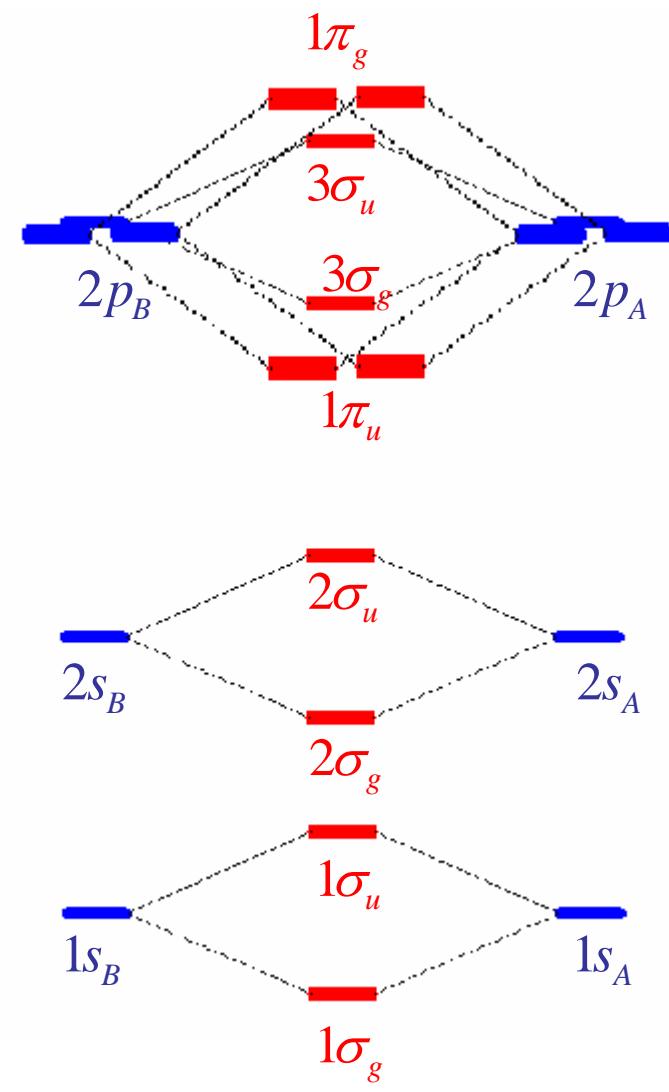
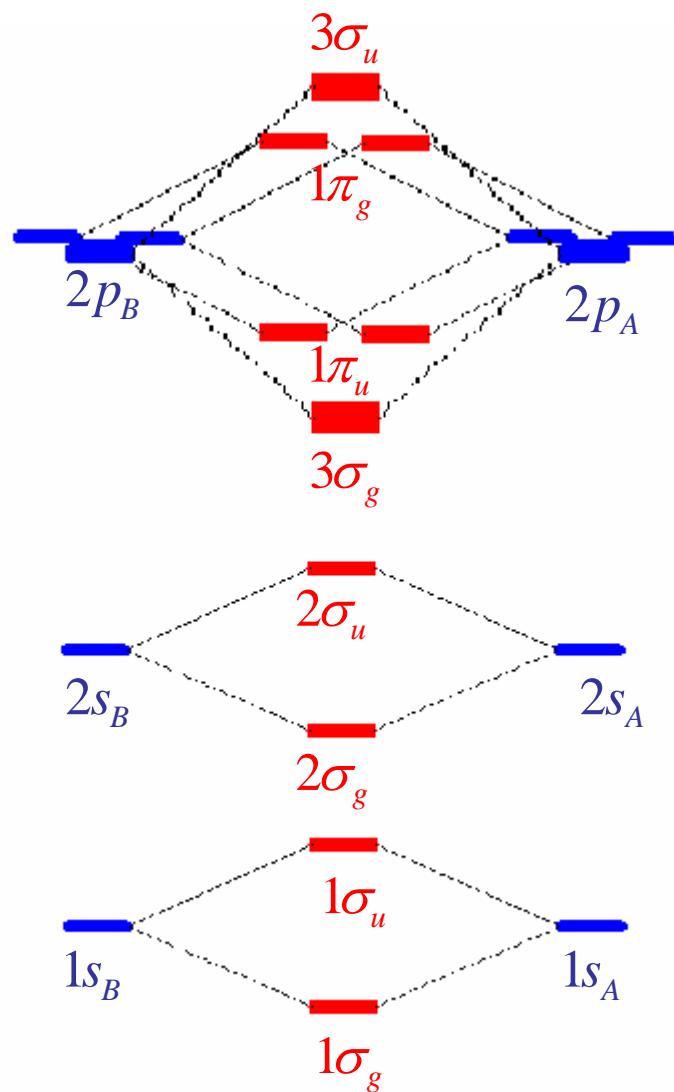


# Molécules $X_2$

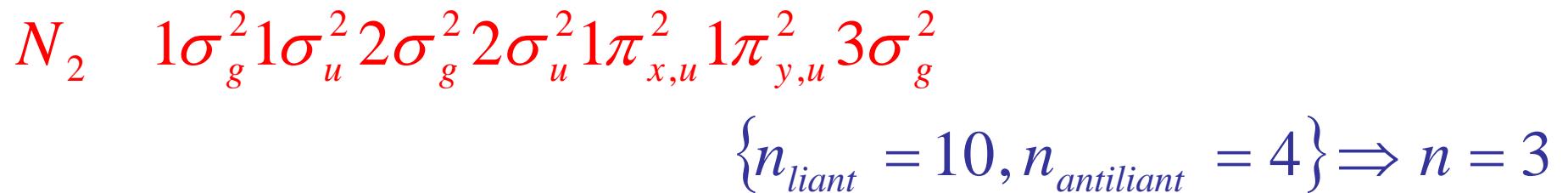


# Molécules X<sub>2</sub>

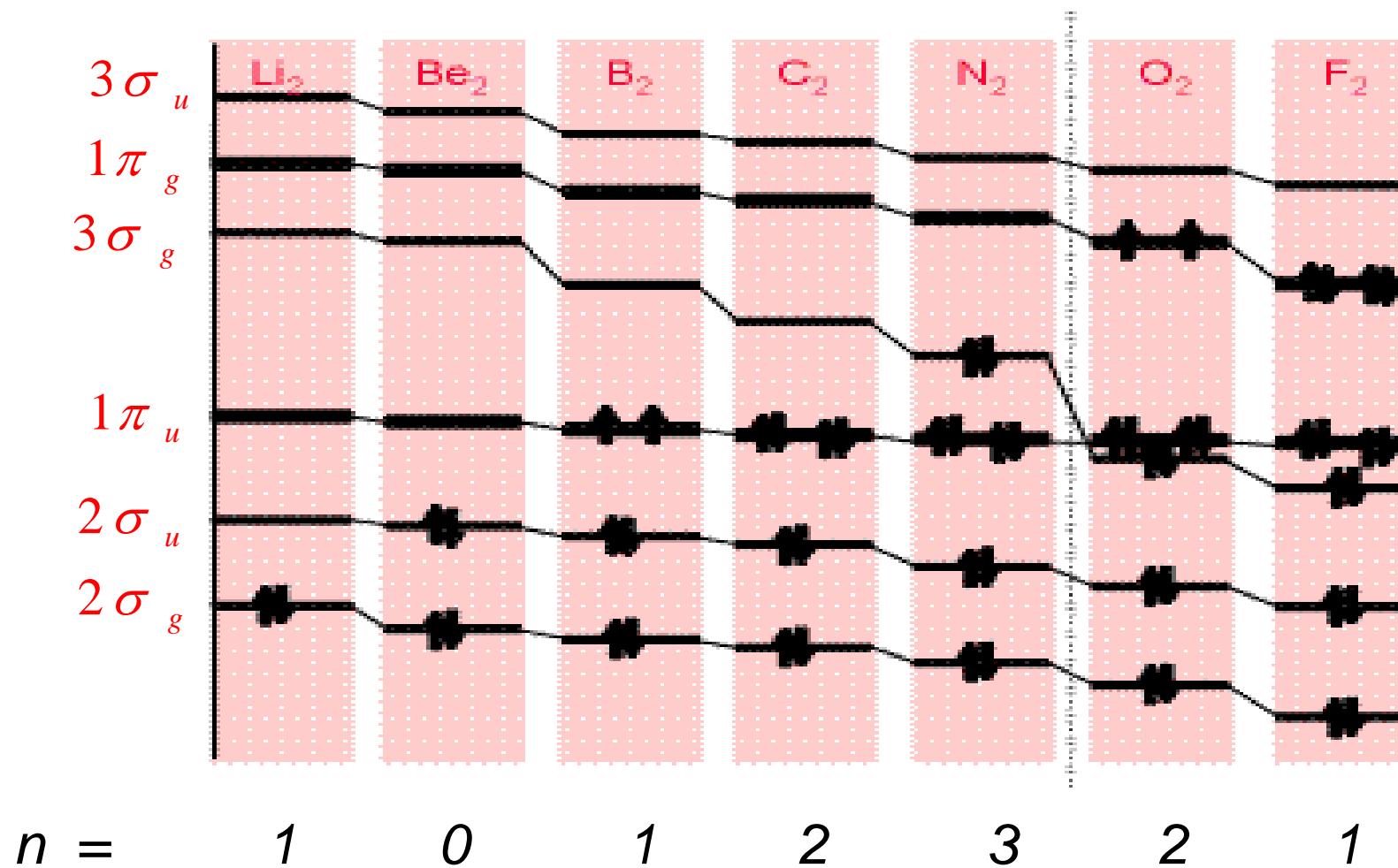
- Ordre de liaison: (ou indice de liaison)

