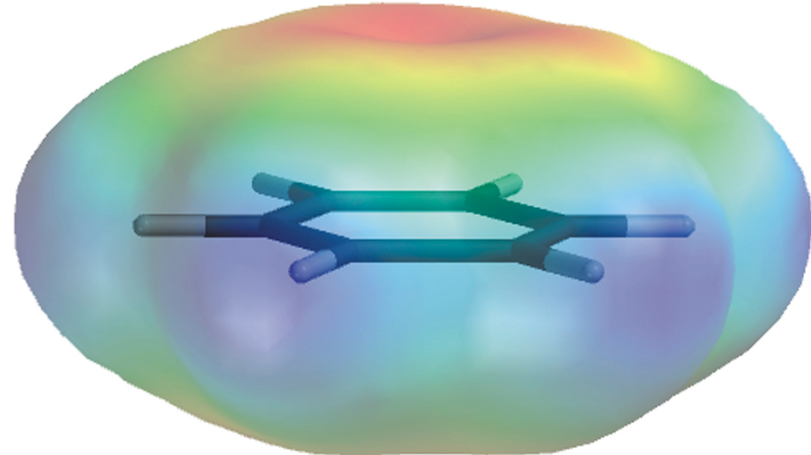
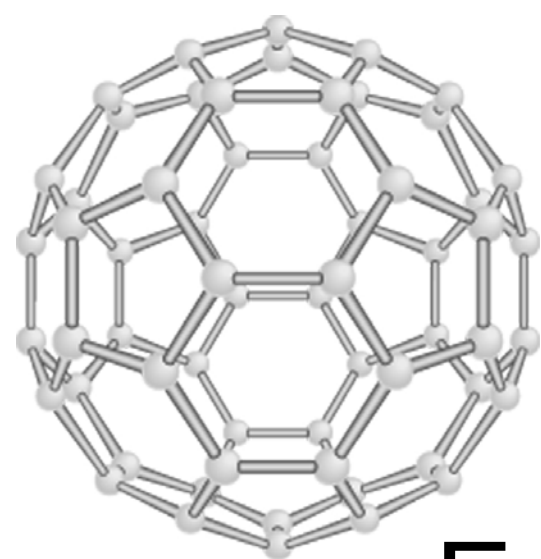
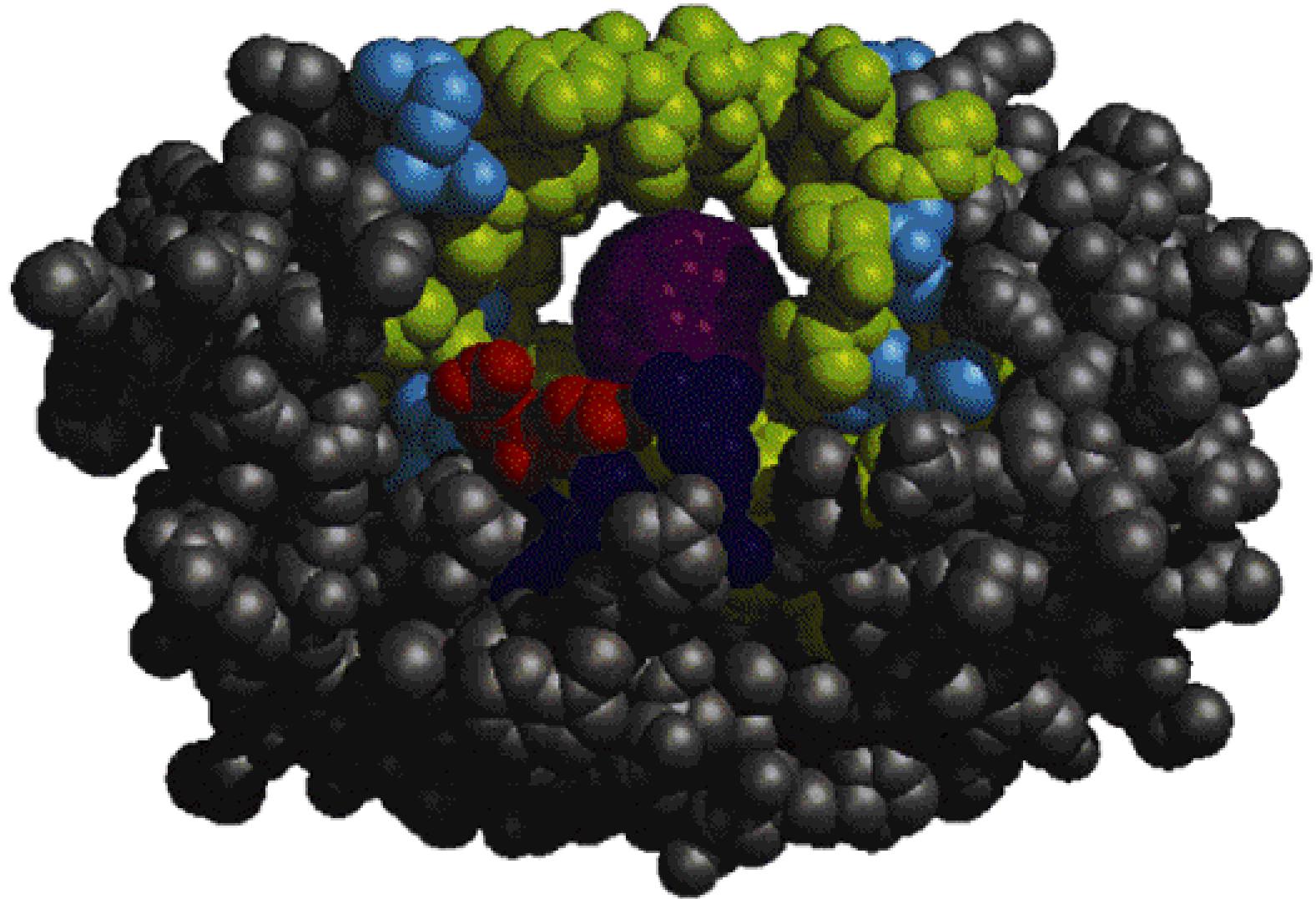




Enlaces químicos II: Geometría molecular e hibridación de orbitales atómicos

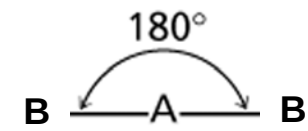
Capítulo 10

Binding of a Buckyball Derivative to the Site of HIV-Protease

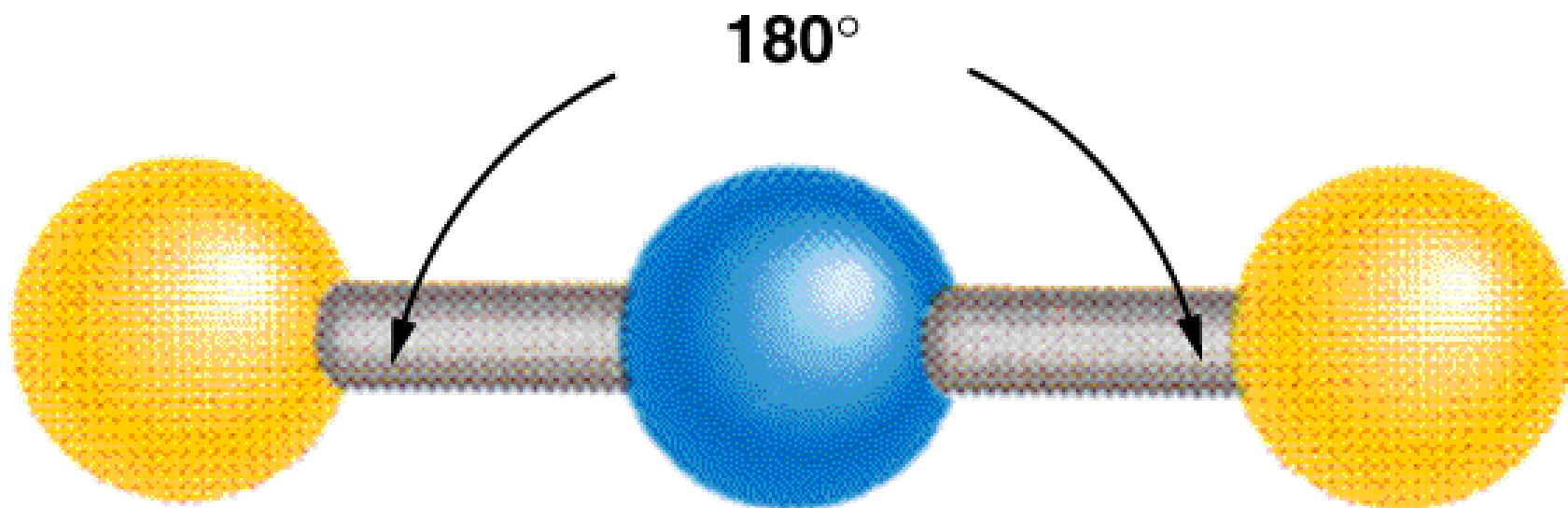


Modelo de repulsión de los pares electrónicos de la capa de valencia (RPECV):

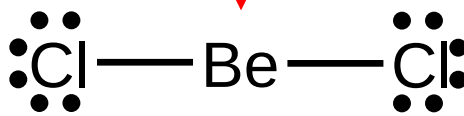
Predicción de la geometría de las moléculas mediante la repulsión electrostática de pares de electrones compartidos y libres.

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos unidos al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_2	2	0	lineal 	lineal 

Beryllium Chloride

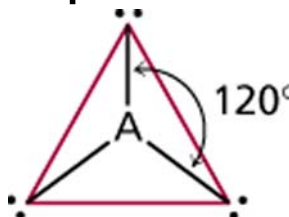
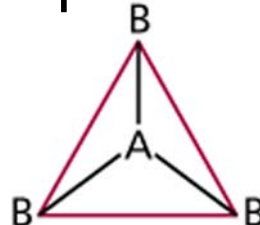


0 pares de electrones libres en el átomo central

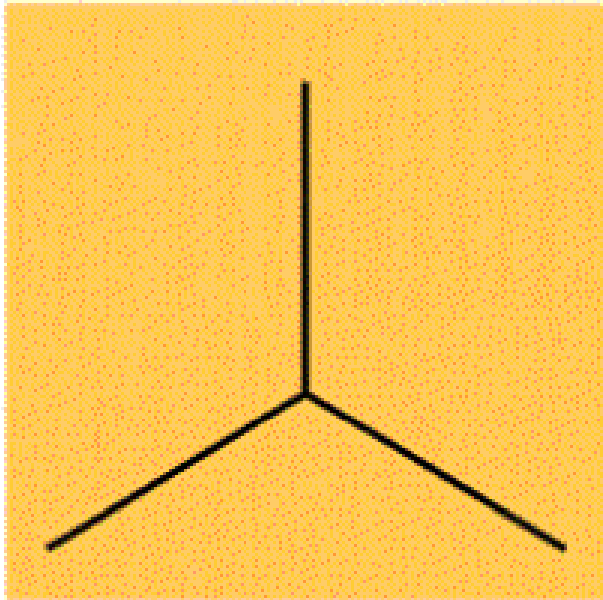


2 átomos enlazados al átomo central

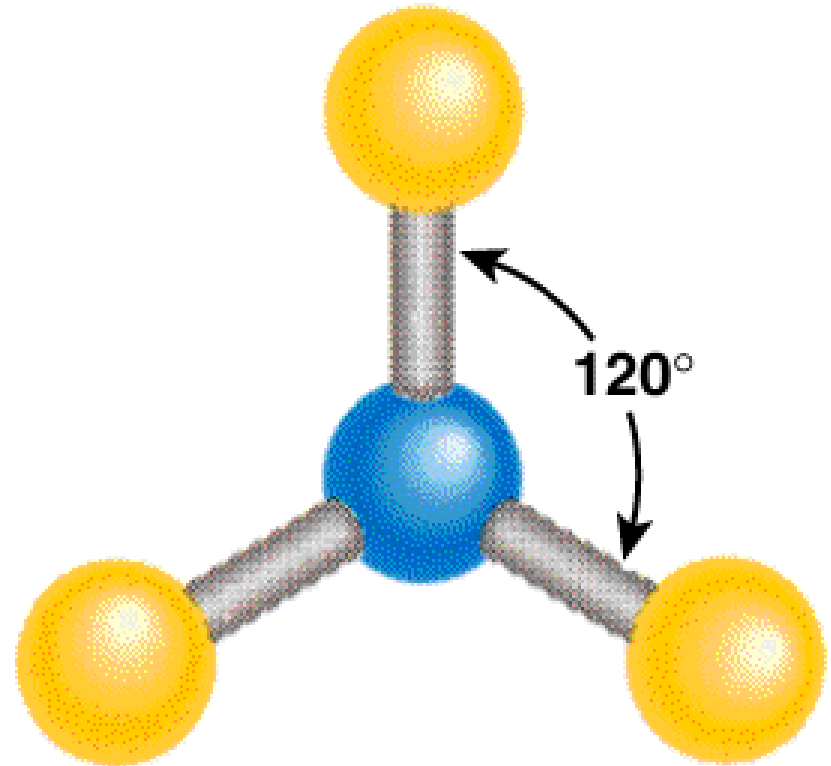
RPECV

Clase	# de átomos unidos al átomo central	# de pares electrones libres en el átomo central	Arreglo de los pares de electrones	Geometría molecular
AB_2	2	0	lineal	lineal
AB_3	3	0	triangular plana	triangular plana
				

Boron Trifluoride

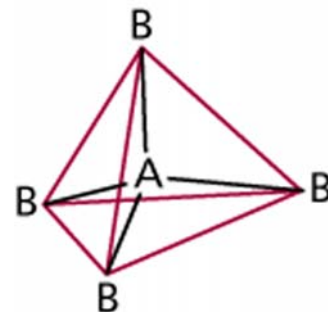
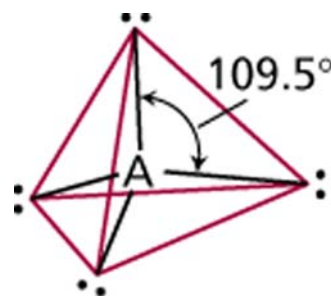


Planar

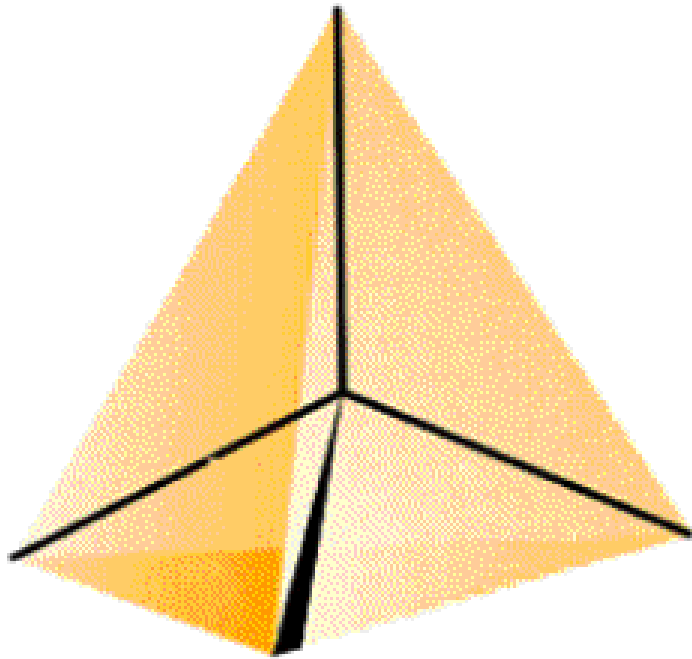


RPECV

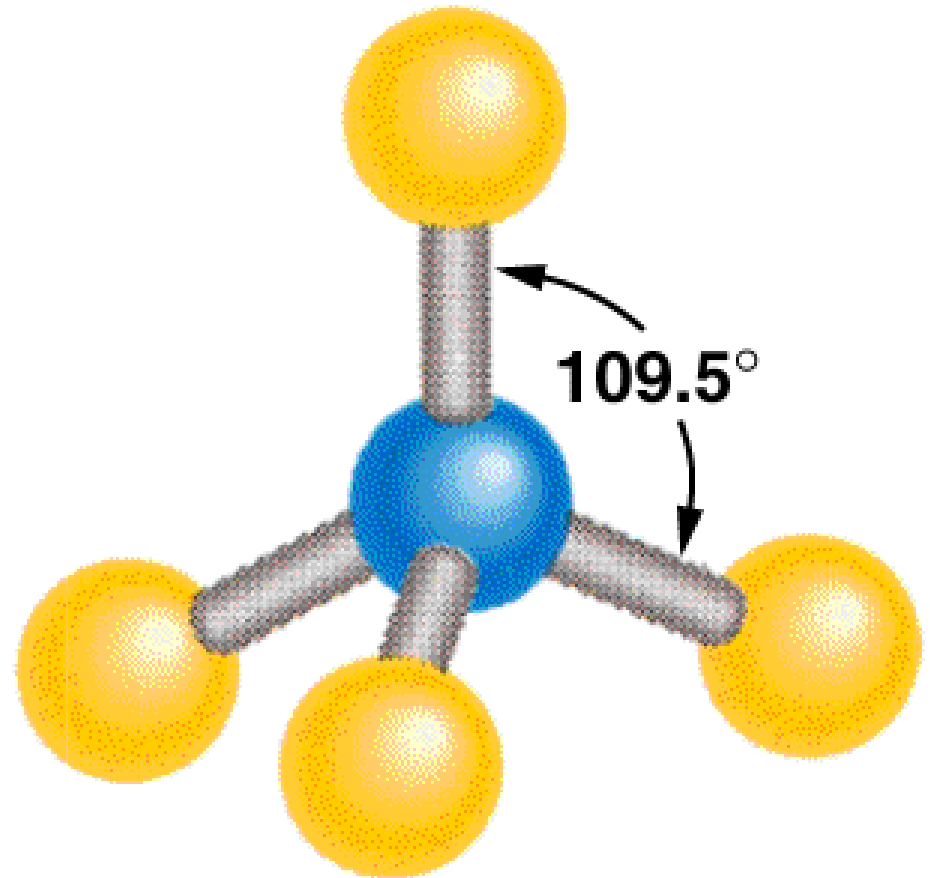
<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos unidos al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares de electrones libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_2	2	0	lineal	lineal
AB_3	3	0	triangular plana	triangular plana
AB_4	4	0	tetrahédrica	tetrahédrica



Methane

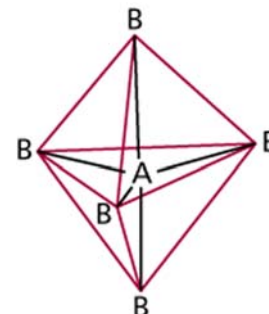
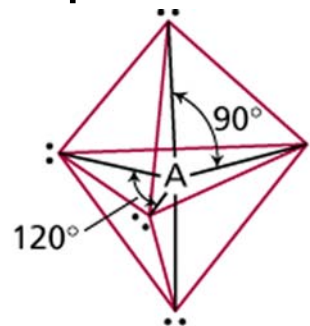


