

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

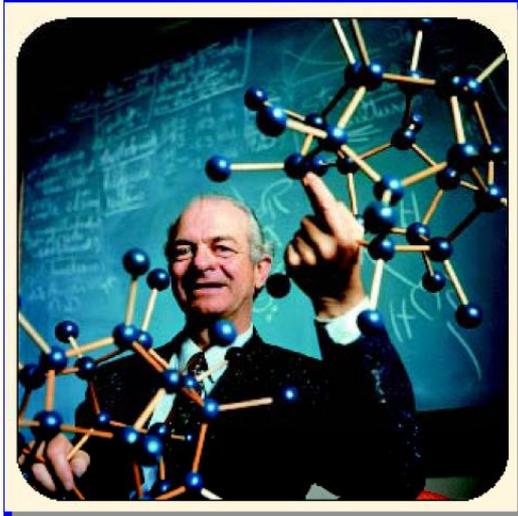
Como podemos explicar as ligações químicas e considerar a geometrias das moléculas utilizando orbitais atômicos?

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.

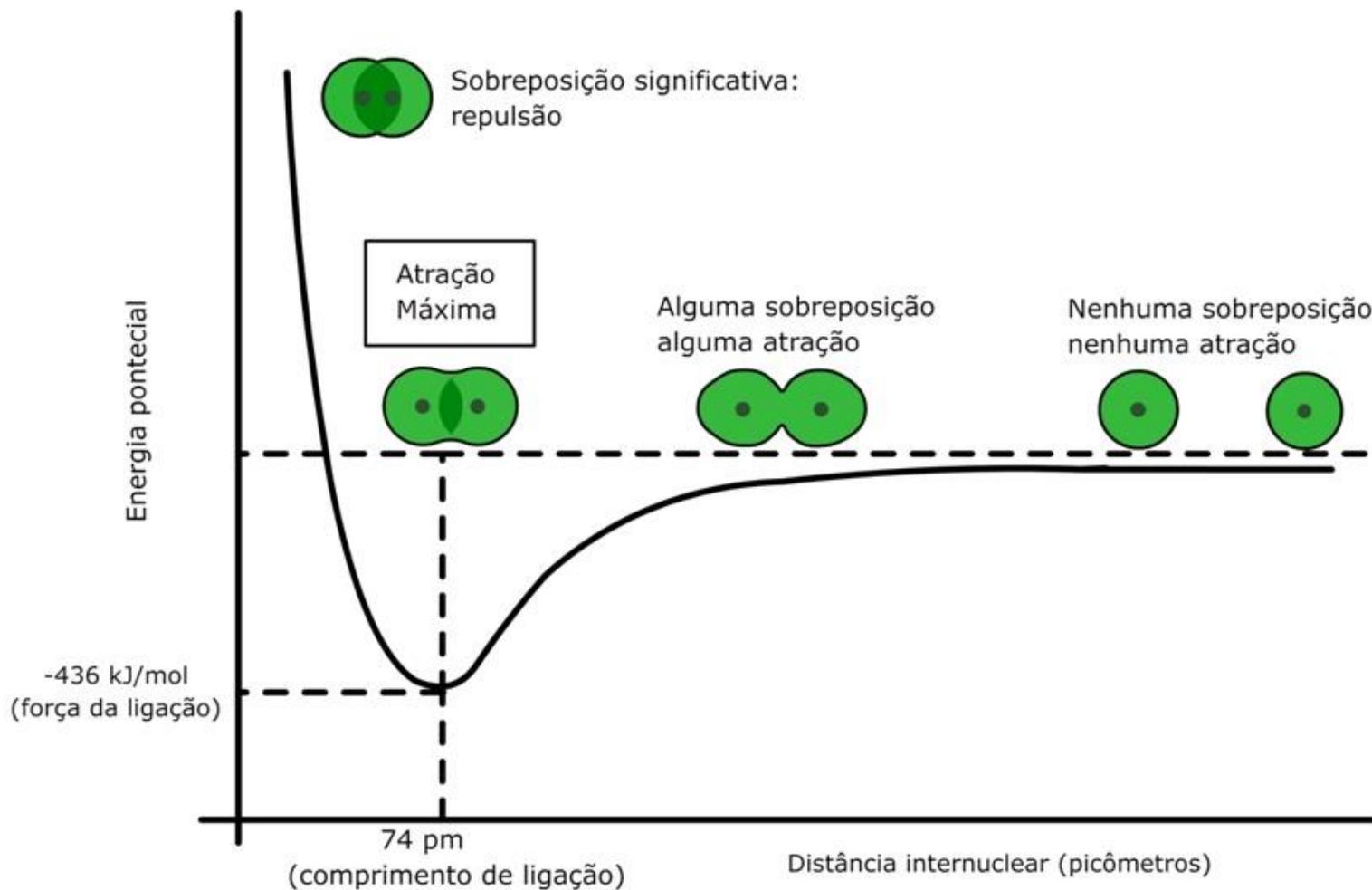
Linus Pauling

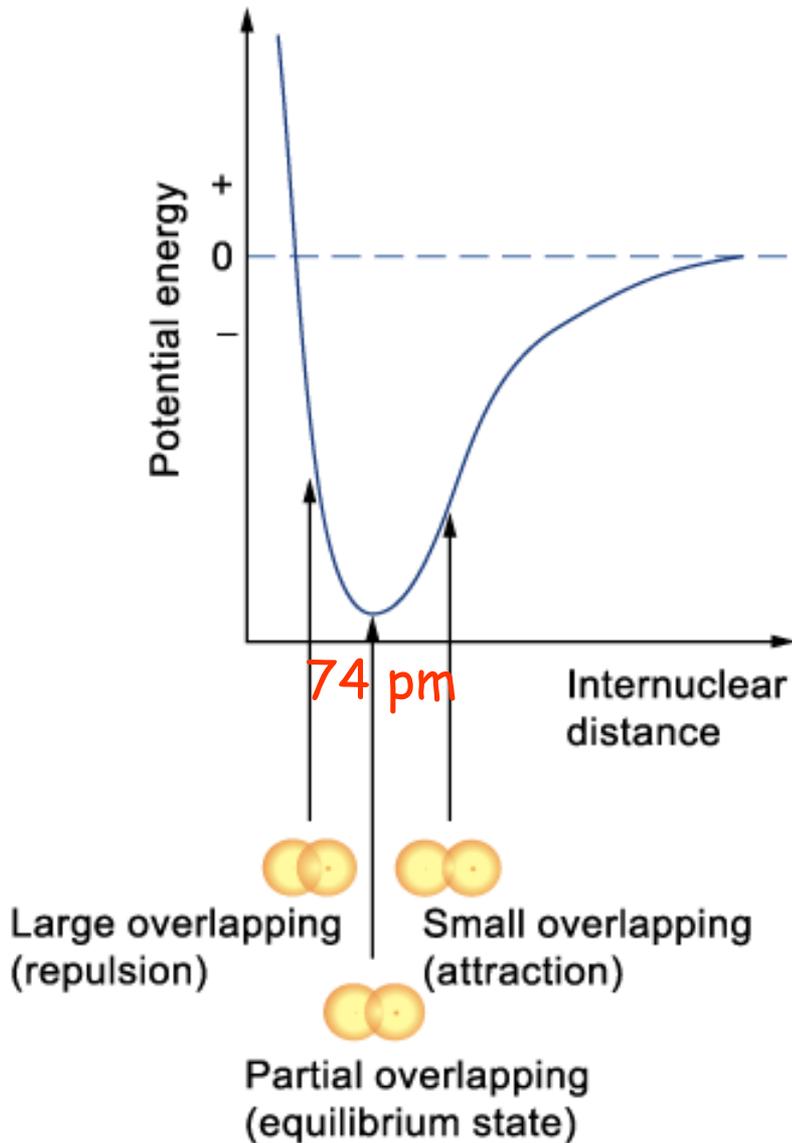
Prêmios Nobel de Química e da Paz

Livro: The nature of the chemical bond

Teoria da ligação de valência (TLV)

Molécula de H₂





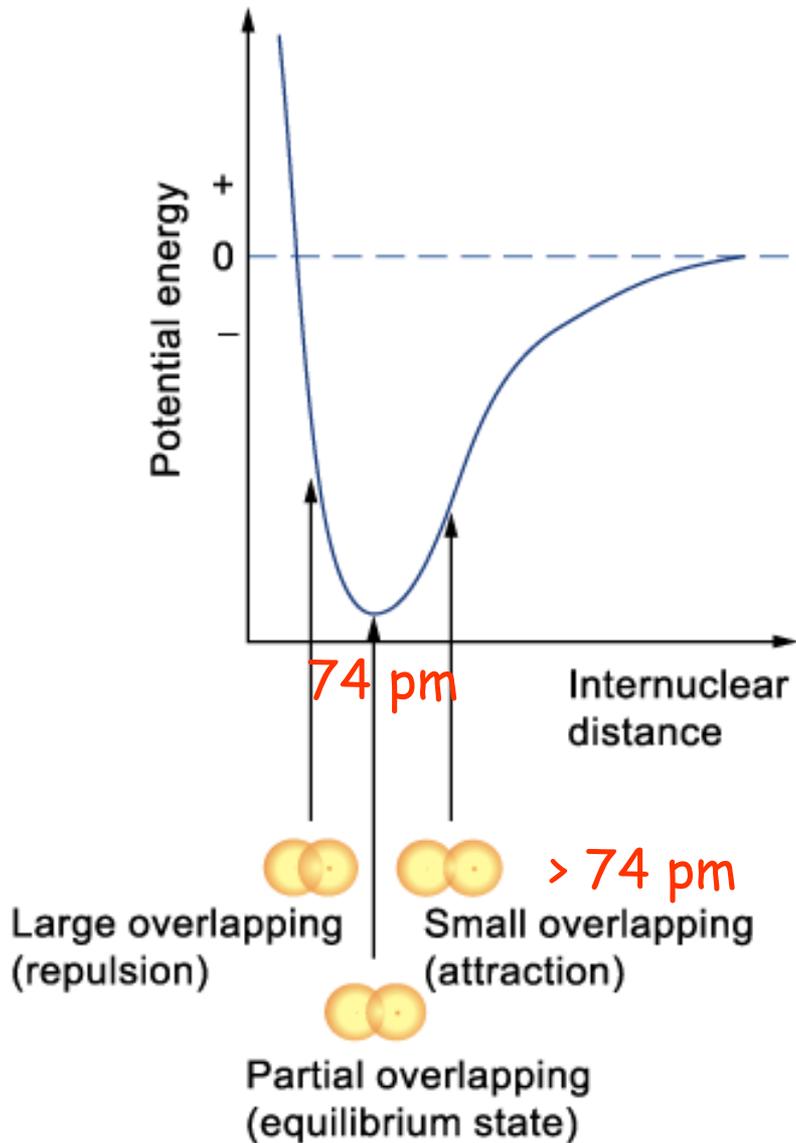
Distância H – H = 74 pm:

Repulsão = Atração

→ Ligação mais forte

→ Sobreposição ótima

→ Menor energia



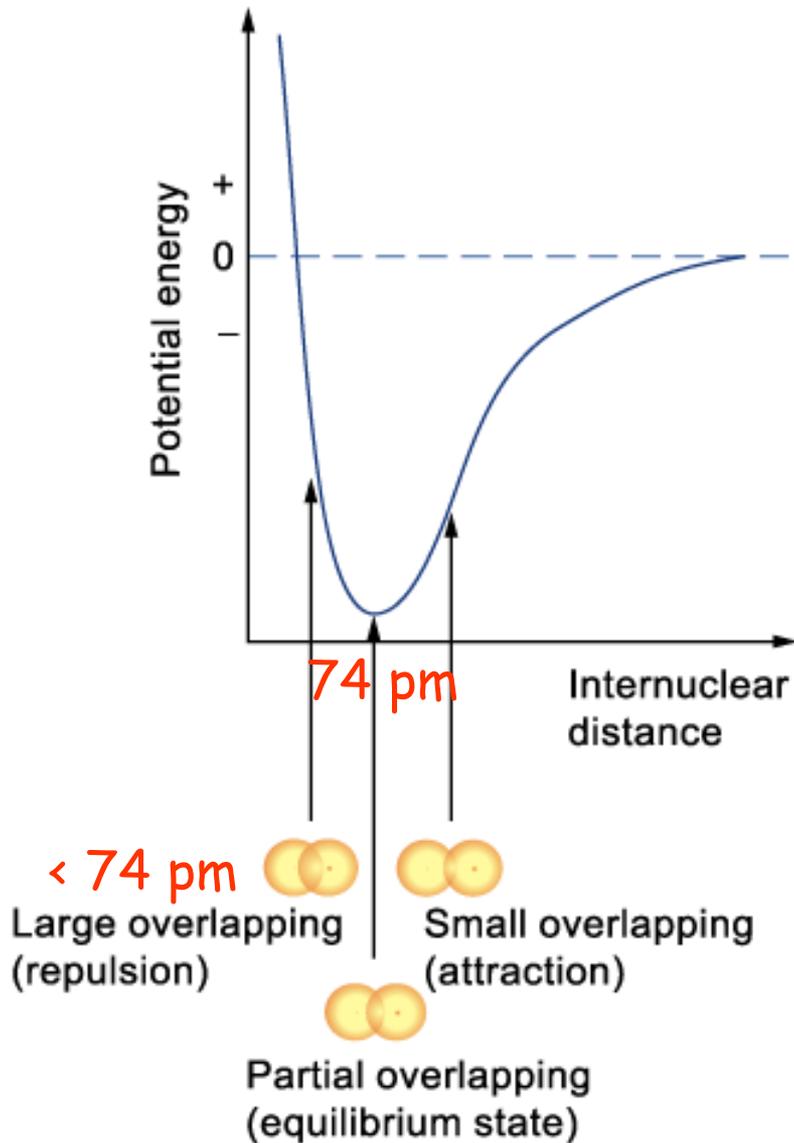
Distância At H – H > 74 pm:

Repulsão < Atração

→ **Ligação fraca**

→ **Sobreposição pequena demais**

→ **Os átomos precisam de maior aproximação**



Distância H – H < 74 pm:

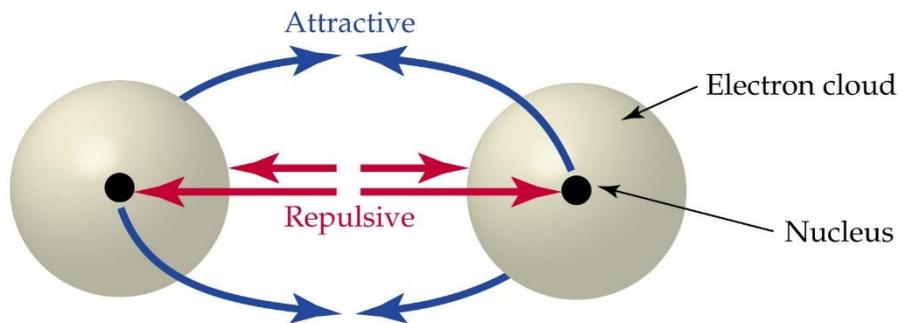
Repulsão > Atração

→ **Ligação fraca**

→ **Sobreposição grande demais**

→ **Os átomos devem ficar mais afastados**

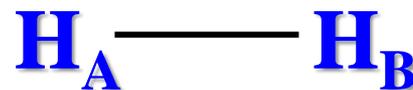
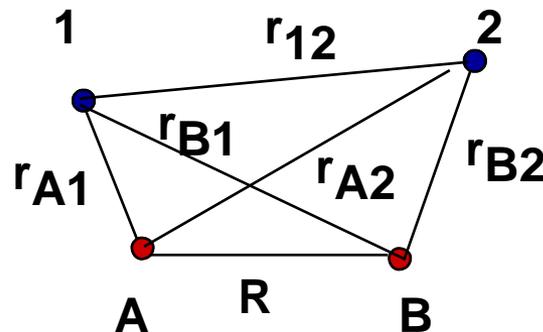
Teoria da Ligação de Valência (TLV)



Molécula de H_2

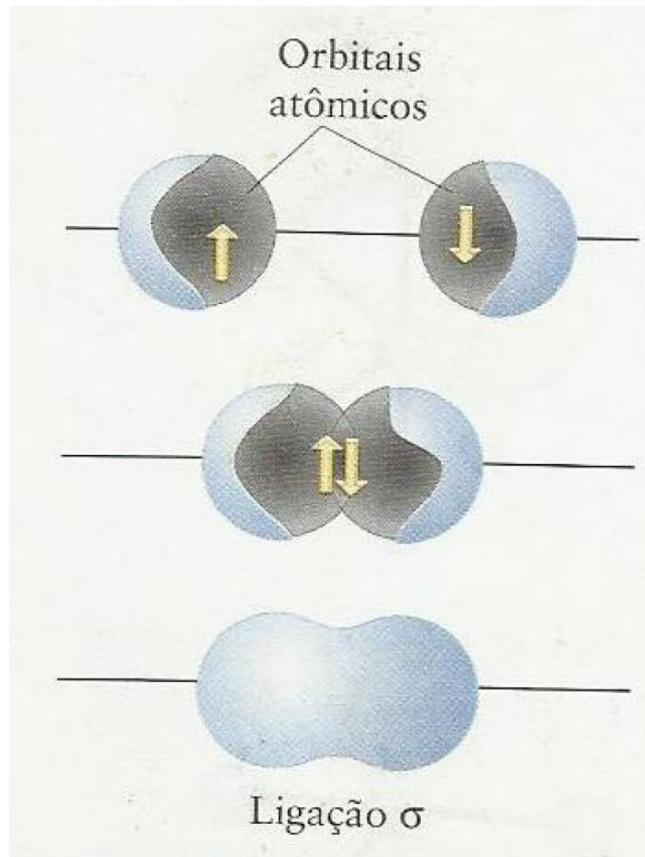
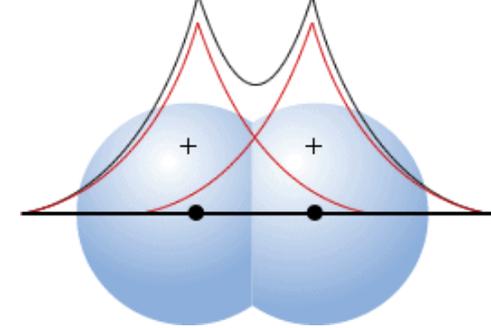
Existe três tipos de interação:

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

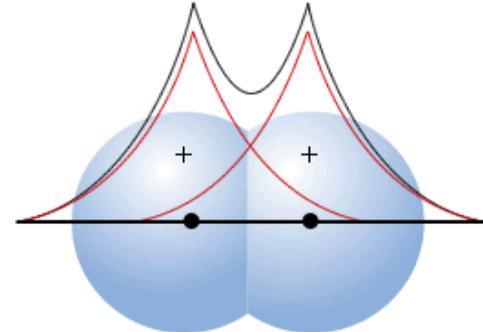


Ligação sigma (σ)

Molécula de H_2

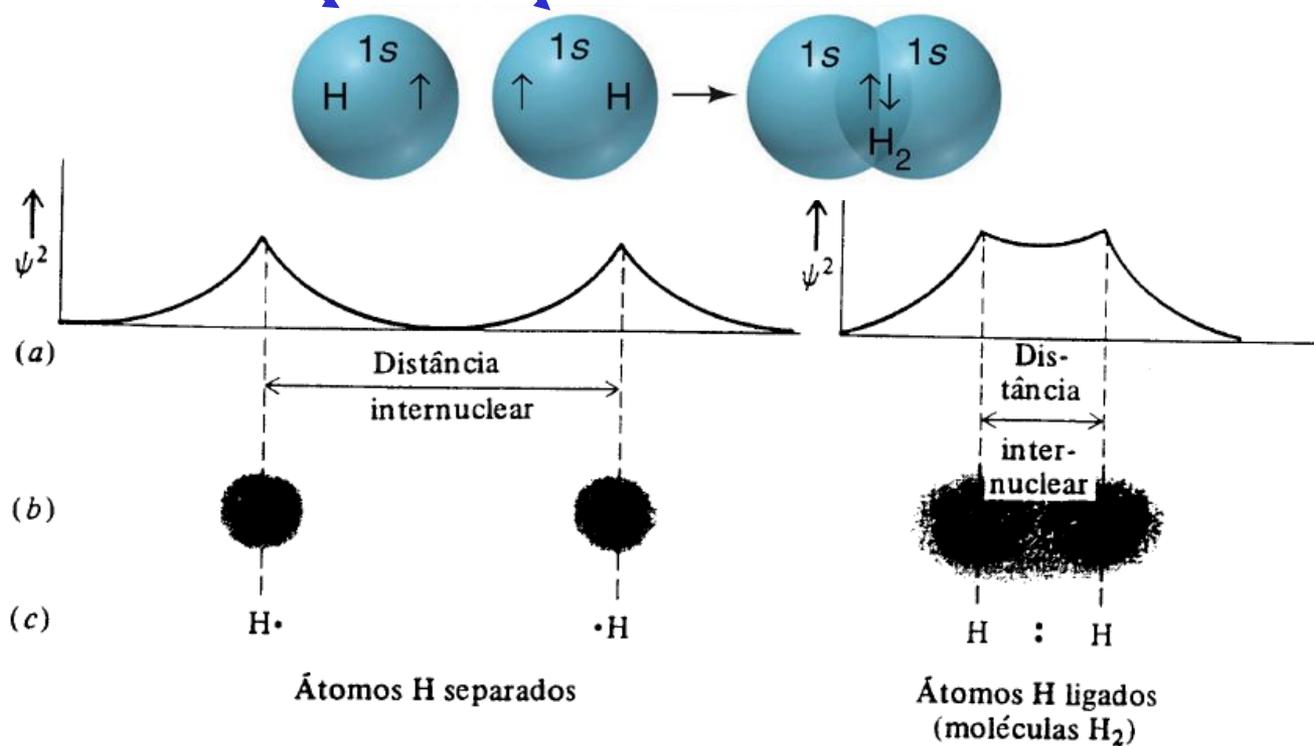


Ligação sigma (σ): orbitais s



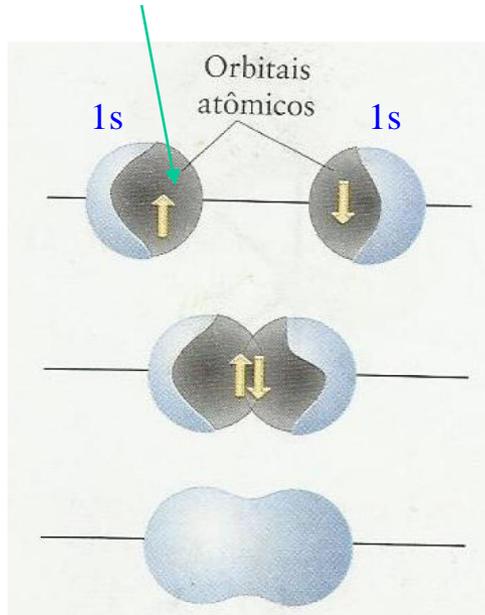
Orbitais atômicos

Ligação sigma (σ)

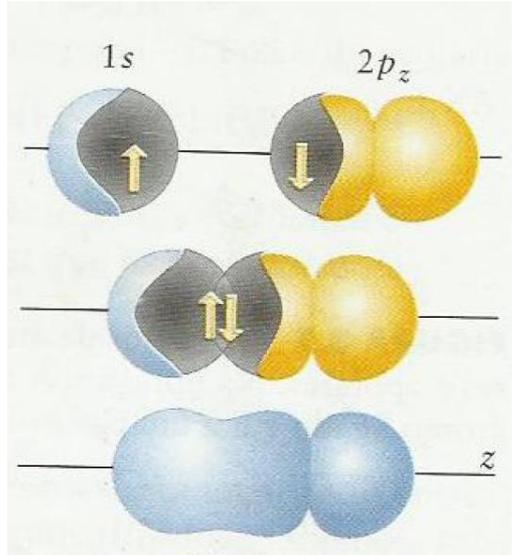


Ligação σ

Elétrons desemparelhados

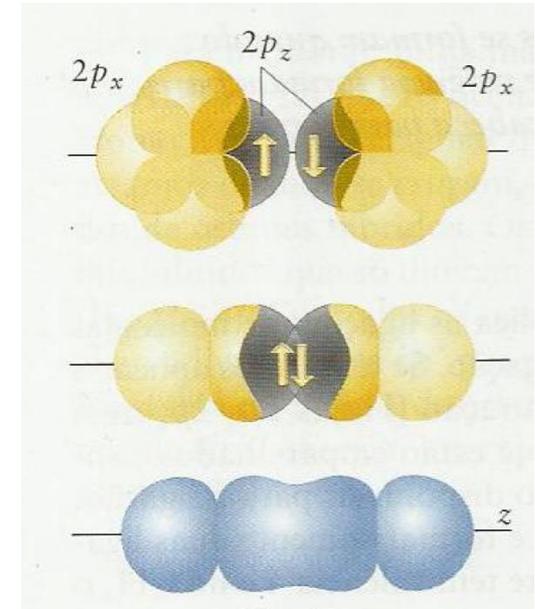


σ (s-s)



σ (s-p)

