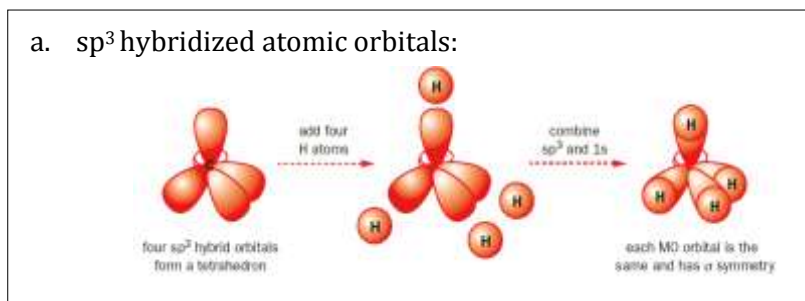
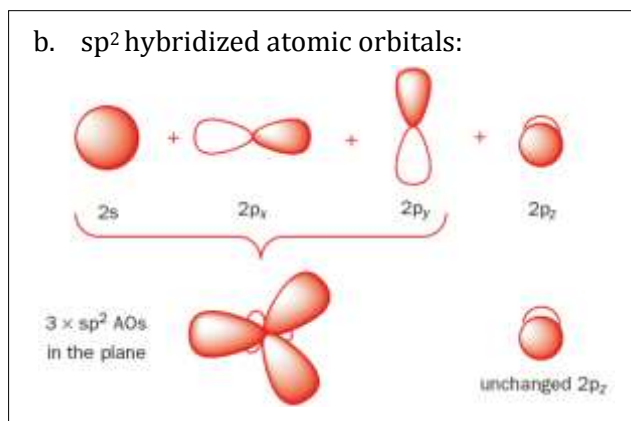
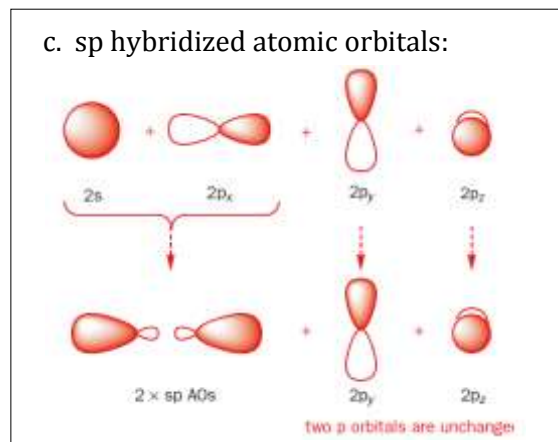


TF's name: _____ Your name: _____ Discussion Section: _____

Things you should know when you leave Discussion today:1. Hybridized atomic orbitals (sp^3 , sp^2 , sp)a. sp^3 hybridized atomic orbitals:b. sp^2 hybridized atomic orbitals:c. sp hybridized atomic orbitals:2. σ -framework3. π -framework4. $\pi_{\text{localized}}$ VS. $\pi_{\text{delocalized}}$ For help go to :<http://goo.gl/6hBD8X> and Mahaffy, 2e, p386-397, p406-407**Molecular Orbital Instructions--**Making correlation diagrams for π -framework of polyatomic molecules:

- Draw Lewis Structure (LS) and any resonance structures
 - Count the number of valence electrons
 - Assign hybridization of all the atoms
 - Determine hybridization of the center atom(s)
 - Terminal atoms will have the same hybridization of the center atom.
- Identify σ -framework
 - Identify number of σ bonds in the molecule and the number of e^- involved
 - Identify number of lone pairs and the number of e^- involved
- Identify π -framework
 - Determine the number of electrons involved in the π bonds

π electrons = (# valence e^-) - (# σ electrons) - (lone pair electrons in the σ -framework)

 - Count the p AOs not involved in hybridization
- Sketch the corresponding π MO.
 - Rank them in terms of increasing energy (depending on number of loops)
 - Fill the π MOs with the electrons involving in π bonds
 - Label the π MOs as bonding, antibonding and/or nonbonding

1. Sketch the MO diagram for HCO_3^-
 - a. Draw the Lewis structure and count the number of valence electrons
 - b. Assign hybridization of all the atoms
 - i. Determine hybridization of the center atom(s)
 - c. Identify and sketch σ -framework
 - i. Identify number of σ bonds in the molecule and the number of e^- involved
 - ii. Identify number of lone pairs and the number of e^- involved
 - d. Identify π framework (Is it localized or delocalized? How many π bonds?) *Hint: Decide which atoms can participate in π bonds.*
 - i. Determine the number of electrons involved in the π bonds
 - ii. Count the p AOs not involved in hybridization
 - e. Sketch the corresponding π MO and corresponding energy diagram for just π -framework.
 - i. Rank them in terms of increasing energy (depending on number of loops)
 - ii. Fill the π MO's with the electrons involving in π bonds
 - iii. Label the π MO's as bonding, antibonding and/or nonbonding

2. Sketch the MO diagram for C_4H_6 (1,3-butadiene, $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$).
- Draw L.S.
 - Determine and draw σ -framework:
 - How many pairs of electrons are in the σ -framework
 - How many pairs of electrons are in the π -framework?
 - Draw energy diagram for π -framework:
 - How many pairs of electrons are shared between the middle two carbons in 1,3-butadiene?
 - How many pairs of electrons are shared between the first two carbons in 1,3-butadiene?

