

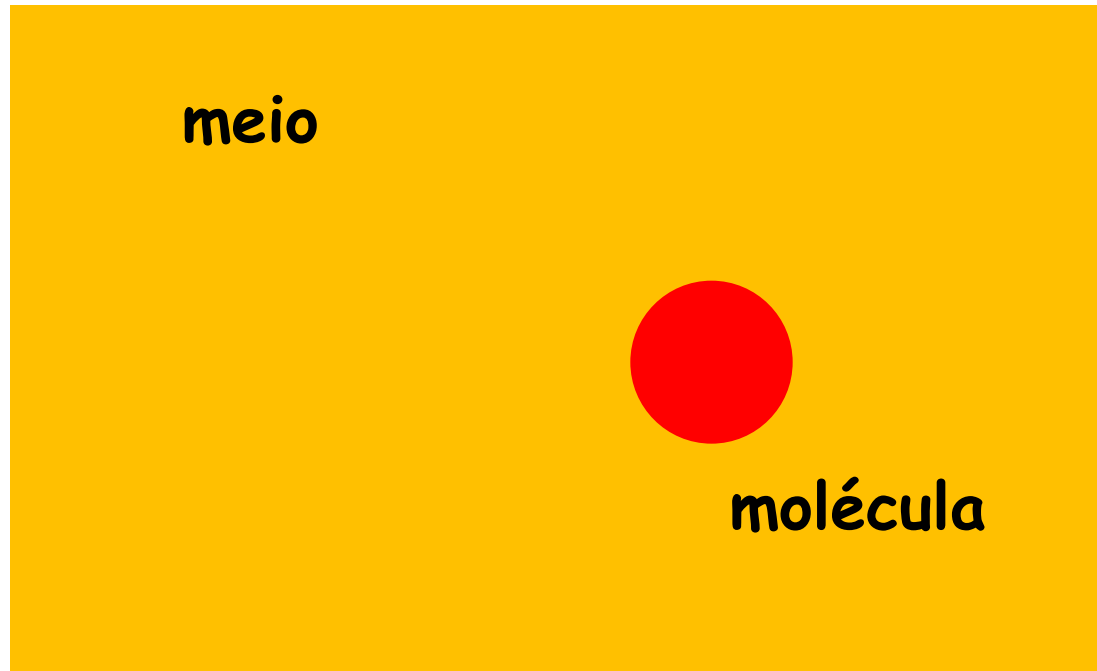
Aula 12

Resonância Paramagnética do Eletrônica (EPR)

Introdução

Ressonância Paramagnética Eletrônica (EPR) ou Ressonância do Spin do Elétron (ESR)

Zavoisky - Bleaney (1944)



EPR: identificação e determinação das
propriedades do meio ou da molécula

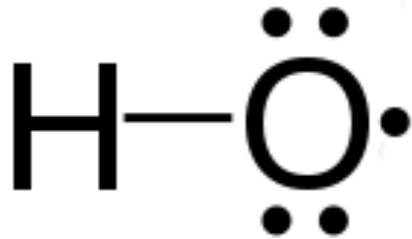
Radicais livres:

Substâncias prejudiciais à saúde

Moléculas com um **elétron desemparelhado**

Exemplo: água com um hidrogênio a menos

Hidroxila



**elétron
desemparelhado**

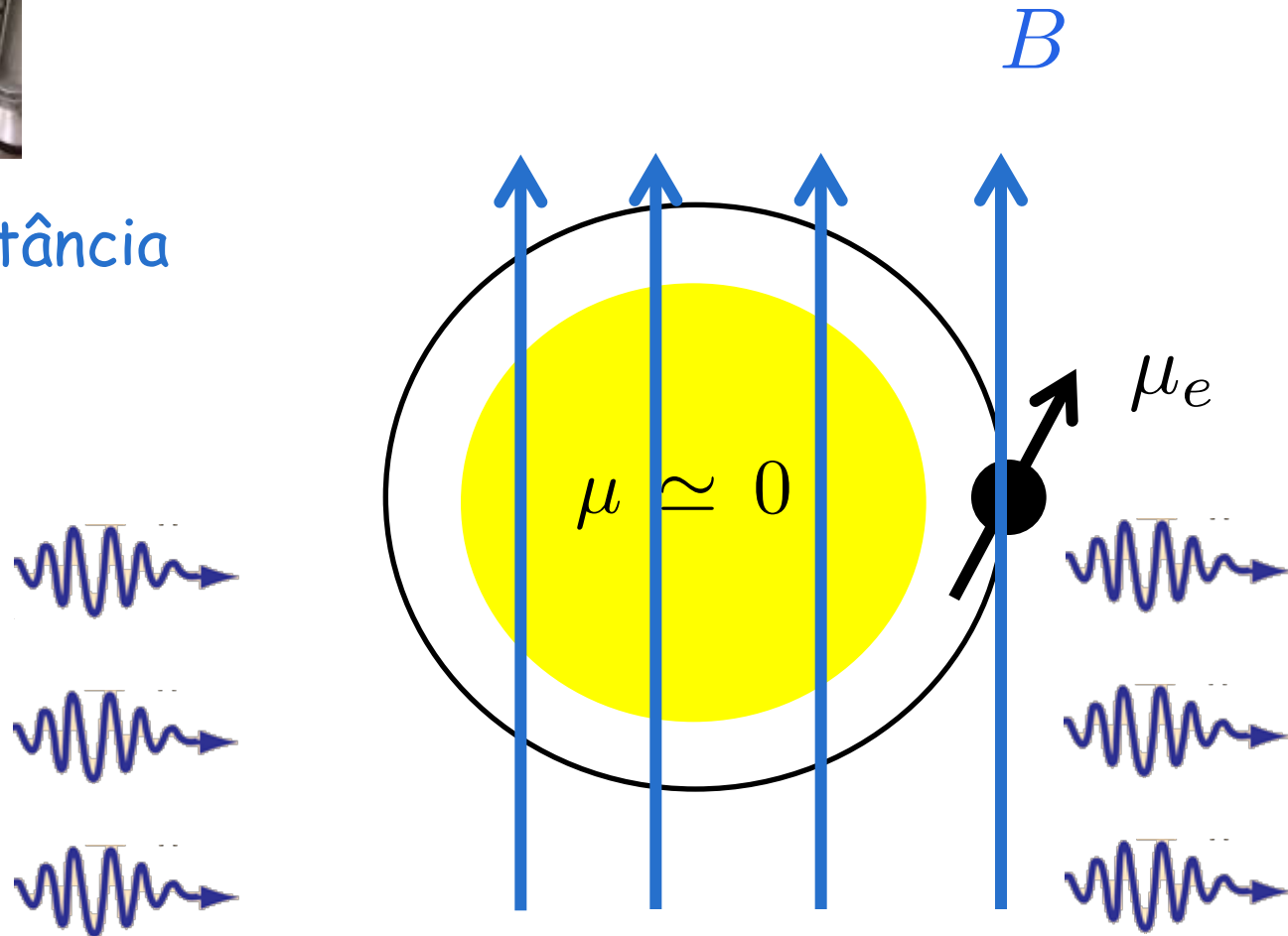


Como detectar a presença de um radical livre ?

O que se faz no laboratório ?



Irradiamos a substância
com micro-ondas



Teoria

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

Teoria

Efeito Zeeman Anômalo

$$U = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B} \quad \longrightarrow \quad U = -\mu_z B$$

$$\mu_z = -\frac{g_s \mu_b}{\hbar} S_z = -\frac{g_s \mu_b}{\hbar} m_s \hbar = -g_s \mu_b m_s$$

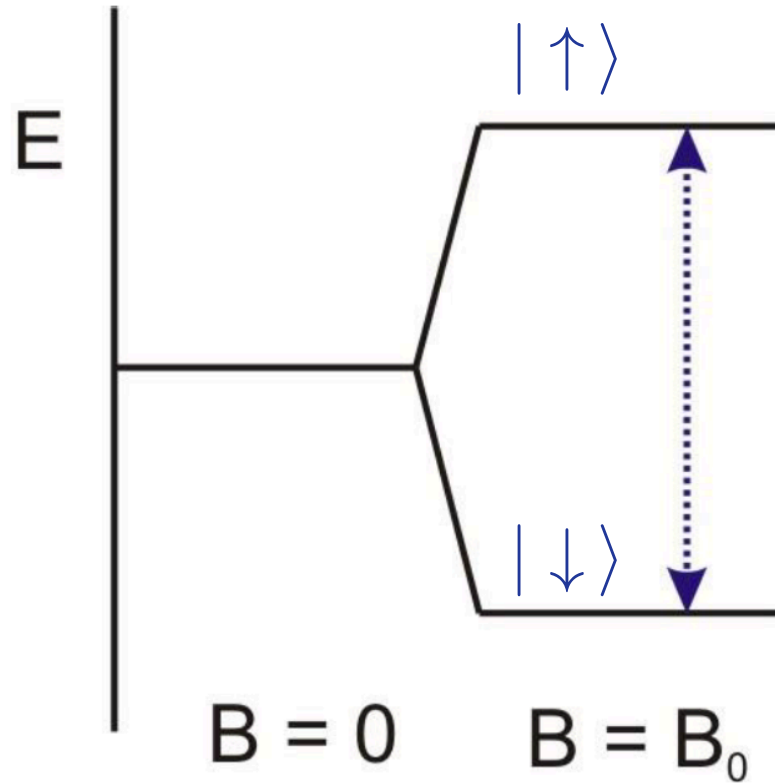
$$U = g_s \mu_b m_s B \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \mu_b = \frac{e \hbar}{2 m} & \text{magneton de Bohr} \\ g_s = 2 & \text{elétron} \end{array} \right.$$

Efeito Zeeman Anômalo

$$U = g_s \mu_b m_s B$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} U = +\frac{1}{2} g_s \mu_b B & m_s = +\frac{1}{2} & |\uparrow\rangle \\ U = -\frac{1}{2} g_s \mu_b B & m_s = -\frac{1}{2} & |\downarrow\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

Efeito Zeeman Anômalo

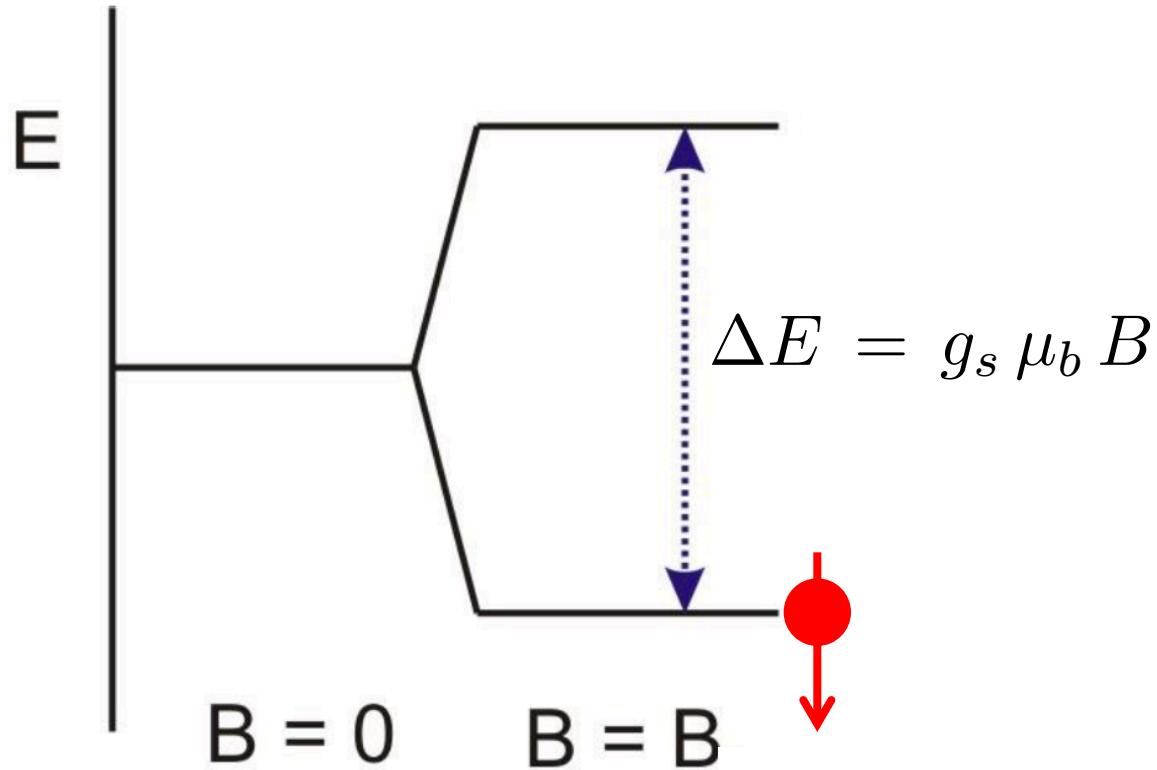


$$U = +\frac{1}{2} g_s \mu_b B$$

$$U = -\frac{1}{2} g_s \mu_b B$$

$$\Delta E = g_s \mu_b B$$

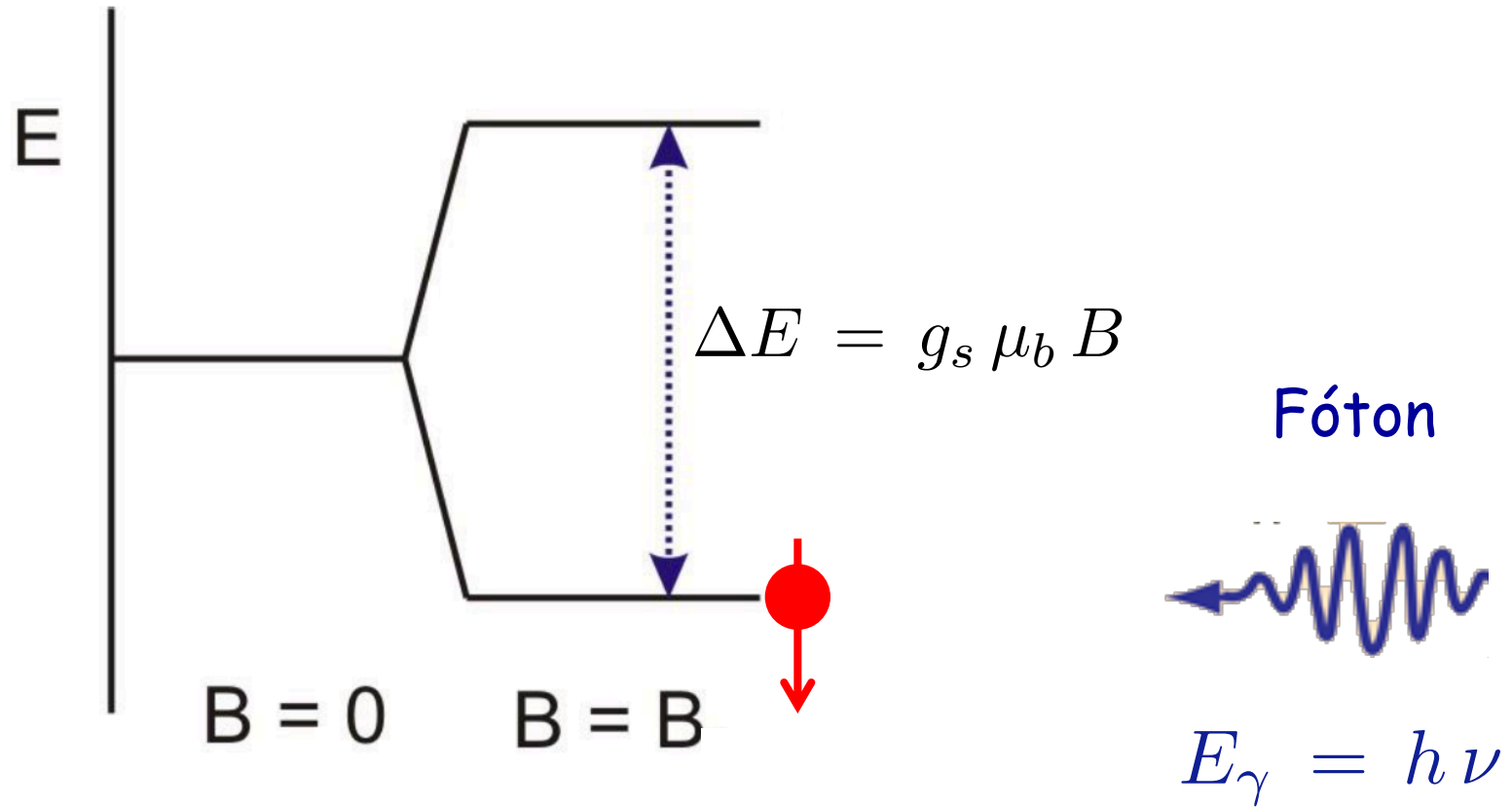
Transição de "spin-flip"



