¹⁵组态金属配合物的光谱强度

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本文在假拟原子壳模型的分子场近似下,应用 Wigner-Racah 代数方法,按 照配位场理论的弱场及中间场偶合图象讨论了过渡金属配合物的电子光谱,导出了 适用于任意组态/W和任意对称性【G:CG:并涉及电偶极、电四极与磁偶极跃迁的有 关矩阵元、谱线强度、跃迁几率以及振子强度公式。

关键词: (1^N组态)金属配合物 假拟原子壳模型 Wigner-Racah代数 电、磁 多极矩算子 谱线强度

引 论

过渡金属(包括d²-和f²-过渡金属)配合物的光谱行为异常复杂。若按金属和配体 电子轨道分类,则通常将配合物的电子光谱划归四种跃迁类型:(1)局限于金属轨道的 *l-l*(或*l-l'*)跃迁;(2)局限于配体轨道的 *π-π'*跃迁;(3)金属-配体轨道间的M-L。 跃迁;(4)配体-金属轨道间的 L_{*}-M 跃迁。借助于一些近似方法进行完全的分子 轨道 理论计算,无疑可对这四类跃迁谱给予定量或半定量的理论分析,但计算工 作 浩 **繁** 费 时。晶体场或配位场理论能较好地解释第一类光谱,然而对后三类跃迁谱 或 者 无 能为 力,或者仅能定性地描述。因此,本文拟根据Wirsich和Fieck 等将MO-LCAO按单中 心展开的思想⁽¹⁾,在假拟原子壳模型的分子场近似下,应用Wigner-Racah代数方法, 计算过渡金属配合物的能谱及跃迁矩积分,以期能对上述四类跃迁谱统一处理。

按照微扰理论,在单位时间内具有球对称的实粒子系统从态|Ω'j'm'>到能级Ωj自 发射的辐射跃迁总几率可表达为⁽²⁻⁶⁾

$$P_{\text{tot.}} = \sum_{m\lambda t} W^{t}(\lambda\omega) \left| \langle \Omega jm \left| \sum_{\tau} Q \xi_{\lambda} j\tau \right| \Omega' J'm' \rangle \right|^{2} + \sum_{m\lambda t\lambda' t'} 2 \left| \xi(t\lambda\omega) \xi(t'\lambda'\omega) \langle \Omega jm \left| \sum_{\tau} Q \xi_{\lambda} j\tau \right| \Omega' j'm' \rangle \right| \\ \times \langle \Omega jm \left| \sum_{\tau'} Q t'_{(\lambda')\tau'} \right| \Omega' j'm' \rangle | (\lambda,\lambda' = 0,1;t,t' = 1,2,\cdots,\infty)$$

$$(1-1)$$

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其中, 波函数和跃迁矩算子均不含时间变量,且对应于能量(角频率)ω、动量t及其 分量τ和宇称 $\sigma_{t(\lambda)} = (-1)^{t+1-\lambda}$ 的光子态的跃迁矩算子 Q ξ_{λ})τ 是实粒子系统的电^{2t}极矩 ($\lambda = 1$)或磁^{2t}极矩($\lambda = 0$)算子; W^t($\lambda \omega$)和 $\xi(t\lambda \omega)$ 是仅与辐射场有关的常数:

$$\xi(t\lambda\omega) = (-i)^{\lambda+1} \left(-\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^{t} \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{ch}} \sqrt{\frac{t+1}{t(2t+1)}} \frac{1}{(2t-1)!!}$$
$$W^{t}(\lambda\omega) = \frac{2(t+1)}{t(2t+1)[(2t-1)!!]^{2}h} \left(\frac{\omega}{c}\right)^{2t+1}$$
(1-2)

在对实测谱进行理论分析时,通常只需计及λ=1与t=1,2的电偶极矩、电四极矩和 λ=0与t=1的磁偶极矩对辐射跃迁总几率的贡献。下面分别按配位场理论的弱场和中间 场偶合图象处理具有任意对称性的序配合物电子系统的这些跃迁。

弱场偶合图象

一、模型

设序配合物的静态几何构型或者经考虑分子振动与动态Jahn-Teller效应后的实际对称性属于纯转动点群G₂⊂G₁,则按照配位场理论的弱场偶合图象(H_•>H_{s0}>H_{LF})^(e-s)(n+N)电子系统的态和跃迁矩算子属于下列群链及其不可约表示(IR):

