# Organic chemistry background I

# **Organic chemistry background I**

- Organic compounds: definition & description
- Electron shells
- Covalent bonds and orbital hybridization
- Electronegativity and oxidation state
- Isomers

# **Organic compounds**

#### • Definition

- Any member of compounds containing carbon
- Exception: carbonates (HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>), simple carbon oxides (CO and CO<sub>2</sub>), carbides\*, cyanides (CN<sup>-</sup>)
  - \* carbides: compound composed of carbon and a less electronegative element (ex: CaC<sub>2</sub>, CSi, WC)

#### • Makeup of organic molecules

- Millions of organic compounds exist due to the ability of carbon to form up to four stable carbon-carbon bonds
- Unlimited kinds of *carbon skeletons* can be made
- Elemental composition: C, H, O, N, S, P, halogens
- Heteroatoms: elements in an organic molecule other than C and H

# **Description of a compound**

- Elemental composition: which elements the compound contains
- **Molecular formula**: how many atoms of each of the elements are present in one molecule
- **Molecular mass**: sum of the masses of all atoms present in the molecule
- **Molecular structure (constitution)**: the exact connection of the atoms constituting the molecule
- **Molecular geometry**: the 3-D arrangement of the atoms

#### Periodic table of the elements



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# **Orbital diagrams**



http://www.khanacademy.org

# **Orbital energy levels**



- 1<sup>st</sup> shell (K-shell): holds 2
  electrons (1s<sup>2</sup>)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> shell (L-shell): holds 8 electrons (1s<sup>2</sup> 2s<sup>2</sup> 2p<sup>6</sup>)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> shell (M-shell): holds 18 electrons (1s<sup>2</sup> 2s<sup>2</sup> 2p<sup>6</sup> 3s<sup>2</sup> 3p<sup>6</sup> 3d<sup>10</sup>), but a stable configuration is reached when the shell is filled with 8 electrons (1s<sup>2</sup> 2s<sup>2</sup> 2p<sup>6</sup> 3s<sup>2</sup> 3p<sup>6</sup>)

http://www.dummies.com

Name	Element <sup>a</sup>		Mass <sup>b</sup>		Number of	of Electron	ns in Shell	Net	Number of Covalent		
	Symbol	Number	– (u) –	K	L	М	N	0	- Charge of Kernel <sup>c</sup>	Occurring in Organic Molecules	
Hydrogen	Н	1	1.008	1					1+	1	
<u>Helium</u>	He	2		<u>2</u>					0		
Carbon	С	6	12.011	2	4				4+	4	
Nitrogen	Ν	7	14.007	2	5				5+	3,(4) <sup>d</sup>	
Oxygen	0	8	15.999	2	6				6+	2,(1) <sup>e</sup>	
Fluorine	F	9	18.998	2	7				7+	1	
Neon	Ne	10		2	<u>8</u>				0		
Phosphorus	Р	15	30.974	2	8	5			5+	3,5	
Sulfur	S	16	32.06	2	8	6			6+	2,4,6,(1) <sup>e</sup>	
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.453	2	8	7			8+	1	
<u>Argon</u>	Ar	18		2	8	<u>8</u>			0		
Bromine	Br	35	79.904	2	8	18	7		7+	1	
<u>Krypton</u>	<u>Kr</u>	36		2	8	18	<u>8</u>		0		
Iodine	Ι	53	126.905	2	8	18	18	7	7+	1	
<u>Xenon</u>	<u>Xe</u>	54		2	8	18	18	<u>8</u>	0		

<sup>a</sup> The underlined elements are the noble gases. <sup>b</sup> Based on the assigned atomic mass constant of u=atomic mass of <sup>12</sup>C/12; abundance-averaged values of the naturally occurring isotopes. <sup>c</sup> Kernel: the portion of an atom excluding the outer shell electrons. <sup>d</sup> Positively charged atom. <sup>e</sup> Negatively charged atom.

# **Electron shells of elements**

- Atoms containing "filled shells" are stable
  - Noble gases: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn
- Atoms in organic molecules have tendencies to attain filledshell conditions by gaining, losing, or most importantly, sharing electrons

#### **Covalent bond**

- Octet rule: atoms tend to combine in such a way that each atom has 8 electrons in its outer (valence) shell
- Covalent bond
  - Atoms complete their outer-shell octet by sharing a pair of electrons, in most cases one electron contributed by each of the two bonded atoms
  - Each atom feels it has both of the shared electrons
  - The electron pairs are localized between the two positive atomic nuclei; the electrostatic attraction of these nuclei to these electrons holds the atoms together



## **Covalent bond**

- Coordinate bond
  - A kind of a covalent bond in which the two electrons derive from the same atom
  - One atom donates a lone pair of electrons (Lewis base) and the other atom accepts the electron pair (Lewis acid)



# **Drawing molecular structures**



(2) 
$$H_3C - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CI$$
 (4)