Transição:

$$h \nu = g_s \mu_b B$$

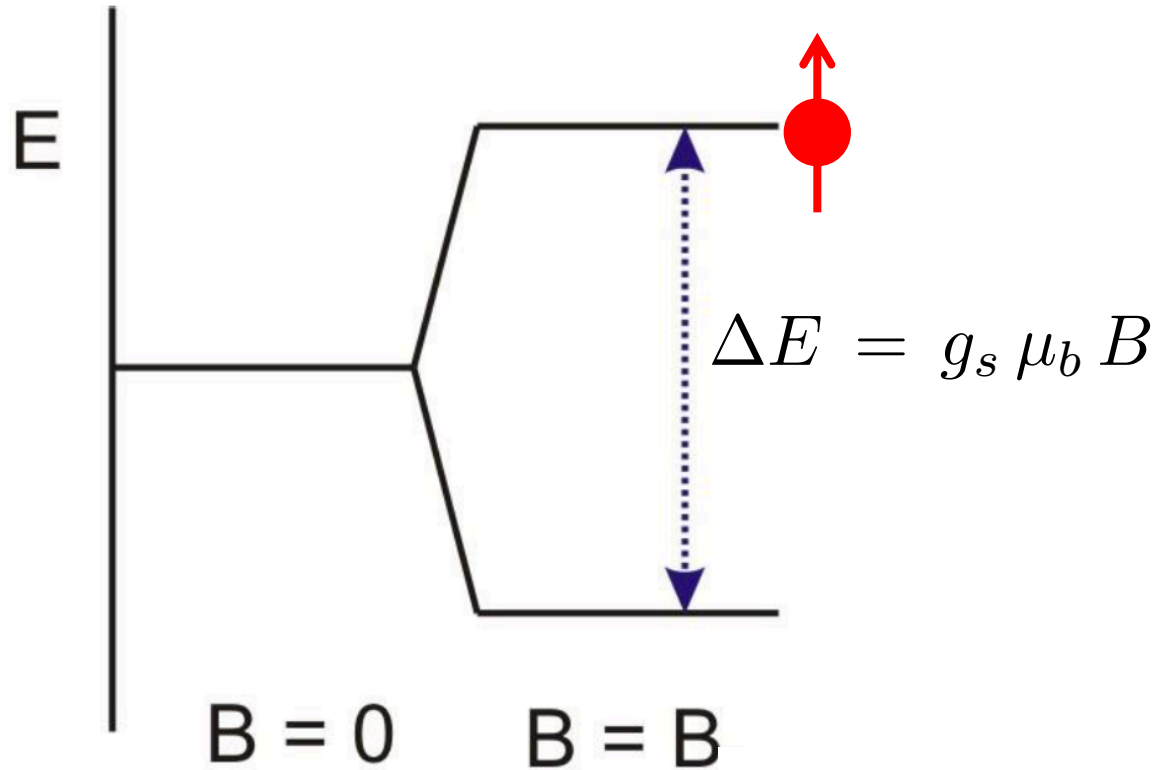
Transição de "spin-flip"



Transição:

$$h \nu = g_s \mu_b B$$

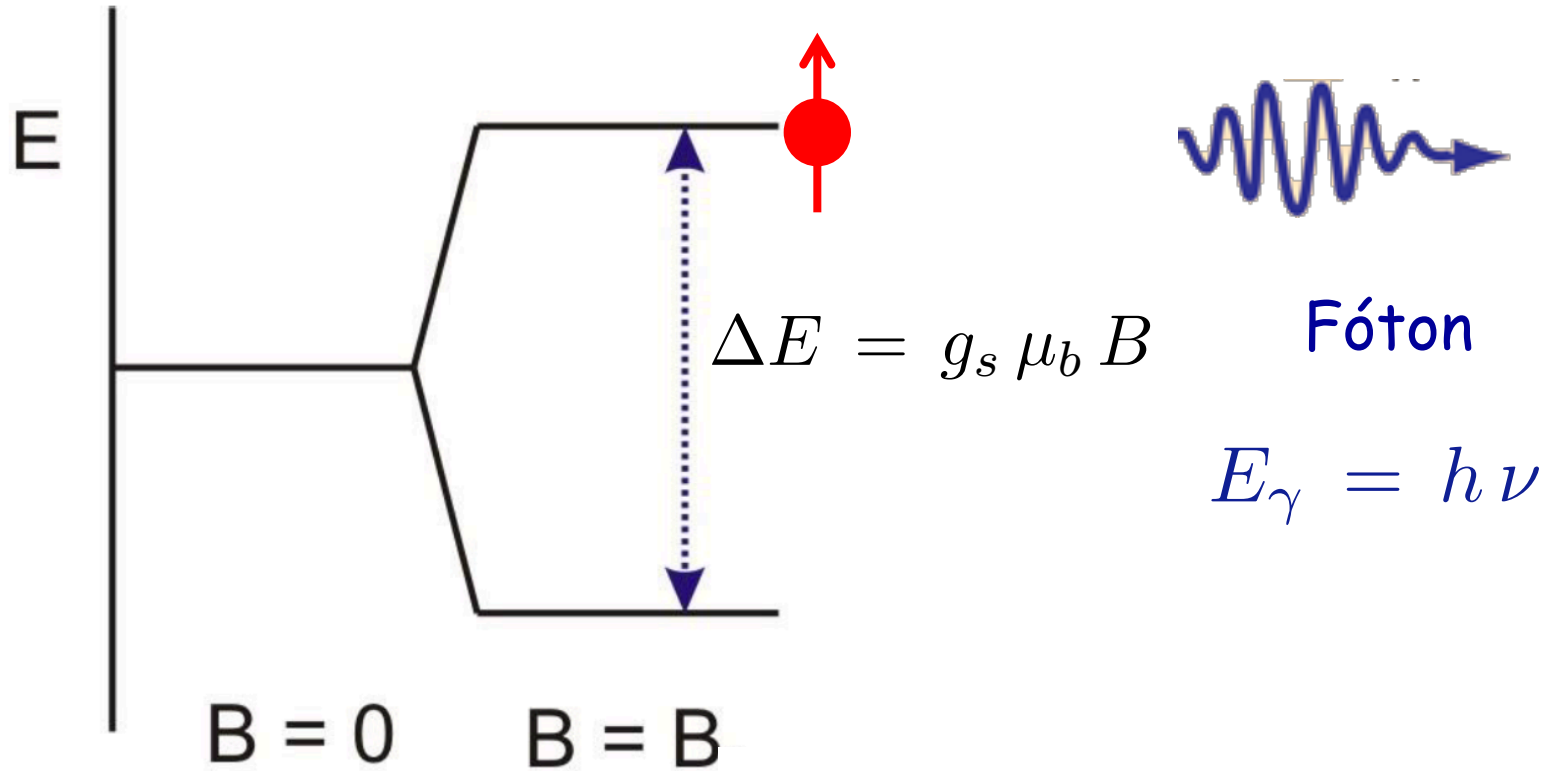
Transição de "spin-flip"



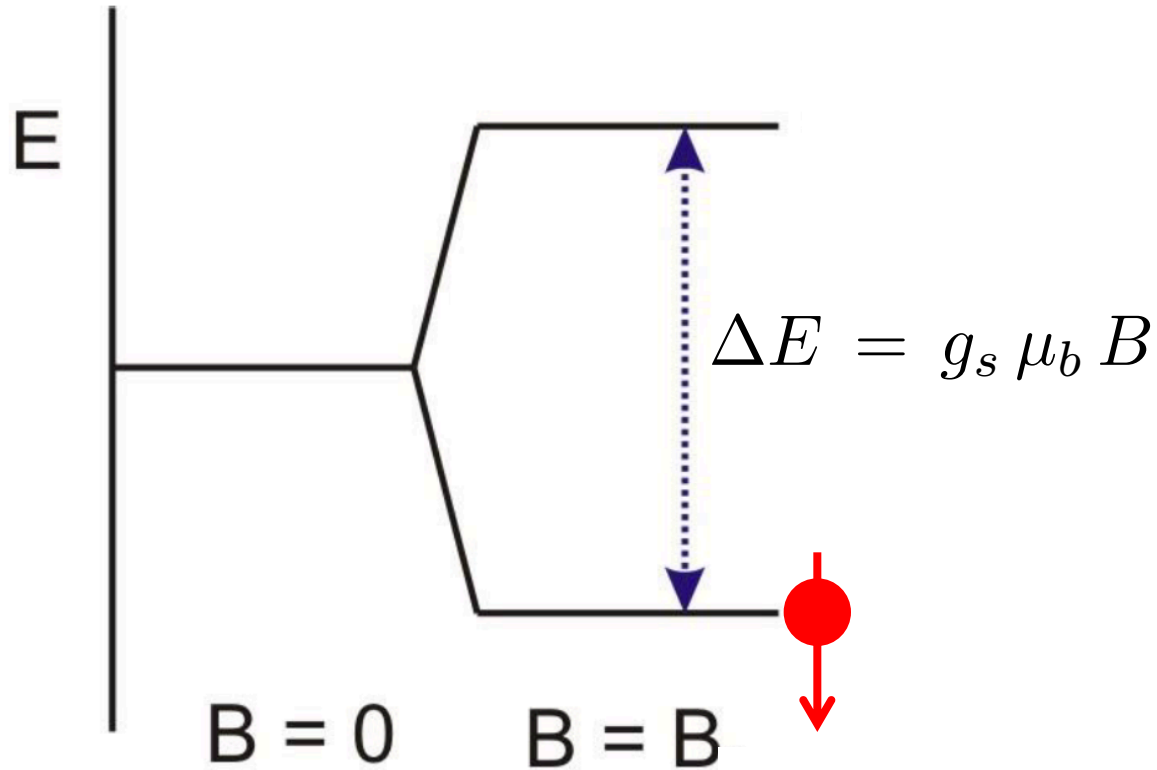
Transição:

$$h \nu = g_s \mu_b B$$

Relaxamento e emissão de energia

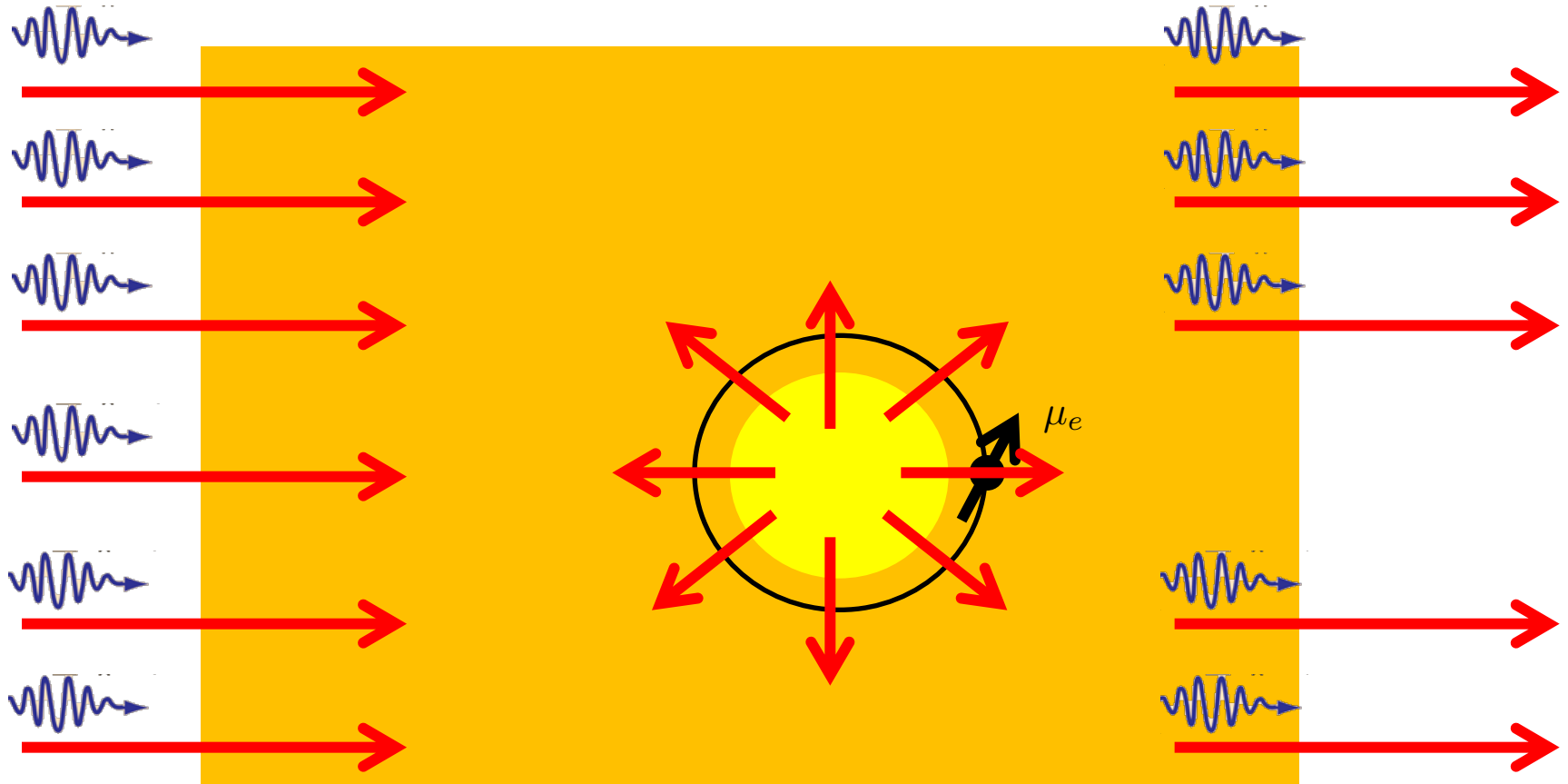


Relaxamento e emissão de energia

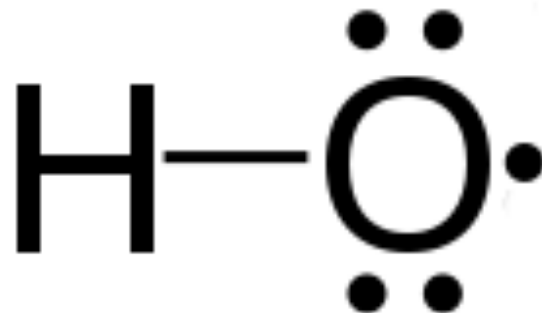


A fóton emitido é absorvido pelo meio!

