

# Chemical Bonding Theory

An explanation for observed chemical and spectroscopic behavior

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# Items to explain

## 1. Polarity of bonds

- IR spectroscopy
- NMR chemical shifts

## 2. Electrochemistry

- Oxidation and reduction potentials lower with conjugation

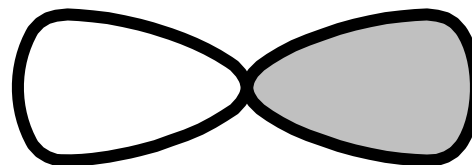
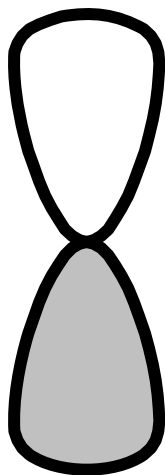
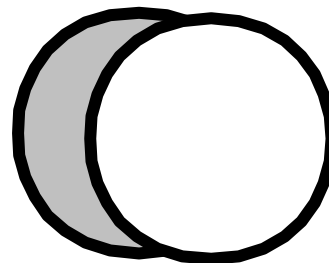
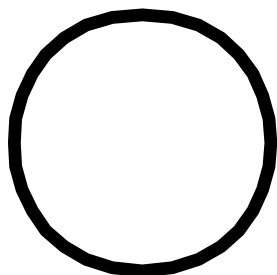
## 3. UV spectroscopy

- Alkanes don't absorb well
- Conjugation increases  $\lambda_{\max}$
- Benzene (178 nm) vs. 2,4-hexadiene (240 nm)

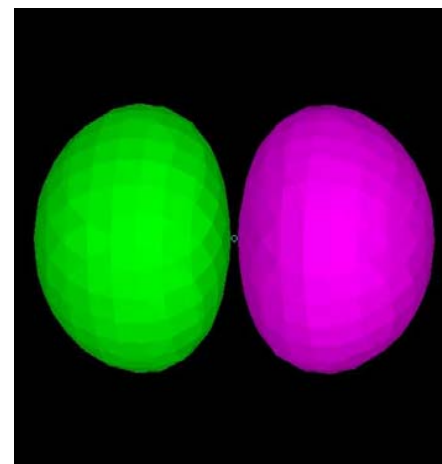
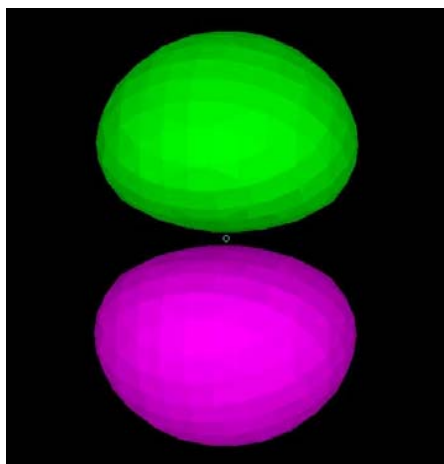
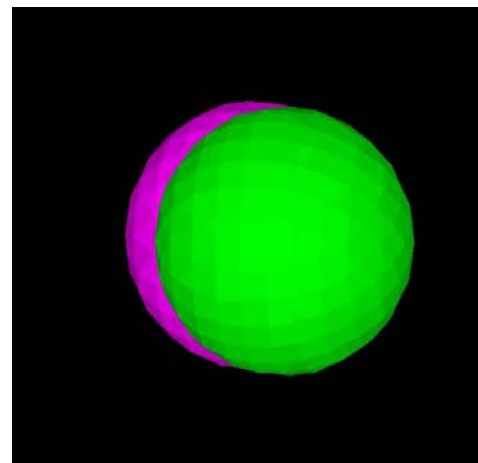
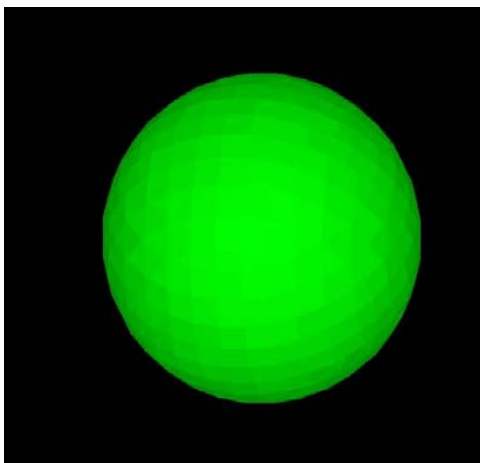
# Descriptions of Bonding

- Molecular orbital theory
  - Delocalized electrons
  - More difficult to conceive and present
  - “Hydrogen-like Atomic Orbitals” are used to form Molecular Orbitals
- Valence-bond theory
  - Localized electrons
  - Convenient for presentation
  - “Hybrid Atomic Orbitals” are used to form “independent” Valence Bonds

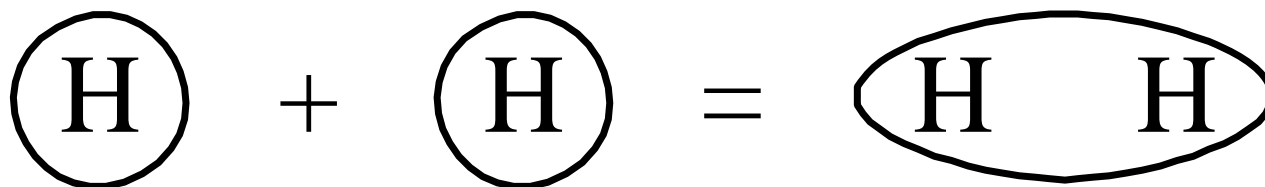
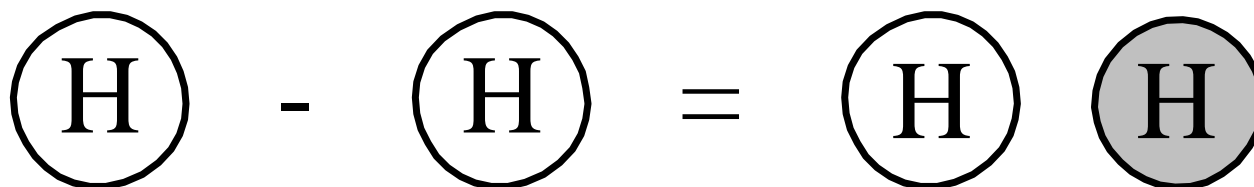
# Atomic Orbitals



