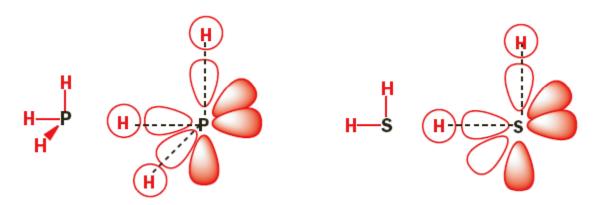
Hybrid AOs and polyatomic MOs

CH101 Fall 2009 Boston University

Hybridized AO's account for central atom shape

Central atom AO mixing: Hybrid AO's

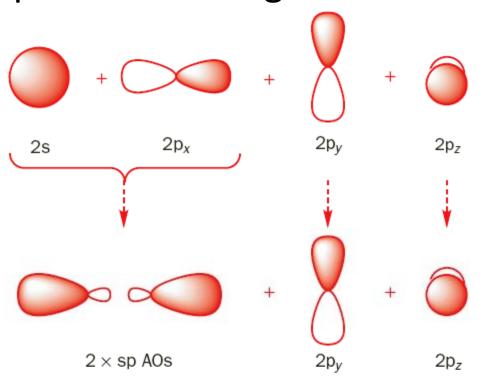
Unmixed AO's have the wrong central atom geometry



the 90° angles in PH₃ and H₂S come from the overlap of the hydrogen 1s AO with the p AO of the phosphorus or sulfur

An s and a p AO make two sp hybrid AO's

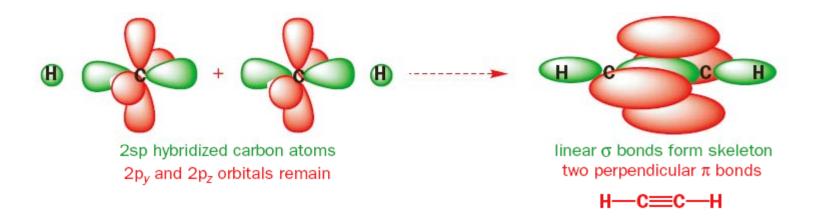
 180° angle, for SN = 2 Two p's are unchanged on each atom



two p orbitals are unchanged

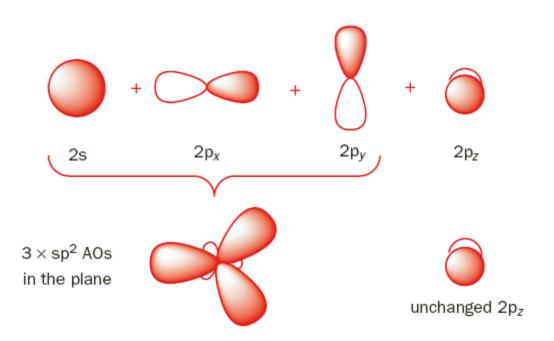
sp hybrids account for linear geometry

 180° angle, for SN = 2 Two p's are unchanged on each atom



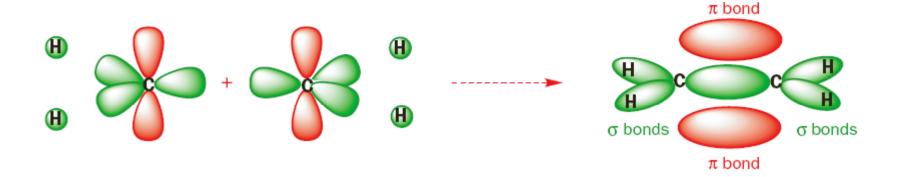
An s and two p AO's make three sp² hybrid AO's

