

*Welcome to 3.091*

Lecture 10

September 30, 2009

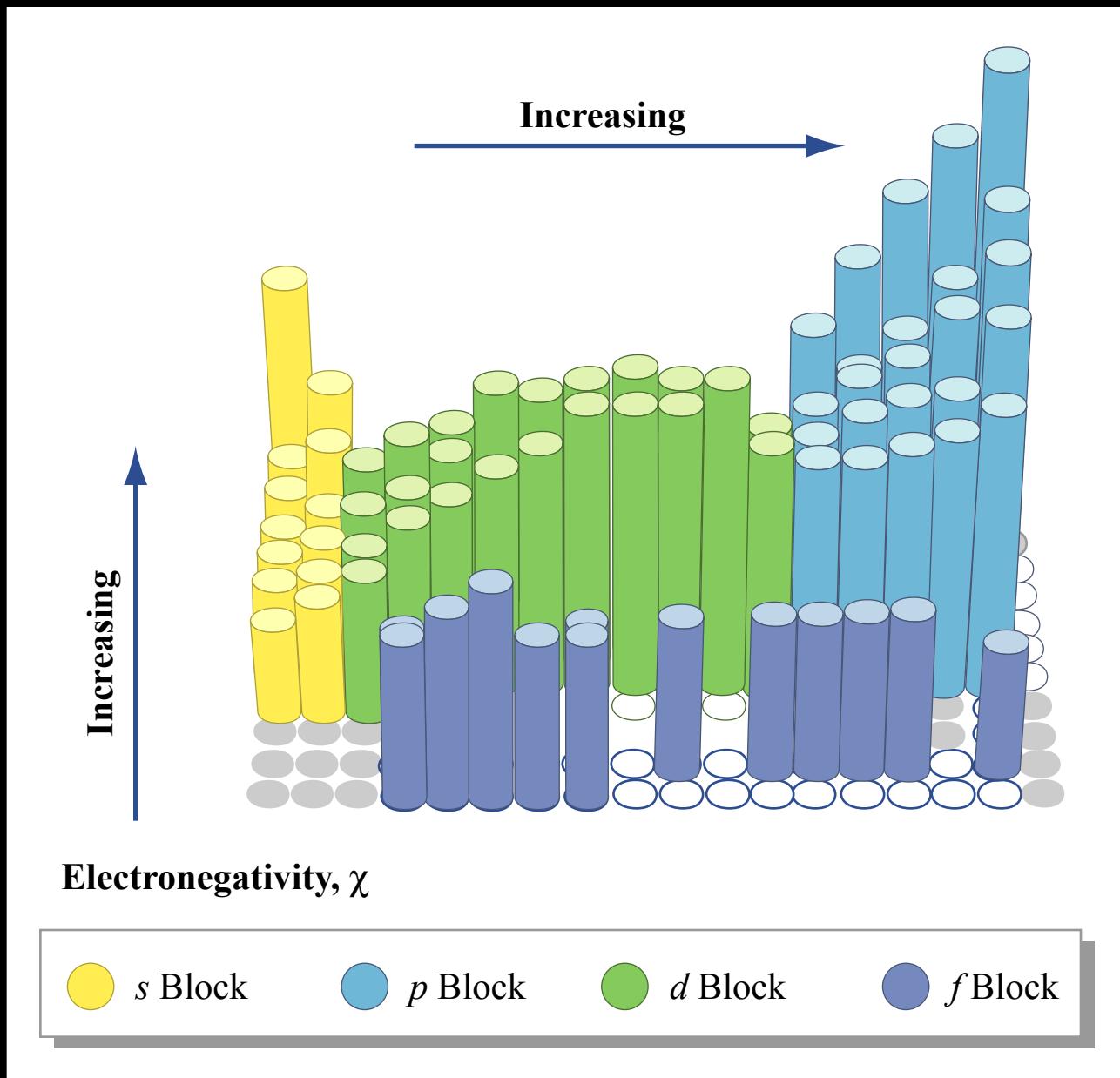
Hybridized & Molecular Orbitals; Paramagnetism

# **3.091 Test #1**

**Wednesday, October 7, 2009**

## **Room Assignments**

<b>A – Ha:</b>	<b>10-250</b>
<b>He - Sm:</b>	<b>26-100</b>
<b>So - ∞:</b>	<b>4-270</b>



$$\% \text{ ionic character} = \left\{ 1 - \exp \left( -\frac{1}{4} (\Delta X)^2 \right) \right\} \times 100$$

▼ % Ionic Character of a Single Chemical Bond

Difference in Electronegativity	%IC (by L. Pauling)	%IC (by Hannay & Smyth)
0.1	0.2	1.6
0.2	1.0	3.3
0.3	2.2	5.1
0.4	3.9	7.0
0.5	6.1	8.9
0.6	8.6	11
0.7	12	13
0.8	15	15
0.9	18	17
1.0	22	20
1.1	26	22
1.2	30	24
1.3	34	27
1.4	39	29
1.5	43	32
1.6	47	35
1.7	51	37
1.8	56	40
1.9	59	43
2.0	63	46
2.1	67	49
2.2	70	52
2.3	73	55
2.4	76	59
2.5	79	62
2.6	82	65
2.7	84	69
2.8	86	72
2.9	88	76
3.0	89	80
3.1	91	83
3.2	92	87

Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

**Group Classifications<sup>6</sup>**

**Atomic Number<sup>2</sup>**

**Oxidation States<sup>3</sup>**

bold indicates  
most stable state

**Symbol<sup>4</sup>**

Black = solid, red = gas,  
blue = liquid,  
outline = synthetically  
prepared

**Electronic<sup>5</sup>  
Configuration**

**Name<sup>4</sup>**

7  
**VIIA**  
**VIIB**

**25**

**Mn**

**54.93805**

1246  
2061  
7.47  
1.55  
7.435

[Ar]3d<sup>5</sup>4s<sup>2</sup>  
**Manganese**

**Atomic Weight<sup>1</sup>**

( ) Indicates most stable  
or best known isotope

**Melting Point<sup>7</sup>, °C**

**Boiling Point<sup>7</sup>, °C**

**Density<sup>8</sup>, g/cm<sup>3</sup>**

(gases: g/L at 0°C, 1atm)

**Electronegativity<sup>9</sup>**

**First Ionization  
Potential<sup>10</sup>, eV**

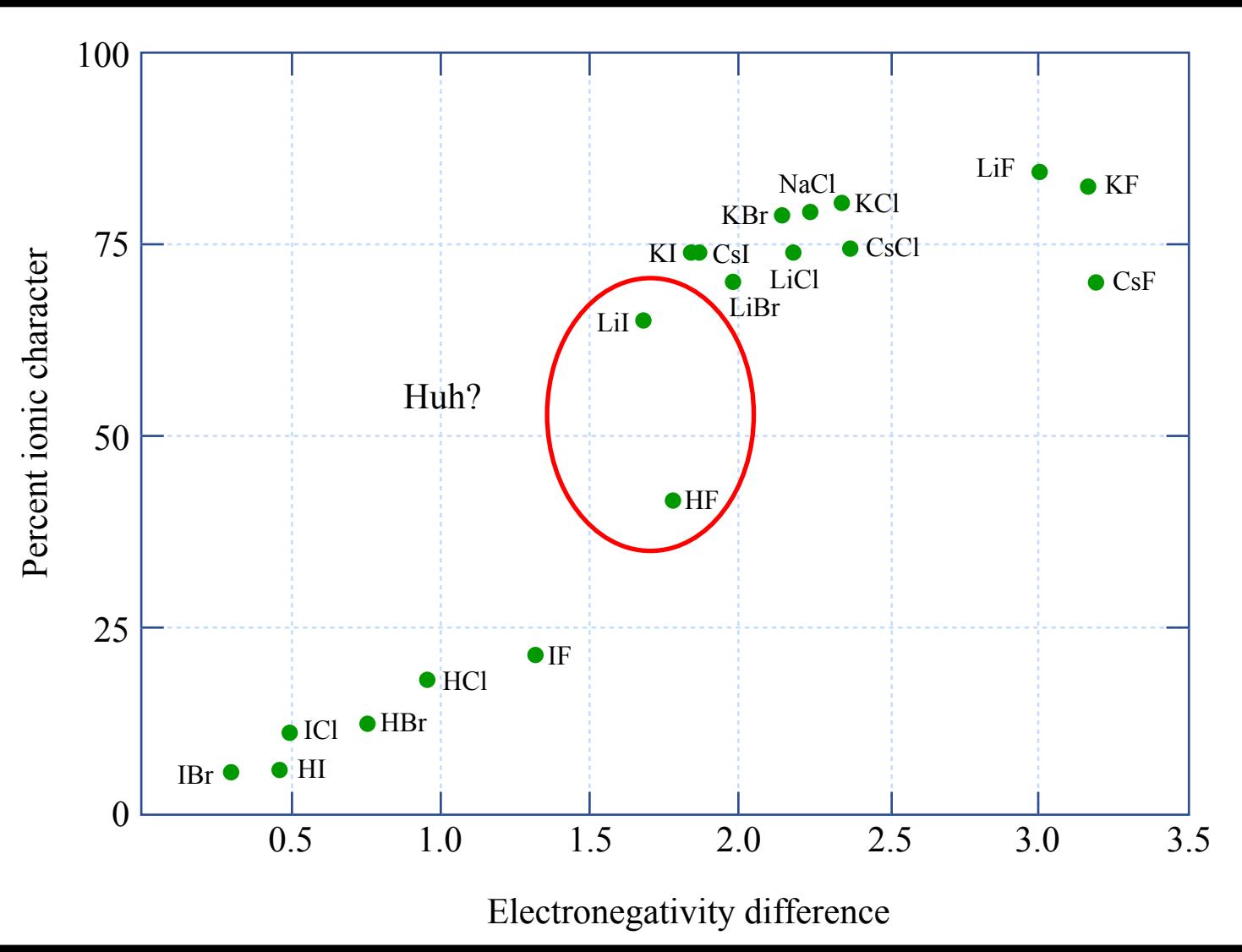
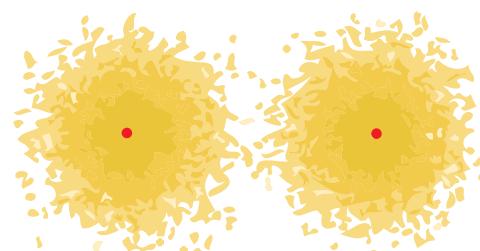
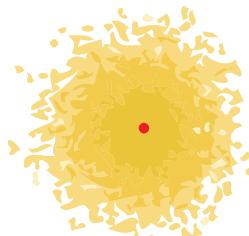
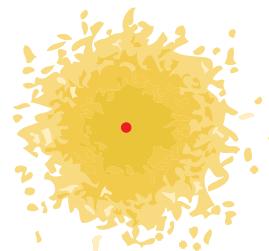


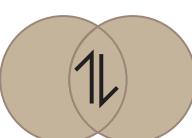
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# Electron-Pair Bond

H  1s

H  1s



$\text{H}_2$  

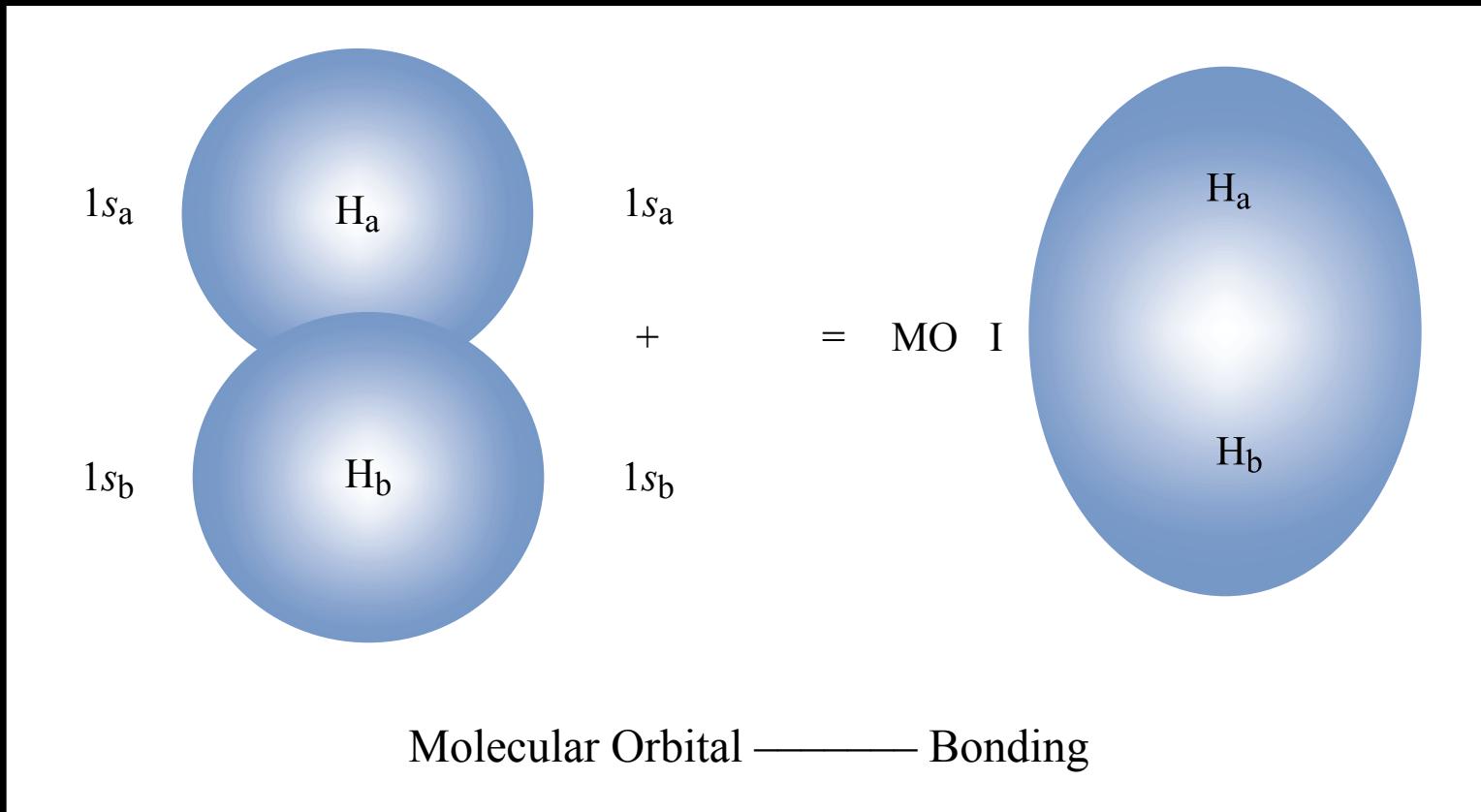
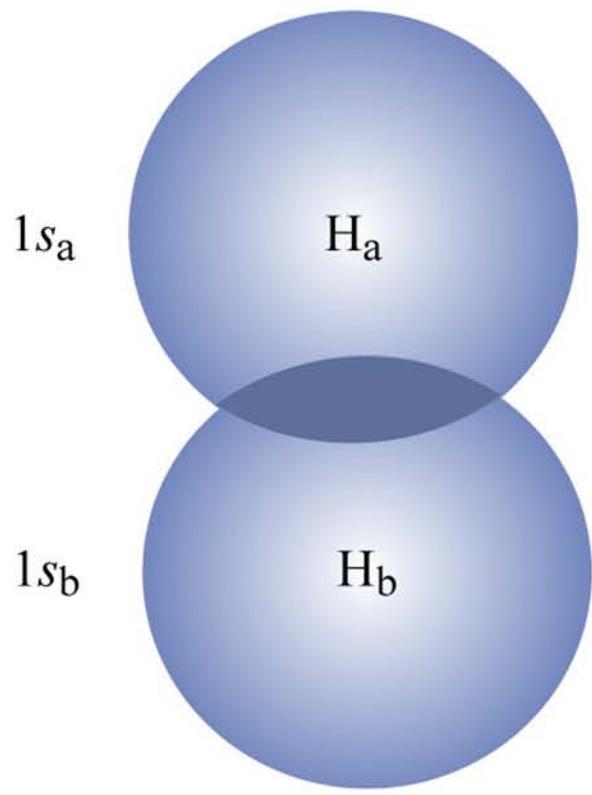


