

(19) **Today**

5.2 Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules

5.3 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

(21) **Second Class from Today**

5.4 Polyatomic Molecules

Chap 6 Acids and Bases

**Next Class (20)**

5.3 Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

5.4 Polyatomic Molecules

**Third Class from Today (22)**

Chap 6 Acids and Bases

**Office hours today are canceled**

~~Introduce MOs (s, p, d orbital interactions)~~

Diatomc Molecules and Orbital Mixing

Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules

Polyatomic molecules

O<sub>2</sub>

O Atom's orbitals

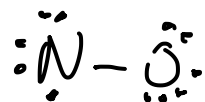
Graphical Representation of O<sub>2</sub>'s MOs

O Atom's orbitals

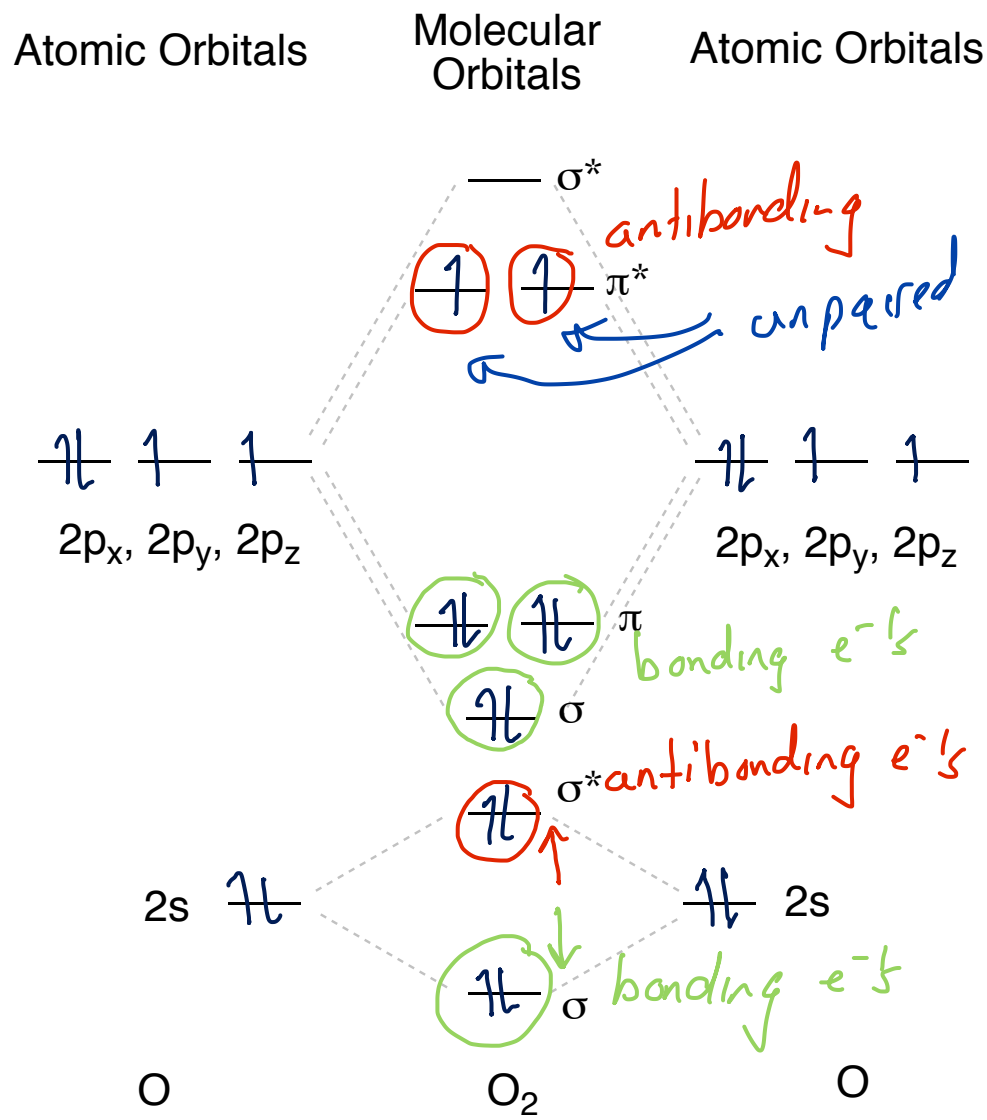
$\text{:}\ddot{\text{O}}=\ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}$  Lewis structures predict that O<sub>2</sub> will have 2 bonds + paired e<sup>-</sup>'s