 120° angle, for SN = 3 One p is unchanged on each atom



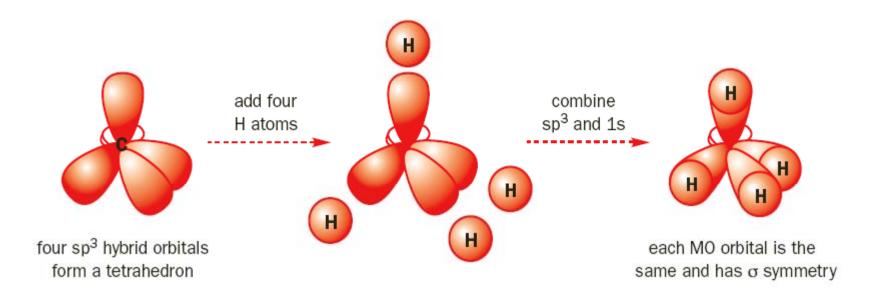
sp² hybrids account for *trigonal planar geometry*

120° angle, for SN = 3
One p is unchanged on each atom



An s and three p AO's make four sp³ hybrid AO's

 109° angle, for SN = 4 sp³ hybrids account for *tetrahedral geometry*



Examples

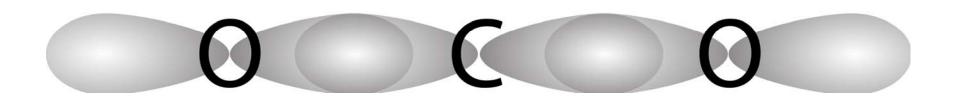
 CO_2 , carbon dioxide H_2CO , formaldehyde HCO_2^- , formate SO_2 , sulfur dioxide

Polyatomic MO recipe

- 1. Use the Lewis structure to get
 - the number of electron pairs
 - make hybrid AO's on each atom (except H)
- 2. Sketch the σ framework and place pairs
 - in each bonding σ MO
 - in each nonbonding hybrid AO
- 3. Sketch the π framework MO's,
 - mark as bonding, nonbonding, antibonding
 - place remaining pairs (Auf Bau)
 - get the π bond order

σ framework

- Hybridization of terminal atoms the same as their central atom
- Terminal H never hybridized
- One pair in each hybrid AO σ bonding MO
- One pair in each non-bonded hybrid AO

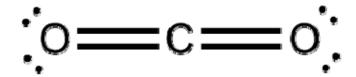


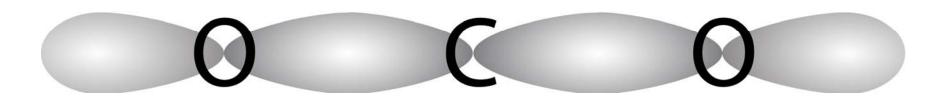
sp hybrids overlap to make

two sp σ bonding MO's,

leaving two sp nonbonding AO's.

These can hold ...



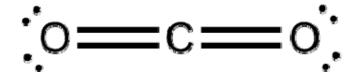


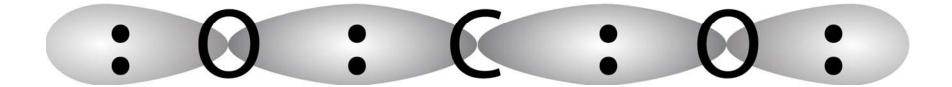
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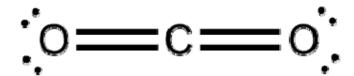


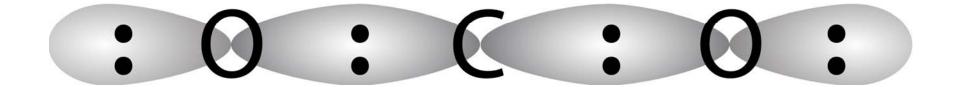
sp hybrids overlap to make

two sp σ bonding MO's,

leaving two sp nonbonding AO's.

These can hold 4 pairs of electrons.





sp hybrids overlap to make

two sp σ bonding MO's,

leaving two sp nonbonding AO's.

These can hold 4 pairs of electrons.

The remaining 4 pairs are in the ...