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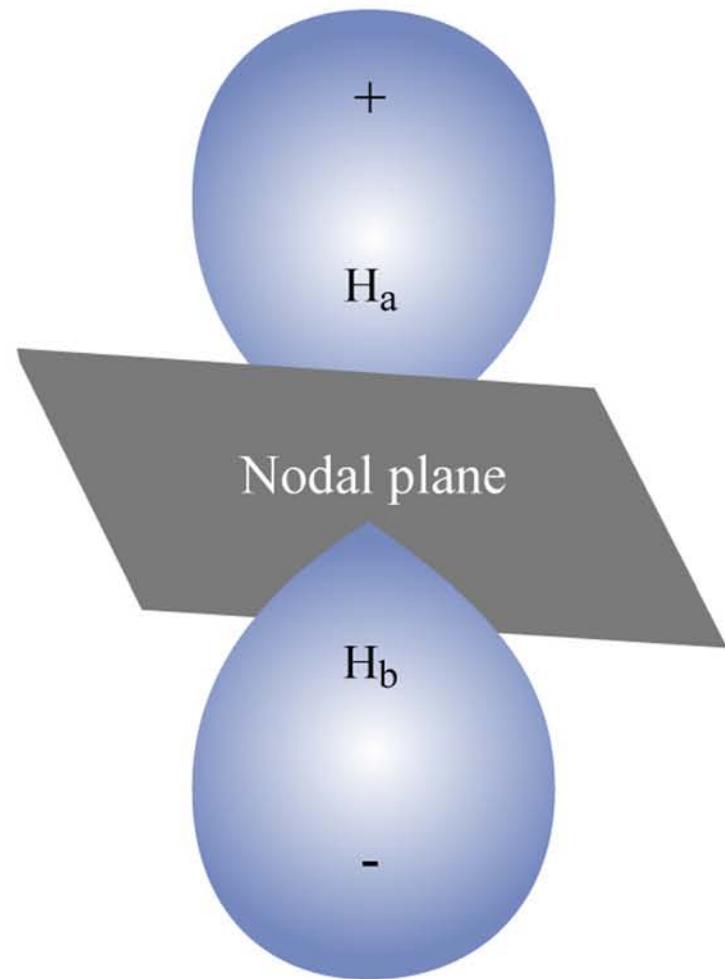


$1s_a$

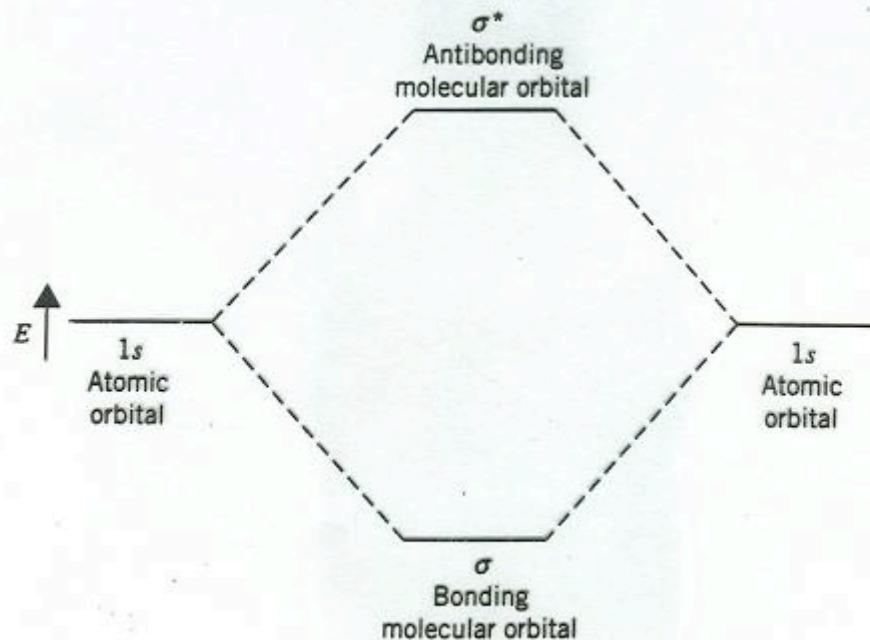
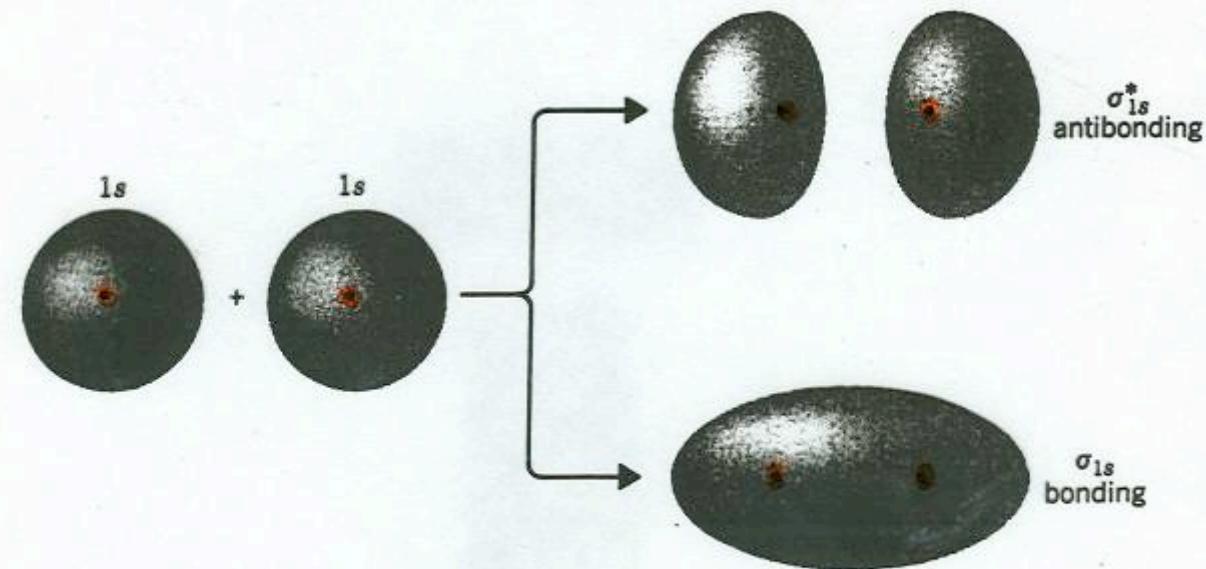
$1s_b$

$1s_b$

- = MO II

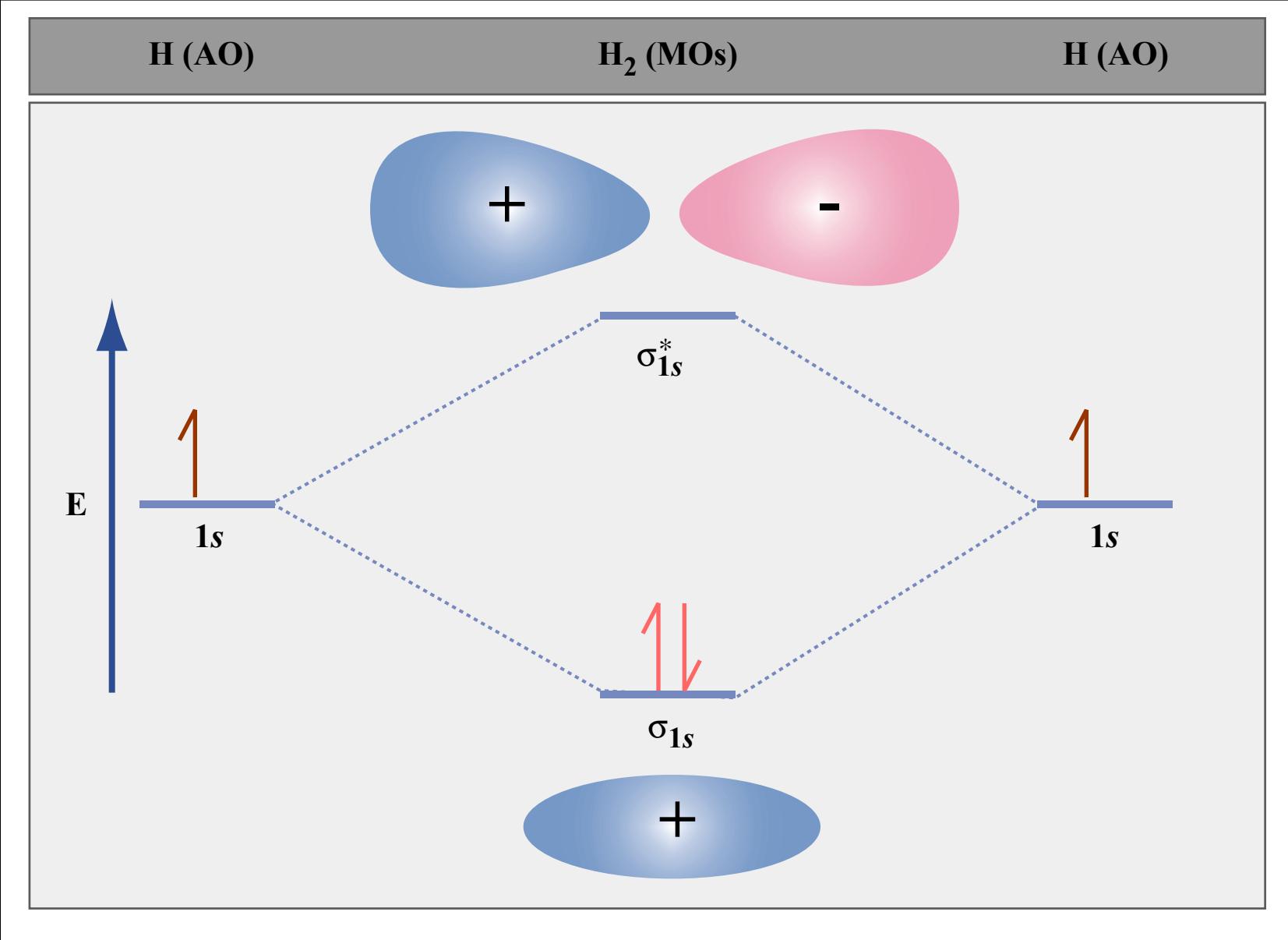


Molecular Orbital ————— Antibonding



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Source: Spencer, J. N., G. M.  
Bodner, and L. H. Rickard. *Chemistry:  
Structure and Dynamics*. 2nd edition.  
New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons, 2003.



