

## ٤ التركيب الإلكتروني لأيون جزيء الهيدروجين $H_2^+$

Molecular Electronic Structure of The Hydrogen  
Molecule – Ion





Valence Theory

$H^+$

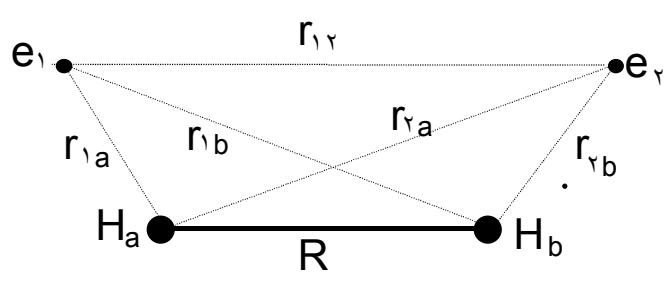
## Molecular Schrodinger Equation

$$\hat{H}\Psi_i = E_i\Psi_i \quad (\xi - 1)$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{b=1}^N \frac{\hbar^2}{2M_b} \nabla_b^2 + \sum_{b < a} \sum \frac{Z_b Z_a e^2}{r_{ab}} - \sum_b \sum_i \frac{Z_b e^2}{r_{bi}} + \sum_{i > j} \sum \frac{e^2}{r_{ij}}$$

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2} \sum_{b=1}^N \frac{1}{M_b} \nabla_b^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \sum_i \nabla_i^2 + \sum_{b < a} \sum \frac{Z_b Z_a e^2}{r_{ab}} - \sum_b \sum_i \frac{Z_b e^2}{r_{bi}} + \sum_{i > j} \sum \frac{e^2}{r_{ij}} \quad (\xi - 2)$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T}_N + \hat{T}_e + \hat{V}_{NN} + \hat{V}_{Ne} + \hat{V}_{ee} \quad (\xi - \nu)$$



$H_\nu$  : ( - )  
 $m$  ( )  $M$   
 :

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_a^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_b^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_1^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_2^2 + \frac{e^2}{R} - \frac{e^2}{r_a} - \frac{e^2}{r_b} - \frac{e^2}{r_{1a}} - \frac{e^2}{r_{1b}} + \frac{e^2}{r_{12}} \quad (2-2)$$

)

(

(2-1)

### Born - Oppenheimer Approximation

$\hat{T}_N$

(2-3)

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.(ε - 3)

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:

$$\hat{H}\Psi(r, R) = E\Psi(r, R) \quad (\xi - \varrho)$$

$$\Psi(r, R) = \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \quad E$$

$$\Psi(r, R) = \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \quad (\xi - \tau)$$

electronic wave function  $\Psi_R(r)$

R ( )

nuclear wave function  $\phi(R)$

R ( )

:  $(\xi - \nu)$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T}_N + \hat{V}_{NN} + \hat{H}_{ee} \quad (\xi - \nu)$$

$\hat{H}_{ee}$

:  $(\xi - \tau)$

$$\hat{T}_N \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) + \hat{V}_{NN} \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) + \hat{H}_{ee} \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) = E \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \quad (\xi - \lambda)$$



$$\hat{V}_{NN}$$

:

$$\hat{V}_{NN} \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) = \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \hat{V}_{NN}$$

$$\hat{T}_N \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) = \Psi_R(r) \hat{T}_N \phi(R)$$

$$(\xi - \wedge) \Psi_R(r) \hat{T}_N$$

:

$$\Psi_R(r) \hat{T}_N \phi(R) + \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \hat{V}_{NN} + \phi(R) \hat{H}_{ee} \Psi_R(r) = E \Psi_R(r) \phi(R) \quad (\xi - 9)$$

$E \setminus$

$$: \Psi_R(r) \phi(R)$$

$$\frac{\hat{T}_N \phi(R)}{\phi(R)} + \hat{V}_{NN} + \frac{\hat{H}_{ee} \Psi_R(r)}{\Psi_R(r)} = E \setminus \quad (\xi - 10)$$

$$: (\xi - 10)$$

$$\frac{\hat{H}_{ee} \Psi_R(r)}{\Psi_R(r)} = \varepsilon \quad (\xi - 11)$$

electronic energy  $\varepsilon$

$(\xi - 10)$

$$\frac{\hat{T}_N \phi(R)}{\phi(R)} + \hat{V}_{NN} + \varepsilon = E \setminus \quad (\xi - 12)$$

