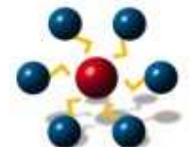
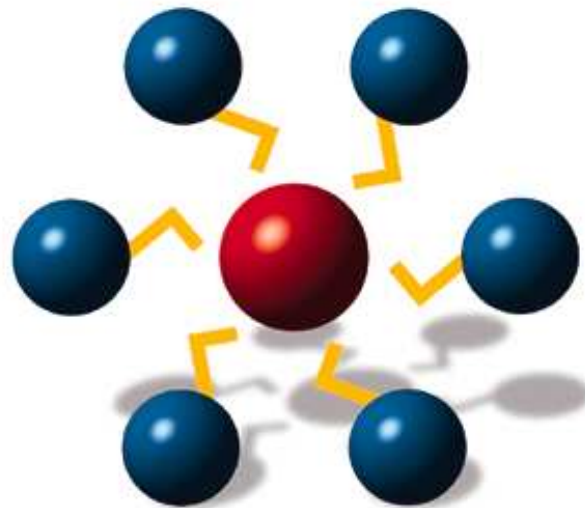


Elektronhöljets spektrometri

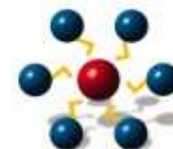
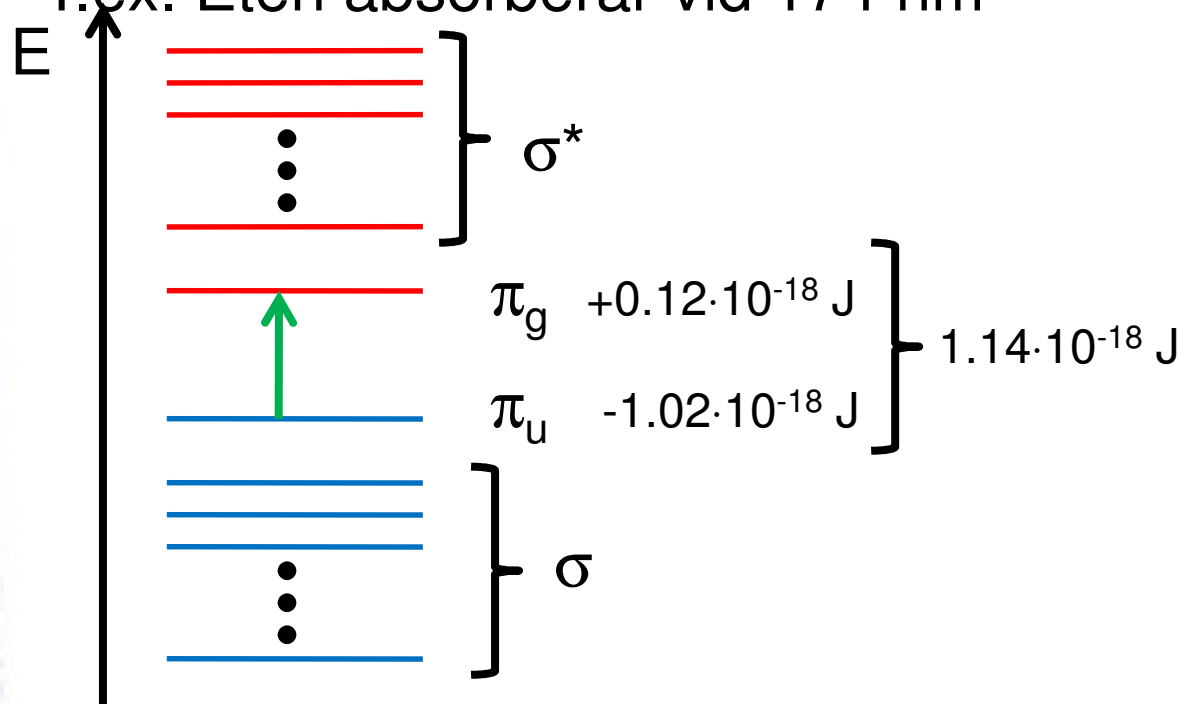
Matti Hotokka
Fysikalisk kemi



Teoretiska modeller

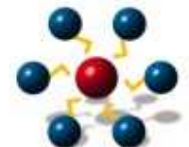
- 1) En elektron flyttas från en orbital till en annan

T.ex. Eten absorberar vid 174 nm



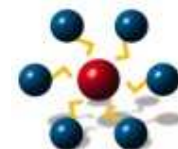
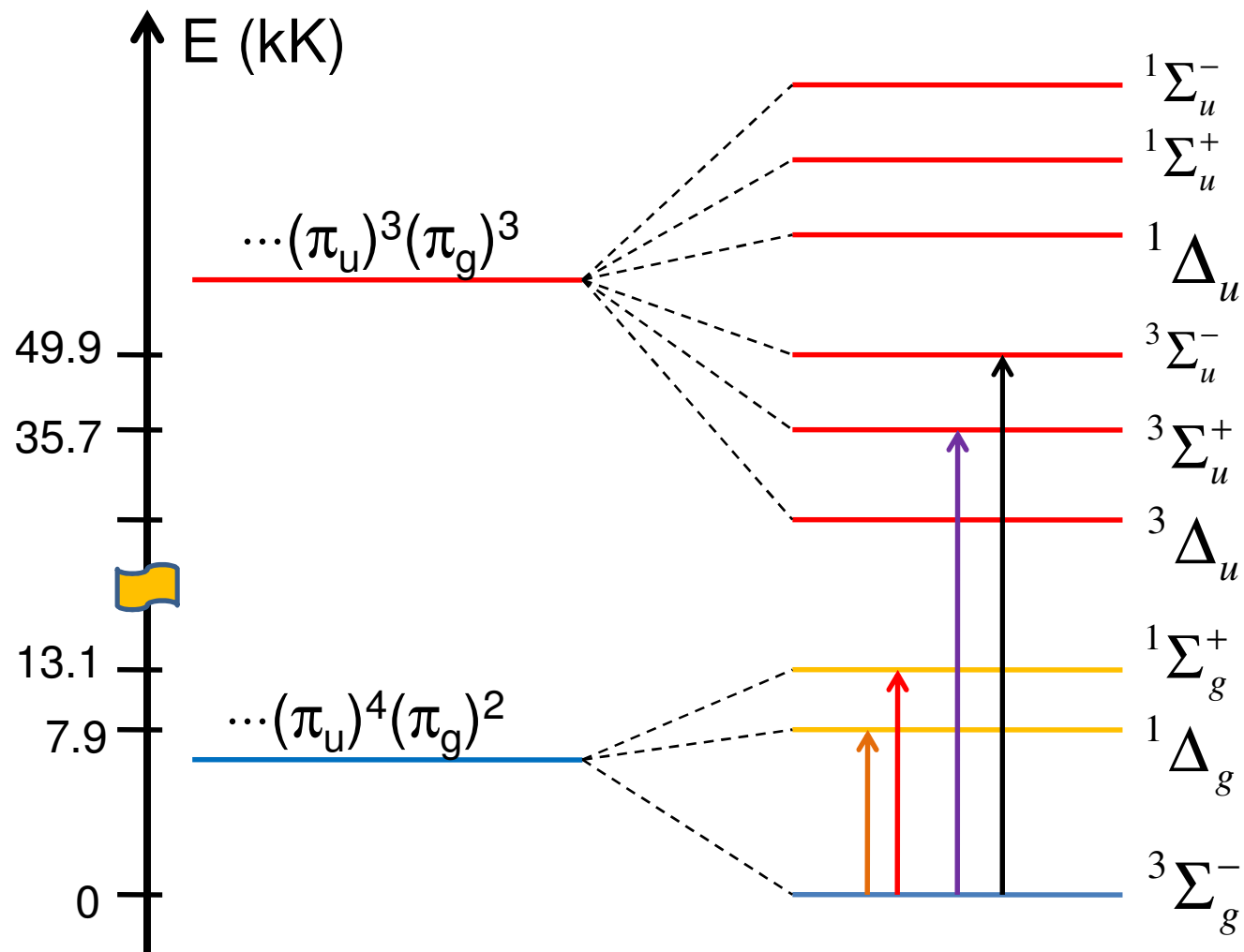
Teoretiska modeller