# **Double and triple bonds**

- Atoms with more than one missing electrons in their outer shells may form double or triple bonds
- Single covalent bond is a sigma (σ) bond; double and triple bonds contain one σ bond and π bond(s)
  - σ bond: a covalent bond in which orbital overlap of the bond is concentrated along the axis joining the two nuclei
  - π bond: a covalent bond formed by overlap of parallel p orbitals
    (generally weaker than the σ bonds)



http://chemistryistorture.blogspot.kr/2013/03/ red-high-density-valence-bond-theory-so.html

# **Orbital hybridization**



http://magic.piktochart.com

# **Orbital hybridization**



# **Orbital hybridization**



# Electronegativity

- The "electron cloud" or averaged electron position located between the two nuclei is, in general, distorted toward the atom that has the higher attraction for the electrons (the atom that is more *electronegative*)
  - ex: carbon-halogen bond



• Electronegativity increases with increasing kernel size within a row in the Periodic Table and decreases with increasing kernel size within a column

## Electronegativity

H 2.1																	He —
La 1.0	Be 1.5											B 2.0	C 2.5	N 310.	0 3.5	¥ 4.0	Ne —
Na 0.9	Mg 1.2											Al 1.5	Si 1.8	Р 2.1	S 2.5	C1 3.0	Ar —
K	Ca	50	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
0.8	1.0	14	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	—
Rh	3r	¥	Zr	Nb	Mo	Te	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	1 2.5	Xe
0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1,8	1.9	2.1		_
8a	Ba	1.4-1.0	Hr	Ta	W	Re	On	lr	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	РЬ	Bi	Po	At 2.2	Rn
0,7	0.9	1.1-1.2	13	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0		—

ref: http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/Inorganic\_Chemistry/Descriptive\_Chemistry/ Periodic\_Trends\_of\_Elemental\_Properties/Periodic\_Trends



- For convenience, assign the possession of the electron pair in a covalent bond to the more electronegative atom
- Add 0 for each bond to an identical atom; -1 for each bond to a less electronegative atom or for each negative charge on the atom; +1 for each bond to a more electronegative atom or for each positive charge on the atom



**Q:** Determine the oxidation state of each atom in acetate  $(CH_3COO^{-})$ .

# **Spatial arrangement of atoms**

- Each pair of electrons, shared or unshared, wants to stay as far as possible from one another
  - For a carbon atom with four single bonds will form a tetrahedron
  - When carbon is bound to four identical atoms or groups (ex:  $CH_4$ ), the bond angles should be 109.5°
  - The difference of the atoms or groups bound to a carbon leads to minor variations in the bond angles





- (Structural) Isomers: the set of compounds whose molecular formula is identical, but the molecular structures are different
- Stereoisomers: the set of compounds whose molecular structure is identical, but the spatial arrangements are different



**Q:** How many (structural) isomers are there for monochlorinated butane ( $C_4H_9CI$ )? Draw the chemical structures of all isomers.

#### **Stereoisomers**



#### **Stereoisomers**



#### **Stereoisomers**





**Q:** Are there any pair of stereoisomers among structural isomers of monochlorinated butane?

# Organic chemistry background II: Delocalization of electrons

# **Delocalized electrons**

- In some steric arrangements of organic molecules, <u>electrons</u> <u>may move throughout a region covering more than two atoms</u>
- Occurs in molecules exhibiting multiple  $\pi$  bonds spaced so that they can interact with one another
- Such series of π bonds are called <u>"conjugated"</u>

# Conjugated double bonds occur when

• Two double bonds originates at adjacent atoms

 $-CH = CH - CH = CH - CH_2 -$ 

cf1) isolated  $\rightarrow$  non-conjugated

 $-CH = CH - CH_2 - CH = CH -$ 

cf2) cumulated

 $-CH = C = CH - CH_2 -$ 

## **Resonance method**

ex) acrolein (propenal): CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-CHO



- The chemical structure is represented by extreme possibilities with back-and-forth arrows
- This does not mean the compound is in one of the extreme possibilities: the compound structure is somewhere in between
- This way of representing a chemical structure is called the *resonance* method

#### **Resonance method examples**



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# **Electron shifts**

- Useful when writing resonance structures
- Draw electron-shift arrows for the followings:
  - From a  $\pi$  bond to an adjacent bond position:

$$x - x =$$

– From a  $\pi$  bond to an adjacent atom:

$$= \dot{x} - \leftrightarrow - \ddot{x} -$$

- From an atom to an adjacent bond position:

$$-\ddot{x} \rightarrow -x =$$

#### **Representing resonance structures**

**Q:** Use electron shifts to identify and represent the resonance structure for acetate ( $CH_3COO^{-}$ ).

#### **Delocalized electrons in a ring structure**

#### ex) benzene: $C_6H_6$



– The conjugation of the  $\pi$  bonds leads to greater stability of the chemical



#### **Aromatic compounds**

- Aromaticity: the quality that renders a ring system especially stable by conjugated double bonds
- Aromatic rings: organic rings in which electrons are delocalized
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs): organic compounds containing only C and H, composed of multiple aromatic rings





Structure of benzo(a)pyrene

# References

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