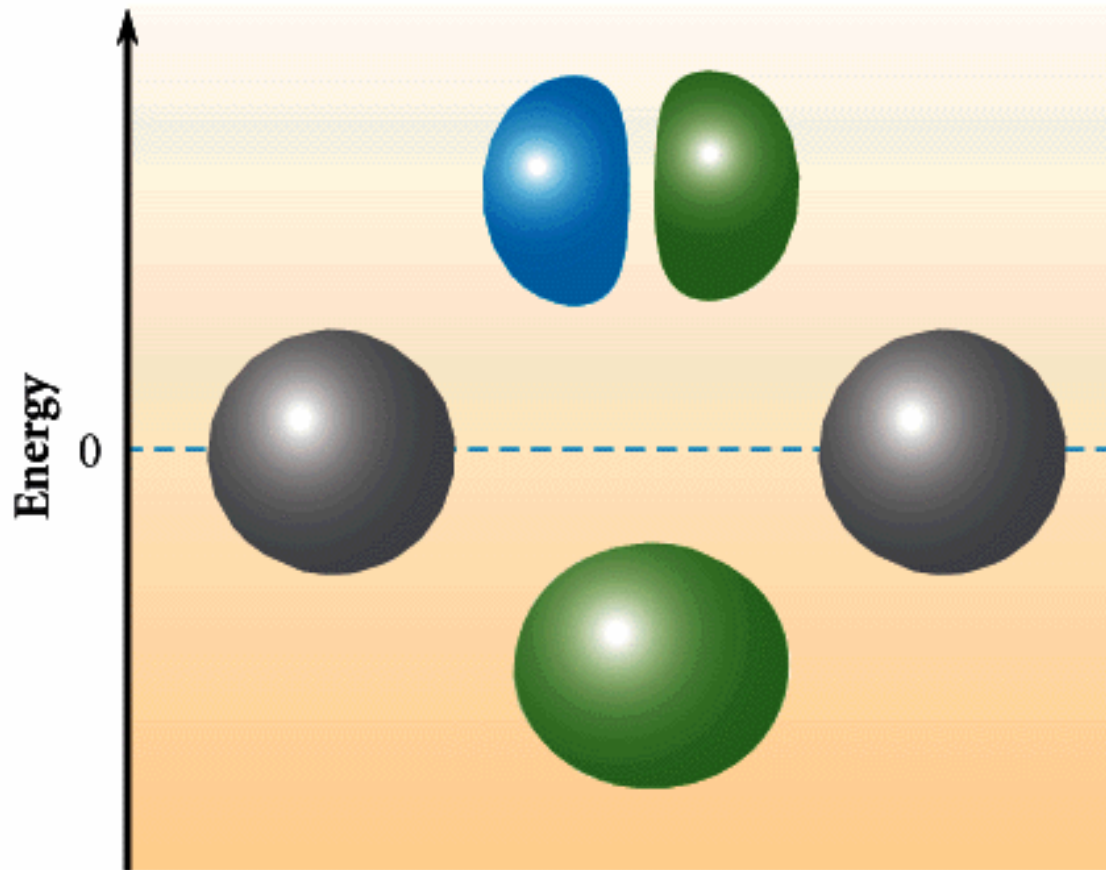
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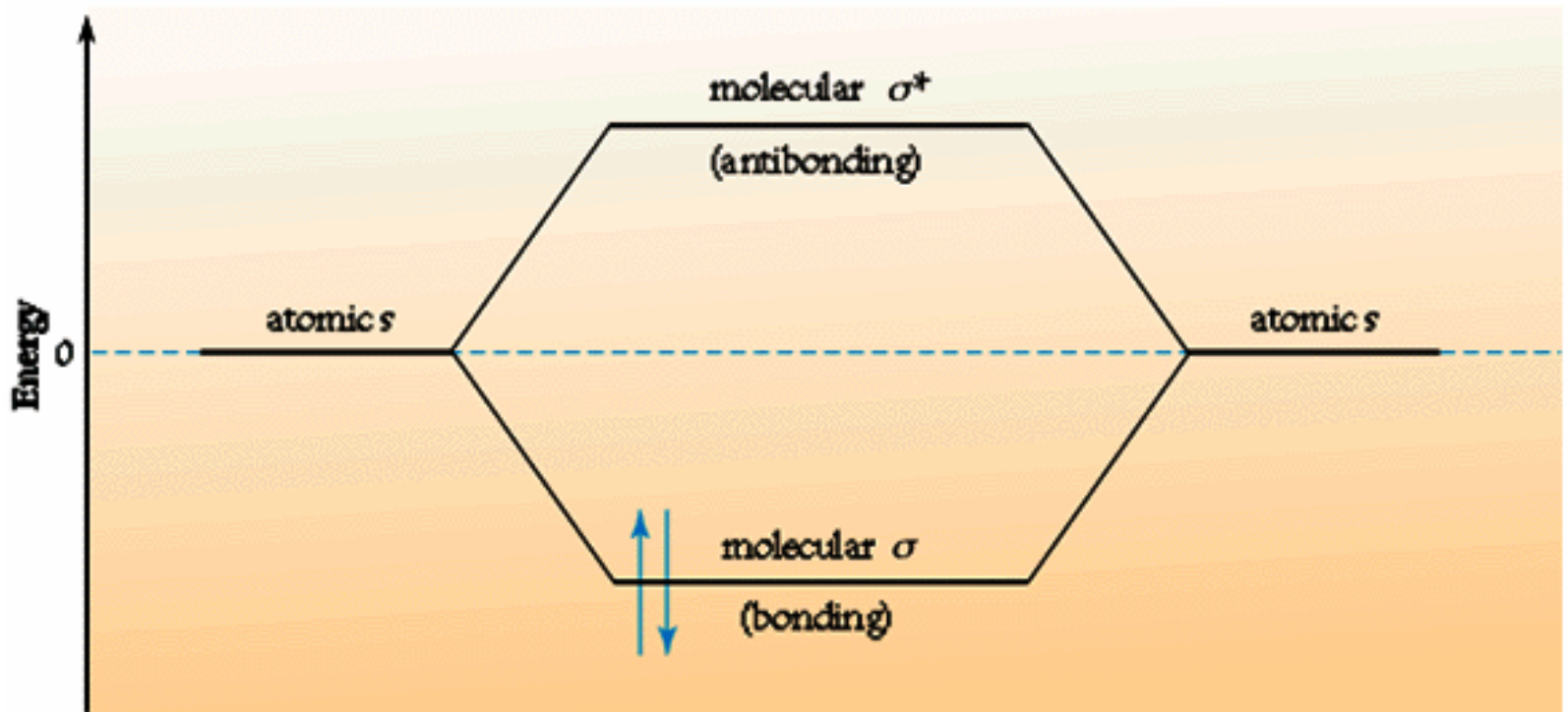
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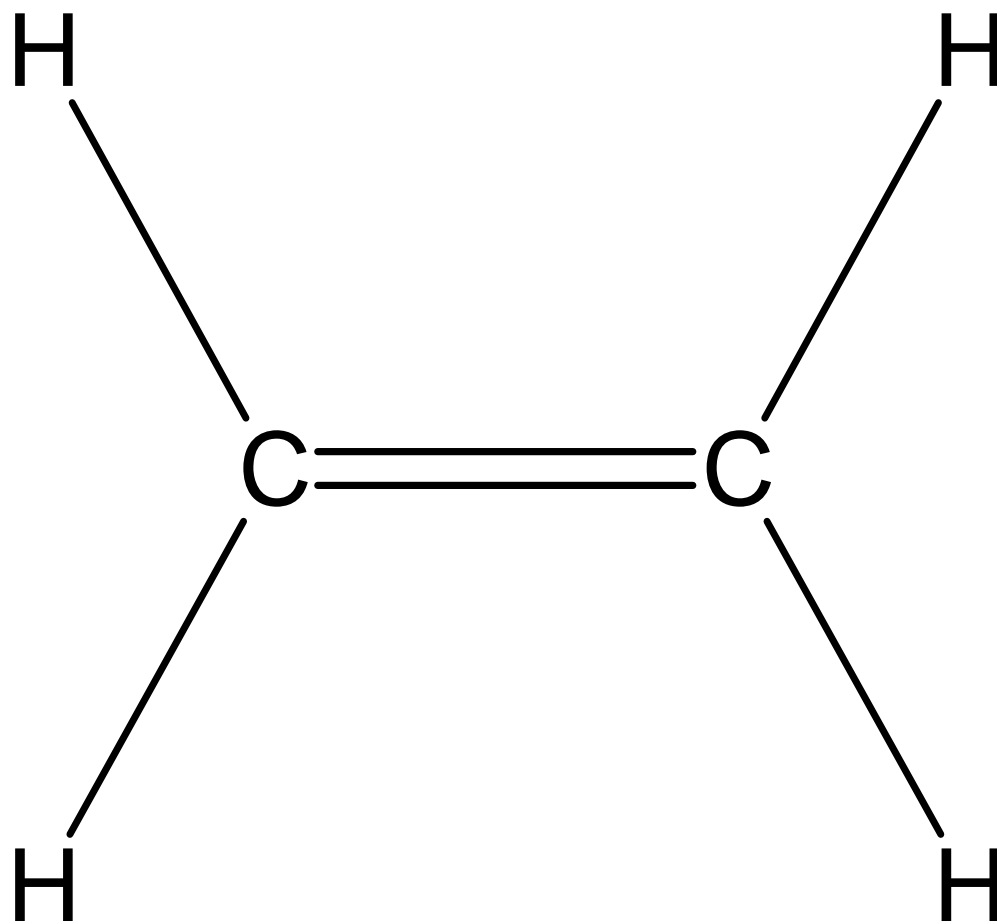


