



# Aplicação de simetria para a visualização dos orbitais moleculares de moléculas pequenas e compostos de coordenação

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## Aula 2 Amônia e Metano



Sociedade Brasileira de Química

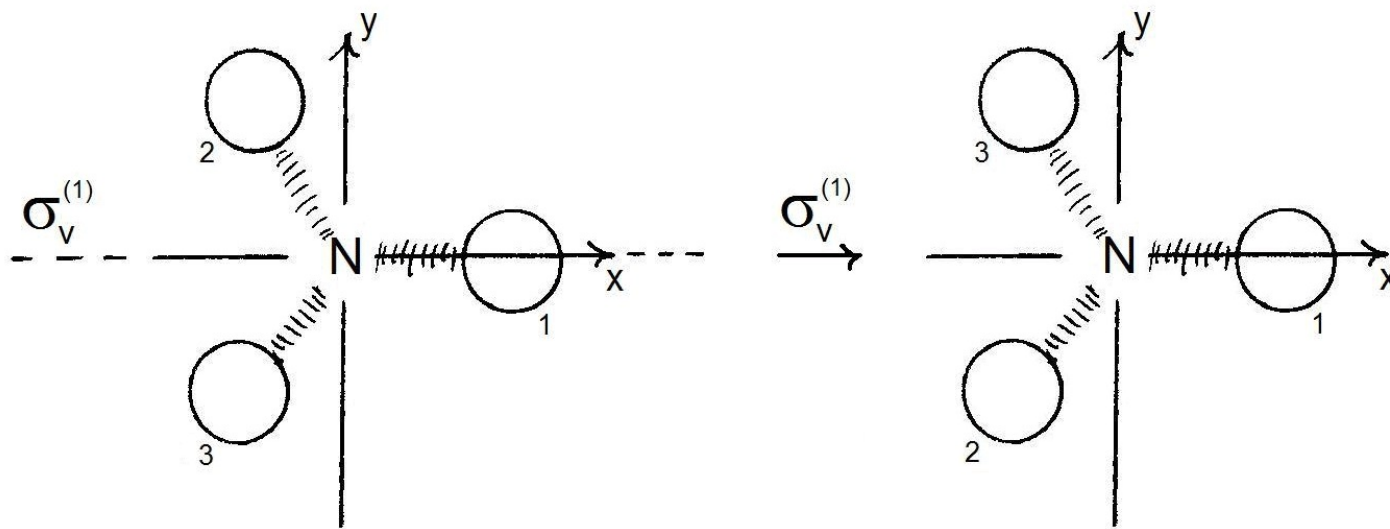
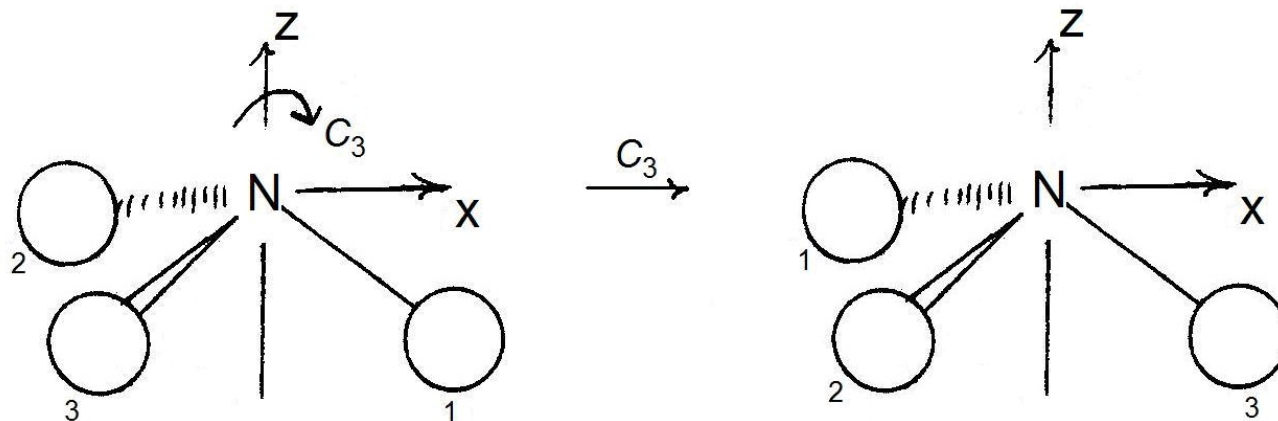
11 a 15 de março de 2024

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

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$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1
$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$



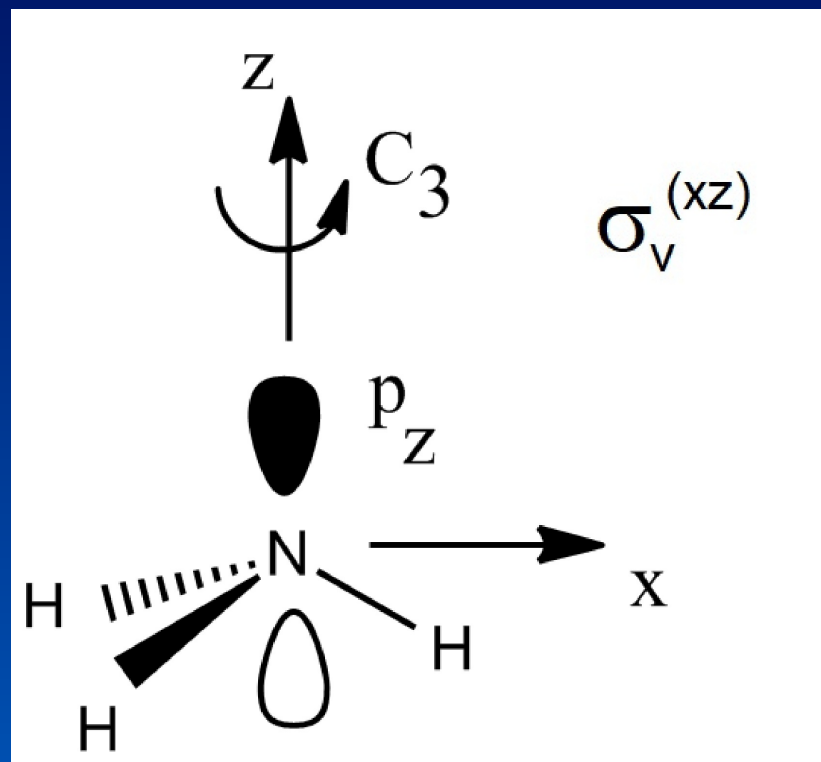
# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais  $2s$  e  $2p_z$  do N

$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1
$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

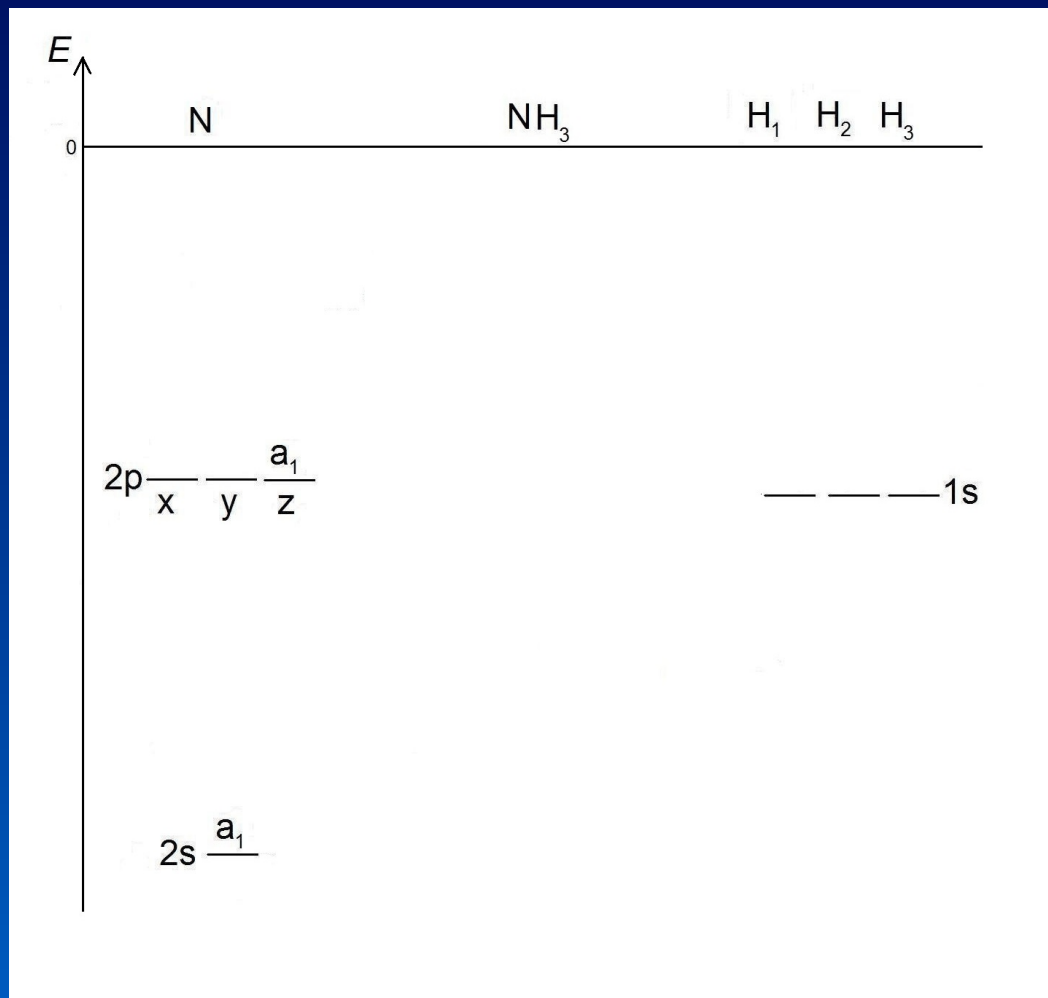
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$2s$	1	1	1
$2p_z$	1	1	1



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

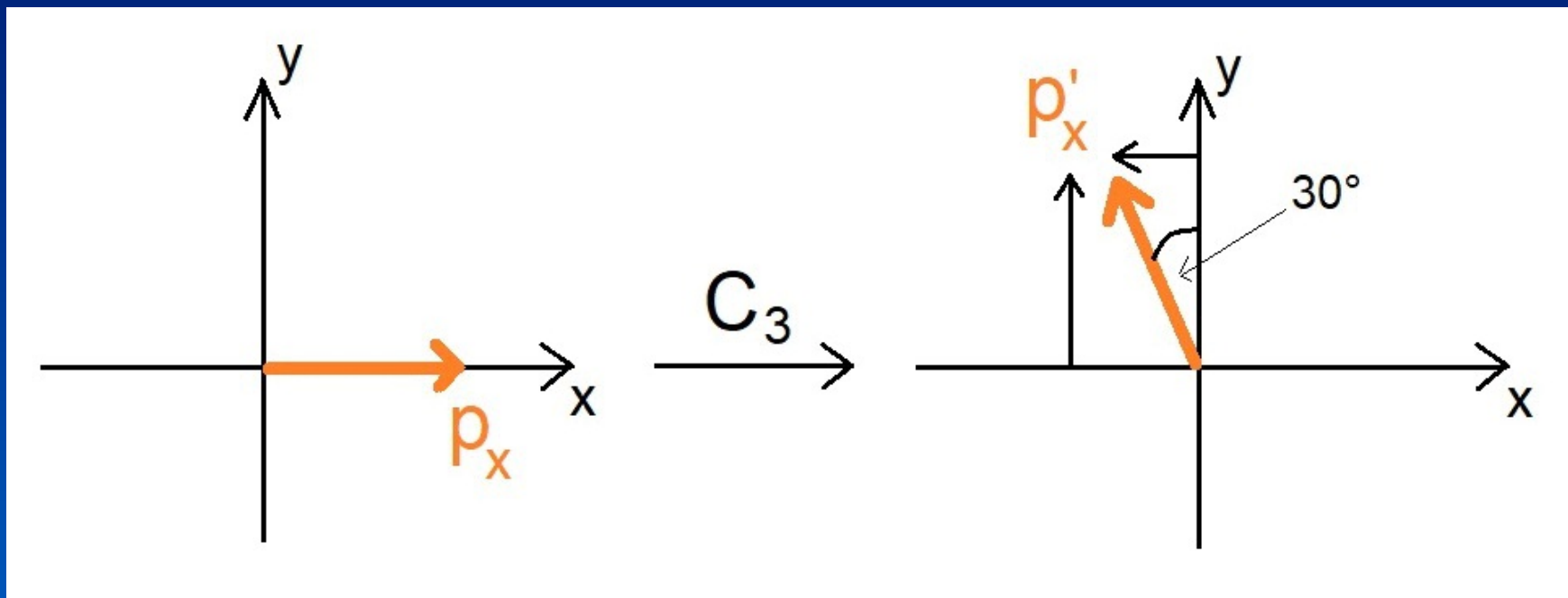
Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Os orbitais  $p_x$  e  $p_y$  do N são **INSEPARÁVEIS**

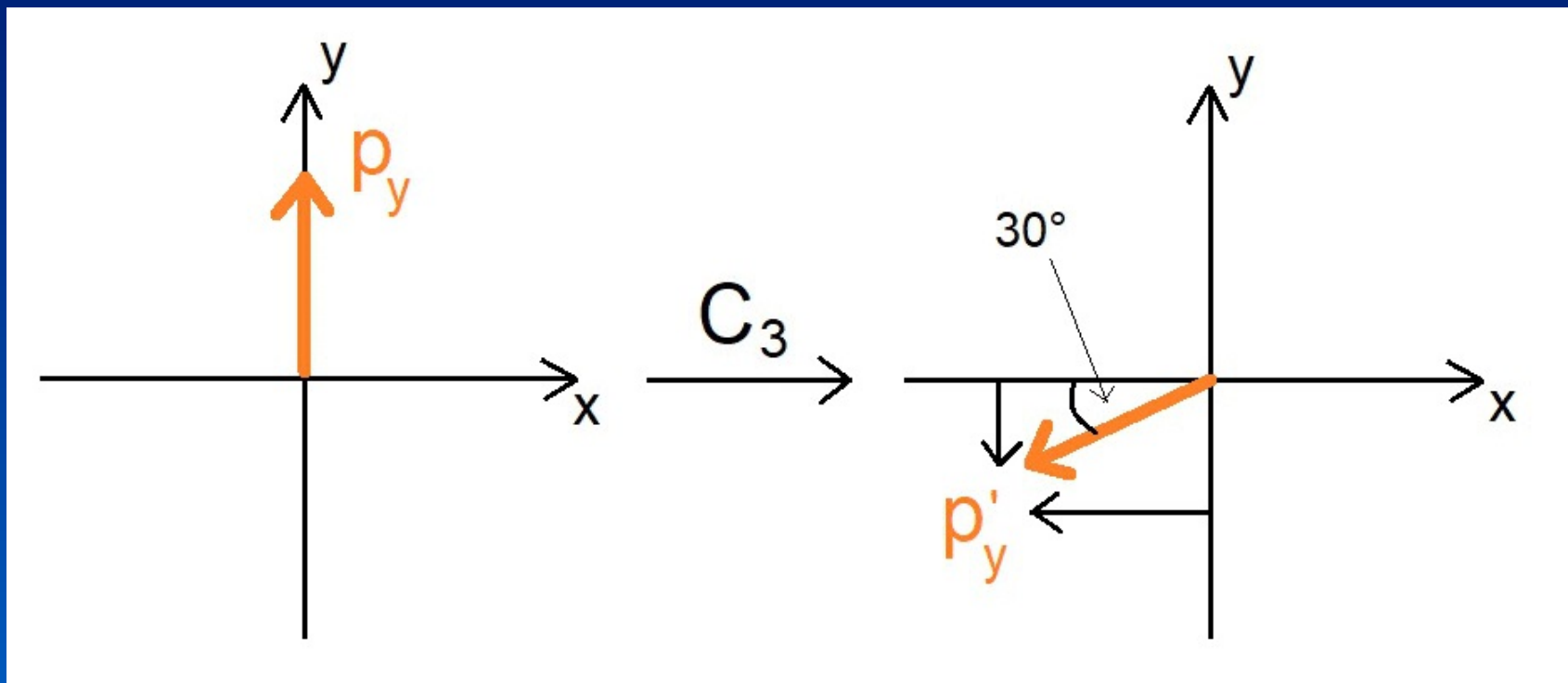
$$p_x' = -p_x \sin 30^\circ + p_y \cos 30^\circ = (-1/2)p_x + (\sqrt{3}/2)p_y$$



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Os orbitais  $p_x$  e  $p_y$  do N são **INSEPARÁVEIS**

$$p_y' = -p_x \cos 30^\circ - p_y \sin 30^\circ = (-\sqrt{3}/2)p_x + (-1/2)p_y$$



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais  $2p_x$  e  $2p_y$  do N

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 & \begin{array}{cc} 2p_x & 2p_y \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} 2p_x \\ 2p_y \end{array} & \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \xrightarrow{\text{C}_3}
 \begin{array}{cc}
 & \begin{array}{cc} 2p_x' & 2p_y' \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} 2p_x' \\ 2p_y' \end{array} & \begin{array}{cc} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\chi = -1$$

$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1
$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

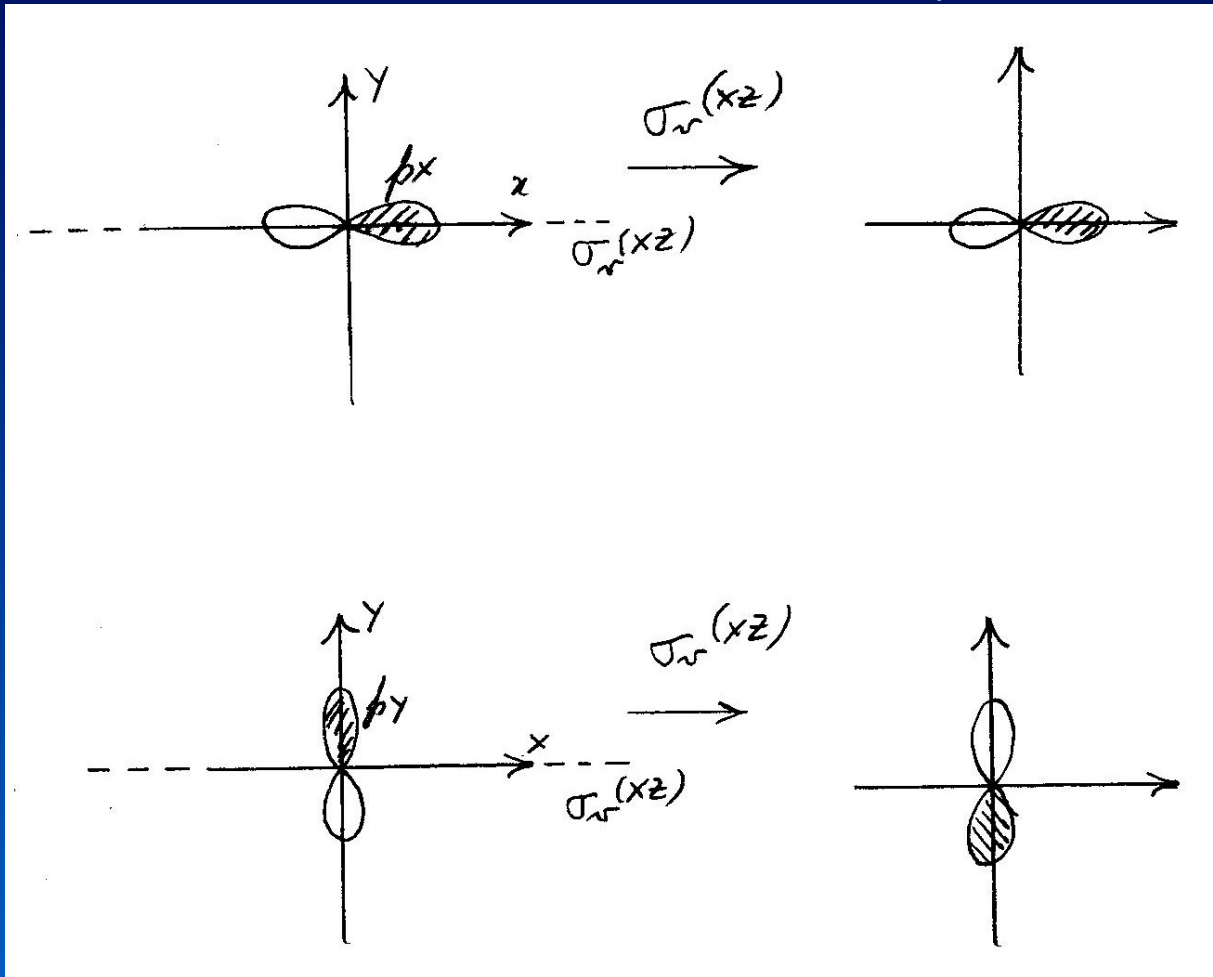
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$$\begin{array}{cc}
 (p_x, p_y) & 2 & -1
 \end{array}$$



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais  $2p_x$  e  $2p_y$  do N



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais  $2p_x$  e  $2p_y$  do N

