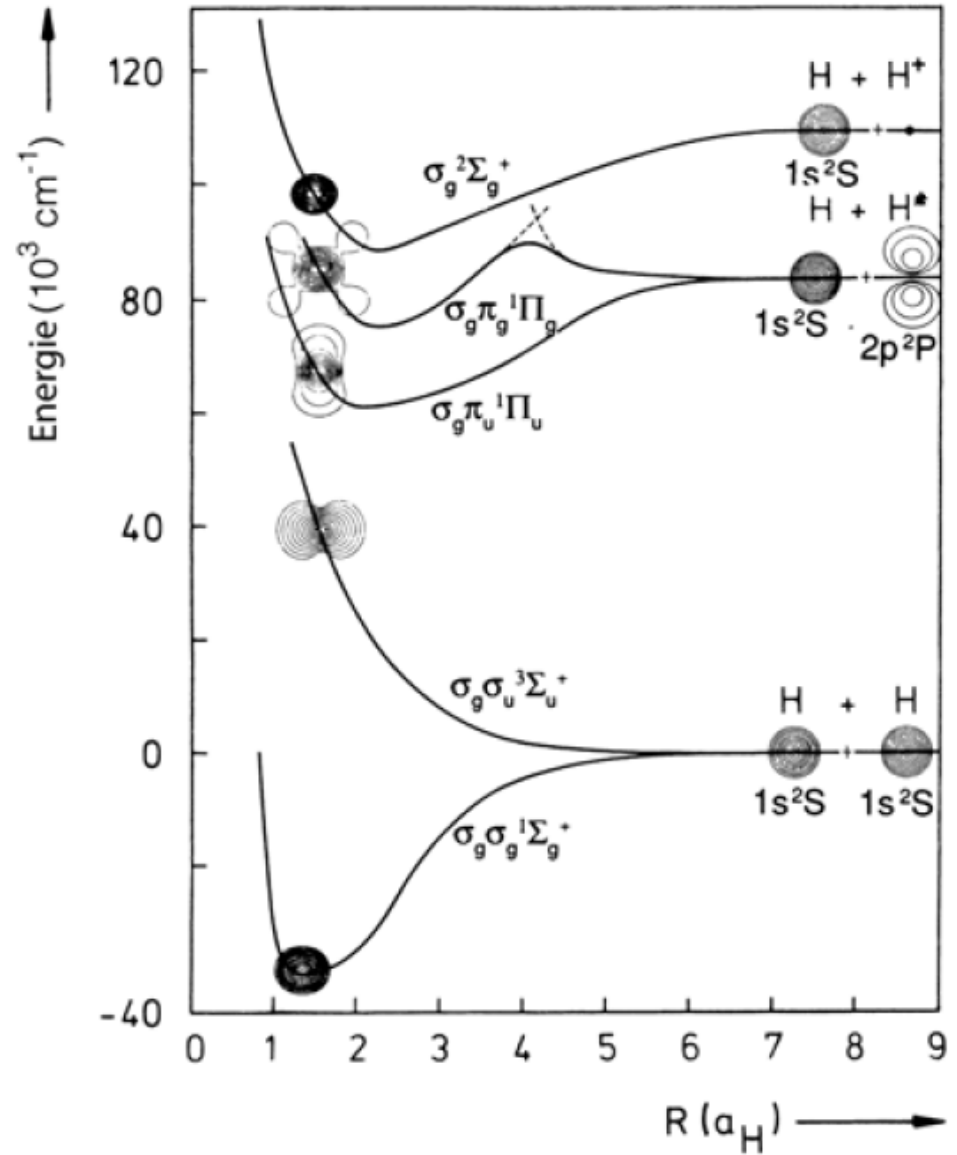
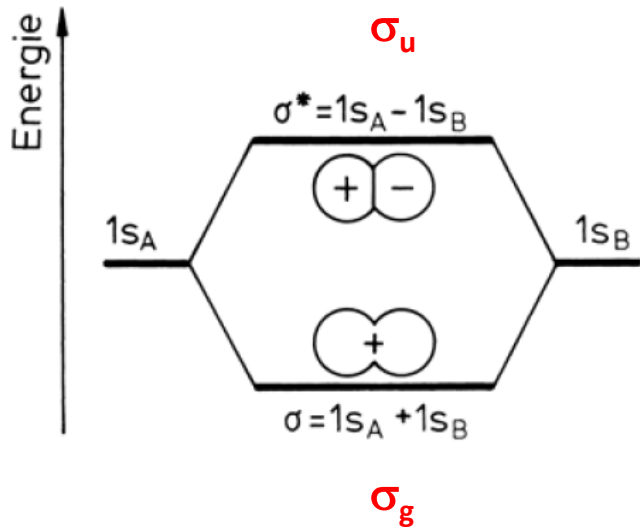