群 链
$$SU(2) \times SO(3) \times C_1 \supset SU(2) \times C_1 \supset G_1^* \supset G_2^* \supset G_2^*$$

态所属IR (S)×(L)×σ (J)×σ Γa P ρ

 ε^{t} 所属IR (0)×(t)× $\sigma_{t}(\iota)$ (t)× $\sigma_{t}(\iota)$ $\Gamma_{t}a_{t}$ P_{t} ρ_{t}

M¹所属IR $\begin{cases} (1) \times (0) \\ (0) \times (1) \end{cases} \times \sigma_1(\tau) \quad (1) \times \sigma_1(0) \quad \Gamma_1 \quad P_1 \quad \rho_1 \qquad (2-1) \end{cases}$

当令点群G₁=O, I或D_∞并取t=1,2时, 重复度序号a₁=1, 下面将略去。 由式(2-1), 可将电多极矩和磁偶极矩算子分别表达为^(2,5)

$$\varepsilon^{\dagger\sigma_{1}\zeta_{1}} = \sum_{\Gamma_{t}P_{t}\rho_{t}} Q_{(1)\rho_{1}}^{\dagger\Gamma_{t}P_{t}} = \sum_{\Gamma_{t}P_{t}\rho_{t}} R^{\dagger\Gamma_{t}P_{t}} (nl,n'l')U^{\dagger\Gamma_{1}P_{t}}_{\rho_{t}},$$

(t = 1, $\sigma_{1}\zeta_{1}$) = u, \vec{x} t = 2, $\sigma_{2}\zeta_{1}$) = g). (2-2a)

$$M^{1\sigma_{1}(\rho)} = \sum_{(\Gamma_{1})P_{1}\rho_{1}} Q^{1\Gamma_{1}P_{1}}_{(0)\rho_{1}} = \sum_{(\Gamma_{1})P_{1}\rho_{1}} \beta \left(g, S^{1\Gamma_{1}P_{1}}_{\rho_{1}} + K^{\Gamma_{1}P_{1}}_{\rho_{1}} L^{1\Gamma_{1}P_{1}}_{\rho_{1}}\right),$$

$$(\sigma_{1}(\rho) = g), \qquad (2-2b)$$

其中 $R^{t\Gamma P_t}(nl, n'l')$ 为参量。 若把配位场作用能算子

$$H_{LF}^{(G_2)} = V_{G_1} + V_{G_2} = \sum_{k \Gamma_k a_k} f^{k \Gamma_k a_k} (nl, n'l') U^{k \Gamma_k a_k P_0}_{\rho_0}, \qquad (2-3)$$

当作微扰,则体系的一级近似波函数为

$$|\Omega P\rho\rangle = |\mu P\rho\rangle + \sum_{\mu''\neq\mu} |\mu'' P\rho\rangle C_{\mu''\mu}, \qquad (2-4a)$$

其中系数

$$C_{\mu''\mu} = \frac{\langle \mu'' P\rho | H_{LF}^{(G_2)} | \mu P\rho \rangle}{E(\mu_0) - E(\mu_0'')}$$
(2-4b)

且 $\mu = C^{N} \alpha SLJ\Gamma a$, $\mu_{0} = C^{N} \alpha SLJ$, 此处, 假拟原子壳的基态组 态为 $C^{N} = l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N}$; 由 单电子跃迁所生成的假拟原子壳任意激发态组态C^{//N}可取

$$l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N-1} l_{1}', \quad l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N-1} l_{2}', \quad l_{1}^{W_{1-1}} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N+1}, \quad l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2-1}} l^{N+1},$$

$$l_{1}^{W_{1}-1} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N} l_{1}', \quad l_{1}^{W_{1}-1} l_{2}^{W_{2}} l^{N} l_{2}', \quad l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2-1}} l^{N} l_{1}', \quad l_{1}^{W_{1}} l_{2}^{W_{2-1}} l^{N} l_{2}' \qquad (2-4c)$$

上述 l_1 、 l_2 及 l'_1 、 l'_2 分别代表由所论配合物分子(或离子)中全部配体构成的几组 π 及 π' 群轨道对应的假拟原子壳模型中球对称轨道,其能量可由分子轨道理论计算所得 π (或 π')的平均能量给出;l可被指定为中央金属离子非定域化的d或f轨道。据此可取电子数W₁=4 l_1 +2,W₂=4 l_2 +2,从而将C^N及任意C^{TN}组态简化为四种类型:

$$(l'^{4l'+1})l^{N}, l'^{4l'+1}l^{N+1}, l'^{4l'+1}l^{N}l'', l^{N-1}l'$$
 (2-4d)