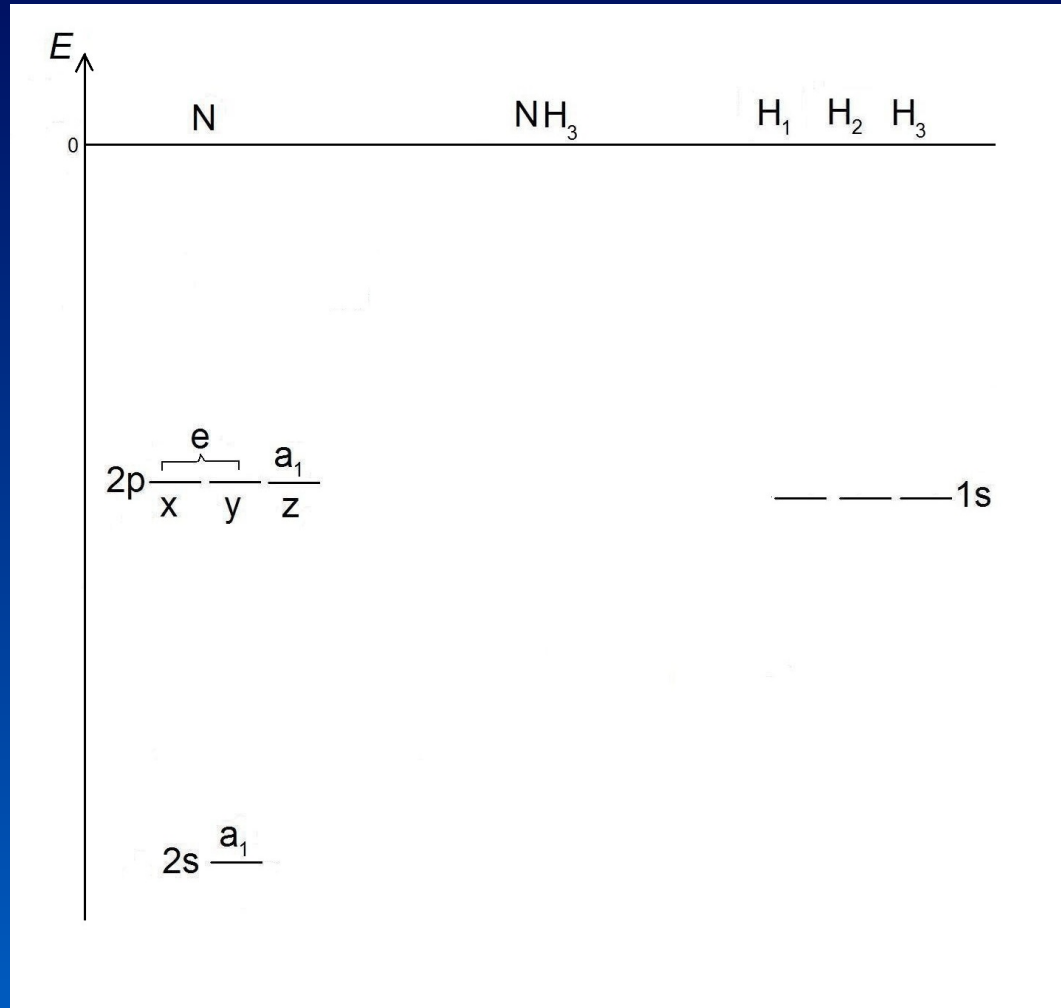
	$2p_x$	$2p_y$		$2p_x'$	$2p_y'$
$2p_x$	1	0	$\sigma_v^{(xz)}$	1	0
$2p_y$	0	1	$\rightarrow$	0	-1

$$\chi = 0$$

$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1
$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0
<hr/>			
$(p_x, p_y)$	2	-1	0

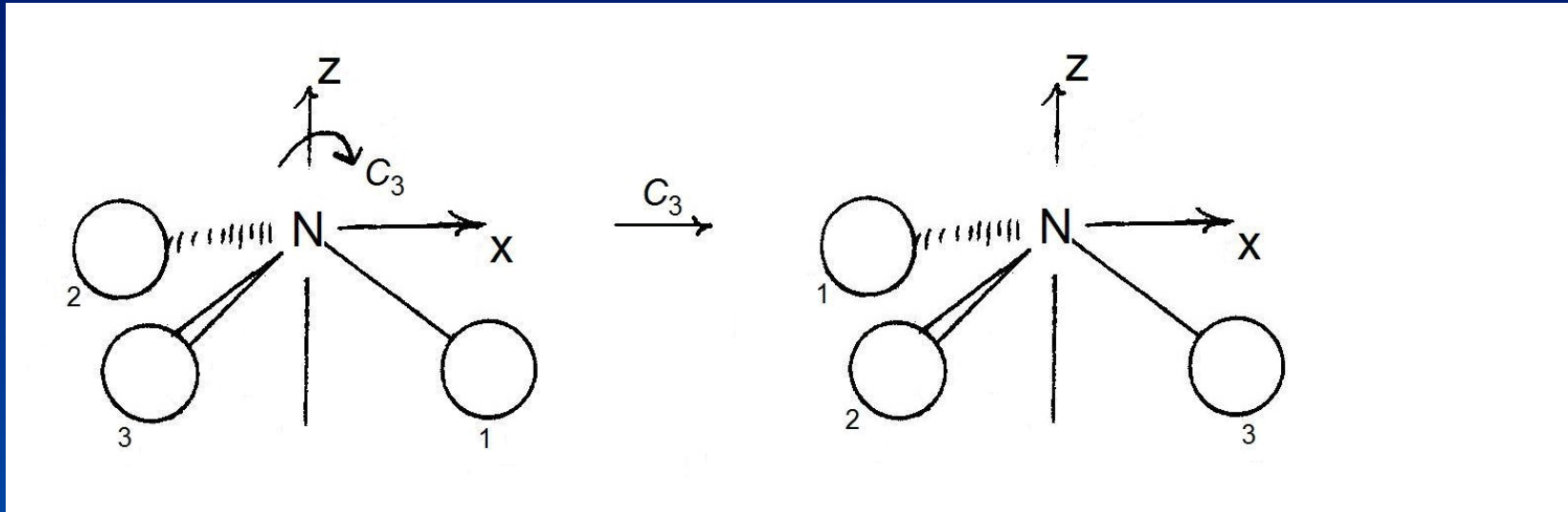
# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Os orbitais 1s dos H são **INSEPARÁVEIS**



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H

	$1sH_1$	$1sH_2$	$1sH_3$		$1sH_1$	$1sH_2$	$1sH_3$
$1sH_1$	1	0	0	$\text{C}_3$	$1sH_1$	0	1
$1sH_2$	0	1	0	$\rightarrow$	$1sH_2$	0	0
$1sH_3$	0	0	1		$1sH_3$	1	0

$$\chi = 0$$

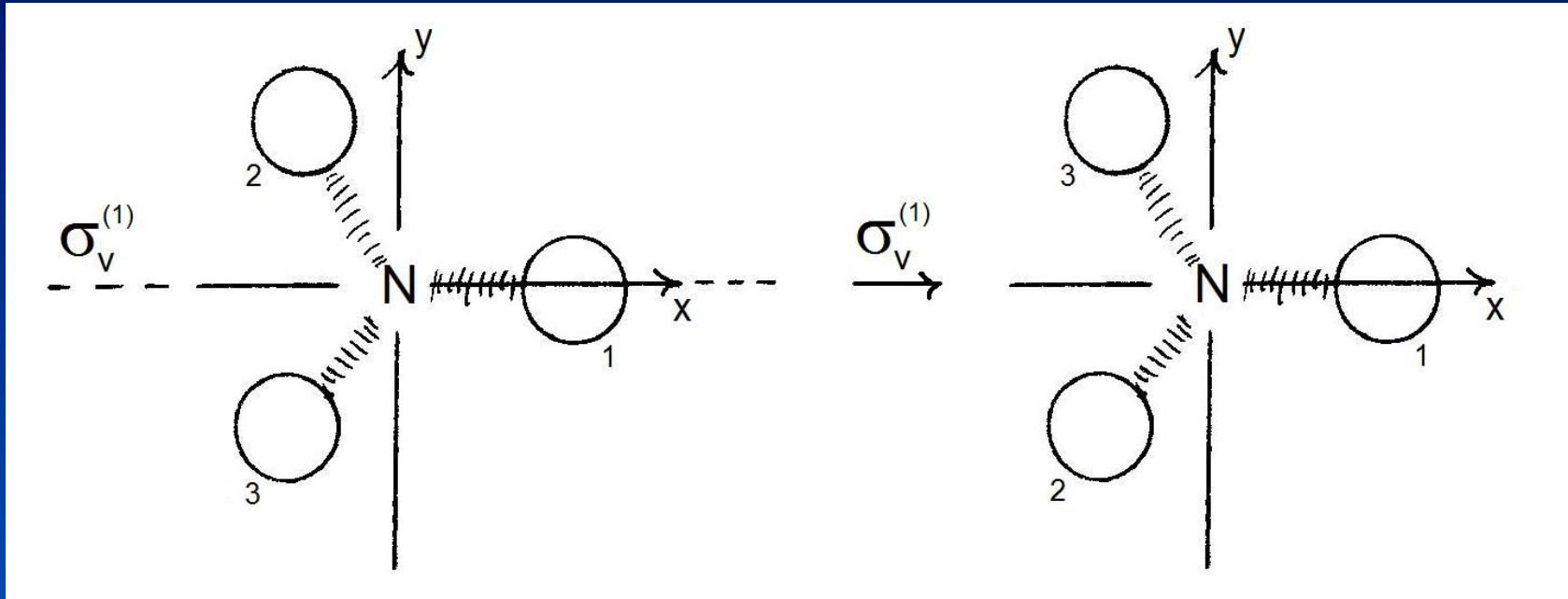
$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$A_1$	1	1	1
$A_2$	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

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$$(\text{H}_1, \text{H}_2, \text{H}_3) \quad 3 \quad 0$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H



# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H

	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>		1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>
1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> →	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0
1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0		1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	0
1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1		1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	1

$$\chi = 1$$

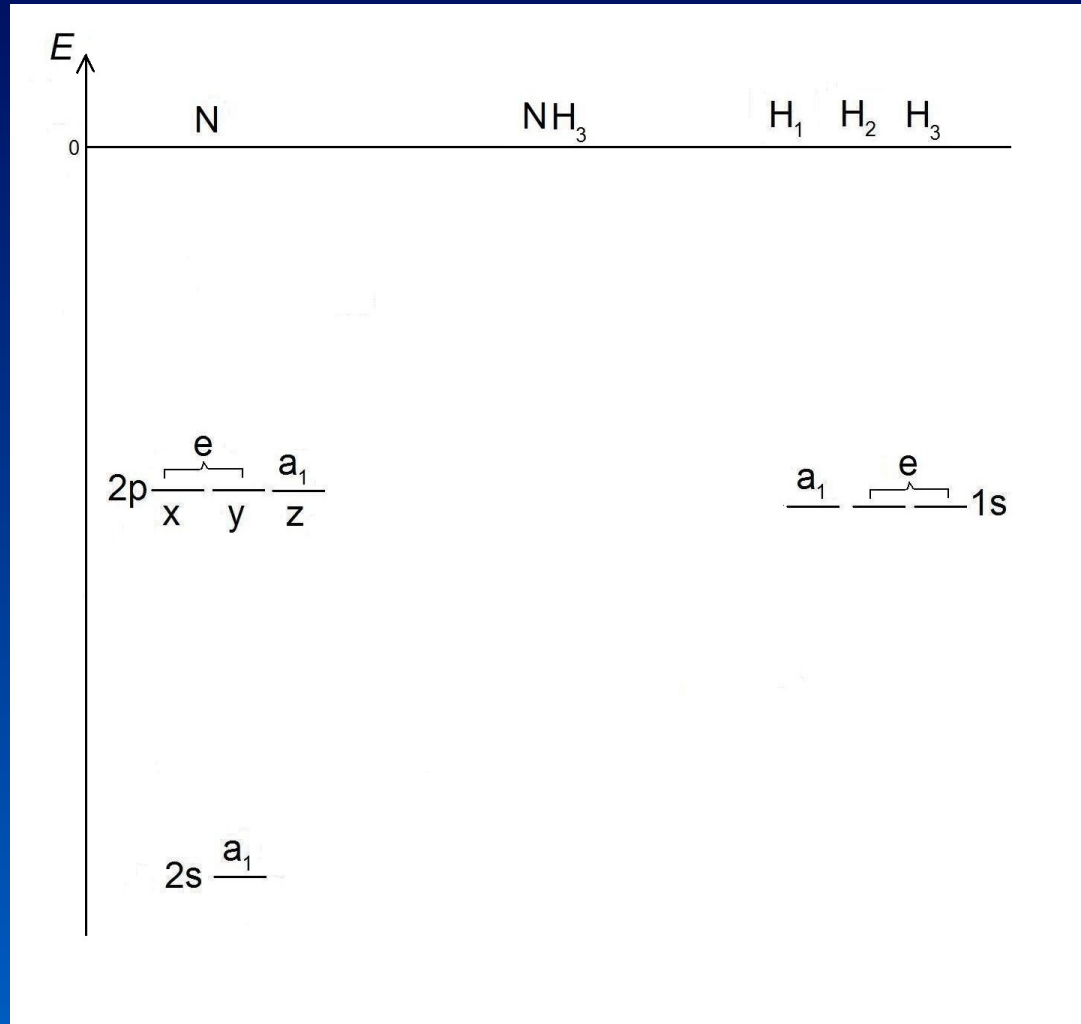
C <sub>3v</sub>	E	2C <sub>3</sub>	3σ <sub>v</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	-1
E	2	-1	0

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(H <sub>1</sub> ,H <sub>2</sub> ,H <sub>3</sub> )	3	0	1	A <sub>1</sub> + E
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# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

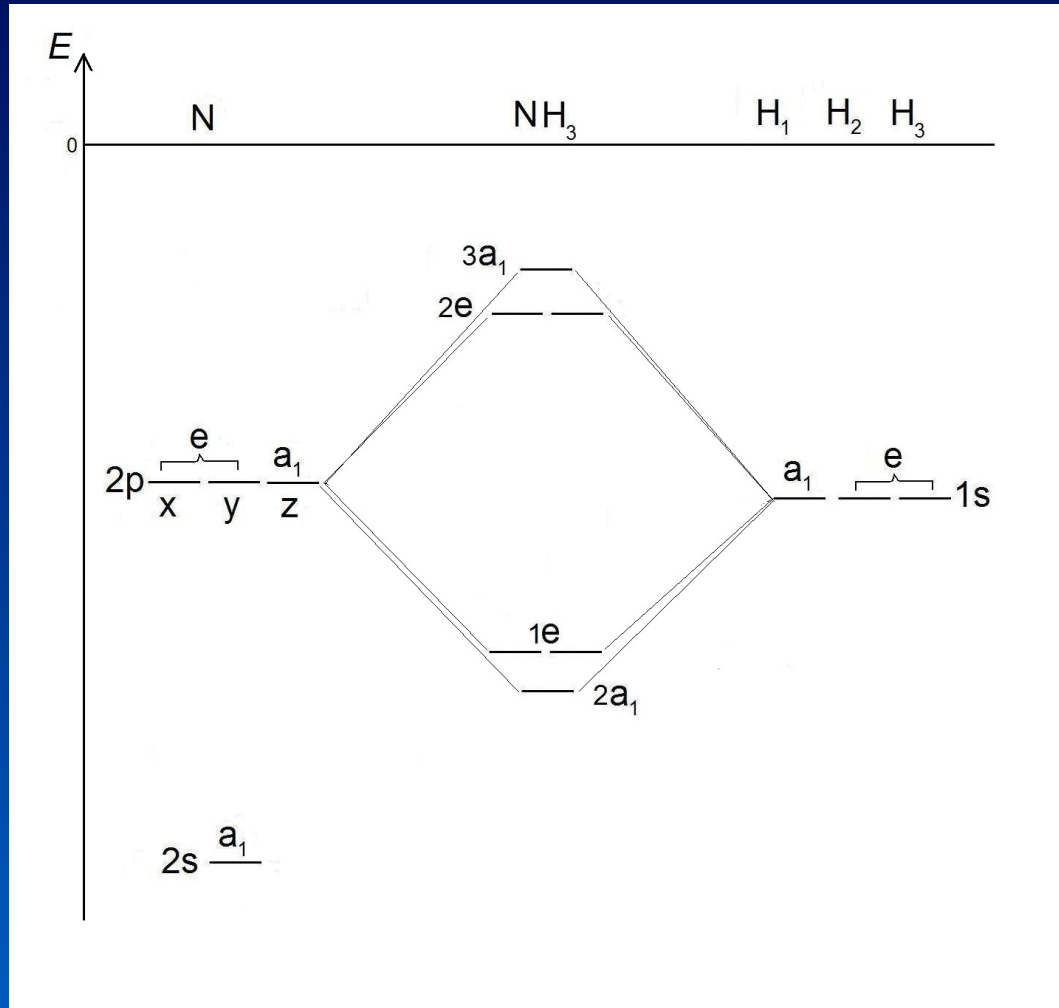
Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares





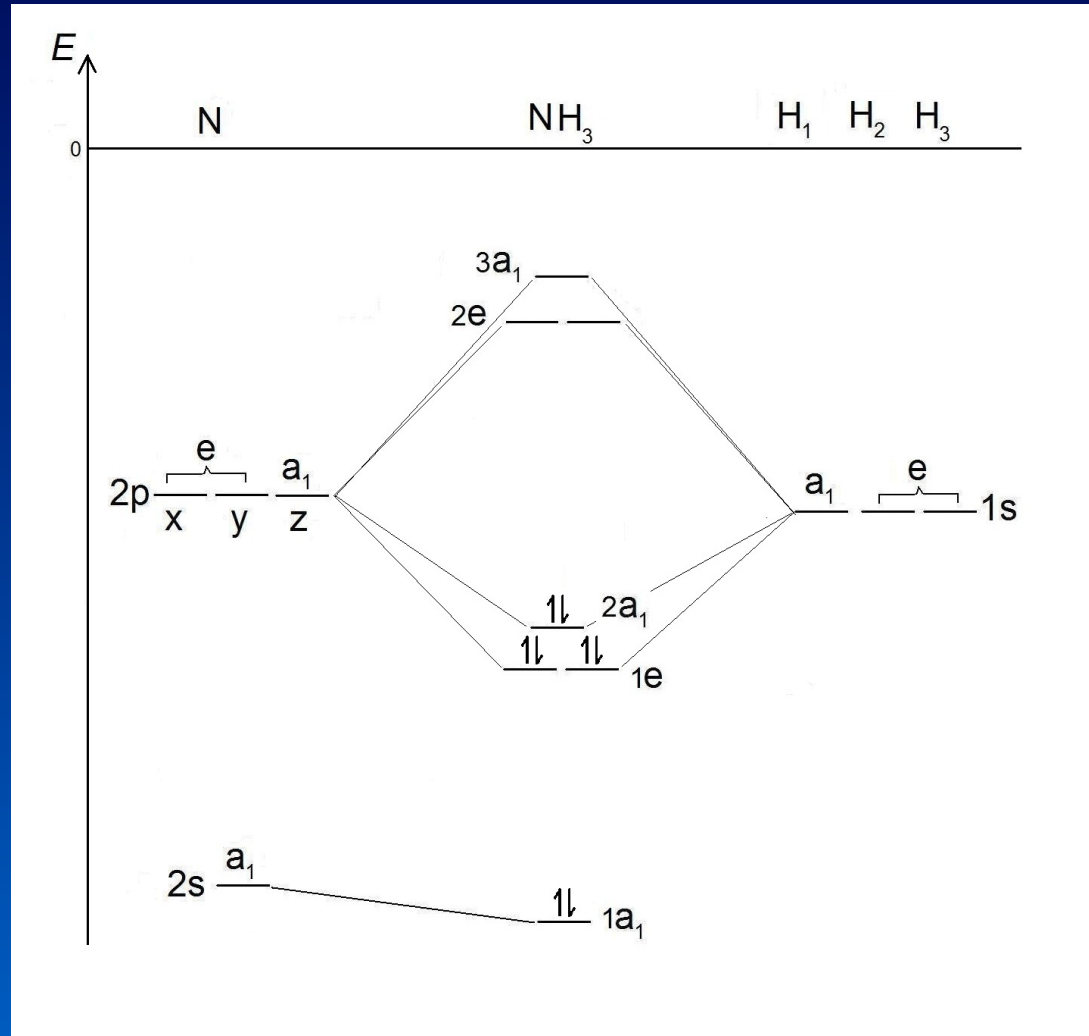
# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares

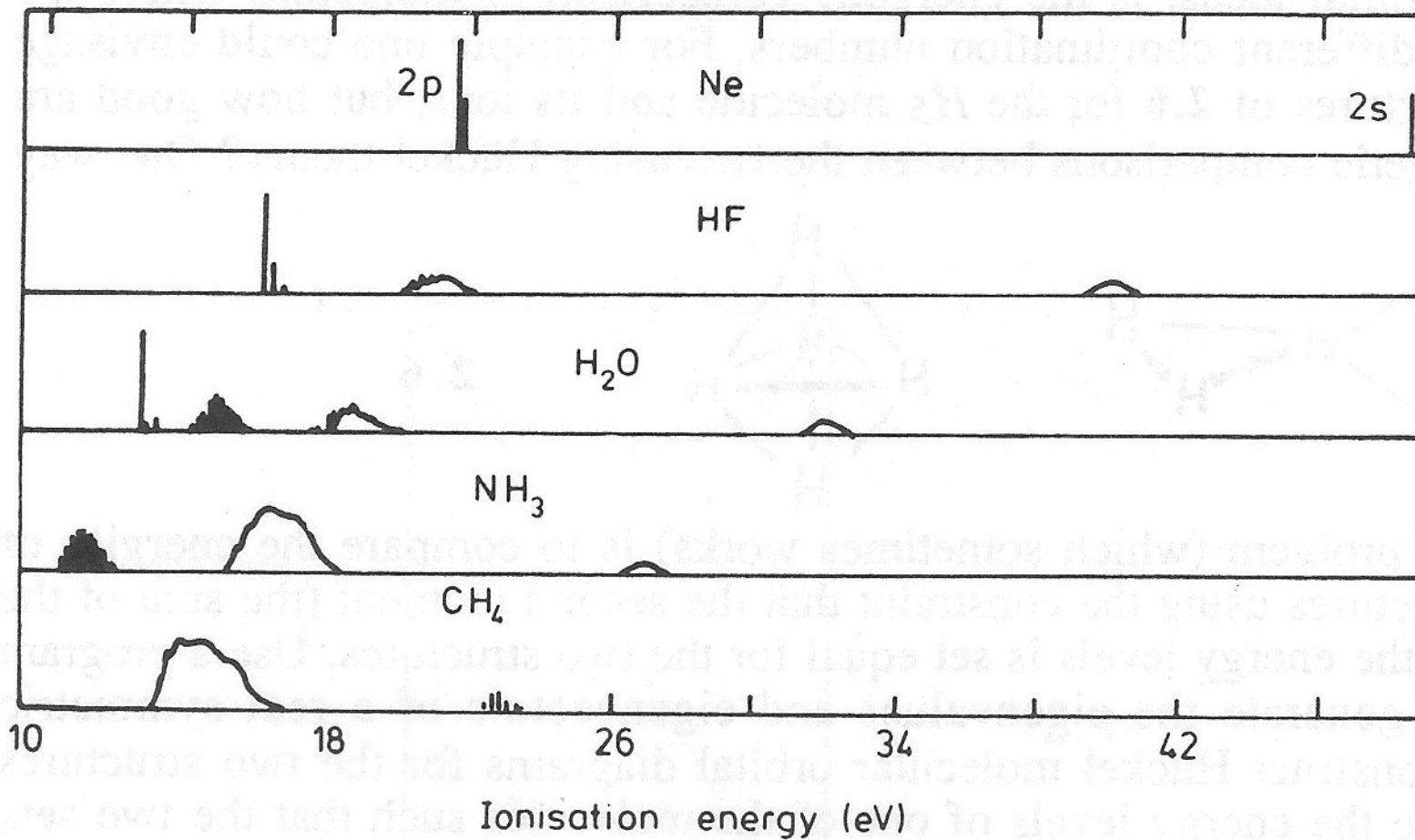


# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - C_{3v}$

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares

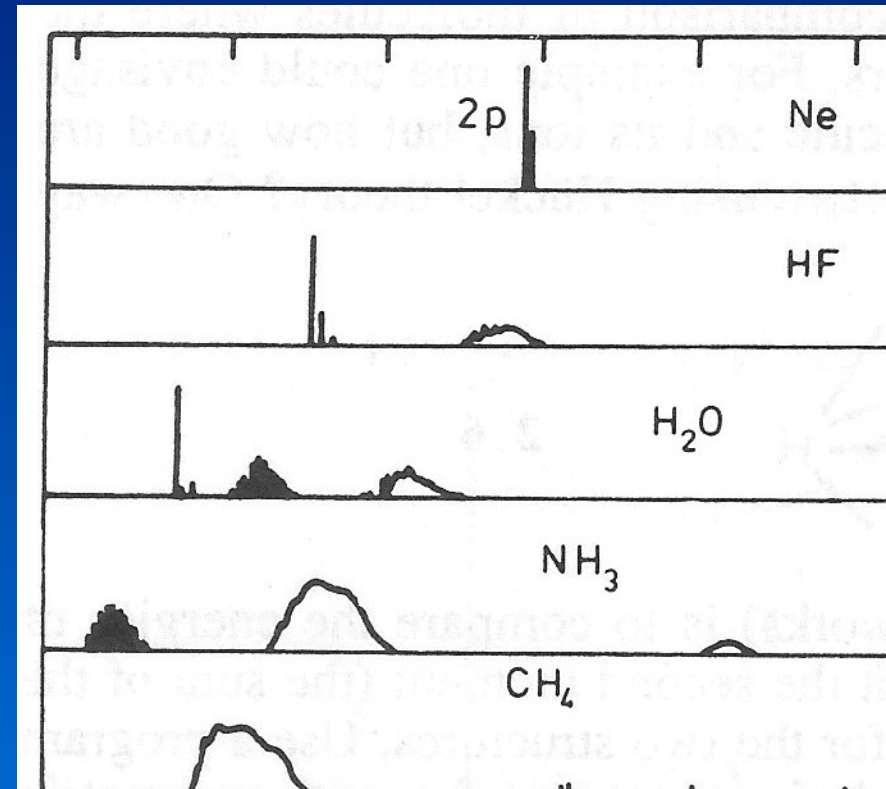
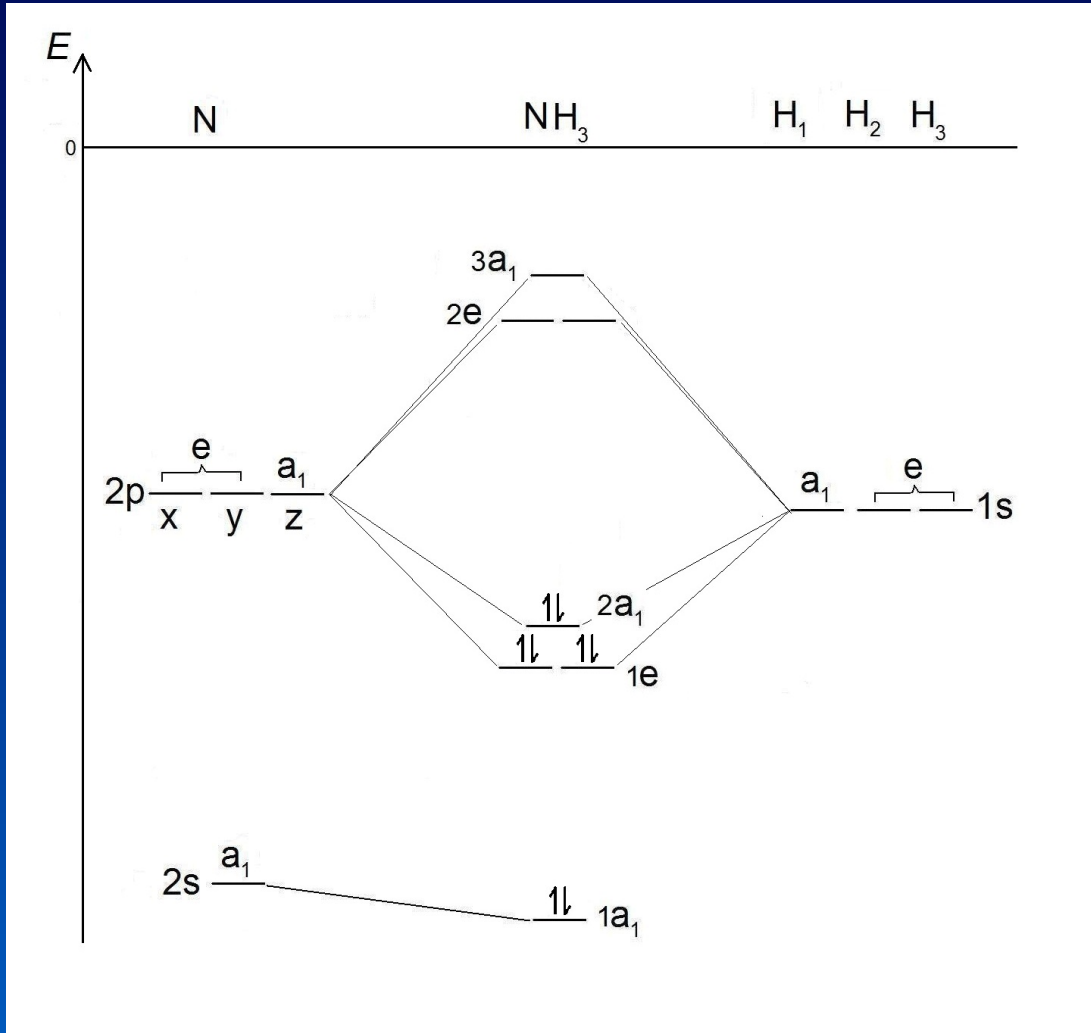


# Espectros de fotoelétron

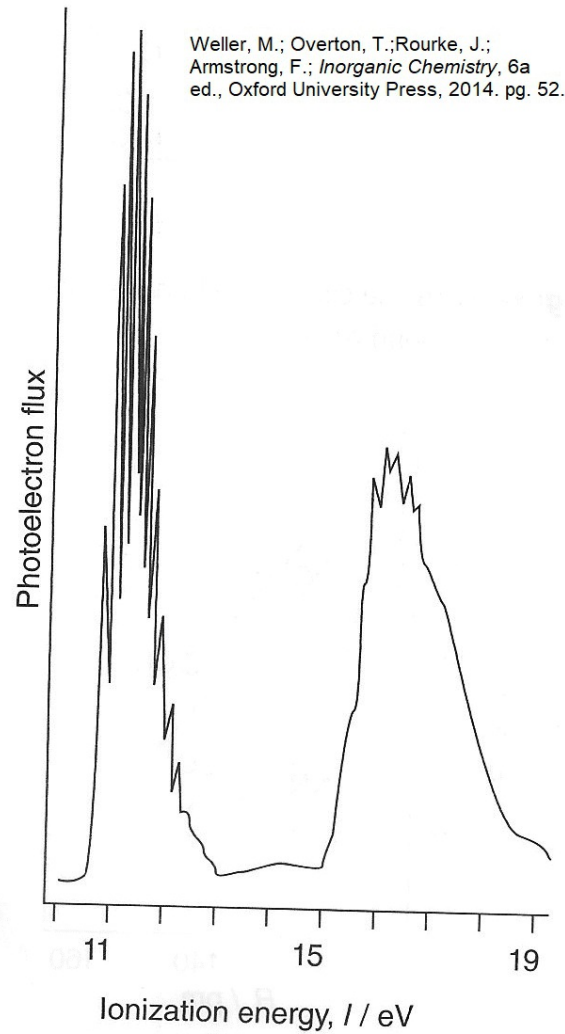


Albright, T. A.; Burdett, J. K. *Problems in Molecular Orbital Theory*, Oxford University Press, 1992. pg. 32

# Espectros de fotoelétron



# Espectros de fotoelétron



**Figure 2.28** The UV photoelectron spectrum of NH<sub>3</sub>, obtained using He 21 eV radiation.

**Desenhando os orbitais moleculares**

**Método do Operador Projeção**

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# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

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Calculando as combinações lineares dos orbitais 1s dos H pelo  
MÉTODO DO OPERADOR PROJEÇÃO

$$\hat{P}(\varphi_i) = \sum_R \chi_R \hat{R}(\varphi_i)$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

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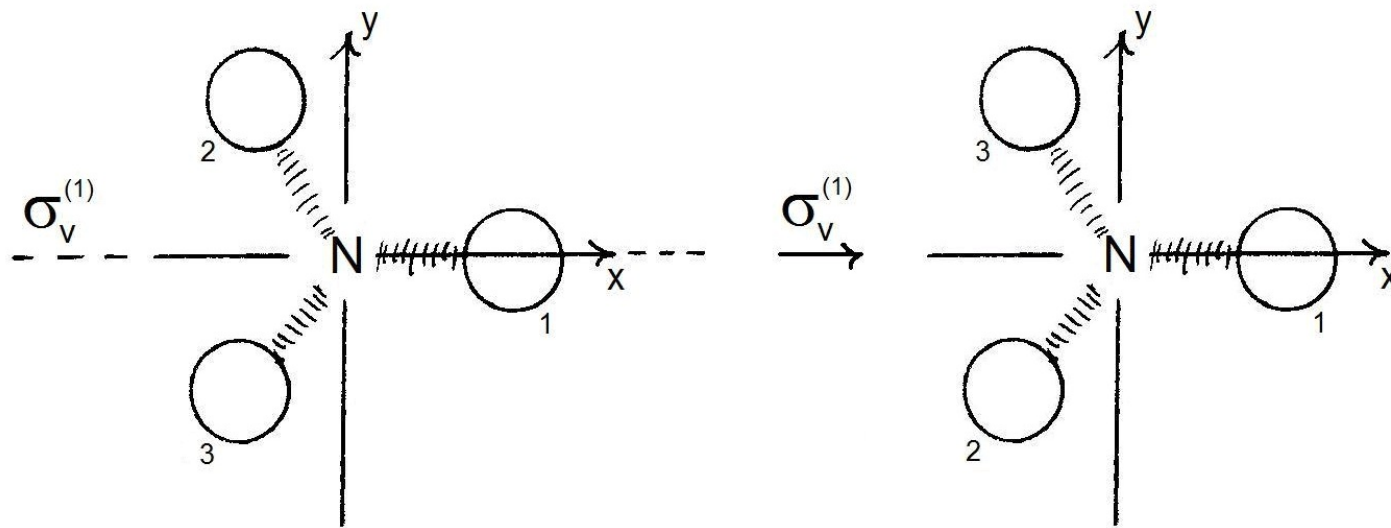
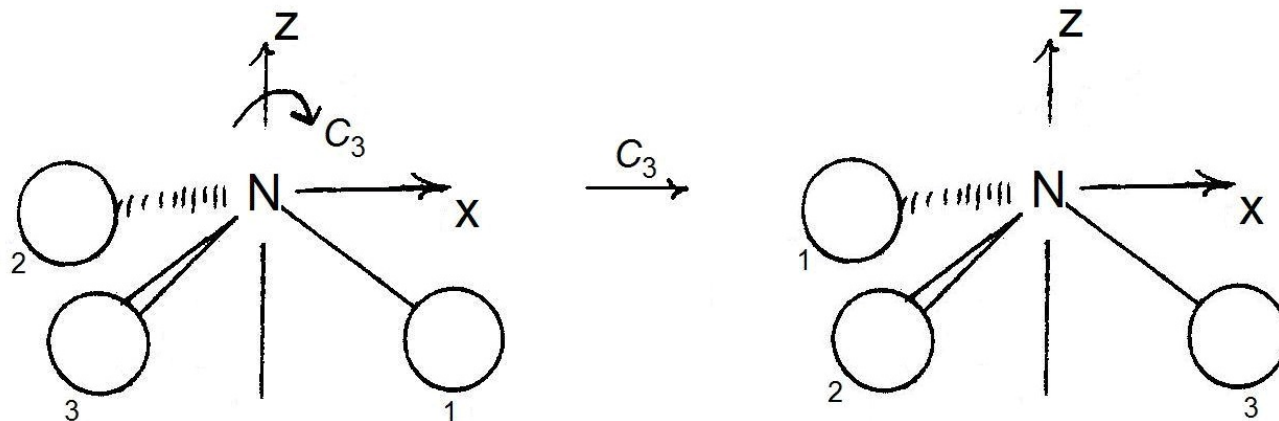
## MÉTODO DO OPERADOR PROJEÇÃO

Lista das projeções

$E$	$\varphi_1$
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$



# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

		A <sub>1</sub>					
E	φ <sub>1</sub>	1		C <sub>3v</sub>	E	2C <sub>3</sub>	3σ <sub>v</sub>
C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	1		A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1
C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	1		A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	-1
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	1		E	2	-1	0
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	1					
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	1					

$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = 1 \times \varphi_1 + 1 \times \varphi_2 + 1 \times \varphi_3 + 1 \times \varphi_1 + 1 \times \varphi_3 + 1 \times \varphi_2$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

		$A_1$		$C_{3v}$	$E$	$2C_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$E$	$\varphi_1$	1		$A_1$	1	1	1
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$	1		$A_2$	1	1	-1
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$	1		$E$	2	-1	0
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	1					
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	1					
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	1					

$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 + 2\varphi_2 + 2\varphi_3$$

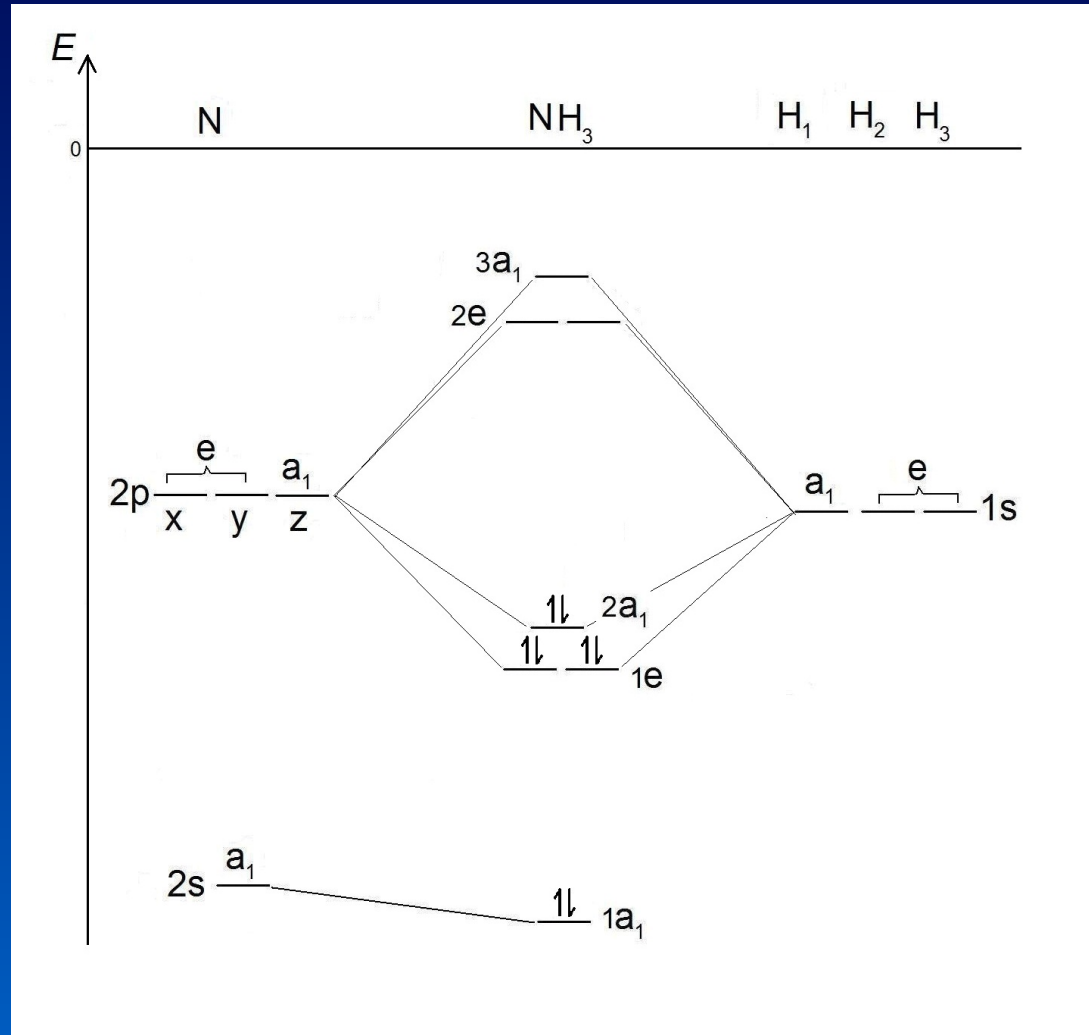
# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

		$A_1$		$C_{3v}$	$E$	$2C_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$E$	$\varphi_1$	1		$A_1$	1	1	1
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$	1		$A_2$	1	1	-1
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$	1		$E$	2	-1	0
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	1					
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	1					
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	1					

$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - C_{3v}$

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

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E	$\varphi_1$	$\text{C}_{3v}$	E	$2\text{C}_3$	$3\sigma_v$
$\text{C}_3$	$\varphi_2$	$\text{A}_1$	1	1	1
$\text{C}_3^2$	$\varphi_3$	$\text{A}_2$	1	1	-1
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	E	2	-1	0
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$				
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$				

$$\hat{\text{P}}_{\text{E}}(\varphi_1) = ?$$

# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

E       $\varphi_1$   
 C<sub>3</sub>     $\varphi_2$   
 C<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup>    $\varphi_3$   
 σ<sub>v</sub><sup>(1)</sup>    $\varphi_1$   
 σ<sub>v</sub><sup>(2)</sup>    $\varphi_3$   
 σ<sub>v</sub><sup>(3)</sup>    $\varphi_2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{11}}(\varphi_1) =$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) =$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{21}}(\varphi_1) =$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{22}}(\varphi_1) =$$

# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

E	φ <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>11</sub> 1
C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	-1/2
C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1/2
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	1
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(2)</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1/2
σ <sub>v</sub> <sup>(3)</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	-1/2

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}\bar{y})}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{11}}(\varphi_1) = 1 \times \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \varphi_2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \varphi_3 + 1 \times \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \varphi_3 - \frac{1}{2} \times \varphi_2$$



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

E	$\varphi_1$	$E_{11}$ 1
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$	-1/2
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$	-1/2
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	1
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	-1/2
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	-1/2

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}\bar{y})}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{11}}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

$E$	$\varphi_1$	$E_{12}$ 0
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	0
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}\bar{y})}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) = 0 \times \varphi_1 + (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_2 - (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_3 + 0 \times \varphi_1 - (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_3 + (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_2$$

# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

E	$\varphi_1$	0
C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$
C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	0
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) = \sqrt{3}\varphi_2 - \sqrt{3}\varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

E	$\varphi_1$	$E_{12}$	0
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$		$\sqrt{3}/2$
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$		$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$		0
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$		$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$		$\sqrt{3}/2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

E	$\varphi_1$	$E_{21}$	0
$C_3$	$\varphi_2$		$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$C_3^2$	$\varphi_3$		$\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$		0
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$		$-\sqrt{3}/2$
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$		$\sqrt{3}/2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}\bar{y})}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{21}}(\varphi_1) = 0 \times \varphi_1 - (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_2 + (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_3 + 0 \times \varphi_1 - (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_3 + (\sqrt{3}/2) \times \varphi_2 = 0$$

