A faint, stylized chemical structure of an organobismuth hydride is visible in the background. It features a central bismuth (Bi) atom in blue, bonded to two hydrogen (H) atoms in red. The Bi atom is also bonded to a large, complex organic ligand that includes a benzene ring and several tert-butyl (tBu) groups. The overall structure is rendered in a light gray, semi-transparent style.

# **An Intrinsic Quasi-Bonding Analysis of Organobismuth Hydrides**

Min Shin

Honors Independent Research

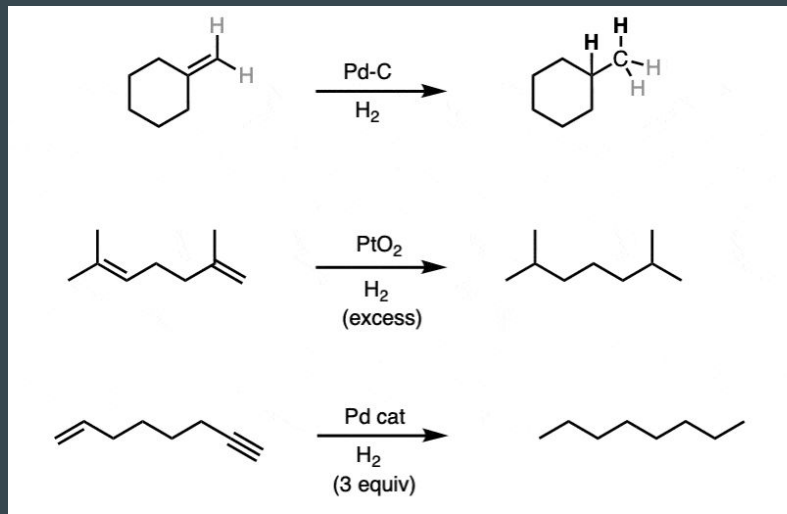
September 10th, 2025

# PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

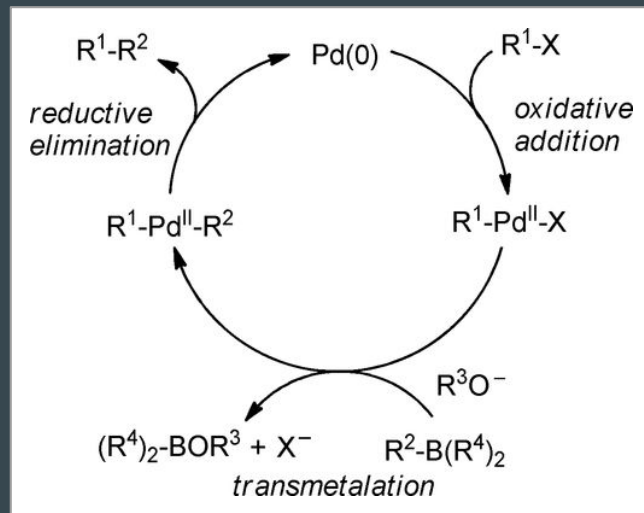
PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS																	18
1A																	8A
1 H 1.008	2 2A											13 3A	14 4A	15 5A	16 6A	17 7A	2 He 4.003
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31	3 3B	4 4B	5 5B	6 6B	7 7B	8 8B	9 8B	10 8B	11 1B	12 2B	13 Al 26.98	14 Si 28.09	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.39	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.61	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.97	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.95	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	51 Sb 121.8	52 Te 127.6	53 I 126.9	54 Xe 131.3
55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57 La 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 180.9	74 W 183.8	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.6	81 Tl 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 209.0	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac (227)	104 Rf (261)	105 Db (262)	106 Sg (263)	107 Bh (262)	108 Hs (265)	109 Mt (266)	110 Ds (281)	111 Rg (272)	112 Cn (285)	113 Nh (286)	114 Fl (289)	115 Mc (289)	116 Lv (293)	117 Ts (294)	118 Og (294)

58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0	71 Lu 175.0
90 Th 232.0	91 Pa 231.0	92 U 238.0	93 Np (237)	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (262)

Transition metals catalyze different reactions pathways such as hydrogenation, cross-coupling, etc.