$$n = \frac{1}{2}(n_{liant} - n_{antiliant})$$

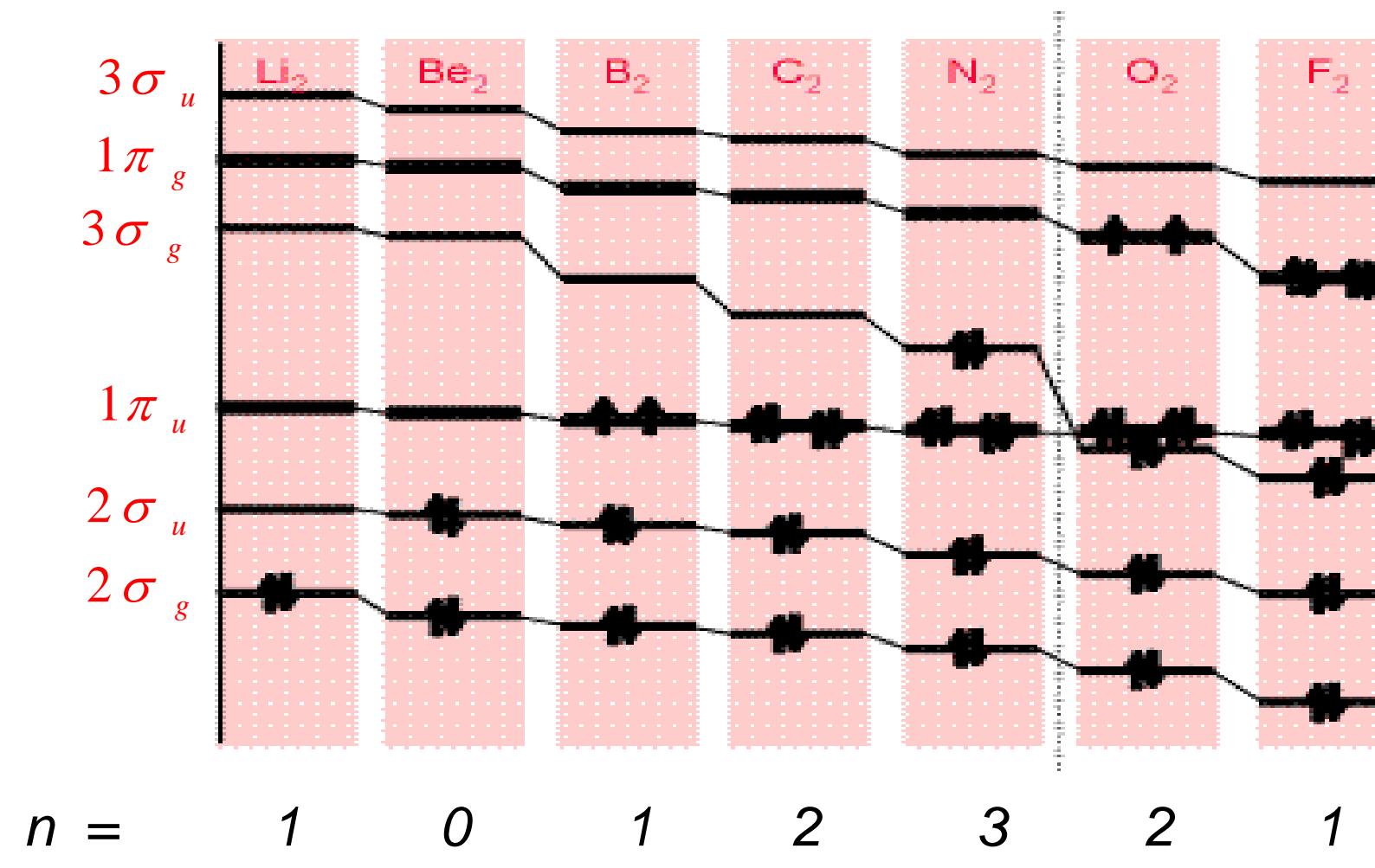
Exemples:



