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ROBERT G. MORTIMER

Physical Chemistry

Second Edition

ROBERT G. MORTIMER

Rhodes College



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To my teachers of physical chemistry:

the late Norman Bauer
Norman Davidson
the late Henry Eyring
the late Joe Mayer
Robert Mazo
and Lowell Tensmeyer

Preface

The physical chemistry course is the course in which most chemistry students first have the opportunity to synthesize what they have learned in mathematics, physics, and chemistry courses into a coherent pattern of knowledge. The topics of the traditional physical chemistry course can be grouped into several areas: (1) The study of the macroscopic properties of systems of many atoms or molecules; (2) The study of the processes which systems of many atoms or molecules can undergo; (3) the study of the properties of individual atoms and molecules, and (4) the study of the relationship between molecular and macroscopic properties.

The different portions of the book cover different parts of physical chemistry, as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the macroscopic description of large systems.

Chapters 2–9: Thermodynamics and its applications

Chapters 10–13: Nonequilibrium processes

Chapters 14–20: Quantum mechanics and its applications

Chapter 21: Statistical mechanics—the bridge between mechanics and thermodynamics

Chapter 22: The structure of solids and liquids

Chapter 23: Some theories of nonequilibrium processes

The book is constructed so that several different sequences of these topic areas are possible with a minimum of adjustments. Four sequences which should be practical are:

I. As written

II. Ch. 1–9, Ch. 14–20, Ch. 10–13, Ch. 21–23

III. Ch. 1, Ch. 14–20, Ch. 2–9, Ch. 10–13, Ch. 21–23

IV. Ch. 1, Ch. 10–13, Ch. 2–9, Ch. 14–23.

If time does not permit covering the entire book, chapters 22 and 23 can be omitted without loss of continuity.

The book contains several appendixes, designed to improve the usefulness of the book. All of the tables of numerical data in the book are collected into Appendix A. Appendix B is a brief survey of some useful mathematics. Appendix C is a table of integrals and some information about the error function. Appendix D is a brief survey of classical mechanics. Appendix E contains some derivations of thermodynamic formulas. Appendix F presents information about special mathematical functions encountered in quantum mechanics. Appendix G contains a derivation of a formula used in perturbation theory in quantum mechanics. Appendix H is a discussion of the Hückel method of quantum mechanics. Appendix I discusses the matrix representation

of symmetry groups. Appendix J is a list of symbols used in the book. Appendix K contains answers to selected numerical exercises and problems.

Each chapter has a list of the principal facts and ideas that are presented in the chapter, as well as objectives for the student. There is also a summary to assist in synthesizing the material of each chapter into a coherent whole. There are also marginal notes throughout the chapters to provide biographical information about some of the important people who originated the ideas that are presented in the book and to assist the student in following the flow of topics in the chapter. Each chapter contains examples that illustrate various kinds of calculations, as well as exercises placed within the chapter. Both these exercises and the problems at the end of the chapter are designed to provide practice in applying techniques and insights obtained through study of the chapter.

The author welcomes feedback from students and instructors; please send your comments and suggestions to the author's attention.

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It has been my pleasure to have studied with many dedicated and proficient teachers, and I acknowledge their influence, example, and inspiration. I am also grateful for the privilege of working with students, whose efforts to understand the workings of the physical universe make teaching the most desirable of all professions.

While writing this edition of this book, I have benefited from the expert advice of many reviewers:

Robert L. Carter	University of Massachusetts Boston
Peter Gold	Pennsylvania State University
James House	Illinois State University
Jaan Laane	Texas A & M University
Jack Opdycke	University of San Diego
J. Bevan Ott	Brigham Young University
Kim Salt	Claremont Colleges

All of these reviewers gave sound advice, and some of them went beyond the call of duty in searching out errors and unclarities and in suggesting remedies. I continue to be grateful to the reviewers who assisted with the first edition of this book. The errors which remain are my responsibility, not the responsibility of the reviewers.

I wish to thank the editorial staff at Harcourt/Academic Press for their guidance and help during a rather long and complicated project.

13	14	15	16	17	18
III A	IV A	V A	VIA	VII A	0

Traditional groups (USA)

Key	
Atomic number	1
Symbol	H
Atomic Mass	1.008

Values in brackets are masses of most stable isotopes.

