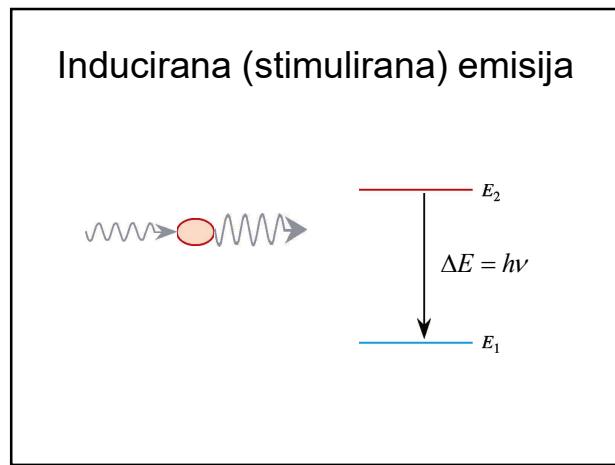
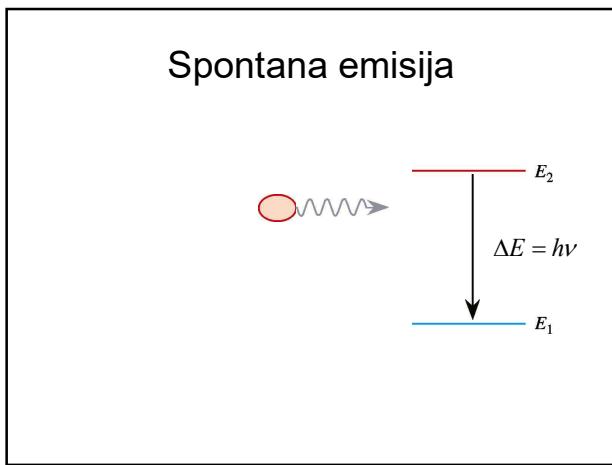
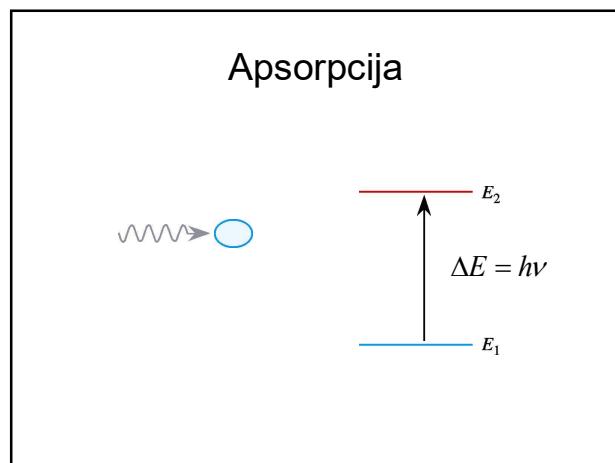
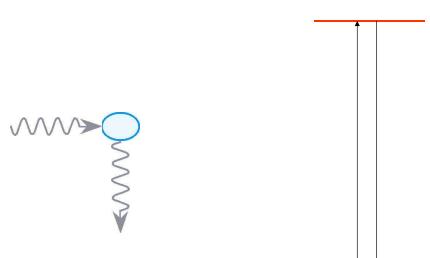


$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu} \quad \tilde{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \nu = c \tilde{\nu}$$

-Interakcija EMZ s materijom
-refleksija, transmisija, apsorpcija



Raspršenje



Interakcija EMZ s materijom

$$I_0 = I_{\text{refl}} + I_{\text{aps}} + I_{\text{trans}}$$

$$\rho = I_{\text{refl}} / I_0 \quad \text{reflektancija}$$

$$\alpha = I_{\text{abs}} / I_0 \quad \text{apsorptancija}$$

$$\tau = I_{\text{trans}} / I_0 \quad \text{transmitancija}$$

$$\rho + \alpha + \tau = 1 \quad \alpha + \tau = 1$$

Lambert-Beerov zakon



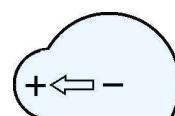
Johann Heinrich Lambert
(1728-1777)
Jean-Henri Lambert



