

Teoria da Ligação Covalente

Teoria da Ligação de Valência (TLV)

Teoria da Ligação Covalente

Teorias de Lewis e VSEPR identificam:

- Pares de elétrons ligados
- Pares de elétrons isolados
- Forma molecular
- Geometria eletrônica

Porém, não fornecem informações sobre os tipos orbitais usados nas ligações químicas.

Teorias da Ligação Covalente

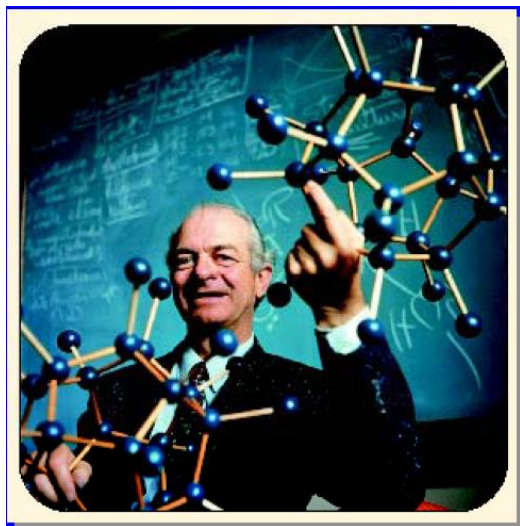
Como podemos explicar as ligações químicas e considerar a geometrias das moléculas utilizando orbitais atômicos?

Existem dois modelos de como os orbitais atômicos interagem para formar ligações em moléculas.

Teoria da Ligação de Valência (TLV) – Os orbitais atômicos sobrepõem-se (espacialmente) para formar ligações localizadas entre 2 núcleos.

Teoria dos Orbitais Moleculares (TOM) – Os orbitais atômicos sobrepõem-se para formar ligações deslocalizadas que conectam mais do que 2 núcleos.

Teoria da ligação de valência (TLV)



- Os elétrons de valência estão localizados entre os átomos.
- Orbitais atômicos semi-preenchidos sobrepõem-se para formar as ligações.

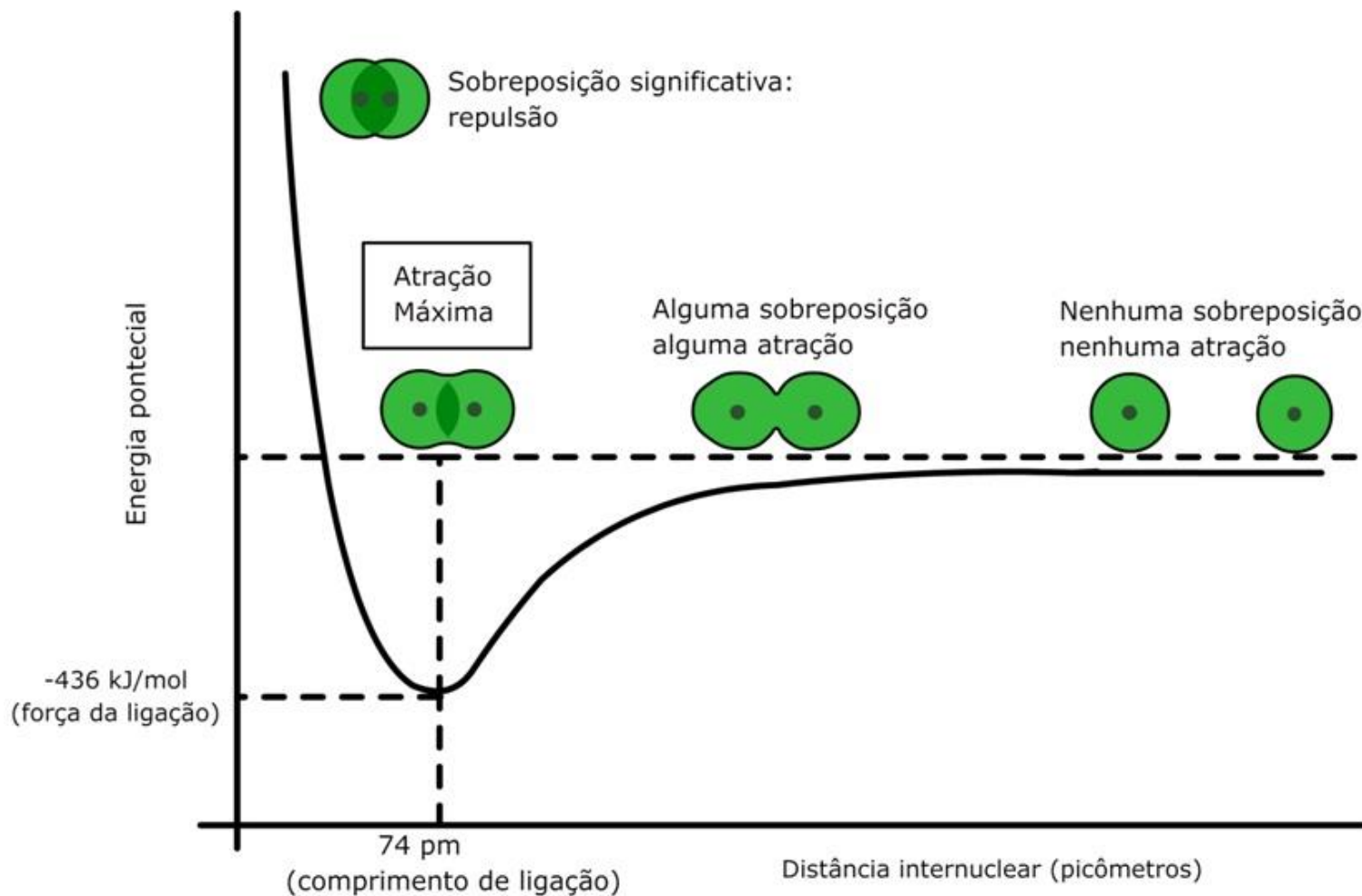
Linus Pauling

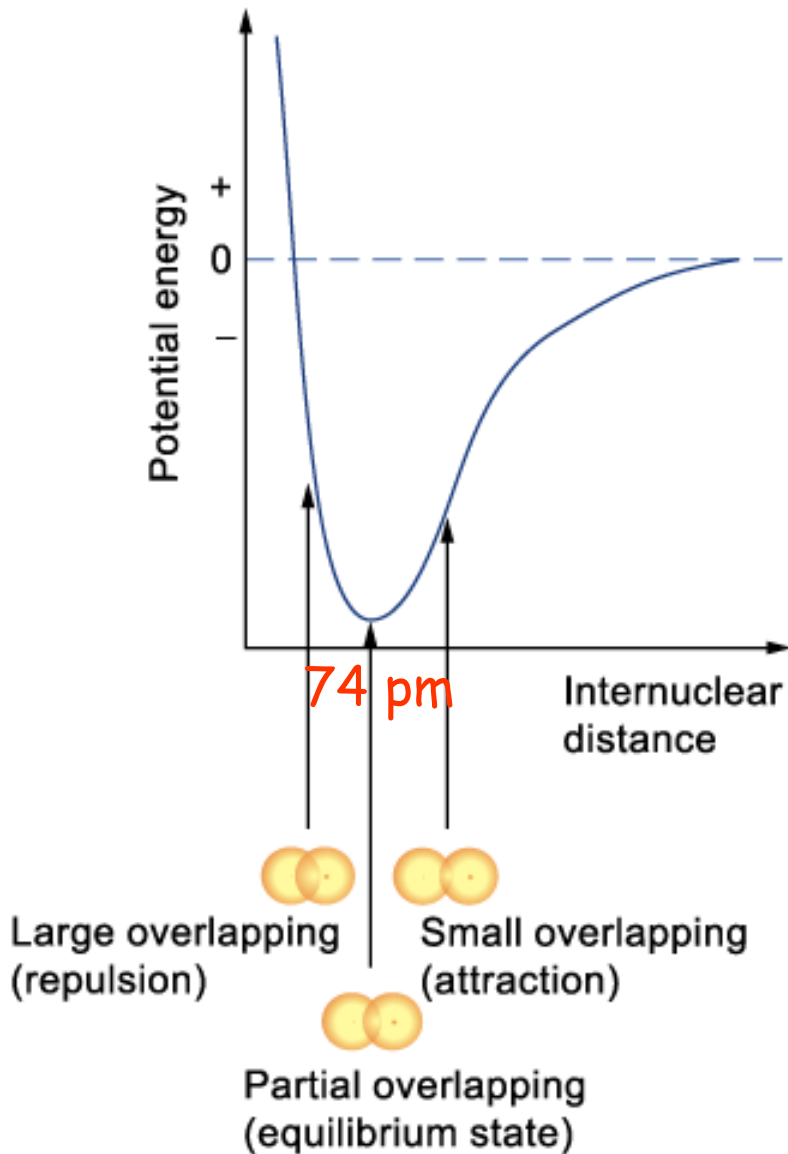
Prêmios Nobel de Química e da Paz

Livro: The nature of the chemical bond

Teoria da ligação de valência (TLV)

Molécula de H_2





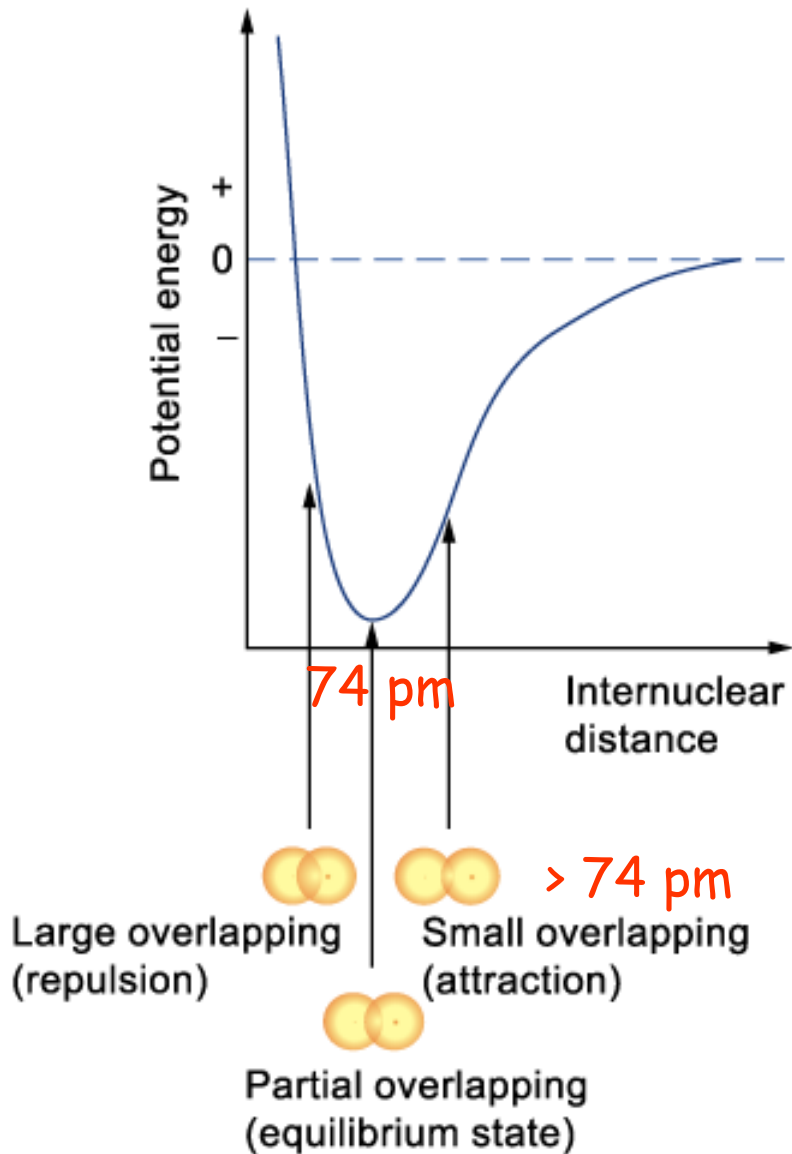
Distância H – H = 74 pm:

Repulsão = Atração

→ Ligação mais forte

→ Sobreposição ótima

→ Menor energia



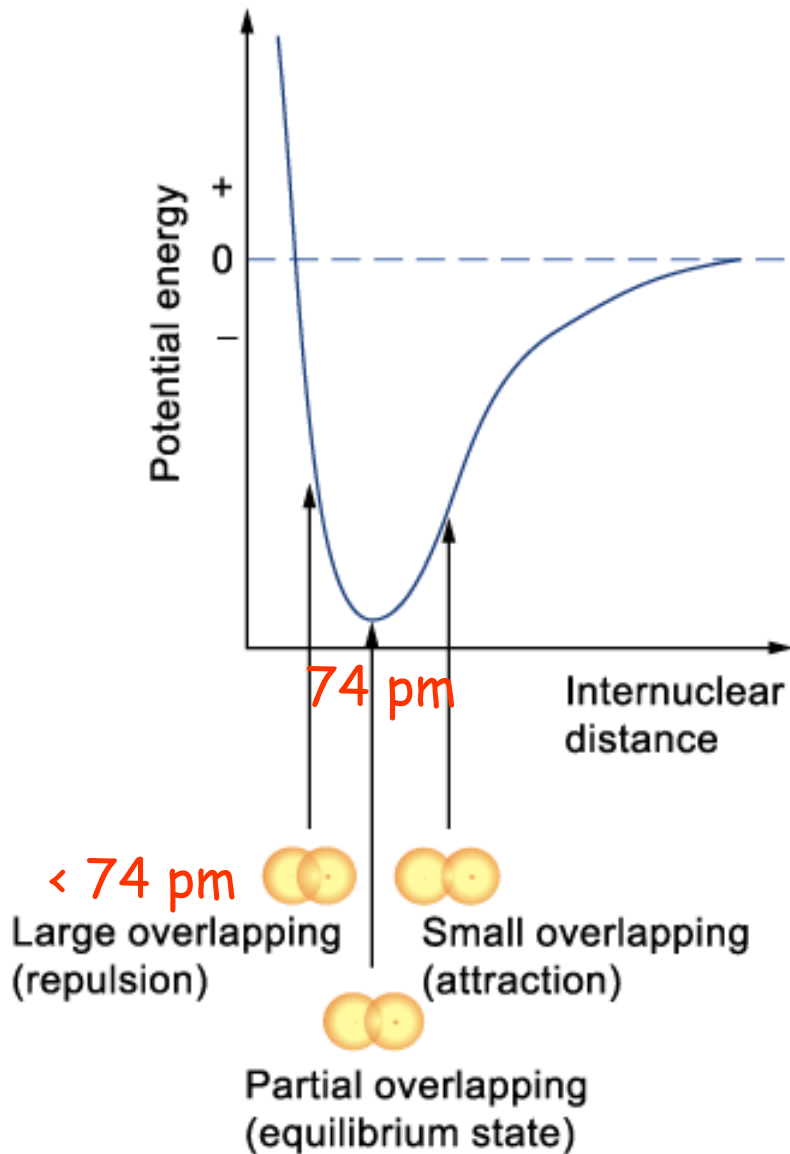
Distância At H – H > 74 pm:

Repulsão < Atração

→ **Ligação fraca**

→ **Sobreposição pequena demais**

→ **Os átomos precisam de maior aproximação**



Distância H – H < 74 pm:

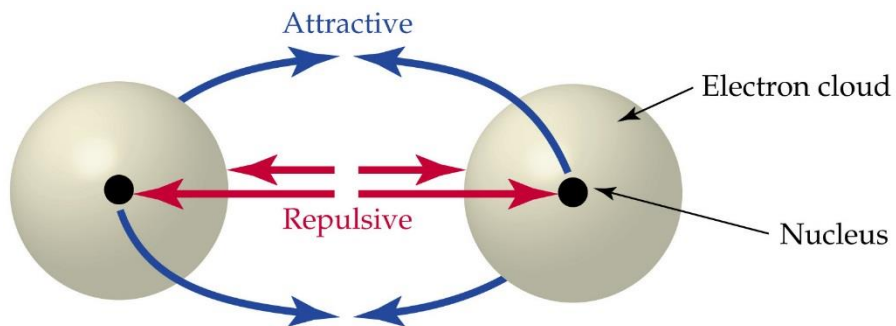
Repulsão > Atração

→ **Ligação fraca**

→ **Sobreposição grande demais**

→ **Os átomos devem ficar mais afastados**

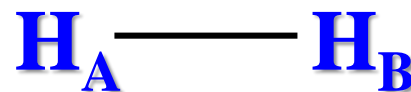
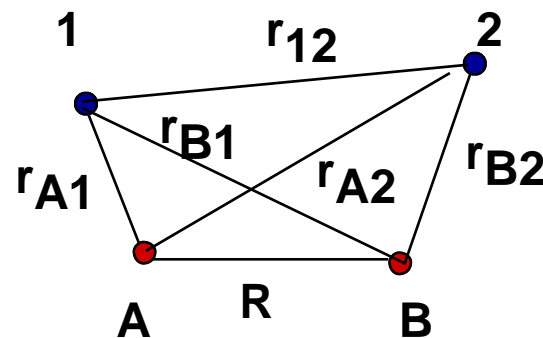
Teoria da Ligação de Valência (TLV)



Molécula de H_2

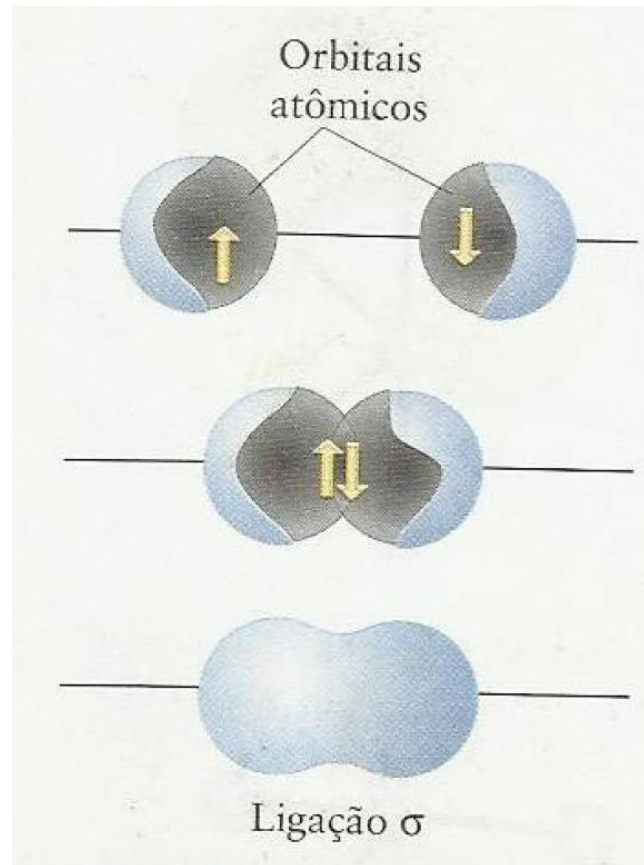
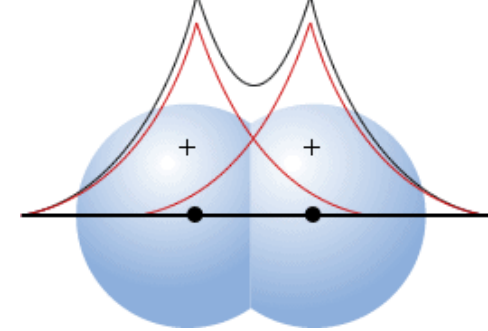
Existe três tipos de interação:

- 1) Atração elétron-núcleo
- 2) Repulsão núcleo-núcleo
- 3) Repulsão elétron-elétron

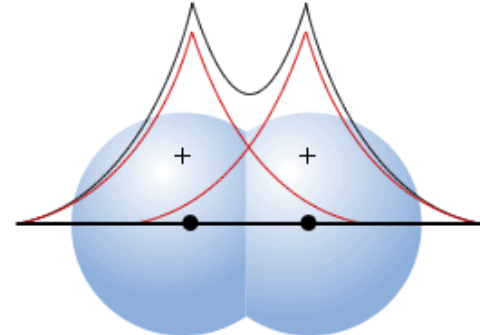


Ligação sigma (σ)

Molécula de H_2

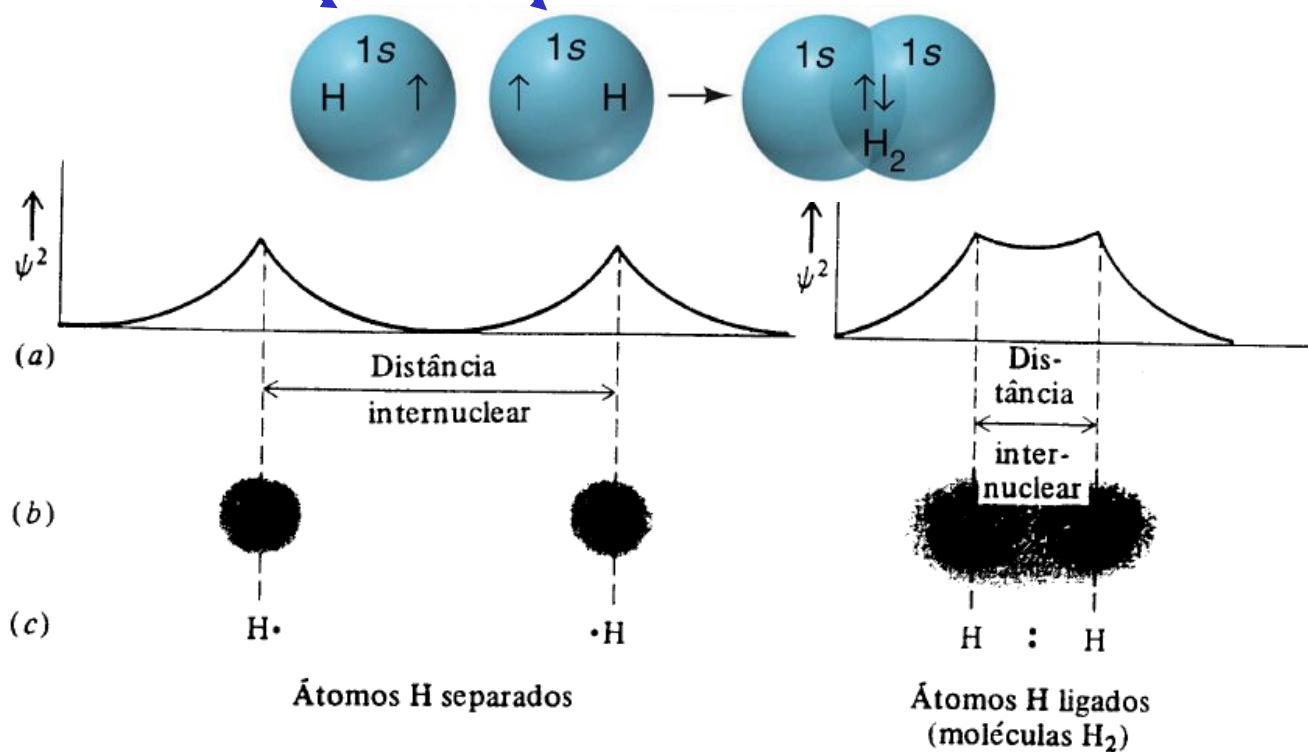


Ligação sigma (σ): orbitais s



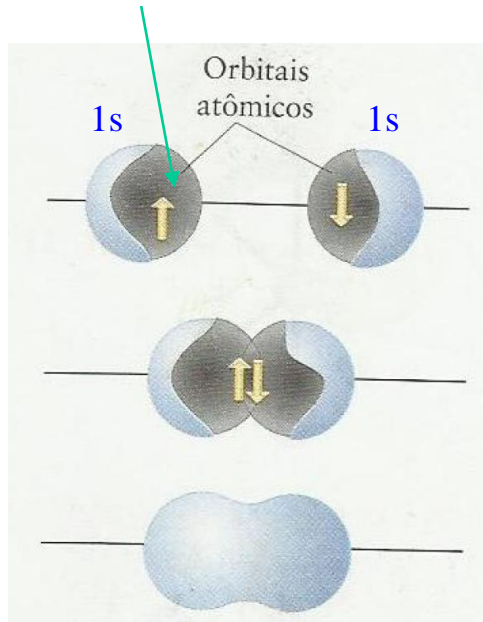
Orbitais atômicos

Ligação sigma (σ)

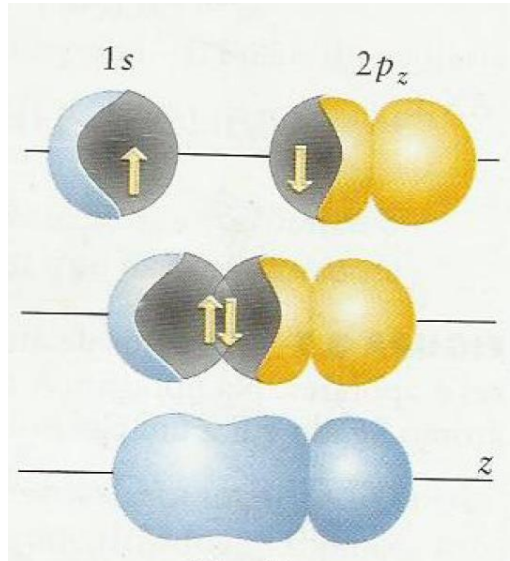


Ligação σ

Elétrons desemparelhados

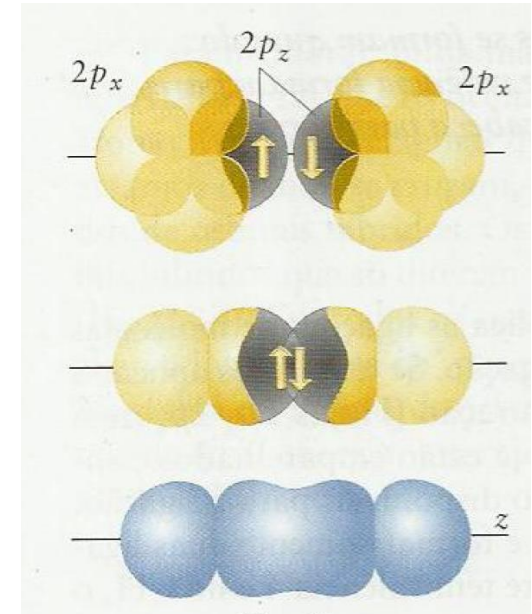


σ (s-s)



σ (s-p)

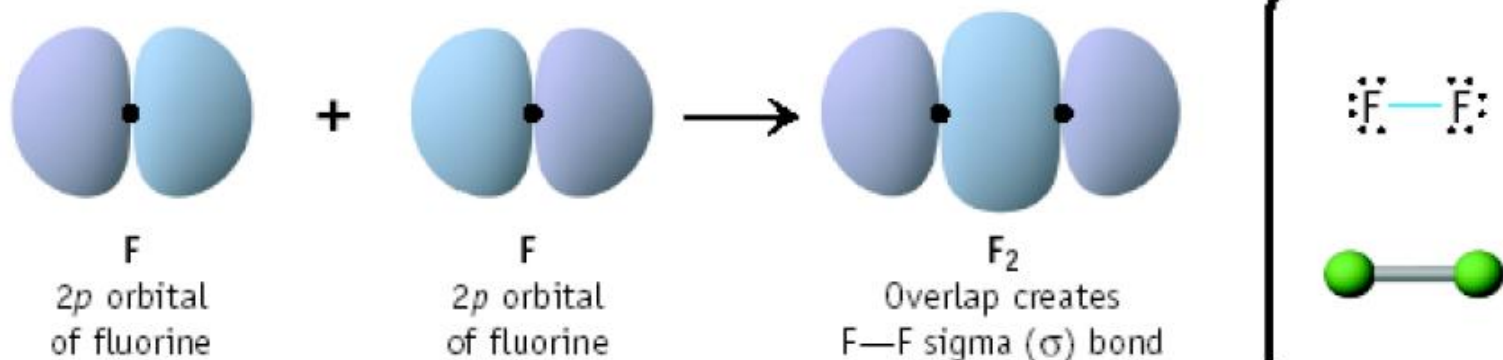
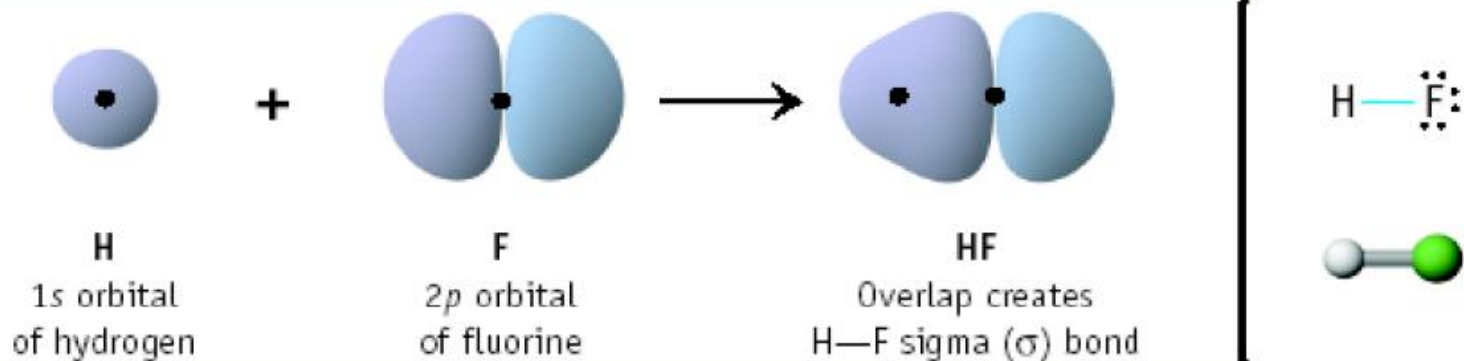
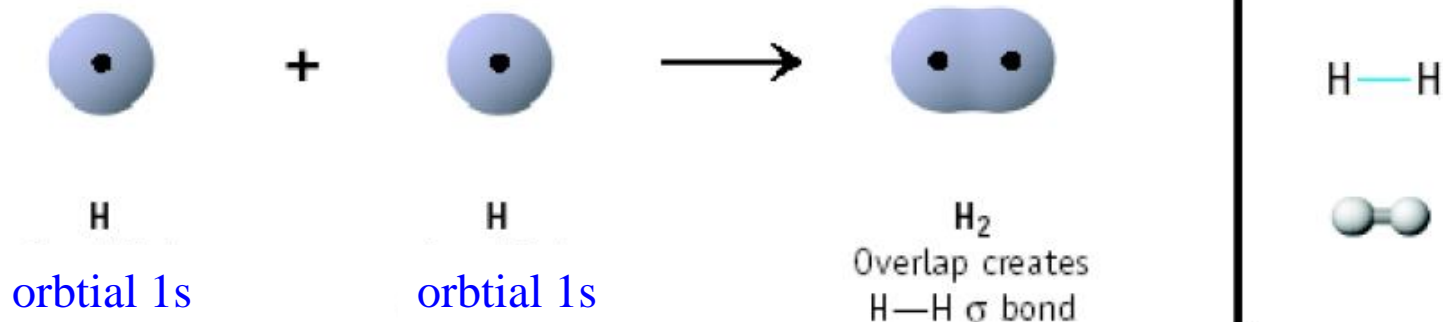
Superpor cabeça-cabeça



σ (p-p)

- A densidade eletrônica acumula entre os eixos internucleares.
- A nuvem eletrônica tem simetria cilíndrica ao redor do eixo internuclear.
- Na ligação σ não tem plano nodal entre os eixos.
- A mistura de dois orbitais atômicos é chamada de superposição de orbitais.
- Quanto maior a superposição de orbitais mais forte a ligação.
- Todas as ligações covalentes simples são ligações σ .

