

## NOTES

### MOG

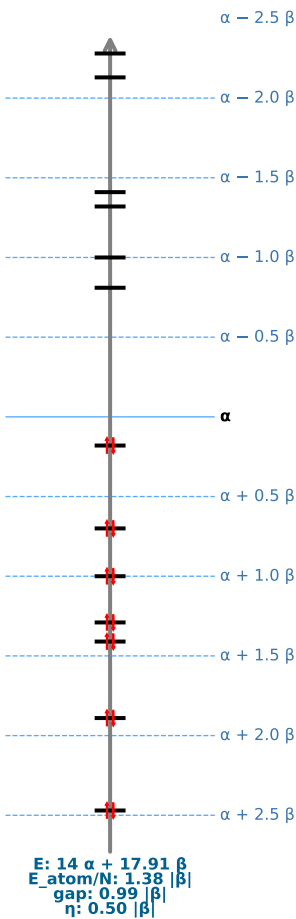
A diagram showing a chemical structure, likely a dimer of a hexagonal molecule, with overlapping electron density isosurfaces. The structure is composed of two hexagonal rings sharing a central bond. The isosurfaces are represented by blue and red shaded regions, indicating different phases or components of the electron density.

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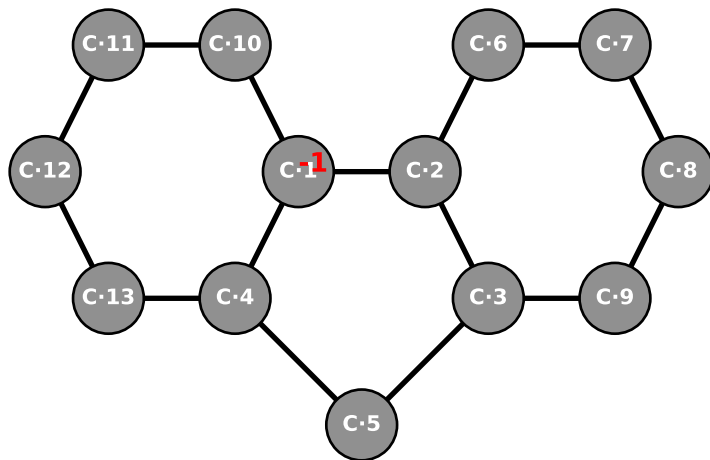
A diagram of a biphenyl molecule, consisting of two benzene rings connected by a single carbon-carbon bond. The molecule is shown with four overlapping circles representing pi-orbitals: two red circles on the left ring and two blue circles on the right ring. The circles are arranged such that they overlap with the rings and each other, illustrating the delocalization of pi-electrons across the system.

A diagram illustrating a bipartite graph structure. It features two hexagonal nodes, one on the left and one on the right, connected by a central edge. The nodes are surrounded by a collection of overlapping circles in blue and red, representing the sets of nodes in the bipartite graph.

The diagram shows a bipartite graph with two hexagonal nodes and six circular nodes. The hexagonal nodes are connected to each other and to the circular nodes. The circular nodes are arranged in two groups of three, with each group connected to one of the hexagonal nodes. The circular nodes are colored blue and pink, and the hexagonal nodes are colored blue and pink.



$\sigma$  skeleton



### Bond orders and atomic charges