# Molécules $X_2$

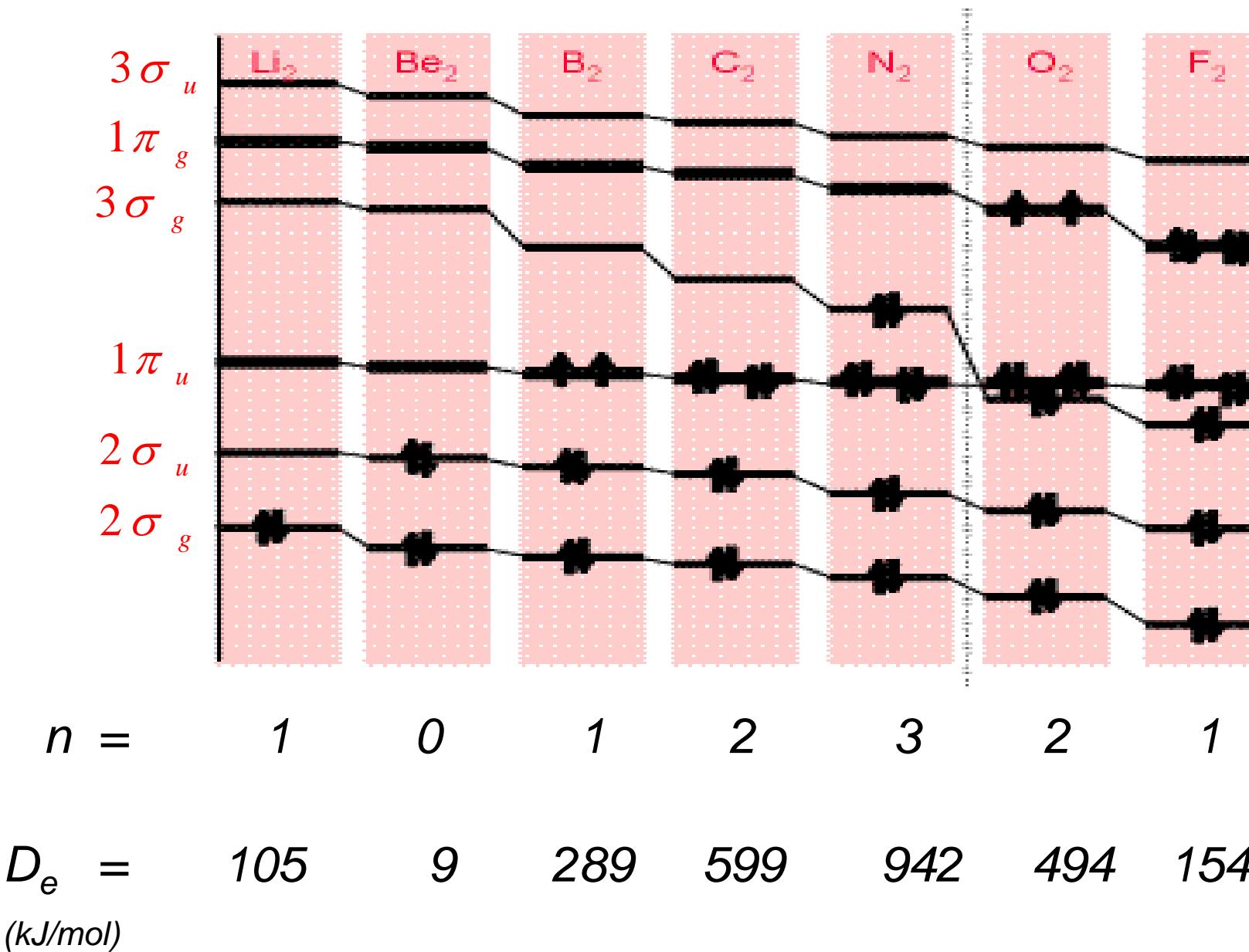


# Molécules $X_2$



$$R_e \text{ (pm)} = \begin{array}{cccccccc} 267 & 245 & 159 & 124 & 110 & 121 & 141 \end{array}$$

# Molécules $X_2$



# Molécules AB faiblement polaires

SI

$$e_A \approx e_B$$

# Molécules AB faiblement polaires

SI

$$e_A \approx e_B$$

Nomenclature des OM 

A 2	AB
$1\sigma_g$	$1\sigma$
$1\sigma_u$	$1\sigma^*$
$2\sigma_g$	$2\sigma$
$2\sigma_u$	$2\sigma^*$
$3\sigma_g$	$3\sigma$
$3\sigma_u$	$3\sigma^*$
$1\pi_{u,x}$	$1\pi_x$
$1\pi_{g,x}$	$1\pi_x^*$
$1\pi_{u,y}$	$1\pi_y$
$1\pi_{g,y}$	$1\pi_y^*$

# Molécules AB faiblement polaires

SI

$$e_A \approx e_B$$

Nomenclature des OM 

A <sub>2</sub>	AB	caractère
1σ <sub>g</sub>	1σ	liante
1σ <sub>u</sub>	1σ*	antiliante
2σ <sub>g</sub>	2σ	liante
2σ <sub>u</sub>	2σ*	antiliante
3σ <sub>g</sub>	3σ	liante
3σ <sub>u</sub>	3σ*	antiliante
1π <sub>u, x</sub>	1π <sub>x</sub>	liante
1π <sub>g, x</sub>	1π <sub>x</sub> *	antiliante
1π <sub>u, y</sub>	1π <sub>y</sub>	liante
1π <sub>g, y</sub>	1π <sub>y</sub> *	antiliante

# Molécules AB faiblement polaires

SI

$$e_A \approx e_B$$

Nomenclature des OM 

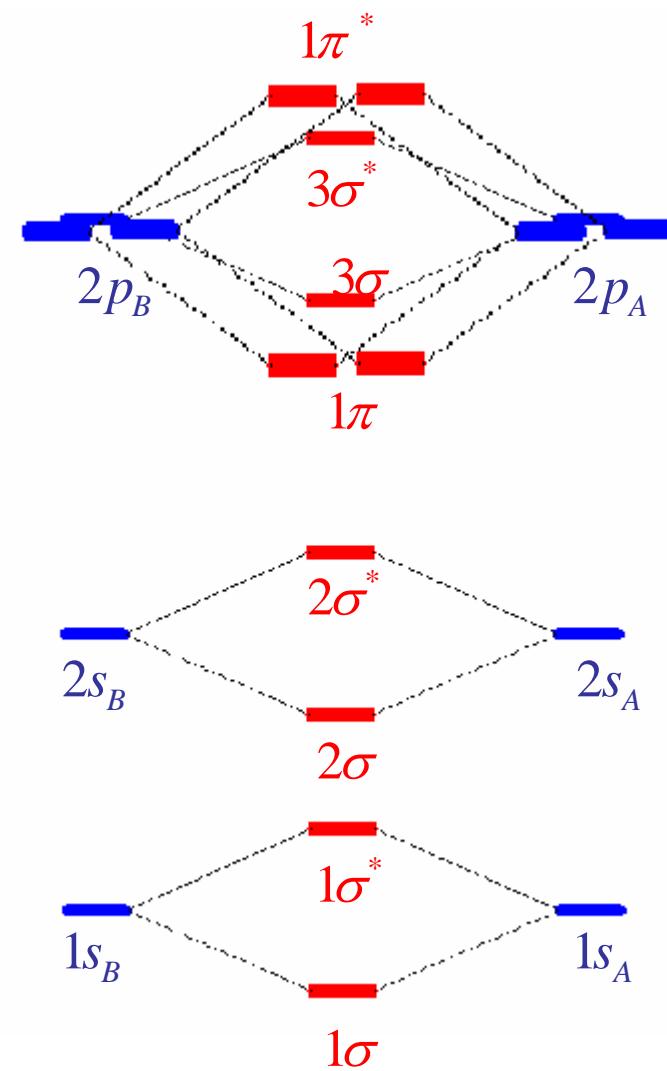
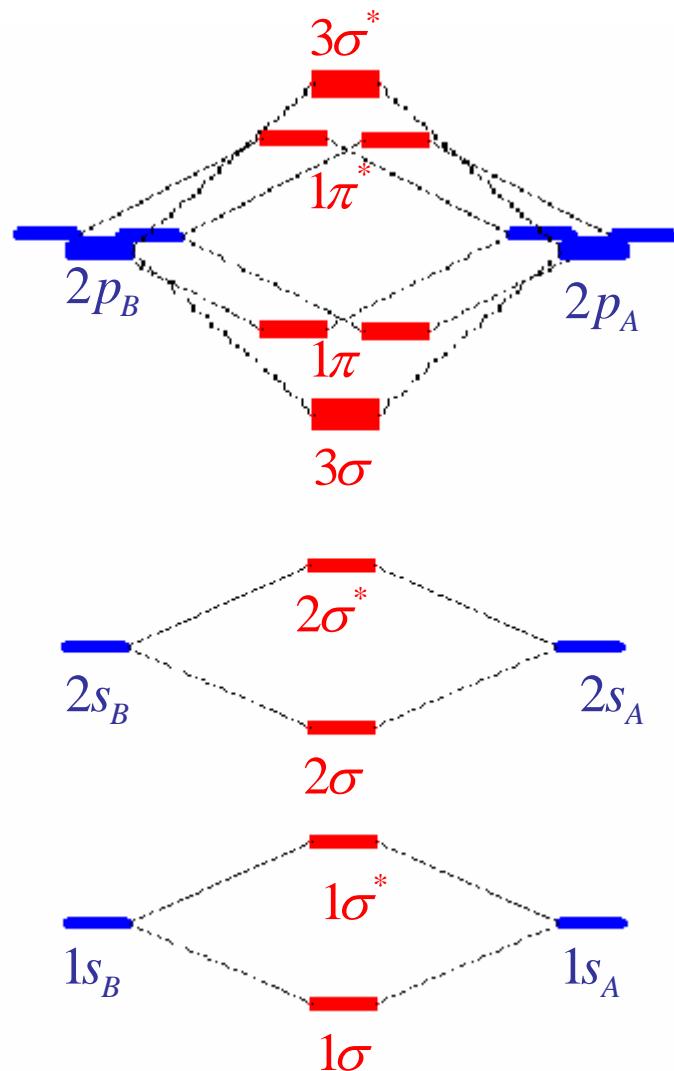
Ordre de liaison:

$$n = \frac{1}{2} (n_{liant} - n_{antiliante})$$

toujours

A <sub>2</sub>	AB	caractère
1σ <sub>g</sub>	1σ	liante
1σ <sub>u</sub>	1σ*	antiliante
2σ <sub>g</sub>	2σ	liante
2σ <sub>u</sub>	2σ*	antiliante
3σ <sub>g</sub>	3σ	liante
3σ <sub>u</sub>	3σ*	antiliante
1π <sub>u, x</sub>	1π <sub>x</sub>	liante
1π <sub>g, x</sub>	1π <sub>x</sub> *	antiliante
1π <sub>u, y</sub>	1π <sub>y</sub>	liante
1π <sub>g, y</sub>	1π <sub>y</sub> *	antiliante

# Molécules AB faiblement polaires



# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

SI

$$e_A \prec e_B$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

SI

$$e_A \prec e_B$$

- considérer cas par cas

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

SI

$$e_A \prec e_B$$

- considérer cas par cas
- respecter règles LCAO

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

SI

$$e_A \prec e_B$$

- considérer cas par cas
- respecter règles LCAO
- noter généralement:
  - l'existence d'orbitales non-liantes, dites **OM de cœur**

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

SI

$$e_A \prec e_B$$

- considérer cas par cas
- respecter règles LCAO
- noter généralement:
  - l'existence d'orbitales non-liantes, dites **OM de cœur**
  - des **interactions d'OA de valence** seulement

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple     $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$E(1s_{\text{H}}) = -Ry = -0.5 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$1 \text{ u.a.} = 27.2 \text{ eV}$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$E(1s_{\text{H}}) = -Ry = -0.5 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$1 \text{ u.a.} = 27.2 \text{ eV}$$

$$E(1s_{\text{F}}) \cong -38 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$E(2s_{\text{F}}) \cong -1.44 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$E(2p_{\text{F}}) \cong -0.68 \text{ u.a.}$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$E(1s_H) = -Ry = -0.5 \text{ u.a.}$$

1 u.a. = 27.2 eV

$$E(1s_F) \cong -38 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$E(2s_F) \cong -1.44 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$E(2p_F) \cong -0.68 \text{ u.a.}$$

$$E(1s_F) < E(2s_F) \ll E(1s_H) \cong E(2p_F)$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F$$

OM de cœur

1 u.a. = 27.2 eV

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F$$

OM de cœur

1 u.a. = 27.2 eV

$$\psi_2 \cong 2s_F$$

OM non-liante

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F$$

OM de cœur

1 u.a. = 27.2 eV

$$\psi_2 \cong 2s_F$$

OM non-liante

$$\psi_3 \cong 2p_{z,F} + t1s_H \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \text{OM liante}$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F \quad \text{OM de cœur} \quad 1 \text{ u.a.} = 27.2 \text{ eV}$$

$$\psi_2 \cong 2s_F \quad \text{OM non-liante}$$

$$\psi_3 \cong 2p_{z,F} + t1s_H \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \text{OM liante}$$

$$\psi_4 \cong 2p_{x,F} \quad \psi_5 \cong 2p_{y,F} \quad \text{OM non-liante}$$

# Molécules AB (fortement) polaires

Exemple  $HF$

$$e_H \prec e_F$$

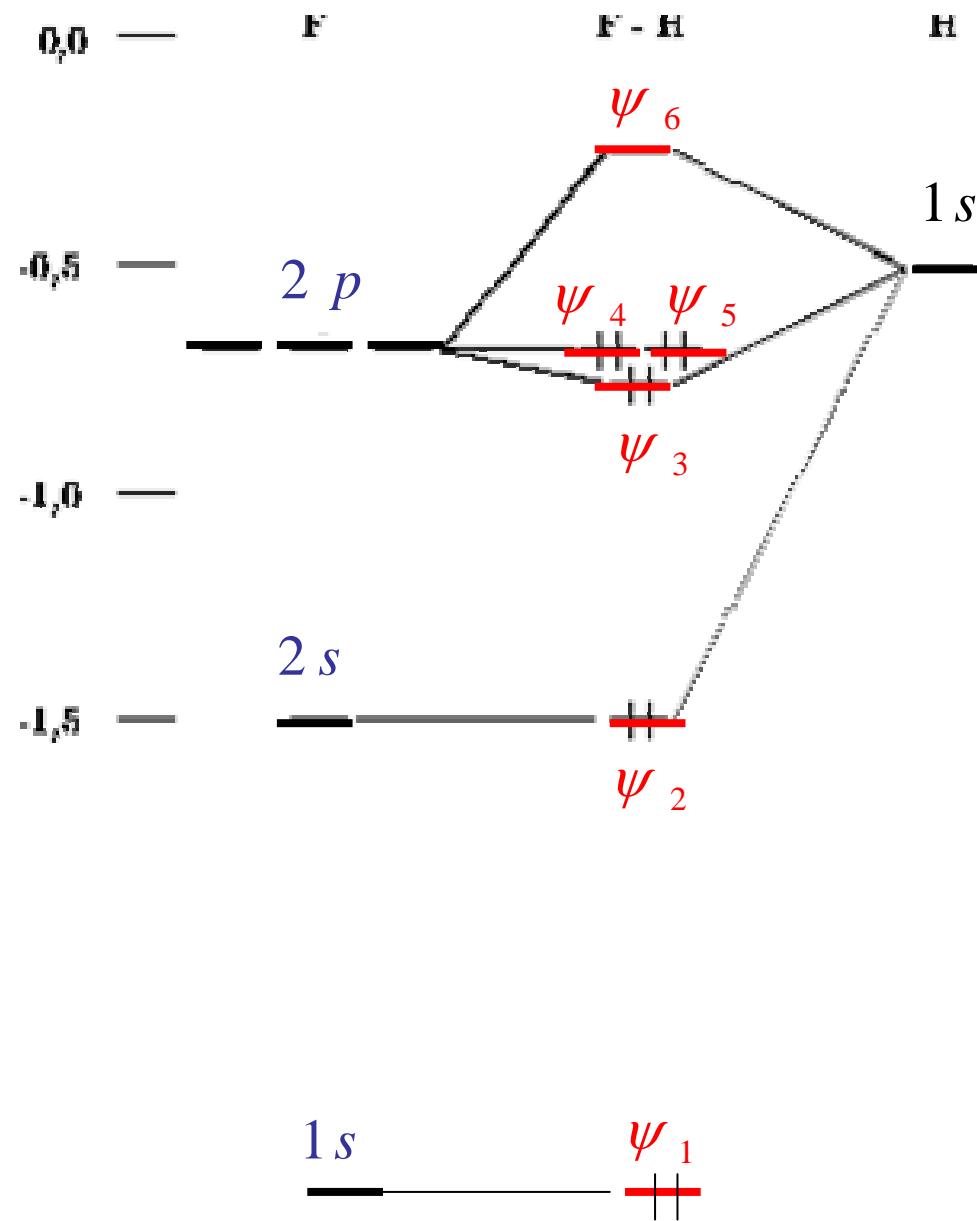
$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F \quad \text{OM de cœur} \quad \mathbf{1 \text{ u.a.} = 27.2 \text{ eV}}$$