$(\xi - 12)$

$$\varepsilon + \hat{V}_{NN} = E(R) \quad (\xi - 13)$$

$$\frac{\hat{T}_N \phi(\mathbf{R})}{\phi(\mathbf{R})} + E(\mathbf{R}) = E \quad (\xi - 10)$$

$$[\hat{T}_N + E(\mathbf{R})]\phi(\mathbf{R}) = E\phi(\mathbf{R}) \quad (\xi - 11)$$

Nuclear

( $\xi - 12$ )  $E(\mathbf{R})$  .Schrodinger equation

( $\xi - 11$ )

$$(\hat{H}_{ee} + \hat{V}_{NN})\Psi_R(\mathbf{r}) = E(\mathbf{R})\Psi_R(\mathbf{r}) \quad (\xi - 10)$$

R

E(R)

( $\xi - 11a$ )

( $\xi - 10$ )

. molecular electronic motion

$\hat{V}_{NN}$

$\hat{V}_{NN}$

( $\xi - 13$ ) ( $\xi - 11$ )

(٤ - ١٥)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{. ( )} \\ & \text{: -} \\ & \text{:} \\ & \text{:} \\ & P_e = P_p \\ & m_e v_e = -m_p v_p \\ & \text{:} \\ & \frac{v_e}{v_p} = \frac{m_p}{m_e} \qquad \frac{v_e}{v_p} = -\frac{m_p}{m_e} \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{:} \qquad \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_e}{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_p} \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_e v_e}{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_p v_p} = \frac{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_e m_p}{\frac{1}{\gamma} m_p m_e} \\ & \frac{T_e}{T_p} = \frac{m_p}{m_e} \approx 1836 \end{aligned}$$

:

: -

$$\hat{H} = \hat{H}_e + \hat{H}_N :$$

$$\Psi(r, R) = \Psi_R(r)\phi(R) \quad (\epsilon - \tau)$$

:

:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{H}_e + \hat{H}_N)\Psi_R(r)\phi(R) &= \phi(R)\hat{H}_e\Psi_R(r) + \phi(R)\hat{H}_N\Psi_R(r) \\ &\quad + \Psi_R(r)\hat{H}_e\phi(R) + \Psi_R(r)\hat{H}_N\phi(R) \end{aligned}$$

( )

$\phi(R)$

$\Psi_R(r)$

) R

$\Psi_R(r)$

$$R_e \quad R = R_e$$

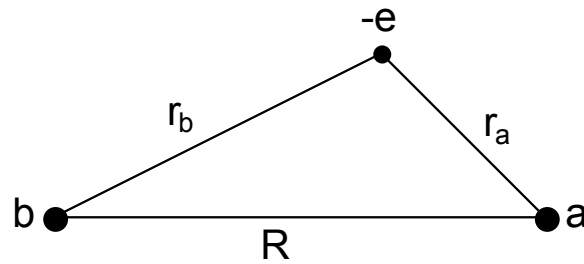
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$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{H}_e + \hat{H}_N)\Psi_R(r)\phi(R) &= \phi(R)\hat{H}_e\Psi_R(r) + \Psi_R(r)\hat{H}_N\phi(R) \\ &= \epsilon\Psi_R(r)\phi(R) + \hat{V}_{NN}\Psi_R(r)\phi(R) \\ &= (\epsilon + \hat{V}_{NN})\Psi_R(r)\phi(R) \end{aligned}$$

## The Hydrogen molecule ion $H_2^+$

J. J Thomson



$$\hat{H} = \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_a^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2M} \nabla_b^2 \right) + \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{e^2}{r_a} - \frac{e^2}{r_b} + \frac{e^2}{R} \right) \quad (\text{Eq. 16})$$

$$= \hat{H}_{\text{nucl}} + \hat{H}_{\text{elec}}$$

$$\hat{H}_{el} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{el}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) + \frac{\hbar^2}{2mR} \quad (\xi - 17)$$

$$\hat{H}_{el} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla_{el}^2 - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left( \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) \quad (\xi - 18)$$

