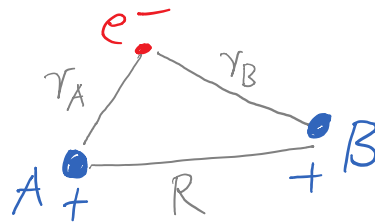


MO-Theorie

kleinstes Molekül: H_2^+ :



$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_A} - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_B} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}$$

Wenn e nahe an Kern A:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} \approx \underbrace{-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_A}}_{\mathcal{H} \text{ für H-Atom}} + \underbrace{\frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R}}_{\text{Konstant für } R=R_{eq}}$$

$\hookrightarrow \psi_e \in 1s_A, 2s_A, 2p_A, \dots$ H-Atomorbitale an Kern A

{Genauso für e nahe an Kern B}

LCAO-MO Ansatz: $\psi = \sum_{k=A,B} \sum_{i=1}^N c_i^k \phi_i^k$

ϕ_i^k : Atomorbital mit QZ i am Kern k

allgemeine (vereinfachte) Schreibweise: $\psi = \sum_i c_i \phi_i$

Variationsprinzip: Finde c_i , so daß E minimal wird

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\langle \psi | \hat{\mathcal{H}} | \psi \rangle}{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle} = \frac{\int \psi^* \hat{\mathcal{H}} \psi d\tau}{\int \psi^* \psi d\tau}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i,j} c_i^* c_j \int \psi_i^* \hat{\mathcal{H}} \psi_j d\tau}{\sum_{i,j} c_i^* c_j \int \psi_i^* \psi_j d\tau}$$

H_{ij} (oben)
 S_{ij} (unten)

- c_i als reell angenommen
- $S_{ij} (i \neq j) \neq 0$ da an-
unterschiedlichen Kernen
(Überlapp-Integral)

Variationsprinzip

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial c_k} \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \quad \text{für alle } k = 1, \dots, N$$

$$0 = \frac{\sum_j c_j H_{kj} + \sum_i c_i H_{ik}}{\sum_{ij} c_i c_j S_{ij}} - \frac{\left(\sum_j c_j S_{kj} + \sum_i c_i S_{ik} \right) \sum_{ij} c_i c_j H_{ij}}{\left(\sum_{ij} c_i c_j S_{ij} \right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{ij} c_i c_j S_{ij}} \left\{ \sum_j c_j H_{kj} + \sum_i c_i H_{ik} - \underbrace{\frac{\sum_{ij} c_i c_j H_{ij}}{\sum_{ij} c_i c_j S_{ij}}}_{E} \left(\sum_j c_j S_{kj} + \sum_i c_i S_{ik} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{ij} c_i c_j S_{ij}} \left\{ \sum_j c_j (H_{kj} - E S_{kj}) + \sum_i c_i (H_{ik} - E S_{ik}) \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i c_i (H_{ik} - E S_{ik}) = 0 \quad \sum_j c_j (H_{kj} - E S_{kj}) = 0$$

Lineares Gleichungssystem

$$\det | \tilde{H} - E \tilde{S} | = 0 \quad \tilde{H} = \begin{pmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & \dots & H_{1N} \\ H_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ H_{N1} & \dots & \dots & H_{NN} \end{pmatrix}$$

Für homonukleares 2-atomiges Molekül A-B
mit je einem Atomorbital (N=2)

$$H_{11} = H_{AA} = H_{BB} = H_{22} = \alpha \quad (\text{Coulomb-Integral})$$

$$H_{12} = H_{AB} = H_{21} = H_{BA} = \beta \quad (\text{Resonanz-Integral})$$

$$S_{AA} = S_{11} = S_{BB} = S_{22} = 1 \quad \text{normierte Atomorbitale}$$

$$S_{AB} = S_{BA} = S_{12} = S_{21} = S \quad (\text{Überlapp Integral})$$

Energie-Niveaus

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha - E & \beta - ES \\ \beta - ES & \alpha - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\alpha - E)^2 - (\beta - ES)^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - 2\alpha E + E^2 - \beta^2 + 2\beta ES - E^2 S^2 = 0$$

