

(17) **Today**

5.1 Formation of Molecular Orbitals

5.2 Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules

(19) **Second Class from Today**

5.3 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

5.4 Polyatomic Molecules

**Next Class (18)**

5.2 Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules

5.3 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

**Third Class from Today (20)**

5.3 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

5.4 Polyatomic Molecules

Please rework test 1 and hand in on Monday, Oct 23

Introduce MOs (s, p, d orbital interactions)

Diatomic Molecules and Orbital Mixing

Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

Polyatomic molecules

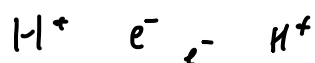
Molecular Orbitals : molecules as Atomic orbitals : atoms

Section 5.1

Schrödinger Equation

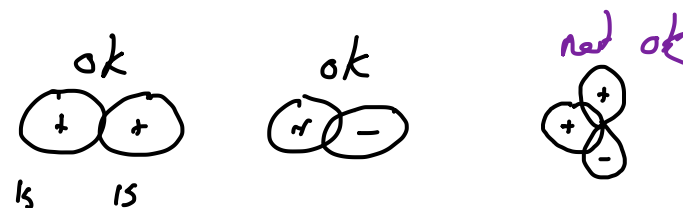
Hamiltonian  
 $H\psi = E\psi$  can be solved for  $H = 1p^+ + 1e^-$

must be approximated for He  $21p^+ + e^- + e^-$  because  $e^- - e^-$  interactions



LCAO

↑  
linear combination of atomic orbitals - take Hydrogen-like and add & subtract them to make MO's



Symmetry must be such that regions with the same sign or opposite sign overlap but not regions of both signs

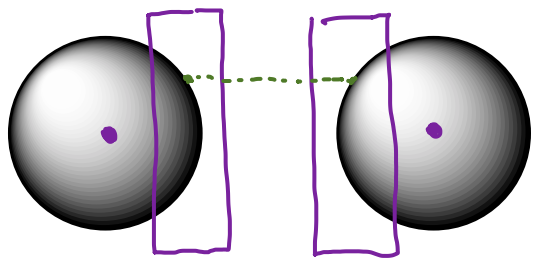
The energies of the orbitals must be similar

When the energies are significantly different, the overlap is ineffective in substantially lowering the energy of the electrons

The distance between the atoms must be short enough to allow for good overlap

H<sub>2</sub> use 1s orbitals  
s orbital interactions

If 2 1s orbitals are being used to make molecular orbitals  
2 molecular orbitals must form



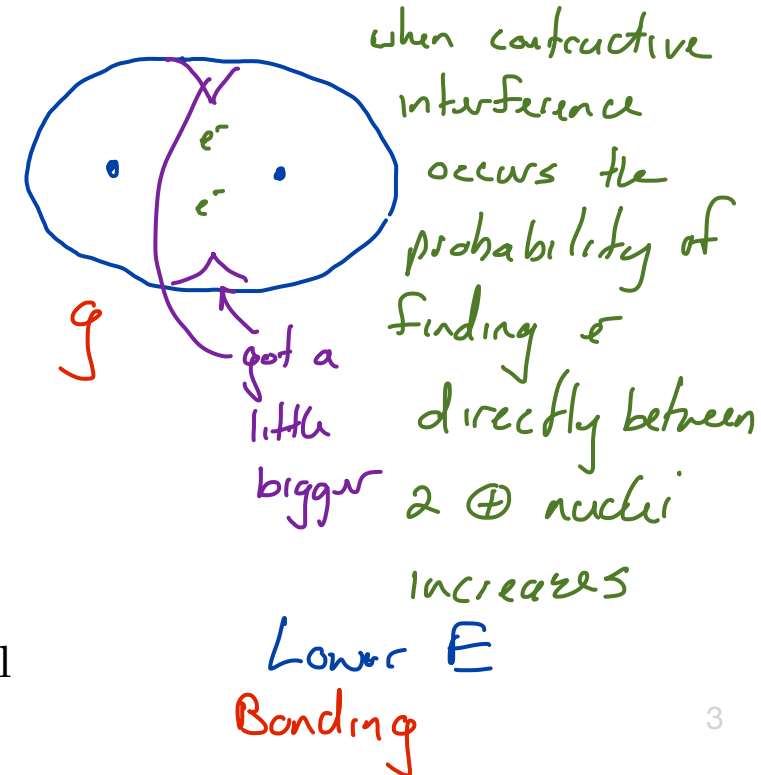
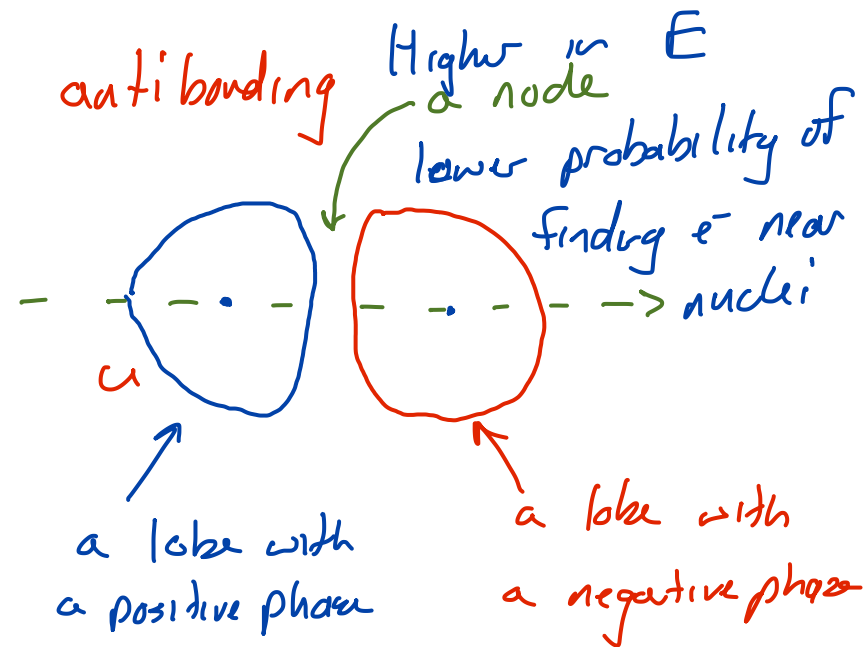
When viewed along the line connecting the nuclei we saw that the orbitals were cylindrically symmetrical  $\sigma$

