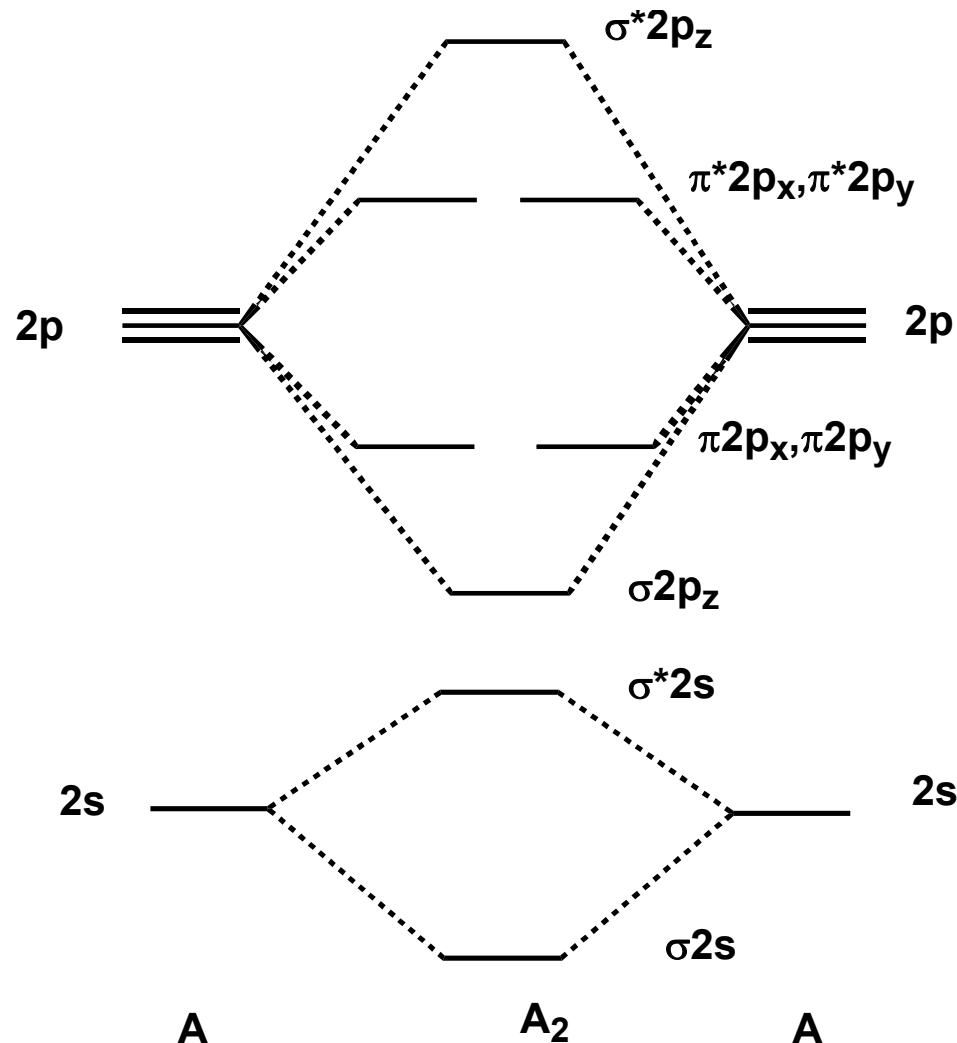


Lecture 16 MO Theory for Heteronuclear Diatomics

**M.O. Energy Level
Diagram for A₂
(A = O)**

“No mixing of 2s and 2p”



