


# 5930300 – Química Quântica

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# Orbitais Híbridos e a Geometria Molecular

- Estado fundamental do C:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^1 2p_y^1$
- Duas ou quatro ligações químicas?
- Hibridização

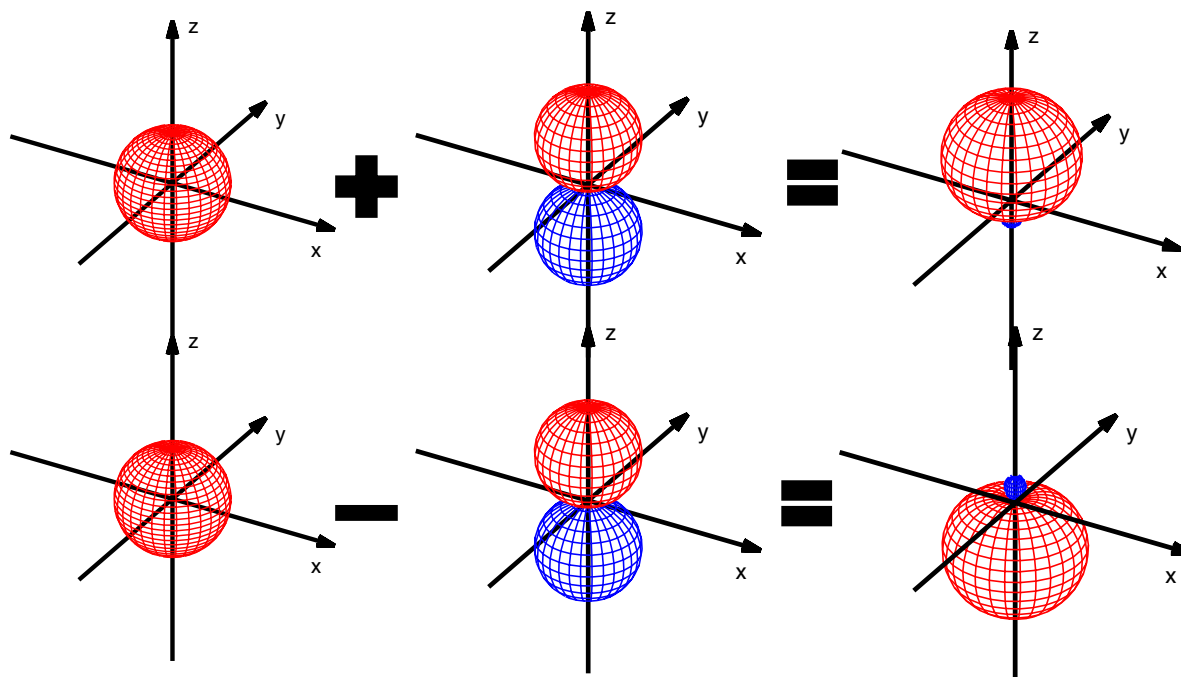
# Orbitais Híbridos e a Geometria Molecular

- Molécula  $\text{BeH}_2$
- Linear,  $r_{\text{BeH}} = 1,33 \text{ \AA}$ , estável
- Configuração eletrônica Be:  $1s^2 2s^2$
- Como construir os orbitais moleculares adequados?
- Contribuição de mais de um orbital atômico
- $\psi_{\text{Be-H}} = c_1 \psi_{\text{Be}(2s)} + c_2 \psi_{\text{Be}(2p)} + c_3 \psi_{\text{H}(1s)}$   


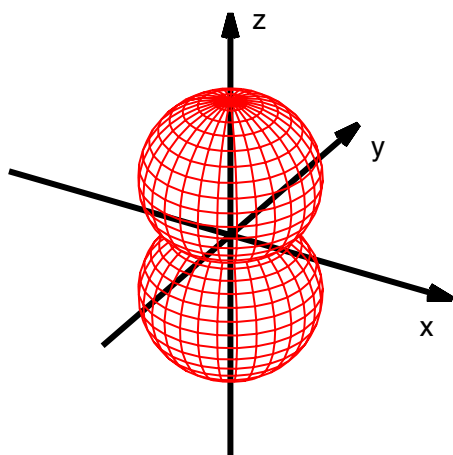
Orbital híbrido
- Coeficientes determinam se é ligante ou antiligante

# Orbitais híbridos sp

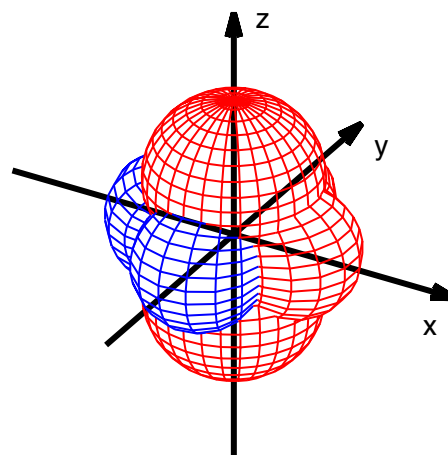
$$\psi_{sp} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (2s \pm 2p_z)$$



