

Index

A

ab initio calculations

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

Abelian groups

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

absolute entropy

21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically

absolute zero

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

21.2: The 3rd Law of Thermodynamics Puts Entropy on an Absolute Scale

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

absorption

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

absorption properties

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

absorption spectrum

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

acetic acid

26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

acoustic waves

2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

acoustics

2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

activated complex

28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

activation energy

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

activity

24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

activity coefficient

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

activity coefficients

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

activity_coefficient

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

adiabatic

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

adiabatic expansion

19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion

adiabatic process

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

adsorption

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

adsorption kinetics

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

Albert Einstein

33: Appendices

algebra

32.1: Complex Numbers

alkali metals

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

Alphabet

34.5: Table 9. The Greek Alphabet

aluminum sulfate

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

ammonia

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

ammonia synthesis

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

amplitude

2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

analysis

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

analytical solution

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

angle of collision

30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

angstrom

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

angular momentum

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

5.8: The Energy Levels of a Rigid Rotor

6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H_2 Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

angular momentum quantum number

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

angular motion

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

angular_momentum

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

angular momentum

6: The Hydrogen Atom

6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotor are Called Spherical Harmonics

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

32.3: Vectors

anharmonic

5.3: The Harmonic Oscillator Approximates Molecular Vibrations

anharmonic effects

13: Molecular Spectroscopy

anharmonicity

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

antibonding

9.3: The Overlap Integral

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent

antibonding orbitals

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

antibondingorbital

9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

antibondingorbitals

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

antisymmetric function

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

Approximation

8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

aqueous solutions

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

area

32.4: Spherical Coordinates

aromaticity

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

Arrhenius equation

30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

Arrhenius model

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

associativity

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

assumption

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

astronomical spectroscopy

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

atom

6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly

atomic

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

atomic arrangement

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

atomic hydrogen

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

atomic model

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

9.2: The H_2^+ Prototypical Species

atomic number

34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

atomic orbitals

6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers

6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals

10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water

10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent

11.3: Extended Basis Sets

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

atomic physics

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

atomic properties

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

atomic spectra

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

atomic spectroscopy

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

atomic spectrum

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

atomic states

14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta
15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

atomic structure

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals
8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

atomic symbol

34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

atomic term symbols

8.8: Term Symbols Give a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

atomic units

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

atomicorbitals

6: The Hydrogen Atom

atoms

8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle

31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

attractive forces

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

average energy

17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

average_energy

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

avogadro_constant

34.4: Table 8

azeotropes

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

B

back matter

Licensing

Balmer

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

Balmer equation

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

Balmer series

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

basis set

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

basis set expansion

11.4: Orbital Polarization Terms in Basis Sets

basis sets

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

11.3: Extended Basis Sets

basis_sets

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

bending vibrations

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

benzene

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

BernoulliNumbers

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

Bessel functions

2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

bimolecular

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

bimolecular reaction

30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

bimolecular reactions

29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

bimolecularreaction

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

binary systems

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

binding energy

10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

biological

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

biological membranes

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

black holes

20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

blackbody

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

blackbody radiation

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

blackbodyradiation

Detailed Licensing

Bohr Atom

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

Bohr magneton

Back Matter

Bohr model

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

bohrtheory

Detailed Licensing

boiling

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

boiling point

23.1: A Phase Diagram Summarizes the Solid-Liquid-Gas Behavior of a Substance

boiling point elevation

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

Boltzmann

- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
- 20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S=k \ln W$
- 20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function
- 27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution
- 29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance
- 33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

Boltzmann constant

- 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State
- 20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition
- 27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas

Boltzmann distribution

- 17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution
- 30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

boltzmann_constant

- 18.11: The Equipartition Principle
- 34.4: Table 8

Boltzmann_distribution

- 17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

BoltzmannDistribution

- 33: Appendices

Boltzmannfactor

- 17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

bond

- 9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

bond angle

- 10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules
- 10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water
- 10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

bond energy

- 9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

bond length

- 9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic
- 18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

bond order

- 9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies
- 9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic
- 9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules
- 9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

bond strength

- 9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

bondenergy

- 9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

bonding

- 9.3: The Overlap Integral
- 9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
- 9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies
- 9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry
- 10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent
- 12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

bonding orbitals

- 10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)
- 12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

bonding wavefunctions

- 10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

bondingorbital

- 9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

bondorder

- 9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

bondstability

- 9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

Born interpretation

- 3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation
- 3.6: Wavefunctions Must Be Normalized

BornOppenheimer

- 9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

BornOppenheimerapproximation

- 9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

bosons

- 14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta

boundary conditions

- 2: The Classical Wave Equation
- 2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation
- 2.2: The Method of Separation of Variables
- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations
- 2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes
- 3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

boundary_conditions

- 2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

Bragg's law

- 31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

Bravais lattices

- 31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

breakdown

- Licensing

bromide

- 34.9: Solubility Products

butadiene

- 10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

C

C2V

- 12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions

C2v point group

- 12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

C3v

- 12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

C_p

- 19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

calculations

- 16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)
- 19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

Calculus

- 32.8: Partial Differentiation
- 32.9: Series and Limits

calorimetry

- 19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
- 19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition
- 21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics
- 21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically
- 21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies
- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

canonical

- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System

canonical ensemble

- 17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

carbon configuration

- 8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

carbonate

- 34.9: Solubility Products

Carnot cycle

- 20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

catalyst

- 31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

catalysts

- 29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms
- 29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis
- 31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

causality

- 20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity

centrifugal_force

- 13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

chain reactions

- 29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

chainreaction

- 29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

change

- 19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

chaos

- 20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S=k \ln W$

character table

- 12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation
- 12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations
- 12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry
- 12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)
- 13.10: Irreducible Representation of Point Groups

character tables

- 12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry
- 12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

character_table

- 12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations
- 12.T: Character Tables

charge density

- 9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle

charge distribution

- 11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

charge neutrality

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

charge_density

9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

chebyshev

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

chemical

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

chemical applications

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

chemical bond

9.2: The H_2^+ Prototypical Species

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals

According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle

30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

chemical bonding

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

chemical engineering

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

chemical equations

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

chemical equilibrium

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

chemical experiments

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

chemical interactions

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

chemical kinetics

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws

28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction

Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often

Indistinguishable

30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction

Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

chemical potential

18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases

23.3: The Chemical Potentials of a Pure Substance in Two Phases in Equilibrium

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

chemical reaction

21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions

28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law

29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

chemical reactions

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

26: Chemical Equilibrium

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined

Experimentally

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly

Temperature Dependent

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

chemical reactivity

6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric

chemical shift

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

chemical shift tensor

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

chemical_reactions

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

chemicalbond

9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

chemicalbonding

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

chemicalengineering

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

chemicalEquations

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

chemicalkinetics

29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

chemicalpotential

17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

chemicalreaction

26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

chemicalReactions

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

ChemicalShift

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

chemicalThermodynamics

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

chemisorption

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

chemistry

10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S = k \ln W$

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

chloride

34.9: Solubility Products

Chris P Schaller

29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

chromate

34.9: Solubility Products

circular integrals

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

cis trans conformers

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

Clapeyron equation

23.3: The Chemical Potentials of a Pure Substance in Two Phases in Equilibrium

Clapeyron_equation

23: Phase Equilibria

classical mechanics

4.2: Quantum Operators Represent Classical Variables

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

classical oscillator

5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels

classical_mechanics

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

classicalsystems

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

Clausius inequality

22.1: Helmholtz Energy

closure

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

CO

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

CO_molecule

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

Coefficients

32.9: Series and Limits

coherent light

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

collaboration

Front Matter
InfoPage

collapse of the wavefunction

4.4: The Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation

collidingparticles

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

colligative properties

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes
25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

collimated beam

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

collision

27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall
30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

collision cross section

27.6: Mean Free Path
30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

collision dynamics

30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

collision energy

27.6: Mean Free Path
27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions
30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

collision frequency

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions
30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

collision model

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

collision theory

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent
30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

collisionfrequency

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

colloids

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

combustion

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions
28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