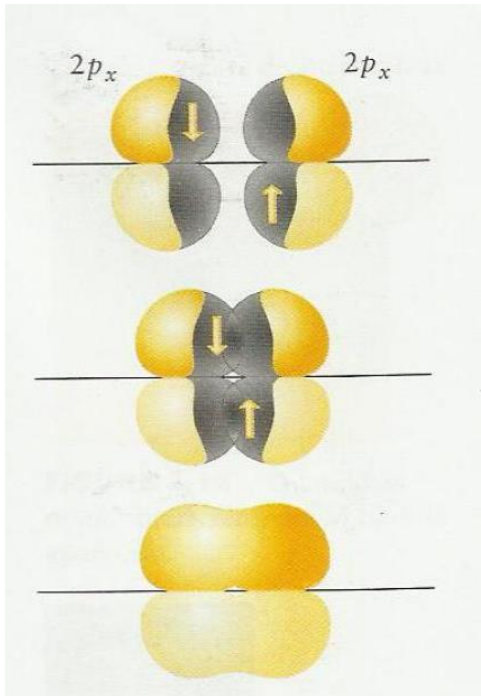
Formação de Ligações Sigma



Ligação π

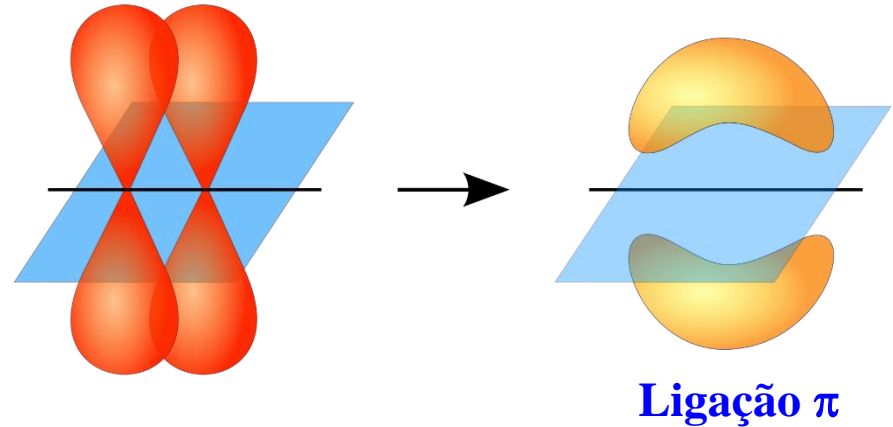
A ligação π forma-se quando os elétrons dos dois orbitais $2p_x$ se emparelham e a superposição acontece lateralmente.

Lado-a-lado



Ligação π

Superpor
Lado-a-lado

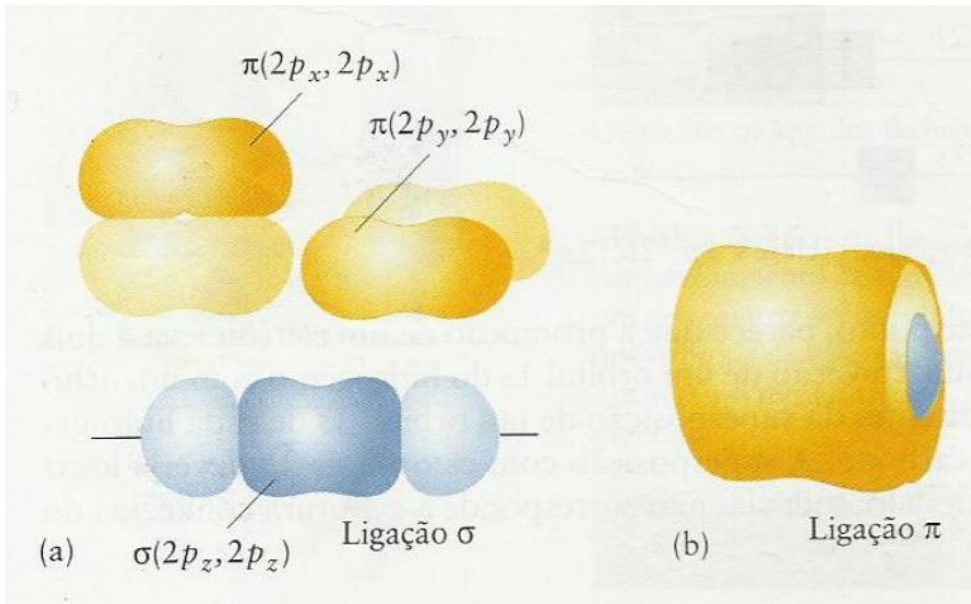


Ligação π

Uma ligação π tem um único plano nodal sobre o eixo internuclear

Ligação π

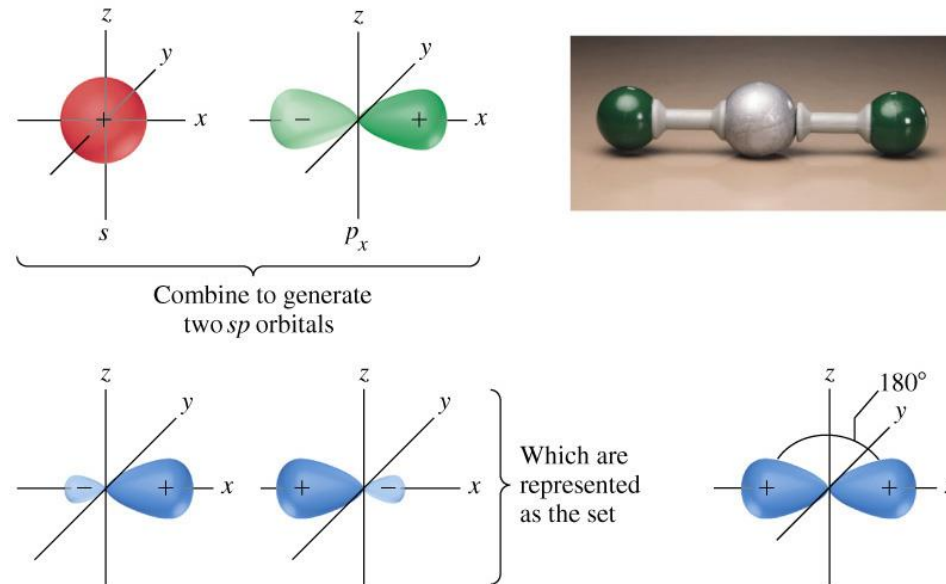
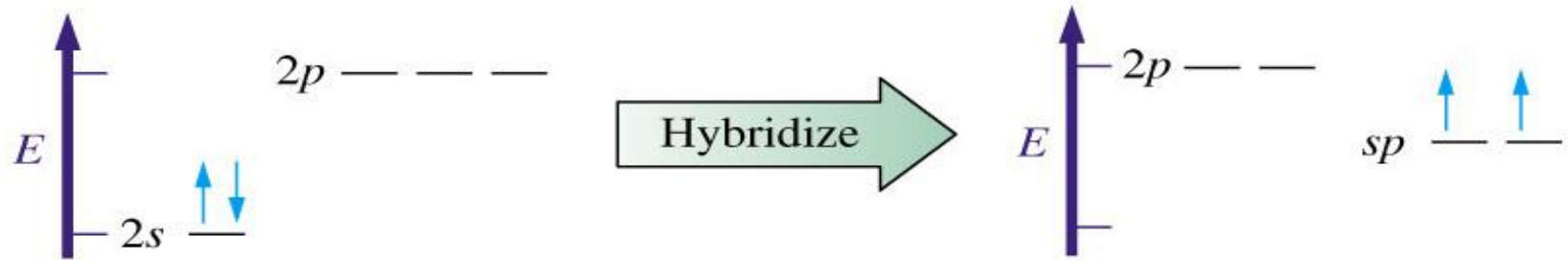
Quando dois átomos são mantidos juntos por uma ligação σ e duas ligações π perpendiculares.



- Uma ligação simples (uma σ)
- Uma ligação dupla (uma σ e uma π)
- Uma ligação tripla (uma σ e duas π)

Uma ligação π tem um único plano nodal sobre o eixo internuclear

Hibridização sp - BeCl_2



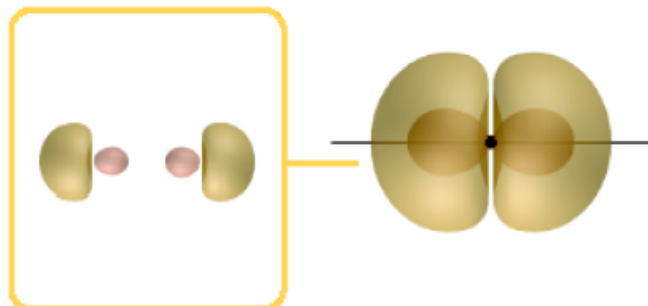
Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são constituídos para reproduzir o arranjo dos elétrons característicos da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente

Arrangement of Hybrid Orbitals

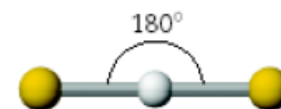
Geometric figure

Example

Two electron pairs
sp



Linear



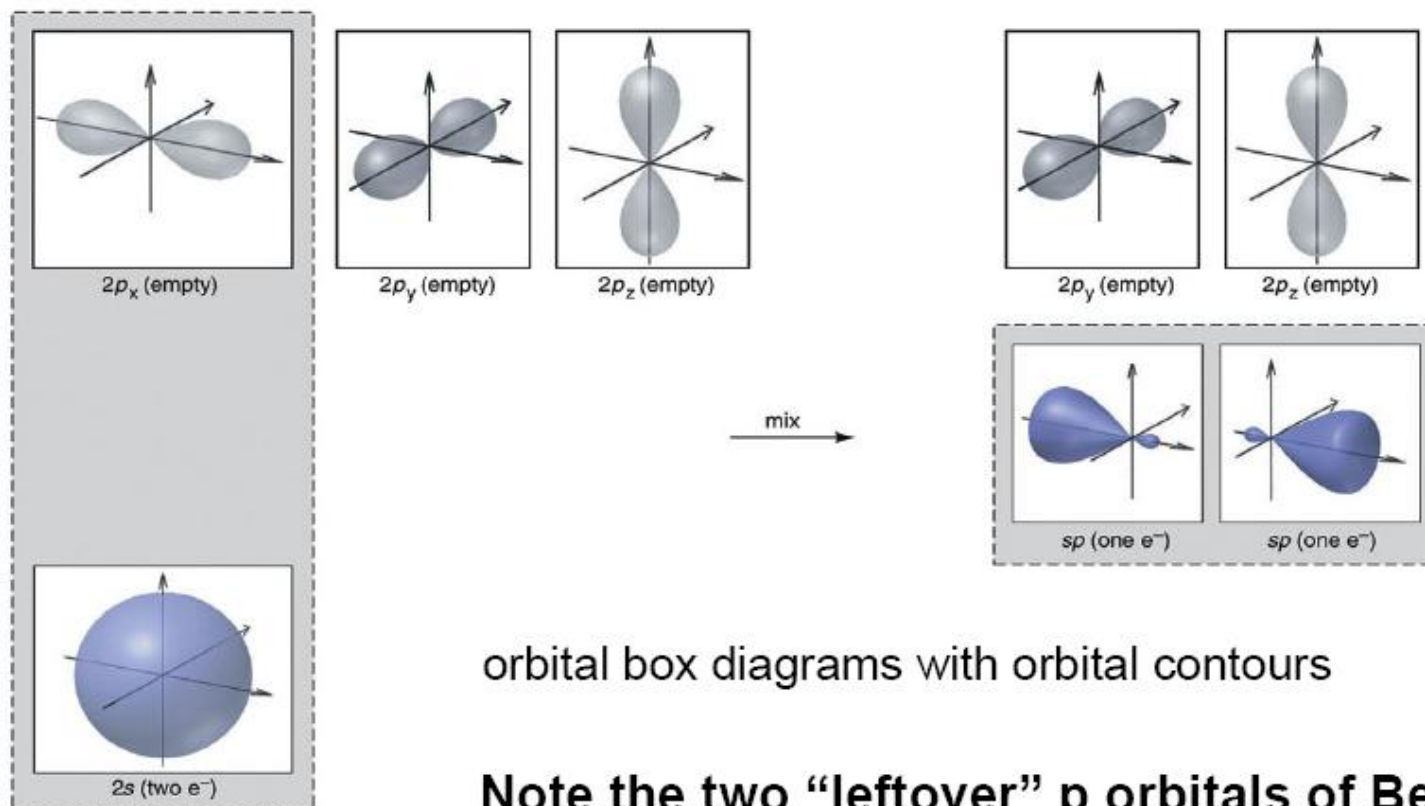
BeH_2

Hibridização *sp*

Formação de *dois* orbitais SEMI-PREENCHIDOS *sp*

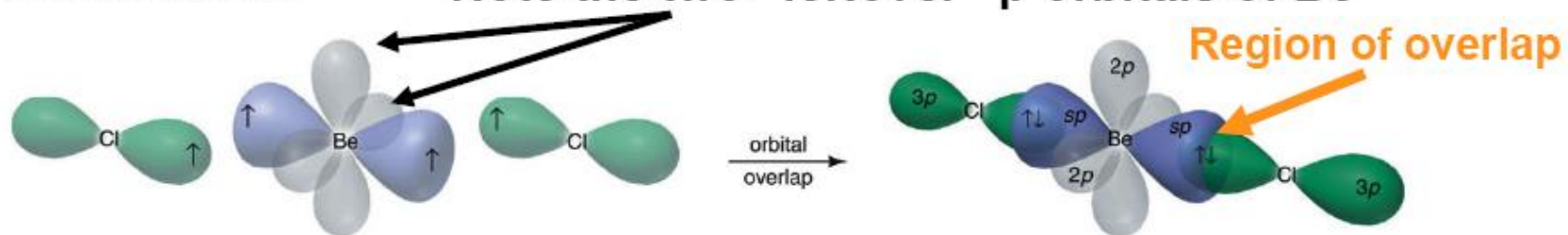
Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são construídos para reproduzir o arranjo de elétrons característico da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente.