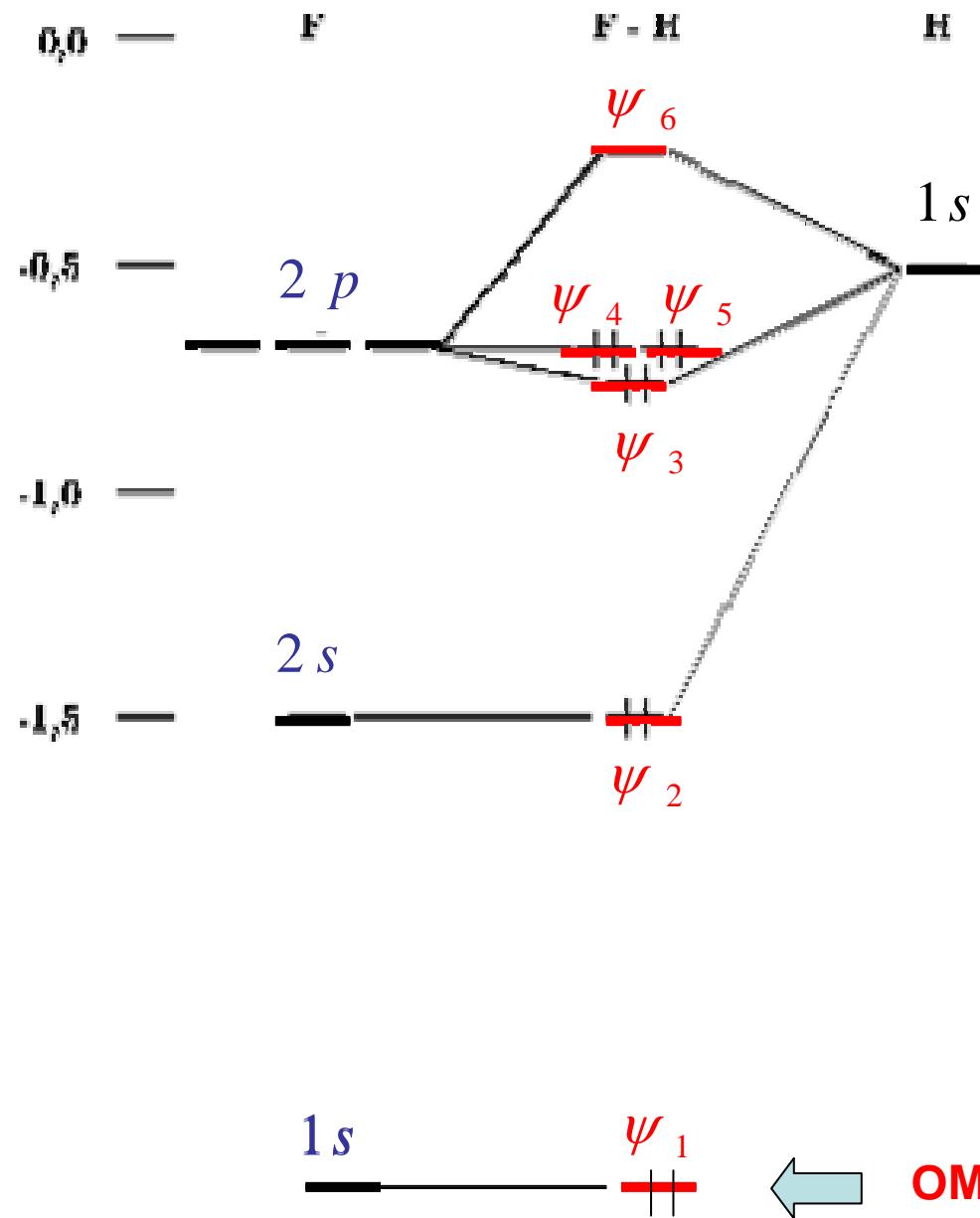
$$\psi_2 \cong 2s_F \quad \text{OM non-liante}$$

$$\psi_3 \cong 2p_{z,F} + t1s_H \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \text{OM liante}$$

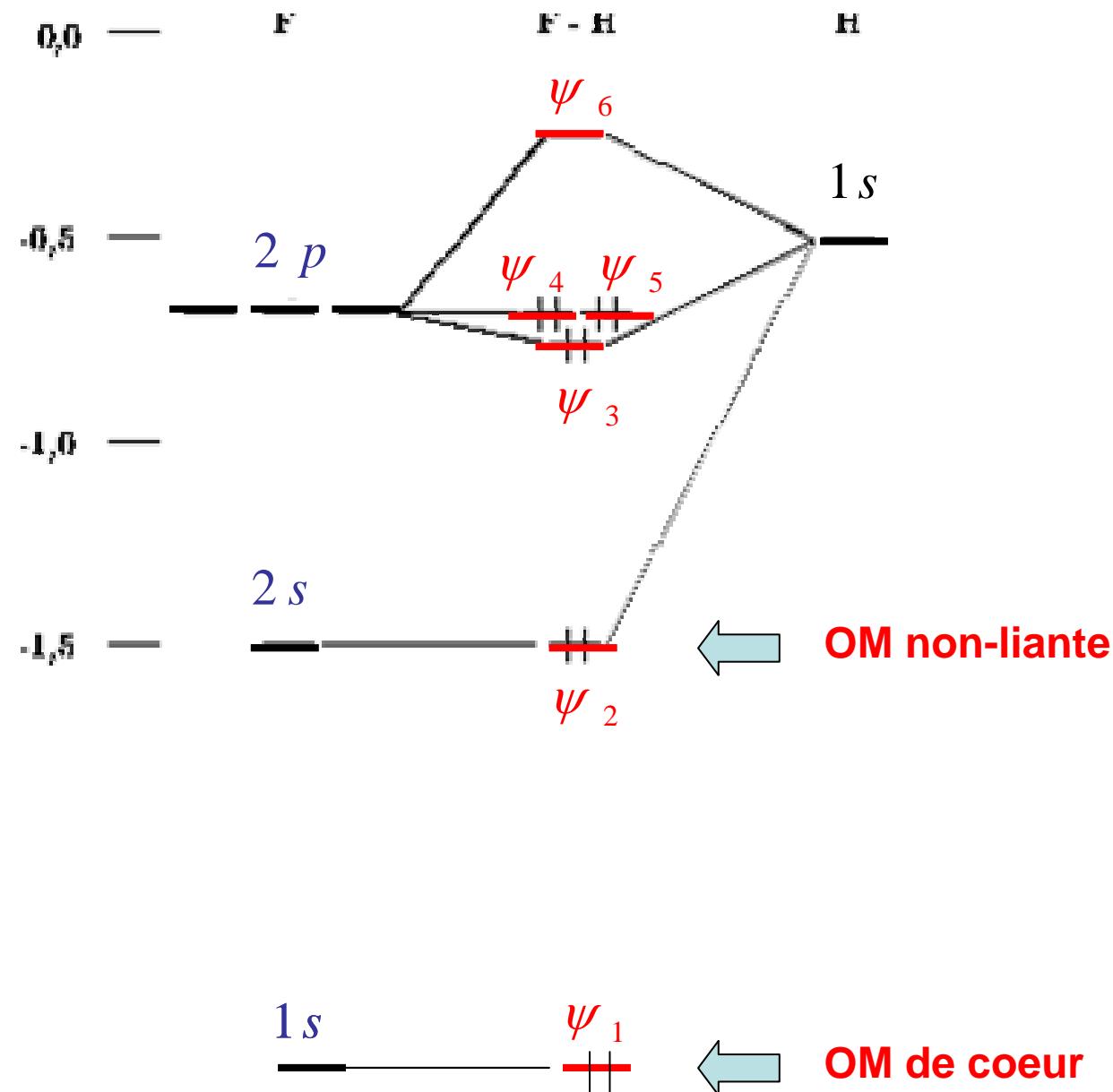
$$\psi_4 \cong 2p_{x,F} \quad \psi_5 \cong 2p_{y,F} \quad \text{OM non-liante}$$