- 1) En elektron flyttas från en orbital till en annan
- 2) Elektroniska tillstånd



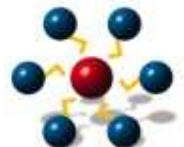
Elektroniska tillstånd

Syremolekylens elektroniska tillstånd

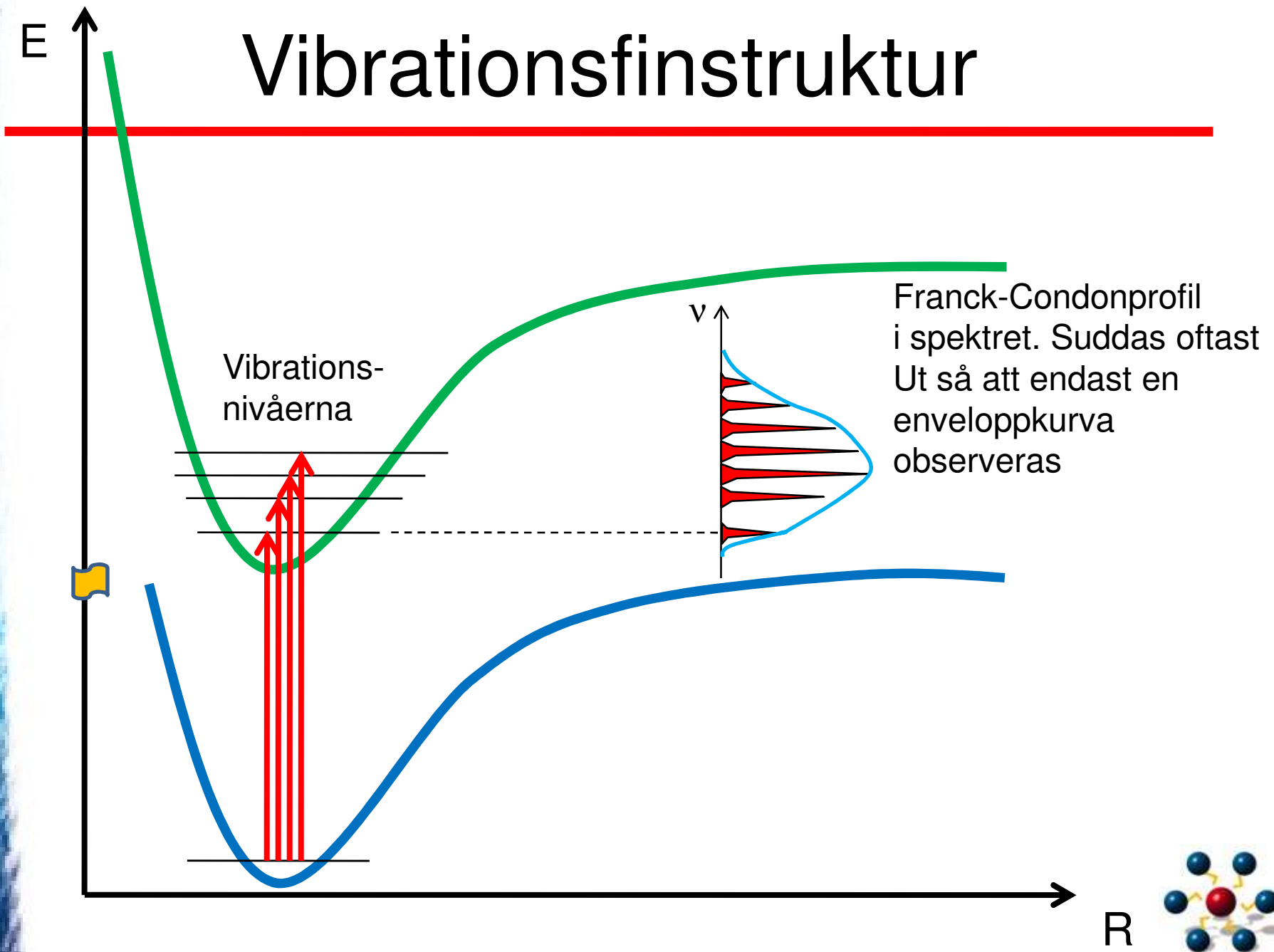


Teoretiska modeller

- 1) En elektron flyttas från en orbital till en annan
- 2) Elektroniska tillstånd
- 3) Potentialenergikurvor

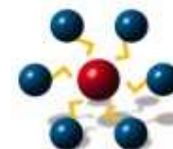
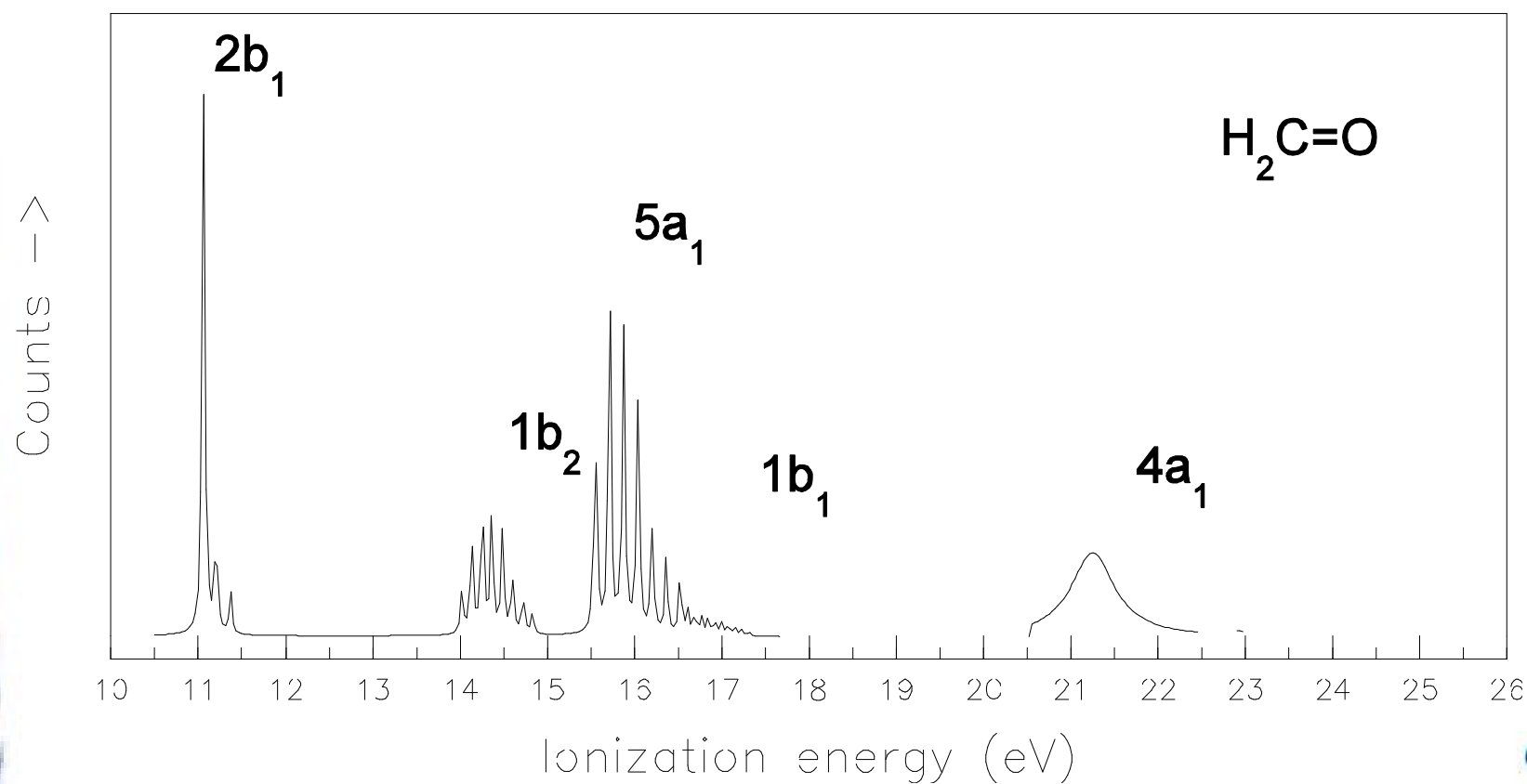