Molekülorbitale von H₂

Abb. 13.1. Potentialkurven und Elektronendichteverteilungen für Grund- und Anregungszustände von H₂ und H₂⁺. Berechnet mit der Molekülorbital-Näherung nach Hund und Mulliken. Als Abstandseinheit ist der Bohrsche Radius $a_H = 0,529 \cdot 10^{-8}$ cm verwendet. Nach Hellwege



Molekülorbitale von H₂O

C_{2v}	E	C ₂ (z)	σ _v (xz)	σ _v (yz)	Linear, rotations	quadratic
A ₁	1	1	1	1	z	x ² , y ² , z ²
A ₂	1	1	-1	-1	R _z	xy
B ₁	1	-1	1	-1	x, R _y	xz
B ₂	1	-1	-1	1	y, R _x	yz

	E	C ₂	σ _{xz}	σ _{yz}
χ(2H1s)	2	0	0	2

$$\Gamma_{2H1s} = A_1 + B_2$$

	E	C ₂	σ _{xz}	σ _{yz}
χ(O)	4	0	2	2

$$\Gamma_O = 2A_1 + B_1 + B_2$$

...mit den Orbitalen 2s (A₁), 2p_z (A₁), 2p_x (B₁) und 2p_y (B₂)

Molekülorbitale von H₂O

$C_{2v}, 2mm$	E	C_2	σ_v	σ'_v	$h=4$
A_1	1	1	1	1	z, z^2, x^2, y^2
A_2	1	1	-1	-1	xy
B_1	1	-1	1	-1	x, xz
B_2	1	-1	-1	1	y, yz