Tetrahedral

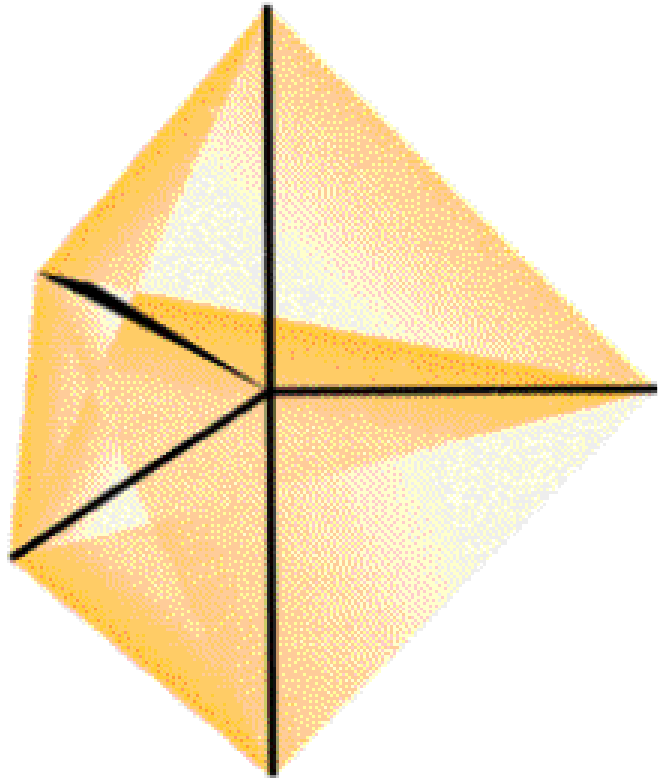


RPECV

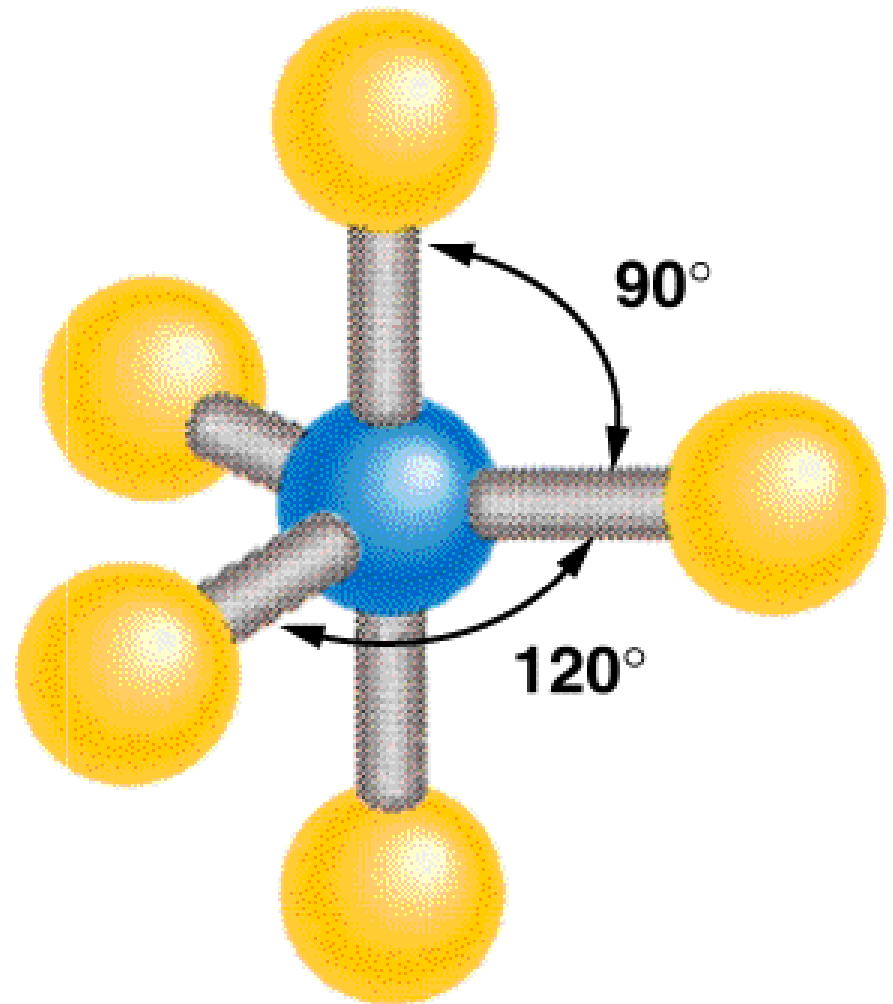
Clase	# de átomos unidos al átomo central	# de electrones libres en el átomo central	Arreglo de los pares de electrones	Geometría molecular
AB_2	2	0	lineal	lineal
AB_3	3	0	triangular plana	triangular plana
AB_4	4	0	tetrahédrico	tetrahédrico
AB_5	5	0	triangular bipiramidal	triangular bipiramidal



Phosphorus Pentachloride

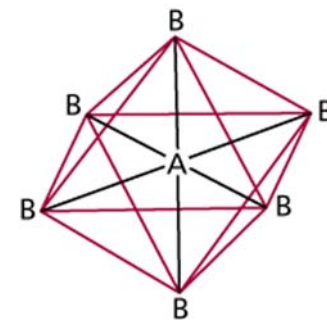
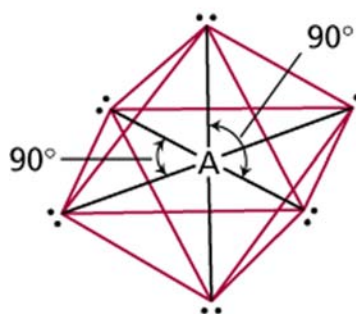


**Trigonal
bipyramidal**

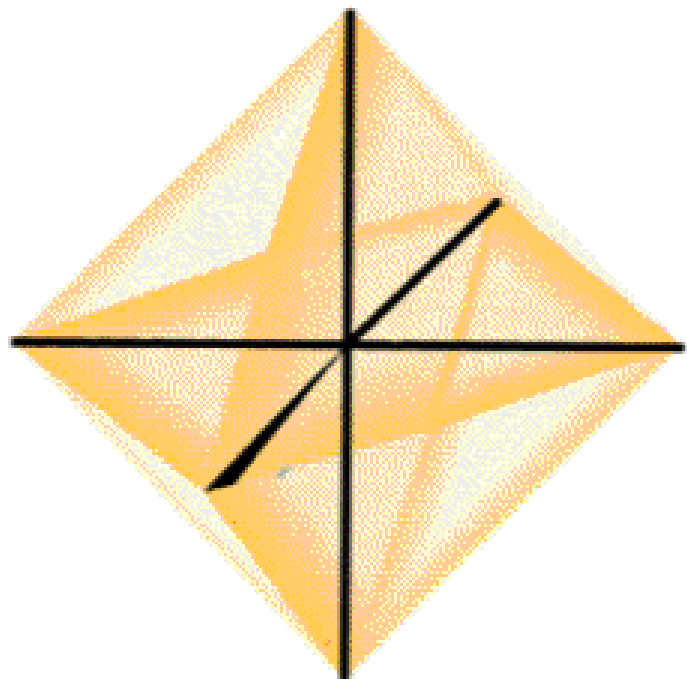


RPECV

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_2	2	0	lineal	lineal
AB_3	3	0	triangular plano	triangular plano
AB_4	4	0	tetrahédrico	tetrahédrico
AB_5	5	0	triangular bipiramidal	triangular bipiramidal
AB_6	6	0	octahédrico	octahédrico



Sulfur Hexafluoride



Octahedral

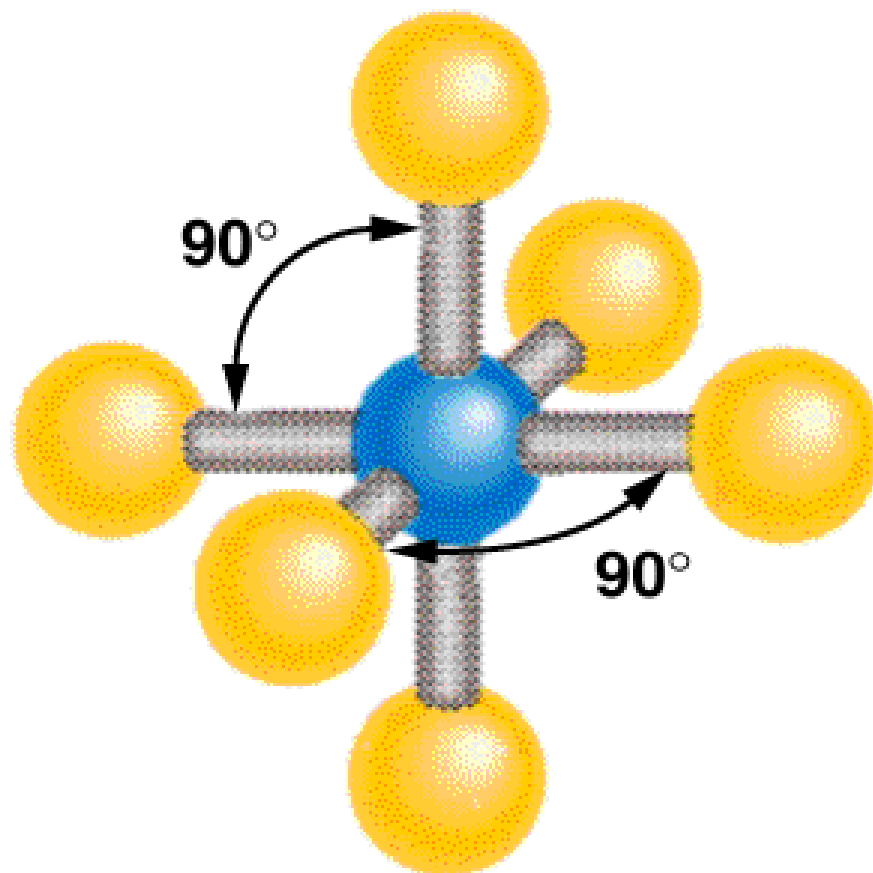
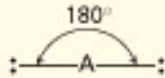
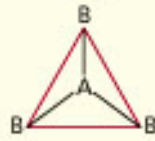
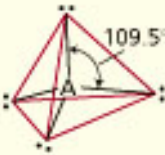
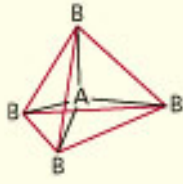
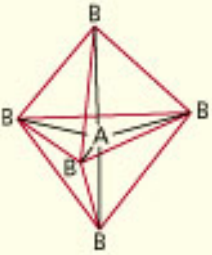
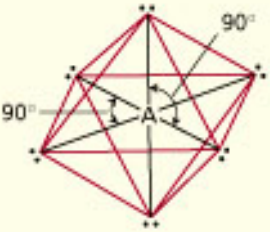
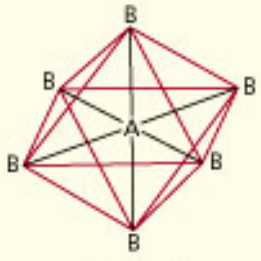
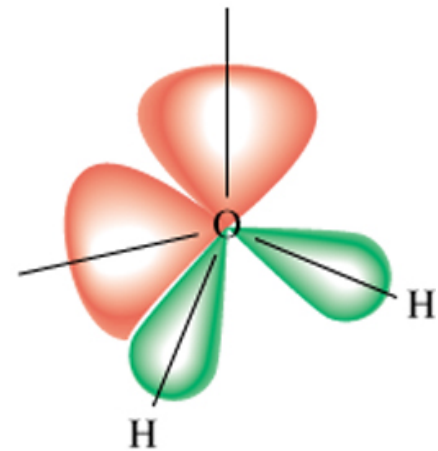
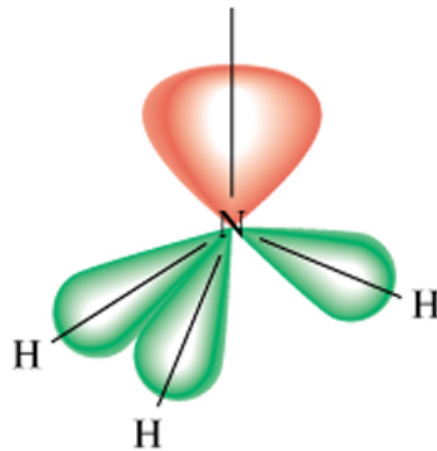
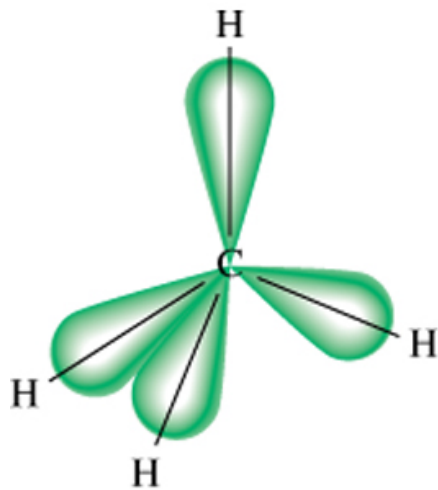


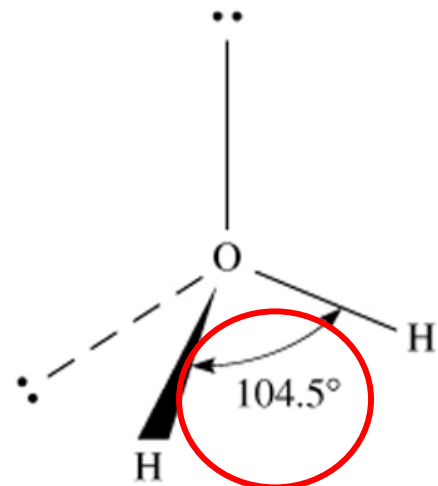
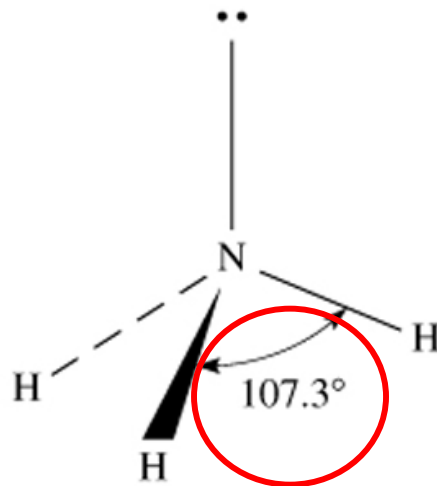
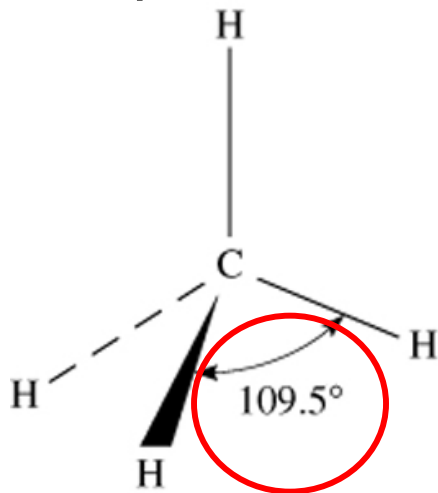
TABLE 10.1

Arrangement of Electron Pairs About a Central Atom (A) in a Molecule and Geometry of Some Simple Molecules and Ions in Which the Central Atom Has No Lone Pairs

Number of Electron Pairs	Arrangement of Electron Pairs*	Molecular Geometry*	Examples
2	 Linear	$B-A-B$ Linear	$BeCl_2$, $HgCl_2$
3	 Trigonal planar	 Trigonal planar	BF_3
4	 Tetrahedral	 Tetrahedral	CH_4 , NH_4^+
5	 Trigonal bipyramidal	 Trigonal bipyramidal	PCl_5
6	 Octahedral	 Octahedral	SF_6



Comparación de la repulsión entre pares de electrones



pares libres vs.
pares libres

>

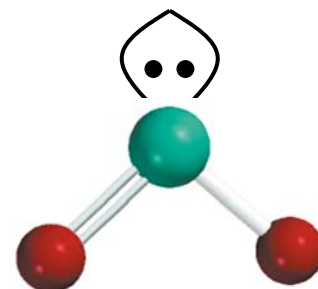
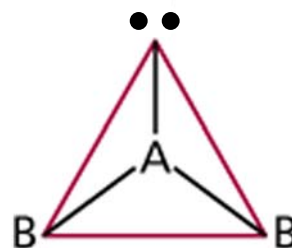
pares libres
vs. pares compartidos

>

pares compartidos vs.
pares compartidos

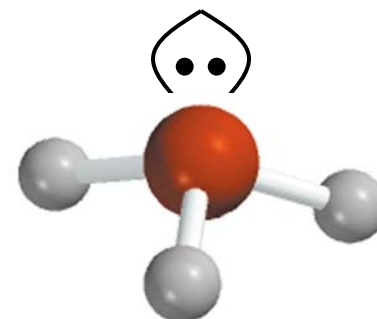
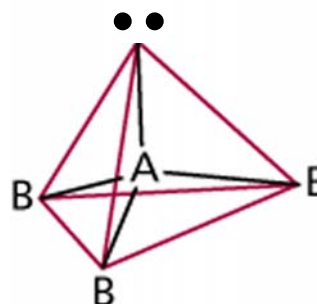
RPECV

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_3	3	0	triangular plana	triangular plana
AB_2E	2	1	triangular plana	doblada



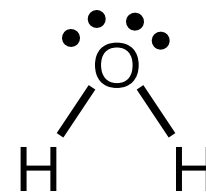
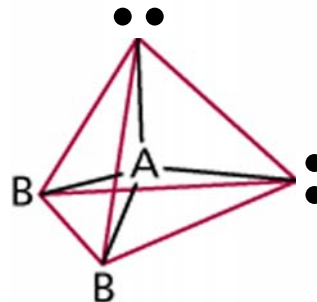
RPECV

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_4	4	0	tetrahédrica	tetrahédrica
AB_3E	3	1	tetrahédrica	triangular piramidal



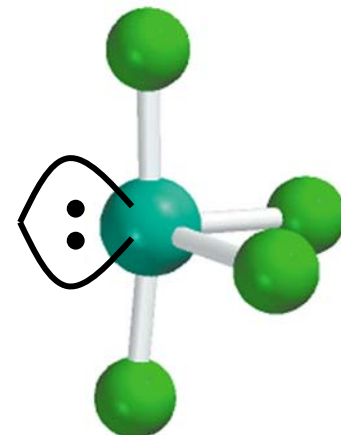
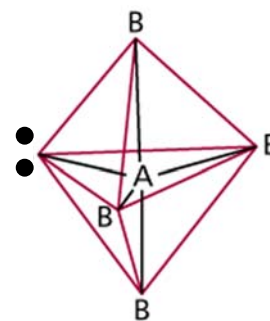
RPECV

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_4	4	0	tetrahédrico	tetrahédrico
AB_3E	3	1	tetrahédrico	triangular piramidal
AB_2E_2	2	2	tetrahédrico	doblada



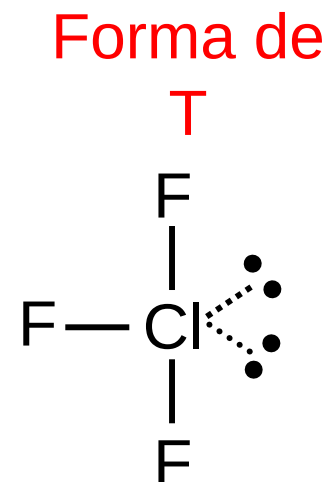
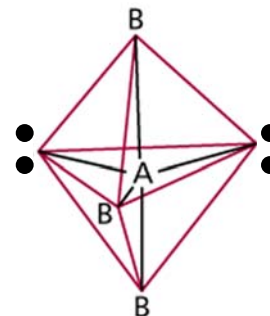
RPECV

Clase	# de átomos pegados al átomo central	# de pares libres en el átomo central	Arreglo de los pares de electrones	Geometría molecular
AB_5	5	0	triangular bipiramidal	triangular bipiramidal
AB_4E	4	1	triangular bipiramidal	tetrahedro deformado



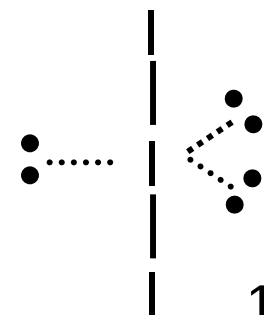
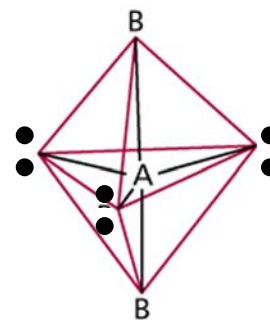
VSEPR

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_5	5	0	triangular bipiramidal	triangular bipiramidal
AB_4E	4	1	triangular bipiramidal	tetrahedro deformado
AB_3E_2	3	2	triangular bipiramidal	Forma de T



