MO diagrams for molecules sometimes get complicated.

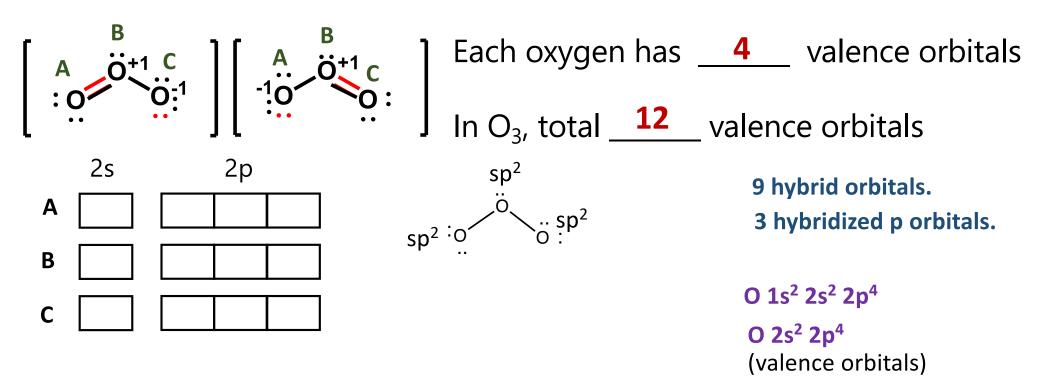
Ones we will cover: Molecules with delocalized electrons (resonance) using a combination of valence bond theory (hybridization) and MO theory

Example 1: O₃ molecule

Resonance Structures:

More than one possible Lewis structure
Both structures for Ozone are plausible Lewis structures
Only electrons move (movement of lone pairs or multiple bonds)
Atoms **do not** move

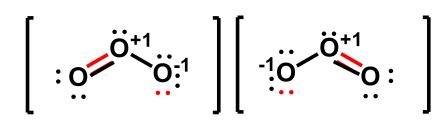
For ozone – a mix of valence bond theory and MO theory can help explain (and simplify) the bonding



For all the sigma bonds use valence bond theory and hybridization

- the central oxygen is sp² hybridized (in either structure)
- One sigma bond each with the two terminal oxygen atoms
- Third sp² orbital contains the lone pair of electrons on the central atom

