

**طبيعة الرابطة الكيميائية**  
**Nature of The Chemical Bond**





( Heitler and London )

$H_2$

( - )

$H_2$

Valence Bond Theory

**Electronic Structure of  $H_2$**

$H_2$

( - )

$$\hat{V} = -\frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_{12}} + \frac{1}{R} \quad (e^{-1})$$

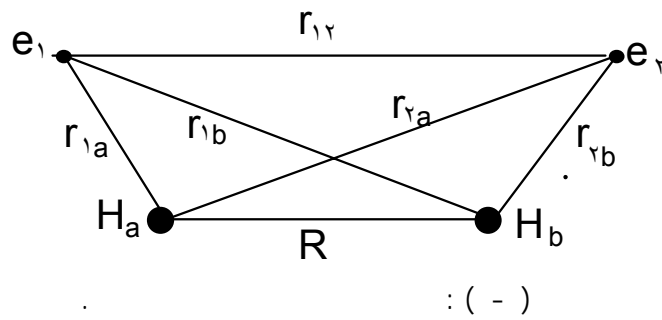
:

$$\hat{V} \quad .(-)$$

:

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}(\nabla_{\mathbf{r}_a}^2 + \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_b}^2) + \hat{V} \quad (0-2)$$

.(0-1)       $\hat{V}$



$$R \rightarrow \infty \quad . \quad R$$

a

. b

:

$$(0-3)$$

$$\hat{H}^0 = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_a}^2 - \frac{1}{r_{1a}} \right) + \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_b}^2 - \frac{1}{r_{2b}} \right) \quad (0-3)$$

$$\hat{H}^0 = \hat{h}_a + \hat{h}_b$$

$$R \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\hat{H}\Psi(r, r) = E\Psi(r, r) \quad (6 - 4)$$

$$\Psi(r, r) = \psi_a(r) \psi_b(r) \quad (6 - 5)$$

$$\Psi(r, r) = \psi_a(r) \psi_b(r) \quad (6 - 5)$$

$$\left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) \Psi(r, r) = E \Psi(r, r) \quad (6 - 6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{h}_a + \hat{h}_b)\Psi(r, r) &= E\Psi(r, r) \\ &= \hat{h}_a\Psi(r, r) + \hat{h}_b\Psi(r, r) \\ &= \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_a^2 - \frac{1}{r_a} \right) \Psi(r, r) + \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_b^2 - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) \Psi(r, r) \\ &= \psi_b(r) \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_a^2 - \frac{1}{r_a} \right) \psi_a(r) + \psi_a(r) \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_b^2 - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) \psi_b(r) \\ &= E_H \psi_a(r) \psi_b(r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_0 + \hat{V}_I \quad (6 - 7)$$

:

$$\hat{V}_I = \left( \begin{array}{c} \hat{H}_0 \\ (\epsilon - \gamma) \end{array} \right)$$

:

$$\hat{V}_I = \left( -\frac{1}{r_b} - \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_{\gamma}} + \frac{1}{R} \right) \quad (\epsilon - \gamma)$$

$$(\epsilon - \epsilon) \quad .R \rightarrow \infty \quad \hat{V}_I$$

:

$$\hat{H} |s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle = \hat{H}_0 |s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle + \hat{V}_I |s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle \quad (\epsilon - \lambda)$$

$$|s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle \quad (\epsilon - \lambda)$$

$$: \quad (\epsilon - \lambda) \quad \gamma, \lambda$$

$$\langle |s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle | \hat{H} |s_a(\gamma)\rangle |s_b(\gamma)\rangle \rangle = \gamma E_H + \langle [ |s_a(\gamma)\rangle ]^\gamma | \hat{V}_I | [ |s_b(\gamma)\rangle ]^\gamma \rangle \quad (\epsilon - \eta)$$

.

.

.