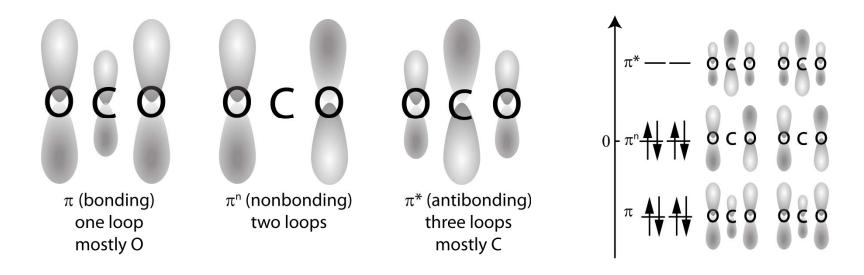
 $CO_2 \pi$ framework co=c

π framework

- Unused p AO's form *same number* of π *MO's*
- Number of loops and AO overlap determine whether π MO is ...
 - bonding (π)
 - nonbonding (π^n)
 - antibonding (π^*)

CO_2 π framework

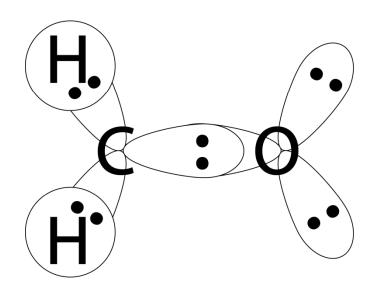
4 pairs are in the (delocalized) π framework



2 pairs in π (bonding) and 2 pairs in π^n (nonbonding); bond order 2

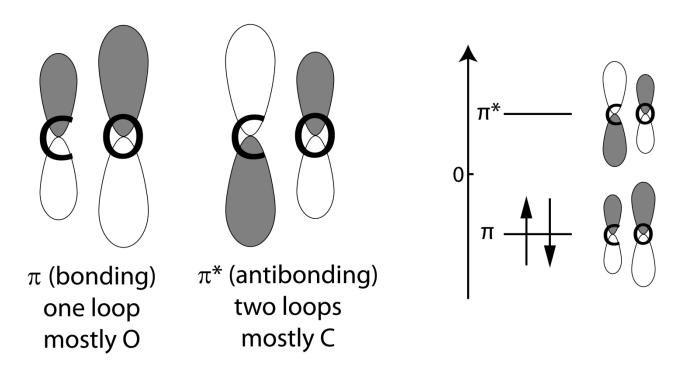
H₂CO sp² σ framework

6 pairs in Lewis structure, 5 pairs in σ framework, and so 1 pair in (*localized*) π framework.



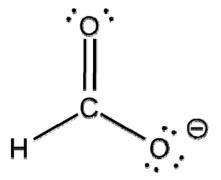
H₂CO π framework

1 pair in (*localized*) π framework

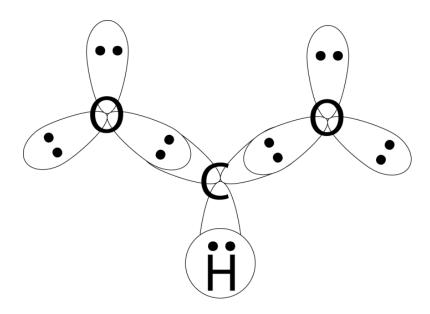


1 pair in π (bonding); bond order 1

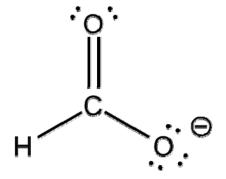
HCOO⁻ sp² σ framework



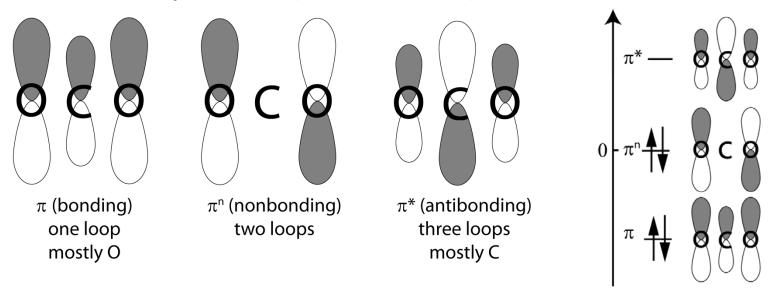
9 pairs in Lewis structure, 7 pairs in σ framework, and so 2 pairs in (*delocalized*) π framework.