# Orbitais híbridos sp

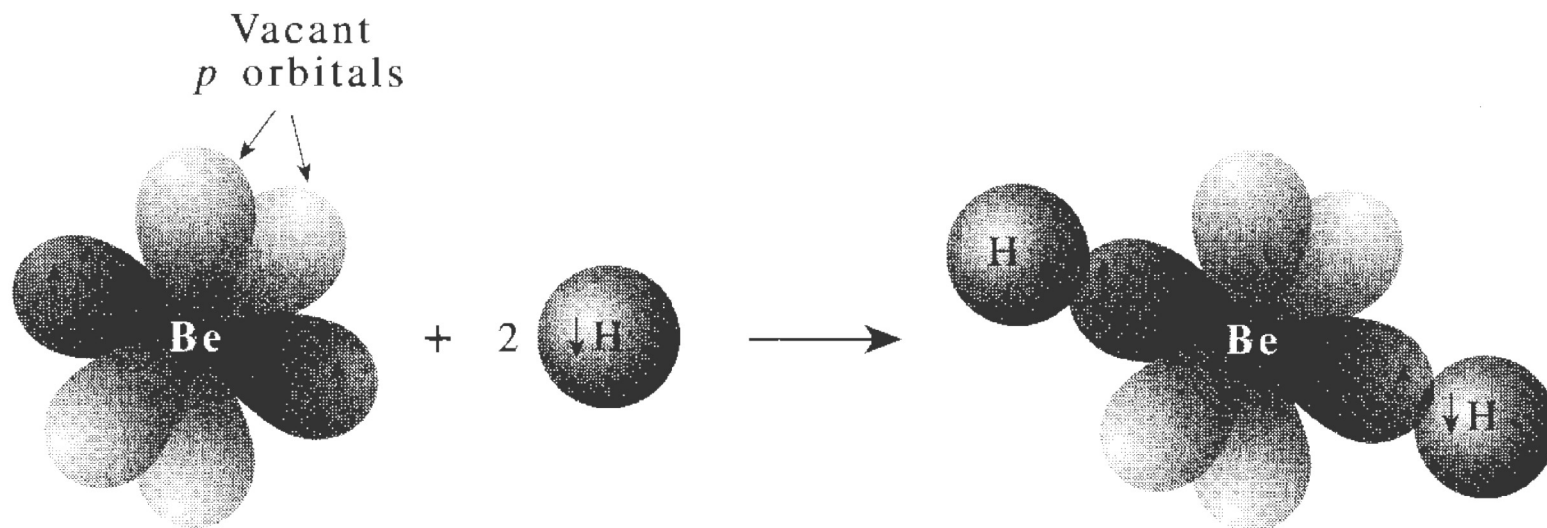


Orbitais sp



Orbitais sp,  $p_x$  e  $p_y$

# Orbitais híbridos $sp$ – $\text{BeH}_2$



# Orbitais Híbridos e a Geometria Molecular

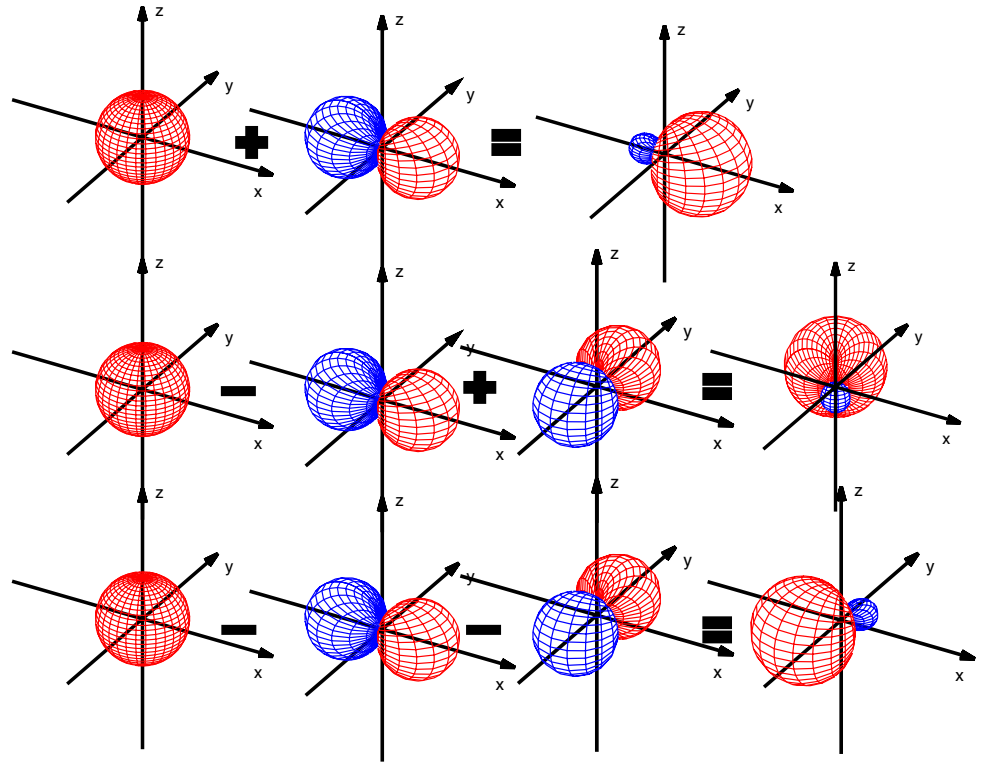
- Molécula  $\text{BH}_3$
- Planar,  $r_{\text{BH}} = 1,19 \text{ \AA}$ , estável
- Configuração eletrônica B:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p$
- Três ligações equivalentes: três orbitais atômicos ( $s + p_x + p_y$ )
- Orbitais híbridos  $sp^2$

