

# VI. Moleküle

Gase (geringe Dichte): meist keine Atome!

Edelgase

He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe

molekulare Gase (reale Gase)

H<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, NaCl, NH<sub>3</sub>

zwei- und mehratomige Moleküle

(molekulare) Flüssigkeiten

homonuklear



H<sub>2</sub> (0,75 Å)

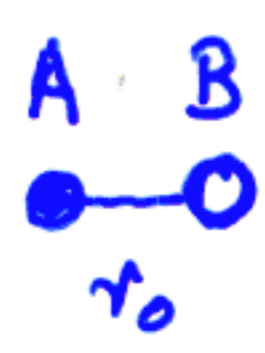
N<sub>2</sub> (1,10 Å)

O<sub>2</sub> (1,21 Å)

Cl<sub>2</sub> (1,99 Å)

I<sub>2</sub> (2,66 Å)

heteronuklear

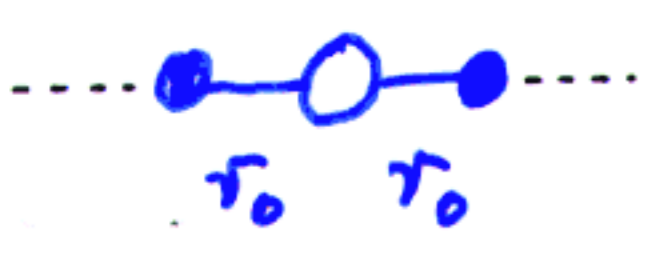


CO (1,13 Å)

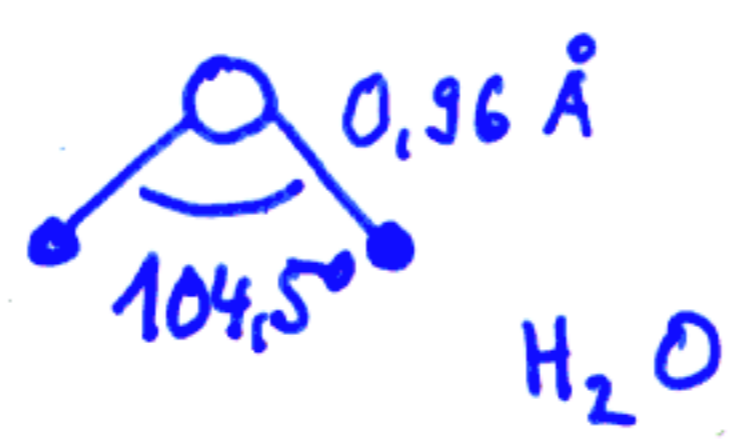
NO (1,15 Å)

HCl (1,27 Å)

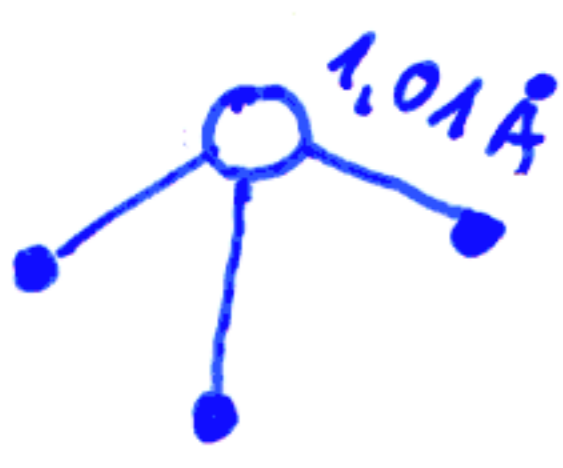
mehratomig



CO<sub>2</sub> (1,15 Å)