commutation

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

commutation relations

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

commutator

3.2: Linear Operators in Quantum Mechanics

4.6: Commuting Operators Allow Infinite Precision

commute

4.6: Commuting Operators Allow Infinite Precision

complex functions

3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation

complex numbers

2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

32: Math Chapters

complex_numbers

32.1: Complex Numbers

complexnumbers

32.3: Vectors

compressibility

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

22.7: The Gibbs-Helmholtz Equation

compressibilityfactor

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

compression

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

computational chemistry

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

computational models

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

concentration

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

concentration versus time

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

concentrations

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

condensation

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

condensed matter

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

configurations

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

conjugated diene

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

conjugated hydrocarbons

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

conjugated systems

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

conservation of energy

19.4: Energy is a State Function

conservationofenergy

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

conservationofmomentum

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

constant pressure

19.8: Pressure-Volume Work

21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically

constant volume

19.8: Pressure-Volume Work

constant_pressure

19.14: Enthalpy is a State Function

constants

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

continuous distributions

32.2: Probability and Statistics

continuous lasing

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

ContinuousWaveLaser

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

contributors

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

coordinates

32.4: Spherical Coordinates

coordination number

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

copper vapor laser

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

correlation_diagrams

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

correspondence principle

4.2: Quantum Operators Represent Classical Variables

Coulomb potential

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

coupling

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

coupling constants

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

covalent bonds

9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

covalentbonds

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

critical parameters

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

critical point

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

23.1: A Phase Diagram Summarizes the Solid-Liquid-Gas Behavior of a Substance

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

critical points

16: The Properties of Gases

critical temperature

23.2: Gibbs Energies and Phase Diagrams

crossed molecular beam

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

crossproduct

32.3: Vectors

crystal

17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

crystal structure

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

crystallography

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

crystalplanes

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

crystalstructure

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

cubic crystal systems

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

cubic system

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

cubiccrystal

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

customizable materials

Front Matter

cyanide

34.9: Solubility Products

cyclic

12.T: Character Tables

cyclical conjugated systems

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

D

data analysis

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics

de Broglie

3.1: The Schrödinger Equation

de Broglie wavelength

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

de_Broglie_wavelength

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monotonic Gases

debrogliewaves

Detailed Licensing

Debye function

21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures

Debye_Hückel

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

decomposition reactions

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

degeneracies

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

degenerate states

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

degrees of freedom

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

degrees_of_freedom

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

delocalization energy

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

density

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

density map

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

densityFunctionalTheory

9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

derivative

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

Derivatives

32.9: Series and Limits

deshielded

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

desorption process

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

detailed

Licensing

detailed balance

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

detection techniques

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

determinant

32.5: Determinants

deuterium

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

deviations

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

diamagnetic

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

diatomic

5.1: A Harmonic Oscillator Obeys Hooke's Law

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

diatomic molecule

5.6: The Harmonic Oscillator Wavefunctions involve Hermite Polynomials

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

diatomic molecules

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

5.8: The Energy Levels of a Rigid Rotor

9.2: The H₂⁺ Prototypical Species

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that

Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how

Molecules Vibrate

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

diatomic_molecule

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

diatomicmolecules

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

diatomics

12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

differential equations

2: The Classical Wave Equation

2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

differential scanning calorimetry

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition

differential_equations

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

diffraction

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

diffractiondata

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

diffusion

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

27.6: Mean Free Path

dihedral groups

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

diode lasers

15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

dipole moment

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

13.12: The Selection Rule for the Rigid Rotor

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

dipole_moment

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

Dirac

13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

direct_product

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

discrete distributions

32.2: Probability and Statistics

discrete energy levels

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

discrete fourier transform

32.10: Fourier Analysis

displacement

5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels

dissociation

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

dissociation energy

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

dissociation_constant

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

distillation

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions

distinguishable

17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

distinguishable particles

17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

distribution

17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

distributions

32: Math Chapters

dotproduct

32.3: Vectors

doublet

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

DrConstantinosE

32.10.2: Fourier Synthesis of Periodic Waveforms

dye lasers

15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

dynamical variables

4.3: Observable Quantities Must Be Eigenvalues of Quantum Mechanical Operators

dynamics

2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

E

education

InfoPage

educational content

Front Matter

educational initiatives

Front Matter

effective collisions

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

effective nuclear charge

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters

efficiency

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

Efstathiou

32.10.2: Fourier Synthesis of Periodic Waveforms

eigenenergies

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

eigenfunction

3.3: The Schrödinger Equation is an Eigenvalue Problem

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

eigenfunctions

4.5: Eigenfunctions of Operators are Orthogonal

eigenstates

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

eigenvalue

3.3: The Schrödinger Equation is an Eigenvalue Problem

eigenvalue equations

4.3: Observable Quantities Must Be Eigenvalues of Quantum Mechanical Operators

eigenvalues

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

32.6: Matrices

eigenvectors

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

32.6: Matrices

Einstein

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

Einstein coefficient

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

Einstein coefficients

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

Einstein Solid Model

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

Einstein's theory

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature

electric dipole moment

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

electric field

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

electrical work

19.8: Pressure-Volume Work

electrochemistry

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

electrolyte_concentration

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

electrolytes

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

electromagnetic radiation

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

13: Molecular Spectroscopy

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

electromagnetic waves

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

electromagnetism

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

electron

6: The Hydrogen Atom

6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals

14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta

14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields

14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz

19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)

25.8: Homework Problems

26.13: Homework Problems

electron affinities

8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data

electron configuration

6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric
8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra
9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies
9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic
9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry
9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)
10.3: BeH₂ is Linear and H₂O is Bent
11.1: Overview of Quantum Calculations
34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

electron configurations

8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

electron density

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

electron diffraction

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory
31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

electron microscopy

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

electron permutation

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

electron probability density

6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric

electron shielding

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation

electron spin

8: Multielectron Atoms
15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

electron structure

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

electron transfer

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

electron transition

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

electron volt

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

electron_mass

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

electron_rest_mass

34.4: Table 8

electronconfiguration

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States
9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

electronegativity

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

electronic

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

electronic charge density

9.3: The Overlap Integral

electronic configuration

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

electronic energies

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

electronic energy

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

electronic Hamiltonian

9.2: The H₂⁺ Prototypical Species

electronic partition function

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State
18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

electronic states

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital
11: Computational Quantum Chemistry
11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets
18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

electronic structure

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle
10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules
10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy
10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

electronic_configuration

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

electronic_excitation

13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

electronic_transitions

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

electronicics

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

electronorbitals

6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

elements

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

electrostatic repulsion

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

elementary processes

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

elementary steps

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

elements

34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

emission

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum
1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

emission spectroscopy

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

emissionProcesses

33: Appendices

empirical rate law

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

empirical_model

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

endergonic

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

energies

8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method

energy

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System

17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

19: The First Law of Thermodynamics

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

19.8: Pressure-Volume Work

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S = k \ln W$

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

energy absorption

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

energy change

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

energy changes

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

32.8: Partial Differentiation

energy conversion

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

energy dispersal

20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

energy distance relationship

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

energy distribution

20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity

energy exchanges

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

energy flow

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

energy level diagram

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

energy levels

- 1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom
 - 3.9: A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box
 - 6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly
 - 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
 - 6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric
 - 6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals
 - 7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems
 - 8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra
 - 9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
 - 12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry
 - 13.5: Vibrational Overtones
 - 13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules
 - 14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed
 - 14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)
 - 15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System
 - 17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States
 - 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State
 - 18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)
- ## energy minimization
- 8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium
 - 20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal
- ## energy of adsorption
- 31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface
- ## energy probing
- 15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy
- ## energy profile
- 28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent
 - 30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics
- ## energy quantization
- 13: Molecular Spectroscopy
 - 13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions
- ## energy spacing
- 21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

energy states

- 1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum
- 15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion
- 17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution
- 17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions
- 18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

energy transfer

- 19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
- 19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
- 19.4: Energy is a State Function

energy_calculation

- 2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)
- 7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

energy_degrees_of_freedom

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

energy_distribution

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

energy_levels

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

EnergyConfiguration

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

energyDensity

33: Appendices

energydetermination

7: Approximation Methods

energyEigenstates

6: The Hydrogen Atom

energylevels

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

ensemble

- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
- 17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
- 17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions
- 17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States
- 20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function
- 20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

ensembles

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

entanglement

8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

enthalpy

- 19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
- 19.8: Pressure-Volume Work
- 19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function
- 19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition
- 19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive
- 19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH
- 19.14: Enthalpy is a State Function
- 21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition
- 21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions
- 22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
- 22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature
- 23: Phase Equilibria
- 26: Chemical Equilibrium
- 26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

enthalpy changes

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

enthalpy of adsorption

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

enthalpy of reaction

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

entropies

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

entropy

17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System
 18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases
 18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
 20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal
 20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function
 20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics
 20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S = k \ln W$

20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition
 21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics
 21.1: Entropy Increases With Increasing Temperature

21.2: The 3rd Law of Thermodynamics Puts Entropy on an Absolute Scale

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition
 21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies

22.1: Helmholtz Energy

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

23: Phase Equilibria

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

26: Chemical Equilibrium

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

32.8: Partial Differentiation

enzyme catalysis

29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

enzyme kinetics

28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

enzymes

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

equation

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

equation of state

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

equations

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

equations of state

16: The Properties of Gases

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)

equations_of_state

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

equilibrium

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

26: Chemical Equilibrium

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and

Activation Energy

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

equilibrium approximation

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often

Indistinguishable

equilibrium bond length

30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be

Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

equilibrium constant

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

equipartition

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

EulerMacLaurinFormula

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

even

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

even functions

5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions

evolution

4.4: The Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation

exchange interaction

8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data

excited state

3.9: A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

excited states

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

exercises

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

exergonic

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

exothermic reaction

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

expansion

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

expectation value

3.7: The Average Momentum of a Particle in a Box is Zero

13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

expectation values

4.3: Observable Quantities Must Be Eigenvalues of Quantum Mechanical Operators

32.2: Probability and Statistics

experimental cross section

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

experimental data

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

experimental determination

28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws

28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law

experimental techniques

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

experimental uncertainty

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

experimentalVerification

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

exponential decay

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

extended basis sets

11.3: Extended Basis Sets

extensive properties

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally

externalfield

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

F

facecenteredcubic

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

Factorials

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

far infrared

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

fast fourier transform

32.10: Fourier Analysis

fermentation

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

fermions

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants
14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta

FFT

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

fine structure

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

finite

4.1: The Wavefunction Specifies the State of a System

first law

19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
19.4: Energy is a State Function
20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

first order

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable

first order kinetics

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

first order reaction

28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics
29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

first order reactions

28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws

first order transitions

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition
23.2: Gibbs Energies and Phase Diagrams

Flash Photolysis

28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

flow methods

28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

fluid behavior

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

fluorescence

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

fluoride

34.9: Solubility Products

flux

28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

force

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

formaldehyde

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

fourier

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

Fourier analysis

32: Math Chapters
32.10: Fourier Analysis

fourier series

32.10: Fourier Analysis

fourier transform

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform
32.10: Fourier Analysis

fractionalcoordinates

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

Franck-Condon

13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

free energy

22.1: Helmholtz Energy

freeenergy

17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

freezing point depression

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes
25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

frequency

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically
1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation
2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)
18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall
32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab
34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

frequency domain

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform
32.10: Fourier Analysis

fresh water

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

friction

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

frontier orbitals

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

fugacity

22.8: Fugacity Measures Nonideality of a Gas
24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions
24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States
25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes
26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

