

Advanced Inorganic Chemistry





SALC

Symmetry Adapted Linear Combination

ترکیب خطی منطبق بر تقارن

linear combinations of atomic orbitals (LCAOs)

PROJECTION OPERATOR

Algorithm of creating an object forming a basis for an irreducible representation from an arbitrary function.

Or

A projection operator is a function that maps a vector space onto a subspace

$$\hat{P}_j = \frac{l_j}{h} \sum_j \chi_j(R) \hat{R}$$

Where the projection operator sums the results of using the **symmetry operations** multiplied by **characters of the irreducible rep.** j indicates the desired symmetry.

l_j : dimension of the irreducible rep.

h : the order of the group.

برای تعیین اپراتور تصویر شرایط زیر لازم است

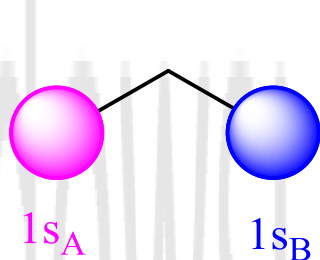
۱- تعیین گروه نقطه ای

۲- تعیین Γ_{σ} Γ_{π}

۳- ایجاد نمایش کاهش ناپذیر

مولکول H_2O را در نظر گرفته و اپراتور تصویر را برای هیدروژن ها تعیین نماید.

	E	$C_2(z)$	$\sigma_v(xz)$	$\sigma_v(yz)$	linear, rotations	quadratic
A_1	1	1	1	1	z	x^2, y^2, z^2
A_2	1	1	-1	-1	R_z	xy
B_1	1	-1	1	-1	x, R_y	xz
B_2	1	-1	-1	1	y, R_x	yz

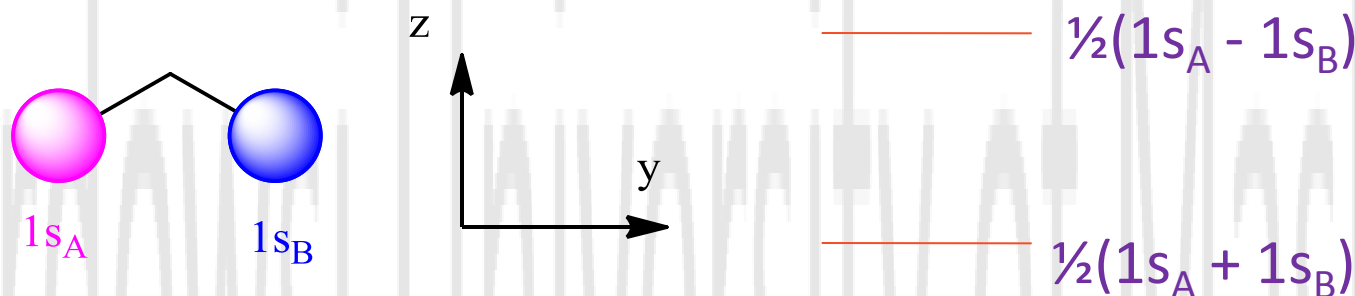


$$\hat{P}_j = \frac{l_j}{h} \sum_j \chi_j(R) \hat{R}$$

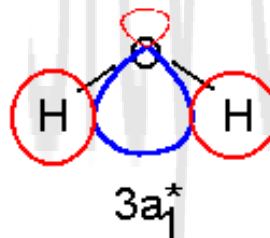
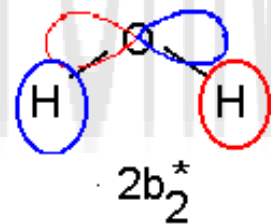
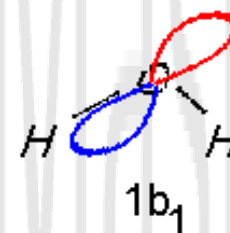
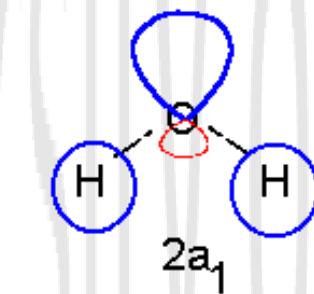
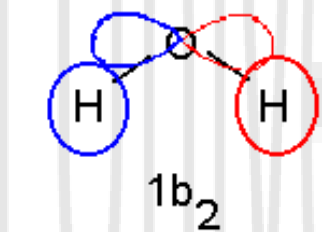
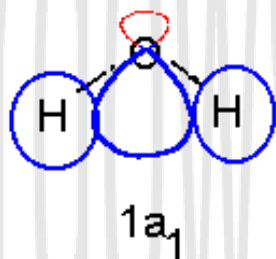
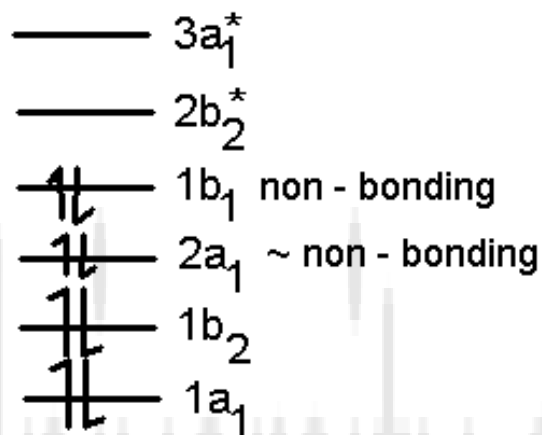
برای $1s_A$ اپراتور تصویر را ایجاد می نمایم