(c)

He (AO)

He<sub>2</sub> (MOs)

He (AO)

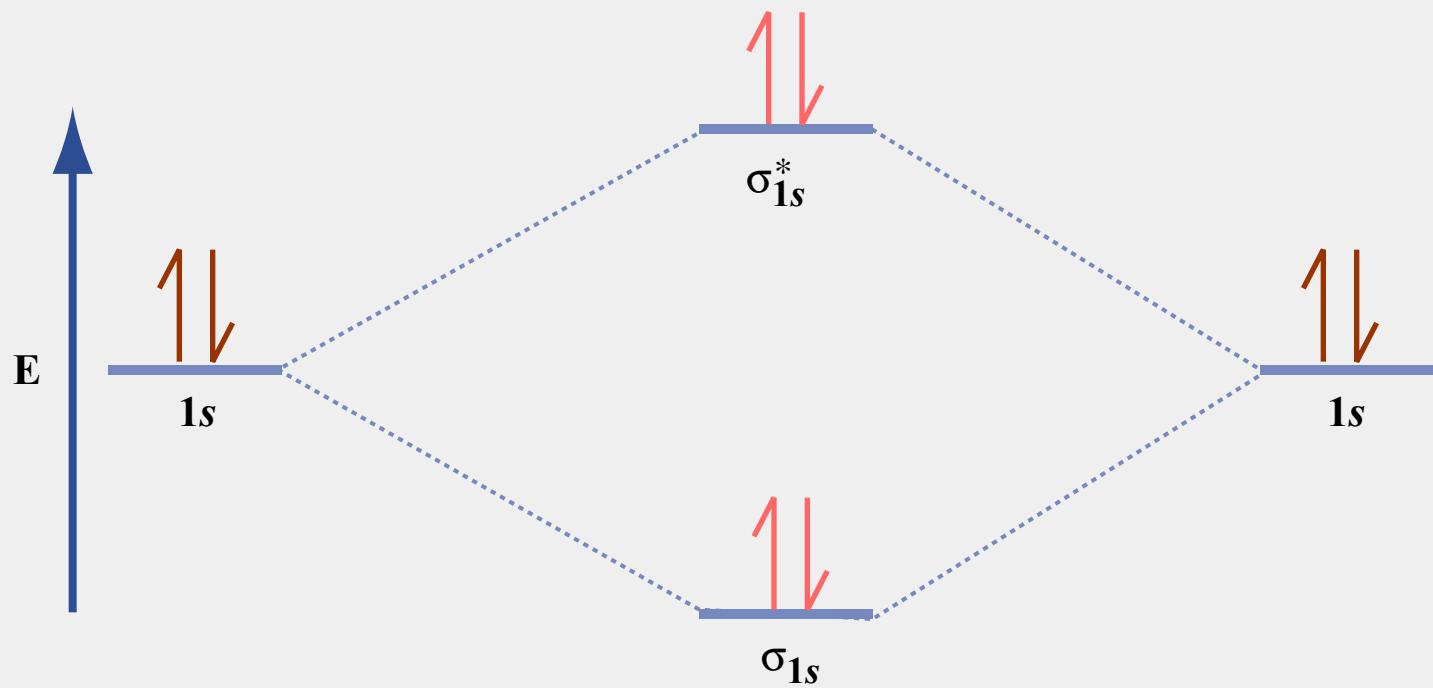


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

(b)

He (AO)

$\text{He}_2^+$  (MOs)

$\text{He}^+$  (AO)

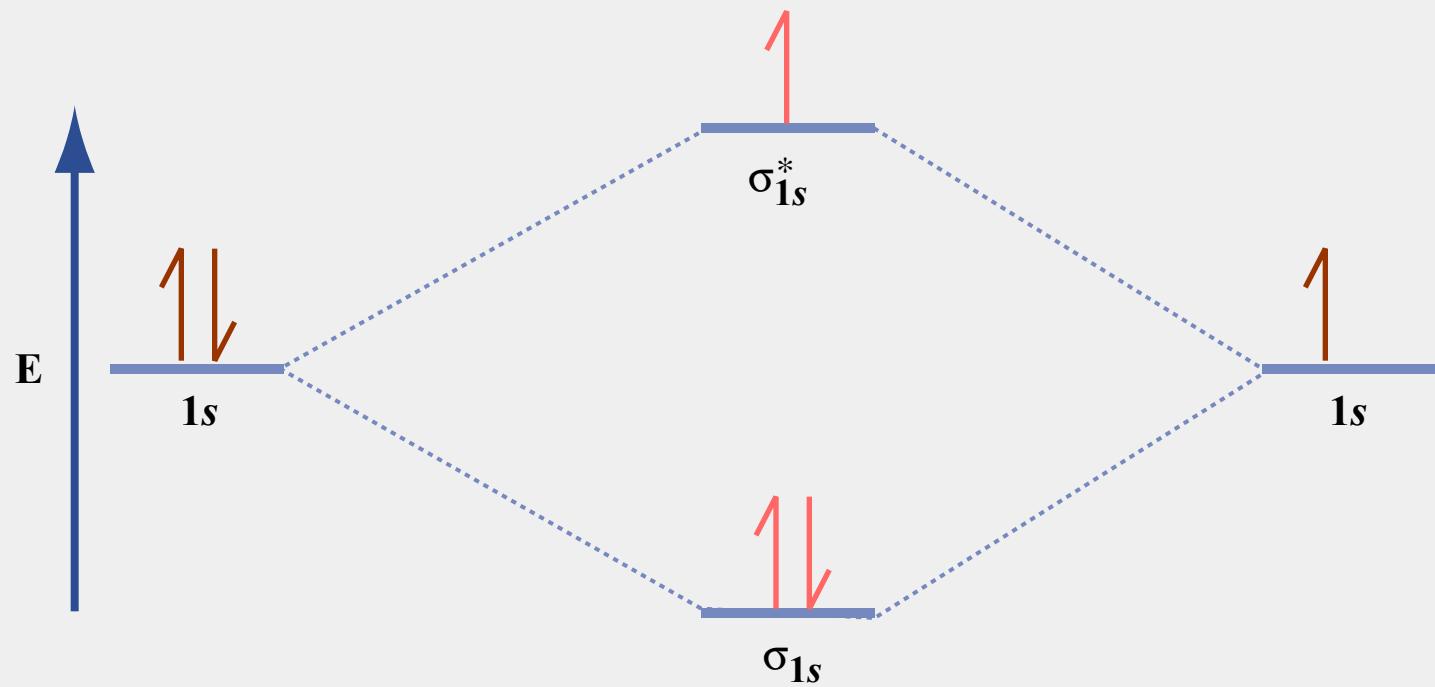


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

(a) Alkali metals

M (AO)

$M_2$  (MOs)

M (AO)

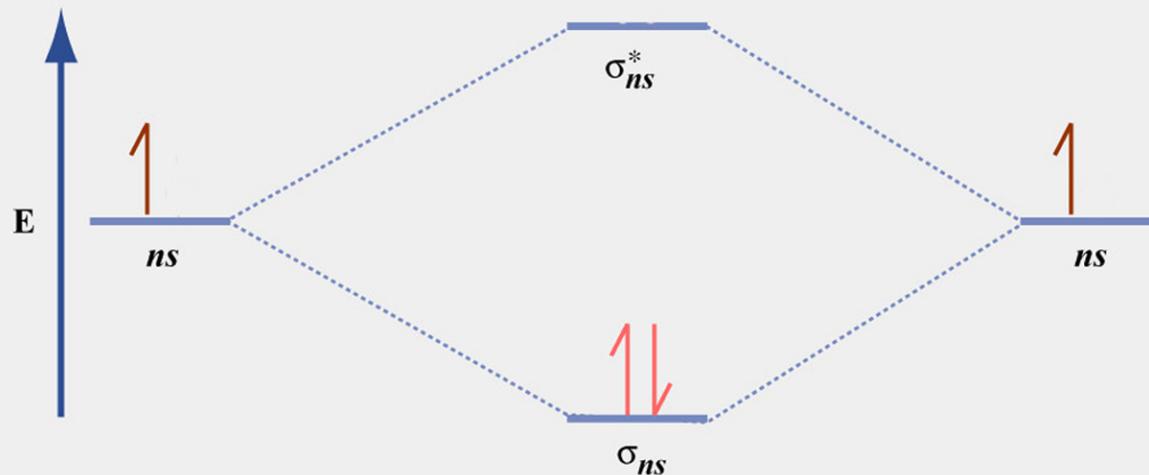
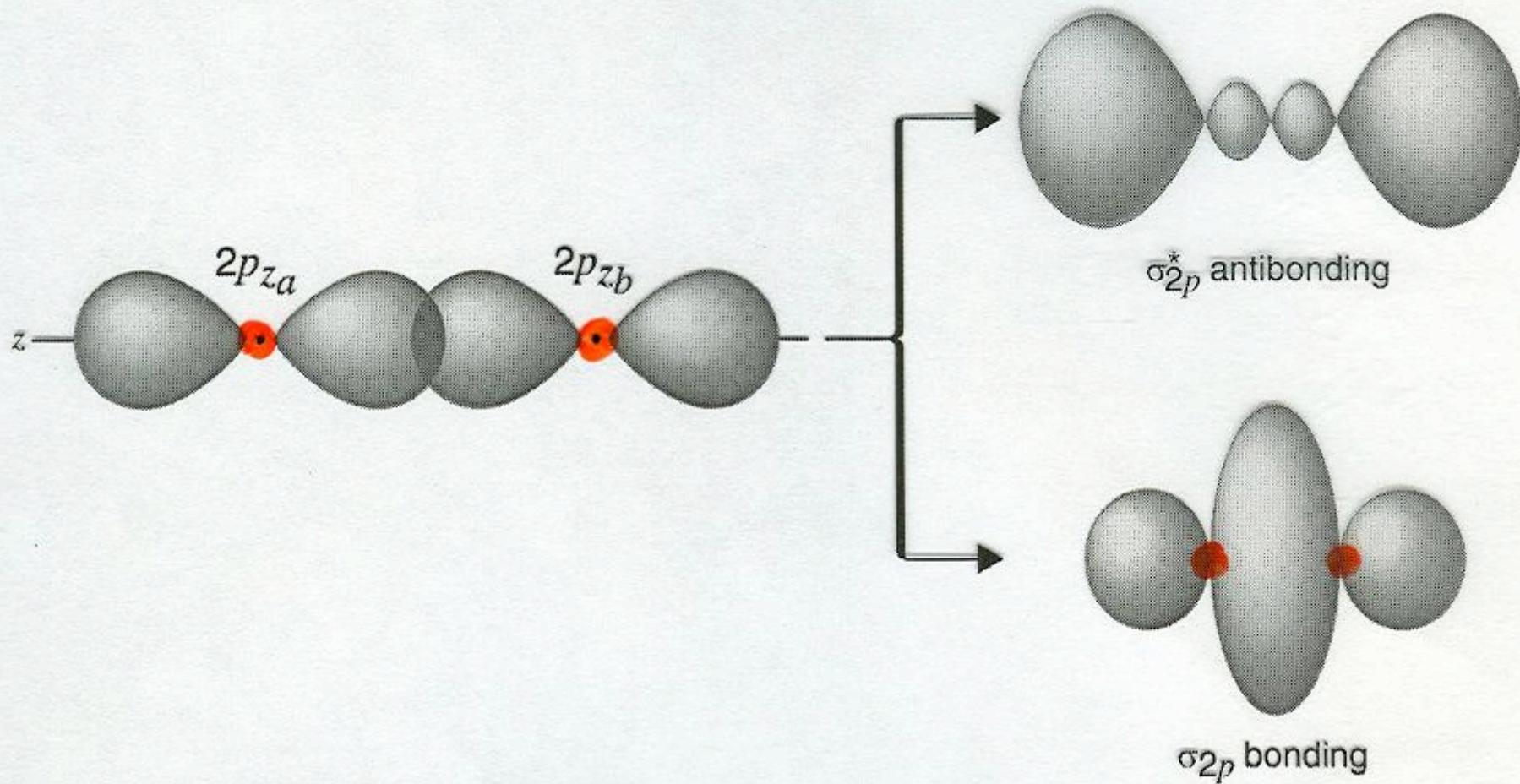


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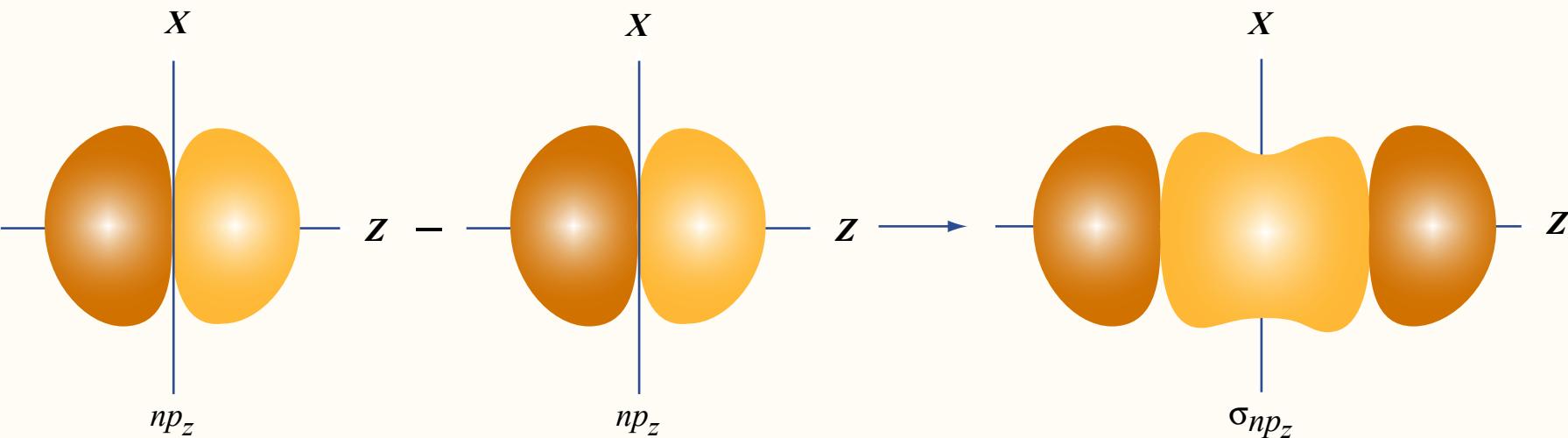
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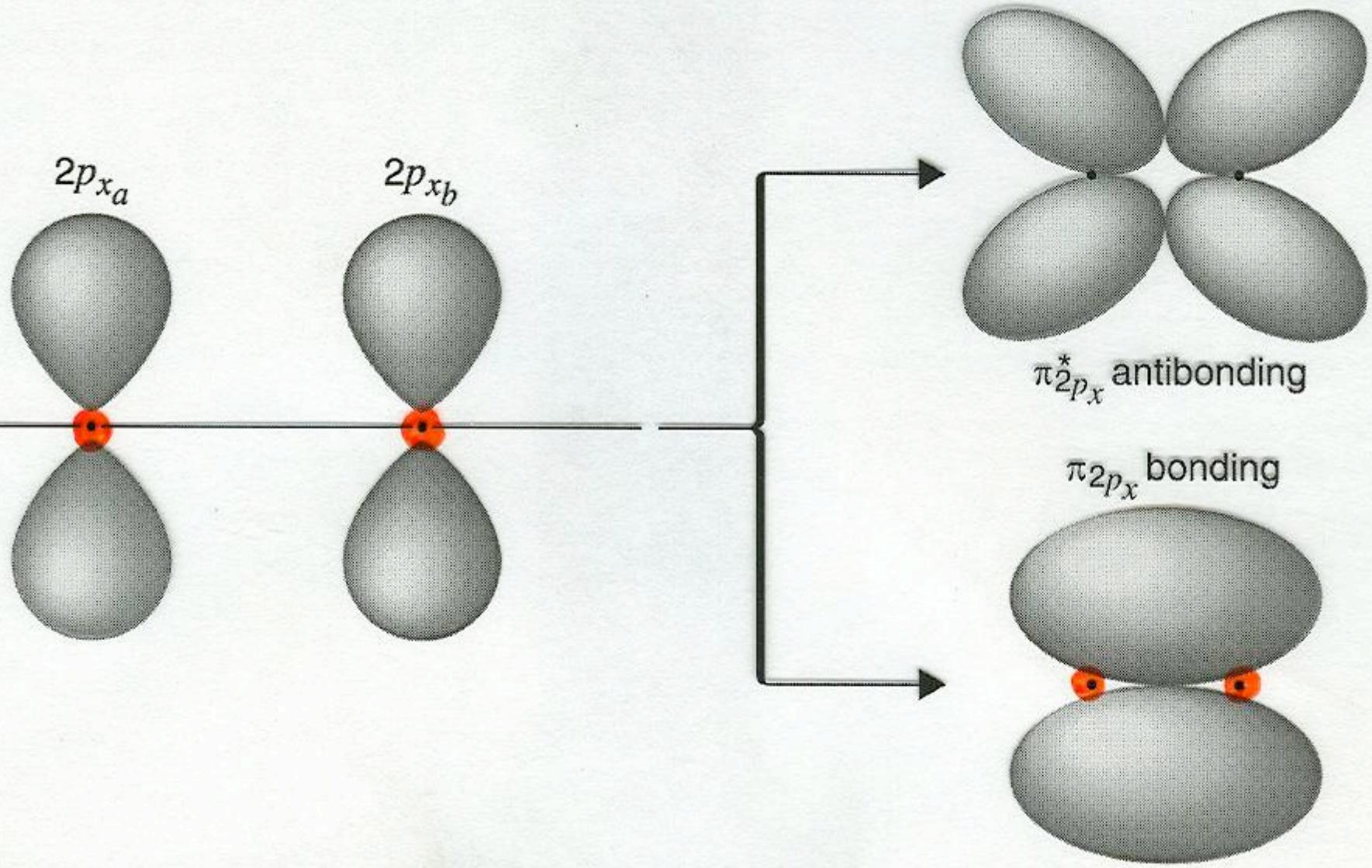
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## Bonding