:

$$1/r_{\gamma}$$

$$\langle [s_a(t)]^r [\hat{V}_I [s_b(\tau)]^r \rangle = \frac{1}{R} \langle [s_a(t)]^r [s_b(\tau)]^r \rangle - \left\langle \frac{1}{r_b} [s_a(t)]^r [s_b(\tau)]^r \right\rangle \quad (0 - 10)$$

$$- \left\langle \frac{1}{r_a} [s_a(t)]^r [s_b(\tau)]^r \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{1}{r_a} [s_a(t)]^r [s_b(\tau)]^r \right\rangle$$

(0 - 10)

: (0 - 10)

$$\langle V_I \rangle = \frac{1}{R} - \left\langle \frac{1}{r_b} [s_a(t)]^r \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{1}{r_a} [s_b(\tau)]^r \right\rangle + \left\langle [s_a(t)]^r \frac{1}{r_a} [s_b(\tau)]^r \right\rangle \quad (0 - 11)$$

$\langle V_I \rangle$

(0 - 11)

( R )

$\langle V_I \rangle$

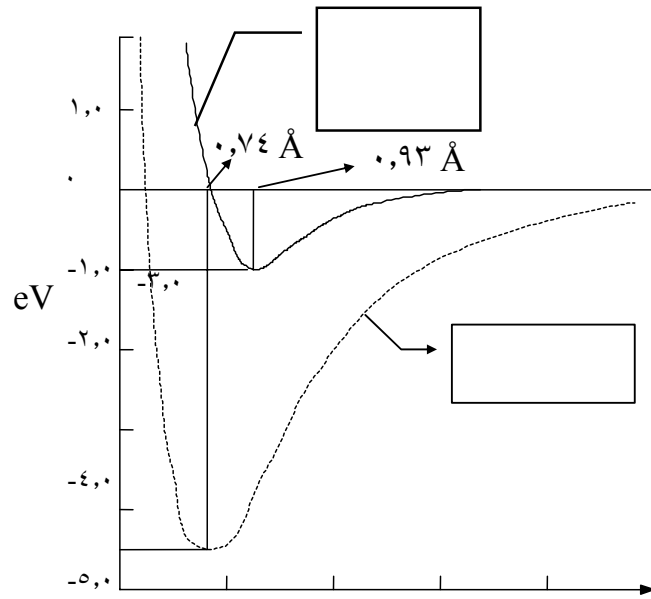
( - )

$R_e = 1,93 \text{ \AA}$

(  $R_e = 1,93 \text{ \AA}$  )

10 %

(0 - 0)



(0 - 11)

(—)

(- - -)

(0 - 0)

$\gamma$

a

$\gamma$

b

.

-

)

a

b

(0 - 0)

$\psi_{S_a}(\gamma) \psi_{S_b}(\gamma)$



## Valence Bond Theory

$$\Psi_{\pm} = N \left( \psi_{s_a}(\lambda) \psi_{s_b}(\mu) \pm \psi_{s_a}(\mu) \psi_{s_b}(\lambda) \right) \quad (12)$$

$H_{\nu}$

$$\langle V_I \rangle = \langle [\psi_{s_a}(\lambda)]^{\nu} | \hat{V}_I | [\psi_{s_b}(\mu)]^{\nu} \rangle \pm \langle \psi_{s_a}(\lambda) \psi_{s_b}(\lambda) | \hat{V}_I | \psi_{s_a}(\mu) \psi_{s_b}(\mu) \rangle \quad (13)$$

Coulomb Integral " " (11, 10)

J

(13)

$\psi_{s_a}(\lambda) \psi_{s_b}(\lambda)$

:

.K exchange integral "

:

$$\langle V_I \rangle_{\pm} = J \pm K \quad (\circ - 14)$$

R = R<sub>e</sub>

R

R

R

K, J, V<sub>I</sub>

K, J

( - )

K

K

R = R<sub>e</sub>

$$(\circ - 14), (\circ - 13)$$

$$S_{ab} = \cdot \quad (\circ - 12)$$

$$: (\circ - 12)$$

$$\Psi(1, 2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1 \pm S^r)}} (1s_a(1)1s_b(2) \pm 1s_a(2)1s_b(1)) \quad (\circ - 5)$$