Functions

32.9: Series and Limits

fundamental constants

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

fusion

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

G

gain medium

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System
15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

gamma rays

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

gas

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

gas adsorption

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

gas behavior

16: The Properties of Gases
16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally
16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)
22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar

gas law

19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only
27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas
32.8: Partial Differentiation

gas laws

16: The Properties of Gases
16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)
19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred
27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

gas molecules

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

gas particles

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

gas_constant

26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

gas_liquid

23: Phase Equilibria

gas_pressure

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

gasbehavior

16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State
26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

gasEffusion

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

gases

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States
19.8: Pressure-Volume Work
21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies
24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances
26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized
27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

GasLaser

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

gasLaws

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

gasParticles

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

gasphase

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

Gaussian

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets
27.6: Mean Free Path

Gaussian basis functions

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

Gaussian Type Orbitals

11.3: Extended Basis Sets

Gaussian_integral

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monotonic Gases

Generating Operators (Group Theory)

12.9: Generating Operators

geometry

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)
12.T: Character Tables

Gibbs energy

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature
23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function
24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law
26: Chemical Equilibrium
26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

Gibbs free energy

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes
24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium
24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient
26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized
26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium
26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

Gibbs function

22.3: The Maxwell Relations
24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears
24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

Gibbs_energy

26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

Gibbs_function

23: Phase Equilibria

GibbsFreeEnergy

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

GibbsHelmholtz

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

glass

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

glossary

Back Matter

gold nanoparticles

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

Greek

34.5: Table 9. The Greek Alphabet

ground state

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized
3.9: A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box
15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes
18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State
34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

ground state energy

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation
9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H_2 Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

ground_state_energy

7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

GroundState

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

Group Theory

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry
12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations
12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups
12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices
12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group
12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation
12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior
12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions
12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)
13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules
13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

group_theory

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations
12.T: Character Tables

groups

12.T: Character Tables

H

hückel

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

Hückel theory

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation
10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity
12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

H2

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

H2+

9.3: The Overlap Integral

H2O

12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

halogenation

29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

Hamiltonian

3.2: Linear Operators in Quantum Mechanics
3.3: The Schrödinger Equation is an Eigenvalue Problem
3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)
6.7: The Helium Atom Cannot Be Solved Exactly
7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant
7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems
8: Multielectron Atoms
8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units
8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method
8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)
9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules
12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations
13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory
14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed
14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

Hamiltonian approximation

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation

Hamiltonian operator

4.2: Quantum Operators Represent Classical Variables
4.3: Observable Quantities Must Be Eigenvalues of Quantum Mechanical Operators

Hamiltonian_operator

7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

hardSphereModel

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

harmonic

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes
5.1: A Harmonic Oscillator Obeys Hooke's Law
5.3: The Harmonic Oscillator Approximates Molecular Vibrations

harmonic analysis

32.10: Fourier Analysis

harmonic oscillator

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor
5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels
5.6: The Harmonic Oscillator Wavefunctions involve Hermite Polynomials
5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions
12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate
13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions
13.5: Vibrational Overtones
18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate
30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

harmonic waves

2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

harmonic_oscillator

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)
7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

hartree

8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method

Hartree units

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

He2

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

heat

19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
 19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
 19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
 19.4: Energy is a State Function
 19.8: Pressure-Volume Work
 20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics
 20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
 20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes
 20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

heat capacities

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

heat capacity

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature
 17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)
 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State
 18.9: Molar Heat Capacities
 19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred
 19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
 19.8: Pressure-Volume Work
 19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function
 19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition
 21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics
 21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures
 21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically
 26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

heat engine

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

heat of adsorption

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

heat of fusion

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

heat transfer

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function
 20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

heat_capacity

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures
 18.11: The Equipartition Principle
 19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH
 21.1: Entropy Increases With Increasing Temperature

heatCapacity

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions
 17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System
 26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

heatsOfReaction

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

Heisenberg

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions
 9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals
 14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields
 14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz
 19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)
 25.8: Homework Problems
 26.13: Homework Problems

Heisenberg uncertainty principle

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory
 1.9: The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

HeisenbergsUncertaintyPrinciple

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

heisenberguncertainty

Detailed Licensing

helium

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters
 8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium

helium atom

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units
 8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

heliumatom

7: Approximation Methods

Helmholtz energy

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
 22.1: Helmholtz Energy
 22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature
 23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

Helmholtz function

22.3: The Maxwell Relations

hemoglobin

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

HeNeLaser

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

Henry's law

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal
 24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions
 24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

Hermite polynomials

5.6: The Harmonic Oscillator Wavefunctions involve Hermite Polynomials
 5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions

Hermitian operators

3.2: Linear Operators in Quantum Mechanics
 4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics
 4.5: Eigenfunctions of Operators are Orthogonal
 7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

Hess Law

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

HessLaw

19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

heteronuclear

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

high intensity

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

higherEducation

InfoPage

Holography

1.7: de Broglie Waves can be Experimentally Observed
 15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

homework

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)
 14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)
 18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

Hook_law

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

Hooke's Law

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor
 5.1: A Harmonic Oscillator Obeys Hooke's Law

Hookes_Law

5.2: The Equation for a Harmonic-Oscillator Model of a Diatomic Molecule Contains the Reduced Mass of the Molecule

Huckeltheory

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

HundsRules

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

hybrid orbitals

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules
 10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape
 10.3: BeH₂ is Linear and H₂O is Bent

hybridization

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape
 10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water
 10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

hydrocarbon

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

hydrogen

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum
 6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly
 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
 7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters
 8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)
 9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
 18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen
 26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity
 31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

hydrogen atom

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom
 6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric
 6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

hydrogen atoms

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum
 18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

hydrogen molecule

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle
 9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

hydrogen nuclei

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

hydrogen spectrum

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

hydrogen_atom

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

hydrogen_atomic_orbital

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

hydrogen_like_atoms

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

hydrogenatom

6: The Hydrogen Atom
6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics
9.4: Chemical Bond Stability
Detailed Licensing

I

ice

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

ideal conditions

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

ideal gas

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally
16.3: A Cubic Equation of State
17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)
18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases
19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred
19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal
20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes
20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work
22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar
24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears
27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

ideal gas law

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)
17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas

ideal gases

16: The Properties of Gases
19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

ideal solution

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

ideal solutions

24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions
24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions
26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

ideal_gas

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases
24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States
27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

ideal_gas_law

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

idealgas

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

idealgases

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

idealgaslaw

16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State
27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

identical fermions

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

identity

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

identity matrix

32.5: Determinants

identity operation

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

imaginary numbers

32: Math Chapters

impact parameter

30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

independent_molecules

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

indistinguishable

17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

indistinguishable particles

8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons
17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions
Back Matter
Glossary

indistinguishable_molecules

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

industrial process

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

Infinite

32.9: Series and Limits

infinite dilution

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

infinitesimal changes

19.4: Energy is a State Function

infrared

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

Infrared Region

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

infrared spectroscopy

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

infrared_absorption

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

initial rates

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

initiationstep

29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

integrated rate law

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

integration

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function
19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH
32.4: Spherical Coordinates

intensity

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

interactions

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

intercepts

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

interference

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties
14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

intermediate

29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

intermolecular forces

16: The Properties of Gases
18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases

intermolecular potential

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

intermolecularattractions

16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State

intermolecularForces

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

internal energy

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature
19.4: Energy is a State Function
19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred
19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions
22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
22.3: The Maxwell Relations
23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function
30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

internal vibrational energy

30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

internal_energy

19.14: Enthalpy is a State Function
21.1: Entropy Increases With Increasing Temperature

internalenergy

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

interpretation

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

invalid wavefunctions

4.1: The Wavefunction Specifies the State of a System

inverse

- 32.5: Determinants
- 32.6: Matrices

inversion

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

ion_association

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

ionic solutes

24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

ionic solutions

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

ionic strength

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory
26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

ionic_radius

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

ionic_strength

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

ioniccompound

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal
ionization

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

ionization energies

8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data

ionization energy

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis
7.1: The Variational Method Approximation
10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

ionization reactions

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

ionization_energy

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

IR active

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

IR spectroscopy

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra
13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

irrational_numbers

32.1: Complex Numbers

irreducible

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

irreducible representation

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

13.10: Irreducible Representation of Point Groups

irreducible representations

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions

irreversible cycles

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

irreversible process

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work
19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

irreversible reactions

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

isochoric process

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

isolated system

20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

isolated systems

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

isomerization

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

isothermal

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

isothermal compression

19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions

isothermal expansion

19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function
20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

isothermal process

22.4: The Enthalpy of an Ideal Gas is Independent of Pressure

isotherms

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

isotope effect

5.2: The Equation for a Harmonic-Oscillator Model of a Diatomic Molecule Contains the Reduced Mass of the Molecule

isotopes

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

IUPAC

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

J

Jablonski diagram

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

JANAF tables

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

Java

32.10.2: Fourier Synthesis of Periodic Waveforms

Joule

19: The First Law of Thermodynamics

K

K

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

k_B

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

ket

Glossary

kinetic data

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

kinetic energy

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

27.6: Mean Free Path

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

kinetic systems

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

kinetic theory

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally

27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions

kinetic_energy

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra
18.11: The Equipartition Principle

kinetic_gas_theory

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases

kineticenergy

30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

kineticmolecularttheory

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

kinetics

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics

28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

Kirchhoffs_Law

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

Ksp

34.9: Solubility Products

L

LaboratoryofAnalyticalChemistry

32.10.2: Fourier Synthesis of Periodic Waveforms

lambshift

Glossary

Langmuir Isotherm

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

Language

34.5: Table 9. The Greek Alphabet

laplacian

Glossary

LargeNumbers

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

Larmor frequency

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

laser

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry
15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

laser dynamics

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

laser light

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

laser medium

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

LaserApplications

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

LaserPointers

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

lasers

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes
15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

LasersInIndustry

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

LaserTechnology

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

lasing

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion
15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

lattice

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

latticepoints

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

LCAO

9.3: The Overlap Integral
9.13: SCF-LCAO-MO Wavefunctions are Molecular Orbitals formed from a Linear Combination of Atomic Orbitals and Whose Coefficients Are Determined Self-Consistently

