

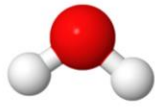
13.9 多原子分子の振動は基準振動で表される

N 個の原子を含む分子 \rightarrow $3N$ の自由度 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ 並進} \\ 3 \text{ 回転 (直線分子は2)} \\ 3N-6 \text{ 振動 (直線分子は3N-5)} \end{array} \right.$

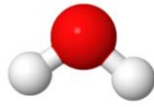
$$\begin{aligned} V(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{3N-6}) &= V(0, 0, \dots, 0) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial q_i \partial q_j} \right) q_i q_j + \dots \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j f_{ij} q_i q_j \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_j F_j Q_j^2 \quad \{Q_j\} \text{ 基準座標 (基準モード)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \hat{H}_{\text{vib}} &= -\sum_j \frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dQ_j^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_j F_j Q_j^2 \\ &= \sum_j \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2}{dQ_j^2} + \frac{1}{2} F_j Q_j^2 \right) \equiv \sum_j \hat{H}_{\text{vib},j} \\ \psi_{\text{vib}}(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{3N-6}) &= \psi_{\text{vib},1}(Q_1) \psi_{\text{vib},2}(Q_2) \dots \psi_{\text{vib},3N-6}(Q_{3N-6}) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow E = \sum_j h\nu_j \left(v_j + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

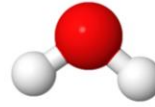
H₂Oの基準モード



A₁ 3650 cm⁻¹



B₂ 3760 cm⁻¹



A₁ 1600 cm⁻¹

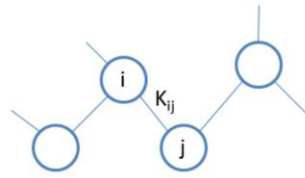
選択律 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta\nu = +1 \\ \Delta J = \pm 1 \end{array} \right\}$ 双極子モーメントが結合軸に平行

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta\nu = +1 \\ \Delta J = 0, \pm 1 \end{array} \right\}$ 双極子モーメントが結合軸に垂直

連成振動系の運動方程式

$$F_{ix} = m_i \frac{d^2}{dt^2} x_i$$

$$= \sum_j \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx_i dx_j} (x_j - x_i) \equiv \sum_j k_{ij} (x_j - x_i)$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} K_{ij} &= -k_{ij} \\ K_{ii} &= \sum_j k_{ij} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow F_{ix} = -\sum_j K_{ij} x_j$$

ϕ : 二体間ポテンシャル
変位に比例する力のみ考慮→調和近似

$$x_i = x_{0i} \exp(-i\omega t)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{ix} = -m_i \omega^2 x_i$$

K: 剛性行列

x として振動解を仮定

$$\sum_j K_{ij} x_j = m_i \omega^2 x_i \Rightarrow Kx = Mx\omega^2$$

すべての粒子についての連立方程式
→行列の方程式

$$V = \frac{1}{2} x' K x = \frac{1}{2} x' M x \omega^2$$

V : 振動エネルギー

Hesse行列法

$$M^{-1}Kx = x\omega^2$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & & & & & \\ & m_1 & & & & & 0 \\ & & m_1 & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & m_N & & \\ 0 & & & & & m_N & \\ & & & & & & m_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_1 \partial y_1} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_1 \partial z_1} & & & & \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_1 \partial \alpha_1} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_1 \partial z_1} & \dots & & & \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_1 \partial \alpha_1} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_1 \partial y_1} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_1^2} & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_N^2} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_N \partial y_N} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \alpha_N \partial z_N} \\ \vdots & & & & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_N \partial \alpha_N} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_N^2} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y_N \partial z_N} \\ & & & & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_N \partial \alpha_N} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_N \partial y_N} & \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z_N^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & & & & & \\ & \mu_1 & & & & & 0 \\ & & \mu_1 & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & \mu_N & & \\ 0 & & & & & \mu_N & \\ & & & & & & \mu_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_N \\ y_N \\ z_N \end{pmatrix}$$

x は $M^{-1}K$ の固有ベクトル

→ $M^{-1}K$ を対角化する x の組を探す問題に帰着

GF行列法

分子の幾何パラメータ(結合長, 結合角など)が変数となるようにHessian方程式を変換して解く方法

$$\begin{cases} M^{-1}Kx = x\omega^2 \\ x' = U^t x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow U^t M^{-1} U U^t K U x' = U^t U x' \omega^2$$

$$\begin{cases} U^t M^{-1} U \equiv G \\ U^t K U \equiv F \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow GFx' = x' \omega^2$$

