

Get Ready to Crack CSIR-NET 2021

(Short Notes on Huckel
Molecular Orbital Theory)



Huckel Molecular Orbital Theory

In conjugated systems, the Hückel approximation is used to derive the energies and forms of the n molecular orbitals. The covalent bonding in these hydrocarbons may be divided into two different "frameworks" using the Hückel approximation: the σ -bonding framework and the π -bonding framework. Different combinations of atomic orbitals produce the wavefunctions used to characterise the bonding orbitals in each framework.

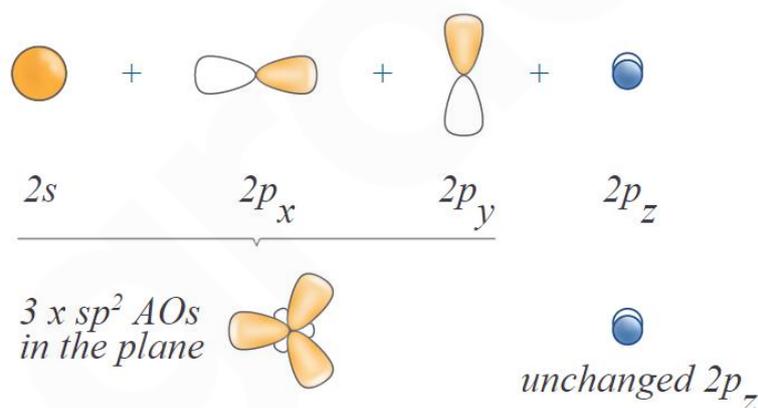
The approach is limited to conjugated hydrocarbons, and only n electron molecular orbitals are taken into account because they govern the general features of these compounds; sigma electrons are omitted. The orthogonality of π orbitals in planar molecules justifies this phenomenon, which is known as sigma-pi separability. As a result, the Hückel approach is only applicable to planar systems. The Hückel approximation assumes that the electrons in the π bonds "experience" an electric potential due to the complete σ -bonding framework in the molecule (i.e., it concentrates solely on bond creation because the σ bonding framework has already been constructed).

Conjugated System

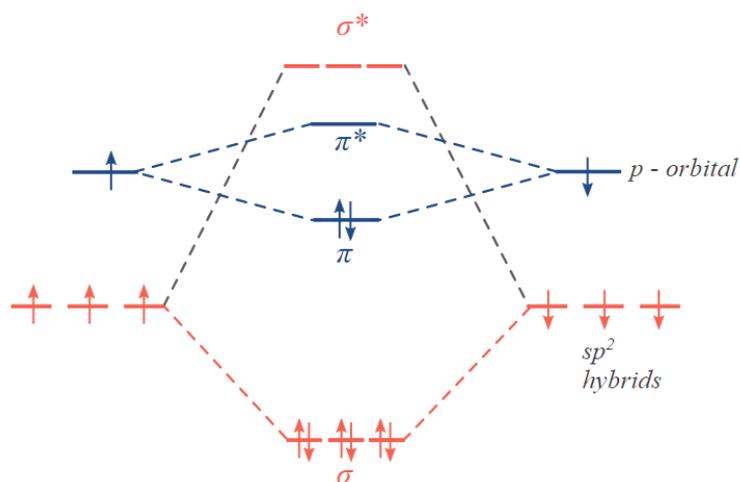
A conjugated system has an area of overlapping p-orbitals that spans the interjacent single bonds and allows electrons to delocalize across all of the aligned p-orbitals. These n electrons belong to a group of atoms rather than a single bond or atom.

Ethylene

Before considering the Hückel treatment for ethylene, it's a good idea to analyse the molecule's overall bonding image. In ethylene, bonding occurs when the $2s$, $2p_x$, and $2p_y$ atomic orbitals on each carbon atom are sp^2 hybridised, leaving the $2p_z$ orbitals unaffected.



The σ -bonding framework is formed by the mixing of electrons in the sp^2 hybrid orbitals on carbon and the electrons in the $1s$ atomic orbitals of the four hydrogen atoms. The unhybridized $2p_z$ orbitals give rise to the π -bonding framework. The resulting molecular orbital diagram demonstrates the independence of these two frameworks.



The HMO theory is an approximation method for treating planar conjugated hydrocarbons that simplifies the variation method.

- This theory distinguishes between σ electrons and π electrons.
- π -electrons play a major role in determining the properties of conjugated compounds.
- The variation approach and the LCAO(π)-MO approximation are used to calculate HMO.

Gradeup CSIR-NET Super Subscription

Features:

1. Memory Based Test Series of the actual exam paper.
2. All the CSIR NET Test Series based on the latest pattern and the trend that is followed.
3. Detailed performance analysis based on All India Rank after the completion of the test.
4. Mock Test are available in Hindi & English
5. Available on Mobile and Desktop

Gradeup Super Subscription, Enroll Now

