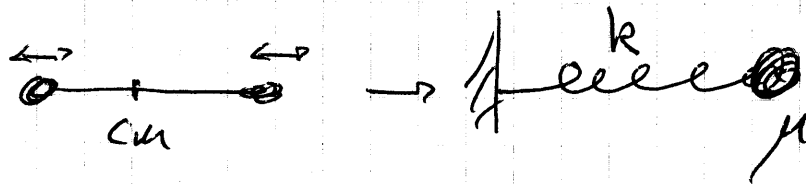


H.O.

CM



$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

Q.M

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

in

1d

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$$

$$\hat{H} \Psi_n = E_n \Psi_n$$

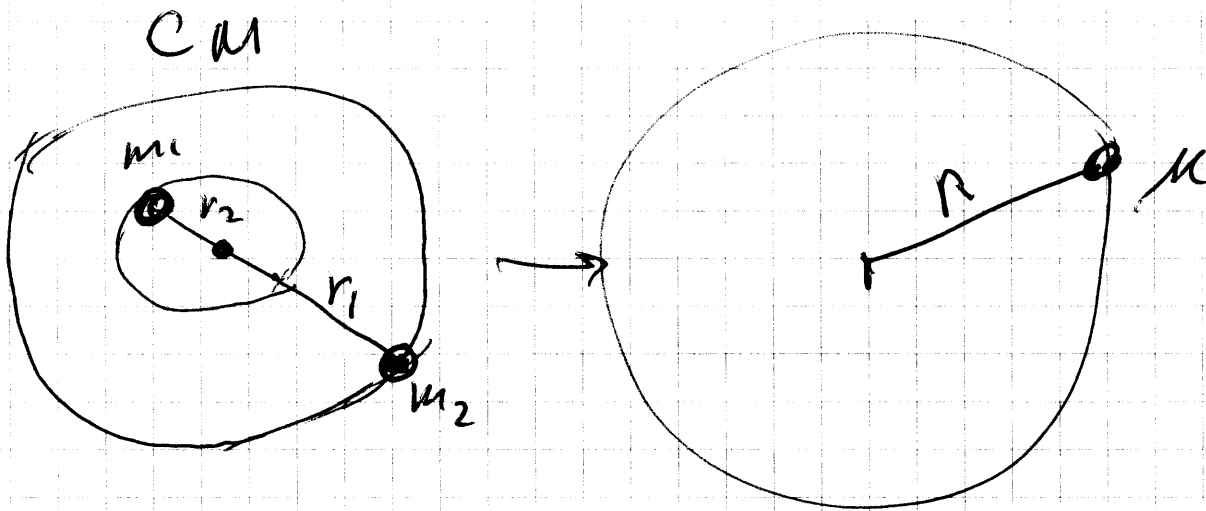
$$E_n = \hbar \nu (n + 1/2)$$

$$\Psi_n(x) \sim H_n(\sqrt{\alpha} x) \bigcirc e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha x^2}$$

$$\Delta E_{n \rightarrow n+1} = \hbar \nu$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$$

RR



$$K = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L^2}{I}$$

$$I = \mu R^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{L^2}{\mu}$$

$$R = r_1 + r_2$$

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$V(r) = 0$$

QM

$$\hat{H} = \hat{K} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (r, \theta, \varphi)$$

$$\hat{H} = + \frac{1}{2I} \hat{L}^2$$

$$\hat{L}^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\phi^2} \right]$$

SPECTROSCOPY

IN THE CASE OF THE Q.M.H.O THE ONLY TRANSITIONS ALLOWED ARE BETWEEN ADJACENT LEVELS (CHEV01)

$$\Delta n = \pm 1$$

IN THE CASE OF RIGID ROTATOR

$$\Delta J = \pm 1$$

FOR Q.M. H.O.

$$\Delta E_{\text{vib}} = \pm h\nu$$

RIGID ROTATOR

$J \rightarrow J+1$	$\Delta E_{\text{rot}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{I} (J+1)$	R-BRANCH $\Delta J = +1$
$J \rightarrow J-1$	$\Delta E_{\text{rot}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{I} J$	R -BRANCH $\Delta J = -1$

FOR THE Q.M. H₂O.

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{500 \text{ N m}^{-1}}{8.5 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}}} \frac{100}{(10^{26})}$$
$$\sim 4 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1} \quad - \quad 5 \times 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$h\nu \sim 3 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} \quad - \quad 3 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}$$
$$\sim 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \quad - \quad 5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \sim 4 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad 5 \times 10^2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$
$$4000 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad 500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$t_{\text{vib}} \sim 25 \text{ fs} \quad 200 \text{ fs}$$

RR

$$V_{\text{OBS}} = \frac{h}{4\pi^2 I} (J+1) \equiv 2B (J+1)$$

$$B \equiv \frac{h}{8\pi^2 I} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2}{I}$$

FOR A DIATOMIC MOLECULE

$$\mu \sim 10^{-25} - 10^{-26} \text{ Kg}$$

$$r \sim 100 \text{ pm}$$

$$I \sim 10^{-45} - 10^{-46} \text{ Kg m}^2$$

$$\nu \sim 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ Hz} - 10^{11} \text{ Hz}$$

$\sim 2B$

MICROWAVE REGION

$$h\nu \sim 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \sim 2 \text{ cm}^{-1} - 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$t_{\text{ROT}} \sim 50000 \text{ fs} - 50,000 \text{ fs}$$