

Full contents

Prolog	xxi	1.4 The measurement of heat	32
The structure of physical chemistry	xxi	(a) Heat capacity	33
(a) The organization of science	xxi	(b) The molecular interpretation of heat capacity	34
(b) The organization of our presentation	xxii	Internal energy and enthalpy	34
Applications of physical chemistry to biology and medicine	xxii	1.5 The internal energy	35
(a) Techniques for the study of biological systems	xxii	(a) Changes in internal energy	35
(b) Protein folding	xxiii	Example 1.1 Calculating the change in internal energy	36
(c) Rational drug design	xxv	(b) The internal energy as a state function	37
(d) Biological energy conversion	xxv	(c) The First Law of thermodynamics	38
Fundamentals	1	1.6 The enthalpy	38
F.1 Atoms, ions, and molecules	1	(a) The definition of enthalpy	39
(a) Bonding and nonbonding interactions	1	(b) Changes in enthalpy	39
(b) Structural and functional units	2	(c) The temperature dependence of the enthalpy	41
(c) Levels of structure	3	In the laboratory 1.1 Calorimetry	42
F.2 Bulk matter	4	(a) Bomb calorimeters	42
(a) States of matter	4	Example 1.2 Calibrating a calorimeter and measuring the energy content of a nutrient	43
(b) Physical state	5	(b) Isobaric calorimeters	44
(c) Equations of state	8	(c) Differential scanning calorimeters	44
F.3 Energy	10	Physical and chemical change	46
(a) Varieties of energy	11	1.7 Enthalpy changes accompanying physical processes	46
(b) The Boltzmann distribution	13	(a) Phase transitions	46
Checklist of key concepts	17	(b) Enthalpies of vaporization, fusion, and sublimation	47
Checklist of key equations	17	1.8 Bond enthalpy	49
Discussion questions	18	Example 1.3 Using mean bond enthalpies	51
Exercises	18	1.9 Thermochemical properties of fuels	52
Projects	19	Case study 1.2 Biological fuels	55
PART 1 Biochemical thermodynamics	21	1.10 The combination of reaction enthalpies	57
1 The First Law	23	Example 1.4 Using Hess's law	58
The conservation of energy	23	1.11 Standard enthalpies of formation	58
1.1 Systems and surroundings	24	Example 1.5 Using standard enthalpies of formation	59
1.2 Work and heat	25	1.12 Enthalpies of formation and computational chemistry	61
(a) Exothermic and endothermic processes	25	1.13 The variation of reaction enthalpy with temperature	62
(b) The molecular interpretation of work and heat	26	Example 1.6 Using Kirchhoff's law	63
(c) The molecular interpretation of temperature	26	Checklist of key concepts	64
Case study 1.1 Energy conversion in organisms	27	Checklist of key equations	65
1.3 The measurement of work	29	Discussion questions	65
(a) Sign conventions	29	Exercises	65
(b) Expansion work	30	Projects	68
(c) Maximum work	31		

2 The Second Law	69
Entropy	70
2.1 The direction of spontaneous change	70
2.2 Entropy and the Second Law	71
(a) The definition of entropy	71
(b) The entropy change accompanying heating	73
(c) The entropy change accompanying a phase transition	75
(d) Entropy changes in the surroundings	77
2.3 Absolute entropies and the Third Law of thermodynamics	77
In the laboratory 2.1 The measurement of entropies	78
2.4 The molecular interpretation of the Second and Third Laws	80
(a) The Boltzmann formula	80
(b) The relation between thermodynamic and statistical entropy	81
(c) The residual entropy	82
2.5 Entropy changes accompanying chemical reactions	82
(a) Standard reaction entropies	82
(b) The spontaneity of chemical reactions	83
The Gibbs energy	84
2.6 Focusing on the system	84
(a) The definition of the Gibbs energy	84
(b) Spontaneity and the Gibbs energy	85
Case study 2.1 Life and the Second Law	85
2.7 The hydrophobic interaction	86
2.8 Work and the Gibbs energy change	88
Example 2.1 Estimating a change in Gibbs energy for a metabolic process	89
Case study 2.2 The action of adenosine triphosphate	90