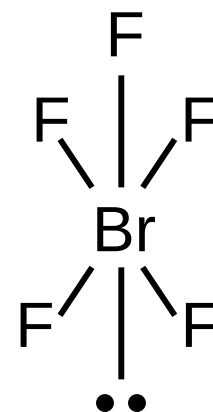
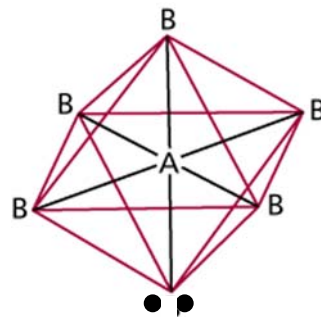
VSEPR

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_5	5	0	triangular bipiramidal	triangular bipiramidal
AB_4E	4	1	triangular bipiramidal	tetrahedro deformado
AB_3E_2	3	2	triangular bipiramidal	en forma de T
AB_2E_3	2	3	triangular bipiramidal	lineal



VSEPR

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_6	6	0	octahédrico	octahédrico
AB_5E	5	1	octahédrico	piramidal cuadrada



VSEPR

<u>Clase</u>	<u># de átomos pegados al átomo central</u>	<u># de pares libres en el átomo central</u>	<u>Arreglo de los pares de electrones</u>	<u>Geometría molecular</u>
AB_6	6	0	octahédrico	octahédrico
AB_5E	5	1	octahédrico	piramidal cauadrada
AB_4E_2	4	2	octahédrico	cuadrada plana

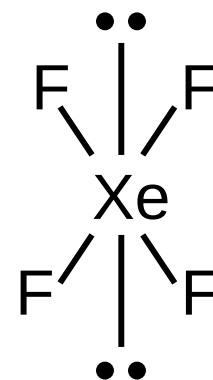
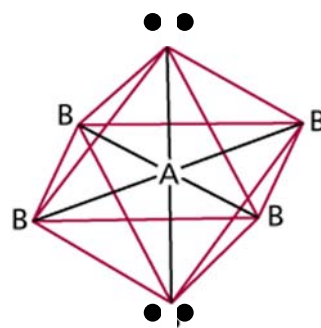
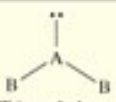
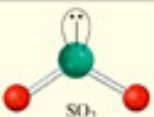
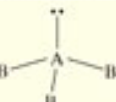
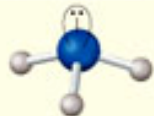
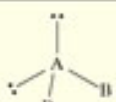
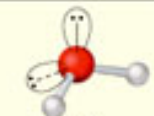
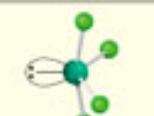
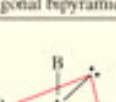
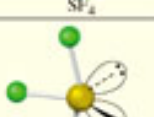
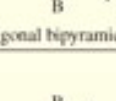
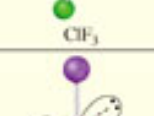
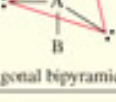
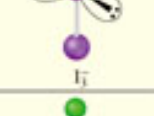
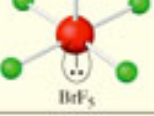


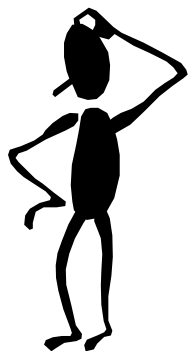
TABLE 10.2

Geometry of Simple Molecules and Ions in Which the Central Atom Has One or More Lone Pairs

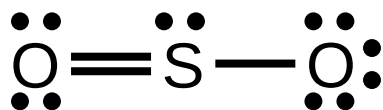
Class of Molecule	Total Number of Electron Pairs	Number of Bonding Pairs	Number of Lone Pairs	Arrangement of Electron Pairs*	Geometry of Molecule or Ion	Examples
AB_2E	3	2	1	 Trigonal planar	Bent	 SO_2
AB_3E	4	3	1	 Tetrahedral	Trigonal pyramidal	 NH_3
AB_2E_2	4	2	2	 Tetrahedral	Bent	 H_2O
AB_4E	5	4	1	 Trigonal bipyramidal	Distorted tetrahedron (or seesaw)	 SF_4
AB_3E_2	5	3	2	 Trigonal bipyramidal	T-shaped	 ClF_3
AB_2E_3	5	2	3	 Trigonal bipyramidal	Linear	 I_2
AB_5E	6	5	1	 Octahedral	Square pyramidal	 BrF_5
AB_6E_2	6	4	2	 Octahedral	Square planar	 XeF_4

Predicción de la geometría molecular

1. Escribir la estructura de Lewis para una molécula.
2. Contar el número de pares de electrones en el átomo central y el número de átomos unidos al átomo central.
3. Usar el RPECV para predecir la geometría de la molécula.

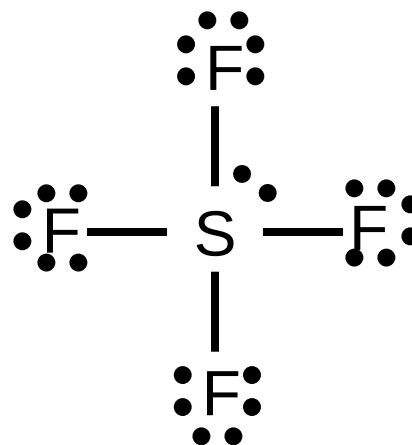


¿Cual es la geometría molecular del SO_2 y del SF_4 ?



AB_2E

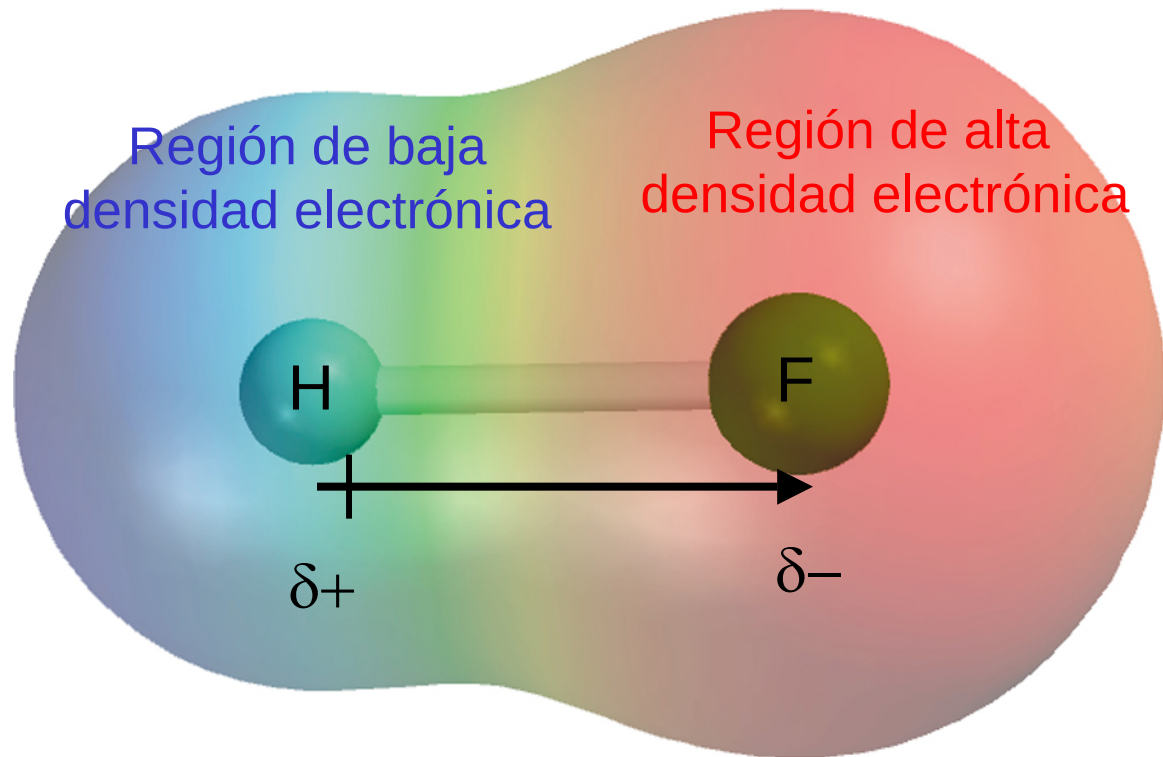
ligado



AB_4E

tetrahedro
deformado

Momentos dipolares y moléculas polares



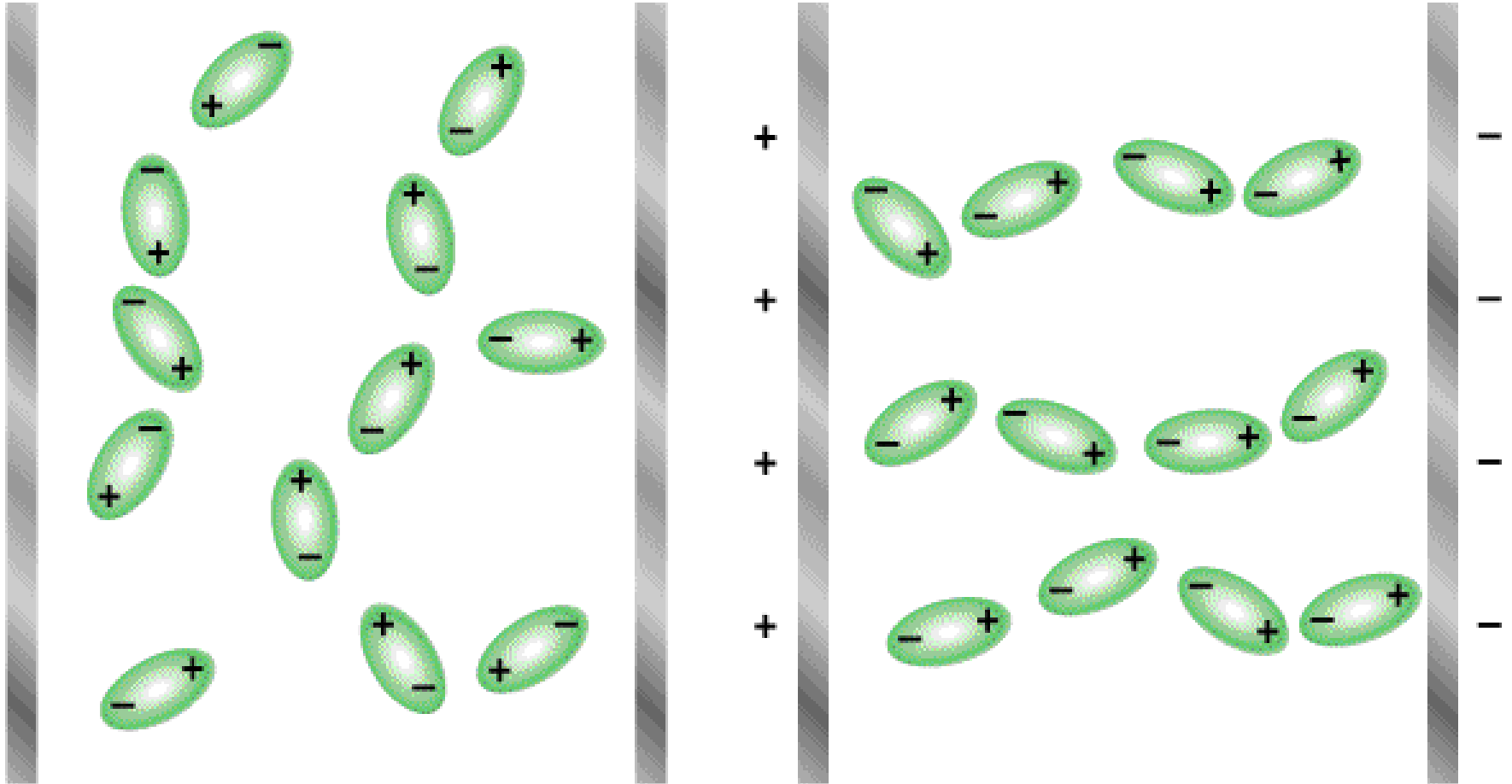
$$\mu = Q \times r$$

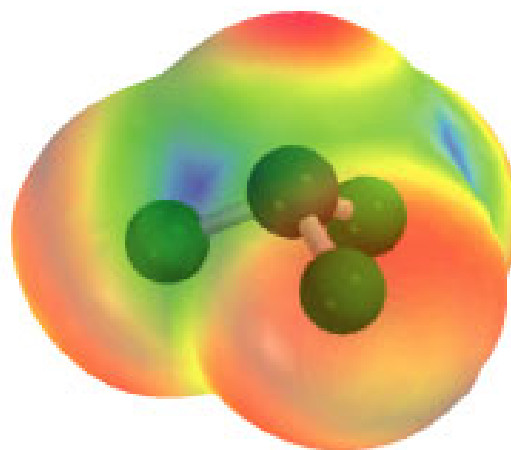
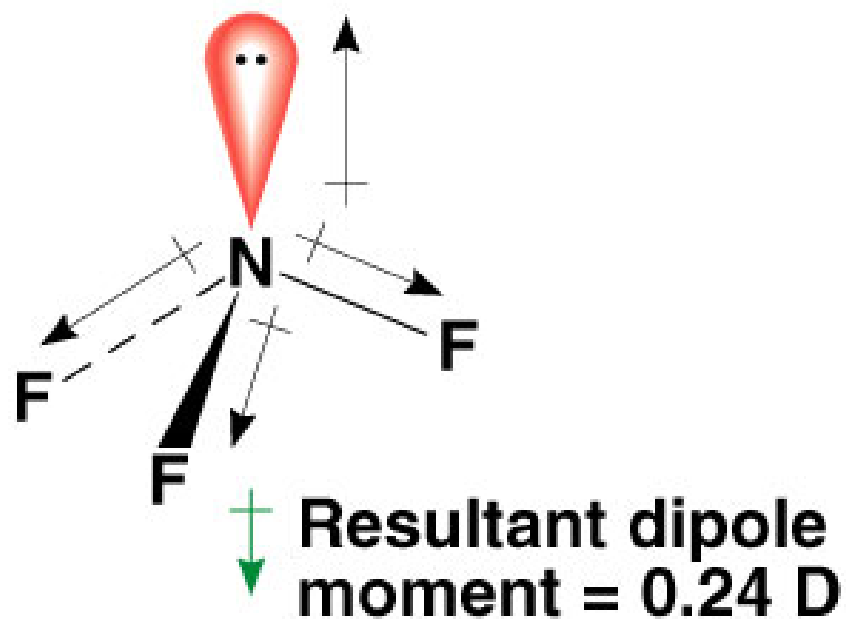
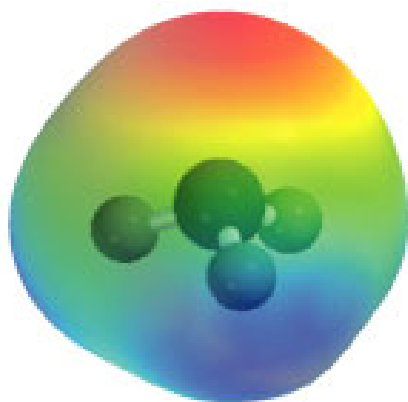
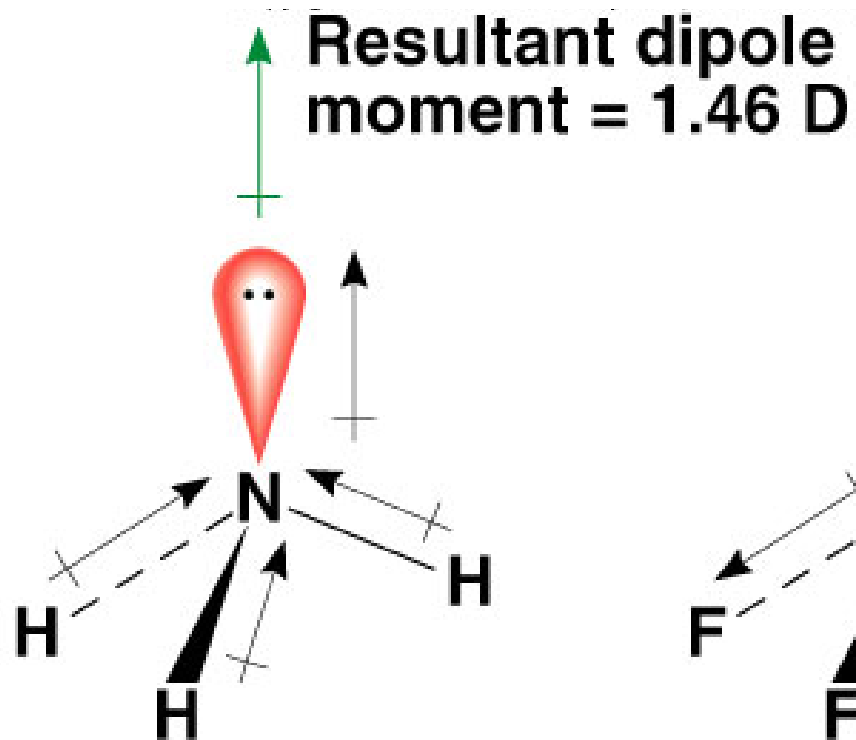
Q es la carga

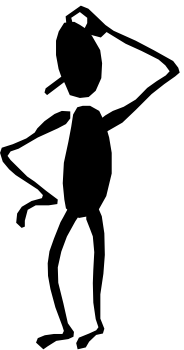
r es la distancia entre dos cargas

$$1 \text{ D} = 3.36 \times 10^{-30} \text{ C m}$$

Behavior of Polar Molecules

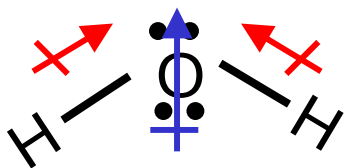




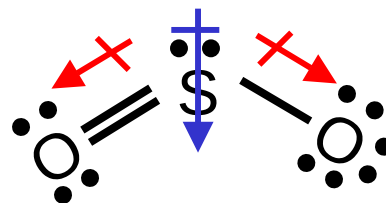


¿Cuáles de las siguientes moléculas tienen un momento dipolar?