$\phi$  .  $(\mu, \nu, \phi)$  Confocal elliptical Coordinate  
 $(\mu, \nu)$

$$\mu = \frac{r_a + r_b}{R}, \quad \nu = \frac{r_a - r_b}{R}$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi, \quad 1 \leq \mu \leq \infty, \quad -1 \leq \nu \leq +1$$

$$\Psi(\mu, \nu, \phi) = M(\mu)N(\nu)F(\phi) \quad (\xi - 19)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d}{d\mu} \left[ (\mu^\gamma - 1) \frac{d}{d\mu} \right] + \epsilon \mu^\gamma + \gamma R_\mu - \frac{\lambda^\gamma}{\mu^\gamma - 1} + k \right\} M(\mu) = 0$$

$$\left\{ \frac{d}{dv} \left[ (1 - v^\gamma) \frac{d}{dv} \right] + \epsilon v^\gamma + \frac{\lambda^\gamma}{1 - v^\gamma} - k \right\} N(v) = 0 \quad (\xi - \gamma \cdot)$$

$$\left( \frac{d^\gamma}{d\phi^\gamma} + \lambda^\gamma \right) F(\phi) = 0$$

Separation  $(\xi - \gamma \cdot)$   $k, \lambda$   
 :  $\epsilon$  Parameters  
 $\epsilon = -\frac{R^\gamma E_{el}}{\gamma}$   $(\xi - \gamma \cdot)$   
 $(\xi - \gamma \cdot)$   
 $\epsilon, k, \lambda$   
 $\phi$   
 $\lambda$   $F(\phi)$   
 $\lambda$   $(\lambda = \cdot, \pm 1, \pm \gamma, \pm \gamma^2, \dots)$   
 $(z)$   
 $z$   $\lambda = \cdot$   
 $\lambda \neq 0$   
 double  $(\lambda \neq 0)$   
 $\mu, v$  degeneracy  
 $\epsilon$   
 $|\lambda|$   $\lambda^\gamma$

$$\lambda \neq 0$$

$E_{el}$

$R$

$R = \infty$

$R = \cdot$

$R = \infty$

$H_{\gamma}^+$

$R = \cdot$   $E_{\infty} = -1/\gamma$  (hartree)

$He^+$

$1/R$   $E_{(\cdot)} = -1/\gamma (\gamma)^{\gamma} = -\gamma$  H

$E_{el}$

( - )

$((\xi - 1\gamma)) E_{(R)}$

$E_{el}$

$E_{(R)}$

$R_e = \gamma a_0 = 1,06 \text{ \AA}$

ground electronic state

bound state

$(1/R)$

$E_{el} = -1,1033$  H

Binding energy

$E_{(R)} = -0,6026$  H

:

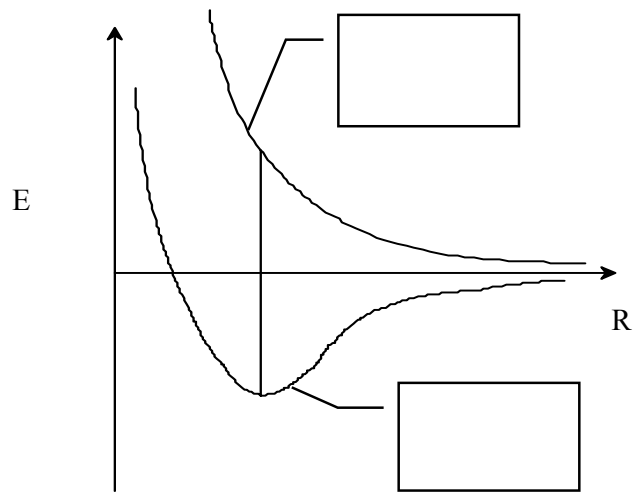
$D_e = E_{(R)} - E_{(\infty)} = -0,6026 - (-0,9) = -0,1026$  H =  $-2,79$  eV

17 %



( ~

... k cal / mole )



:( - )

E(R)

( - )

H<sub>v</sub><sup>+</sup>

H<sub>v</sub><sup>+</sup>

. λ

.ε , k

.λ

|λ|

λ<sup>r</sup>

$$\ell \quad \quad \quad : \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad |\lambda| \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad : \\ \lambda \quad \quad \cdot \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \gamma \quad \epsilon \\ \quad \quad \quad \sigma \quad \pi \quad \delta \quad \phi \quad \gamma$$

