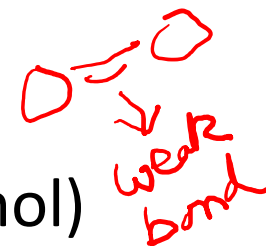


Appreciating O₂

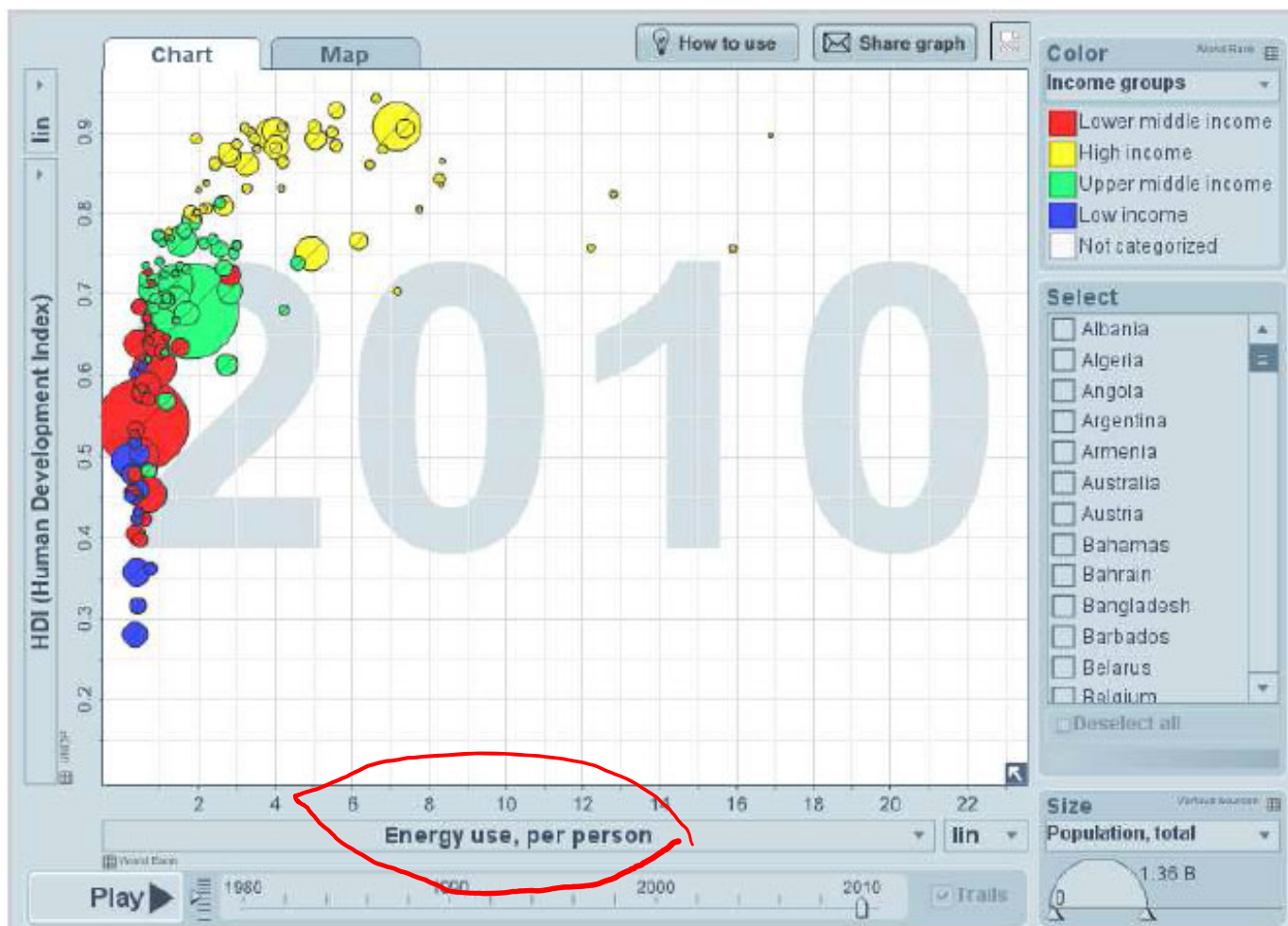
- Oxygen is a diradical held by weak bonds (BDE = 498 kJ/mol)
- Contrast to H₂ (872 kJ/mol)