EPR: identificação e determinação das propriedades do meio ou da molécula

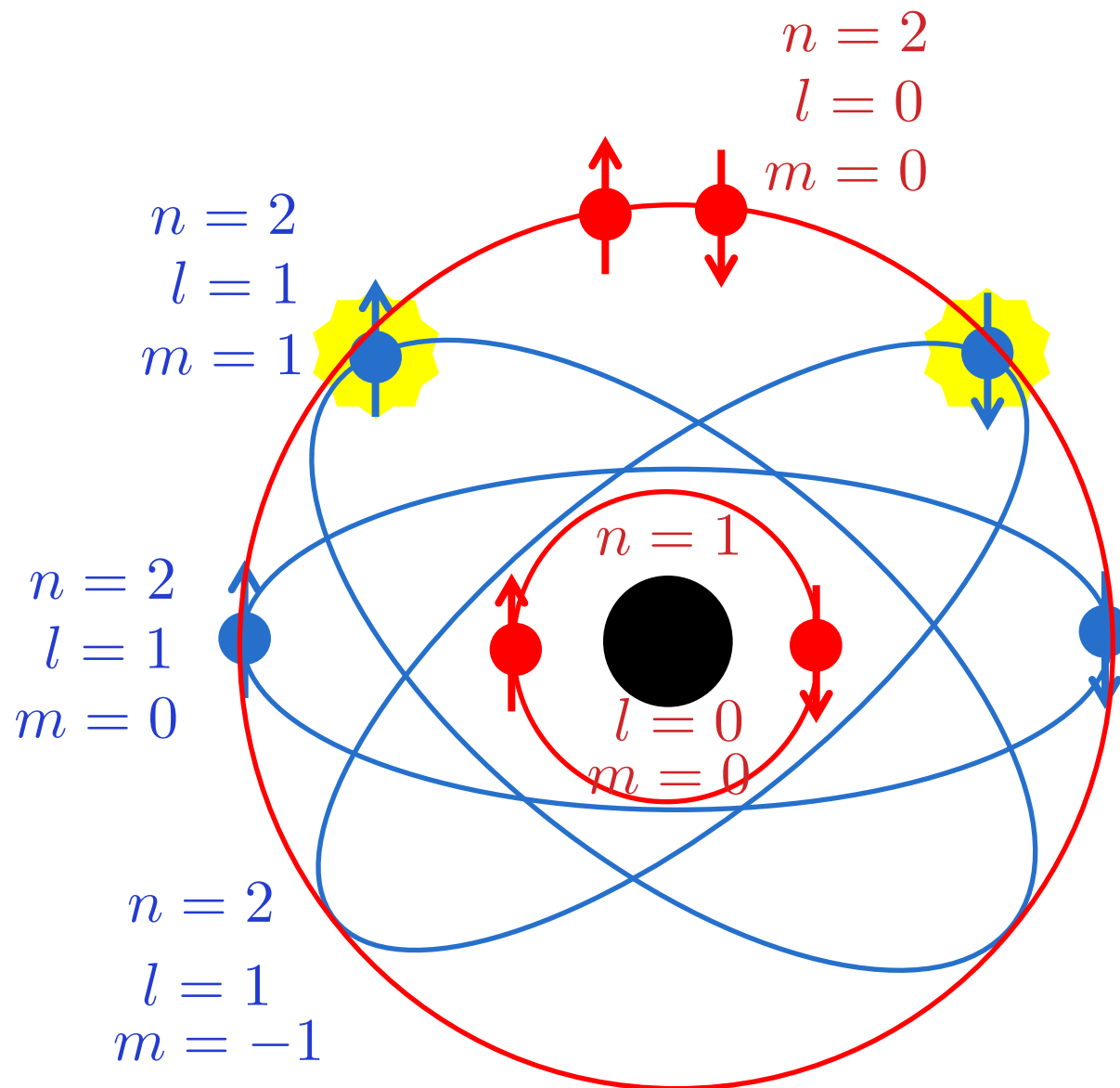


Hidroxila

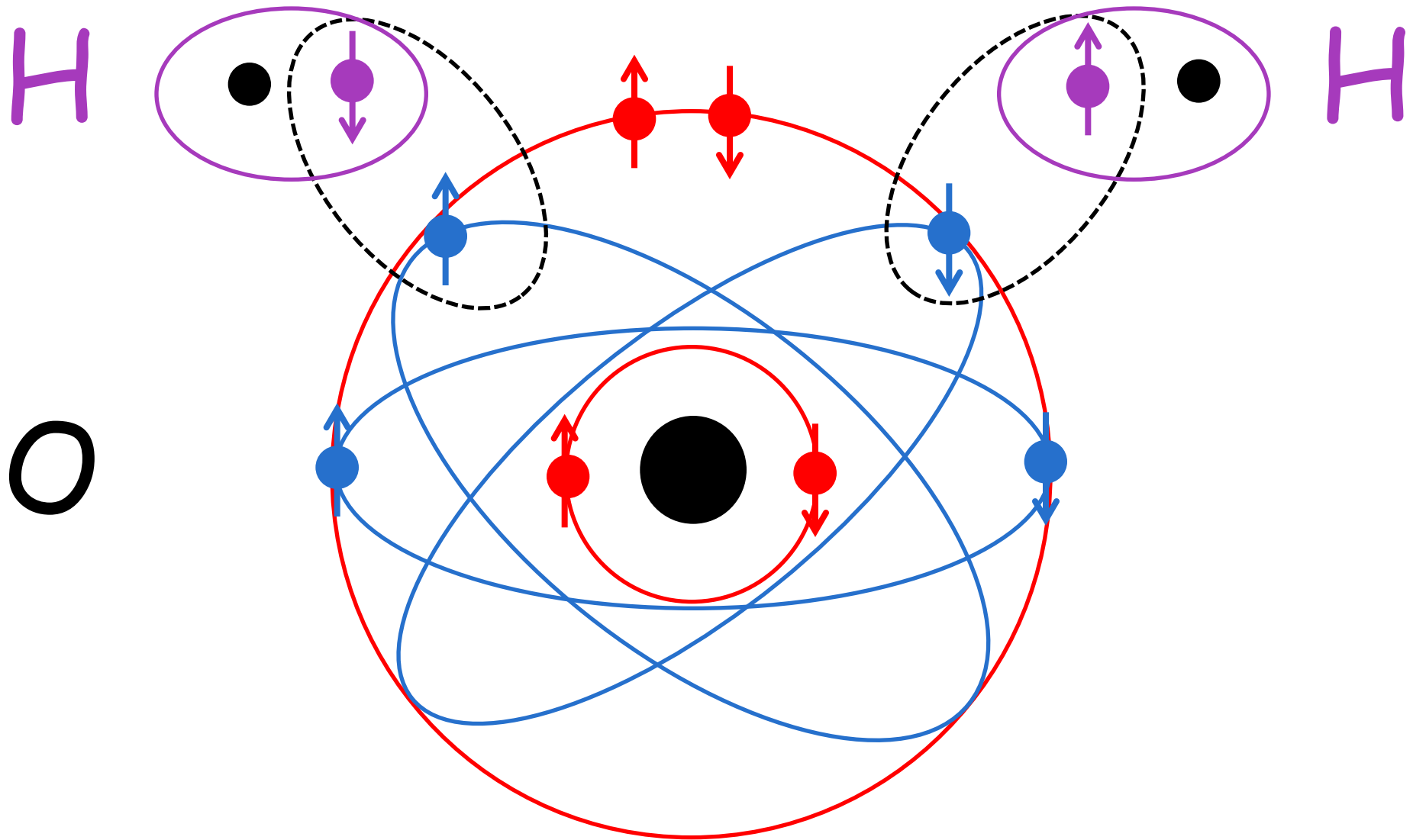


Meu oxigênio

O



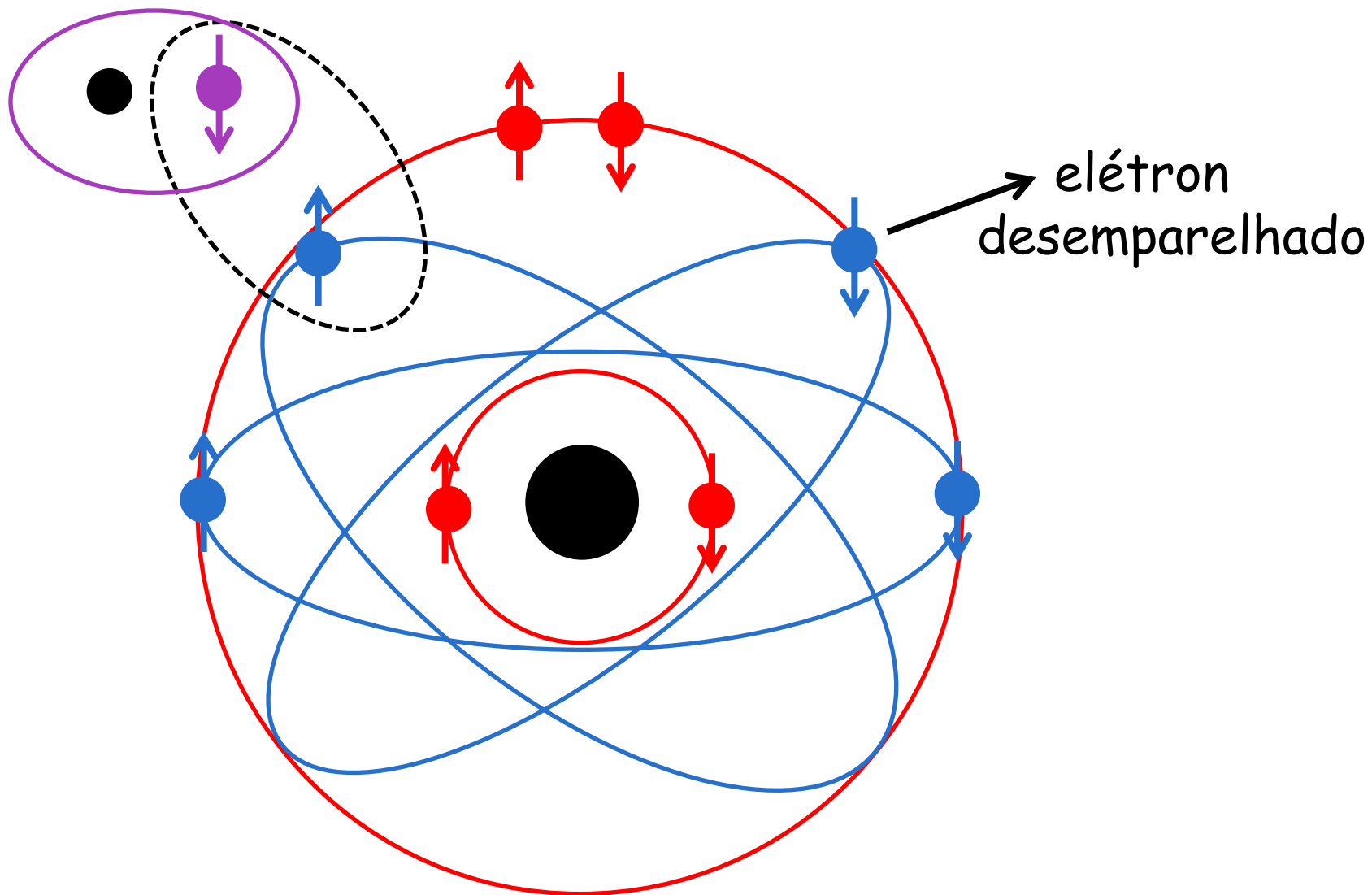