A_1	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_v1s_A + \sigma_v'1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A + 1s_B + 1s_B + 1s_A) = \frac{1}{2}(1s_A + 1s_B)$
A_2	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_v1s_A + \sigma_v'1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A + 1s_B - 1s_B - 1s_A) = 0$
B_1	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_v1s_A + \sigma_v'1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A - 1s_B + 1s_B - 1s_A) = 0$
B_2	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_v1s_A + \sigma_v'1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A - 1s_B - 1s_B + 1s_A) = \frac{1}{2}(1s_A - 1s_B)$

به دلیل وجود تقارن دیگر برای $1s_B$ محاسبه تکرار نمی گردد

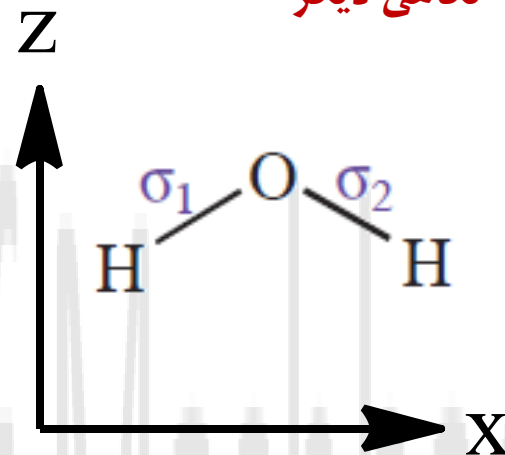


A_1	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_V1s_A + \sigma'_V1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A + 1s_B + 1s_B + 1s_A) = \frac{1}{2}(1s_A + 1s_B)$
A_2	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_V1s_A + \sigma'_V1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A + 1s_B - 1s_B - 1s_A) = 0$
B_1	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_V1s_A + \sigma'_V1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A - 1s_B + 1s_B - 1s_A) = 0$
B_2	$\frac{1}{4}(E1s_A + C_21s_A + \sigma_V1s_A + \sigma'_V1s_A) = \frac{1}{4}(1s_A - 1s_B - 1s_B + 1s_A) = \frac{1}{2}(1s_A - 1s_B)$



نگاهی دیگر

Using Projection Operators to Construct SALCs



C_{2v}	E	C_2	$\sigma(xz)$	$\sigma(yz)$
Γ	2	0	2	0

$$A_1: \frac{1}{4}[(1)(1)(2) + (1)(1)(0) + (1)(1)(2) + (1)(1)(0)] = 1$$

$$A_2: \frac{1}{4}[(1)(1)(2) + (1)(1)(0) + (1)(-1)(2) + (1)(-1)(0)] = 0$$

$$B_1: \frac{1}{4}[(1)(1)(2) + (1)(-1)(0) + (1)(1)(2) + (1)(-1)(0)] = 1$$

$$B_2: \frac{1}{4}[(1)(1)(2) + (1)(-1)(0) + (1)(-1)(2) + (1)(1)(0)] = 0$$

$A_1 + B_1$

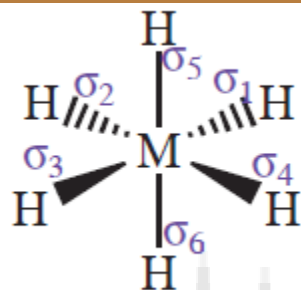
C_{2v}	E	C_2	$\sigma(xz)$	$\sigma(yz)$				
$\hat{P}^{A_1}(\sigma_1)$	σ_1	σ_2	σ_1	σ_2	\rightarrow	$2\sigma_1 + 2\sigma_2$	\propto	$\sigma_1 + \sigma_2$
$\hat{P}^{B_1}(\sigma_1)$	σ_1	$-\sigma_2$	σ_1	$-\sigma_2$	\rightarrow	$2\sigma_1 - 2\sigma_2$	\propto	$\sigma_1 - \sigma_2$

normalized functions

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum i^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)$$