Atomic orbitals

Molecular orbital





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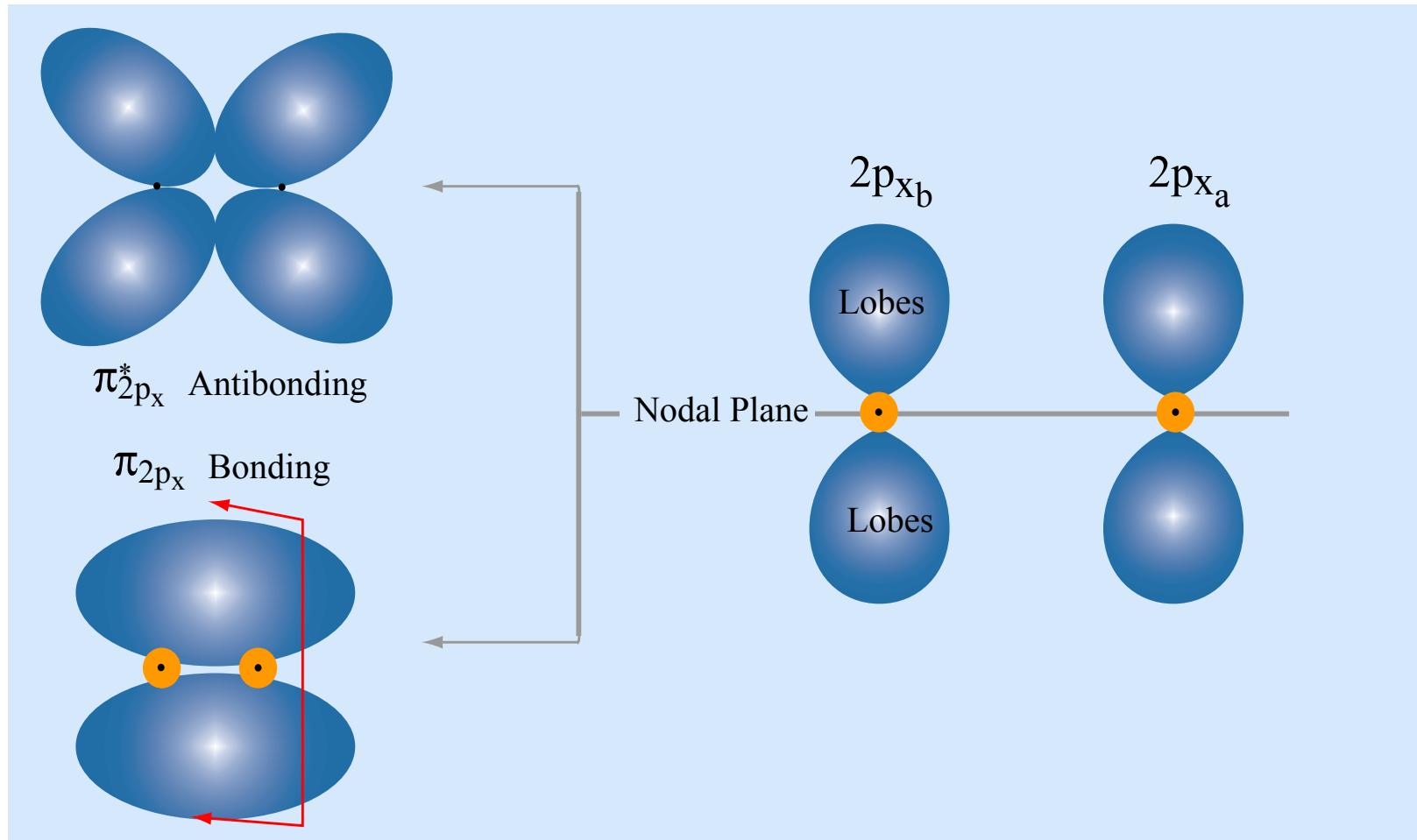
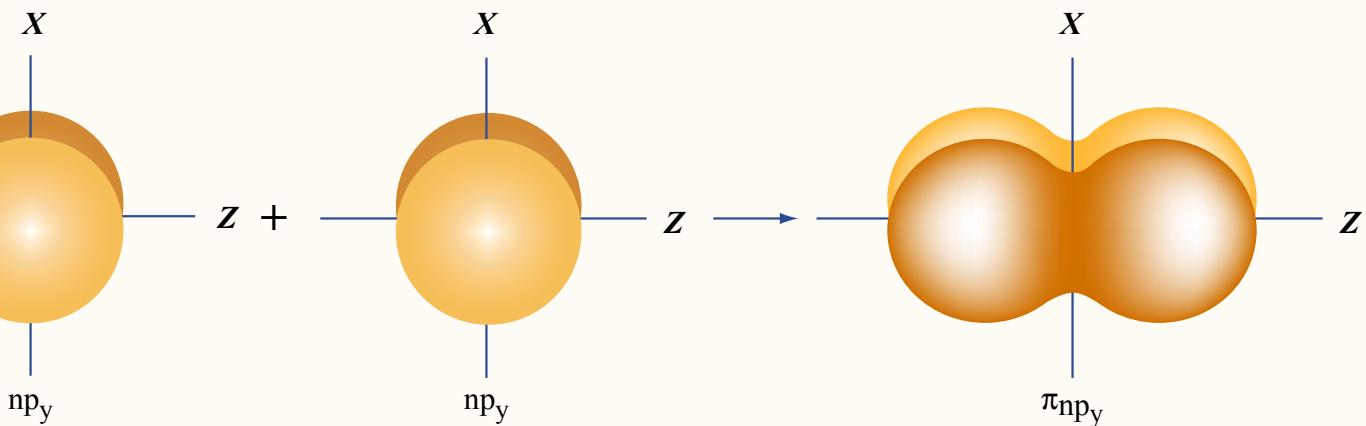
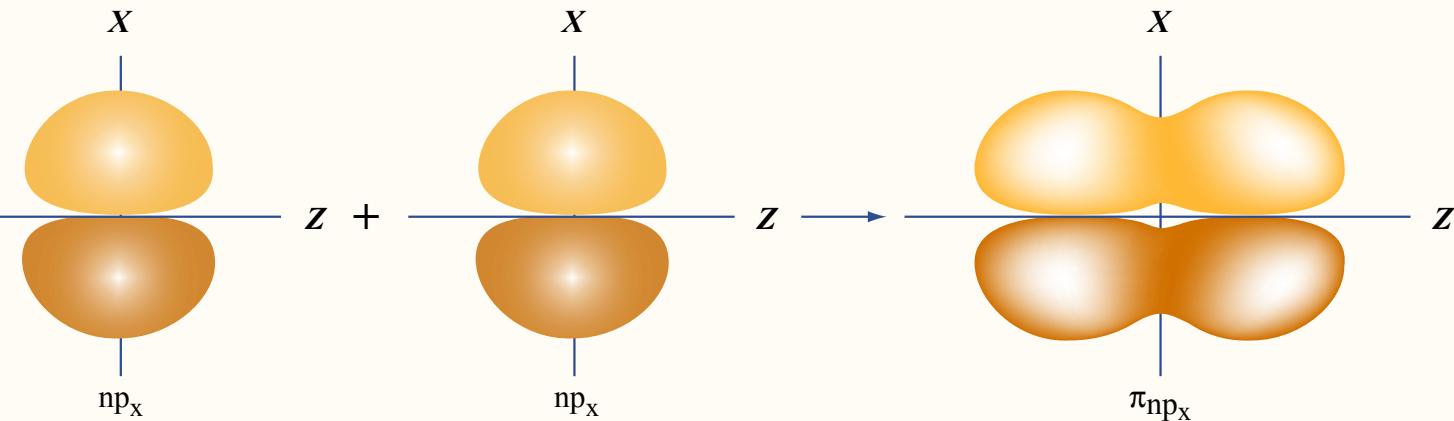


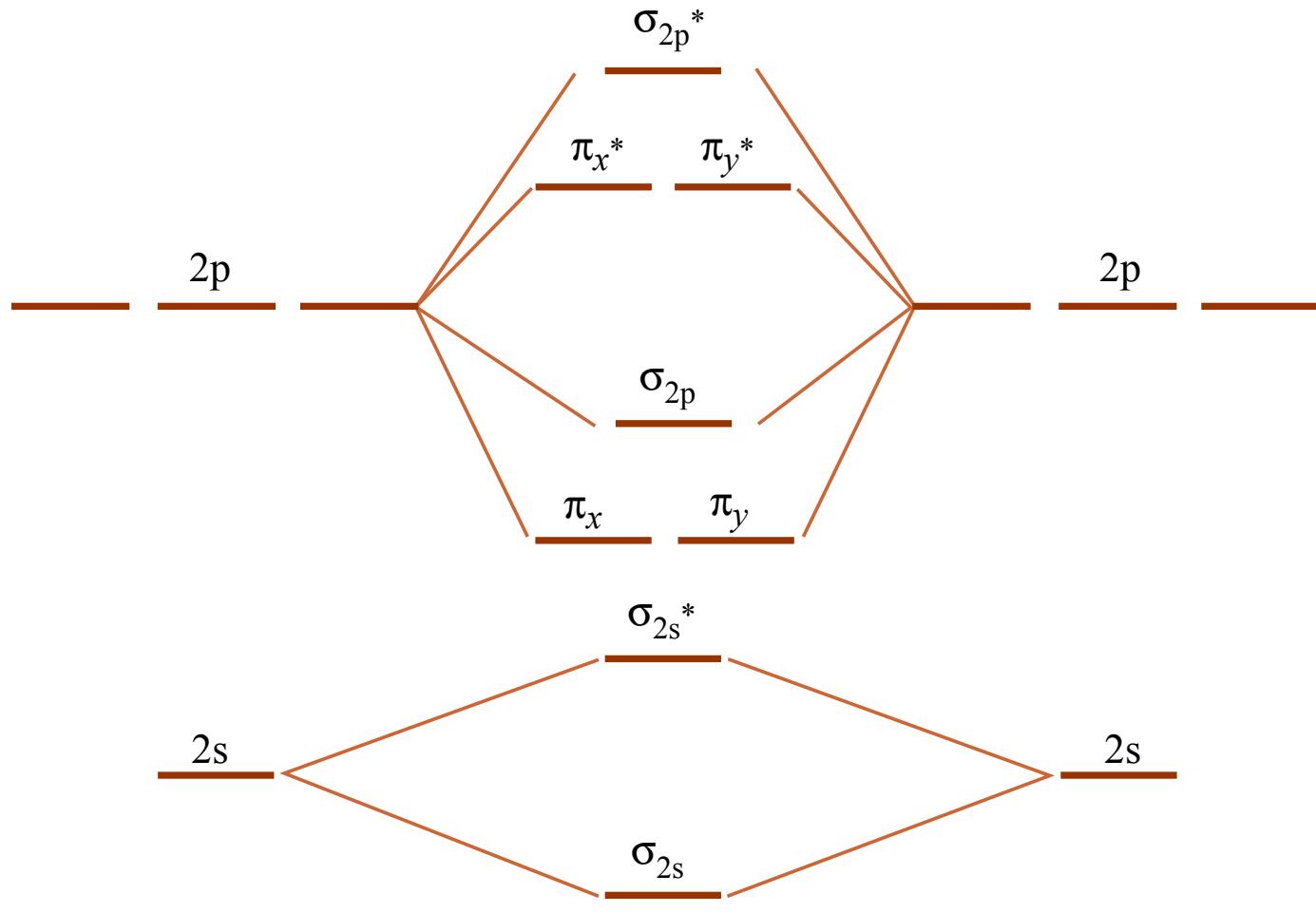
Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

