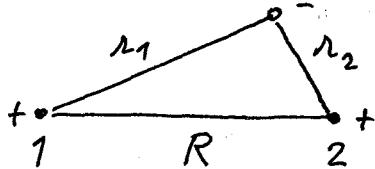


Chemická věta

- A) Molekula H_2^+ : má tenu, tě energie až funkce radiusu R
mezi protony má minimum pro konc R

- adiabatická approximace: fixe' protóny, hýbe' se elektrón



hamiltonian: $H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{q^2}{r_1} - \frac{q^2}{r_2} + \frac{q^2}{R}$ $q^2 = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$

R = parameter

máme několik rovnic $H\psi = E(R)\psi$

hodeme několik variací:

$$\boxed{E(R) \leq \frac{\int d^3r \psi^*(r) H \psi(r)}{\int d^3r |\psi(r)|^2}} \quad (1)$$

ale výhled variací funkci ψ ?

- metoda LCAO (linear combination of atomic orbitals)

$$\psi_{\pm}(r) = \psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2) \quad \text{kde } \psi(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi a^3}} e^{-r/a}$$

$$\psi(\vec{r}_i) = \psi(\vec{r} - \vec{R}_i)$$

\vec{R}_i = poloha protónu i

je vln. funkcia zákl. stavu

atomu vodíku \rightarrow energie $E_0 = -\frac{q^2}{2a}$
 a = Bohr polomer

$$\int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2 = \int d^3r [\psi(r_1)^2 + \psi(r_2)^2 \pm 2\psi(r_1)\psi(r_2)]$$

$$\int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2 = 2(1 \pm S)$$

$$S = \int d^3r \psi^*(r_1) \psi(r_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int d^3r \psi_{\pm}(r) H \psi_{\pm}(r) &= \int d^3r [\psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2)] H [\psi(r_1) \pm \psi(r_2)] \\
 &= \int d^3r [\psi(r_1) H \psi(r_1) + \underbrace{\psi(r_1) H \psi(r_2)}_{\text{nonrel}} + \underbrace{\psi(r_2) H \psi(r_1)}_{\text{nonrel}} + \psi(r_2) H \psi(r_2)] \\
 &\pm \int d^3r [\psi(r_2) H \psi(r_1) + \psi(r_1) H \psi(r_2)] \\
 &= 2 \int d^3r \psi(r_1) H \psi(r_1) \pm 2 \int d^3r \psi(r_2) H \psi(r_2) \quad (*)
 \end{aligned}$$

Počítajme: $H \psi(r_1) = \left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta - \frac{q^2}{r_1} + \frac{q^2}{R} - \frac{q^2}{r_2} \right) \psi(r_1) = \left(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} \right) \psi(r_1) - \frac{q^2}{r_2} \psi(r_1)$
 na'robem' $\psi(r_1)$ alebo $\psi(r_2)$ + lana
 a integram' $\int d^3r$ dostaneme:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*) &= 2 \left(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} \right) - 2 \underbrace{\int d^3r |\psi(r_1)|^2 \frac{q^2}{r_2}}_{\equiv P} \pm \left[2 \left(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} \right) S - 2 \underbrace{\int d^3r \psi(r_2) \frac{q^2}{r_2} \psi(r_1)}_{\equiv Q} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) = 2 \left(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} \right) (1 \pm S) - 2P \mp 2Q$$

Variaci' ovlad energie:

$$\varepsilon(R) = \frac{\int d^3r \psi_{\pm}^*(r) H \psi_{\pm}(r)}{\int d^3r |\psi_{\pm}(r)|^2} = \frac{2 \left(\varepsilon_0 + \frac{q^2}{R} \right) (1 \pm S) - 2P \mp 2Q}{2(1 \pm S)}$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_{\pm}(R) = \varepsilon_0 + \frac{\frac{q^2}{R} - P \pm \left(\frac{q^2}{R} S - Q \right)}{1 \pm S}} \quad (2)$$

Integram' v eliptic'ch
národiach určíme takto:

$$2|\varepsilon_0| = \frac{q^2}{a}$$

$$\frac{q^2}{R} - P = 2|\varepsilon_0| \frac{1+\delta}{\delta} e^{-2\delta}$$

$$Q = 2|\varepsilon_0| (1+\delta) e^{-\delta}$$

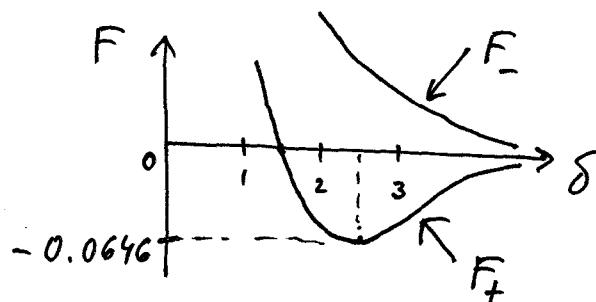
$$S = \left(1 + \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{3} \right) e^{-\delta}$$