Oxygen molecules are attracted to magnetic fields which wouldn't be true if the prediction made by the Lewis structures was

NO? odd # of e<sup>-</sup>



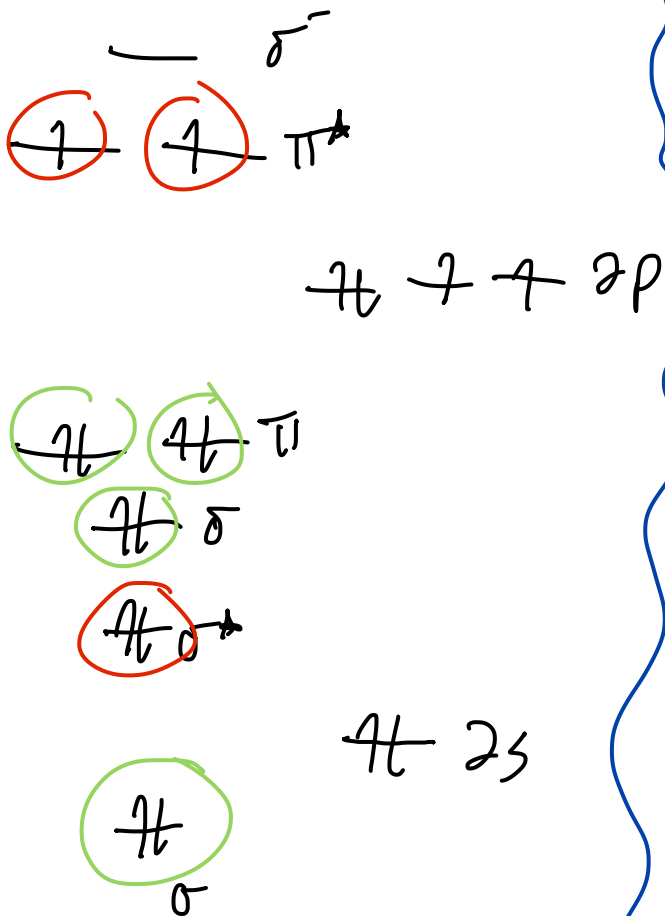
# Molecular Orbital Diagram



Bond Order For Diatomic - estimate of the strength of the bond