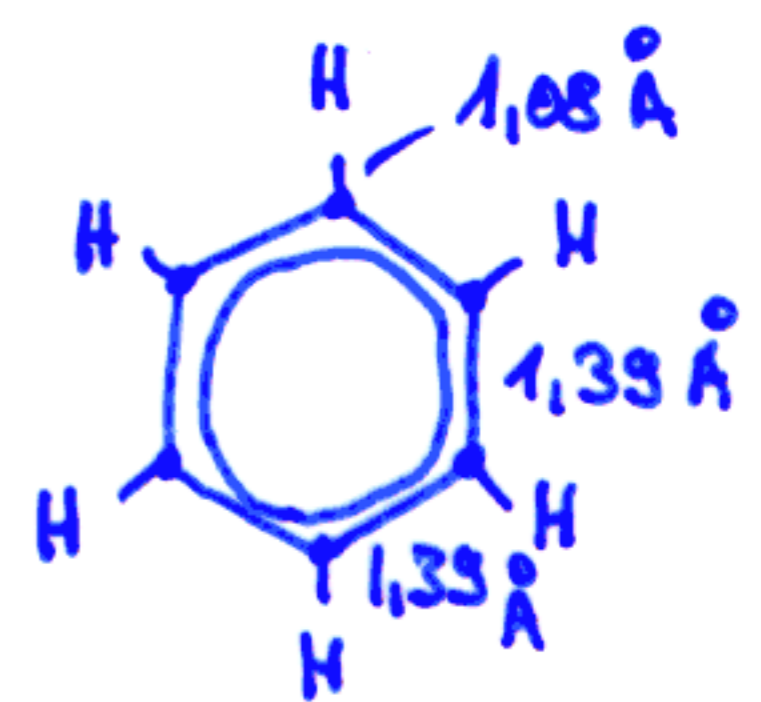
H<sub>2</sub>O



NH<sub>3</sub>  
Ammoniak



CH<sub>4</sub> (1,10 Å)  
Methan



C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>  
Benzol

Bekannte Eigenschaften

Masse

$\bar{m}_{CO}$  ;  $m_{^{13}C^{16}O}$  ,  $m_{^{12}C^{16}O}$  ,  $m_{^{12}C^{17}O}$

Volumen, Radius

v. d. Waals - Gleichung

mittlere freie Weglänge

Dichte in molekularen Flüssigkeiten

Elektronen-Beugung → individuelle Abstände

$-C \equiv C-$		1,207 Å
$=C=C=$	... $\diagup C=C \diagdown$	1,284 ... 1,338 Å
$\equiv C-C \equiv$	... $\diagdown C-C \diagup$	1,377 ... 1,543 Å

gleichverteilungssatz; Freiheitsgrade  $f = f_{trans} + f_{rot}$

molare Wärmekapazität  $C_v = f \cdot R/2$

Schallgeschwindigkeit  $v_s = \sqrt{\kappa \cdot P/\rho}$

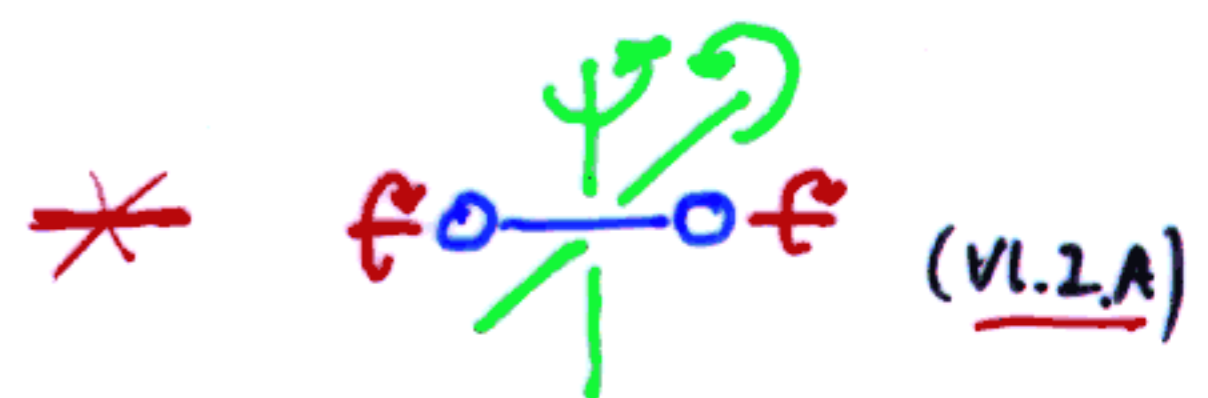
$\kappa = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{f+2}{f}$

Adiabaten-Exponent  
Isentropen.