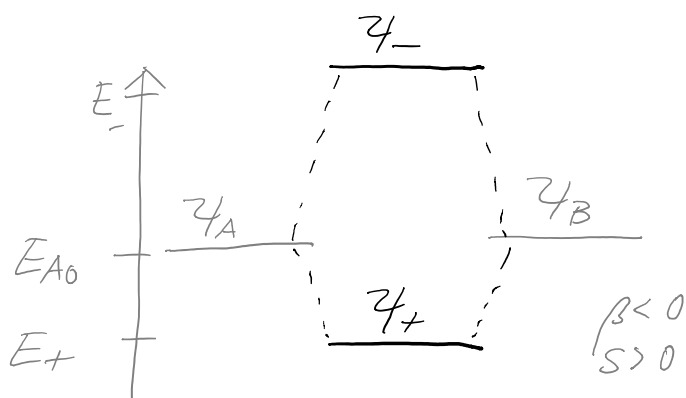
$$(1 - S^2)E^2 + (2\beta S - 2\alpha)E + (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) = 0$$

$$E_{1/2} = \frac{-(2\beta S - 2\alpha) \pm \sqrt{(2\beta S - 2\alpha)^2 - 4(1 - S^2)(\alpha^2 - \beta^2)}}{2(1 - S^2)}$$

$$E_{1/2} = \frac{-\beta S + \alpha \pm \sqrt{\cancel{\beta^2 S^2} - 2\beta S\alpha + \cancel{\alpha^2} - \cancel{\alpha^2} + \beta^2 + S^2\alpha^2 - S^2\beta^2}}{(1 - S^2)}$$

$$= \frac{-\beta S + \alpha \pm (\beta - S\alpha)}{(1 - S)(1 + S)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{E_{\pm} = \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{1 \pm S}}$$



$$\text{für } E_+: \quad \psi_+ = N (\phi_A + \phi_B)$$

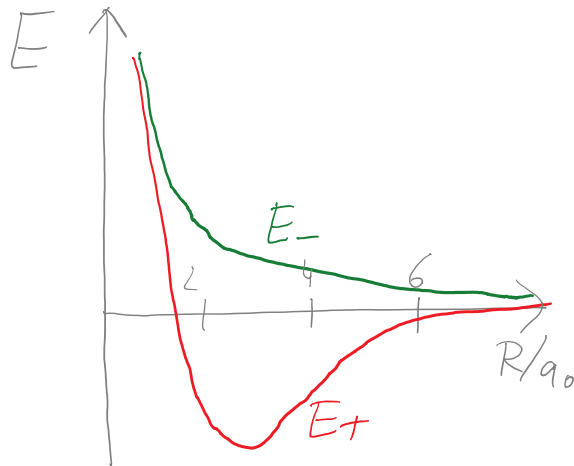
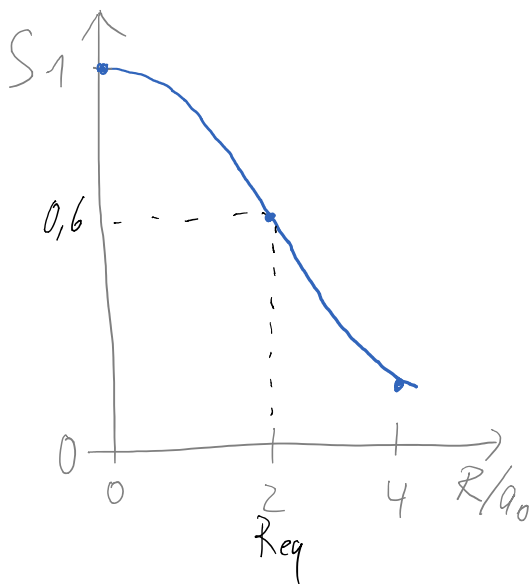
$$\text{für } E_-: \quad \psi_- = N (\phi_A - \phi_B)$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1 + S)}}$$

H₂⁺ Molekül

1s - Atomorbitale: $1s_A = \frac{e^{-r_A/a_0}}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}}$, $1s_B = \frac{e^{-r_B/a_0}}{\sqrt{\pi a_0^3}}$

a_0 : Bohr-Radius = $5.29 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 52,9 \text{ pm}$



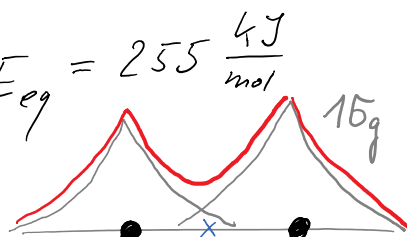
mit diesem einfachen Ansatz (nur 1s - Orbitale):

$R_{eq} = 130 \text{ pm}$, $E_{eq} = 170 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$