Checklist of key concepts	90
Checklist of key equations	91
Discussion questions	91
Exercises	91
Projects	92
3 Phase equilibria	94
The thermodynamics of transition	94
3.1 The condition of stability	94
3.2 The variation of Gibbs energy with pressure	95
3.3 The variation of Gibbs energy with temperature	98
3.4 Phase diagrams	99
(a) Phase boundaries	100
(b) The location of phase boundaries	101
(c) Characteristic points	103
(d) The phase diagram of water	105
Phase transitions in biopolymers and aggregates	106
3.5 The stability of nucleic acids and proteins	106
Example 3.1 Predicting the melting temperature of DNA	107
3.6 Phase transitions of biological membranes	108
Case study 3.1 The use of phase diagrams in the study of proteins	109
The thermodynamic description of mixtures	110
3.7 The chemical potential	110
3.8 Ideal and ideal-dilute solutions	111

(a) The chemical potential of a gas	112
(b) The chemical potential of a solvent	112
(c) The chemical potential of a solute	114
Example 3.2 Determining whether a natural water can support aquatic life	116
Case study 3.2 Gas solubility and breathing	117
(d) Real solutions: activities	118
Case study 3.3 The Donnan equilibrium	119
Example 3.3 Analyzing a Donnan equilibrium	121
(e) The thermodynamics of dissolving	121
Colligative properties	122
3.9 The modification of boiling and freezing points	123
3.10 Osmosis	125
In the laboratory 3.1 Osmometry	127
Example 3.4 Determining the molar mass of an enzyme from measurements of the osmotic pressure	127
Checklist of key concepts	128
Checklist of key equations	129
Further information 3.1 The phase rule	129
Further information 3.2 Measures of concentration	130
Example 3.5 Relating mole fraction and molality	131
Discussion questions	132
Exercises	132
Projects	134
4 Chemical equilibrium	135
Thermodynamic background	135
4.1 The reaction Gibbs energy	135
4.2 The variation of $\Delta_r G$ with composition	137
(a) The reaction quotient	137
Example 4.1 Formulating a reaction quotient	138
(b) Biological standard states	139
Example 4.2 Converting between thermodynamic and biological standard states	140
4.3 Reactions at equilibrium	140
(a) The significance of the equilibrium constant	142
(b) The composition at equilibrium	143
Example 4.3 Calculating an equilibrium composition	143
(c) The molecular origin of chemical equilibrium	144
Case study 4.1 Binding of oxygen to myoglobin and hemoglobin	144
4.4 The standard reaction Gibbs energy	146
Example 4.4 Calculating the standard reaction Gibbs energy of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction	146
(a) Standard Gibbs energies of formation	147
(b) Stability and instability	149
The response of equilibria to the conditions	149
4.5 The presence of a catalyst	150
4.6 The effect of temperature	150
Coupled reactions in bioenergetics	151
Case study 4.2 ATP and the biosynthesis of proteins	152

7 Accounting for the rate laws	243	Example 8.3 The isoelectric point of a protein	293
Reaction mechanisms	243	8.8 Transport across ion channels and ion pumps	294
7.1 The approach to equilibrium	243	(a) The potassium channel	294
(a) The relation between equilibrium constants and rate constants	243	(b) The proton pump	295
(b) The time-dependence of the approach to equilibrium	245	Electron transfer in biological systems	296
In the laboratory 7.1 Relaxation techniques in biochemistry	245	8.9 The rates of electron transfer processes	296
7.2 Elementary reactions	247	8.10 The theory of electron transfer processes	298
7.3 Consecutive reactions	249	8.11 Experimental tests of the theory	299
(a) The variation of concentration with time	249	8.12 The Marcus cross-relation	300
(b) The rate-determining step	251	Example 8.4 Using the Marcus cross-relation	302