$\sigma$

$$u \quad \quad \quad ) g \quad \quad \quad \cdot \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad ( \quad \quad \quad \text{gerade} \\ \quad \quad \quad \cdot ( \quad \quad \quad \text{ungerade} \quad \quad \quad ) \\ \quad \quad \quad \cdot \quad \quad \quad \sigma_u, \sigma_g \quad \quad \quad ( - )$$

( - )

$$\cdot H^+_{\gamma} \\ \quad \quad \quad \lambda_s \quad \quad \quad H^+_{\gamma} \\ \cdot \sigma_u^*(\lambda_s), \sigma_g(\lambda_s)$$

-

### Approximate Solutions for $H^+_{\gamma}$

$H^+_{\gamma}$

-

$H^+$

Molecule Orbital "

"

theory

:

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The Molecular Orbital Theory

$$\hat{H}\Psi = E\Psi$$

:

$$\hat{H}_{el} = \sum_i \hat{h}_i + \sum_{i < j} \sum \frac{1}{r_{ij}}$$

$$\Psi = \prod_i \psi_i \quad (\xi - 22)$$

(ξ - 22)

( A. O ) Atomic Orbitals

molecular

orbitals

N

$$\Psi = \prod_i^N \psi_i$$

$\psi_i$

$$\psi_i = \sum_u C_{iu} \phi_u \quad (\xi - 23)$$

$$\psi_i \quad \phi_u \quad C_{iu}$$

$$(\xi - \gamma\gamma) \quad C_{iu}$$

$$:$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\langle \Psi | \hat{H} | \Psi \rangle}{\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle} \quad (\xi - \gamma\xi)$$

Linear Combination of Atomic orbitals - molecular orbital method

$$(\xi - \gamma\gamma)$$

R

b a

. a

. "1s"

)

: (

$$\phi_a = \pi^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-r_a}$$

(\xi - \gamma\gamma)

:

b

:

$$\phi_b = \pi^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{-r_b} \quad (\xi - 26)$$

a

b, a

(ξ - 20)

. b

:

(ξ - 26)

$$\Psi = C_1 \left( \pi^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{-r_a} \right) + C_2 \left( \pi^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{-r_b} \right) \quad (\xi - 27)$$

. variation parameters

$C_1, C_2$

$$r_a = r_b \rightarrow r$$

$R \rightarrow \cdot$

( - )

:

(ξ - 27)

$$\Psi = (C_1 + C_2) \pi^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} e^{-r} \quad (\xi - 28)$$

$H_{\gamma}^+$

(ξ - 27)

R

( )

b, a

( 2e )

$He^+$

)

: ( Z = Z )

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-Zr} \quad (2-29)$$

$$e^{-kr} \quad e^{-Zr} \quad R \rightarrow r$$

: (k = k(r)) R

$$k(r) = Z, \quad k(\infty) = 0$$

k

effective nuclear charge

(2-28)

:

$$\Psi = C_1 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-k_1 r} \right) + C_2 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-k_2 r} \right) \quad (2-30)$$

$k^{r/\gamma}$

:

$$\Psi = C_1 (\psi_a) + C_2 (\psi_b) \quad (2-31)$$

( ) LCAO - MO

Linear Combination of Atomic Orbitals - Molecular Orbital wavefunction.

$$: (\xi - \nu\xi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle E \rangle &= \frac{\langle (C_1 \psi_{s_a} + C_2 \psi_{s_b}) | \hat{H} | (C_1 \psi_{s_a} + C_2 \psi_{s_b}) \rangle}{C_1^2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_a} \rangle + 2C_1 C_2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle + C_2^2 \langle \psi_{s_b} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle} \\ &= \frac{C_1^2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_a} \rangle + 2C_1 C_2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle + C_2^2 \langle \psi_{s_b} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle}{C_1^2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_a} \rangle + 2C_1 C_2 \langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle + C_2^2 \langle \psi_{s_b} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle} \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \psi_{s_a} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_a} \rangle = H_{aa} \quad ; \quad \langle \psi_{s_b} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle = H_{bb} \quad (\xi - \nu\xi)$$