## Bonding

### Atomic orbitals

### Molecular orbitals





e.g.  $\text{N}_2, \text{B}_2, \text{C}_2$

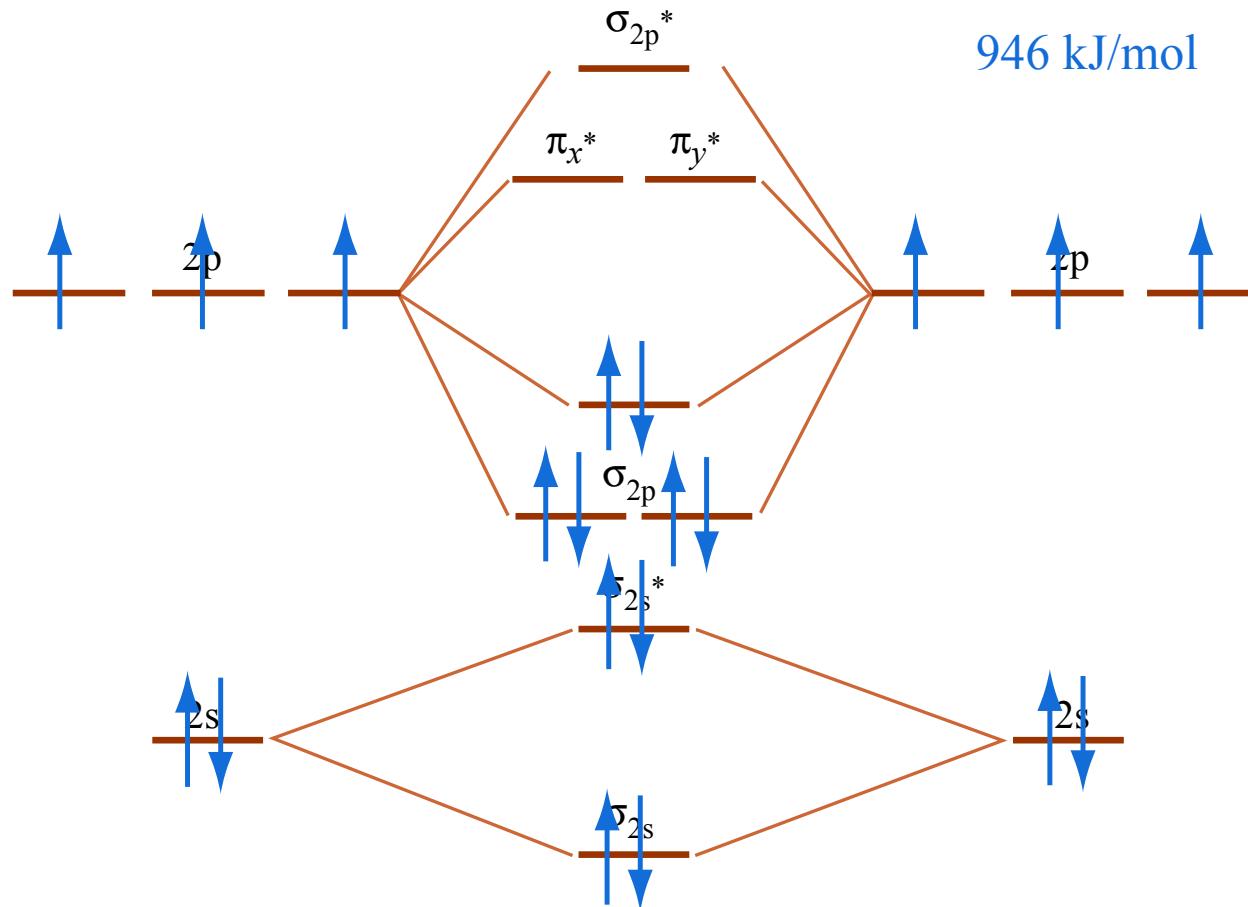
$\text{N}_2$

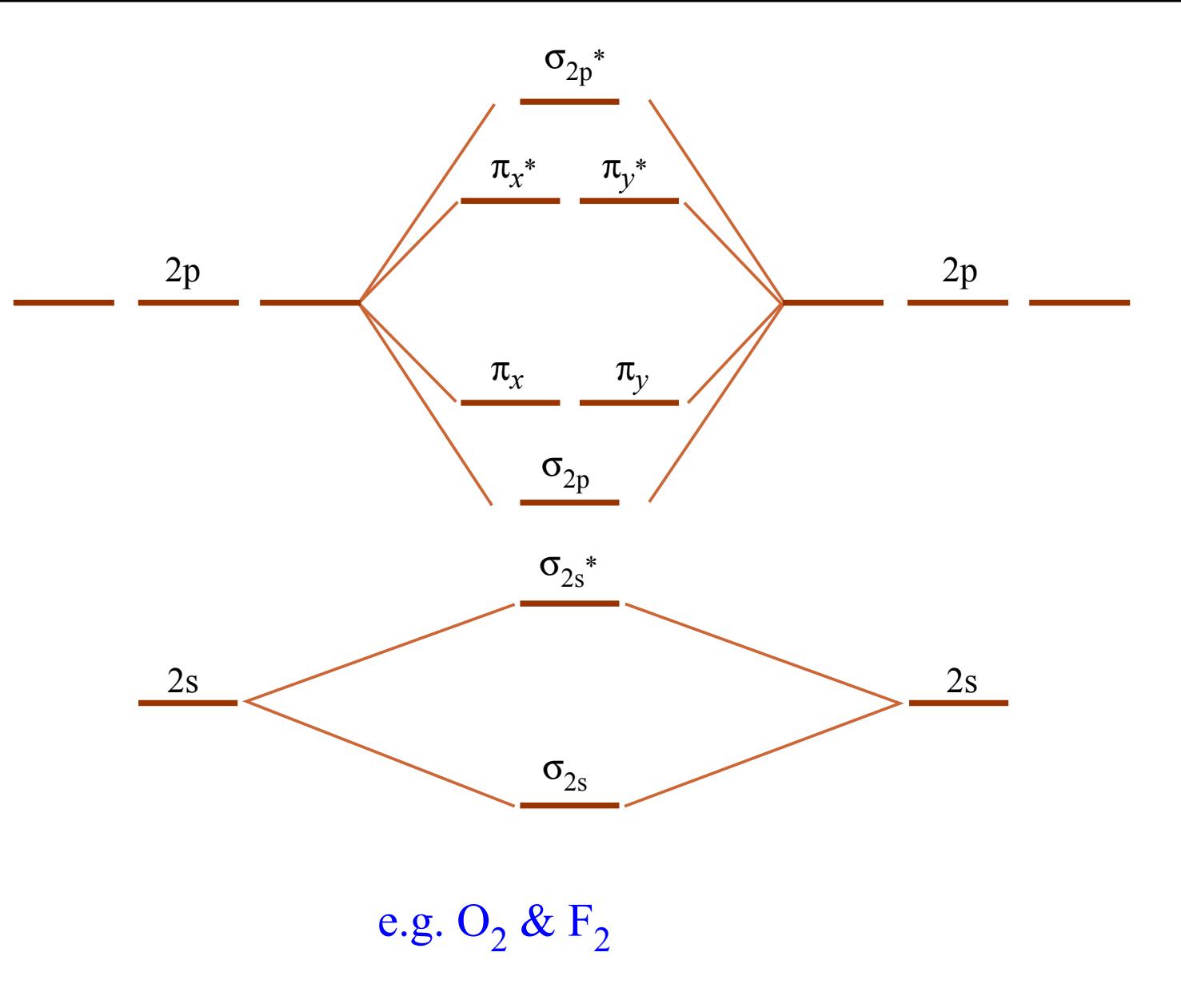
6 bonding electrons

$\Rightarrow$  triple bond

$\text{N} \equiv \text{N}$

946 kJ/mol





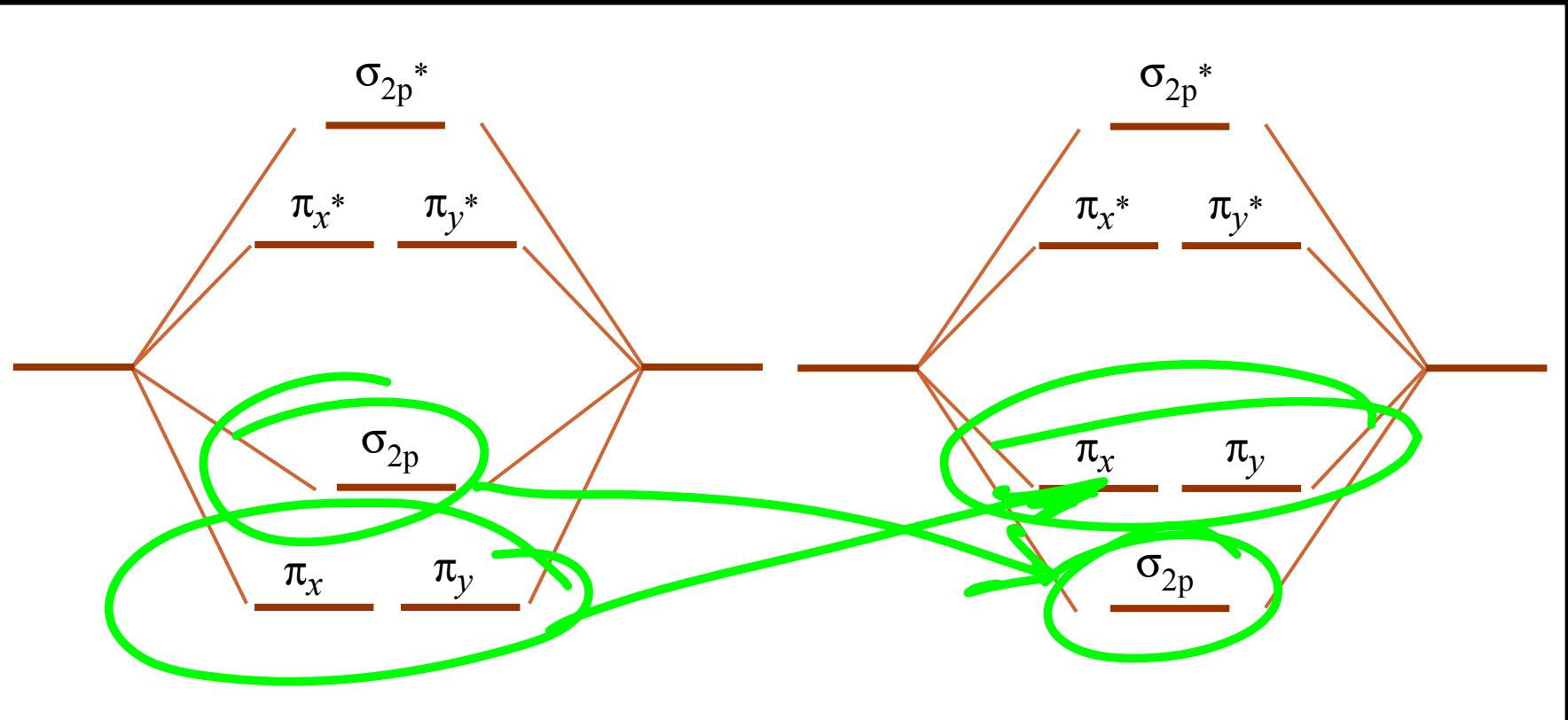
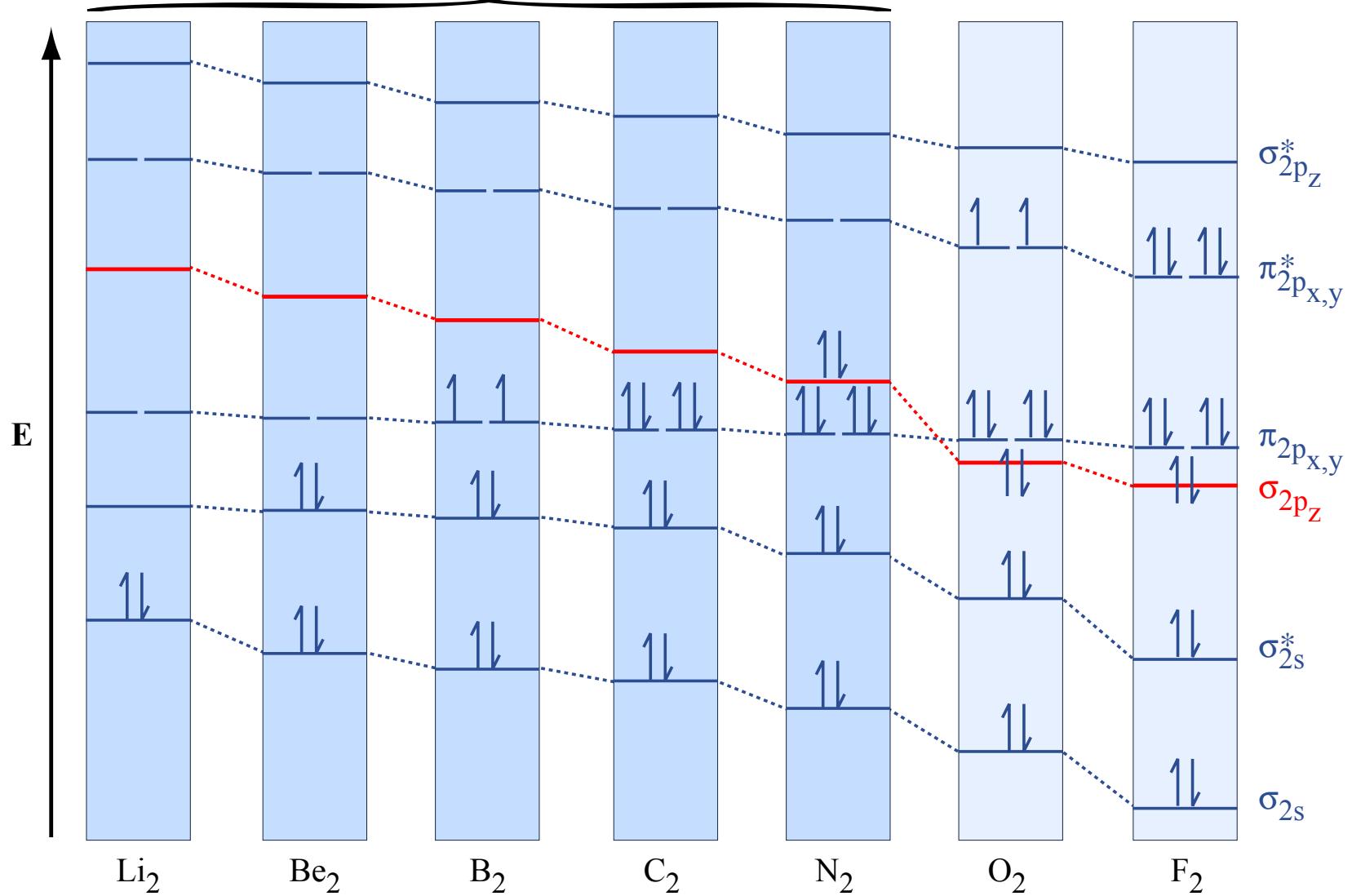


