



لجان الدفوعات

PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS

MORPHINE ACADEMY



Chapter 14 Application of Ultraviolet/Visible Molecular Absorption Spectrometry *part (1)*

Ruba

Absorption measurements based upon ultraviolet and visible radiation find widespread application for the identification and determination of myriad inorganic and organic species. Molecular ultraviolet/visible absorption methods are perhaps the most widely used of all quantitative analysis techniques in chemical and clinical laboratories throughout the world.

تستخدم تقنية UV-Visible للتعرف على المواد وقياس تركيزها، وهي من أكثر طرق التحليل الكمي استخداماً في المختبرات الكيميائية والطبية حول العالم

من الأخرى
←

* تعتمد على نوع المادة والطول الموجي فقط.

* لا تعتمد على تركيز العينة أو طول المسار.

* كلما زادت ϵ زادت قدرة المادة على

امتصاص الضوء، وكان الانتقال الإلكتروني

أكثر احتمالاً.

Absorptivity (a or ϵ)

تعرف الامتصاصية بأنها مقدار الإشعاع الذي يستطيع الجزيء امتصاصه عند تركيز وطول موجي معينين

Defines how much radiation will be absorbed by a molecule at a given concentration and wavelength

- Is termed **molar absorptivity** (ϵ) if concentration is expressed in molarity (M, mol/L)

- Can be calculated using Beer's Law ($A = abc = \epsilon bc$)

- If units of b is cm and c is M then ϵ is $M^{-1}cm^{-1}$ or $Lmol^{-1}cm^{-1}$ • وحدة مياسى ϵ

قيمة ϵ تدل على احتمالية حدوث الانتقال الإلكتروني.

لأن A ليس لها وحدة unit less

- Magnitude of ϵ is an indication of the probability of the electronic transition

ϵ كبيرة → المادة تمتص الضوء بقوة، واحتمال حدوث الانتقال الإلكتروني أكبر.

ϵ صغيرة → المادة تمتص الضوء بشكل أضعف، واحتمال حدوث الانتقال الإلكتروني أقل

The magnitude of Molar Absorptivities

① قيمة ϵ تتراوح بين الصفر و 10^5

Molar absorptivities range from **zero up to a maximum on the order of 10^5** are observed. The magnitude of ϵ depends upon the probability for an energy-absorbing transition to occur. Peaks having molar absorptivities **less than about 10^3** are classified as being of **low intensity**. They result from so-called **forbidden transitions**, which have probabilities of occurrence that are **less than 0.01**.

② تعتمد قيمة ϵ على احتمالية حدوث انتقال يمتص الطاقة

* احتمال الحدوث ضعيف جداً (أقل من 0.01).

* الامتصاص ضعيف.

ϵ قيمة صغيرة (أقل من 10^3).

• ϵ أقل من 10^3 ← Low intensity ← Forbidden transitions
 ← احتمال حدوثه أقل من 0.01

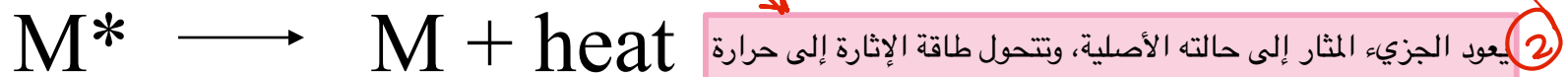
4 ABSORBING SPECIES

The absorption of ultraviolet or visible radiation by a molecular species M can be considered to be a two-step process, excitation



The lifetime of the excited species is brief (10^{-8} to 10^{-9} s). Relaxation involves conversion of the excitation energy to heat.

الثانية Step 2



The absorption of ultraviolet or visible radiation generally results from excitation of bonding electrons.

يحدث نتيجة إثارة إلكترونات الروابط.

Electronic Transitions

There are three types of electronic transitions. The three include transitions involving:

→ σ electrons: إلكترونيات الروابط الأحادية (Single bonds).

→ π electrons: إلكترونيات الروابط الثنائية والثلاثية (Double & Triple bonds).

→ n electrons: إلكترونيات غير رابطة (Lone pairs)،

مثل الموجودة على الأكسجين أو النيتروجين أو الكبريت.

(1) π , σ , and n electrons

(2) d and f electrons

(3) charge transfer electrons.