$$\Gamma_{2H1s} = A_1 + B_2$$

$$\Gamma_O = 2A_1 + B_1 + B_2$$

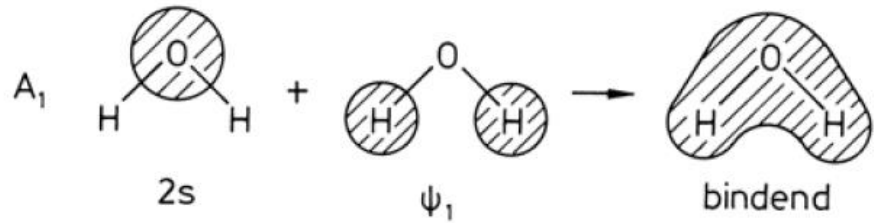
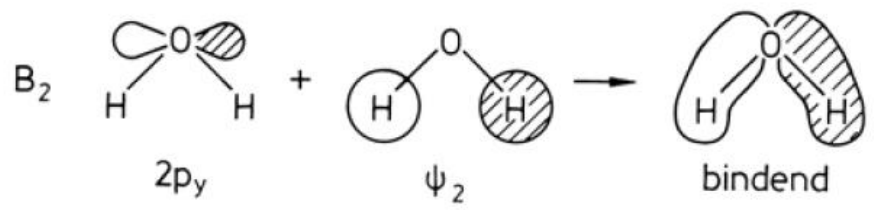
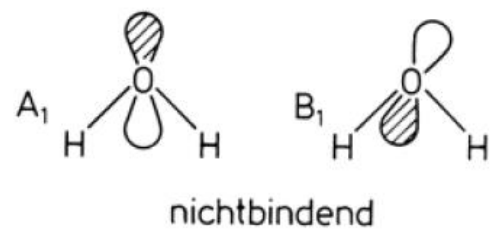
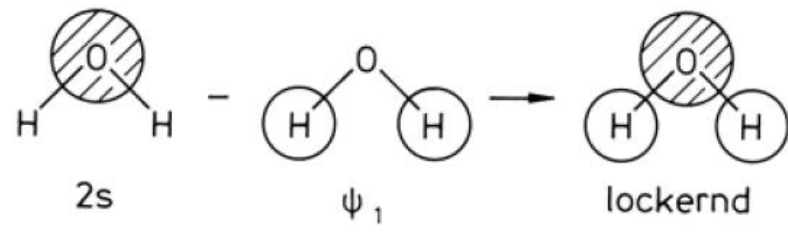
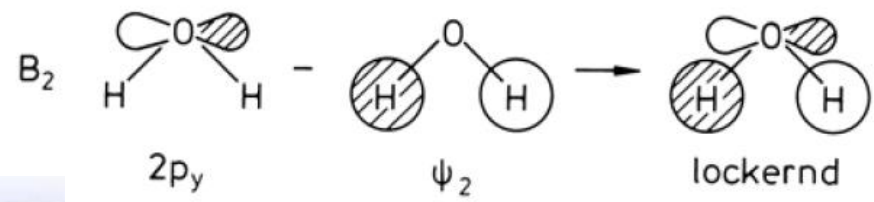
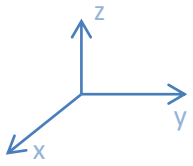