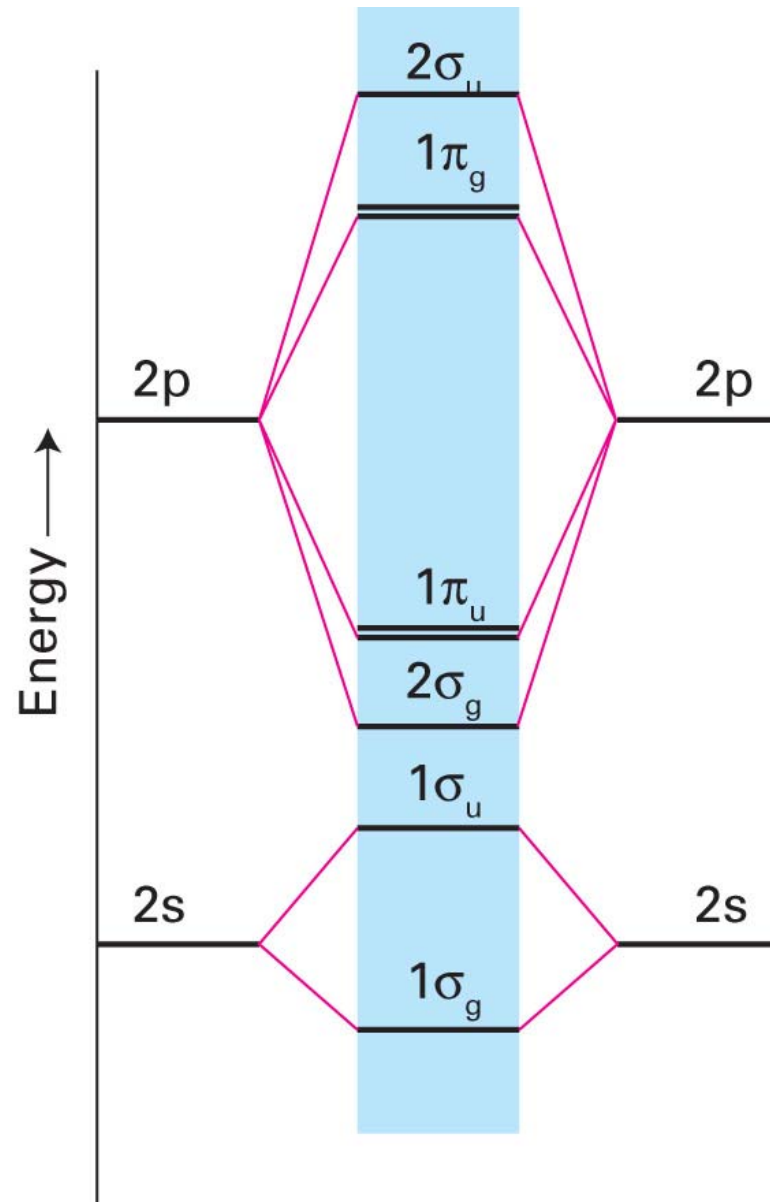
Electronic configuration: $\sigma_s^2 \sigma_s^{*2} \sigma_{pz}^2 \pi_{px}^2 \pi_{py}^2 \pi_{px}^{*1} \pi_{py}^{*1}$

Note Hund's rule again! **Bond order = (8 - 4)/2 = 2**
(double bond) and PARAMAGNETIC.

