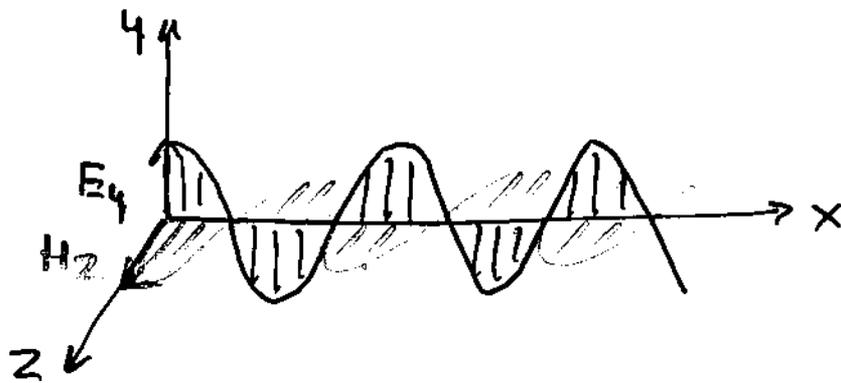


1. Podstawy spektroskopii

1.1. Promieniowanie e- μ

$$E_y = E_0 \sin(\omega t - kx)$$

$$H_z = H_0 \sin(\omega t - kx)$$



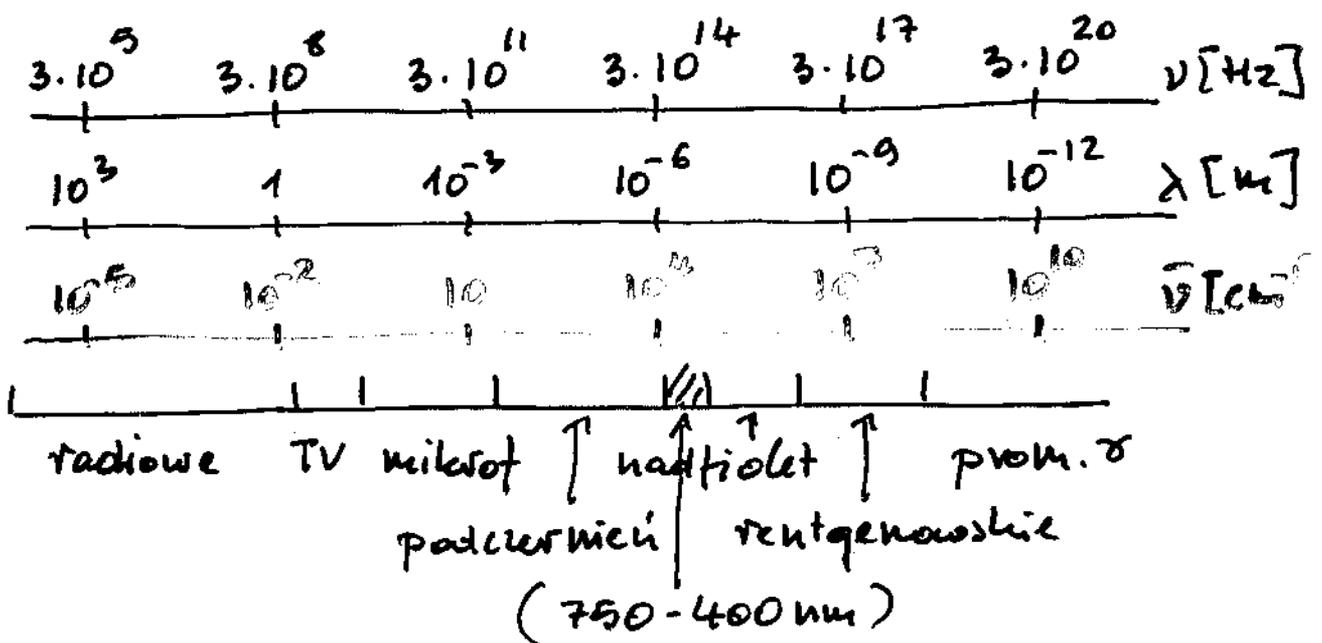
- liczba falowa

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad [\text{cm}^{-1}]$$

- gęstość promieniowania

$$J = \rho \cdot c$$

- zakresy promieniowania e-m



1.2. Kwantowanie energii

- energia rotacyjna

$$\underline{10^{-2} \text{ m} - 100 \mu\text{m}}$$

- energia oscylacyjna

= liczba stopni swobody

$$3n - 6$$

$$3n - 5$$

$$\underline{100 \mu\text{m} - 1 \mu\text{m}}$$

- energia elektronowa

$$\underline{1 \mu\text{m} - 10 \text{ nm}}$$

- jednostki energii

$$1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \rightarrow 1.24 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ eV}$$

$$1 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow 4.13 \cdot 10^{-15} \text{ eV}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} \rightarrow 8065 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