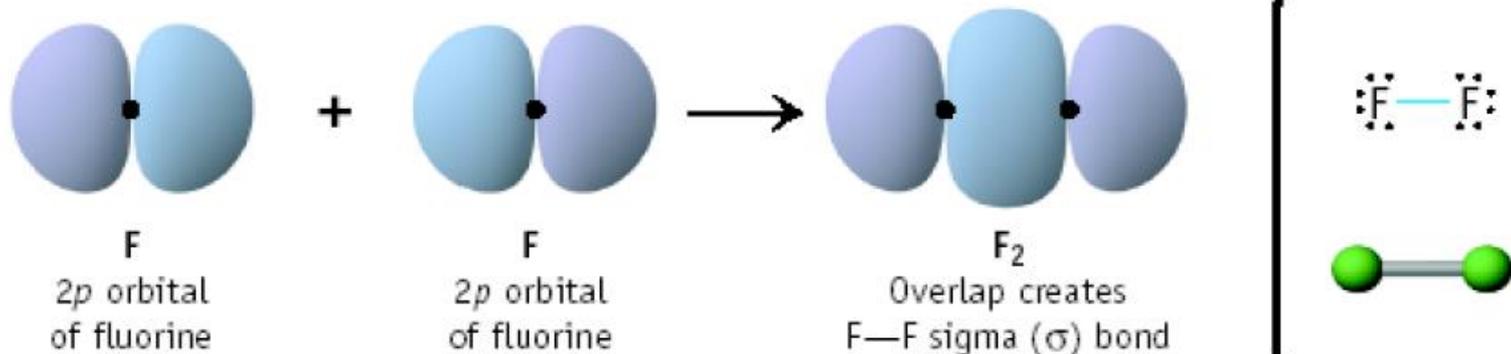
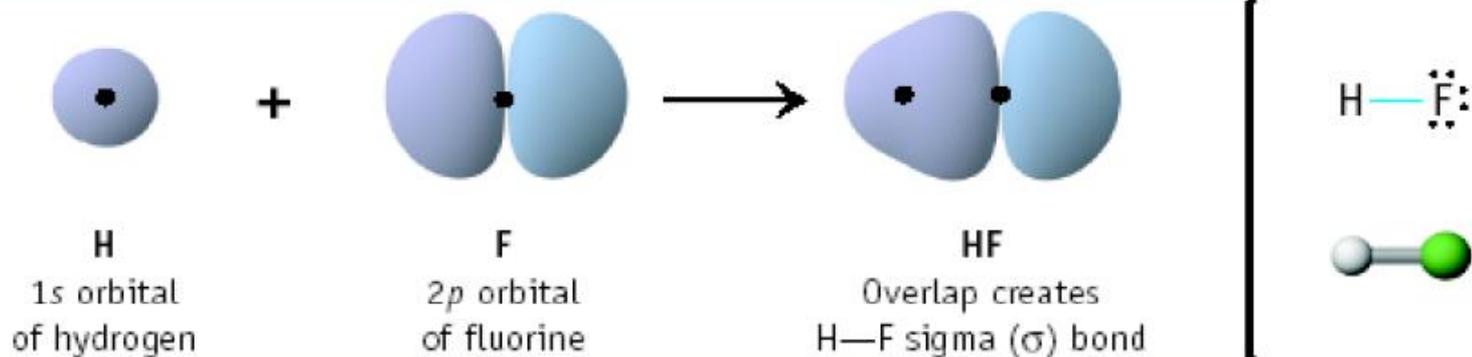
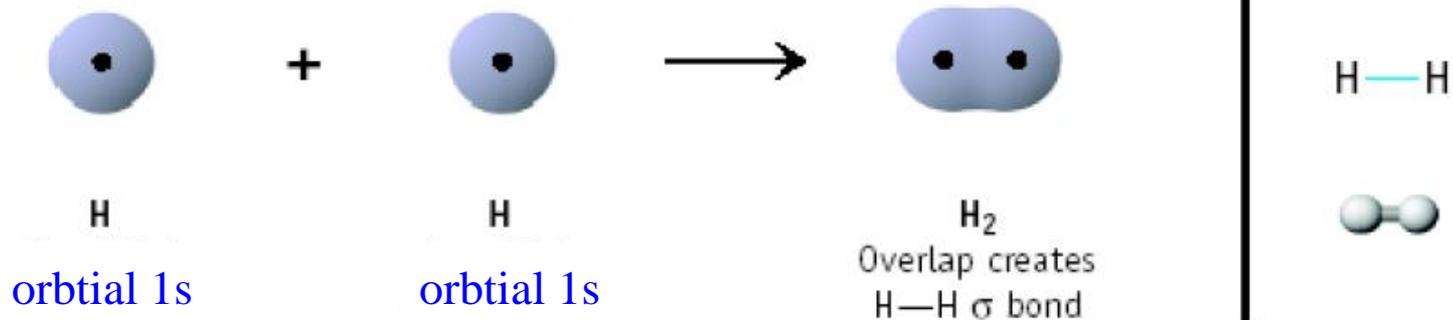
Superpor cabeça-cabeça



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 .

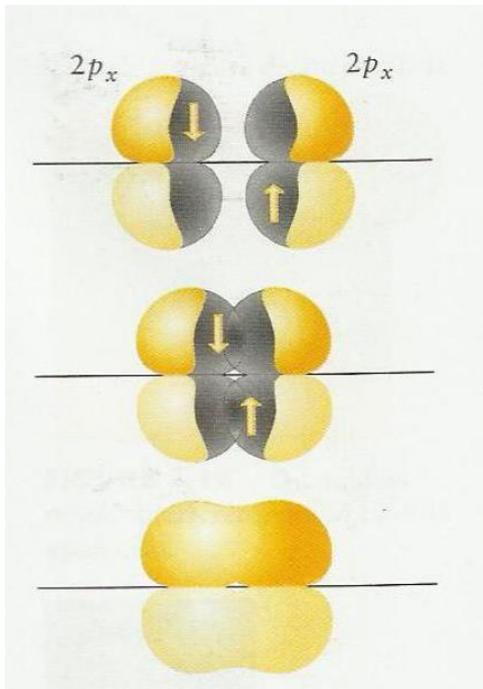
Formação de Ligações Sigma



Ligação π

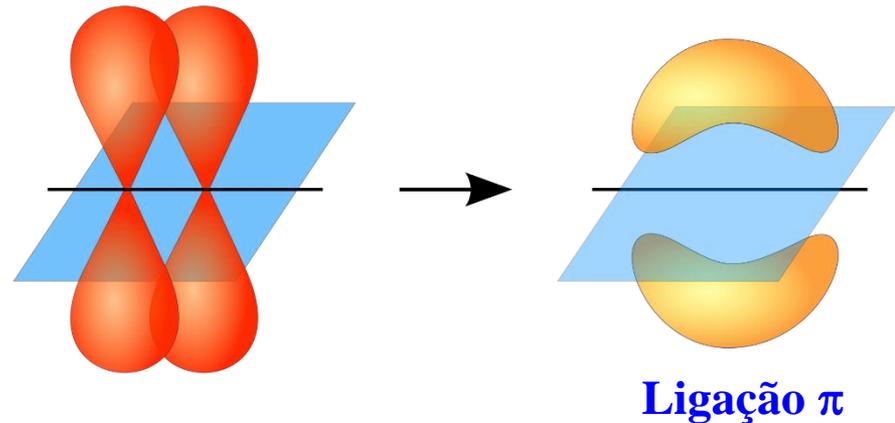
A ligação π forma-se quando os elétrons dos dois orbitais $2p_x$ se emparelham e a superposição acontece lateralmente.

Lado-a-lado



Ligação π

Superpor
Lado-a-lado

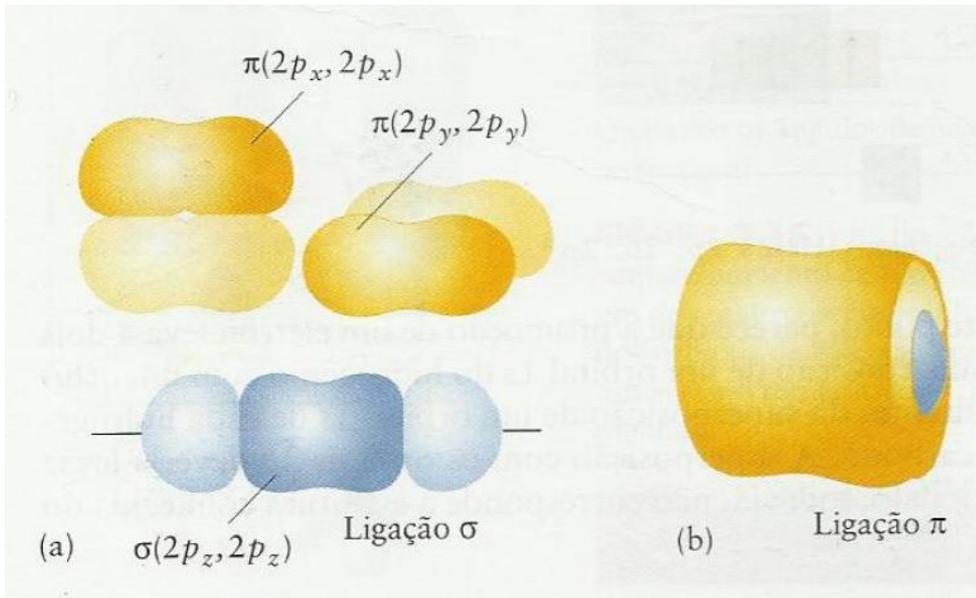


Ligação π

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

Ligação π

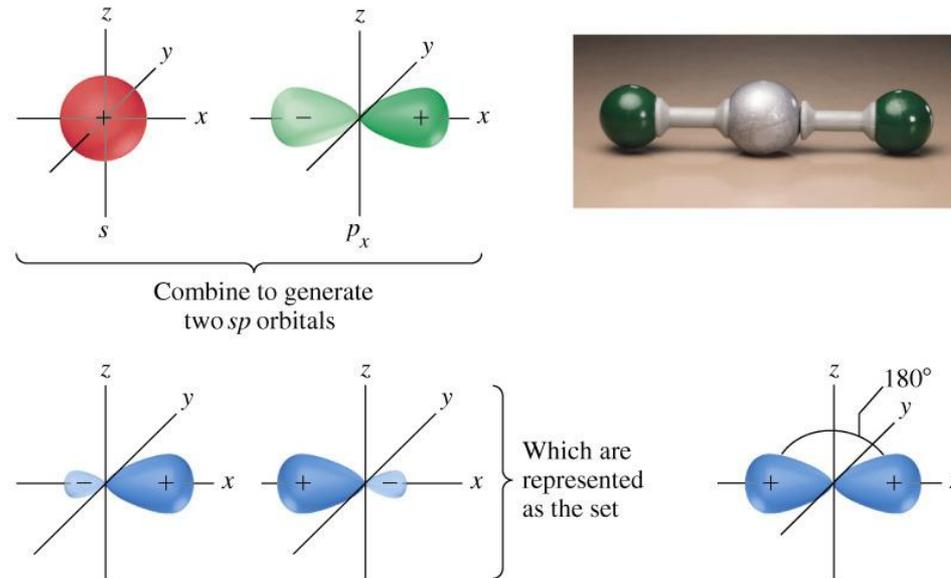
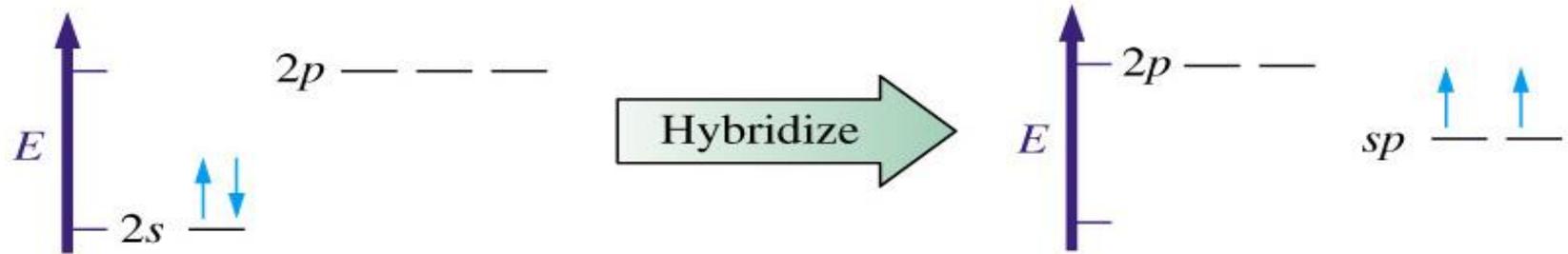
Quando dois átomos são mantidos juntos por uma ligação σ e duas ligações π perpendiculares.