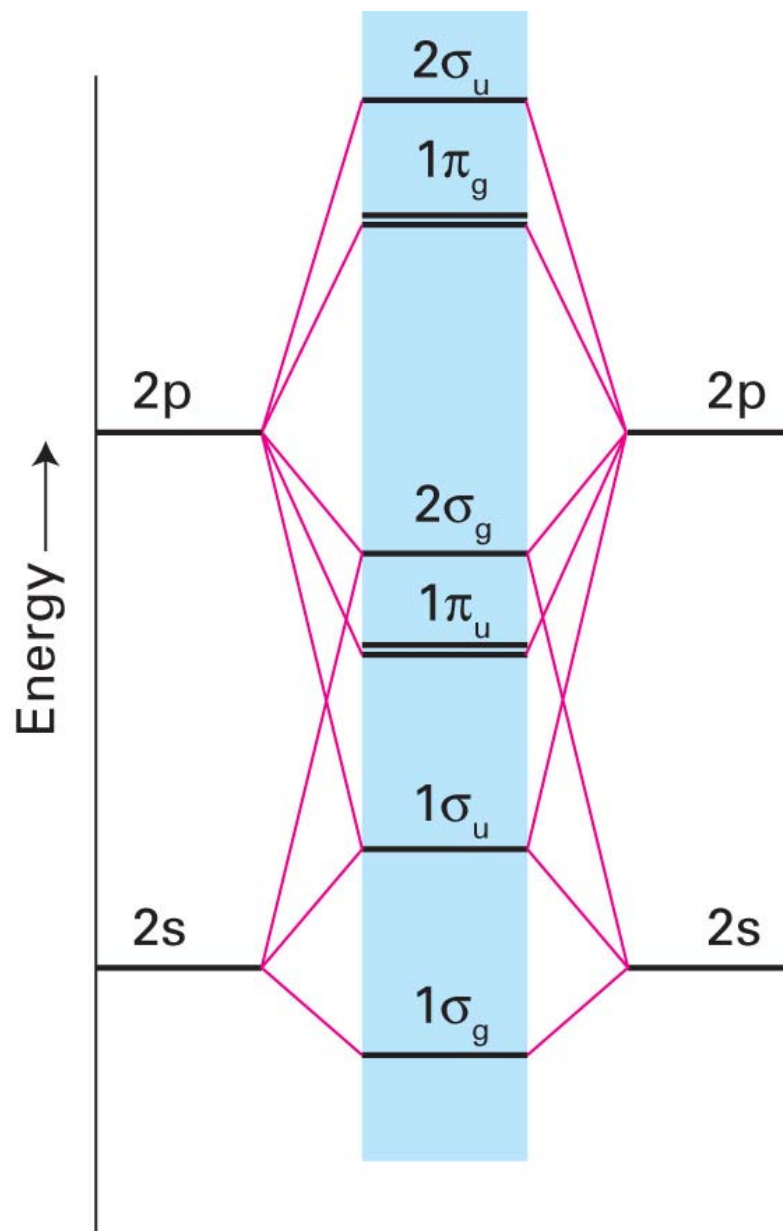
V.B. theory could not explain paramagnetism.