Experimentelle Werte:

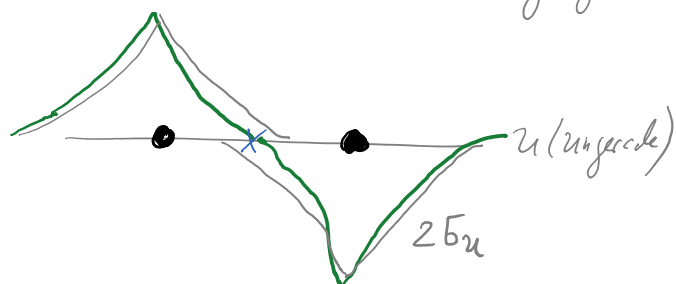
$R_{eq} = 106 \text{ pm}$, $E_{eq} = 255 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$

$\psi_1 = 1s_A + 1s_B$



Symmetrisch
bei Punkt-
spiegelung
g (gerade)

$\psi_2 = 1s_A - 1s_B$



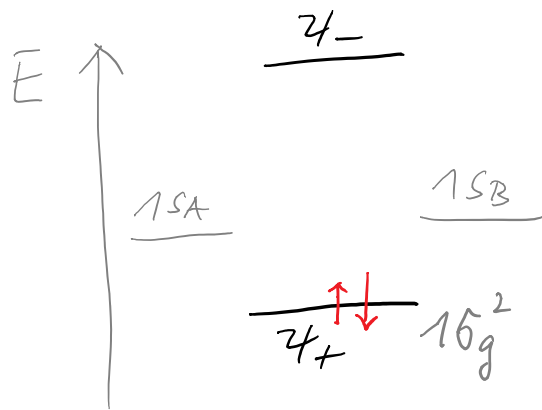
e^- im 16g MO: e-Konfiguration $15g^1$

H2 Molekül

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e} (\nabla_1^2 + \nabla_2^2) - \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{r_{A1}} + \frac{1}{r_{B1}} + \frac{1}{r_{A2}} + \frac{1}{r_{B2}} \right) + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 R} + \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{12}}$$

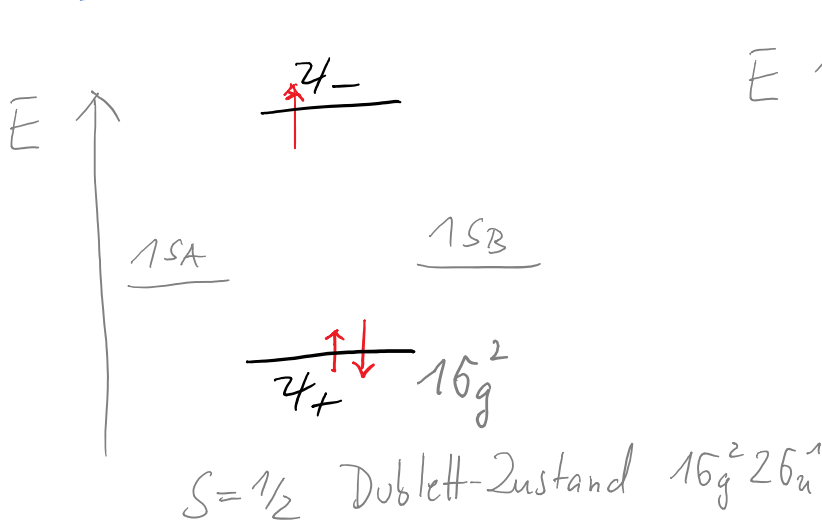
$$\psi(1,2) = \underbrace{\psi(1) \cdot \psi(2)}_{\text{Orbitalwellenf.}} \cdot \underbrace{\chi(1,2)}_{\text{Spinwellenf.}}$$

Fermionen: $\rightarrow \psi(1,2) = -\psi(2,1)$

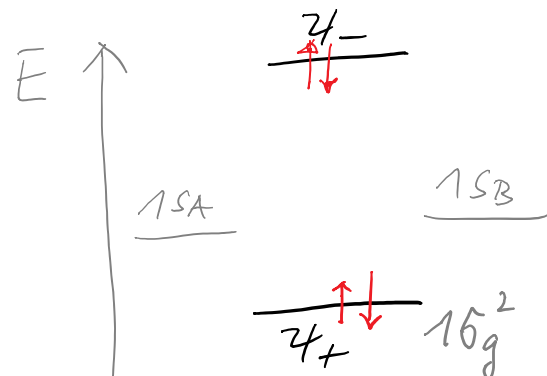


ψ_+ symmetrisch
 $\rightarrow \psi(1,2)$ symmetrisch
 $\rightarrow \chi(1,2)$ antisymmetrisch
 $\chi(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 \alpha_2 \}$
Singulett-Zustand
 $S=0$ ($m_s=0$)

