

Today

Next Class

Sections 1.7-1.15

An Introduction to Valence Bond Theory

Sections 2.1, 2.11, and 2.10

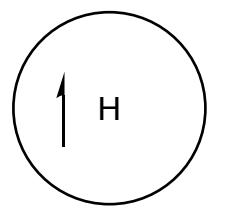
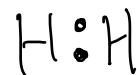
Acids and Bases

Sections 2.6 - 2.9

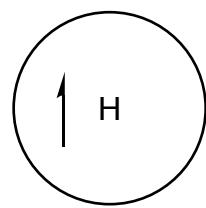
How structure affects acidity and basicity

An Introduction to Valence Bond Theory

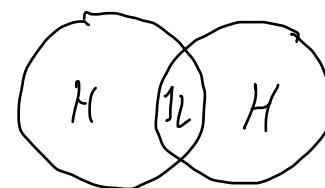
Section 1.7, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13



1s

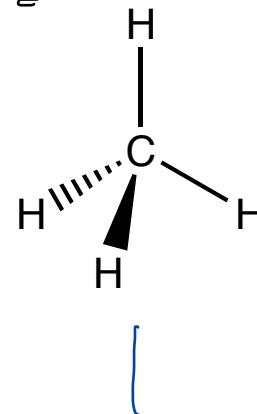
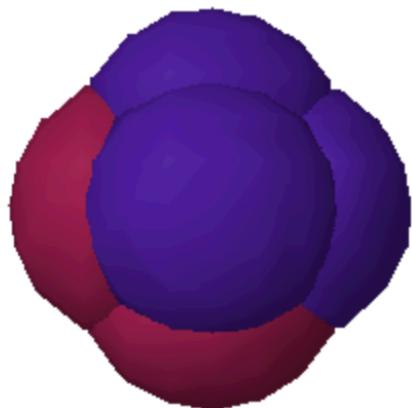


1s



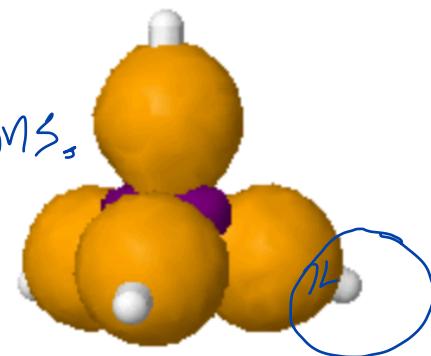
Atomic orbitals overlap
so e^- 's can be
shared between 2 atoms

The $2s$ and $2p_x, 2p_y, + 2p_z$ orbitals don't point in the right directions to overlap with the 4 H 1s orbitals



so we are going to hybridize our atomic orbitals

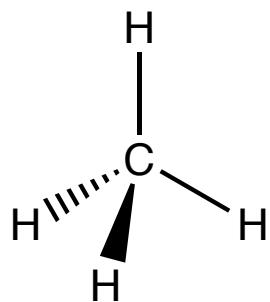
Point e⁻ in 4 different directions.
We need 4 hybrid orbitals.



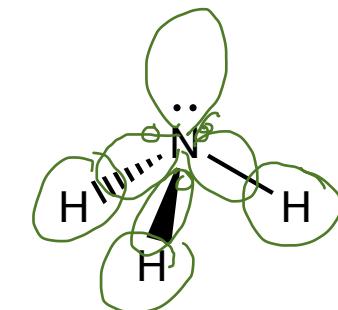
AO's are crossed to make 4 hybrid orbitals

Single bonds, lone-pair electrons, and hybrid orbitals

Blicker + argue
 +/
 Section 1.7, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13

