

QUANTUM CHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY

1. INTRODUCTION TO QUANTUM MECHANICS

1.1 The Postulates of Quantum Mechanics

1.1.1 Operators

1.1.2 Eigenvalues

1.1.3 Example: Application to Particle on a Ring

1.1.4 Example: Application to Particle on a Line

1.1.5 Aside: Separability of a Problem: Method of Separation of Variables

1.1.6 Expectation Values

1.2 Building functions from a Complete Set of Functions

1.3 More about operators

1.3.1 Hermitian operators

1.3.2 Commuting operators

1.4 Standard Deviation of a Series of Measurements. The Uncertainty Principle

1.5 Time Dependence

1.5.1 Time-dependent Schrödinger equation

1.5.2 Constants of the Motion

2. ANGULAR MOMENTUM

2.1 Classical Mechanics → Quantum Mechanics

2.2 Commutation Rules of Angular Momentum

2.3 Example: Particle on a Sphere

2.4 Example: The Rigid Rotor

2.5 Eigenfunctions of Angular Momentum

2.6 Raising and Lowering Operators

3. THE HYDROGEN ATOM

3.1 Separation of Variables

3.2 Eigenfunctions of the Hamiltonian and Energy Levels of the H atom

4. MATRIX REPRESENTATION OF QUANTUM MECHANICS

4.1 Matrix Representation of an Operator

4.2 Matrix Representation of an Operator Equation

4.3 Solving the Matrix Equation that Represents the Operator Equation $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$

4.4 Matrix Representation of Spin Angular Momentum Operators

4.5 Solving $\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$ for a Spin System, Comparison with NMR Experiments

5. ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF ATOMS

5.1 The central field approximation and the Periodic Table

5.2 Consequences of the Indistinguishability of Electrons and the Electron Spin

5.3 Coupling of Angular Momenta

5.3.1 Spin-Orbit Coupling

5.3.2 How to Represent the Eigenfunctions for a System in which two Angular Momenta are Coupled?

5.4 Electronic States of Atoms, Term Symbols, The Ground States of Atoms, Hund's Rules

5.5 Atomic Spectra of Light Atoms, e.g., Na

6. APPROXIMATION METHODS

6.1 Time-independent Perturbation Theory

6.1.1 For Non-degenerate Levels

- 6.1.2 Wavefunction Correct to First Order, Energy Correct to Second Order
- 6.1.3 He Atom Example
- 6.1.4 For Degenerate Levels
- 6.1.5 A d Electron in a Crystal Field
- 6.2 Variational Method
- 7. DIATOMIC MOLECULES
 - 7.1 Born Oppenheimer approximation
 - 7.2 Electronic Motion in the H_2^+ Molecule Ion: Molecular Orbitals
 - 7.2 Characteristics of Molecular Orbitals: Angular Momentum, Symmetry
 - 7.3 The Electronic Structure of Diatomic Molecules. Molecular Orbital Theory
 - 7.4 Electronic States of Diatomic Molecules
 - 7.5 Nuclear Motion in Diatomic Molecules
 - 7.5.1 The Angular Part: Rotational Motion
 - 7.5.2 The Radial Part: Vibrational Motion
 - 7.6 Molecular States of Diatomic Molecules, Symmetry Including Spin
- 8. MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY
 - 8.1 Nature of electromagnetic radiation, the time dependent E and B fields
 - 8.2 Quantum theory of absorption/emission of radiation: Fermi's golden rule
 - 8.3 Einstein's coefficients for stimulated absorption/emission and Lambert-Beer law
 - 8.4 Selection rules and transition moments for electric dipole transitions
 - 8.5 Molecular energy levels and states
 - 8.6 Transitions between different electronic states
 - 8.7 Transitions within the same electronic state: vibration-rotation spectroscopy
 - 8.8 Symmetry of states of polyatomic molecules
 - 8.9 Vibration-rotation spectroscopy of polyatomic molecules