He_2^+



He_2

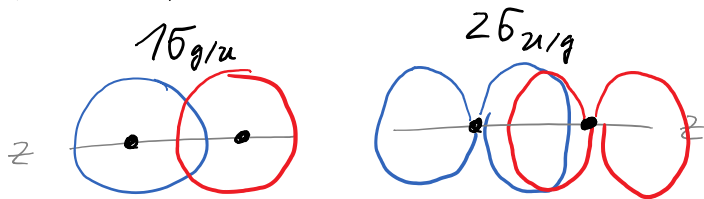


nicht stabil da $E > 2E(\text{He})$

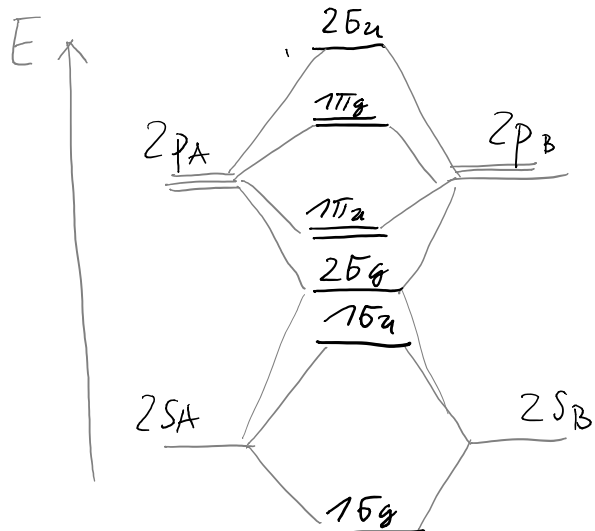
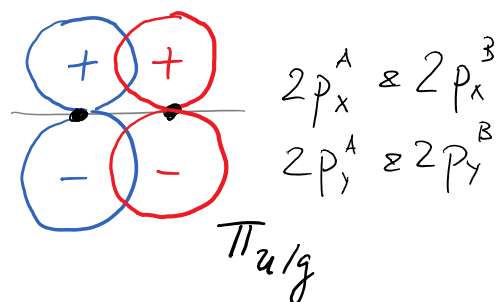
Homoatomare 2-atomige Moleküle

(2. Periode) $2s$ & $2p$ als Valenz-Orbitale

σ -Orbitale: $2s_A \approx 2s_B$, $2p_z^A \approx 2p_z^B$



π -Orbitale



Beispiel O_2 :

$16e^-$, davon $4e^-$ in $1s_A/1s_B$

$12e^-$ in MOs aus $2s, 2p$:

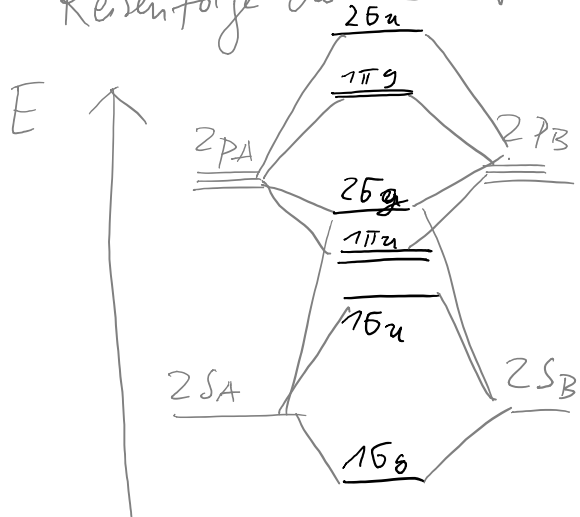
Konfiguration: $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^2$

2 Orbitale
mit je $1e^-$

Hund'sche Regel ($S=1$)
Triplett-Zustand

jedoch sehr einfache Näherung (ohne e-e WW)

→ Reihenfolge der E-Niveaus anders für N_2 :



Beispiel N_2 :

$14e^-$ (4 e^- in $1s$ AO)