August Beer
(1825-1863)

$$A = \varepsilon b c$$

Električni dipolni moment

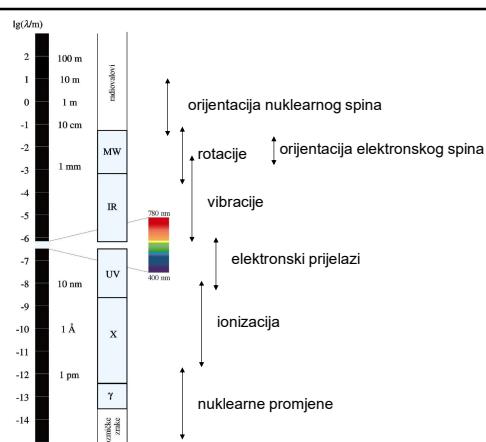


$$\vec{p} = \sum_i Q_i \vec{r}_i$$

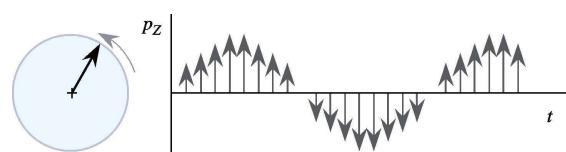
dipolni moment

HCl

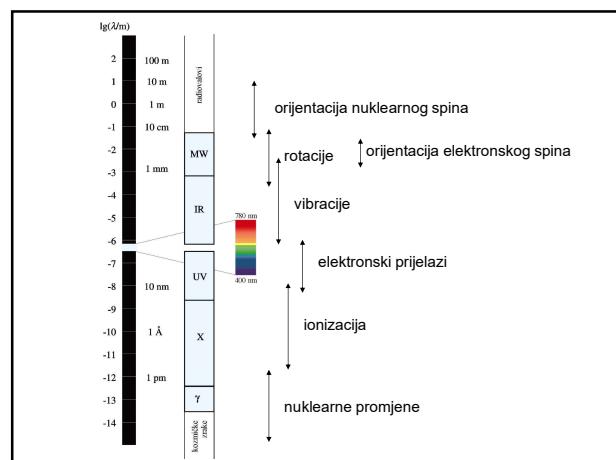
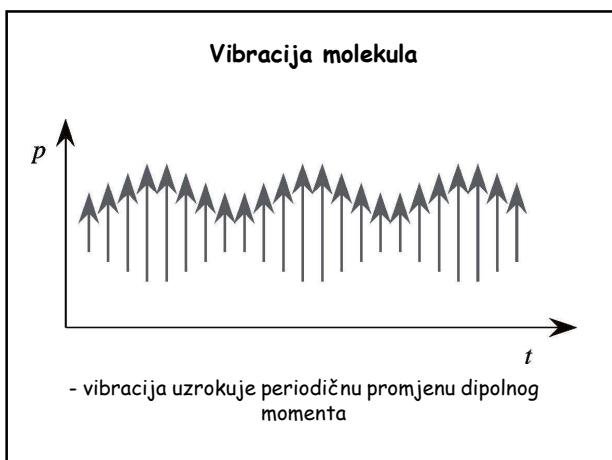
polarna molekula



Rotacija molekula



- kod molekule koja ima stalni dipolni moment vrtnjom dipola mijenjaju se prostorne komponente dipolnog momenta s vremenom