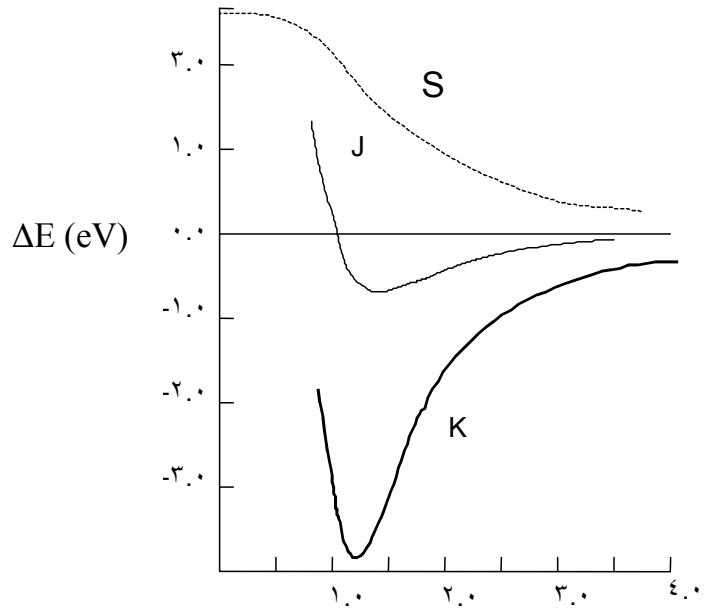
:

$$\langle V_I \rangle_{\pm} = \frac{J \pm K}{1 \pm S^r} \quad (\circ - 16)$$

:

S

$$S = \langle 1s_a(1) | 1s_b(1) \rangle \quad (\circ - 17)$$



S                      K                      J                      R                      : ( - )

$\Psi_+$

$\Psi_-$

"

"

"

R

$E_+$   $E_-$

( - )

"

( $\circ -$

( $\circ - \circ$ )

$\circ$ )

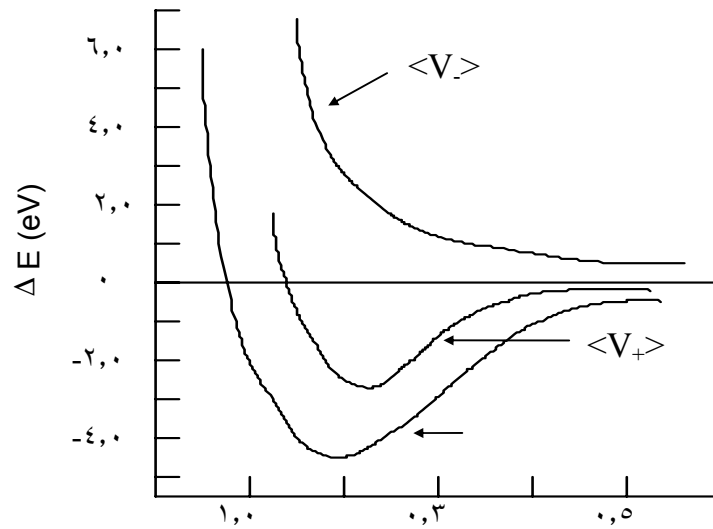
.  $H_T$

1.0 %

7.0 %

(0 - 0)

(0 - 10)



( - )

(.....)

(.....) R

(.....)

### Physical Significance of the Valence Bond wave function

(0 - 10)

1927

Pauling

Slater



:

$$(0 - 20), (0 - 19) \quad (0 - 21)$$

$$: \quad \psi_{S_b}, \psi_{S_a}$$

$$\rho_{\pm}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{(\psi \pm S^{\psi})} [\exp(-\psi r_a) + \exp(-\psi r_b) \pm \psi S \exp(-r_a + r_b)] \quad (0 - 22)$$

( - )

( - )