Minha água



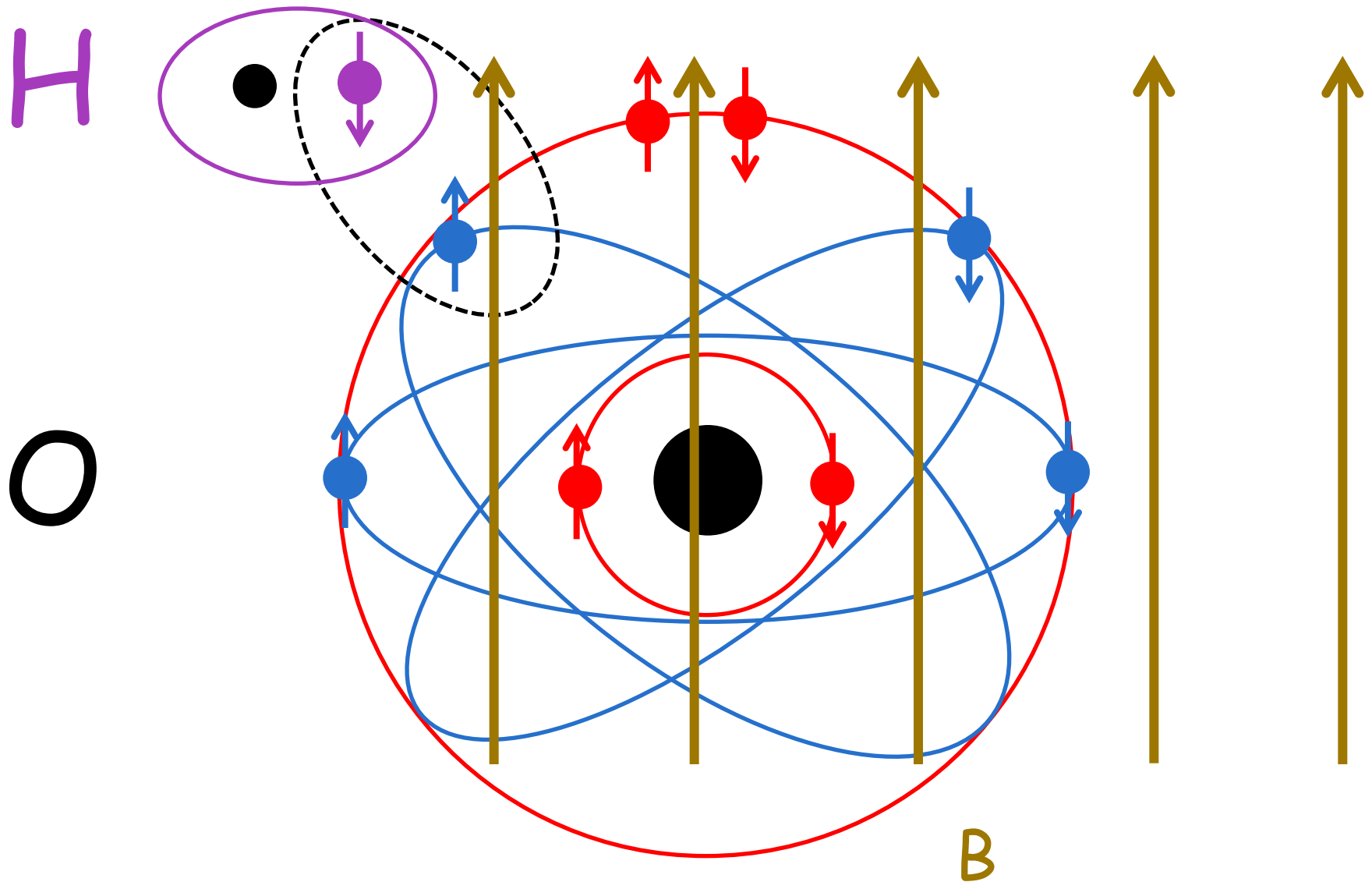
Minha hidroxila

H

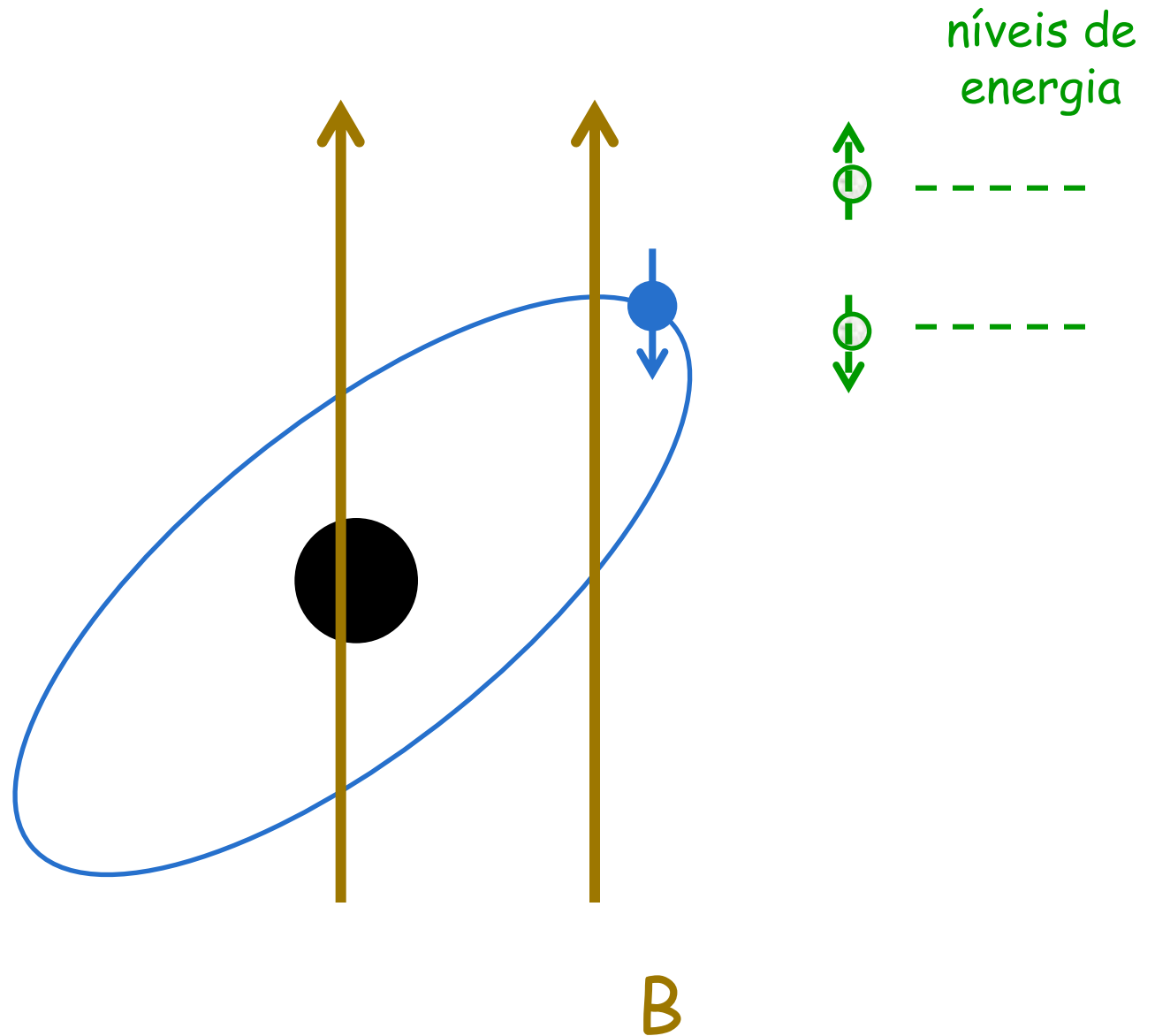
O



Minha hidroxila num campo magnético

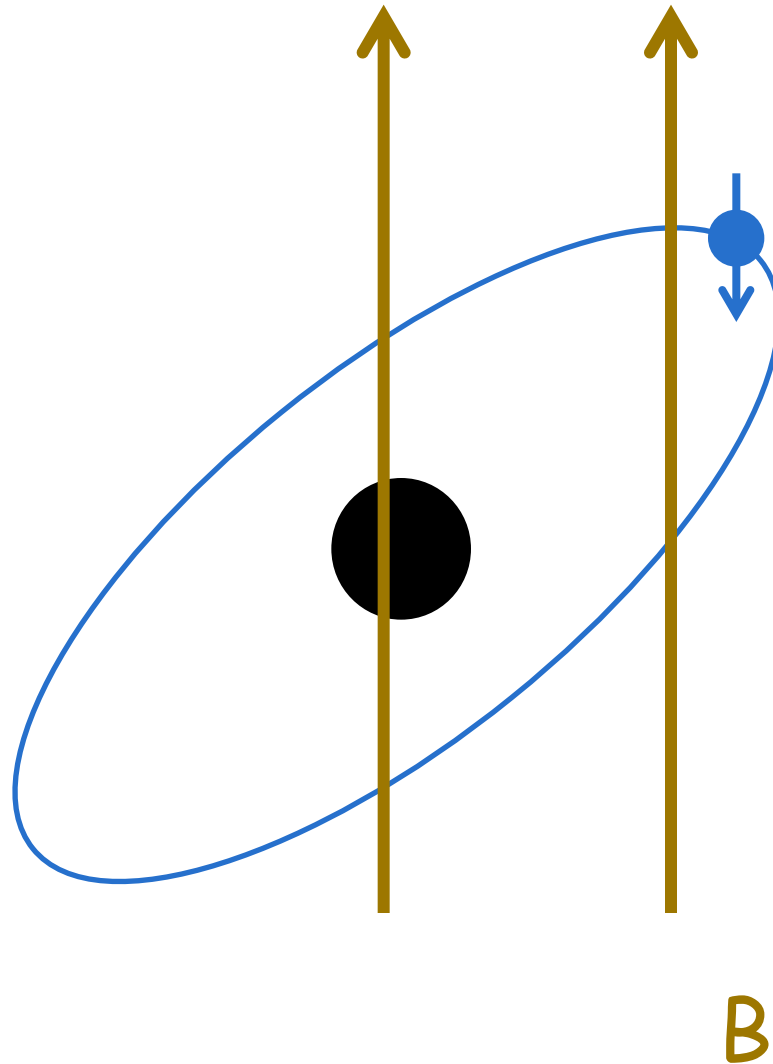
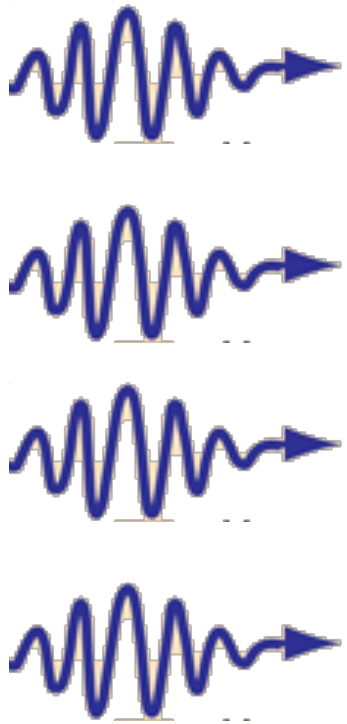