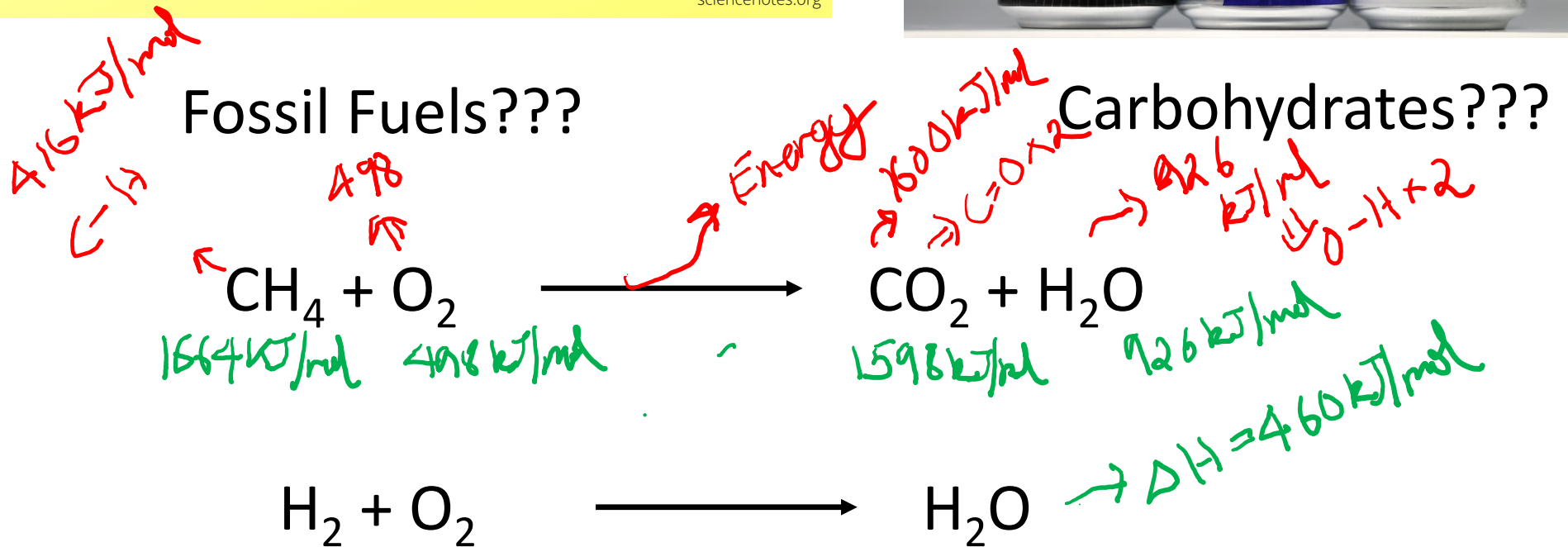
Bond Dissociation Energy

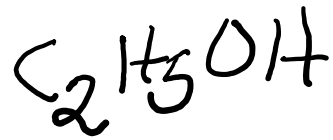
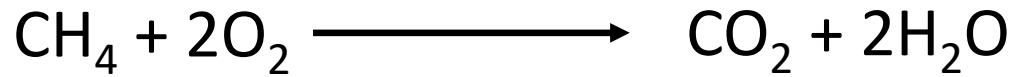
Energy is required for all activities – ecological and industrial – a universal currency