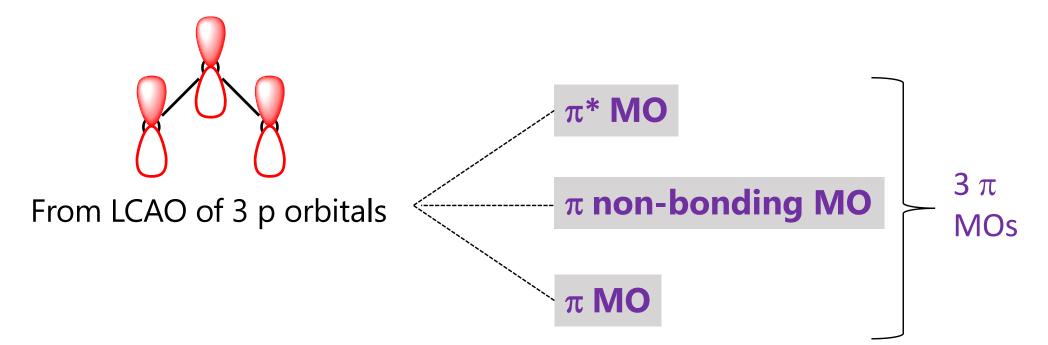
Ozone: delocalized p electrons



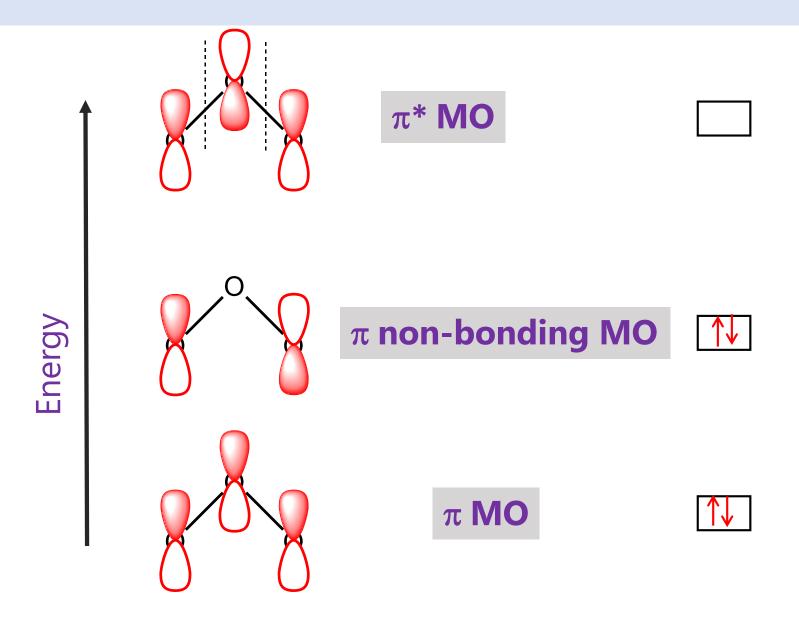
Still remaining:

3 of these orbitals are p orbitals (one on each oxygen)

4 electrons delocalized



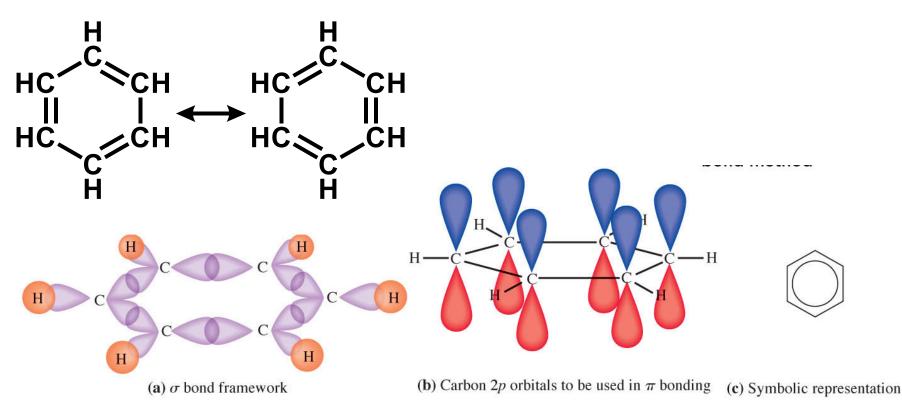
Ozone MO energy diagram (delocalized π system)



Example 2: Benzene Molecule (C₆H₆)

30 total valence orbitals Each carbon has 4, and each hydrogen has 1

24 orbitals form 12 sigma bonds There are 6 unhybridized p orbitals that form 6 π MOs