HCOO⁻ π framework



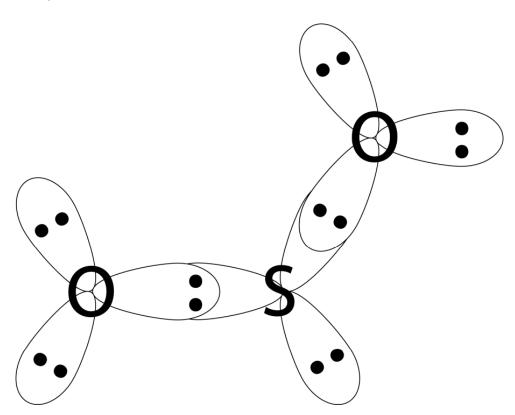
2 pairs in (*delocalized*) π framework



1 pair in π (bonding) and 1 pair in π^n (nonbonding); bond order 1

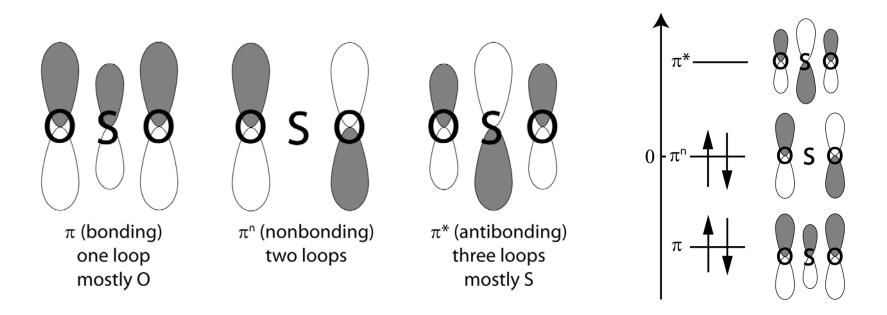
SO_2 sp² σ framework

9 pairs in Lewis structure, 7 pairs in σ framework, and so 2 pairs in (*delocalized*) π framework.



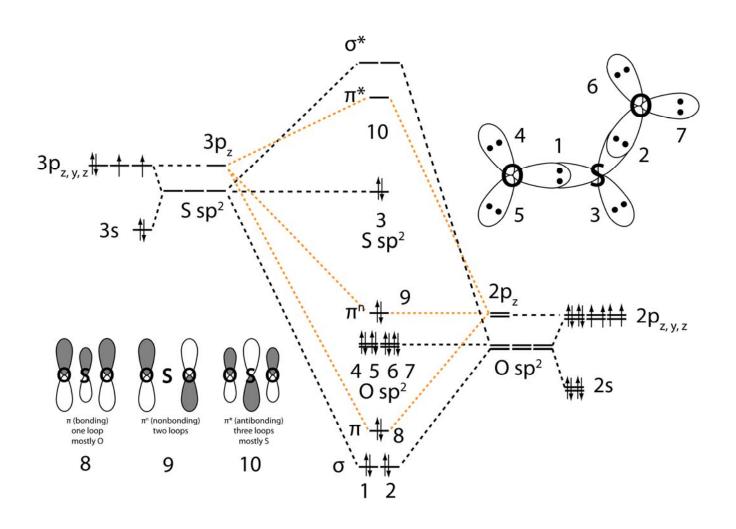
SO_2 π framework

2 pairs in (*delocalized*) π framework



1 pair in π (bonding) and 1 pair in π^n (nonbonding); bond order 1

SO₂ correlation diagram



Do these on your own

HCOOH, formic acid $H_2C=CH-CH=CH_2$ NO_3^- , nitrate

For each one,

- Write the Lewis structure
- Sketch the σ framework and assign its pairs
- Sketch the π framework MO's, identify bonding, nonbonding, antibonding, and assign its pairs, and get the π bond order