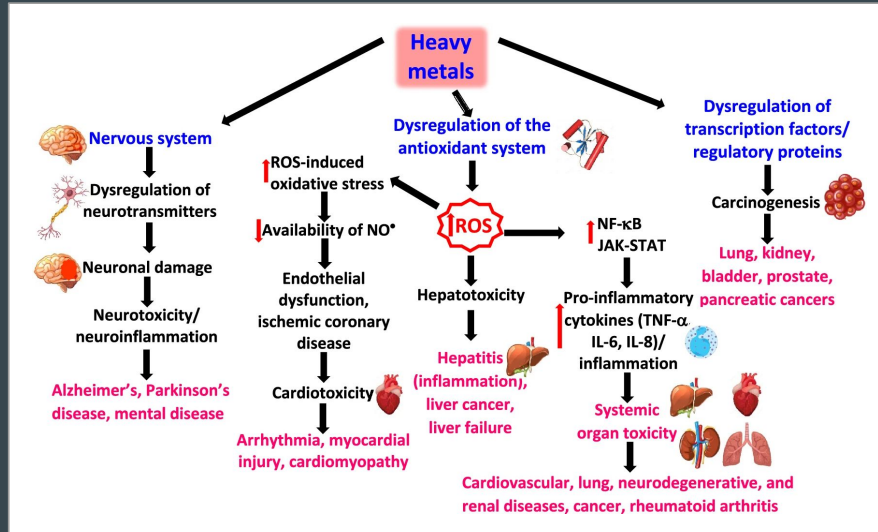
**Hydrogenation**



**Cross-Coupling**

(Jana et al., 2011)

# Transition Metals have inevitable downsides due to its affordability and toxicity



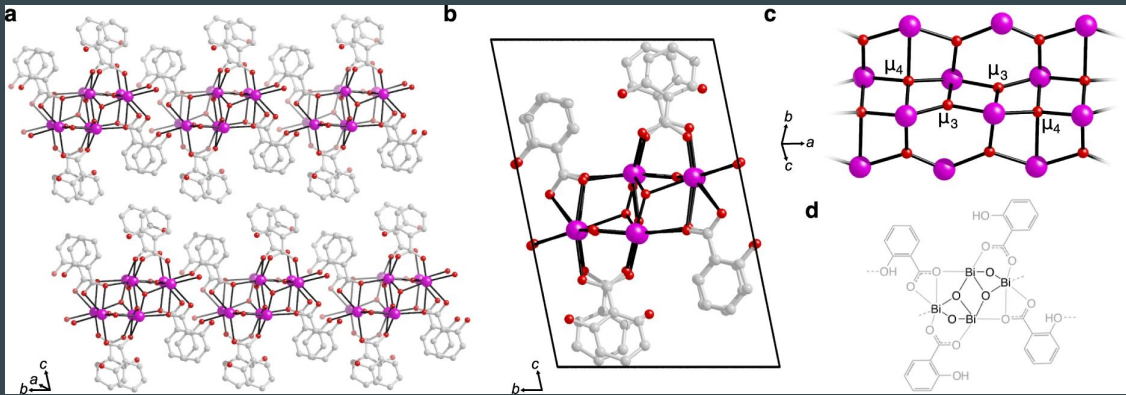
Platinum	Palladium	Rhodium
\$44,551.26 per kg	\$45,255.36 per kg	\$217,020.87 per kg

\*\*Data collected on September 18th\*\*

## Potential Effects of Transition Metals on Human Health

(Jomova et al., 2024)

# Bismuth is Safer, Cheaper Metal



## Structure of the active pharmaceutical ingredient bismuth subsalicylate

(Svensson Grape et al., 2022)

Platinum	Palladium	Rhodium	Bismuth
\$44,551.26 per kg	\$45,255.36 per kg	\$217,020.87 per kg	\$384.55 per kg

\*\*Data collected on September 18th\*\*



# Computational Chemistry has several methods

$$\rho(1, 2) = \sum_{Aa} \sum_{Bb} |Aa(1)\rangle p_{Aa,Bb} \langle Bb(2)|$$

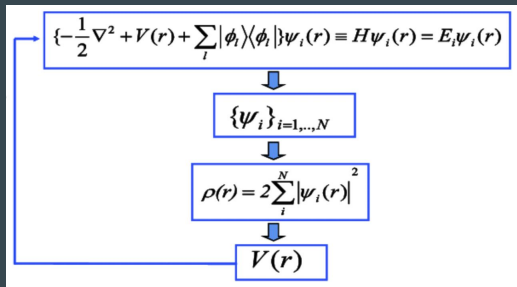
$$k_{Aa,Bb} = 0.1 p_{Aa,Bb} \langle Aa | -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 | Bb \rangle \quad A \neq B$$

## Density Bond Orders and Kinetic Bond Orders from QUAO

(Rudenberg et al., 2020)

\*\*DBO: density matrix of the total molecular wave function expanded in terms of QUAOs\*\*

\*\*KBO: interatomic kinetic energy between QUAO a on atom A and QUAO b on atom B\*\*



