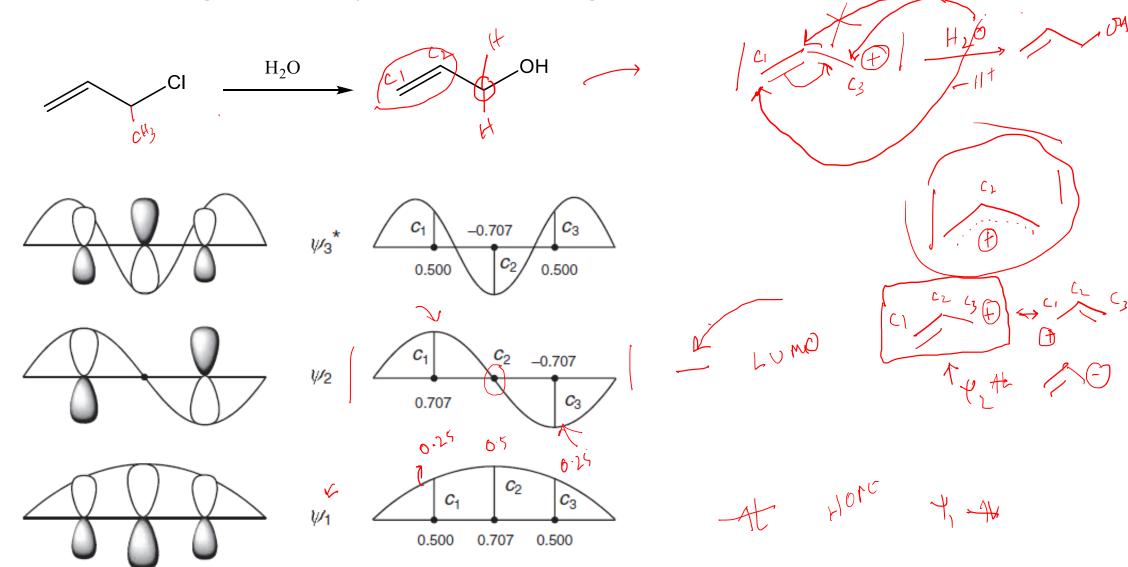
Regioselectivity Prediction through Molecular Orbitals



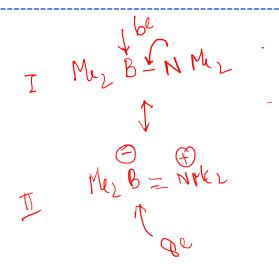
Q. Two resonance forms can be written for each of the following structures:

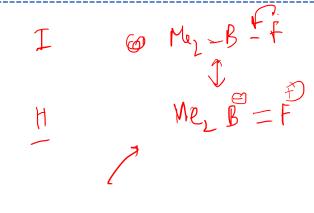
(i) $(CH_3)_2BN(CH_3)_2$

(ii) (CH₃)₂BOCH₃

(iii) (CH₃)₂BF

- (A) Write the resonance structures
- (B) Which forms in each pair of resonance forms is more important?

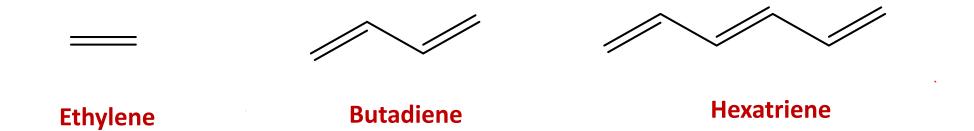




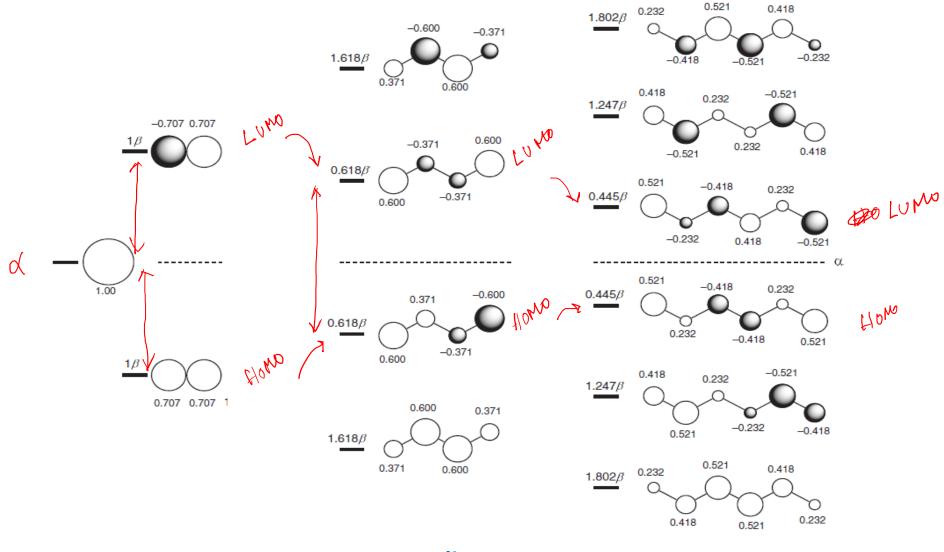
A few key points regarding resonance structures