Example 7.1 Identifying a rate-determining step	252	Checklist of key concepts	303
(c) The steady-state approximation	252	Checklist of key equations	303
(d) Pre-equilibria	253	Further information 8.1 Fick's laws of diffusion	304
Case study 7.1 Mechanisms of protein folding and unfolding	254	1. Fick's first law of diffusion	304
7.4 Diffusion control	256	2. Fick's second law	304
7.5 Kinetic and thermodynamic control	258	Discussion questions	305
Reaction dynamics	259	Exercises	305
7.6 Collision theory	259	Projects	308
7.7 Transition state theory	261		
(a) Formulation of the theory	261		
(b) Thermodynamic parameterization	262		
In the laboratory 7.2 Time-resolved spectroscopy for kinetics	263		
7.8 The kinetic salt effect	264		
Example 7.2 Analyzing the kinetic salt effect	266		
Checklist of key concepts	267		
Checklist of key equations	267		
Further information 7.1 Collisions in the gas phase	267		
(a) The kinetic model of gases	267		
(b) The Maxwell distribution of speeds	268		
(c) Molecular collisions	269		
Discussion questions	270		
Exercises	270		
Projects	272		
8 Complex biochemical processes	273		
Enzymes	273		
8.1 The Michaelis–Menten mechanism of enzyme catalysis	274		
Example 8.1 Analyzing a Lineweaver–Burk plot	276		
8.2 The analysis of complex mechanisms	277		
(a) Sequential reactions	277		
(b) Ping-pong reactions	278		
8.3 The catalytic efficiency of enzymes	279		
8.4 Enzyme inhibition	280		
Example 8.2 Distinguishing between types of inhibition	282		
Case study 8.1 The molecular basis of catalysis by hydrolytic enzymes	284		
Transport across biological membranes	285		
8.5 Molecular motion in liquids	285		
8.6 Molecular motion across membranes	288		
8.7 The mobility of ions	290		
In the laboratory 8.1 Electrophoresis	291		
		PART 3 Biomolecular structure	311
		9 Microscopic systems and quantization	313
		Principles of quantum theory	313
		9.1 The emergence of the quantum theory	314
		(a) Atomic and molecular spectra	314
		(b) Wave–particle duality	315
		Example 9.1 Estimating the de Broglie wavelength of electrons	316
		In the laboratory 9.1 Electron microscopy	317
		9.2 The Schrödinger equation	318
		(a) The formulation of the equation	319
		(b) The interpretation of the wavefunction	320
		Example 9.2 Interpreting a wavefunction	320
		9.3 The uncertainty principle	321
		Example 9.3 Using the uncertainty principle	322
		Applications of quantum theory	323
		9.4 Translation	324
		(a) Motion in one dimension	324
		Case study 9.1 The electronic structure of β-carotene	327
		(b) Tunneling	328
		In the laboratory 9.2 Scanning probe microscopy	329
		(c) Motion in two dimensions	330
		9.5 Rotation	331
		(a) A particle on a ring	332
		Case study 9.2 The electronic structure of phenylalanine	334
		(b) A particle on a sphere	334
		9.6 Vibration	335
		Case study 9.3 The vibration of the N–H bond of the peptide link	336
		Hydrogenic atoms	337
		9.7 The permitted energy levels of hydrogenic atoms	338
		9.8 Atomic orbitals	339

(a) Shells and subshells	340	10.7 Hückel theory	387
(b) The shapes of s orbitals	341	(a) Ethene	387
(c) The shapes of p orbitals	344	(b) Benzene	390
(d) The shapes of d orbitals	345	Case study 10.3 The unique role of carbon in biochemistry	391
The structures of many-electron atoms	346	10.8 d-Metal complexes	392
9.9 The orbital approximation and the Pauli exclusion principle	346	(a) Crystal field theory	392
9.10 Penetration and shielding	348	Example 10.3 Low- and high-spin complexes of Fe(II) in hemoglobin	394
9.11 The building-up principle	349	(b) Ligand-field theory: σ bonding	394
(a) Neutral atoms	349	(c) Ligand-field theory: π bonding	396
(b) Cations and anions	351	Case study 10.4 Ligand-field theory and the binding of O ₂ to hemoglobin	397