### Coulomb integral

$$\langle \psi_{s_b} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_a} \rangle = H_{ba} \quad ; \quad \langle \psi_{s_a} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle = H_{ab} \quad ((\xi - \nu\xi))$$

$$H_{bb} = H_{aa}$$

( heteronuclear diatomics

$$\langle \psi_{s_a} | \hat{H} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle = H_{ab} \quad (\xi - \nu\xi)$$

### Resonance integral

$$\langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle = S_{ab}$$

### Overlap integral

$$\langle \psi_{s_a} | \psi_{s_b} \rangle$$



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

:

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{C_1^2 H_{aa} + 2C_1 C_2 H_{ab} + C_2^2 H_{bb}}{C_1^2 + 2C_1 C_2 S_{ab} + C_2^2}$$

:

$$C_1^2 E + 2C_1 C_2 S_{ab} E + C_2^2 E = C_1^2 H_{aa} + 2C_1 C_2 H_{ab} + C_2^2 H_{bb} \quad (\xi - 3\xi)$$

$C_2, C_1$

$C_2, C_1$

$$\left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial C_1} \right)_{C_2} = 0 \quad ; \quad \left( \frac{\partial E}{\partial C_2} \right)_{C_1} = 0 \quad (\xi - 30)$$

$$(C_2^2 H_{aa} - E C_2^2) C_1 = 0 \quad (\xi - 3\xi)$$

$$C_2^2 (H_{aa} - E) = 0 \quad (\xi - 30)$$

:

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 (H_{aa} - E) + C_2 (H_{ab} - S_{ab} E) &= 0 \\ C_1 (H_{ab} - S_{ab} E) + C_2 (H_{bb} - E) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\xi - 36)$$

Secular equation

determinant of the

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{aa} - E & H_{ab} - S_{ab} E \\ H_{ab} - S_{ab} E & H_{bb} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\xi - 36)$$

coefficients

:

$$\begin{vmatrix} H_{aa} - E & H_{ab} - S_{ab}E \\ H_{ab} - S_{ab}E & H_{bb} - E \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\xi - 37)$$

:

$$H_{aa} - E = \pm(H_{ab} - S_{ab}E) \quad H_{bb} = H_{aa} \quad (\xi - 38)$$

:

$$E_+ = \frac{H_{aa} + H_{ab}}{1 + S_{ab}} \quad ; \quad E_- = \frac{H_{aa} - H_{ab}}{1 - S_{ab}} \quad (\xi - 39)$$

$C_+$ ,  $C_+$

$$E_- \quad E_+ \quad (\xi - 40)$$

:

$$C_+ = C_+$$

:

$$(\xi - 41)$$

$$\Psi_+ = C_+(s_a + s_b) \quad (\xi - 42)$$

$$C_+ = -C_+ \quad E_-$$

:

$$\Psi_- = C_+(s_a - s_b) \quad (\xi - 43)$$

.

$C_+$

$$(\xi - 44)$$

$$\int \Psi_+^* \Psi_+ d\tau = 1$$

$$C_1 \int [\psi_a^2 + \psi_b^2 + 2\psi_a \psi_b] d\tau = 1$$

$$C_1 [\gamma + 2S_{ab}] = 1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma + 2S_{ab}}}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma - 2S_{ab}}} \quad (\xi - \xi')$$

:

$$\Psi_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma + 2S_{ab}}} (\psi_a + \psi_b) \quad ; \quad E_+ = \frac{H_{aa} + H_{ab}}{\gamma + 2S_{ab}} \quad (\xi - \xi')$$

$$\Psi_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma - 2S_{ab}}} (\psi_a - \psi_b) \quad ; \quad E_- = \frac{H_{aa} - H_{ab}}{\gamma - 2S_{ab}}$$

$H_{ab}, H_{aa},$

$S_{ab}$

( )

:

\*

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\* H. Eyring, J. Walter and G.E. Kimball, "Quantum Chemistry", Wiley, New York, 1944.