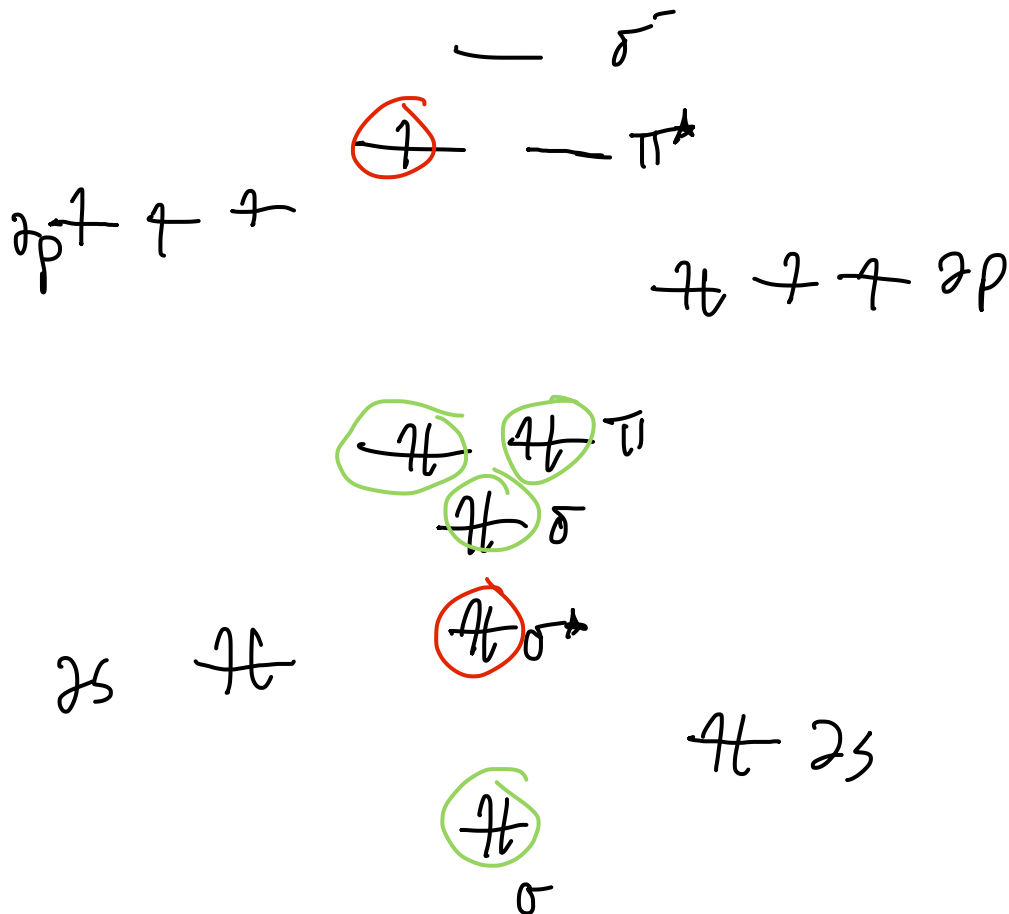
O<sub>2</sub>

$$BO = \frac{8 - 4}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$



NO

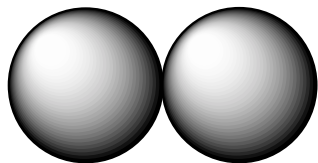
$$BO = \frac{8 - 3}{2} = 2.5$$



NO → NO<sup>+</sup> + 1e<sup>-</sup> BO ↑ to 3

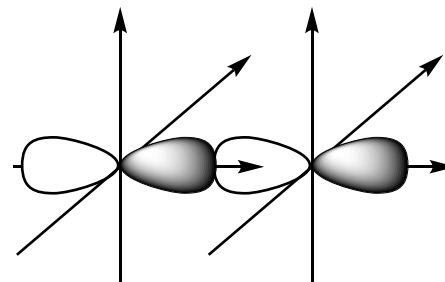
Molecular Orbitals (mixing)