Dois orbitais híbridos sp – BeCl_2

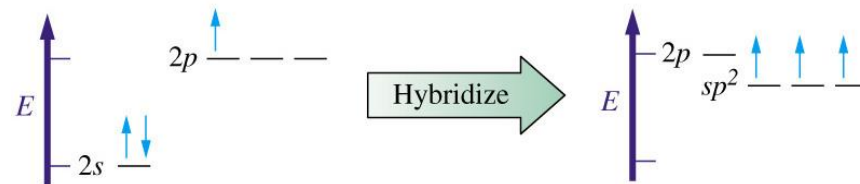


orbital box diagrams with orbital contours

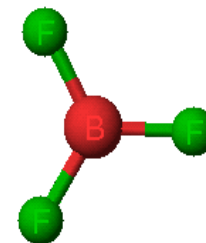
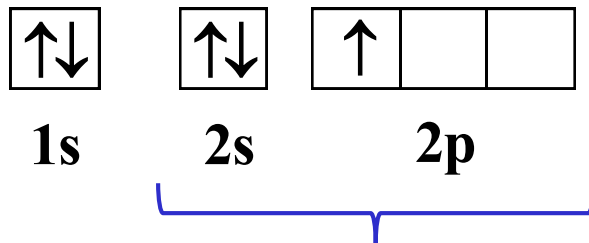
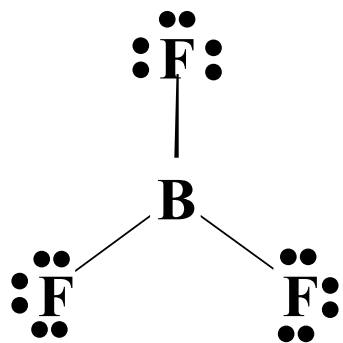
Note the two "leftover" p orbitals of Be



Hibridização sp^2 - BF_3

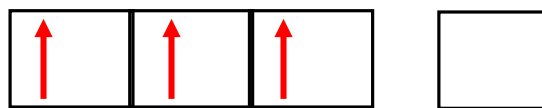


Configuração do B



Orbitais hibridizados

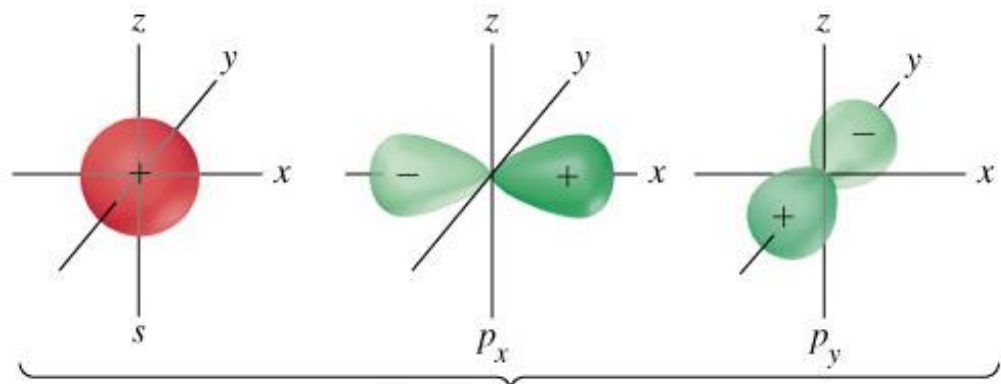
rearranjo de elétrons



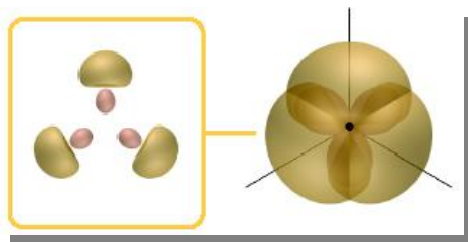
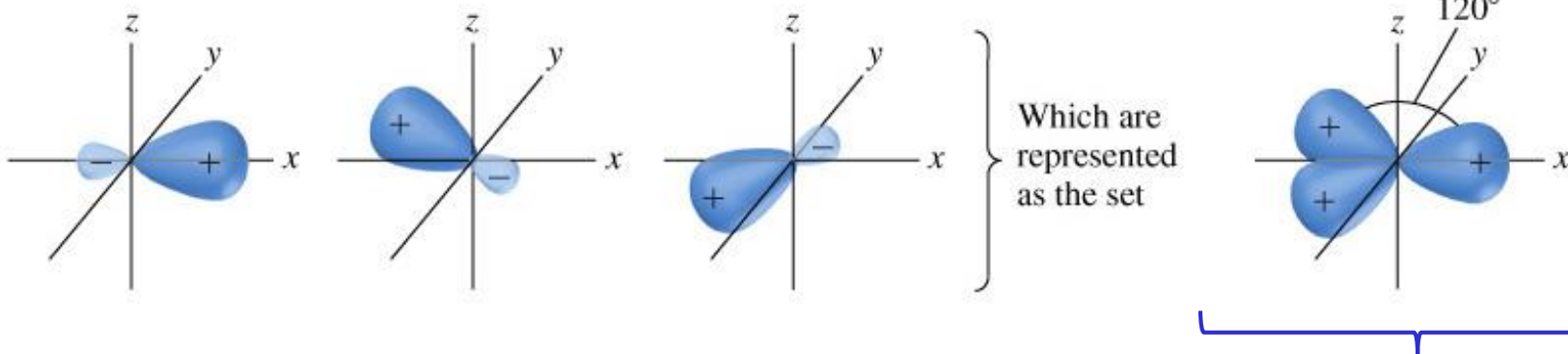
Três orbitais híbridos sp^2
equivalentes

Um orbital vazio
(não sofre hibridização)

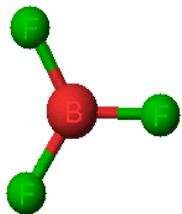
Combinação de 1 orbital s com e orbitais p



Combine to generate
three sp^2 orbitals

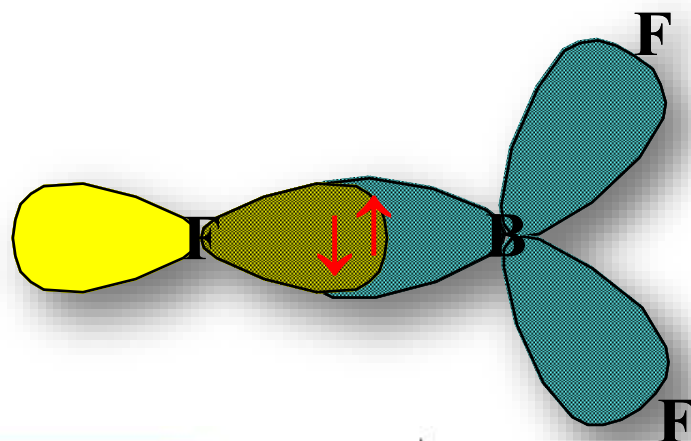


Agora existem 3 orbitais híbridos semi-preenchidos que podem formar ligações sigma com F.

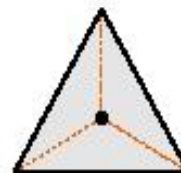
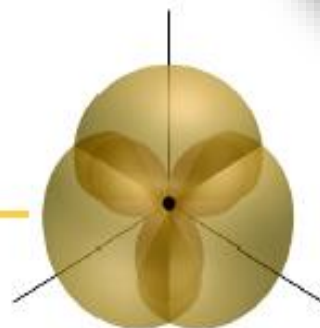
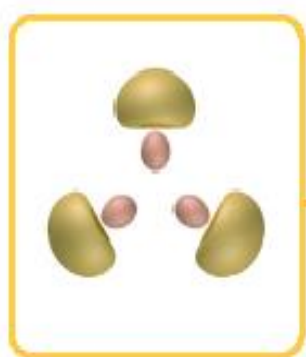


Ligação da molécula de BF_3

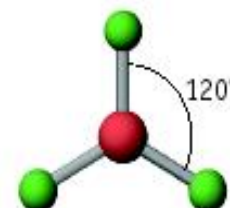
Um orbital de cada átomo de F sobrepõe-se com um orbital híbrido sp^2 para formar a ligação sigma (σ) B-F.



Three electron pairs
 sp^2

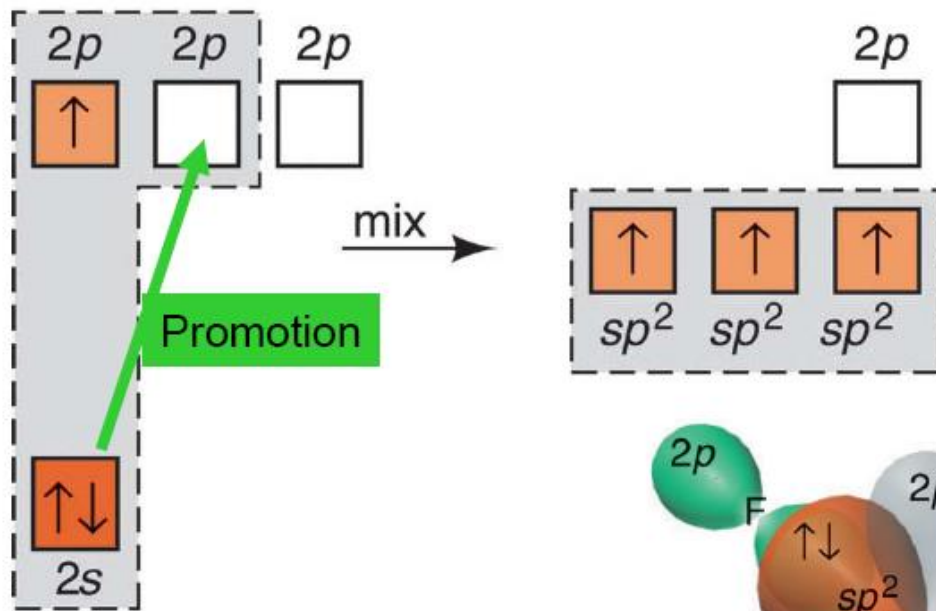


Trigonal-planar

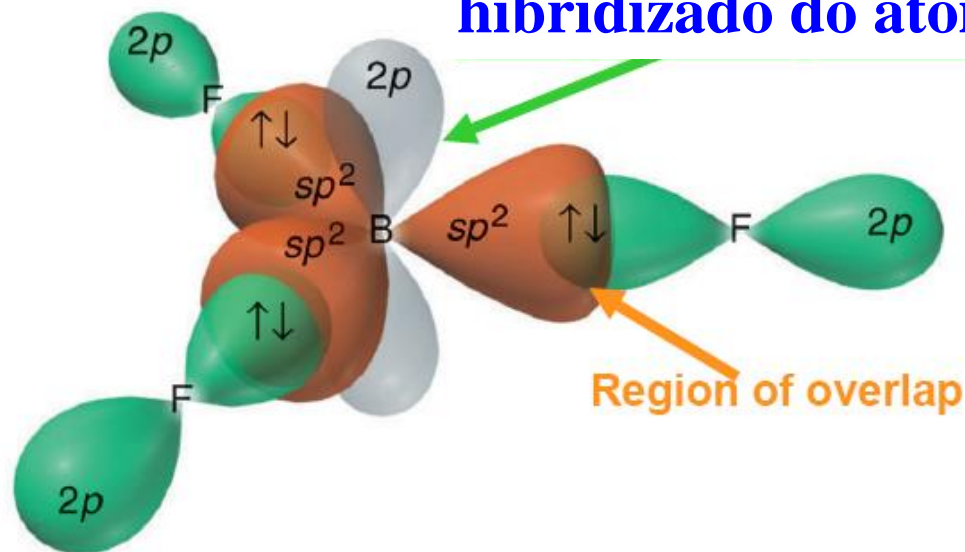


BF_3

Ligação da molécula de BF_3

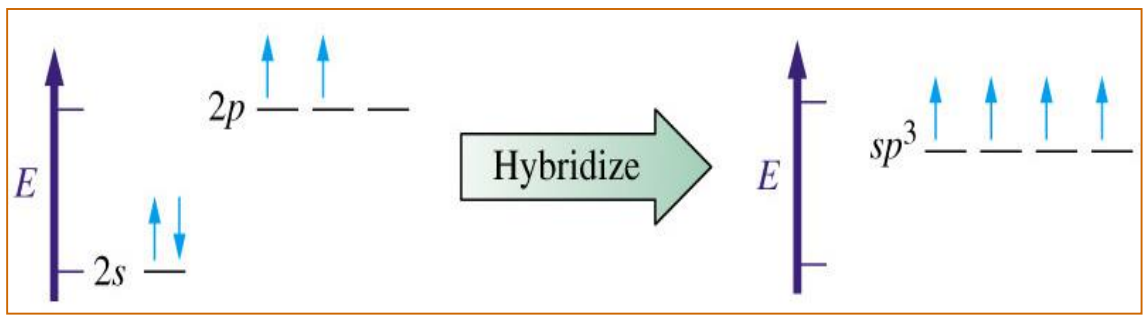
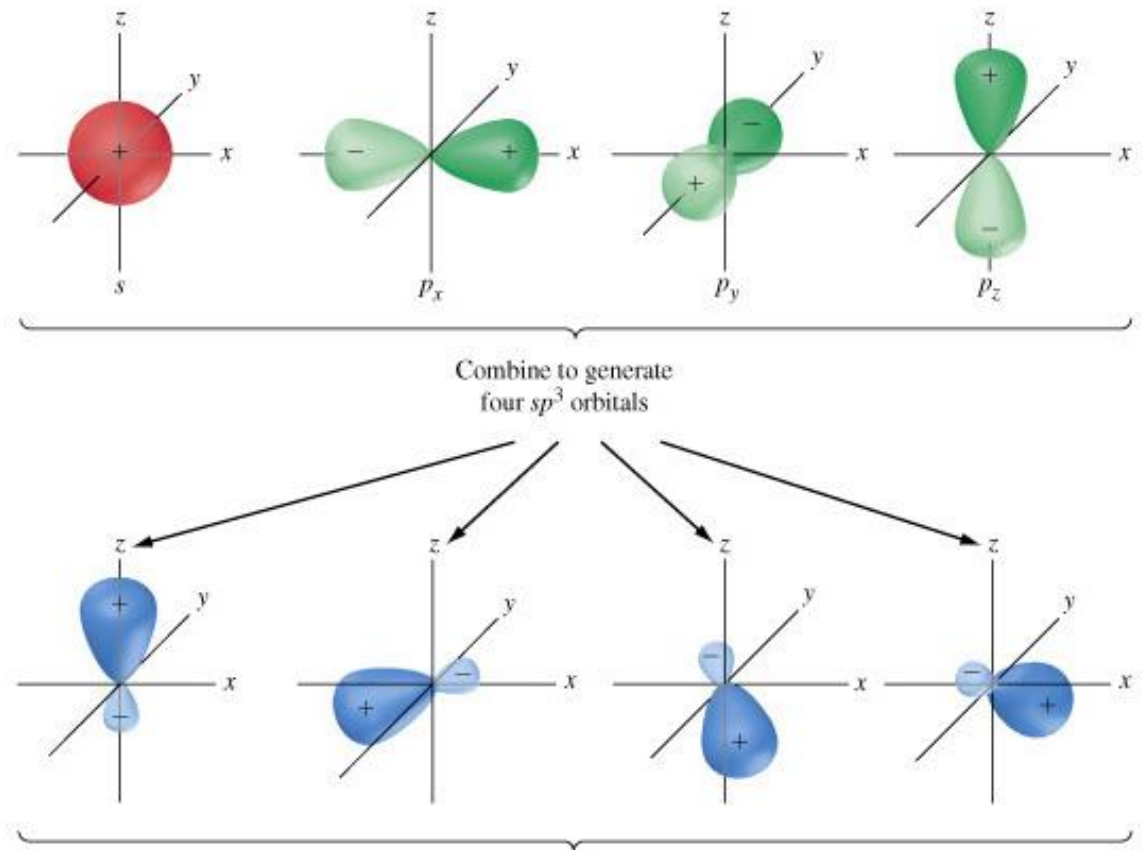


