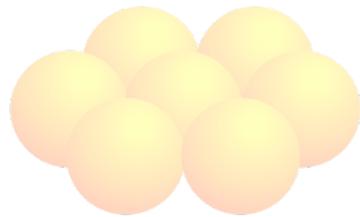


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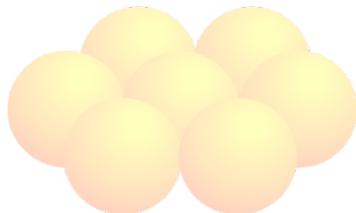
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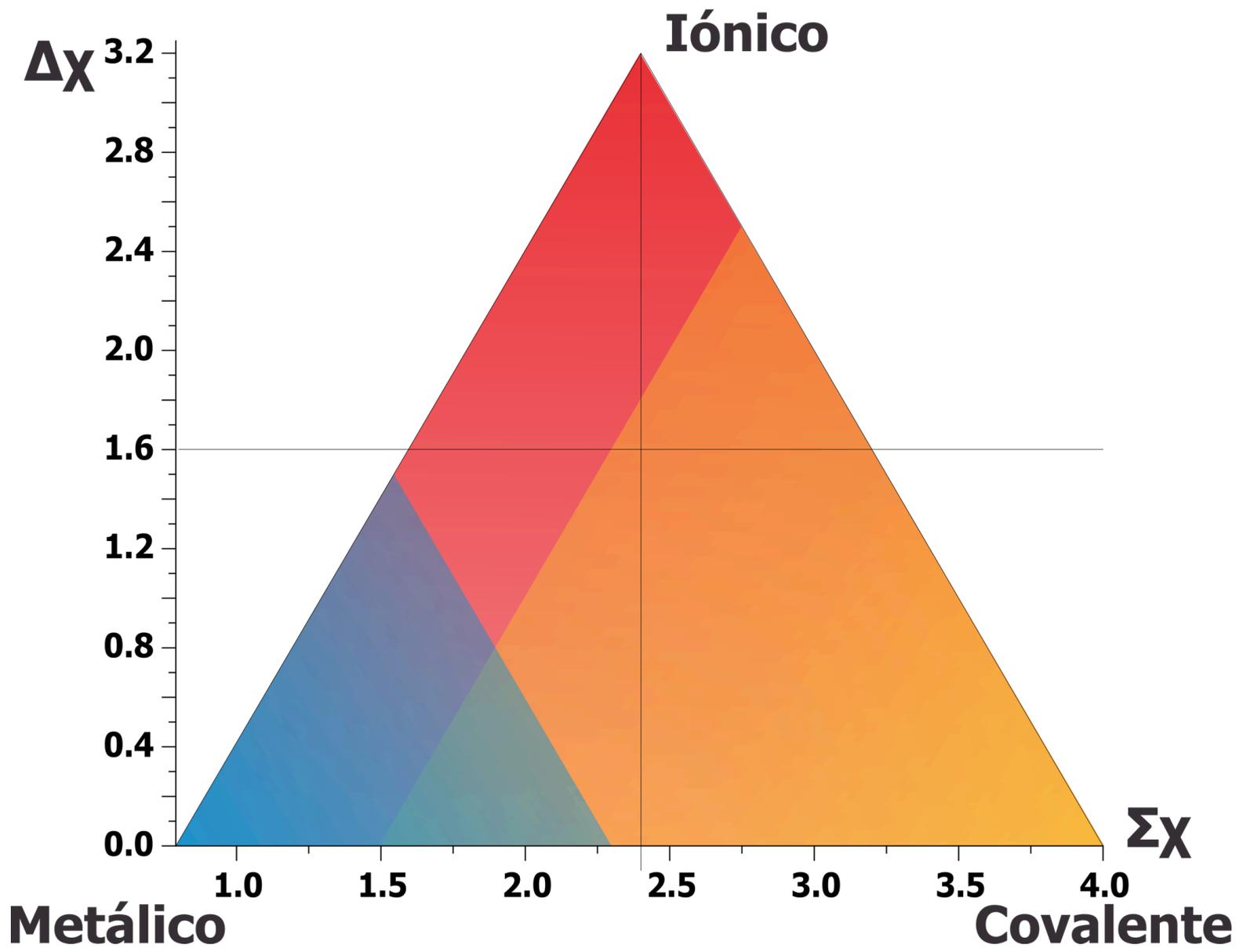


3. Modelos de enlace



Modelo Covalente Teoría de Enlace Valencia

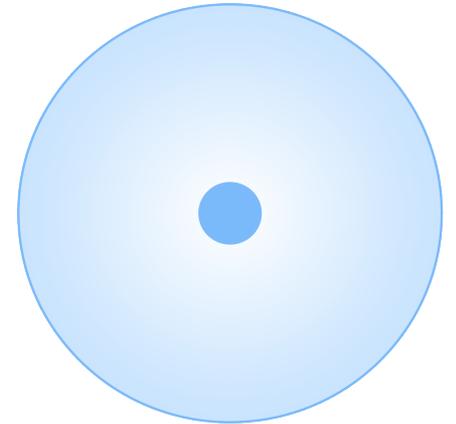
Víctor Fabián Ruiz Ruiz.

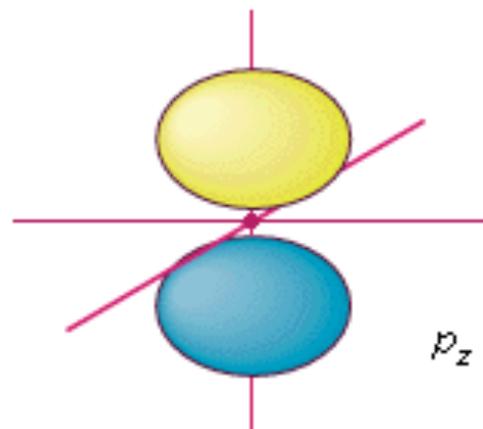
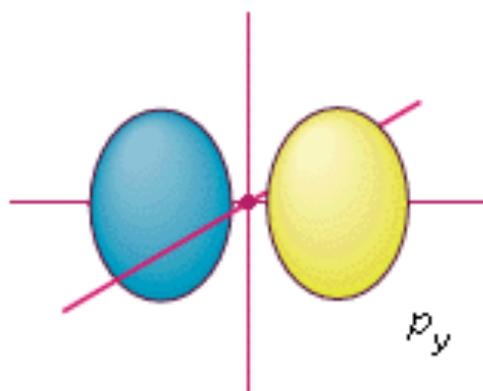
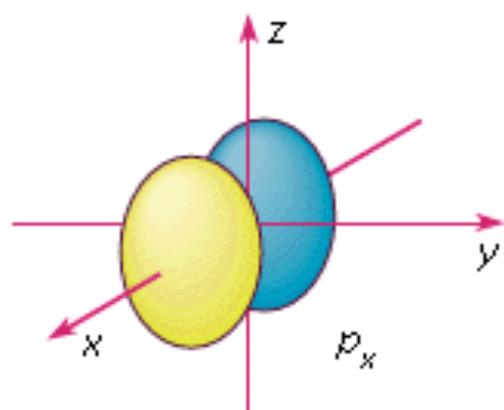




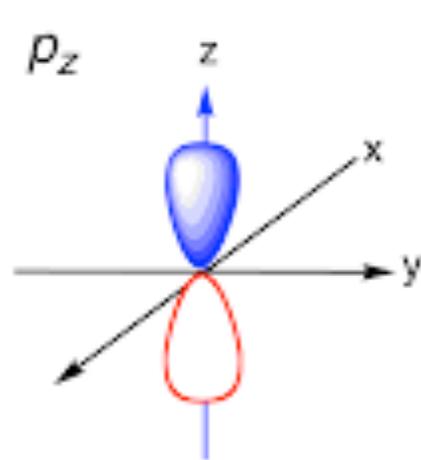
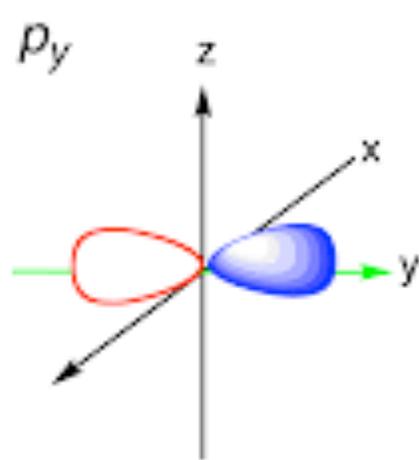
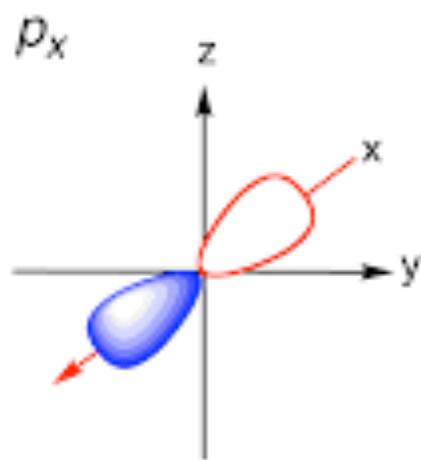
Pero, primero...