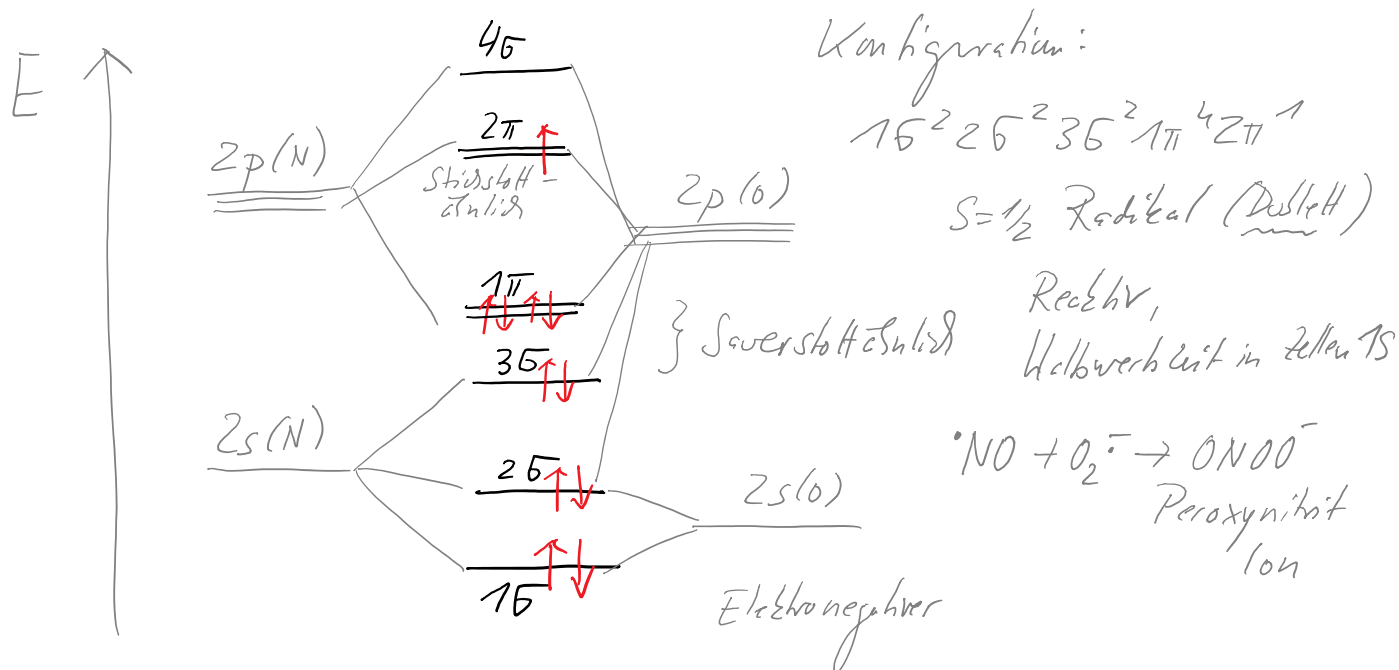
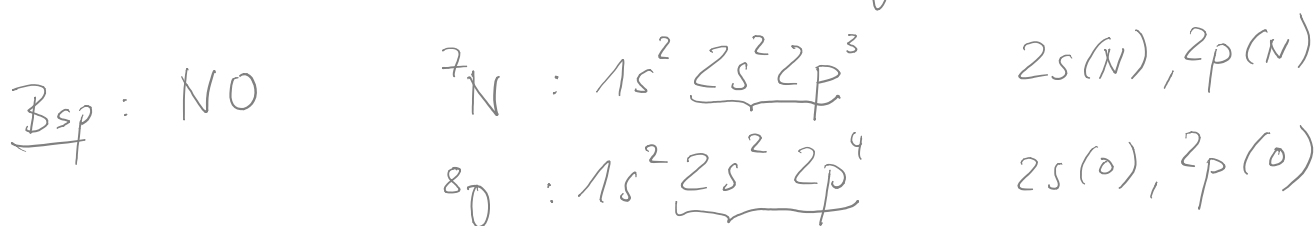
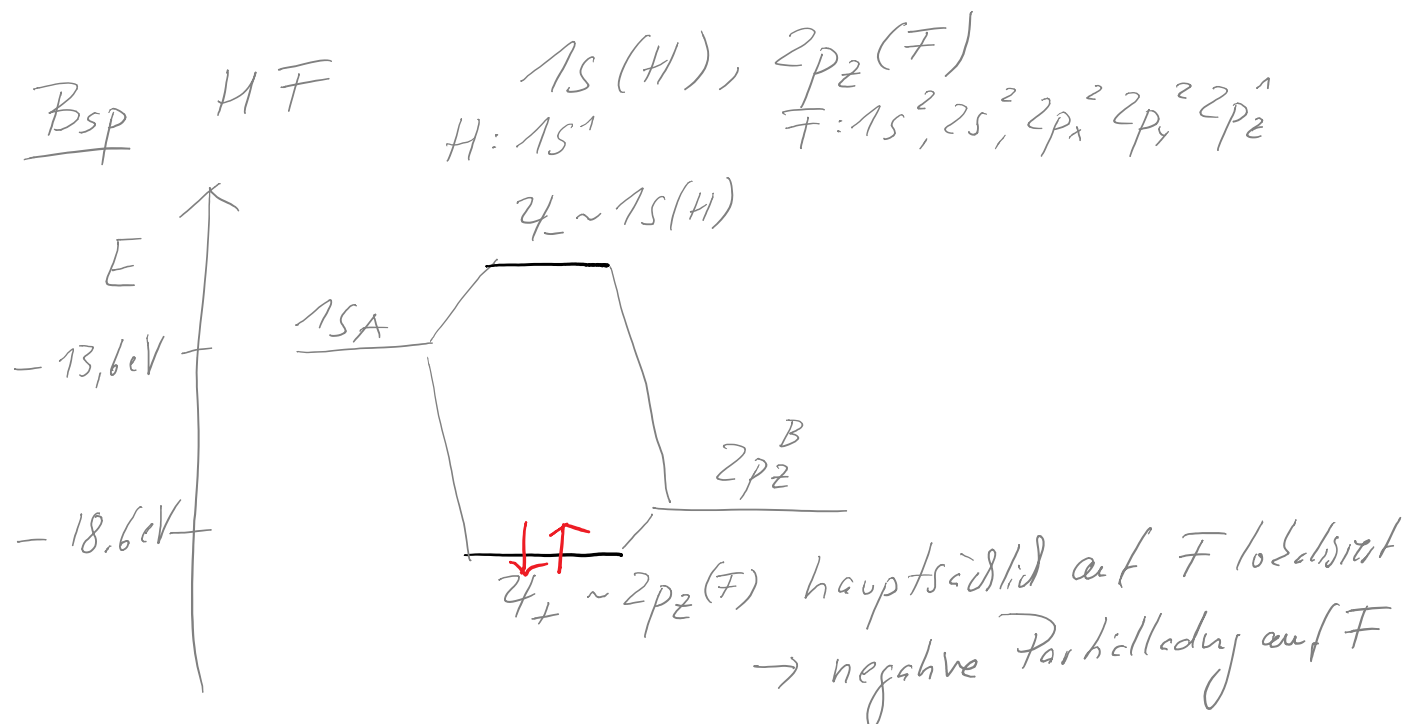
Konfiguration: $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 1\pi_u^4 2\sigma_g^2$