- 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



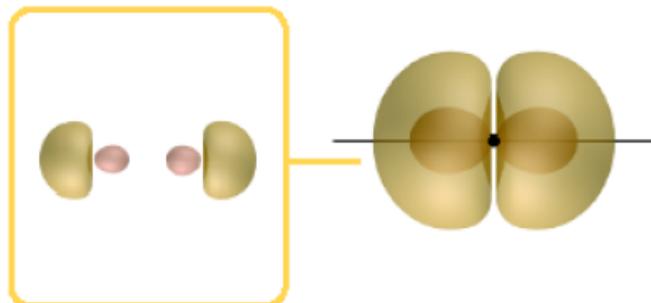
Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são constituídos para reproduzir o arranjo dos elétrons característicos da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente

Arrangement of Hybrid Orbitals

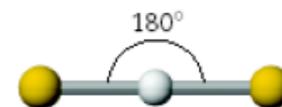
Geometric figure

Example

Two electron pairs
sp



Linear



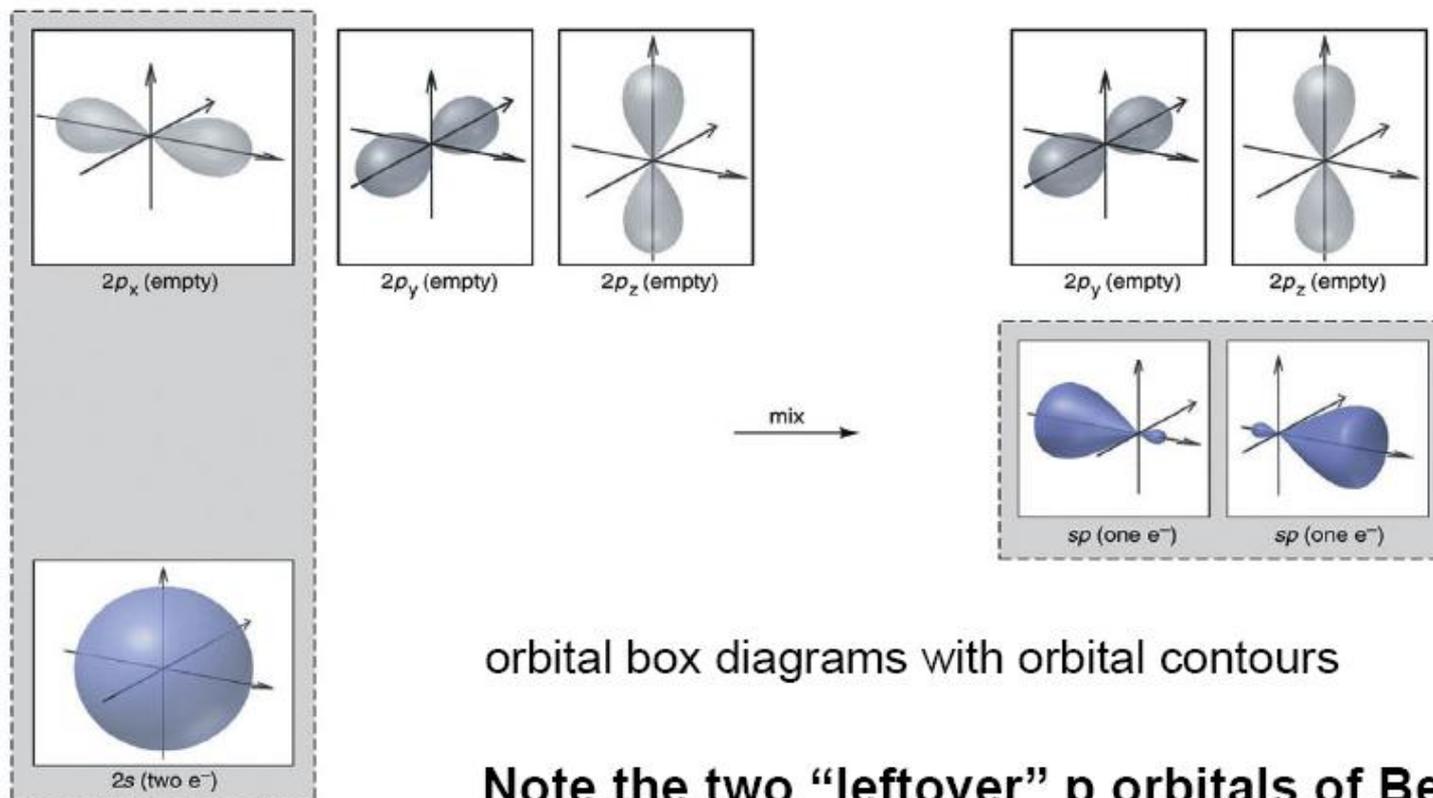
BeH_2

Hibridização *sp*

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

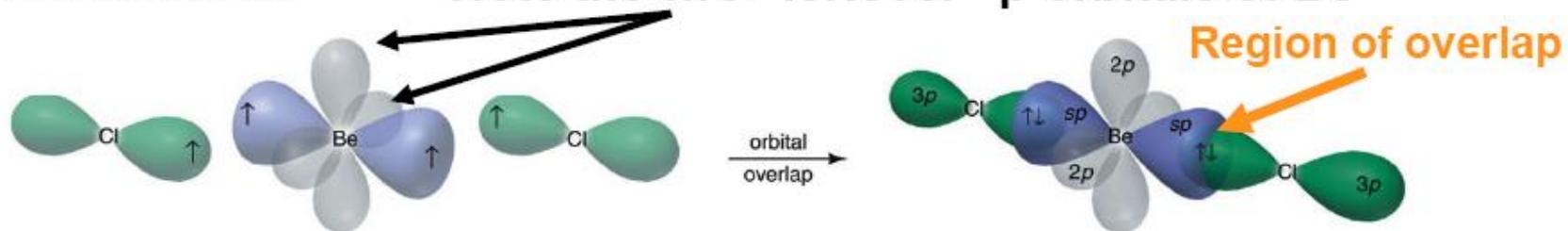
Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são construídos para reproduzir o arranjo de elétrons característico da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente.

Dois orbitais híbridos sp – BeCl_2

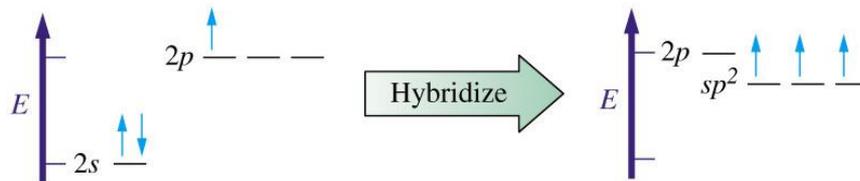


orbital box diagrams with orbital contours

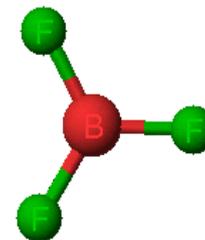
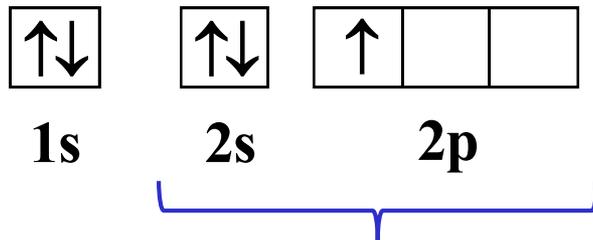
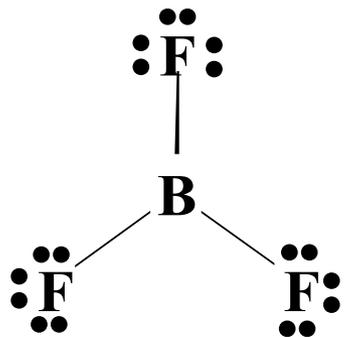
Note the two "leftover" p orbitals of Be



Hibridização sp^2 - BF_3

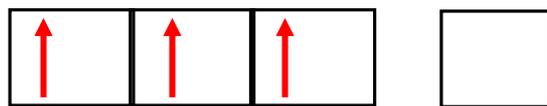


Configuração do B



Orbitais hibridizados

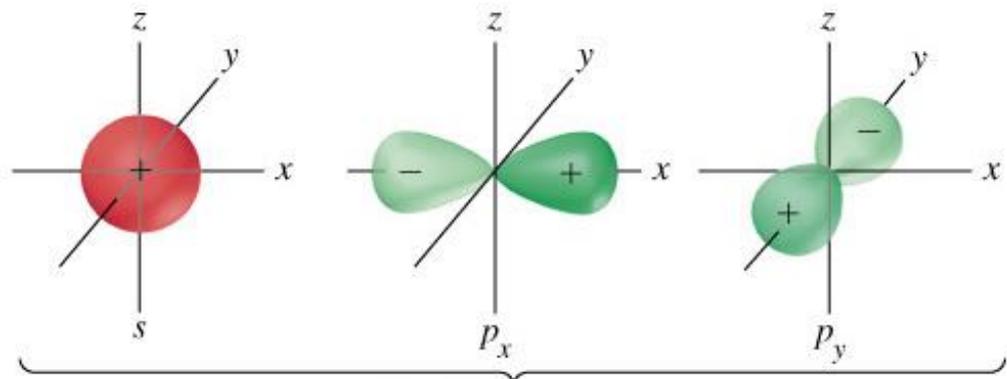
rearranjo de elétrons



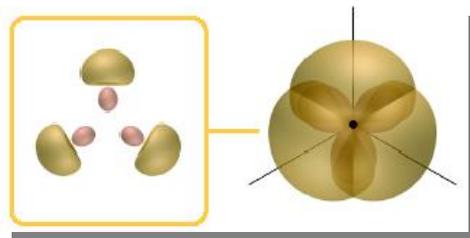
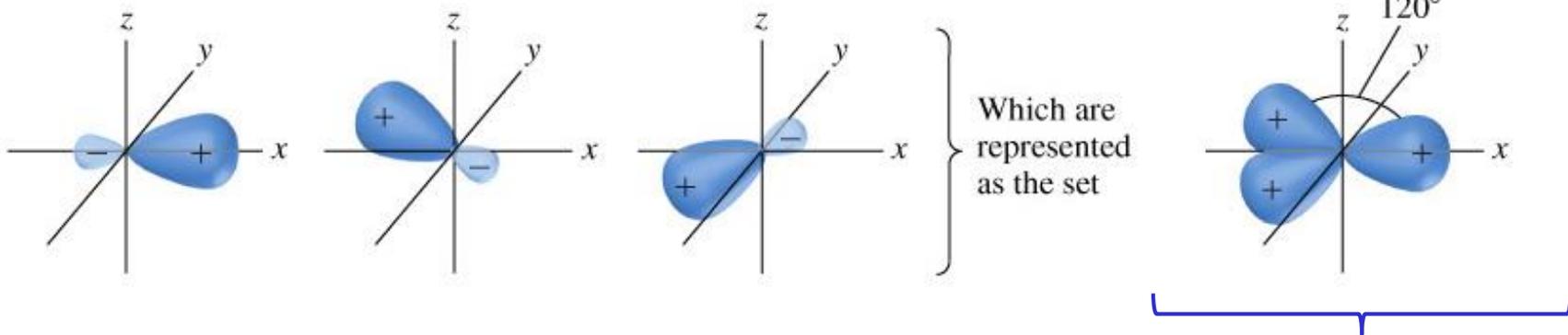
Três orbitais híbridos sp^2
equivalentes

Um orbital vazio
(não sofre hibridização)

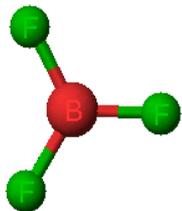
Combinação de 1 orbital s com e orbitais p



Combine to generate three sp^2 orbitals

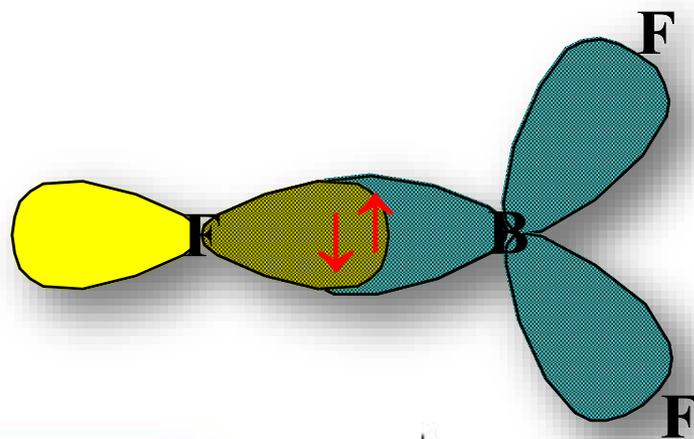


Agora existem 3 orbitais híbridos semi-preenchidos que podem formar ligações sigma com F.

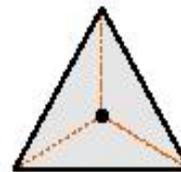
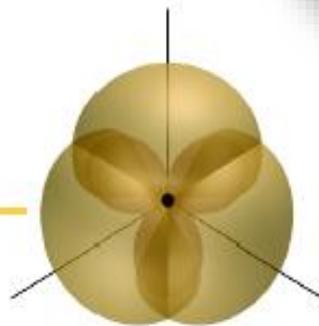
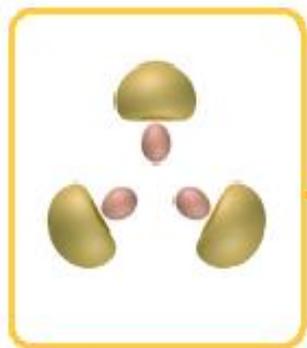


Ligação da molécula de BF_3

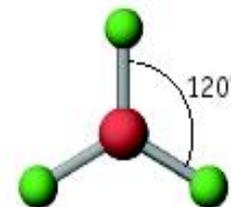
Um orbital de cada átomo de F sobrepõe-se com um orbital híbrido sp^2 para formar a ligação sigma (σ) B-F.