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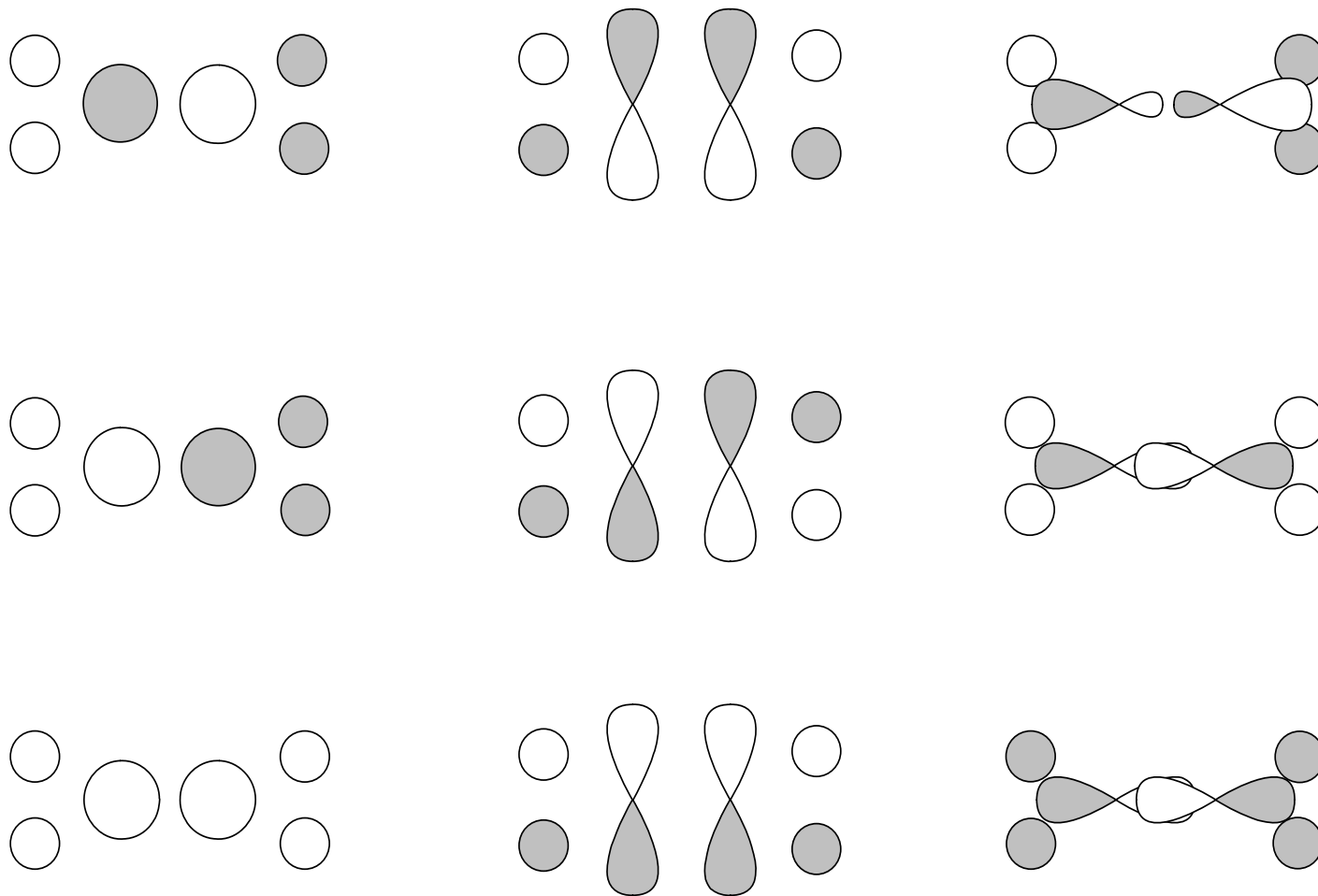




