

### 3.1 [8-11] HMO: Summary

1. Předpoklad:  $E_{\text{TOT}} = E_G + E_{\pi}$  [approxima]

↑

$$\Psi(1, \dots, n) = \Psi_{\pi}(1, \dots, k) \odot \Psi_G(k+1, \dots, n)$$

$P(A \wedge B) = P(A) \odot P(B)$   
 NEZÁVISLOST YEVŮ

↑  
 považují za  
 "nezávislé"

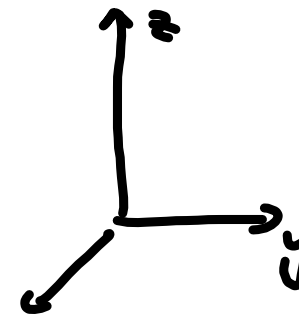
2. Předpoklad:  $E_{\pi} = E_i + E_j + \dots + E_k$

↑

$$\Psi_{\pi}(1, \dots, k) = \phi_i(1) \phi_j(2) \dots \phi_k(k)$$

3. Baze:  $2 p_{\pi} AO \equiv 2 p_z AO$

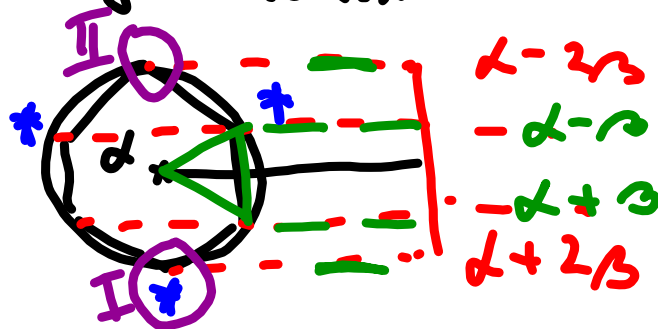
je-li xy vodorovně



4. Hückelův determinant

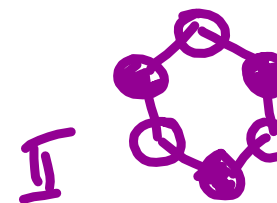
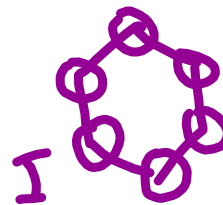
sumarizuje PROPOJENÍ, nikoli konfigurace!