Three electron pairs
 sp^2

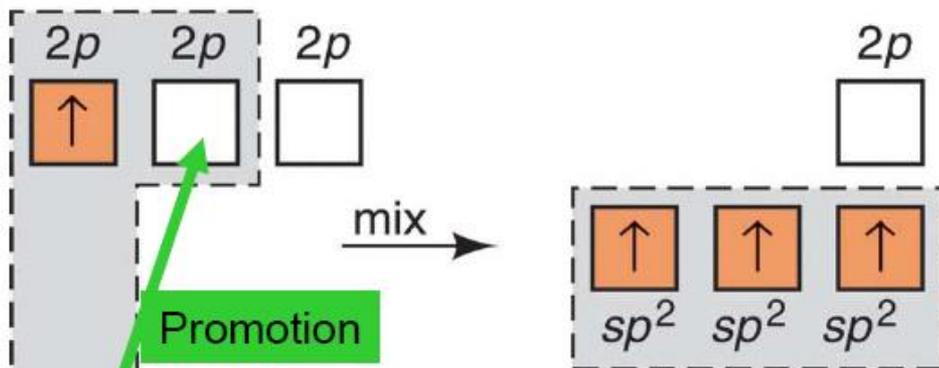


Trigonal-planar

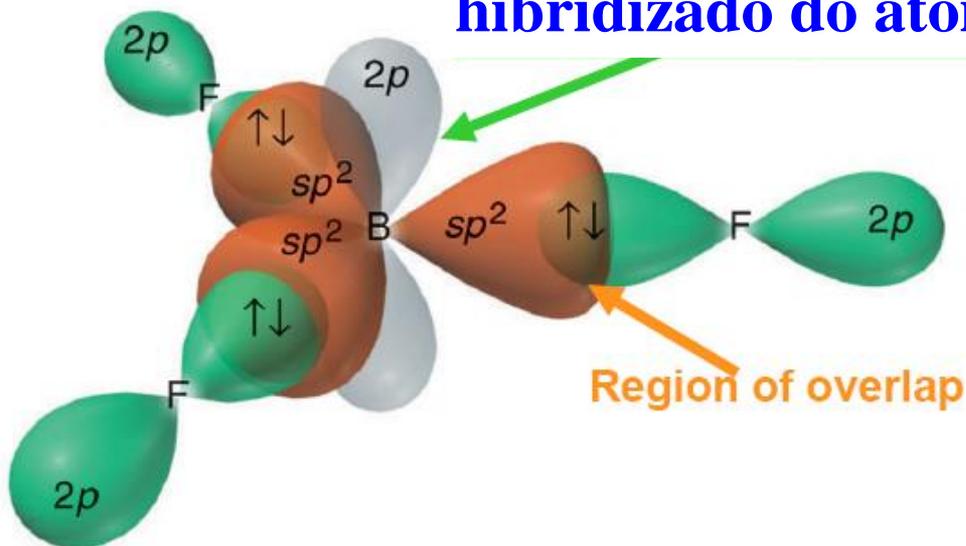


BF_3

Ligação da molécula de BF_3

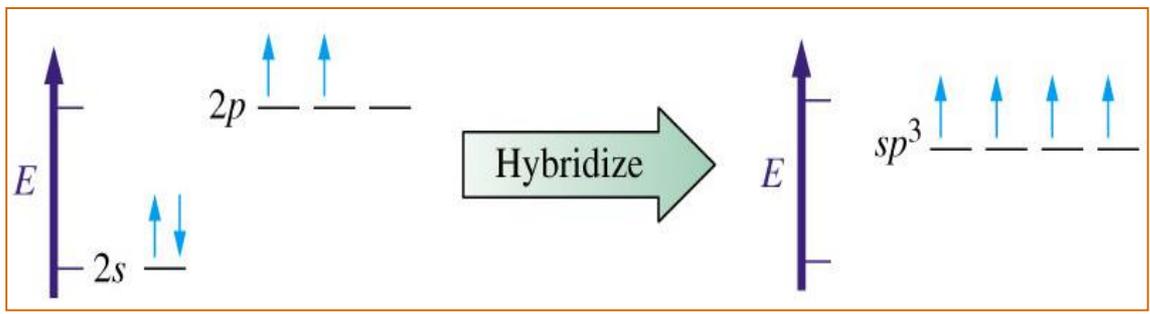
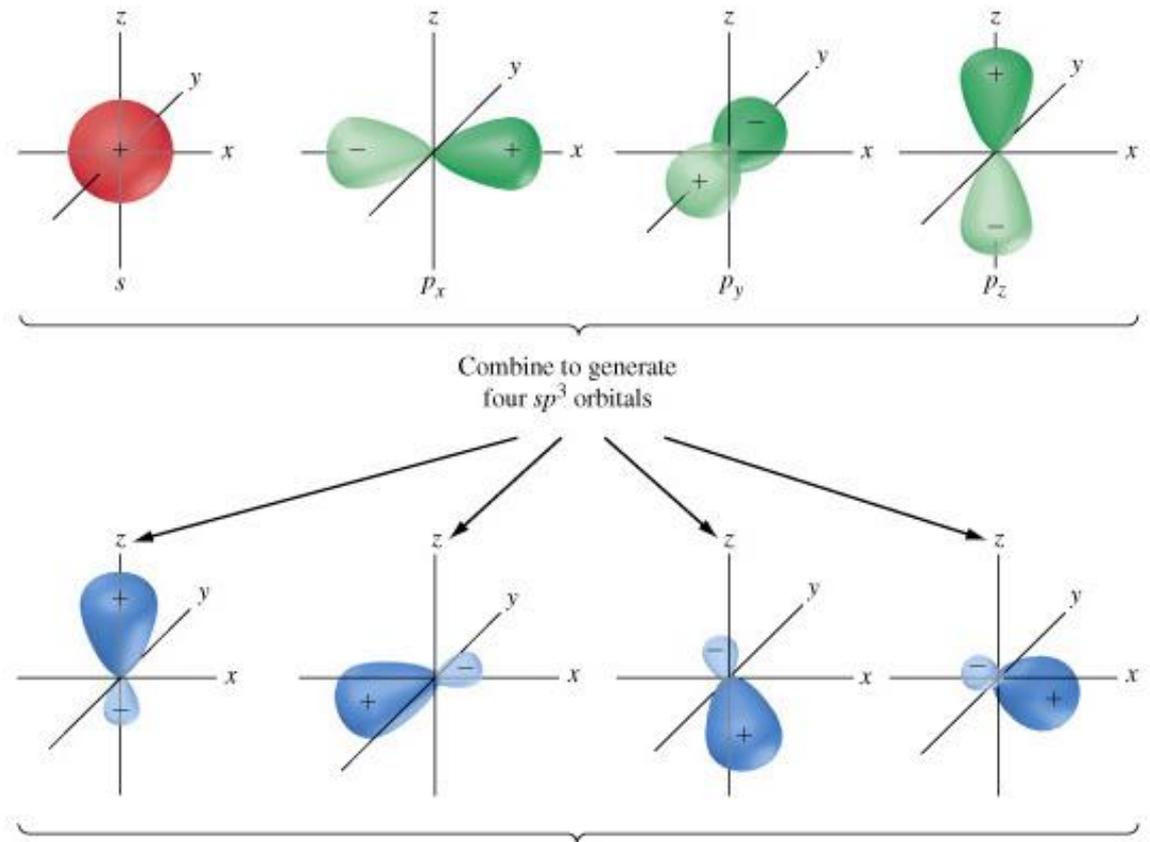


Observe o único orbital não hibridizado do átomo de B

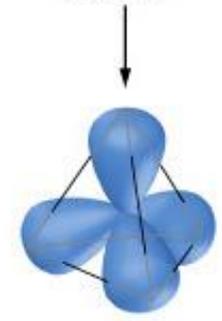


Hibridização sp^3

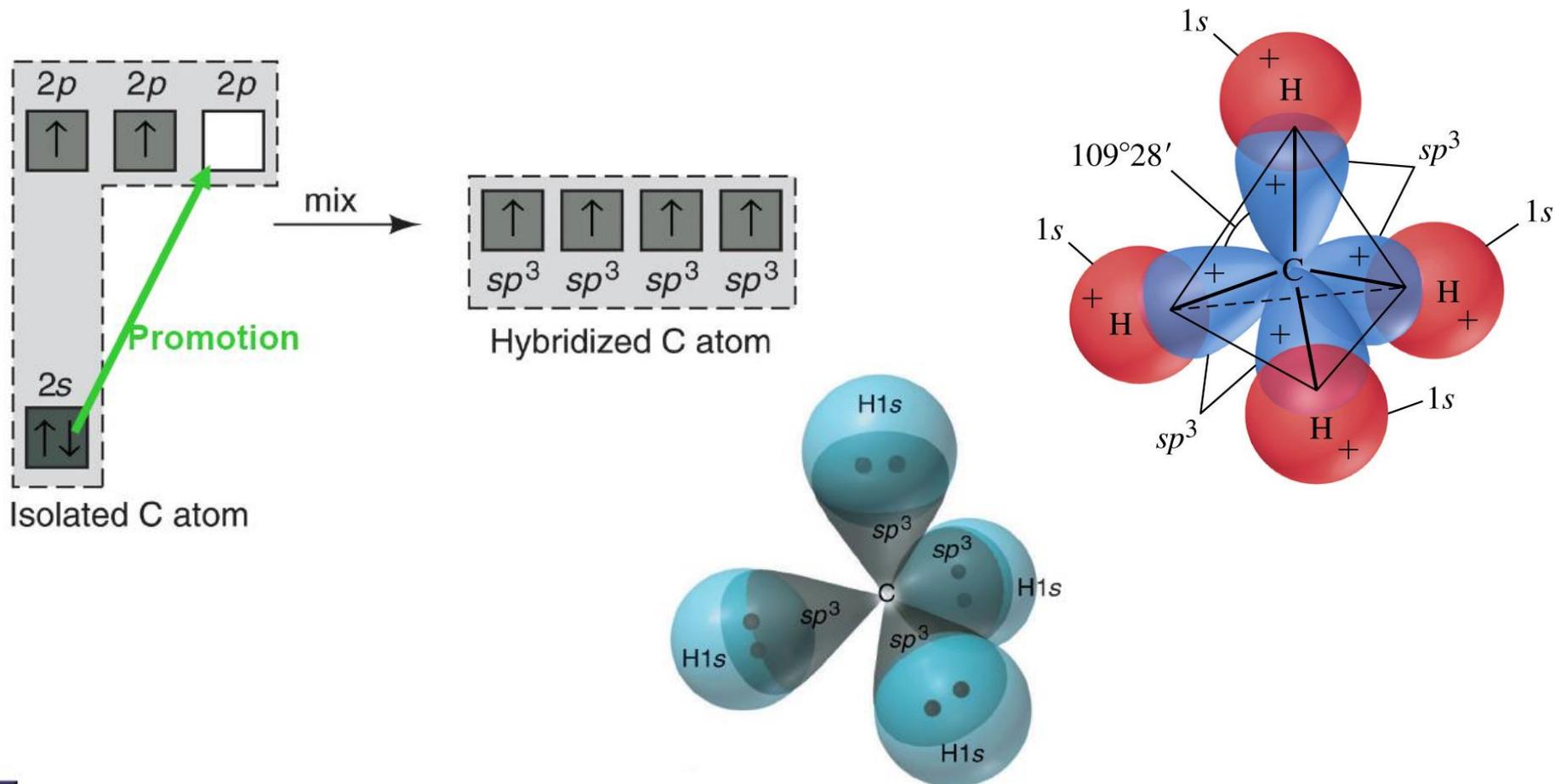
- CH_4



Which are represented as the set

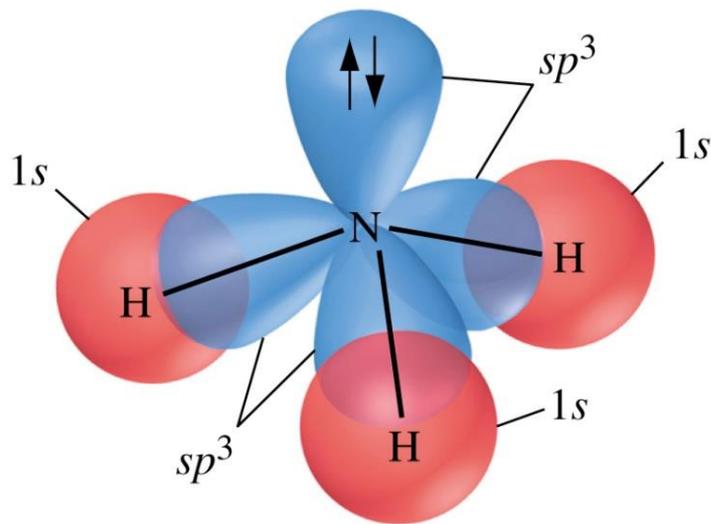
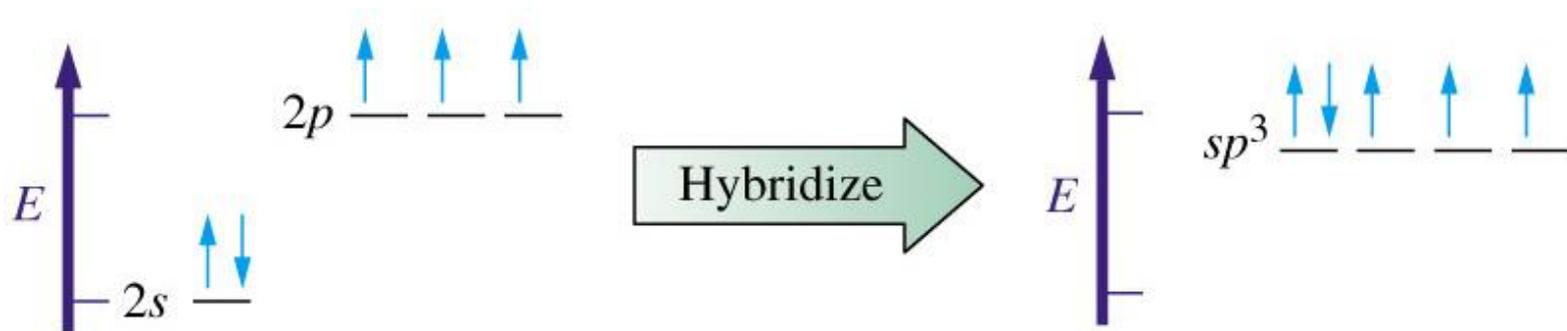


Os quatro orbitais híbridos do CH₄

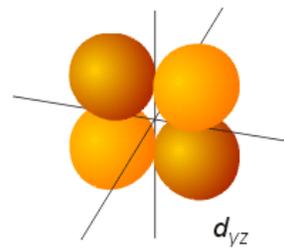
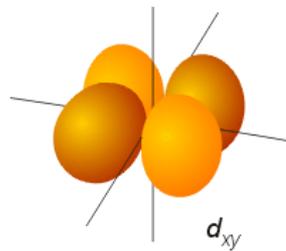
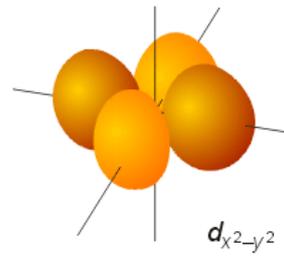
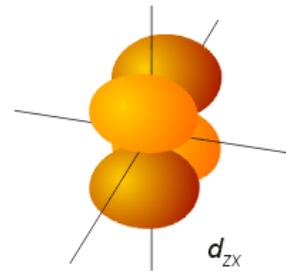
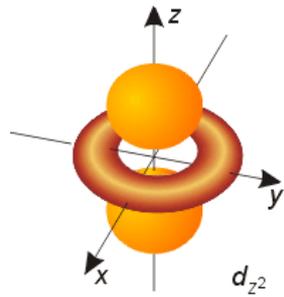


Os orbitais híbridos de um átomo são construídos para reproduzir o arranjo de elétrons característico da forma da molécula determinada experimentalmente.