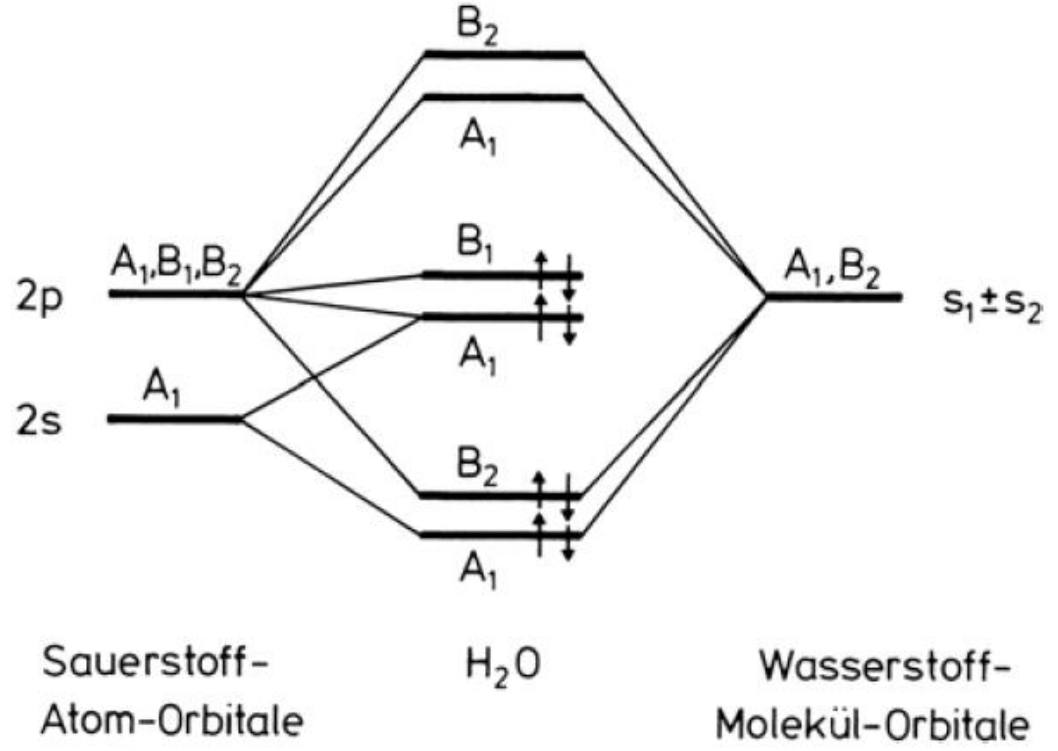
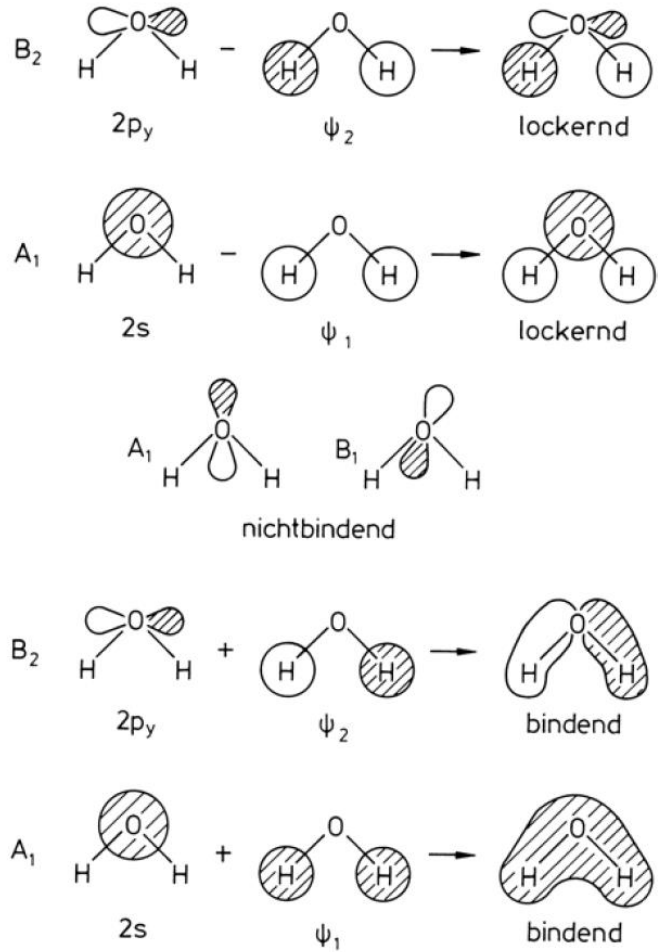
Abb. 6.21. Übersicht über die sich ergebenden H₂O Wellenfunktionen. Ihre Anordnung entspricht dem Energie-Diagramm 6.22