( - )

$$\Psi_+ \quad . ( - ) \quad ( - )$$

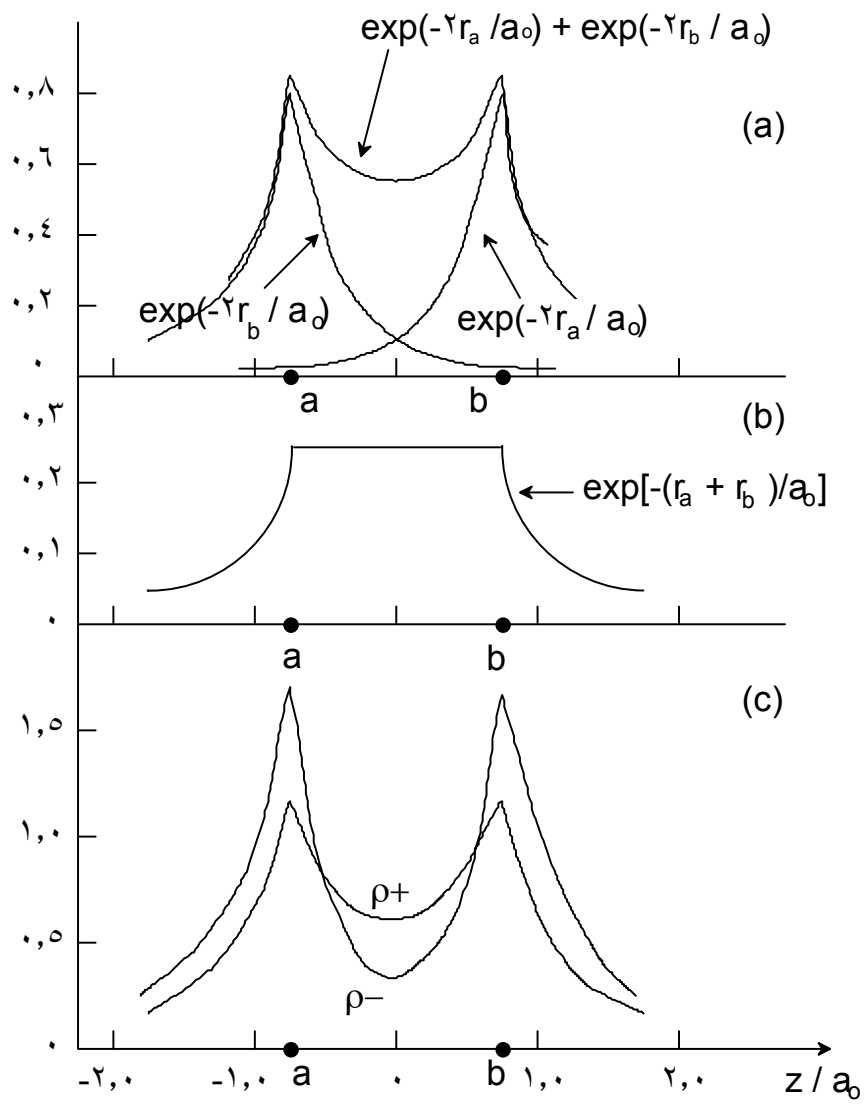
$\Psi_-$

.R

:

Virial theorem

$$\langle T \rangle = -\frac{1}{\psi} \langle V \rangle - \frac{1}{\psi} R \frac{dE}{dR} \quad (0 - 23)$$



$\rho_{\pm}(x,y,z)$

:( - )

:

$$\left( \frac{d}{dR} \right) \cdot \frac{dE}{dR} = \cdot$$

$$\cdot \langle T \rangle = - \frac{1}{r} \langle V \rangle$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \langle T \rangle + \langle V \rangle$$