# Amônia, NH<sub>3</sub> - C<sub>3v</sub>

E	$\varphi_1$	$E_{22}$ 1
C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_2$	-1/2
C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_3$	-1/2
$\sigma_v^{(1)}$	$\varphi_1$	-1
$\sigma_v^{(2)}$	$\varphi_3$	1/2
$\sigma_v^{(3)}$	$\varphi_2$	1/2

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}\bar{y})}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{22}}(\varphi_1) = 1 \times \varphi_1 - 1/2 \times \varphi_2 - 1/2 \times \varphi_3 - 1 \times \varphi_1 + 1/2 \times \varphi_3 + 1/2 \times \varphi_2 = 0$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

$E$        $\varphi_1$   
 $C_3$        $\varphi_2$   
 $C_3^2$        $\varphi_3$   
 $\sigma_v^{(1)}$      $\varphi_1$   
 $\sigma_v^{(2)}$      $\varphi_3$   
 $\sigma_v^{(3)}$      $\varphi_2$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(x)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

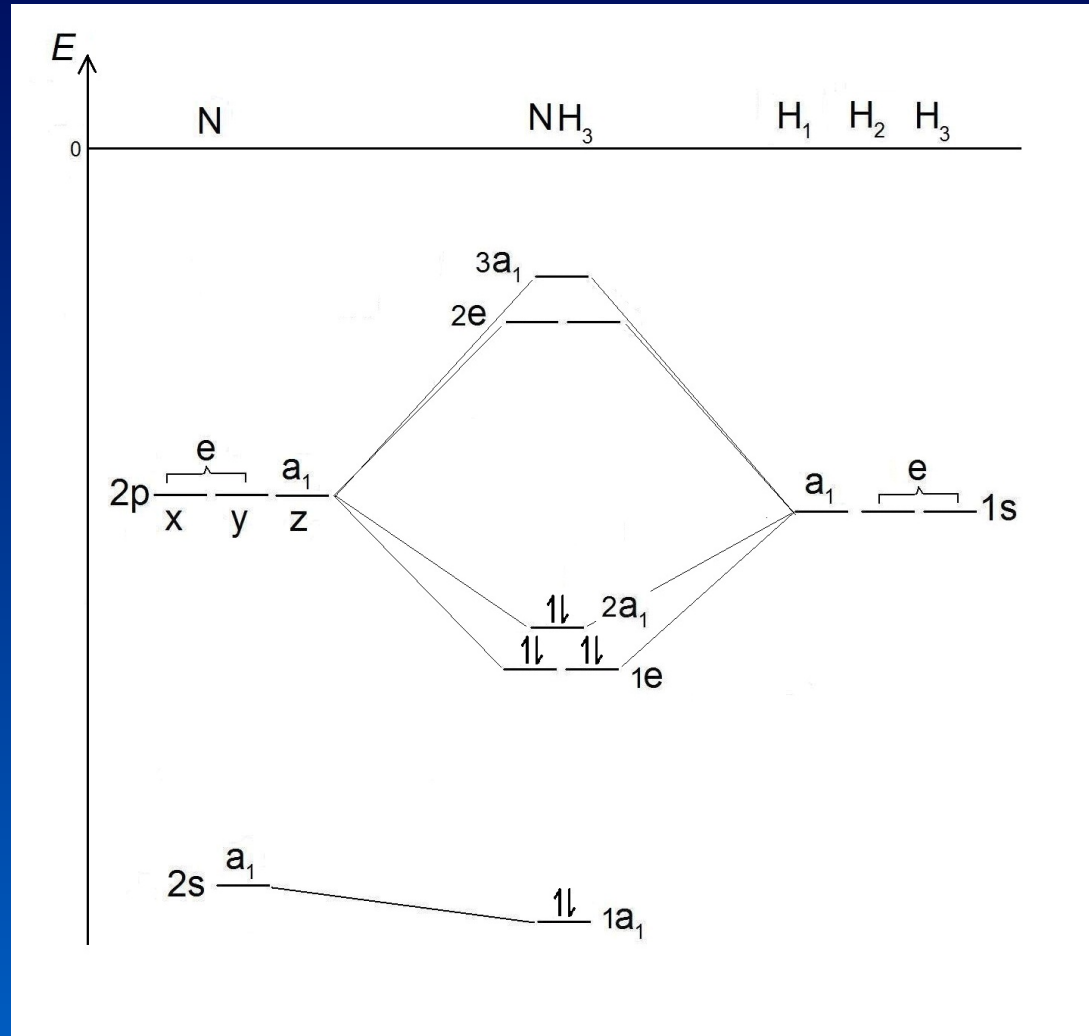
$${}^{(\bar{x}y)}\sigma_v = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{11}}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - C_{3v}$

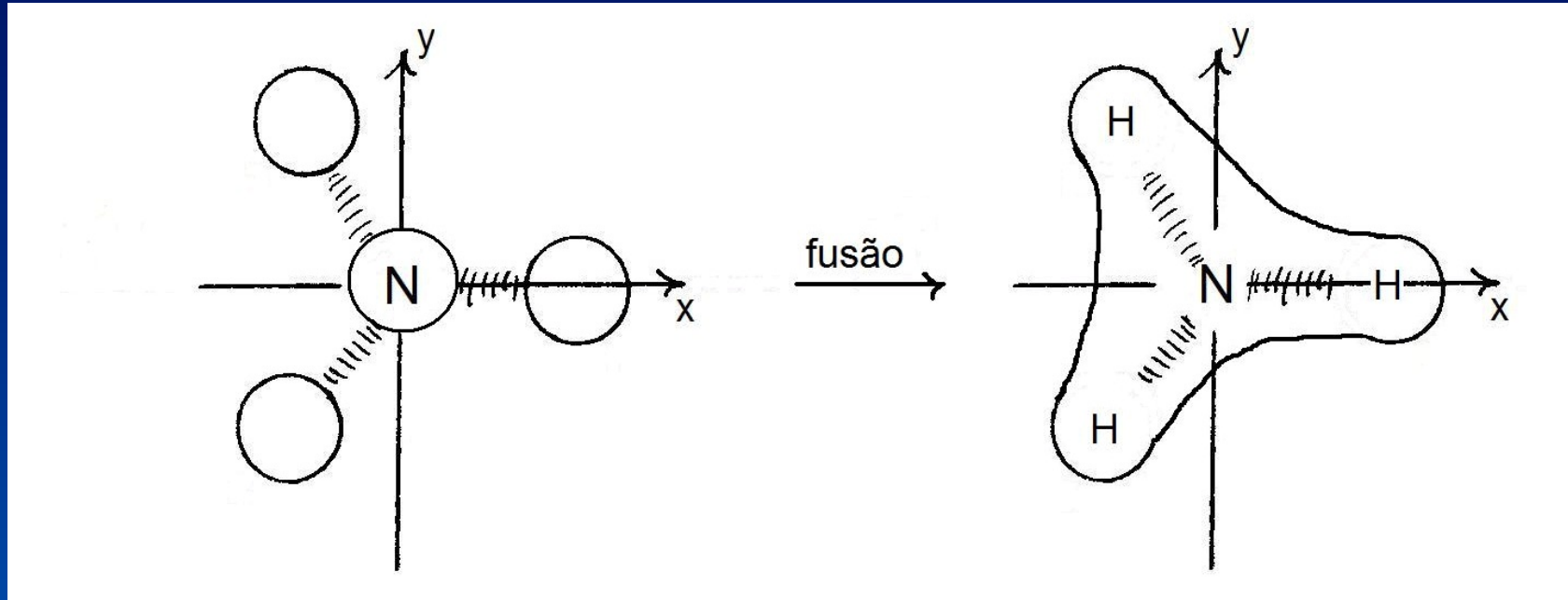
Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares





# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

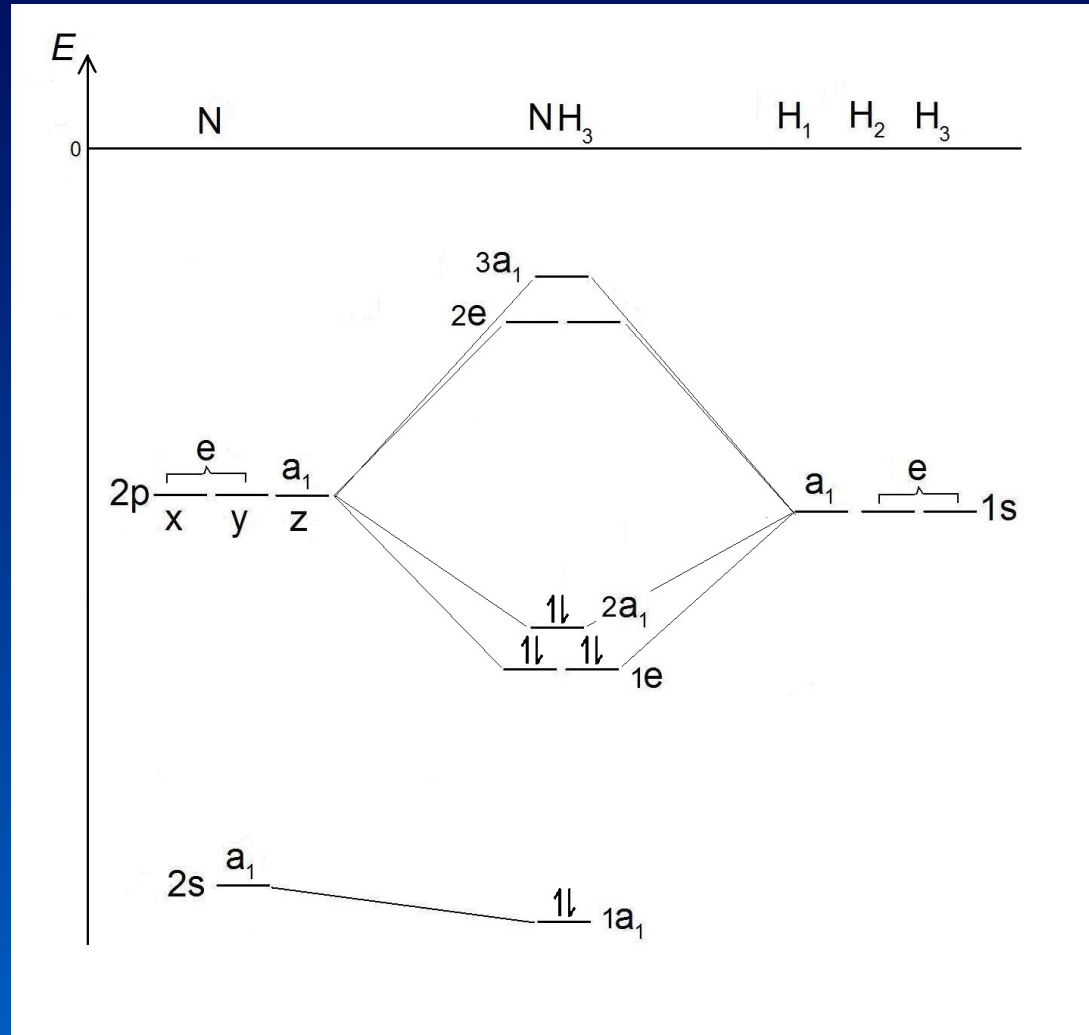
Orbital  $1a_1$ , ligante



$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3$$

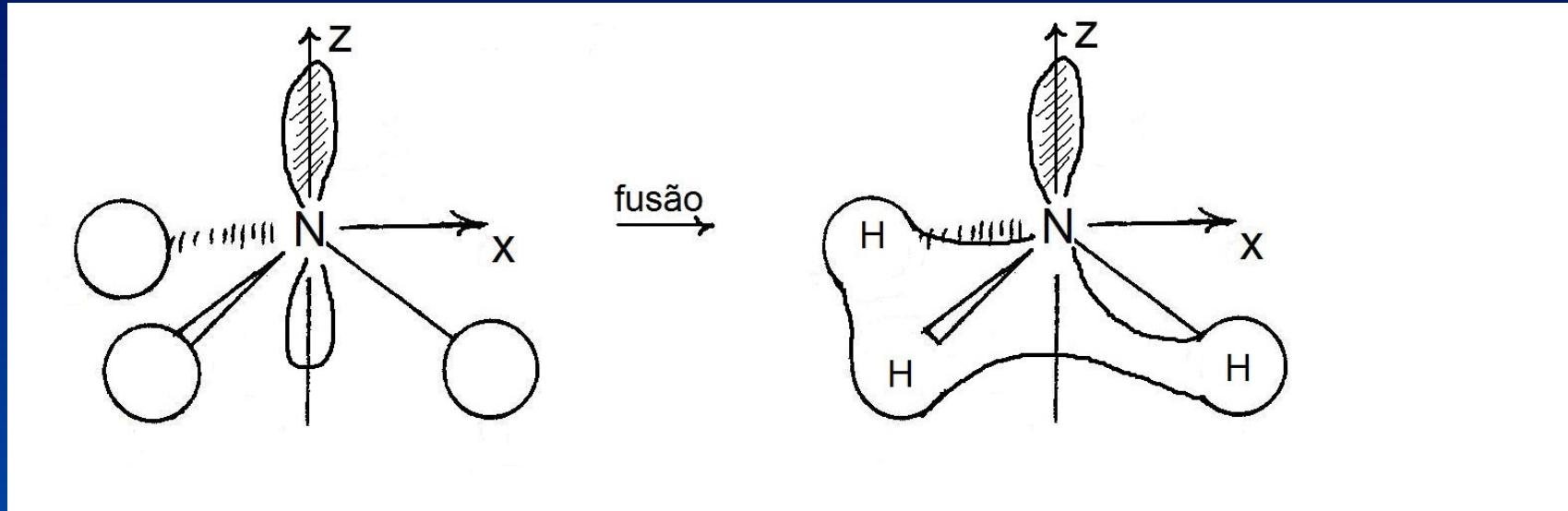
# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - C_{3v}$

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3$ - $\text{C}_{3v}$

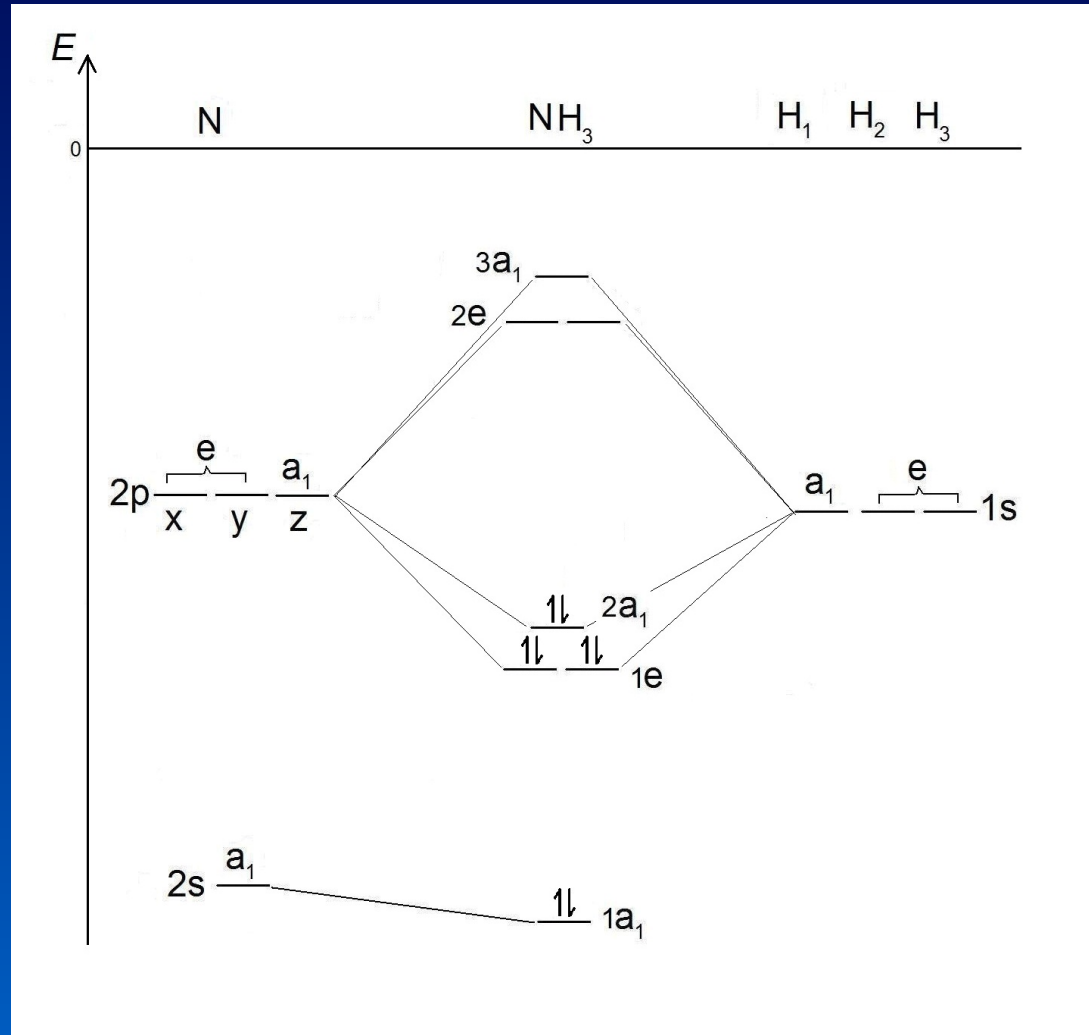
Orbital  $2a_1$ , ligante



$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3$$

# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - C_{3v}$

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares

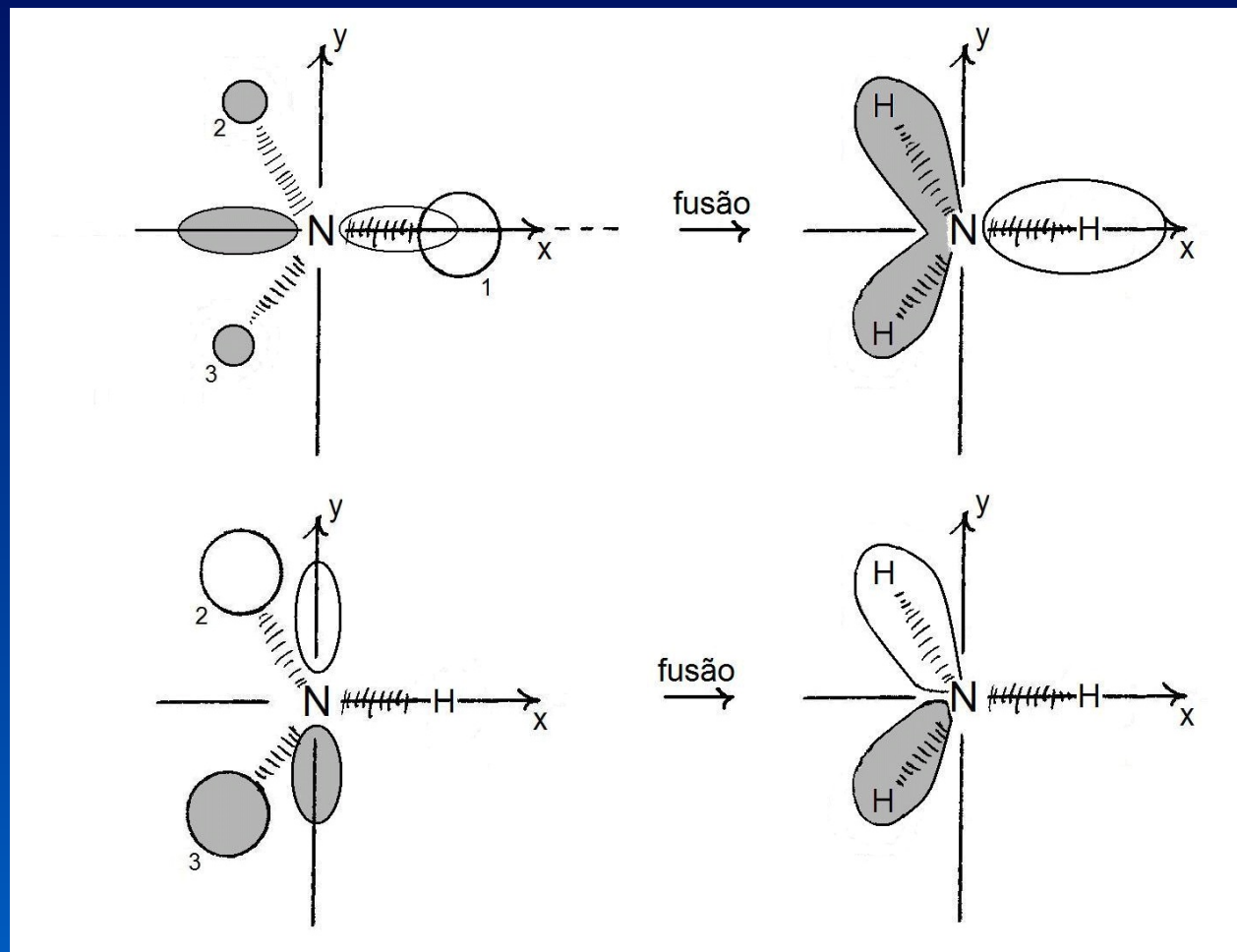


# Amônia, $\text{NH}_3 - \text{C}_{3v}$

Par degenerado de orbitais E, ligantes

$$\hat{P}_{E_{11}}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

$$\hat{P}_{E_{12}}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_2 - \varphi_3$$