# Orbitais híbridos $sp^2$

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} 2s + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} 2p_x$$

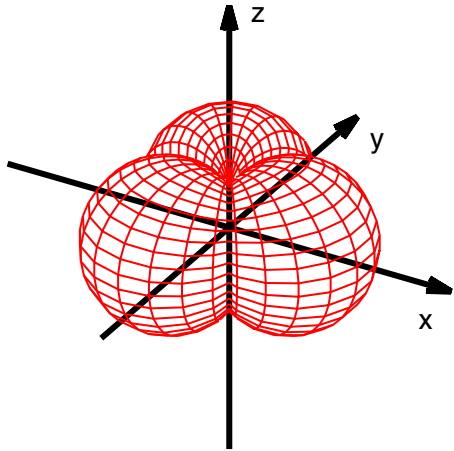
$$\psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} 2s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} 2p_x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2p_y$$

$$\psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} 2s - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} 2p_x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 2p_y$$

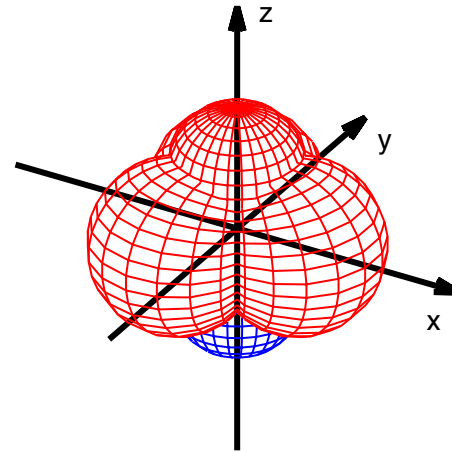
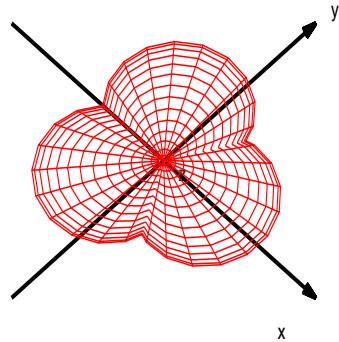




