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MTW 9. 12. 24.

Topics: ① π -bond, π -way, molecular orbital theory (MOT)

② Resonance and orbitals required

↳ localized vs delocalized Lone pairs (Lps)

σ , π -Bonds, Lone pairs (Lps)

σ bonds \rightarrow single bonds \rightarrow overlap of hybridized orbitals

π bonds \rightarrow double bonds \rightarrow overlap of unhybridized p atomic orbitals

Lone pairs \rightarrow can exist in hybridized or unhybridized orbitals.
 sp, sp^2, sp^3 p atomic orbital

(go back)

Atomic hybridization	# and type of orbitals
$H-C\equiv C-H$ $\curvearrowleft sp$	2 sp hybridized orbitals 2 p atomic $\not\rightarrow$ orbitals \Rightarrow could make 2 π bonds
$H-C=O$ $\curvearrowleft sp^2$	3 sp^2 hybridized orbitals 1 p atomic orbital \Rightarrow could make 1 π bond
H_3C $\curvearrowleft sp^3$	4 sp^3 hybridized orbitals

★ Need sp orbital to delocalize πe^- 's
★ Can't delocalize πe^- 's as charge in hybrid orbitals.

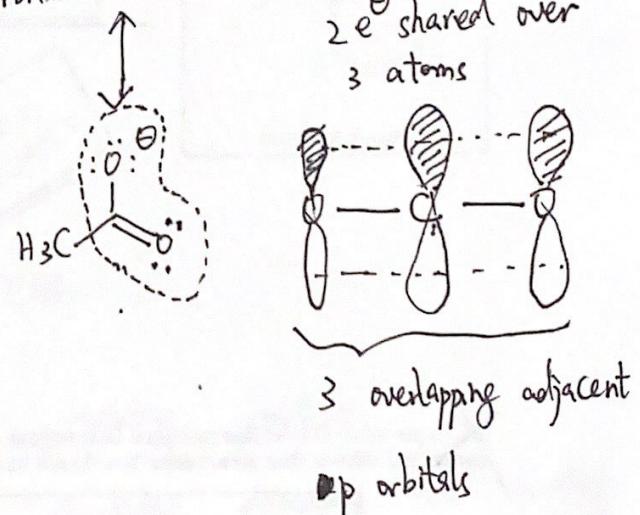
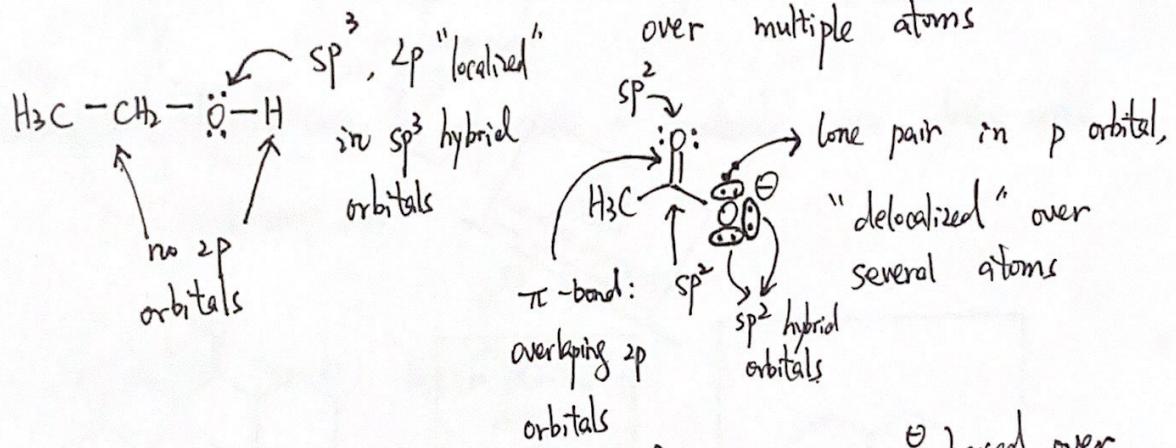
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Localized