1.3. Kształt linii widmowej

$$\Delta E = \frac{\hbar}{\tau}$$

$$\Delta \nu = \frac{\Delta E}{h} = \frac{1}{2\pi \tau} = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi}$$

$$\Delta \nu = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \gamma$$

$$J(\omega) = J_0 \frac{\left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma}{2}\right)^2} \quad \omega = 2\pi \nu$$

wzór Lorentza

Np.

$$\text{Na } 3^2P \quad \gamma = 10 \text{ ns} \quad \lambda = 589 \text{ nm}$$

$$3^2S$$

$$\Delta \nu = 10 \text{ ns}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta \lambda = \frac{\lambda^2}{c} \Delta \nu$$

$$\Delta \lambda = 10^{-5} \text{ nm}$$

1.4. Poszerzenie linii widmowych

- poszerzenie dopplerowskie

(niejednorodne)

$$\nu = \frac{\nu_0}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \approx \nu_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)$$

$$\Delta \nu_D = 2 \frac{\nu_0}{c} \sqrt{\frac{2kT \ln 2}{m}}$$

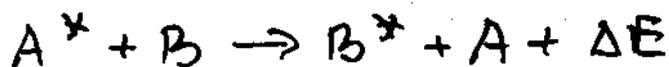
$$J(\nu) = J_0 e^{-\frac{mc^2}{2kT} \left(\frac{\nu - \nu_0}{\nu_0}\right)^2}$$

linia Gaussa przy ν_0

- poszerzenie ciśnieniowe

(jednorodne)

= zderzenia π rodzaju



$$\Delta \nu = \frac{1}{2\pi \Delta t}$$

= zderzenia sprężyste

linia Lorentza

2. Oddziaływanie promieniowania z atomami i cząsteczkami

$$\nu_{ki} = \frac{E_k - E_i}{h}$$

$$n_{ik} = B_{ik} N_i \rho(\nu_{ki}) \quad - \text{absorpcja}$$

$$n_{ki} = A_{ki} N_k \quad - \text{emisja spontaniczna}$$

$$n'_{ki} = B_{ki} N_k \rho(\nu_{ki}) \quad - \text{emisja wymuszona}$$

$$N_k [A_{ki} + B_{ki} \rho(\nu_{ki})] = N_i B_{ik} \rho(\nu_{ki})$$

równ. termod.

$$\frac{N_k}{N_i} = \frac{g_k}{g_i} e^{-\frac{E_k - E_i}{kT}} = \frac{g_k}{g_i} e^{-\frac{h\nu_{ki}}{kT}}$$

r. Boltzmann

$$\rho(\nu_{ki}) = \frac{A_{ki}}{\frac{g_i}{g_k} B_{ik} e^{\frac{h\nu_{ki}}{kT}} - B_{ki}}$$

$$\rho(\nu_{ki}) = \frac{8\pi h \nu_{ki}^3}{c^3} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu_{ki}}{kT}} - 1}$$

r. Plancka

$$B_{ik} = \frac{g_k}{g_i} B_{ki}$$

$$A_{ki} = \frac{g_i}{g_k} \frac{8\pi h \nu_{ki}^3}{c^3} B_{ik}$$

emisja spontaniczna

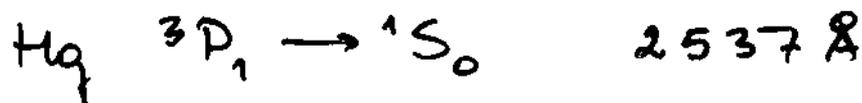
$$\frac{dN_k}{dt} = -A_{ki} N_k$$

$$\frac{dN_k}{N_k} = -A_{ki} dt$$

$$N_k = N_{k0} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_k}} \quad \tau_k = \frac{1}{A_{ki}}$$

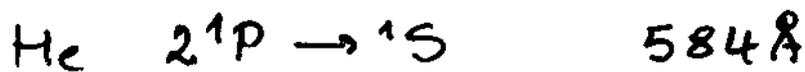
$$\tau_k = \frac{1}{\sum_i A_{ki}} \quad \text{średni czas życia}$$