二、跌迂矩积分和选律

形如式(2-4a)的一级近似态间任意跃迁矩积分为

$$\langle \Omega P \rho | Q_{\xi_{\lambda}} \rangle | \Omega' P' \rho' \rangle$$

$$= \langle \mu P \rho | Q_{\xi_{\lambda}} \rangle | \mu' P' \rho' \rangle + \sum_{\mu'' \neq \mu} C_{\mu\mu''} \langle \mu'' P \rho | Q_{\xi_{\lambda}} \rangle | \mu' P' \rho' \rangle$$

$$+ \sum_{\mu'' \neq \mu'} \langle \mu P \rho | Q_{\xi_{\lambda}} \rangle | \mu'' P' \rho' \rangle C_{\mu''\mu'}$$

$$+ \sum_{\mu'' \neq \mu', \mu'' \neq \mu'} C_{\mu\mu''} \langle \mu'' P \rho | Q_{\xi_{\lambda}} \rangle | \mu'' P' \rho' \rangle C_{\mu''\mu'}$$

$$(2-5)$$

应用偶合张量算子的矩阵元公式、9-j系数的性质及广义Wigner-Eckart定理⁽⁴⁻⁷⁾,推得上式中任意零级近似态间的电多极矩、磁偶极矩和配位作用能算子矩阵元依次为

$$\langle \mu_{1} P \rho | Q \xi_{12} | \mu_{3} P' \rho' \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{S_{1} \cdot S_{3}} \sum_{\pi_{t} \Gamma_{t} P_{t} \rho_{t}} [-1]^{\Gamma - \rho} \begin{pmatrix} P^{*} P' P_{t} \\ \overline{\rho} \rho' \rho_{t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{1a_{1}} \Gamma_{ja_{3}} \Gamma_{t} \\ P^{*} P' P_{t} \end{pmatrix}^{\pi t} \begin{pmatrix} J_{1} & J_{1} & t \\ \Gamma_{1a_{1}} \Gamma_{ja_{3}} \Gamma_{t} \end{pmatrix}_{\pi t} [J_{1}, J_{3}]^{\nu_{2}}$$

$$X(-1)^{S_{1} + L_{3} + J_{1} + t} \begin{cases} L_{1} & L_{3} & t \\ J_{3} & J_{1} & S_{1} \end{cases} \langle C_{1}^{N} \alpha_{1} S_{1} L_{1} || U_{\xi_{12}}^{L} || C_{j}^{N} \alpha_{j} S_{i} L_{j} \rangle \mathbb{R}^{t \Gamma_{t} P_{t}} (C_{1}, C_{j})$$

$$(2-6)$$

上述三种矩阵元为零的条件表明了式(2-5)型跃迁的选律, 并且已由相应的 Kronecker δ符号、V偶合系数、6-j系数及约化矩阵元为零的条件给出; 后者还将由 具体组态 Cf和 Cf决定。

三、组态内跃迁的线强

为了便于讨论跃迁几率和振子强度, 仿照原子光谱理论⁽³⁾, 定义态1ΩPp>到能级 Ω′P′的电偶极、电四极和磁偶极跃迁的谱线强度依次为

$$S_{E_{1}} = \left| \sum_{\rho'} \langle \Omega P \rho | \varepsilon^{1u} | \Omega' P' \rho' \rangle \right|^{2} ,$$

$$S_{E_{2}} = \left| \sum_{\rho'} \langle \Omega P \rho | \varepsilon^{2g} | \Omega' P' \rho' \rangle \right|^{2} ,$$

$$S_{M_{1}} = \left| \sum_{\rho'} \langle \Omega P \rho | M^{1g} | \Omega' P' \rho' \rangle \right|^{2} .$$
(2-9)