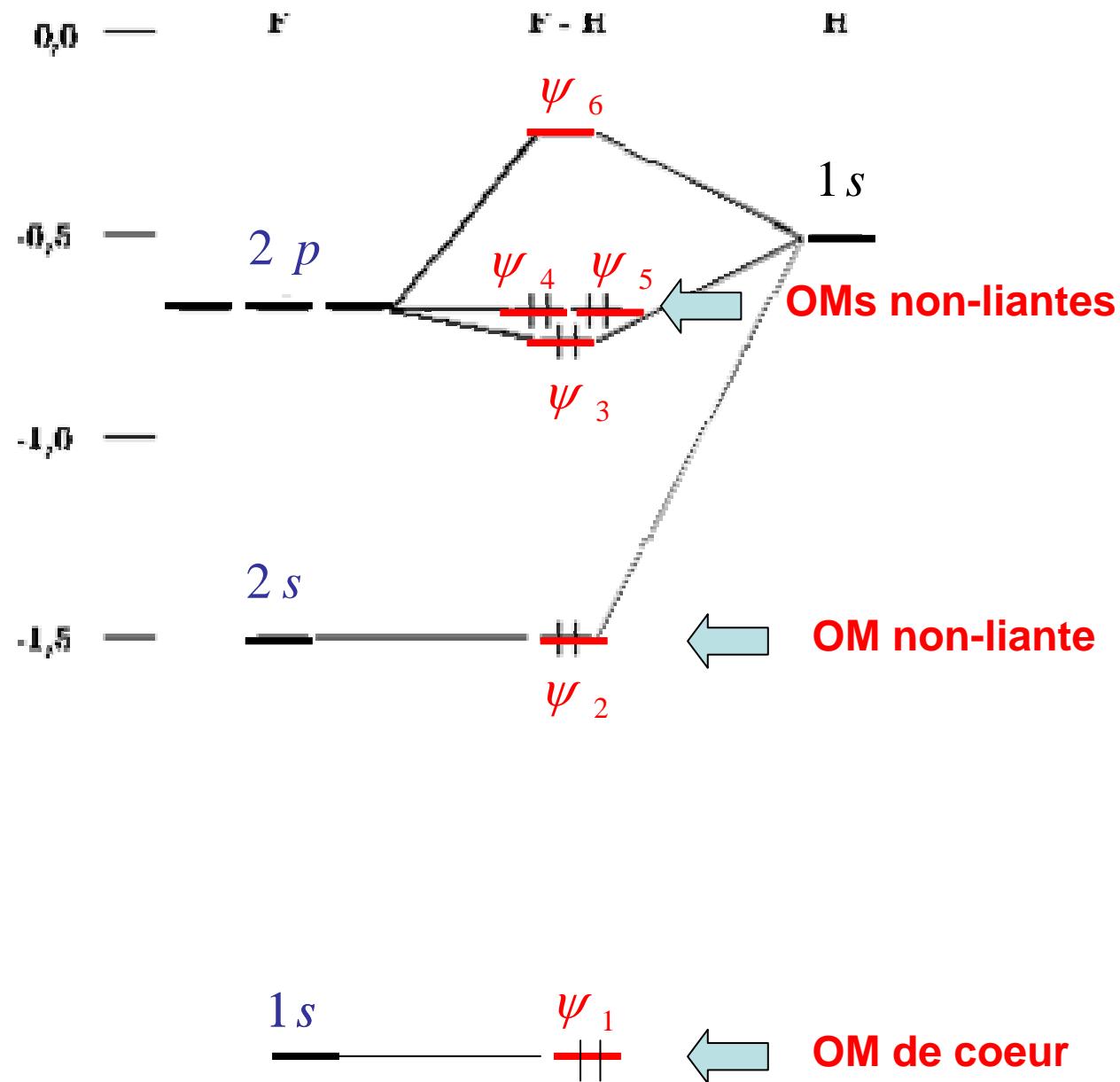
$$\psi_6 \cong 1s_H - t2p_{z,F} \quad 0 < t < 1 \quad \text{OM anti-liante}$$