Molekülorbitale von H₂O

$$\Gamma_{2H1s} = A_1 + B_2$$

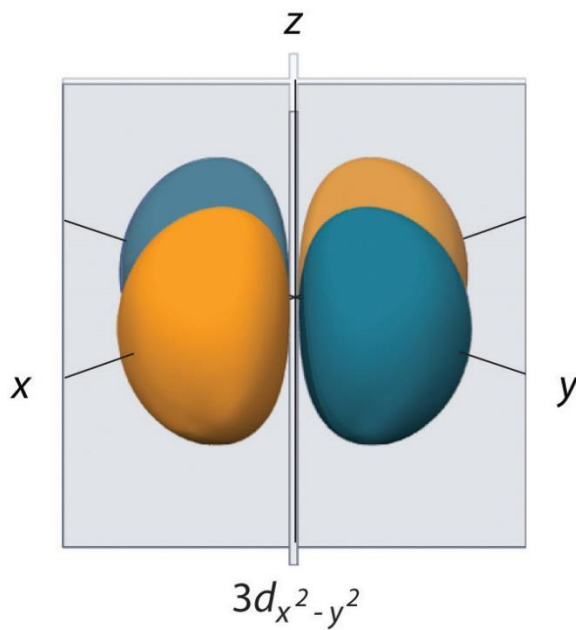
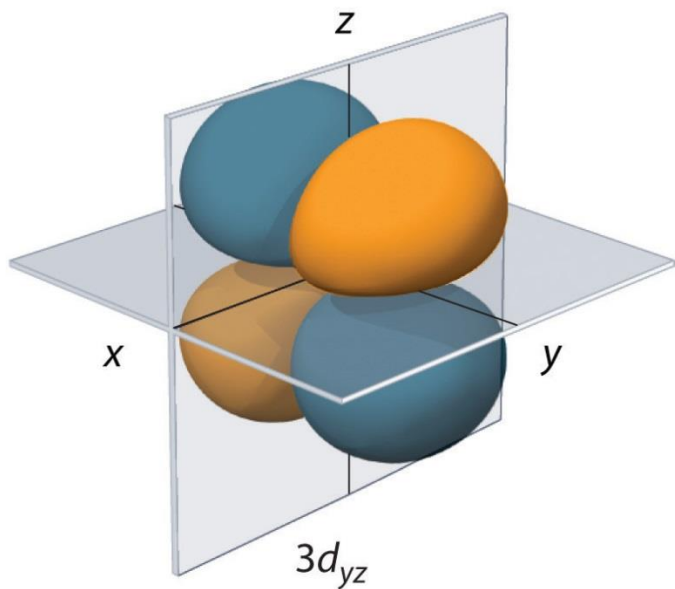