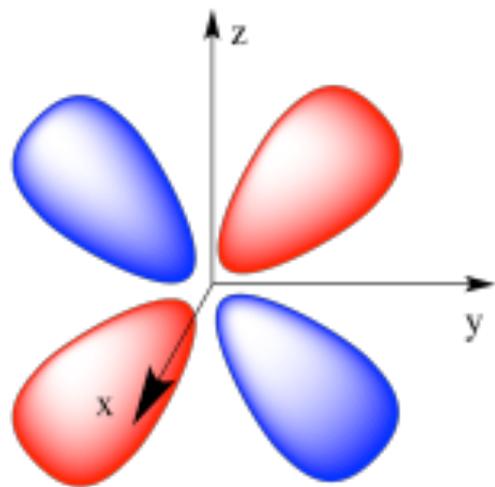
$$\psi_{n,l,m_l} = R_{n,l}(r) Y_{l,m_l}(\theta, \varphi)$$



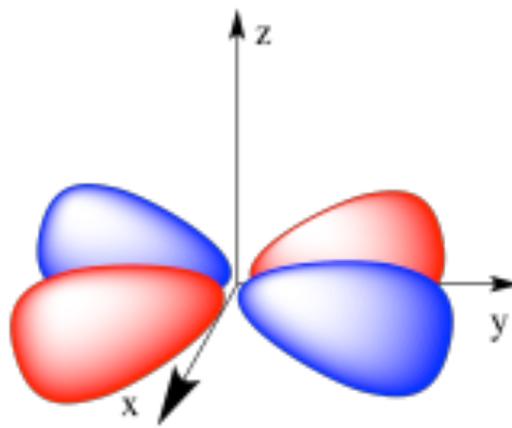


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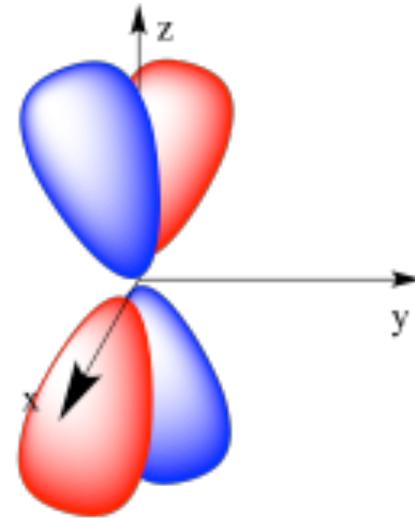




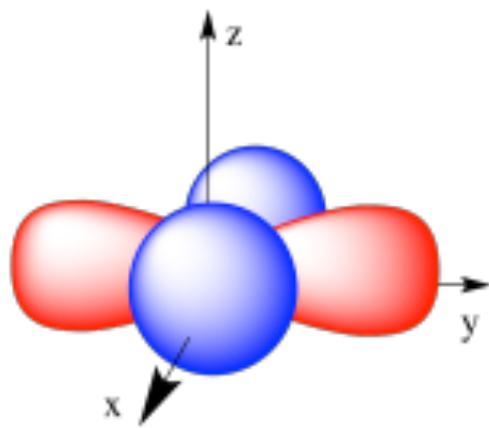
d_{yz}



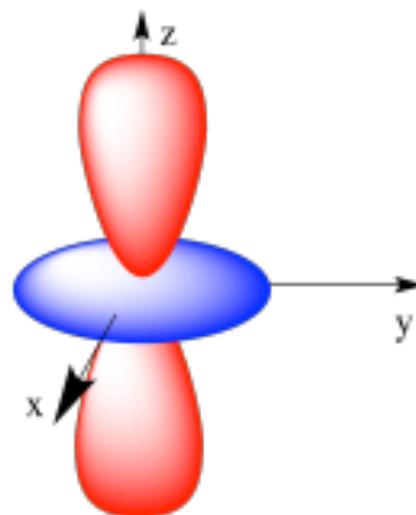
d_{xy}



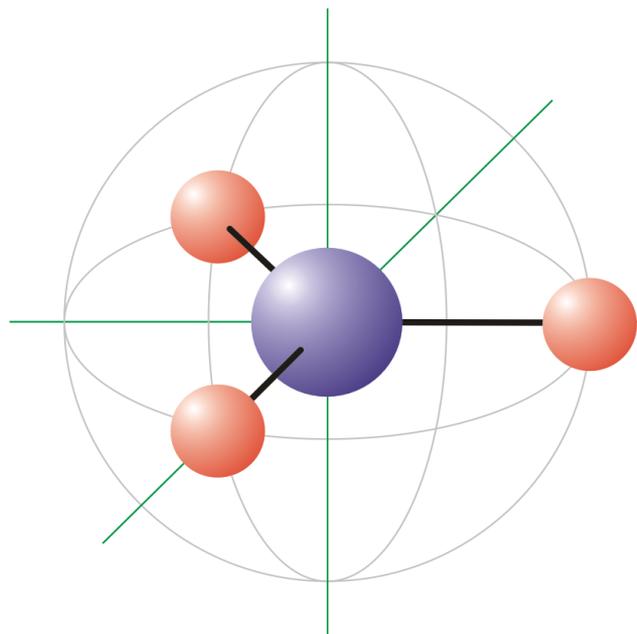
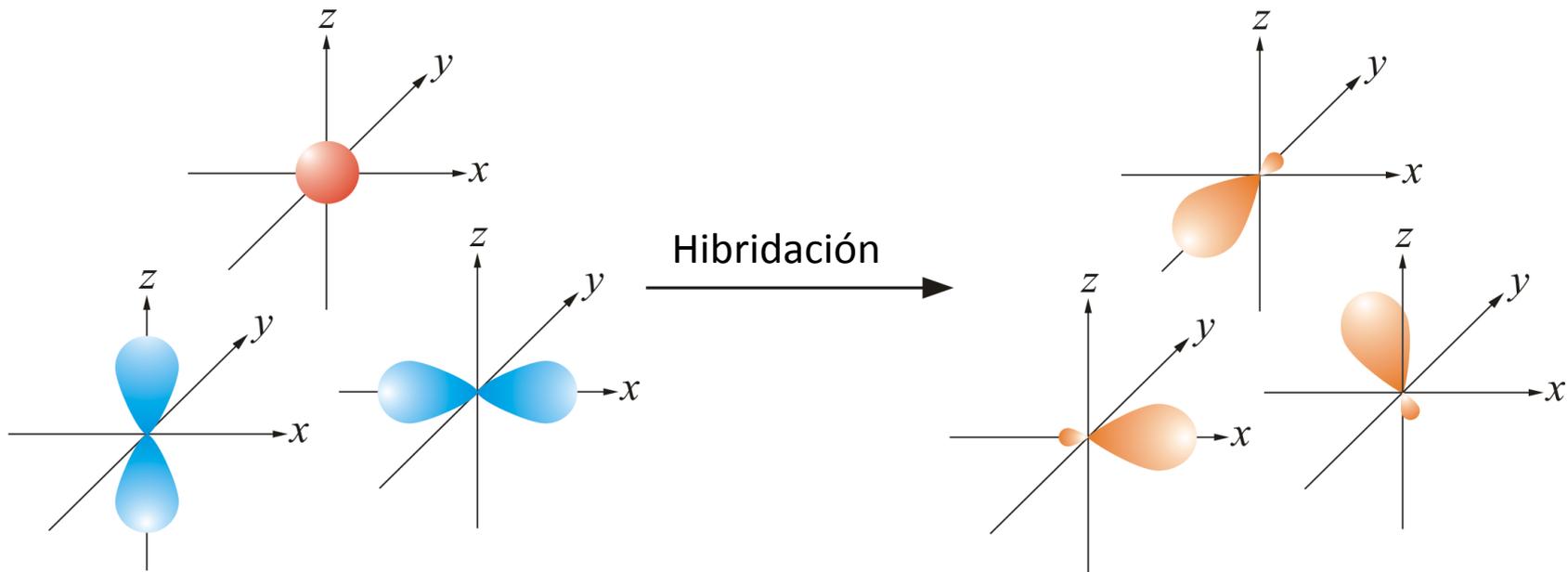
d_{xz}



