

Last Lecture (Note)

Chemical bonds and $AO \rightarrow$ hybrid $AO \rightarrow MO$

Today Thermodynamics and Kinetics



$$k = \frac{[C][D]}{[A][B]}$$

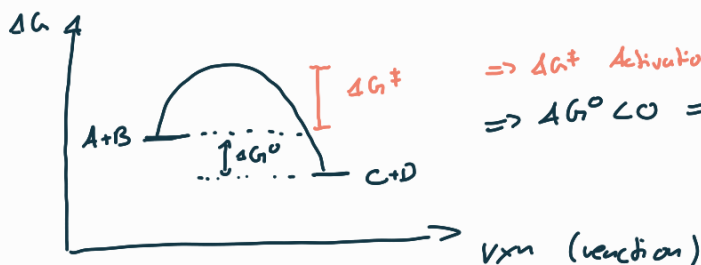
zero order, relate Thermodynamics to rate constant

$$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ = -RT \ln(k)$$

$$\Delta G^\circ = \Delta H - T\Delta S \quad (\text{2nd law of thermodynamics})$$

to see whether a reaction is spontaneous look at free energy

Reaction coordinate (H bond $4 \frac{kJ}{mol}$)



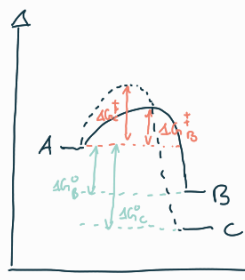
$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\ddagger$ Activation free energy

$\Rightarrow \Delta G^\circ < 0 \Rightarrow$ gain in Energy = Exothermic

\Rightarrow Arrhenius: $rate = A e^{-\frac{E_a}{RT}}$ (also Eyring eq) $E_a = \Delta G^\ddagger$

increase T by 10%
 \Rightarrow rate will $\approx 2\times$

Ex



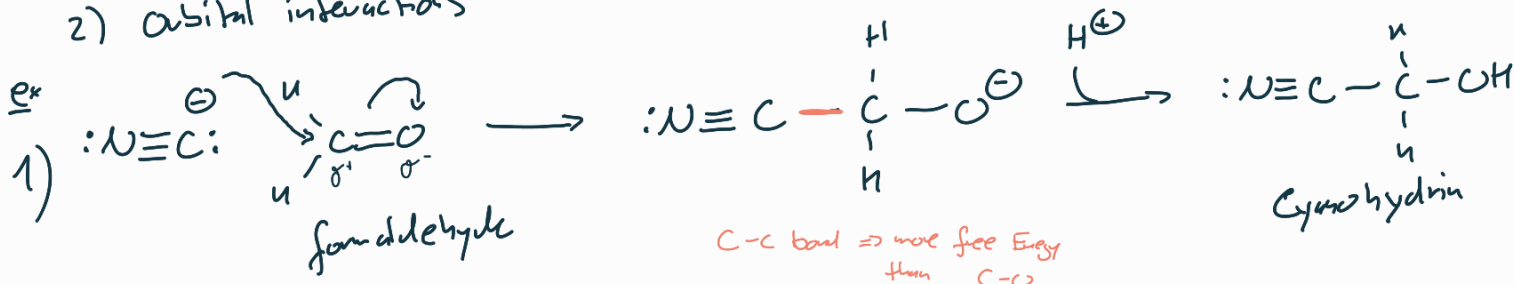
$\Delta G^\circ_C < \Delta G^\circ_B \Rightarrow C$ is thermodynamical product (higher yield with time; $T \uparrow$)

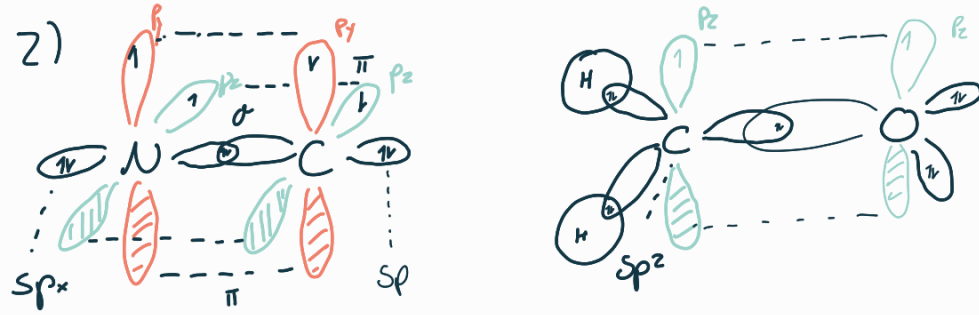
$\Delta G^\ddagger_B < \Delta G^\ddagger_C \Rightarrow B$ is kinetic product (higher yield when cooled and reaction stops)

