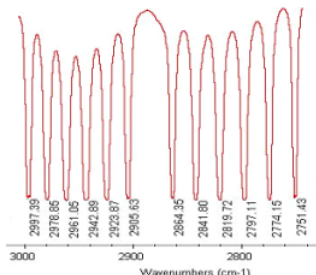


## 4.7: A Rudimentary Analysis of the Vibrational-Rotational HCl Spectrum

This analysis assumes an harmonic-oscillator, non-rigid rotor model for the vibrational and rotational degrees of freedom of gas-phase HCl. In other words, the magnitude of the rotational constant depends on the vibrational state of the molecule. Using the portion of the H<sup>35</sup>Cl vibrational-rotational spectrum provided below, this model will be used to calculate the following molecular parameters:  $\nu_0$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $B_1$ ,  $B_e$ ,  $\alpha_e$ ,  $r_0$ ,  $r_1$ ,  $r_e$ , and  $k$ .



A simple algebraic method, rather than a sophisticated statistical analysis, will be used to extract HCl's molecular parameters from the spectroscopic data. We will see that although the model and the method of analysis are rudimentary, the results compare rather well with literature values for the molecular parameters. This exercise might serve as an introduction to a more rigorous and thorough statistical analysis. The equations for the **R-branch** and **P-branch** transitions appropriate for this model are given below.

$$\nu_R(J) = \nu_0 B_1(J+1)(J+2) - B_0 J(J+1) \quad \nu_P(J) = \nu_0 + B_1(J-1)J - B_0 J(J+1)$$

where

$$B_\nu = \frac{h}{8\pi^2 c \mu r_\nu^2} \quad B_\nu = B_e - \alpha_e \left( \nu + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Fundamental constants, conversion factors and atomic masses:

$$h = 6.6260755(10)^{-34} \text{ joule sec} \quad c = 2.99792458(10)^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}} \quad u = 1.6605410^{-27} \text{ kg} \quad pm = 10^{-12} \text{ m}$$

$$m_H = 1.0078u \quad m_{Cl} = 34.9688u$$

Calculate the reduced mass of HCl:

$$\mu = \frac{m_H + m_{Cl}}{m_H + m_{Cl}} \quad \mu = 1.627 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

Obtain several P- and R-branch transitions from the spectrum:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Transition} & P(2) & P(1) & R(0) & R(1) \\ \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{cm}^{-1}} & 2841.80 & 2864.35 & 2905.63 & 2923.87 \end{array} \right)$$

Set up and solve a system of equations to calculate  $\nu_0$ ,  $B_0$  and  $B_1$  by selecting data from the table above.

$$(\nu_0 \quad B_0 \quad B_1) = \left( \begin{array}{l} \nu_P(2) = 2841.80 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \nu_P(1) = 2864.35 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\ \nu_R(0) = 2905.63 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{solve, } \left( \begin{array}{l} \nu_0 \\ B_0 \\ B_1 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{float, 5} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{2885.6}{\text{cm}} \\ \frac{10.638}{\text{cm}} \\ \frac{10.002}{\text{cm}} \end{array} \right)$$

Use the values of  $B_0$  and  $B_1$  to calculate  $B_e$  and  $\alpha_e$ :

$$(B_e \quad \alpha_e) = \left( \begin{array}{l} B_0 = B_e - \alpha_e \frac{1}{2} \\ B_1 = B_e - \alpha_e \frac{3}{2} \\ \nu_R(0) = 2905.63 \text{ cm}^{-1} \end{array} \right) \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{solve, } \left( \begin{array}{l} B_e \\ \alpha_e \end{array} \right) \\ \text{float, 5} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} \frac{10.956}{\text{cm}} \\ \frac{.63600}{\text{cm}} \end{array} \right)$$

Now calculate  $r_0$ ,  $r_1$ , and  $r_e$  using the values of  $B_0$ ,  $B_1$  and  $B_e$ .

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{h}{8\pi^2 c \mu B_0}} \quad r_0 = 127.189 pm \quad r_1 = \sqrt{\frac{h}{8\pi^2 c \mu B_1}} \quad r_1 = 131.171 pm$$

$$r_e = \sqrt{\frac{h}{8\pi^2 c \mu B_e}} \quad r_e = 125.33 pm$$

Calculate the force constant using the value of  $\nu_0$ .

$$k = \nu_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{solve, } k \\ \text{float, 4} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow .4806e-1 \frac{m^2}{sec^2 cm^2} kg \quad k = 480.6 \frac{newton}{m}$$

Compare the calculated parameter values with the literature values.

<u>Molecular</u> Parameter	<u>Calculated</u> Value	<u>Literature</u> Value	<u>%Error</u>
$\frac{\nu_0}{cm^{-1}}$	2885.6	2886	0.014
$\frac{B_0}{cm^{-1}}$	10.638	10.440	1.90
$\frac{B_1}{cm^{-1}}$	10.002	10.136	1.32
$\frac{B_e}{cm^{-1}}$	10.956	10.593	3.43
$\frac{\alpha_e}{cm^{-1}}$	0.6360	0.307	107
$\frac{r_0}{pm}$	127.2	128.3	0.86
$\frac{r_1}{pm}$	131.2	130.2	0.77
$\frac{r_e}{pm}$	125.3	127.4	1.65
$\frac{k}{newton\ m^{-1}}$	480.6	516.3	6.92

**Summary:** Given the simplicity of the model (harmonic-oscillator, non-rigid rotor) and the rudimentary algebraic (as opposed to rigorous statistical) method of analysis, the results are quite respectable. Naturally, results will vary depending on the P- and R-branch transitions used to calculate the molecular parameters.

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