Types of Absorbing Electrons

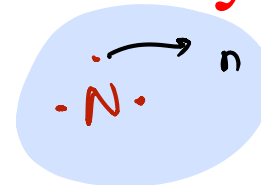
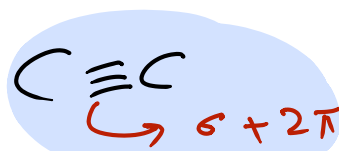
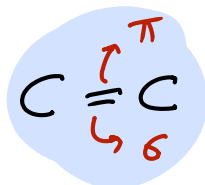
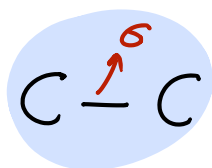
الإلكترونات التي تساهم في امتصاص الضوء

The electrons that contribute to absorption by a molecule are: (1) those that **Bonding electrons** participate directly in **bond formation between atoms**; (2) **nonbonding** or unshared outer electrons that are largely localized about such atoms as **oxygen, the halogens, sulfur, and nitrogen**. The **molecular orbitals** associated with **single bonds** are designated as sigma (σ) orbitals, and the corresponding electrons are σ electrons.

Types of Absorbing Electrons

الرابطه الثنائية في الجزيء تحتوي على نوعين من المدارات الجزيئية

The **double bond** in a molecule contains **two types** of molecular orbitals: a **sigma (σ) orbital** and a **pi (π) molecular orbital**. Pi orbitals are formed by the **parallel overlap** of atomic p orbitals. In addition to σ and π electrons, many compounds contain **nonbonding** electrons. These unshared electrons are designated by the **symbol n**.



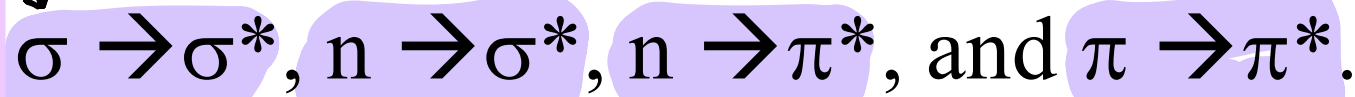
Energy

The energies for the various types of molecular orbitals differ significantly. The energy level of a nonbonding electron lies between the energy levels of the bonding and the antibonding π and σ orbitals. Electronic transitions among certain of the energy levels can be brought about by the absorption of radiation. Four types of transitions are possible:

النجمة (*) تعني:

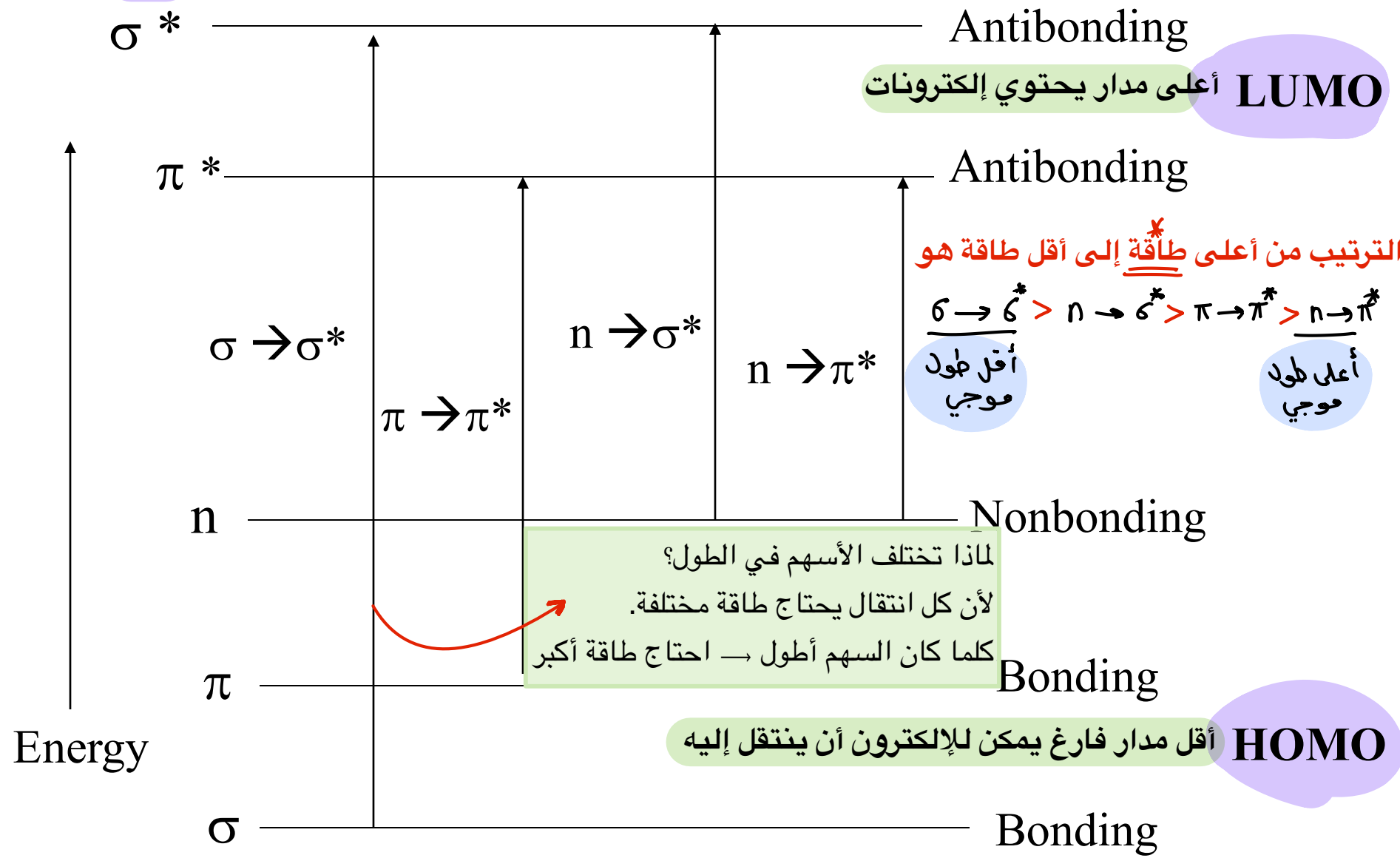
مدار مضاد للرابطة (Antibonding orbital)، وهو مستوى طاقة أعلى من المدار العادي

يحتاج أعلى كمية من الطاقة.



٤

LUMO: lowest unoccupied molecular orbital



HOMO: highest occupied molecular orbital

§ For convenience of reference, definitions of the various spectral regions have been set by the Joint Committee on Nomenclature in Applied Spectroscopy:

Region	Wavelength (nm)
Far ultraviolet	10-200
Near ultraviolet	200-380
Visible	380-780
Near infrared	780-3000
Middle infrared	3000-30,000
Far infrared	30,000-300,000
Microwave	300,000-1,000,000,000

$\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ Transition

An electron in a bonding σ orbital of a molecule is excited to the corresponding antibonding orbital by the absorption of radiation. The

energy required to induce a $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transition is large. Methane (CH_4) can undergo only $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$

transitions, exhibits an absorption maximum

λ_{max} at 125 nm. Absorption maxima due to σ

$\rightarrow \sigma^*$ transitions are never observed in the

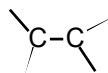
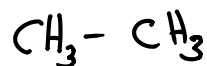
ordinarily accessible ultraviolet region (Far UV

range).