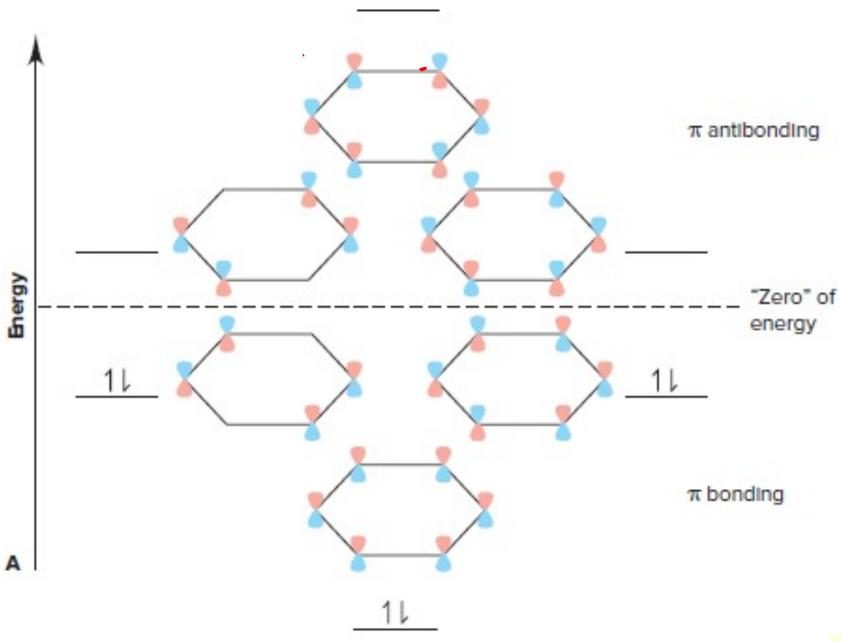


Each carbon is sp2 hybridized

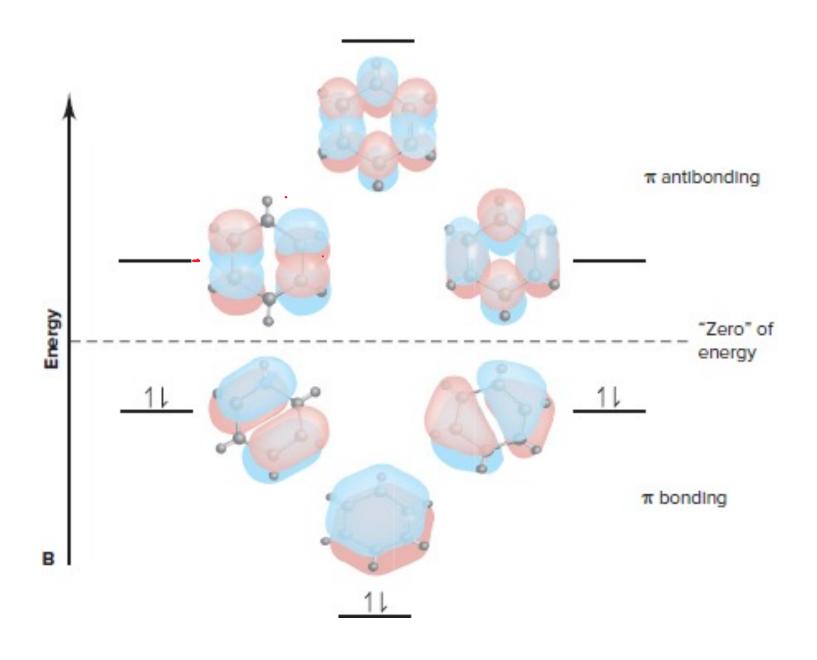
Bond angle = 120 Trigonal planar



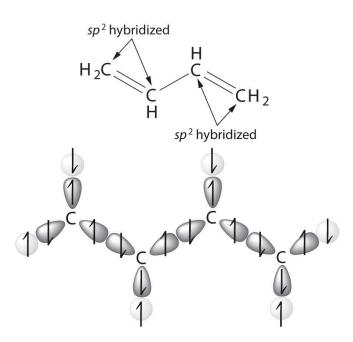
Benzene : delocalized π electrons (For your interest only – not assessed on exams)

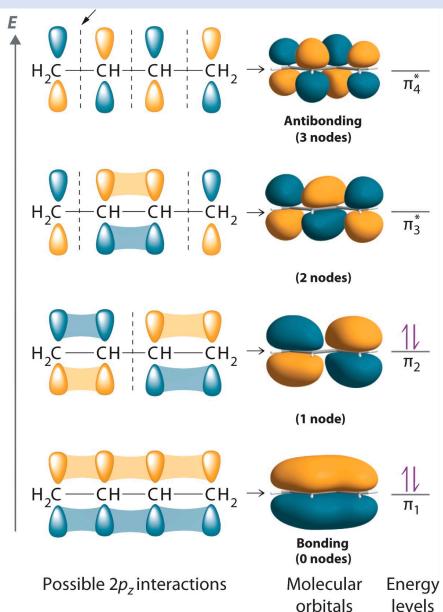


Benzene : delocalized π electrons (For your interest only – not assessed on exams)



Using VBT + MO Theory to explain delocalized systems





(a) 1,3-Butadiene σ-bonded framework

(b) 1,3-Butadiene π bonding