$$\langle T \rangle = - \left( E + R \frac{dE}{dR} \right) \quad (0 - 2 \xi a)$$

$$\langle V \rangle = \left( r E + R \frac{dE}{dR} \right) \quad (0 - 2 \xi b)$$

$$R \quad \langle E \rangle, \langle T \rangle, \langle V \rangle \quad ( - )$$

$$\cdot H_r$$

$$\cdot ( - )$$

$$\cdot ( - )$$

$$(R > r, 0 \text{ a.u}) \quad -$$

$$\cdot \langle T \rangle$$

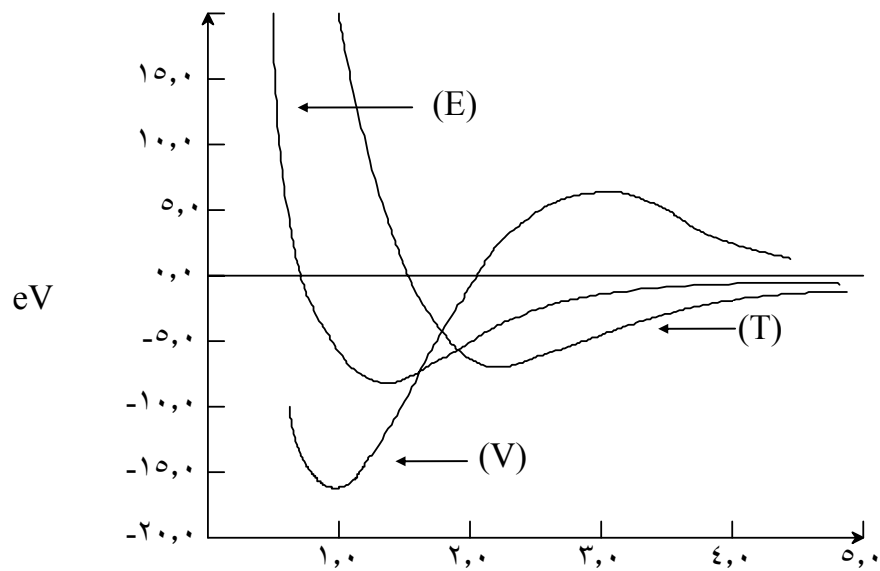
$$\cdot \langle V \rangle$$

$$( r, 0 \leq R \leq r, 0 ) \quad -$$

$$\cdot \langle T \rangle$$



$\langle V \rangle$



$(-)$

$H_r$  R

$$(E = T + V)$$

$(-)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{H}_2 \\
 & D_e = 4.75 \text{ eV} \\
 & R_e = 0.74 \text{ \AA} \\
 & D_e = 3.10 \text{ eV} \\
 & R_e = 0.74 \text{ \AA} \\
 & Z = 1 \\
 & (Z_{\text{eff}} = 1.166) \\
 & R_e = 0.76 \text{ \AA} \\
 & D_e = 3.8 \text{ eV}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Complete Description of the Valence Bond wave function

Space

Spin Part

Part

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 \alpha(1)\alpha(2) & (10 - 20 - a) \\
 \alpha(1)\beta(2) & (10 - 20 - b) \\
 \beta(1)\alpha(2) & (10 - 20 - c) \\
 \beta(1)\beta(2) & (10 - 20 - d)
 \end{array}$$

$$\left( \frac{-1/\sqrt{2}}{\quad} \quad \frac{+1/\sqrt{2}}{\quad} \right)$$

.( paired )

$$\Phi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha(1)\beta(2) \pm \alpha(2)\beta(1)) \quad (0-26)$$

$$\left( \frac{1/\sqrt{2}}{\quad} \right)$$

$\Phi_+$  Symmetric (0-20d), (0-20a)  
 $\Phi_-$  antisymmetric

Pauli Principle

$$\Phi_- \quad (0-10) \Psi_+$$

$$(\sigma = 10) \Psi_0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S^z)}} (\Psi_1 + \Psi_2) \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-S^z)}} (\Psi_1 - \Psi_2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha(1)\alpha(2) \\ \alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(2)\beta(1) \\ \beta(1)\beta(2) \end{array} \right\} \quad (\sigma = 2\lambda)$$

$$E_+ \quad (\sigma = 2\lambda)$$

$$E_- \quad (\sigma = 2\lambda) \quad H_2$$

$$(\sigma = 2\lambda)$$

$$\left( S = \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \right)$$

$$M = 2S + 1 = 2(0) + 1 = 1$$

. Singlet State "

$$S = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$M = 2S + 1 = 2 \times 1 + 1 = 3$$