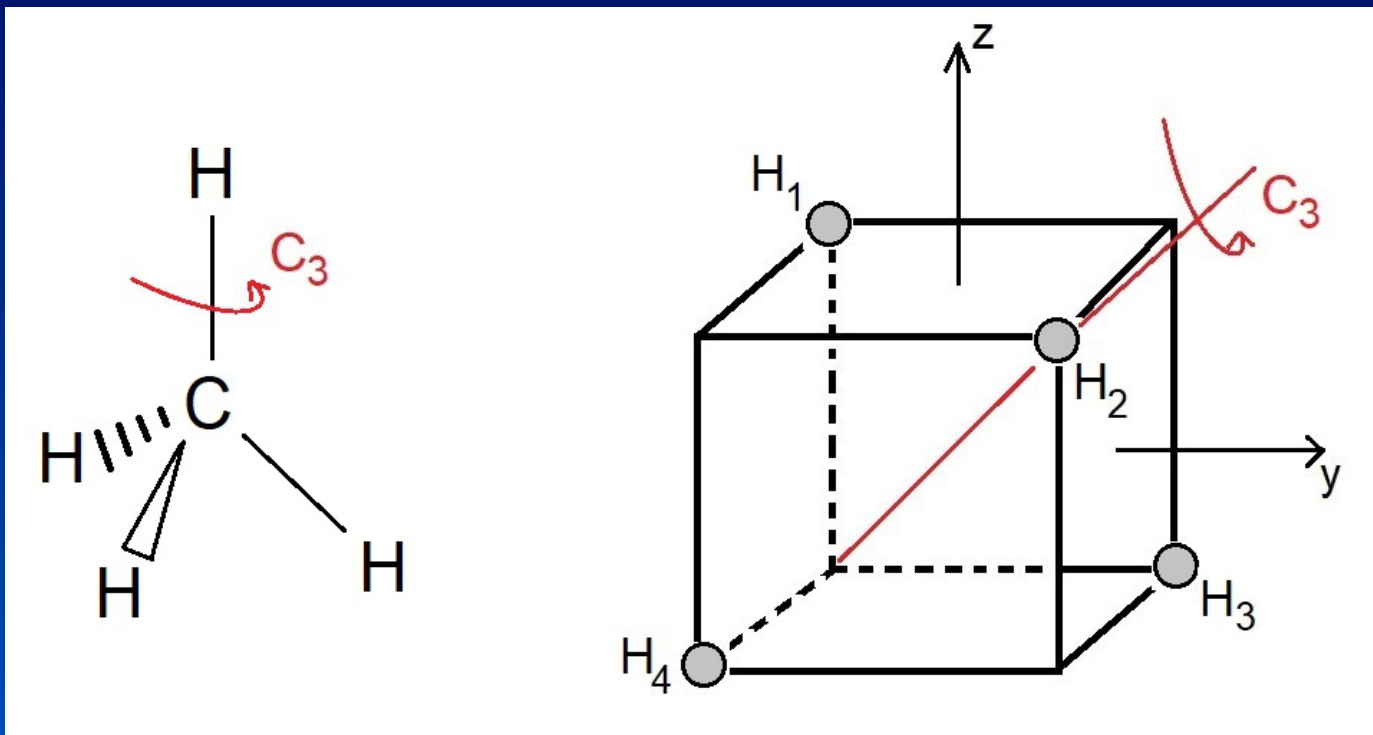


# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

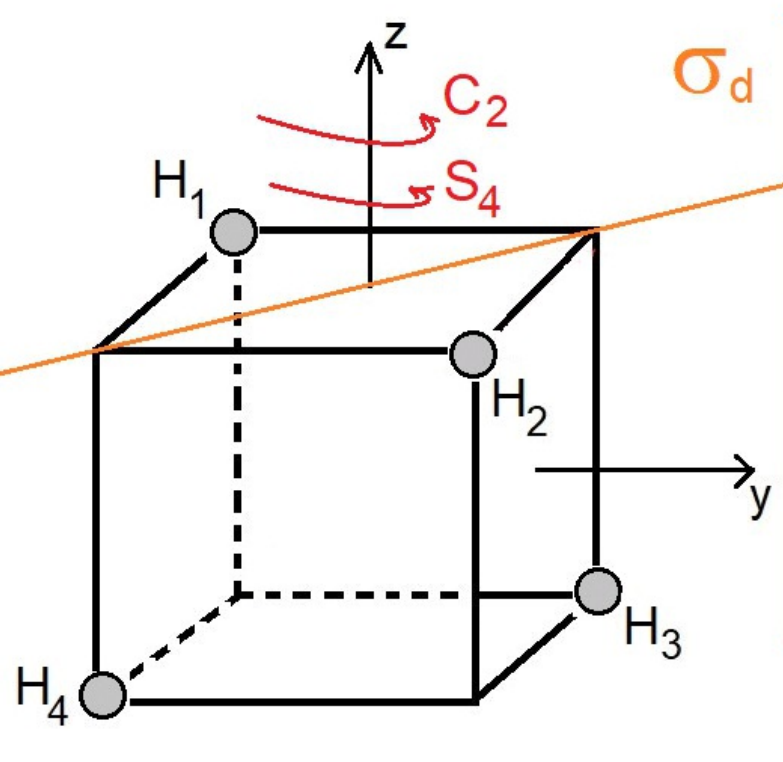
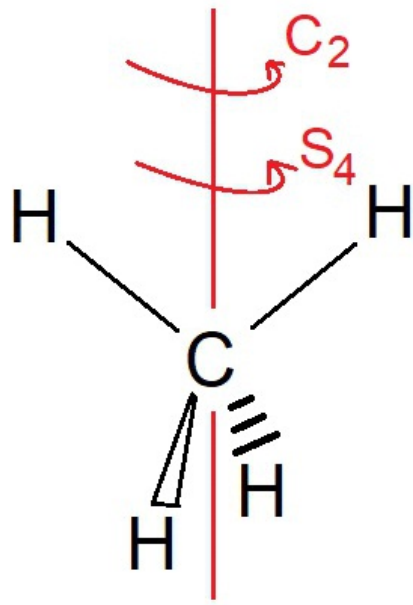
---

T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$



# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$





# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

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Classificando o orbital 2s do C

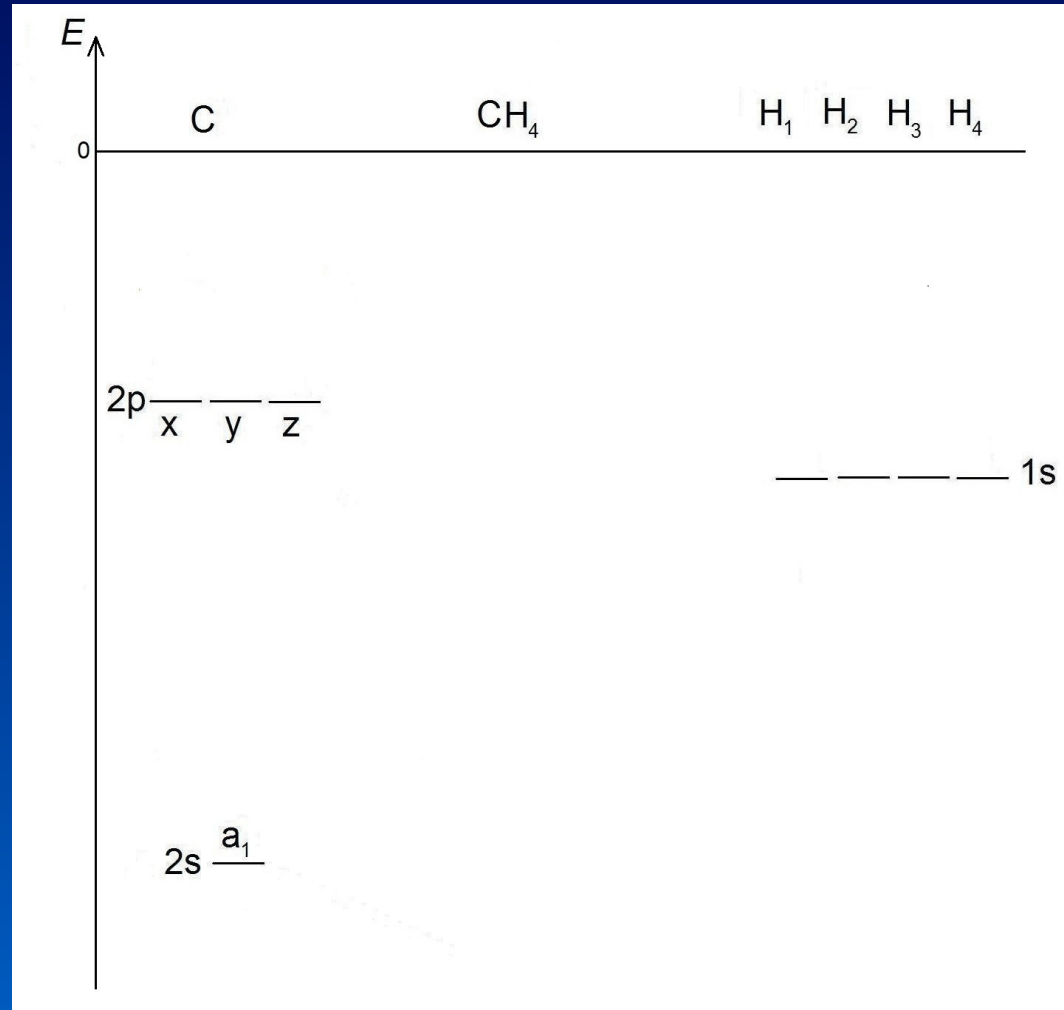
T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

---

2s	1	1	1	1	1	A <sub>1</sub>
----	---	---	---	---	---	----------------

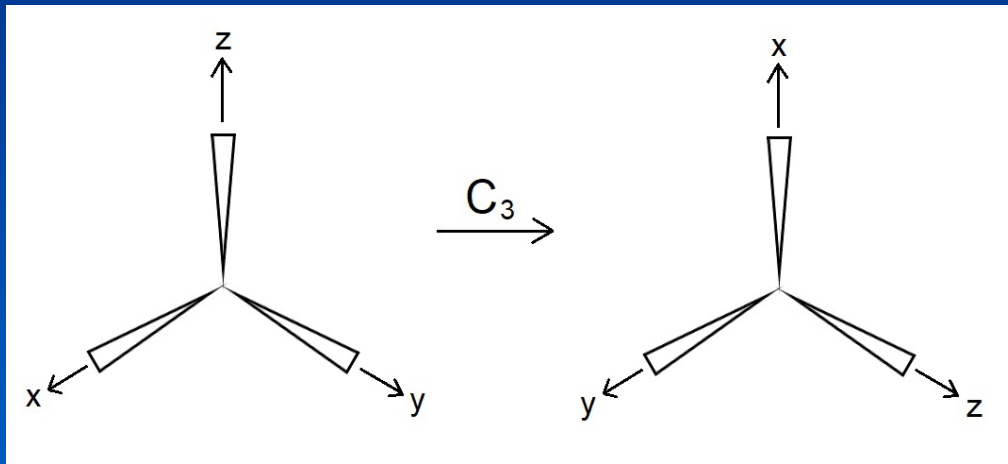
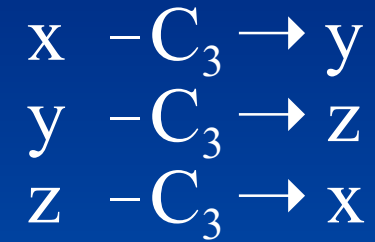
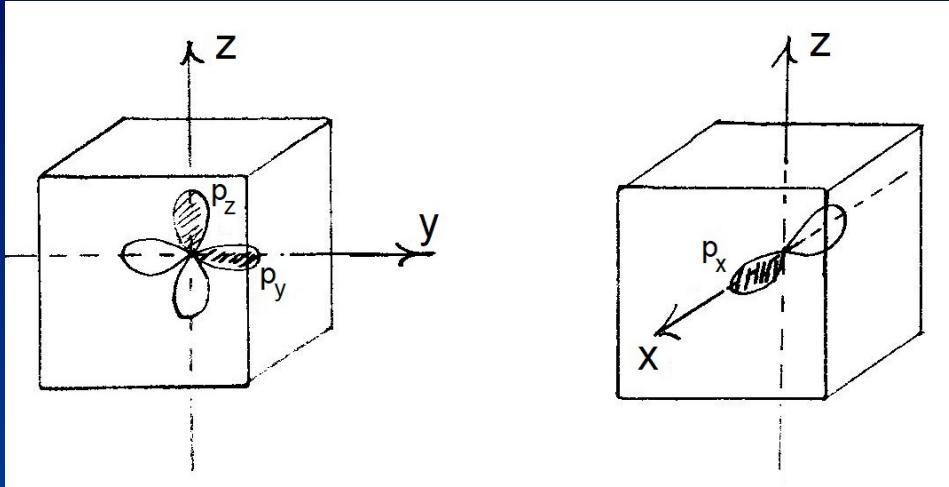
# Metano, $\text{CH}_4 - T_d$

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 2p do C - INSEPARÁVEIS



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 2p do C - INSEPARÁVEIS

	2p <sub>x</sub>	2p <sub>y</sub>	2p <sub>z</sub>		2p <sub>x</sub>	2p <sub>y</sub>	2p <sub>z</sub>
2p <sub>x</sub>	1	0	0	C <sub>3</sub> →	0	1	0
2p <sub>y</sub>	0	1	0		0	0	1
2p <sub>z</sub>	0	0	1		1	0	0

$$\chi = 0$$

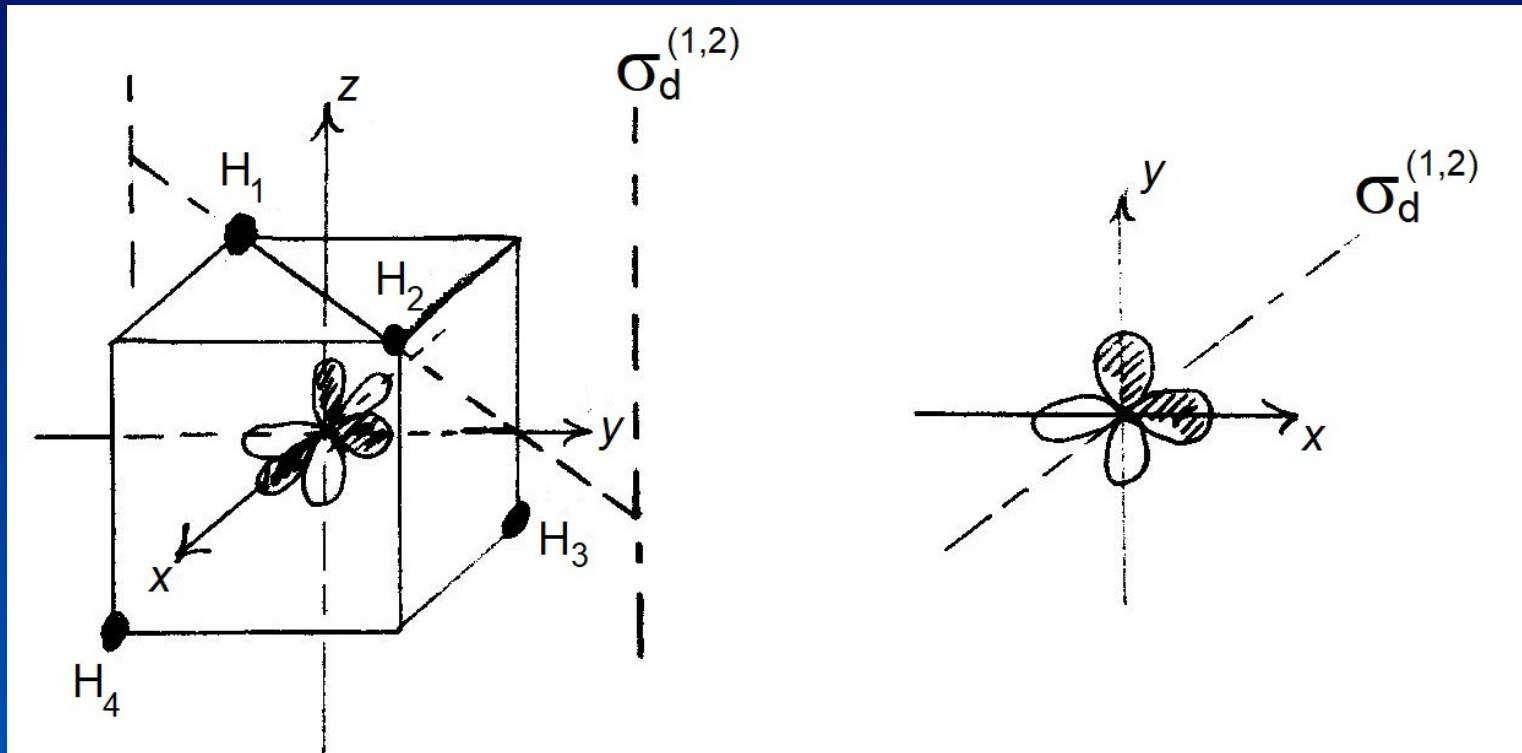
T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

---


$$(p_x, p_y, p_z) \quad 3 \quad 0$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 2p do C - INSEPARÁVEIS



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 2p do C - INSEPARÁVEIS

	2p <sub>x</sub>	2p <sub>y</sub>	2p <sub>z</sub>			2p <sub>x</sub>	2p <sub>y</sub>	2p <sub>z</sub>
2p <sub>x</sub>	1	0	0	σ <sub>d</sub> →	2p <sub>x</sub>	0	1	0
2p <sub>y</sub>	0	1	0		2p <sub>y</sub>	1	0	0
2p <sub>z</sub>	0	0	1		2p <sub>z</sub>	0	0	1

$$\chi = 1$$

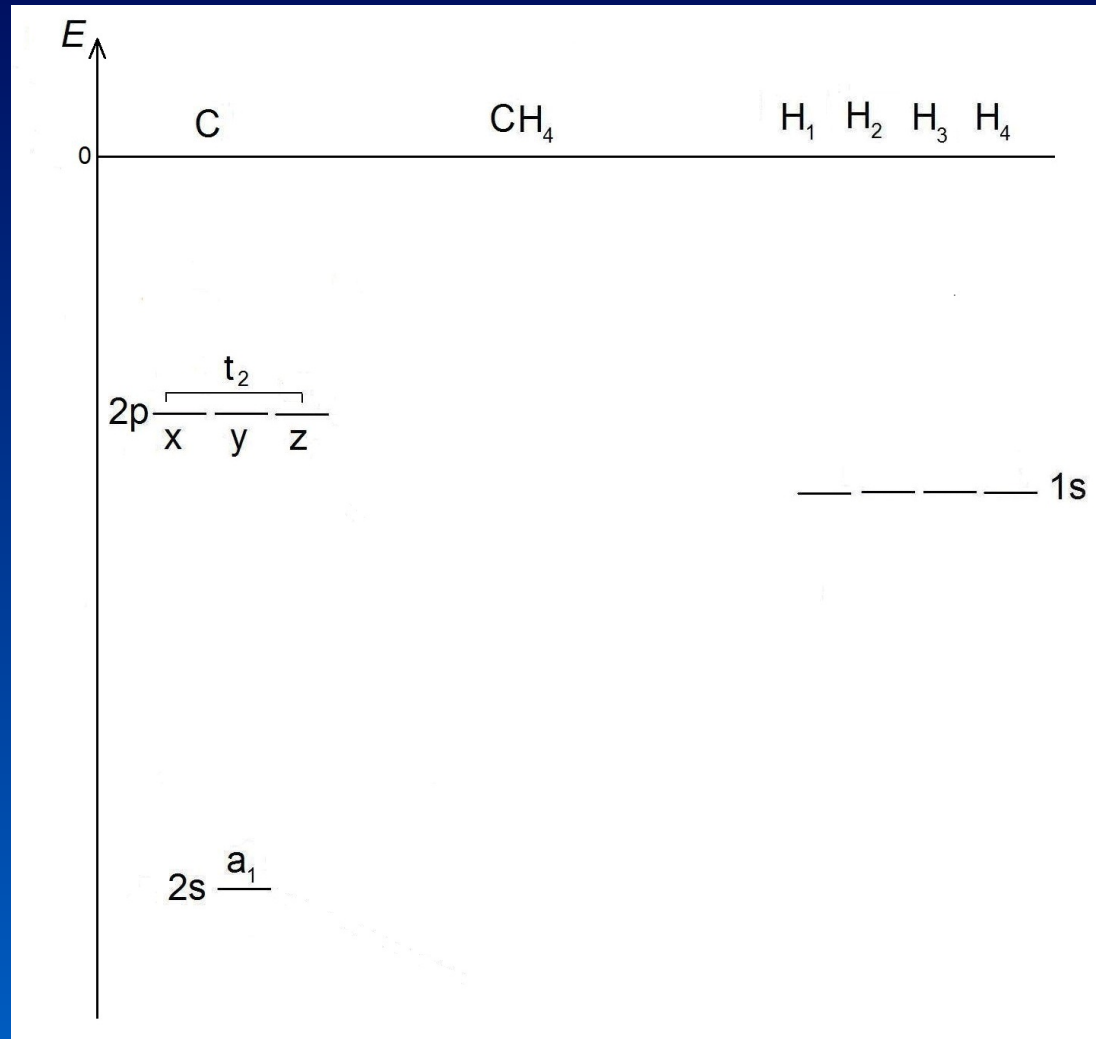
T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

---

(p <sub>x</sub> , p <sub>y</sub> , p <sub>z</sub> )	3	0	1	T <sub>2</sub>
---	---	---	---	----------------