5. Energie MO ... kombinace  $\alpha$  a  $\beta$

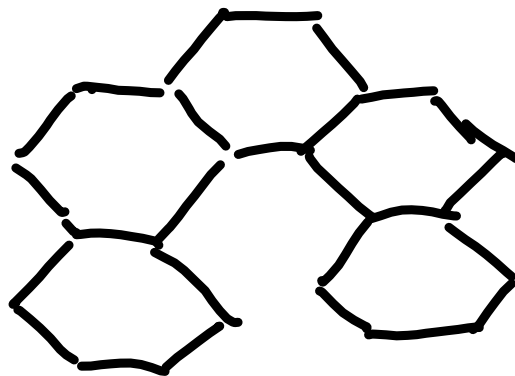


6. Alternující systémy: • Wading energie u párovch

• MO u párovch se liší  
jednoduchým obrátcem znaménka  
pro 1 sádu uhlíků

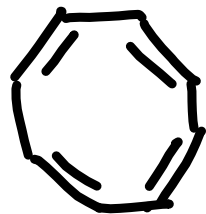


7. HMO lze प्राप्त i na:



pentakena

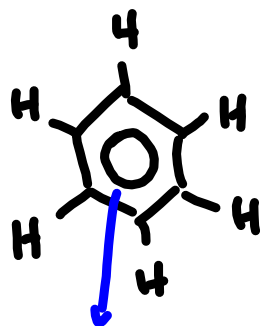
HMO vznikající v planarita



cyclohexatrien

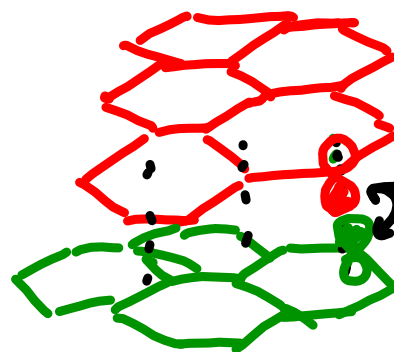
~~$4n+2$~~

### 3.2 Water $\pi$ - $\pi$ vca. $\pi$ vs. vca. $\pi$ $\pi$



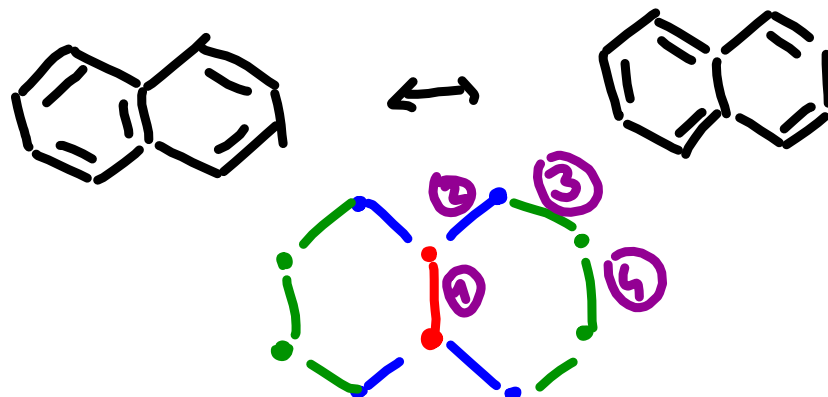
1,39 Å

6  $\pi$  electrons  
na C atom C



1,42 Å

"stacking" interaction



Ad Figure 8-16

Teoretiskā h.:

$$R = s - \frac{s-d}{1 + k(1-p)/p}$$
 [Coulson]

(R) =  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{piedpoblādētā} \\ \text{vat. dēlka} \end{array} \right)$

$s$  → dēlka divu veģu ( $C_2H_4$ )   
 $1,337 A^\circ$

$d$  → dēlka vienas veģu ( $C_2H_5$ )   
 $1,54 A^\circ$

$k$  →  $\pi$ -veģu iēd 2 minūtes

$p$  → parametrs [adjustē]