# Orbitais híbridos $sp^2$

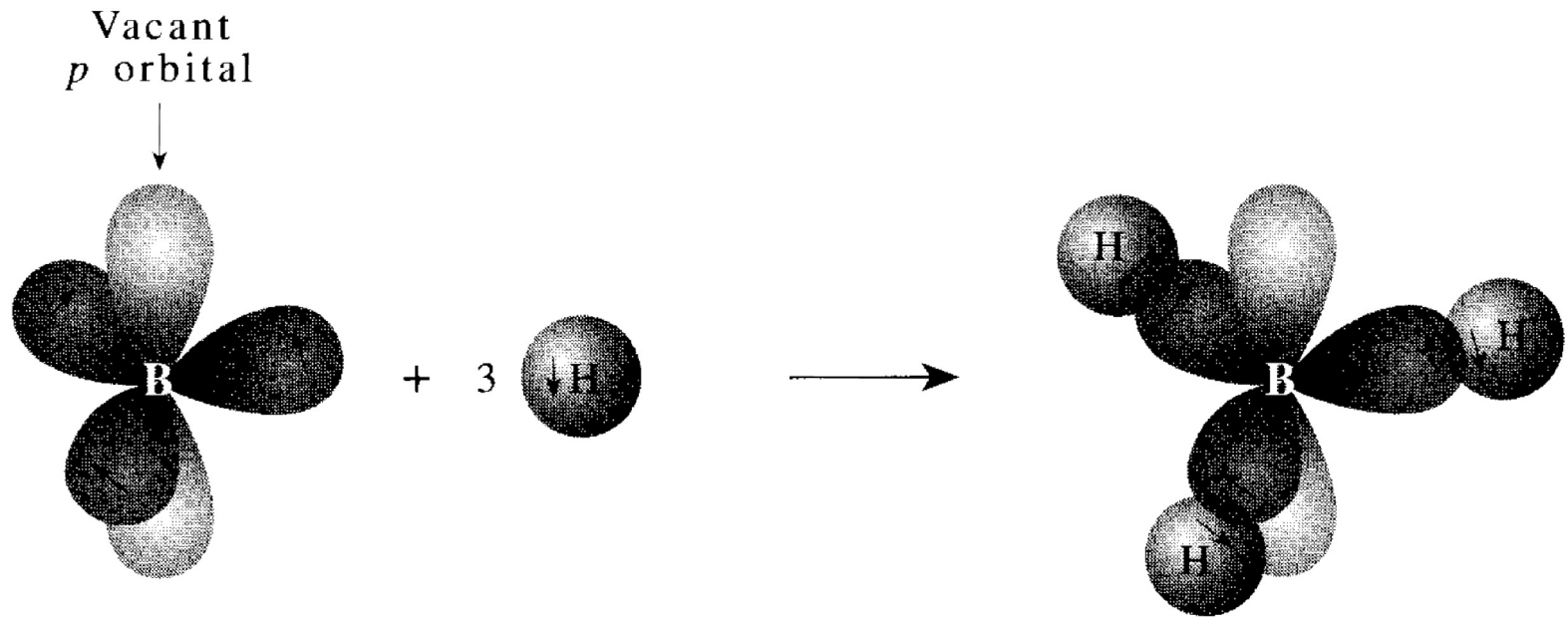


Orbitais  $sp^2$



Orbitais  $sp^2$  e  $p_z$

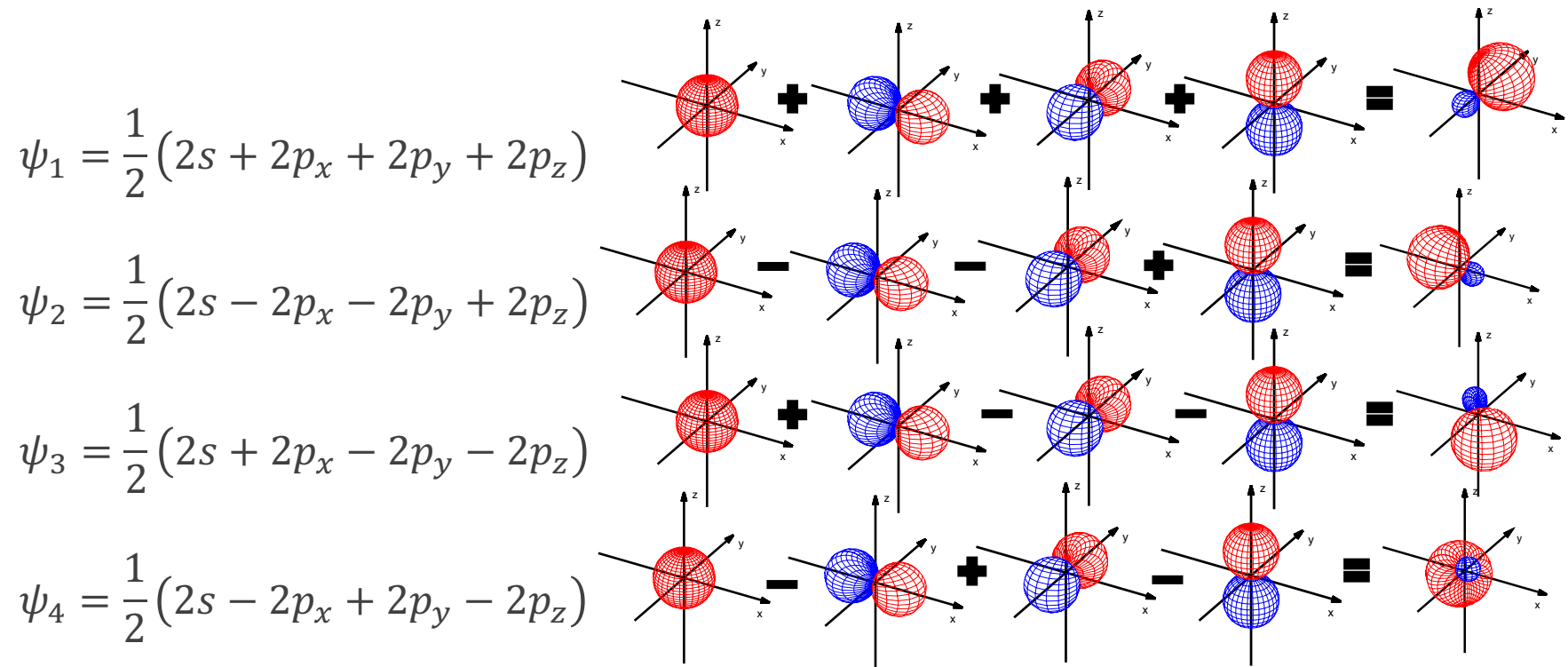
# Orbitais híbridos $sp^2$ – $BH_3$



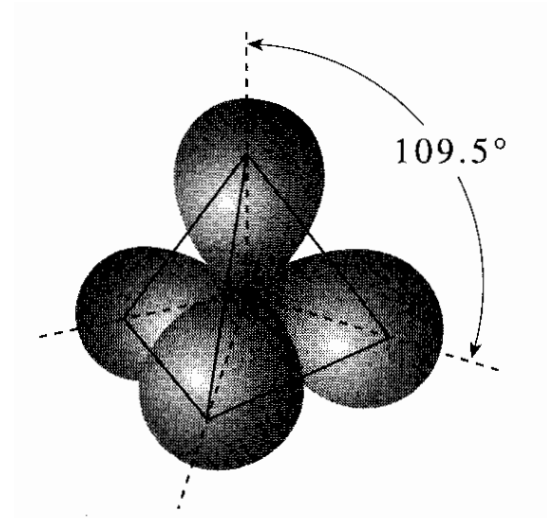
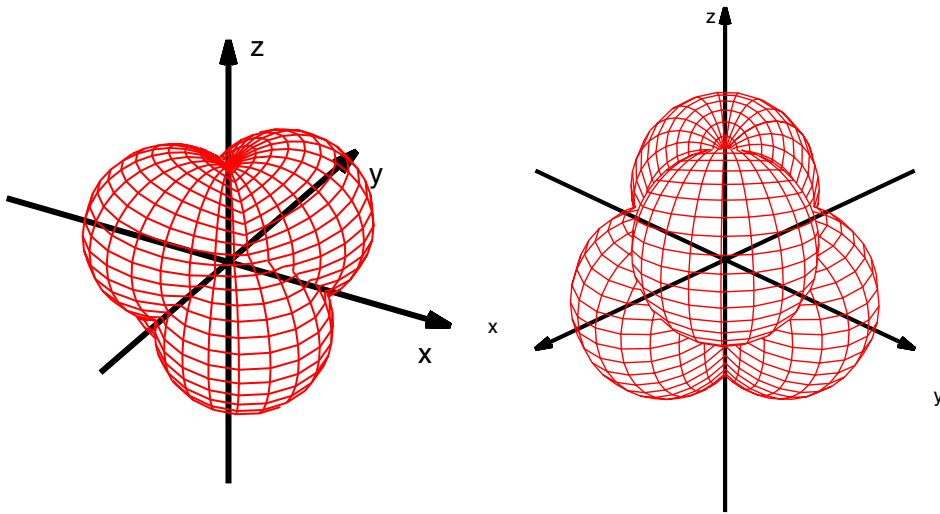
# Orbitais Híbridos e a Geometria Molecular

- Molécula  $\text{CH}_4$
- Tetraédrico,  $r_{\text{CH}} = 1,09 \text{ \AA}$ , estável
- Configuração eletrônica C:  $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$
- Quatro ligações equivalentes: quatro orbitais atômicos ( $s + p_x + p_y + p_z$ )
- Orbitais híbridos  $sp^3$