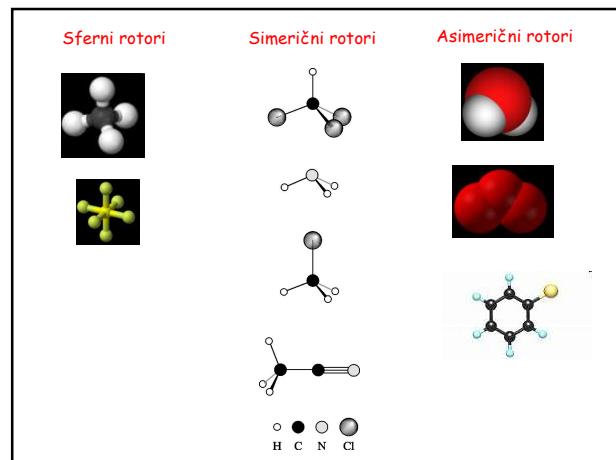
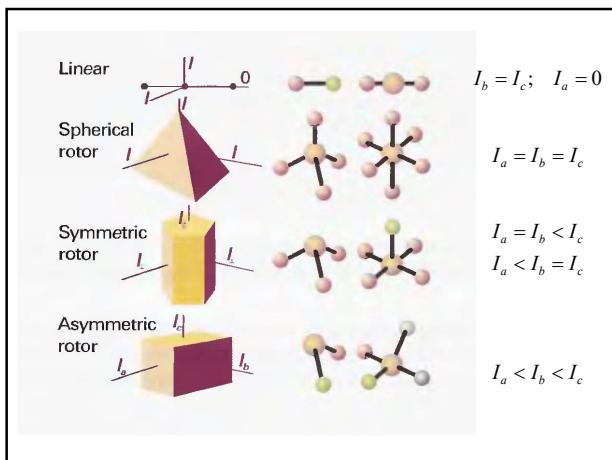


Molekularna spektroskopija Rotacija molekula

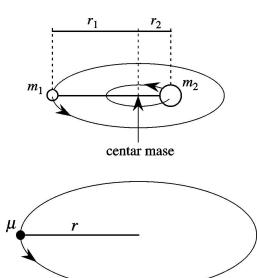
- mikrovalno područje, daleki IR ($\lambda \approx 1 \text{ mm} - 100 \mu\text{m}$)
- plinoviti uzorci
- model krutog rotora

Molekularna spektroskopija Rotacija molekula

- mikrovalno područje, daleki IR ($\lambda \approx 1 \text{ mm} - 100 \mu\text{m}$)
- plinoviti uzorci
- model krutog rotora



Rotacija dvoatomne molekule



Stvarna vrtnja
oko centra mase

Ekvivalentna vrtnja

Linearne molekule

$$I = \sum_i m_i r_i^2$$

I. Klasični hamiltonijan

$$H = \frac{P_b^2}{2I_b} + \frac{P_c^2}{2I_c} = \frac{P^2}{2I_b}$$

II. Kvantnomehanički hamiltonijan

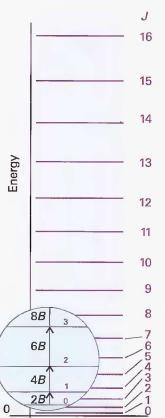
$$\hat{H} = \frac{\hat{P}^2}{2I_b}$$

III. Schrödingerova jednadžba

$$\frac{1}{2I_b} \hat{P}^2 \Psi_r = E_r \Psi_r$$

Rješenje Schrödingerove jednadžbe:

Energije krutih linearnih molekula



$$E_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_b} J(J+1)$$

$$\tilde{F}(J) = \frac{E_r}{\hbar c} = \frac{\hbar}{8\pi^2 I_b c} J(J+1) = \tilde{B} J(J+1)$$

rotacijski term

$$F(J) = \frac{E_r}{\hbar} = \frac{\hbar}{8\pi^2 I_b} J(J+1) = B J(J+1)$$

Rješenje Schrödingerove jednadžbe:

valne funkcije

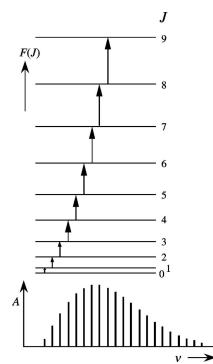
kugline funkcije koje
ovise o dva kuta θ i φ
a označuju se kvantnim
brojevima J i m