Fundamental Constants and Conversion Factors

From E. R. Cohen and B. N. Taylor, *The 1986 Adjustment of the Fundamental Physical Constants*, CODATA Bulletin Number 63, November 1986

Quantity	Symbol	Value
Avogadro constant	N_{Av}	$6.02214 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
Bohr magneton	β_{e}	$9.27402 \times 10^{-24} \text{ J T}^{-1}$
Boltzmann constant	k_{B}	$1.38066 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$
electron g-factor	g_{e}	2.0023193044
electron mass	m_{e}	$9.10939 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
elementary charge	e	$1.602177 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
Faraday constant	F	$96485.3 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$
molar gas constant	R	$8.3145 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
neutron mass	m_{n}	$1.674929 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Newtonian constant of gravitation	G	$6.673 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-2}$
nuclear magneton	β_{N}	$5.050787 \times 10^{-27} \text{ J T}^{-1}$
permeability of vacuum	μ_0	$4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$ (exact) $12.566370614 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N A}^{-2}$
permittivity of vacuum	ϵ_0	$8.8545187817 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2 \text{ N}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$
Planck constant	h	$6.62608 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
proton mass	m_{p}	$1.672623 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
Rydberg constant	\mathcal{R}_{∞}	$10973731.53 \text{ m}^{-1}$
	$hc\mathcal{R}_{\infty}$	13.60570 eV
	\mathcal{R}_{H}	$10967758.1 \text{ m}^{-1}$
	$hc\mathcal{R}_{\text{H}}$	13.5983 eV
speed of light in vacuum	c	$299792458 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ (exact)

Prefixes for SI Units

factor	prefix	abbreviation	factor	prefix	abbreviation
10^{-1}	deci	d	10	deca	da
10^{-2}	centi	c	10^2	hecto	h
10^{-3}	milli	m	10^3	kilo	k
10^{-6}	micro	μ	10^6	mega	M
10^{-9}	nano	n	10^9	giga	G
10^{-12}	pico	p	10^{12}	tera	T
10^{-15}	femto	f	10^{15}	peta	P
10^{-18}	atto	a	10^{18}	exa	E

Conversion Factors for Non-SI Units

unit	abbreviation	value
atmosphere	atm	101325 Pa (definition)
torr	torr	133.322 Pa $\approx \frac{1}{760}$ atm
atomic mass unit	amu	1.66054×10^{-27} kg
bar	bar	1×10^5 Pa
electron volt	eV	1.602178×10^{-19} J
poise	P	$0.1 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
liter	L	$1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 = 1 \text{ dm}^3$
angstrom	Å	1×10^{-10} m
debye	D	3.335641×10^{-30} C m
calorie	cal	4.184 J (definition)
inch	in	0.0254 m (definition)
pound	lb	0.4536 kg

The Greek Alphabet

A	α	alpha	I	ι	iota	P	ρ	rho
B	β	beta	K	κ	kappa	Σ	σ	sigma
Γ	γ	gamma	Λ	λ	lambda	T	τ	tau
Δ	δ	delta	M	μ	mu	Y	υ	upsilon
E	ϵ	epsilon	N	ν	nu	Φ	ϕ	phi
Z	ζ	zeta	Ξ	ξ	xi	X	χ	chi
H	η	eta	O	\omicron	omicron	Ψ	ψ	psi
Θ	θ	theta	Π	π	pi	Ω	ω	omega