3. Assume light is absorbed by NO_2^- to create the excited molecule $(\text{NO}_2^-)^*$ in which one electron has shifted from the HOMO to the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO), the π antibonding MO. For an excited state, $(\text{NO}_2^-)^*$ answer following questions:
- How many electrons are in σ bonding orbitals?
 - How many electrons are in σ nonbonding orbitals?
 - How many electrons are in π bonding orbitals?
 - How many electrons are in π antibonding orbitals?
 - How many electrons are in π nonbonding orbitals?
 - How many electrons are shared between O_{left} and N?
 - How many electrons are shared between O_{right} and N?
 - How many unshared electrons are on O_{left} ?
 - How many unshared electrons are on O_{right} ?
 - How many unshared electrons are on N?
 - What is a total number of unshared electrons?
 - What has happened to the dipole moment of NO_2^- ? (assume the σ framework is unaffected.)

4. Sketch the MO diagram for C_4H_2 , ($C_AH \equiv C_B - C_C \equiv C_DH$). Diacetylene.
 - a. Determine and draw σ -framework:
 - b. How many pairs of electrons are in the σ -framework?
 - c. How many pairs of electrons are in the π -framework?
 - d. Draw energy diagram for π framework:
 - e. How many pairs of electrons are shared between the middle two carbons in C_4H_2 ,
 - f. How many pairs of electrons are shared between the first two carbons in C_4H_2

5. What is the hybridization of the oxygen atoms in SO_2 ?
 - a. Sulfur dioxide, SO_2 , has a total of 9 pairs of electrons. How many pairs of electrons are in the σ -framework of SO_2 ?
 - b. How many bonding π electrons are there?
 - c. How many non-bonding π electrons are there?
 - d. How many electrons are there on either terminal atom that are not shared with the central atom?
 - e. How many electrons are there on the central atoms that are not shared with the terminal atoms?
 - f. How many electrons that are shared with the central and terminal atoms?

6. What is the hybridization of the oxygen atoms in CO_2 ? (for help go to <http://goo.gl/6hBD8X>)
 - a. Carbon dioxide, CO_2 , has a total of 8 pairs of electrons. How many pairs of electrons are in the σ -framework of CO_2 ?
 - b. How many bonding π electrons are there?
 - c. How many non-bonding π electrons are there?
 - d. How many electrons are there on either terminal atom that not shared with the central atom?
 - e. How many electrons are there on the central atoms that not shared with the terminal atoms?

Additional Examples: Determine σ -framework and corresponding π MO energy diagram for: H_2CO , $C_3H_5^-$, HCO_2^- , $HOCO_2^-$, N_3H .

Useful information:

$\pi_{\text{localized}}$ VS. $\pi_{\text{delocalized}}$

Properties of π systems

- $\pi_{\text{localized}}$ electron density localized between two atoms.
- $\pi_{\text{delocalized}}$ electron density localized between three or more atoms.
- Stabilizing effect – delocalized π systems are lower in energy than localized

Energy diagrams for π framework of polyatomic molecules

- Follow MO recipe above: draw Lewis structure, count electrons, identify hybridization
- Draw σ -framework
- Draw π -framework
 - a. Determine the number of p AOs not involved in σ -framework
 - b. Count total number of valence electrons that belong to π -framework
 - c. Decide if you have $\pi_{\text{localized}}$ or $\pi_{\text{delocalized}}$
 - d. Sketch the corresponding π MO based on the relative energy levels (depending on number of loops) and identify bonding, nonbonding and antibonding π MO

If <u>three</u> atoms have available p AOs next to each other: $\pi_{\text{delocalized}}$	
Highest-energy (three-loops) π^* antibonding MO has all of the p AOs out-of-phase	
Second lowest-energy (two-loops) π nonbonding MO consist of a group of adjacent p AOs with one relative phase, and a group of adjacent AOs with the other relative phase (no overlap)	
Lowest-energy (one-loop) π bonding MO has all of the p AOs in-phase	

Example 1: Here is an example of a delocalized π system of the allyl cation, C_3H_5^+ .