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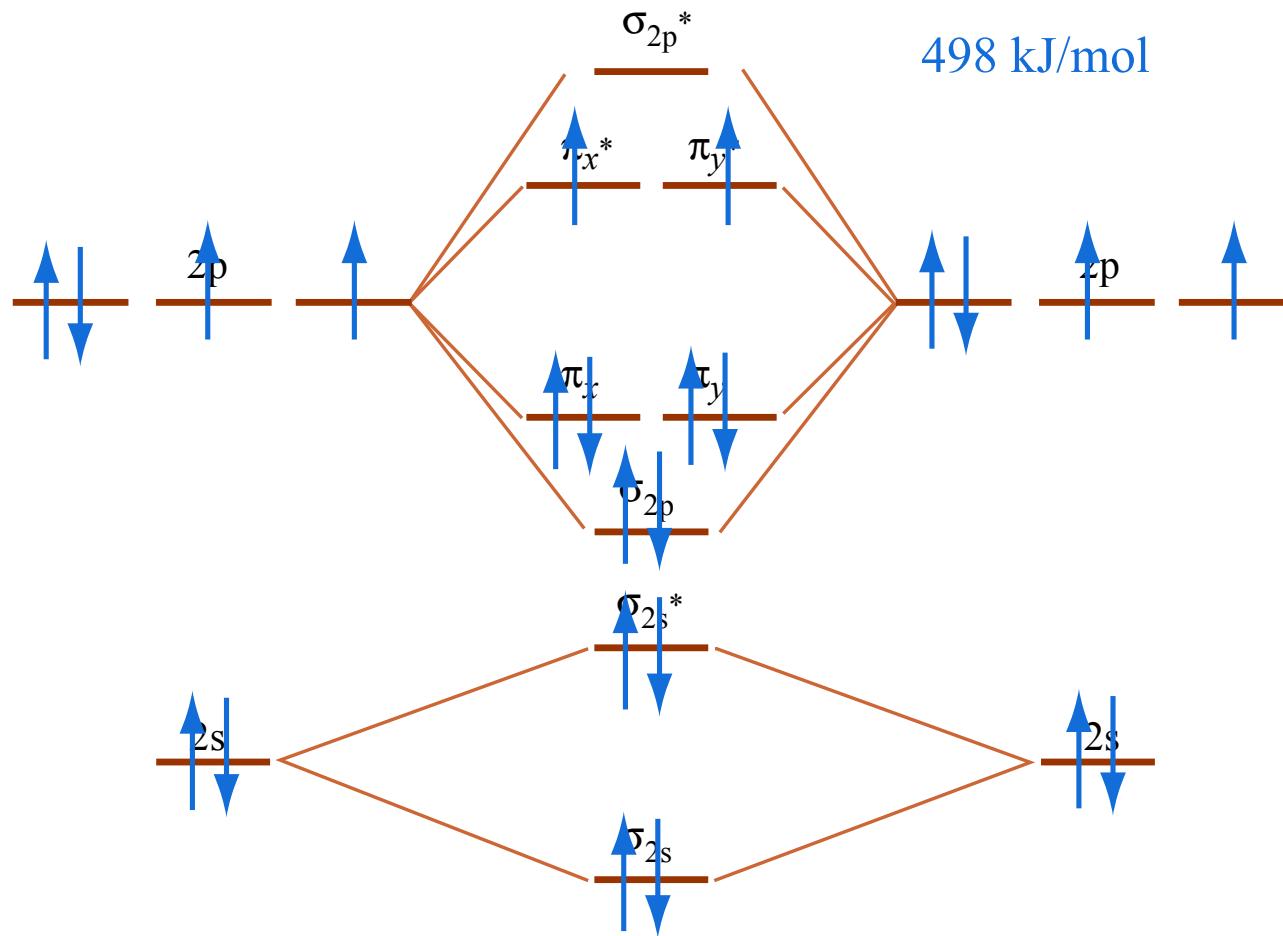
## 2s-2p<sub>z</sub> interaction



$O_2$

6 bonding electrons  
2 anti bonding electrons  
 $\Rightarrow$  double bond

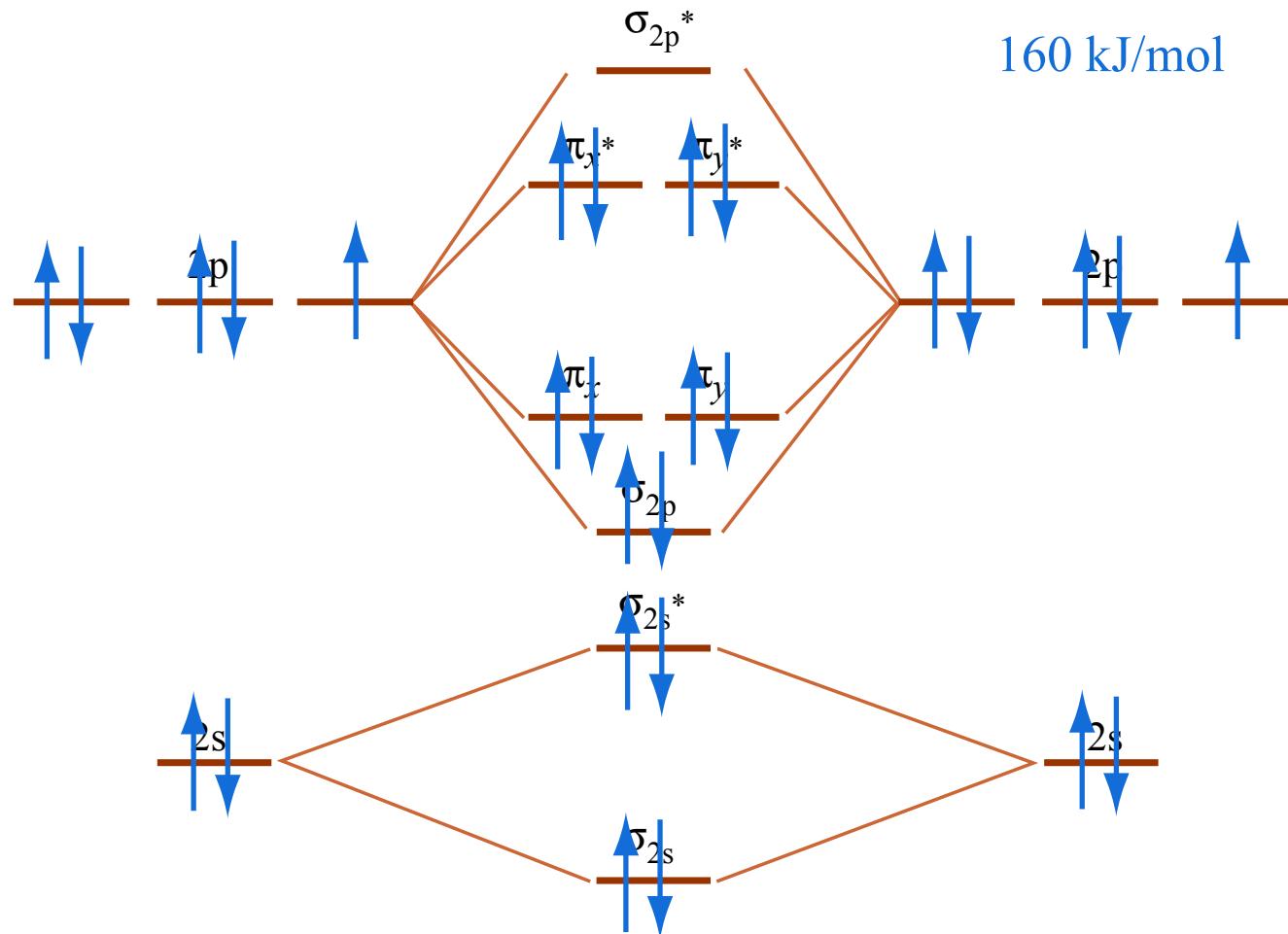
$$0 = 0 \\ 498 \text{ kJ/mol}$$



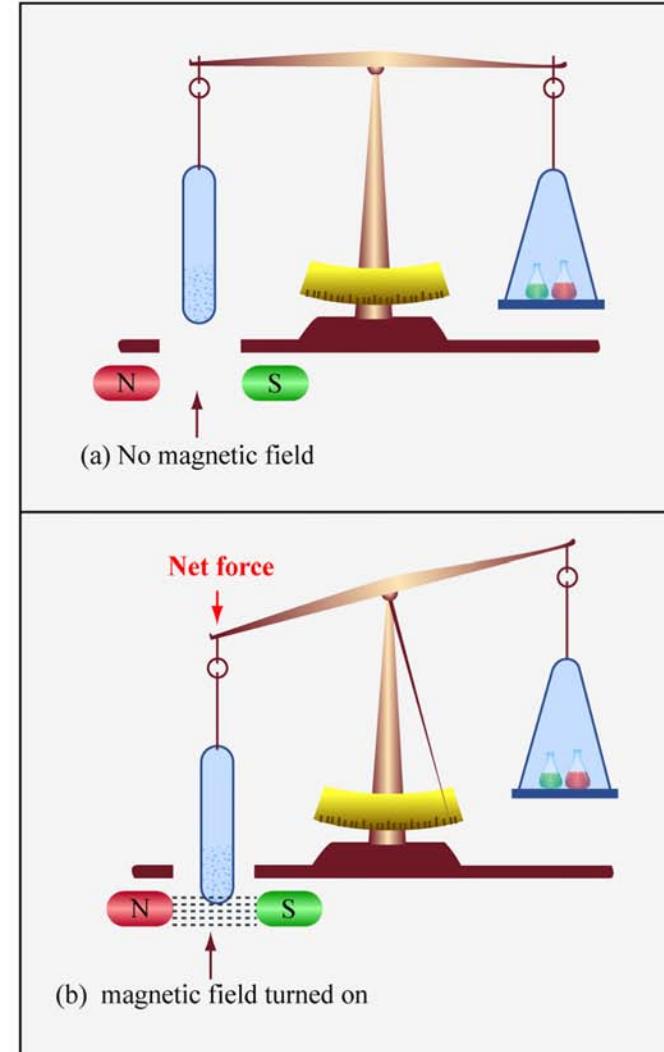
$F_2$

6 bonding electrons  
4 anti bonding electrons  
 $\Rightarrow$  single bond

F-F  
160 kJ/mol



## Paramagnetism



unpaired electrons

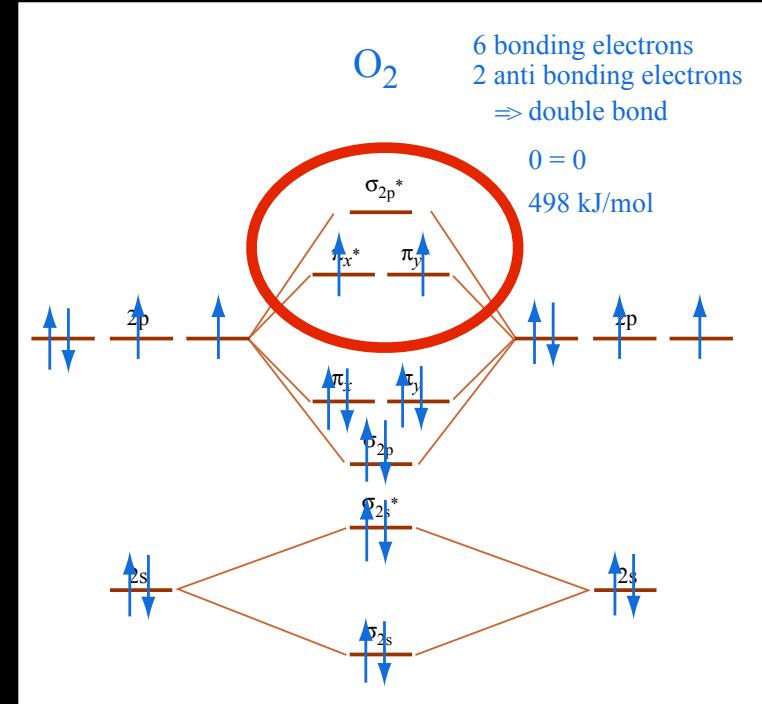
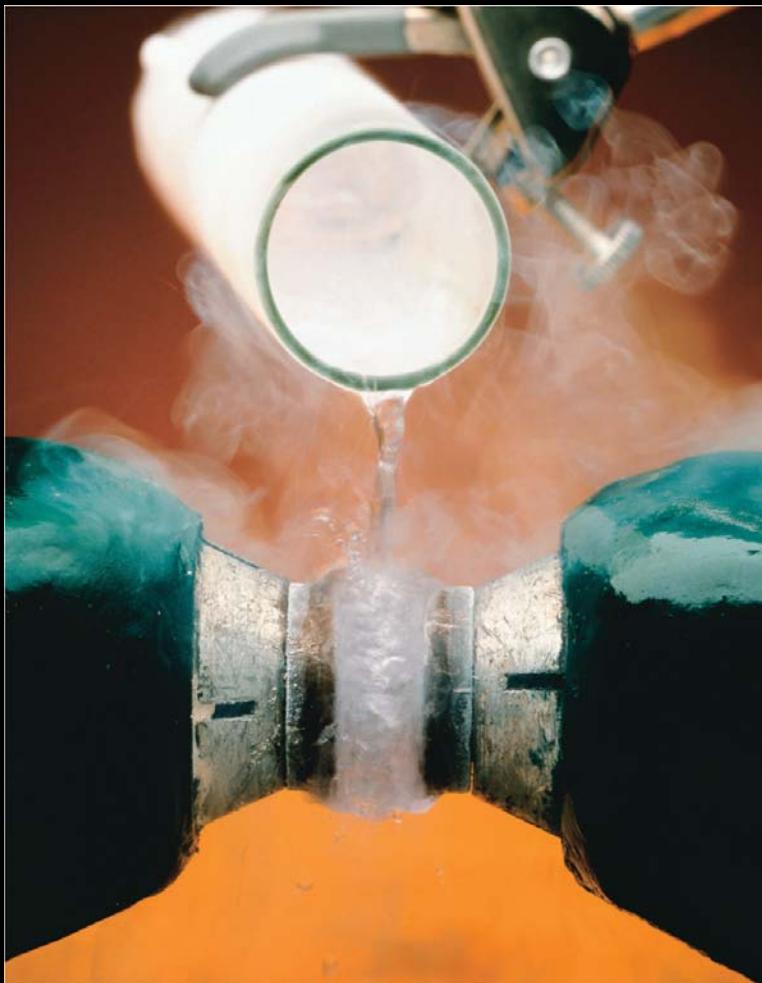


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

paramagnetism  
in liquid oxygen

Averill, B., and P. Eldredge. *Chemistry: Principles, Patterns, and Applications*. Flat WorldKnowledge, 2011. ISBN: 9781453331224.

