

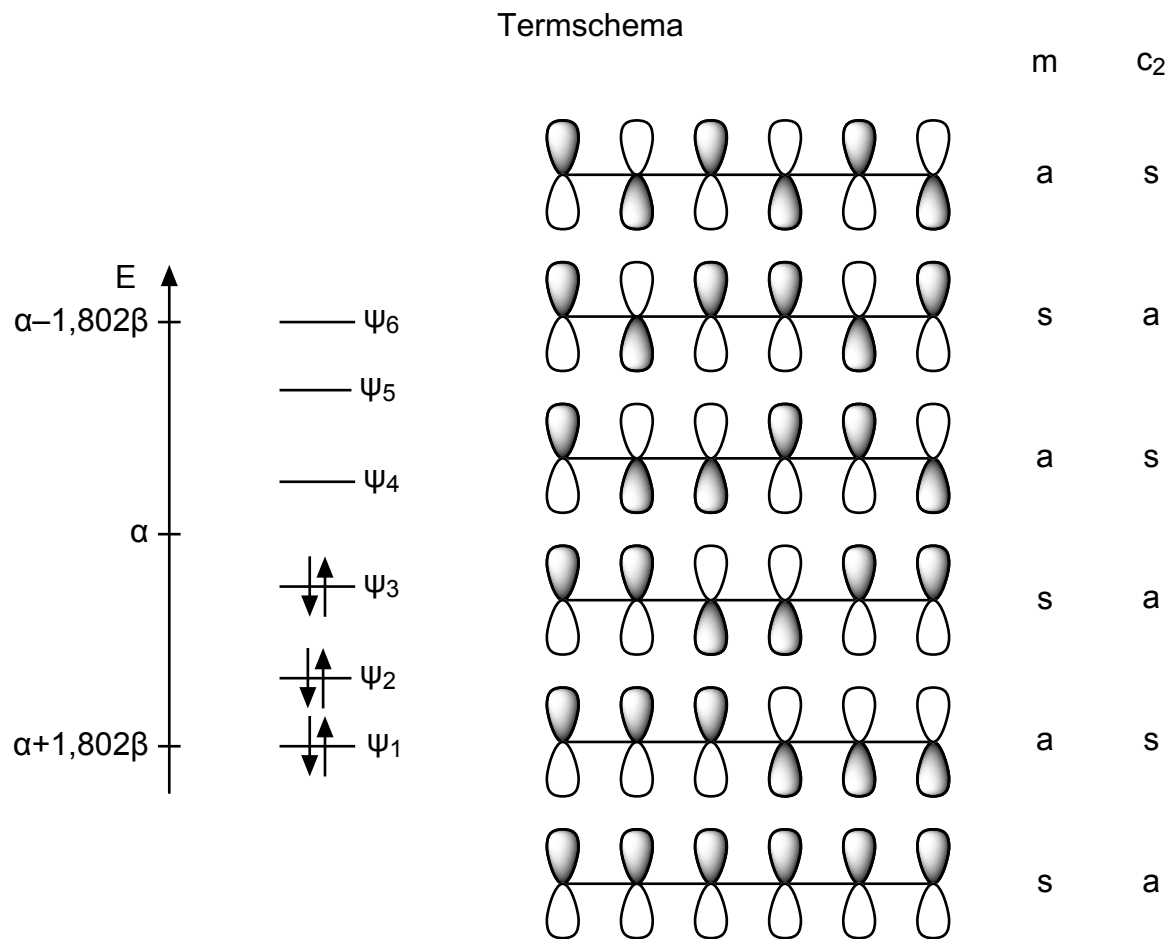
HMO Betrachtung von 1,3,5-Hexatrien

Säkulardeterminante	Lösungen
$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha - E & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \beta & \alpha - E & \beta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha - E & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha - E & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha - E & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \beta & \alpha - E \end{vmatrix} = 0$	$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \alpha + 1,802\beta \\ E_2 &= \alpha + 1,247\beta \\ E_3 &= \alpha + 0,445\beta \\ E_4 &= \alpha - 0,445\beta \\ E_5 &= \alpha - 1,247\beta \\ E_6 &= \alpha - 1,802\beta \end{aligned}$