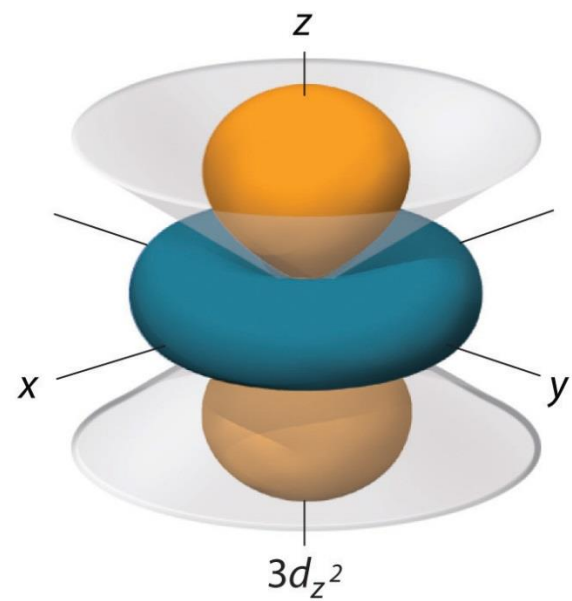
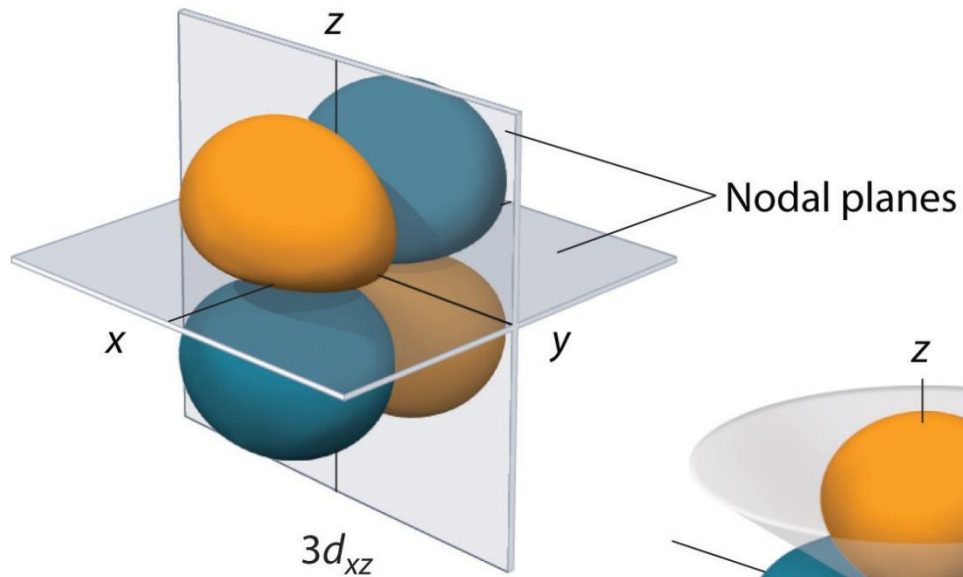
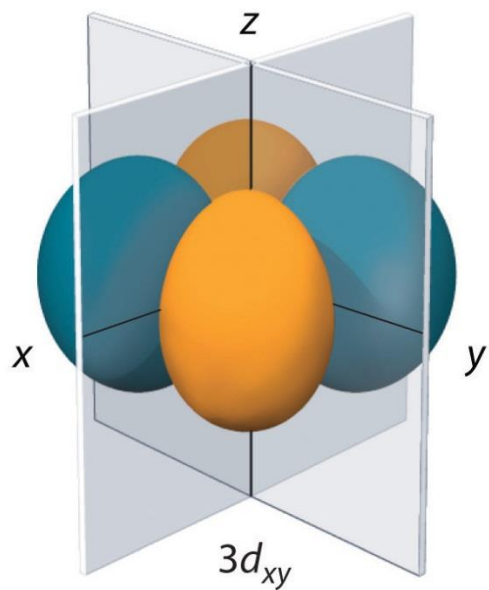
$$\Gamma_O = 2A_1 + B_1 + B_2$$