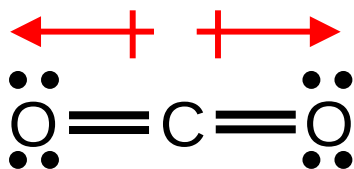
H_2O , CO_2 , SO_2 , y CH_4



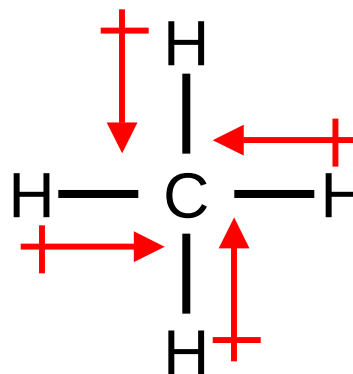
momento dipolar
(molécula polar)



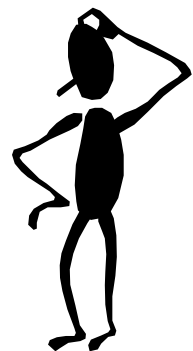
momento dipolar
(molécula polar)



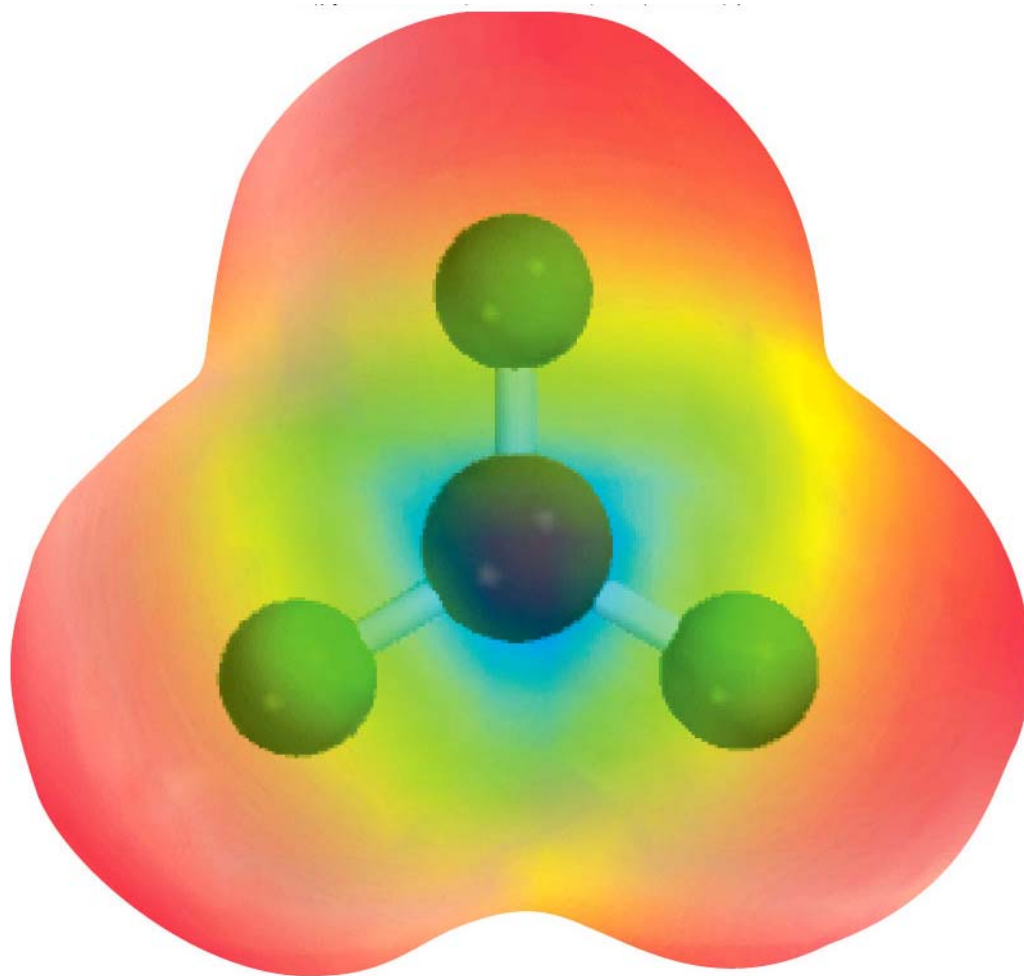
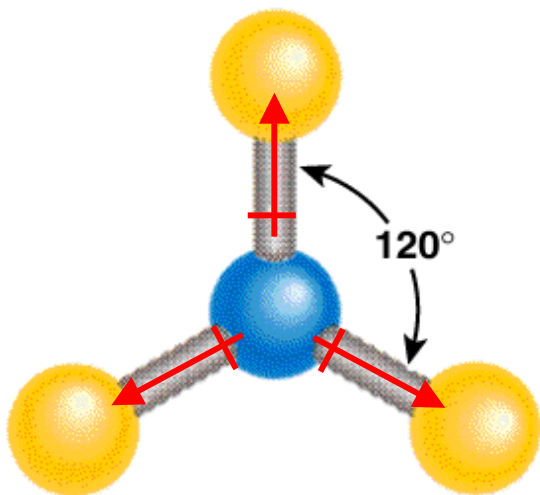
momento no
dipolar (molécula
no polar)

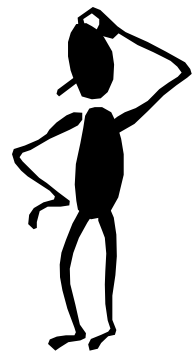


momento no
dipolar
(molécula no polar)



¿Tiene el BF_3 un momento dipolar?





¿Tiene CH_2Cl_2 un momento dipolar?

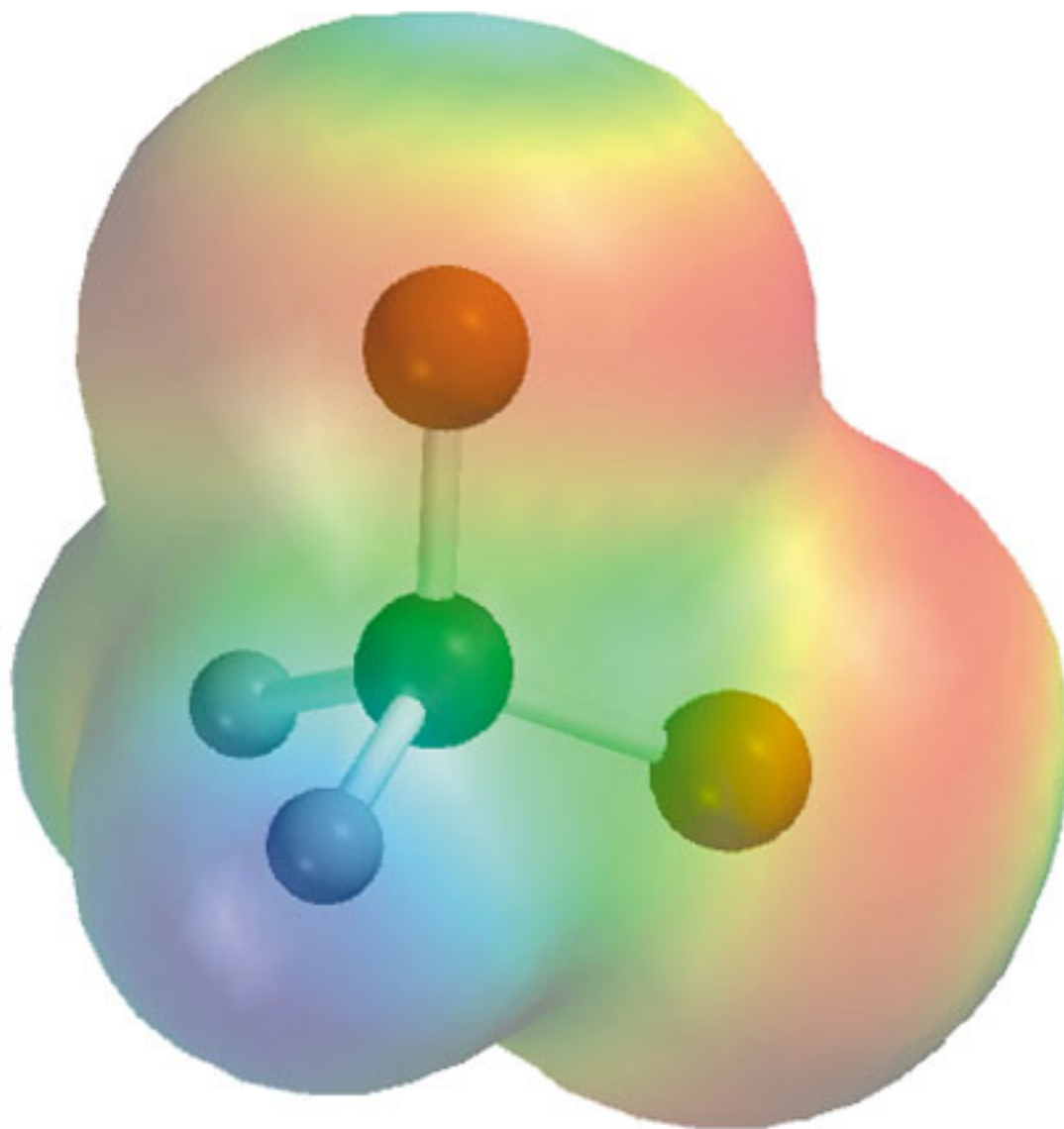
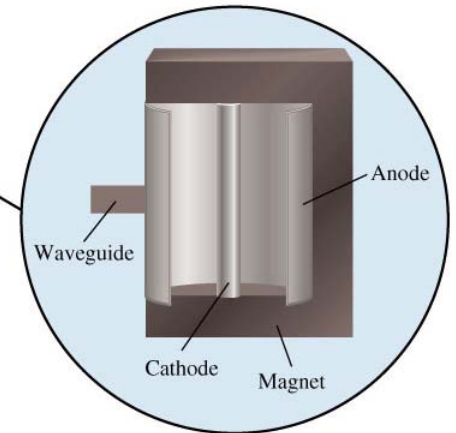
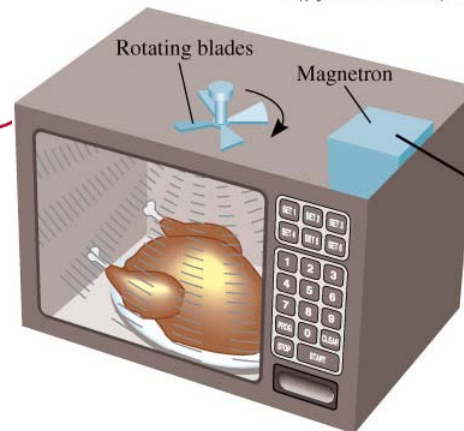
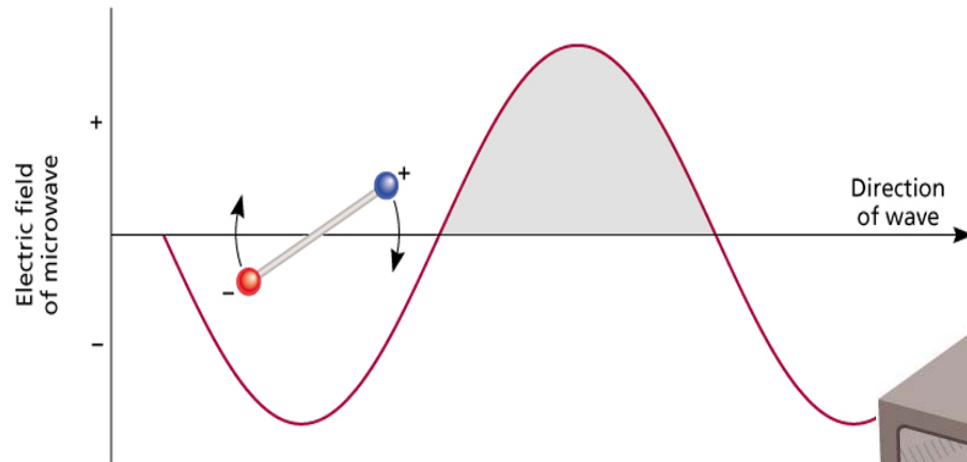
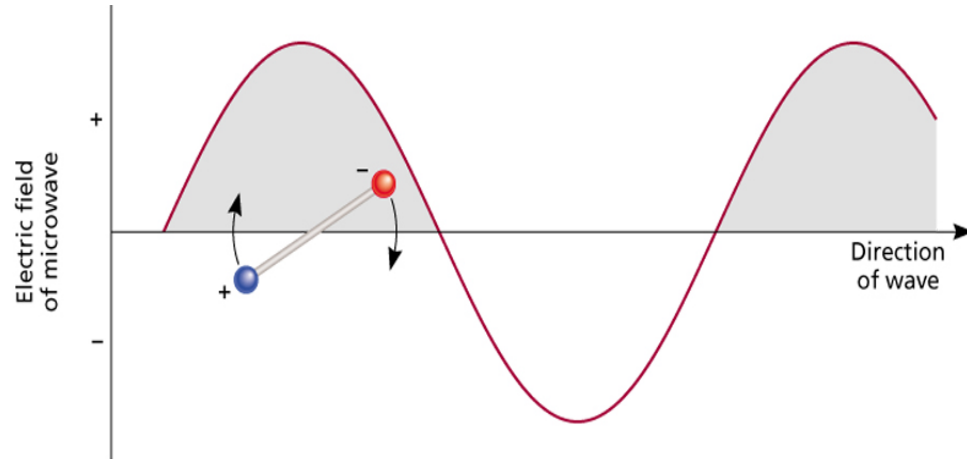
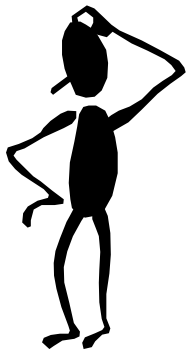


TABLE 10.3**Dipole Moments of Some Polar Molecules**

Molecule	Geometry	Dipole Moment (D)
HF	Linear	1.92
HCl	Linear	1.08
HBr	Linear	0.78
HI	Linear	0.38
H ₂ O	Bent	1.87
H ₂ S	Bent	1.10
NH ₃	Trigonal pyramidal	1.46
SO ₂	Bent	1.60

La Química en acción: Hornos de microondas





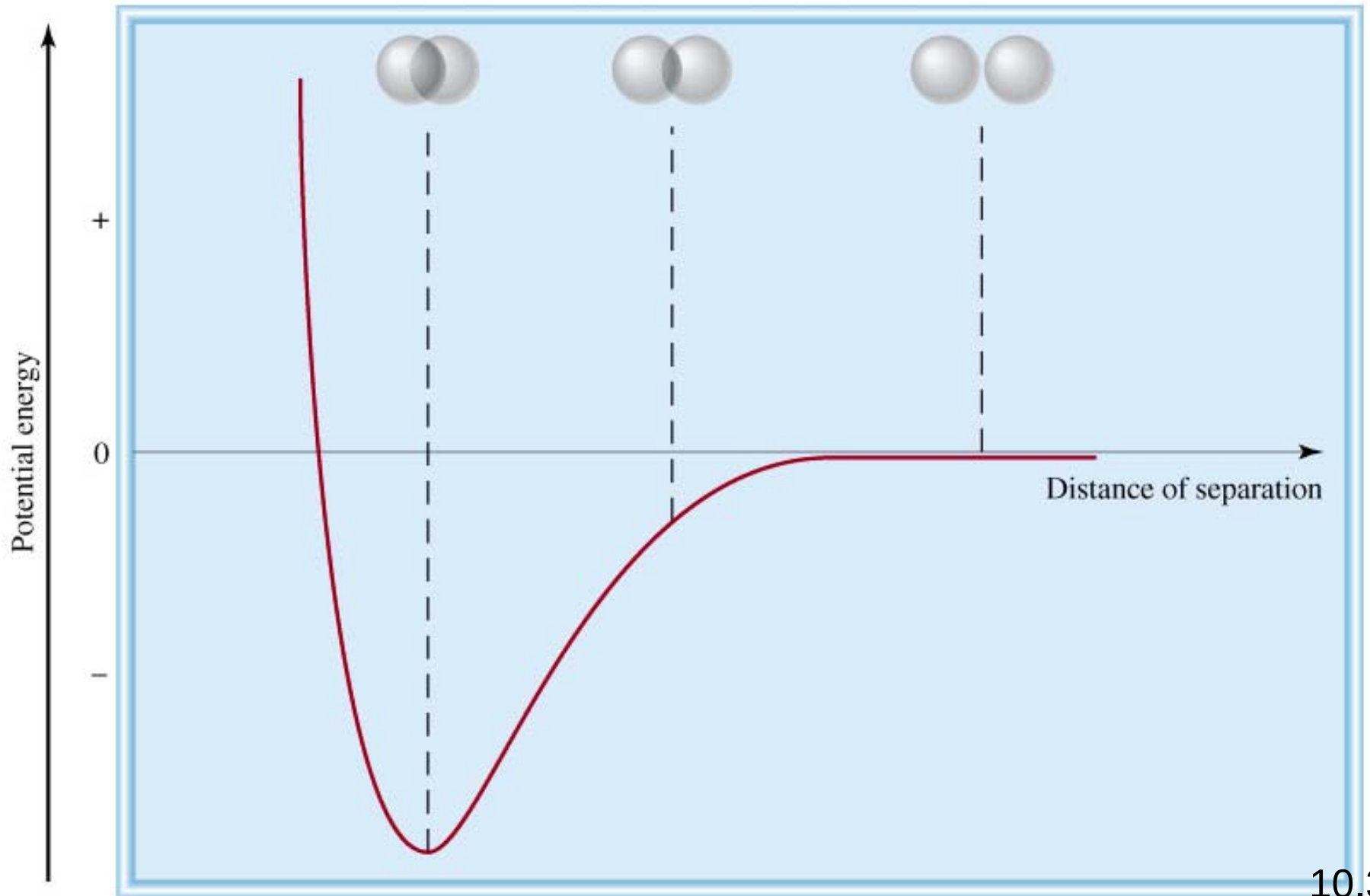
¿Cómo explica la teoría de Lewis los enlaces en H_2 y F_2 ?

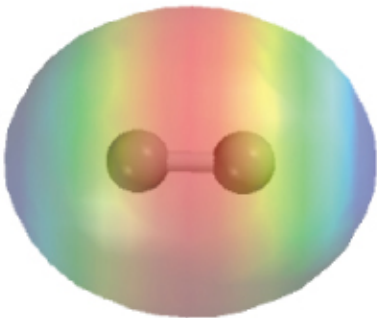
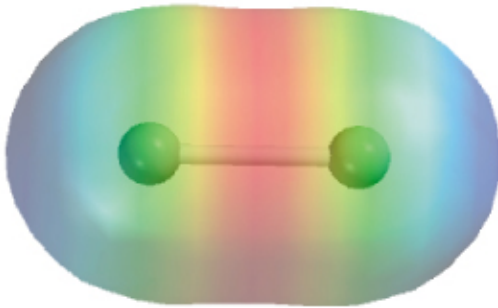
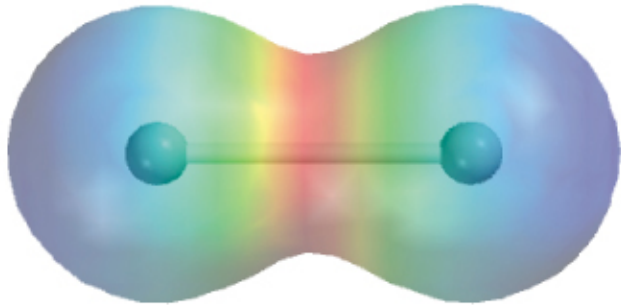
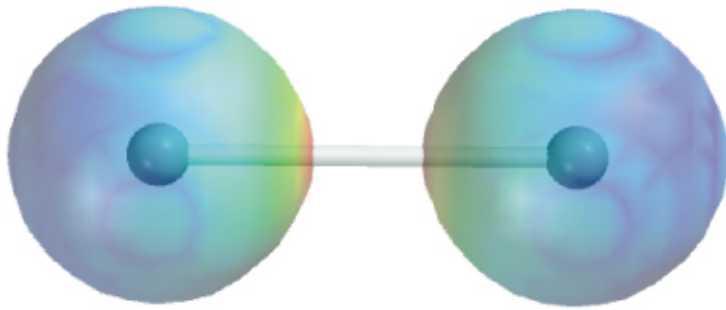
Compartiendo dos electrones entre dos átomos.

	<u>Energía de enlace</u>	<u>Longitud de enlace</u>	<u>Traslape de</u>
H_2	436.4 kJ/mol	74 pm	2 1s
F_2	150.6 kJ/mol	142 pm	2 2p

Teoría del enlace valencia: los enlaces se forman compartiendo electrones mediante traslapes de orbitales atómicos.

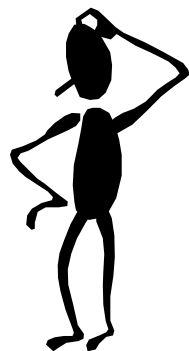
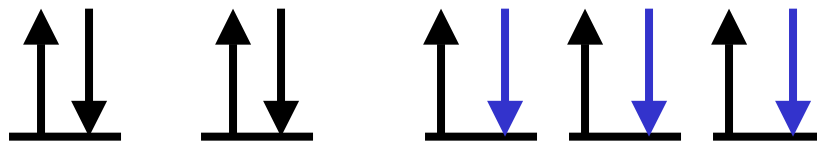
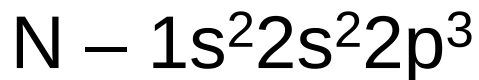
Cambio en la energía potencial de dos átomos de hidrógeno en función de la distancia que los separa



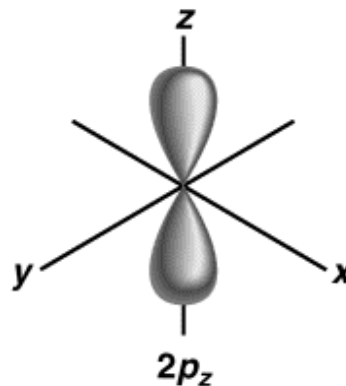
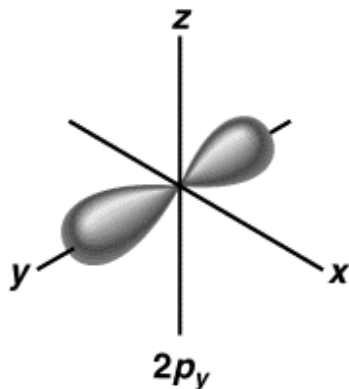
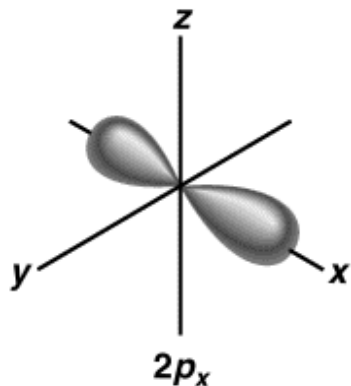


Variación en la densidad electrónica de dos átomos de hidrógeno mientras se aproximan uno al otro.