10.3: BeH₂ is Linear and H₂O is Bent
12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions

Glossary

le chatelier principle

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

Le Chatelier's principle

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

learning objectives

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

LeChateliersPrinciple

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

legendre polynomials

Glossary

length

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

Lennard_Jones_potential

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

LennardJonesPotential

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

Letters

34.5: Table 9. The Greek Alphabet

levels

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

LibreTexts

Front Matter

InfoPage

licensing

Front Matter

Licensing

light

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum
15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

light amplification

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

Lindemann mechanism

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

linear algebra

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices
32: Math Chapters
32.5: Determinants
32.6: Matrices

linear combination

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters

linear combination of atomic orbitals

9.2: The H₂⁺ Prototypical Species
Glossary

linear combinations

12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

linear_molecules

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

linearalgebra

32.3: Vectors

liquid_solid

23: Phase Equilibria

liquids

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances
24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

logarithm

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

Logarithms

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

lone pair

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

lone pairs

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules
10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water

low temperatures

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature
21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures

lowindexsurfaces

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

LowPowerLasers

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

Lyman series

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

M

Maclaurin

32.9: Series and Limits

macroscopic differences

19.4: Energy is a State Function

macroscopicproperties

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

macrostate

20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S = k \ln W$

magnetic dipole

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

magnetic field

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus
34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

magnetic properties

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

magnetic quantum number

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry

magneticfield

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

MagneticResonanceImaging

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

magnetogyric ratio

Glossary

Mark Tuckerman

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

mass spectrometry

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

materials science

31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

mathematical groups

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

mathematical_analysis

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

mathematics

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

12.T: Character Tables

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

32.9: Series and Limits

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

matrices

32.6: Matrices

matrix

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations
32.5: Determinants
32.6: Matrices

matrix notation

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

matrix operations

32.6: Matrices

matrix representation

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices
12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

maxwell

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

Maxwell relations

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies
22.3: The Maxwell Relations

MaxwellBoltzmann

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases
27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

McQuarrie

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

mean free path

27.6: Mean Free Path

mean ionic activity

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

mean_activity_coefficient

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

meanfreepath

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

measurement

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision
9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals

14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields

14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function
19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)
25.8: Homework Problems

measurements

3.7: The Average Momentum of a Particle in a Box is Zero

4.6: Commuting Operators Allow Infinite Precision

mechanics

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

mechanism

29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

mechanisms

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable

MedicalImaging

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

melting

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

melting point

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition
26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

meltingPoint

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

membrane materials

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

methane

21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions
26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

micron

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

microscopic reversibility

29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

microscopicmotion

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

microscopies

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

microstates

8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S=k \ln W$

20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

microwave

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

microwave spectroscopy

5.9: The Rigid Rotator is a Model for a Rotating Diatomic Molecule

13.12: The Selection Rule for the Rigid Rotor

microwave_absorption

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

Miller Indices

31: Solids and Surface Chemistry

millerindices

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

minimal basis set

11.4: Orbital Polarization Terms in Basis Sets

mixing

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

mixture

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

mixtures

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

model

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

modulus

32.3: Vectors

molality

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

molar entropy

21.2: The 3rd Law of Thermodynamics Puts Entropy on an Absolute Scale

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

molar volume

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

32.8: Partial Differentiation

molar_reaction_Gibbs_energy

26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

molarity

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

mole fraction

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

molecular

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

molecular approach

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

molecular beam experiments

30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

molecular bonding

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities
Back Matter

molecular bonds

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

molecular collisions

27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions
28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

molecular data

18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

molecular degrees of freedom

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

molecular dynamics

27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

molecular energy

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

molecular geometry

10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water
30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

molecular interaction

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

molecular level

20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity

molecular mass

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

molecular motions

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

molecular orbital

9.3: The Overlap Integral
10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules
11.3: Extended Basis Sets

molecular orbital methods

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

molecular orbital theory

9.2: The H_2^+ Prototypical Species
9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic
10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent

molecular orbitals

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H_2 Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital
9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies
9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle
9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry
9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)
10.3: BeH_2 is Linear and H_2O is Bent
10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy
10.5: The π -Electron Approximation of Conjugation
10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)
11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets
12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry
12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations
12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants
12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions
12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

molecular orientation

30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

molecular oxygen

9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

molecular processes

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

molecular properties

13: Molecular Spectroscopy
15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

molecular shape

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

molecular spectroscopy

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

molecular speed

27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas

molecular structure

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape
21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

molecular symmetries

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

molecular symmetry

9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry
12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups
12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

molecular systems

17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

molecular vibrations

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor
12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions
13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

molecular_symmetry

12.T: Character Tables

molecularapproach

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

molecularAttraction

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

molecularmagnetism

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules is Shielded

molecularorbital

9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

molecularorbitals

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

molecularorbitaltheory

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

molecularoxygen

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

molecularwavefunctions

7: Approximation Methods

molecules

9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules
9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle
12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations
13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information
17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases
18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule
26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated
27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution
27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall
30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules
33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

moment of inertia

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules
18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

moment_of_inertia

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

moments

32.2: Probability and Statistics

moments_of_inertia

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

momentum

9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals
14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields
14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz
19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)
25.8: Homework Problems
26.13: Homework Problems

monatomic

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

monatomic_gas

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases

monochromatic light

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

Morse Oscillator

5.3: The Harmonic Oscillator Approximates Molecular Vibrations

Morse potential

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior
13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

motion

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

multielectron wavefunctions

11.1: Overview of Quantum Calculations

multiElectronSystems

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States
9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

multiplets

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

multiplicity

14.8: The $n+1$ Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

multivariate calculus

32.8: Partial Differentiation

N

NaCl

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

nanoparticles

25.6: The Debye-Hückel Theory

NationalandKapodistrianUniversityofAthens

32.10.2: Fourier Synthesis of Periodic Waveforms

natural logarithm

28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time

natural variables

22.5: Thermodynamic Functions have Natural Variables

near ir

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

negativeorder

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

New York University

29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

NH3

12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

NIST

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

nitric oxide

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

nitrogen

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

31.10: The Haber-Bosch Reaction Can Be Surface Catalyzed

NMR

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

14.8: The $n+1$ Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

noble gases

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

noise

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

non_rigid_rotator

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

nonaxial

12.T: Character Tables

nonideal behavior

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

nonlinear molecules

13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

nonlinear spectroscopy

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

nonlinear_molecules

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

nonmetallic crystals

21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures

Nonstationary States

4.4: The Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation

nonzero determinant

32.5: Determinants

normal coordinates

13.10: Irreducible Representation of Point Groups

normal distribution

32.2: Probability and Statistics

normal mode

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

normal modes

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions

13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

13.10: Irreducible Representation of Point Groups

18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

normalization

3.6: Wavefunctions Must Be Normalized

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers

9.3: The Overlap Integral

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular

Determinants

32.3: Vectors

nuclear spin

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

nuclear spins

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

nuclear_kinetic_energy

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

NuclearMagneticResonance

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

nucleus

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

numerical integration

29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

numerical methods

32: Math Chapters

numericalapproaches

7: Approximation Methods

NumericalMethods

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

O

observable

4.3: Observable Quantities Must Be Eigenvalues of Quantum Mechanical Operators

Glossary

observables

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

odd functions

5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions

OER

Front Matter
InfoPage

onlinePlatform

InfoPage

openAccess

InfoPage

operators

3.2: Linear Operators in Quantum Mechanics

3.3: The Schrödinger Equation is an Eigenvalue Problem

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

optical cavity

15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

optical properties

28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

optical pumping

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

OpticalTransmission

15.6: The Helium-Neon Laser

orbital

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

orbital angular momentum

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry

orbital approximation

6.7: The Helium Atom Cannot Be Solved Exactly

orbital energy

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

orbital_energies

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

orbitals

6: The Hydrogen Atom

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

32.4: Spherical Coordinates

ordinary temperatures

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

organic chemistry

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

organic molecules

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

organicchemistry

29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

orientation

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

ortho

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

orthogonality

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

4.5: Eigenfunctions of Operators are Orthogonal

5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions

32.3: Vectors

32.6: Matrices

Orthogonality Theorem

4.5: Eigenfunctions of Operators are Orthogonal

oscillation

2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

oscillations

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

oscillator

5.1: A Harmonic Oscillator Obeys Hooke's Law

5.3: The Harmonic Oscillator Approximates

Molecular Vibrations

oscillatory functions

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

oscillatory solutions

2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

osmosis

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

osmotic pressure

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

outcomes

32.2: Probability and Statistics

overall rate

29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

overlap integral

9.3: The Overlap Integral

9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

overlap_integrals

13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

overlapintegral

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

overtone

2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

overtones

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

oxygen

28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

P

para

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

paramagnetic

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

paramagnetic properties

9.10: Molecular Orbital Theory Predicts that Molecular Oxygen is Paramagnetic

partial derivatives

22.4: The Enthalpy of an Ideal Gas is Independent of Pressure

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

partial pressure

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

partial pressures

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

partial_derivative

26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

particle

25.8: Homework Problems

particle behavior

26.13: Homework Problems

Particle in a 3D Box

3.9: A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box

particle in a box

3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

particle physics

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals

27.6: Mean Free Path

particleCount

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

particleinabox

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

particles

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function

17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases

30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules

particles in a box

3.7: The Average Momentum of a Particle in a Box is Zero

particleVelocity

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

particleVolume

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

partition function

17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

partition functions

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

partition_function

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

Paschen series

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

path function

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

path functions

19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions

Pauli exclusion principle

8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data

8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta Back Matter

PauliExclusionPrinciple

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

peaks

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

pendulum

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

perfect crystals

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

perfect_crystal

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

period

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

periodic table

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

34.8: Table 14. The ground-state electron configurations of the elements.