appropriate symmetry, close in E, close in space  
Section 5.1

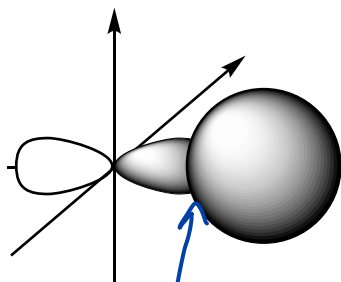


s orbitals interact with s orbitals

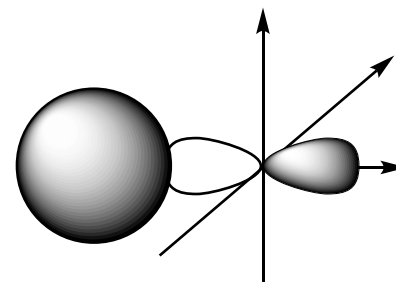
all 4 orbitals interact



p<sub>z</sub> orbitals interact with p<sub>z</sub> orbitals



✓ ⊕ of p<sub>z</sub> is interacting with ⊕ of s

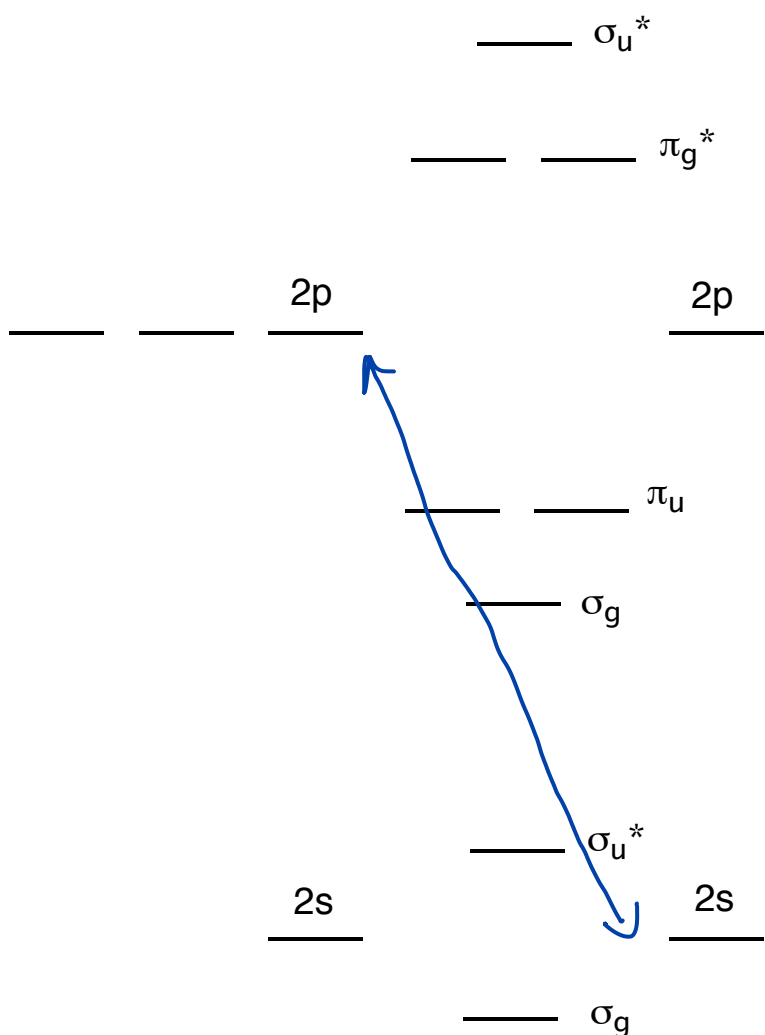


✓ ⊕ of s is interacting with ⊖ of p<sub>z</sub>

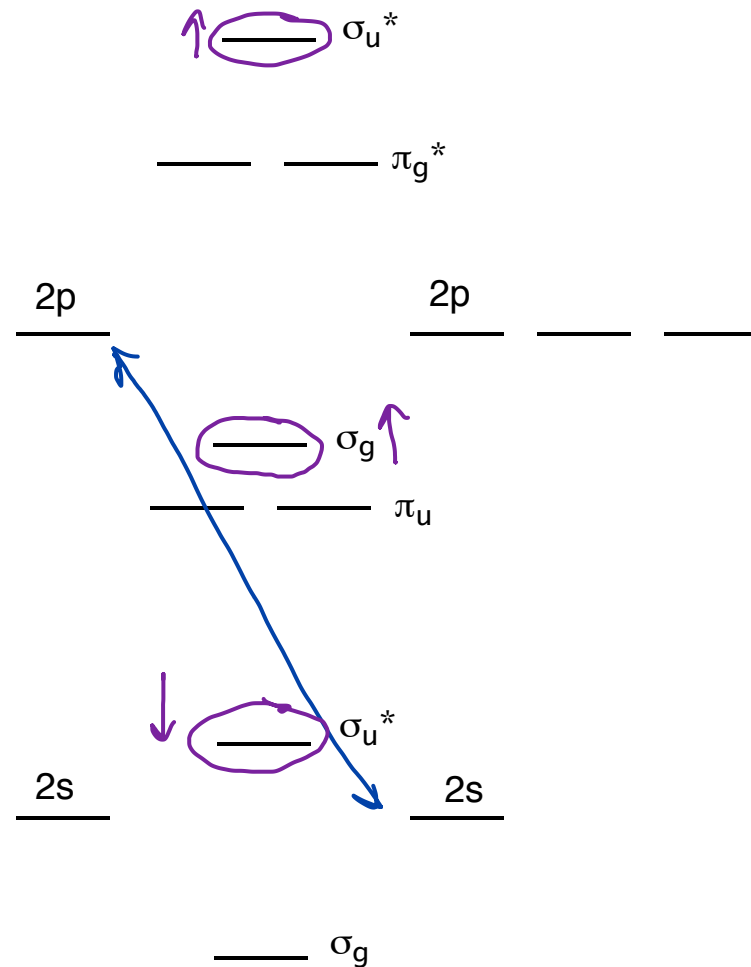
Molecular Orbitals (mixing)