对于组态内跃迁的 S_{B1} ,因式(2—5)中第一项为零,仅后三个和号项可能有贡献,其数值计算可借助于计算机,亦可通过假定首先对所有激发态 μ'' 及 μ'' 求和而简 化⁽⁺⁾。按后一方式,经详细分析并略去第三和号项后得到

$$\begin{split} S_{E_{1}} &= 2 \Big| \sum_{\rho', \mu'' \neq \mu} C_{\mu\mu''} < \mu'' P \rho |Q_{L_{1}}^{\dagger}| \mu' P' \rho' > \Big|^{2} \\ &= \delta_{SS'} 2 \sum_{kK} \sum_{\Gamma_{k} a_{k}} P_{1\pi} (P', K) \Big(\prod_{p \neq p'} P' P_{1} \Big)^{2} \Big(\prod_{r \neq q'} \Gamma_{r} a_{K} \Big)^{2} \Big\{ L L' K \Big\}^{2} \\ &\times \sum_{C''} \Big| < C^{N} \alpha S L \| (U^{k} U^{1})^{K} \| C^{N} \alpha' S' L' > c'' \frac{1}{E(C^{N}) - E(C''^{N})} \Big|^{2} \\ &\cdot \left(f^{K} \Gamma_{K} a_{K} P_{1} (C, C) \right)^{2} \end{split}$$

$$(2-10)$$

其中, K取偶数值, $f^{K\Gamma_{K}a_{K}P_{1}}(C,C)$ 是由 $f^{k\Gamma_{k}a_{k}}(C,C'')$ 与R $^{1\Gamma_{1}P_{1}}(C'',C)$ 偶合得到的配位场参量(含能量单位的平方)^(*)。若令

$$D(\mathbb{C}^{n}) = \langle \mathbb{C}^{N} \alpha SL \| \{\mathbb{C}^{k} \mathbb{C}^{1} \mathbb{C}^{R} \| \mathbb{C}^{N} \alpha' S' L' \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^{n}} / (\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{C}^{N}) - \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{C}^{n}))$$
(2-11)

并取式(2-4d)中的后三个组态,则有

$$\begin{split} \| \mathbf{D}(l^{N+1}l') \|^{2} &= \delta_{SS'} |\mathbf{N}^{2} [\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}] \sum_{l'} \begin{cases} l' & 1 & l \\ \mathbf{k} & l' & \mathbf{K} \end{cases}^{2} [l']^{-1} (\mathbf{E}(l^{N}) - \mathbf{E}(l^{N-1}l'))^{-2} \delta(\sigma_{l} \mathbf{u} \sigma_{l'}), \\ \| \mathbf{D}(l'^{4}l'^{+1} | l^{N+1}) \|^{2} &= \delta_{SS'} (N+1)^{2} [\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}] \sum_{l'} \begin{cases} l' & 1 & l \\ \mathbf{k} & l' & \mathbf{K} \end{cases}^{2} [l']^{-1} (\mathbf{E}(l^{N}) \\ &= \mathbf{E}(l'^{4}l'^{+1} | l^{N+1}))^{-2} \delta(\sigma_{l} \mathbf{u} \sigma_{l'}). \end{split}$$

$$\left| \mathbf{D} \left(l^{\prime 4 l^{\prime} - 1} l^{N} l^{\prime \prime} \right) \right|^{2} = \delta_{SS'} \frac{[L']}{3} \sum_{l^{\prime} l^{\prime \prime}} [l^{\prime}, l^{\prime \prime}]^{-1} \left((\mathbf{E}(l^{N}) - \mathbf{E}(l^{\prime 4 l^{\prime} + 1} l^{N} l^{\prime \prime}))^{-2} \delta(l^{\prime} \mathbf{k} l^{\prime \prime}) \times \delta(l^{\prime} |l^{\prime \prime}) \delta(\sigma_{l^{\prime}} \mathbf{u} \sigma_{l} \mathbf{u})$$

$$\times \delta(l^{\prime} |l^{\prime \prime}) \delta(\sigma_{l^{\prime}} \mathbf{u} \sigma_{l} \mathbf{u})$$