periodic trends

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

permeability

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

permutation symmetry

8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

perpendiculardistance

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

perturbation

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

perturbation theory

7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

perturbationtheory

7: Approximation Methods

PES

10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Peter Debye

21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures

pH

26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

phase diagram

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

phase diagrams

23.1: A Phase Diagram Summarizes the Solid-Liquid-Gas Behavior of a Substance

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions

phase transition

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

21.2: The 3rd Law of Thermodynamics Puts Entropy on an Absolute Scale

phase transitions

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

22.7: The Gibbs-Helmholtz Equation

phase_diagram

23: Phase Equilibria

phase_equilibria

23: Phase Equilibria

phase_transitions

23: Phase Equilibria

phosphate

34.9: Solubility Products

phosphorescence

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

photodissociation

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

photoelectric

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

photoelectric effect

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

photoelectriceffect

Detailed Licensing

photoelectron spectroscopy

9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

photoelectron_spectrum

11.E: Computational Quantum Chemistry (Exercises)

photon

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

photons

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

physical chemistry

13: Molecular Spectroscopy

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

14.E: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (Exercises)

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

Back Matter

physical properties

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

physical quantity

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

physical_constant

34.4: Table 8

physicalchemistry

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

Detailed Licensing

physics

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields

14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz

19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)

25.8: Homework Problems

26.13: Homework Problems

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

Back Matter

physisorption

31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

pi bonding

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

pKsp

34.9: Solubility Products

Planck

1: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

Planck's constant

1.6: Matter Has Wavelike Properties

planck_constant

34.4: Table 8

PlancksDistributionLaw

33: Appendices

plotting graphs

28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics

point group

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

point groups

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

point_group

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

pointgroup

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

polar_coordinates

32.1: Complex Numbers

polarizability tensor

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

polarization

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

polarization functions

11.4: Orbital Polarization Terms in Basis Sets

polarized sets

11.3: Extended Basis Sets

polyatomic

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

polyatomic gas

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

polyatomic molecule

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

polyatomic molecules

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

polymers

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

polynomials

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

Pople sets

11.4: Orbital Polarization Terms in Basis Sets

population inversion

15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

15.5: What is Inside a Laser?

position

- 9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals
- 14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields
- 14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz
- 19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)
- 25.8: Homework Problems
- 26.13: Homework Problems

postsecondary education

Front Matter

potential energy

- 3.9: A Particle in a Three-Dimensional Box
- 5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels
- 6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly
- 13.5: Vibrational Overtones
- 13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules
- 16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

potential energy curve

- 30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

potential energy surface

- 12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior
- 30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

potential energy surfaces

- 30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

potential well

- 3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

potential_energy

- 7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)
- 13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

potential_energy_surfaces

- 13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

Powers

- 32.9: Series and Limits

pressure

- 16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally
- 16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State
- 16.3: A Cubic Equation of State
- 16.4: The Law of Corresponding States
- 17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System
- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
- 17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
- 19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
- 19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
- 19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation
- 24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium
- 24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears
- 24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient
- 26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities
- 27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases
- 27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas
- 27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity
- 27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall
- 31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions
- 32.8: Partial Differentiation

principle

- 3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

probabilities

- 20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

probability

- 3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation
- 3.6: Wavefunctions Must Be Normalized
- 3.7: The Average Momentum of a Particle in a Box is Zero
- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
- 17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
- 20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function
- 32: Math Chapters
- 32.2: Probability and Statistics
- 32.4: Spherical Coordinates
- 33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

probability amplitude

- 3.6: Wavefunctions Must Be Normalized

probability density

- 3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation
- 3.6: Wavefunctions Must Be Normalized
- 4.1: The Wavefunction Specifies the State of a System
- 4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)
- 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
- 8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

probability distribution

- 1.9: The Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle
- 32.2: Probability and Statistics

probability_density

- 6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

probability_distribution

- 17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

probabilitydensity

- 3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box
- 6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

production

- 29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

products

- 21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions
- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants
- 26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions
- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law
- 28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible
- 28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants
- 29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions
- 30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System
- 30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

propagationstep

- 29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

protein structure

- 31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

proteins

- 29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

proton

- 6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly

proton_rest_mass

- 34.4: Table 8

protons

- 9.4: Chemical Bond Stability
- 14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

pulsed lasers

- 15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System
- 15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

pure gases

- 22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar

PV diagram

- 19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

Q

Q

- 26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

quadratic_equations

- 32.1: Complex Numbers

quality control

- 25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

quantity

- 19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

quantization

- 1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law
- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations
- 3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box
- 3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation

quantum

- 3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions
- 3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)
- 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
- 6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals
- 6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)
- 7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)
- 8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method
- 8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum
- 8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons
- 8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)
- 17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System
- 18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures
- 19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)

quantum calculations

- 12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

quantum chemical calculations

- 11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

quantum chemistry

- 7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant
- 8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data
- 9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital
- 9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule
- 9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)
- 11: Computational Quantum Chemistry
- 12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

Quantum Harmonic Oscillator

- 5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

quantum number

- 3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized
- 13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)
- 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

quantum numbers

- 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
- 6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals
- 8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration
- 9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry
- 14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta
- Glossary

quantum operators

- 4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics
- 6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

quantum oscillator

- 5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels

quantum processes

- 1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

quantum selection rules

- 13: Molecular Spectroscopy

quantum theory

- 1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis
- 21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure
- 30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can Be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics
- Back Matter

quantum transitions

- 13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

quantum_harmonic_oscillator

- 5.2: The Equation for a Harmonic-Oscillator Model of a Diatomic Molecule Contains the Reduced Mass of the Molecule

quantum_mechanics

- 5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)
- 7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

quantum_numbers

- 5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)
- 18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases
- 18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

quantumchemistry

- 9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

QuantumMeasurements

- 14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

quantummechanics

- 1.7: de Broglie Waves can be Experimentally Observed
- 3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box
- 6: The Hydrogen Atom
- 6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics
- 7: Approximation Methods
- 8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States
- 9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules
- 9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules
- 14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
- 14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed
- 25.8: Homework Problems

quantumnumbers

- 6: The Hydrogen Atom
- 6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

quantumstates

- 9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

quantumtheory

- Detailed Licensing

QueenMaryUniversityofLondon

- 31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

quenched flow

- 28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

R

radial_functions

- 6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

radiation

- 1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law
- 1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)
- 15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry
- 33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

radiative decay

- 15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

radiative lifetime

- 15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

radiativeEquilibrium

- 33: Appendices

radicals

- 29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

Raman active

- 13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

Raman scattering

- 12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

Raman spectroscopy

- 13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

random variable

- 32.2: Probability and Statistics

random variables

- 32: Math Chapters

random walks

- 27.6: Mean Free Path

randomness

- 20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S=k \ln W$

Raoult's law

- 25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

Raoult's law

- 24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes
- 24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium
- 24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law
- 24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal
- 24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions
- 24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions
- 25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes
- 25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density
- 26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

rapid mixing

- 28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

rate

- 29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy

rate constant

- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law
- 28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time
- 28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics
- 28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent
- 30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

rate constants

- 29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

rate determining step

- 29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable

rate law

- 28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws
- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law
- 28.3: First-Order Reactions Show an Exponential Decay of Reactant Concentration with Time
- 29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable
- 29.4: The Steady-State Approximation
- 29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

rate laws

- 28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics
- 29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms

rate of change

- 29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

rateconstant

- 28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

ratelaw

- 29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

reactant concentrations

- 28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws

reactants

- 21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions
- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants
- 26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions
- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law
- 28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants
- 30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System
- 30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

reaction

- 26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium
- 26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation
- 29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions
- 29.8: A Catalyst Affects the Mechanism and Activation Energy
- 30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter
- 30.3: The Rate Constant for a Gas-Phase Chemical Reaction May Depend on the Orientations of the Colliding Molecules
- 30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

reaction collision

- 30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

reaction constant

- 26: Chemical Equilibrium

reaction dynamics

- 15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy
- 30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics
- 30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines
- 30.10: The Potential-Energy Surface Can be Calculated Using Quantum Mechanics

reaction enthalpies

- 19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

reaction kinetics

- 26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions
- 28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques
- 29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism
- 29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

reaction mechanism

- 29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

reaction mechanisms

- 29: Chemical Kinetics II- Reaction Mechanisms
- 29.5: Rate Laws Do Not Imply Unique Mechanism

reaction order

- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law

reaction pathways

- 29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable
- 30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics
- 31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

reaction products

- 26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

reaction quotient

- 26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only
- 26.6: The Sign of ΔG and not ΔG° Determines the Direction of Reaction Spontaneity

reaction rate

- 27.7: Rates of Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions
- 28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws
- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law
- 28.4: Different Rate Laws Predict Different Kinetics
- 29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism
- 30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

reaction rates

- 28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally
- 30: Gas-Phase Reaction Dynamics

reaction_thermodynamics

- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

reactioncoordinate

- 28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

reactionkinetics

- 30.5: A Reactive Collision Can Be Described in a Center-of-Mass Coordinate System

reactionmechanism

- 19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive
- 29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

reactionrate

- 31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

reactionrates

- 17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

reactions

- 26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

reactionShifts

- 26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

reactive intermediate

- 29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

real solutions

- 24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

real_numbers

- 32.1: Complex Numbers

realgases

- 16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State
- 26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

rebound reaction

- 30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

redlichkwong

- 16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State

reduced mass

- 5.2: The Equation for a Harmonic-Oscillator Model of a Diatomic Molecule Contains the Reduced Mass of the Molecule

reducible representation

- 12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations
- 12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

reduciblerepresentation

- 12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

reflection

- 12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

reflection operation

- 12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

relative velocity

- 30.2: A Reaction Cross Section Depends Upon the Impact Parameter

relaxation methods

- 28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

reliable results

- 28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

remix

- InfoPage

representations

- 12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

repulsion

- 9.4: Chemical Bond Stability

repulsive forces

- 16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

research

- 9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules
- 29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

