

## Equations - Quantum Chem 3

### Atomic Term Symbols

$^{2S+1}L_J$  - Generalized Term Symbol (J=0 is forbidden)

$$S = \sum_i^n s_i ; \quad s_i \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

$2S+1$  = Multiplicity;  $(2S+1)_{\text{poss}} = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$  ie singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, ...

$$N_{\text{det}} = \binom{k}{n} = \frac{k!}{n!(k-n)!} \quad k = \# \text{spin orbitals}, n = \text{num electrons} = (2L+1)(2S+1) \quad \{\text{for specific L/S}\}$$

$$m_L = \sum_i^n m_L^i ; \quad L \geq m_L \geq -L ; \quad l \geq m_l \geq -l ; \quad m_l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$m_S = \sum_i^n m_S^i ; \quad S \geq m_S \geq -S$$

$L_{\text{poss}} = 0, \dots, \max(m_L)$  (corresponding to S, P, D as the L in term symbol)

$S_{\text{poss}} = 0, \dots, \max(m_S)$

*These are used to determine all possible term symbols (not including the J value)*

$$L + S \geq J \geq |L - S|$$

Type equation here.

### Hund's Rules of stability

- 1) Largest S
- 2) For same levels of S, then the largest L
- 3) For same levels of S and L
  - a. If the shells are less than half full, the lowest J is most stable
  - b. If the shells are more than half full, the largest J is most stable

**Hund's Rule of Maximum Multiplicity** states that *for a given electron configuration, the term with maximum multiplicity falls lowest in energy*

### Bonding

#### $\sigma$ MO

$$\psi_{\sigma} = \psi_{s,A} + \psi_{s,B} \quad \psi_{\sigma^*} = \psi_{s,A} - \psi_{s,B}$$

$$\psi_{\sigma} = \psi_{s,A} + \psi_{p_z,B} \quad \psi_{\sigma^*} = \psi_{s,A} - \psi_{p_z,B}$$

#### $\pi$ MO

$$\psi_{\pi} = \psi_{p_x,A} + \psi_{p_x,B} \quad \psi_{\pi^*} = \psi_{p_x,A} - \psi_{p_x,B}$$

$$\psi_{\pi} = \psi_{p_y,A} + \psi_{p_y,B} \quad \psi_{\pi^*} = \psi_{p_y,A} - \psi_{p_y,B}$$

### Hybridization

#### $sp^3$

$$\psi_{h_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (\psi_s + \psi_{p_x} + \psi_{p_y} + \psi_{p_z})$$

$$\psi_{h_2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (\psi_s - \psi_{p_x} - \psi_{p_y} + \psi_{p_z})$$

$$\psi_{h_3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (\psi_s - \psi_{p_x} + \psi_{p_y} - \psi_{p_z})$$

$$\psi_{h_4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} (\psi_s + \psi_{p_x} - \psi_{p_y} - \psi_{p_z})$$

#### $sp^2$

$$\psi_{h_1} = \psi_s + \sqrt{2}\psi_{p_x}$$

$$\psi_{h_2} = \psi_s + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\psi_{p_x} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}\psi_{p_y}$$

$$\psi_{h_3} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(\psi_s - \psi_{p_z})$$

#### $sp$

$$\psi_{h_1} = \psi_s + \sqrt{2}\psi_{p_z}$$

$$\psi_{h_2} = \psi_s - \sqrt{2}\psi_{p_z}$$