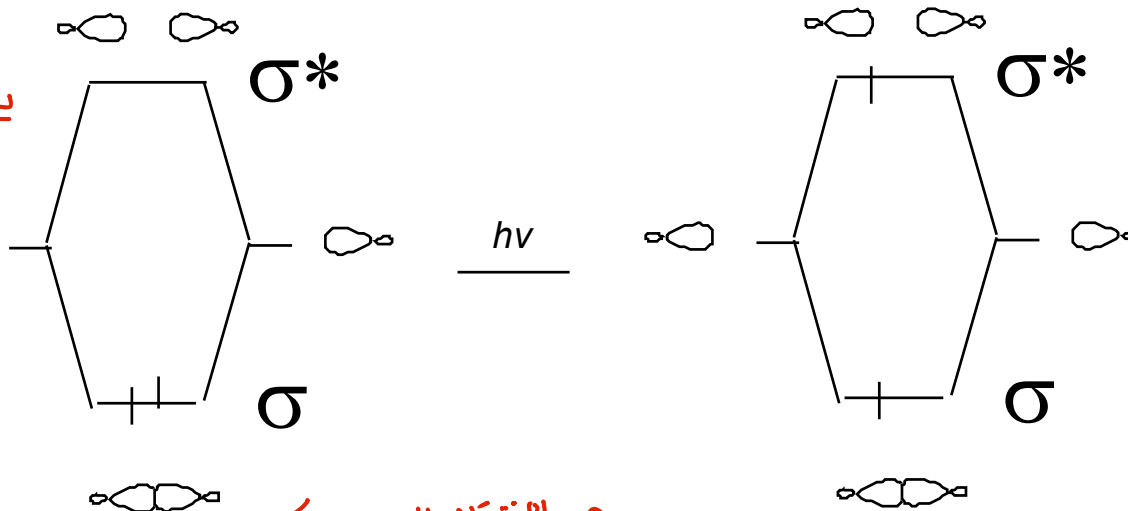
نظري هنا

ولما تظهر هنا!

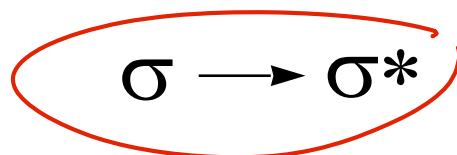
Ethane



يحتوي فقط على روابط
أحادية (6 bonds)
ولا يحتوي على (π)
ولا (n)



هذا هو الانتقال الوحيد الممكن



* (وطول موجي قصير)

$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 135 \text{ nm} \quad (\text{a high energy transition})$$

Absorptions having $\lambda_{\text{max}} < 200 \text{ nm}$ are difficult to observe because everything (including quartz glass and air) absorbs in this spectral region.

الامتصاصات التي يكون λ_{max} أقل من 200 nm يصعب ملاحظتها عملياً، لأن كل شيء تقريباً (حتى زجاج الكوارتز والهواء) يمتص الأشعة في هذه المنطقة من الطيف

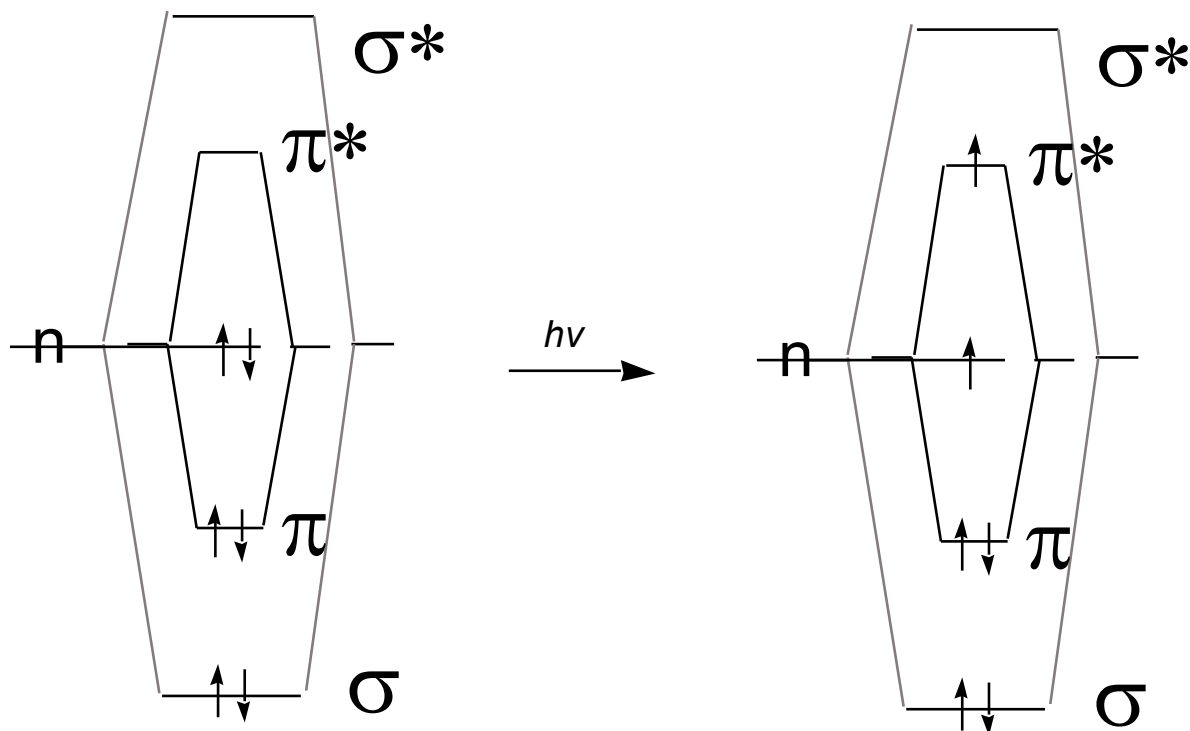
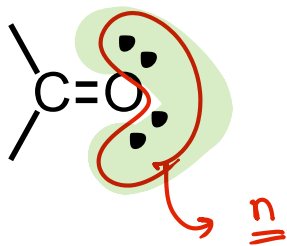
(Alcohols) الكحولات