- 31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

researchers

- 3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

resonance frequency

- 14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

resonance structures

- 10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy
- 10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

reverse osmosis

- 25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

reverse process

- 29.2: The Principle of Detailed Balance

reverseReactions

- 19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

reversibility

- 20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

reversible

- 20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

reversible change

- 20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

reversible process

- 19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
- 19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
- 20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

reversible reactions

- 28.5: Reactions can also be Reversible

rigid

- 3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

rigid rotor

- 5.8: The Energy Levels of a Rigid Rotor
- 13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

rigid rotor approximation

- 18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

rigid rotor model

- 5.9: The Rigid Rotator is a Model for a Rotating Diatomic Molecule

rigid_rotator

- 13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

RLC circuit

- 5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

Roger Nix

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

RogerNix

31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

rotation

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

12.T: Character Tables

rotation operation

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

rotational

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

rotational constant

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

rotational energy

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

rotational energy levels

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

rotational motion

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

rotational states

5.9: The Rigid Rotator is a Model for a Rotating Diatomic Molecule

rotational temperature

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

rotational transition

5.8: The Energy Levels of a Rigid Rotor

rotational transitions

13: Molecular Spectroscopy

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

13.12: The Selection Rule for the Rigid Rotor

rotational_motion

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

rotational_spectrum

13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra

rotations

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

rotor

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

rovibrational

13.3: Unequal Spacings in Vibration-Rotation Spectra

rovibrational spectra

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

rovibrational_transitions

13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

row operations

32.5: Determinants

ruby laser

15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

rules

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

Rydberg

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

rydberg equation

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

Rydberg formula

1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

Rydberg_constant

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

rydbergformula

Detailed Licensing

S

SALC

12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions

SALCs

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

scattering

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

scattering experiments

1.8: The Bohr Theory of the Hydrogen Atom

scattering factor

31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

Schönflies notation

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

schrödingequation

7: Approximation Methods

Schrödinger

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method

32.4: Spherical Coordinates

Schrödinger equation

2: The Classical Wave Equation

3.1: The Schrödinger Equation

3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic

Interpretation

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum

Mechanics (Exercises)

6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly

6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision

6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers

6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons

9.2: The H₂⁺ Prototypical Species

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

13.8: Rotational Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules

Schrödinger_equation

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

schrödingerequation

3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box

6: The Hydrogen Atom

6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

9.1: The Born-Oppenheimer Approximation Simplifies the Schrödinger Equation for Molecules

Detailed Licensing

scientific method

29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

second order

29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable

second order reaction

29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

second order transitions

23.2: Gibbs Energies and Phase Diagrams

secular equations

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

selection

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

selection rules

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

5.9: The Rigid Rotator is a Model for a Rotating Diatomic Molecule

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

13.12: The Selection Rule for the Rigid Rotor

13.13: The Harmonic Oscillator Selection Rule

selectionrules

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

Self Consistent Field Method

11: Computational Quantum Chemistry

Separation of Variables

2.2: The Method of Separation of Variables

Series

32.9: Series and Limits

shielded

14.4: The Magnetic Field Acting upon Nuclei in Molecules Is Shielded

shielding constant

14.5: Chemical Shifts Depend upon the Chemical Environment of the Nucleus

SI units

8.1: Atomic and Molecular Calculations are Expressed in Atomic Units

sigma bonding

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

sigma orbital

9.5: Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals

signal processing

32.10: Fourier Analysis

signal splitting

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

signals

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

simple harmonic motion

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

singlet

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

singlet state

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

Slater determinant

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

Slater determinants

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

Slater's rules

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters

sodium atoms

8.11: Using Atomic Term Symbols to Interpret Atomic Spectra

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

solids

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

solubility products

26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

solute

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

solution

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

solutions

6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes

25.2: The Activities of Nonvolatile Solutes

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

solvent

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

25.3: Colligative Properties Depend only on Number Density

solvent migration

25.4: Osmotic Pressure can Determine Molecular Masses

solving equations

32.1: Complex Numbers

sp hybridization

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

sp² hybridization

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

specific heat

19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics

specific heat capacity

18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

specificity

29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

spectra

13.5: Vibrational Overtones

17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

spectral analysis

10.5: The pi-Electron Approximation of Conjugation

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

spectral distribution

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

spectral transitions

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

spectrophotometry

28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws

28.2: Rate Laws Must Be Determined Experimentally

spectroscopic

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

spectroscopic techniques

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

spectroscopies

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

spectroscopy

1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

6.6: Orbital Angular Momentum and the p-Orbitals

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

13: Molecular Spectroscopy

13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

15.7: Modern Applications of Laser Spectroscopy

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

32.10: Fourier Analysis

spectrum

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

speed

34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

speed distribution

30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

spherical harmonics

5.8: The Energy Levels of a Rigid Rotor

spherical_ions

25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

sphericalharmonics

6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics

spin

8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

8.E: Multielectron Atoms (Exercises)

14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta

14.7: Spin-Spin Coupling Between Chemically Equivalent Protons is Not Observed

spin magnetic quantum number

8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration

9.15: Molecular Term Symbols Designate Symmetry

SpinMultiplicity

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

spinningWheels

27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

spinspin

14.6: Spin-Spin Coupling Can Lead to Multiplets in NMR Spectra

SpinSpinCoupling

14: Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

spontaneity

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

spontaneous emission

15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations

spontaneous processes

20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

spontaneous reaction

26: Chemical Equilibrium

spontaneousReactions

26.5: Reaction Quotient and Equilibrium Constant Ratio Determines Reaction Direction

springs

5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

square matrix

32.5: Determinants

stability

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

9.8: Molecular-Orbital Theory Does not Predict a Stable Diatomic Helium Molecule

9.9: Electrons Populate Molecular Orbitals According to the Pauli Exclusion Principle

9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

stability constants

34.9: Solubility Products

stability in chemistry

16.6: The Repulsive Term in the Lennard-Jones Potential

standard enthalpy of formation

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

standard entropies

21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions

standard potentials

26: Chemical Equilibrium

standard state

- 25: Solutions II - Nonvolatile Solutes
- 25.1: Standard State of Nonvolatile Solutions

standard state conditions

- 22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar

standard_molar_enthalpy

- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

standard_molar_entropy

- 26.3: Standard Gibbs Energies of Formation Can Be Used to Calculate Equilibrium Constants

standard_states

- 24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

standing waves

- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations
- 5: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor

starting materials

- 29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

state function

- 19.8: Pressure-Volume Work
- 20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal
- 20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics
- 21.9: Standard Entropies Can Be Used to Calculate Entropy Changes of Chemical Reactions

state functions

- 19.4: Energy is a State Function
- 20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
- 22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

state_function

- 19.14: Enthalpy is a State Function

stateFunctions

- 19.11: Enthalpy Changes for Chemical Equations are Additive

states

- 9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules
- 17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

stationary states

- 4.4: The Time-Dependent Schrödinger Equation

stationary waves

- 2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

statistical

- 19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

statistical mechanics

- 17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a Thermally Equilibrated Distribution
- 17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
- 17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions
- 17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States
- 17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)
- 18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State
- 20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
- 20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical Thermodynamics is $S=k \ln W$
- 20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition
- 21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions
- 23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function
- 26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions
- 27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity
- 27.6: Mean Free Path

statistical thermodynamics

- 18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases
- 18.9: Molar Heat Capacities
- 20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

statistical_mechanics

- 16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient
- 17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom
- 18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases
- 18.11: The Equipartition Principle
- 20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

statisticalmechanics

- 17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions
- 17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System
- 28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

Statistics

- 32: Math Chapters
- 32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

steady state approximation

- 29.3: Multiple Mechanisms are often Indistinguishable
- 29.4: The Steady-State Approximation

steps

- 29.1: A Mechanism is a Sequence of Elementary Reactions

stimulated emission

- 15: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry
- 15.2: The Dynamics of Transitions can be Modeled by Rate Equations
- 15.3: A Two-Level System Cannot Achieve a Population Inversion
- 15.4: Population Inversion can be Achieved in a Three-Level System

StirlingsApproximation

- 32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

stoichiometry

- 25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations
- 26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized
- 28: Chemical Kinetics I - Rate Laws
- 28.1: The Time Dependence of a Chemical Reaction is Described by a Rate Law

stopped flow

- 28.6: The Rate Constants of a Reversible Reaction Can Be Determined Using Relaxation Techniques

stripping reactions

- 30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

strong electrolyte

- 25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

strong electrolytes

- 26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

structural biology

- 31.3: The Spacing Between Lattice Planes Can Be Determined from X-Ray Diffraction Measurements

structure determination

- 31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

structure factor

- 31.5: The Structure Factor and the Electron Density Are Related by a Fourier Transform

structurefactor

- 31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

studentAffordability

InfoPage

sublimation

- 21.5: Practical Absolute Entropies Can Be Determined Calorimetrically

substrates

- 29.9: The Michaelis-Menten Mechanism for Enzyme Catalysis

subsystems

- 17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

Sum

- 32.9: Series and Limits

superposition

- 2: The Classical Wave Equation
- 2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes
- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

supersonic nozzles

- 30.6: Reactive Collisions Can be Studied Using Crossed Molecular Beam Machines

surface coverage

- 31: Solids and Surface Chemistry
- 31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

surface interaction

- 31.6: Atoms and Molecules can Physisorb or Chemisorb to a Surface

surface structure

- 31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

surfaceblocking

- 31.8: Using Langmuir Isotherms to Derive Rate Laws for Surface-Catalyzed Gas-Phase Reactions

surfaces

- 31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

Symbols

34.5: Table 9. The Greek Alphabet

symmetric matrix

32.6: Matrices

symmetric stretches

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

symmetry

3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)

5.7: Hermite Polynomials are either Even or Odd Functions

8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry

12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.7: Characters of Irreducible Representations

