

(10) Today

Sections 2.4 – 2.6
Resonance/Electron Delocalization

Second Class from Today

Test on Chap 1 and Chap 2 through section
2.6

Next Class (11)

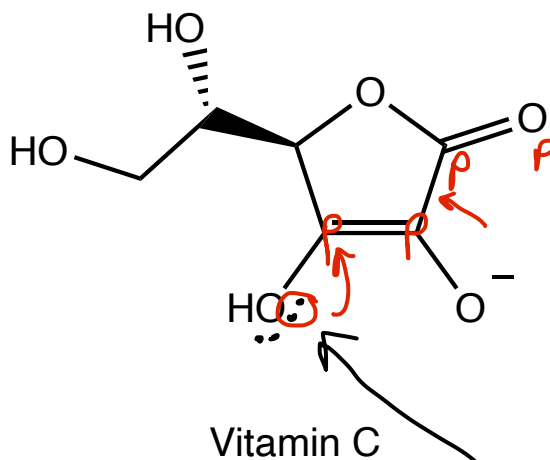
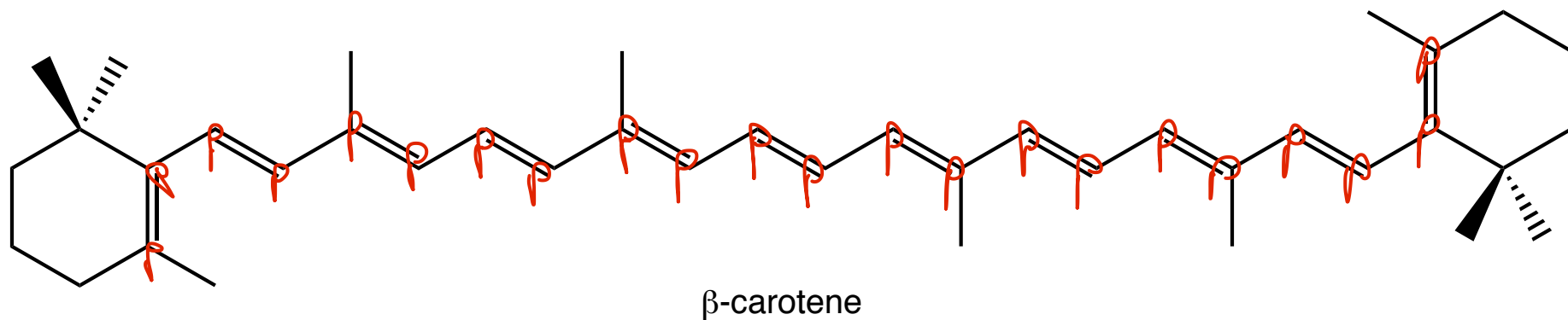
Sections 2.4 – 2.6
Resonance/Electron Delocalization

Sections 2.7 – 2.11
Acids and Bases

Third Class from Today (12)

Sections 2.7 – 2.11
Acids and Bases

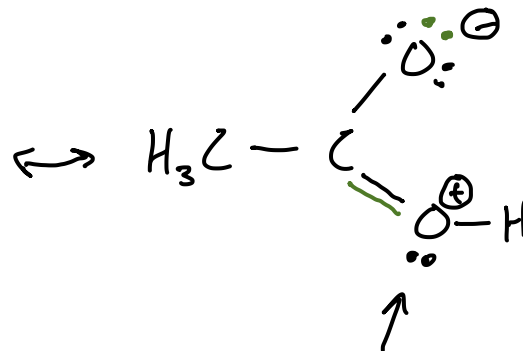
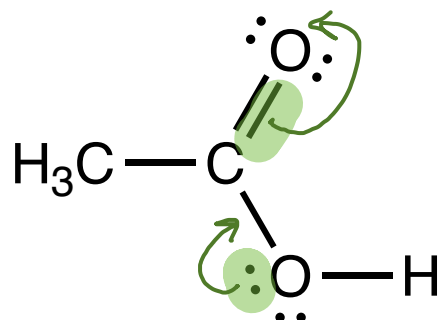
Resonance: Where else do we see extended π systems/electron delocalization?



not sp^3 it is sp^2 because
1 pair of lp e^- 's are
delocalized into the π
bond

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.