List of Numerical Tables in the Appendix

Table A1	Isothermal Compressibilities of Liquids
Table A2	Coefficients of Thermal Expansion at 20°C
Table A3	Parameters for Some Equations of State
Table A4	Second Virial Coefficients
Table A5	Critical Constants
Table A6	Molar Heat Capacities
Table A7	Specific Enthalpy Changes of Fusion and Vaporization
Table A8	Values of Thermodynamic Functions
Table A9	Average Bond Energies
Table A10	Surface Tension Values
Table A11	Mean Ionic Activity Coefficients of Aqueous Electrolytes at 25°C
Table A12	Partial Vapor Pressure of Hydrogen Halides in Aqueous Solution at 298.15 K
Table A13	Some Standard Reduction Potentials in Aqueous Solution at 25°C and $P = 1$ bar
Table A14	Parameters for the Lennard-Jones Potential
Table A15	Effective Hard-Sphere Diameters
Table A16	Thermal Conductivities
Table A17	Diffusion Coefficients for Dilute Solutes in Liquid Solutions
Table A18	Coefficients of Viscosity
Table A19	Self-Diffusion Coefficients
Table A20	Molar Conductivities and Ion Mobilities at Infinite Dilution in Water at 298.15 K
Table A21	Electronegativities on the Pauling Scale
Table A22	Properties of Diatomic Molecules
Table A23	Properties of Some Nuclei in Their Ground States
Table A24	Characteristic Vibrational Frequencies
Table A25	Characteristic Proton Chemical Shifts Relative to Tetramethyl Silane (TMS)
Table A26	Character Tables for a Few Common Point Groups

Contents

	Periodic Table	xvii
	Information Tables	xviii
Chapter 1	Systems, States, and Processes	1
1.1	Scientific Inquiry	2
1.2	Systems and States	3
1.3	Units of Measurements. SI Units	6
1.4	State Functions	8
1.5	The Relationship between Macrostates and Microstates	11
1.6	Processes	16
	<i>Problems</i>	<i>19</i>
Chapter 2	The Equilibrium Macroscopic States of Gases and Liquids	21
2.1	Mathematical Functions and the Equilibrium Macroscopic State of a Simple System	22
2.2	Real Liquids and Solids	25
2.3	Real Gases	28
2.4	The Coexistence of Phases and the Critical Point	32
	<i>Problems</i>	<i>41</i>
Chapter 3	Work, Heat, and Energy: The First Law of Thermodynamics	45
3.1	Work and the State of a System	46
3.2	Heat	53
3.3	Internal Energy. The First Law of Thermodynamics	55
3.4	Calculation of Amounts of Heat and Energy Changes	58
3.5	Enthalpy—A Convenience Variable	68
3.6	Calculation of Enthalpy Changes for Non-Chemical Processes	74
3.7	Calculation of Enthalpy Changes for a Class of Chemical Reactions	77
3.8	Energy Changes of Chemical Reactions	85
	<i>Problems</i>	<i>90</i>
Chapter 4	The Second and Third Laws of Thermodynamics: Entropy	95
4.1	The Second Law of Thermodynamics and the Carnot Heat Engine	96

4.2	The Mathematical Statement of the Second Law. Entropy	102
4.3	The Calculation of Entropy Changes	107
4.4	Statistical Entropy	116
4.5	The Third Law of Thermodynamics and Absolute Entropies	119
	<i>Problems</i>	125
Chapter 5	The Thermodynamics of Real Systems	131
5.1	Criteria for Spontaneous Processes and for Equilibrium. The Gibbs and Helmholtz Energies	132
5.2	Fundamental Relations for Closed Simple Systems	137
5.3	Gibbs Energy Calculations	142
5.4	The Description of Multicomponent and Open Systems	146
5.5	Additional Useful Thermodynamic Identities	152
5.6	Euler's Theorem and the Gibbs–Duhem Relation	156
	<i>Problems</i>	162
Chapter 6	Phase Equilibrium	167
6.1	The Fundamental Fact of Phase Equilibrium	168
6.2	The Gibbs Phase Rule	170
6.3	Phase Equilibrium in a One-Component System	174
6.4	The Gibbs Energy and Phase Transitions	180
6.5	Surface Structure and Thermodynamics	184
6.6	Surfaces in Multicomponent Systems	191
	<i>Problems</i>	195
Chapter 7	Multicomponent Systems	199
7.1	Ideal Solutions	200
7.2	Henry's Law and Dilute Nonelectrolyte Solutions	209
7.3	The Activity and the Description of General Systems	216
7.4	Activity Coefficients in Electrolyte Solutions	228
7.5	Phase Diagrams for Nonideal Mixtures	234
7.6	Colligative Properties	244
	<i>Problems</i>	250
Chapter 8	The Thermodynamics of Chemical Equilibrium	255
8.1	Gibbs Energy Changes and Equilibria of Chemical Reactions. The Equilibrium Constant	256
8.2	Reactions Involving Gases and Pure Substances	261
8.3	Chemical Equilibrium in Solution	264
8.4	Equilibria in Solutions of Strong Electrolytes	266
8.5	Acid–Base Equilibrium Calculations	270
8.6	Temperature Dependence of Equilibrium Constants. The Principle of Le Châtelier	276
8.7	Chemical Reactions and Biological Systems	280
	<i>Problems</i>	285