UはCartesian座標を分子内座標に変換する行列

Fは伸縮・変角など直観的に理解しやすいパラメータ群

x'はGFの固有ベクトル

→ GFを対角化するx'の組を探す問題に帰着

二原子分子の固有振動

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \omega^2$$



Hesse行列法

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 K - \omega^2 & -\mu_1 K \\ -\mu_2 K & \mu_2 K - \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

when $\omega^2 = 0$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

when $\omega^2 = (\mu_1 + \mu_2)K$

$$x_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\sqrt{\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2}}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{\mu_2}{\sqrt{\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2}}$$

GF行列法

$$x' = U^t x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + \mu_2 & \mu_1 - \mu_2 \\ \mu_1 - \mu_2 & \mu_1 + \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} K & -K \\ -K & K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$GF = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (\mu_1 - \mu_2)K \\ 0 & (\mu_1 + \mu_2)K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\omega^2 & (\mu_1 - \mu_2)K \\ 0 & (\mu_1 + \mu_2)K - \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x'_1 \\ x'_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

質量換算Hesse行列法

$$M^{-1}Kx = x\omega^2$$

M⁻¹Kは対称行列ではない
→xは互いに直交しない
→ωが実になる保障がない

$$M^{-1/2}KM^{-1/2}M^{1/2}x = M^{1/2}x\omega^2$$

$$M^{1/2} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{m_1} & & & & & \\ & \sqrt{m_1} & & & & \\ & & \sqrt{m_1} & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & \sqrt{m_N} & \\ & & & & & \sqrt{m_N} \\ & 0 & & & & & \sqrt{m_N} \\ & & & & & & & \sqrt{m_N} \end{pmatrix}$$

両辺にM^{1/2}をかける

Mは対角行列
→M^{1/2}は容易に求められる

$$\left. \begin{matrix} M^{-1/2}KM^{-1/2} \equiv D \\ M^{1/2}x \equiv w \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow Dw = w\omega^2 \quad D_{ij} = \sqrt{\mu_i}\sqrt{\mu_j}K_{ij}$$

Dは対角行列
→動力学行列
(dynamical matrix)

二原子分子の固有振動

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 K & -\sqrt{\mu_1 \mu_2} K \\ -\sqrt{\mu_1 \mu_2} K & \mu_2 K \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} \omega^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 K - \omega^2 & -\sqrt{\mu_1 \mu_2} K \\ -\sqrt{\mu_1 \mu_2} K & \mu_2 K - \omega^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

when $\omega^2 = 0$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}}, \quad w_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}}$$

when $\omega^2 = (\mu_1 + \mu_2)K$

$$w_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_1}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}}, \quad w_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1 + \mu_2}}$$

GF行列法との関係

$$GFx' = x'\omega^2$$

$$G^{1/2}FG^{1/2}G^{-1/2}x'$$

$$\left\{ G^{1/2}FG^{1/2} \equiv D' \right.$$

$$\left. G^{-1/2}x' \equiv w' \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow D'w' = w'\omega^2$$

$$\left\{ w' = G^{-1/2}x' \right.$$

$$= U^t M^{1/2} U U^t M^{-1/2} w = U^t w$$

$$\left. D' = G^{1/2}FG^{1/2} \right.$$

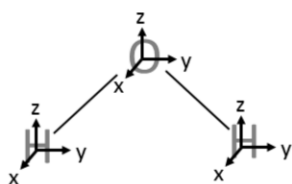
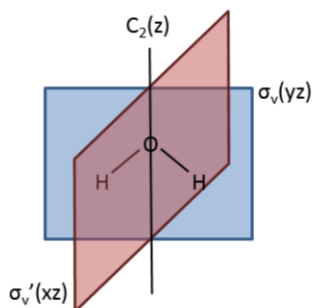
$$= U^t M^{-1/2} U U^t K U U^t M^{-1/2} U$$

$$= U^t D U$$

GF行列を直交化

→DとD'は変換Uで結ばれる

13. 10 基準座標は分子の点群の既約表現に属する



C_{2v}	E	C_2	$\sigma_v'(xz)$	$\sigma_v(yz)$
A_1	1	1	1	1
A_2	1	1	-1	-1
B_1	1	-1	1	-1
B_2	1	-1	-1	1

C_{2v}	E	C_2	$\sigma_v'(xz)$	$\sigma_v(yz)$
Γ_{3N}	9	-1	1	3

$$\Gamma_{3N} = 3A_1 + A_2 + 2B_1 + 3B_2$$

$$T_x, T_y, T_z \Rightarrow B_1, B_2, A_1$$

$$R_x, R_y, R_z \Rightarrow B_2, B_1, A_2$$

$$\text{振動} \Rightarrow A_1, A_1, B_2$$

13. 11 選択律は時間に依存する摂動論で導かれる

時間依存Schrödinger方程式 $\hat{H}\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$, $\Psi_n(r, t) = \psi_n(r) \exp\left[-i \frac{E_n t}{\hbar}\right]$