Observe o único orbital não hibridizado do átomo de B

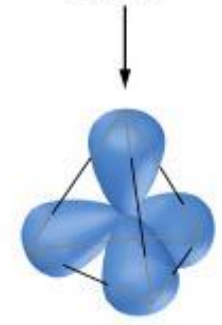


Hibridização sp^3

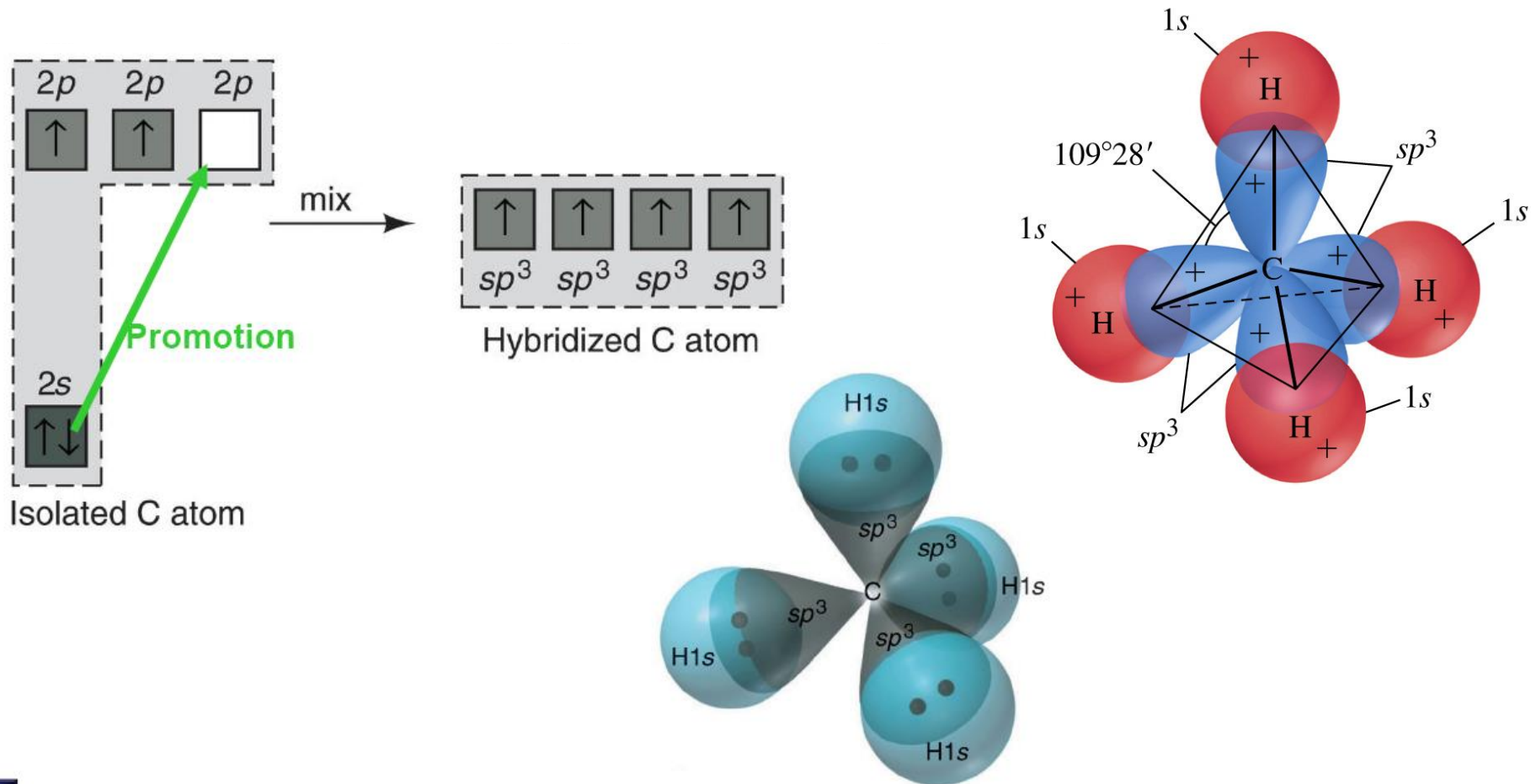
- CH_4



Which are represented as the set

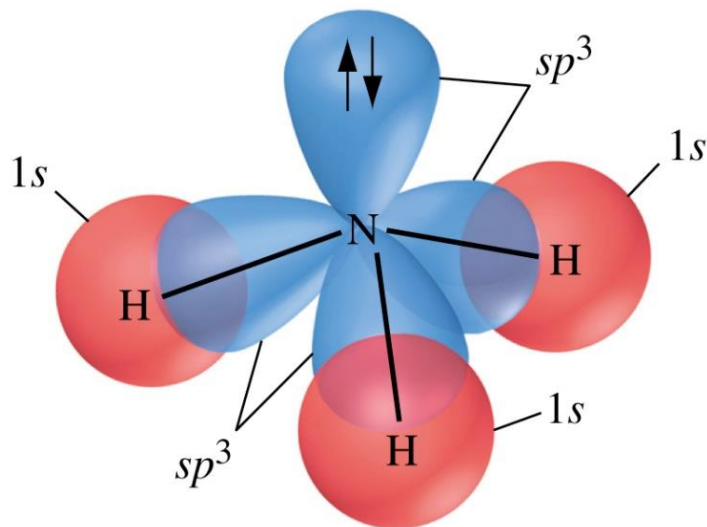
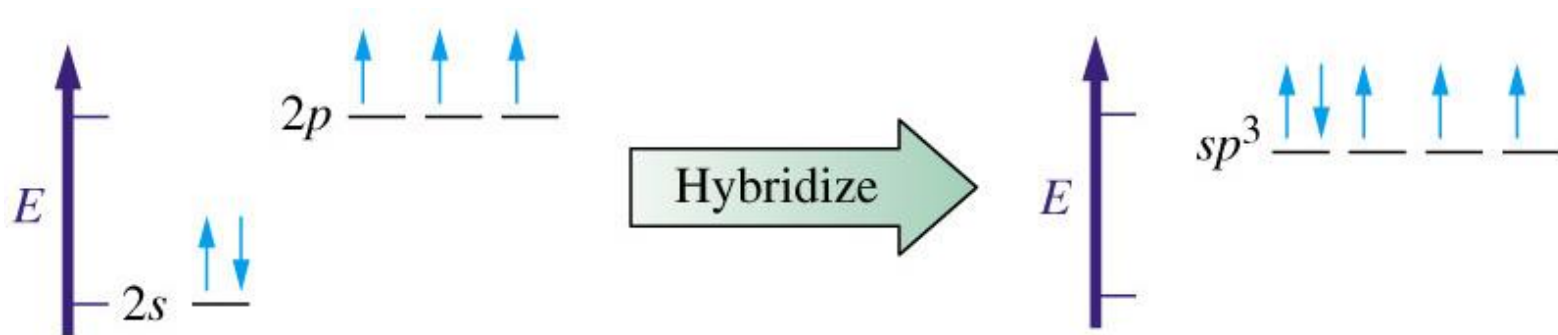


Os quatro orbitais híbridos do CH₄

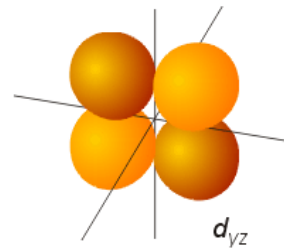
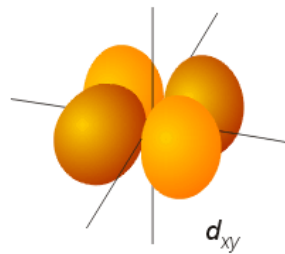
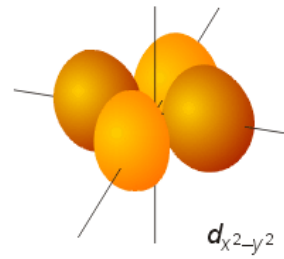
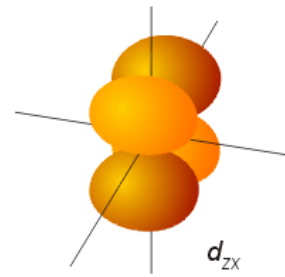
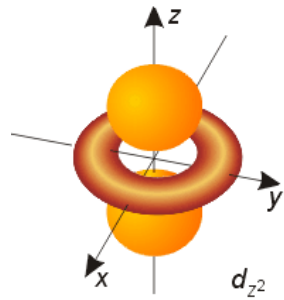


Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são construídos para reproduzir o arranjo de elétrons característico da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente.

Hibridização sp^3 (NH_3)



Orbitais d



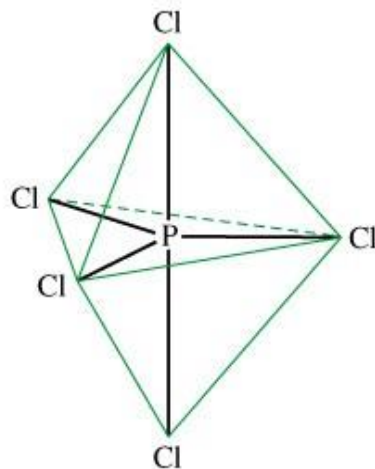
Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

Os átomos a partir do 3^o período podem usar orbitais d para formar orbitais híbridos

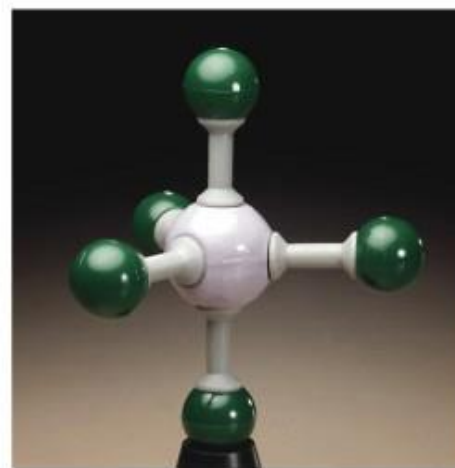
A mistura de um orbital s + três orbitais p + um orbital d leva a cinco orbitais híbridos sp^3d .



(a) sp^3d orbitals



Trigonal-bipyramidal structure



A expansão do octeto implica no envolvimento de orbitais

Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

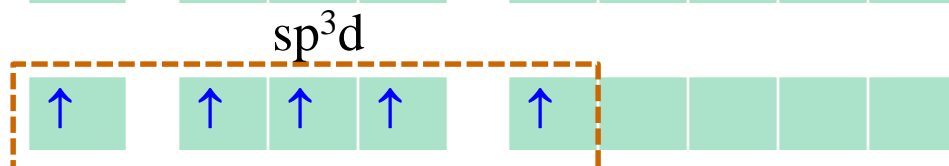
Ex: PF₅



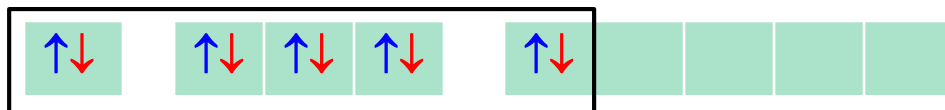
Estado Fundamental



Estado Excitado

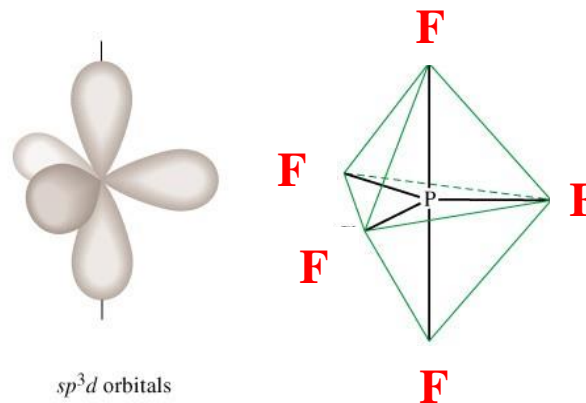


Orbitais Híbridos sp³d



Composto PF₅

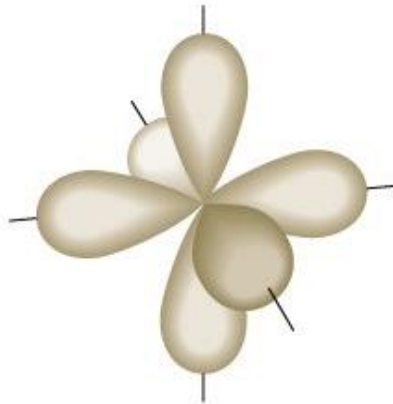
F F F F F



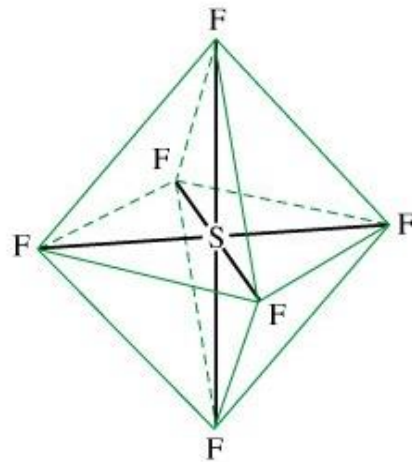
(a) *sp³d* orbitals

Hibridização sp^3d^2

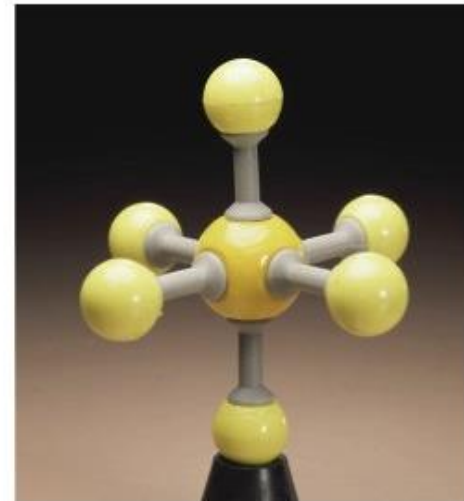
A mistura de um orbital s + três orbitais p + dois orbital d leva a seis orbitais híbridos sp^3d^2 .



(b) sp^3d^2 orbitals



Octahedral structure



Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

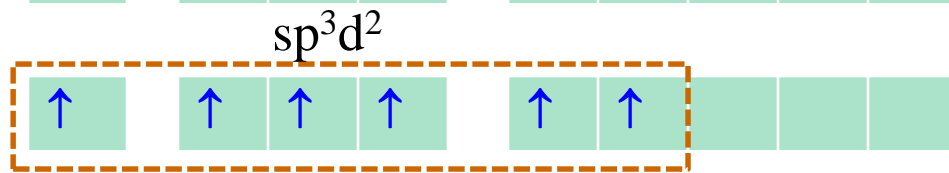
Ex: SF₆



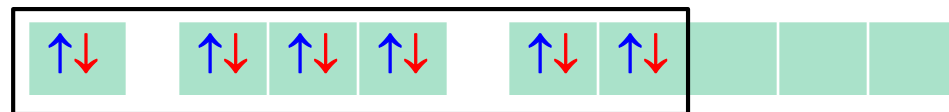
Estado Fundamental



Estado Excitado



Orbitais Híbridos sp^3d^2



Composto SF₆

F F F F F F

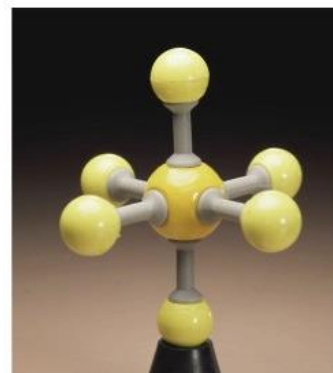
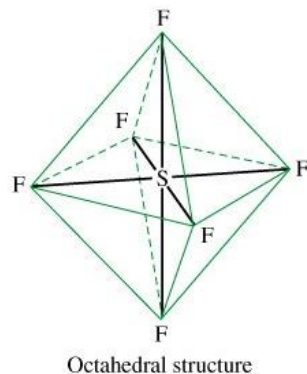
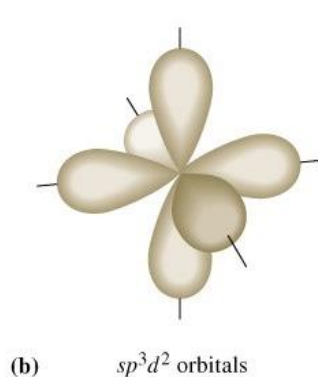
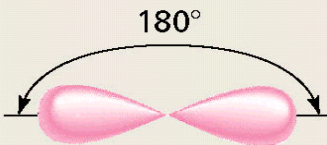
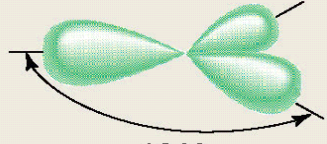
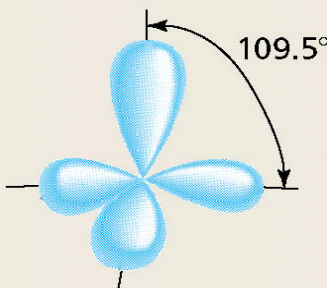


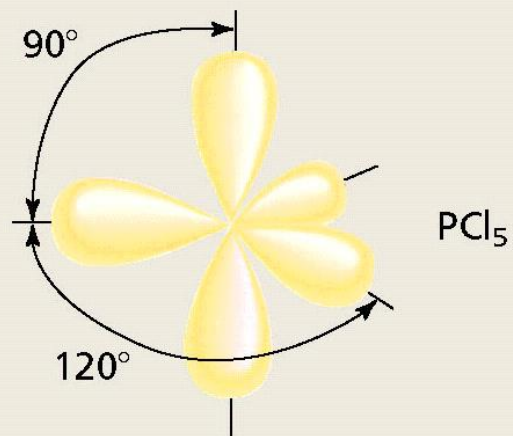
Table 10.4 Important Hybrid Orbitals and Their Shapes