La teoría del enlace valencia y el NH_3



Si los enlaces se forman a partir de un traslape de 3 orbitales 2p del nitrógeno con un orbital 1s en cada átomo de hidrógeno, ¿cuál sería la geometría de la molécula del NH_3 ?



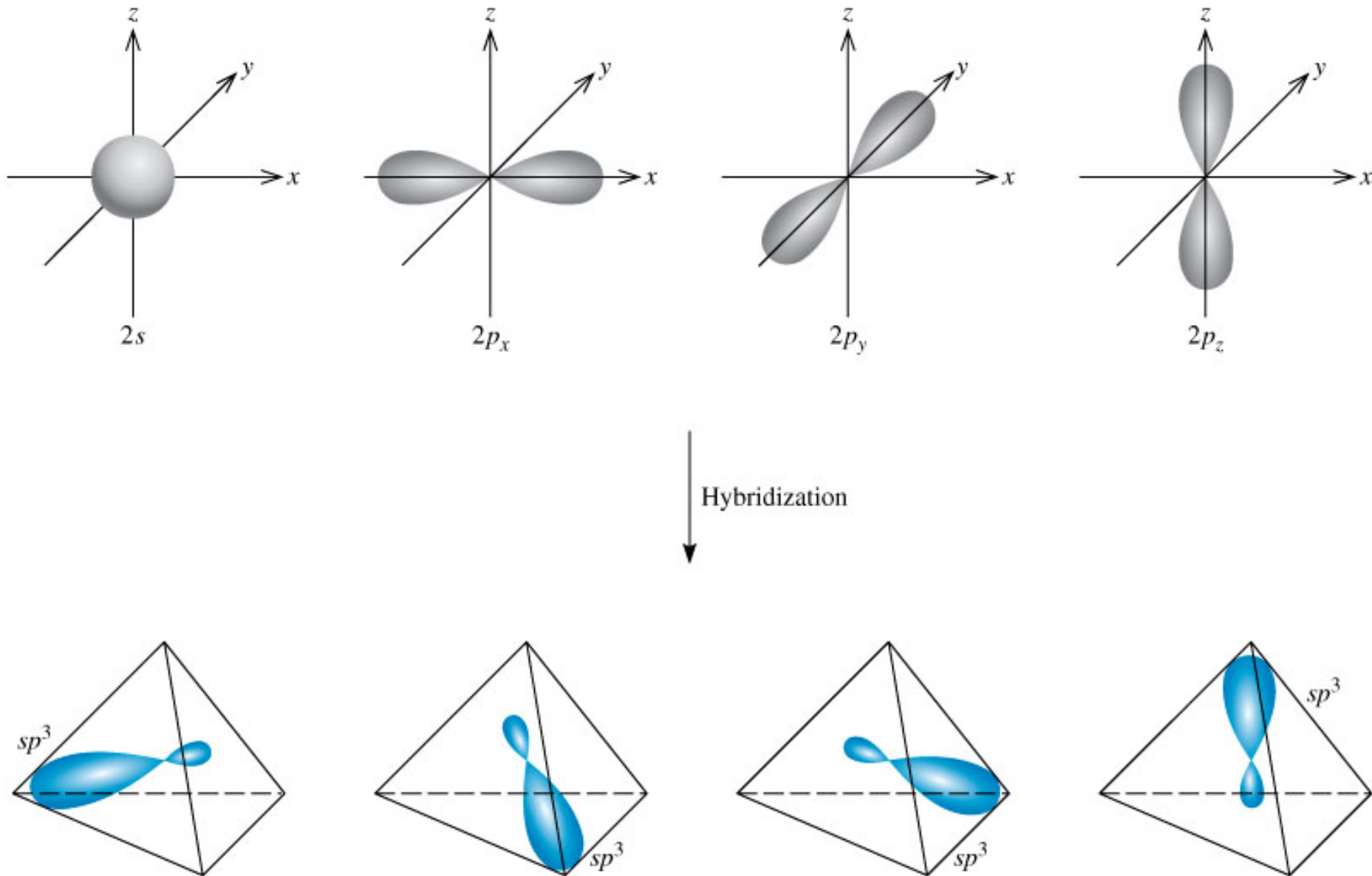
Con
3 orbitales 2p
el ángulo sería de
 90°

El ángulo de enlace
del H-N-H
es 107.3°

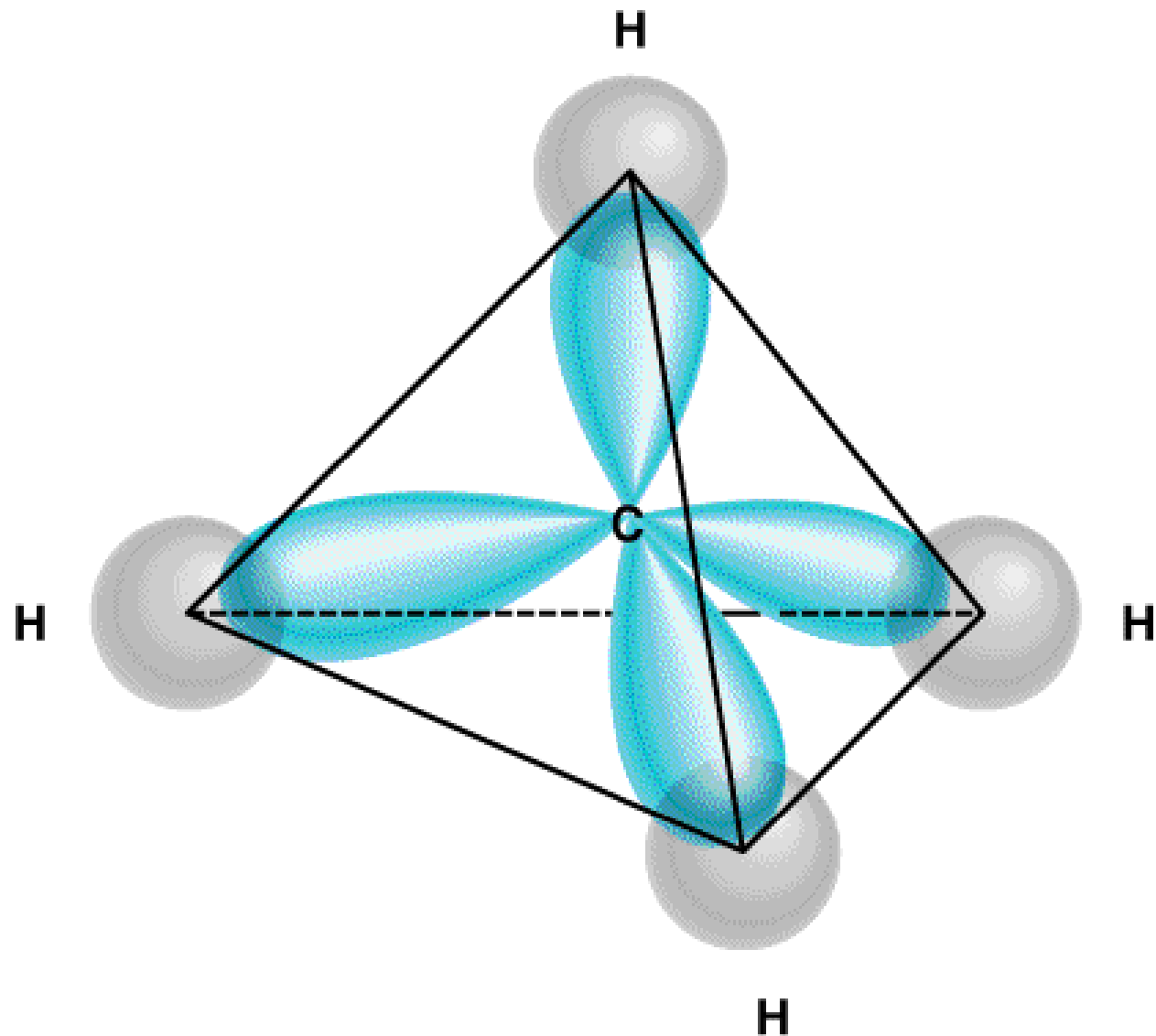
Hibridación – Mezcla de 2 o más orbitales atómicos para formar nuevos orbitales híbridos

1. Al mezclar al menos 2 orbitales diferentes se forman los orbitales híbridos, los cuales tienen una forma distinta a los originales.
2. El número de orbitales híbridos es igual al número de orbitales puros usados en la hibridación.
3. Los enlaces covalentes están formados por:
 - a. La superposición de orbitales híbridos con orbitales atómicos.
 - b. La superposición de orbitales híbridos con orbitales híbridos.

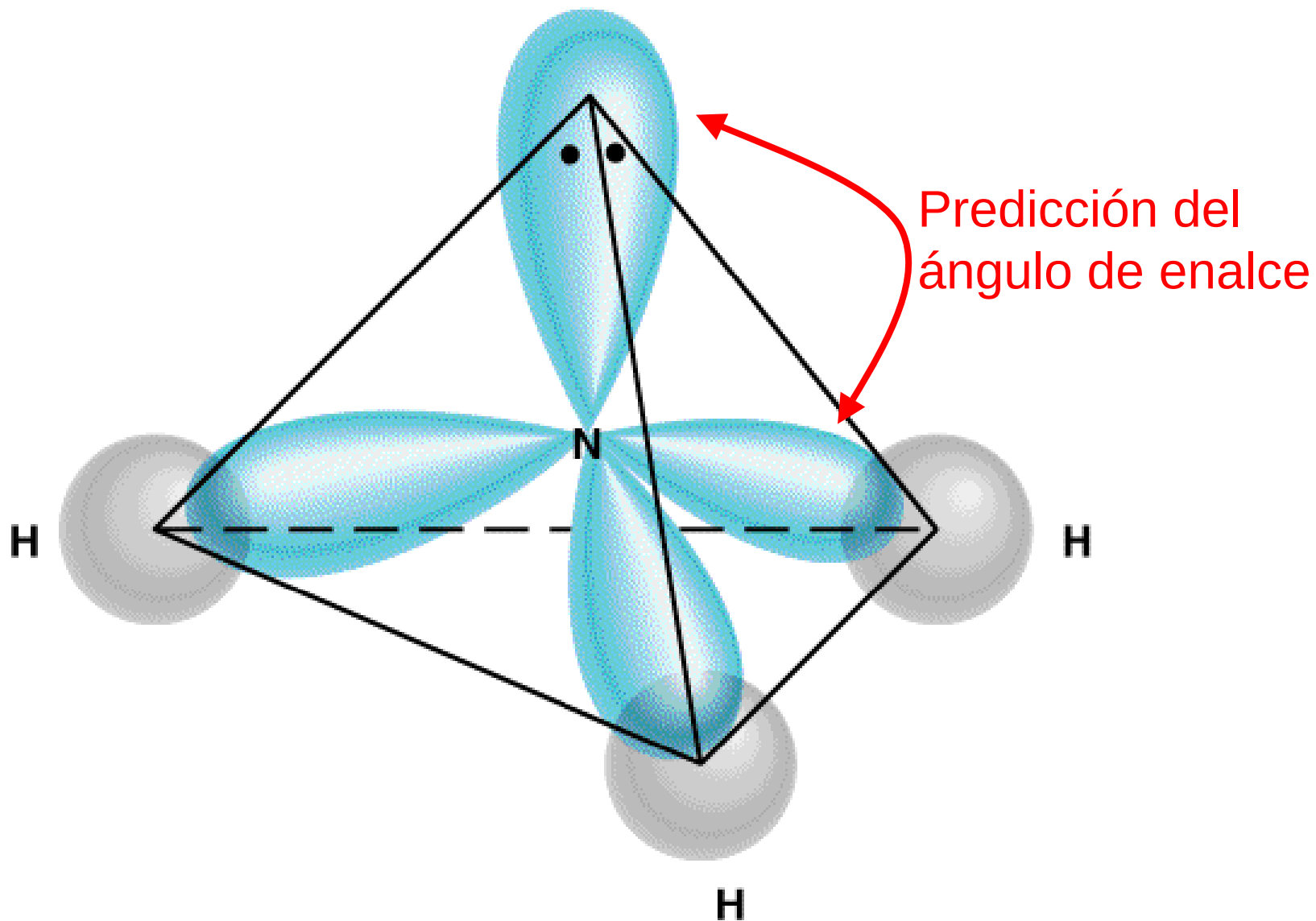
Formación de orbitales híbridos sp^3



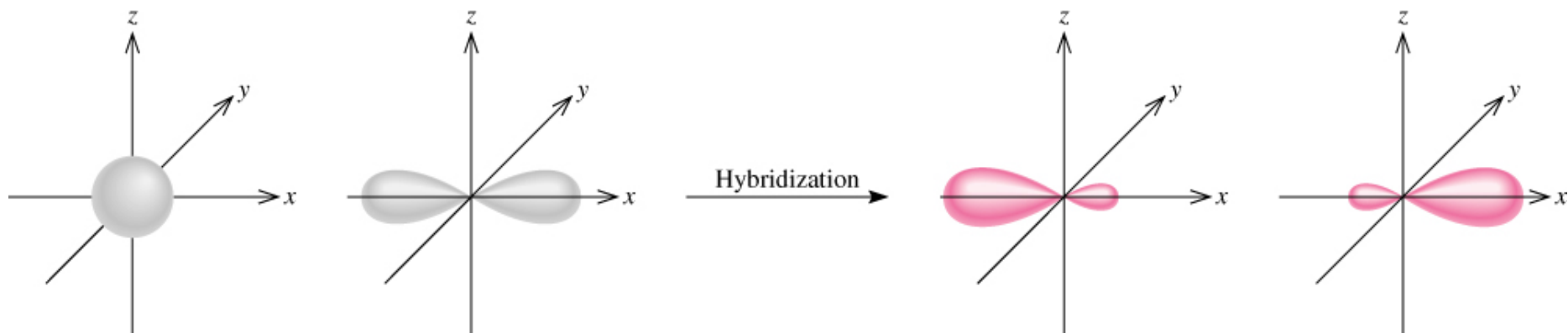
Formation of Covalent Bonds



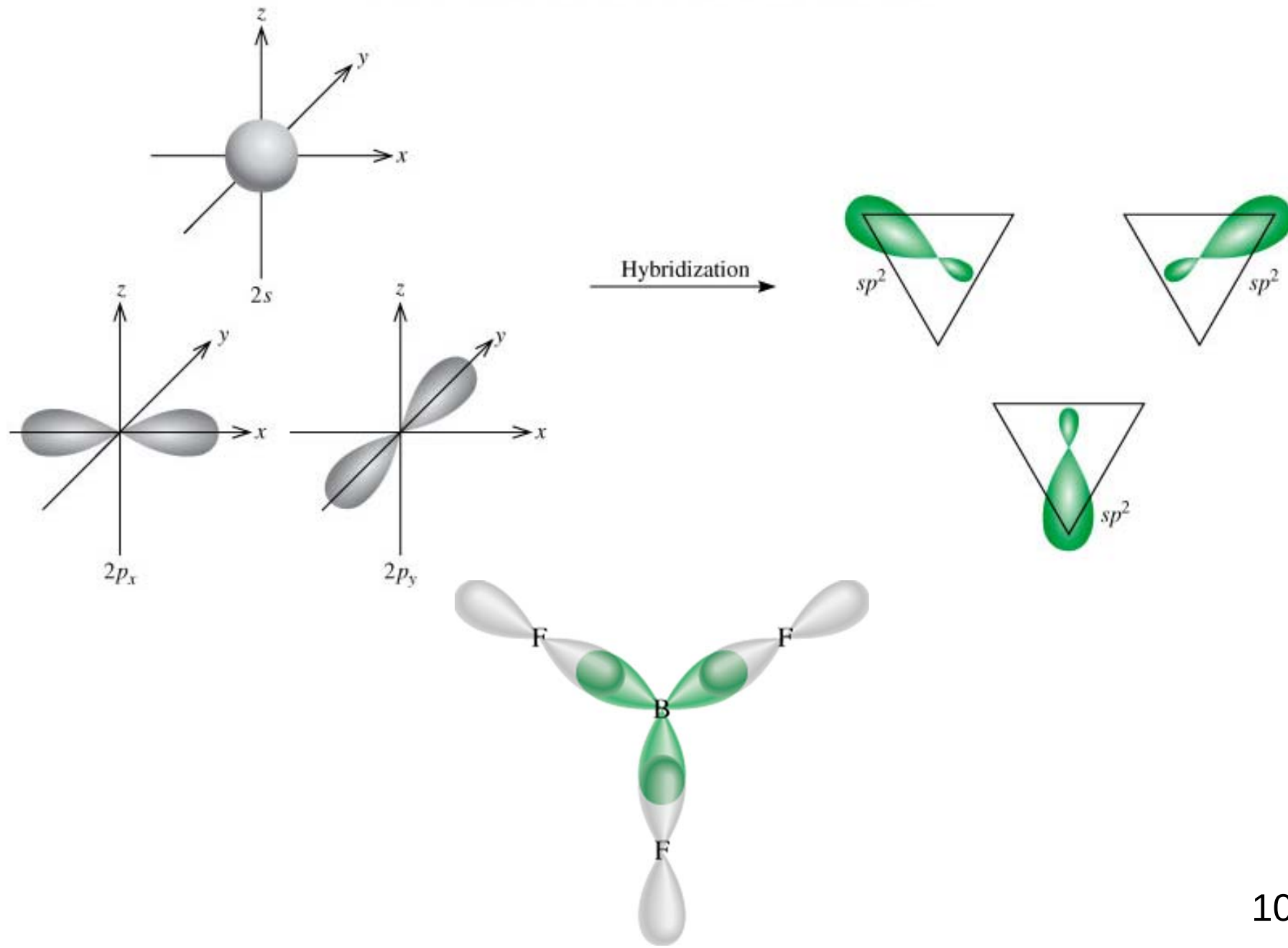
sp^3 – Hybridized N Atom in NH_3

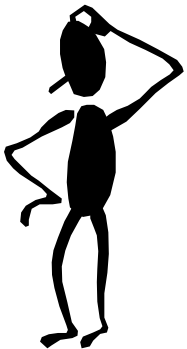


Formación de orbitales híbridos sp



Formación de orbitales híbridos sp^2





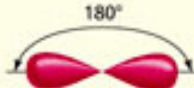
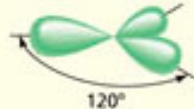
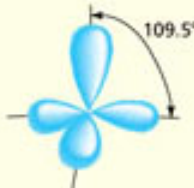
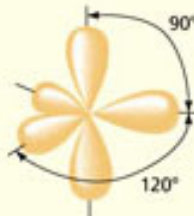
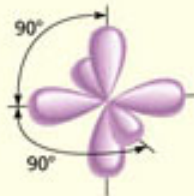
¿Como predecir la hibridación del átomo central?

1. Escriba la estructura de Lewis de la molécula.
2. Cuente el número de pares de electrones libres y el de átomos unidos al átomo central.