Energy is critical to Human well-being

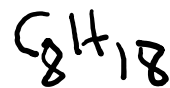


Sources of Energy





Sucrose

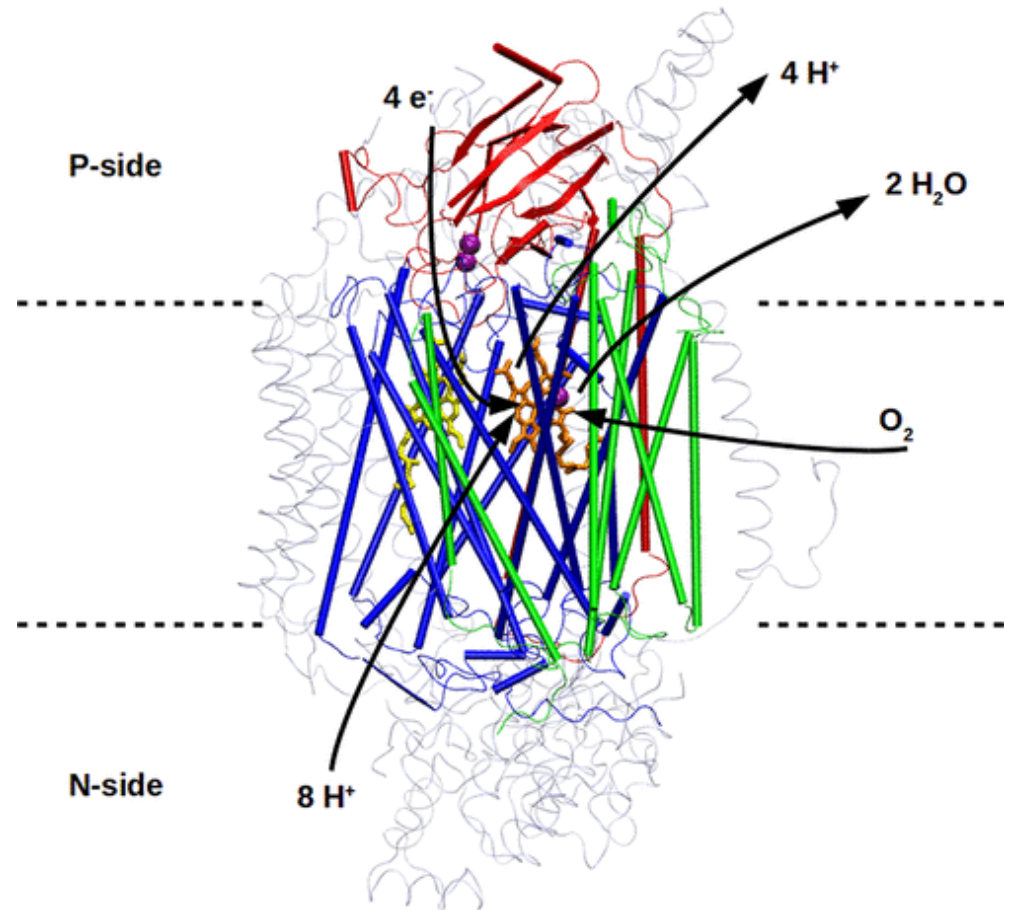
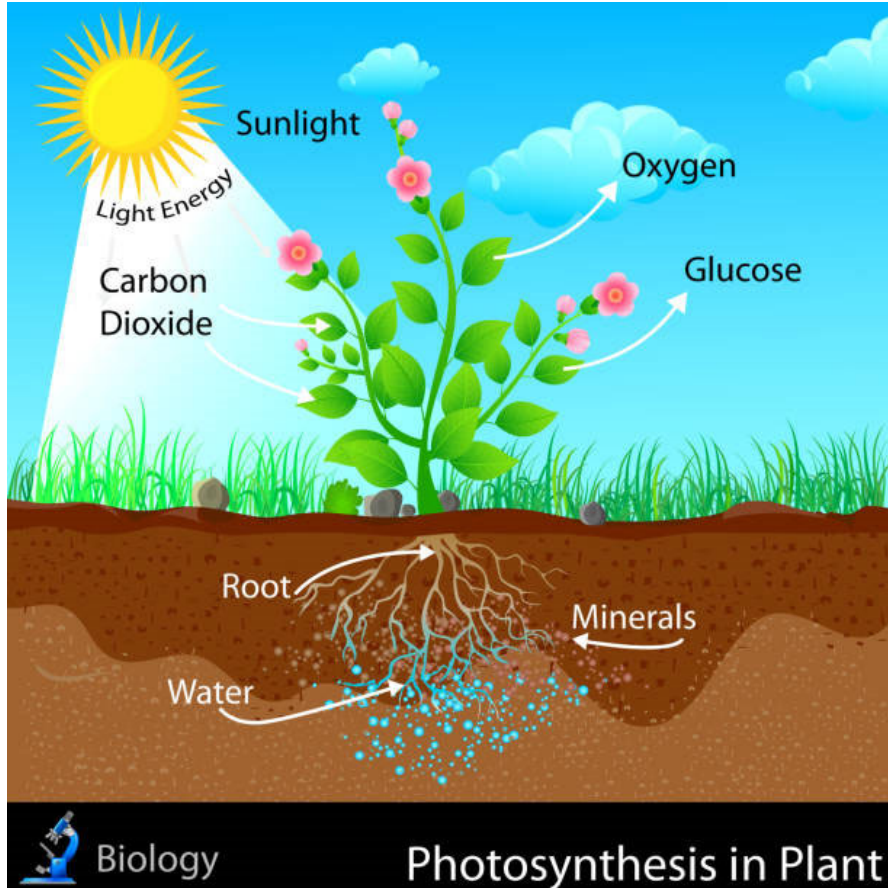
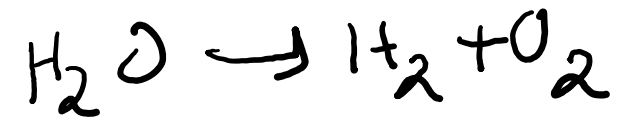