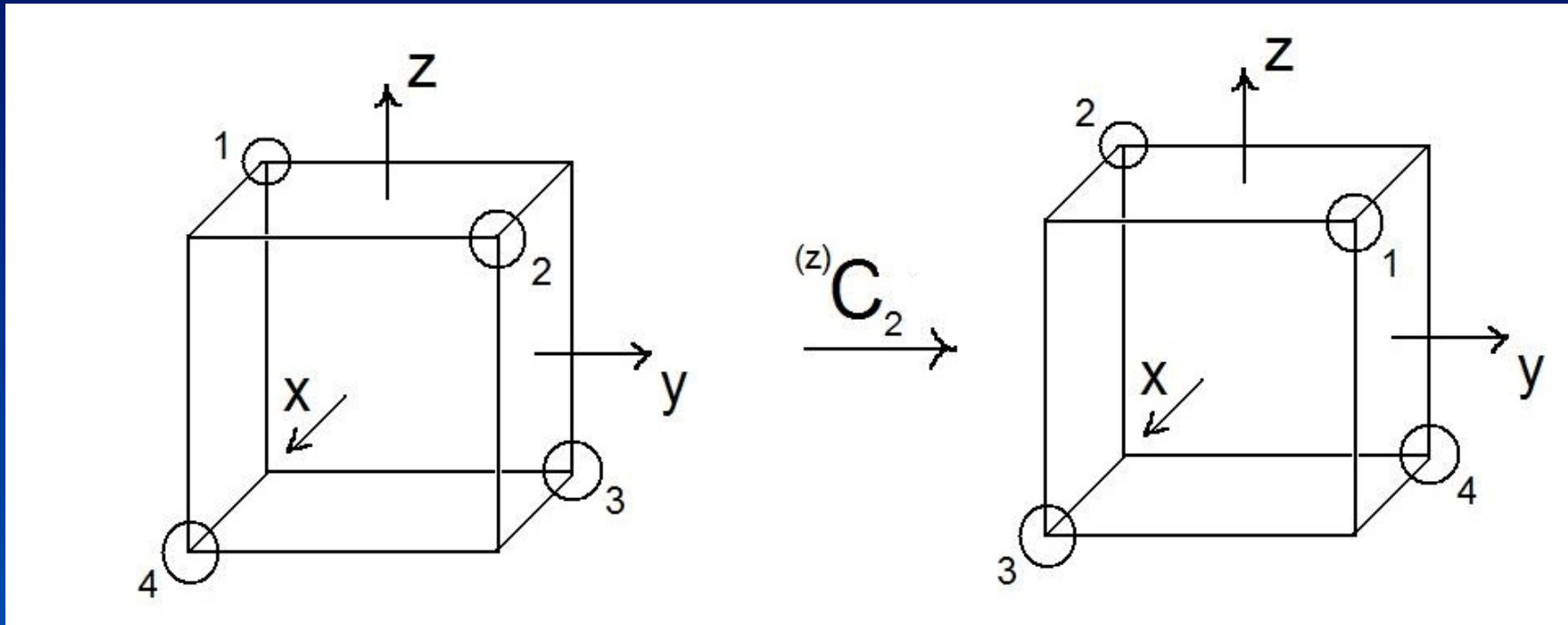
# Metano, $\text{CH}_4 - T_d$

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, $\text{CH}_4 - T_d$

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS





# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS

	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>		1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>	
1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	0	C <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>1</sub>	0	1	0	0
1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0	→	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1	0	0	0
1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0		1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	0	1
1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	0	1		1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	1	0

$$\chi = 0$$

	T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	3	0	-1	-1	1

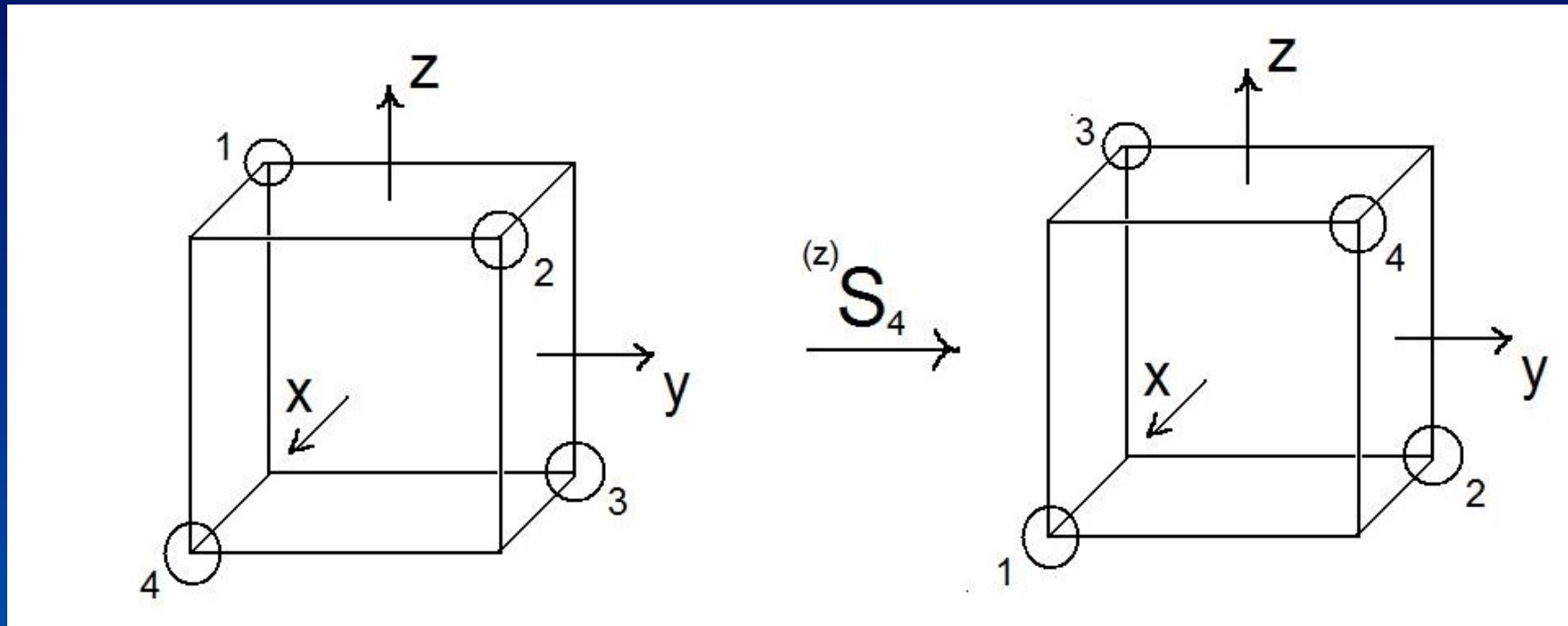
---


$$(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4) \quad 4$$

$$0$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS

	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>		1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>	
1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	0	S <sub>4</sub>	1sH <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0	1
1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0	→	1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	0	1	0
1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0		1sH <sub>3</sub>	1	0	0	0
1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	0	1		1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	1	0	0

$$\chi = 0$$

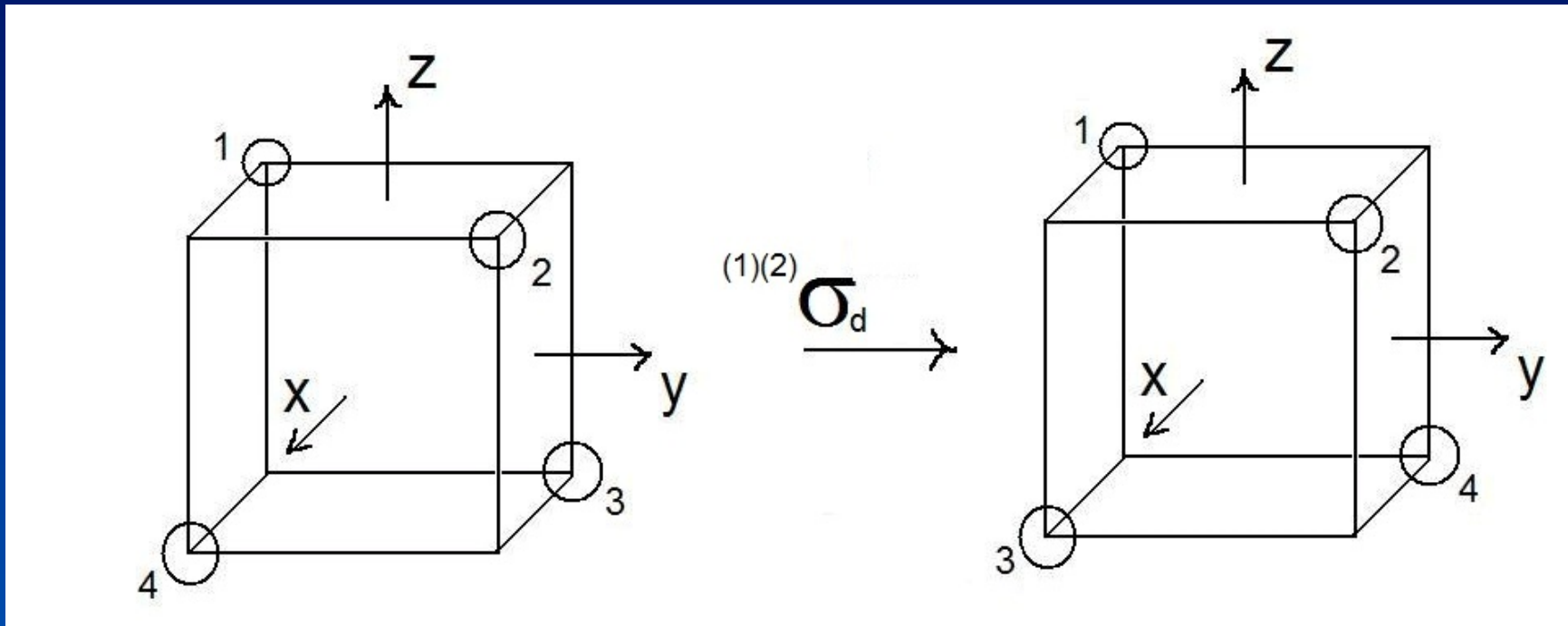
	T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	3	0	-1	-1	1

---


$$(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4) \quad 4 \qquad 0 \qquad 0$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS

	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>		1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>	
1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	0	σ <sub>d</sub>	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	0
1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0	→	1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0
1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0		1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	0	1
1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	0	1		1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	1	0

$$\chi = 2$$

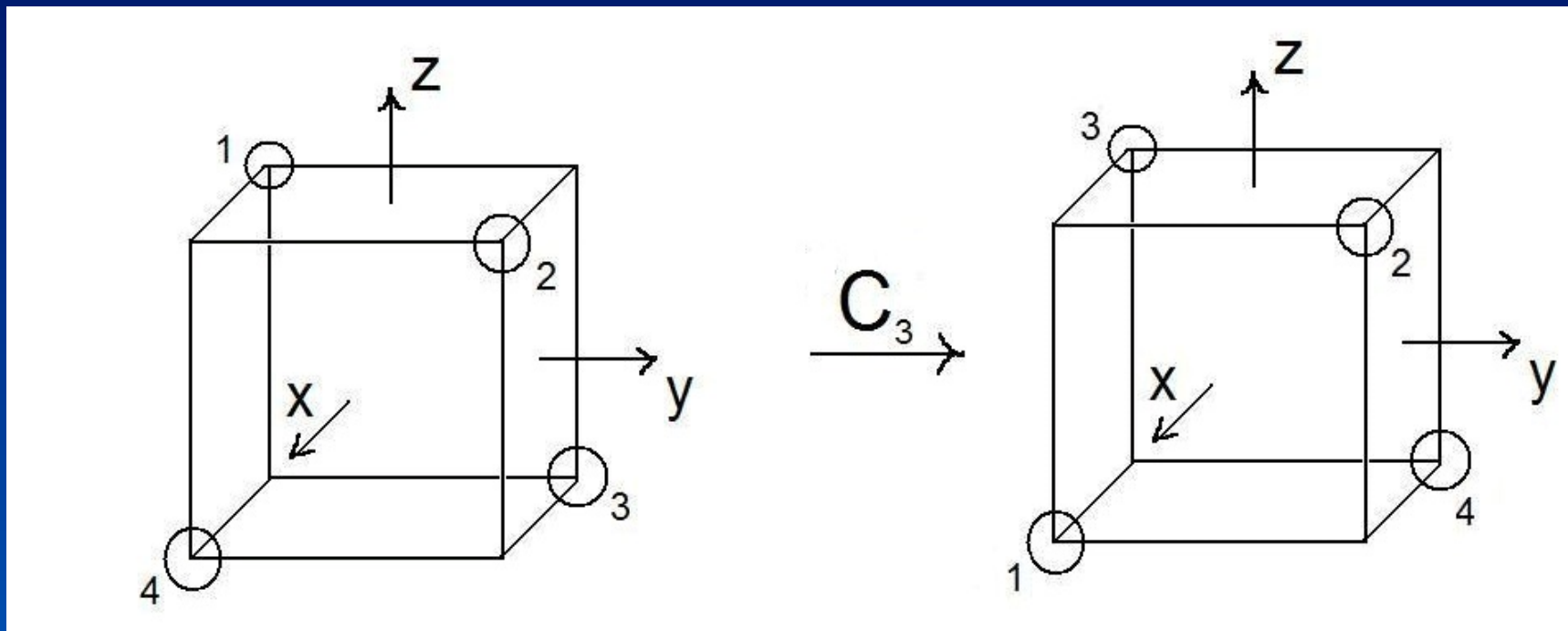
	T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	3	0	-1	-1	1

---


$$(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4) \quad 4 \qquad \qquad \qquad 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 2$$

# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$

Classificando os orbitais  $1s$  dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Classificando os orbitais 1s dos H - INSEPARÁVEIS

	1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>		1sH <sub>1</sub>	1sH <sub>2</sub>	1sH <sub>3</sub>	1sH <sub>4</sub>	
1sH <sub>1</sub>	1	0	0	0	C <sub>3</sub> →	1sH <sub>1</sub>	0	0	0	1
1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0		1sH <sub>2</sub>	0	1	0	0
1sH <sub>3</sub>	0	0	1	0		1sH <sub>3</sub>	1	0	0	0
1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	0	1		1sH <sub>4</sub>	0	0	1	0

$$\chi = 1$$

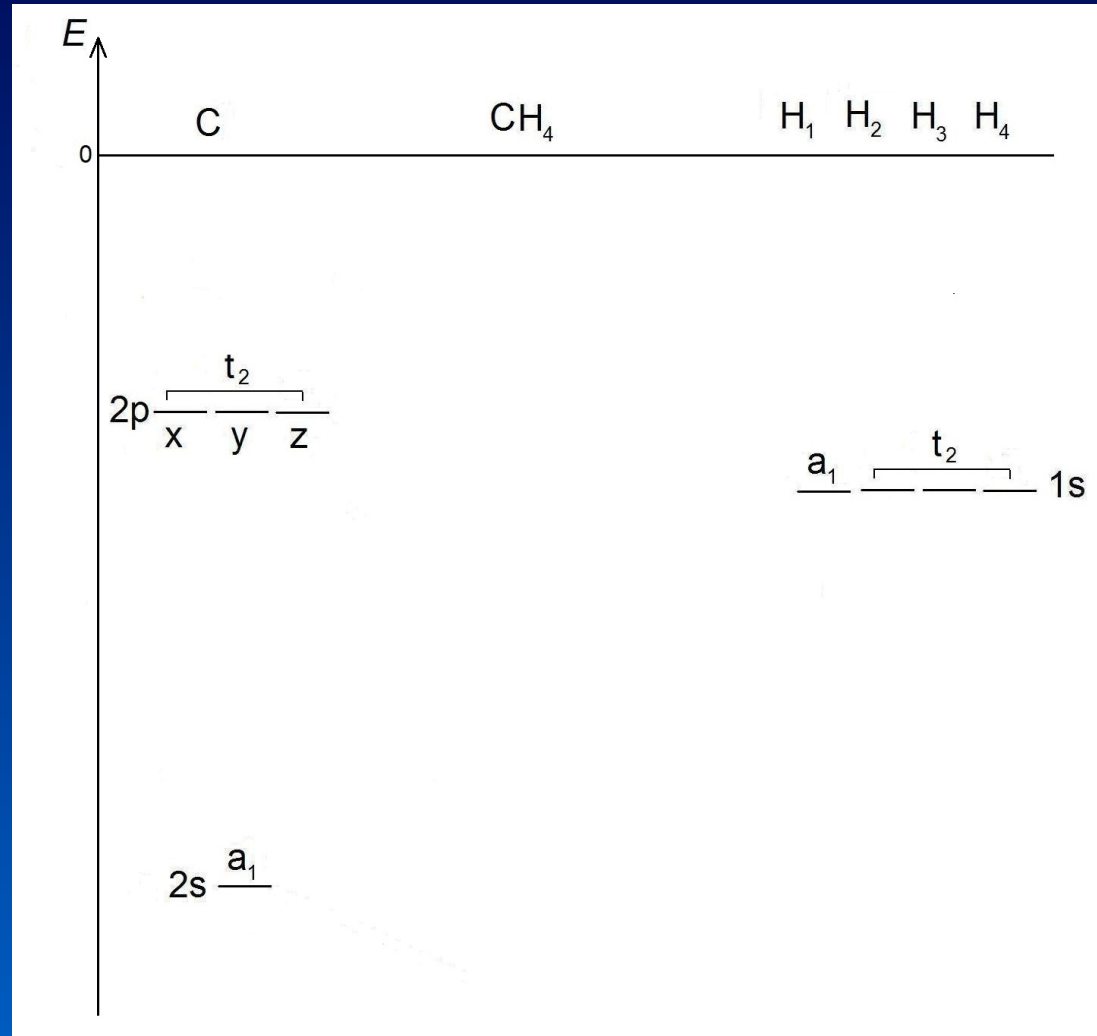
	T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	3	0	-1	-1	1

---


$$(H_1, H_2, H_3, H_4) \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad T_2 + A_1$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

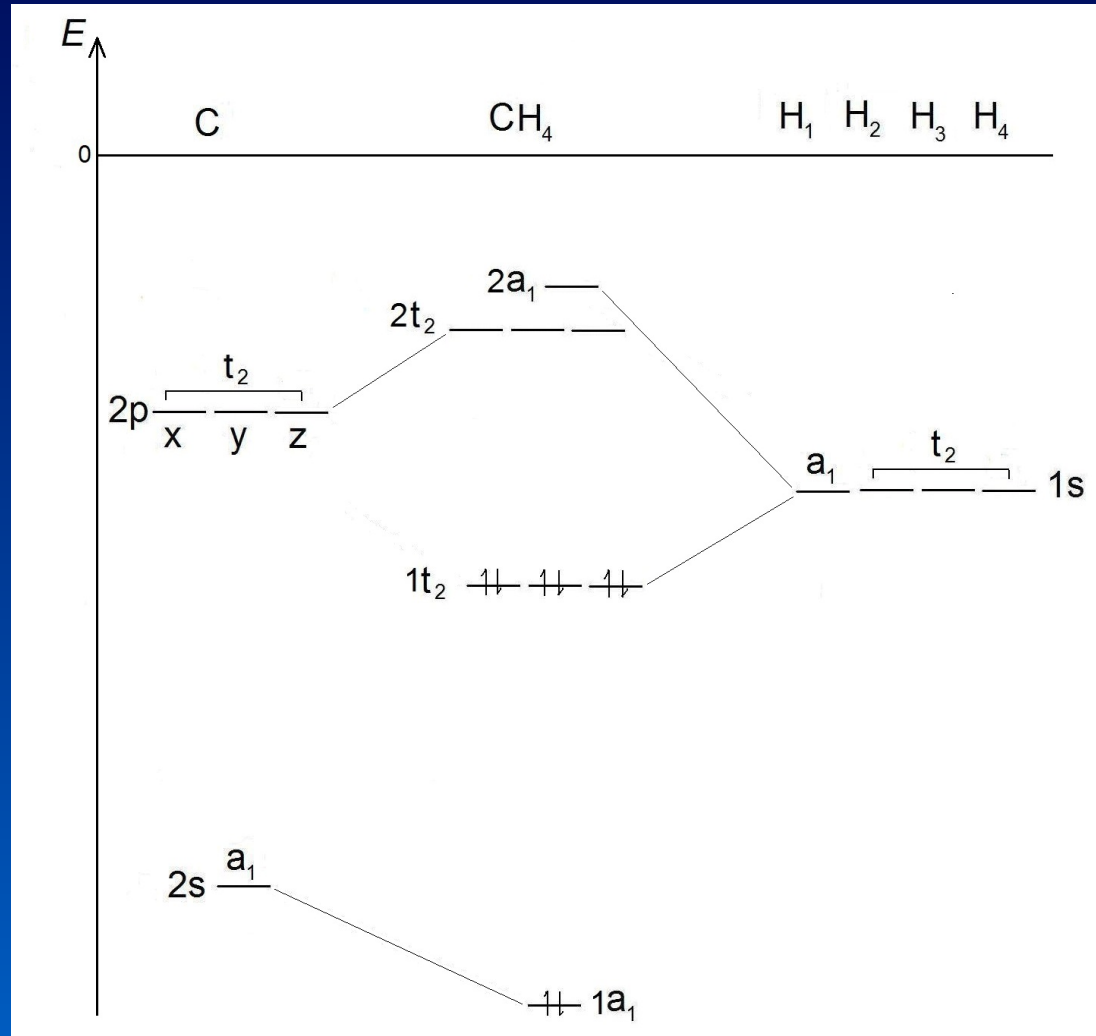
Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