$\frac{\text{\# de pares de electrones libres} + \text{\# átomos unidos}}{\text{\# átomos unidos}}$	<u>Hibridación</u>	<u>Ejemplos</u>
2	sp	BeCl ₂
3	sp ²	BF ₃
4	sp ³	CH ₄ , NH ₃ , H ₂ O
5	sp ³ d	PCl ₅
6	sp ³ d ²	SF ₆

TABLE 10.4

Important Hybrid Orbitals and Their Shapes

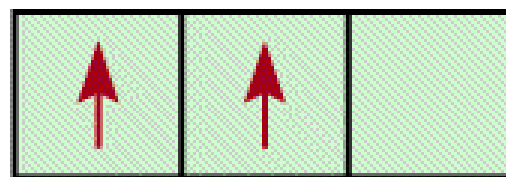
Pure Atomic Orbitals of the Central Atom	Hybridization of the Central Atom	Number of Hybrid Orbitals	Shape of Hybrid Orbitals	Examples
s, p	sp	2	 Linear	BeCl_2
s, p, p	sp^2	3	 Trigonal planar	BF_3
s, p, p, p	sp^3	4	 Tetrahedral	$\text{CH}_4, \text{NH}_4^+$
s, p, p, p, d	sp^3d	5	 Trigonal bipyramidal	PCl_5
s, p, p, p, d, d	sp^3d^2	6	 Octahedral	SF_6

sp^2 Hybridization of a Carbon Atom

Ground
state

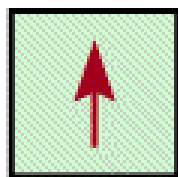


$2s$

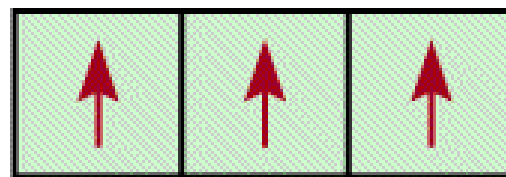


$2p$

Promotion
of electron

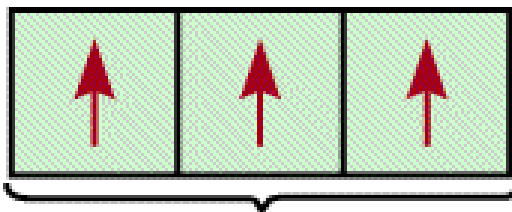


$2s$

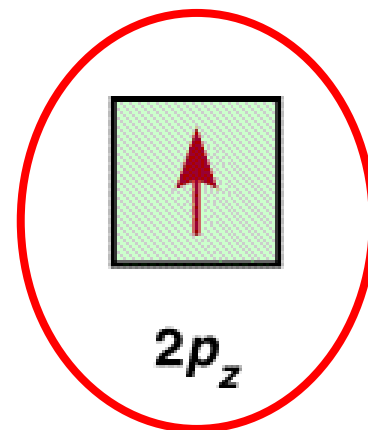


$2p$

sp^2 -
Hybridized
state

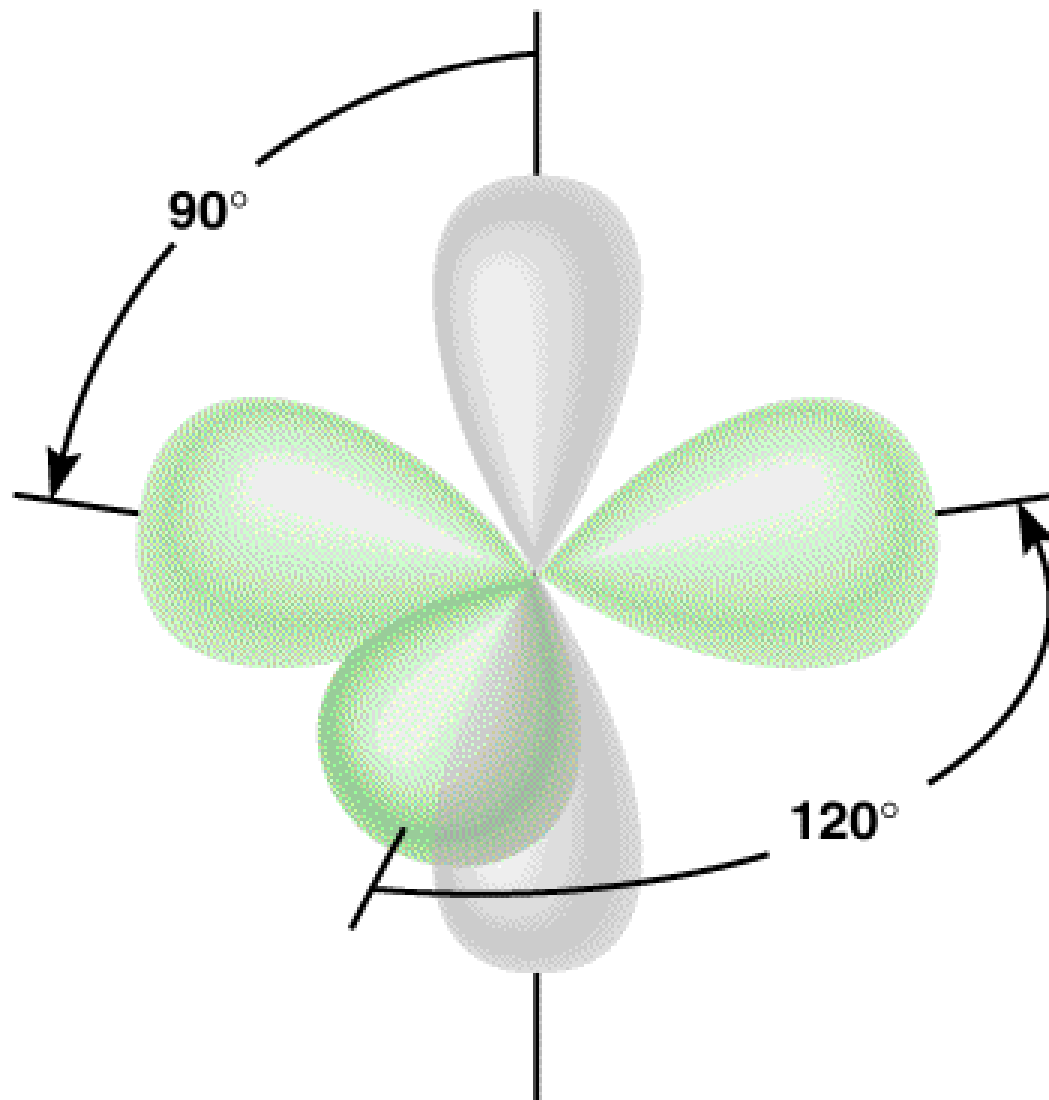


sp^2 orbitals

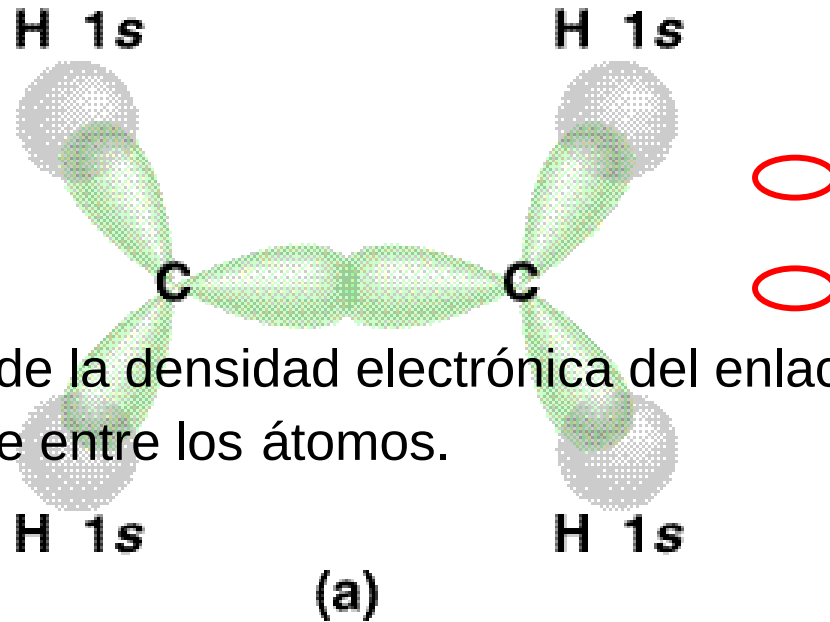


$2p_z$

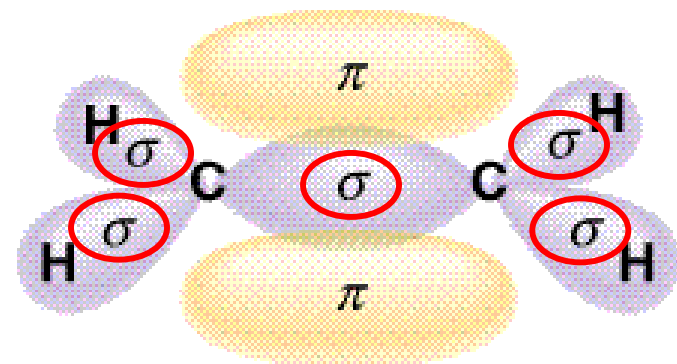
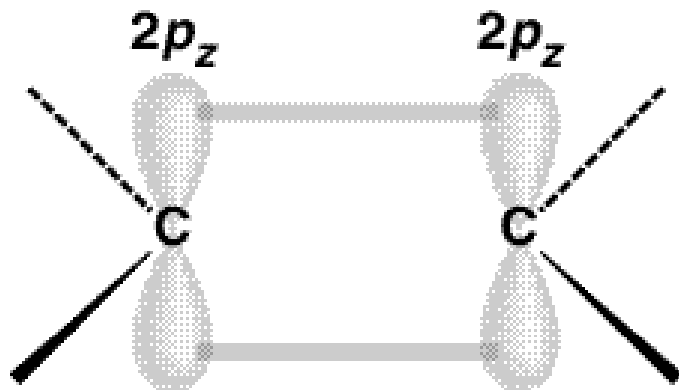
$2p_z$ Orbital Is Perpendicular to the Plane of the Hybrid Orbitals



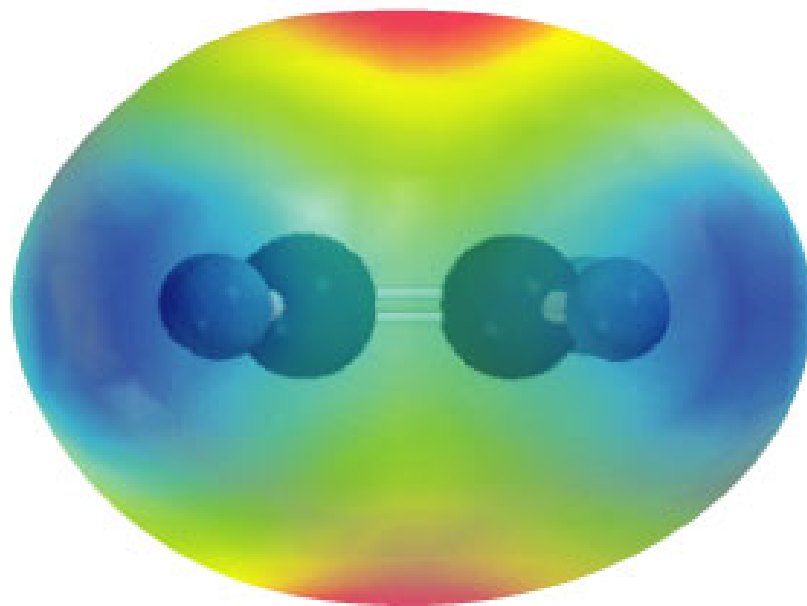
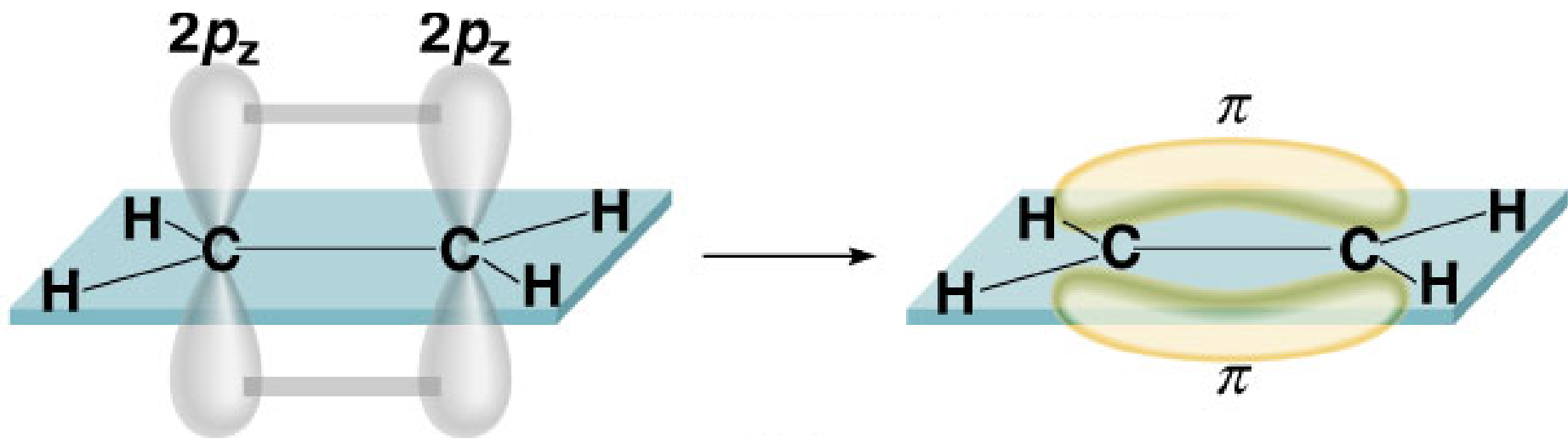
Bonding in Ethylene



Enlace Pi (π) – reparto de la densidad electrónica del enlace arriba y abajo del eje central de enlace entre los átomos.



Enlace Sigma (σ) – Reparto de la densidad electrónica entre los 2 átomos

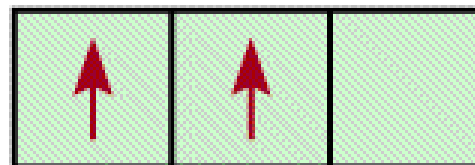


sp Hybridization of a Carbon Atom

Ground
state

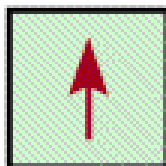


$2s$

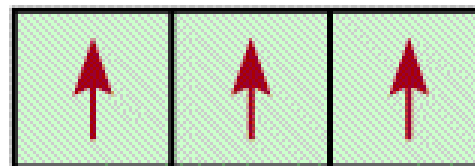


$2p$

Promotion
of electron

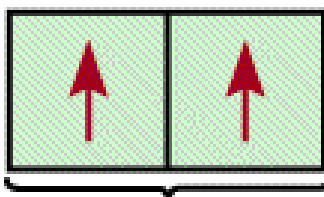


$2s$

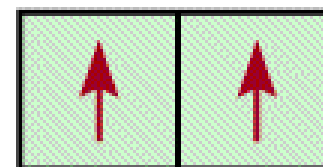


$2p$

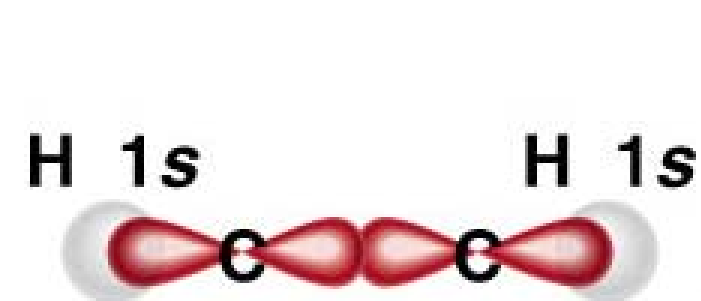
sp-
Hybridized
state



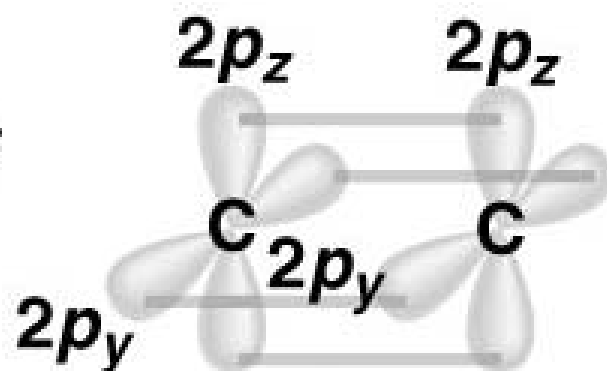
sp orbitals



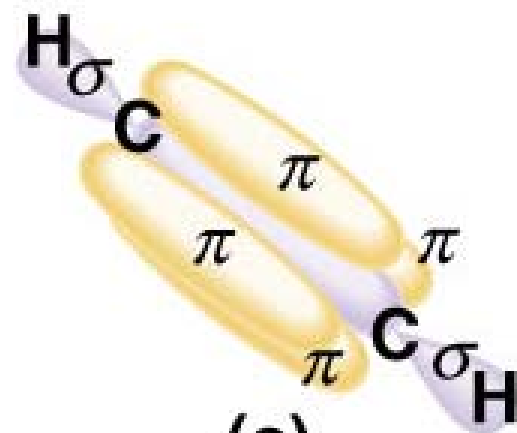
$2p_y$ $2p_z$



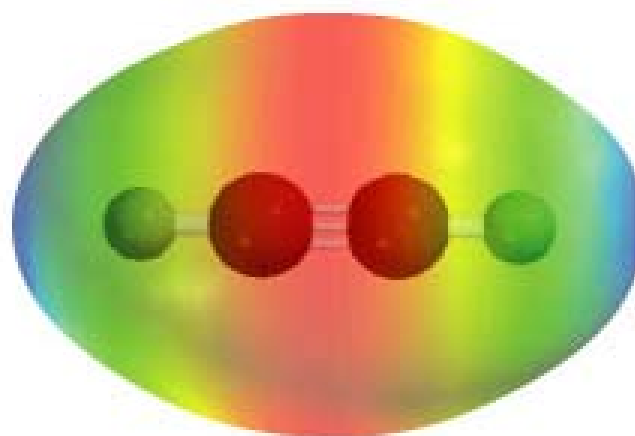
(a)



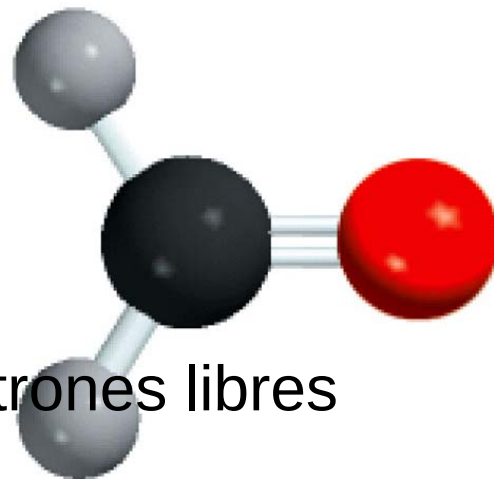
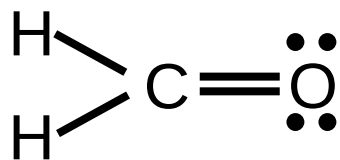
(b)



(c)



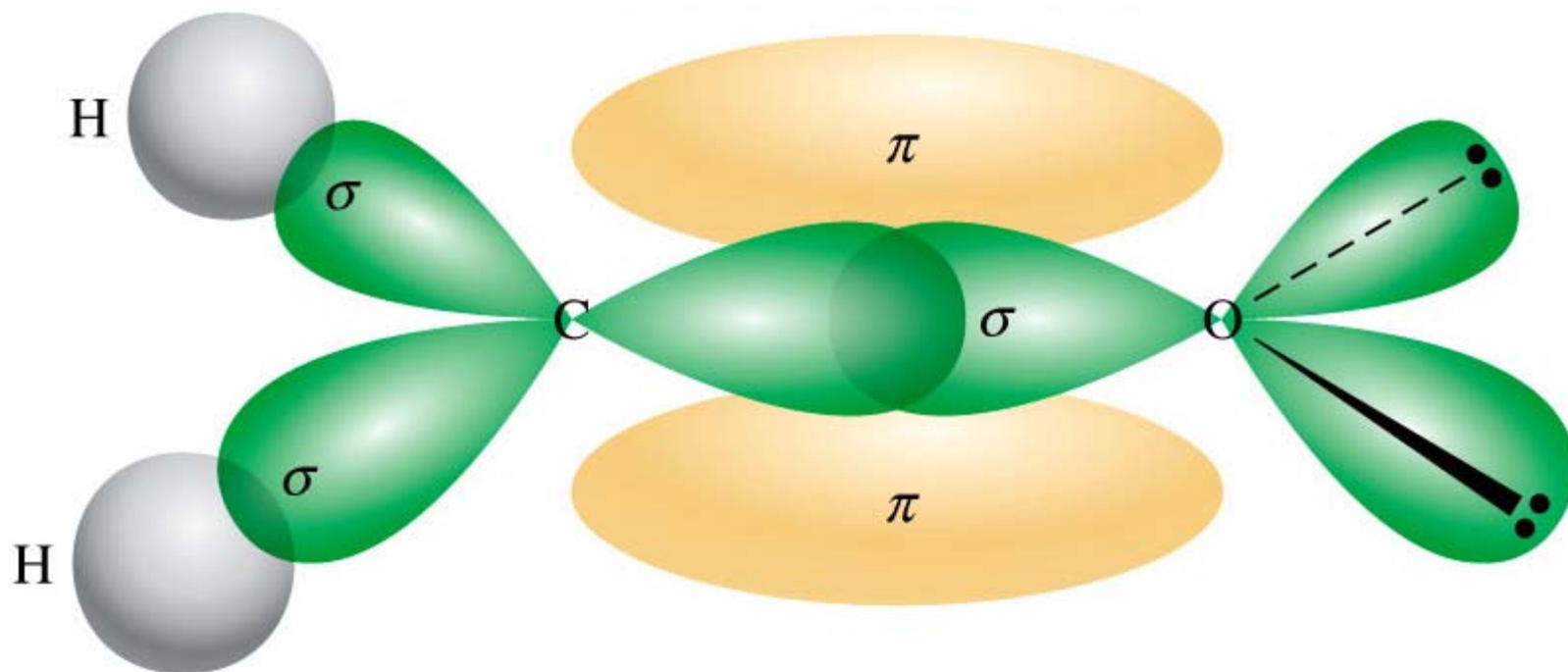
Descripción del enlace en el CH₂O.