Izborna pravila:
 $\Delta J = +1$
 $\Delta m = 0$

kvadrat valne
funkcije opisuje
orientaciju molekule
u prostoru

$$\tilde{\nu} = F(J') - F(J'') = B(J+1)(J+2) - B(J+1)$$

Rotacijski spektri



Razlika između energetskih nivoa

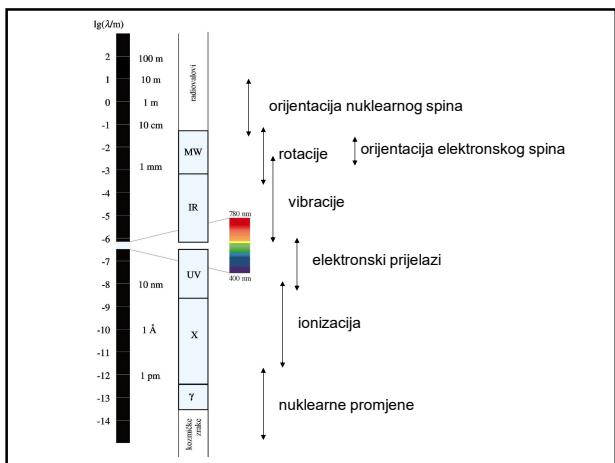
valni brojevi linija u spektru

$$\tilde{\nu} = 2B(J+1)$$

Intenziteti linija

- ovisi o dipolnom momentu molekule
- ovisi o napućenosti energetskih nivoa

$$N_J \propto (2J+1) \exp \left[\frac{-hc}{kT} \tilde{B} J(J+1) \right]$$



Molekularna spektroskopija Vibracije molekula

- uslijed vibriranja dolazi do periodičke promjene dipolnog momenta

- IR - područje elektromagnetskog zračenja ($\approx 300 \text{ cm}^{-1} - 3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)

- Nelinearne molekule: $3N-6$ načina vibriranja
- Linearne molekule: $3N-5$ načina vibriranja

Vibracije dvoatomnih molekula

Harmonijski oscilator

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2}$$

Gibanje dviju čestica mase m_1 i m_2 može se svesti na gibanje jedne čestice reducirane mase μ

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \frac{d^2\Psi_v}{dx^2} + \frac{kx^2}{2} \Psi_v = E_v \Psi_v$$

Schrödingerova jednadžba

IV. Rješenje Schrödingerove jednadžbe - Harmonijski oscilator

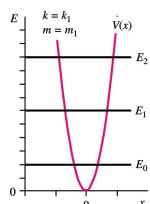
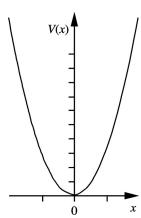
Energija $E_v = \hbar\nu_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Klasična frekvencija titrala $\nu_e = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$

Klasični valni broj HO $\omega_e = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$

Vibracijski term $G(v) = \frac{E_v}{\hbar c} = \omega_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2} \right)$ $v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Vibracije dvoatomnih molekula



Harmonijski oscilator - izborno pravilo:

$$\Delta v = 1$$

Harmonijski oscilator - valni broj apsorbiranog zračenja:

$$\tilde{v} = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e$$

Anharmonički oscilator

Morseov potencijal

$$V(x) = hcD_e \left\{ 1 - e^{-\beta(r-r_e)} \right\}^2$$

Vibracijski term

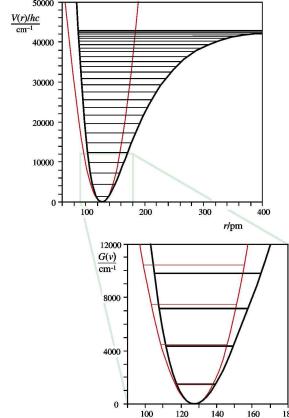
$$G(v) = \frac{E_v}{hc} = \omega_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \omega_e x_e \left(v + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \quad v = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Razlika susjednih termova

$$\Delta G(v) = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e - 2\omega_e x_e (v+1)$$

Druga razlika susjednih termova

$$\Delta G(v+1) - \Delta G(v) = -2\omega_e x_e$$



Energija disocijacije

$$\Delta G(v) = G(v+1) - G(v) = \omega_e - 2\omega_e x_e (v+1) = 0$$

$$v_{\max} = \frac{1}{2x_e} - 1$$

$$G(v_{\max}) = D_e$$

Anharmonički oscilator – izborno pravilo:

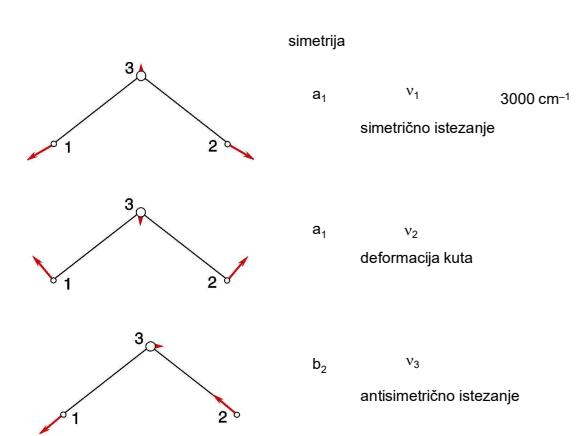
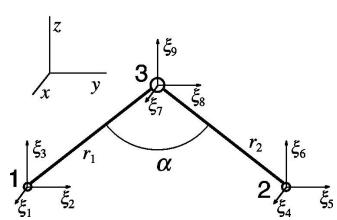
$$\Delta v = 1, 2, \dots$$

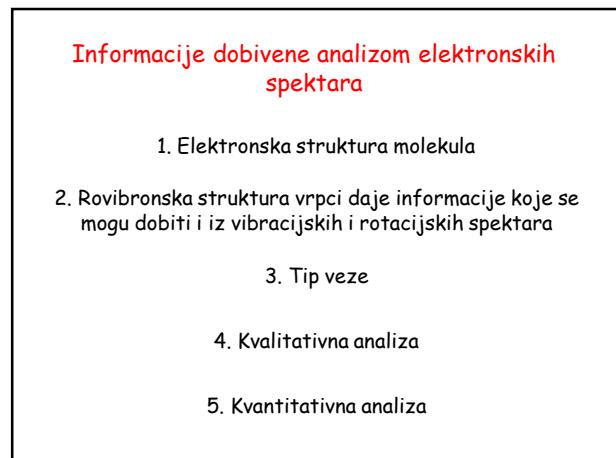
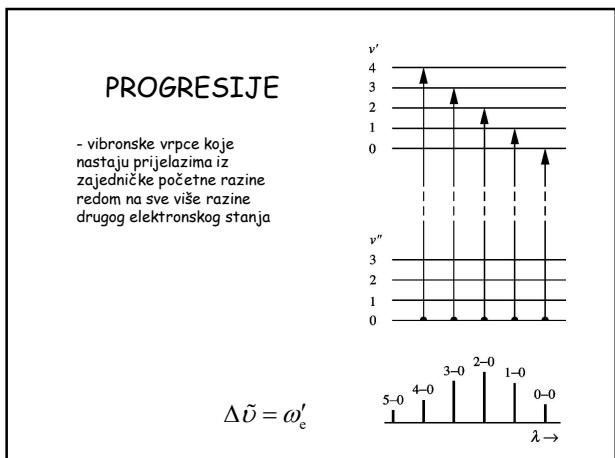
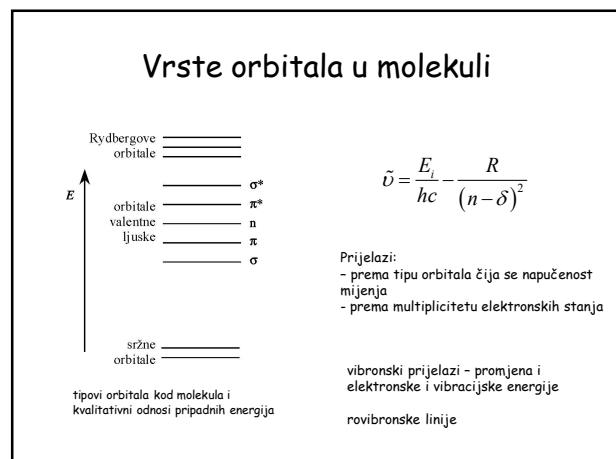
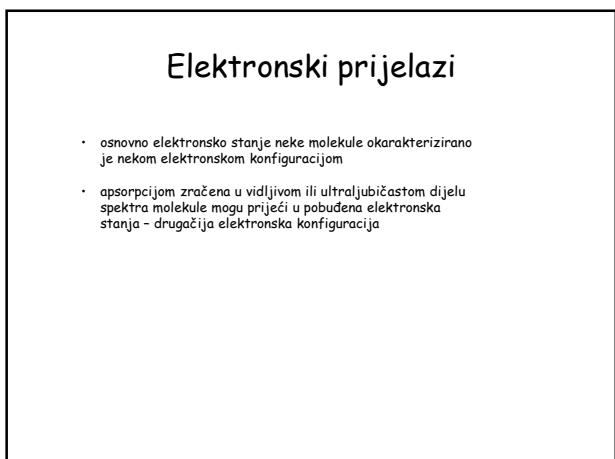
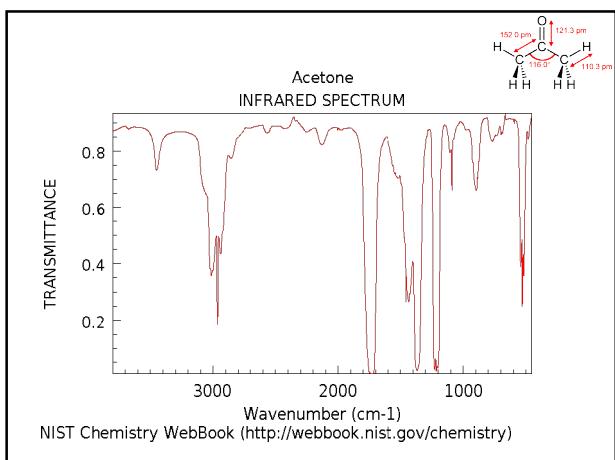
osnovni prijelazi