## Basics of Density Functional Theory (DFT)

$$\Psi(\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_N) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N!}} \begin{vmatrix} \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_1) & \chi_2(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_1) \\ \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_2) & \chi_2(\mathbf{x}_2) & \cdots & \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \chi_1(\mathbf{x}_N) & \chi_2(\mathbf{x}_N) & \cdots & \chi_N(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\equiv |\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_N\rangle$$

$$E[\psi^{HF}] = \langle \psi^{HF} | \hat{H}^e | \psi^{HF} \rangle$$

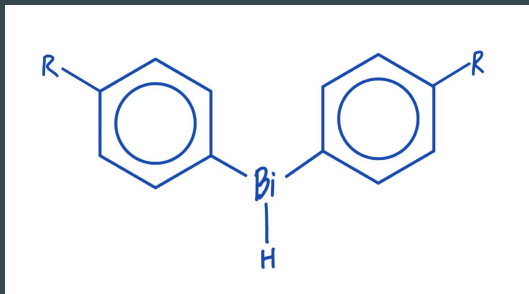
$$|\psi_i\rangle \approx \sum_{\mu} c_{\mu i} |\mu\rangle,$$

## Basics of Hartree-Fock Method

- Slater Determinant to calculate total electronic molecular wave function from each one-particle wavefunction
- Hartree-Fock energy derived from expectation value of Hamiltonian of total electronic molecular wave function
- Optimization of coefficients for linear combination of basis sets of atomic orbitals

# Types and positions of substituents on the phenyl rings affect the bonding profiles of organobismuth hydrides

## Independent Variables



**Types of Substituents** (e.g., R=F, NH<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, SCH<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>) and  
**Respective Positions of Substituents**

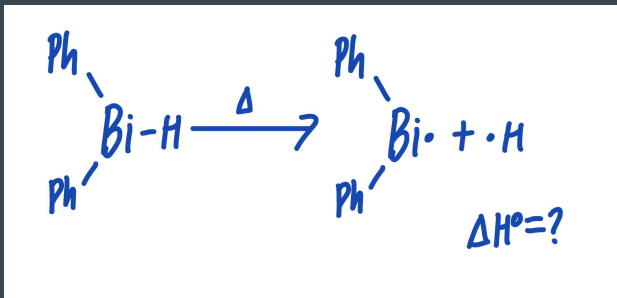
## Dependent Variables

$$\rho(1, 2) = \sum_{Aa} \sum_{Bb} |Aa(1)\rangle p_{Aa, Bb} \langle Bb(2)|$$

$$k_{Aa, Bb} = 0.1 p_{Aa, Bb} \langle Aa | -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 | Bb \rangle A \neq B$$

**Density Bond Orders and Kinetic Bond Orders from QUAO**

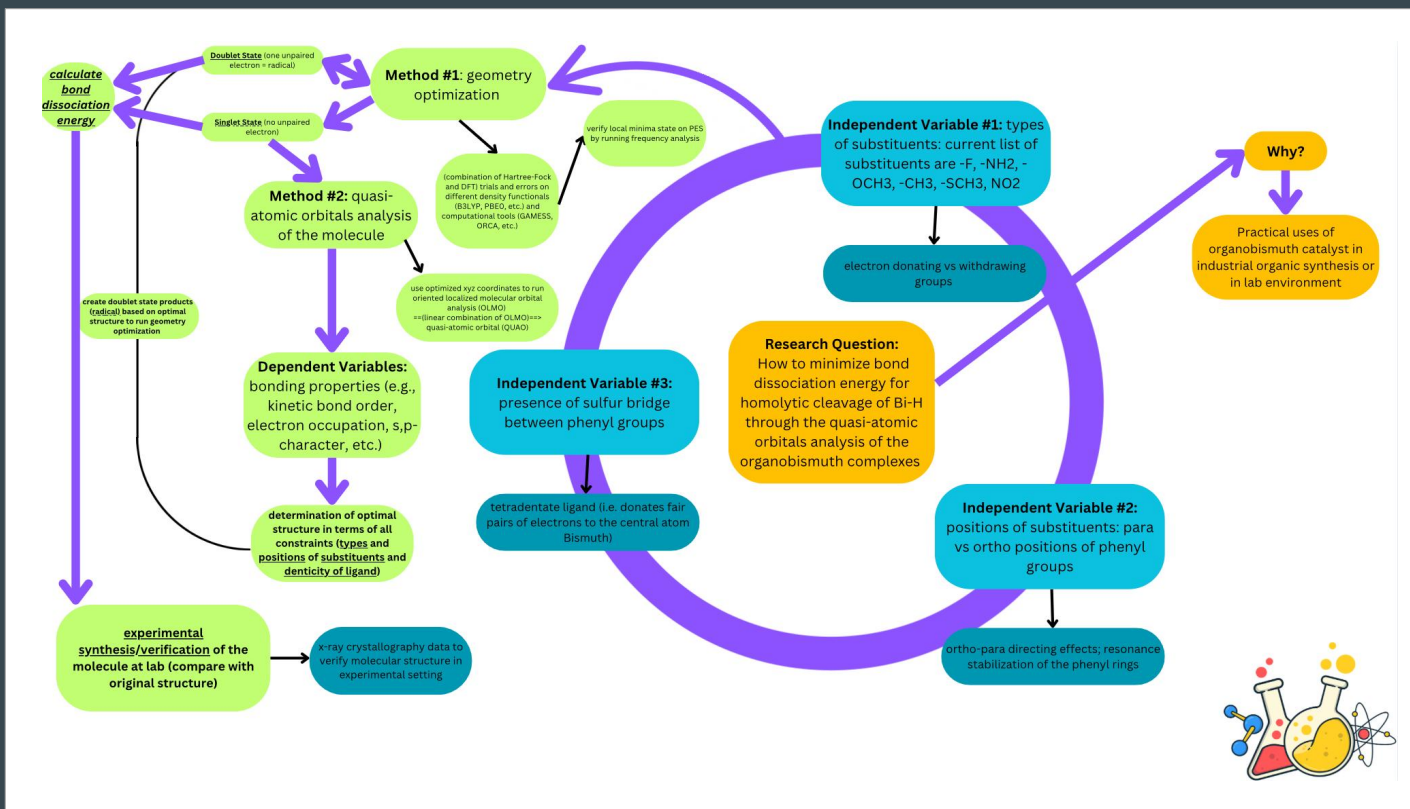
(Rudenberg et al., 2020)