12.8: Using Symmetry to Solve Secular Determinants

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis Functions

12.15: Molecular Orbitals can be Constructed on the Basis of Symmetry

12.T: Character Tables

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

32.4: Spherical Coordinates

symmetry operation

12.6: Character Tables Summarize the Properties of a Point Group

symmetry operations

12.2: Symmetry Elements and Operations Define the Point Groups

12.3: Symmetry Operations Define Groups

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

symmetryelements

12.E: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry (Exercises)

symmetryequivalent

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

symmetryfeatures

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal synthesis

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

system

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

system of equations

32.5: Determinants

systematicabsences

31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

systems

19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

T

tabulated data

22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar

temperature

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally

16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

17.3: The Average Ensemble Energy is Equal to the Observed Energy of a System

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature

17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function

18.5: Most Molecules are Rotationally Excited at Ordinary Temperatures

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

19: The First Law of Thermodynamics

19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition

20: Entropy and The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

27.1: The Average Translational Kinetic Energy of a Gas

27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

32.8: Partial Differentiation

temperature change

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

temperature dependence

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from Tabulated Heats of Formation

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

30.1: The Rate of Bimolecular Gas-Phase Reaction Can Be Estimated Using Hard-Sphere Collision Theory and an Energy-Dependent Reaction Cross Section

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

temperature variations

22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at 1 Bar

temperature_change

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

terminationstep

29.7: Some Reaction Mechanisms Involve Chain Reactions

TermSymbols

8.10: Hund's Rules Determine the Term Symbols of the Ground Electronic States

textbook costs

Front Matter

textbooks

InfoPage

theoretical chemistry

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

theoretical estimate

30.9: Not All Gas-Phase Chemical Reactions are Rebound Reactions

theory

9.12: Molecular-Orbital Theory Also Applies to Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

thermal

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

thermal efficiency

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

thermal energy

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature

18.2: Most Atoms are in the Ground Electronic State

18.6: Rotational Partition Functions of Diatomic Gases Contain a Symmetry Number

thermal equilibrium

20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

thermal radiation

1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

thermal_equilibrium

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

thermal_properties

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

thermally_accessible_states

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases

thermalRadiation

33: Appendices

thermochemical properties

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

thermochemistry

21.7: Standard Entropies Depend Upon Molecular Mass and Structure

thermodynamic

24.8: Activities are Calculated with Respect to Standard States

thermodynamic cycles

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

thermodynamic equilibrium

1.2: Quantum Hypothesis Used for Blackbody Radiation Law

thermodynamic functions

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

thermodynamic potential

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

thermodynamic relations

22.4: The Enthalpy of an Ideal Gas is Independent of Pressure

thermodynamic stability

10.7: Benzene and Aromaticity

thermodynamic properties

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

thermodynamics

16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally
16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of

Molecular Parameters

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)

17: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

17.2: The Boltzmann Distribution represents a

Thermally Equilibrated Distribution

17.4: Heat Capacity at Constant Volume is the Change in Internal Energy with Temperature

17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function

17.6: The Partition Function of Distinguishable, Independent Molecules is the Product of the Molecular Partition Functions

17.7: Partition Functions of Indistinguishable

Molecules Must Avoid Over Counting States

17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into

Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions

(Exercises)

18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic

Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each

Normal Coordinate

18.10: Ortho and Para Hydrogen

18.11: The Equipartition Principle

18.E: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases (Exercises)

19: The First Law of Thermodynamics

19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics

19.2: Pressure-Volume Work

19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions

19.4: Energy is a State Function

19.5: An Adiabatic Process is a Process in which No Energy as Heat is Transferred

19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion

19.7: Work and Heat Have a Simple Molecular Interpretation

19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from

Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition

19.12: Heats of Reactions Can Be Calculated from

Tabulated Heats of Formation

19.13: The Temperature Dependence of ΔH

19.14: Enthalpy is a State Function

20: Entropy and The Second Law of

Thermodynamics

20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity

20.2: Nonequilibrium Isolated Systems Evolve in a Direction That Increases Their Energy Dispersal

20.3: Unlike heat, Entropy is a State Function

20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

20.5: The Famous Equation of Statistical

Thermodynamics is $S = k \ln W$

20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

20.8: Entropy Can Be Expressed in Terms of a Partition Function

20.9: The Statistical Definition of Entropy is Analogous to the Thermodynamic Definition

21: Entropy and the Third Law of Thermodynamics

21.4: The Debye Function is Used to Calculate the Heat Capacity at Low Temperatures

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

22: Helmholtz and Gibbs Energies

22.2: Gibbs Energy Determines the Direction of

Spontaneity at Constant Pressure and Temperature

22.4: The Enthalpy of an Ideal Gas is Independent of Pressure

22.6: The Standard State for a Gas is an Ideal Gas at

1 Bar

23: Phase Equilibria

23.1: A Phase Diagram Summarizes the Solid-Liquid-Gas Behavior of a Substance

23.5: Chemical Potential Can be Evaluated From a Partition Function

24: Solutions I - Volatile Solutes

24.1: A Mixture is a Combination of Two or More Substances

24.2: The Gibbs-Duhem Equation Relates Chemical Potential and Composition at Equilibrium

24.3: Chemical Potential of Each Component Has the Same Value in Each Phase in Which the Component Appears

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

25.5: Electrolytes Solutions are Nonideal at Low Concentrations

26: Chemical Equilibrium

26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

26.4: Gibbs Energy of a Reaction vs. Extent of Reaction is a Minimum at Equilibrium

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

26.8: Equilibrium Constants in Terms of Partition Functions

26.9: Molecular Partition Functions and Related Thermodynamic Data Are Extensively Tabulated

26.10: Real Gases Are Expressed in Terms of Partial Fugacities

26.11: Thermodynamic Equilibrium Constants Are Expressed in Terms of Activities

27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity

27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution

27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

27.6: Mean Free Path

30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

31.9: The Structure of a Surface is Different from that of a Bulk Solid

32: Math Chapters

32.8: Partial Differentiation

32.11: The Binomial Distribution and Stirling's Approximation

Back Matter

third law

21.2: The 3rd Law of Thermodynamics Puts Entropy on an Absolute Scale

21.6: Practical Absolute Entropies of Gases Can Be Calculated from Partition Functions

time

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

time domain

32.10: Fourier Analysis

transform

32.10.1: Fourier Analysis in Matlab

transformation matrices

12.4: Symmetry Operations as Matrices

transition dipole moment

13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

15.E: Lasers, Laser Spectroscopy, and Photochemistry (Exercises)

transition moment integral

5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior

13.14: Group Theory Determines Infrared Activity

transition probability

13.11: Time-Dependent Perturbation Theory

transition state theory

28.7: Rate Constants Are Usually Strongly Temperature Dependent

transition_probabilities

13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

transitionProbabilities

33: Appendices

transitions

9.14: Molecular Term Symbols Describe Electronic States of Molecules

33.1: Deriving Planck's Distribution Law

transitionstate

28.8: Transition-State Theory Can Be Used to Estimate Reaction Rate Constants

translational

18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms

translational energy

30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

translational motion

12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate

13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

translational_energy

18.1: Translational Partition Functions of Monatomic Gases

translational_motion

18.8: Rotational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Depend on the Sphar of the Molecule

translations

12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

transpose

32.6: Matrices

traveling waves

2: The Classical Wave Equation

2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

trial wavefunction

8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium

trial_wavefunction

7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

triangular matrix

32.5: Determinants

trigonometric functions

2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

trigonometric_functions

32.1: Complex Numbers

triplet

14.8: The n+1 Rule Applies Only to First-Order Spectra

triplet state

15.1: Electronically Excited Molecules can Relax by a Number of Processes

tritium

5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

U

ultraviolet

1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy

10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

uncertainty

3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions

4.6: Commuting Operators Allow Infinite Precision

uncertainty principle

4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics

4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)

9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals

14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields

14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz

19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)

26.13: Homework Problems

uncertainty_principle

2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

uncertaintyprinciple

25.8: Homework Problems

uniform distribution

32.2: Probability and Statistics

unimolecular

29.6: The Lindemann Mechanism

unit

34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

unit cell

31.1: The Unit Cell is the Fundamental Building Block of a Crystal

unit_circle

32.1: Complex Numbers

unit_of_charge

34.4: Table 8

unitcell

31.2: The Orientation of a Lattice Plane is Described by its Miller Indices

unitvector

32.3: Vectors

University of London

31.7: Isotherms are Plots of Surface Coverage as a Function of Gas Pressure at Constant Temperature

UPS

10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

UV/Vis spectroscopy

13.1: The Electromagnetic Spectrum

V

vacuum expansion

20.6: We Must Always Devise a Reversible Process to Calculate Entropy Changes

vacuum uv

34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

vacuum_speed_of_light

34.4: Table 8

valence bond theory

10: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules

10.1: Hybrid Orbitals Account for Molecular Shape

10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water

10.6: Butadiene is Stabilized by a Delocalization Energy

valence electrons

9.7: Molecular Orbitals Can Be Ordered According to Their Energies

9.E: Chemical Bond in Diatomic Molecules (Exercises)

10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

valence orbitals

12.5: Molecules can be Represented by Reducible Representations

van der Waals

16: The Properties of Gases

16.4: The Law of Corresponding States

17.E: Boltzmann Factor and Partition Functions (Exercises)

van der Waals equation

16.3: A Cubic Equation of State

16.E: The Properties of Gases (Exercises)