$$(2-12)$$

对于S_{E2}和S_{M1},只需取式(2-5)中第一项计算,且分别为

$$\begin{split} S_{E2} &= \delta_{SS'} \sum_{\pi \Gamma_2 P_2} \left| \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_2 \\ P^* \ P' \ P_2 \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} J \ J' \ 2 \\ \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_2 \end{pmatrix}_* [J,J']^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{cases} L \ L' \ 2 \\ J' \ J \ S \end{cases} [P]^{-1} \\ &\times \langle I^N \alpha SL \| U^2 \| I^N \alpha' SL' \rangle R^{2\Gamma_2 P_2} (nl,nl) \right|^2 \\ S_{M1} &= (\delta_{CC'}) \delta_{aa'} \delta_{SS'} \delta_{LL'} \sum_{\pi (\Gamma_1) P_1} \left| [P]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_1 \\ P^* \ P' \ P_1 \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} I \ J' \ 1 \\ \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}_* [J,J']^{\frac{1}{2}} \right|^2 \\ &\times \left\{ S(S+1)(2S+1) \begin{cases} J \ J' \ 1 \\ S \ S \ L \end{cases}^2 g_*^2 + L(L+1)(2L+1) \begin{cases} L \ L \ 1 \\ J' \ J \ S \end{cases}^2 (K^{\Gamma_1 P_1})^2 \right\} \beta^2 \end{split}$$

(2 - 14)

四、组态间跃迁的线强

组态间的电子跃迁,通常给出强烈的吸收或发射。因零级态对S_{M1}无贡献,S_{E2}亦甚 微,故只需考虑S_{E1}且取式(2--5)中首项计算,其表达式为

$$S_{E_{1}} = \delta_{SS'} \sum_{\pi(\Gamma_{1}) P_{1}} \left| \left[P \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\left[\begin{array}{c} \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_{1} \\ P^{*} \ P' \ P_{1} \end{array} \right]^{*} \left(\begin{array}{c} J \ J' \ I \\ \Gamma a \ \Gamma' a' \ \Gamma_{1} \end{array} \right)_{*} \left[J, J' \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} L \ L' \ 1 \\ J' \ J \ S \end{array} \right\}^{2} \right. \\ \left. \times \left| \left\{ C^{N} a S L \right\| U_{C_{1}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\| C'^{N} a' S' L' \right\} \right|^{\frac{2}{2}} \left(R^{1\Gamma_{1}P_{1}} (C, C') \right)^{2}$$

$$(2-15)$$

中间场偶合图象

采用与弱场偶合图象相同的近似模型,按照中间场偶合 图 象(H_•>H_{LF}>H_{so}), ⁽¹,⁶,⁷)即使把旋-轨偶合作用能算子 H_{so}与式(2—3)中的 H_{LF}一起当作微扰H',也因不 同原子壳组态间的H_{so}矩阵元为零而使得波函数的一级修正项仍只有H_{LF}的贡献较大,因 此只需根据下列群链及其IR

群· 链 SU(2)×SO(3)×C₁⊃G^{*}₁×G₁⊃G^{*}₂×G₂⊃G^{*}₂⊃C^{*}₂ 态所属IR (S)×(L)×σ Γ_{sas}×Γ_La_L P_s×P_L P ρ ε^t所属IR (0)×(t)×σ₁(₁) Γ_e×Γ_ta_t P₀×P₁ P_t ρ_t M^{1} 所属IR $\begin{cases} (1)×(0)×\sigma_{1}(_{0}) \Gamma_{1}×\Gamma_{e} & P_{1}×P_{0} & P_{1} & \rho_{1} \\ (0)×(1)×\sigma_{1}(_{0}) \Gamma_{0}×\Gamma_{1} & P_{e}×P_{1} & P_{1} & \rho_{1} \end{cases}$ (3—1)

按照前面相同的分析,将所得到的不同表达式一并列出即可。

$$C_{\mu\mu}'' = \frac{\langle \mu'' P\rho | H_{LF}^{(G_{c})} | \mu P\rho \rangle}{E(\mu_{0}) - E(\mu_{0}'')}$$
(3-4b)

其中, $\mu = C^{N}S\Gamma_{sas}P_{s}$, $\alpha L\Gamma_{L}a_{L}P_{L}$, $\mu_{0} = C^{N}S\Gamma_{sas}$, $\alpha L\Gamma_{L}a_{L}$ (2—4b')

$$\langle \mu P \rho | Q_{L12}^{i} | \mu' P' \rho' \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{SS'} \delta_{\Gamma_{S}} \Gamma_{S}^{\prime} \delta_{a_{S}} a_{S}^{\prime} \delta_{P_{S}}^{*} P_{S}^{\prime} \Gamma_{L} P_{L} \rho_{t} \pi$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} P^{*} P' P_{t} \\ \overline{\rho} \rho' \rho_{t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}^{\prime} a_{L}^{\prime} \Gamma_{t} \\ P_{L} P_{t}^{\prime} P_{t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}^{\prime} a_{L}^{\prime} \Gamma_{t} \\ \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}^{\prime} a_{L}^{\prime} \Gamma_{t} \end{pmatrix}_{*} W \begin{pmatrix} P_{L} P_{L} P_{t} \\ P' P_{S} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\langle C^{N} \alpha SL \| U_{L12}^{i} \| C'^{N} \alpha' S' L' \rangle R^{t} \Gamma_{t} P_{t} (C, C')$$