9.12 Three important atomic properties	352	Computational biochemistry	398
(a) Atomic and ionic radii	352	10.9 Computational techniques	398
(b) Ionization energy	353	(a) Semi-empirical methods	399
(c) Electron affinity	355	(b) Density functional theory	399
Case study 9.4 The biological role of Zn ²⁺	356	(c) <i>Ab initio</i> methods	400
Checklist of key concepts	357	10.10 Graphical output	400
Checklist of key equations	358	10.11 The prediction of molecular properties	400
Further information 9.1 A justification of the Schrödinger equation	358	(a) Electrochemical properties	401
Further information 9.2 The separation of variables procedure	359	(b) Spectroscopic properties	401
Further information 9.3 The Pauli principle	359	(c) Chemical reactivity	402
Discussion questions	360	Checklist of key concepts	402
Exercises	360	Checklist of key equations	403
Projects	363	Discussion questions	403
		Exercises	404
		Projects	406
10 The chemical bond	364	11 Macromolecules and self-assembly	407
Valence bond theory	365	Determination of size and shape	407
10.1 Diatomic molecules	365	11.1 Ultracentrifugation	407
(a) Formulation of the VB wavefunction	365	(a) The sedimentation rate	408
(b) The energy of interaction	366	(b) Sedimentation equilibrium	409
(c) σ and π bonds	366	Example 11.1 The molar mass of a protein from ultracentrifugation experiments	409
10.2 Polyatomic molecules	367	11.2 Mass spectrometry	410
(a) Promotion	368	11.3 Laser light scattering	412
(b) Hybridization	368	(a) Rayleigh scattering	412
Example 10.1 Bonding in the peptide group	371	Example 11.2 Determining the molar mass and size of a protein by laser light scattering	413
(c) Resonance	372	(b) Dynamic light scattering	414
(d) The language of valence bonding	372	11.4 X-ray crystallography	414
Molecular orbital theory	373	(a) Diffraction	415
10.3 Linear combinations of atomic orbitals	373	(b) Crystal systems	415
(a) Bonding orbitals	373	(c) Crystal planes	416
(b) Antibonding orbitals	374	Example 11.3 Using the Miller indices	418
(c) Inversion symmetry	375	(d) Bragg's law	419
10.4 Homonuclear diatomic molecules	375	Example 11.4 Using Bragg's law	419
(a) Criteria for the formation of molecular orbitals	376	(e) Fourier synthesis	420
Example 10.2 Assessing the contribution of d orbitals	378	Example 11.5 Calculating an electron density by Fourier synthesis	420
(b) The hydrogen molecule	379	In the laboratory 11.1 The crystallization of biopolymers	421
(c) Many-electron homonuclear diatomic molecules	380		
(d) Bond order	382		
Case study 10.1 The biochemical reactivity of O ₂ and N ₂	382		
10.5 Heteronuclear diatomic molecules	384		
(a) Polarity and electronegativity	384		
(b) Molecular orbitals in heteronuclear species	385		
Case study 10.2 The biochemistry of NO	386		
10.6 The structures of polyatomic molecules	387		

In the laboratory 11.2 Data acquisition in X-ray crystallography	422	(b) Stimulated and spontaneous transitions	470
Case study 11.1 The structure of DNA from X-ray diffraction studies	423	(c) Populations and intensities	471
The control of shape	424	(d) Linewidths	472
11.5 Interactions between partial charges	425	In the laboratory 12.2 Biosensor analysis	473
11.6 Electric dipole moments	426	Vibrational spectra	474
Example 11.6 Calculating the dipole moment of the peptide group	428	12.3 The vibrations of diatomic molecules	474
11.7 Interactions between dipoles	429	Example 12.2 The effect of isotopic substitution on the vibrational frequency of O ₂	475
11.8 Induced dipole moments	431	12.4 Vibrational transitions	476
(a) Dipole-induced-dipole interactions	432	(a) Infrared transitions	476
(b) Dispersion interactions	432	Example 12.3 Identifying species that contribute to climate change	476
11.9 Hydrogen bonding	433	(b) Raman transitions	478