C – 3 átomos unidos, 0 pares de electrones libres

C – sp²

CH₂O



Enlaces Sigma (σ) y Pi (π)

Enlace simple

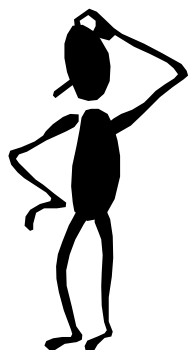
1 enlace sigma

Enlace doble

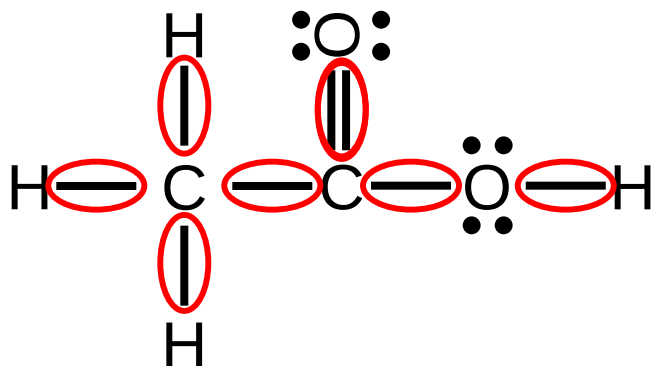
1 enlace sigma y 1 enlace pi

Enlace triple

1 enlace sigma y 2 enlaces pi



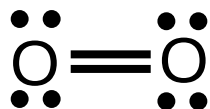
¿Cuántos enlaces σ y π hay en la molécula del ácido acético (vinagre) CH_3COOH ?



enlaces $\sigma = 6 + 1 = 7$

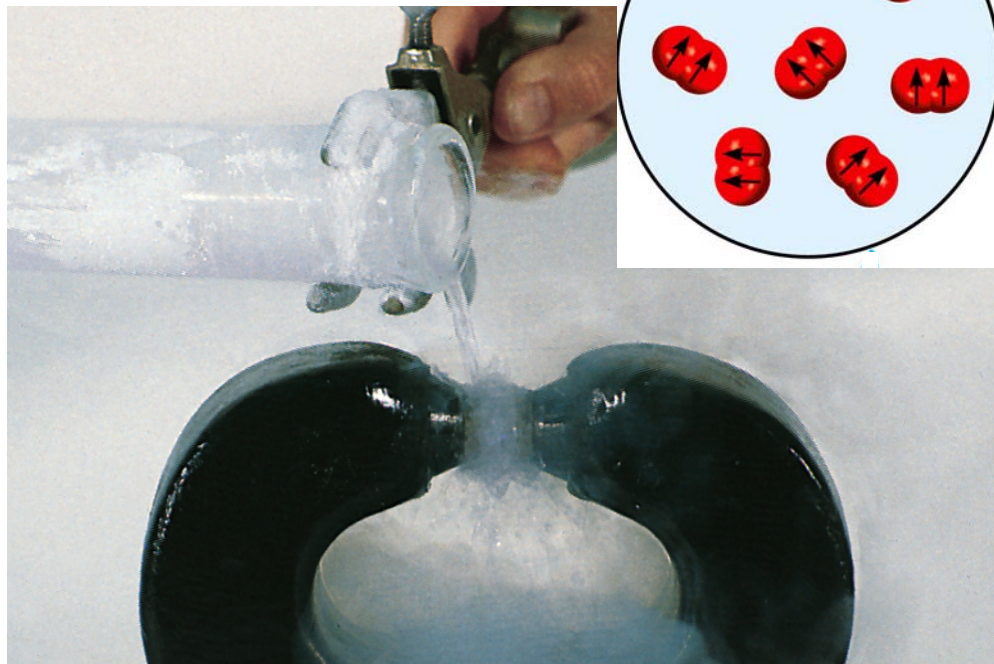
enlaces $\pi = 1$

Experimentalmente se observa que el O_2 es paramagnético



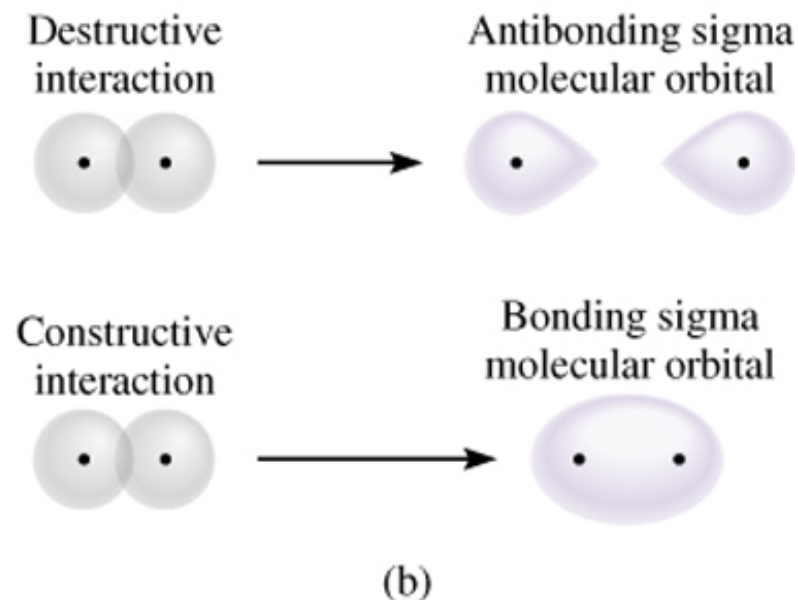
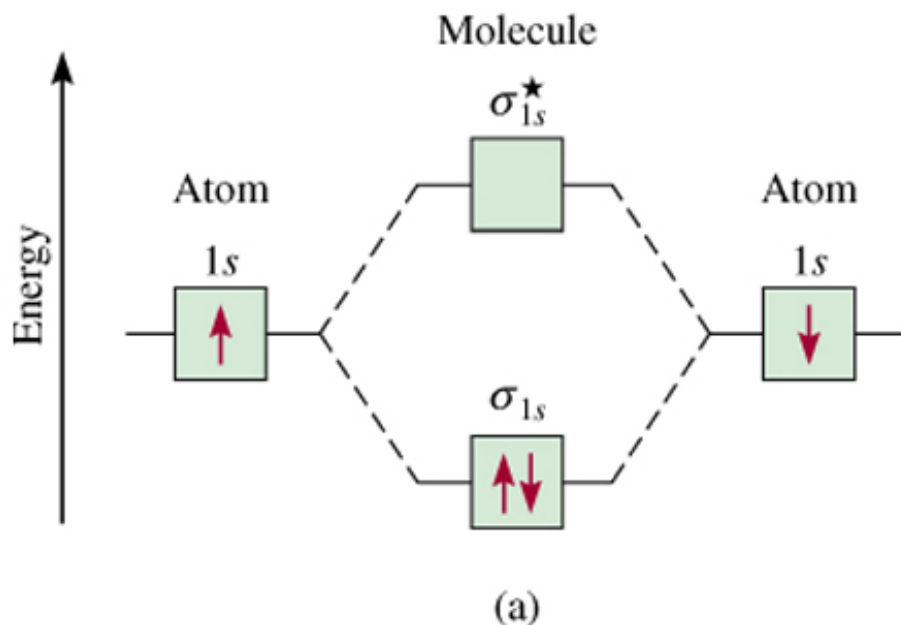
No hay e^- libres en el centro

Debería ser diamagnético



Teoría del orbital molecular– los enlaces se forman a partir de la interacción de orbitales atómicos para formar orbitales **moleculares**.

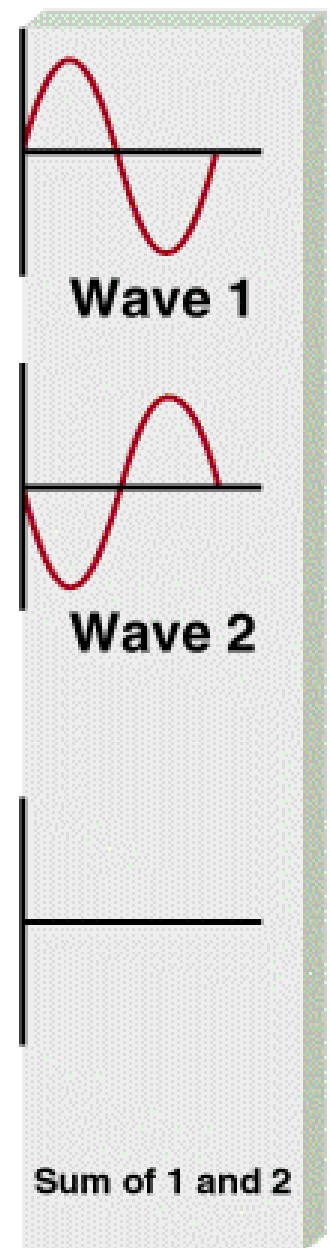
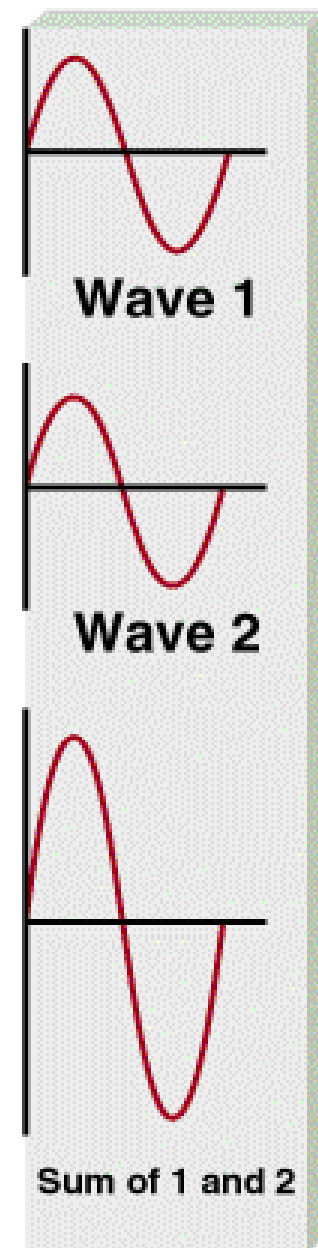
Niveles de energía de enlace y de antienlace en el orbital molecular del hidrógeno (H_2).

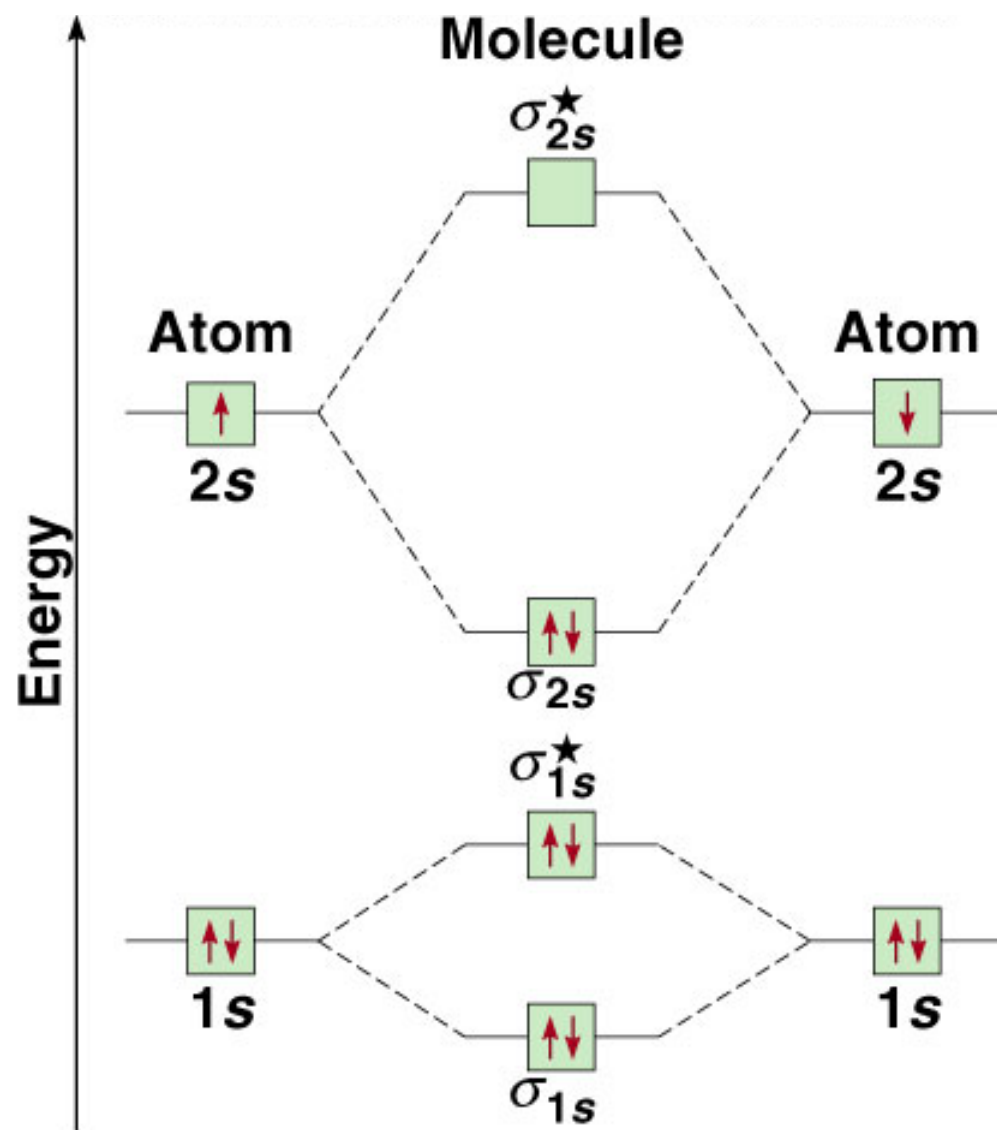


Un ***orbital molecular*** tiene menos energía y mayor estabilidad que los orbitales atómicos que lo formaron.

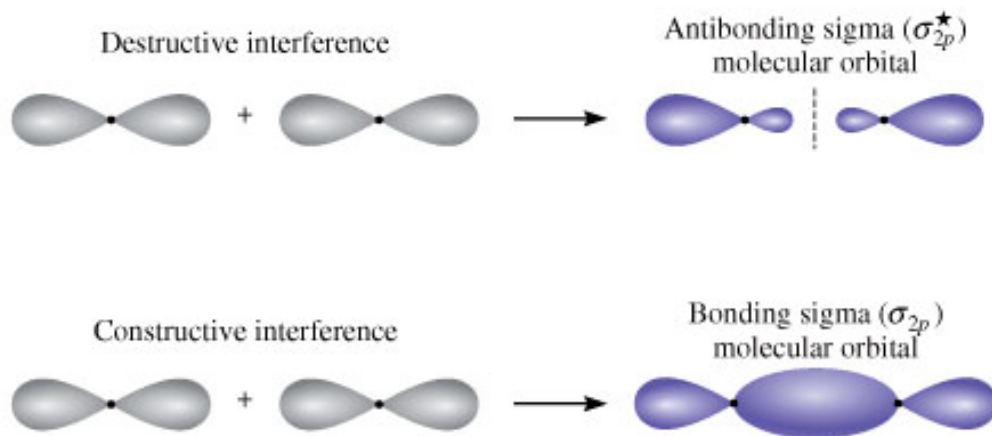
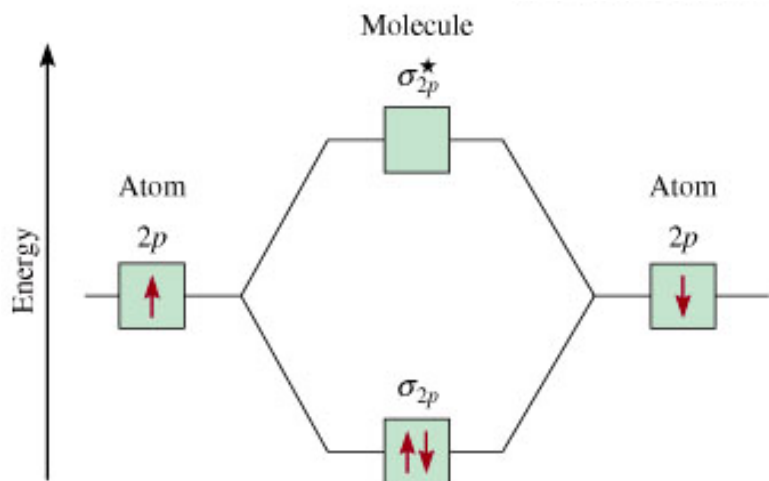
Un ***antienlace molecular orbital*** tiene más energía y menor estabilidad que los orbitales atómicos que lo formaron.