32.8: Partial Differentiation

van't hoff equation

26: Chemical Equilibrium

26.2: An Equilibrium Constant is a Function of Temperature Only

van'tHoff

26.7: The van 't Hoff Equation

Van_der_Waals_equation

16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

vanDerWaals

16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State

16.7: Van der Waals Constants in Terms of Molecular Parameters

vapor

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

vapor pressure

23.4: The Clausius-Clapeyron Equation

24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

24.5: Most Solutions are Not Ideal

24.7: Activities of Nonideal Solutions

vapor pressures

24.9: Gibbs Energy of Mixing of Binary Solutions in Terms of the Activity Coefficient

vaporization

21.3: The Entropy of a Phase Transition can be Calculated from the Enthalpy of the Phase Transition

variables

3.2: Linear Operators in Quantum Mechanics

Variational Method

7.1: The Variational Method Approximation

7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant

8: Multielectron Atoms

8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium

9.3: The Overlap Integral

9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital

11.2: Gaussian Basis Sets

variational problems

7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters

variational_method

7.E: Approximation Methods (Exercises)

variationalmethod

7: Approximation Methods

9: Chemical Bonding in Diatomic Molecules

variationtheory

7: Approximation Methods

vector

32.3: Vectors

vectors

32.1: Complex Numbers

velocity

- 2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation
- 27.2: The Gaussian Distribution of One Component of the Molecular Velocity
- 27.3: The Distribution of Molecular Speeds is Given by the Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution
- 27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall

velocity distribution

- 30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

velocitydistribution

- 27: The Kinetic Theory of Gases

velocitySelector

- 27.5: The Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution Has Been Verified Experimentally

vibrating membrane

- 2: The Classical Wave Equation

vibration

- 12.12: Normal Modes of Vibrations Describe how Molecules Vibrate
- 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

vibrational

- 18.3: The Energy of a Diatomic/Polyatomic Molecule Can Be Approximated as a Sum of Separate Terms
- 18.4: Most Molecules are in the Ground Vibrational State

vibrational energy

- 18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate
- 30.4: The Internal Energy of the Reactants Can Affect the Cross Section of a Reaction

Vibrational Energy Levels

- 5.5: The Harmonic Oscillator and Infrared Spectra

vibrational frequency

- 18.9: Molar Heat Capacities

vibrational levels

- 13.E: Molecular Spectroscopy (Exercises)

vibrational modes

- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane
- 12.10: Molecular Motions of a Molecule can be Represented by a Reducible Representation

vibrational motion

- 13.5: Vibrational Overtones

vibrational motions

- 13.9: Normal Modes in Polyatomic Molecules

vibrational partition function

- 18.7: Vibrational Partition Functions of Polyatomic Molecules Include the Partition Function for Each Normal Coordinate

vibrational state

- 30.8: The Velocity and Angular Distribution of the Products of a Reactive Collision

vibrational states

- 12.14: Symmetry Adapted Linear Combinations are the Sum over all Basis functions
- 30.7: Reactions Can Produce Vibrationally Excited Molecules

vibrational transition

- 5.4: The Harmonic Oscillator Energy Levels

vibrational transitions

- 12.13: Symmetry of Vibrations Describes their Spectroscopic Behavior
- 13: Molecular Spectroscopy
- 13.2: Rotations Accompany Vibrational Transitions

vibrational wavefunctions

- 13.10: Irreducible Representation of Point Groups

vibrational_energy

- 13.4: Unequal Spacings in Pure Rotational Spectra
- 17.8: Partition Functions can be Decomposed into Partition Functions of Each Degree of Freedom

vibrational_frequencies

- 5.2: The Equation for a Harmonic-Oscillator Model of a Diatomic Molecule Contains the Reduced Mass of the Molecule

vibrational_levels

- 13.7: The Franck-Condon Principle

vibrations

- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane
- 5.3: The Harmonic Oscillator Approximates Molecular Vibrations
- 12: Group Theory - The Exploitation of Symmetry
- 12.1: The Exploitation of Symmetry Can Help Simplify Numerical Calculations
- 12.11: Reducible Representations are Comprised of Irreducible Representations

vibronic_transitions

- 13.6: Electronic Spectra Contain Electronic, Vibrational, and Rotational Information

virial coefficients

- 16: The Properties of Gases

virial_coefficient

- 16.5: The Second Virial Coefficient

viscosity

- 17.1: The Boltzmann Factor is used to Approximate the Fraction of Particles in a Large System

visible

- 34.1: Table 1 Regions of the Electromagnetic Spectrum

volatile

- 24.4: Ideal Solutions obey Raoult's Law

volatile compounds

- 24.6: Vapor Pressures of Volatile Binary Solutions

volume

- 16.1: All Dilute Gases Behave Ideally
- 16.2: van der Waals and Redlich-Kwong Equations of State
- 16.3: A Cubic Equation of State
- 17.5: Pressure can be Expressed in Terms of the Canonical Partition Function
- 18: Partition Functions and Ideal Gases
- 19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
- 19.6: The Temperature of a Gas Decreases in a Reversible Adiabatic Expansion
- 27.4: The Frequency of Collisions with a Wall
- 32.4: Spherical Coordinates

VSEPR theory

- 10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water

W

Walsh diagrams

- 10.3: BeH₂ is Linear and H₂O is Bent

water

- 10.2: Hybrid Orbitals in Water
- 19.10: Relative Enthalpies Can Be Determined from Heat Capacity Data and Heats of Transition
- 26.1: Equilibrium Results when Gibbs Energy is Minimized

water molecule

- 10.3: BeH₂ is Linear and H₂O is Bent

wave

- 34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

wave equation

- 2: The Classical Wave Equation
- 2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation
- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

wave equations

- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

wave functions

- 10.E: Bonding in Polyatomic Molecules (Exercises)

wave mechanics

- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

wave propagation

- 2.5: A Vibrating Membrane

wave properties

- 26.13: Homework Problems

wave property

- 9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals
- 14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields
- 14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz
- 19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)

wave solutions

- 2.4: The General Solution is a Superposition of Normal Modes

wave velocity

- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations

wave_equations

- 2.E: The Classical Wave Equation (Exercises)

wave_function

- 5.E: The Harmonic Oscillator and the Rigid Rotor (Exercises)

wave_functions

- 6.E: The Hydrogen Atom (Exercises)

wavefunction

- 3: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box
- 3.1: The Schrödinger Equation
- 3.3: The Schrödinger Equation is an Eigenvalue Problem
- 3.4: Wavefunctions Have a Probabilistic Interpretation
- 3.8: The Uncertainty Principle - Estimating Uncertainties from Wavefunctions
- 3.E: The Schrödinger Equation and a Particle in a Box (Exercises)
- 4: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics
- 4.6: Commuting Operators Allow Infinite Precision
- 6.1: The Schrodinger Equation for the Hydrogen Atom Can Be Solved Exactly
- 6.2: The Wavefunctions of a Rigid Rotator are Called Spherical Harmonics
- 6.3: The Three Components of Angular Momentum Cannot be Measured Simultaneously with Arbitrary Precision
- 7: Approximation Methods
- 7.1: The Variational Method Approximation
- 8.2: Perturbation Theory and the Variational Method for Helium
- 8.5: Wavefunctions must be Antisymmetric to Interchange of any Two Electrons
- 8.7: Hartree-Fock Calculations Give Good Agreement with Experimental Data
- 8.E: Multi-electron Atoms (Exercises)
- 9.2: The H₂⁺ Prototypical Species
- 9.3: The Overlap Integral
- 9.11: Photoelectron Spectra Support the Existence of Molecular Orbitals
- 14.1: Nuclei Have Intrinsic Spin Angular Momenta
- 14.2: Magnetic Moments Interact with Magnetic Fields
- 14.3: Proton NMR Spectrometers Operate at Frequencies Between 60 MHz and 750 MHz
- 19.E: The First Law of Thermodynamics (Exercises)
- 26.13: Homework Problems

wavefunctions

- 4.E: Postulates and Principles of Quantum Mechanics (Exercises)
- 6: The Hydrogen Atom
- 6.4: Hydrogen Atomic Orbitals Depend upon Three Quantum Numbers
- 6.5: s-orbitals are Spherically Symmetric
- 6.7: The Helium Atom Cannot Be Solved Exactly
- 7.2: Linear Variational Method and the Secular Determinant
- 7.3: Trial Functions Can Be Linear Combinations of Functions That Also Contain Variational Parameters
- 7.4: Perturbation Theory Expresses the Solutions in Terms of Solved Problems
- 8.3: Hartree-Fock Equations are Solved by the Self-Consistent Field Method
- 8.6: Antisymmetric Wavefunctions can be Represented by Slater Determinants
- 9.6: A Simple Molecular-Orbital Treatment of H₂ Places Both Electrons in a Bonding Orbital
- 11: Computational Quantum Chemistry
- 32.4: Spherical Coordinates

wavelength

- 2.3: Oscillatory Solutions to Differential Equations
- 34.2: Table 2. Characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation

wavelengths

- 1.4: The Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum

wavenumber

- 1.5: The Rydberg Formula and the Hydrogen Atomic Spectrum
- 34.3: Table 5. Some Units Commonly Used in Quantum Chemistry

waveproperty

- 25.8: Homework Problems

waves

- 2: The Classical Wave Equation
- 2.1: The One-Dimensional Wave Equation

weak electrolytes

- 26.12: Activities are Important for Ionic Species

weak_electrolyte

- 25.7: Extending Debye-Hückel Theory to Higher Concentrations

Wien's Displacement Law

- 1.1: Blackbody Radiation Cannot Be Explained Classically

work

- 19: The First Law of Thermodynamics
- 19.1: Overview of Classical Thermodynamics
- 19.2: Pressure-Volume Work
- 19.3: Work and Heat are not State Functions
- 19.4: Energy is a State Function
- 20.1: Energy Does not Determine Spontaneity
- 20.7: Thermodynamics Provides Insight into the Conversion of Heat into Work

work function

- 1.E: The Dawn of the Quantum Theory (Exercises)

workfunction

- 1.3: Photoelectric Effect Explained with Quantum Hypothesis

X

XPS

- 10.4: Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Xraydiffraction

- 31.4: The Total Scattering Intensity is Related to the Periodic Structure of the Electron Density in the Crystal

Z

Zeeman effect

- 8.4: An Electron has an Intrinsic Spin Angular Momentum

zero Kelvin

- 19.9: Heat Capacity is a Path Function

zero point energy

- 3.5: The Energy of a Particle in a Box is Quantized

zero_kelvin

- 21.8: Spectroscopic Entropies sometimes disagree with Calorimetric Entropies

zeroth law

- 20.4: The Second Law of Thermodynamics

zirconium configuration

- 8.8: Term Symbols Gives a Detailed Description of an Electron Configuration