$$\delta = \frac{R}{a}$$

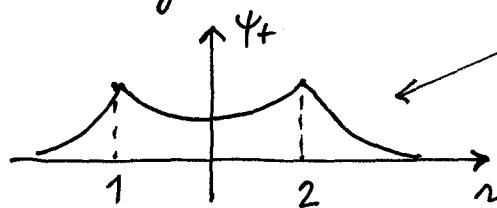
Prom (2) možno psat -

$$\left[\frac{\varepsilon_{\pm}(R)}{|\varepsilon_0|} = -1 + F_{\pm}(\delta) \right]$$

$$F_{\pm}(\delta) = \frac{2e^{-\delta} \left[(1+\delta)e^{-\delta} \pm \left(1 - \frac{2\delta^2}{3} \right) \right]}{\delta \left[1 \pm \left(1 + \delta + \frac{\delta^2}{3} \right) e^{-\delta} \right]}$$

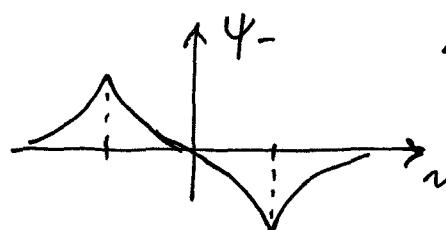


$\psi_+(\mathbf{r})$: väčšiny orbitál



elektrónová lokalizovaná dominanta
medzi protónmi → väčšia poloha.
Lepie!

$\psi_-(\mathbf{r})$: anti-bonding orbital



elektrónová sa nachádza medzi
protónmi

Ako elektrónové miesto protónov dobyť?

Tým, že sú zdieľané ich pozitívnej polosiaľy!

Dissociácia energia $D = 0.0646 \cdot \frac{q^2}{a}$ (LCAO)

normálny molekuly R_0

	LCAO	teoretické	experiment
$R_0 [\text{\AA}]$	1.32	1.06	1.06
$D [\text{eV}]$	1.76	2.79	2.791

4) Molekula H_2 : súčinu elektrónov sa radia väčšou' orbitál

energia: $2\epsilon_e(R) + \text{Coulombovo odprudzovanie} < 2\epsilon_0$
 elektrónov
 (energia radiačnej ašónor)
 ľahko prehľad

Kvalitatívny argument: (opísť adiabatickú approximáciu)

$$H = H_{\text{kin}} + \underbrace{V_{ei} + V_{ee} + V_{ii}}_{i = \text{atom (protoč)}, e = \text{elektroč}} \quad i = \text{atom (protoč)}$$

$$\downarrow \quad H'(R) \dots \text{elektročný hamiltonián}$$

$$\epsilon(R) = \epsilon'(R) + \frac{q^2}{R} \quad \epsilon'(R) = \text{energia elektrónov}$$

• radiale vzdialosť $R \geq 2a$: $\epsilon(R) \approx 2\epsilon_0 \rightarrow \epsilon'(2a) = 2\epsilon_0 - \frac{q^2}{2a}$

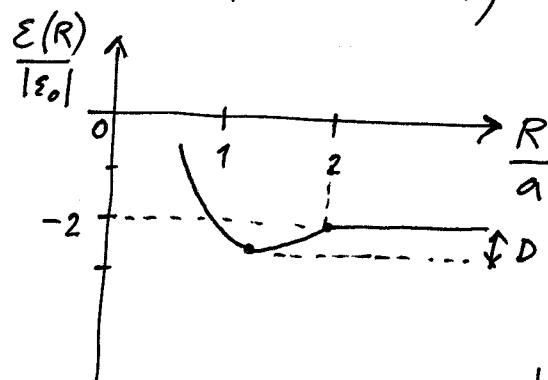
• radiale vzdialosť $R \rightarrow 0$: $\epsilon'(0) = \epsilon_1 \equiv \text{energia záťahu slarnu atómu He}$

interpolácia' formula pre $\epsilon'(R)$: $\boxed{\epsilon'(R) = \epsilon_1 + \frac{R}{2a} \left(2\epsilon_0 - \frac{q^2}{2a} + \epsilon_1 \right)}$

(v oblasti $R < 2a$)

celková energia pre $R < 2a$: $\boxed{\epsilon(R) = -5.7/\epsilon_0 + 2.7/\epsilon_0 \frac{R}{2a} + \frac{q^2}{R}}$

(faktívne $\epsilon_1 = -5.7/\epsilon_0$, $\epsilon_0 = -\frac{q^2}{2a}$)



minimum: $R_0 = 7.22a$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{\text{min}}}{|\epsilon_0|} = -2.41$$

$$\Delta D = 0.41/|\epsilon_0|$$

	odhad	experiment
$R_0 [\text{\AA}]$	0,65	0,74
$D [\text{eV}]$	5,58	4,52