



Electronic Structure, Thermodynamics functions and Physical properties for thiadiazol derivatives ring by using Ab Initio calculations (RHF-Model).

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Abstract: This study involved the adoption of the program (Gaussian 03) to use the method of calculation the total (Ab initio of method) according to the Hartree – Fock method (RHF), for the purpose of the expense of dimensional geometric (lengths and angles bond) when the geometry of a balanced, functions thermodynamic, some physical properties, charges for derivatives ring 4-(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)benzene-1,3-diols.

Calculation results have shown that the compound (R-NO₂) has less value of thermodynamic functions (E⁰, H⁰, G⁰, A⁰) but the compound (R-OCH₃) has highest value of heat capacity and Entropy (C_V, C_P, S⁰). The results showed that both nitrogen atoms (N₉, N₈) had the highest negative charge when the compound (R-NO₂) which makes it a strong legend when linked to metal and the formation of the complex.

For (R-CH₃, R-NO₂, R-OCH₃, R-OH) molecules the calculated some of physical properties (dipole moment μ in Debye), orbital energies (E_{HOMO}, E_{LUMO} in eV), IP (in eV), (measurement stability Δ), hardness η and Electron Affinity E_A). Also for these molecules the calculated (ΔH_f^0 in kJ/mole) by using (semi-empirical method AM1 model in MOPAC program). Calculation results have shown that the compound (R-OH) the lower value of the heat of formation (the more stability) as well as has high value of the (ΔE , η , E_A), while the compound R-NO₂ has less ΔE that means this compound more active than other compounds, this difference in results come according to the difference of substituted groups.

Key words: RHF study, 4-(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)benzene-1,3-diols, thermodynamics functions.