Vibrationsfinstruktur



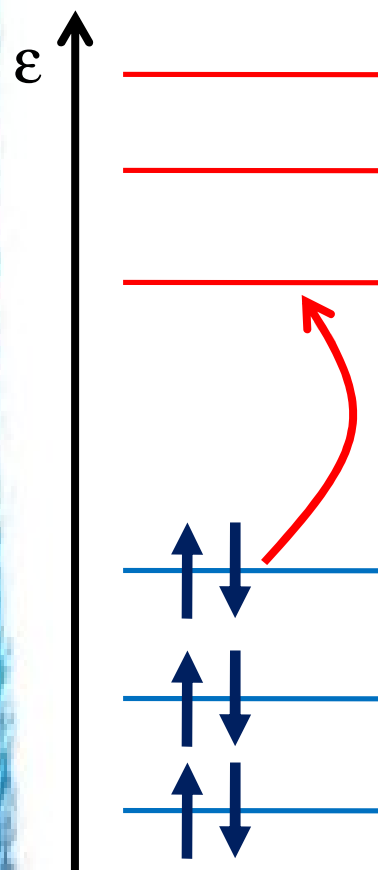
Franck-Condonprofil

Syremolekylens UPS

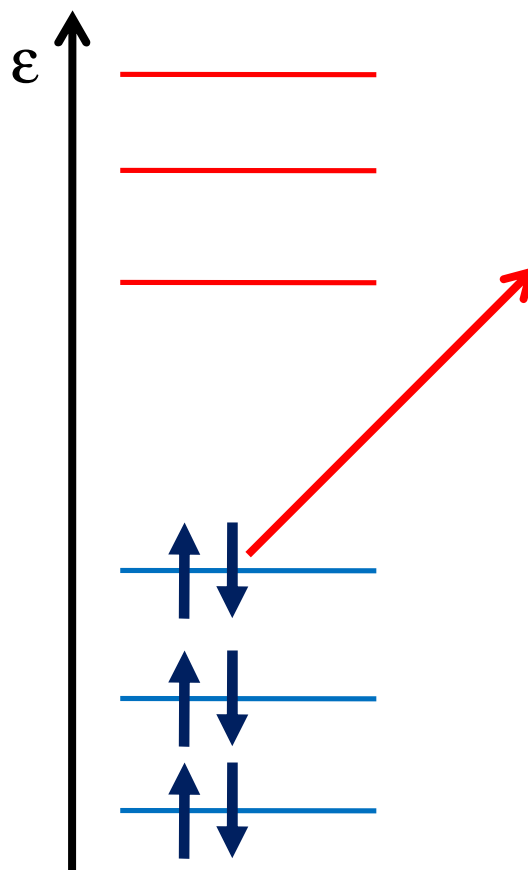




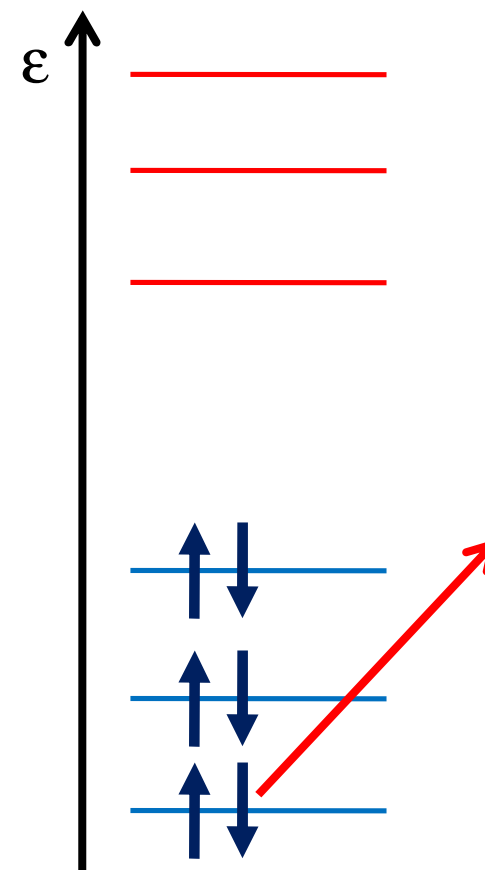
Vilka övergångar?



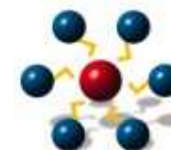
Excitation
UV-vis-ljus
UV-vis spektrometri
Spektrofotometri