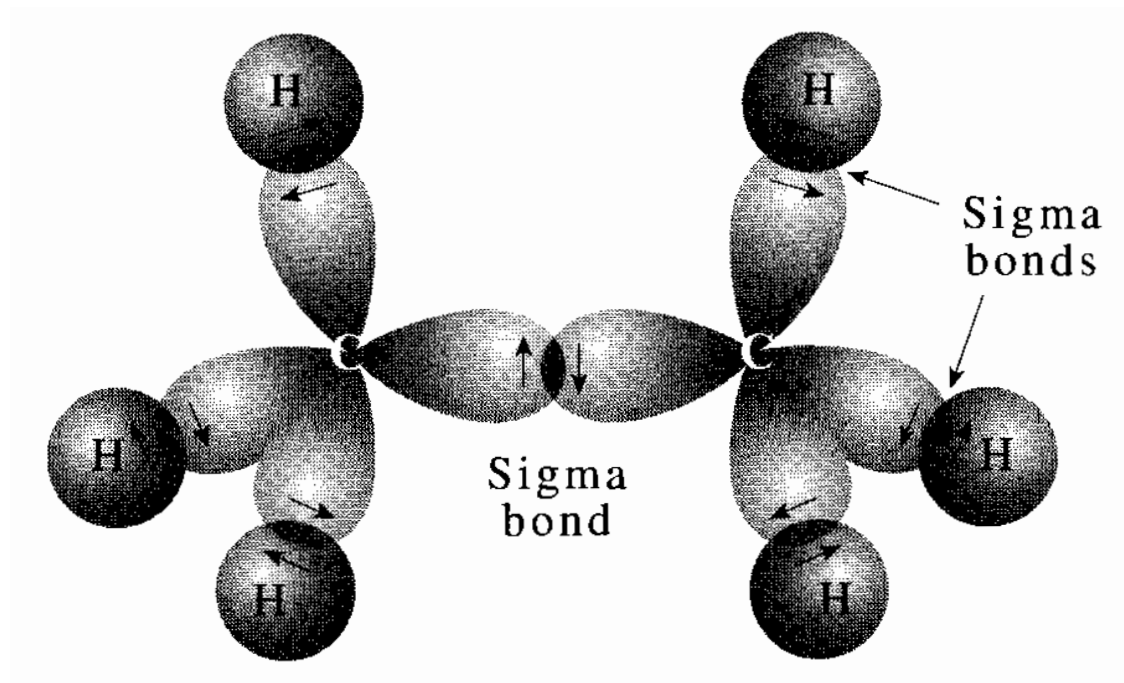
# Orbitais híbridos $sp^3$



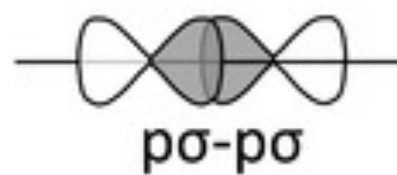
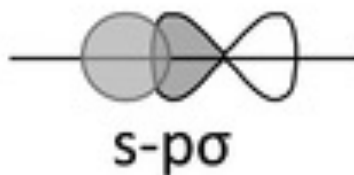
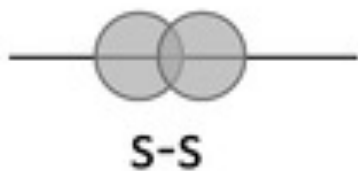
# Orbitais híbridos $sp^3$



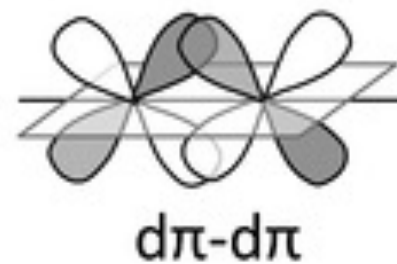
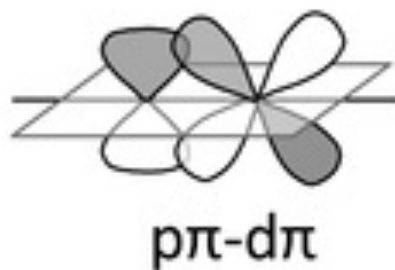
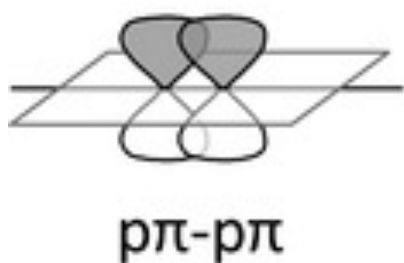
# Orbitais híbridos $sp^3$ – $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_3$



# Ligações $\sigma$ , $\pi$ , $\delta$ e $\phi$

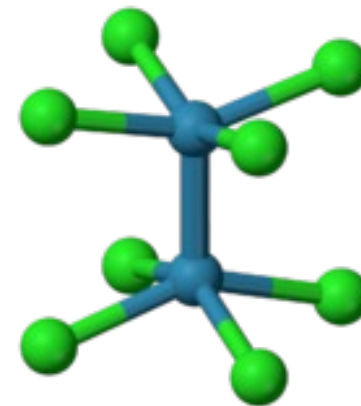
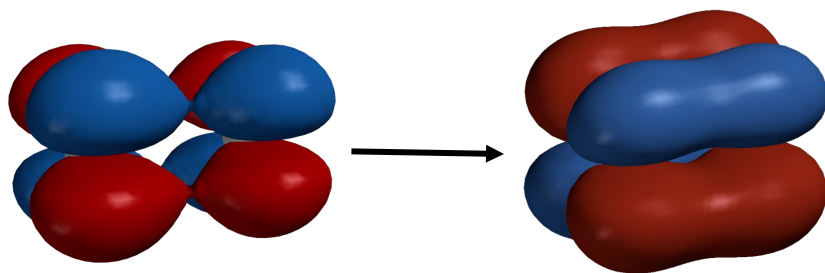


Ligações  $\sigma$ : nenhum plano nodal contendo o eixo internuclear



Ligações  $\pi$ : um plano nodal contendo o eixo internuclear

# Ligações $\sigma$ , $\pi$ , $\delta$ e $\phi$



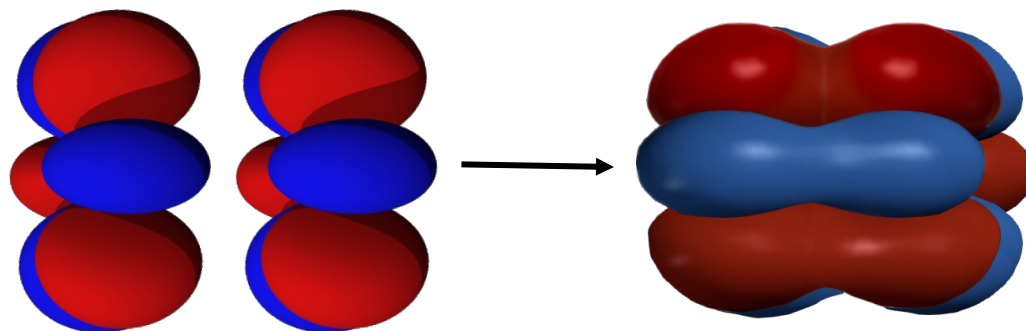
Ligações  $\delta$ : dois planos nodais contendo o eixo internuclear