Sucrose

ΔH (exp) (kJ/mol)	Moles of O_2	ΔH (calc) (kJ/mol)
-890	2	$2 \times -460 = -920$
-5452	12.5	$12.5 \times -460 = -5750$
-1367	3	-1380
-5520	12	-5644

- Combustion of any “fuel” is very favorable due to the exothermic nature of the reaction (~ 460 kJ/mol of O_2) leading to the formation of water

O₂ Production and Utilization in Nature



Coupled to production of ATP

Reactivity of O₂

- Why doesn't O₂ react spontaneously?
- Triplet and Singlet O₂

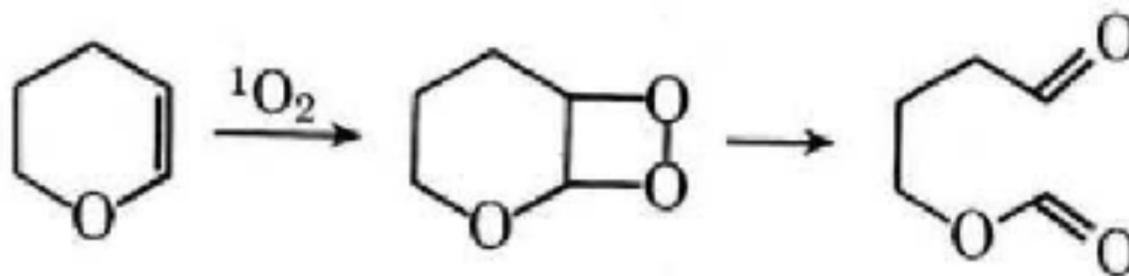
Triplet + Singlet reaction



Spin-forbidden

Excited state → O₂ is singlet

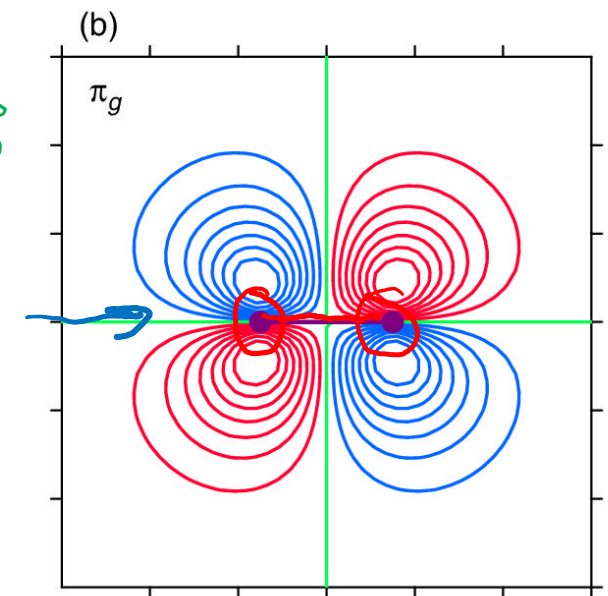
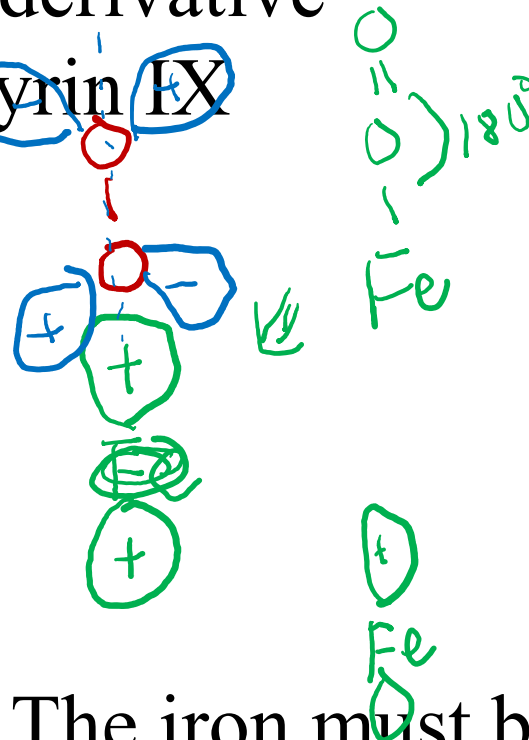
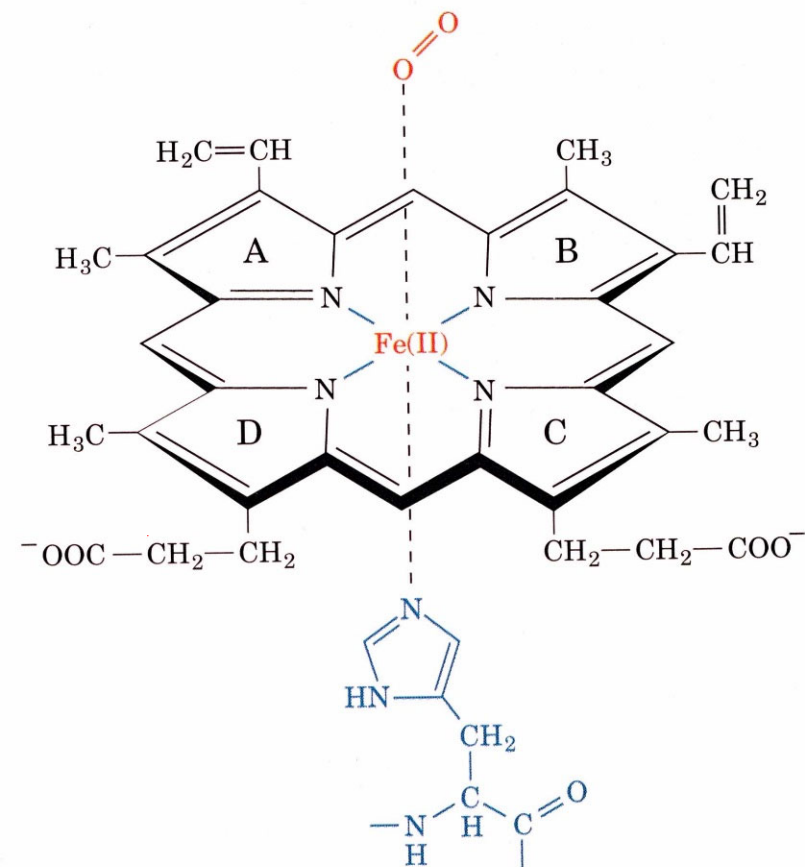
O₂ ⇒ Triplet
Hydrocarbons } Singlet
H₂



