

Chemical Bonding

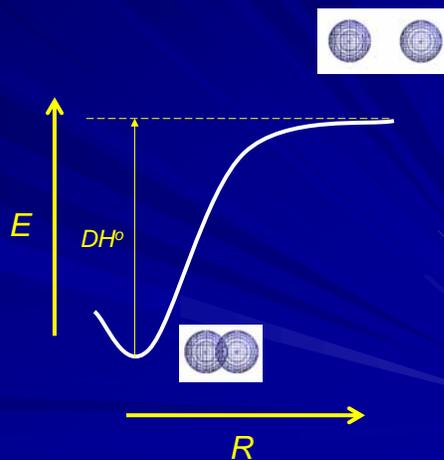
Revisited

Valence Bond

- Bond (**attraction**) exists if
 - AO overlap **AND**
 - 1 electron per AO → 2 electron bond
 - 1 electron bond possible (weaker)
 - 3 electron bond possible (weaker)
- No bond (**repulsion**) if
 - 2 electron per AO

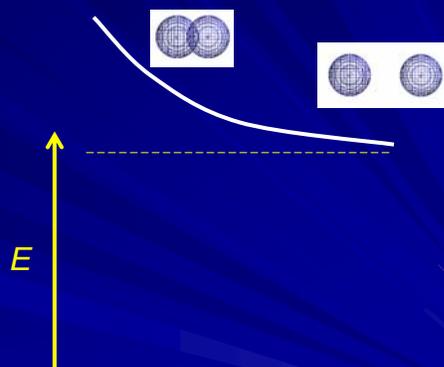
Bond (attraction) \rightarrow H-H

- 2 electrons *AND*
- Geometry
 - large $R \rightarrow$ no overlap
 \rightarrow no bond
 - small $R \rightarrow$ AO overlap
 \rightarrow bond



No Bond (repulsion) \rightarrow He He

- 4 electrons *AND*
- Geometry
 - large $R \rightarrow$ no overlap
 \rightarrow no bond
 - small $R \rightarrow$ AO overlap
 \rightarrow Pauli repulsion



Valence Bond - Summary

■ Geometry & Energy

– large $R \rightarrow E_{\text{total}} = E_{\text{atom 1}} + E_{\text{atom 2}}$

– small $R \rightarrow E_{\text{total}}$ rises or falls

■ Energy *CHANGE* correlated w/

– orbital overlap

– # electrons

■ 2 sharing (nice, but why?)

■ 4 sharing + Pauli repulsion (bad, but why?)

Molecular Orbital

■ Construct MO (*new orbitals*) from AO

■ MO energy depends on geometry

– Track MO energy as atoms approach

■ Energy falls \rightarrow “bonding MO”

■ Energy rises \rightarrow “antibonding MO”

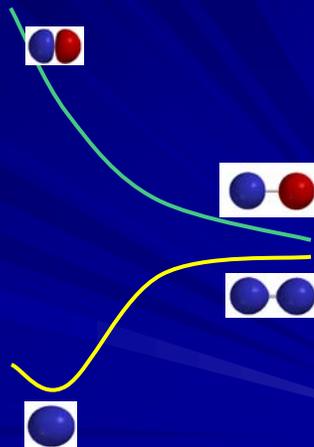
■ $E_{\text{total}} \approx \text{sum } E_{\text{MO occupied}}$

– E_{total} falls \rightarrow bond (**attraction**)

– E_{total} rises \rightarrow no bond (**repulsion**)

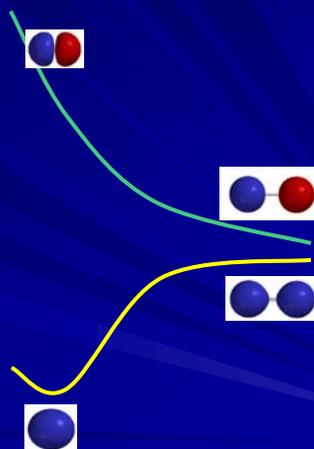
Bond (attraction) \rightarrow H-H

- Two $1s$ combine
 - MO no node
 - MO node
- Geometry
 - large $R \rightarrow \sim$ same E
 - small $R \rightarrow$
 - no node MO falls $\rightarrow \sigma$
 - node MO rises $\rightarrow \sigma^*$
- $E_{\text{total}} \approx 2 E_{\sigma}$



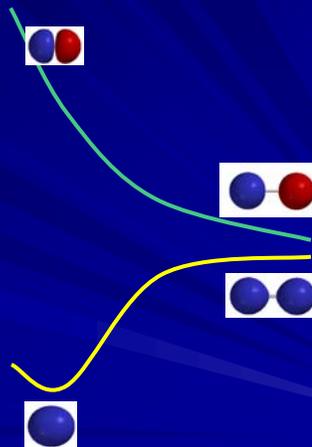
Bond (repulsion) \rightarrow He He

- Two $1s$ combine
 - MO no node
 - MO node
- Geometry
 - large $R \rightarrow \sim$ same E
 - small $R \rightarrow$
 - no node MO falls $\rightarrow \sigma$
 - node MO rises $\rightarrow \sigma^*$
- $E_{\text{total}} \approx 2 E_{\sigma} + 2 E_{\sigma^*}$



What Controls E_{MO} ?

- Electron **location**
 - attraction to nuclei
 - repulsion from other electrons
- Electron **motion**
 - low kinetic E better
- Correlates w/
 - # nodes
 - “AO overlap”
 - visualize AO pieces



VB vs. MO

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Valence Bond <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No new orbitals – Overlap (geometry) – # electrons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2 e → nice ■ 4 e → bad (Pauli rep) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Molecular Orbital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New orbitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Overlap (geometry) ■ Nodes – # electrons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ # occupied MO ■ $E_{total} \approx \text{sum}(E_{MO \text{ occupied}})$ |
|---|--|



H-H (strong) vs. F-F (weak)

Valence Bond

– balance the ‘nice’ and the ‘bad’

■ ⊙ 2 electrons in overlapping AO

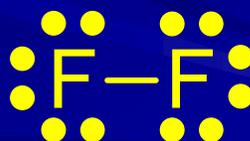
■ ⊗ 4 electrons in overlapping AO

– Pauli repulsion

H₂ F₂

+ +

++



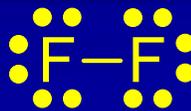
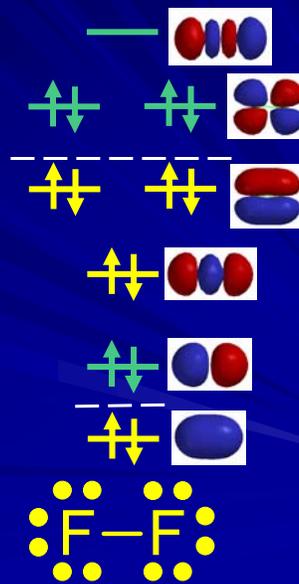
H-H (strong) vs. F-F (weak)

Molecular Orbital

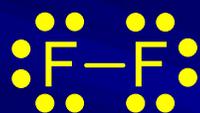
– sum E_{MO occupied}

■ Antibonding is bad

– 4 electrons are destabilizing



2 lone pair \approx bond + bond*



net repulsion