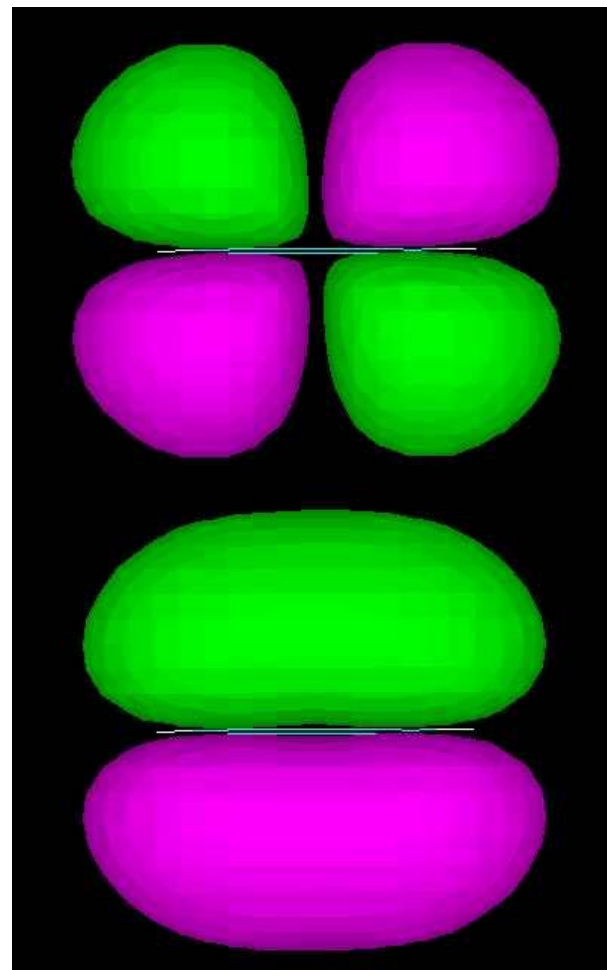
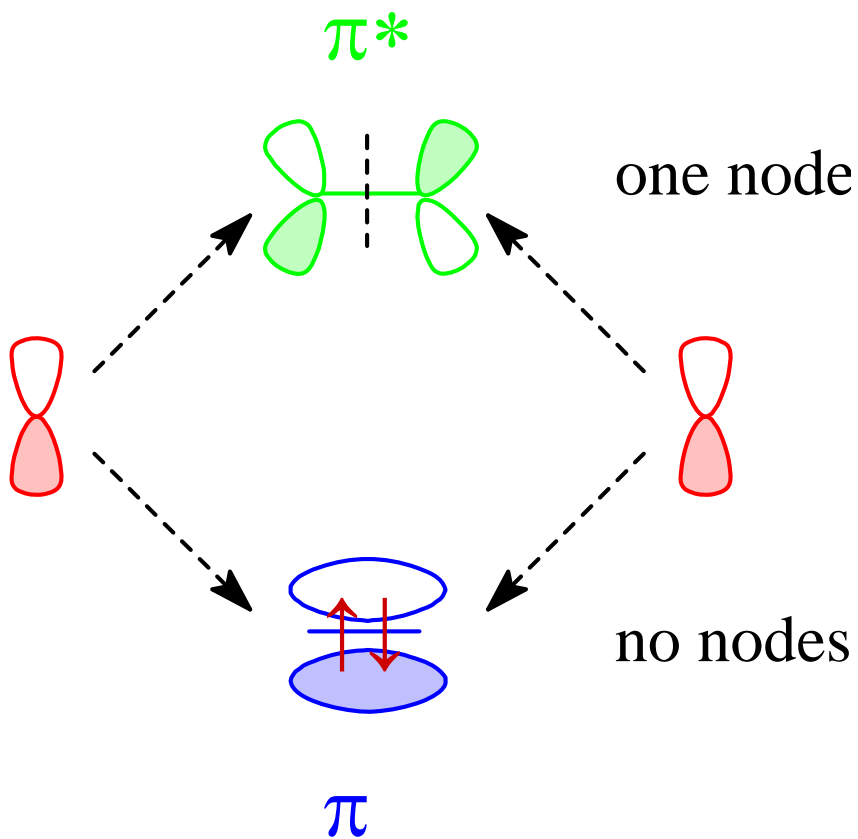
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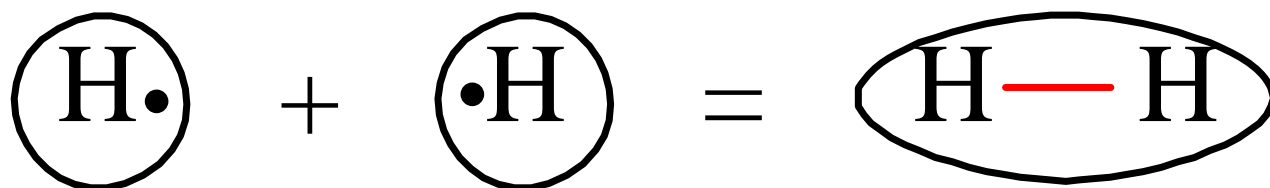
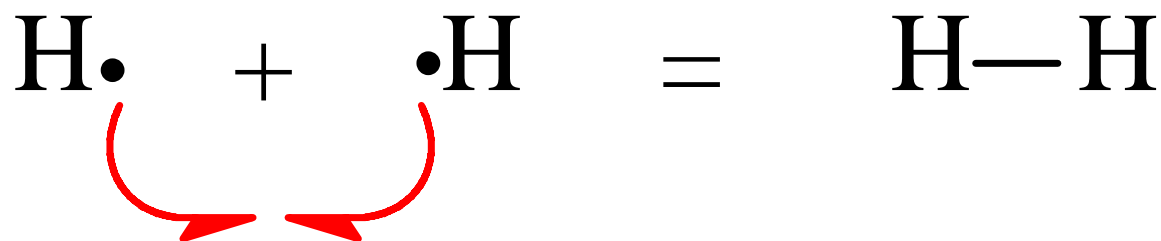
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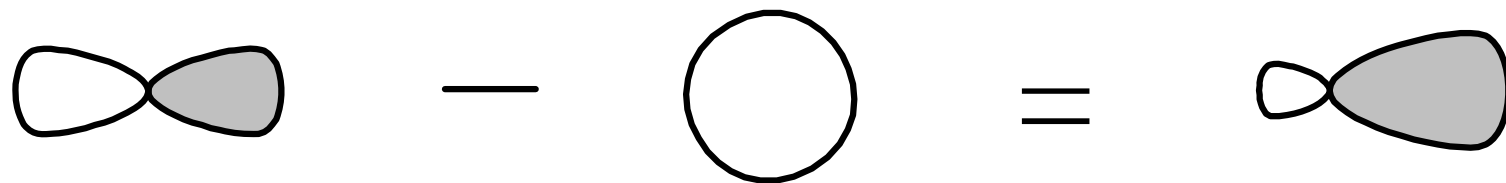
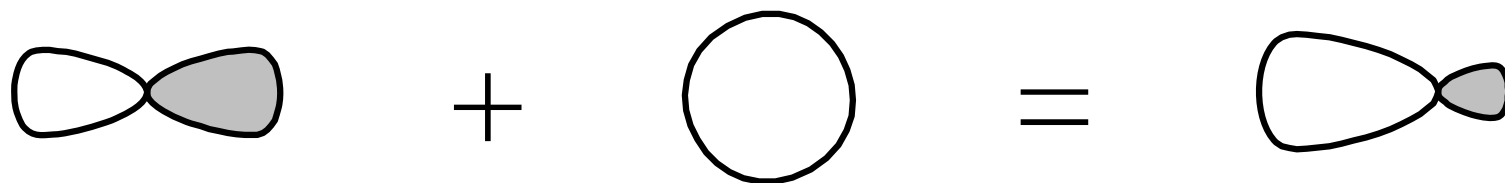
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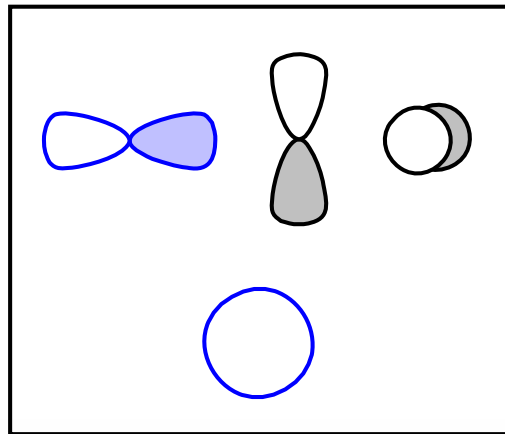
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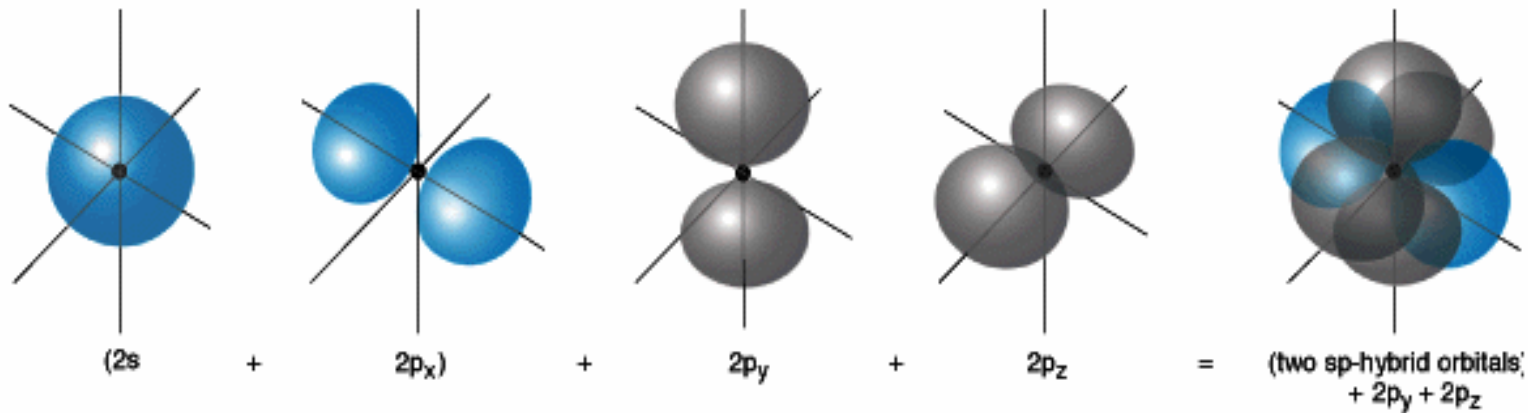
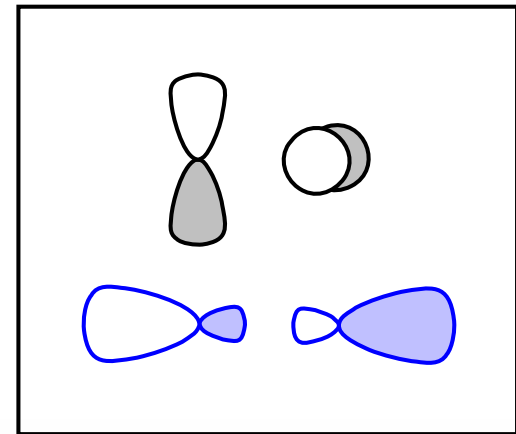
# Pictorial VB Theory: sp Hybrids