(Amines) الأمينات *

(Alkyl halides) الهاليدات العضوية *

$n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ Transitions

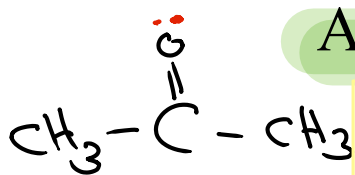
Saturated compounds containing atoms with unshared electrons are capable of $n \rightarrow \sigma^*$ transitions. These transitions require less energy than the $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$ type and can be brought about by radiation in the region of between 150 and 250 nm, with most absorption peaks appearing below 200 nm. The molar absorptivities are low to intermediate in magnitude and range between 100 and 3000 L cm⁻¹ mol⁻¹.



The n to π^* transition is at even ~~lower~~ **wavelengths** but is not as strong as π to π^* transitions. It is said to be “forbidden.”

Example:

Acetone:



يمكن للأسييتون أن يقوم
بنوعين من الانتقالات

أقل طول موجي أعنى ϵ

$$\pi-\pi^* \quad \lambda_{\max} = 188 \text{ nm} ; \quad \epsilon = 1860$$

$$n-\pi^* \quad \lambda_{\max} = \underline{279 \text{ nm}} ; \quad \epsilon = 15$$

أعلى طول موجي أقل ϵ

Forbidden¹⁵

قيمة ϵ
قليلة

TABLE 14-2 Absorption by Organic Compounds Containing Heteroatoms with Nonbonding Electrons

Compound	λ_{max} , nm	ϵ_{max}
CH ₃ OH	167	1480
(CH ₃) ₂ O	184	2520
CH ₃ Cl	173	200
CH ₃ I	258	365
(CH ₃) ₂ S	229	140
CH ₃ NH ₂	215	600
(CH ₃) ₃ N	227	900

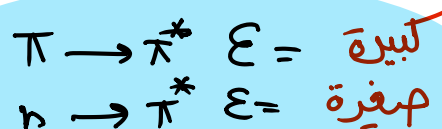
LOW!