close in E

Section 5.1



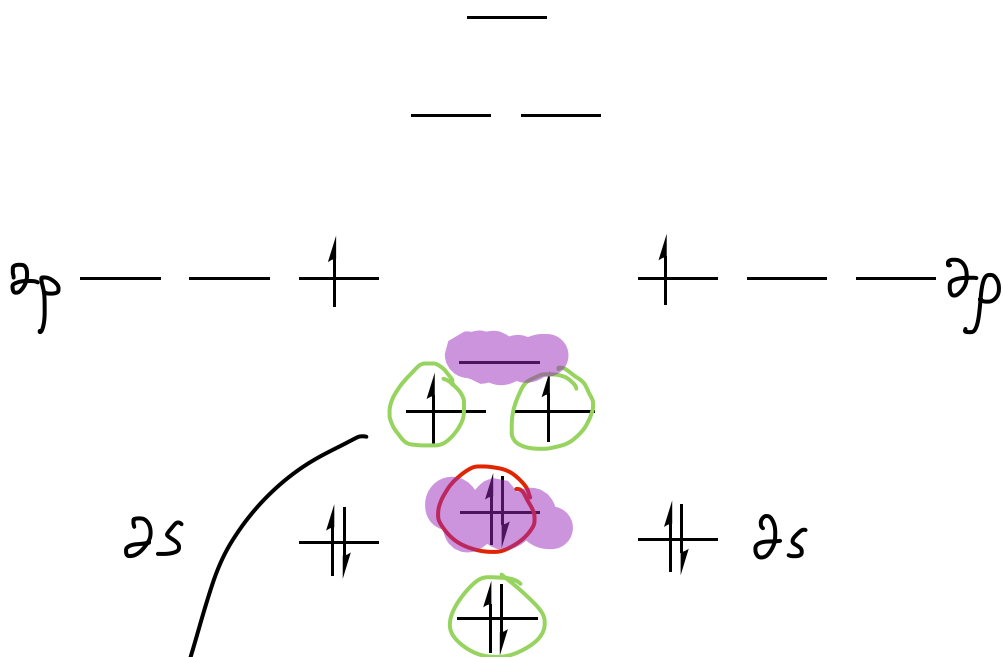
if the gap is large enough there is little interaction



When the gap is smaller there is substantial orbital mixing

really only  $O_2 + F_2$   
 where the  $2s$  +  $2p_z$  are far enough apart to minimize orbital mixing