مثالی دیگر


 O_h
 MH_6

O_h	E	$8C_3$	$6C_2$	$6C_4$	$3C_2$	i	$6S_4$	$8S_6$	$3\sigma_h$	$6\sigma_d$
Γ	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	2
A_{1g} :	$\frac{1}{48} ((1)(1)(6) + (8)(1)(0) + (6)(1)(0) + (6)(1)(2) + (3)(1)(2) + (1)(1)(0) + (6)(1)(0) + (8)(1)(0) + (3)(1)(4) + (6)(1)(2)) = 1$									
E_g :	$\frac{1}{48} ((1)(2)(6) + (8)(-1)(0) + (6)(0)(0) + (6)(0)(2) + (3)(2)(2) + (1)(2)(0) + (6)(0)(0) + (8)(-1)(0) + (3)(2)(4) + (6)(0)(2)) = 1$									
T_{1u} :	$\frac{1}{48} ((1)(3)(6) + (8)(0)(0) + (6)(-1)(0) + (6)(1)(2) + (3)(-1)(2) + (1)(-3)(0) + (6)(-1)(0) + (8)(0)(0) + (3)(1)(4) + (6)(1)(2)) = 1$									

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}^{A_{1g}}(\sigma_1) &= E(\sigma_1) + (4C_3(\sigma_1) + 4C_3^2(\sigma_1)) + 6C_2(\sigma_1) + (3C_4(\sigma_1) + 3C_4^2(\sigma_1)) + 3C_2(\sigma_1) + i(\sigma_1) + \\
&\quad (3S_4(\sigma_1) + 3S_4^3(\sigma_1)) + (4S_6(\sigma_1) + 4S_6^5(\sigma_1)) + 3\sigma_h(\sigma_1) + 6\sigma_d(\sigma_1) \\
&= \sigma_1 + [2\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_4 + 2\sigma_5 + 2\sigma_6] + [2\sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6] + [2\sigma_1 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \\
&\quad \sigma_6] + [\sigma_1 + 2\sigma_2] + \sigma_2 + [2\sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6] + [2\sigma_3 + 2\sigma_4 + 2\sigma_5 + 2\sigma_6] \\
&\quad + [2\sigma_1 + \sigma_2] + [2\sigma_1 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6] \\
&= 8\sigma_1 + 8\sigma_2 + 8\sigma_3 + 8\sigma_4 + 8\sigma_5 + 8\sigma_6 \\
&\propto \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6
\end{aligned}$$

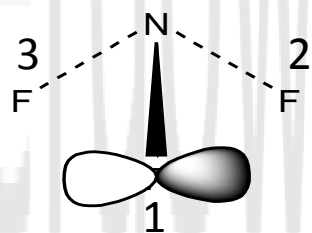
$$\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3 + \sigma_4 + \sigma_5 + \sigma_6)$$

E_g و T_{1u} را از همین روش تعیین نمایید

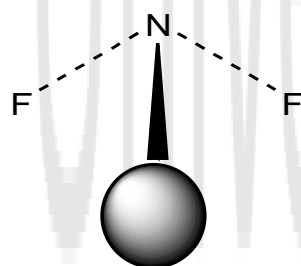
NF₃ مولکول

	E	2C ₃ (z)	3σ _v	linear, rotations	quadratic
A ₁	۱	۱	۱	z	x ² +y ² , z ²
A ₂	۱	۱	-۱	R _z	
E	۲	-۱	۰	(x, y) (R _x , R _y)	(x ² -y ² , xy) (xz, yz)

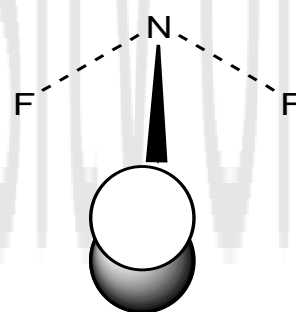
اوربیتال P قرار است به عنوان سیگما و پی نسبت به به محور بین هسته ای عمل نمایند. یکی از اربیتال ها ی p را برای اتم F در نظر گرفته و اپراتور تصویر آن را ایجاد می نمایم.



