

# Filled → Empty Orbital Interactions

When it comes to molecular structure and reactivity, the only interactions that are important are interactions between filled and empty orbitals. In other words, filled-filled and empty-empty interactions are of no significance. Of all the possible filled-empty orbital combinations, one pairwise combination matters most - it's the interaction between the **highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO)** and the **lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO)**. The HOMO & LUMO orbitals are known as the **frontier orbitals**, and the HOMO-LUMO pairwise combination is called the **frontier orbital interaction**. We can systematically enumerate the possible HOMO-LUMO pairwise combinations of the commonly encountered filled ( $\sigma$ ,  $n$ ,  $\pi$ ) and empty ( $\sigma^*$ ,  $a$ ,  $\pi^*$ ) orbitals (note:  $a$  = an atom-centered empty orbital). The table below shows there are just 9 such combinations. Each combination can either be a sigma-type (coaxial or end-on) or a pi-type (side-by-side), making a total of 18 different frontier orbital interactions that will explain almost everything in chemistry! Whether an interaction is pi-type or sigma-type will depend on constraints imposed by molecular geometry (if there are no constraints, a sigma-type interaction is favored).

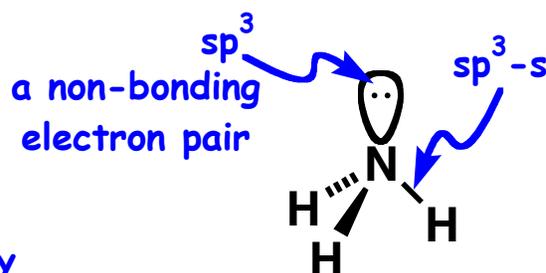
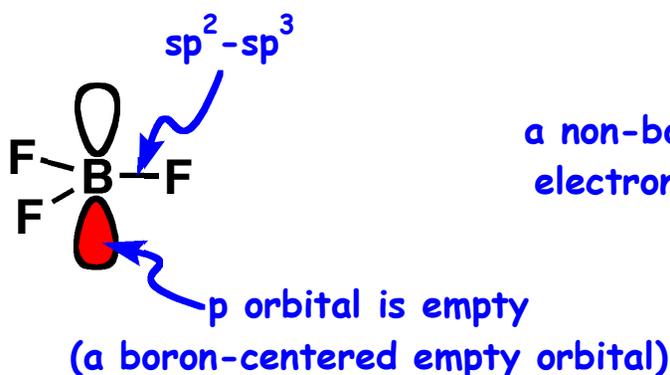
filled \ empty	$\sigma^*$	$a$	$\pi^*$
$\sigma$	$\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^*$	$\sigma \rightarrow a$	$\sigma \rightarrow \pi^*$
$n$	$n \rightarrow \sigma^*$	$n \rightarrow a$	$n \rightarrow \pi^*$
$\pi$	$\pi \rightarrow \sigma^*$	$\pi \rightarrow a$	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$