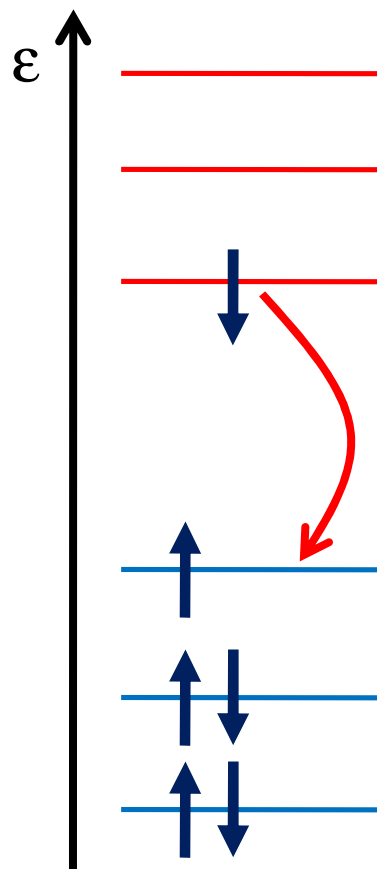
Valensjonisering
UV-ljus
UPS



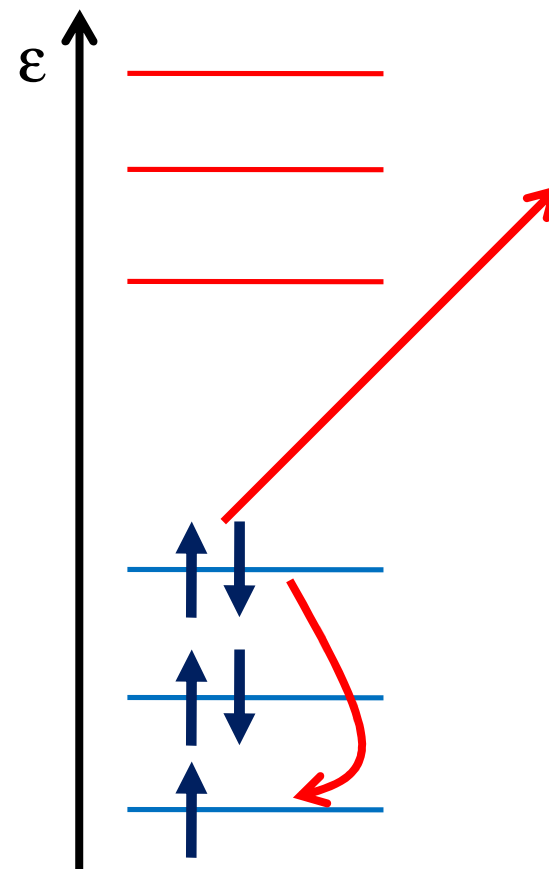
Inre jonisering
Röntgenstrålning
XPS
ESCA



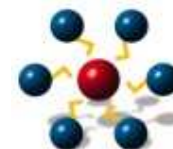
Vilka övergångar?

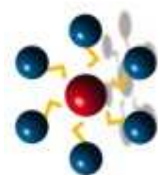


Fluorescens
UV-vis ljus
Fluorescens-
spektrometri

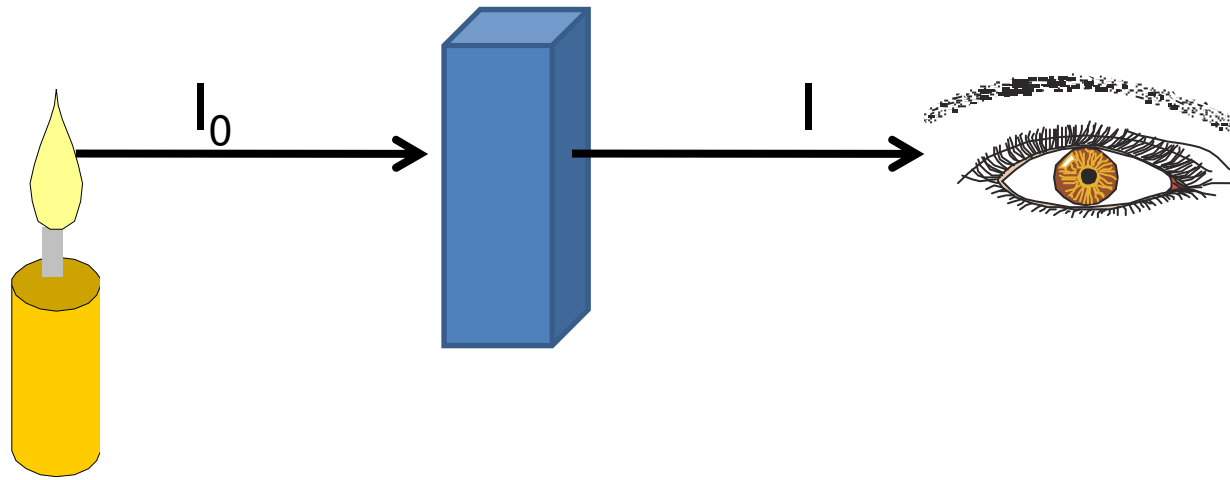


Auger





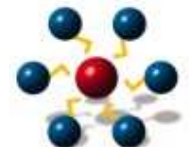
Intensitet



Transmittans $T = \frac{I}{I_0}$ $T = 0 \% \rightarrow 100 \%$

Absorbans $A = \log_{10}\left(\frac{I_0}{I}\right) = \log_{10}\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)$ $A = 0 \rightarrow \infty$

Normalt undviker man absorbanser > 2 . Späd ut provet istället!



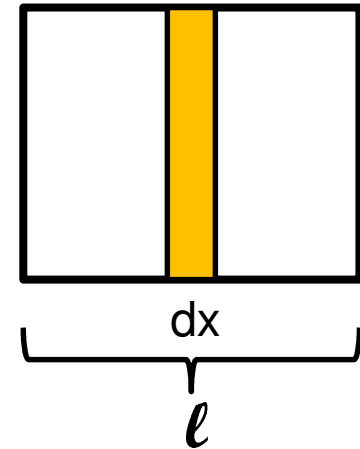
Lambert-Beerlag

$$A = \varepsilon \cdot c \cdot \ell = \varepsilon' \cdot c$$

Härledning:

$$dI = -\gamma dx$$

$$I = I_0 e^{-\gamma \ell}$$

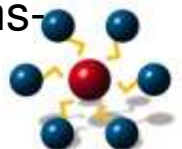


$$\gamma = K \left(\underbrace{\frac{N_i}{g_i} - \frac{N_j}{g_j}}_{\text{Populationsterm}} \right) \underbrace{\left| \langle \Psi_f | \hat{\mu} | \Psi_i \rangle \right|^2}_{\text{Urvalsregel} \rightarrow \text{Absorptionskoefficient } \varepsilon} \underbrace{S(\nu, \nu_0)}_{\text{Linjeformsfunktion}}$$