Minha hidroxila num campo magnético

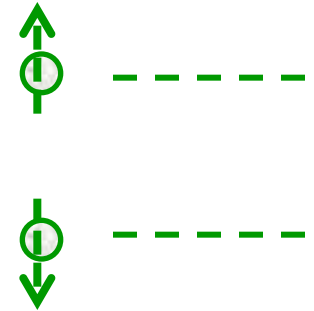


Minha hidroxila num campo magnético recebe radiação

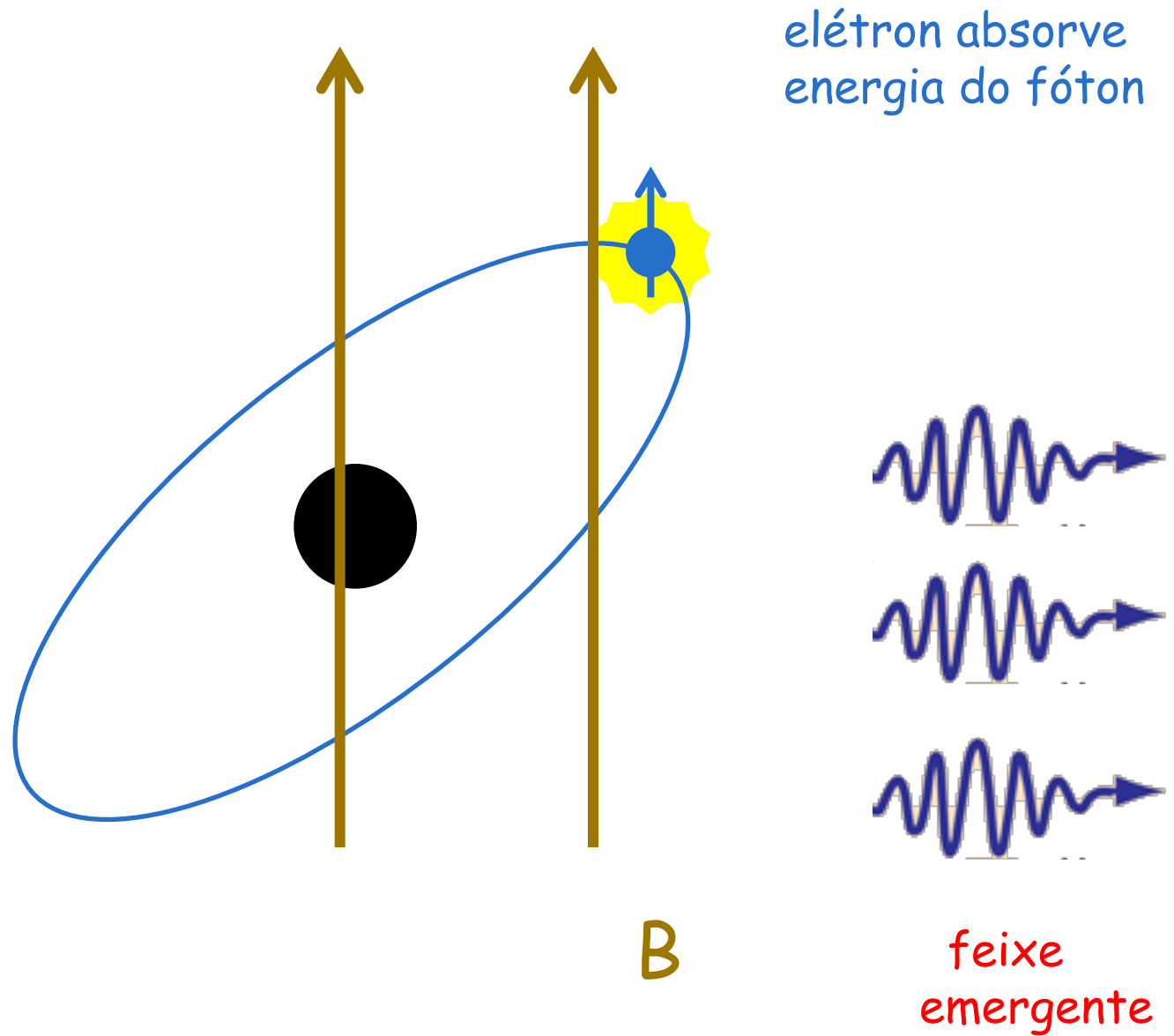
feixe
incidente



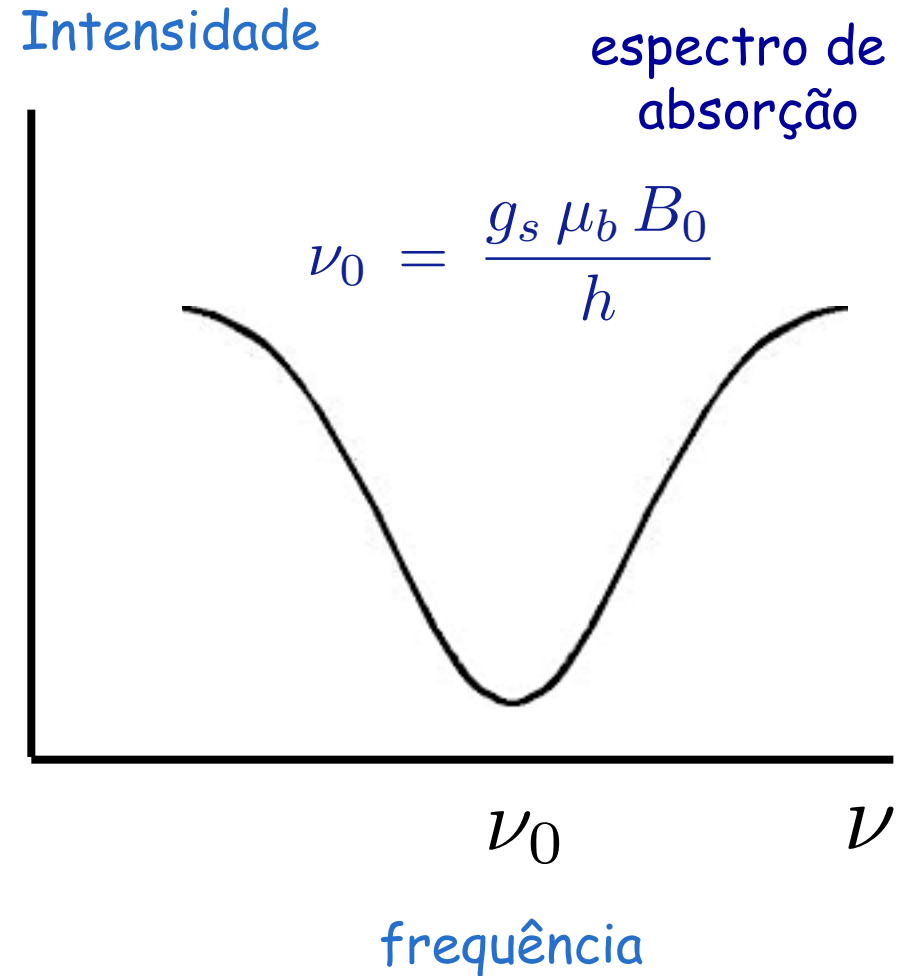
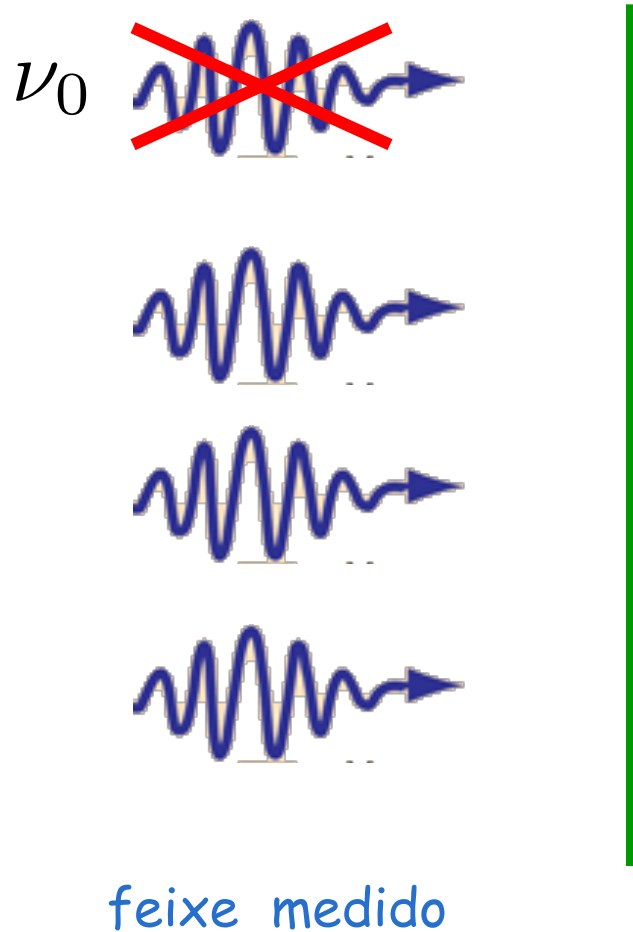
níveis de
energia



Minha hidroxila num campo magnético recebe radiação



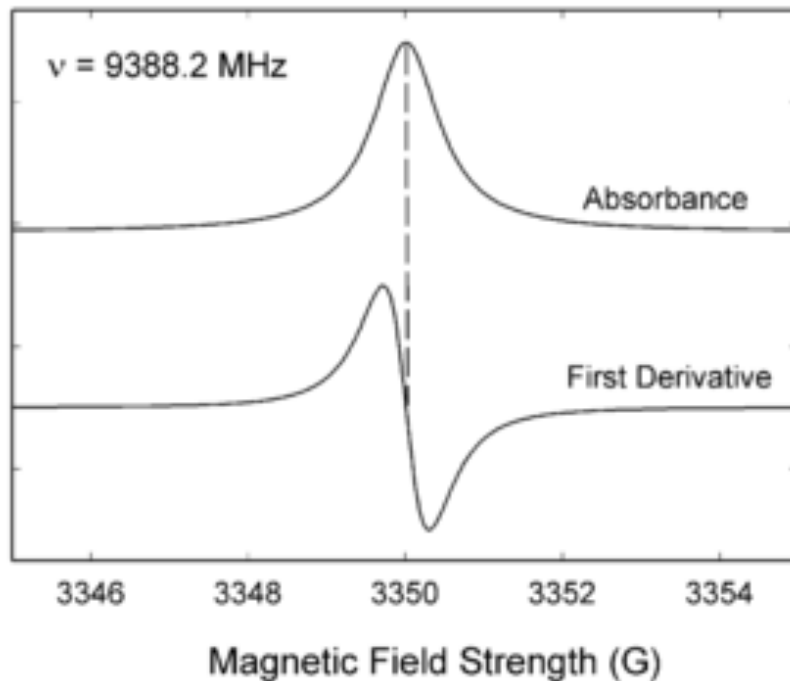
Medimos o feixe depois de passar pela hidroxila



Frequência de "resonância" desaparece do espectro final !
Luz "que falta" foi absorvida pelo elétron que ganha energia !

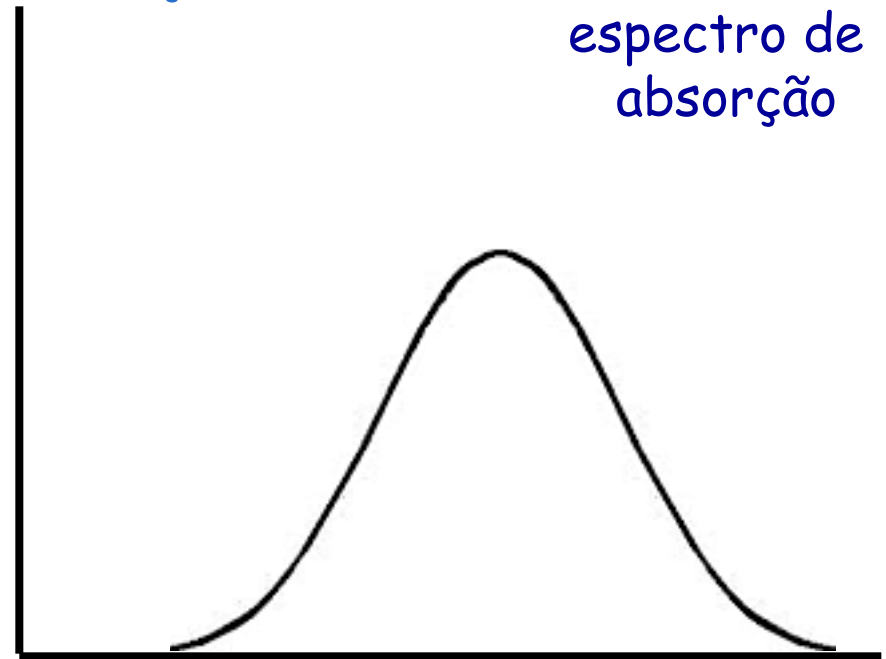
Fixamos a frequência e variamos B até a ressonância

$$B_0 = \frac{h \nu_0}{g_s \mu_b}$$



Absorção

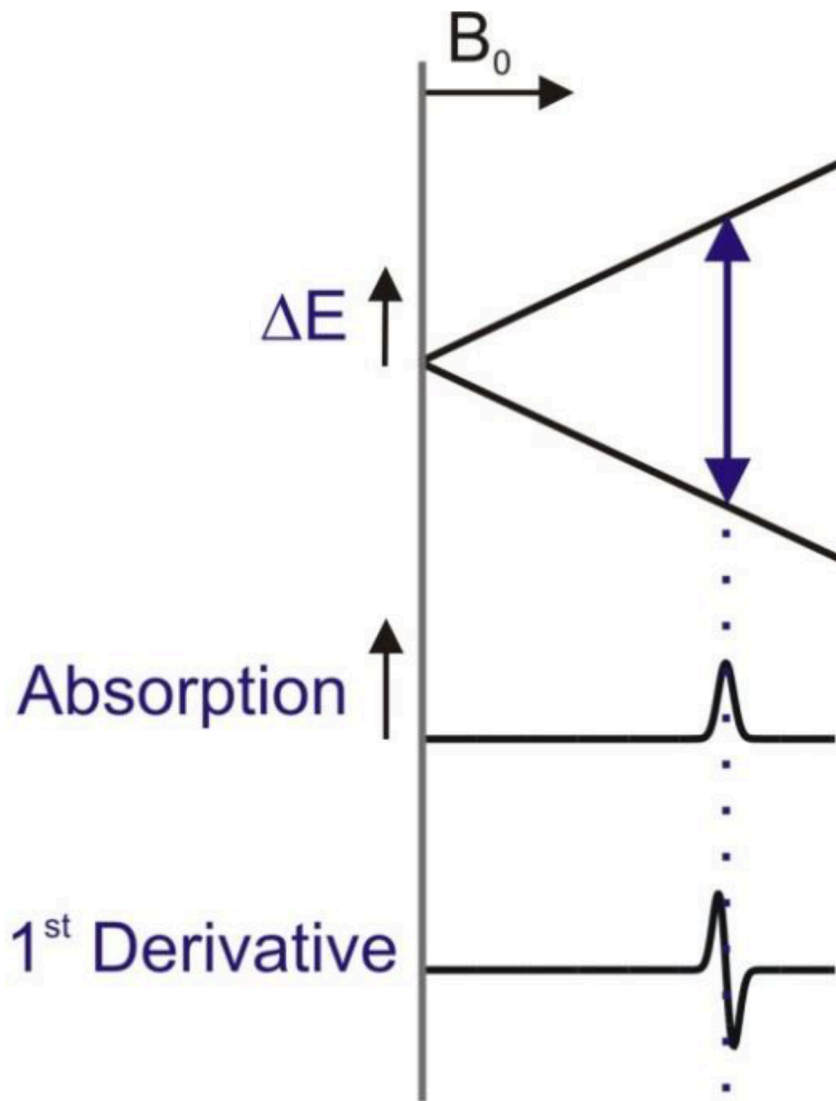
espectro de absorção



B_0

Campo magnético

B



$$h\nu = g_s \mu_b B$$

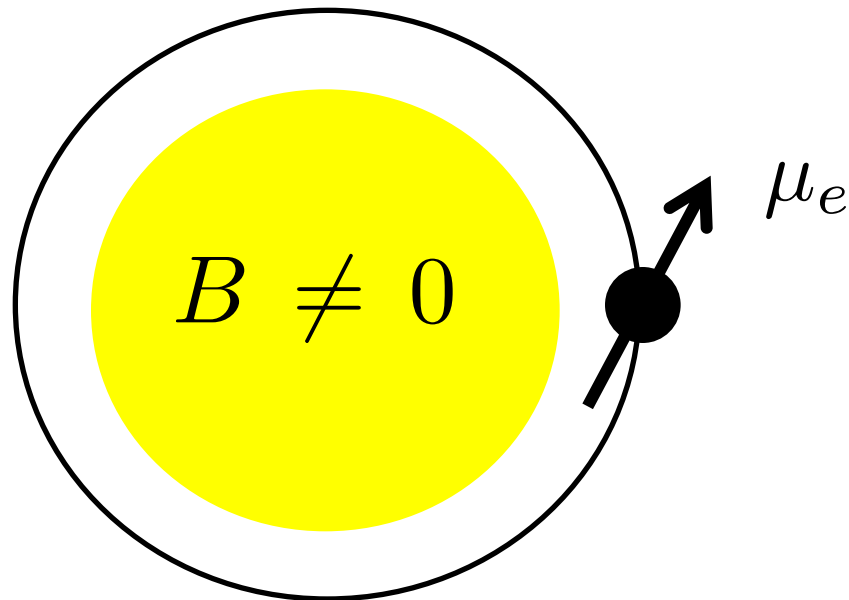
Fixamos a
frequência

Variamos o campo
magnético !

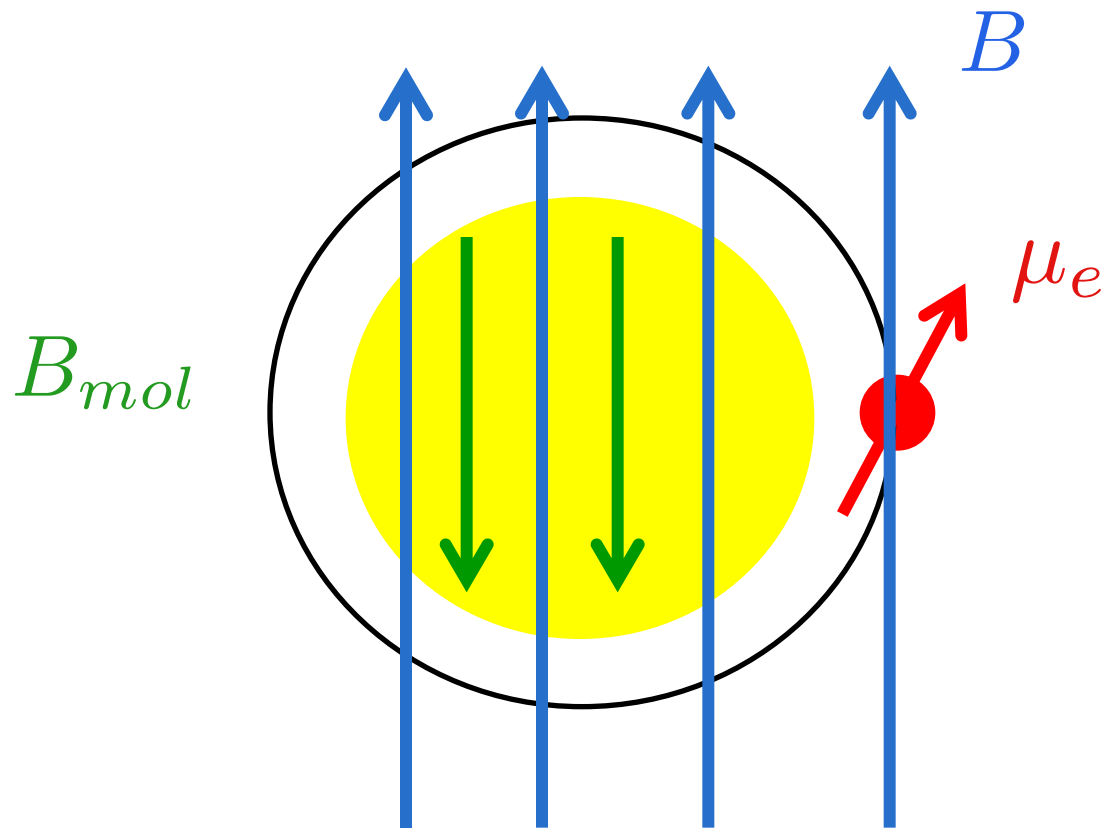
Neste exemplo simples aparece só um pico !