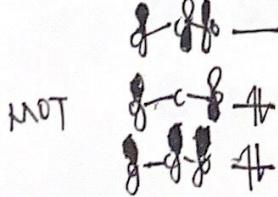
vs

delocalized e^\ominus 's:

No resonance

Resonate L.P. (πe^\ominus , charge)How many e^\ominus 's are in p orbitals in $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\ddot{\text{O}}-\text{H}$? $\text{"}\pi\text{ way"}$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi\text{-bond} &= 2 e^\ominus \text{s} \\ 1 \times \text{lone pair on } \ddot{\text{O}}^\ominus &= 2 e^\ominus \text{s} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 e^\ominus \text{s in } 2p \text{ orbitals} \\ \hline 4 \pi e^\ominus \text{s} \end{array} \right\}$$

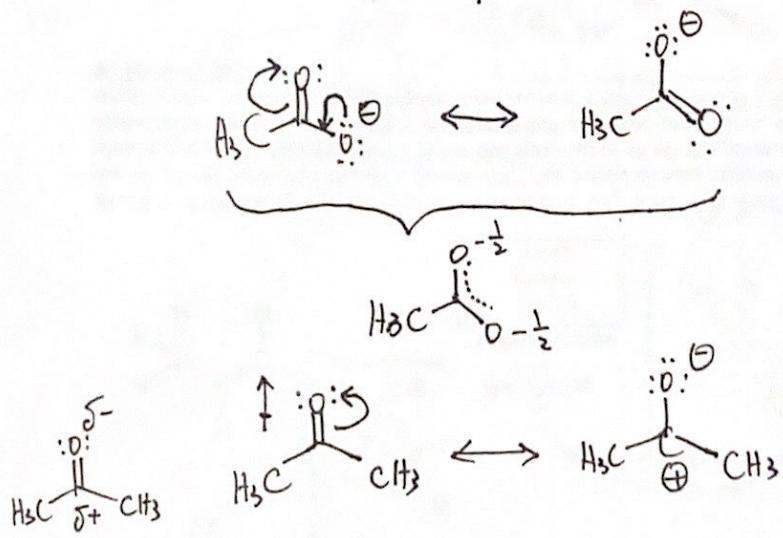


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Resonance Contributing Structures.

Recall: Lewis Dots structures are diagrams that show bonding btw atoms: no insight into geometry / e^- distribution

Resonance: different ways to represent a molecule, we draw with lines/letters/dots.



Resonance structures are "resonance contributing structures", used when no single Lewis structures describes "true" bonding

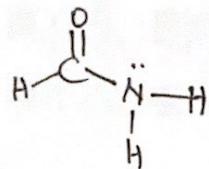
Contributing structures should:

- ① Be reasonable Lewis structures with the correct charge
- ② maximize # of covalent bonds
- ③ least # of unliked charges
- ④ \ominus charge on more electron negative atoms / \oplus on ~~more~~ less electron negative atoms.

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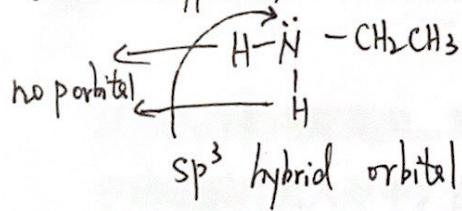
Resonance interconvert π -bonds and Lps. (mostly).

↳ is stabilizing!

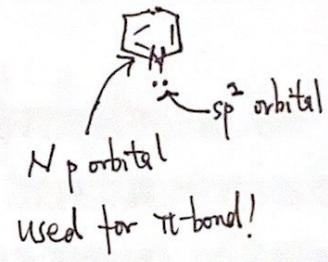


If you can delocalize πe^- s, lone pairs do it!