Populationsterm
→ Halt

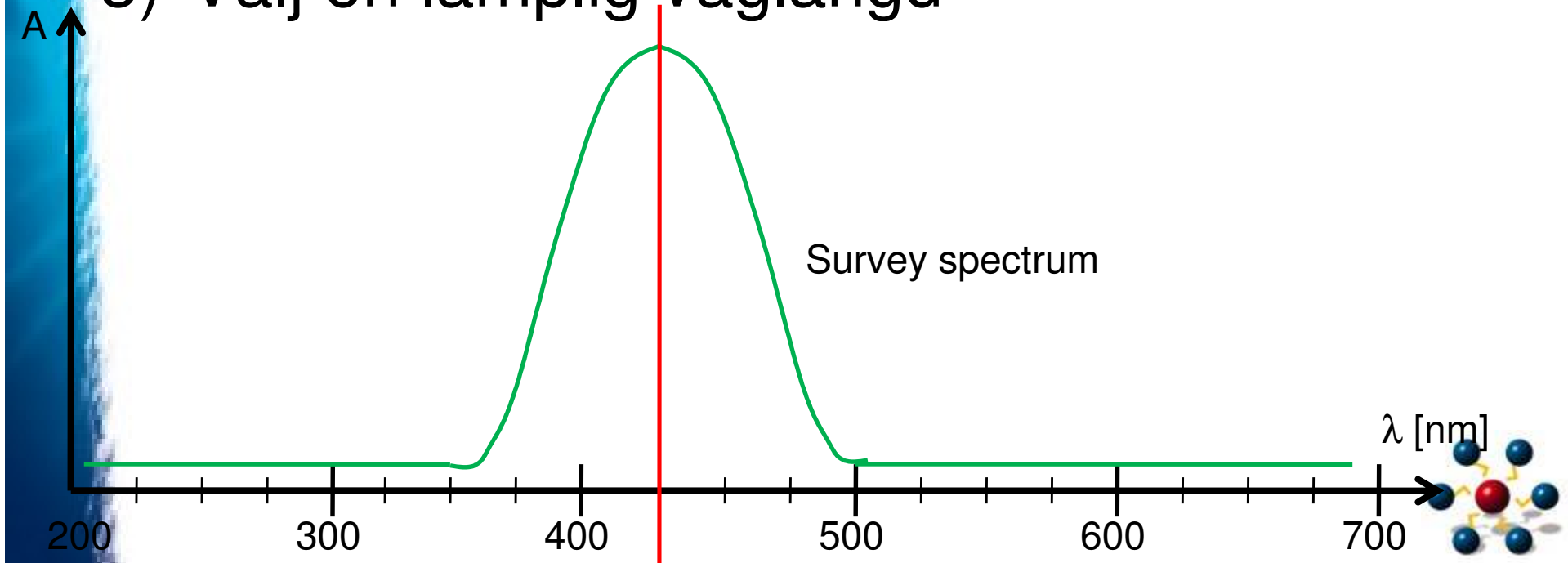
Urvalsregel →
Absorptionskoefficient ε

Linjeforms-
funktion



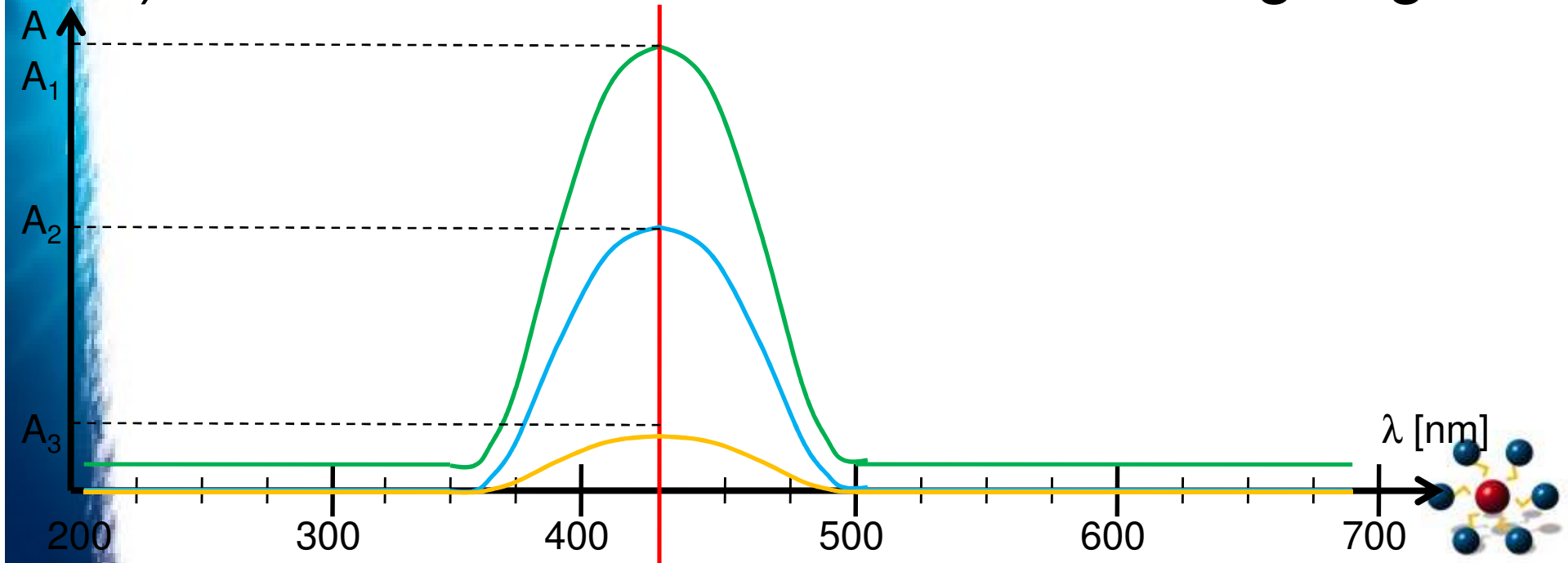
Bestäm halten

- 1) Tillverka ett modellprov med känd halt
- 2) Kör UV-visspektret av provet
- 3) Välj en lämplig våglängd



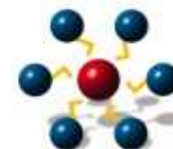
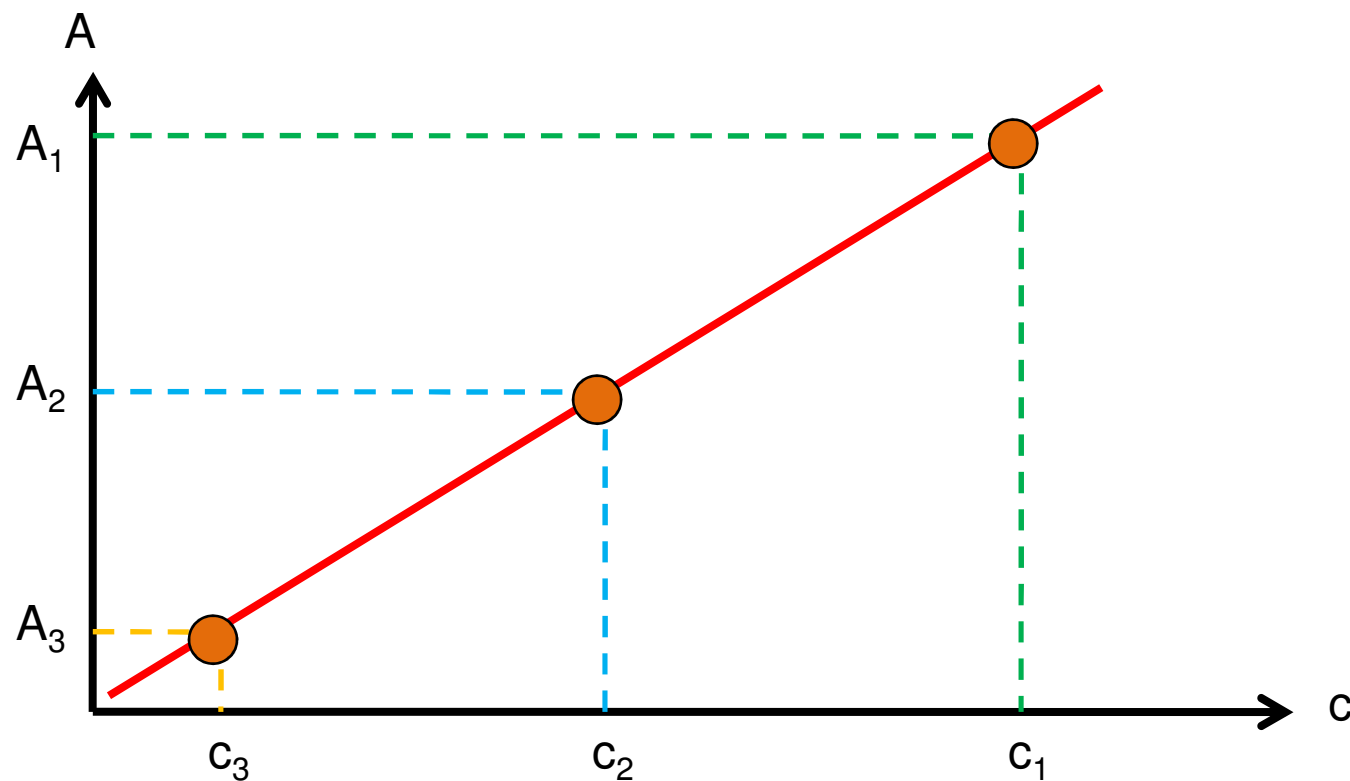
Bestäm halten