$$S_{ab} = e^{-kR} \left[ 1 + kR + \frac{1}{\gamma} k^2 R^2 \right]$$

$$H_{aa} = \frac{1}{\gamma} k^2 - k - \frac{1}{R} + e^{-\gamma kR} \left( k + \frac{1}{R} \right) \quad (\xi - \xi^3)$$

$$H_{ab} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} k^2 S_{ab} + k(k - \gamma)(1 + kR)e^{-kR}$$

$$) k = 1$$

$$R = R_e = 2,49 a_0 \quad (k$$

$$S_{ab} = 0,47 ; H_{aa} = -0,892 ; H_{ab} = -0,019$$

$$(\xi - \xi^2)$$

$$. E_+ = -0,967 H$$

$$1 / R$$

$D_e$  binding energy

$$E_+ = -0,060 H$$

$$D_e = -0,0 - (-0,060) = 0,060 H = 1,77 eV$$

$$36 \%$$

$$(2,79 eV)$$

$$k$$

$$(\xi - \xi^3)$$

$$k$$

$$k$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial E_+}{\partial k} \right) = \cdot ; \left( \frac{\partial E_-}{\partial k} \right) = \cdot \quad (\xi - \xi^4)$$

$$E_-, E_+ \quad (\xi - \xi\xi)$$

$$: \quad (\xi - \xi\xi)$$

$$E_{\pm} = -\frac{\gamma}{\nu} k^{\nu} + \frac{k^{\nu} - k - R^{-1} + R^{-1}(\nu + kR)e^{-\gamma kR} \pm k(k - \nu)(\nu + kR)e^{-kR}}{\nu \pm e^{-kR}(\nu + kR + k^{\nu} R^{\nu} / \nu)} \quad (\xi - \xi\xi)$$

$$* \quad (\xi - \xi\xi) \quad (\xi - \xi\xi)$$

$$\Psi_{\pm} = \frac{\nu}{k} \Psi_{\pm} \quad \Psi_{\pm} = \frac{\nu}{k} \Psi_{\pm} \quad \Psi_{\pm} = \frac{\nu}{k} \Psi_{\pm}$$

$$\Psi_{\pm}$$

$$E_+ \quad k(R_e) = \nu, \gamma \xi$$

$$(\nu / R)$$

$$) R_e = \nu, \gamma a_0$$

$$. (\nu, \dots a_0$$

$$. \nu, \gamma eV$$

$$-10,96 eV$$

$$. 16 \%$$

$$(\xi - \xi\xi) \quad (R, k) \quad *$$

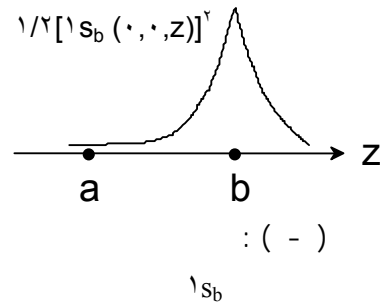
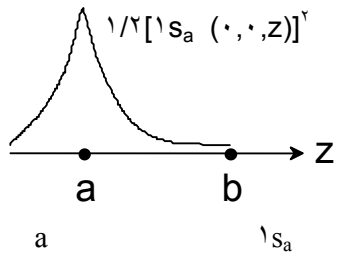
$$G, F \quad t=kR \quad E_+ = k^{\nu} F(t) + k G(t) :$$

$$: \quad (\xi - \xi\xi) \quad . t$$

$$k = -\frac{G(t) + tG'(t)}{\nu F(t) + tF'(t)}$$

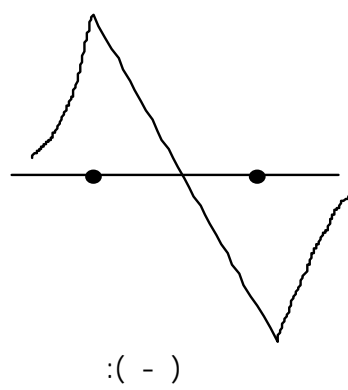
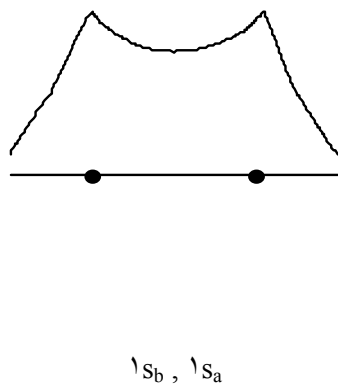
$$k \quad F, G \quad F', G'$$

$$. k \quad R \quad k = t/R \quad t$$



( - )  
 $\psi_b, \psi_a$

( - )  
 $H_{\gamma^+} \quad ( \psi_a - \psi_b ), ( \psi_a + \psi_b )$   
 $R_e$



$(\psi_a - \psi_b)$

(b)