kādā  $p=1$  ( $C_2H_4$ )   
 $R=d$

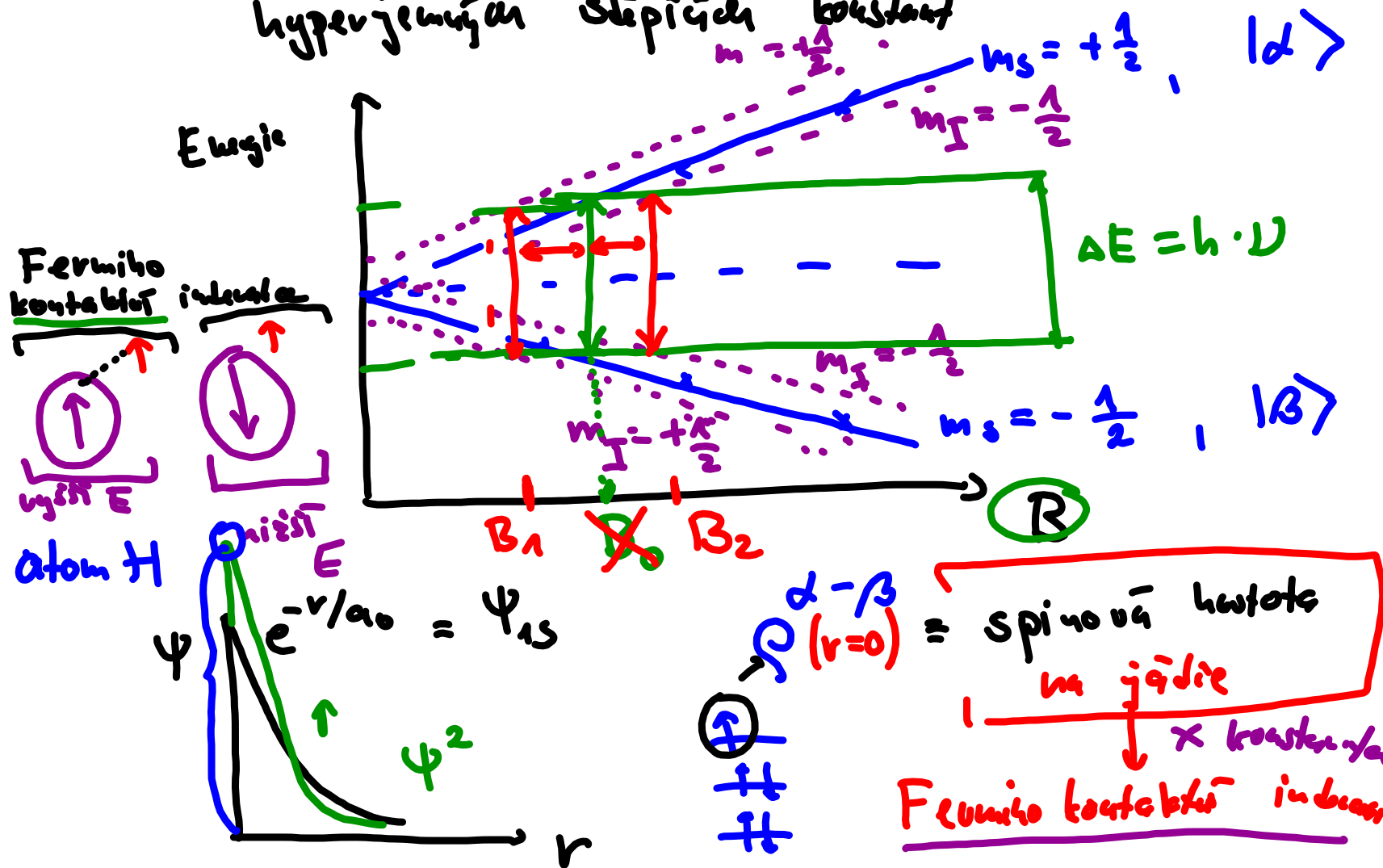
$1,54 A^\circ$  X   
 $s = 1,515 A^\circ$

$10.10 - 10.30$  [BREAK]

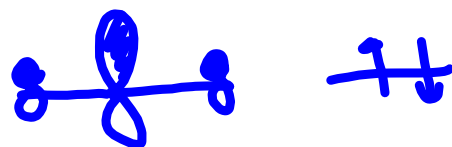
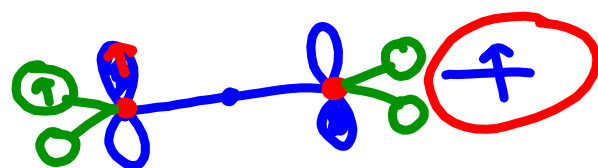
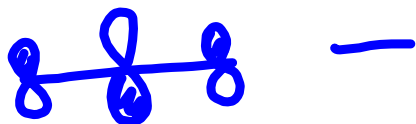
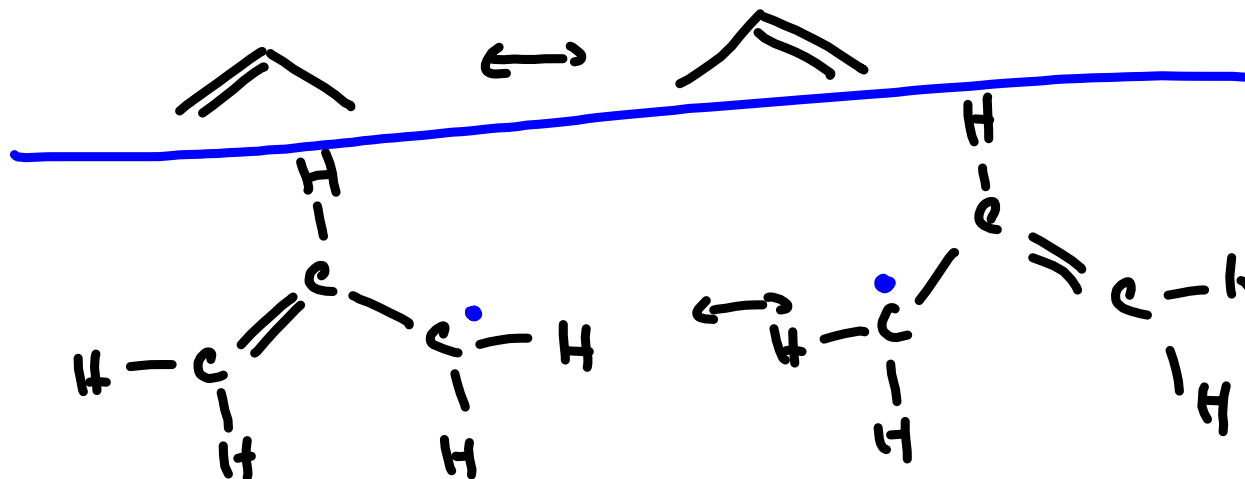
C=C