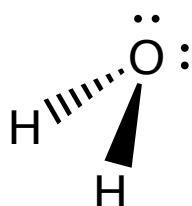


4 σ bonds
to separate in
space



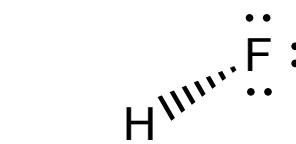
4 {
3 σ bonds +
1 pair of
lp e^- 's

this N atom
is sp^3 hybridized



4 {
2 σ bonds
2 pair of
lp e^- 's

sp^3
O atom



4 {
1 σ bond
3 pair of
lp e^- 's

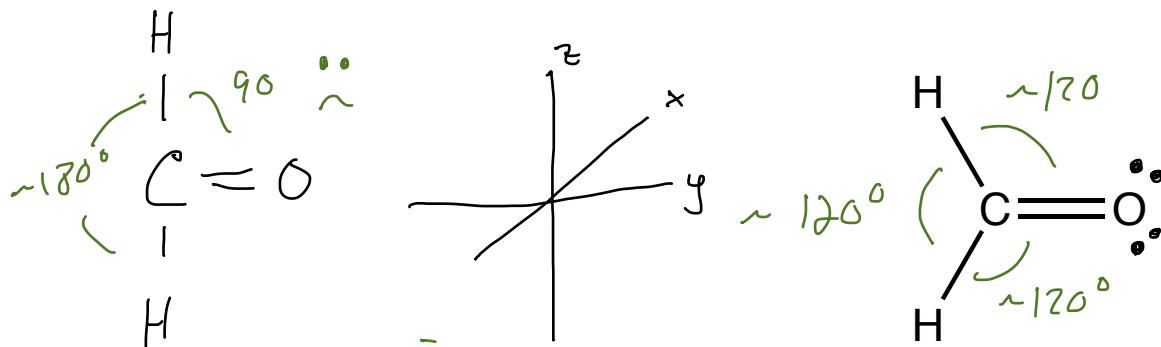
sp^3
F atom

Identify atoms that use sp^3 hybrid orbitals to form bonds and hold lone-pair electrons

Double bonds and sp^2 hybridization

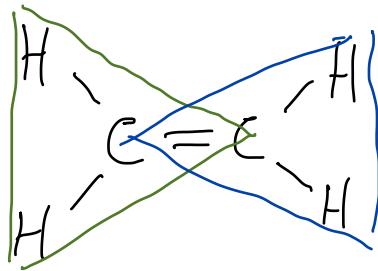
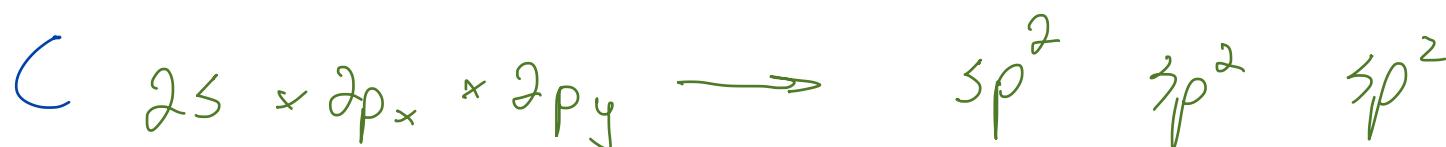
VSEPR says 3 sets of e^- 's

Section 1.8

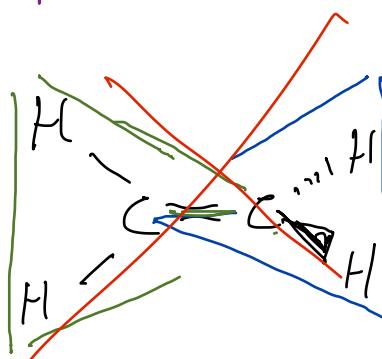


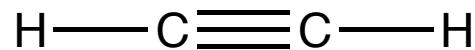
trigonal planar 3 directions
means we need 3
hybrid orbitals

The orbitals that form π bonds are \perp to the orbitals that form σ bonds. Double bonds are made from $\sigma + \pi$



but

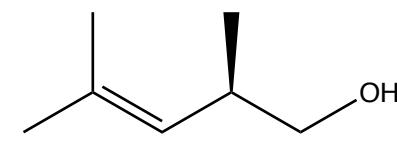
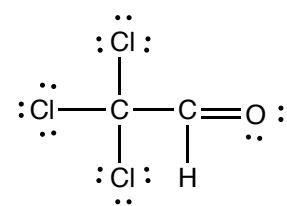
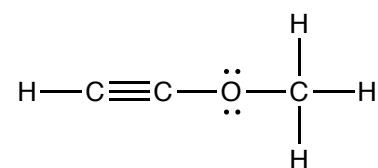
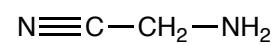






Determine the hybridization of unusual molecular fragments

Practice



Explain observations and make predictions based on the hybridization of an atom



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