. triplet state "

$$m_s = \pm \frac{1}{2} \quad ( \text{ } \Psi_{\pm} )$$

$$. m_s = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \quad \Psi_{\pm}$$

$$: \quad \alpha, \beta$$

$$\hat{S}_z \alpha = \frac{\hbar}{2} \alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \alpha \quad (\text{in au})$$

$$\hat{S}_z \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \beta$$

$$\hat{S}_z \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\hat{S}_{z1} + \hat{S}_{z2}) [\alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \{ (\hat{S}_{z1} + \hat{S}_{z2}) \alpha(1)\beta(2) - [(\hat{S}_{z1} + \hat{S}_{z2}) \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \alpha(1)\beta(2) \right] - \left[ \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \alpha(2)\beta(1) \right] \right\} = \cdot$$

$$: \quad ( \text{ } \Psi_{\pm} )$$

$$\hat{S}_z \alpha(1)\alpha(2) = (\hat{S}_{z1} + \hat{S}_{z2}) \alpha(1)\alpha(2)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \alpha(1)\alpha(2) = \alpha(1)\alpha(2)$$

$$: \quad ( \text{ } \Psi_{\pm} )$$

$$\hat{S}_z \beta(1)\beta(2) = -\beta(1)\beta(2)$$

:

$$\hat{S}_Z \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (\alpha(1)\beta(2) + \alpha(2)\beta(1)) \right\} = \cdot$$

### Equivalence of the Molecular Orbital and Valence bond theories

$$\Psi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r(1 \pm S)}} ({}^1s_a \pm {}^1s_b) \quad (0 - 29)$$

$$(\Psi_B) \Psi_+$$

. Bonding MO

$$(\Psi_A) \Psi_-$$

$H_r$  . antibonding MO

$$\Psi_B$$

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r!}} \begin{vmatrix} \Psi_B \alpha(1) & \Psi_B \beta(1) \\ \Psi_B \alpha(2) & \Psi_B \beta(2) \end{vmatrix} \quad (0 - 30)$$

$$= \Psi_B(1)\Psi_B(2) \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \alpha(1)\beta(2) - \alpha(2)\beta(1) \right] \quad (0 - 31)$$

$$(0-32) \Psi_{MO} = \frac{1}{r(1+S)} \{ [{}^1s_a(1) + {}^1s_b(1)] [{}^1s_a(2) + {}^1s_b(2)] \}$$

$$E = \langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle$$

$$) \quad (0 - 32)$$

$$\Psi_{MO} = [1s_a(1) + 1s_b(1)][1s_a(2) + 1s_b(2)] \quad (0 - 33)$$

$$= 1s_a(1)1s_b(2) + 1s_b(1)1s_a(2) + 1s_a(1)1s_a(2) + 1s_b(1)1s_b(2)$$

$$. ( (0 - 10) \quad \Psi_+ \quad ) \Psi_{VB}$$

$$(0 - 33)$$

Lewis dot

a

b

structures



. ionic states

:

$$\Psi_{ion} = 1s_a(1)1s_a(2) + 1s_b(1)1s_b(2) \quad (0 - 34)$$

:

$$\Psi_{MO} = \Psi_{VB} + \Psi_{ion} \quad (0 - 35)$$

:

$$(\quad)$$

$$\Psi = C_1 \Psi_{VB} + C_2 \Psi_{ion} \quad (0 - 30) \quad (0 - 36)$$

$D_e = 0,1187 \text{ au}$   $C_2, C_1$   
( 1933 ) Weinbaum

$C_2 /$   $R_e = 1,77 \text{ au}$

$3\%$   $C_1 = 0,16$

$Z = 1$

$(0,16)^2$

.  $H_2$

$$\Psi_{CI} = C_1 \Psi_B + C_2 \Psi_A \quad : \quad \Psi_A \quad \Psi_B \quad (0 - 37)$$

(  $\Psi_A$  )

Configuration interaction wave

( 0 - 37 ) . CI function

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_{CI} &= C_1 (\phi_B(1)\phi_B(2)) + C_2 (\phi_A(1)\phi_A(2)) \\ &= C_1 \{ [s_a(1) + s_b(1)] [s_a(2) + s_b(2)] \} + C_2 \{ [s_a(1) - s_b(1)] [s_a(2) - s_b(2)] \} \\ \Psi_{CI} &= C_1 \{ s_a(1)s_a(2) + s_a(1)s_b(2) + s_b(1)s_a(2) + s_b(1)s_b(2) \} \\ &\quad + C_2 \{ s_a(1)s_a(2) - s_a(1)s_b(2) - s_b(1)s_a(2) + s_b(1)s_b(2) \} \\ \Psi_{CI} &= (C_1 - C_2) \Psi_{VB} + (C_1 + C_2) \Psi_{ion} \quad (10 - 38) \end{aligned}$$