Nucleophilic additions to carbonyl groups (Ch. 6, 9-11)

Mechanisms

- 1) curly arrows
- 2) orbital interactions



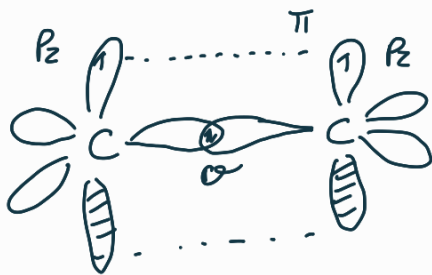
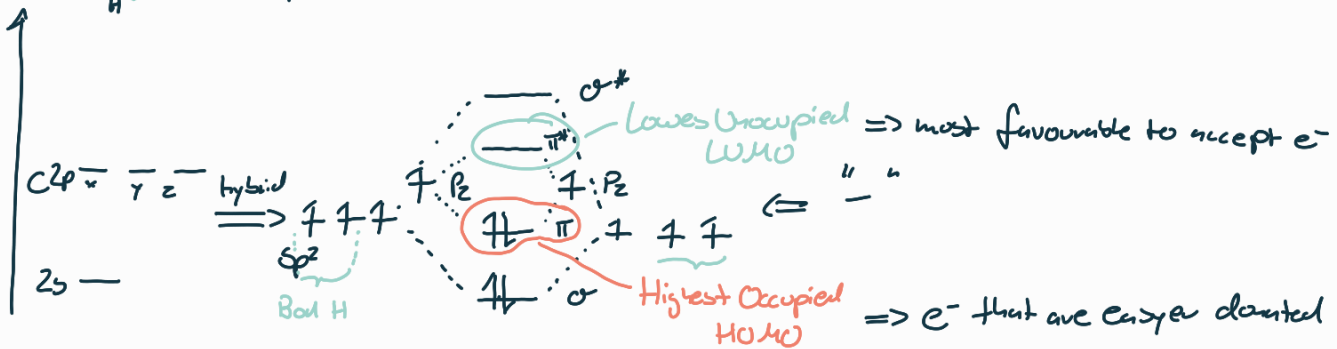
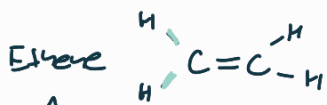
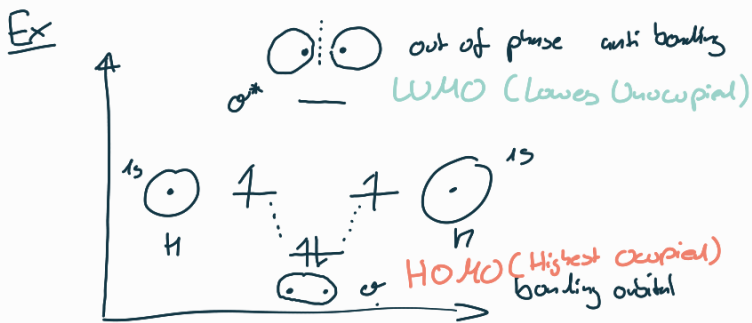