Pure Atomic Orbitals of the Central Atom	Hybridization of the Central Atom	Number of Hybrid Orbitals	Shape of Hybrid Orbitals	Examples
s, p	sp	2	 Linear	BeCl_2
s, p, p	sp^2	3	 Planar	BF_3
s, p, p, p	sp^3	4	 Tetrahedral	$\text{CH}_4, \text{NH}_4^+$

s, p, p, p, d

sp^3d

5

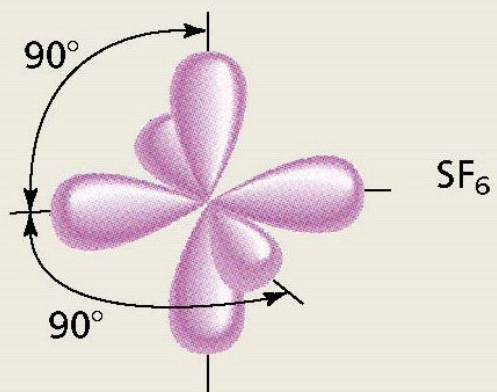


Trigonal bipyramidal

s, p, p, p, d, d

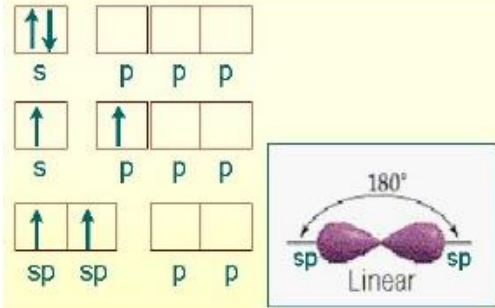
sp^3d^2

6

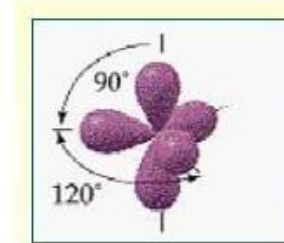


Octahedral

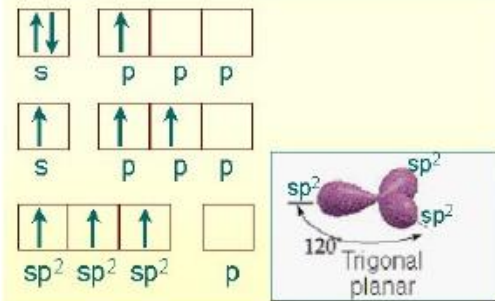
As Hibridizações



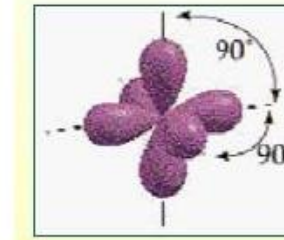
sp



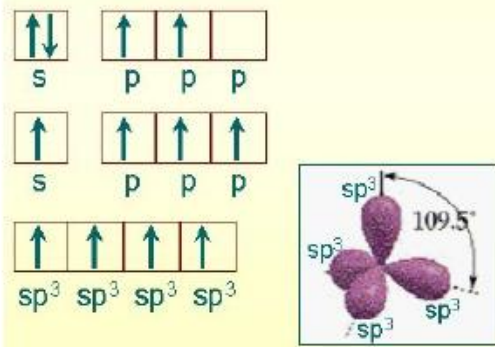
sp³d



sp²



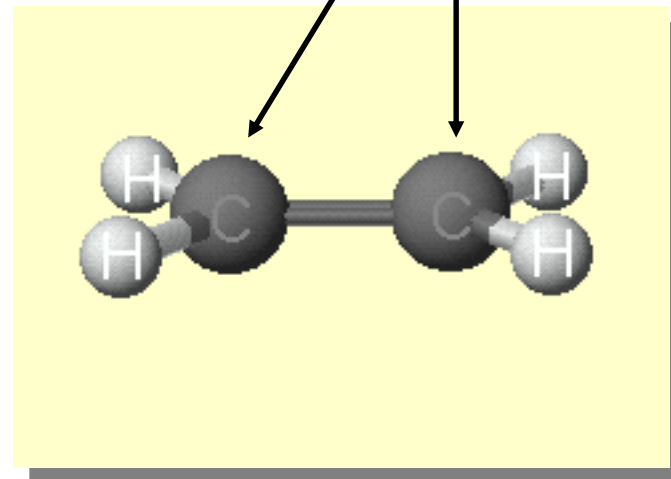
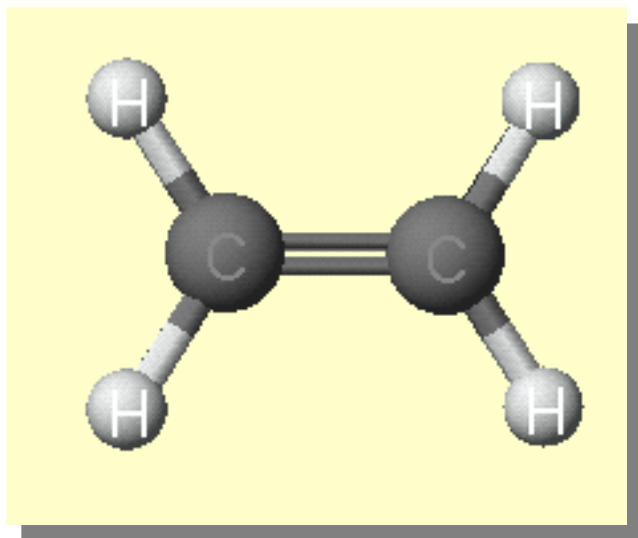
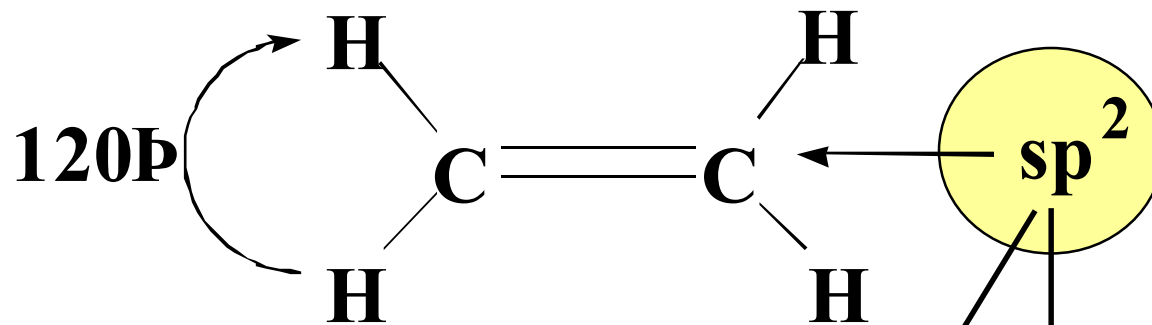
sp³d²



sp³

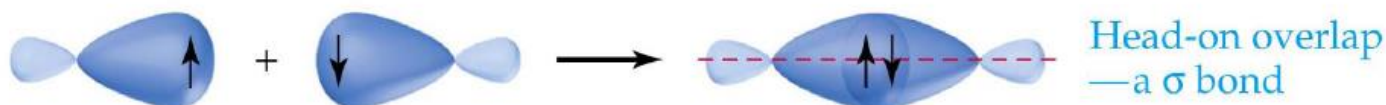
Ligações Múltiplas

Considere o etileno (C_2H_4)

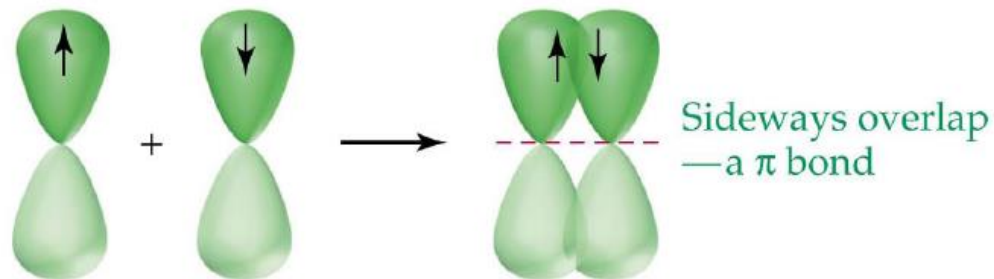


Dois tipos de ligações

Ligações sigma (σ) – A densidade eletrônica está concentrada simetricamente ao redor dos eixos internucleares.



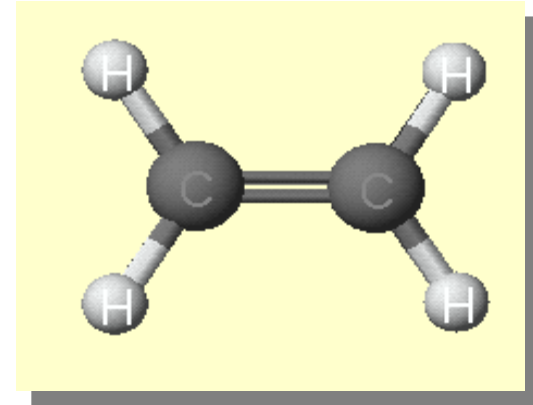
Ligações pi (π) – è uma ligação covalente na qual as regiões de superposições localizam acima e abaixo do eixo internuclear.



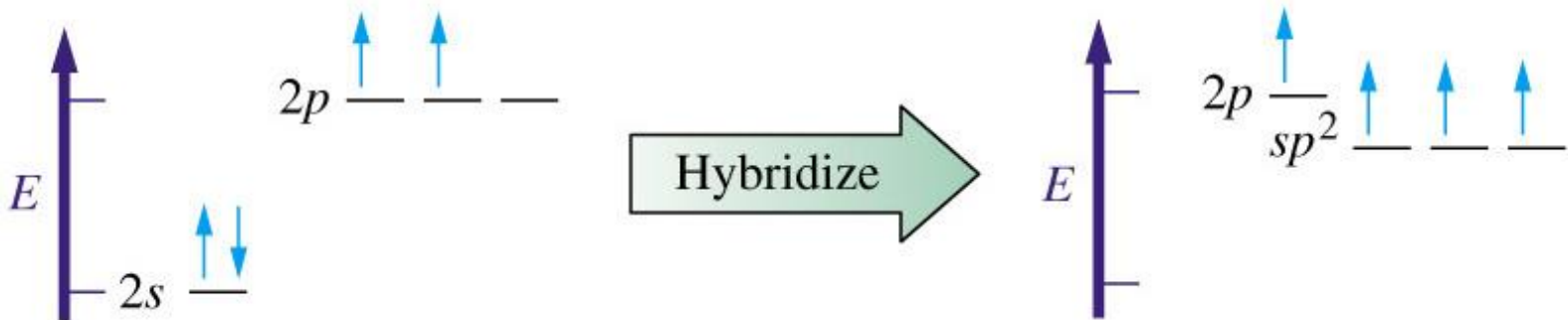
ligação dupla

($\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$)

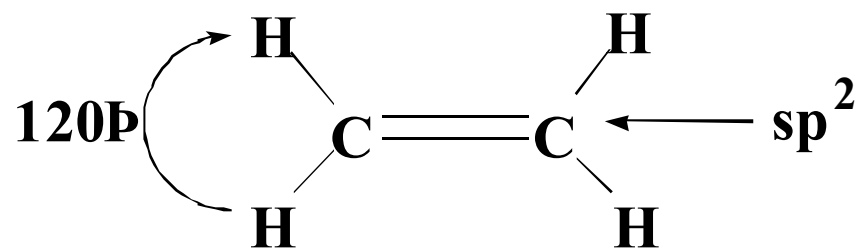
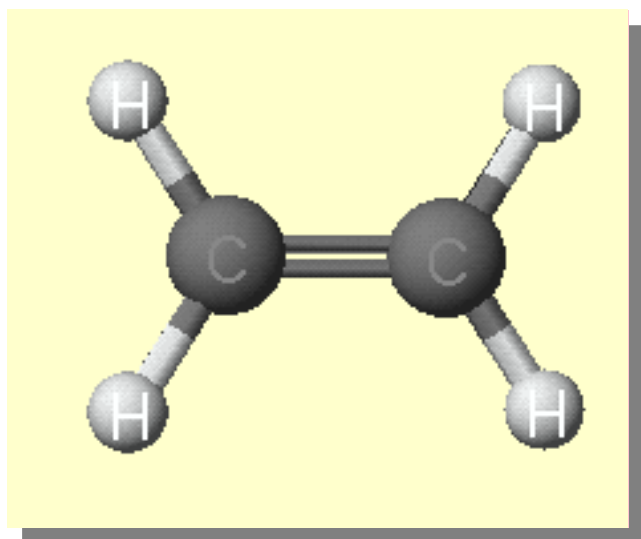
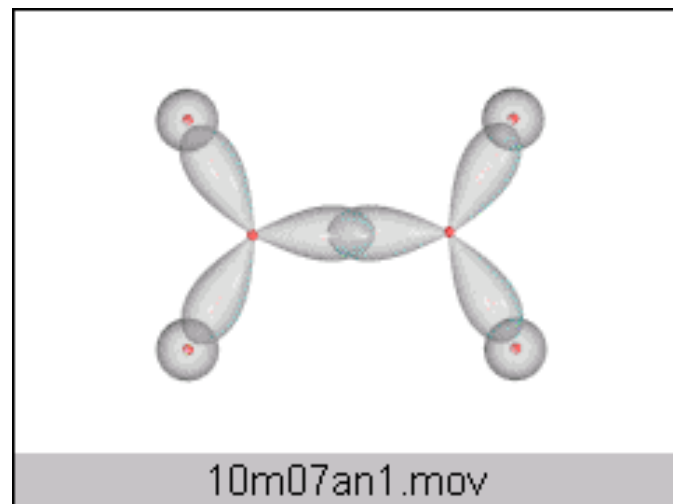
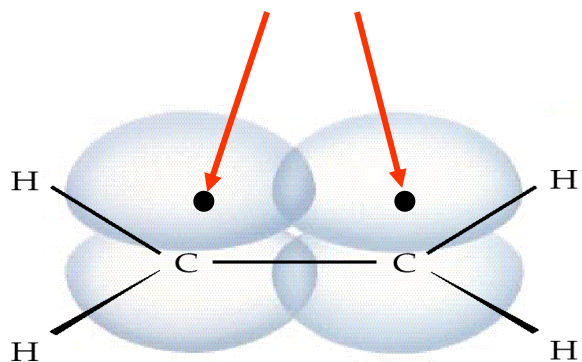
- Estrutura de Lewis: tem uma dupla ligação.
- VSEPR: Forma trigonal planar.