( MO + CI )

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" " "

( - )

H<sub>r</sub>

:( - )

R <sub>e</sub> (a. u)	D <sub>e</sub> (eV)			
1,61	2,690	$\xi = 1,0$	b	VB
1,38	3,488	$\xi = 1,197$	b	VB
1,64	3,106	$\xi = 1,0$	c, b	MO
1,41	3,782	$\xi = 1,166$	d, b	MO
1,67	3,230	$\xi = 1,0$ c = 6,322	.	MO+
1,43	4,020	$\xi = 1,194$ c = 3,78	.	MO+
1,4	4,7220		h, i	n = 13
1,4011	4,74709		i	n = 100
1,4006	4,74709			

:

H<sub>r</sub>

(

-

secular equations (

$$\Psi = C_1 \phi_1 + C_2 \phi_2$$

$$H_{11} = H_{22} \quad ($$

$$H_{12} = 0 \quad ($$

$$H_{21} = 0 \quad ($$

$$H_{33} = H_{44} \quad ($$

$$\hat{S}_z \quad ($$

$$\Psi_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+s^2)}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_2 \right)$$

$$\Psi_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-s^2)}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Psi_2 \right)$$

$$\Psi_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \psi_a \alpha(1) & \psi_b \beta(2) \\ \psi_a \alpha(2) & \psi_b \beta(1) \end{vmatrix} \quad \Psi_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \psi_a \beta(1) & \psi_b \alpha(1) \\ \psi_a \beta(2) & \psi_b \alpha(2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Psi_{VB} \quad H_{12} \quad ($$

$$\Psi_{MO}$$

$$\Psi_{VB} = C_c [\psi_a(1) + \psi_b(2) + \psi_a(2)\psi_b(1)] + C_i [\psi_a(1)\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(1)\psi_b(2)]$$

$$\Psi_{MO} = C_b [\psi_a(1) + \psi_b(1)][\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(2)] + C_a [\psi_a(1) - \psi_b(1)][\psi_a(2) + \psi_b(2)]$$

$$C_a / C_b, \quad C_i / C_c :$$

$$H_{12} \quad ($$

$$\Psi = C_1 \Psi_1 + C_2 \Psi_2$$

$$\Psi_1 = \phi_a(1)\phi_b(2)$$

$$\Psi_2 = \phi_b(1)\phi_a(2) + \phi_a(1)\phi_b(2)$$

$$:$$

$$\phi_b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(s_a + s_b) \quad ; \quad \phi_a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(s_a - s_b)$$

$$\Psi_2 = \Psi_1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\alpha(1)\beta(2) \pm \alpha(2)\beta(1)] \quad ($$

(

:

$$H_2 \quad ($$

:

$$\Psi_{\pm} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1 \pm S)}} (u_a + u_b) \quad (1)$$

$$\beta \quad \alpha \quad (2)$$

:

(

(

( M. J. S Dewar and J. Kelemen , J. Chem . Ed. 28, 292, (1951) )

$$H_2 \quad ($$

:

:

$$\Psi_1 = \phi_1(r) \phi_1(r) \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} [(\alpha(r)\beta(r) - \beta(r)\alpha(r))]$$

$$(\langle u_a | r_{ai} | u_r \rangle)$$

$$.a \quad b \quad r \quad s \quad (\langle u_a u_b | r_{r\gamma}^{-1} | u_r u_s \rangle)$$

(0 - 1)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{r(1+S^r)}} \langle \Psi_{VB} | \Psi_{ion} \rangle = rS(1+S^r) \quad (1) \quad :$$

$$S = e^{-R} \left( 1 + R + \frac{R^r}{r} \right)$$

$$R_e = 1, \xi \text{ au}$$

.( )

$\Psi_{MO}$