• 1,66  $f=3$

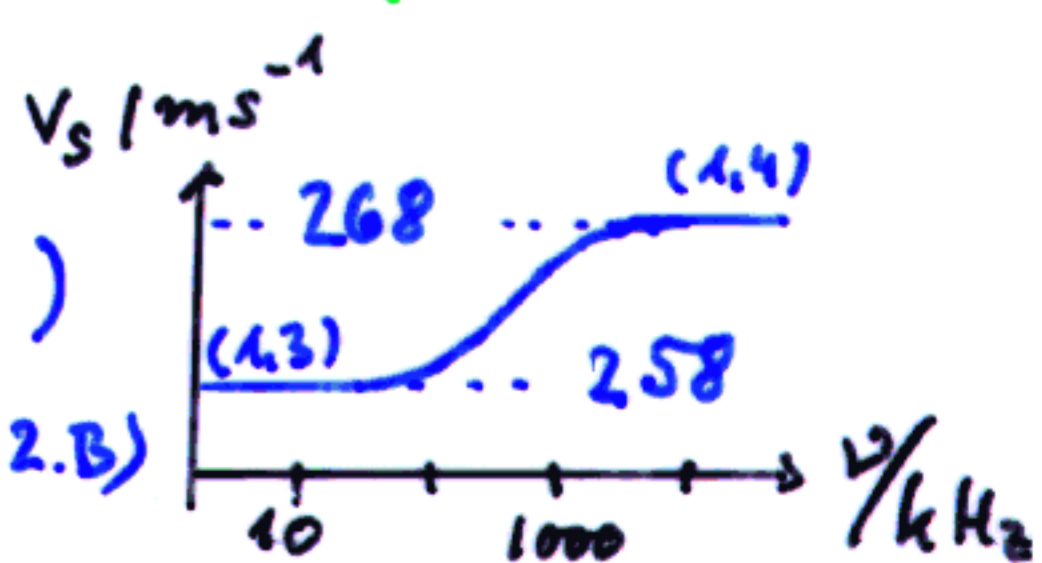
• 1,40  $f=5$

• 1,33  $f=6$



aber:

$CO_2$   $\kappa \approx 1,30$  ( $T \geq T_{RT}$ )  
Schwingungsbeitrag (N.2.B)





Elektrisches Dipolmoment  $\vec{p}_{el}$

$$\epsilon_r - 1 = \chi_{el} = \chi_{el}(\omega, T) = \chi_{diel.} + \chi_{par.} \xrightarrow{C/T} \text{Curie}$$

Orientierungs- / Verschiebungs- Polarisation  
permanente / induzierte  
 elektrische Dipolmomente

	$p_{el} / e \cdot r_0$	
KCl	0,82	H <sub>2</sub> O (fl.) 300K
HCl	0,17	$\epsilon_r(\omega \rightarrow 0) = 81$
CO	0,02	$n_{opt.} = 1,333$
CO <sub>2</sub>	0	

Dia- oder Paramagnetismus

$$\mu_r - 1 = \chi_m = \chi_{dia} + \chi_{Vleck} + \chi_{para}(T)$$



z.B.

NO

O<sub>2</sub>

<sup>2</sup>Π - Grundzustand

<sup>3</sup>Σ - Grundzustand.

$$\Delta E ({}^2\Pi_{3/2} - {}^2\Pi_{1/2}) \approx 120 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

überwiegend: diamagnetisch,  $\chi \neq f(T)$