$$FZ = 6 - (6 + 1) = -1$$



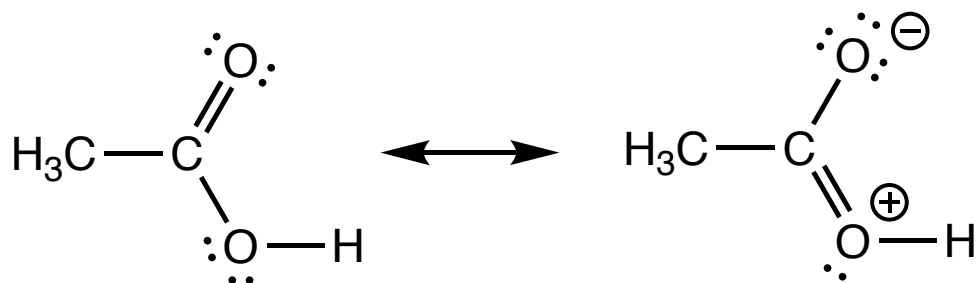
$$FZ_o = 6 - (2 + 3) = 1$$

v e⁻
in neutral
atom

The more stable the resonance contributor is, the more it contributes to the resonance hybrid

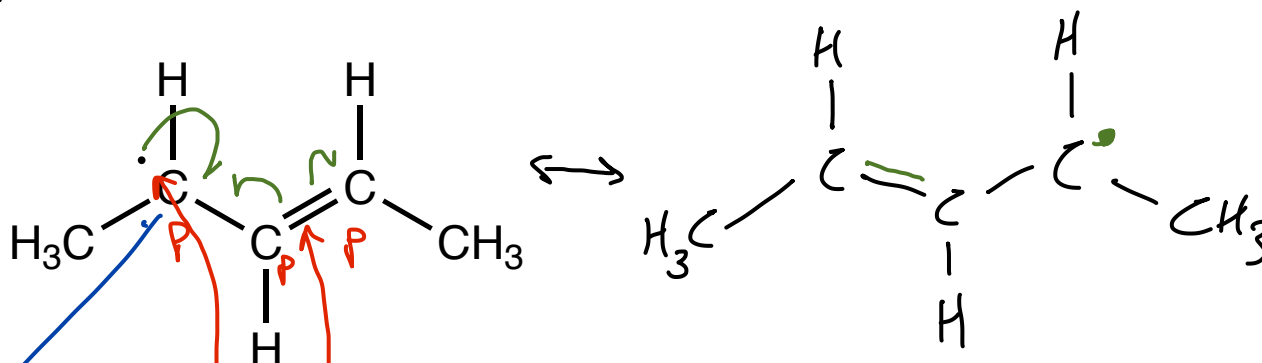
What factors make the contributor less stable

1. Charge separation
2. “Wrong” charges
 - negative charge is not on the most electronegative element and
 - a positive charge is on the most electronegative element
3. Incomplete octets



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.

reactive intermediate



sp² hybridized

switch position
of • and =

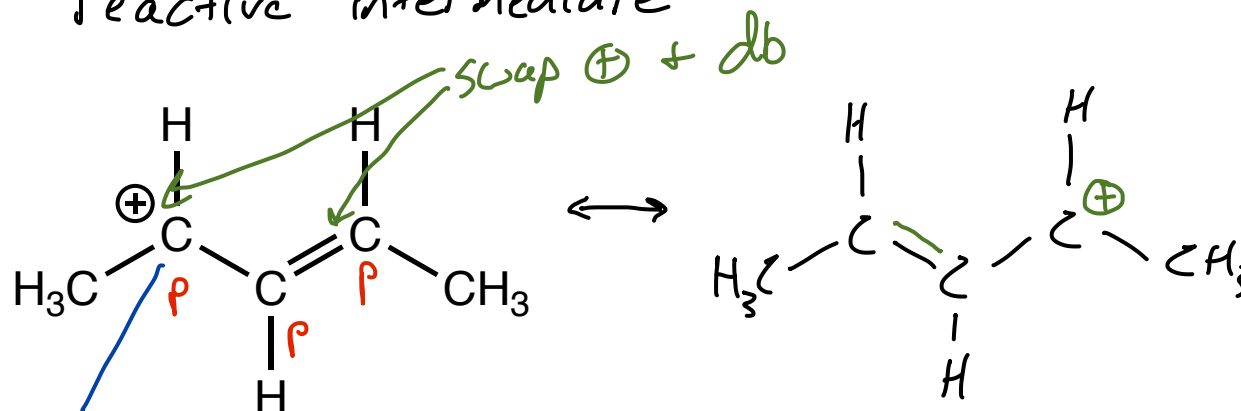
radical e⁻ is
in an unhybridized
p orbital