- 4) Tillverka två kända halter till. Halterna skall täcka haltintervallet i analysproven
- 5) Bestäm absorbanserna vid vald våglängd



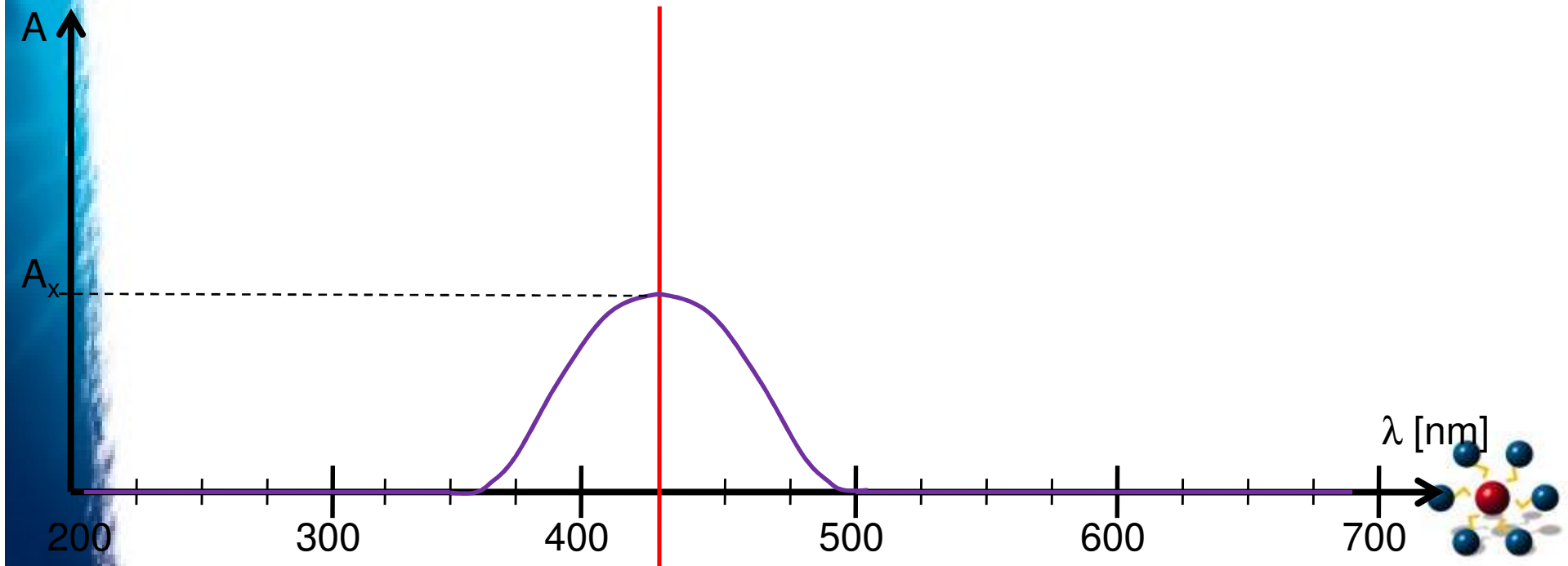
Bestäm halten

6) Konstruera kalibreringskurva



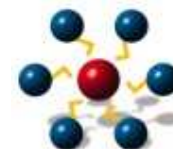
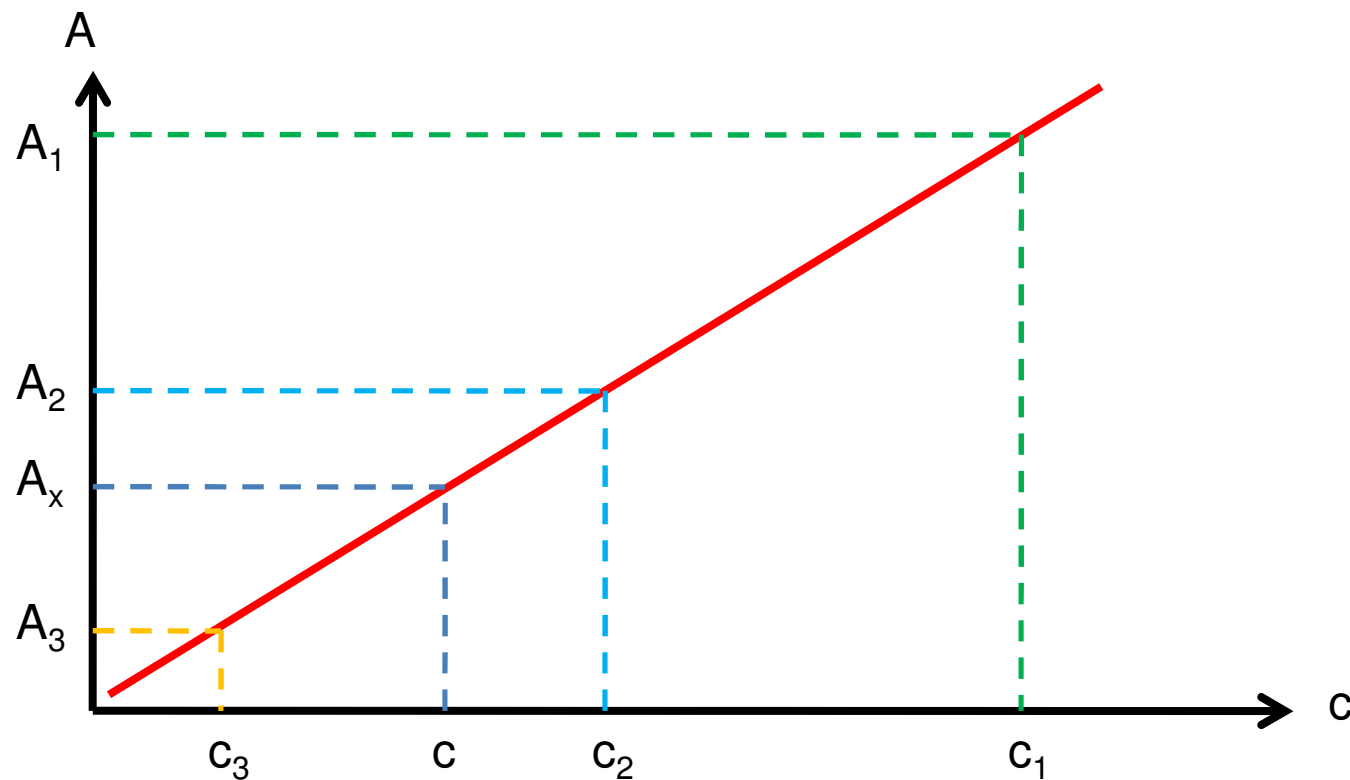
Bestäm halten