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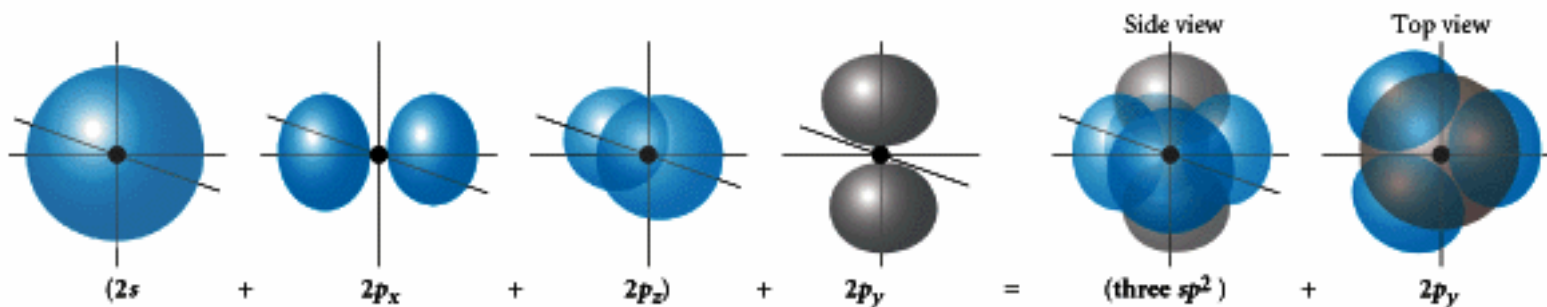
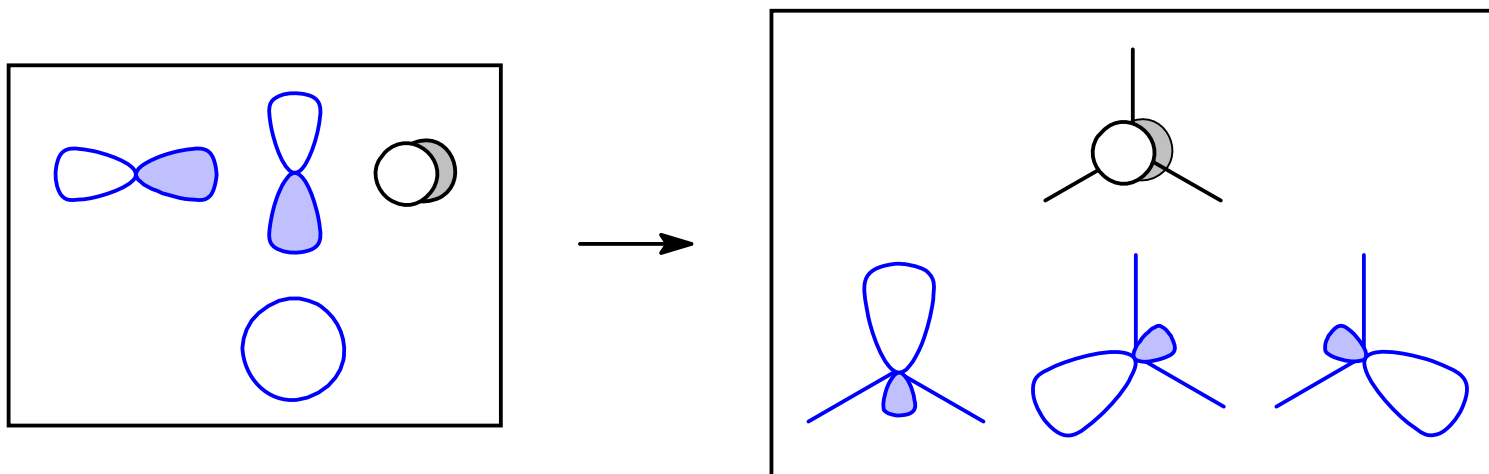