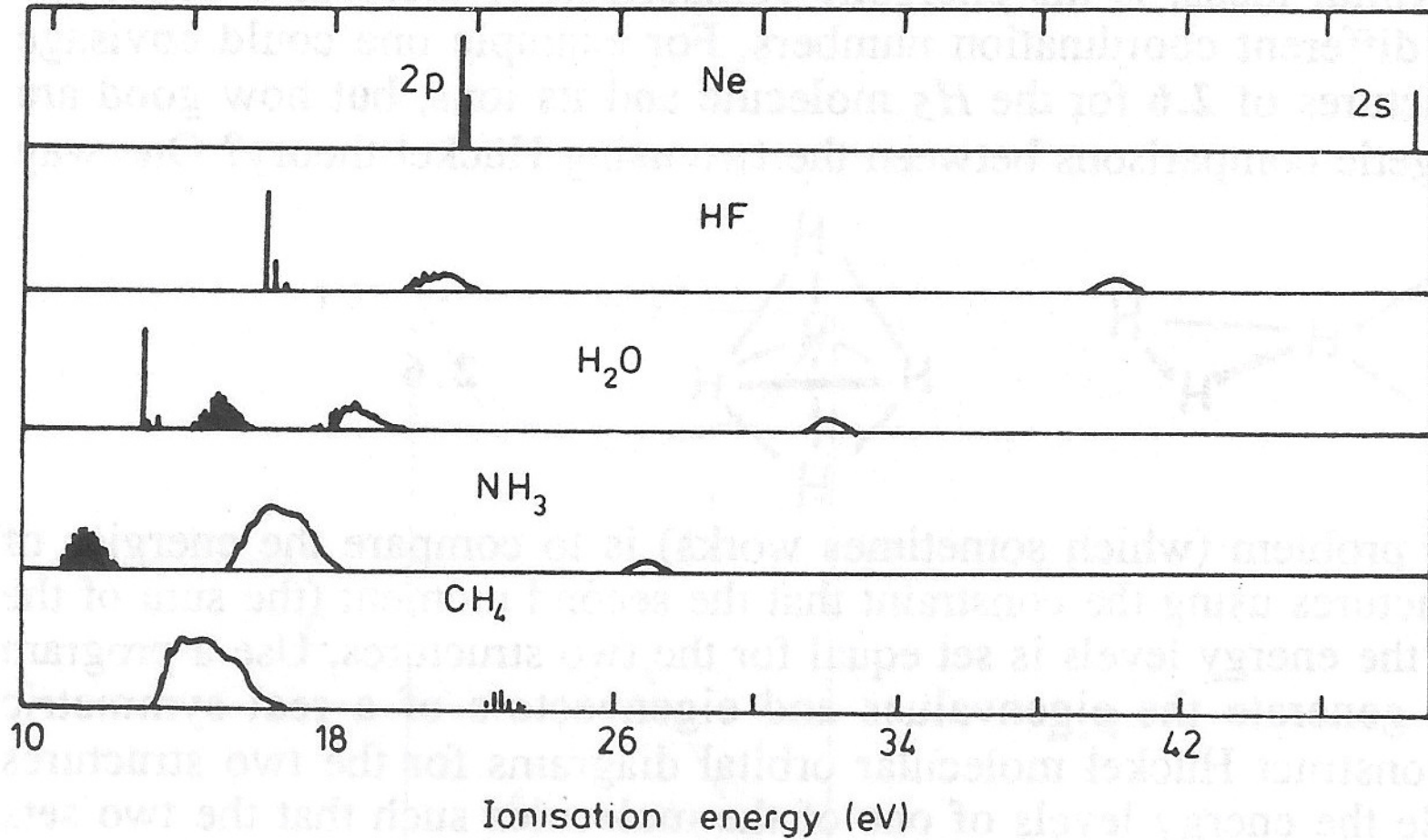


# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Construindo o diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares

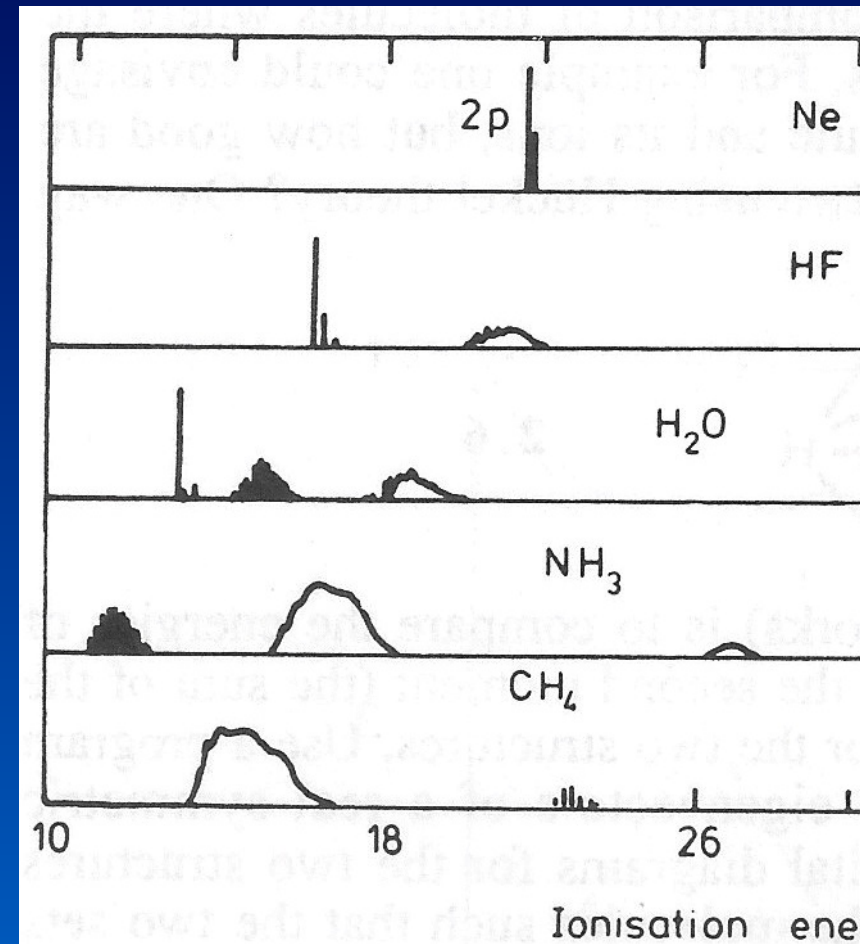
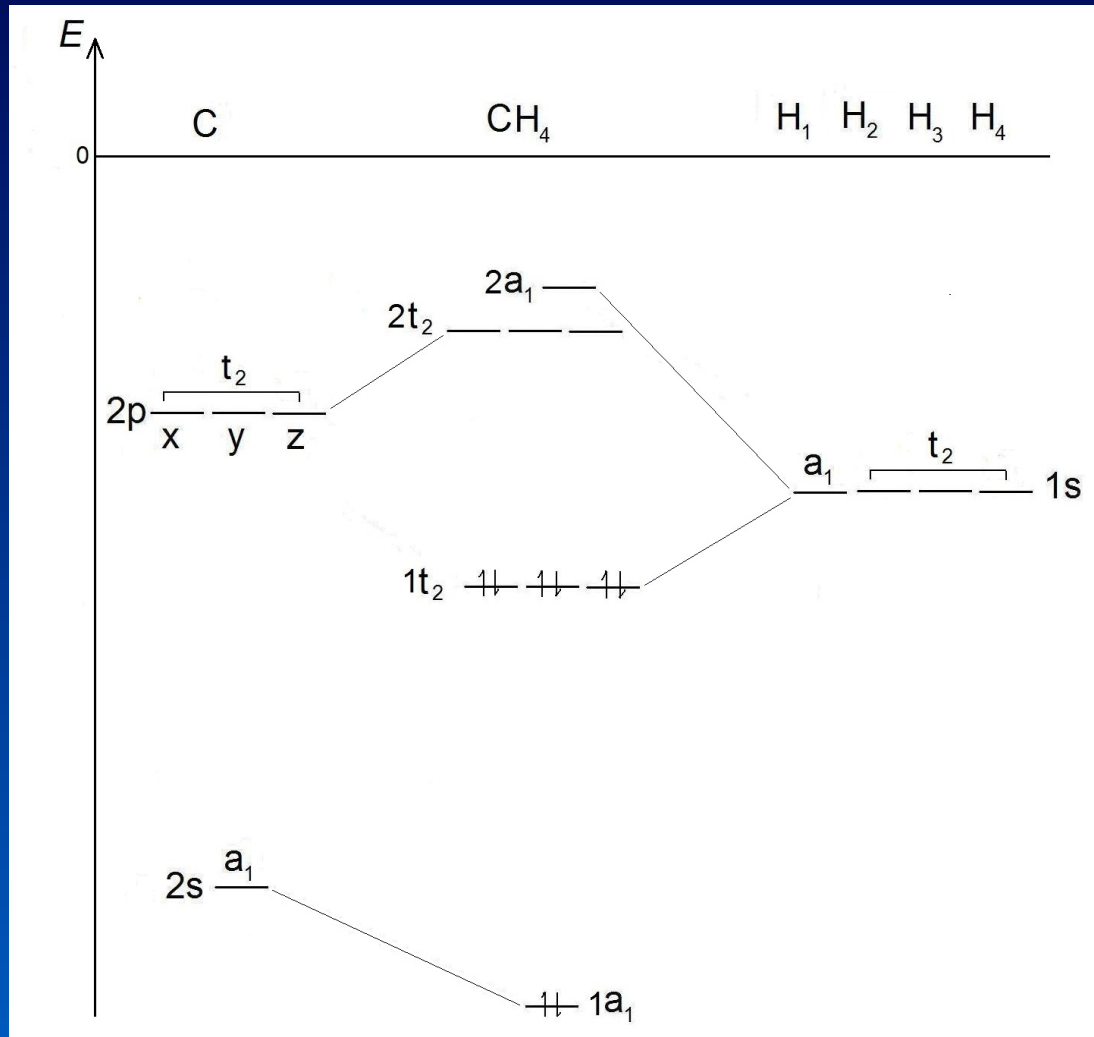


# Espectros de fotoelétron



Albright, T. A.; Burdett, J. K. *Problems in Molecular Orbital Theory*, Oxford University Press, 1992. pg. 32

# Espectros de fotoelétron



Albright, T. A.; Burdett, J. K. *Problems in Molecular Orbital*

# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$

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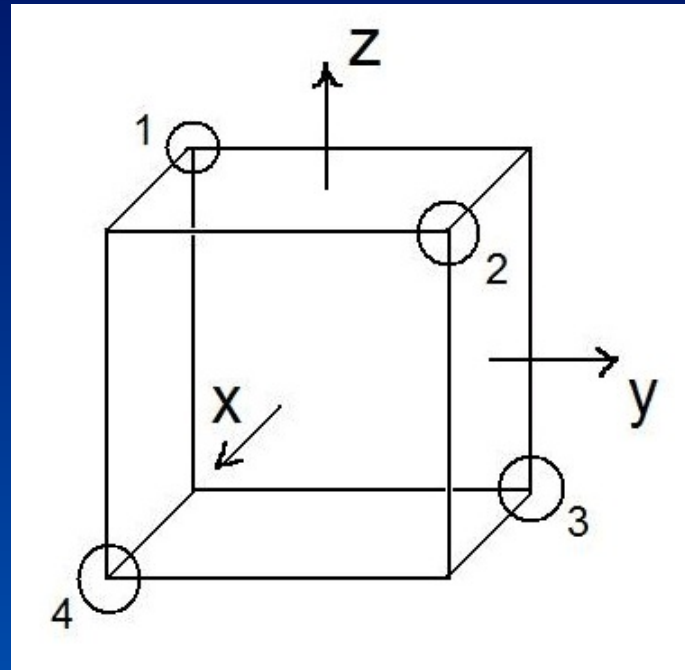
Desenhando os orbitais moleculares

Aplicando o Método do Operador Projeção

Construindo uma lista de projeções

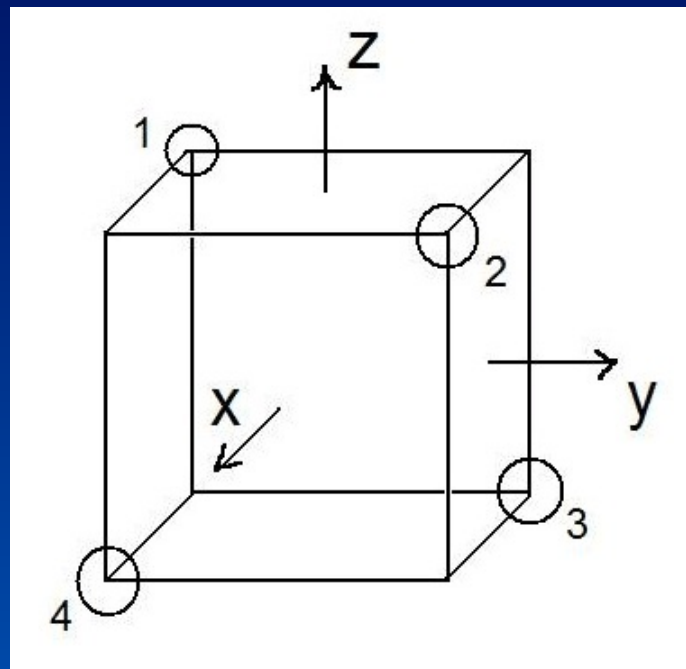
# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

E	$\varphi_1$
(1)C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_1$
(1)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_1$
(2)C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_4$
(2)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_3$
(3)C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_2$
(3)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_4$
(4)C <sub>3</sub>	$\varphi_3$
(4)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\varphi_2$



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

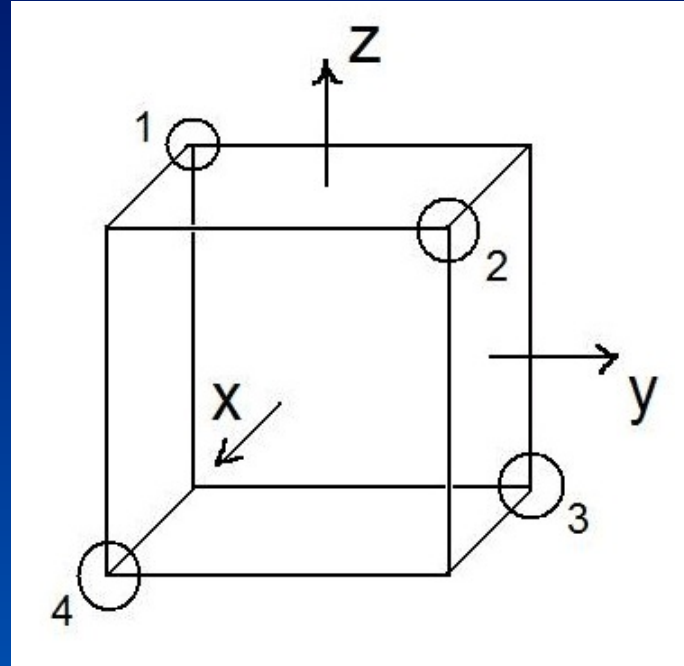
(x)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>
(y)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>
(z)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>
(x)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>
(x)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>
(y)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>
(y)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>
(z)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>
(z)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

---

(1)(2)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_1$
(3)(4)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_2$
(2)(3)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_4$
(1)(4)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_1$
(2)(4)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_3$
(1)(3)	$\sigma_d$	$\varphi_1$



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

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T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

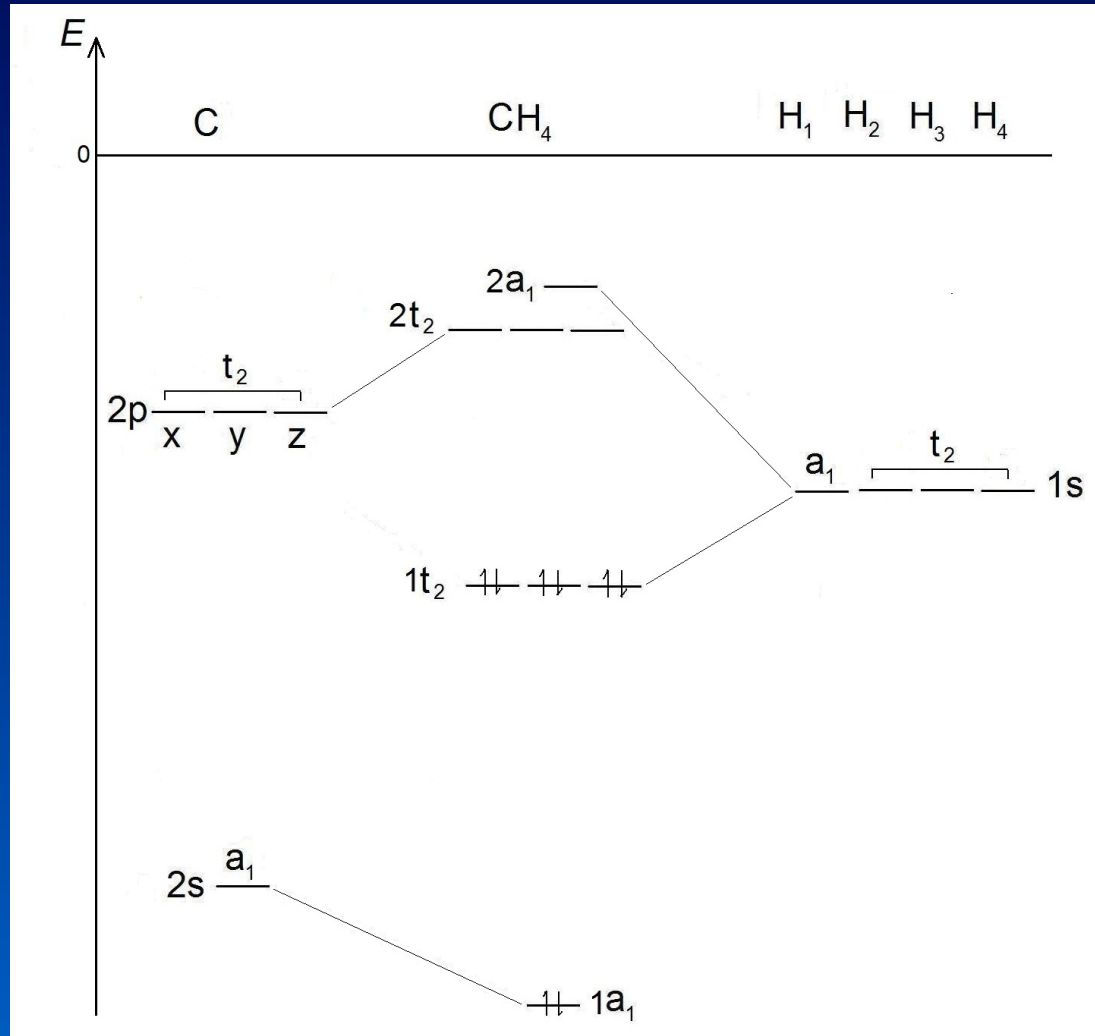
$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = 6\varphi_1 + 6\varphi_2 + 6\varphi_3 + 6\varphi_4$$