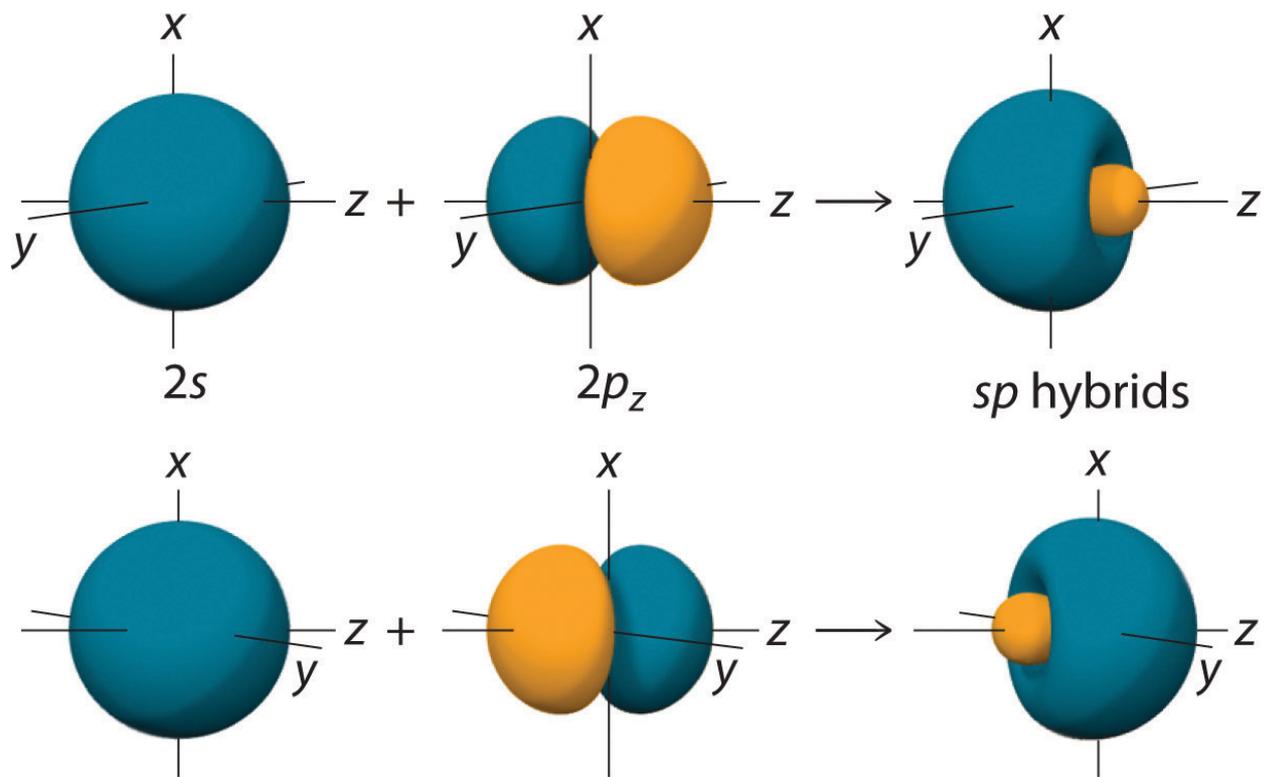
$d_{x^2-y^2}$

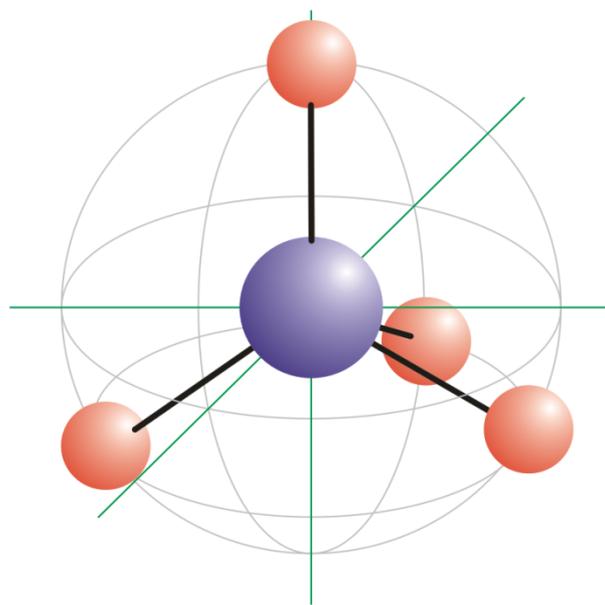
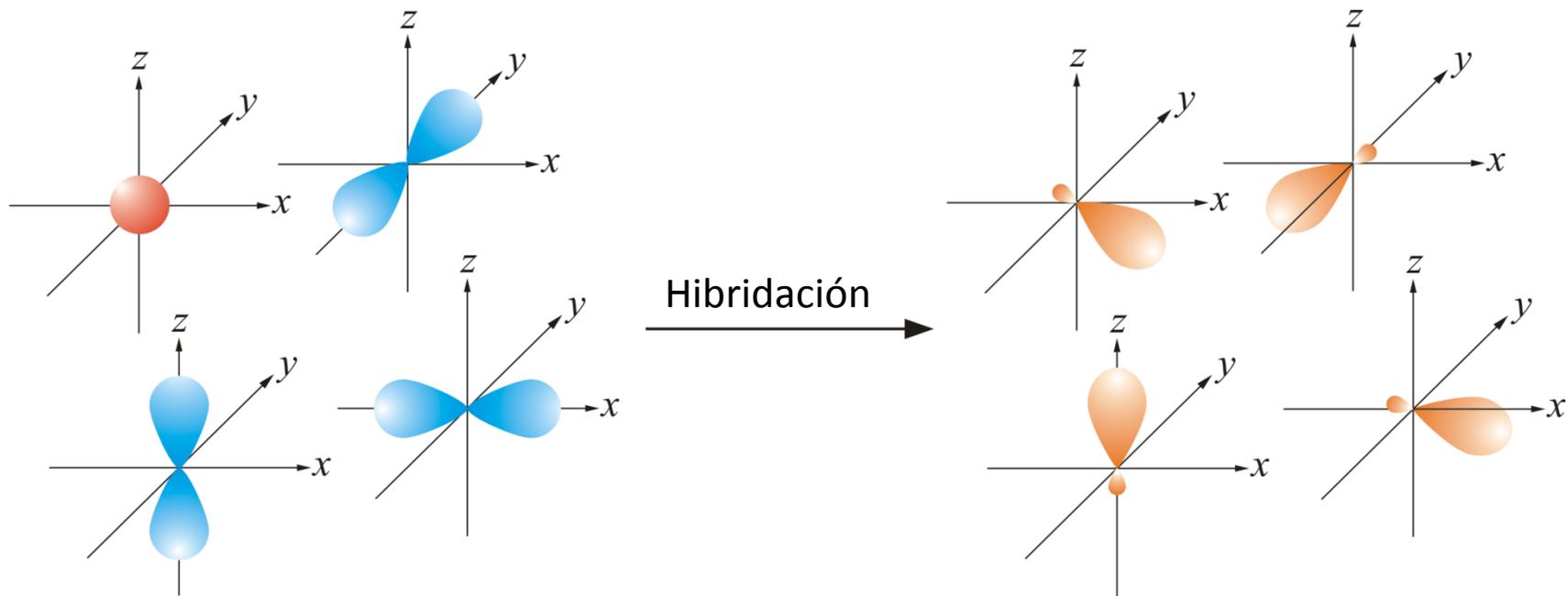


d_{z^2}

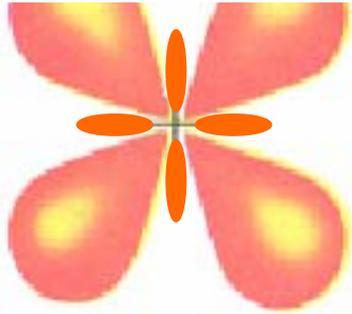


Representación esquemática de la **hibridación** de orbitales **s** y **p**:

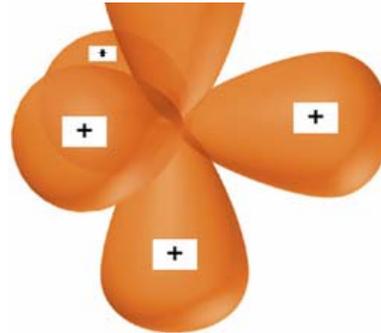




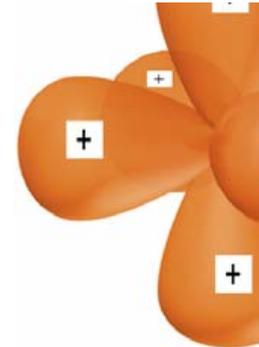
Ahora, con la participación de orbitales **d**:



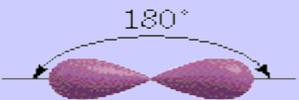
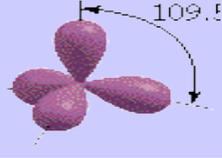
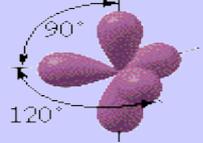
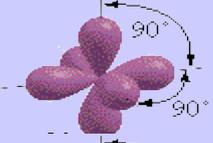
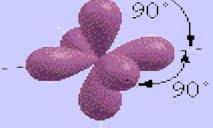
25 % carácter s
50 % carácter p
25 % de carácter d



20 % carácter s
20 % de carácter p
20 % carácter d



16.6 % cará
49.8 % de c
33.2 % cará

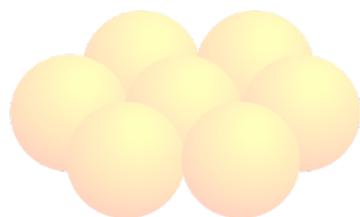
Tipo de híbrido	Orb. atómicos de origen	Número de orb. Hib. producidos	Ángulo de enlace	Geometría resultante	Ejemplos
sp	s + p	2	180° Lineal		BeH ₂ , HgCl ₂
sp ²	s + 2 (p)	3	120° Trigonal plana		BF ₃
sp ³	s + 3 (p)	4	109° Tetraédrica		CH ₄ , [Ni(CO) ₄]
dsp ²	d + s + 2 (p)	4	90°	Cuadrada	[Pt(NH ₃) ₂ Cl ₂]
sp ³ d	s + 3 (p) + d	5	90° y 120° Bipirámide triangular		PCl ₅ (g), [Fe(CO) ₅]
*d ² sp ³	2 (d) + s + 3 (p)	6	90° Octaédrica		[Cr(NH ₃) ₆] ³⁺ [Fe(CN) ₅] ³⁻
sp ³ d ²	s + 3 (p) + 2 (d)	6	90° Octaédrica		[Fe(H ₂ O) ₆] ³⁺

* Se indican en primer término los orbitales d, si su número cuántico principal es menor al del orbital s. Cuando se trata de compuestos de coordinación de metales de transición, pertenece a la capa anterior.

A los complejos con hibridación d²sp³ se les denomina complejos de bajo espín o complejos de campo fuerte. Mientras que a los que tienen hibridación sp³d², se les conoce como complejos de alto espín o complejos de campo débil.

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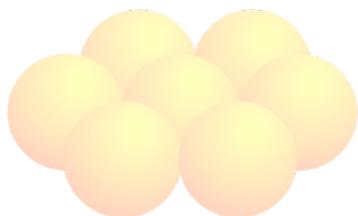
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3. Modelos de enlace



Modelo Covalente
Teoría de Orbitales Moleculares

Víctor Fabián Ruiz Ruiz.

Orbitales Moleculares



Asume que los núcleos se posicionan en una distancia de equilibrio y los electrones se agregan en niveles análogos a los orbitales atómicos.

Una de las aproximaciones para resolver es el métodos de La Combinación Lineal de Orbitales Atómicos (**CLOA**).

Orbitales Moleculares

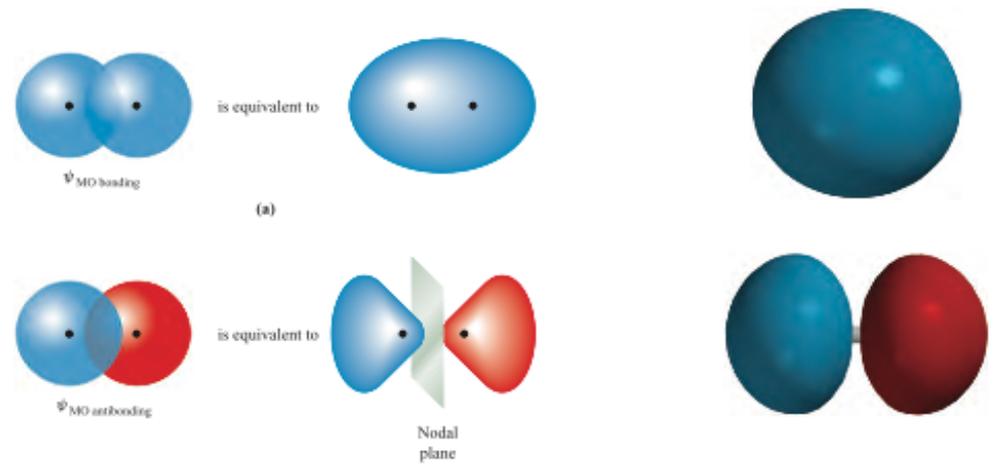
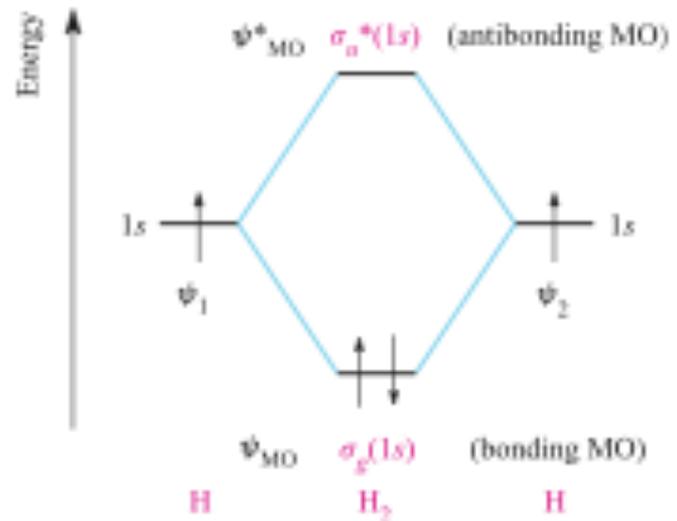