O₂ binding to Heme group

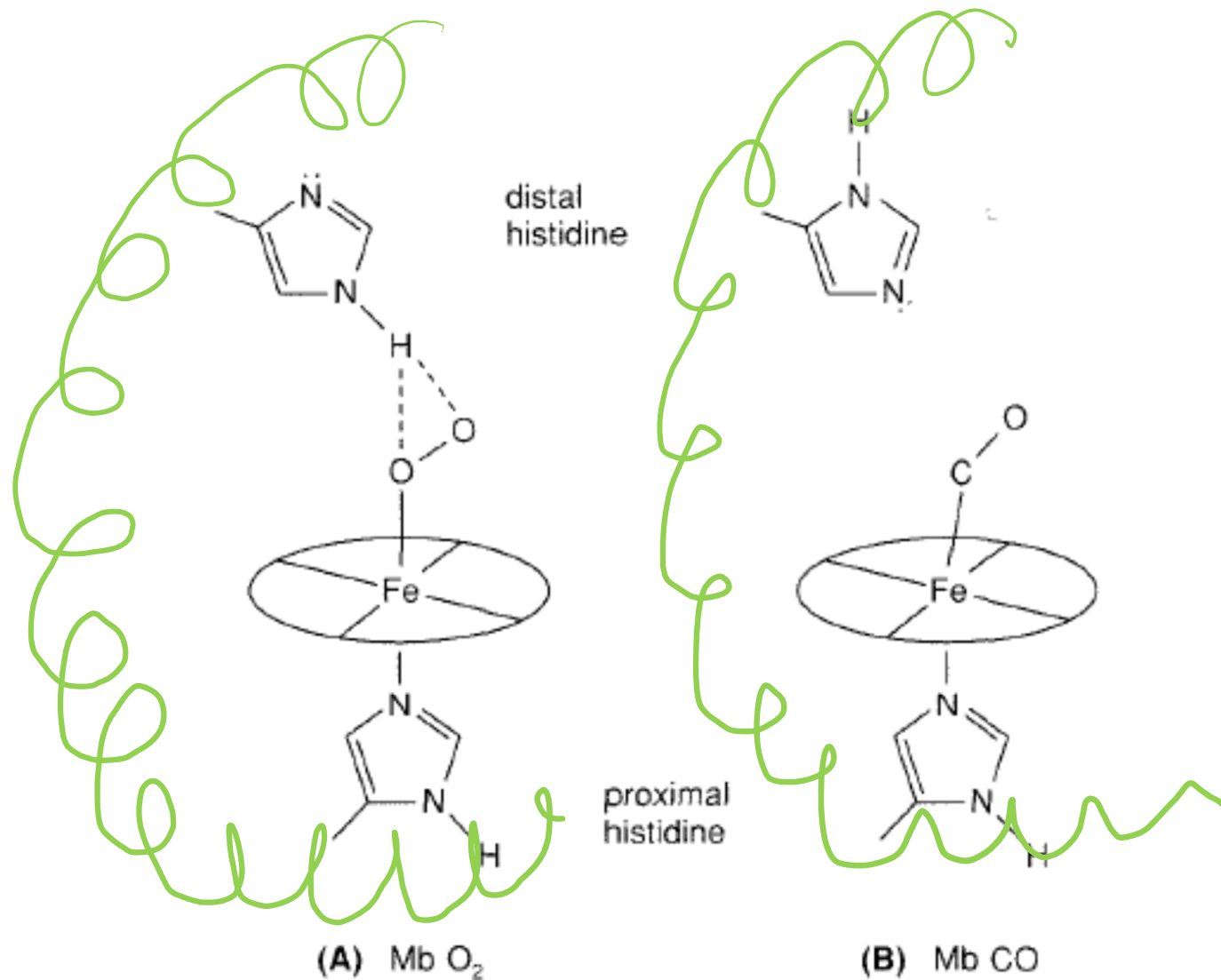
Each subunit of hemoglobin or myoglobin contains a heme.

- Binds one molecule of oxygen
- Heterocyclic porphyrin derivative
- Specifically protoporphyrin IX



The iron must be in the Fe(II) form or reduced form. (ferrous oxidation) state.

Binding of O₂ vs CO



CO binds
to Fe much
stronger than O₂