Berechnung der Energieniveaus linearer
konjugierter Polyene beliebiger Länge:

$$E = \alpha + 2\beta \cos \frac{180 r}{n + 1}$$

n = Länge der konjugierten Kette, $r = 1, 2, 3 \dots n$



vereinfachte Darstellung mit Atomorbitalen

Säkulargleichungen

$$\begin{aligned} c_A(\alpha - E) + c_B\beta &= 0 \\ c_A\beta + c_B(\alpha - E) + c_C\beta &= 0 \\ c_B\beta + c_C(\alpha - E) + c_D\beta &= 0 \\ c_C\beta + c_D(\alpha - E) + c_E\beta &= 0 \\ c_D\beta + c_E(\alpha - E) + c_F\beta &= 0 \\ c_E\beta + c_F(\alpha - E) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Wellenfunktionen

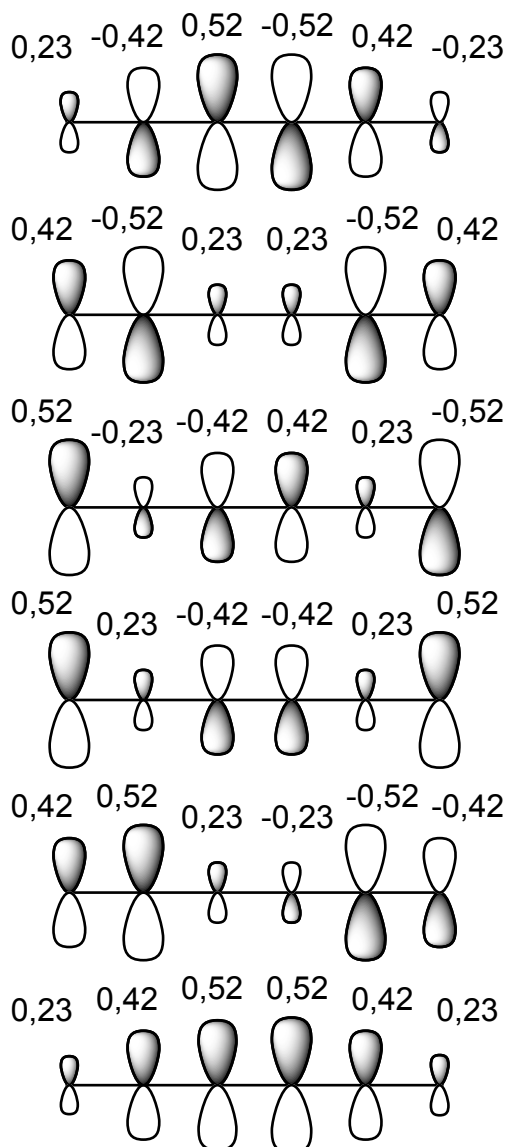
$$\begin{aligned}\psi_1 &= c_A \Phi_A + 1,802c_A \Phi_B + 2,247c_A \Phi_C + 2,247c_A \Phi_D + 1,802c_A \Phi_E + c_A \Phi_F \\ \psi_2 &= c'_A \Phi_A + 1,247c'_A \Phi_B + 0,555c'_A \Phi_C - 0,555c'_A \Phi_D - 1,247c'_A \Phi_E - c'_A \Phi_F \\ \psi_3 &= c''_A \Phi_A + 0,445c''_A \Phi_B - 0,802c''_A \Phi_C - 0,802c''_A \Phi_D + 0,445c''_A \Phi_E + c''_A \Phi_F \\ \psi_4 &= c''_A \Phi_A - 0,445c''_A \Phi_B - 0,802c''_A \Phi_C + 0,802c''_A \Phi_D + 0,445c''_A \Phi_E - c''_A \Phi_F \\ \psi_5 &= c'_A \Phi_A - 1,247c'_A \Phi_B + 0,555c'_A \Phi_C + 0,555c'_A \Phi_D - 1,247c'_A \Phi_E + c'_A \Phi_F \\ \psi_6 &= c_A \Phi_A - 1,802c_A \Phi_B + 2,247c_A \Phi_C - 2,247c_A \Phi_D + 1,802c_A \Phi_E - c_A \Phi_F\end{aligned}$$

Orbitalkoeffizienten

$$c_A = 0,232$$

$$c'_A = 0,418$$

$$c''_A = 0,521$$



Berechnung der Orbitalkoeffizienten linearer konjugierter Polyene beliebiger Länge:

$$c_{jr} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n+1}} \sin \frac{180 r j}{n+1}$$

j = Position des Kohlenstoffatoms in der Kette, r = Nummer des Molekülorbitals, n = Länge des konjugierten Systems