Resonance: Empty orbitals

Section 2.4 – 2.6

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.

reactive intermediate



sp^2 hybridized C ... empty unhybridized p orbital

\oplus charge means C is missing e^- 's

$$FC_z = \# \text{ val } e^- - (lp \text{ } e^- + \frac{1}{2} bp)$$

$$+1 = 4 - (lp \text{ } e^- \text{'s } + 3)$$

$$+1 = 4 - lp \text{ } e^- - 3$$

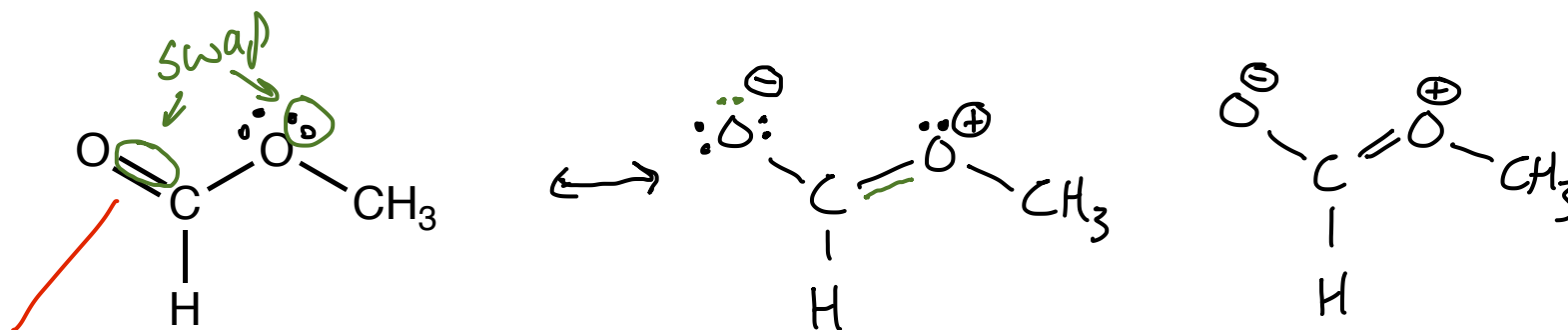
$$+1 = 1 - lp \text{ } e^-$$

Drawing Resonance Contributors

Section 2.4 – 2.6

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



π bond

anything on adjacent atom
that can be delocalized?

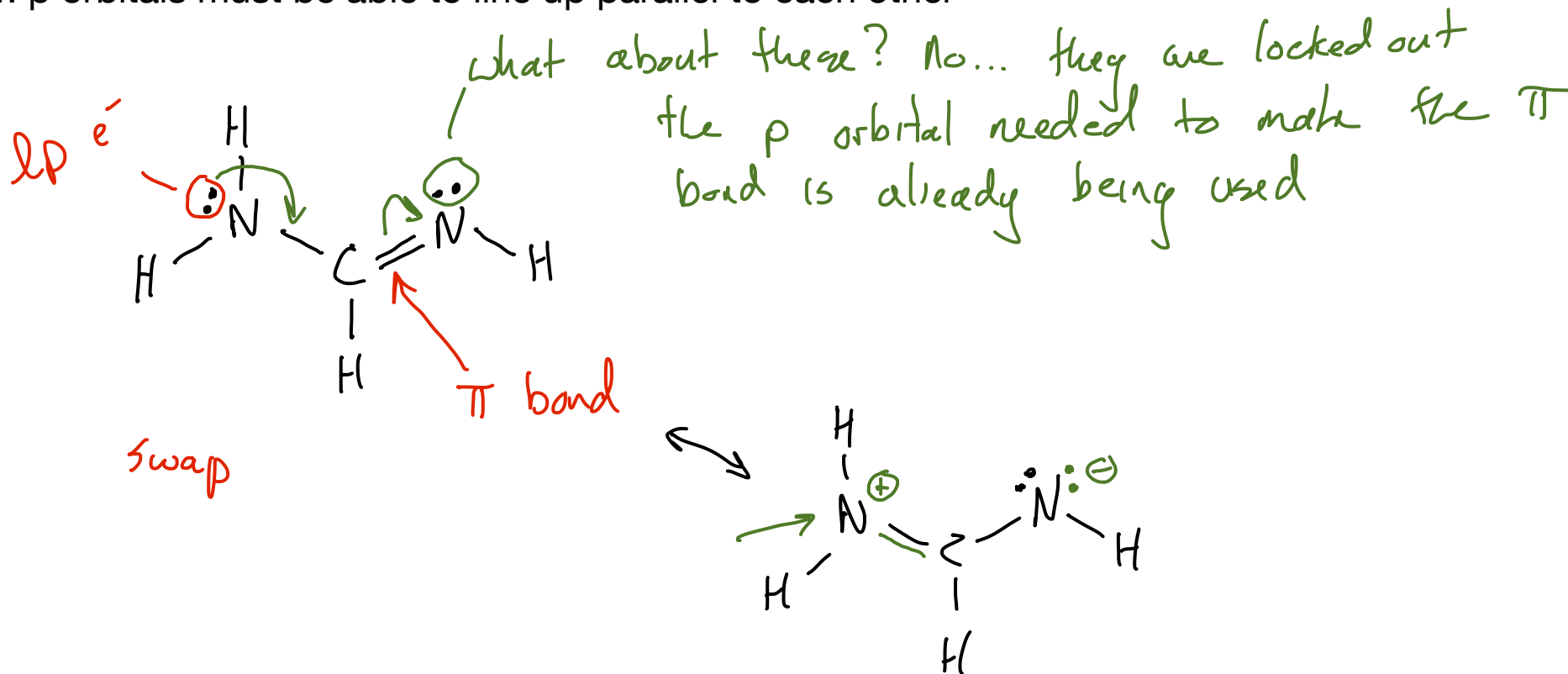
another π bond, lp e⁻, unpaired e⁻, or empty p orbital