$$(3-6)$$

$$\langle \mu P \rho | Q_{0}^{\dagger} \rangle | \mu' P' \rho' \rangle$$

$$= \delta_{CC'} \delta_{aa'} \delta_{SS'} \delta_{LL'} \sum_{(\Gamma_1) P_1 \rho_1} (-1)^{\forall} \theta (P'_{S} P'_{L} P') \theta (P^* P' P_1) (-1)^{P-\rho} \begin{pmatrix} P^* P' P_1 \\ \overline{\rho} \rho' \rho_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times (P, P')^{\forall} \left\{ \delta_{\Gamma_1 \Gamma'_L} \delta_{a_L a'_L} \delta_{P_L P'_L} (-1)^{P_S + P_L + P' + P} \sum_{\pi_s} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{Sas} \Gamma'_{sa'_s} \Gamma_1 \\ P^*_s P'_s P_1 \end{pmatrix}^{\pi_s}$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} S & S' & 1 \\ \Gamma_{Sas} \Gamma'_{Sa'_s} \Gamma'_{1} \end{pmatrix}_{\pi_s} W \begin{pmatrix} P^* P' P_1 \\ P'_s P_s P_L \end{pmatrix} \times \sqrt{S(S+1)(2S+1)} g_* + \delta_{\Gamma_S \Gamma'_S} \delta_{\sigma_S \alpha'_S}$$

$$\times \delta_{P^*_S P'_S} (-1)^{P_S + P'_L + P + P_1} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{La_L} \Gamma'_{La'_L} \Gamma_1 \\ P_L & P'_L & P_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L & L' & 1 \\ \Gamma_{La_L} \Gamma'_{La'_L} \Gamma_1 \end{pmatrix} W$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} P_L P'_L P_1 \\ P' P & P_S \end{pmatrix} \sqrt{L(L+1)(2L-1)} K \Gamma_1 P_1 \right\} \beta \qquad (3-7)$$

$$<\mu P \rho | H_{LF}^{(G_{c})} | \mu' P' \rho' >$$

$$= \delta_{SS} \cdot \delta_{\Gamma S\Gamma'_{S}} \delta_{a_{S}a'_{S}} \delta_{P_{S}} P_{S} P_{S} \delta_{P_{L}} P_{L} \delta_{PP} \cdot \delta_{\rho\rho} \cdot [P_{L}]^{-1/2} \sum_{k \Gamma_{k} a_{k}} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' \Gamma_{k} a_{k} \\ P_{L} P_{L}' P_{\nu} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} L & L' & k \\ \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' \Gamma_{k} a_{k} \end{pmatrix} < C^{N} \alpha SL \| U_{\zeta_{1,2}}^{k} \| C'^{N} \alpha' SL' > f^{k} \Gamma_{k} a_{k} (C, C') \qquad (3-8)$$

组态内跃迁的电偶极线强表达式为

$$\begin{split} S_{E_{1}} &= 2 \left| \sum_{\rho', \mu'' \neq \mu} C_{\mu\mu''} < \mu'' P \delta |Q_{C_{1}}\rangle |\mu' P' \rho' > \right|^{2} \\ &= \delta_{SS'} \delta_{\Gamma_{S}} \Gamma_{S}' \delta_{a_{S}} \delta_{P_{S}}' P_{S}' P_{S}'^{2} \sum_{k \in \Gamma_{K}} \frac{(P')}{(K)} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{L} a_{L}}{P_{L}} \frac{\Gamma_{L}' a_{L}'}{P_{L}} \frac{\Gamma_{K} a_{K}}{P_{S}} \right)^{2} \\ &\left(\frac{L}{\Gamma_{L}} L' - K}{\Gamma_{L}} \right)^{2} W \left(\frac{P_{L}}{P'} \frac{P_{L}}{P_{1}} \frac{P_{1}}{P_{1}} \right)^{2} \sum_{C''} \left| < C^{S} \alpha S L \| (U^{k} U^{T})^{K} \| \\ &C^{S} \alpha' S' L' >_{c''} \frac{1}{E(C^{N}) - E(C''^{N})} \right|^{2} \left(f^{K} \Gamma_{K} a_{K}(C, C) \right)^{2} \qquad (3-11) \end{split}$$