Hibridização sp^3 (NH_3)



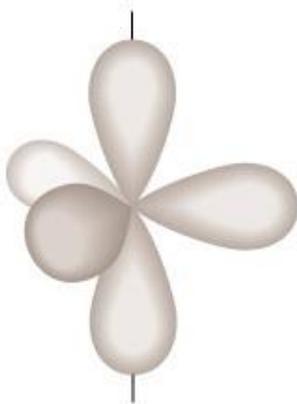
Orbitais d



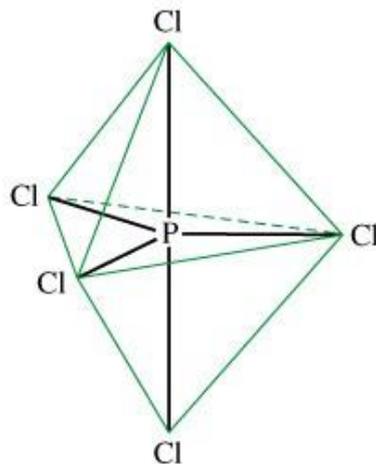
Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

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

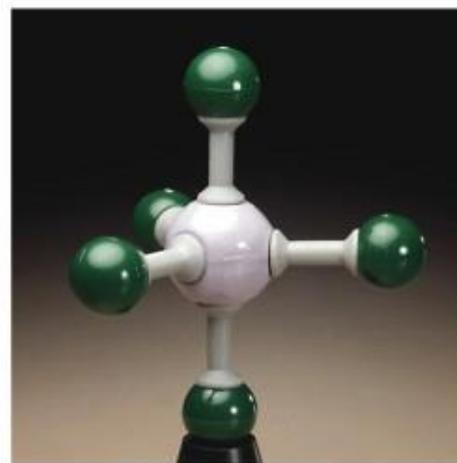
A mistura de um orbital s + três orbitais p + um orbital d leva a cinco orbitais híbridos sp^3d .



(a) sp^3d orbitals



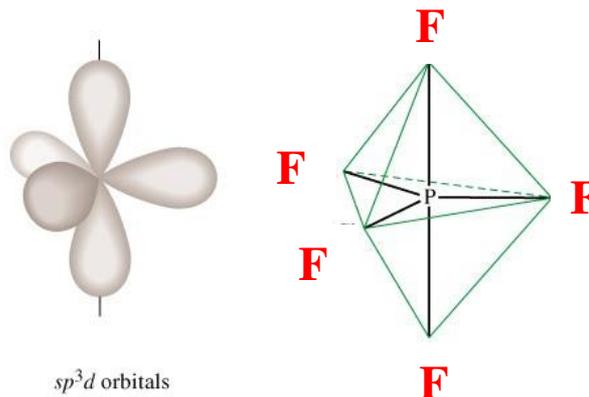
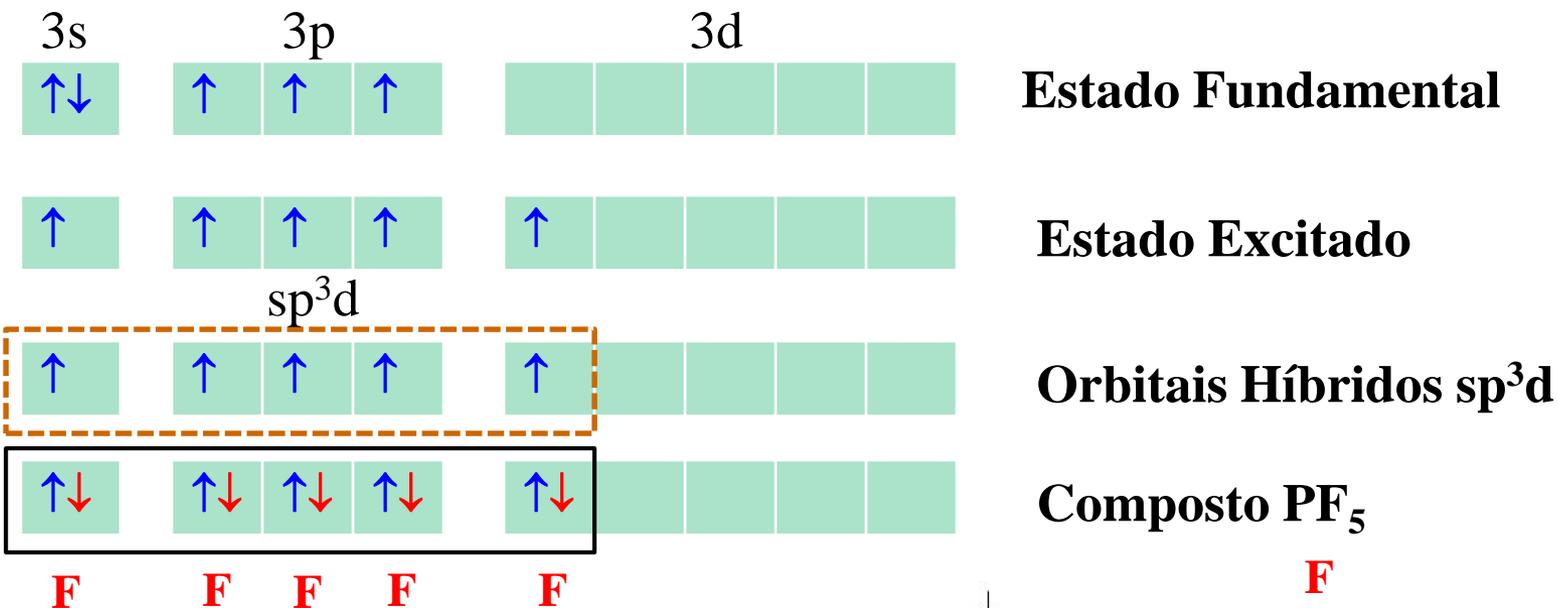
Trigonal-bipyramidal structure



A expansão do octeto implica no envolvimento de orbitais

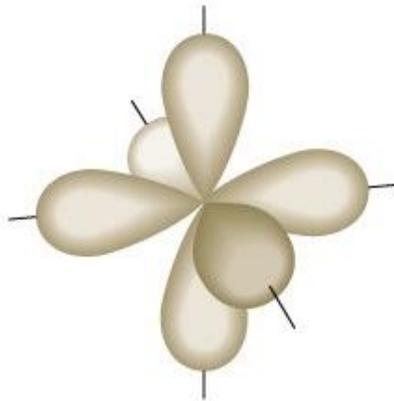
Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

Ex: PF₅

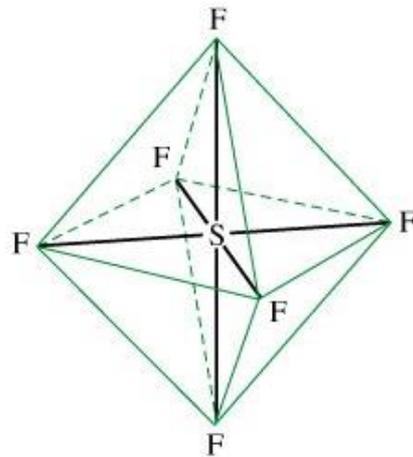


Hibridização sp^3d^2

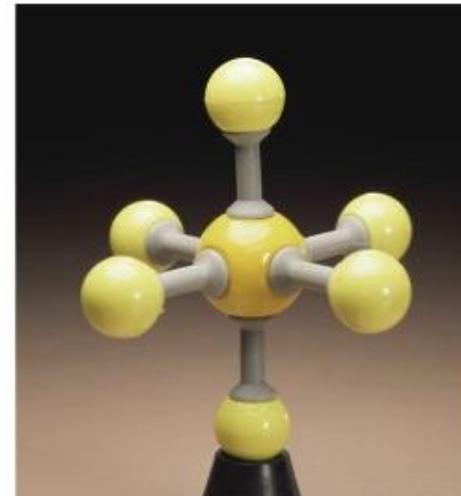
A mistura de um orbital s + três orbitais p + dois orbital d leva a seis orbitais híbridos sp^3d^2 .



(b) sp^3d^2 orbitals



Octahedral structure



Hibridização envolvendo orbitais d

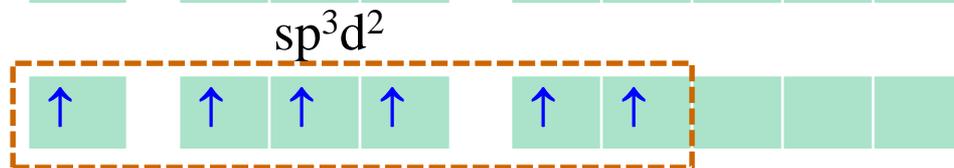
Ex: SF₆



Estado Fundamental



Estado Excitado



Orbitais Híbridos sp^3d^2



Composto SF₆

F F F F F F

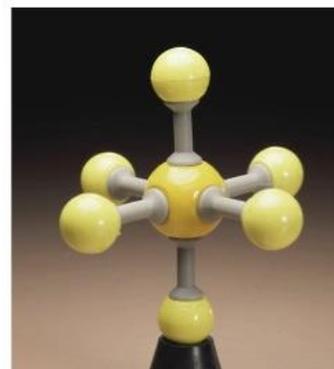
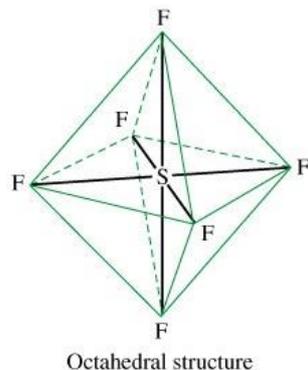
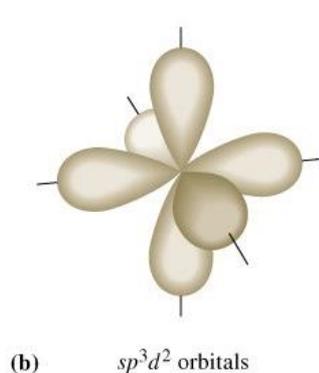
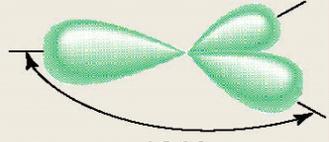
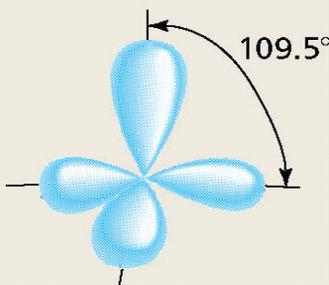


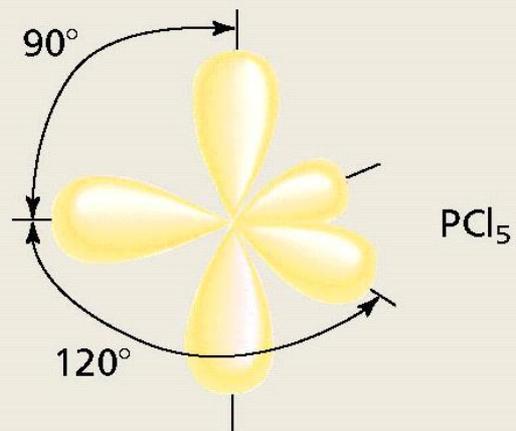
Table 10.4 Important Hybrid Orbitals and Their Shapes

