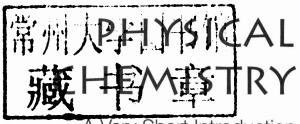
Peter Atkins

# PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

A Very Short Introduction

**OXFORD** 

Peter Atkins



A Very Short Introduction





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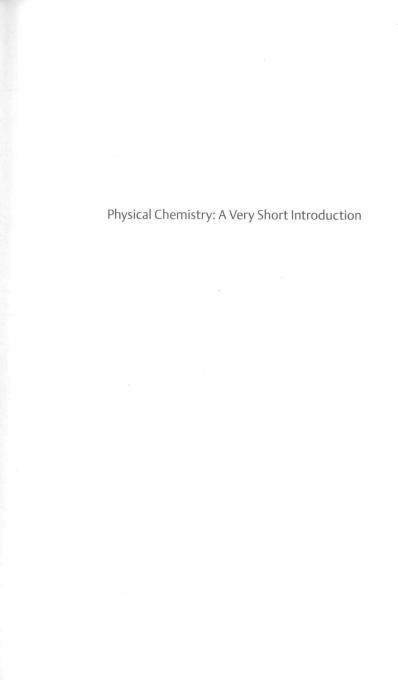
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## Preface

Physical chemistry provides the conceptual infrastructure of chemistry. It stands up to its knees in physics but has its head in inorganic and organic chemistry, the other two principal branches of chemistry. It follows that to understand modern chemistry, what it achieves, how it achieves it, and how it views the world, it is essential to understand the contributions of physical chemistry.

Physical chemistry, however, is built on a framework of mathematics. Therein lies the difficulty that aspiring students often find with the subject and which this author finds when seeking to share his vision of the subject without frightening his audience. With that in mind, I have sought to present an almost entirely verbal account of the subject so that readers can gather its attitudes and contributions to our understanding without being distracted by equations. Just occasionally, I show an equation to round out the discussion and show the basis of my verbalization; but I do that discreetly.

Standing in physics up to its knees necessarily means that physical chemistry draws on the wonderful contributions that physicists have made to our understanding of the world, and it will become apparent on reading these pages that Nobel Prizes for topics now fully part of physical chemistry have in large part been awarded to

physicists. That is just a mark of the debt that physical chemistry owes to physics. I shall introduce these topics, which include aspects of quantum mechanics and thermodynamics, but only at the level I judge sufficient.

I hope these pages will reveal the contributions that physical chemistry has made to all branches of chemistry. It provides, or at least elucidates, elaborates, and justifies, much of the language of modern chemistry, and these pages will give some insight into that language and the concepts that all chemists use in their conversations and work. I hope too that they will illustrate the cultural contributions that the subject makes to our understanding of the natural world.

Finally, I must stress that although the principles of chemistry are, as far as we know, thoroughly understood, physical chemistry is still a vibrantly alive subject. Such is the sophistication of current and emerging instrumental techniques, including computation, that the sinews of physical chemistry are stretched to wring all the information from the data that the techniques provide.

Moreover, new types of matter—I have in mind soft matter and nanosystems—and elaborate 'old' matter, biological matter, are now open to study by its techniques and are providing rich fields for its application. I have tried to identify these emerging fields in the concluding 'The current challenge' paragraphs of each chapter. Perhaps those paragraphs outline what might be regarded as the research interests of a hypothetical perfect research laboratory in modern physical chemistry, where collaboration with intellectually neighbouring disciplines should be the core strategy.