# Molecular Orbitals (mixing)



$2s$

$\uparrow\downarrow$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$

$\uparrow\downarrow$

$\uparrow\downarrow$

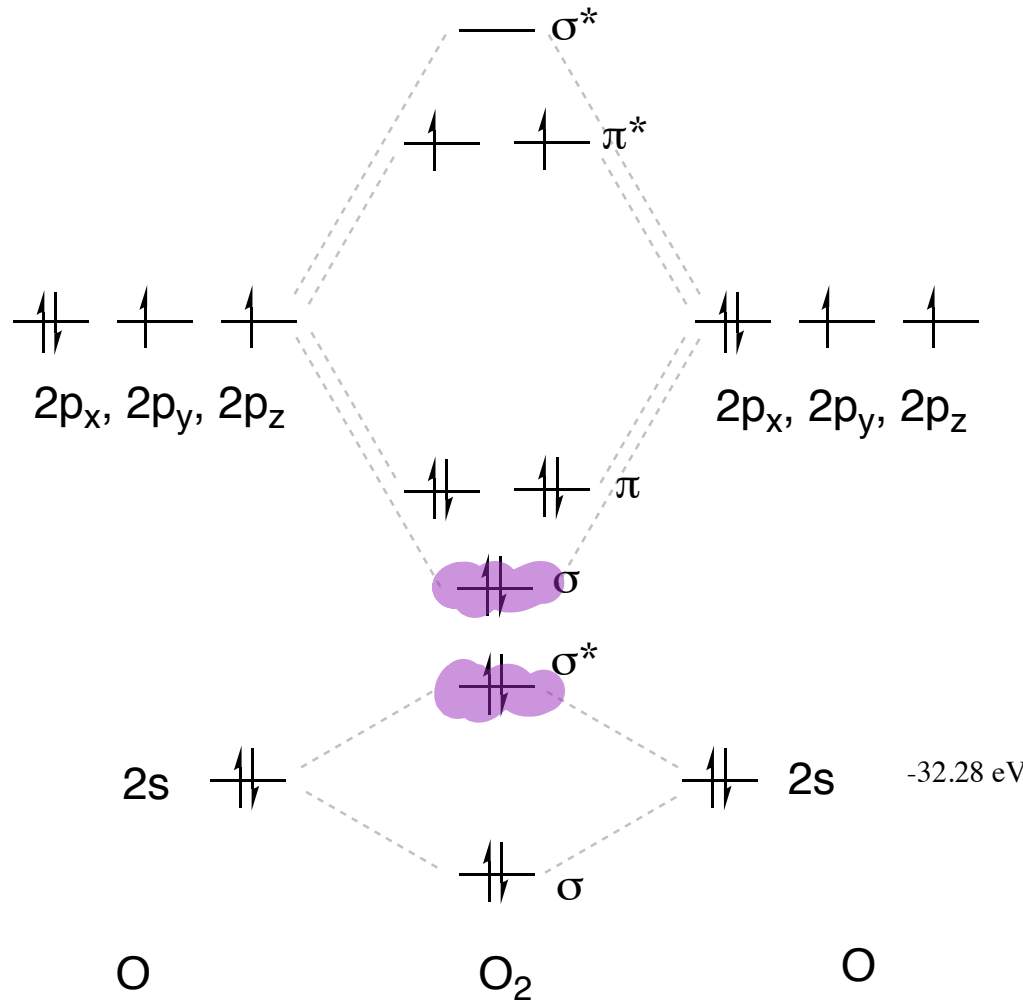
$\uparrow\downarrow$

$2s$

$2p$

$B_2$

In  $B_2$  a  $\pi$  interaction forms before the  $\sigma_{pz}$  interaction.



$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$

$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $2p_x, 2p_y, 2p_z$

$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\uparrow\downarrow$   $\pi$

$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\sigma$

$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\sigma^*$

$2s$   $\uparrow\downarrow$

$2s$   $\uparrow\downarrow$

$-32.28 \text{ eV}$

$\uparrow\downarrow$   $\sigma$

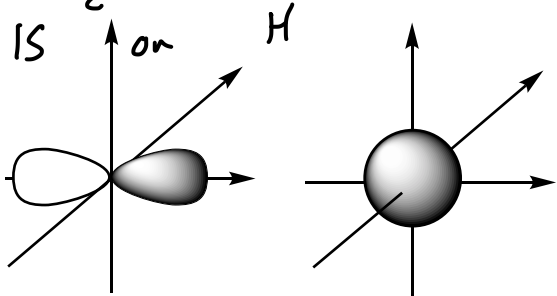
O

$O_2$

O

Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules: HF

$2p_z$  or F can interact with



H is less eneg... means orbital will be higher in  $\epsilon$

so we draw them higher on the page

energy gap between 1s on H + 2s on F is very large... so there is very little interaction

Where are the  $e^-$ 's in HF... where are the nonbonding  $e^-$ 's? centered around F

