

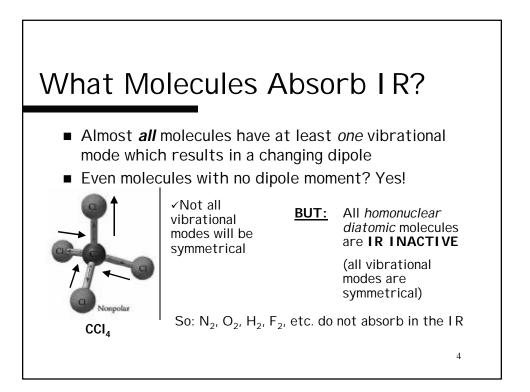


- Probes the vibrational modes of a molecule
- <u>Resonance</u> view works well here:

-in order for a molecule to absorb I R EMR, there must be a *change in the dipole moment* <u>during</u> the vibration

-<u>Why?</u>

- If dipole moment *changes* during a vibration, then the molecule has an *electric field* oscillating at the frequency of the vibration
- If IR EMR is at the <u>same freq as the molecular vibration</u>, then the two oscillating electric fields can interact and exchange energy (molecule *absorbs* IR EMR)



Environmental Aspects of I R Absorption

- Although N₂ and O₂ don't absorb I R, molecules such as <u>CO₂ and H₂O</u> **DO**
- <u>So:</u>
 - Light from the sun enters the atmosphere and reaches the surface of the Earth
 - The surface of the Earth *absorbs* the EMR, and *reradiates it as I R* (blackbody radiation)
 - Molecules such as CO₂ and H₂O in the atmosphere absorb some of the IR, preventing it from leaving the atmosphere (radiation trapping)

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