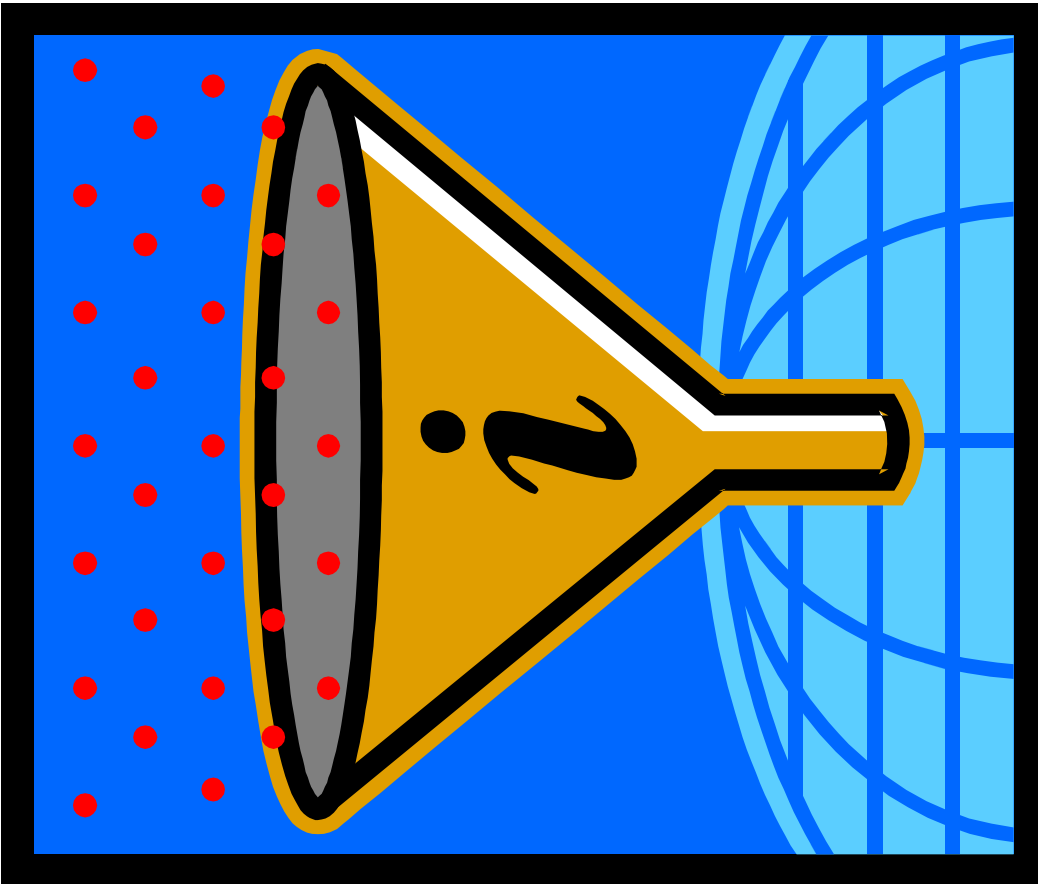
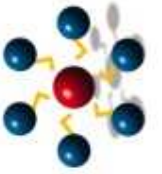
7) Mät analysprovens absorbanser vid vald våglängd



Bestäm halten

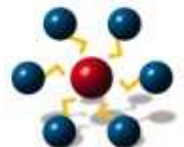
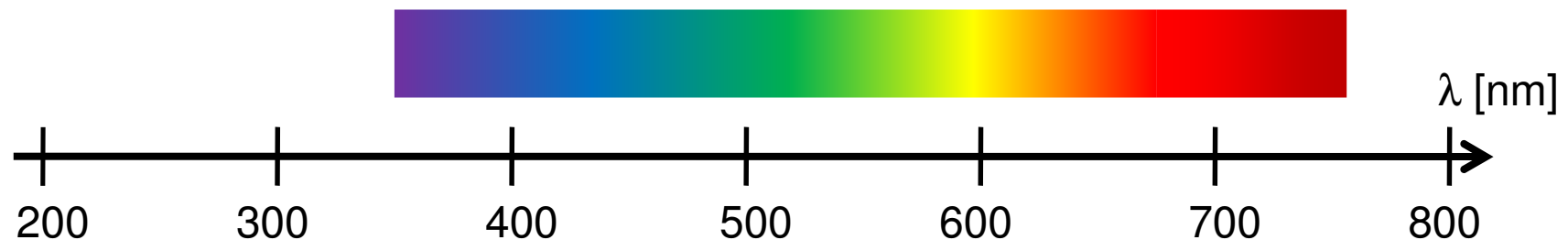
7) Avläs halten från kalibreringskurvan





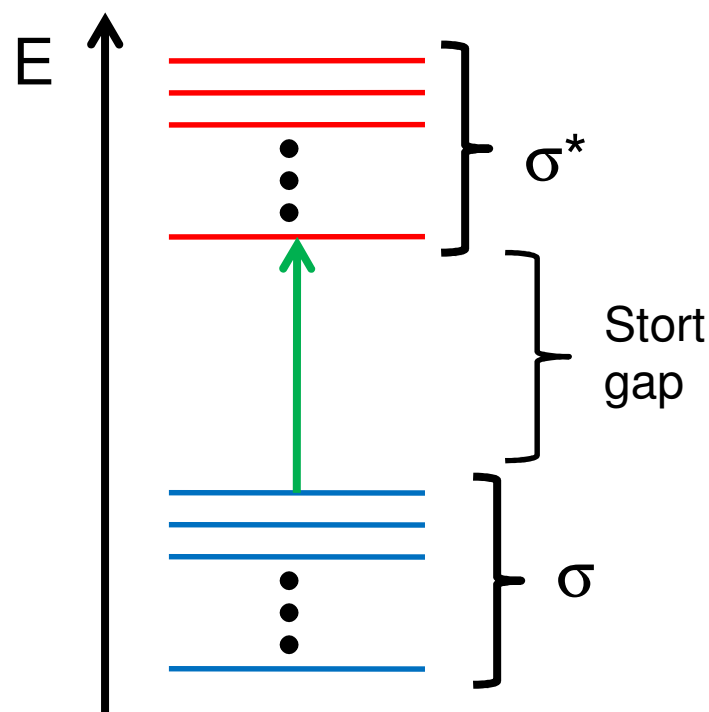
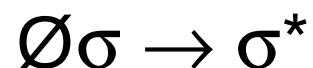
Spektrometers område

- ⇒ Luft inne i spektrometern absorberar då våglängden är mindre än 200 nm
- ⇒ Typisk spektrometer: 190 – 800 nm

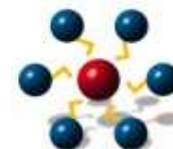


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Mättade organiska molekyler

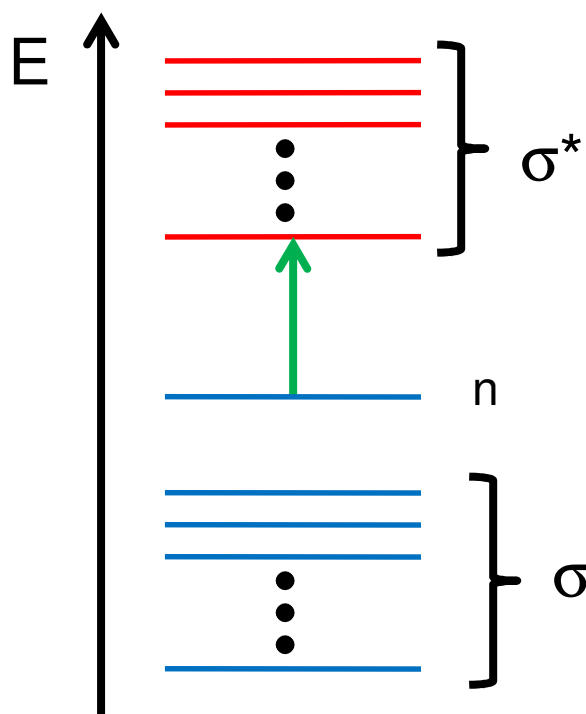
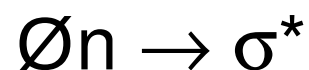