alle ganz gefüllten Orbitale $S=0$
 $L=0$

→ Singulett-Zustand

Heteroatomare 2-atomige Moleküle

E der AO sind nicht mehr gleich (für A & B)
 ~ MO nicht mehr 50/50 Mischungen



Molekulare Termsymbole

Sehr vereinfachte Schreibweise für Elektronenkonfiguration, die für die Spektroskopie wichtige Eigenschaften beinhaltet. Wichtig dafür sind der Gesamtbahndrehimpuls $\vec{L}$ und der Gesamtspin $\vec{S}$ aller Elektronen und die Symmetrie des MO.

Bahndrehimpuls eines einzelnen Elektrons i

$\vec{l}_i$ (Vektor) charakterisiert durch Quantenzahlen

$$l_i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

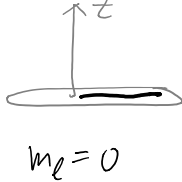
Betrag $|\vec{l}_i| = \sqrt{l(l+1)} \cdot \hbar$

$$m_{l_i} = -l_i, -l_i+1, \dots, +l_i$$

z -Komponente von $\vec{l}_i = m_{l_i} \cdot \hbar$ in Richtung von $\vec{R}$

Absen-QZ $\lambda_i = |m_{l_i}| \in \{0, 1, \dots, l_i\}$

Bsp. $l = 1$



λ	0	1	2	3	...
Molekül-Terme	σ	π	δ	φ	
Atom-Terme	s	p	d	f	

Gesamtbahndrehimpuls $\vec{L}$ aller Elektronen

$$\vec{L} = \sum_i \vec{l}_i$$

kompliziert, da normalerweise nicht ||

$$M_L = \sum_i m_i$$

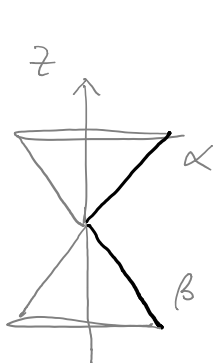
einfach, da nur Zahlen

$$\Lambda = \sum_i \lambda_i$$

Λ	0	1	2	3
	Σ	Π	Δ	Φ

Gesamtspin

Spin eines einzelnen Elektrons i



$\vec{S}_i$ (Vektor)

Quantenzahlen

$$S_i = 1/2 \text{ für Elektron}$$

$$\{ \text{Betrag } |\vec{S}_i| = \sqrt{S(S+1)} \cdot \frac{h}{2\pi} \}$$

$$m_{S_i} = +1/2, -1/2$$

$$(\alpha) \quad (\beta)$$

$\{ z\text{-Komponente von } \vec{S} \}$

Gesamtspin $\vec{S}$ aller Elektronen

$$\vec{S} = \sum_i \vec{S}_i \quad (\text{Vektor})$$

$$M_S = \sum_i m_{S_i} \quad (\text{Skalar})$$

QZ:

$$S \in \{0, 1/2, 1, 3/2, 2, \dots\}$$

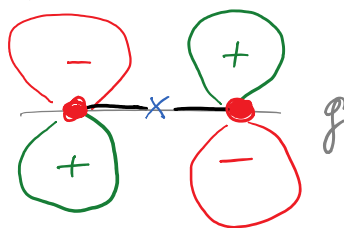
$$M_S \in \{-S, -S+1, \dots, +S\}$$

Multiplicität (Entartungsgrad)
 $2S+1$

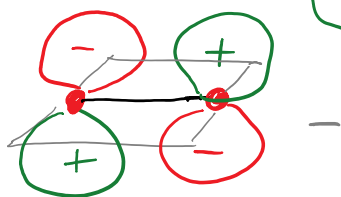
S	0	1/2	1
	Singulett	Dublett	Triplet

Weiterhin für elektronische Anregung wichtig:

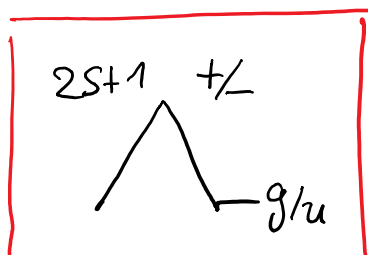
Parität (Spiegelung am Symmetrie-Zentrum von homonuklearen 2-atomigen Molekülen)
g/u



Spiegelung an Ebene
+/-



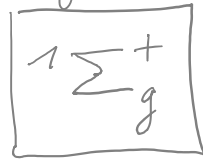
Term symbol



Beispiele



$1\sigma_g^2$ Abgeschlossene Schale $\rightarrow S=0$ $2S+1=1$ Singulett
 $L=0 \rightarrow M_L=0$ Σ



$\leftarrow Li_2$ genauso, da alle Orbitale voll besetzt
 $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2$



$1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 1\pi_u^2$
 $S=0$
 $M_L=0$

M_S

2 einfach besetzte Orbitale

$m_L = \pm 1$
 $m_S = \pm 1/2$ $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} m_L = \pm 1 \\ m_S = \pm 1/2 \end{matrix}} \right\} \begin{matrix} M_L \in \{-2, 0, 2\} \\ M_S \in \{-1, 0, 1\} \end{matrix}$

	1	0	-1
2	$1\alpha, 1\alpha$	$1\alpha, 1\beta$	$1\beta, 1\beta$
0	$1\alpha, -1\alpha$	$1\alpha, -1\beta$	$1\beta, -1\beta$
-2	$-1\alpha, -1\alpha$	$-1\alpha, -1\beta$	$-1\beta, -1\beta$

Verboten wegen Pauli-Prinzip!