Constructive Interference and Destructive Interference of Two Waves of the Same Wavelength and Amplitude

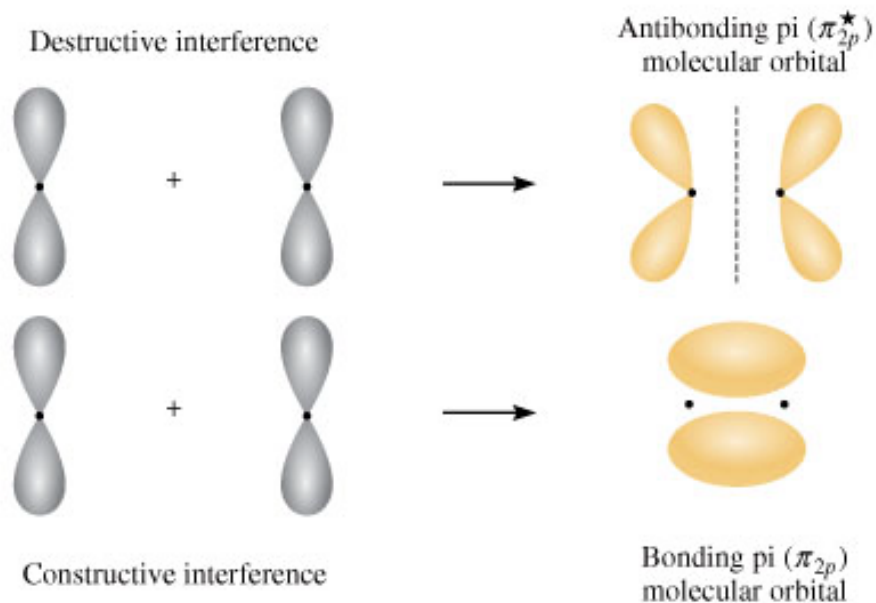
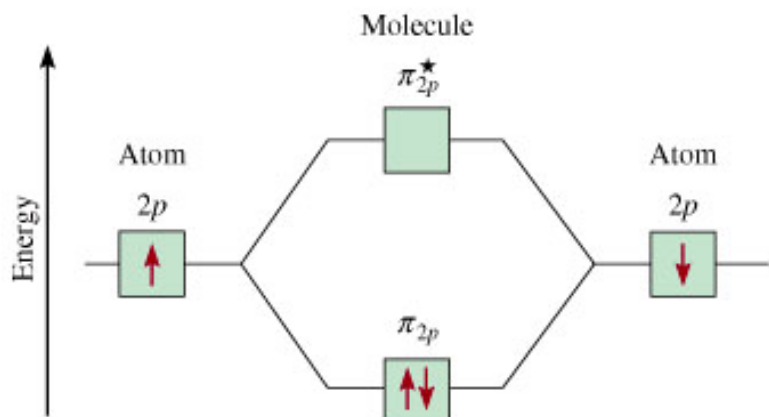




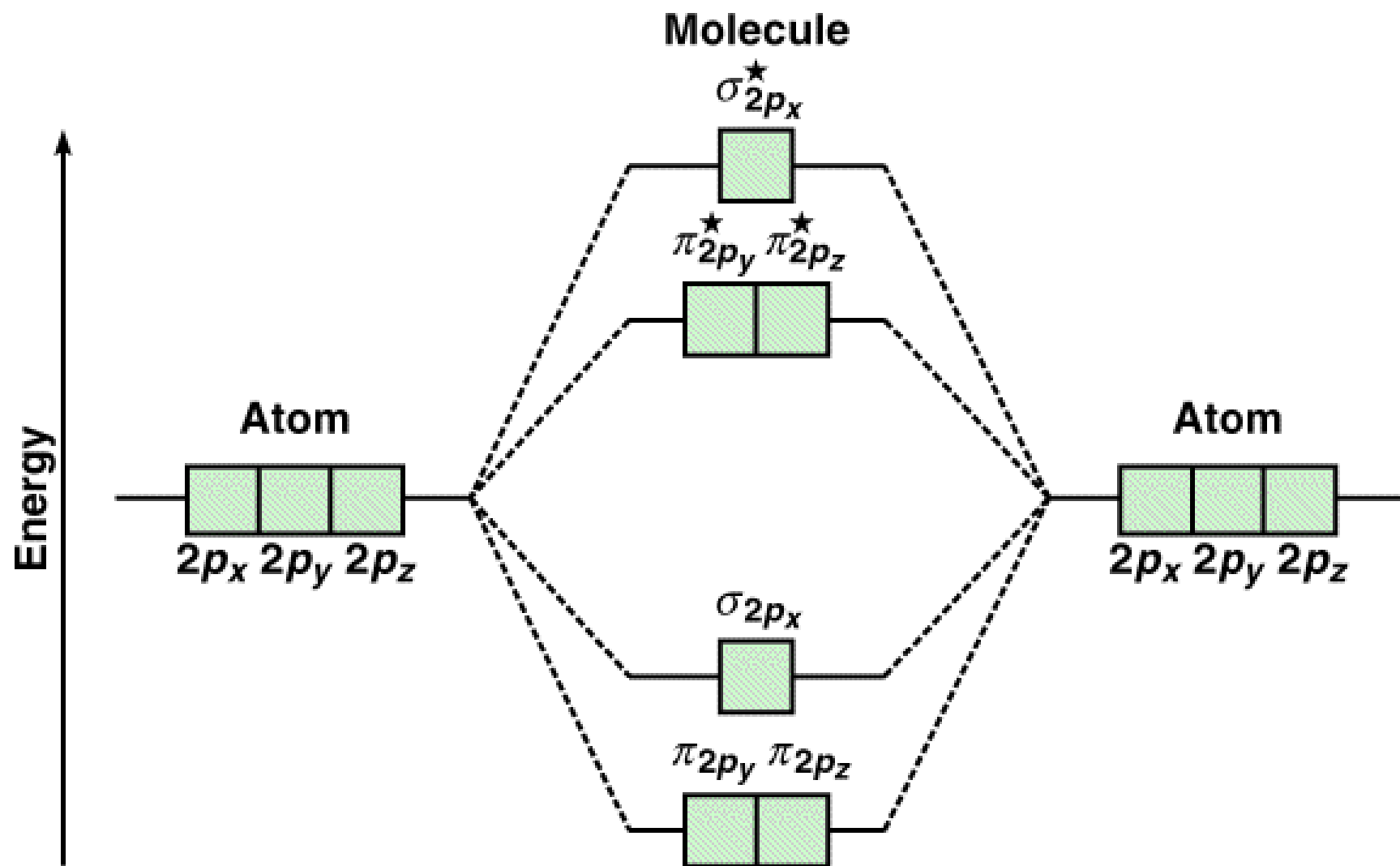
Dos interacciones posibles entre dos orbitales equivalentes p



(a)



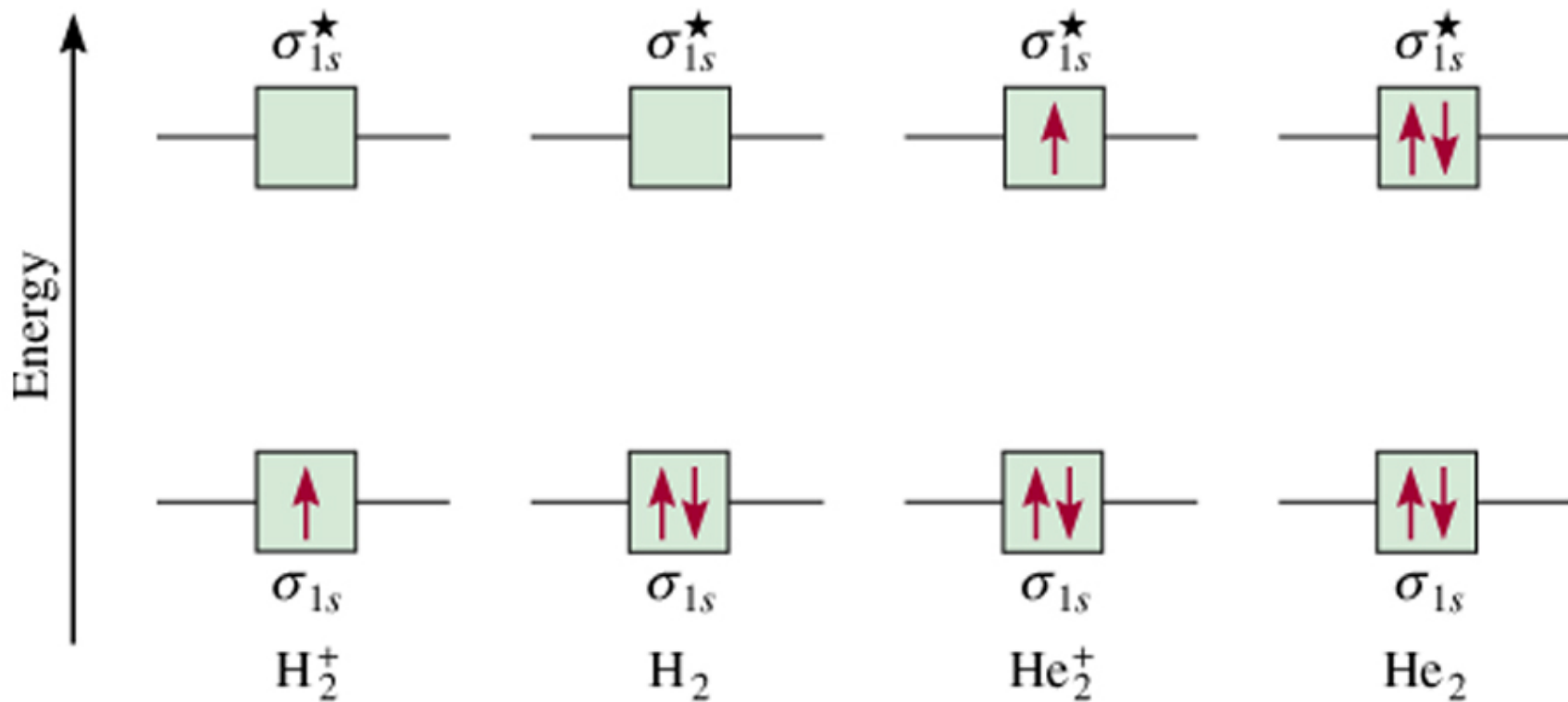
Second-Period Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules Li_2 , Be_2 , B_2 , C_2 , and N_2



Configuraciones de orbitales moleculares (OM)

1. El número de orbitales moleculares (OMs) siempre es igual al número de orbitales atómicos combinados.
2. Entre más estable es el enlace OM, menos estable es el antienlace correspondiente.
3. Los OMs se llenan de acuerdo con su nivel de energía.
4. Cada OM puede tener hasta dos electrones.
5. Se utiliza la regla de Hund cuando se añaden electrones a los OMs del mismo nivel de energía.
6. El número de electrones en los OMs es igual a la suma de todos los electrones en los átomos unidos.

$$\text{orden de enlace} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Número de} \\ \text{electrones en} \\ \text{enlaces OM} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Número de} \\ \text{electrones en} \\ \text{antienlaces OM} \end{array} \right)$$



orden de
enlace

$\frac{1}{2}$

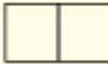
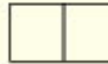
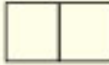
1

$\frac{1}{2}$

0

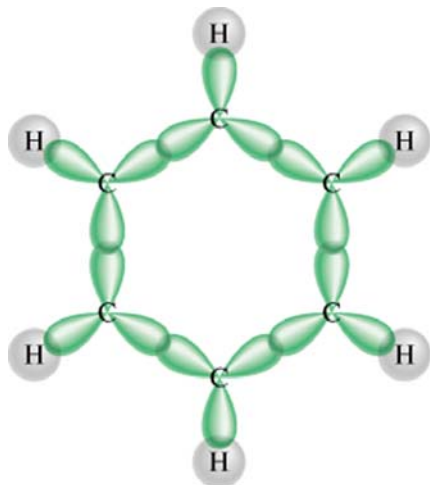
TABLE 10.5

Properties of Homonuclear Diatomic Molecules of the Second-Period Elements*

	Li ₂	B ₂	C ₂	N ₂	O ₂	F ₂	
$\sigma_{2p_x}^*$							$\sigma_{2p_x}^*$
$\pi_{2p_y}^*, \pi_{2p_z}^*$							$\pi_{2p_y}^*, \pi_{2p_z}^*$
σ_{2p_x}							π_{2p_y}, π_{2p_z}
π_{2p_y}, π_{2p_z}							σ_{2p_x}
σ_{2s}^*							σ_{2s}^*
σ_{2s}							σ_{2s}
Bond order	1	1	2	3	2	1	
Bond length (pm)	267	159	131	110	121	142	
Bond enthalpy (kJ/mol)	104.6	288.7	627.6	941.4	498.7	156.9	
Magnetic properties	Diamagnetic	Paramagnetic	Diamagnetic	Diamagnetic	Paramagnetic	Diamagnetic	

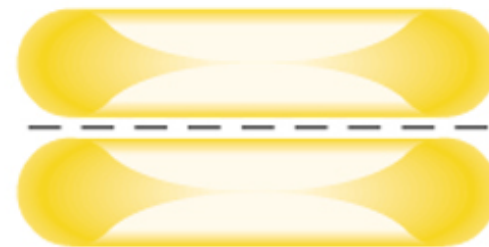
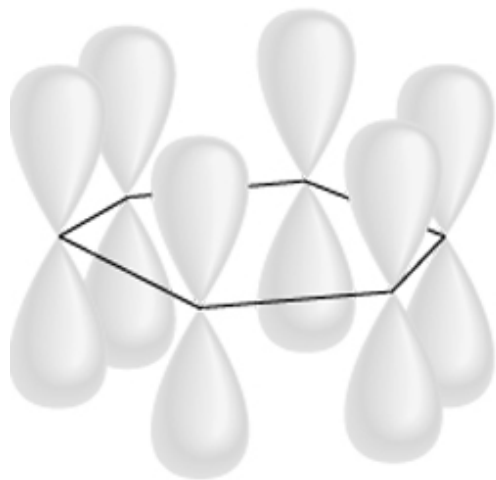
For simplicity the σ_{1s} and σ_{1s}^ orbitals are omitted. These two orbitals hold a total of four electrons. Remember that for O₂ and F₂, σ_{2p_x} is lower in energy than π_{2p_y} and π_{2p_z} .

Los ***orbitales moleculares deslocalizados*** no están confinados entre dos átomos enlazados adyacentes, sino que en realidad están dispersos sobre tres o más átomos.

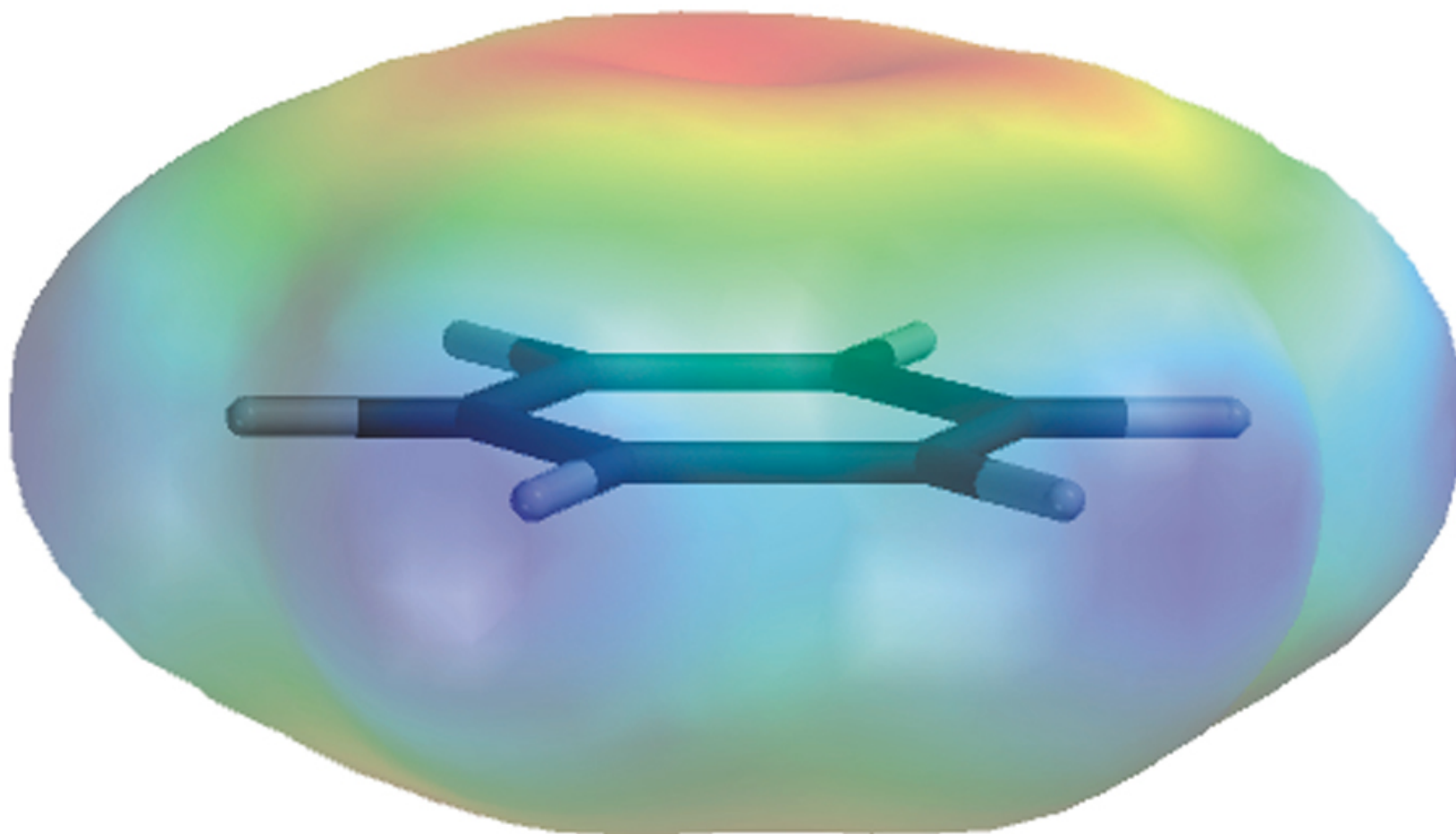


Top view

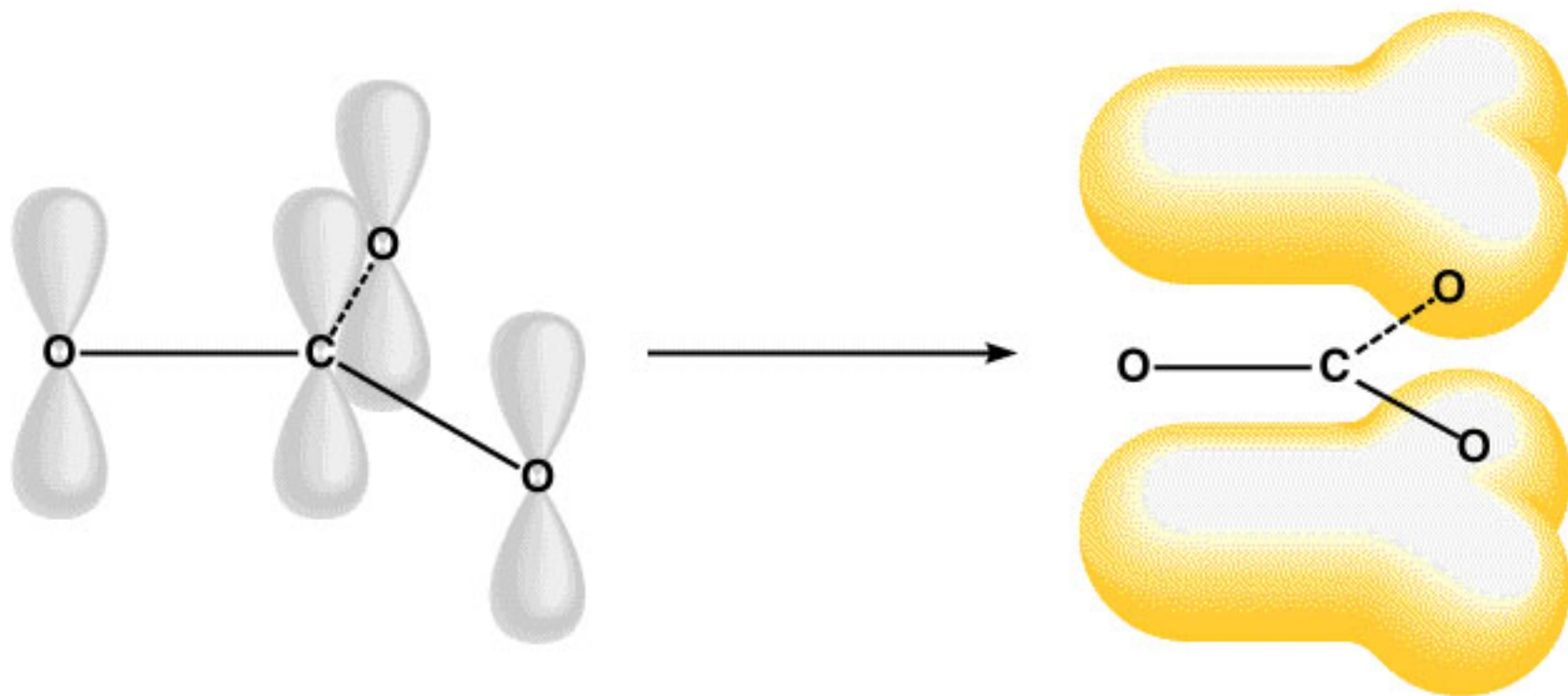
Side view



Densidad electrónica por encima y por debajo del plano de la molécula



Bonding in the Carbonate Ion



La Química en Acción: El buckybalón