Djupt inne i UV.
T.ex. Etan
absorberar vid
135 nm

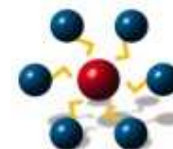


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Mättade organiska molekyler med heteroatom

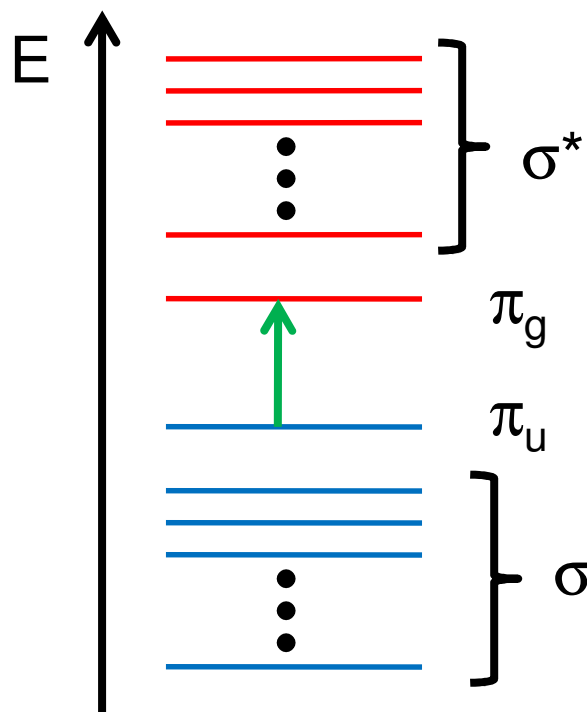
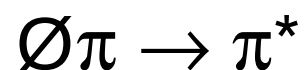


Vid gränsen av spektrometers område. T.ex. dietyleter absorberar nära 210 nm.

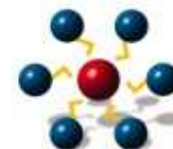


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Organiska molekyler med dubbelbindningar

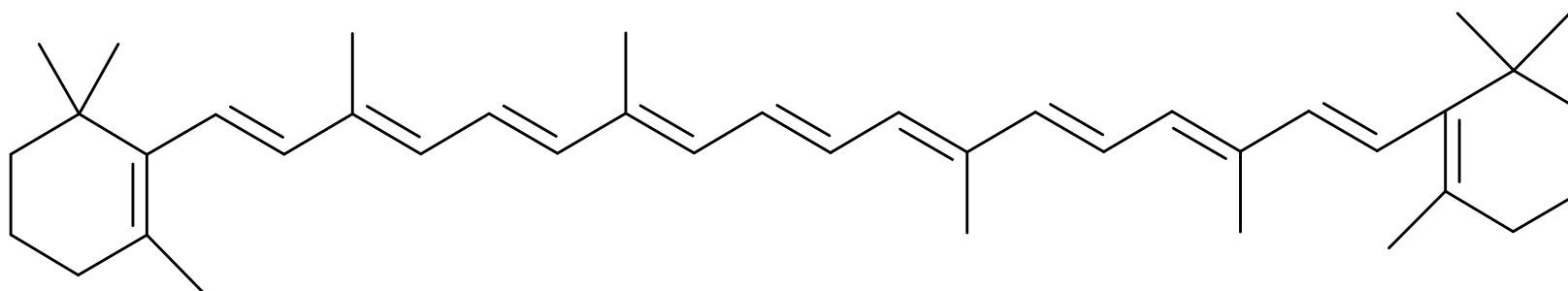


Inne i UV-området. T.ex. eten absorberar vid 174 nm.

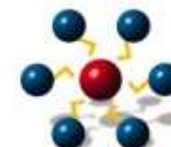


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Aromatiska föreningar kan ha färg

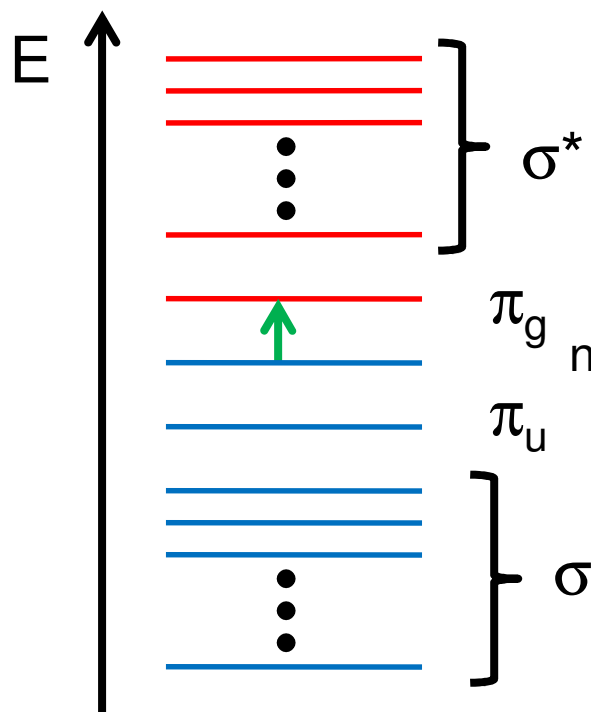
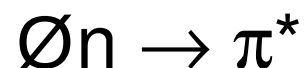


β-Karoten 494 nm

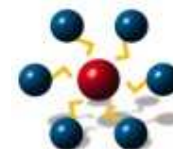


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Dubbelbindningar med heteroatomer

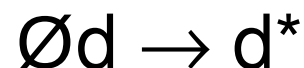


Övergångar observeras
i <uv-området. T.ex.
acetone absorberar vid
335 nm.

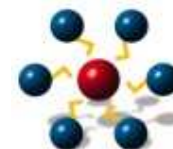
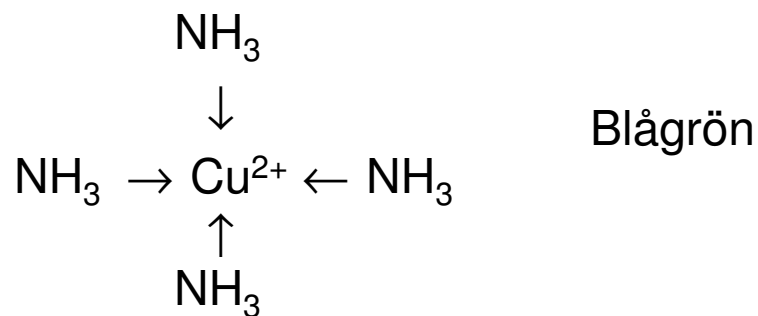


Karakteristiska övergångar

⇒ Övergångsmetallerna



Övergångarna faller ofta i det synliga området. Övergångsmetallernas komplexföreningar har ofta granna färger



Karakteristiska övergångar