gornji ili viši tonovi

vruće vrpce

Vibracije višatomnih molekula





NMR

NUKLEARNA MAGNETSKA REZONANCIJA

Kako radi spektroskopija NMR?

- metoda koja se najčešće koristi za strukturnu i konformacijsku analizu različitih molekula
- temelji se na mjerenuju apsorpcije elektromagnetskog zračenja i to u području do 900 MHz
- u tom području apsorbiraju jezgre atoma, a najčešće proučavane jezgre su proton ^1H , ugljik ^{13}C , fluor ^{19}F i fosfor ^{31}P

Povijest NMR



- 1930. Isidor Rabi
- Rezonancija atomskih spektara i magnetske zrake
- 1944. Nobelova nagrada za fiziku
for his resonance method for recording the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei.



- 1946. Felix Bloch (Stanford)
- 1946. Edward Purcell (Harvard)
- 1952. Nobelova nagrada za fiziku
for their development of new methods for nuclear magnetic precision measurements and discoveries in connection therewith



Kako radi spektroskopija NMR?

- jezgra se vrti oko neke osi te zbog toga ima vlastiti impulsni moment (kutnu količinu gibanja), tzv. nuklearni spin.
- jezgra sa spinskim kvantnim brojem I ima sljedeća svojstva:
 1. nuklearni impulsni moment (spin) u iznosu $\sqrt{I(I+1)}\hbar$
 2. komponentu impulsnog momenta $m_I\hbar$ oko neke osi gdje je $m_I = I, I-1, \dots, -I$
 3. magnetski moment koji je proporcionalan impulsnom momentu s konstantom proporcionalnosti γ = magnetnožirski omjer i čiju orientaciju odnosu na neku os određuje vrijednost m_I .

Kako radi spektroskopija NMR?