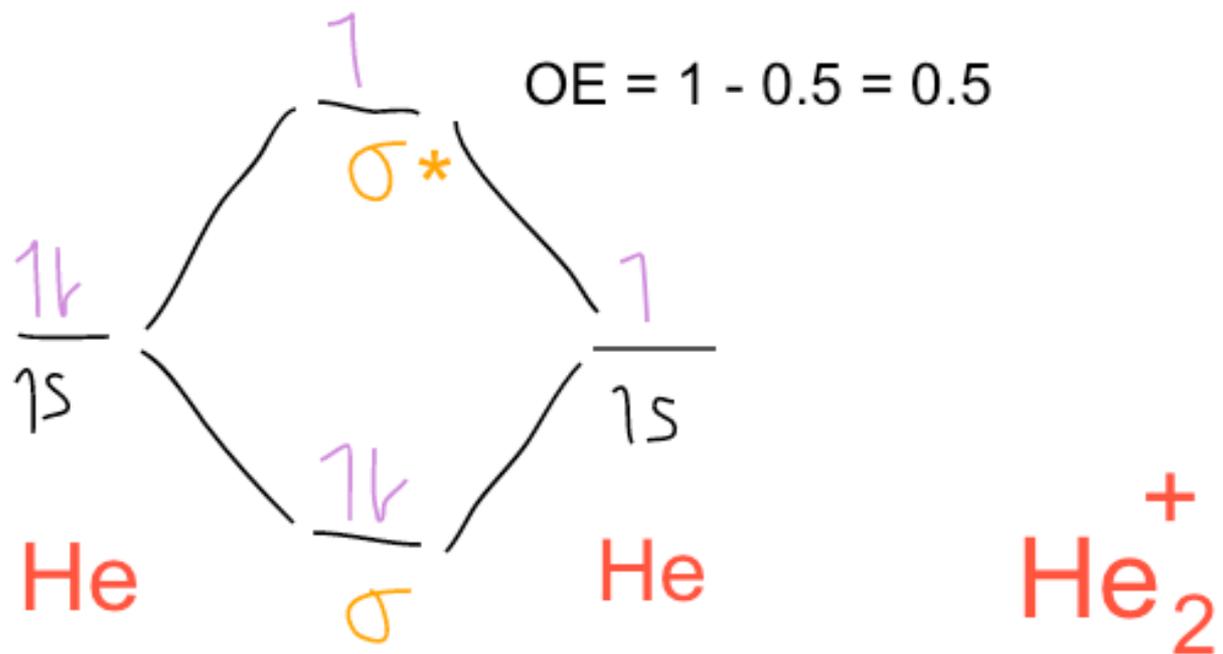
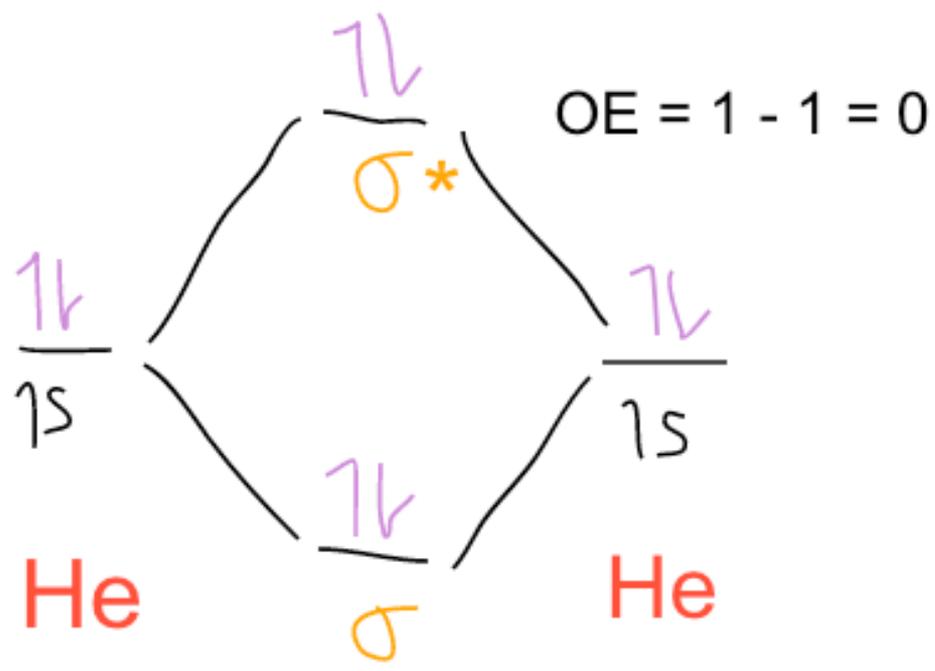
Cada orbital molecular surge de la interacción entre los orbitales de los átomos en la molécula y estas interacciones pueden ser:

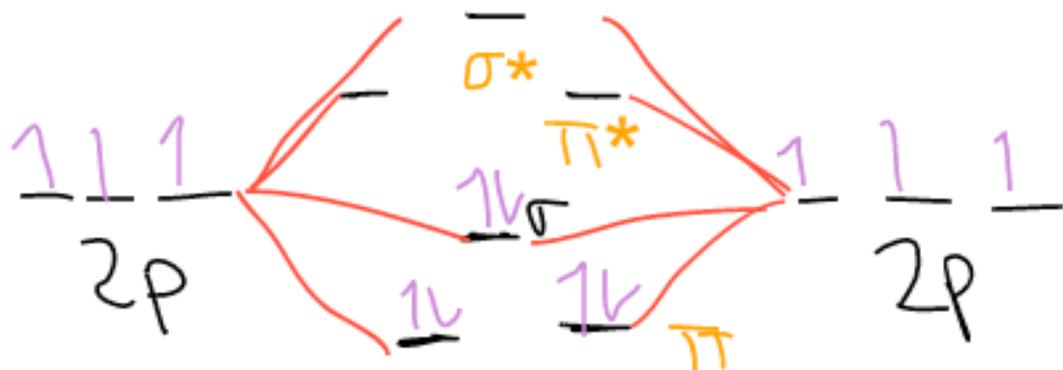
Permitidas. Cuando ambos orbitales atómicos tienen la misma simetría.

Eficiente. Si la región de traslape entre ambos orbitales es considerable.

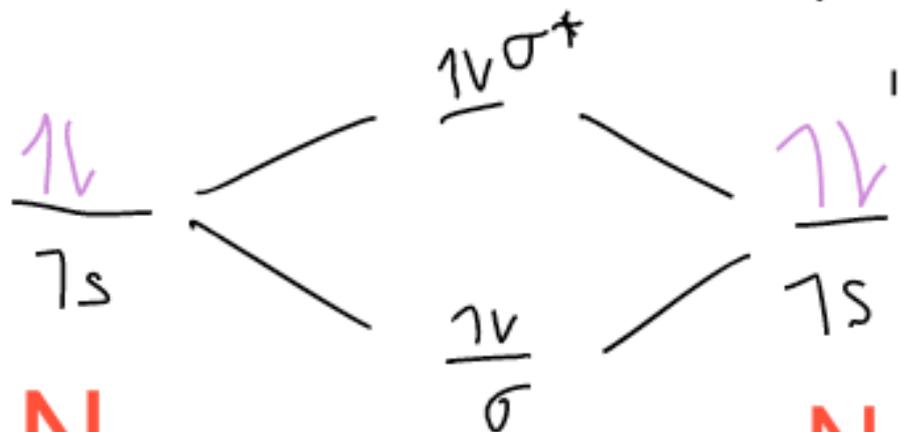
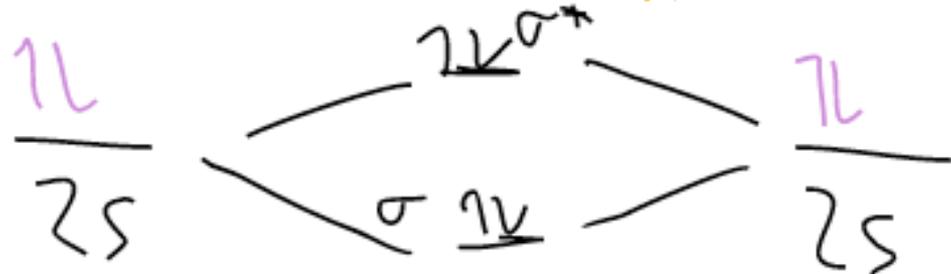
Eficiente. Si los orbitales atómicos tienen valores de energía similar.