11:10 END

### 3.3 Vāzta $\pi$ -elektronu kuģa $\alpha$ EPR hiperjenuģa šķēpīģu konstante



Allylāy radikāl • C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>



→ EPR →

zādaie  
hyp. stipeni  
dīg  
vs. T

12  
6C

ale p hyp. stipeni  
dīg (T) ↑

NEXT TIME....

Dů 2. přík. 3 : Ad variační metoda

Nelineární variace : Atom vodíku (7-2)

Uvažujme zkušební VF pro atom H ve tvaru:

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^3}{\pi}} e^{-\alpha \cdot r} \quad \alpha \dots \int \text{Lowe}$$

N

Pomocí variační metody určete energii pro optimální hodnotu parametru  $\alpha$ .

Postup: Jak počítáme  $\bar{E}$ ?

$$\bar{E} = \frac{\int \phi^* \hat{H} \phi d\tilde{r}}{\int \phi^* \phi d\tilde{r}} = 1$$



$$A) \hat{H} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2}_{\text{kin}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{r}}_{\text{pot.}} \quad \text{v a.u.}$$

číslo závislé na  $r$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{1}{r}$$


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ⓑ) Přešobíme  $\hat{H}$  na  $\phi$

$$\hat{H}\phi = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{1}{r} \right] N e^{-\alpha r} =$$

$$\underbrace{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 \frac{d}{dr} N e^{-\alpha r}}_{B1} \quad \underbrace{-\frac{1}{r} N e^{-\alpha r}}_{B2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left\{ x^2 \underbrace{\frac{d}{dr} N e^{-\alpha r}}_{\text{už je dlele}} \right\} \quad B2 = -N \frac{1}{r} e^{-\alpha r}$$

$$\left[ N \cdot e^{-\alpha r} \left( \frac{\alpha-1}{r} - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right) \right]$$

(C)  $\phi \hat{H} \phi$   $\alpha \dots$  vedlas per.

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_2 \textcircled{B1} + \textcircled{B2}$

výsledek  $\left[ N^2 e^{-2\alpha r} \left( \frac{\alpha-1}{r} - \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right) \right]$

(D)  $E = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} * r^2 \sin\theta d\phi d\theta dr$

vzoreček:  $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{n!}{\alpha^{n+1}}$

(E)  $\frac{dE}{d\alpha} = 0 \dots \alpha = ?$   $[E = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} - \alpha]$

(F)  $E =$  (dosadím  $\alpha$ ) a zapíšu výř.  $\phi$  s dosad  
a povolením  $\alpha$  ač. výř. pro  $\psi_{1s}$ .