 17.7 Two-Dimensional NMR 498
- 17.8 Solid-State NMR 503

14.14 Assigning + and - to Σ Terms of Diatomic Molecules 371

17.9 Dynamic Nuclear Polarization 50517.10 Magnetic Resonance Imaging 507

15 Computational Chemistry 377

15.1 The Promise of Computational Chemistry 377

15.2 Potential Energy Surfaces 378

APPENDIX A Point Group Character Tables 513

Credits 521

Index 523