$M_L = \pm 2 \rightarrow \Delta$

$M_S = 0 \rightarrow 2S+1=1$



$M_L = 0 \rightarrow \Sigma$

$M_S = 0 \rightarrow 2S+1=1$



$M_L = 0 \rightarrow \Sigma$

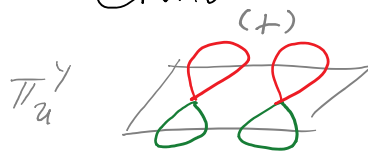
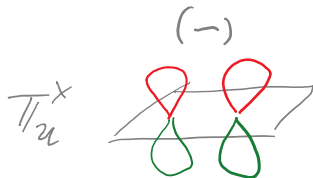
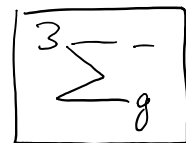
$M_S = -1, 0, +1 \rightarrow 2S+1=1$



3 mögliche Zustände

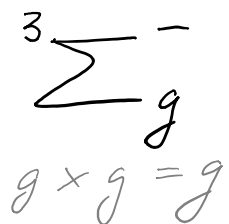
! Hund'sche Regel $\rightarrow$ max. S

Grundzustand ist



$u \times u = g$
 $(-) \times (+) = (-)$

genauso O_2 $1\sigma_g^2 1\sigma_u^2 2\sigma_g^2 1\pi_u^4 1\pi_g^2$



Auswahlregeln für elektronische Anregung

$$\Delta \Lambda = 0, \pm 1$$

(wie m_ℓ für Atom)
Drehimpuls-Erhaltung
 $m_\ell(\text{Photon}) = \pm 1$

$$\Delta S = 0$$

$$\Delta M_S = 0$$

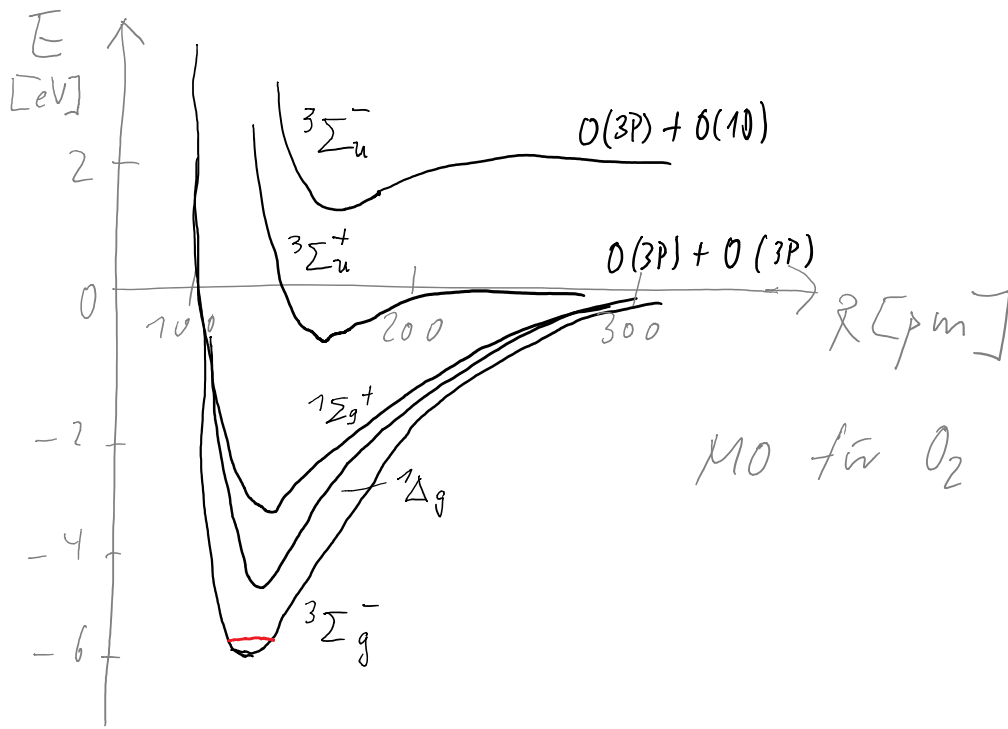
Spin-Erhaltung

$$\begin{aligned} u &\leftrightarrow g \\ + &\leftrightarrow + \\ - &\leftrightarrow - \end{aligned}$$

Laporte-Regeln

$$\int \psi_f^* \hat{\mu} \psi_i d\tau \neq 0$$

$\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ nur mit $\hat{\mu}_z$



MO für O_2

Angeregte Zustände