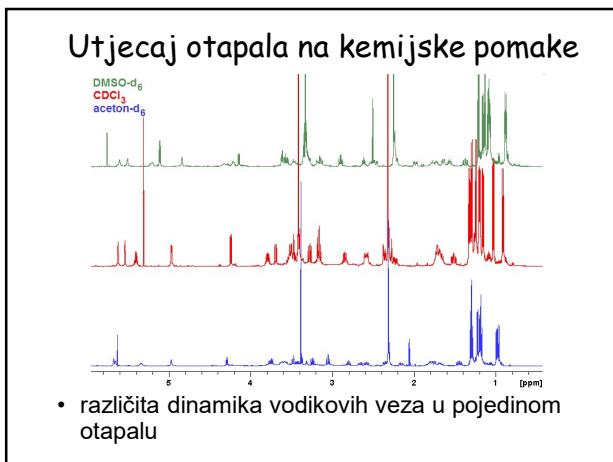
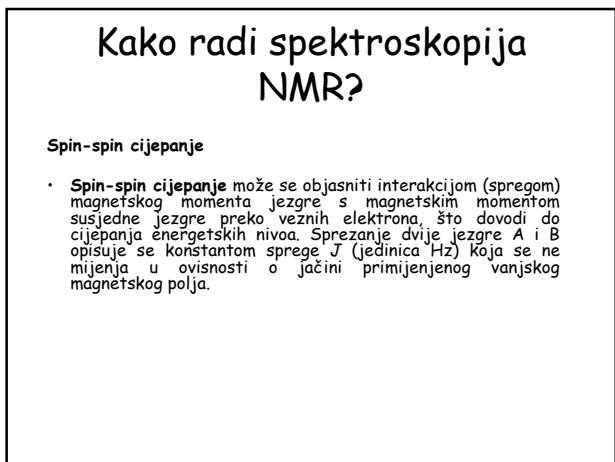
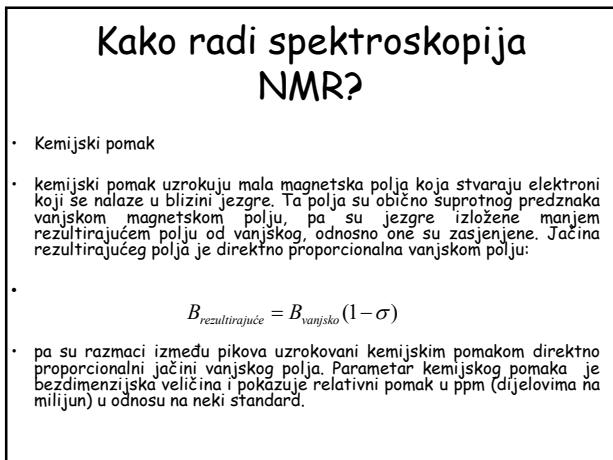
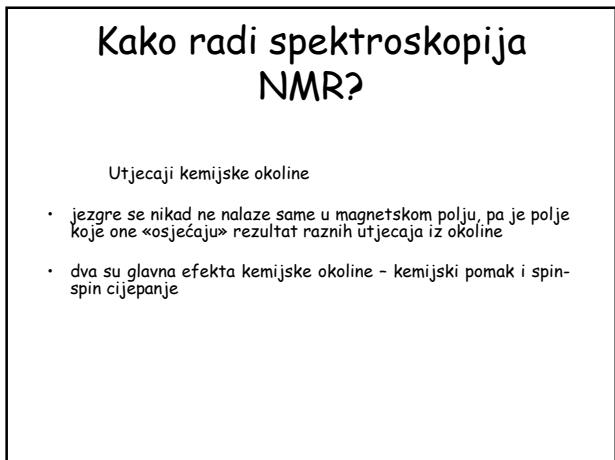
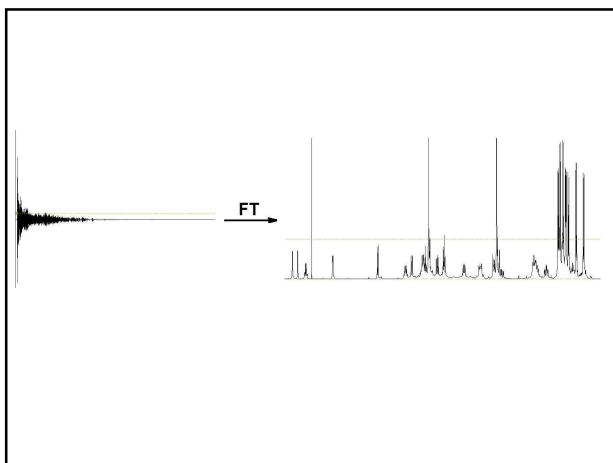
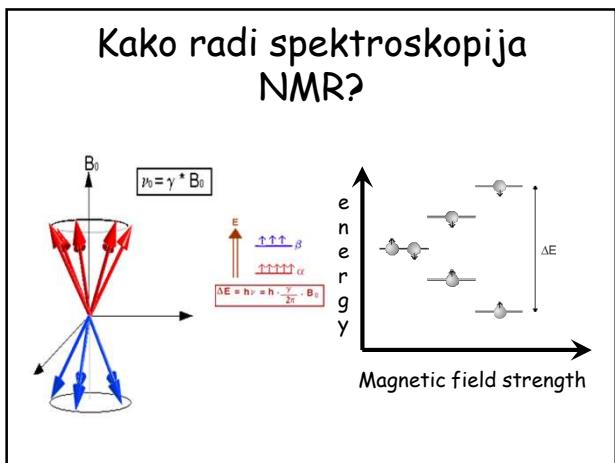
- spin i magnetski moment mogu zauzeti ukupno $2I + 1$ različitih orijentacija u odnosu na os vrtnje
- u slučaju protona ^1H i svih ostalih jezgri s $I = \frac{1}{2}$ (npr. ^{13}C , ^{19}F , ^{31}P), ukupan broj orijentacija je 2, a stanja koje jezgra može zauzeti označavaju se sa:

$$\bullet 1. \alpha \quad m_I = +\frac{1}{2} (\uparrow)$$

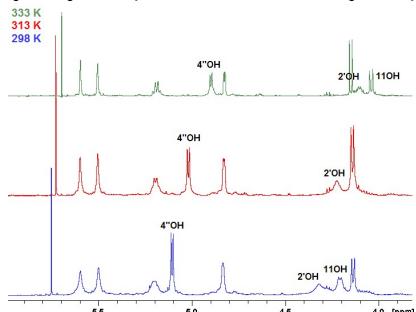
$$\bullet 2. \beta \quad m_I = -\frac{1}{2} (\downarrow)$$

Kako radi spektroskopija NMR?

- bez utjecaja vanjskog magnetskog polja stanja α i β imaju jednaku energiju - degenerirana su
- ukoliko primjenimo vanjsko statično homogeno polje B , doći će do interakcije između magnetskog momenta i vanjskog polja koja će izazvati odvajanje energijskih razina u ovisnosti o intenzitetu primjenjenog vanjskog polja
- razlika između te dvije razine iznosi:
$$\Delta E = \frac{\gamma\hbar}{2\pi} B$$
- prijelaz između ta dva energetska stanja događa se pomoću apsorpcije ili emisije elektromagnetskog zračenja frekvencije:
$$\nu_o = \frac{\gamma B}{2\pi}$$

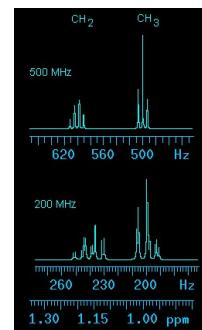


Utjecaj temperature na kemijske pomake



- DMSO-d₆ jak akceptor protona, kidanje H-veza, zasjenjenje

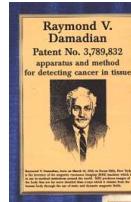
Result of NMR experiment



MRI

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

Povijest MRI



- Raymond Damadian
- 1971. "Tumor Detection by Magnetic Resonance"
- NMR parametar T1 (relaksacijsko vrijeme) je znatno povećan kod tumorskih tkiva u odnosu na normalna tkiva
- 1977. prvi MR scan ljudskog tijela

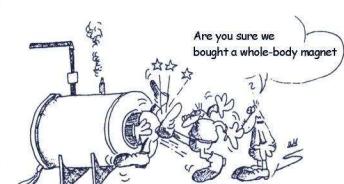
Povijest MRI



- Paul Lauterbur
- "Image formation by induced local interaction; examples employing magnetic resonance" Nature 16. 03. 1973. - snimanje slike dvije cjevčice vode
- NN 2003. medicina (s Sir Peterom Mansfieldom)
- for their discoveries concerning magnetic resonance imaging

Povijest MRI

Element	Živa bića
Hydrogen (H)	0.63
Sodium (Na)	0.00041
Phosphorus (P)	0.0024
Carbon (C)	0.094
Oxygen (O)	0.26
Calcium (Ca)	0.0022
Nitrogen (N)	0.015



NMR → NMRI → MRI

ZAKLJUČAK

Princip je isti... Rezultat drugačiji...