Chapter 9	The Thermodynamics of Electrical Systems	291
9.1	The Chemical Potential and the Electric Potential	292
9.2	Electrochemical Cells at Equilibrium	293
9.3	Half-Cell Potentials and Cell Potentials	300
9.4	The Determination of Activity Coefficients of Electrolytes	307
9.5	Thermodynamic Information from Electrochemistry	312
	<i>Problems</i>	315
Chapter 10	Gas Kinetic Theory. The Molecular Theory of Dilute Gases at Equilibrium	319
10.1	The Model System for a Dilute Gas	320
10.2	The Velocity Probability Distribution	324
10.3	The Distribution of Molecular Speeds	333
10.4	The Pressure of an Ideal Gas	337
10.5	Wall Collisions and Effusion	341
10.6	The Model System with Potential Energy	343
10.7	The Hard-Sphere Gas	347
10.8	The Molecular Structure of Liquids	357
	<i>Problems</i>	359
Chapter 11	Transport Processes	365
11.1	The Macroscopic Description of Nonequilibrium States	366
11.2	Transport Processes	368
11.3	Transport Processes in the Hard-Sphere Gas	380
11.4	The Structure of Liquids and Transport Processes in Liquids	385
11.5	Transport in Electrolyte Solutions	390
	<i>Problems</i>	397
Chapter 12	The Rates of Chemical Reactions	401
12.1	The Macroscopic Description of Chemically Reacting Systems	402
12.2	Forward Reactions with one Reactant	404
12.3	Forward Reactions with More Than One Reactant	412
12.4	Inclusion of a Reverse Reaction. Chemical Equilibrium	417
12.5	Consecutive Reactions and Competing Reactions	420
12.6	The Experimental Study of Fast Reactions	424
	<i>Problems</i>	430
Chapter 13	Chemical Reaction Mechanisms	435
13.1	Reaction Mechanisms and Elementary Processes in Gases	436
13.2	Elementary Reactions in Liquid Solutions	438
13.3	The Temperature Dependence of Rate Constants. The Collision Theory of Bimolecular Gaseous Reactions	444
13.4	Reaction Mechanisms and Rate Laws	450
13.5	Some Additional Mechanisms, Including Chain and Photochemical Mechanisms. Competing Mechanisms	463
13.6	Catalysis	469

13.7	Experimental Molecular Study of Chemical Reactions	481
	<i>Problems</i>	487
Chapter 14	The Principles of Quantum Mechanics. I. Classical Waves and the Schrödinger Equation	493
14.1	Classical Mechanics	494
14.2	Classical Waves	497
14.3	The Old Quantum Theory	507
14.4	De Broglie Waves and the Schrödinger Equation	514
14.5	The Particle in a Box. The Free Particle	522
14.6	The Harmonic Oscillator	531
	<i>Problems</i>	534
Chapter 15	The Principles of Quantum Mechanics. II. The Postulates of Quantum Mechanics	539
15.1	The First Two Postulates of Quantum Mechanics	540
15.2	Mathematical Operators	541
15.3	Postulate 3. Mathematical Operators Corresponding to Mechanical Variables in Quantum Mechanics	546
15.4	Postulate 4. Expectation Values	549
15.5	Postulate 5. The Determination of the State of a System	565
	<i>Problems</i>	569
Chapter 16	The Electronic States of Atoms. I. The Hydrogen Atom and the Simple Orbital Approximation for Multielectron Atoms	573
16.1	The Hydrogen Atom and the Central Force System. Angular Momentum	574
16.2	The Wave Functions of the Hydrogen Atom	582
16.3	The Helium Atom in the “Zero-Order” Orbital Approximation	597
16.4	Atoms with More Than Two Electrons	610
	<i>Problems</i>	616
Chapter 17	The Electronic States of Atoms. II. Higher-Order Approximations for Multielectron Atoms	619
17.1	The Variation Method and Its Application to the Helium Atom	620
17.2	The Perturbation Method and Its Application to the Helium Atom	625
17.3	The Self-Consistent Field Method	627
17.4	Excited States of the Helium Atom	629
17.5	Atoms with More than Two Electrons	632
	<i>Problems</i>	642
Chapter 18	The Electronic States of Molecules	647
18.1	The Born–Oppenheimer Approximation. The Hydrogen Molecule Ion	648
18.2	LCAO-MOs—Molecular Orbitals That Are Linear Combinations of Atomic Orbitals	655
18.3	Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules	660