$(\psi_a + \psi_b)$

(a)

( - )

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

$\Psi_+$

( - )

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

$\Psi_+$

a, b

:

( )

( )

quantum description

of the chemical bond

$(-\psi_{S_a} = \psi_{S_a})$

$\psi_{S_a}$

:

$\psi_{S_b}$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\psi_{S_a} + \psi_{S_b}] \quad (\xi - \xi')$$

$\Psi_+$

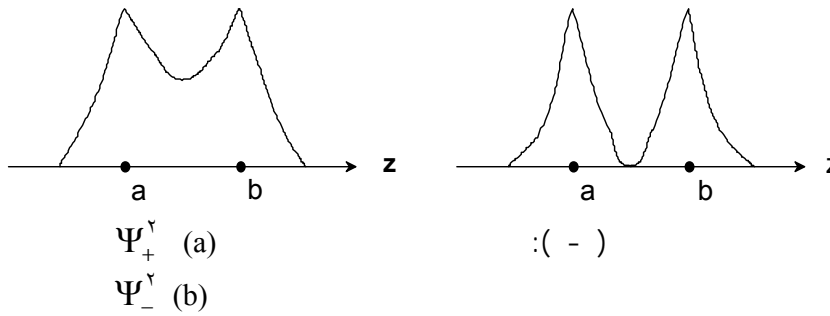
$H^+$

$$\Psi_+ = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1+S_{ab})}}[\psi_{S_a} + \psi_{S_b} + \sqrt{2}\psi_{S_a}\psi_{S_b}] \quad (\xi - \xi')$$

$$-\frac{1}{\gamma(1+S_{ab})} \left[ \gamma \cdot \lambda_{S_a} \lambda_{S_b} - S_{ab} (\lambda_{S_a}^\gamma + \lambda_{S_b}^\gamma) \right] \quad (\xi - \xi^9)$$

$$b \quad \lambda_{S_b} \quad a \quad \lambda_{S_a} \quad (\xi - \xi^9)$$

$$(\xi - \xi^7)$$



$$(\xi - \xi^9) \quad \lambda_{S_a} = \lambda_{S_b}$$

:



$$\frac{1}{\gamma(1+S_{ab})} [\gamma(S_a)^\gamma - \gamma(S_a)^\gamma] = \frac{-1}{\gamma(1+S_{ab})} (S_a)^\gamma$$

$$(\xi - \xi\gamma)$$

. Principle of maximum overlap

$$\Psi_+ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (E_+ \Psi_+ + E_- \Psi_-)$$

$$\Psi_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (E_+ \Psi_+ - E_- \Psi_-)$$

$$H_{ab} = H_{aa}$$

$$(e^{-r_a} - e^{-r_b})^\gamma (S_a - S_b) \Psi_+$$

$$r_a = r_b \quad b \quad a$$

Nodal plane

$$(\quad - \quad) \quad \Psi_- \quad b, a$$

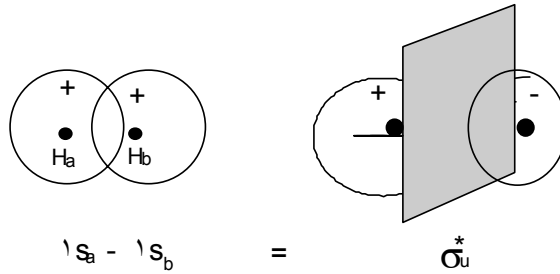
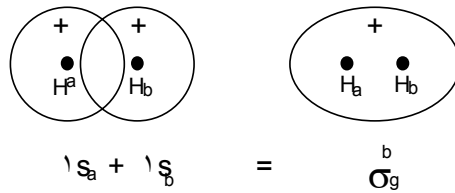
:

$$\Psi_+ \quad \text{from } 1s_a, 1s_b \quad \text{with } (+, +) \text{ phases}$$