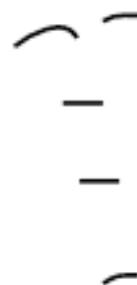
$$OE = 5 - 2 = 3$$



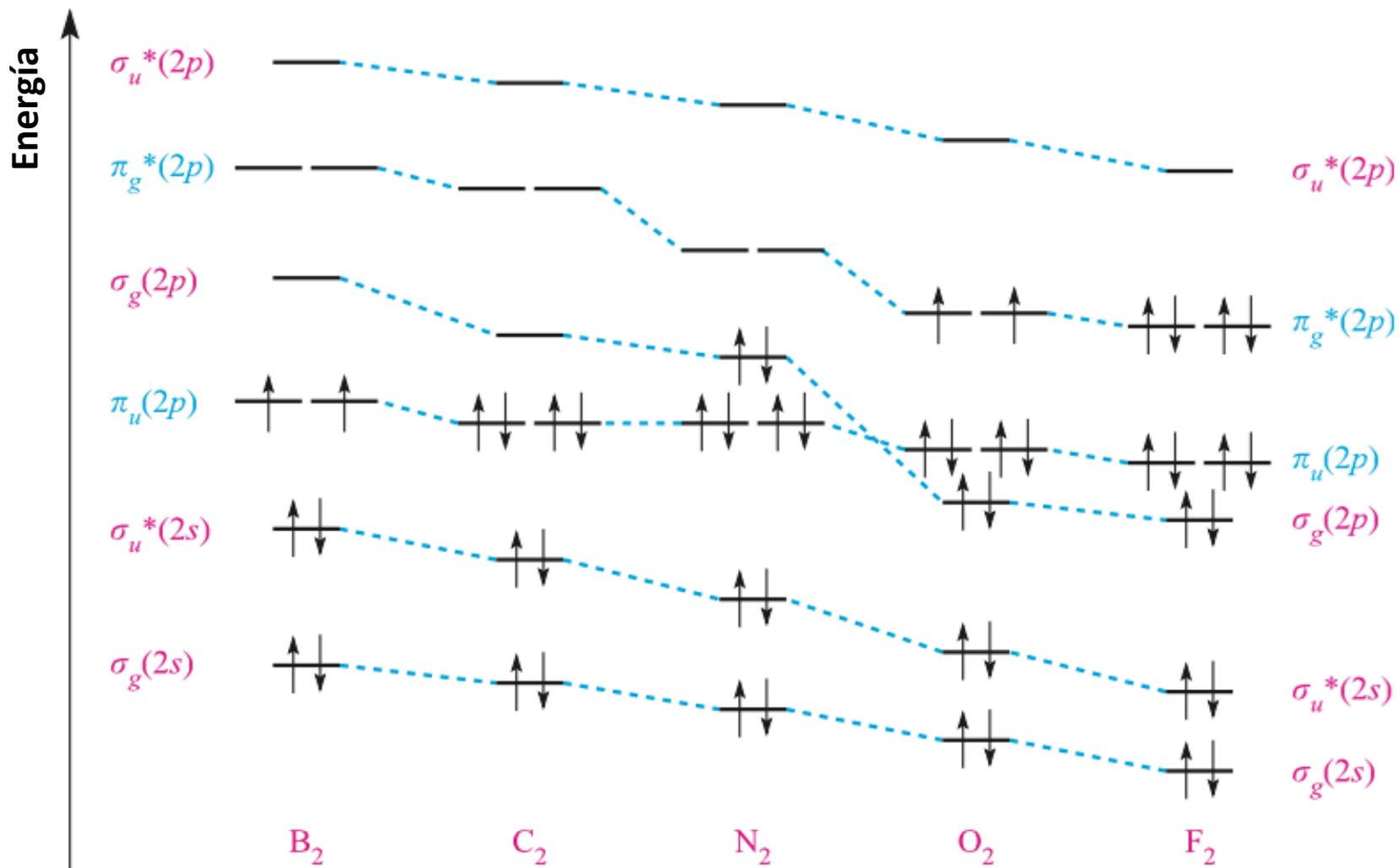
N

N

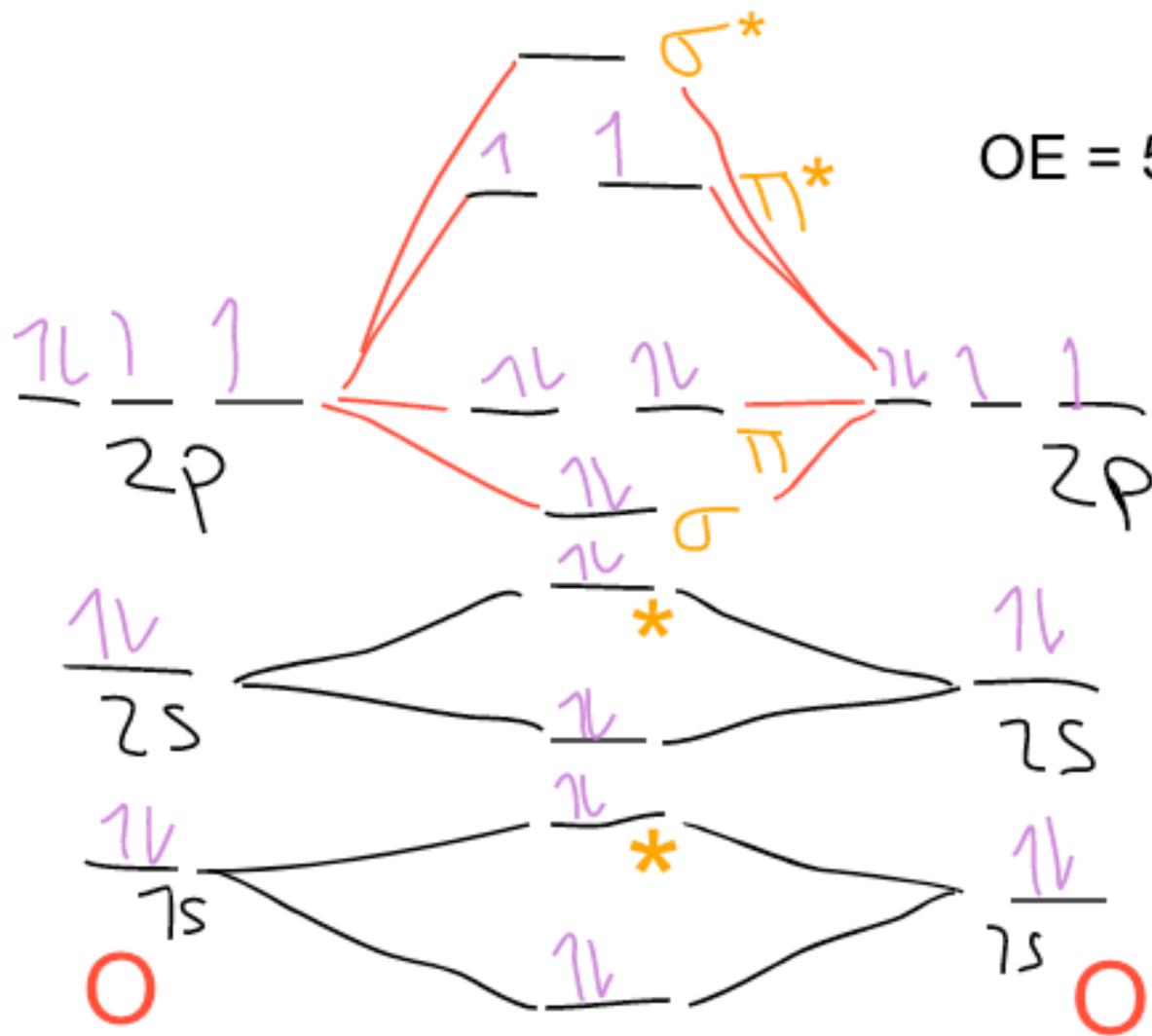
or



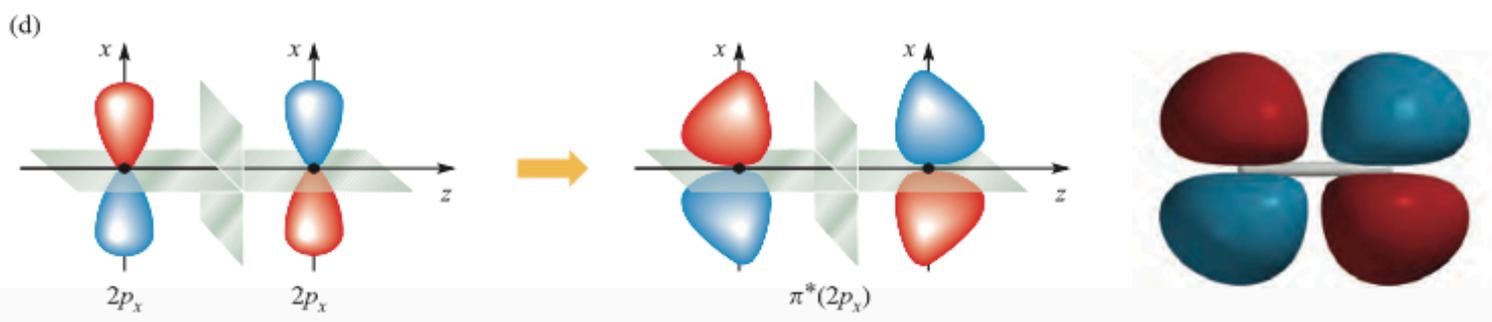
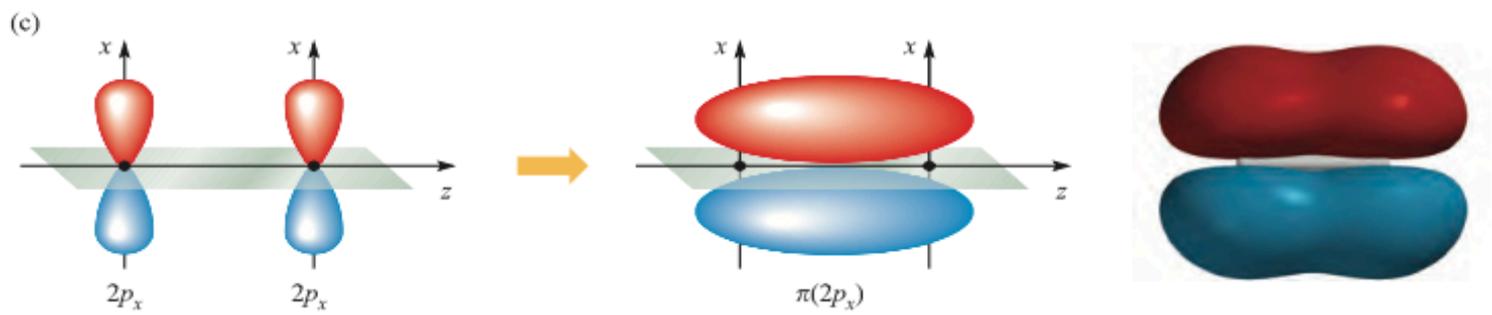
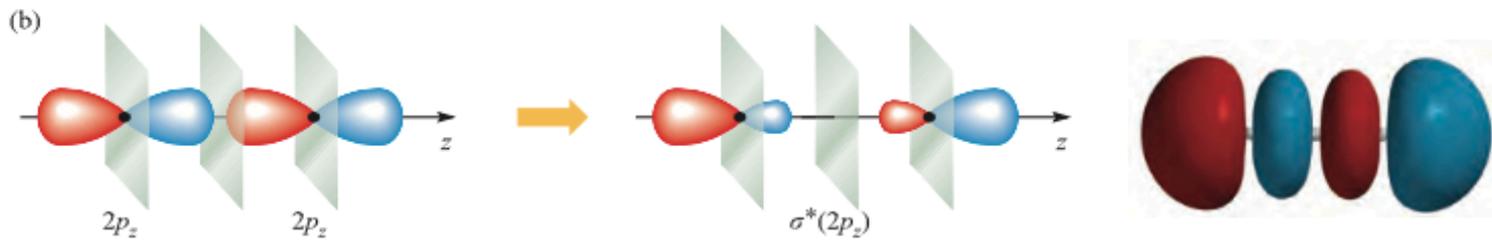
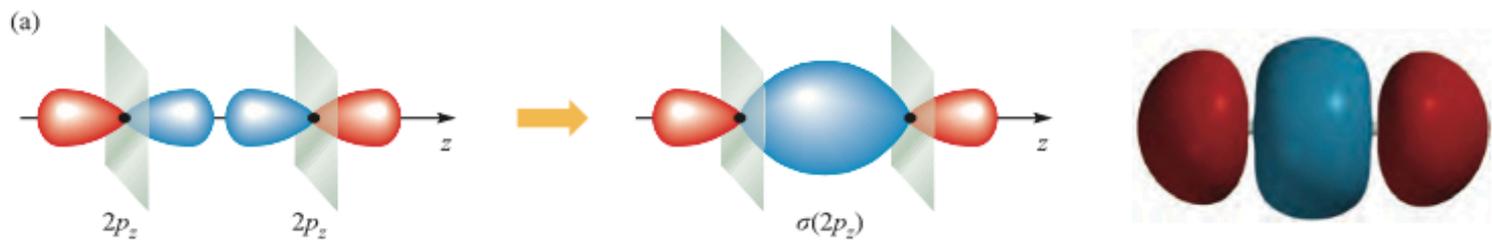
N₂

