

Problemes T5

5.1 Llei de distribució de Maxwell-Boltzmann, fixats E_e^- , $E_{nuclear}$, el nivell notacional + rotat d'una diatòmica és $J_{max} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T}{2 h B_e}} - 1/2$

$$\langle N_s \rangle = \sum p_j N_{s_j} \quad B_e = \frac{h}{8 \pi^2 \mu R_e^2}$$

$$E_{rot} = \frac{J(J+1) \hbar^2}{2 \mu R_e^2} = h B_e J(J+1)$$

$$z_{rot} = \frac{2 \pi e^{KT}}{e^{h^2}} = \frac{1 e^{KT}}{h^2}$$

↑
2 homonuclear

$$E_{rot} = h B_e J(J+1) - h \alpha_e (v+1/2) J(J+1)$$

$$E_{rot} = (B_e - \alpha_e (v+1/2)) h J(J+1)$$

$$\frac{\langle N_s \rangle}{N} = \frac{d e^{-E_r/KT}}{z} = \frac{(2J+1)}{z} e^{-E_r/K_B T} \quad E_r = h B_e J(J+1) = h B_e (J^2 + J)$$

$$\langle N_s \rangle = \frac{N}{z} (2J+1) e^{-E_r/K_B T} \quad \text{Busquem mínim/màxim} \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial J} = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{d \langle N_s \rangle}{dJ} = \frac{N}{z} (2J+1) e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)/K_B T} \cdot \left[(2J+1) \left(-2J \frac{h B_e}{K_B T} + - \frac{h B_e}{K_B T} \right) \right] e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)/K_B T}$$

$$= \frac{N}{z} \left[2 e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)} + (2J+1) \left(- \frac{h B_e}{K_B T} (2J+1) \right) e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)/K_B T} \right] = 0$$

$$= 2 e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)} + (2J+1)^2 \frac{h B_e}{K_B T} e^{-h B_e (J^2 + J)/K_B T} = 0$$

$$z = (2J+1)^2 \frac{h B_e}{K_B T} \quad ; \quad 2J+1 = \sqrt{\frac{2 K_B T}{h B_e}} \Rightarrow \boxed{J = \sqrt{\frac{K_B T}{2 h B_e}} - 1/2}$$

5.2 FP vibrational diatômica osc arm. origen E_0 !

$$z_{vib} = \frac{e^{-h\nu/2k_B T}}{1 - e^{-h\nu/k_B T}}$$

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} h\nu$$

$$E_1 = h\nu$$

$$z_{vib} = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} e^{-E_{vib,v}/k_B T} = \sum_{v=0}^{\infty} \left(e^{-h\nu/k_B T} \right)^v = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-h\nu/k_B T}}$$

b) FP E_0 mínima e^{-} ??

5.3.

\log_2

$$\frac{\langle N_1 \rangle}{\langle N_0 \rangle} = 0,528$$

$$\frac{\langle N_2 \rangle}{\langle N_0 \rangle} = 0,279$$

si son deg. p_1 $N_0 > N_1$

$$\nu_e = 6,39 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

T?

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2} h\nu$$

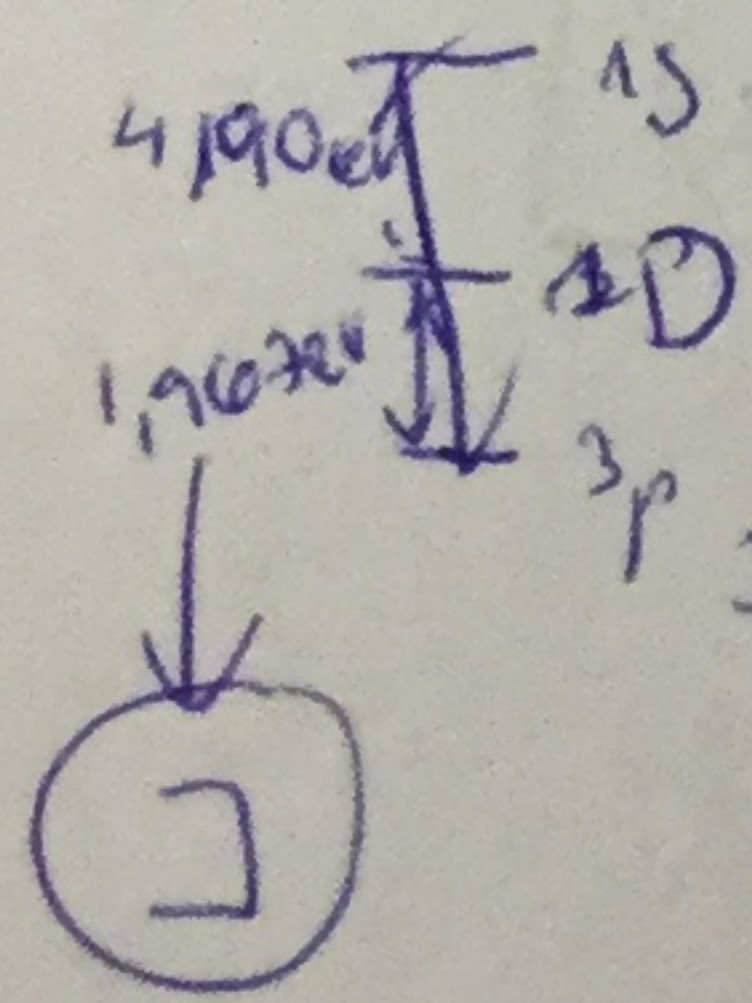
$$E_1 = 3h\nu$$

$$\Delta E = h\nu$$

$$\ln 0,528 = -\frac{h\nu_e}{k_B T}$$

$$T = \frac{h\nu_e}{k_B \ln 0,638} = 480,2 \text{ K}$$

5.4. $T = 298,15$



$$d(3p) = 3(2l+1) = (2s+1)(2l+1) = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$d(1D) = 5$$

$$d^1S = 1$$

$$z = 9 \cdot e^{-}$$

$$\sum g e^{-\epsilon/k_B T}$$