$[\text{Re}_2\text{Cl}_8]^{2-}$  : Ligação quádrupla ReRe

- 1 ligação  $\sigma$
- 2 ligações  $\pi$
- 1 ligação  $\delta$



# Ligações $\sigma$ , $\pi$ , $\delta$ e $\phi$



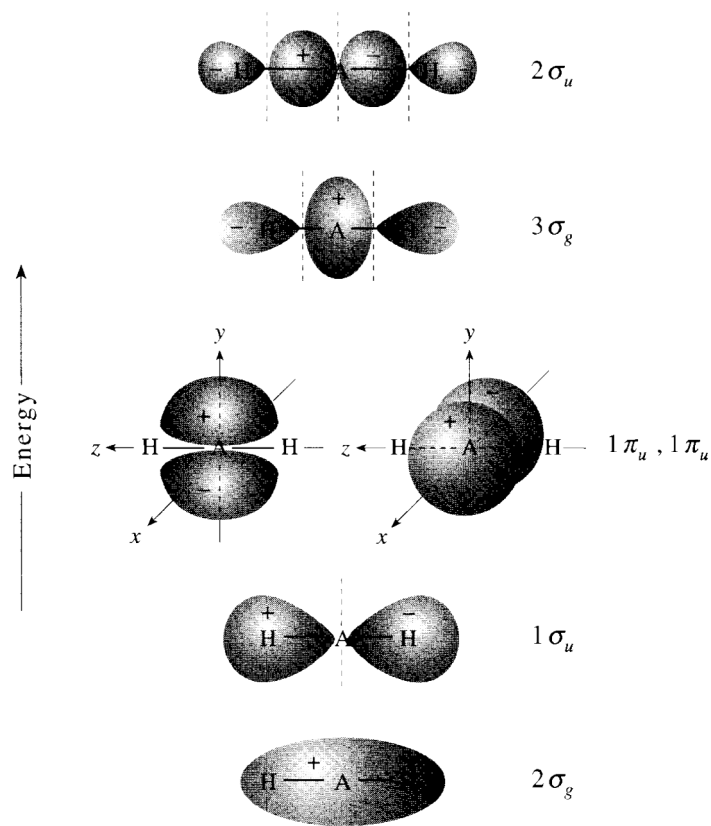
$U_2$  : Ligação quintupla UU

- 1 ligação  $\sigma$
- 2 ligações  $\pi$
- 1 ligação  $\delta$
- 1 ligação  $\phi$

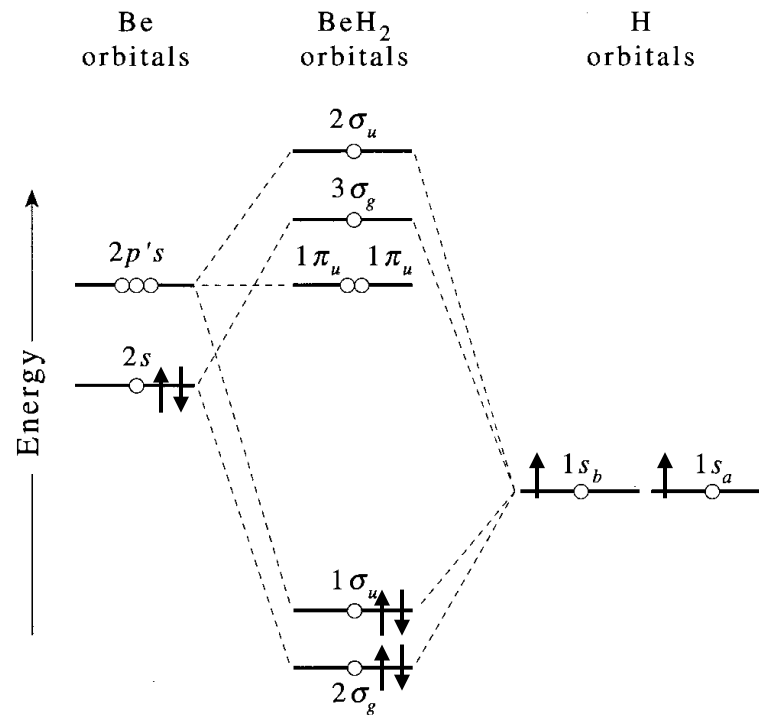
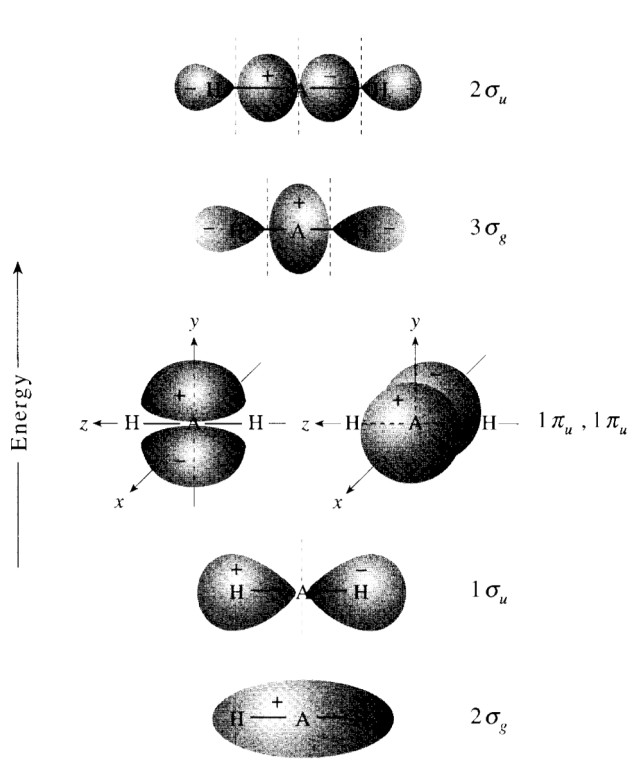
Ligações  $\phi$  : três planos nodais contendo o eixo internuclear

