

(12) Today

Sections 2.4 - 2.6
Electron Delocalization

Bring Modeling Kits

Sections 2.7 – 2.11
Acids and Bases

Next Class (13)

Sections 2.4 - 2.6
Resonance/Electron Delocalization

Bring Modeling Kits

Sections 2.7 – 2.11
Acids and Bases

(14) Second Class from Today

Test 1
Chap 1 and Chap 2.1 - 2.6

Third Class from Today (15)

Sections 2.7 – 2.11
Acids and Bases

Section 2.12
Noncovalent Interactions Between Molecules

Review session on Thursday at 7:30 pm in Wilson 304

Whenever 3 or more p orbitals are in a row, experiments and MO theory say that the electrons are delocalized over all of the p orbitals.

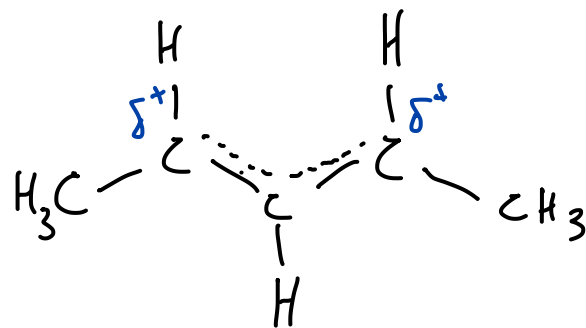
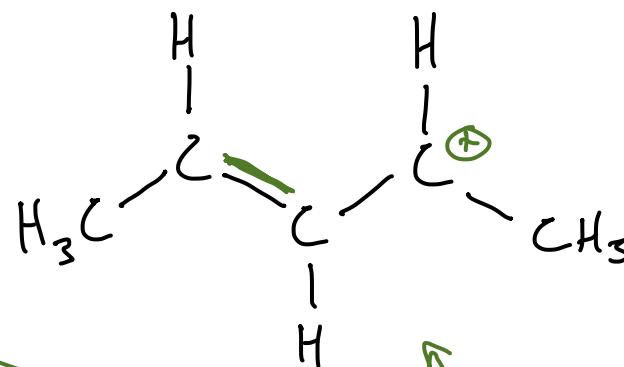
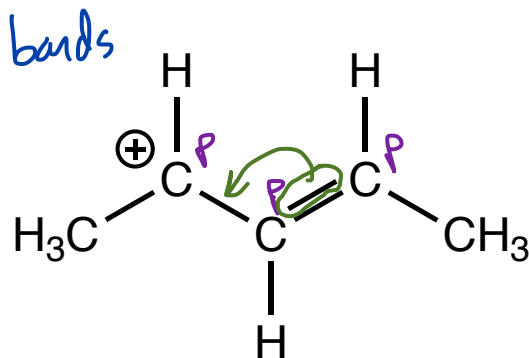
This is a reactive intermediate ... the C is \oplus and has only 6 $v e^-$'s

there are 3 σ bonds
need 3 MO's

$2s \times 2p \times 2p$

sp^2 hybridization

one unhybridized p orbital
& it is empty



equal weight in
the average

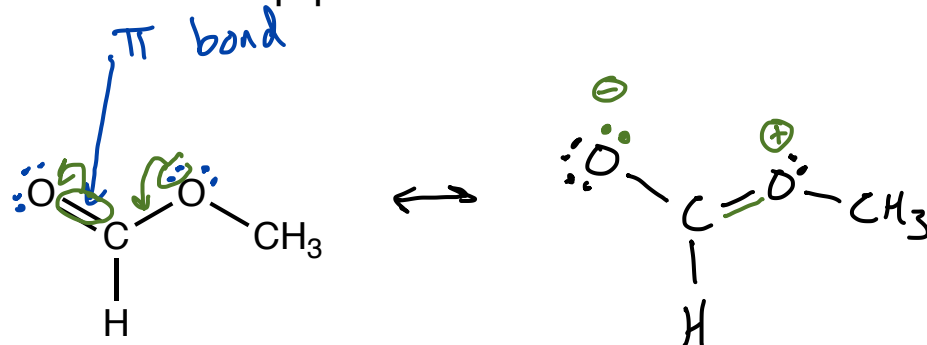
equal importance
in understanding
our molecule

Drawing Resonance Contributors

Rules for drawing Resonance Contributors

1. **atoms don't move**, only electrons
2. **don't move σ bonds**, only π bonds, lone pair e⁻'s, or unpaired e⁻'s (radicals)
3. the total number of electrons must stay the same, **don't change the net charge**
4. p orbitals must be able to line up parallel to each other

any contributor with 3 issues does not help us understand the molecule so don't draw it

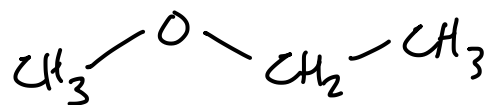


charge separation
 \oplus charge on an O
so this contributor with 2 issues is higher in E than the other one



and this resonance hybrid

therefore, the molecule more strongly resembles the contributor that is lower in E

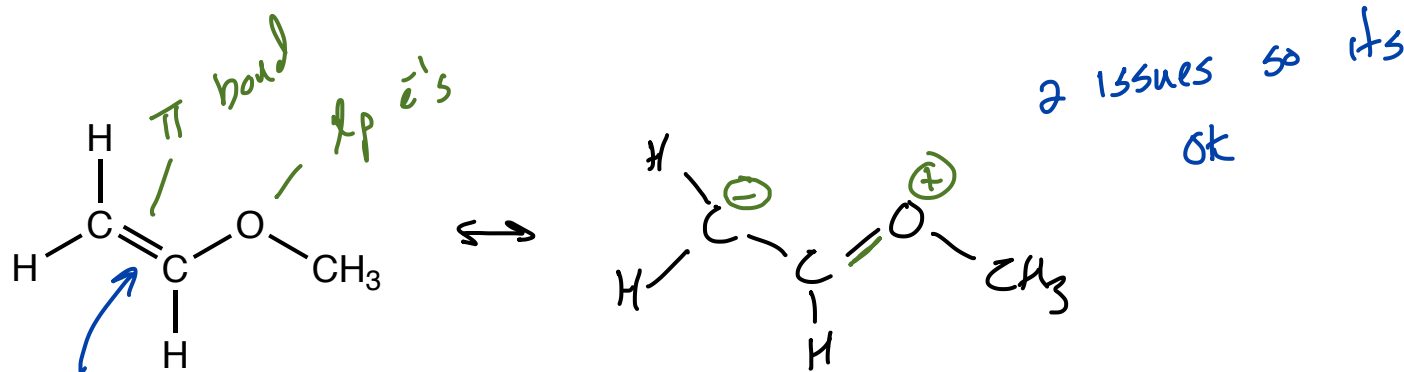


Drawing Resonance Contributors

Section 2.4

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without drawing dots
how do I show that
the C has a set
of lone-pair e⁻'s?
write the formal charge

Drawing Resonance Contributors

Section 2.4

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lowest E

a \ominus on O is lower in E than a \ominus on C