11.10 The total interaction	435	12.5 The vibrations of polyatomic molecules	478
Case study 11.2 Molecular recognition in biology and pharmacology	437	(a) Normal modes	479
Levels of structure	438	(b) Infrared transitions	480
11.11 Minimal order: gases and liquids	438	(c) Raman transitions	481
11.12 Random coils	440	Case study 12.1 Vibrational spectroscopy of proteins	482
(a) Measures of size	440	In the laboratory 12.3 Vibrational microscopy	483
(b) Conformational entropy	441	Ultraviolet and visible spectra	485
11.13 Proteins	442	12.6 The Franck–Condon principle	486
(a) The secondary structure of a protein	442	12.7 Chromophores	487
(b) Higher-order structures of proteins	445	12.8 Optical activity and circular dichroism	488
11.14 Nucleic acids	446	Radiative and non-radiative decay	490
11.15 Polysaccharides	448	12.9 Fluorescence	490
11.16 Micelles and biological membranes	449	12.10 Phosphorescence	491
(a) Micelles	449	In the laboratory 12.4 Fluorescence microscopy	492
(b) Bilayers, vesicles, and membranes	450	In the laboratory 12.5 Single-molecule spectroscopy	493
(c) Interactions between proteins and biological membranes	450	Photobiology	494
11.17 Computer-aided simulation	451	12.11 The kinetics of decay of excited states	494
(a) Molecular mechanics calculations	451	12.12 Fluorescence quenching	497
(b) Molecular dynamics and Monte Carlo simulations	451	(a) The experimental analysis	497
(c) Quantitative structure–activity relationships	453	Example 12.4 Determining the quenching rate constant	498
Checklist of key concepts	455	(b) Mechanisms of quenching	499
Checklist of key equations	456	12.13 Fluorescence resonance energy transfer	500
Discussion questions	457	Case study 12.2 Vision	501
Exercises	457	Case study 12.3 Photosynthesis	503
Projects	460	Case study 12.4 Damage of DNA by ultraviolet radiation	504
PART 4 Biochemical spectroscopy	461	Case study 12.5 Photodynamic therapy	505
12 Optical spectroscopy and photobiology	463	Checklist of key concepts	507
General features of spectroscopy	463	Checklist of key equations	508
In the laboratory 12.1 Experimental techniques	464	Discussion questions	508
12.1 The intensities of spectroscopic transitions: empirical aspects	466	Exercises	508
(a) The Beer–Lambert law	466	Projects	511
Example 12.1 The molar absorption coefficient of tryptophan	467	13 Magnetic resonance	514
(b) The determination of concentration	468	Principles of magnetic resonance	514
12.2 The intensities of transitions: theoretical aspects	469	13.1 Electrons and nuclei in magnetic fields	515
(a) The transition dipole moment	469	13.2 The intensities of NMR and EPR transitions	517

The information in NMR spectra	519	The information in EPR spectra	537
13.3 The chemical shift	519	13.10 The g-value	538
(a) The δ scale	520	13.11 Hyperfine structure	539
(b) Contributions to the shift	521	Example 13.3 Predicting the hyperfine structure of an EPR spectrum	540
13.4 The fine structure	522	In the laboratory 13.3 Spin probes	540
(a) The appearance of fine structure	522	Checklist of key concepts	541
Example 13.1 Accounting for the fine structure in a spectrum	524	Checklist of key equations	542
(b) The origin of fine structure	525	Discussion questions	543
13.5 Conformational conversion and chemical exchange	527	Exercises	543
Example 13.2 Interpreting line broadening	527	Projects	545
Pulse techniques in NMR	528	Resource section	
13.6 Time- and frequency-domain signals	528	1 Atlas of structures	546
13.7 Spin relaxation	530	2 Units	558
In the laboratory 13.1 Magnetic resonance imaging	531	3 Data	560
13.8 Proton decoupling	533	Answers to odd-numbered exercises	573
13.9 The nuclear Overhauser effect	533	Index of Tables	577
In the laboratory 13.2 Two-dimensional NMR	535	Index	579
Case study 13.1 The COSY spectrum of isoleucine	536		