- podane dane zostały podane



$$\tau = 77 \text{ ns} \quad A = 1.3 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$g_i = 1 \quad g_s = 3 \quad (2J+1)$$



$$A = 18.0 \cdot 10^8 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

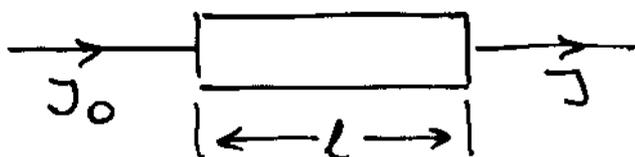
- pomiar natężenia promieniowania

$$J = A_{ki} N_k h \nu_{ki}$$

$$A_{ki} = \frac{J}{N_k h \nu_{ki}}$$

$$N_k = \frac{g_k}{g_0} N_0 e^{-\frac{E_k - E_0}{kT}}$$

- pomiar absorpcji



$$a(\nu) = \ln \frac{J_0}{J} = \chi(\nu) n l$$

$$\int_{\nu_1}^{\nu_2} \chi(\nu) d\nu = \frac{1}{c} N B_{ik} h \nu_{ki}$$

2.2. Promieniowanie dipolowe

$$\vec{P} = \sum_i q_i \vec{r}_i \quad \text{moment dipolowy}$$

$$J = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{16\pi^4 \nu^4}{3c^3} |P_0|^2$$

$$\vec{P}^k = \int \Psi_k^* \vec{P} \Psi_k d\tau$$

$$\vec{R}^{ki} = \int \Psi_k^* \vec{P} \Psi_i d\tau \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{elektryczny} \\ \text{moment dipolowy} \\ \text{przejscia} \end{array}$$

$$J_{ki} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{64\pi^4 \nu_{ki}^4}{3c^3} |R^{ki}|^2$$

$$A_{ki} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{64\pi^4 \nu_{ki}^3}{3hc^3} |R^{ki}|^2$$

$$\vec{P} = e \vec{r}$$

2.3 Promieniowanie multipolowe

$$Q = [Q] \quad \text{tensor } \underline{\underline{1}} \text{ rzędu}$$

$$|Q|^2 = \sum_{ik} |Q_{ik}|^2 \quad \text{9 składowych}$$

$$|P|^2 = \sum_i |P_i|^2 \quad \text{3 składowe} \\ (\text{x, y, z})$$

$$E_1, E_2, \dots, M_1, M_2, \dots$$

$$A_{ki}^{M1} = \left(\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \right) \frac{64 \pi^4 \nu_{ki}^3}{3 h c^3} |\mu^{ki}|^2$$

$$\mu^{ki} = \int \psi_k^* \vec{\mu} \psi_i d\tau \quad \text{magnetyczny} \\ \text{moment} \\ \text{przejsia}$$

$$\frac{A_{ki}^{M1}}{A_{ki}^{E1}} \approx \frac{|\mu^{ki}|^2}{|R^{ki}|^2} \sim 10^{-6}$$

$$A_{ki}^{E2} = \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \right) \frac{32 \pi^6 \nu_{ki}^5}{5 h c^5} |Q^{ki}|^2$$

moment p. kwadrup.

$$\frac{A_{ki}^{E2}}{A_{ki}^{E1}} \approx \left(\frac{\nu_{ki}}{c} \right)^2 \frac{|Q^{ki}|^2}{|R^{ki}|^2} \sim 10^{-7} \\ \text{dla } \lambda = 5000 \text{ \AA}$$

2.4. Reguły wyboru

$$R_{ki}^{ki} = \int \Psi_k^* \hat{P}_n \Psi_i d\tau$$

$$\mu_{ki}^{ki} = \int \Psi_k^* \hat{\mu}_n \Psi_i d\tau$$

↓ liczby kwantowe
 J, M

$$|\Delta J| = |J - J'| = n, n-1, \dots$$

$$J + J' \geq n$$

$$\Delta M = M - M' = n, n-1, \dots, -n$$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{J}' + \vec{n} \quad \text{zachowanie momentu pędu}$$

$$E1, n=1$$

$$\Delta J = 0, \pm 1$$

$$J=0 \not\rightarrow J'=0$$

$$E2, n=2$$

$$\Delta J = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$$

$$J=0 \not\rightarrow J'=0, J=\frac{1}{2} \not\rightarrow J'=\frac{1}{2}, J=0 \not\rightarrow J'=1$$

$$(J + J' \geq 2)$$