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

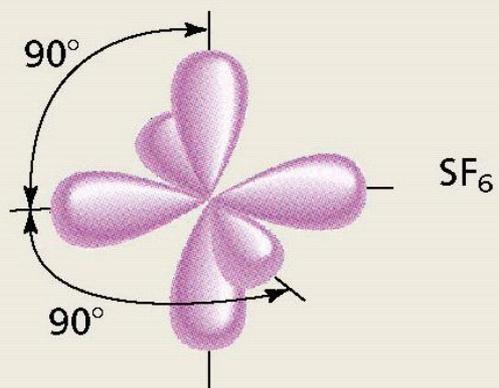


Trigonal bipyramidal

s, p, p, p, d, d

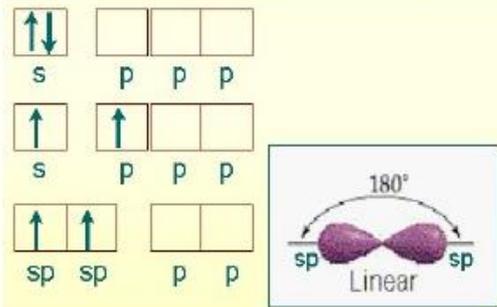
sp^3d^2

6

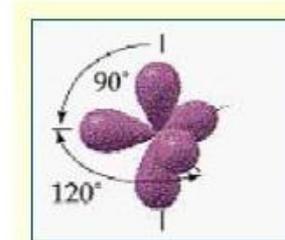


Octahedral

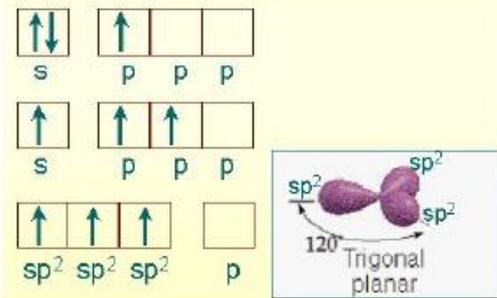
As Hibridizações



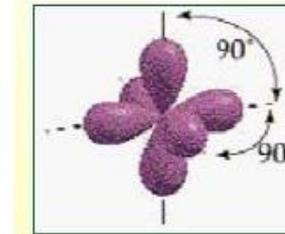
sp



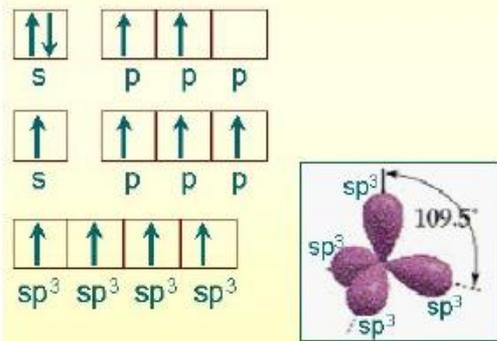
sp³d



sp²



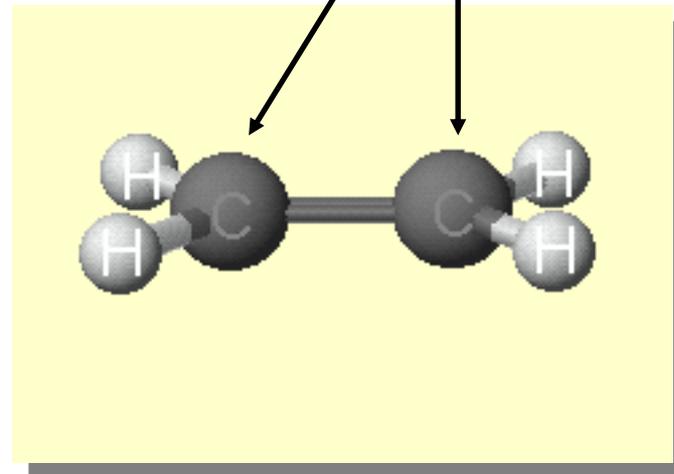
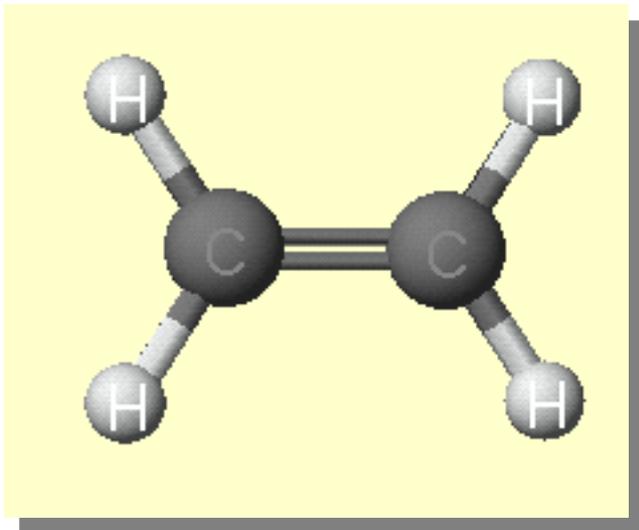
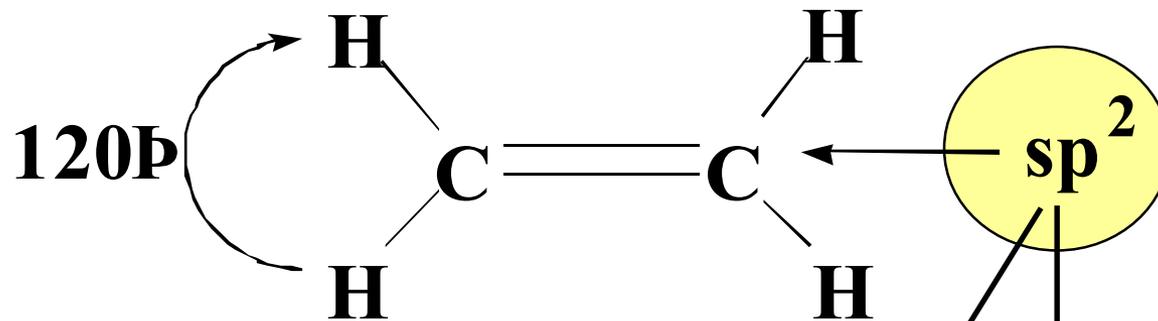
sp³d²



sp³

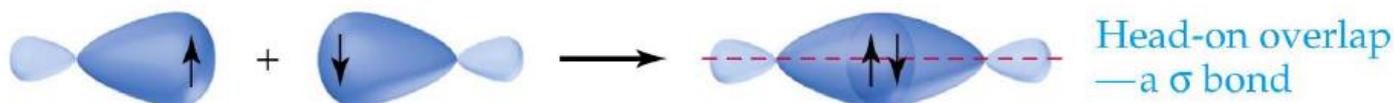
Ligações Múltiplas

Considere o etileno (C_2H_4)

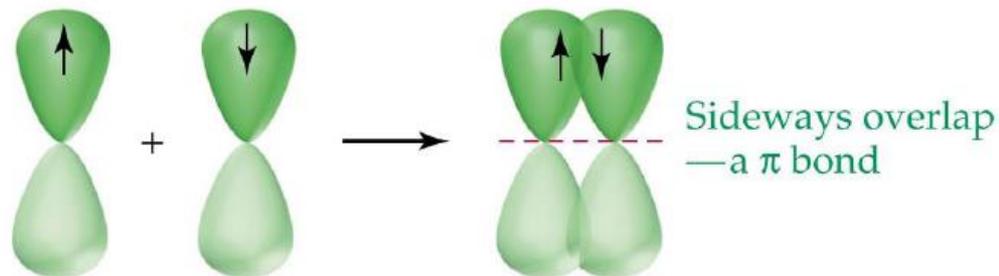


Dois tipos de ligações

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



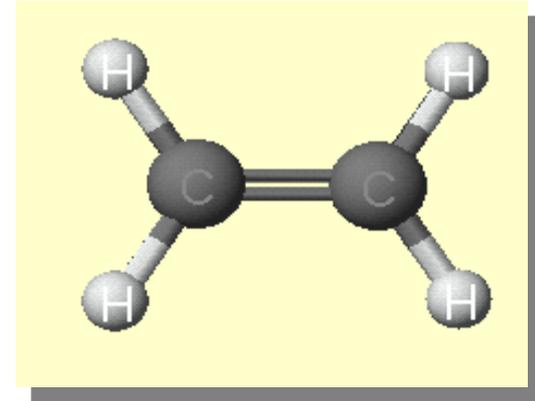
Ligações pi (π) – è uma ligação covalente na qual as regiões de superposições localizam acima e abaixo do eixo internuclear.



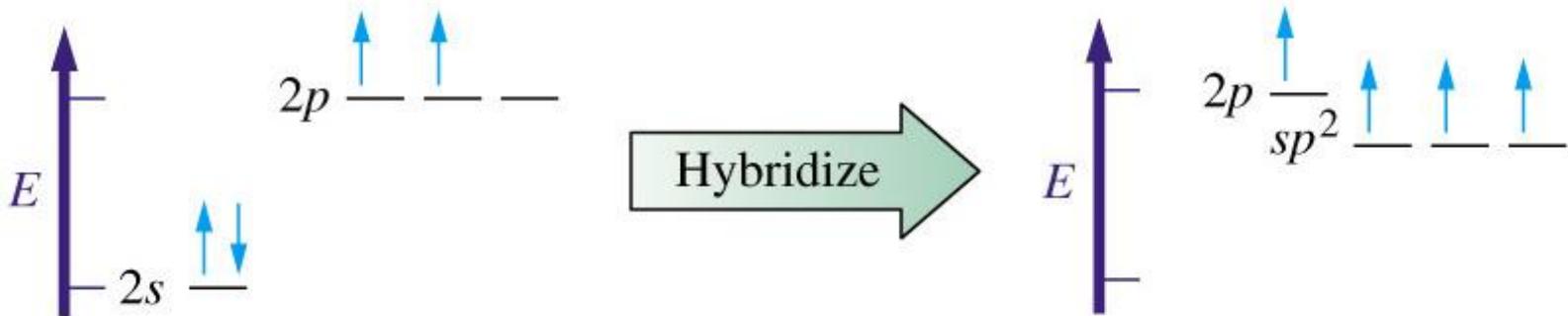
ligação dupla

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

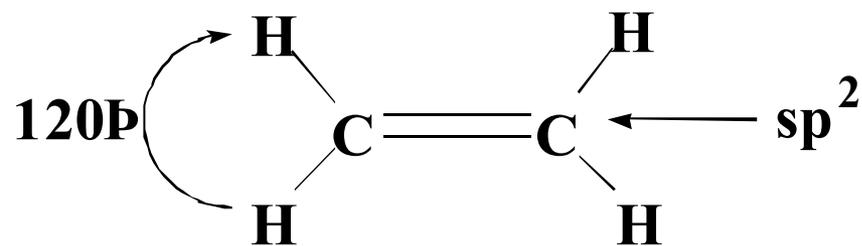
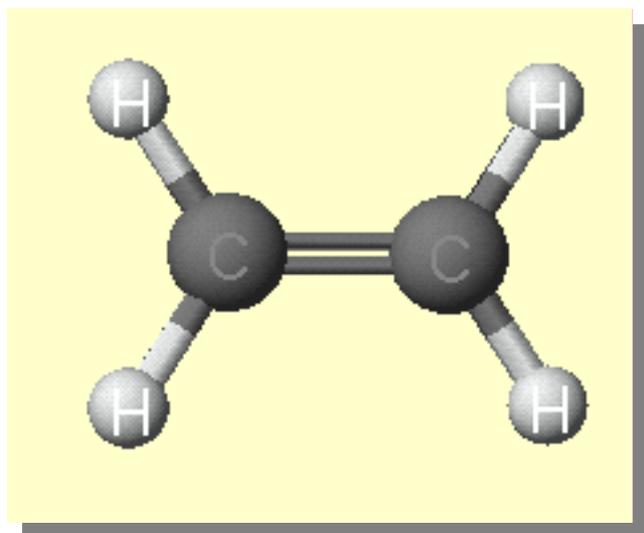
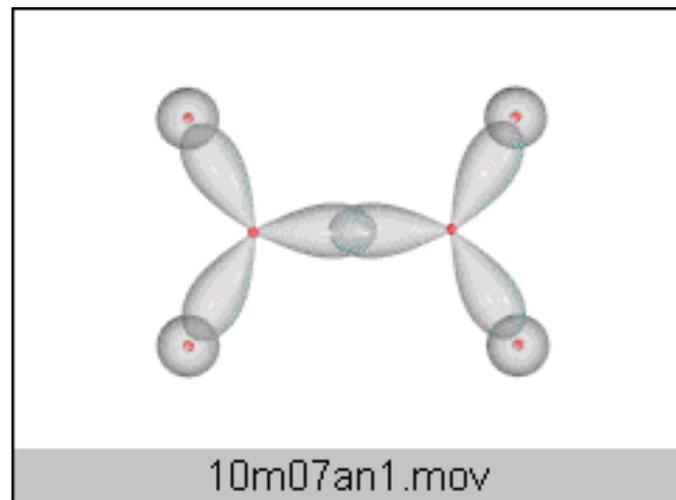
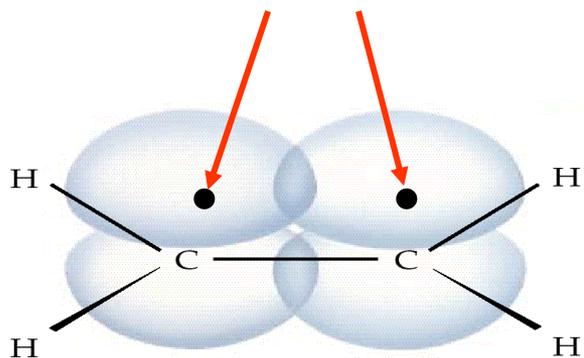
- Estrutura de Lewis: tem uma dupla ligação.
- VSEPR: Forma trigonal planar.