**HOMO (filled) + LUMO (empty)  
= Frontier Orbital Interaction**



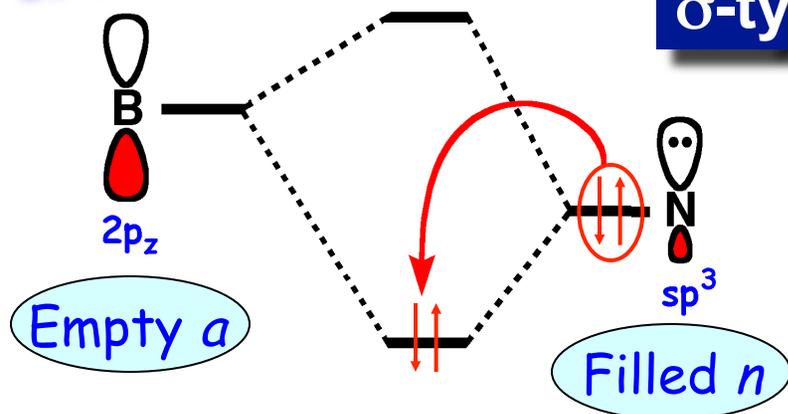
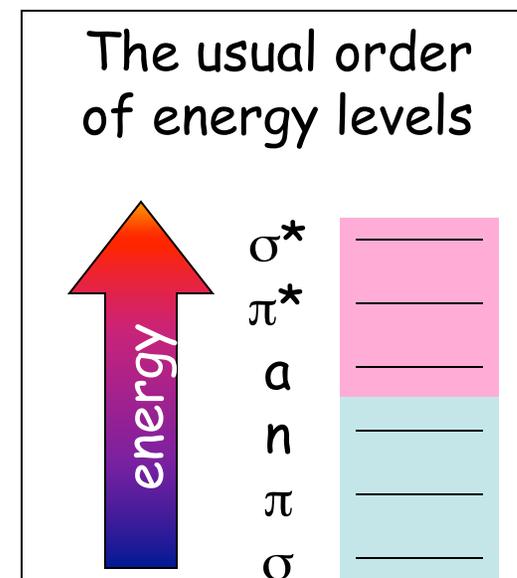
# Frontier Orbitals & Reactivity

Consider the reaction:  $\text{BF}_3 + \text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{F}_3\text{B}^-\text{NH}_3^+$



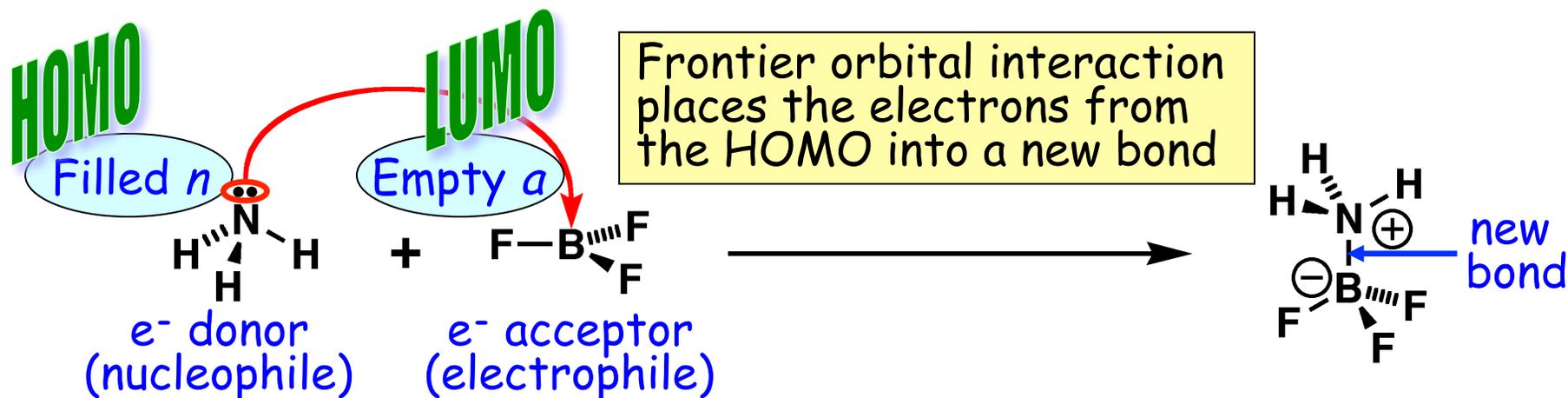
frontier orbitals

An  $n \rightarrow a$   
 $\sigma$ -type interaction



This is the meaning behind our use of curved arrow convention to illustrate electron flow

# Curved Arrow Convention & Electron Flow



## Looking ahead...some key terms.

HOMO =  $e^-$  donor, nucleophile,  $e^-$  source, base  
LUMO =  $e^-$  acceptor, electrophile,  $e^-$  sink, acid

- curved arrows indicate the movement of electrons only
- arrow starts at the electron source not at an atom
- arrows are to be drawn from electron source (HOMO) to electron sink (LUMO). Never the other way.