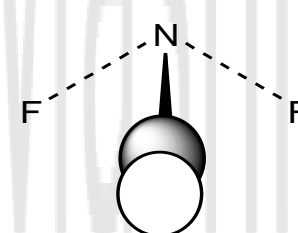
A



B

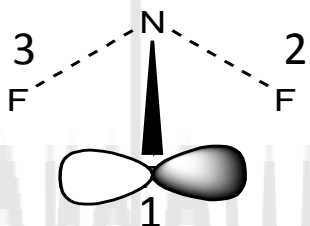


C

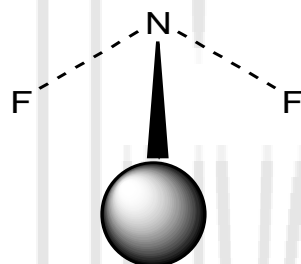


D

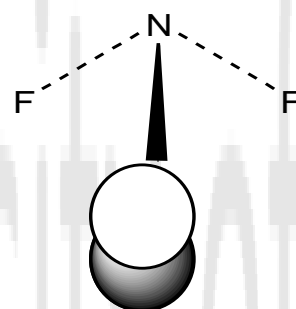
	E	$2C_3(z)$	$3\sigma_v$	linear, rotations	quadratic
A_1	1	1	1	z	x^2+y^2, z^2
A_2	1	1	-1	R_z	
E	2	-1	0	$(x, y) (R_x, R_y)$	(x^2-y^2, xy) (xz, yz)