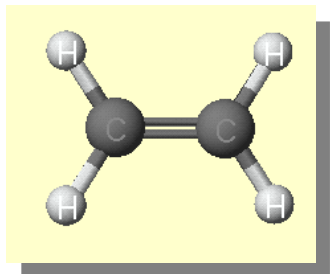


O orbital 2p não hibridizado é perpendicular ao plano que contém os três orbitais híbridos sp^2

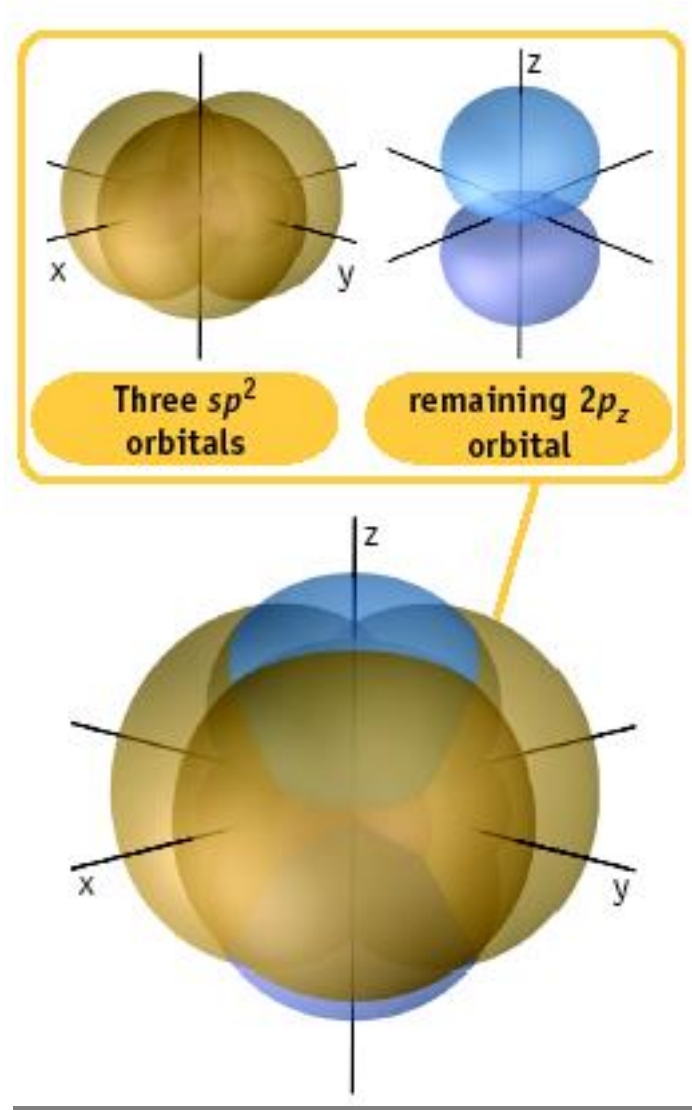
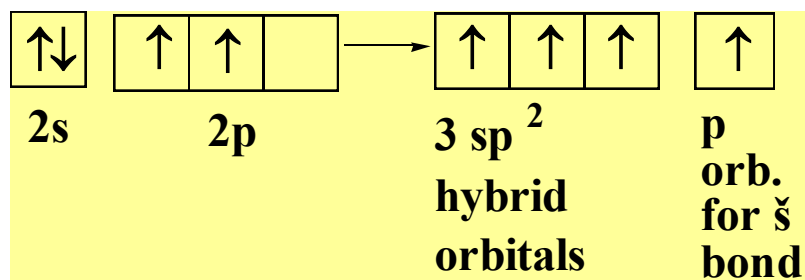


*Elétrons dos orbitais p não
hibridizados no átomo C*

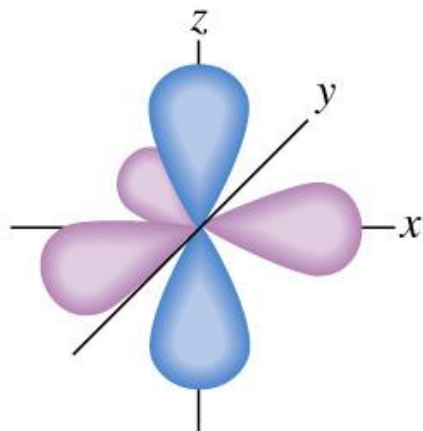




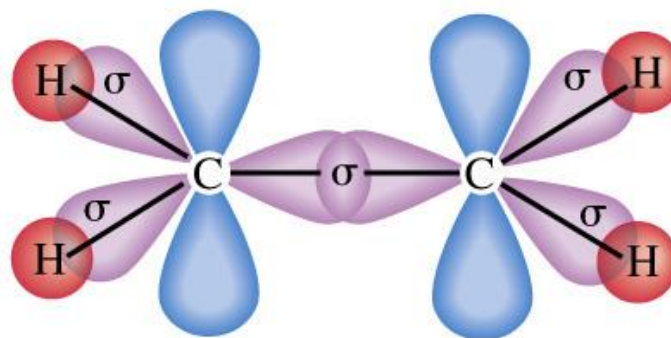
Os orbitais p não hibridizados sobre cada átomo de C contêm um elétron e estes orbitais superpõem-se para formar a ligação π



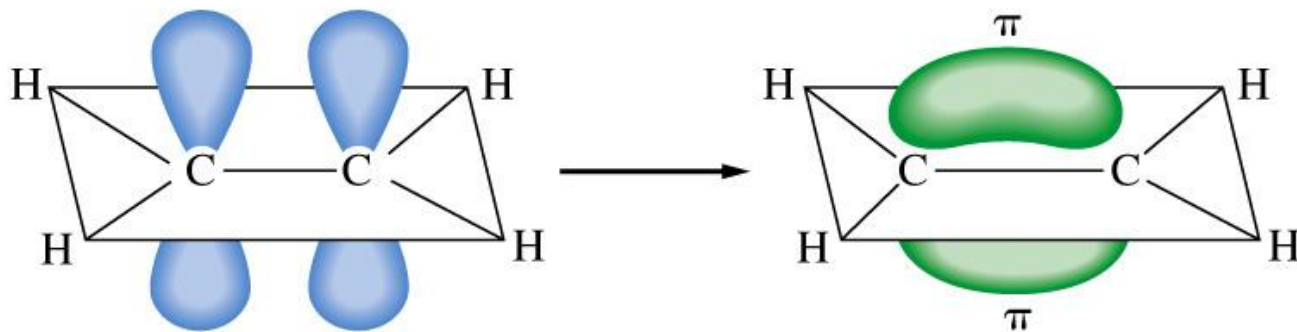
Etileno (C_2H_4)



The set of orbitals $sp^2 + p$

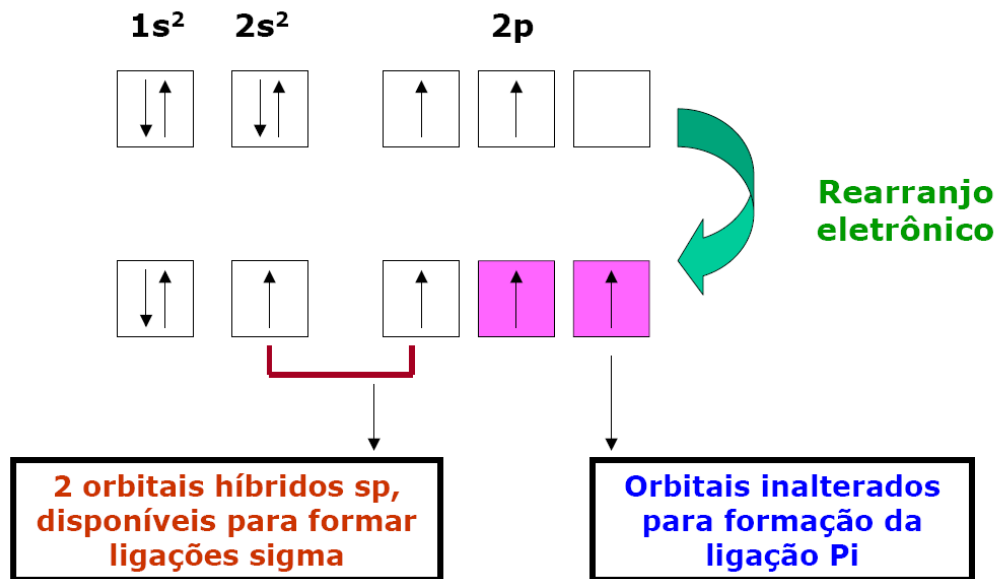
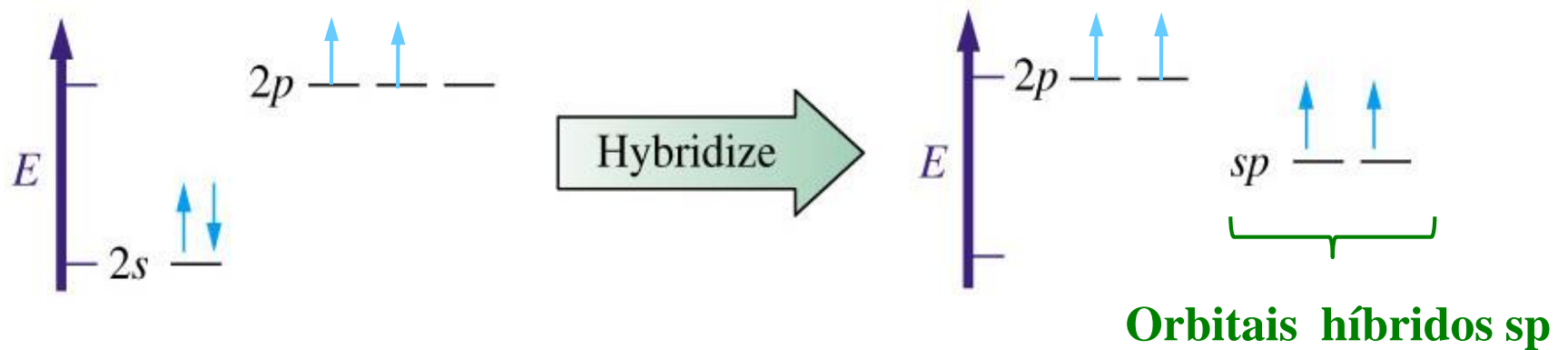


Sigma (σ) bonds

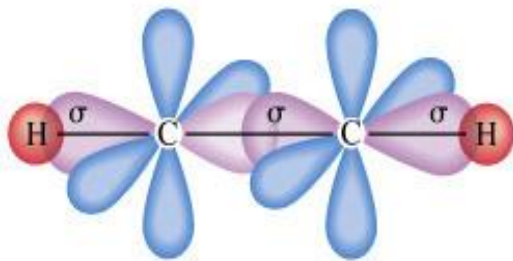
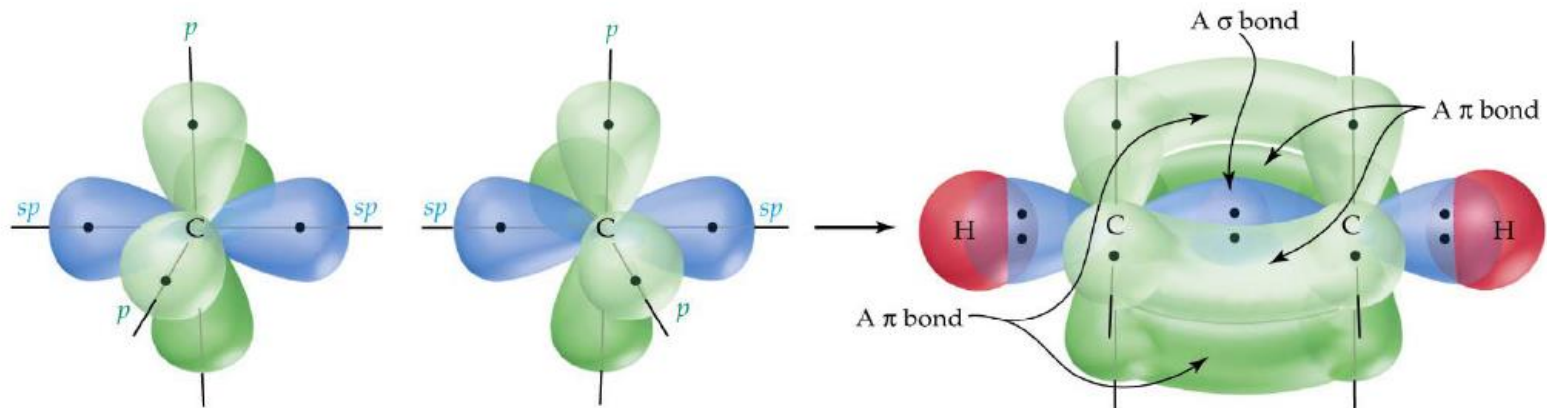


Overlap of p orbitals leading to pi (π) bond

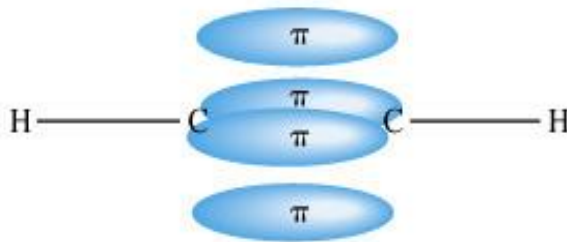
Acetileno (C_2H_2) – hibridização sp



ligação Tripla



Formation of σ bonds



Formation of π bonds



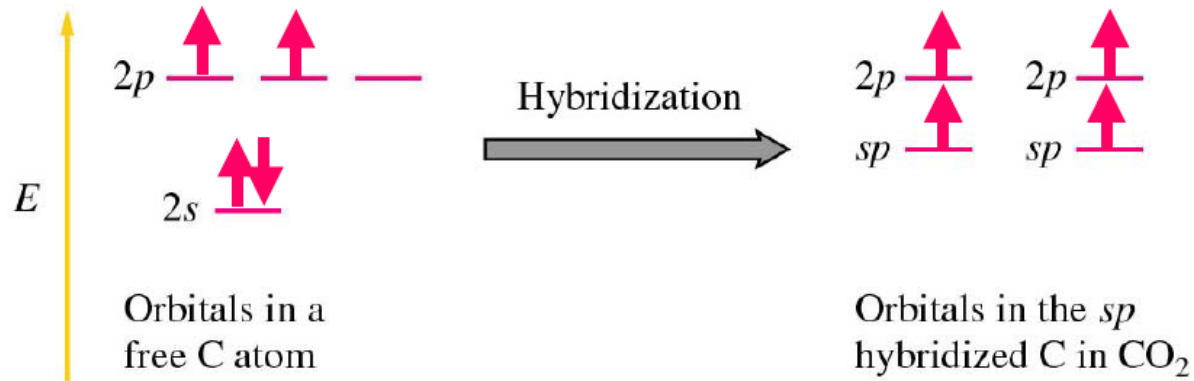
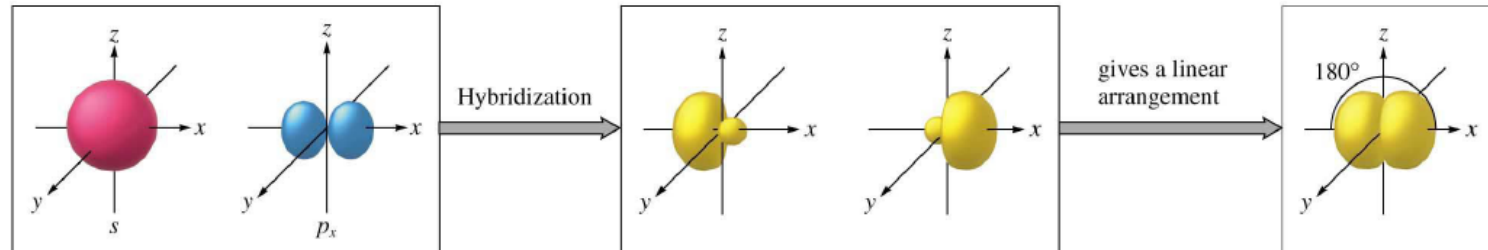
Space-filling model