sp  
→  
hybrid



[animation](#)

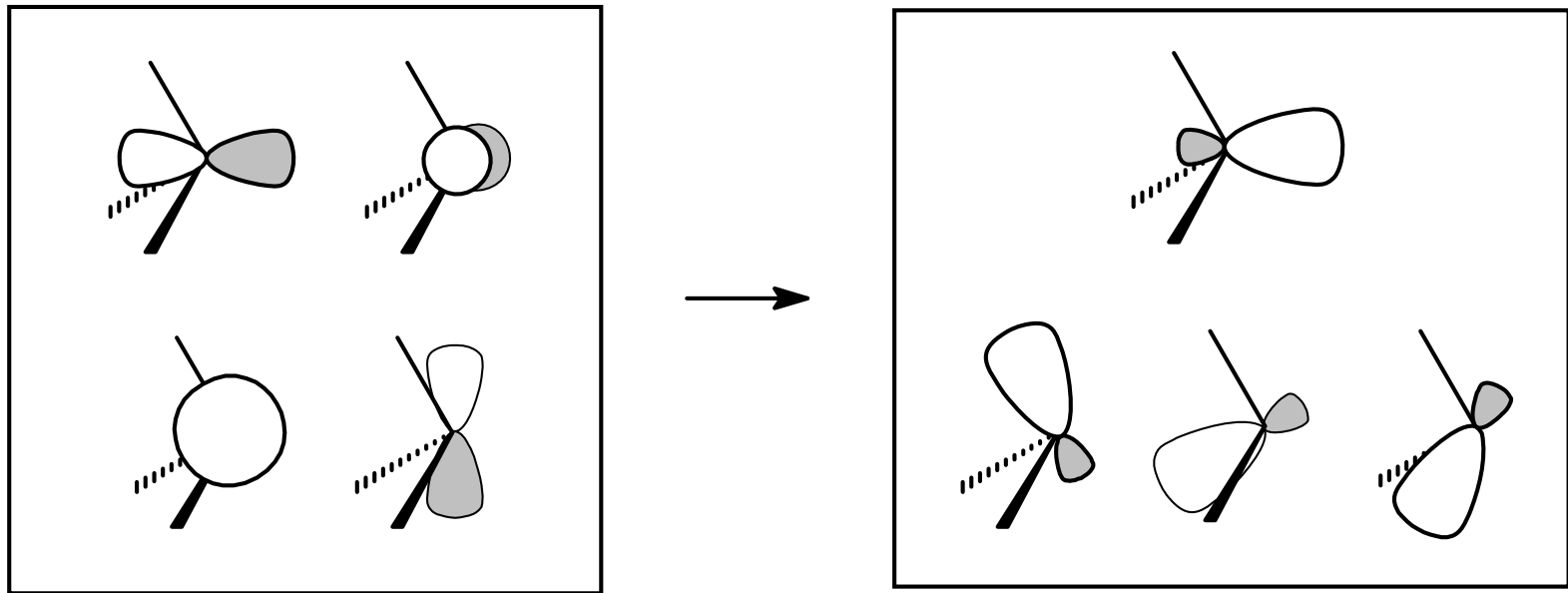
# Pictorial VB Theory: $sp^2$ Hybrids



[animation](#)

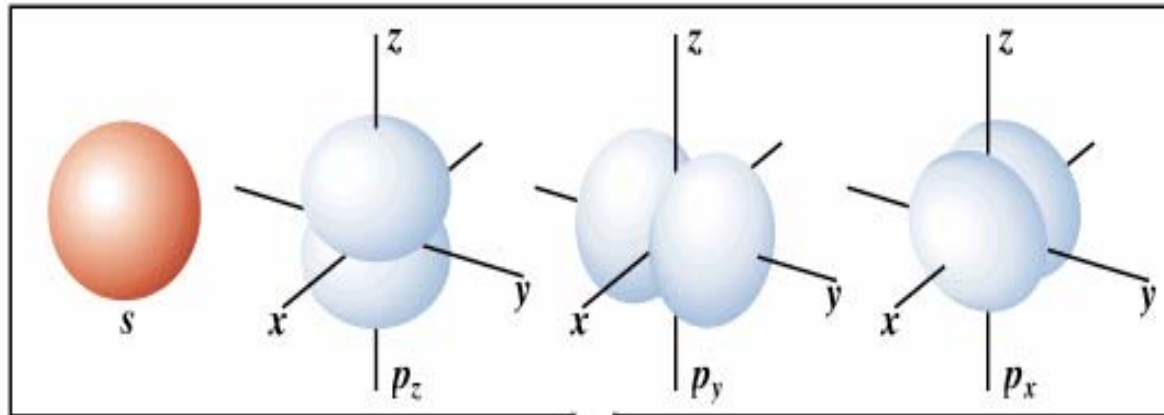


# Pictorial VB Theory: $sp^3$ Hybrids



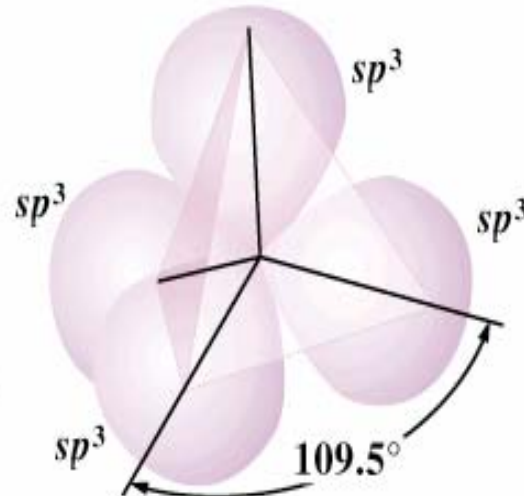
[animation](#)