one p hybridized with s orbital \Rightarrow two left

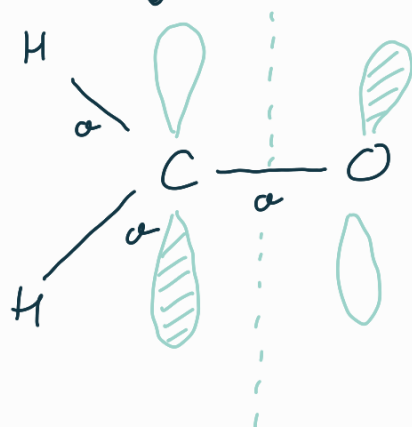
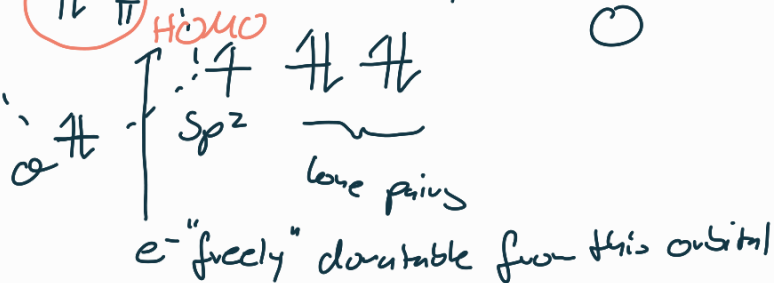
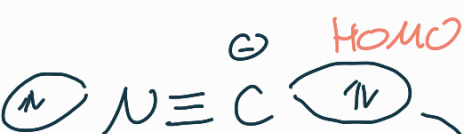
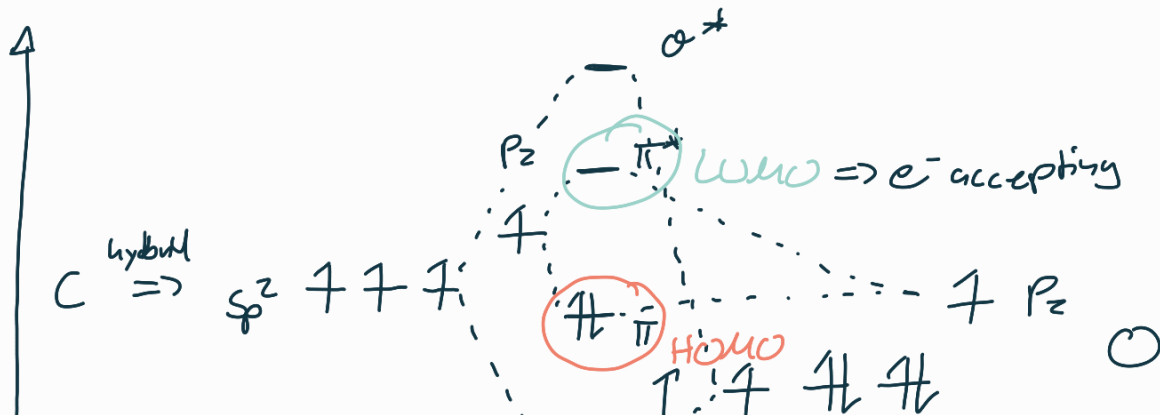
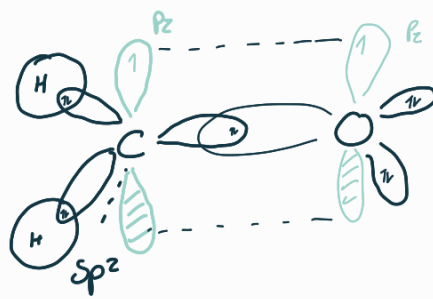
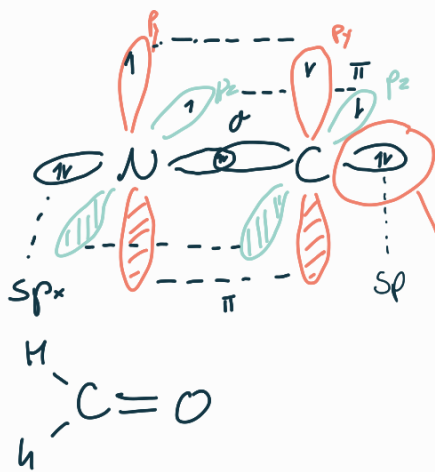
FMO Frontier molecular orbital theory

HOMO - Highest Occupied Molecular Orbital = Weakest bond, highest in Energy density has e^-

LUMO - Lowest Unoccupied " " " = Lowest e^- , can accept more e^-



Formaldehyde?

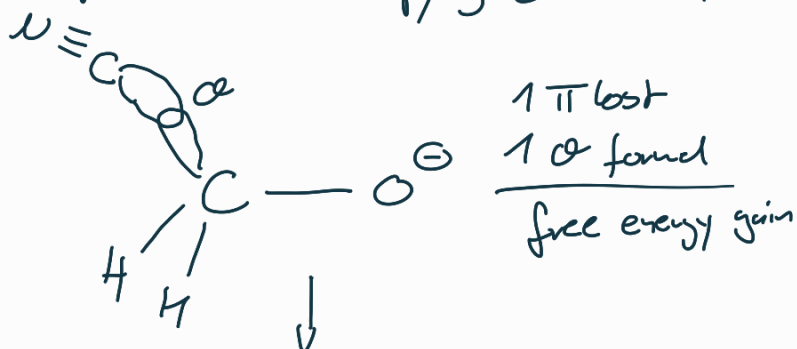


LUMO = antibonding, out of phase

node (no e^- , since no overlap)

\Rightarrow H_2O - Attack must come from above

HOMO (sp) starts occupying LUMO π^*



$\frac{1 \pi \text{ lost}}{1 \sigma \text{ formed}}$
 free energy gain

Angle of attack is 107°

= Bürgi-Dunitz angle

Compromise between:

- optimal AO overlap (90°)
- Oxygen repulsion