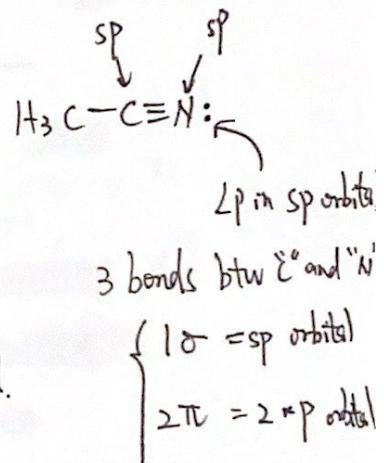
What type of orbital in the L.P. in?



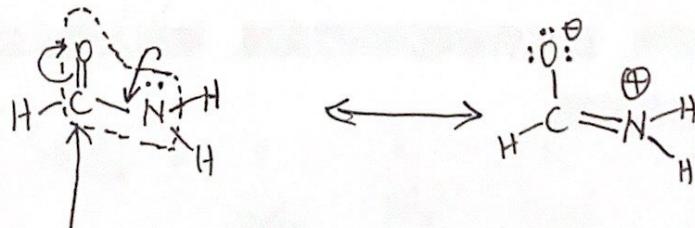
sp^3 hybrid orbital.



So, N is sp^2 hybridized.



3 bonds btw Σ^0 and "N"
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\sigma = sp \text{ orbital} \\ 2\pi = 2 \times p \text{ orbital} \end{array} \right.$



C has a "double bond", it has a p orbital.

↙ the Lp of "N" want to delocalize in the " π -way"

For this single Lewis structure,

VSEPR doesn't accurately predict N

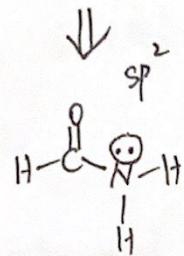
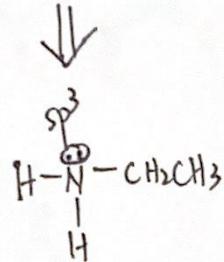
sp^2 hybridization.

multiple (≥ 3) adjacent p orbitals

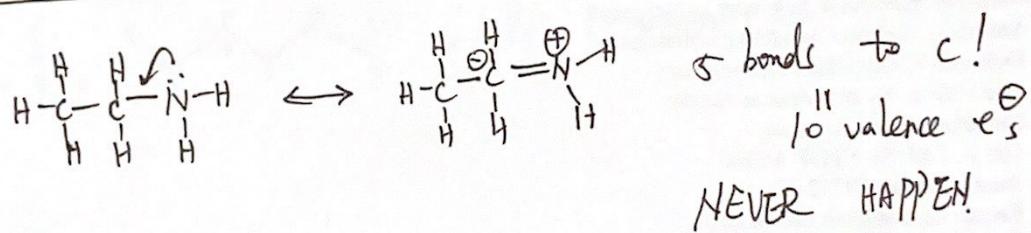
Recall: VSEPR will work only if we consider all relevant contributing structures.

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Localized Vs delocalized lone pair



Bad Resonance structures



Nomenclature.

# Cs =	1	2	3	4
	Methyl	Ethyl	Propyl	Butyl

"Me Eat peanut butter"

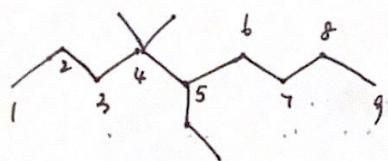
General Formula: $(\# - \text{prefix substituent})$ parent name

Alphabetize \Rightarrow but don't count "mono, di, tri," etc.

position of the substituent on the parent chain \uparrow group \uparrow length of the parent chain

of that type of group \uparrow

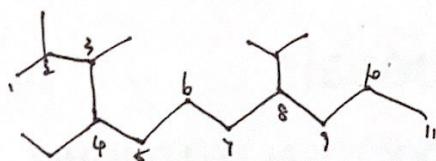
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5-ethyl-4,4-dimethyl-nonane



1,1,2,2-tetramethyl cyclopropane



4-ethyl-8-isopropyl-2,3-dimethyl undecane