電磁場による摂動 $E = E_0 \cos 2\pi \nu t$, $\hat{H}^{(1)} = -\mu \cdot E = -\mu \cdot E_0 \cos 2\pi \nu t$

二状態モデル $\Psi_1(t) = \psi_1 \exp\left[-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}\right]$, $\Psi_2(t) = \psi_2 \exp\left[-i \frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}\right]$

$\hat{H} + \hat{H}^{(1)}\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t}$ に $\Psi = a_1(t)\Psi_1 + a_2(t)\Psi_2$ を代入すると、

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}^{(1)}\left(a_1 \exp\left[-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}\right] \psi_1 + a_2 \exp\left[-i \frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}\right] \psi_2\right) \\ = i\hbar \left(\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial t}\right) \exp\left[-i \frac{E_1 t}{\hbar}\right] \psi_1 + i\hbar \left(\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial t}\right) \exp\left[-i \frac{E_2 t}{\hbar}\right] \psi_2 \end{aligned}$$

13. 11 選択律は時間に依存する摂動論で導かれる(つづき)

Ψ_2^* をかけて積分し、 $a_1(0)=1, a_2(0)=0$ とすると、 $t=0$ において、

$$\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \exp\left[i\frac{(E_2-E_1)}{\hbar}t\right] \int \Psi_2^* \hat{H}^{(1)} \Psi_1 d\tau$$

$$a_2(t) = -\frac{i}{2\hbar} (\mu_z)_{12} E_{0z} \int_0^t \left\{ \exp\left[i\frac{(E_2-E_1+h\nu)t'}{\hbar}\right] + \exp\left[i\frac{(E_2-E_1-h\nu)t'}{\hbar}\right] \right\} dt'$$

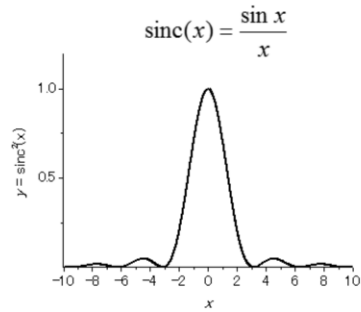
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\mu_z)_{12} E_{0z} \left\{ \frac{1 - \exp\left[-i\frac{(E_2-E_1-h\nu)t}{\hbar}\right]}{E_2-E_1-h\nu} \right\}$$

ここで、遷移双極子モーメントを

$$(\mu_z)_{12} = \int \Psi_2^* \mu_z \Psi_1 d\tau$$

と定義した

$$a_2^*(t)a_2(t) = |(\mu_z)_{12}|^2 E_{0z}^2 \frac{\sin^2\left[\frac{(E_2-E_1-h\nu)t}{2\hbar}\right]}{(E_2-E_1-h\nu)^2}$$



13. 12 剛体回転子の近似での選択律は $\Delta J = \pm 1$ である

$$(\mu_z)_{J,M;J',M'} = \iint Y_{J'}^{M'}(\theta, \phi) \hat{\mu}_z Y_J^M(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta \, d\theta d\phi$$
$$\hat{\mu}_z = \mu \cos \theta \quad \text{より}$$

$$\Rightarrow M' = M, J' = J + 1 \text{ or } J - 1$$

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

13. 13 調和振動子の選択律は $\Delta \nu = \pm 1$ である

$$(\mu_z)_{\nu,\nu'} = \int N_\nu N_{\nu'} H_\nu(\alpha^{1/2} q) e^{-\alpha q^2/2} \hat{\mu}_z H_{\nu'}(\alpha^{1/2} q) e^{-\alpha q^2/2} \, dq$$
$$\mu_z = eq \quad \text{より}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu' = \nu + 1, \nu - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \nu = \pm 1$$

13. 14 基準モードの振動が赤外活性かどうかは群論を使えば決められる

$$I_{0 \rightarrow 1} = \int \psi_0(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{3N-6}) \hat{\mu}_z \psi_1(Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{3N-6}) dQ_1 dQ_2 \dots dQ_{3N-6}$$

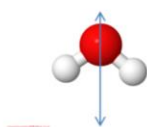
基底状態(全対称) 励起状態(全対称)

A_1

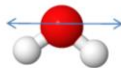
$\mu_x, \mu_y, \mu_z \Rightarrow B_1, B_2, A_1$

水分子の場合

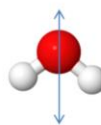
	A_1 (sym. Stretch)	A_1 (bend)	B_2 (asym. Stretch)
$B_1 (\mu_x)$	B_1	B_1	A_2
$B_2 (\mu_y)$	B_2	B_2	A_1
$A_1 (\mu_z)$	A_1	A_1	B_2



A_1 3650 cm^{-1}



B_2 3760 cm^{-1}



A_1 1600 cm^{-1}