H

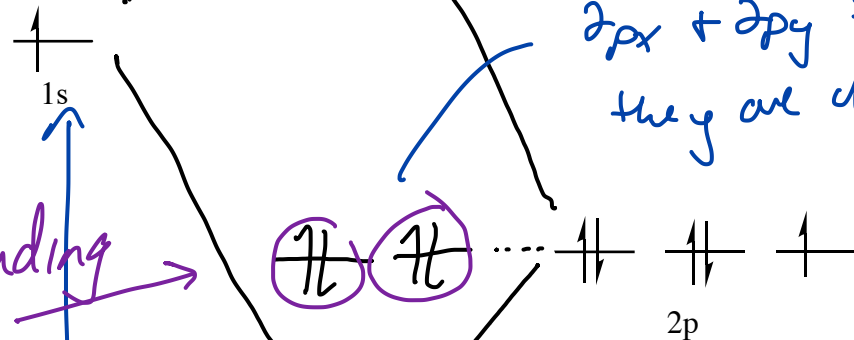
F

Section 5.3

Formed from destructive interference  $2p_z + 1s$

nothing on H will interact with  $2p_x + 2p_y$  so they are unchanged

nonbonding



$$BO = \frac{2 - 0}{2} = 1$$

Formed from constructive interference between 1s +  $2p_z$

essentially non-bonding

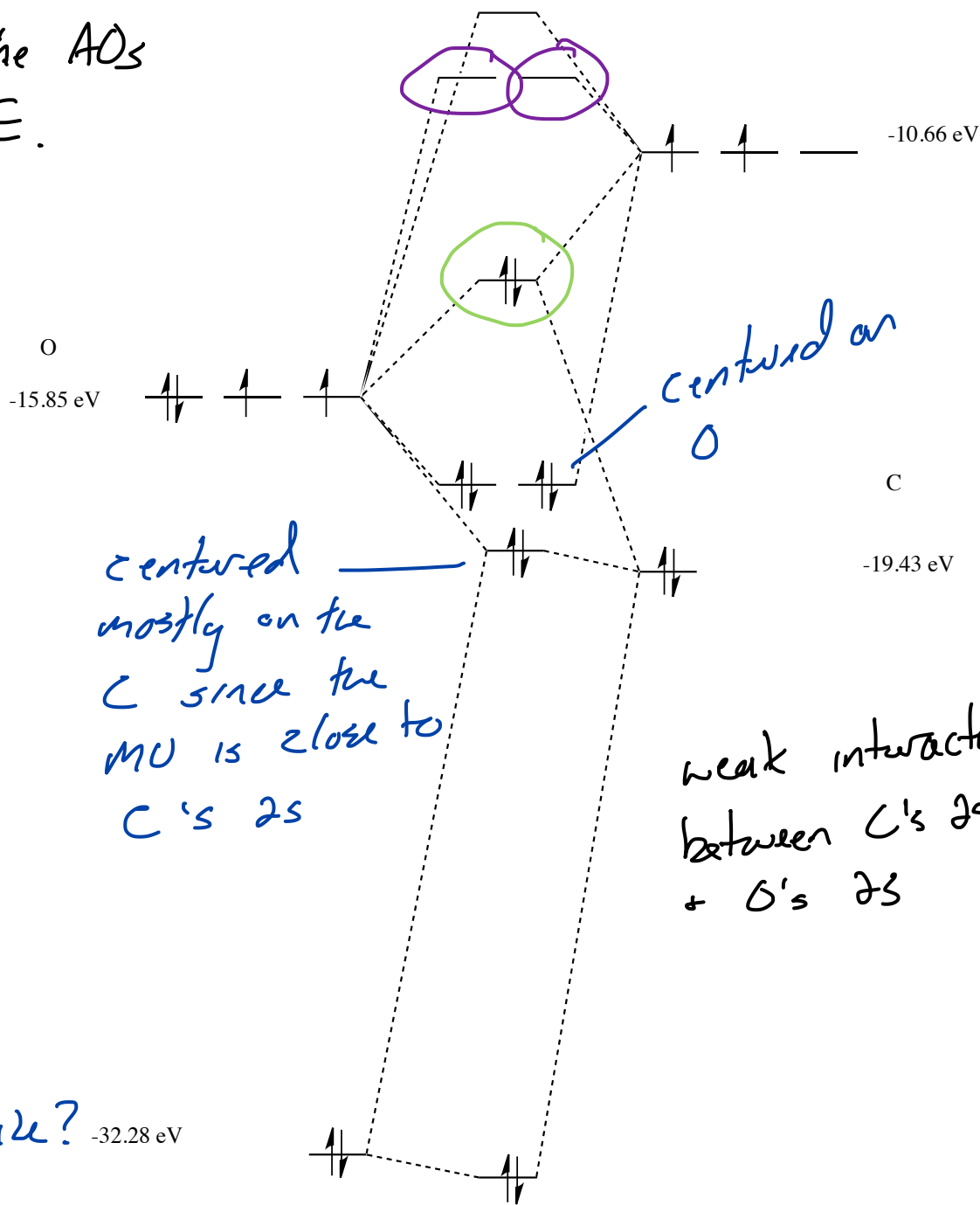


low E so drawn lower

Heteronuclear Diatomic Molecules: CO

Section 5.3

MOs more strongly resemble the AOs that they are close to in E.



What does this orbital look like?  
The 2s orbital on O