2 go in 2 come out

$$\Psi(\sigma^*) = N[c_a\psi(1s_a) - c_b\psi(1s_b)] \text{ antibonding}$$

$$\Psi(\sigma) = N[c_a\psi(1s_a) + c_b\psi(1s_b)] \text{ bonding}$$

wave function for the 1s orbital on H<sub>a</sub> (under c<sub>a</sub>)  
 wave function for 1s orbital on H<sub>b</sub> (under c<sub>b</sub>)

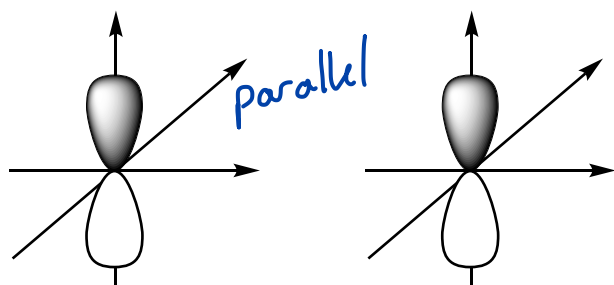
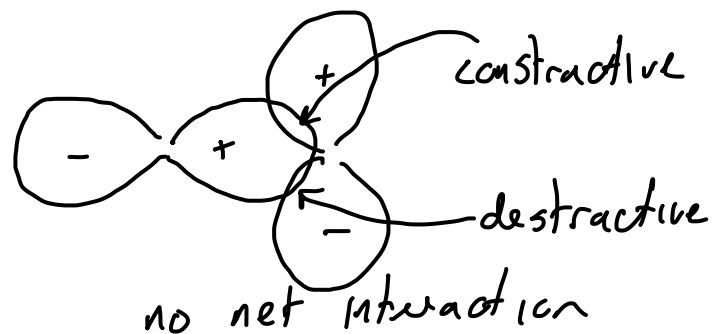
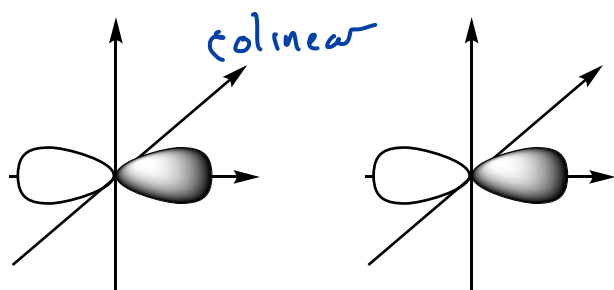


<https://www.westfield.ma.edu/cmasi/organic/mo-plain/mo1.html>

normalization factor

p orbital interactions can either

point at each other



or face each other

2 different interactions