$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4$$



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

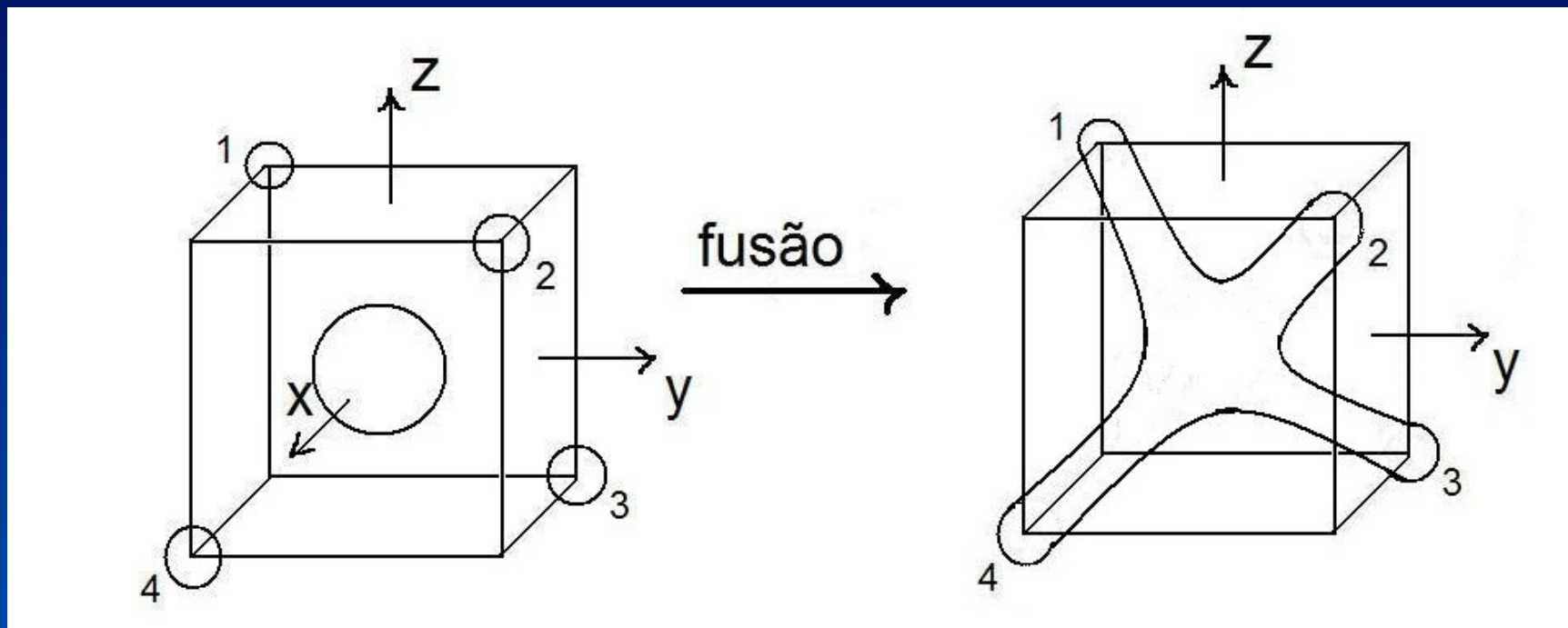
---

Desenhando o orbital molecular 1a<sub>1</sub>

Juntando as regiões de mesma fase matemática

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

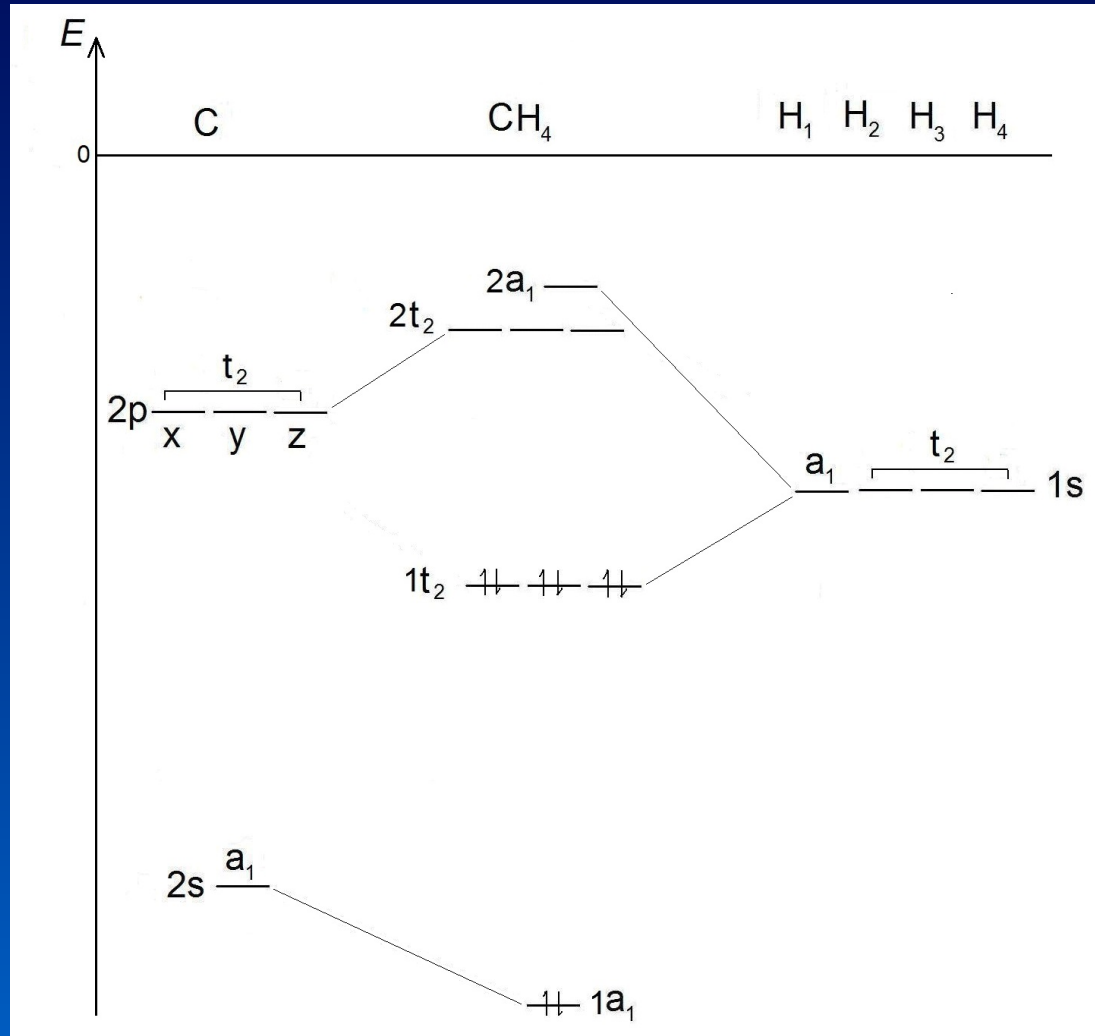
Orbital 1a<sub>1</sub>, ligante



$$\hat{P}_{A_1}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

---

T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

$$\hat{P}_{T_2}(\varphi_1) = ?$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irreduzível T<sub>2</sub>

	E	φ <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(11)</sup>
(1)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	1
(1)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(1)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(2)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(2)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(3)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0
(3)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(4)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(4)	C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(11)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \dots$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irreduzível T<sub>2</sub>

		T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(11)</sup>
(x)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1
(y)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	-1
(z)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	1
(x)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(x)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0
(y)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0
(y)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(z)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	-1
(z)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1

$${}^x C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^y C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^z C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^x S_4 = {}^x S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^y S_4 = {}^y S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^z S_4 = {}^z S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(11)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - 2\varphi_3 - 2\varphi_4 + \dots$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irredutível T<sub>2</sub>

		T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(11)</sup>	
(4)(2)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(1)(3)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(2)(3)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(1)(4)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(1)(2)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	1
(3)(4)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	1

$$x^{-42}\sigma_d = x^{-13}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & 0 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y^{-23}\sigma_d = y^{-14}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & 1 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z^{-12}\sigma_d = z^{-34}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 0 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(11)}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 + 2\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_3 - 2\varphi_4$$



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

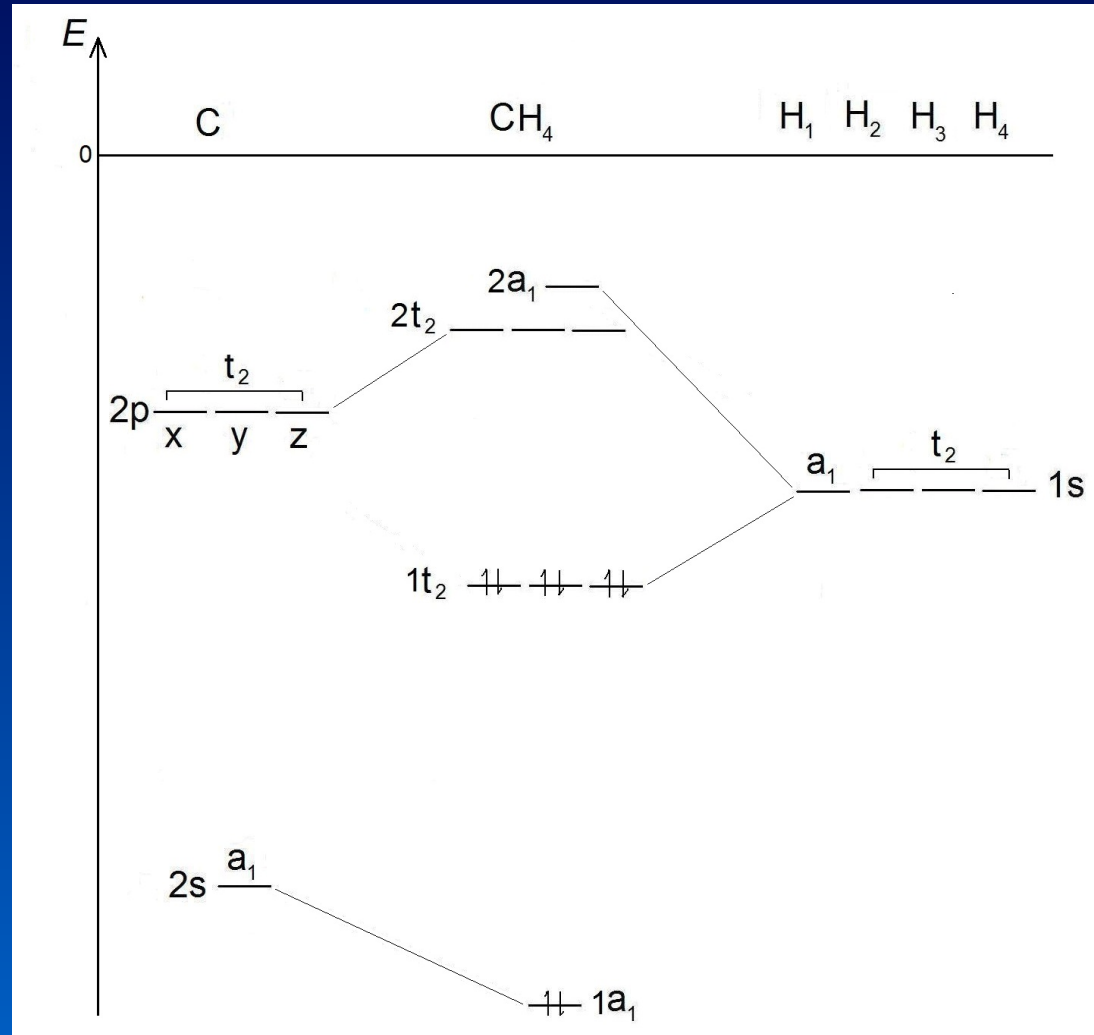
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T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(11)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$

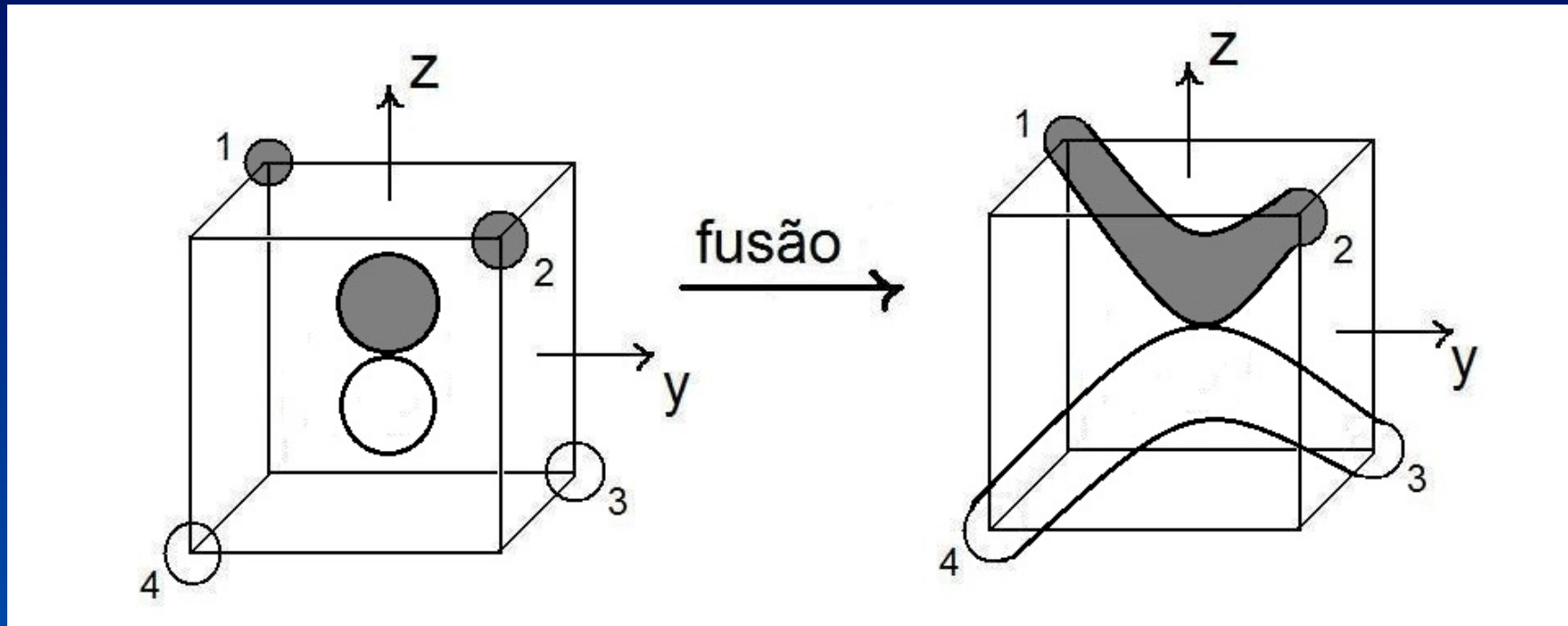
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Desenhando um dos orbitais moleculares  $1T_2$

Juntando as regiões de mesma fase matemática

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Um dos orbitais T<sub>2</sub>, ligante



$$\hat{P}_{T_{2(11)}}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 - \varphi_4$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irreduzível T<sub>2</sub>

		T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(22)</sup>
E	φ <sub>1</sub>	1
(1)C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(1)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(2)C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(2)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(3)C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0
(3)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(4)C <sub>3</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(4)C <sub>3</sub> <sup>2</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$C_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(22)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 + \dots$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irredutível T<sub>2</sub>

		T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(22)</sup>
(x)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1
(y)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	1
(z)C <sub>2</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	-1
(x)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(x)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0
(y)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	-1
(y)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	-1
(z)S <sub>4</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	0
(z)S <sub>4</sub> <sup>3</sup>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0

$${}^x C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^y C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^z C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^x S_4 = {}^x S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^y S_4 = {}^y S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^z S_4 = {}^z S_4^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(22)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 - 2\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_3 + \varphi_4 + \dots$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Representação irreduzível T<sub>2</sub>

		T <sub>2</sub> <sup>(22)</sup>	
(4)(2)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>3</sub>	0
(1)(3)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(2)(3)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>4</sub>	1
(1)(4)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	1
(1)(2)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>1</sub>	0
(3)(4)	σ <sub>d</sub>	φ <sub>2</sub>	0

$$x^{-42}\sigma_d = x^{-13}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$y^{-23}\sigma_d = y^{-14}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$z^{-12}\sigma_d = z^{-34}\sigma_d = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(22)}(\varphi_1) = 2\varphi_1 - 2\varphi_2 - 2\varphi_3 + 2\varphi_4$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

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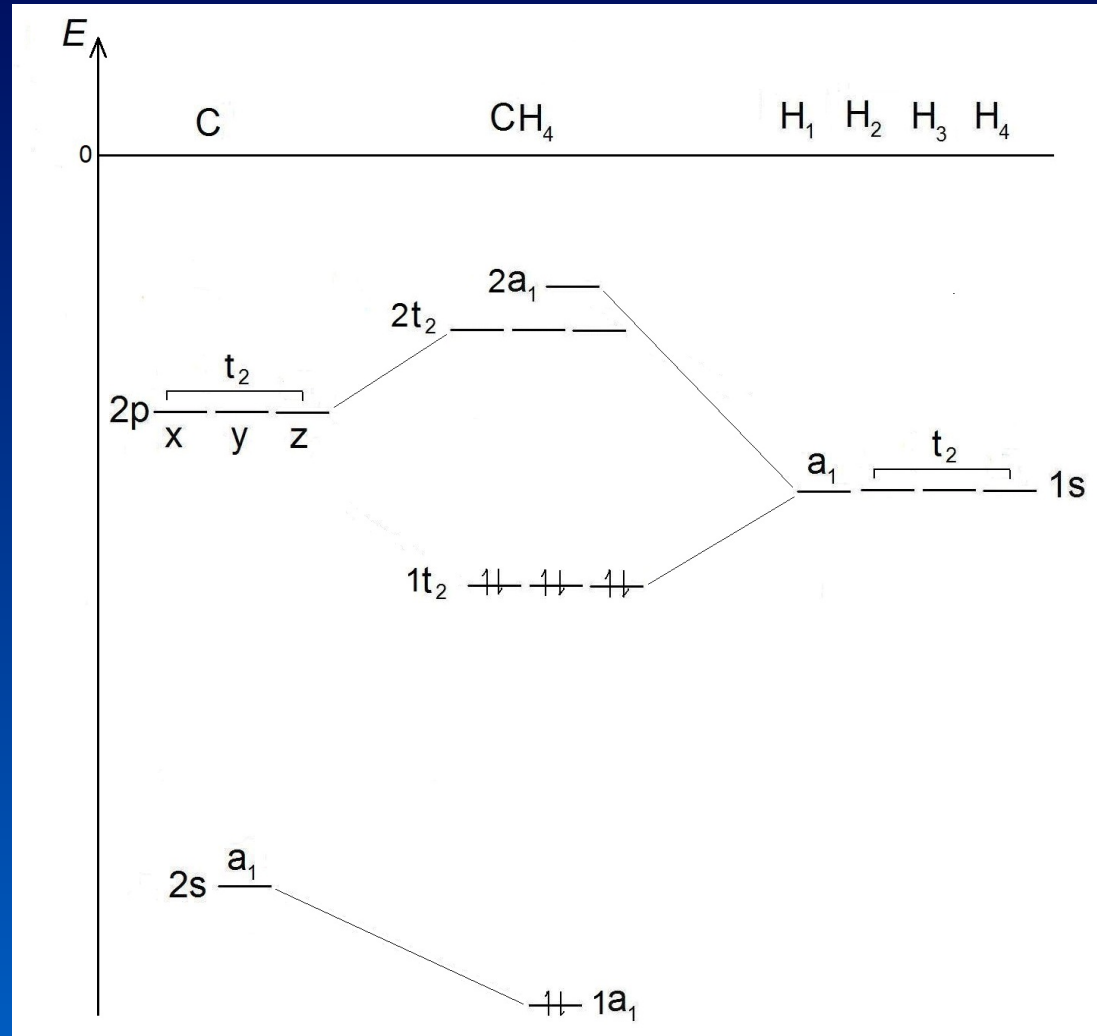
T <sub>d</sub>	E	8C <sub>3</sub>	3C <sub>2</sub>	6S <sub>4</sub>	6σ <sub>d</sub>
A <sub>1</sub>	1	1	1	1	1
A <sub>2</sub>	1	1	1	-1	-1
E	2	-1	2	0	0
T <sub>1</sub>	3	0	-1	1	-1
T <sub>2</sub>	3	0	-1	-1	1

$$\hat{P}_{T_2(22)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 + \varphi_4$$



# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Diagrama de energia dos orbitais moleculares



# Metano, $\text{CH}_4$ - $T_d$

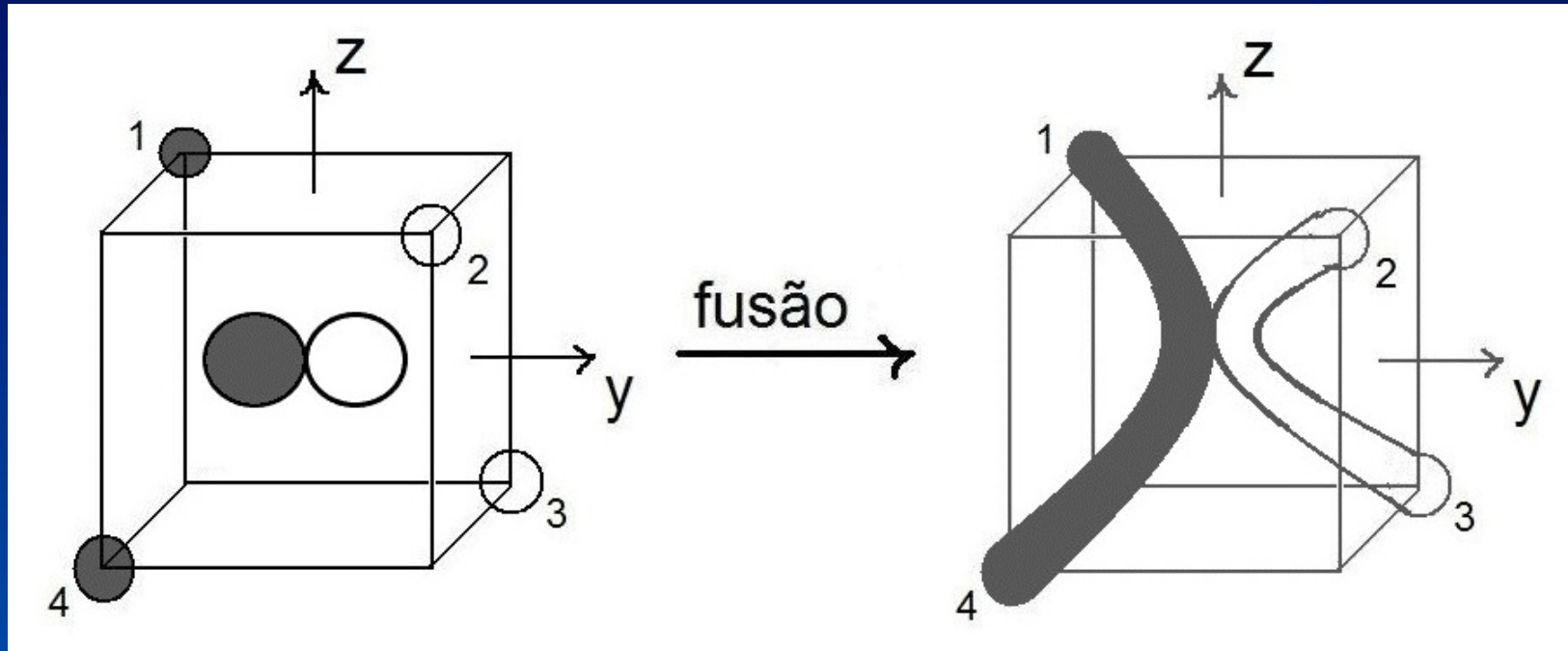
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Desenhando mais um dos orbitais  
moleculares  $1T_2$

Juntando as regiões de mesma fase matemática

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

Um dos orbitais T<sub>2</sub>, ligante



$$\hat{P}_{T_2(22)}(\varphi_1) = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 + \varphi_4$$

# Metano, CH<sub>4</sub> - T<sub>d</sub>

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FIM DA AULA 2