$\Psi_+$  . attractive state " " . Bonding molecular orbital  
 ( )  $\Psi_-$

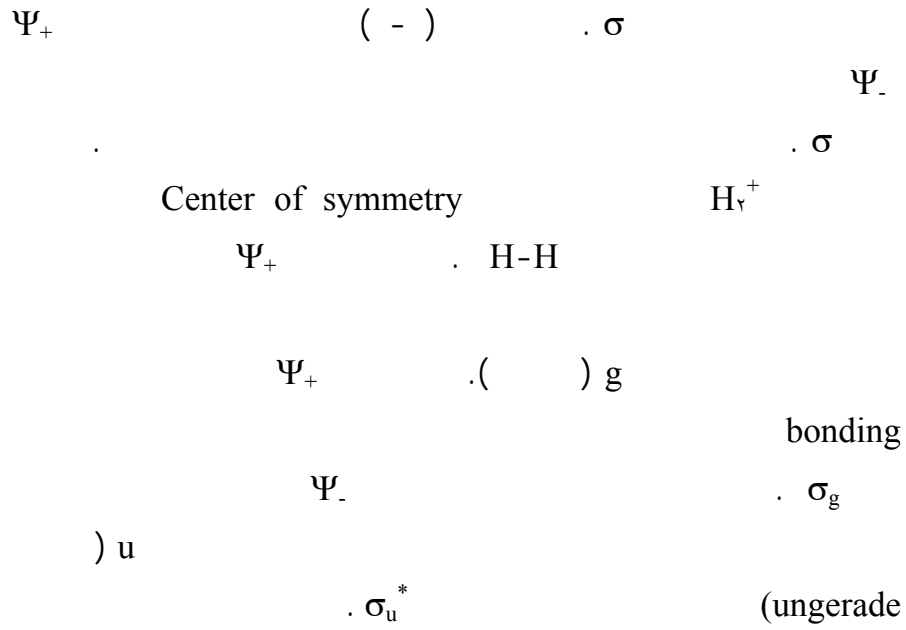
" "

antibonding  $\Psi_-$  repulsive state . molecular orbital  
 ( - ) .  $1s_b, 1s_a$   $\Psi_- \Psi_+$



$1s_b, 1s_a$  : ( - )

$\sigma_u^*$  (b)  $\sigma_g$  (a)



$H_{\gamma}^+$

Improvement of the MO wave function for  $H_{\gamma}^+$

Zero - order wave function

$$\Psi_i = \sum_u C_{iu} \phi_u \quad (\xi - \epsilon_i)$$

.  
 basis set  
 $H_r^+$   
 $\psi_{sb}$  ( a )  $\psi_{sa}$  ( b )  
 . (  $\epsilon - \epsilon_r$  )  $H_r^+$   
 . minimal basis set "

$$(\epsilon - \epsilon_r)$$

$$\Psi = [\psi_{sa} + C(\chi_{p.})_a] + [\psi_{sb} + C(\chi_{p.})_b]$$

$(\epsilon - \epsilon_r)$   
 $\chi_{p_0}, \psi_s$   
 $(\epsilon - \epsilon_0)$

$$(\chi_{p.}) Z (\psi_s) k$$

a

$\chi_{p.}$   $\chi_p$  directional character



:

)  $E_{el}$

Geometry optimization "

(  $\hat{H}_{B.O}$  )

.  $E_{(R)}$

$E_{el}$

$R$  )  $R$   $E_{(R)}$

$R$

(

( - )

.  $(\xi - \nu_3)$   $(\xi - \nu_2)$

"

-

"

"

"

-

. Correlation energy

## Origin of the Chemical Bond Energy

$E_+$  ,

$H_{ab}$  ,  $H_{aa}$

$E_+$

:

$H_{aa}$

$$H_{aa} = \left\langle \phi_a \left( -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r_a} - \frac{1}{r_b} \right) \phi_a \right\rangle$$

$$= E_{1s}(H) - \left\langle \phi_a \left| \frac{1}{r_b} \right| \phi_a \right\rangle \quad (\xi - 01)$$

$(\xi - 01)$

$1s$

$1/R$  . (  $b$  )

$a$  ,  $b$

$(\xi - 01)$

$1/R$

$(H_{aa} + 1/R)$

$-1/R$

$R$   $(H_{aa} + 1/R)$

$R = \infty$

$R = \infty$

:

$H_{ab}$







:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \gamma, \dots \text{ au} & E & E_+ & ( \\ E_+ & & E & & .k = \gamma, \gamma \xi \\ & & & & . S > 0 \end{aligned}$$