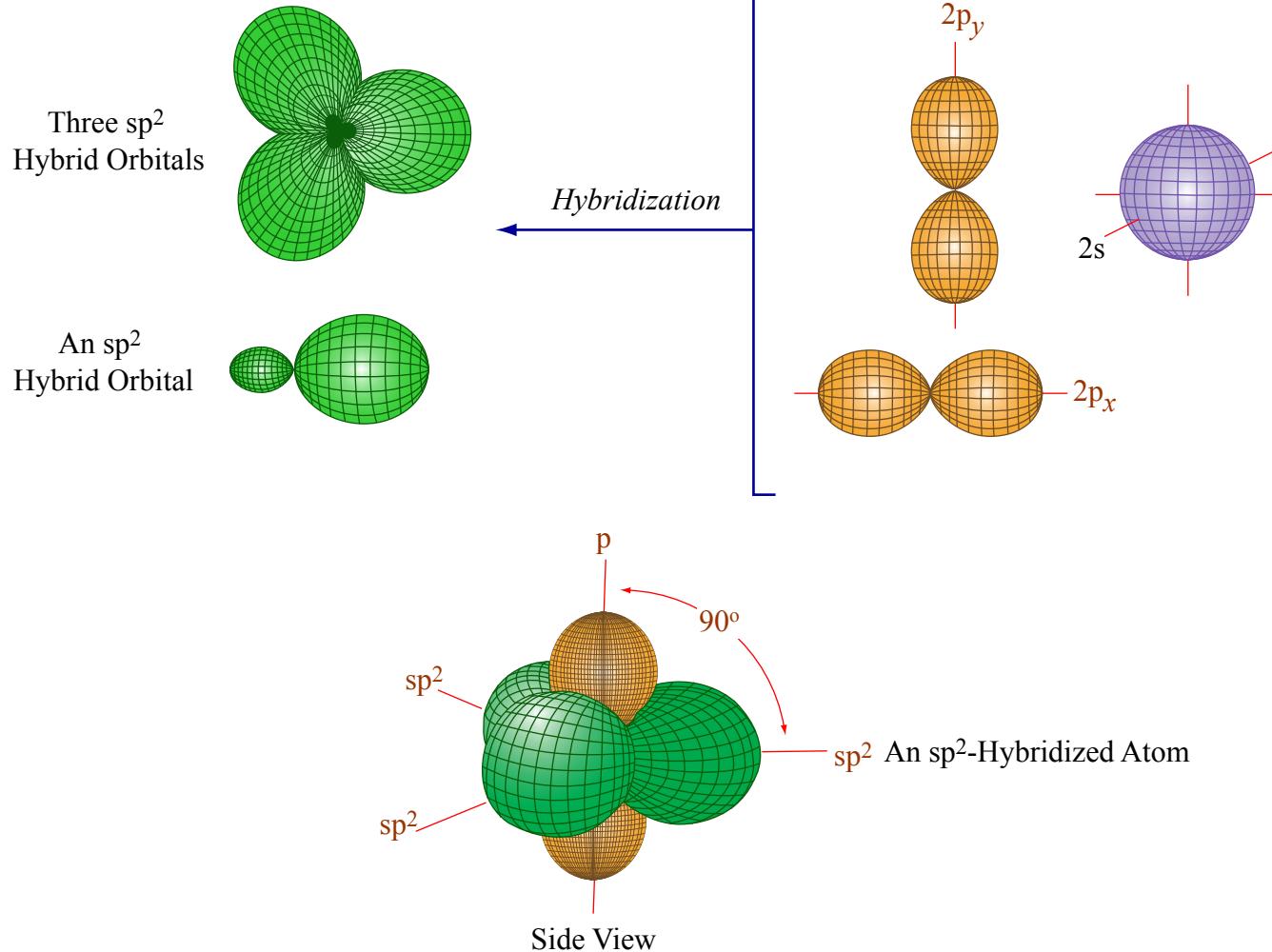
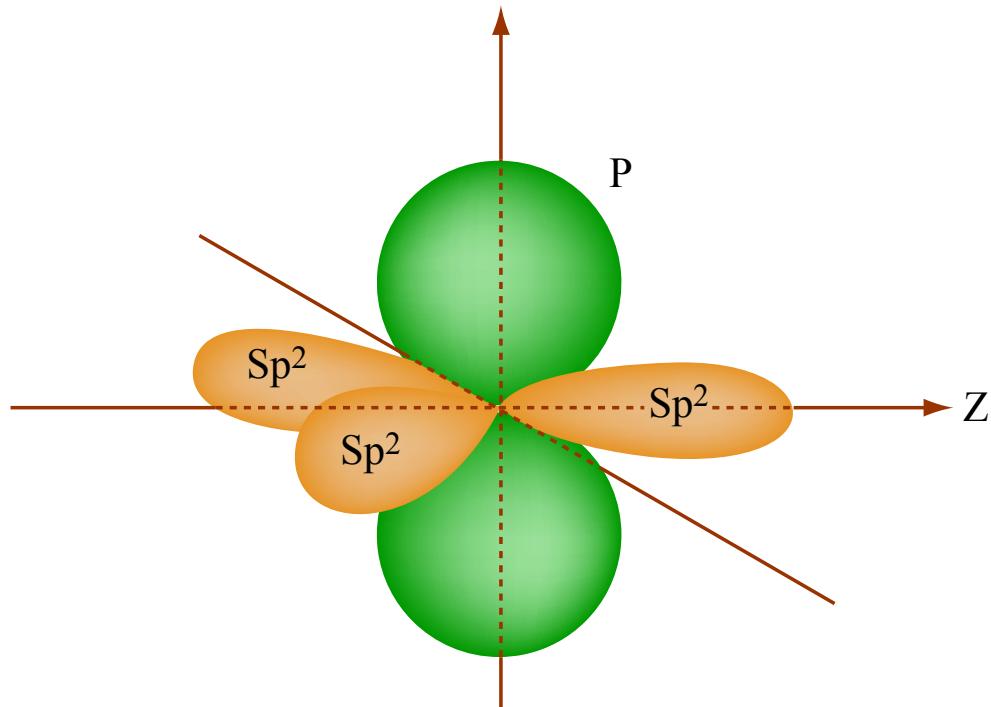
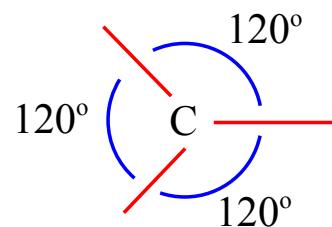


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Top View



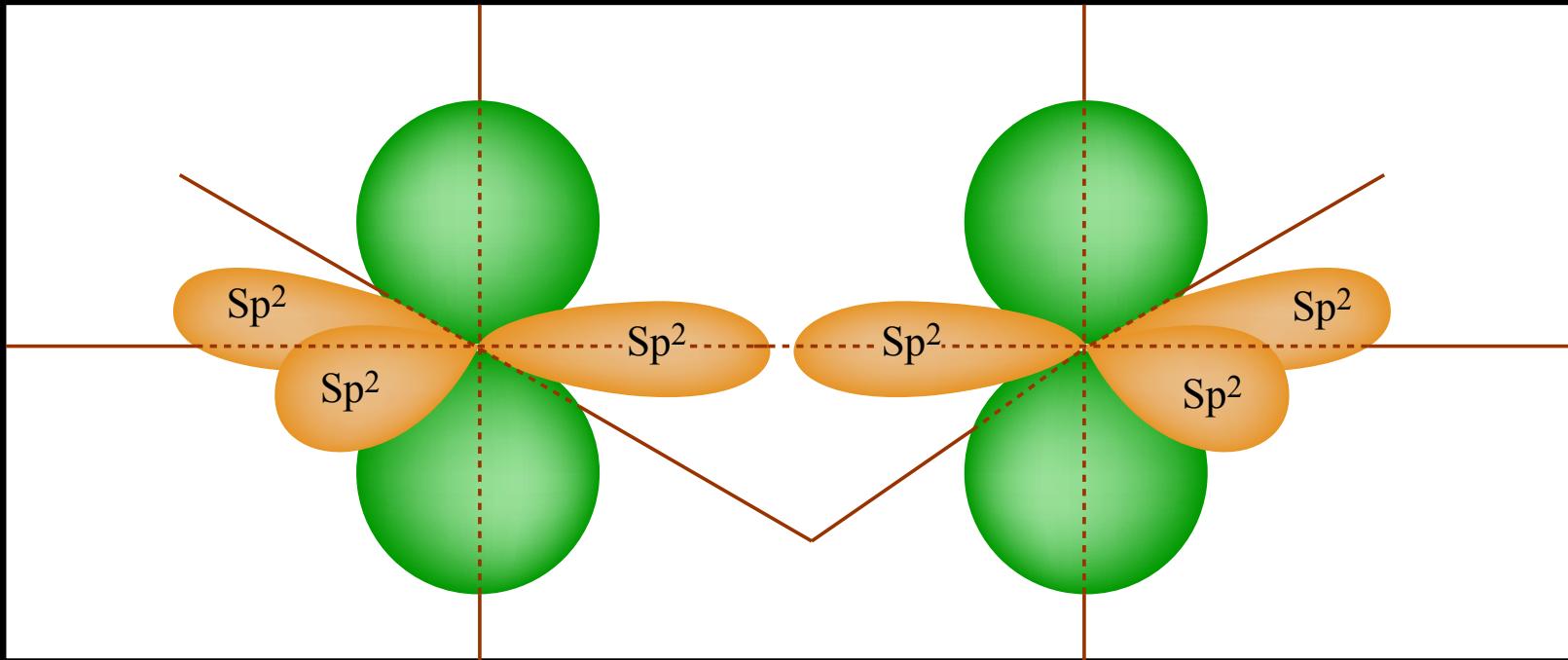


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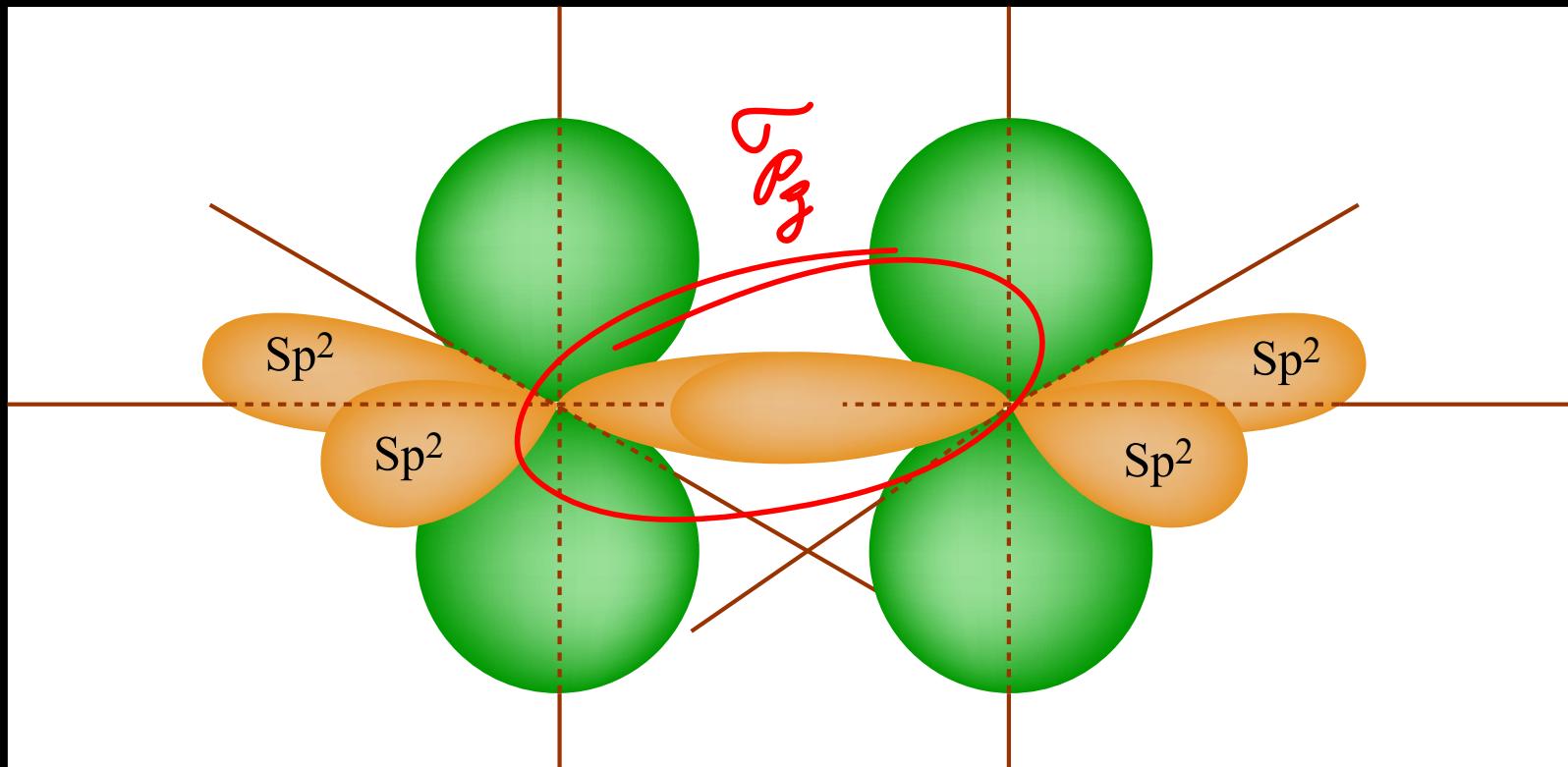