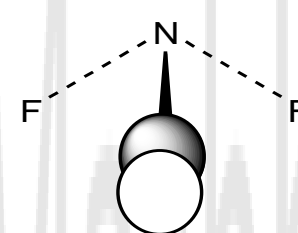
A



B



C



D

تعیین نمایش های کاهش ناپذیر

Γ_A	3	0	-1
Γ_B	3	0	1
Γ_C	3	0	1
Γ_D	3	0	1

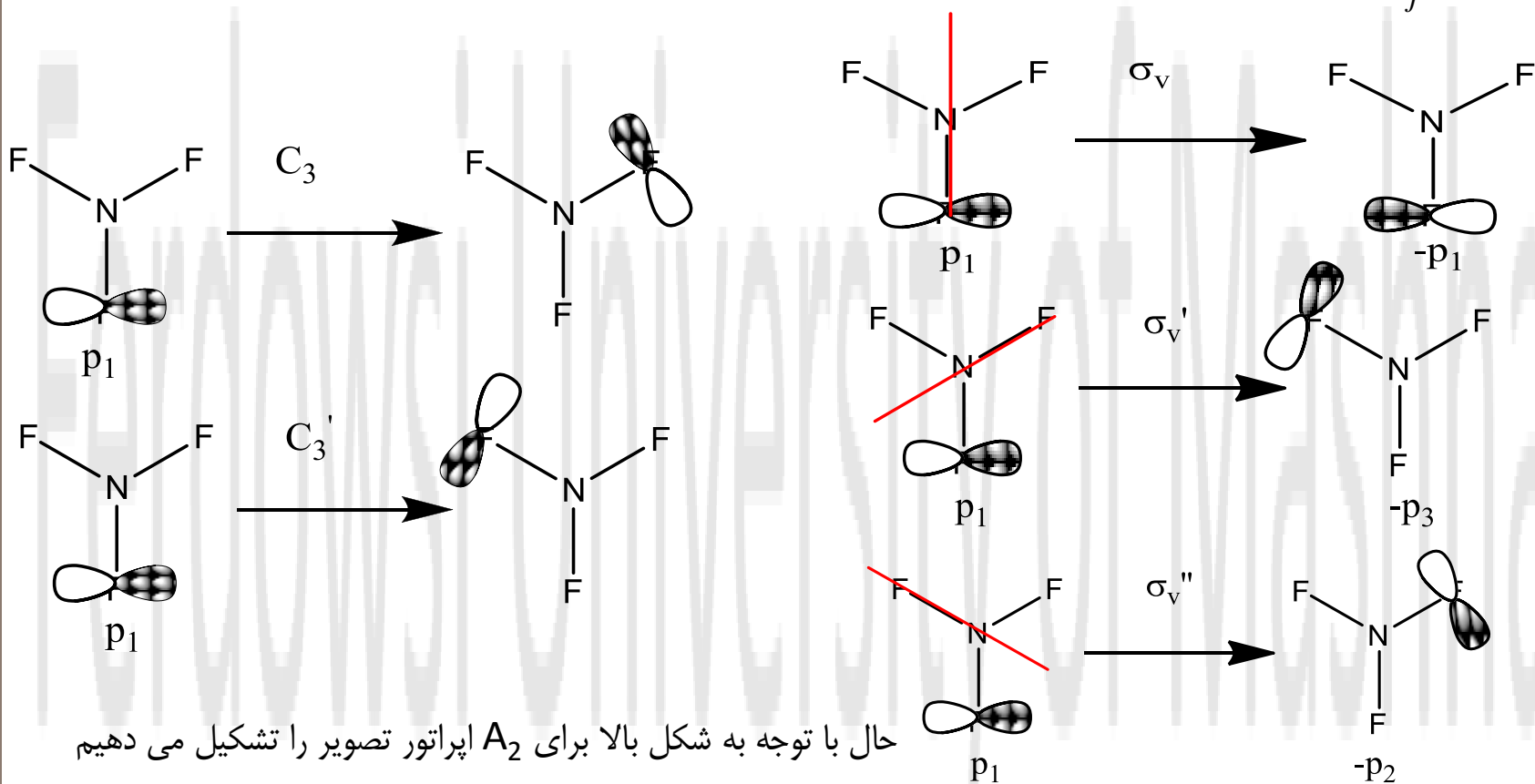
$$\Gamma_A = A_2 + E$$

$$\Gamma_B = \Gamma_C = \Gamma_D = A_1 + E$$

حال از اپراتور تصویر برای نمایش های کاهش ناپذیر حاصل استفاده می نمایم.

$$\Gamma_A = A_2 + E$$

$$\hat{P}_j = \frac{l_j}{h} \sum_j \chi_j(R) \hat{R}$$



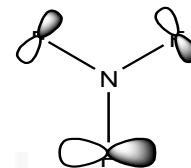
حال با توجه به شکل بالا برای A_2 اپراتور تصویر را تشکیل می دهیم

$$P_{A_2}(p_1) = 1/6 (p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + (-1)(-p_1) + (-1)(-1p_3) + (-1)(-p_2))$$

اربیتال اتمی بر روی ازت با تقارن A_2 وجود ندارد

Apply projection operator to p_1

$$P_E(p_1) = (2p_1 - p_2 - p_3) = E_1$$



But since it is two dimensional, E, there should be another SALC. Apply P_E to p_2 .

$$P_E(p_2) = (2p_2 - p_3 - p_1) = E'$$

But E_1 and E' should be orthogonal. We want sum of products of coefficients to be zero.

Create a linear combination of

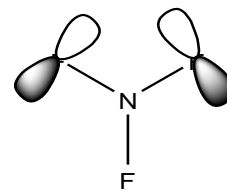
$$E_2 = E' + k E_1 = (-1 + k*2) p_1 + (2 + k(-1)) p_2 + (-1 + k(-1)) p_3$$