Em casos complicados podem aparecer mais picos !

Campos Magnéticos Internos

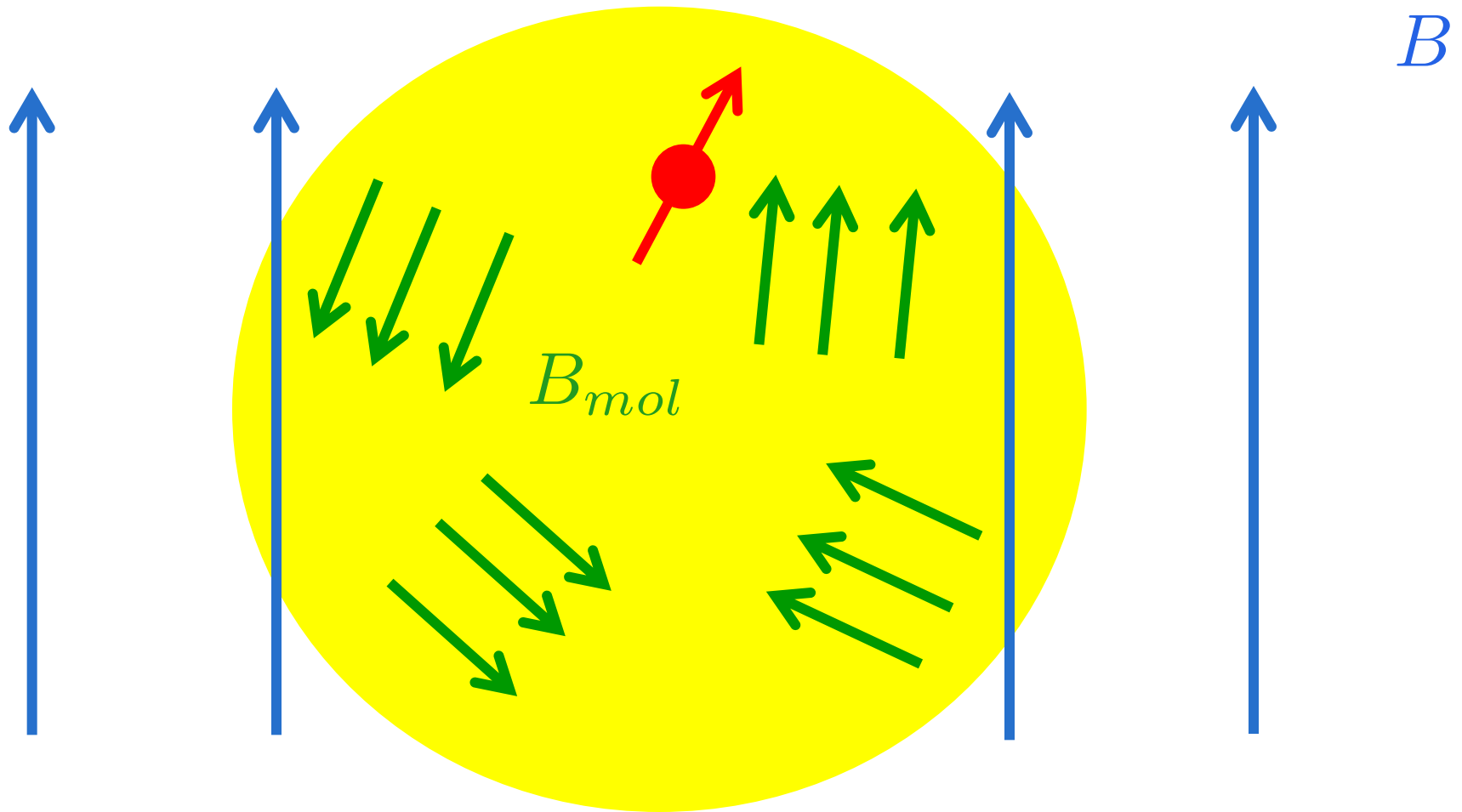


Efeito do resto da molécula



$$h \nu = g_s \mu_b (B - B_{mol})$$

Electron pode estar em várias partes da molécula



$$h \nu = g_s \mu_b (B - B_{mol})$$

Vários B_{mol} $\rightarrow$ Vários B $\rightarrow$ vários picos $\rightarrow$ vários "zigzags"

Exemplos de Resultados

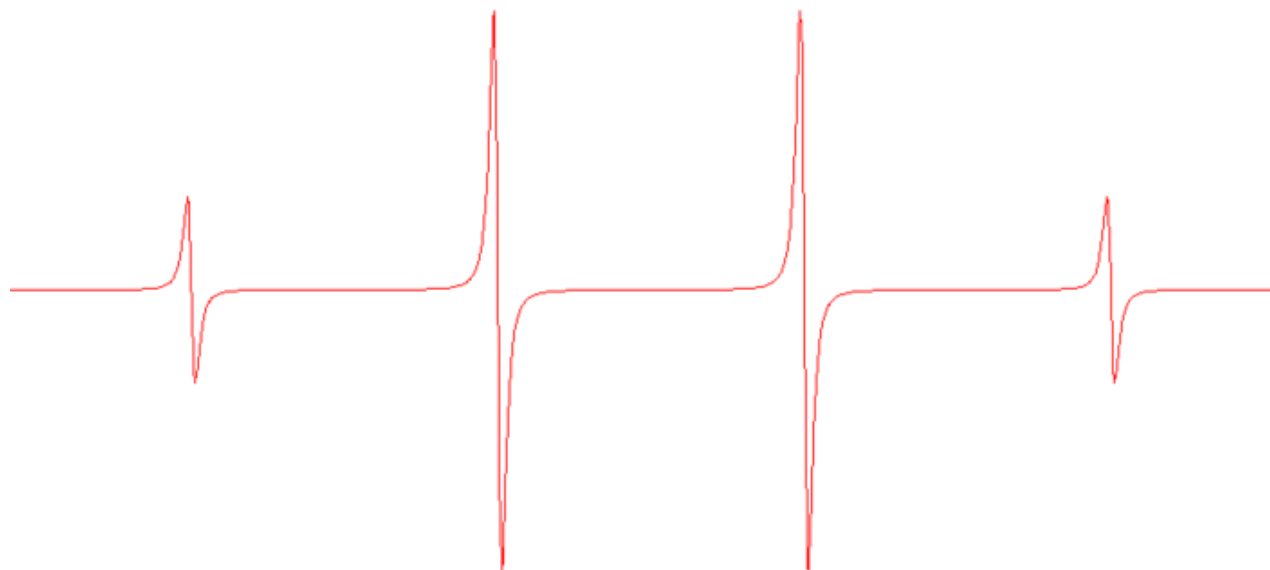
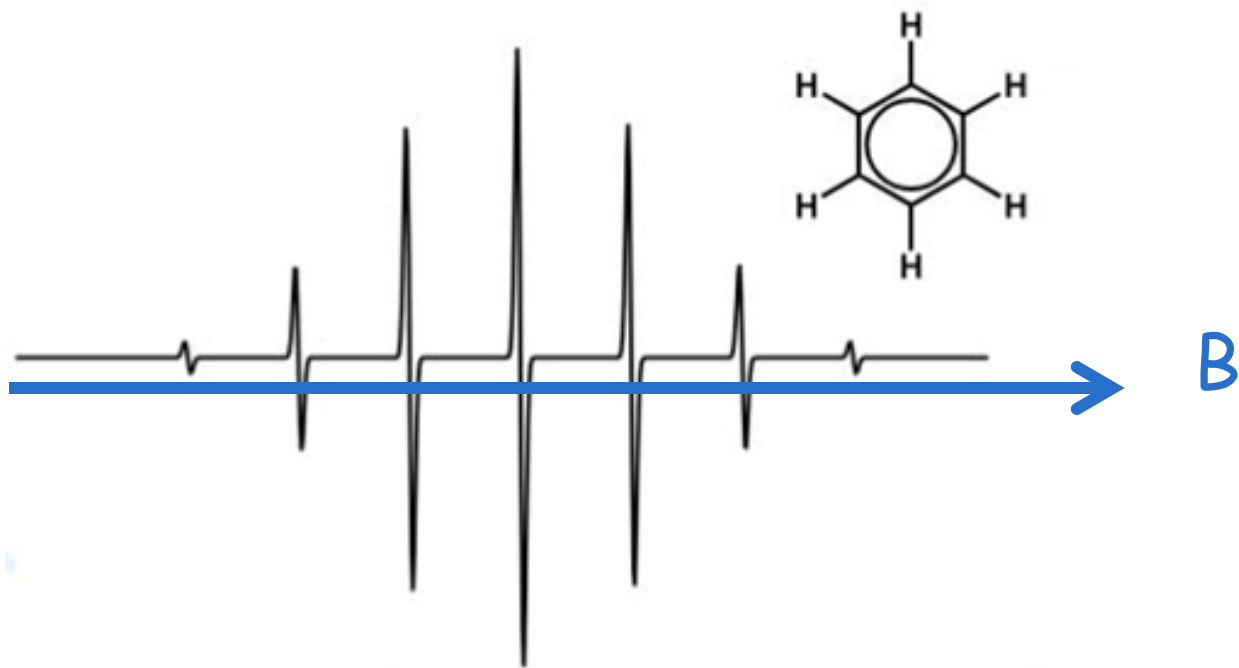
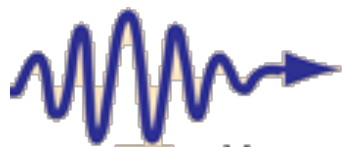
Irradiamos a substância com luz de frequência fixa

Variamos continuamente o campo magnético

Observamos os valores de B em que a luz foi absorvida

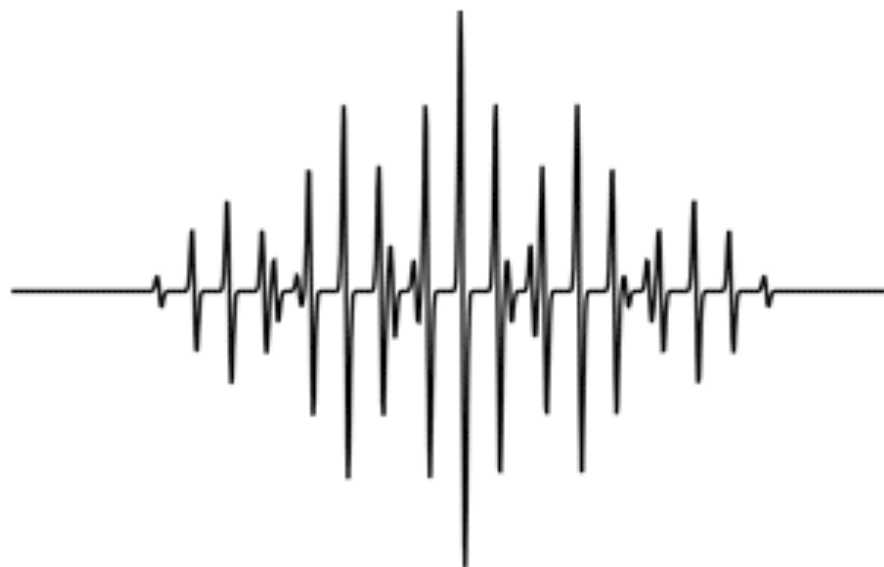
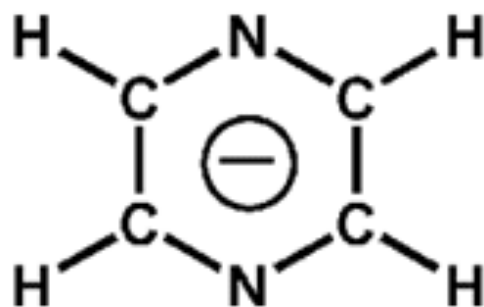
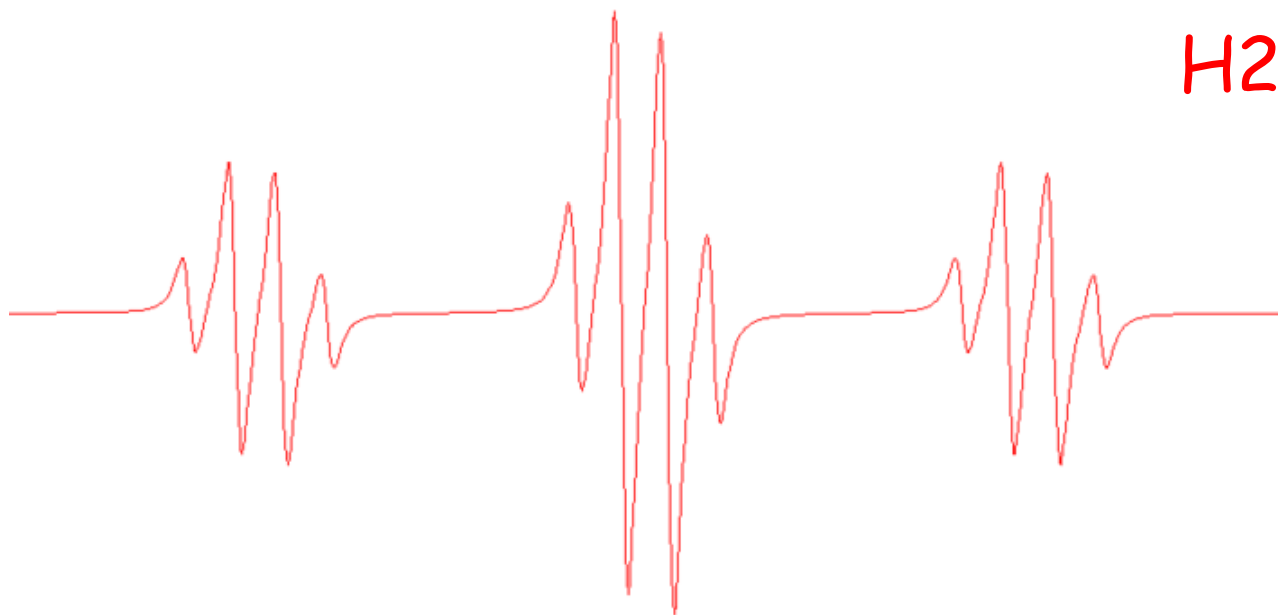
Medimos os picos de absorção