- ✓ Only electrons move. Atoms never move
- \checkmark Only π-electrons (electrons in π-bonds) and lone-pair electrons can move; never move σ-electrons
- ✓ Resonance forms with filled octets are more stable.
- ✓ Negative charge should reside on more electronegative atom, positive charge on electropositive atom

Effect of Conjugation on the π -MOs



- ✓ We have discussed the bonding in ethylene and butadiene
- \checkmark As we keep on increasing the number of double bonds in conjugation, what kind of changes do we observe on the π-MOs (especially HOMO and LUMO)?



Ethylene

Butadiene

Hexatriene

HOMO-LUMO gap: 2β

1.236β

0.89β

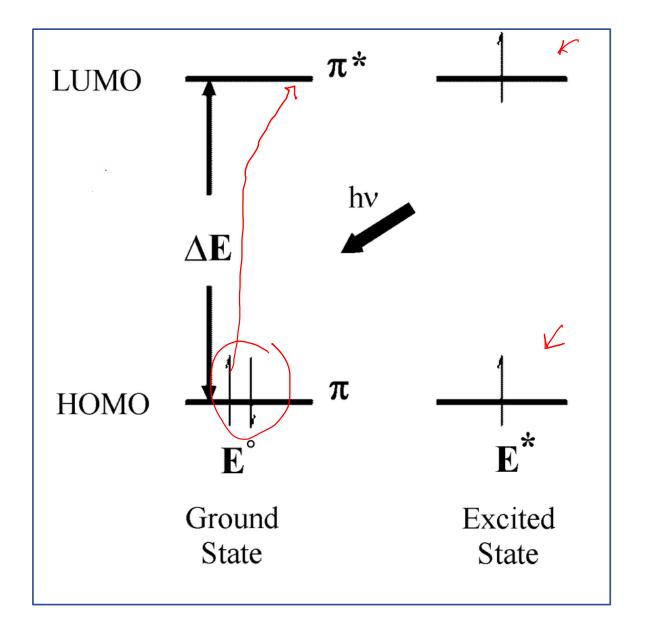
Delocalization and Conjugation

> An increase in the number of double bonds in conjugation leads to decrease in HOMO-LUMO gap

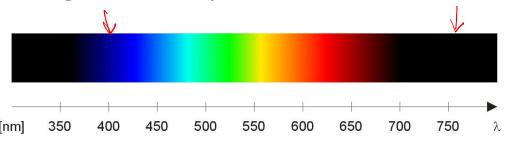




✓ Irradiation of light results in the excitation of an electron from HOMO to LUMO

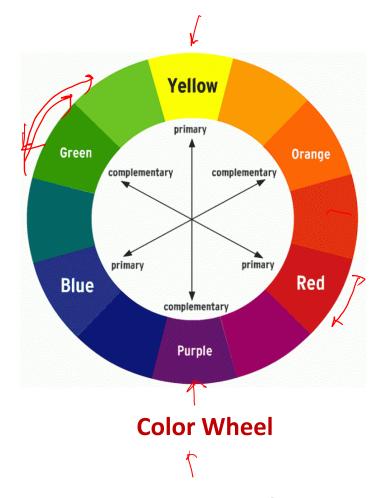


✓ The color is originated only when the number of double bonds in conjugation is 8 or more



Approximate wavelengths for different colours

Absorbed frequency, nm 200–400	Colour absorbed ultraviolet	Colour transmitted —	$R(CH=CH)_nR$, $_n =$
→ 400	violet	yellow-green	8 🕻
425	indigo-blue	yellow	9
450	blue	orange	10
490	blue-green ₂	red	11 4
510	green	purple	
530	yellow-green	violet	
550	yellow	indigo-blue	
590	orange	blue	
640	red	blue-green	



Absorption