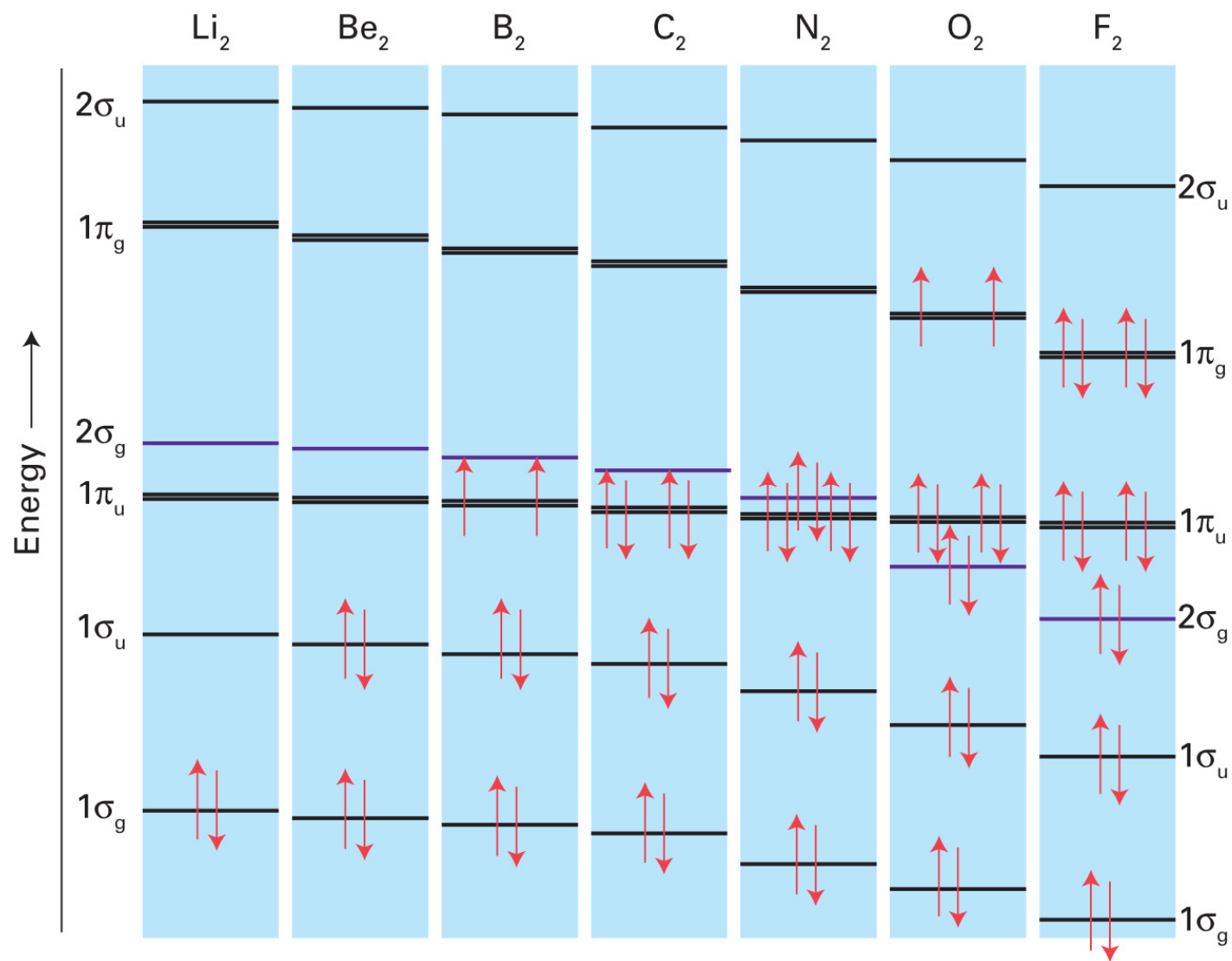
Lecture 16 begins here

MO energy level diagram for O₂ and F₂

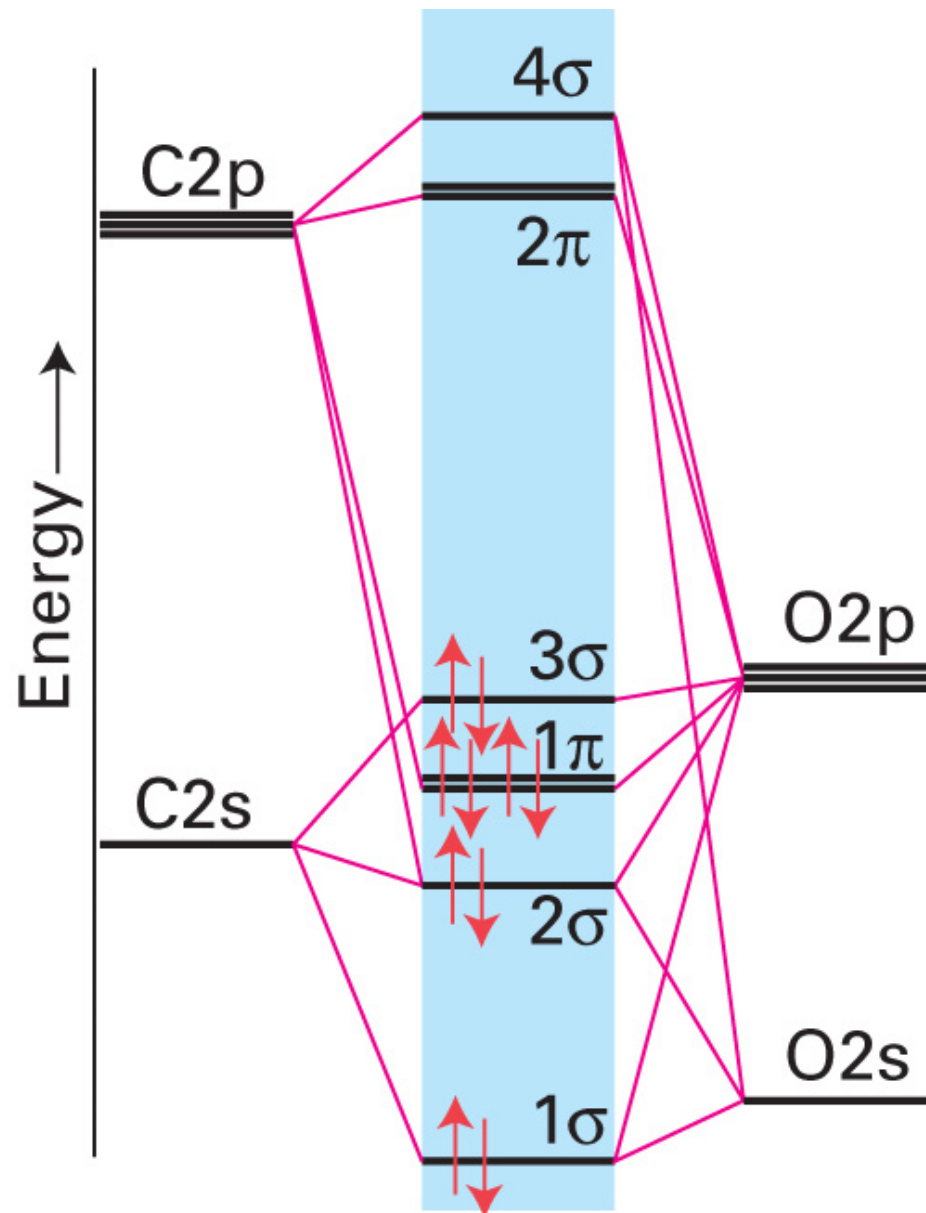


MO energy level diagram for Li_2 through N_2





MO energy level diagram for CO

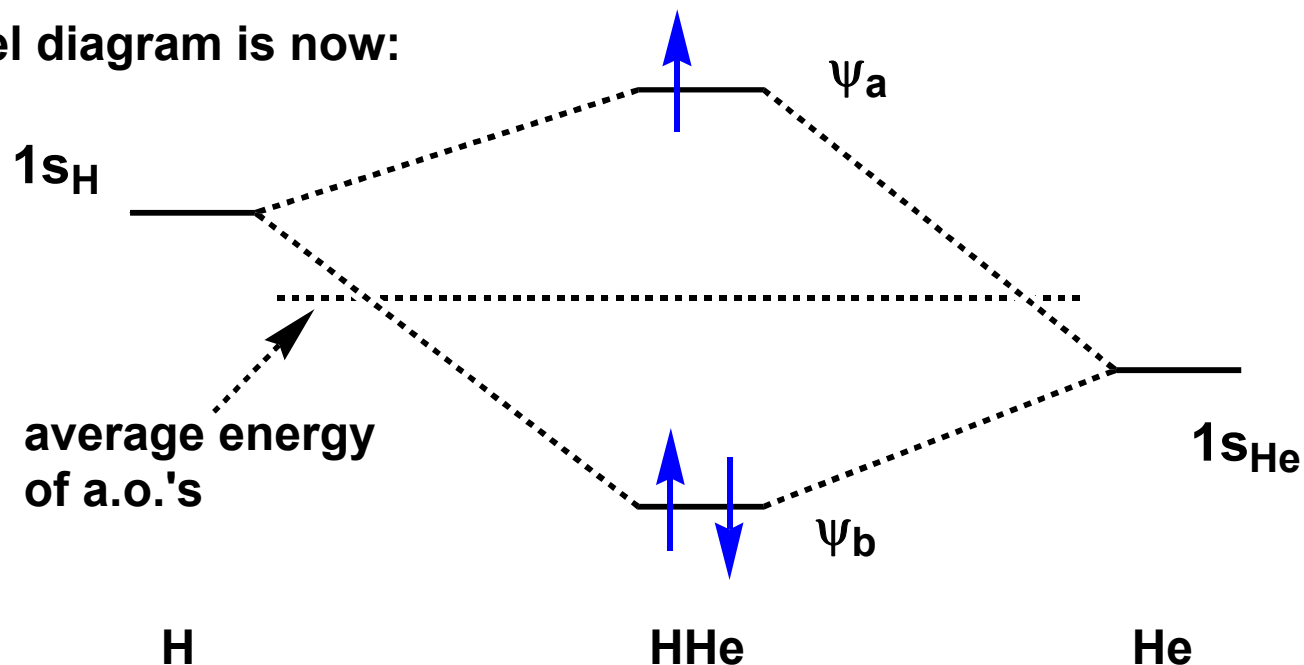


HETERONUCLEAR DIATOMIC MOLECULES

Simplest would be **HHe**. Differs from H_2 in two ways:

- (1) A.O. energies for H, He different. He - greater nuclear charge, electrons more tightly bound.
- (2) Now three electrons to feed into m.o.'s.