# Por que $\text{BeH}_2$ é linear e $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ é angular?

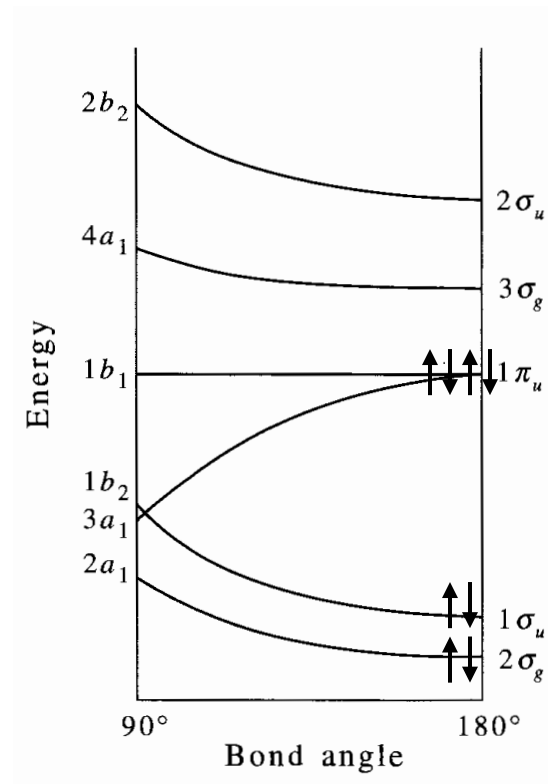
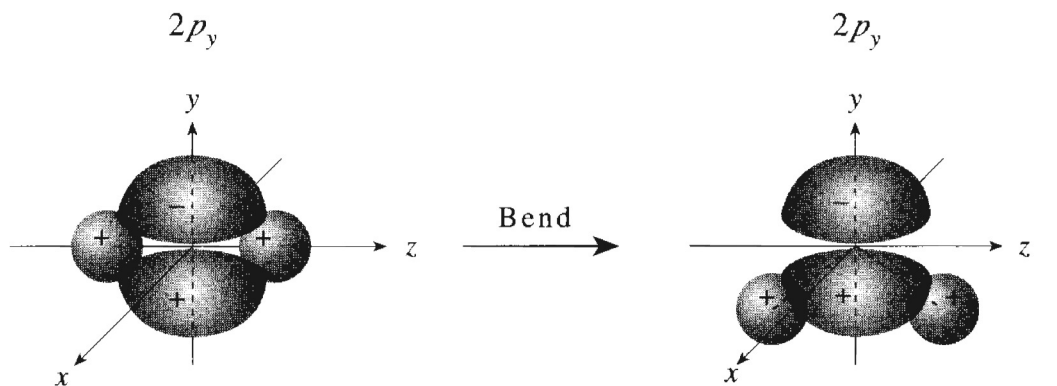
$$\psi = c_1 1s_{H_a} + c_2 1s_{H_b} + c_3 2s_A + c_4 2p_{x_A} + c_5 2p_{y_A} + c_6 2p_{z_A}$$



# Por que $\text{BeH}_2$ é linear e $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ é angular?



# Por que $\text{BeH}_2$ é linear e $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ é angular?



# Por que $\text{BeH}_2$ é linear e $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ é angular?