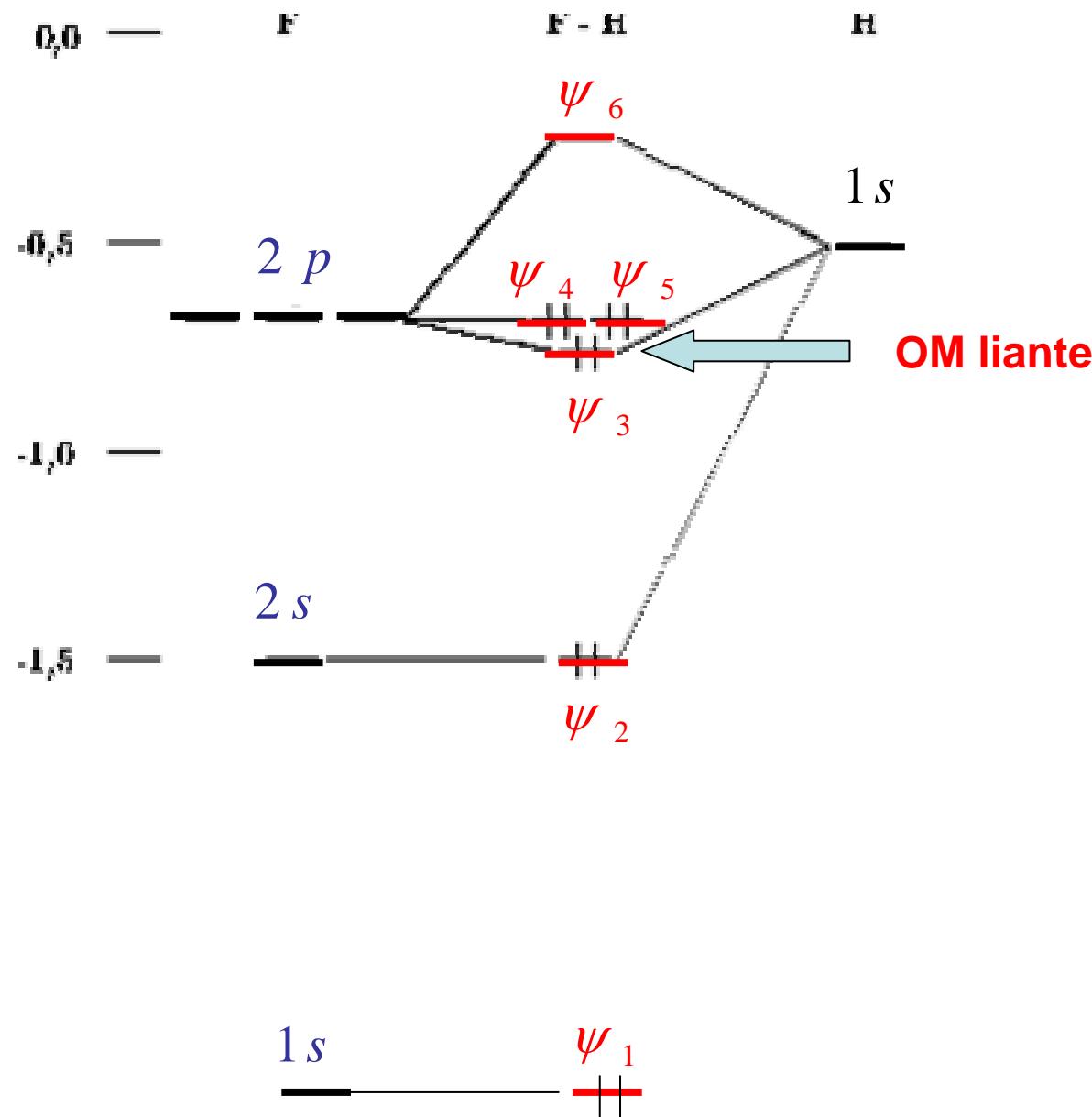


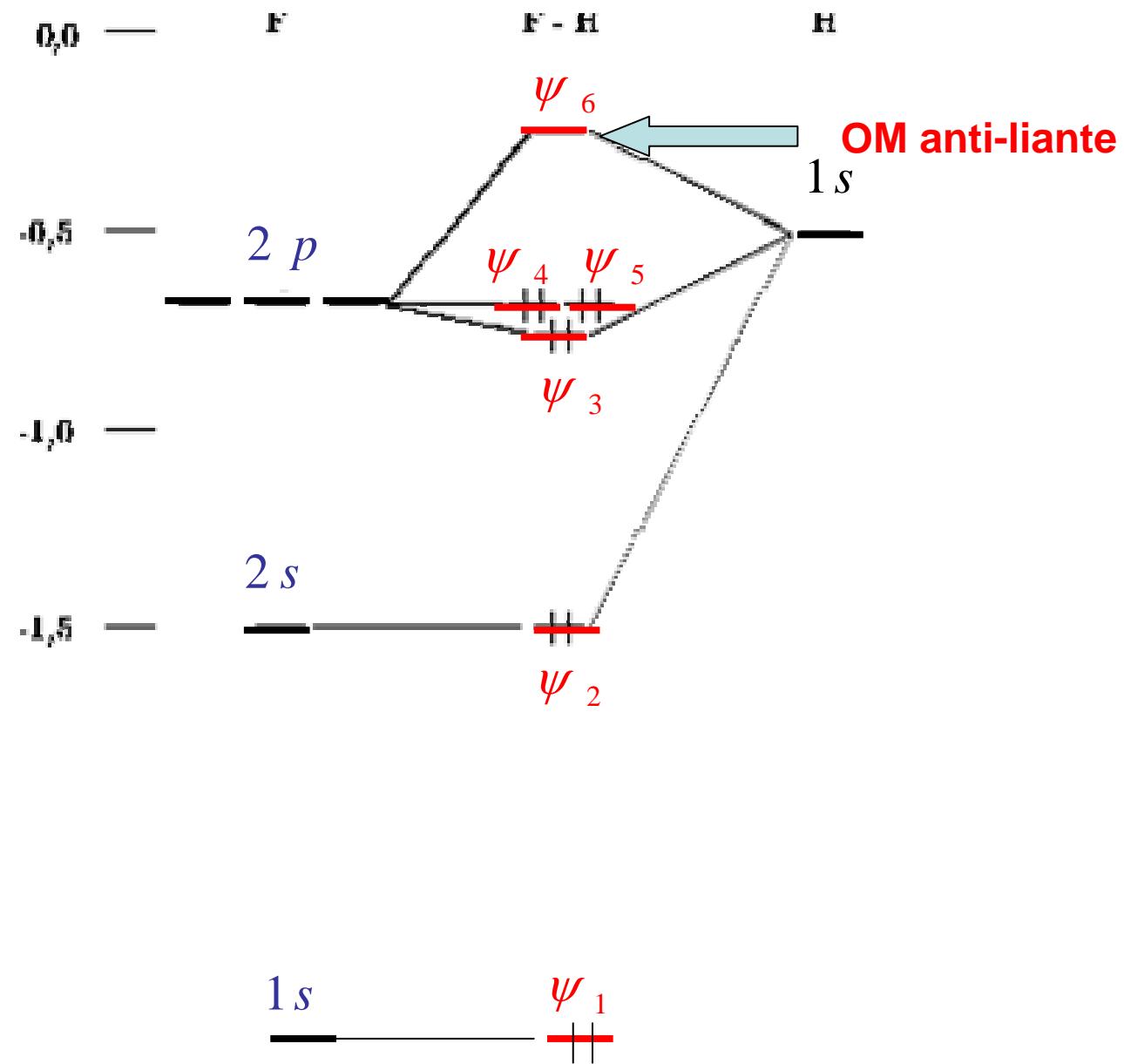


OM de cœur





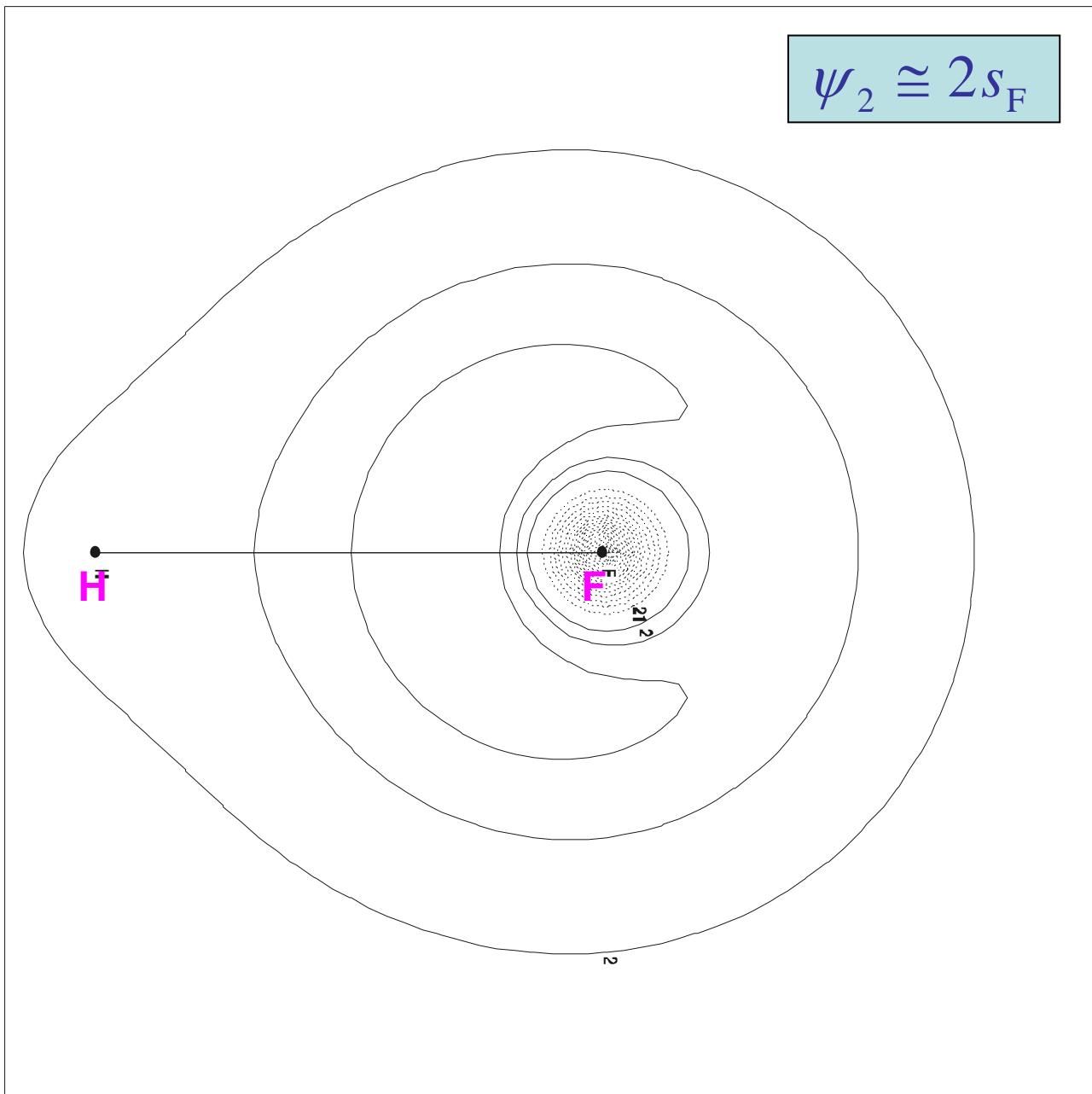




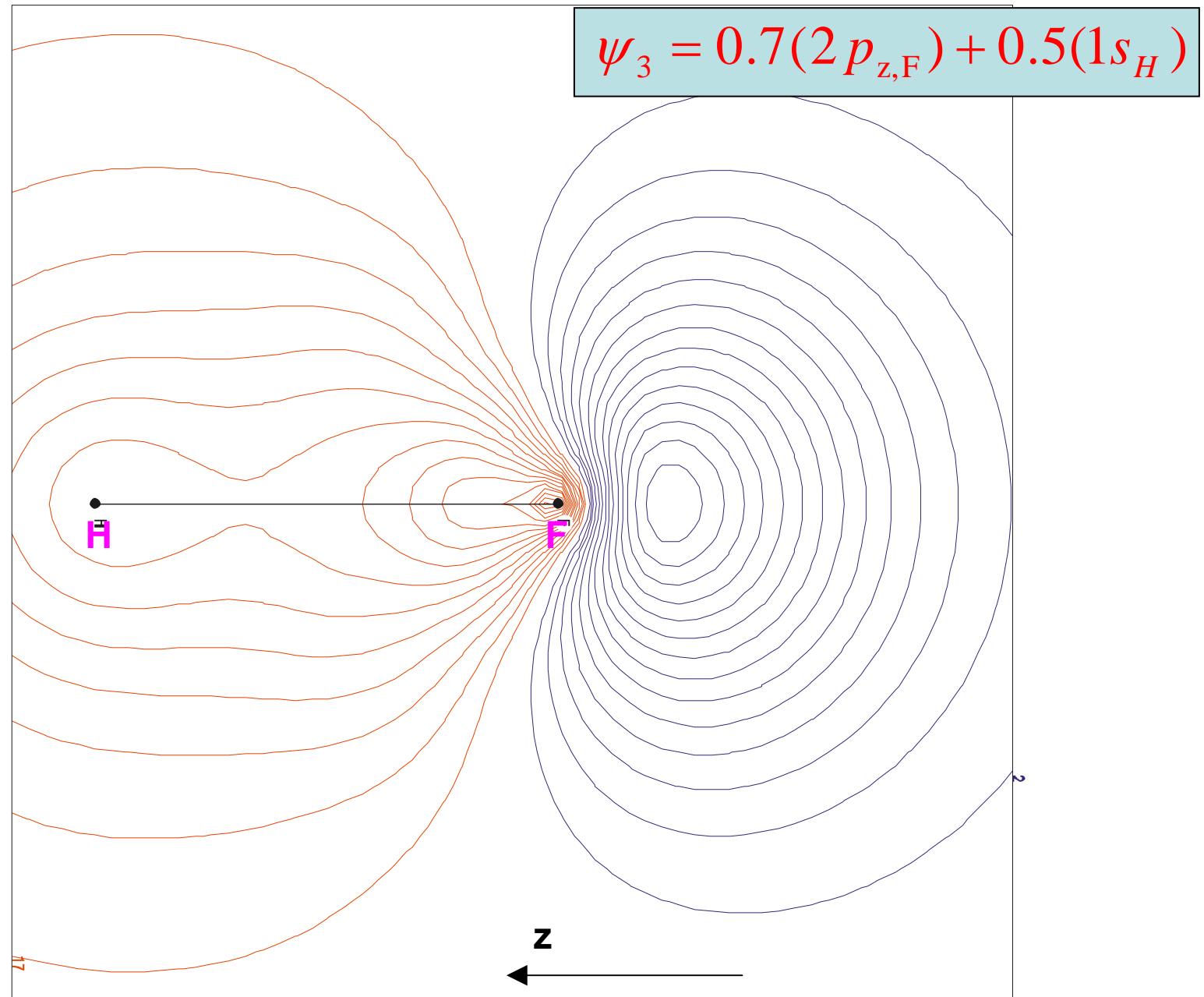