Energy level diagram is now:



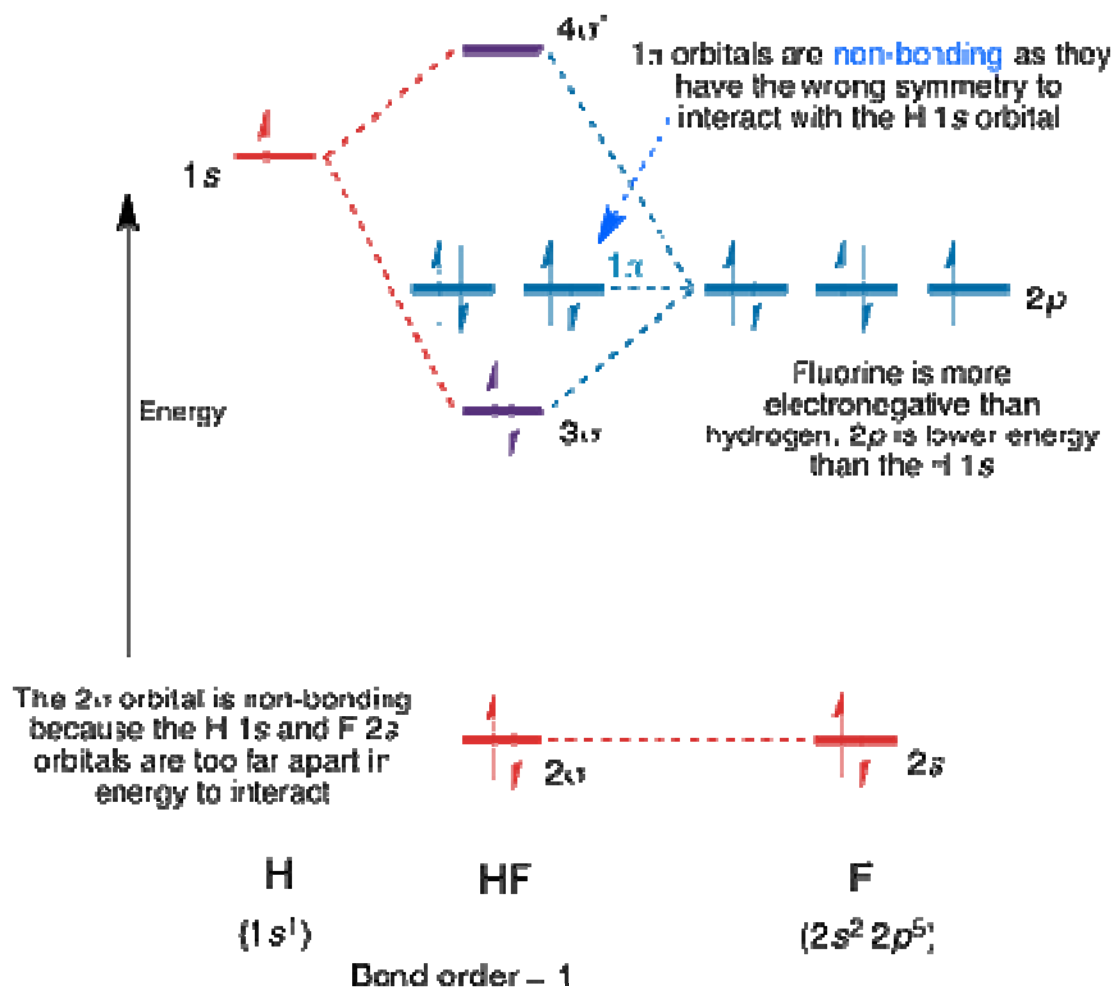
For heteronuclear diatomics, m.o.'s formed symmetrically above and below **AVERAGE** energy of constituent a.o.'s

For HHe, **bond order = $(2 - 1)/2 = 1/2$** i.e. v. wk. "1/2"
bond - **not formed under normal conditions - v.**
unstable.

Unpaired electron, **PARAMAGNETIC.**

Note for "He₂" - extra electron in antibonding m.o. -
therefore bond order = 0. Molecule does not exist - no
force to hold atoms together.
He is monatomic gas.

MO for Heteronuclear Diatomics: HF



MO's for CO: the contour plots and significance for Metal Carbonyls