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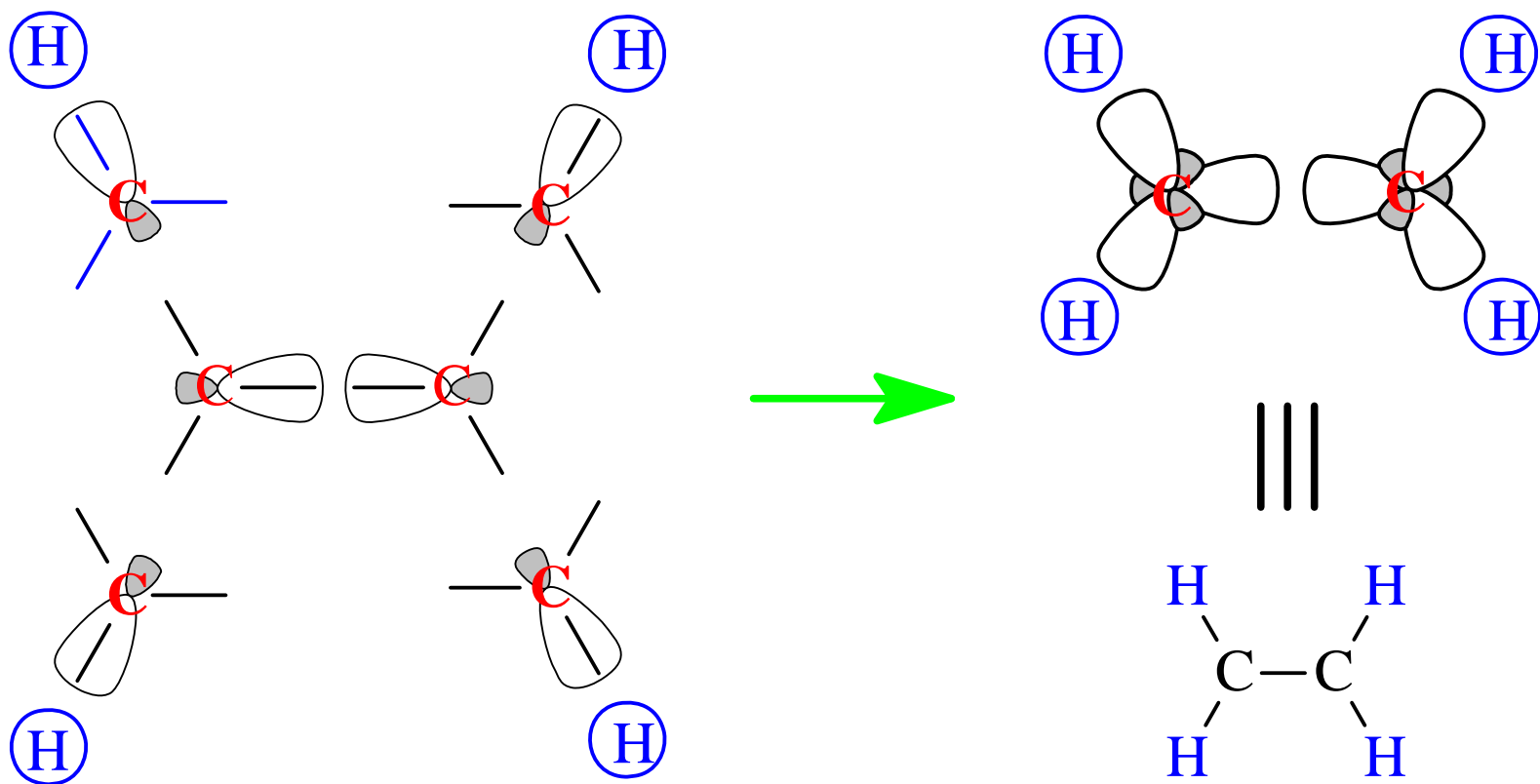
Hybridization

Four  $sp^3$   
hybrid orbitals

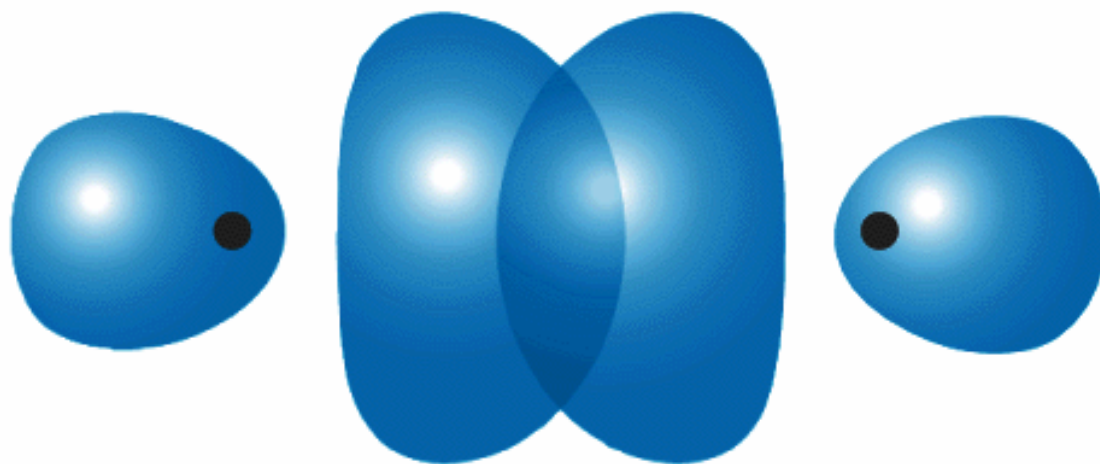


[animation](#)