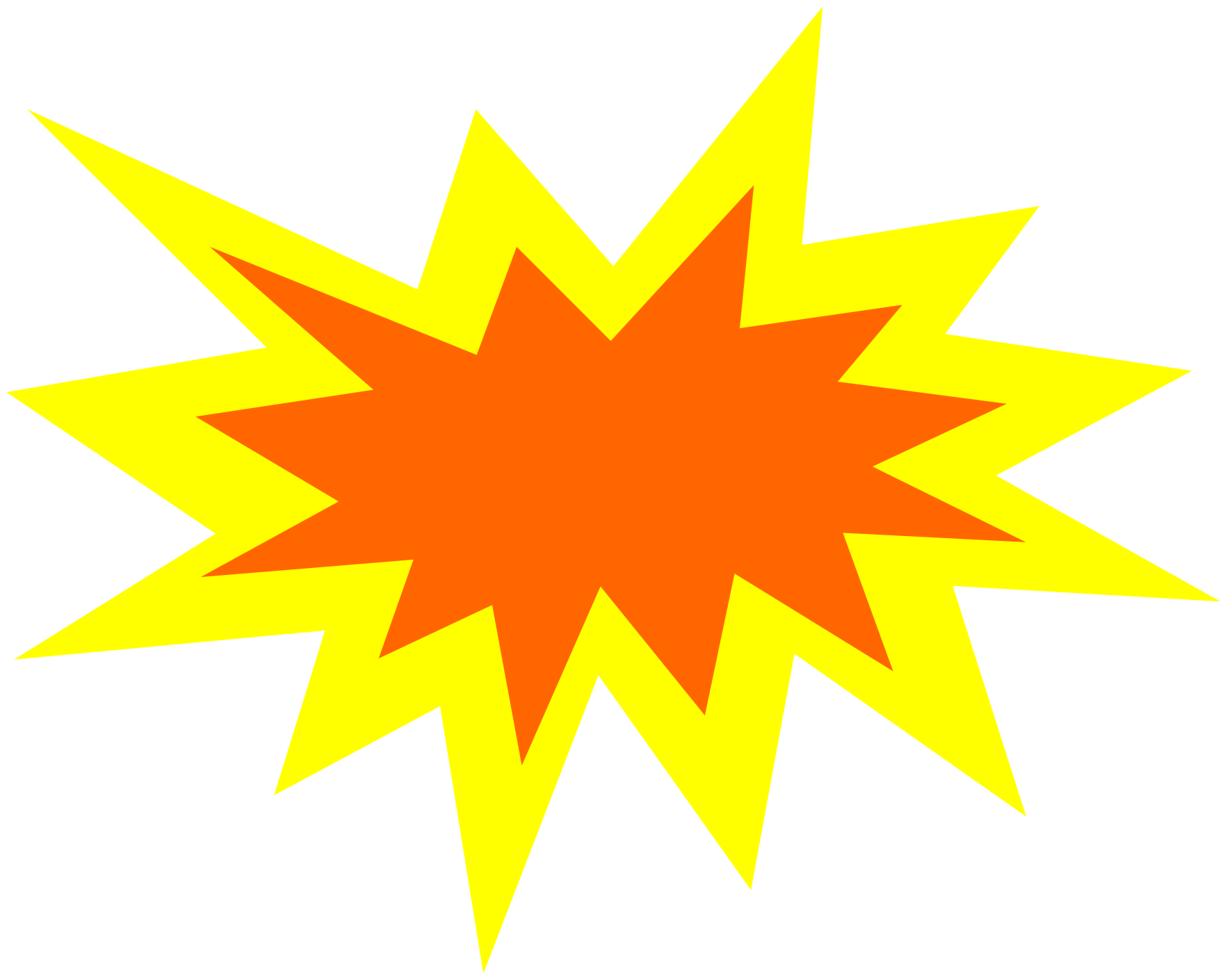
Identificamos a substância !

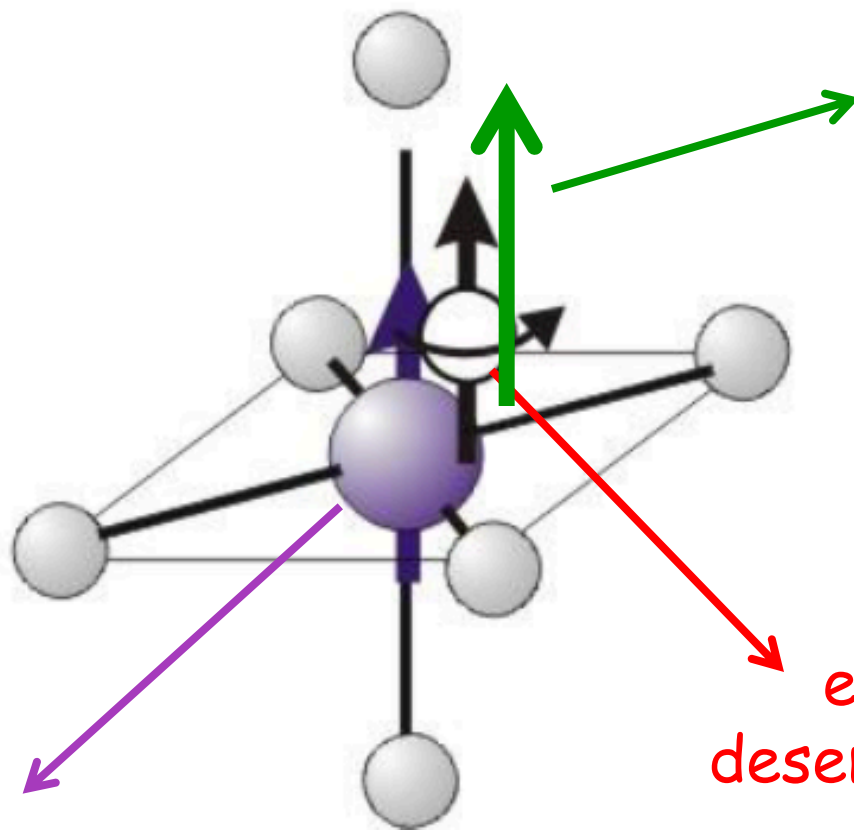


• CH₃

$\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{OCH}_3)$



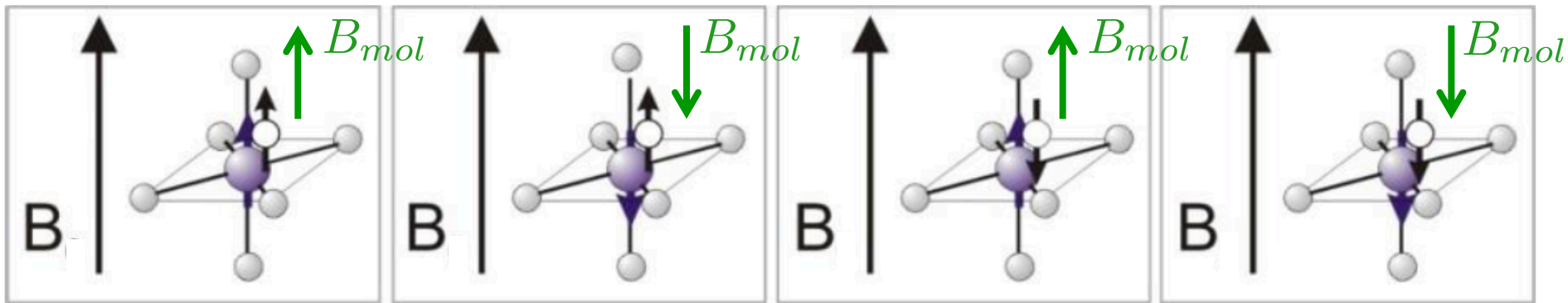




campo magnético
gerado pelo núcleo

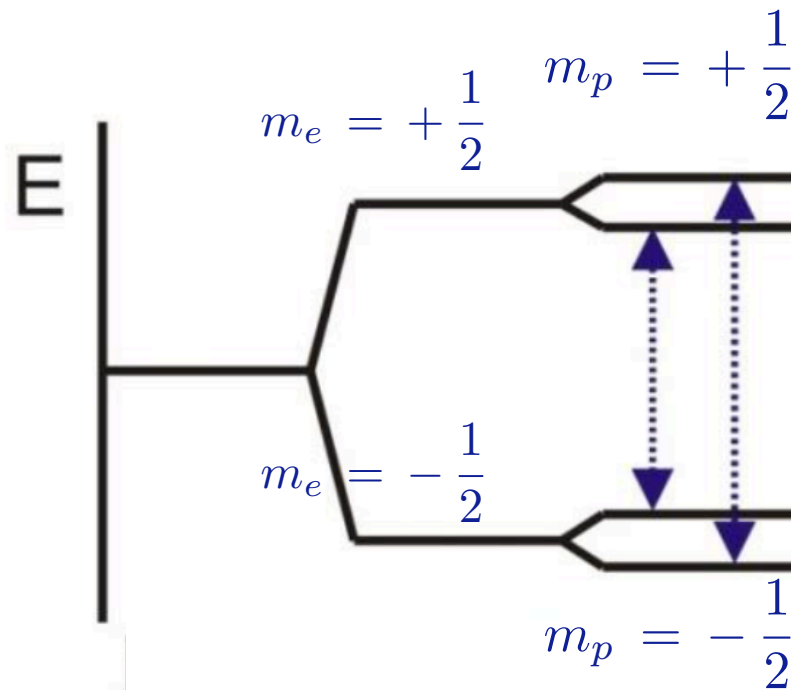
elétron
desemparelhado

núcleo de spin $1/2$



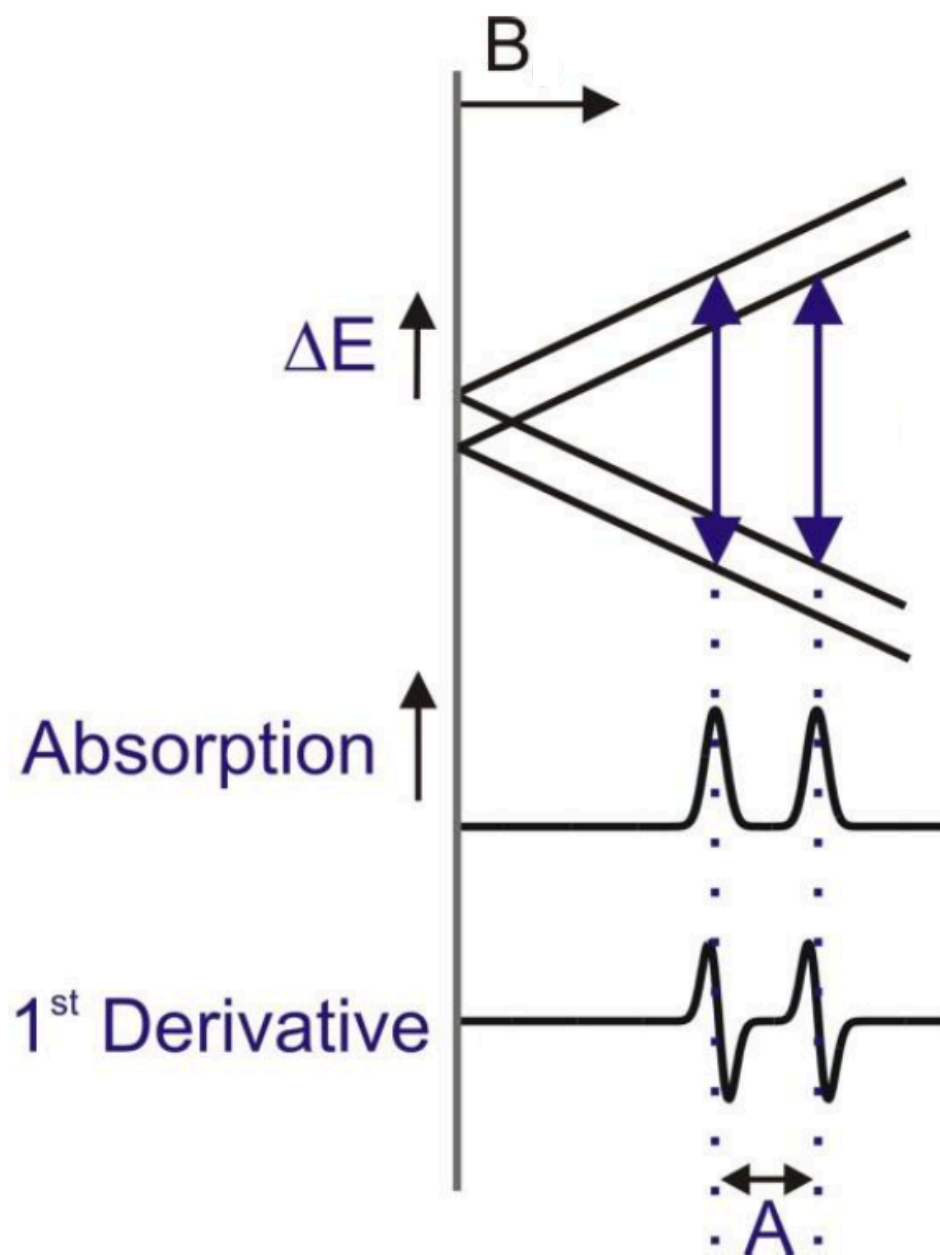
$$U = g_s \mu_b m_s (B - B_{mol})$$

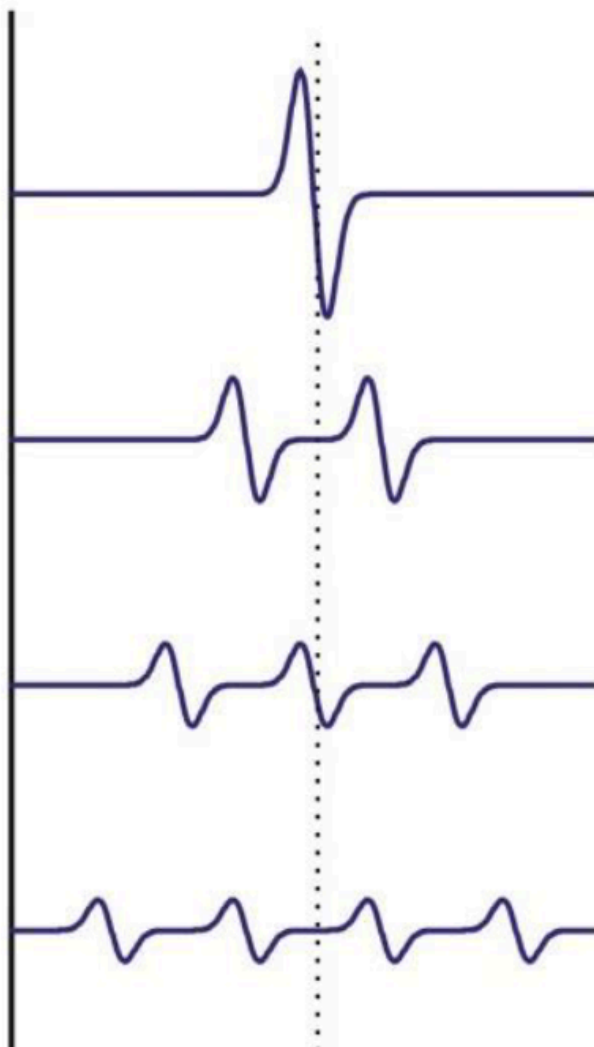
$$U = h\nu$$



$B = 0 \quad B = B$

só duas transições
são permitidas !!!