Peter Atkins Oxford, 2013

### List of illustrations

- 1 The typical shapes of s-, p-, d-, and f-orbitals 4
- 2 The variation in atomic radius across the Periodic Table 10
- 3 The structure of sodium chloride (NaCl) 12
- 4 The bonding and antibonding orbitals in a two-atom molecule **20**
- 5 Work is a mode of transfer that is equivalent to raising a weight; heat is a mode of transfer that results from a temperature difference 25
- 6 Entropy is a measure of 'disorder' **29**
- 7 A reaction is spontaneous in the direction of decreasing Gibbs energy 32
- 8 The Boltzmann distribution for a series of temperatures **42**

- 9 The role of mixing in the determination of the equilibrium composition of a reaction mixture 47
- 10 (a) At a given temperature there is a Boltzmann distribution over the states of the reactants and products; (b) when the temperature is raised in this exothermic reaction, more of the higher-energy reactant states are occupied, corresponding to a shift in equilibrium in favour of the reactants 48
- 11 The perfect gas equation of state summarizes the allowed states of a perfect gas, a gas in which the molecules neither attract nor repel each other 53
- 12 When the gas molecules do interact with one another, the pressure depends on the

- volume in a more complicated way than is shown in Figure 11 55
- 13 The 'Maxwell–Boltzmann distribution of speeds' shows the fraction of molecules having a given speed at a specified temperature and can be used to calculate the mean speed of the molecules 56
- 14 A depiction of the structure of a liquid composed of spherical molecules 59
- 15 There are two ways of packing identical uncharged spheres together, one gives a 'cubic' arrangement and the other gives a 'hexagonal' arrangement 63
- 16 In one form of a liquid crystal (the 'nematic' phase) molecules lie in orderly ranks in each plane but neighbouring planes adopt different orientations 67
- 17 Three stages in the events resulting in boiling 73
- 18 A phase diagram, in this case of water, showing the regions of pressure and temperature where each phase is the most stable **75**

- 19 A simple explanation of
  Henry's law is that at
  equilibrium the rate at which
  gas molecules strike the
  surface of a liquid and
  penetrate into its bulk
  matches the rate at which
  those already present leave 80
- 20 The effect of a solute on the boiling point of a solvent 82
- 21 The activation energy is the minimum energy required for reaction and can be interpreted as the height of a barrier between the reactants and products: only molecules with at least the activation energy can pass over it 94
- 22 A catalyst provides an alternative reaction pathway with a low activation energy 96
- 23 In an electrochemical cell, the sites of oxidation (electron loss) and reduction (electron gain) are separated, and as the spontaneous reaction proceeds electrons travel from one electrode to the other 101
- 24 The basic process in NMR is to tune the separation of the two energy levels of a proton in a

- magnetic field to the frequency of a radiofrequency field 110
- 25 The process occurring at the tip of a scanning tunnelling microscope: the flow of current across the gap is highly sensitive to the width of the gap, and even
- atom-scale variation can be detected 114
- 26 A typical STM scan, showing individual atoms on a surface 115

The true structure by Dr. Ruslan Temirov. Forschungszentrum Juelich (Germany), finalist of the SMPAGE contest 2009 edition (http://www. icmm.csic.es/spmage)

#### Contents

List	of	il	lustrations	YV
LIST	OI	11.	lustrations	ΛV

- 1 Matter from the inside 1
- 2 Matter from the outside 22
- 3 Bridging matter 38
- 4 States of matter 51
- 5 Changing the state of matter 70
- 6 Changing the identity of matter 86
- 7 Investigating matter 106

Appendix: the Periodic Table 121

Further reading 122

Index 123

## Chapter 1

## Matter from the inside

One way to understand how a physical chemist thinks and contributes to chemistry is to start at the interior of an atom and then to travel out into the world of bulk matter. The interior of an atom is where much of the explanation of matter is to be found and it is here that a chemist is most indebted to physics. Within this realm, within an atom, explanations necessarily draw on quantum mechanics, that perplexing description of the behaviour of the very small. That quantum mechanics is central to their description should not be taken to be a warning that the rest of this chapter will be incomprehensible! I shall distil from that theory only the qualitative essence of what we need.

#### Atoms

The ancient Greeks speculated that matter was composed of atoms. That was pure speculation unsupported by any experimental evidence and so cannot be regarded as the beginning of physical chemistry. Experimental evidence for atoms was accumulated by John Dalton (1766–1844) in the very early 19th century when the use of the chemical balance allowed quantitative measurements to be made on the reactions that matter undergoes. Dalton inferred the existence of atoms from his measurements but