تعتبر

Forbidden

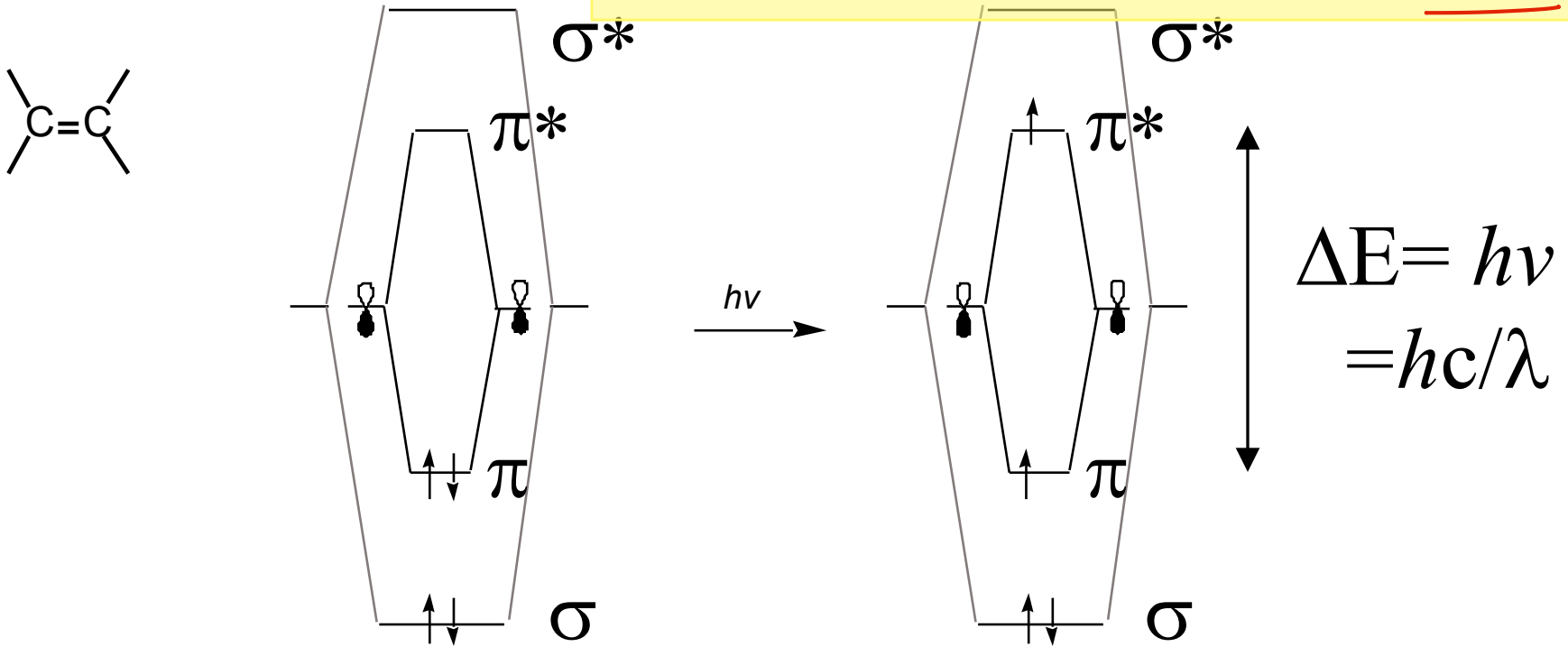
$n \rightarrow \pi^*$ and $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ Transitions

Most applications of absorption spectroscopy are based upon transitions for n or π electrons to the π^* excited state because the energies required for these processes bring the absorption peaks into an experimentally convenient spectral region (200 to 780 nm). Both transitions require the presence of an unsaturated functional group to provide the π orbitals. The molar absorptivities for peaks associated with excitation to the n, π^* state are generally low and ordinarily range from 10 and 100 $\text{L cm}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$; values for $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions are normally take place in the range between 1000 and 10,000.



• $n \rightarrow \pi^*$
 Forbidden: لَعَبِي

وجود π^* $\rightarrow$ يعني أنه يجب أن توجد أصلاً مدارات π
 وهذا لا يحدث إلا إذا كان المركب يحتوي على رابطة مزدوجة أو مجموعة
 غير مشبعة.



$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
 يوجد رابطة ثنائية (π)

Example: ethylene absorbs at longer wavelengths:

$\lambda_{\max} = \underline{\underline{185 \text{ nm}}} \quad \epsilon = \underline{\underline{10,000}}$

اذن الانتقال
 الى π^*
 موجود.

TABLE 14-1 Absorption Characteristics of Some Common Chromophores

Chromophore	Example	Solvent	$\lambda_{\max}$, nm	$\epsilon_{\max}$	Transition Type
Alkene	$C_6H_{13}CH=CH_2$	<i>n</i> -Heptane	177	13,000	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
Alkyne	$C_5H_{11}C \equiv C-CH_3$	<i>n</i> -Heptane	178	10,000	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
Carbonyl	$CH_3C(=O)CH_3$	<i>n</i> -Hexane	196	2000	—
			225	160	—
			186	1000	$n \rightarrow \sigma^*$
			280	16	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Carboxyl	$CH_3CH(=O)OH$	<i>n</i> -Hexane	180	large	$n \rightarrow \sigma^*$
			293	12	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Carboxyl	CH_3COOH	Ethanol	204	41	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Amido	$CH_3C(=O)NH_2$	Water	214	60	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Azo	$CH_3N=NCH_3$	Ethanol	339	5	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Nitro	CH_3NO_2	Isooctane	280	22	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
Nitroso	C_4H_9NO	Ethyl ether	300	100	—
Nitrate	$C_2H_5ONO_2$	Dioxane	665	20	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
			270	12	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$

© 2007 Thomson Higher Education

Olefins and aromatics

$$\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^* < 185 \text{ nm}$$

$$n \rightarrow \sigma^* 150-250 \text{ nm}$$

$$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$$

$$n \rightarrow \pi^* 200-700 \text{ nm}$$