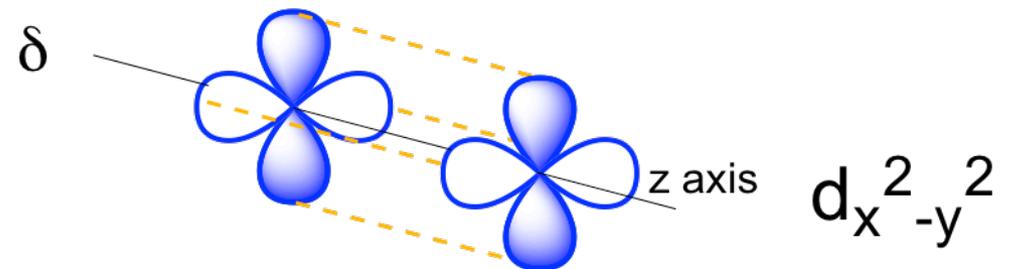
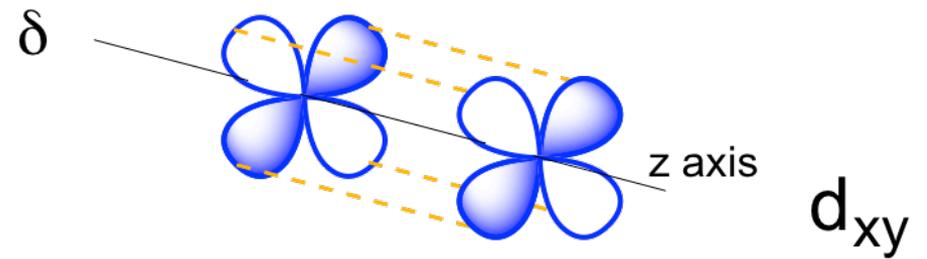
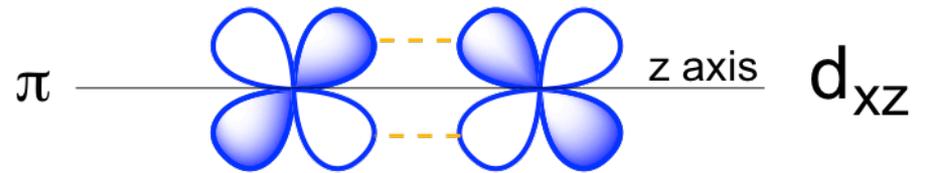
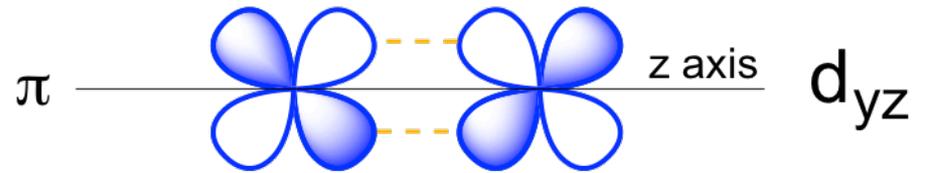
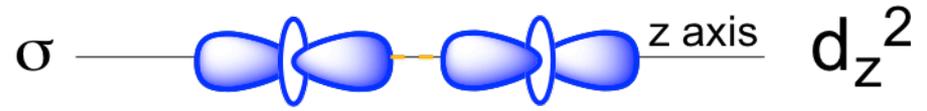


Cambios en los niveles de energía de los OM de las moléculas homonucleares de elementos del segundo periodo del bloque p.