No interaction

Interaction with a nuclues
with $I = \frac{1}{2}$

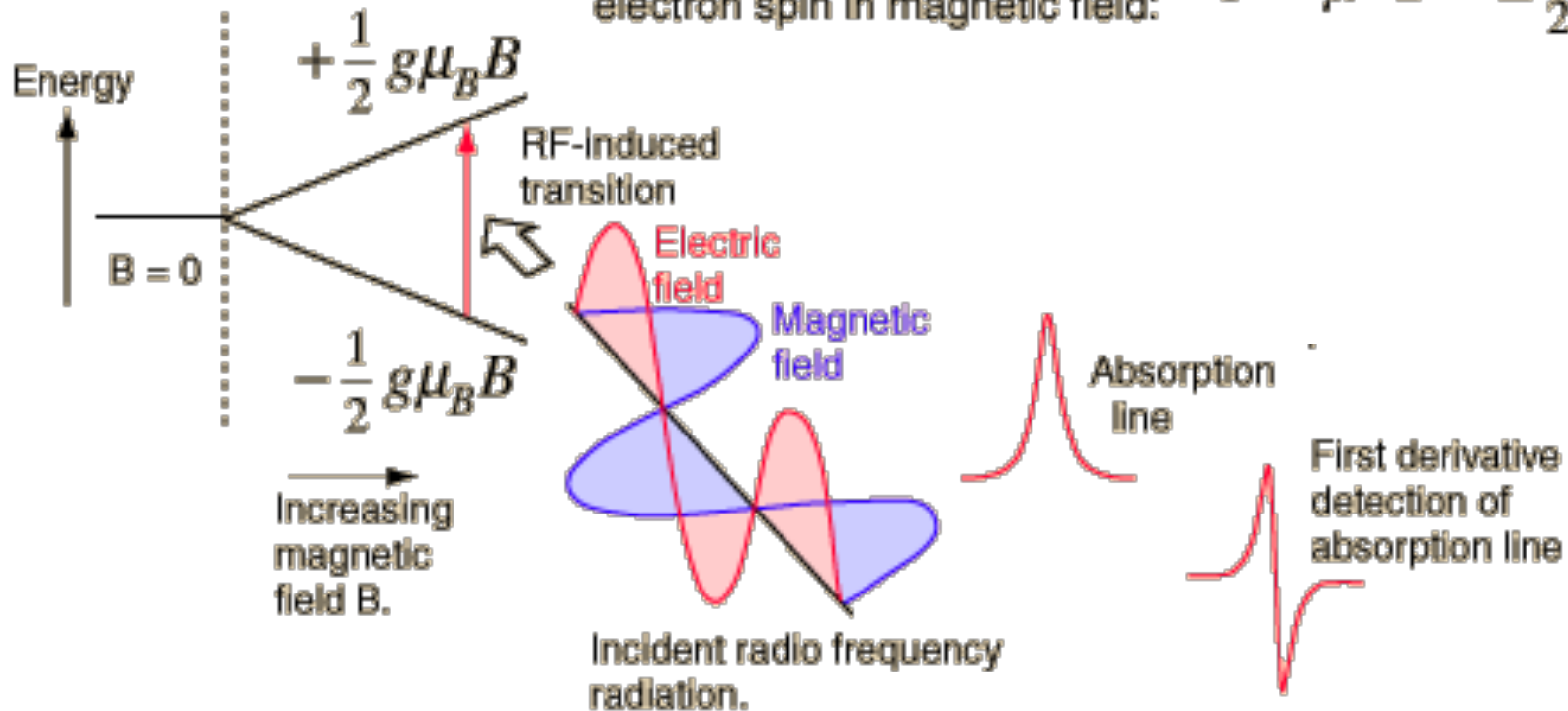
Nuclear spin $I = 1$

Nuclear Spin $I = \frac{3}{2}$

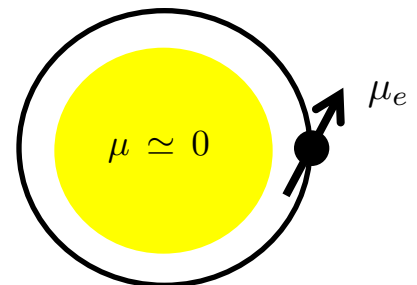
Resumo

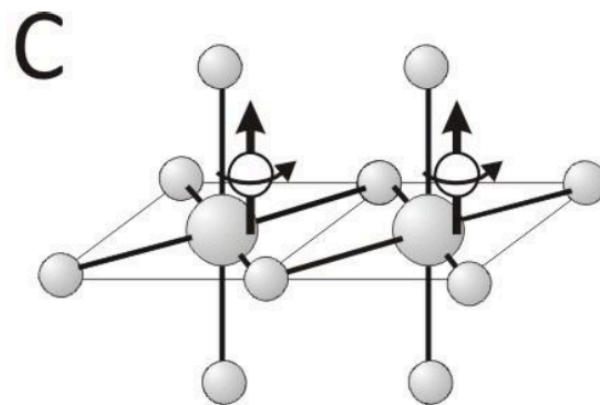
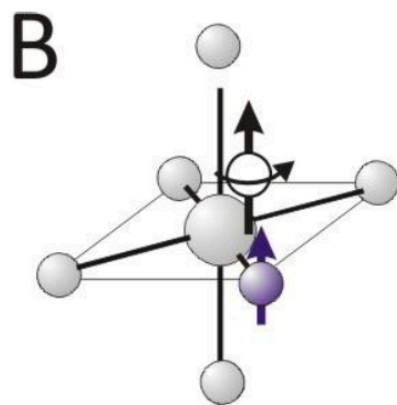
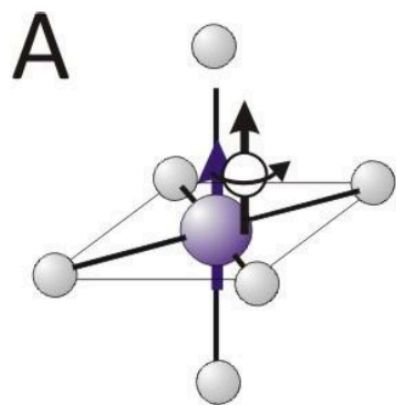
Magnetic potential energy of electron spin in magnetic field:

$$U = \mu \cdot B = \pm \frac{1}{2} g\mu_B B$$



Encontramos a molécula

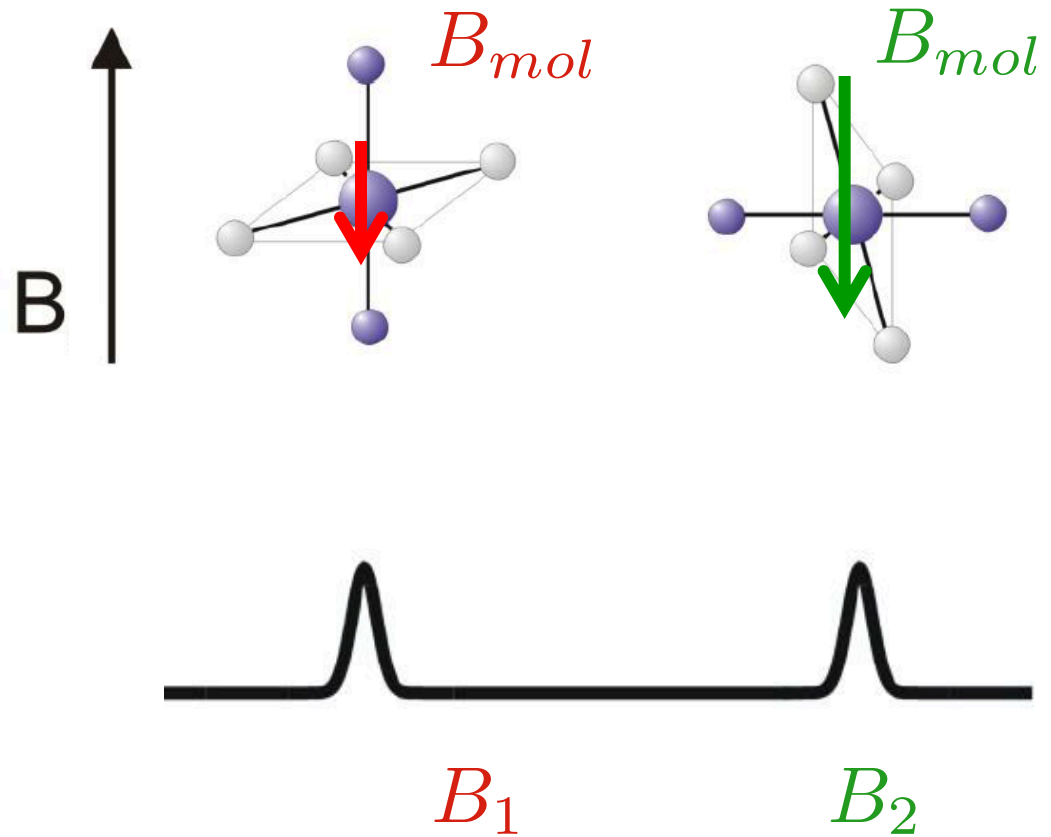
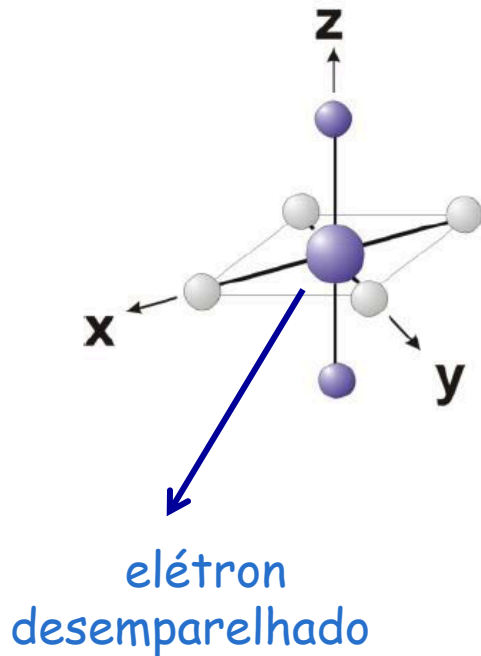




Determinação da forma da molécula

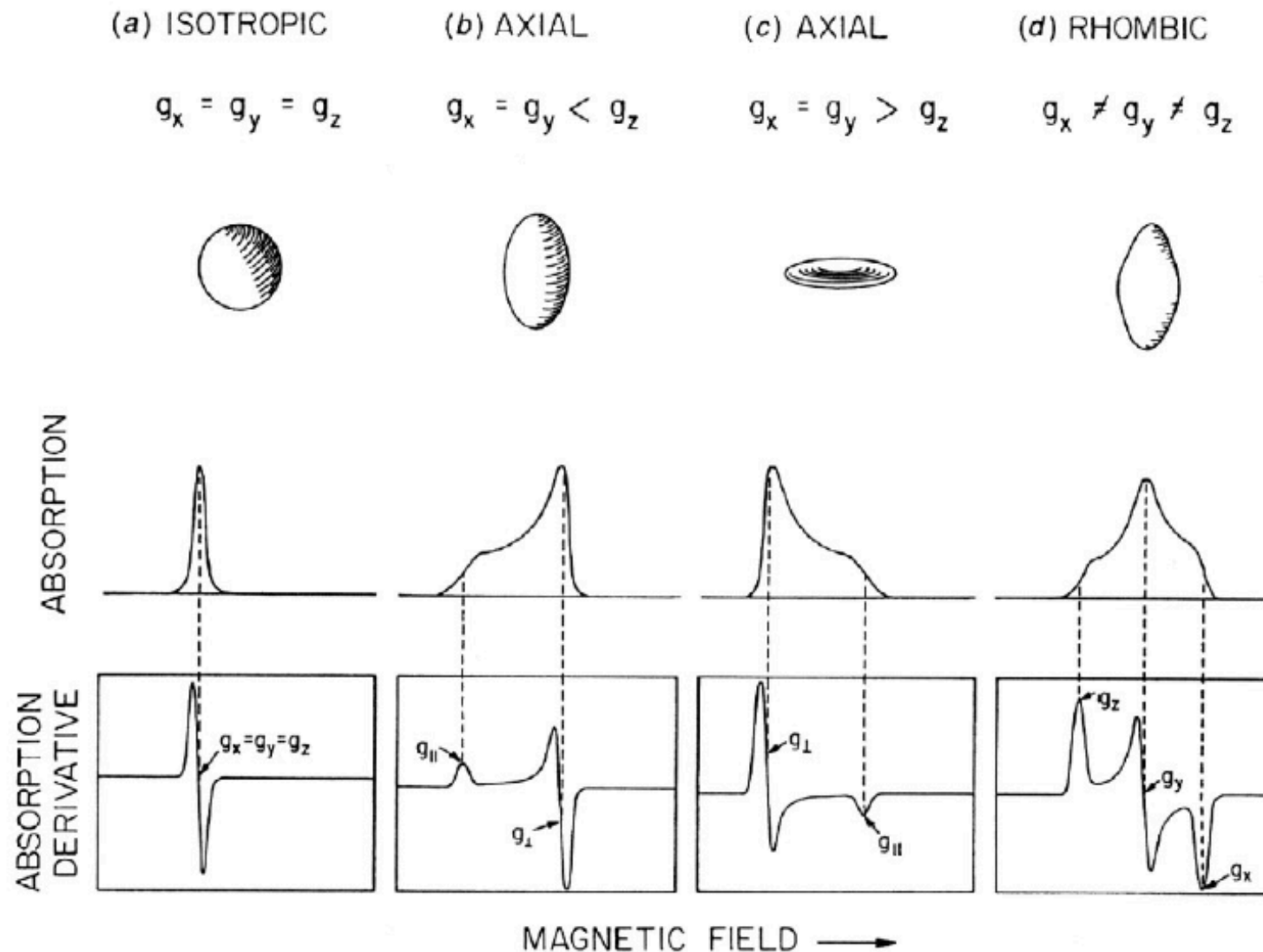
$$h\nu = g_s \mu_b (B - B_{mol})$$

$$g = g_s (B - B_{mol})$$



B_{mol} maior $\longrightarrow$ g menor $\longrightarrow$ B maior

Determinação da forma da molécula



$$\begin{cases} \vec{\mu} = \gamma \vec{S} \\ \gamma = \frac{g e}{2 m} \end{cases}$$

spin e carga geram momento magnético !

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0}{2 \pi a^3} \vec{\mu} \quad \text{momento magnético gera campo magnético !}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2 \pi a^3} \gamma \vec{S} \quad \text{spin e carga geram campo magnético !}$$