Descreva a hibridização e ligação do CO₂

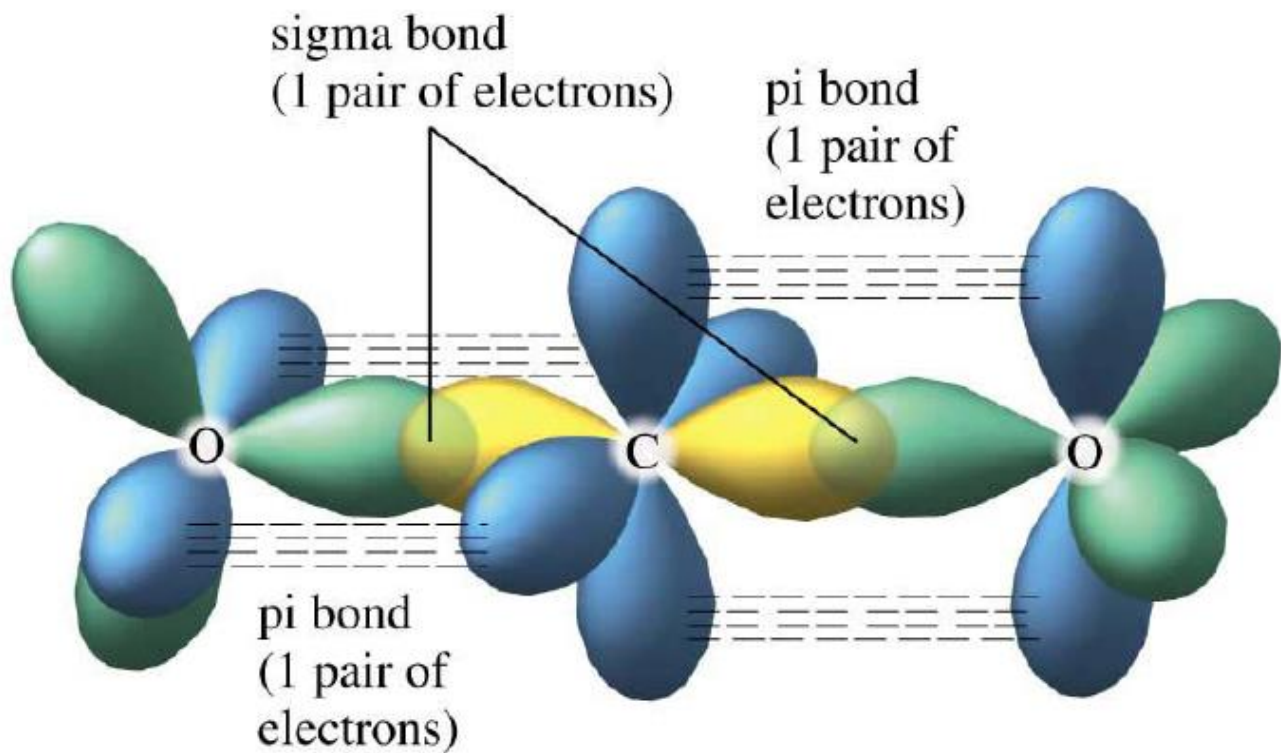
VSEPR: **AB₂**

→ linear

→ hibridização sp para as ligações sigma

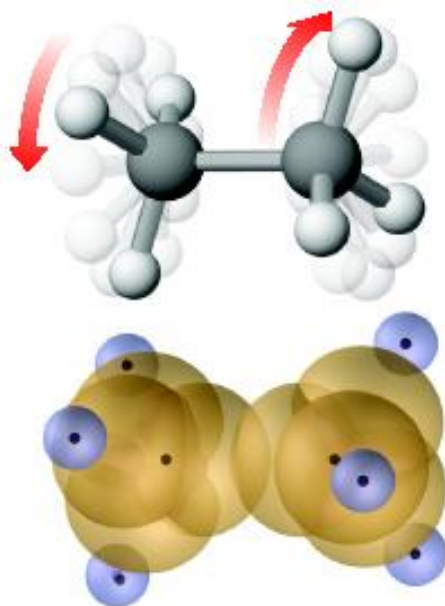


Ligação na molécula do CO₂

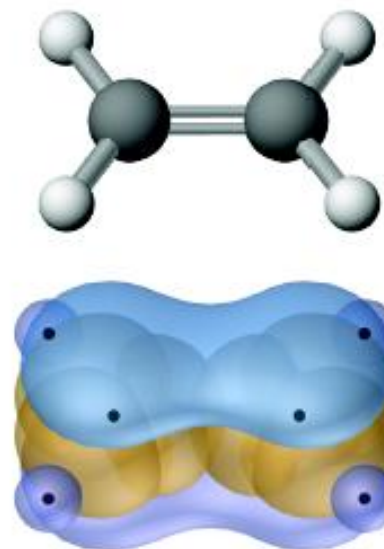


Conseqüências das ligações Múltiplas

A rotação é livre na ligação sigma entre dois átomos, mas é restrita em ligações múltiplas (C=C).



(a) Free rotation can occur around the axis of a single (σ) bond.



(b) In contrast, rotation is severely restricted around double bonds because doing so would break the π bond, a process generally requiring a great deal of energy.

ORBITAIS HÍBRIDOS

- O número de orbitais híbridos obtidos é igual ao número de orbitais atômicos.
- O tipo de orbitais híbridos obtidos varia com o tipo de orbitais atômicos (misturados).

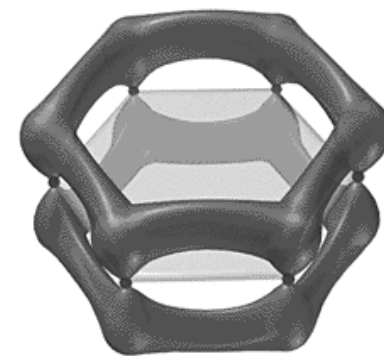
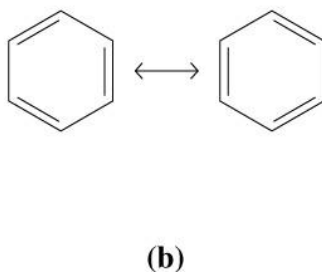
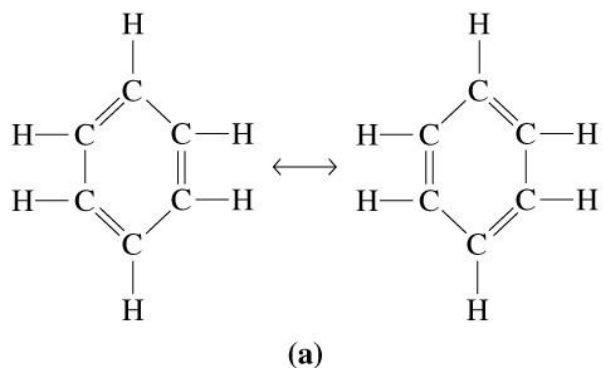
Tipos de orbitais híbridos

hibridização	sp	sp ²	sp ³	sp ³ d	sp ³ d ²
Forma	linear	Trigonal planar	tetraédrica	bipirâmide trigonal	octaédrica
Nº orbitais	2	3	4	5	6

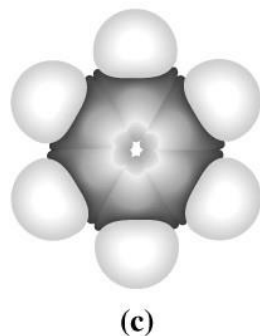
Ligações π deslocalizadas

Moléculas que têm duas ou mais estruturas de ressonância envolvendo ligações π .

Cada átomo de C (120°) – hibridização sp^2



A Benzene, C_6H_6



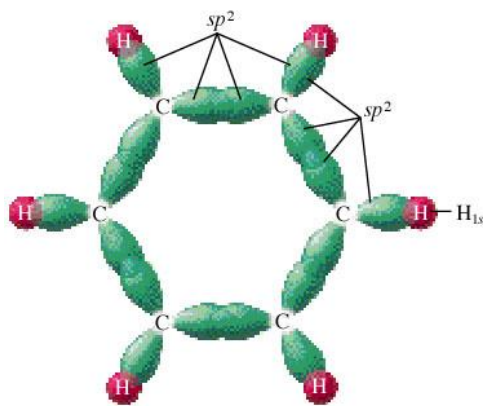
Ligação simples $C - C = 1,54 \text{ \AA}$

Ligação observada $C - C = 1,40 \text{ \AA}$

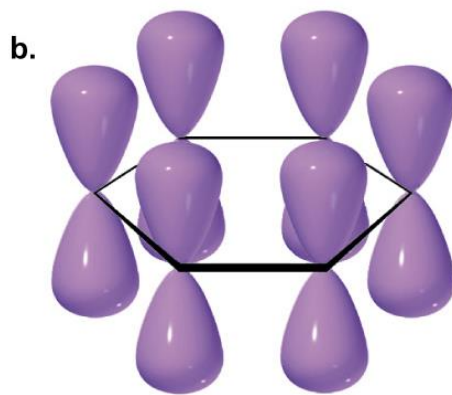
Ligação dupla $C - C = 1,34 \text{ \AA}$

Benzeno

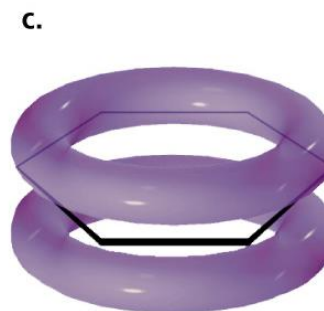
- Molécula planar
- Tem seis ligações idênticas carbono-carbono
- Cada elétron π é compartilhado pelos seis átomos de carbono
- Os elétrons π são deslocalizados



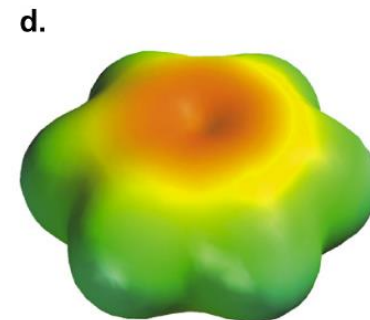
Ligações sigma



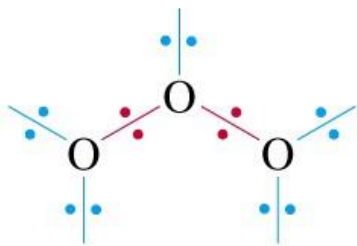
Orbitais
atômicos 2p



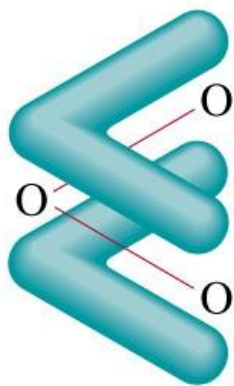
ligações π deslocalizadas



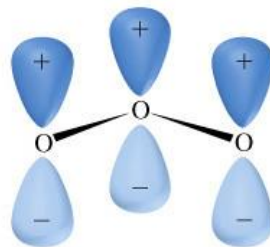
Ozônio



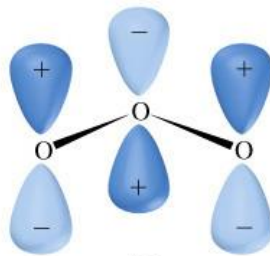
(a) σ bond framework



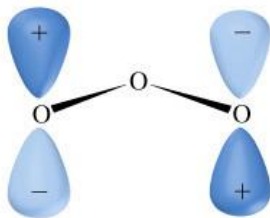
(b) Delocalized π molecular orbital



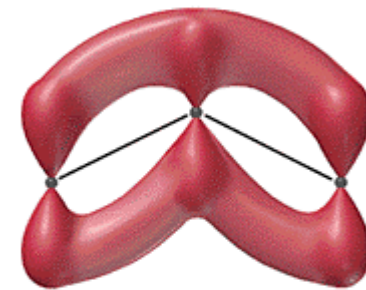
(a)



(b)



(c)



B Ozone, O_3

Geometria molecular: Trigonal planar

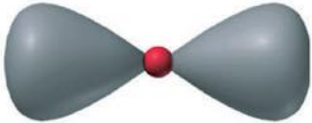
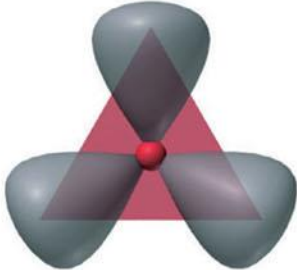
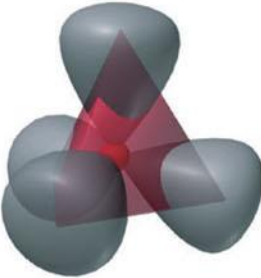
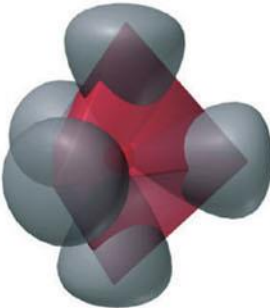
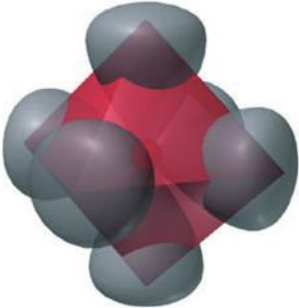
Forma: Angular

(Atkins 204)

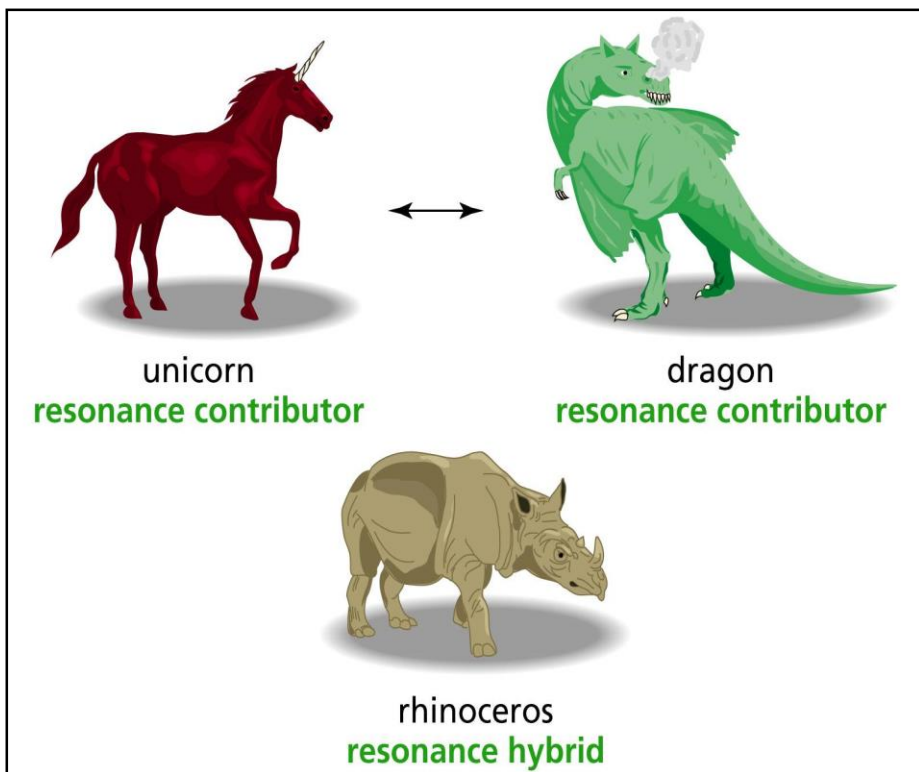
Hibridização envolvendo orbitais s, p e d

Copyright © The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

Table 11.1 Composition and Orientation of Hybrid Orbitals

	Linear	Trigonal Planar	Tetrahedral	Trigonal Bipyramidal	Octahedral
Atomic orbitals mixed	one <i>s</i> one <i>p</i>	one <i>s</i> two <i>p</i>	one <i>s</i> three <i>p</i>	one <i>s</i> three <i>p</i> one <i>d</i>	one <i>s</i> three <i>p</i> two <i>d</i>
Hybrid orbitals formed	two <i>sp</i>	three <i>sp</i> ²	four <i>sp</i> ³	five <i>sp</i> ³ <i>d</i>	six <i>sp</i> ³ <i>d</i> ²
Unhybridized orbitals remaining	two <i>p</i>	one <i>p</i>	none	four <i>d</i>	three <i>d</i>
Orientation					

I don't believe oxente!!!



A Resonance Analogy

Blue horse

Red donkey

Purple Mule

- A mule is not sometimes a horse and sometimes a donkey; it's always one thing (a mule), just like purple is not sometimes red and sometimes blue.
- A real person can be described as having characteristics of two or more fictional characters. The fictional characters don't exist, but the real person does.

Paula Yurkanis Bruice
Organic Chemistry
4th Edition

Irene Lee
Case Western Reserve University
Cleveland, OH
©2004, Prentice Hall

Mr. Kevin A. Boudreaux
Angelo State University
www.angelo.edu/faculty/kboudrea