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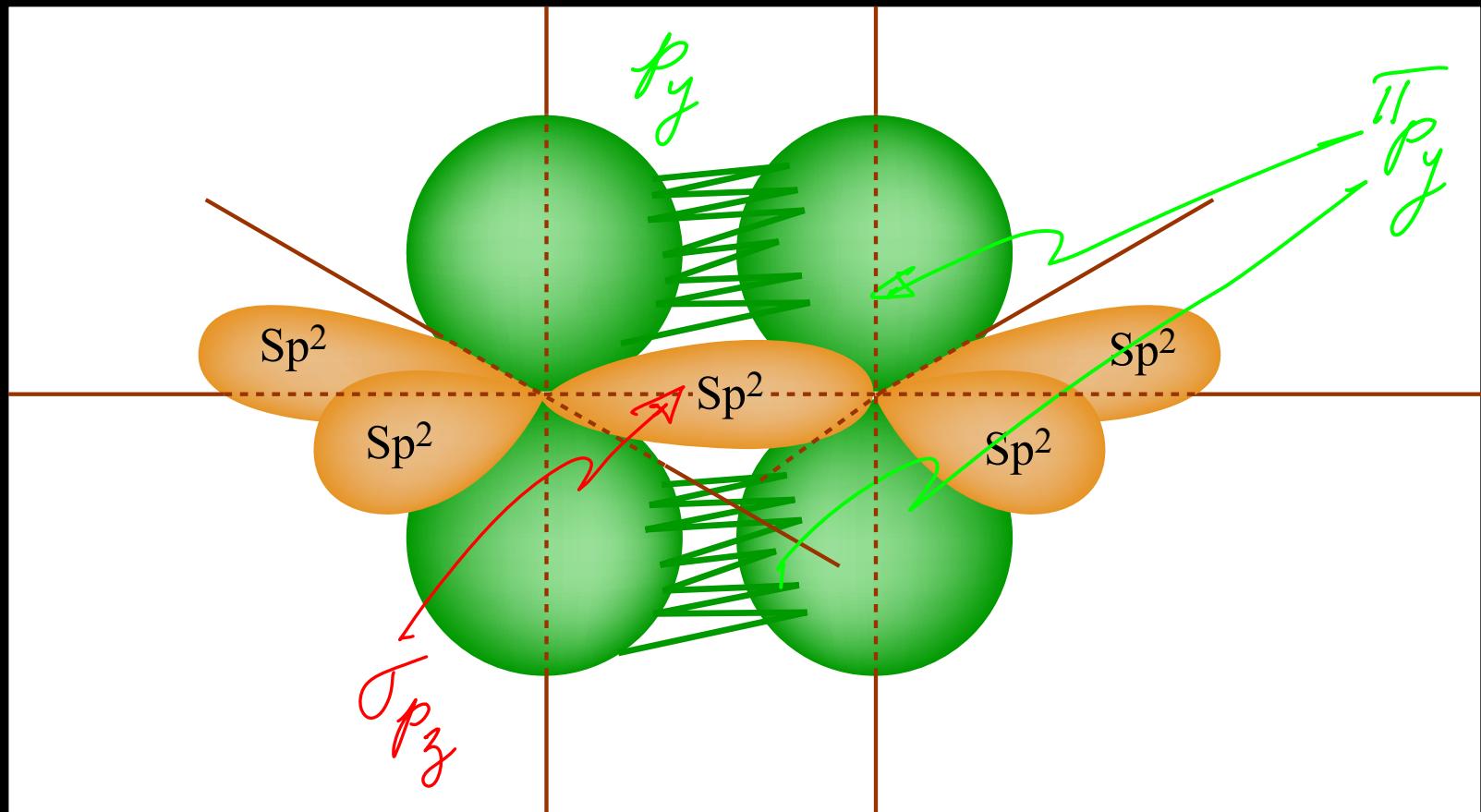


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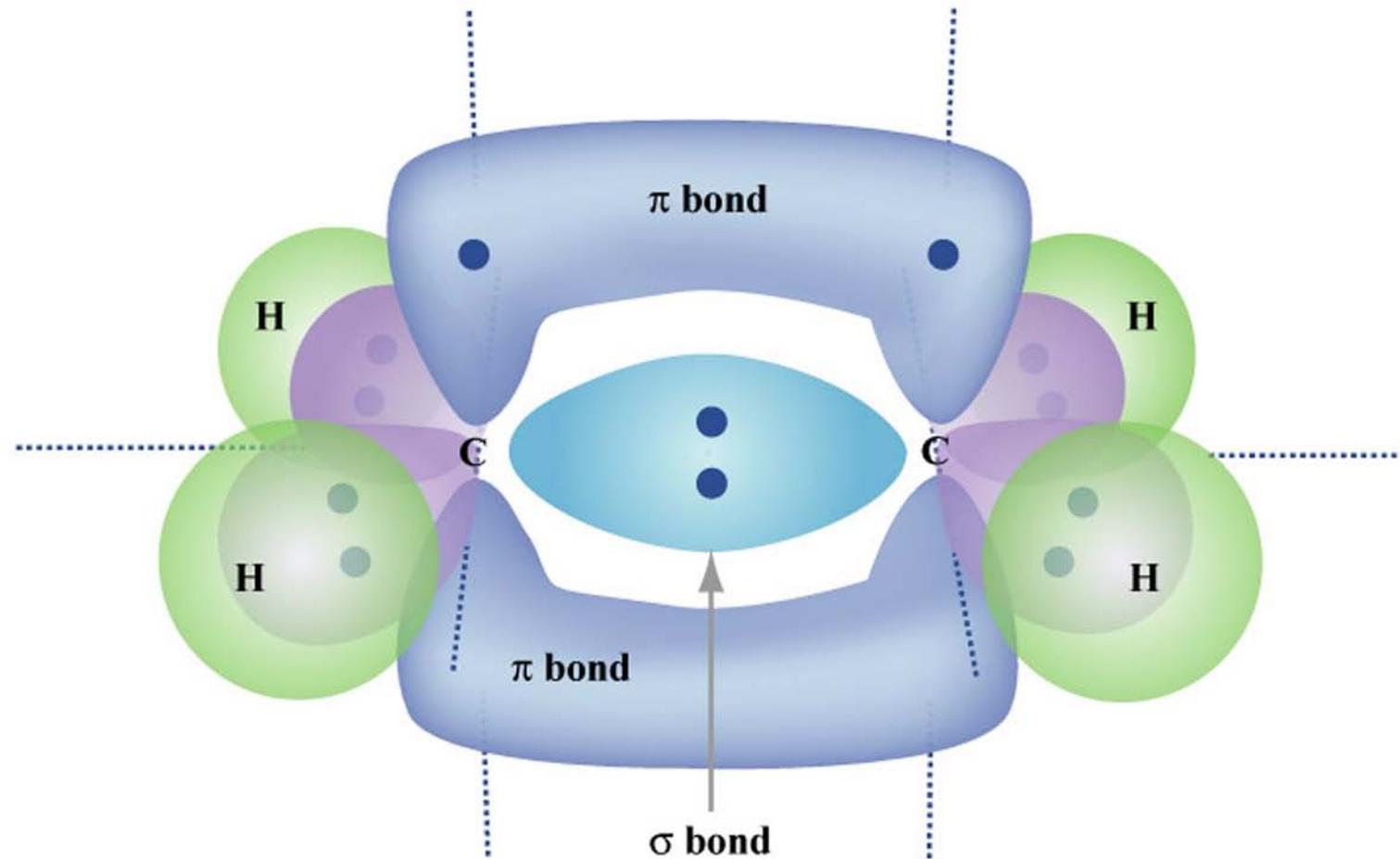
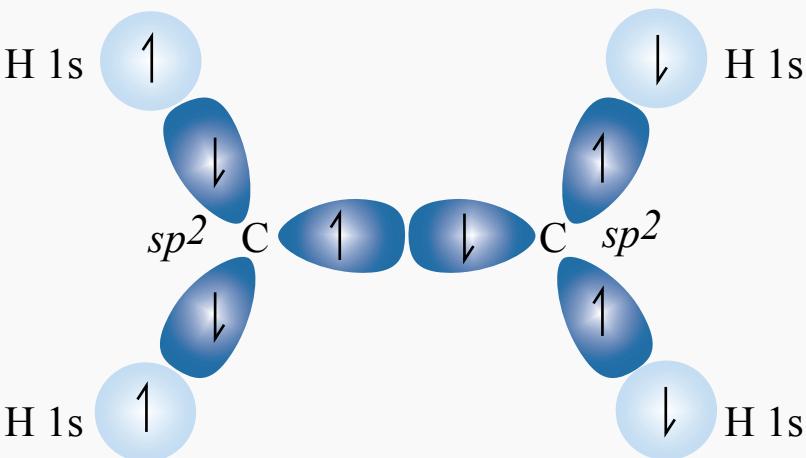


Image by MIT OpenCourseWare.

(a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  sigma-bonded framework



(b)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  pi bonding

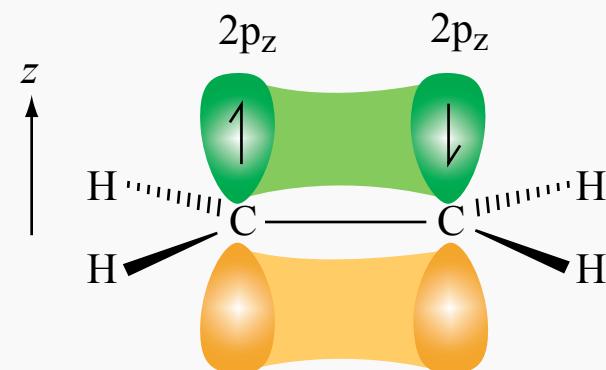


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# Extremes in electronegativity

NaI:  $\Delta\chi = 1.73$

CsAu:  $\Delta\chi = 1.75$

Cs and Au, both metals, melt to form metallic liquids, *but...*

when the concentration nears 50%

(equal numbers of donors & acceptors)

electron transfer occurs !



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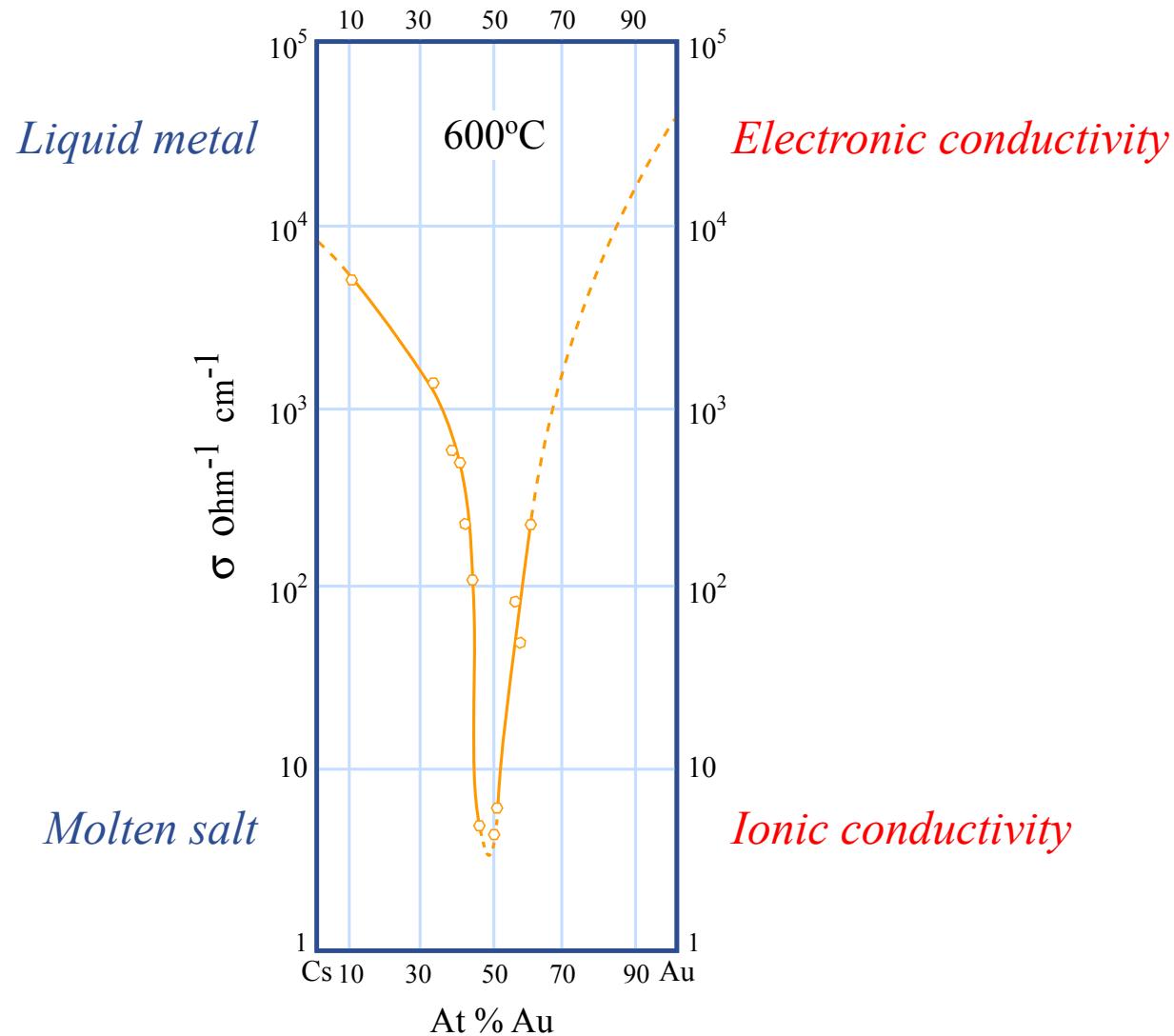
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electron transfer occurs !

metallic melt turns into molten salt!!

- ☞ clear, colorless liquid
- ☞ big drop in electrical conductivity
- ☞ shift from electronic to ionic conduction

Specific electrical conductivity of liquid Cs – Au alloys as a function of concentration  
( Hoshino *et al.* 1975)



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Arcerf.

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3.091SC Introduction to Solid State Chemistry

Fall 2009

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