	18.4	Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules	672
	18.5	Symmetry in Polyatomic Molecules. Groups of Symmetry Operators	682
	18.6	Electronic Structure of Polyatomic Molecules	690
	18.7	More Advanced Treatments of Molecular Electronic Structure	709
		<i>Problems</i>	715
Chapter 19		Translational, Rotational, and Vibrational States of Atoms and Molecules	721
	19.1	Translational Motions of Atoms	722
	19.2	The Nonelectronic States of Diatomic Molecules	724
	19.3	Rotation and Vibration in Polyatomic Molecules	736
	19.4	The Equilibrium Populations of Molecular States	743
		<i>Problems</i>	746
Chapter 20		Spectroscopy and Photochemistry	751
	20.1	Emission/Absorption Spectroscopy and Energy Levels	752
	20.2	The Spectra of Atoms	761
	20.3	Rotational and Vibrational Spectra of Diatomic Molecules	762
	20.4	Electronic Spectra of Diatomic Molecules	769
	20.5	Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules	771
	20.6	Fluorescence, Phosphorescence, and Photochemistry	775
	20.7	Other Types of Spectroscopy	781
	20.8	Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy	792
	20.9	Fourier Transform Spectroscopy	806
		<i>Problems</i>	811
Chapter 21		Equilibrium Statistical Mechanics	817
	21.1	The Quantum Statistical Mechanics of a Sample System of Four Harmonic Oscillators	818
	21.2	The Probability Distribution for a Dilute Gas	823
	21.3	The Probability Distribution and the Molecular Partition Function	828
	21.4	The Calculation of Molecular Partition Functions	836
	21.5	Calculations of Thermodynamic Functions of Dilute Gases	845
	21.6	Chemical Equilibrium in Dilute Gases	858
	21.7	The Activated Complex Theory of Bimolecular Chemical Reactions in Dilute Gases	862
	21.8	The Canonical Ensemble	872
	21.9	Classical Statistical Mechanics	881
		<i>Problems</i>	892
Chapter 22		The Structure of Solids and Liquids	897
	22.1	General Features of Solids	898
	22.2	Crystal Vibrations	906
	22.3	The Electronic Structure of Crystalline Solids	913
	22.4	The Structure of Liquids	920

22.5	Polymer Formation and Conformation	927
22.6	Rubber Elasticity	936
22.7	Polymers in Solution	940
	<i>Problems</i>	943
Chapter 23	Some Additional Theories of Nonequilibrium Processes	947
23.1	Theories of Unimolecular Chemical Reactions	948
23.2	The Molecular Case History of a Chemical Reaction	952
23.3	Theories of Transport Processes in Fluid Systems	954
23.4	Nonequilibrium Electrochemistry	958
23.5	Electrical Conductivity in Solids	970
	<i>Problems</i>	975
	Appendixes	977
A.	Tables of Numerical Data	977
B.	Some Useful Mathematics	1001
C.	A Short Table of Integrals	1021
D.	Classical Mechanics	1025
E.	Some Derivations of Thermodynamic Formulas and Methods	1031
F.	Some Mathematics in Quantum Mechanics	1037
G.	The Perturbation Method	1045
H.	The Hückel Method	1047
I.	Matrix Representations of Groups	1051
J.	Symbols Used in This Book	1061
K.	Answers to Selected Exercises and Problems	1069
	Additional Reading	1097
	Index	1105