**Homolytic Cleavage Energy of Bi-H bond (denoted by  $\Delta H^\circ$ )**

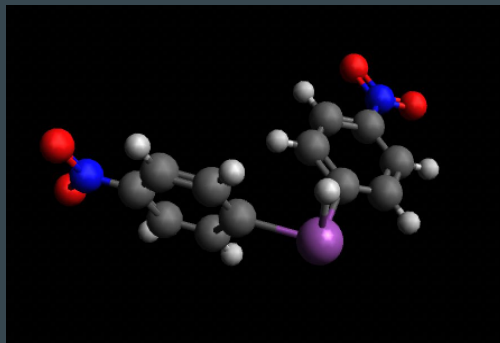
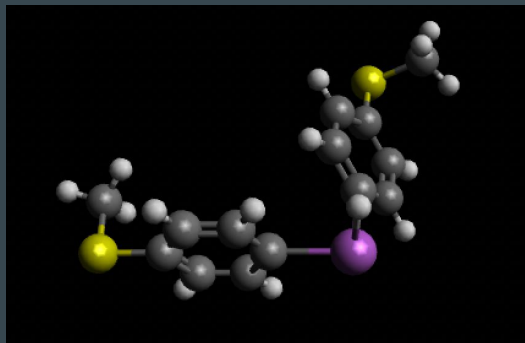


# Flow of Computational Analysis



# Flow of Computational Analysis

## 1) Preparation of Initial Input Files for Geometry Optimization



## 2) Confirmation of Local Minima on Potential Energy Surface (PES)

```
Scaling factor for frequencies = 1.00000000 (already applied)
0: 0.00 cm-1
1: 0.00 cm-1
2: 0.00 cm-1
3: 0.00 cm-1
4: 0.00 cm-1
5: 0.00 cm-1
6: -12.01 cm-1 ***imaginary mode***
7: -5.93 cm-1 ***imaginary mode***
8: 29.37 cm-1
9: 85.36 cm-1
10: 106.00 cm-1
11: 140.64 cm-1
12: 173.30 cm-1
13: 199.04 cm-1
14: 202.00 cm-1
15: 263.08 cm-1
16: 297.87 cm-1
17: 303.24 cm-1
18: 311.90 cm-1
19: 387.82 cm-1
20: 399.21 cm-1
21: 406.41 cm-1
22: 408.50 cm-1
23: 497.89 cm-1
24: 509.83 cm-1
25: 562.92 cm-1
26: 567.51 cm-1
27: 579.76 cm-1
28: 585.93 cm-1
29: 590.16 cm-1
30: 612.26 cm-1
31: 639.65 cm-1
```

### 3) QUAO Analysis

## Sample QUAO Results of Pyridine

**\*\*Each degenerate orbitals show interaction between QUAOs\*\***

#### 4) Calculation of homolytic cleavage energy

# Flow of Computational Analysis

**5) Determination of optimal organobismuth hydride structure based on QUAO profiles and homolytic cleavage energies**

**6) Experimental verification**