电四极和磁偶极线强分别为

$$S_{E_{2}} = \delta_{SS}' \delta_{\Gamma_{S}} \Gamma_{S}' \delta_{a_{S}} \delta_{P_{S}}' P_{S}' \Gamma_{2} P_{2} \pi \left[\left(P' \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' \Gamma_{2} \end{pmatrix}^{*} \begin{pmatrix} L L' 2 \\ \Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' 2 \end{pmatrix} \right]^{*} \times W \begin{pmatrix} P_{L} P_{L}' P_{2} \\ P' P P_{S} \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left| \langle l^{S} \alpha S L_{L} U^{2} \| l^{S} \alpha' S L' \rangle R^{2} \Gamma_{2} P_{2} (nl, nl) \right|^{2}$$

$$(3-14)$$

$$S_{M_{1}} = (\delta_{CC'}) \delta_{aa'} \delta_{SS'} \delta_{LL'} \sum_{(\Gamma_{1}) P_{1}} (P') \left\{ \delta_{\Gamma_{L} \Gamma_{L}'} \delta_{a_{L} a_{L}'} \delta_{P_{L}} P_{L}' \sum_{\pi_{S}} \left(\frac{\Gamma_{s} a_{s} \Gamma_{s} a_{s}' \Gamma_{1}}{P_{s}^{*} P_{s}' P_{1}} \right)^{2} \\ \left(\frac{S S' - 1}{\Gamma_{s} a_{s} \Gamma_{s} a_{s}' \Gamma_{1}} \right)^{2} W \left(\frac{P^{*} P' P_{1}}{P_{s}' P_{s} P_{L}} \right)^{2} S(S+1) (2S+1) g_{*}^{2} + \delta_{\Gamma_{s}} \Gamma_{s}' \delta_{a_{s}} a_{s}' \\ \times \delta_{P_{s}} P_{s}' \left(\frac{\Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' \Gamma_{1}}{P_{L} P_{L}' P_{1}} \right)^{2} \left(\frac{L - L' - 1}{\Gamma_{L} a_{L} \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' \Gamma_{1}} \right)^{2} W \left(\frac{P_{L} P_{L}' P_{1}}{P' P_{s}} \right)^{2} \\ \times L(L+1) (2L+1) \left(K^{\Gamma_{1}} P_{1} \right)^{2} \right) \beta^{2}$$

$$(3-15)$$

组态间跃迁的电偶极线强表达式为

$$S_{E_{1}} = \delta_{SS'} \delta_{\Gamma_{S}} \Gamma_{S}' \delta_{\alpha_{S}} \delta_{\alpha_{S}}' \delta_{P_{S}} P_{S}' \Gamma_{\alpha}(\Gamma_{1}) P_{1} \left[\left[P' \right]^{\prime} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_{1} a_{L} & \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' & \Gamma_{1} \\ P_{L} & P_{L}' & P_{1} \end{pmatrix}^{*} \left(\begin{pmatrix} L & L' & 1 \\ \Gamma_{L} a_{L} & \Gamma_{L}' a_{L}' & \Gamma_{1} \end{pmatrix}^{*} \right] W \left(\begin{pmatrix} P_{L} & P_{L}' & P_{1} \\ P' & P & P_{S} \end{pmatrix}^{2} \times \left\| \langle C^{S} \sigma SL \| U \xi_{1} \rangle \| C'^{S} \sigma' S' L' \right\|^{2} \left(R^{\|\Gamma_{1} P_{1} - C, C' \rangle \right)^{2}$$

$$(3-16)$$

以上未列出的有关表达式均与弱场偶合图象中相同。

应当指出的是,若在式(2—4b)、(3—4b)中增添 H_{s_0} 、Zeeman 算子 H_B 乃至磁超精 细偶合能算子,则式(2—5)中最末的和号项将对线强有所贡献,且相应的诸表达式均已 导出。此处不再赘述。