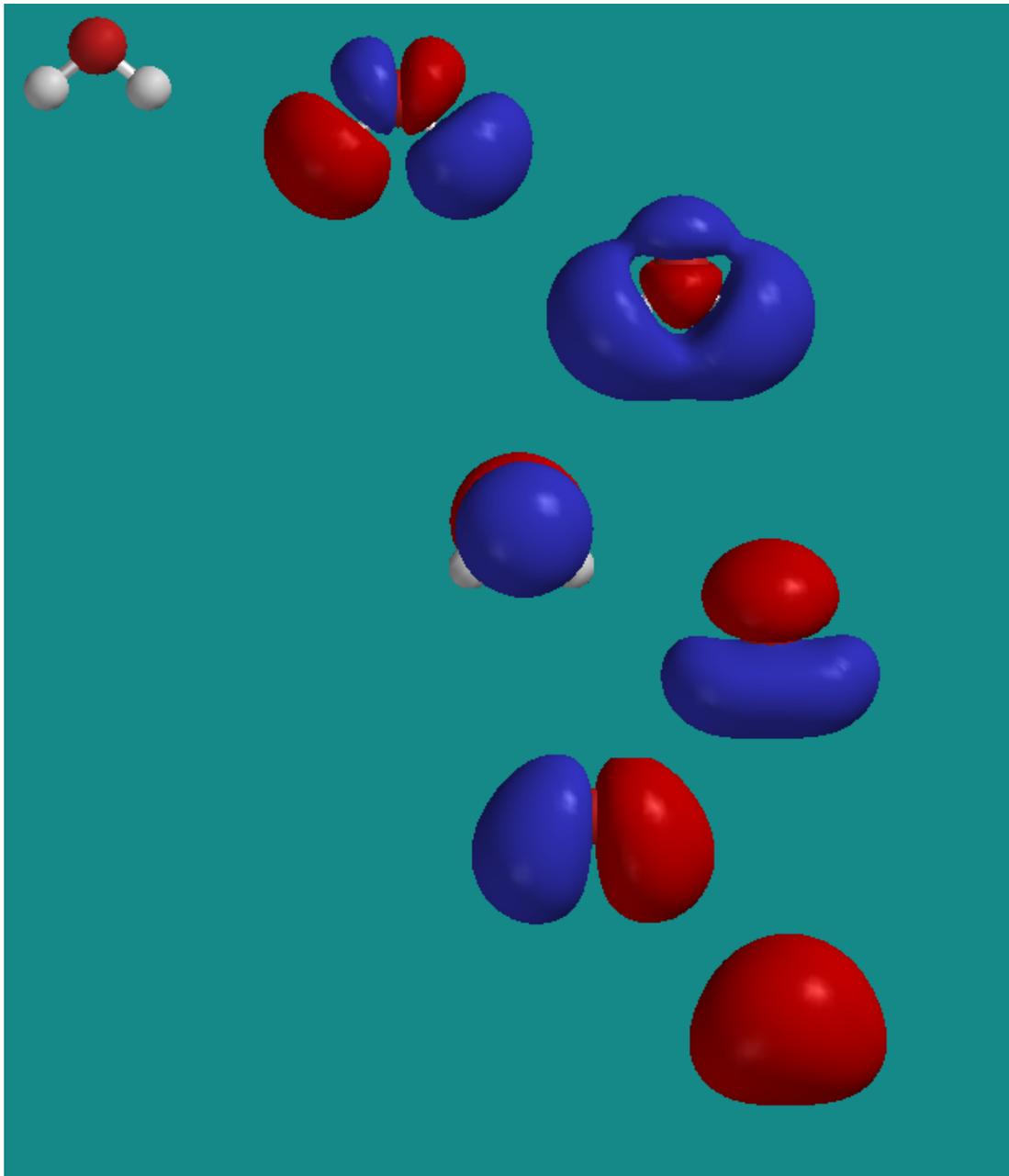
$$OE = 5 - 3 = 2$$



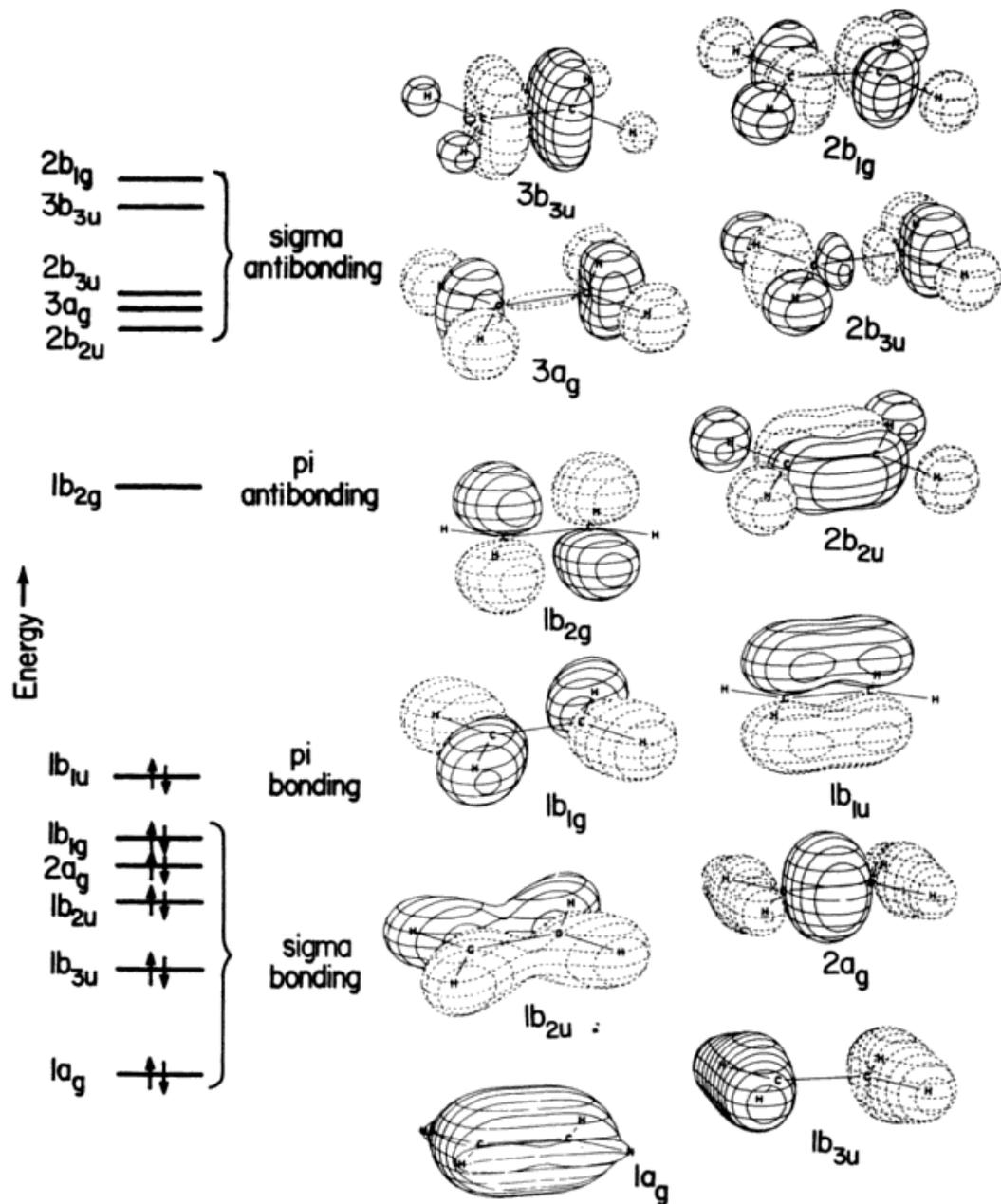


Otros tipos de interacciones entre orbitales que dan origen a los orbitales π y δ .

Para el caso del H_2O :



Para el caso del C_2H_4 :



Para el caso del C_2H_4 :