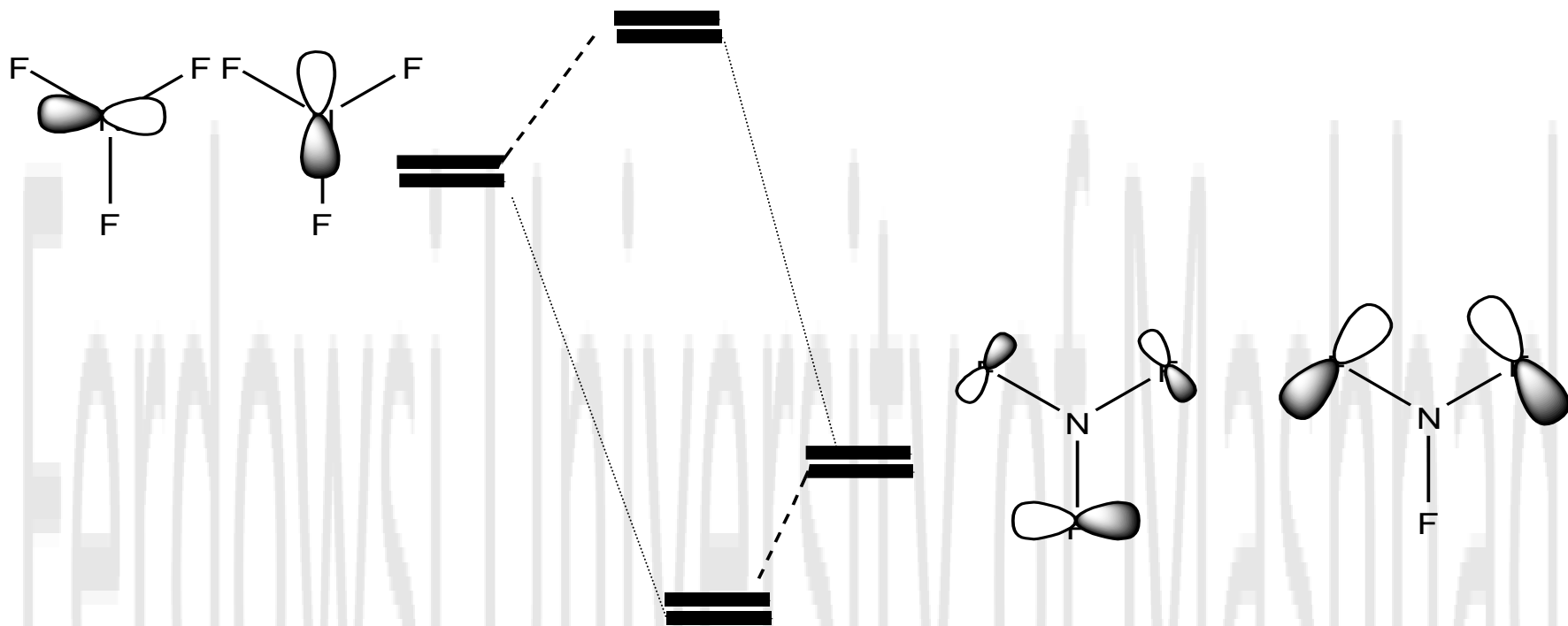
Have to choose k such that they are orthogonal.

$$0 = (2(-1 + k*2) - 1(2 + k(-1)) - 1(-1 + k(-1)))$$

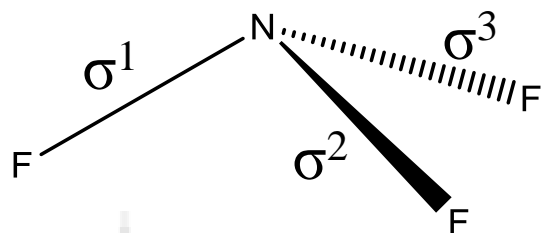
$$k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E_2 = (3/2 p_2 - 3/2 p_3) = p_2 - p_3$$





We will return to C_{3v} molecules later on....



برای مولکول نمایش کاهش ناپذیر را تعیین می نمایم

C_{3v}	E	C_3	C_3^2	σ_v	σ_v'	σ_v''
A_1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E	2	-1	-1	0	0	0

$$P_{A_1} = \sigma^1 + \sigma^2 + \sigma^3$$

با توجه به یک بعدی بودن σ^1 نتیجه برای تمام پیوندهای یکسان، مشابه است.
برای E داریم

$$P_{E1} = 2\sigma^1 - \sigma^2 - \sigma^3$$

با توجه به اینکه doubly degenerate است پس باید بیش از یک تابع برای آن تعریف گردد
به طور مشابه خواهیم داشت.

$$P_{E2} = 2\sigma^2 - \sigma^1 - \sigma^3$$

$$P_{E3} = 2\sigma^3 - \sigma^2 - \sigma^1$$

$$P_{E1} = 2\sigma^1 - \sigma^2 - \sigma^3$$

$$P_{E2} = 2\sigma^2 - \sigma^1 - \sigma^3$$

$$P_{E3} = 2\sigma^3 - \sigma^2 - \sigma^1$$

حال برای داشتن یک تابع دو بعدی باید از قاعده orthogonal استفاده نماییم داریم

$$P_{E2-E3} = 3\sigma^2 - 3\sigma^3$$

این همان ارتعاش دوم E می باشد

C_{3v}	E	C_3	C_3^2	σ_v	σ_v'	σ_v''
θ_1	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_2	θ_1	θ_3

C_{3v}	E	C_3	C_3^2	σ_v	σ_v'	σ_v''
A_1	1	1	1	1	1	1
E	2	-1	-1	0	0	0

$$A_1 \quad \theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 + \theta_2 + \theta_1 + \theta_3 = 2\theta_1 + 2\theta_2 + 2\theta_3$$

$$E \quad 2\theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3$$

مطالب تکمیلی در تمرینات ارائه خواهد شد