Sauerstoff-
Atom-Orbitale

H₂O

Wasserstoff-
Molekül-Orbitale



Variationsprinzip

Säkulargleichung

$$\sum_{ij} (H_{ij} - ES_{ij})c_j = 0$$

$$\psi_{+/-} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \pm S}} (\varphi_A \pm \varphi_B)$$

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

$$E_{+/-} \cong (E_A \pm \beta)$$

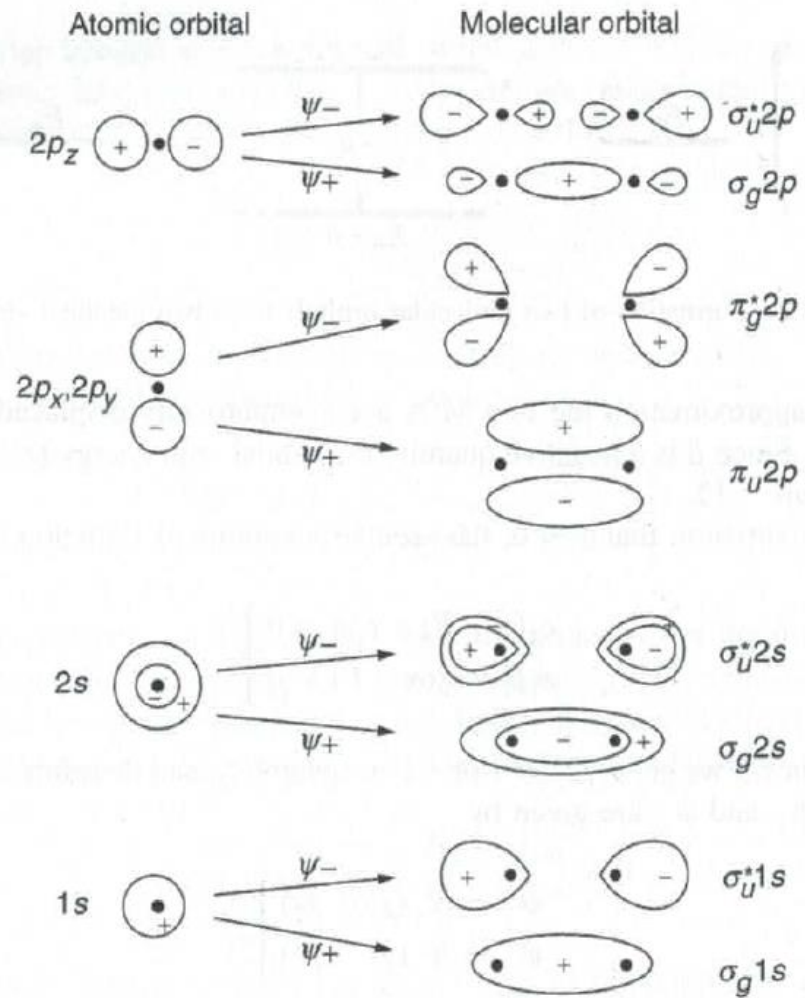


Figure 7.13 Formation of molecular orbitals from 1s, 2s, and 2p atomic orbitals

Variationsprinzip, Orbitalenergien

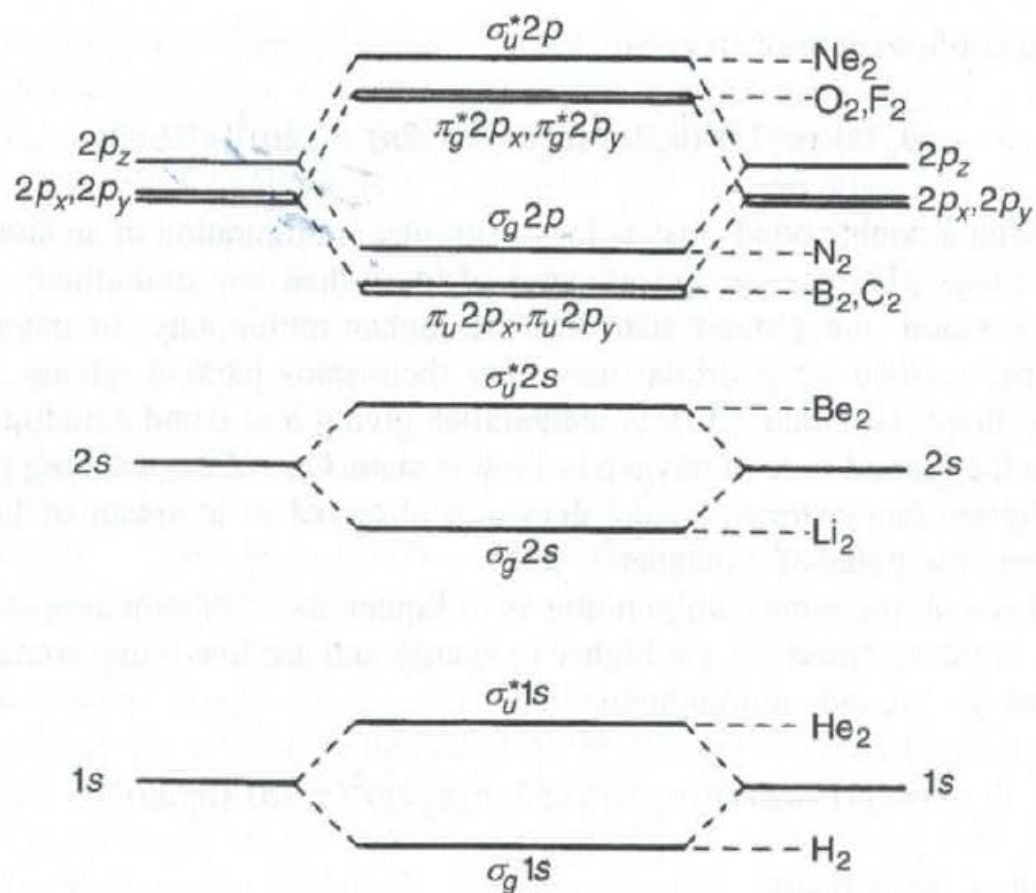


Figure 7.14 Molecular orbital energy level diagram for first-row homonuclear diatomic molecules. The $2p_x$, $2p_y$, $2p_z$ atomic orbitals are degenerate in an atom and have been separated for convenience. (In O_2 and F_2 the order of $\sigma_g 2p$ and $\pi_u 2p$ is reversed.)

Molekülorbitale von Ethen und Butadien