$$\psi_1 \cong 1s_F$$



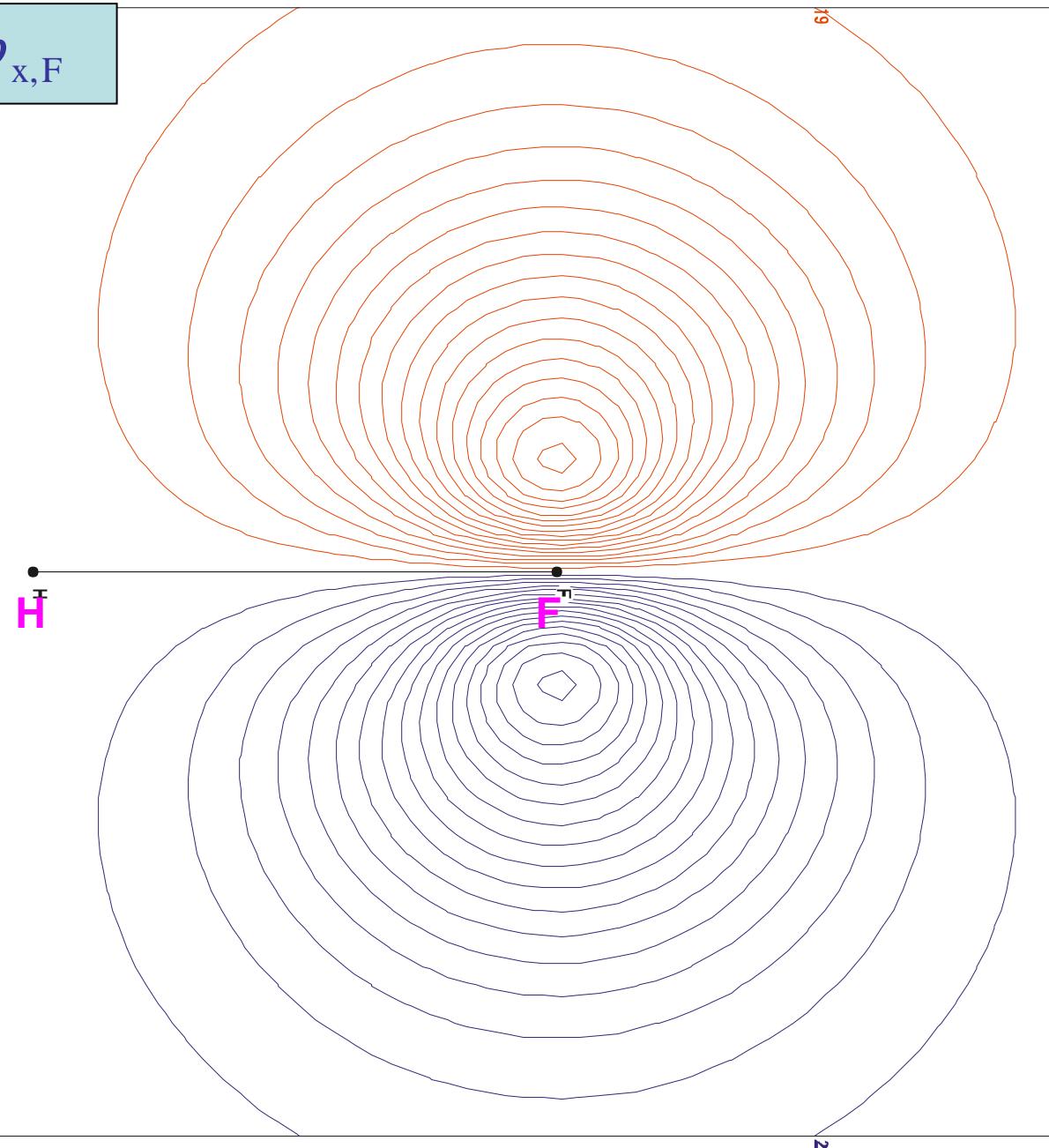
$$\psi_2 \cong 2s_F$$



$$\psi_3 = 0.7(2p_{z,F}) + 0.5(1s_H)$$



$$\psi_4 \cong 2 p_{x,F}$$



$$\psi_6 \cong 1s_H - 0.8(2p_{z,F})$$