跌迁几率与振子强度

根据前面的讨论,由式(1-1)及(1-2)并采用 $\tilde{\nu}$ =1⁽²表示辐射光子的能量,则 在单位时间内,具有点群G₂=G₁对称性的 $\tilde{\nu}$ 组态金属配合物(n + N)电子系统从态 1 $\Omega P \rho$ >到能级 $\Omega' P'$ 自发发射的电偶极、电四极和磁偶极跃迁几率依次为

$$P_{E_{1}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') = \frac{64\pi^{4} \widetilde{\nu_{PP'}}}{3h} S_{E_{1}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P'),$$

$$P_{E_{2}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') = \frac{64\pi^{6} \widetilde{\nu_{PP'}}}{15h} S_{E_{2}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P'),$$

$$P_{M_{1}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') = \frac{64\pi^{4} \widetilde{\nu_{PP'}}}{3h} S_{M_{1}}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') \qquad (4-1)$$

在忽略较高级跃迁矩贡献的情况下,总几率即为上三式之和。

由Einstein自发发射、受激发射和吸收系数Aji, Bji和Bij的相互关系

$$A_{ji} = 8\pi h v_{j1}^3 B_{j1}$$
, $B_{j1} = B_{1j}$ (4-2)

以及加权恒等式

$$[P] \cdot S_{\lambda t}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') = |P'] \cdot S_{\lambda t}(\Omega' P' \rho' - \Omega P),$$

$$[P] \cdot P_{\lambda t}(\Omega P \rho - \Omega' P') = [P'] \cdot P_{\lambda t}(\Omega' P' \rho' - \Omega P)$$

$$(4-3)$$

即可从式(4-1)得到相应的受激发射与吸收的跃迁几率。

为对比从实测谱得到的振子强度,理论上对于给定频率跃迁的振子强度f可统一定 义为

$$f_{\lambda t}(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) = \frac{\operatorname{mch} \widetilde{\nu_{1j}}}{\pi} P_{\lambda t}(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j})$$
(4-4)

据此得到吸收谱中电偶极、电四极与磁偶极跃迁的振子强度分别是

$$f_{E_{1}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P) = \frac{8\pi^{2} \operatorname{mc} \widetilde{\nu_{P'P}}}{3h} S_{E_{1}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P),$$

$$f_{E_{2}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P) = \frac{8\pi^{4} \operatorname{mc} \widetilde{\nu_{P'P}}}{15 h} S_{E_{2}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P),$$

$$f_{M_{1}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P) = \frac{8\pi^{2} \operatorname{mc} \widetilde{\nu_{P'P}}}{3h} S_{M_{1}}(\Omega'P'\rho' - \Omega P) \qquad (4-5)$$

以上三式之和应足以逼近实测谱在能量 $\nu_{PP'}$ 附近总吸收的振子强度。将式(4—5)中跃 迁的始末二态对调,即得到受激发射的振子强度,且因跃迁能 $\nu_{PP'} = - \nu_{P'P}$ 而改变符 号。

式(4-1)、(4-3)和(4-5)中的线强S均按前面给出的公式计算,所涉及到的能量相应地按弱场或中间场偶合图象计算,有关参量可通过拟合实测谱亦可按一定近似方法计算得到⁽⁹⁾。

联系式(2-10)至(2-12)可知,式(4-5)中的第一式与著名的Judd 公式^{C+O}在 本质上是一致的,但本文明确地考虑了配位场的对称性和相应的偶合系数以及激发态组 态。作者期望本模型能对[▷]组态金属配合物电子光谱的理论分析提供方便。

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OPTICAL TRANSITION INTENSITIES FOR 1^s CONF1-GURATION METAL COORDINATION COMPOUNDS

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The theoretical method on quasi-atomic shells model in the molecular field approximation is established by use of the Wigner-Racah algebra for a chain of compact groups $SU(2) \supset G_1 \supset G_2$. In this approach, the optical intensities of electronic absorption and emission radiation for I^N configuration metal coordination compounds are investigated according to the weak- and intermediate-field coupling scheme in the ligand field theory. For the spectrum line strengths, the transition probabilities and the oscillator strengths involving electric dipole- and electric quadrupoleand magnetic dipole-transitions from a state ΩP_ρ to all states ρ' of the level $\Omega' P'$ the theoretical calculations are formulated in terms of several parameters, which is applicable to coordination compounds with arbitrary symmetry G_2 and arbitrary electron configuration(CC')^N.

Keywords (IN configuration) metal coordination compound quasi-atomic shell model Wigner-Racah algebra electric and magnetic multiple moment operator spectrum line strength