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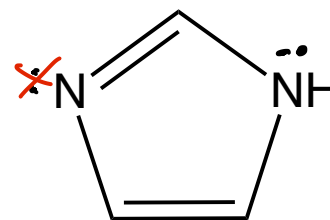
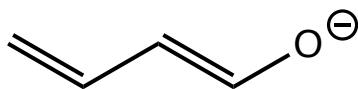
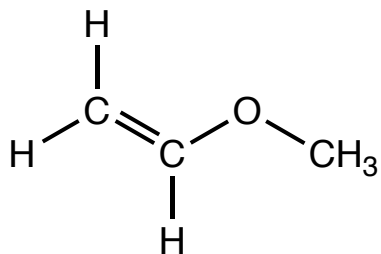


Drawing Resonance Contributors: Practice

Section 2.4 – 2.6

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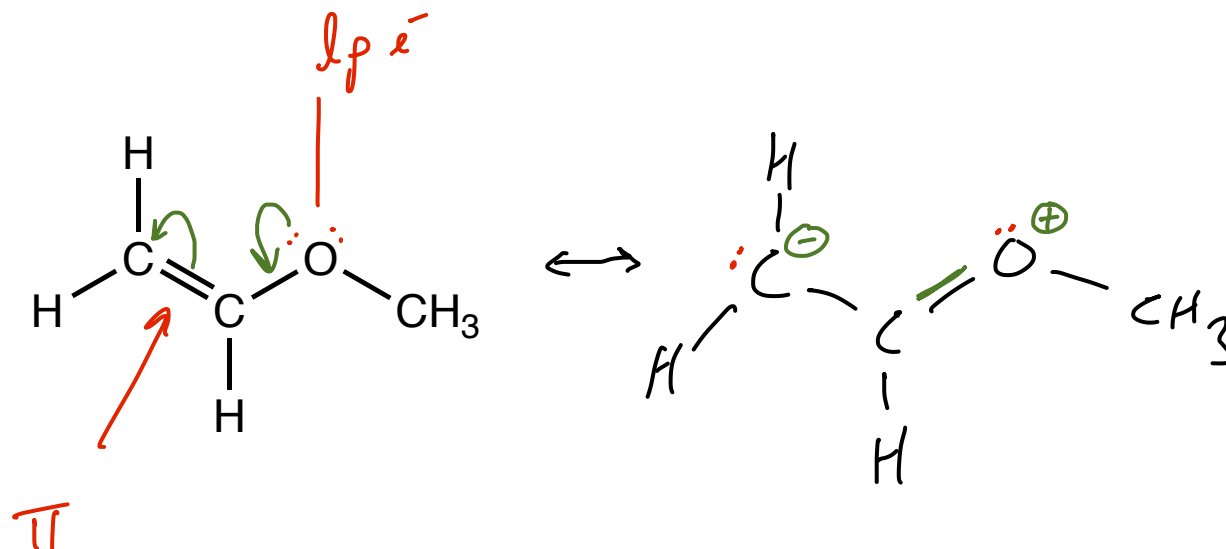


Drawing Resonance Contributors

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