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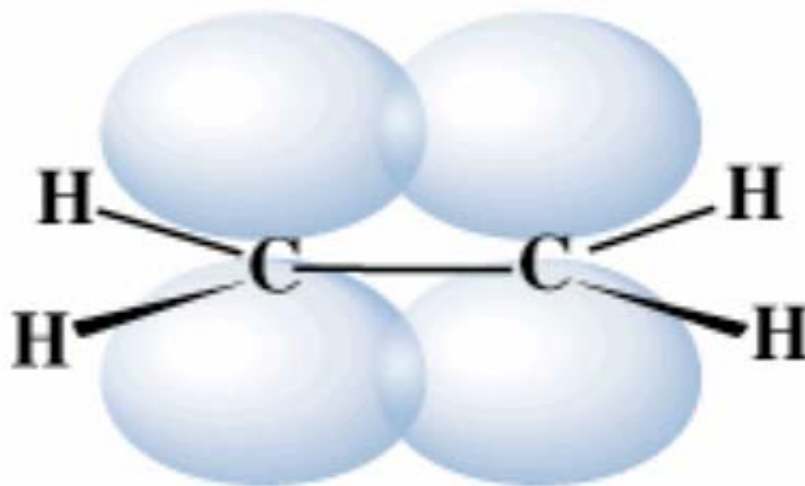
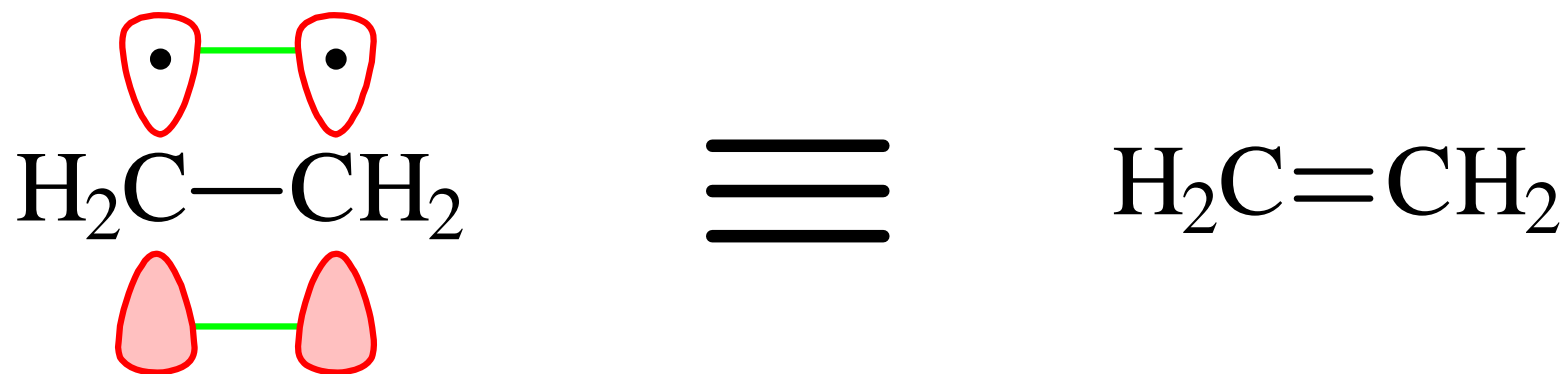


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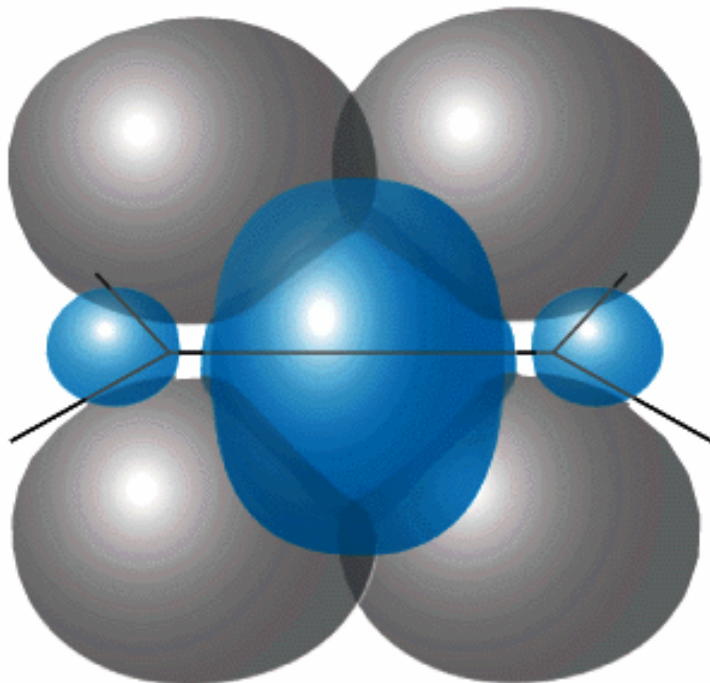


- This is the carbon-carbon  $\sigma$  (sigma) bond **only**

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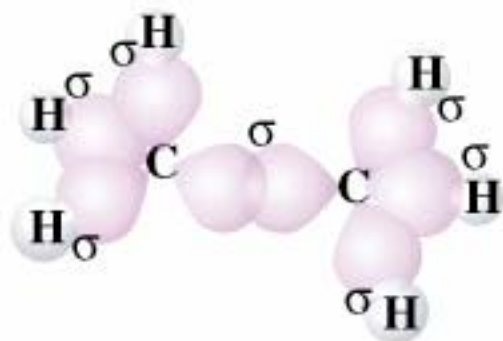


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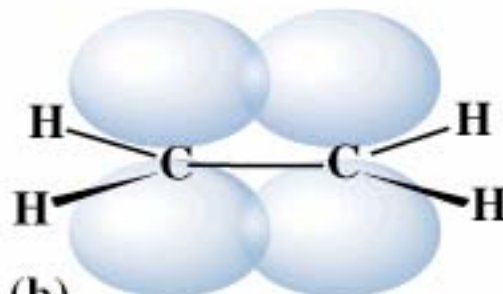
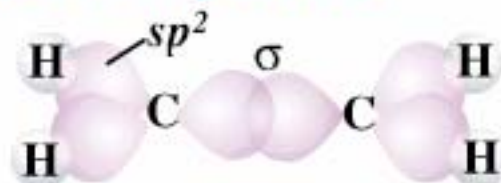


- This is the carbon-carbon  $\sigma + \pi$  (sigma + pi) bonding combination **only**

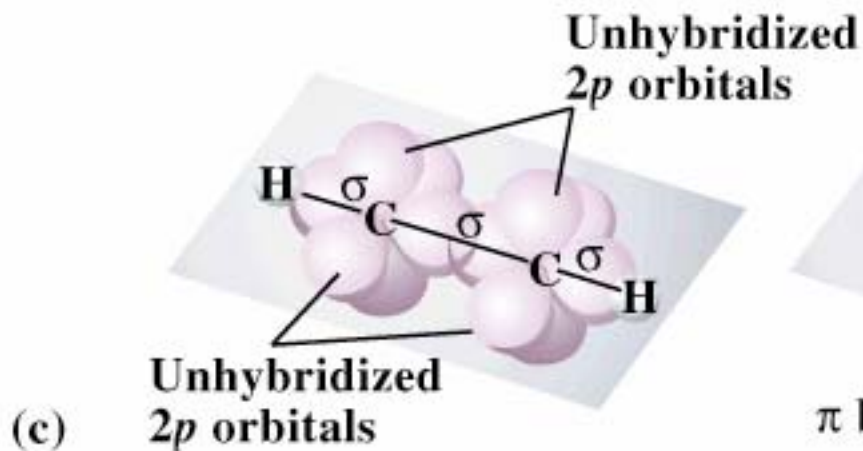
# Sigma and pi bonding in ethane, ethylene, and acetylene



(a)



(b)



(c)