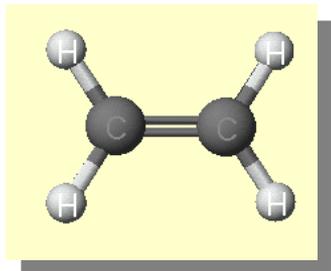


O orbital 2p não hibridizado é perpendicular ao plano que contém os três orbitais híbridos sp^2

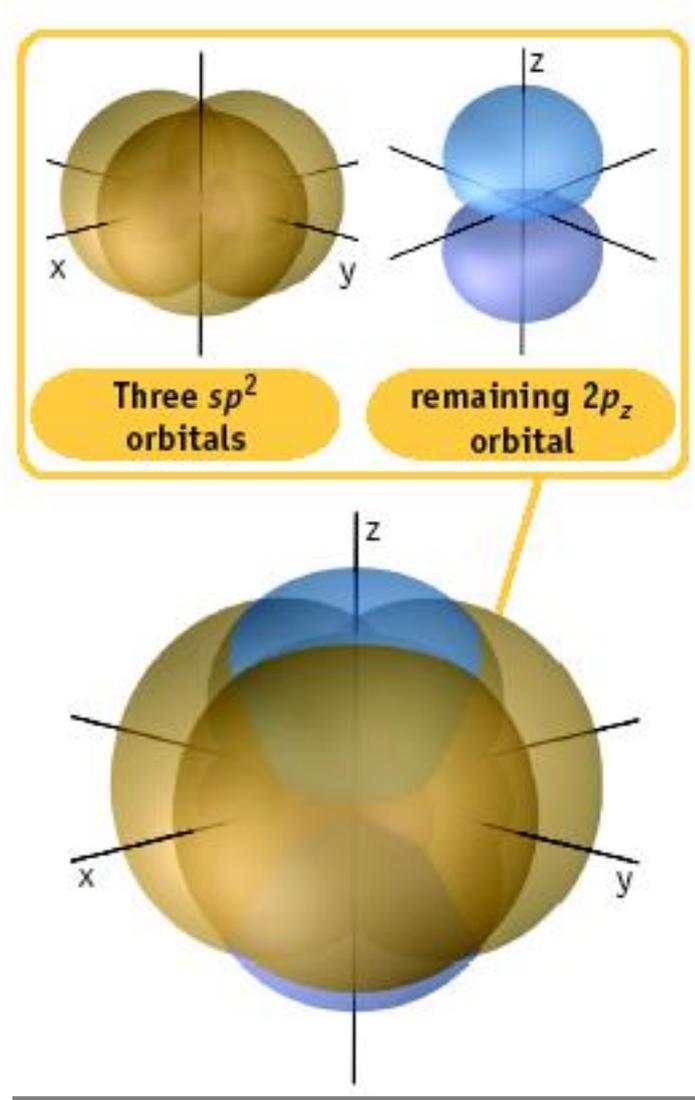
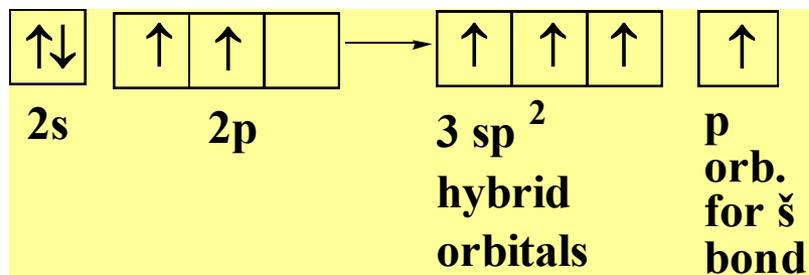


*Elétrons dos orbitais p não
hibridizados no átomo C*

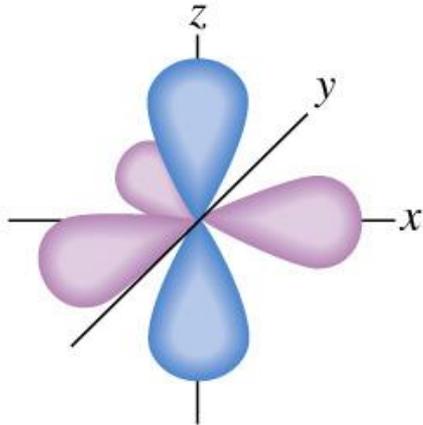




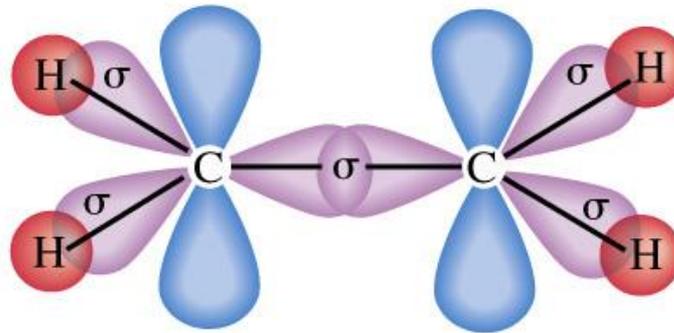
Os orbitais p não hibridizados sobre cada átomo de C contêm um elétron e estes orbitais superpõem-se para formar a ligação π



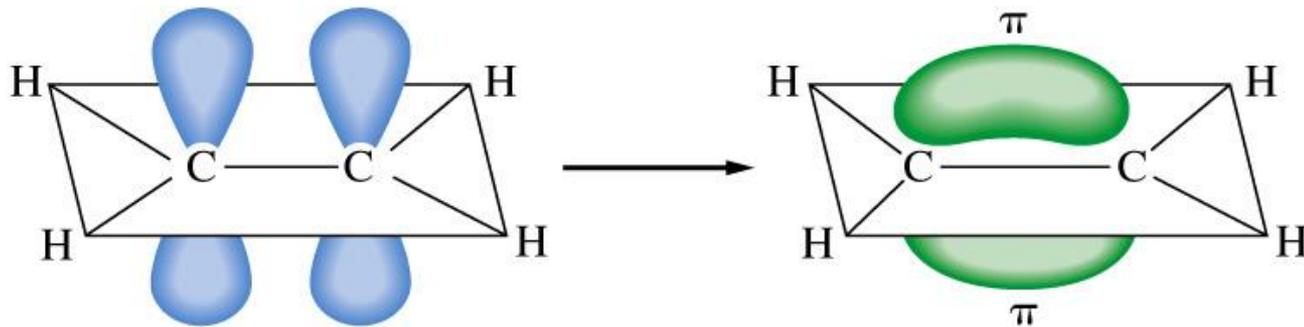
Etileno (C_2H_4)



The set of orbitals $sp^2 + p$

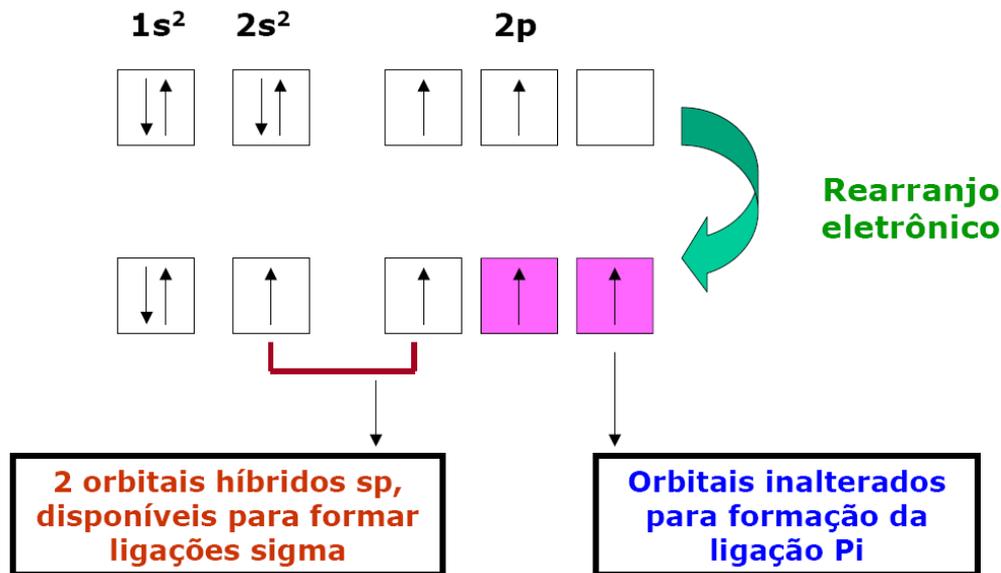
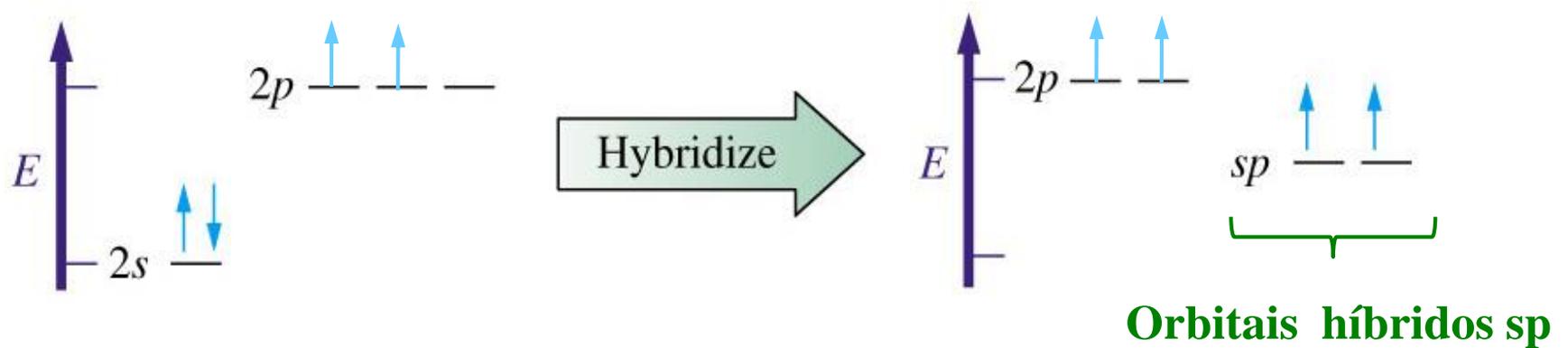


Sigma (σ) bonds

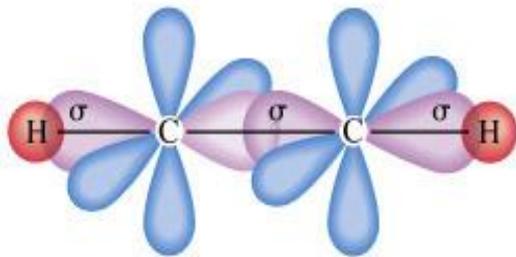
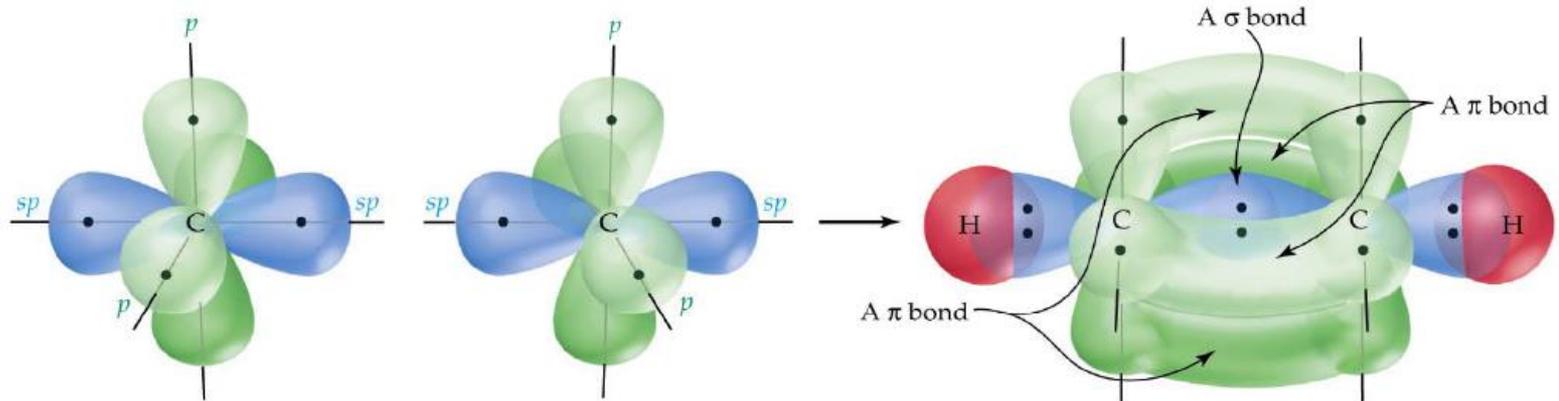


Overlap of p orbitals leading to pi (π) bond

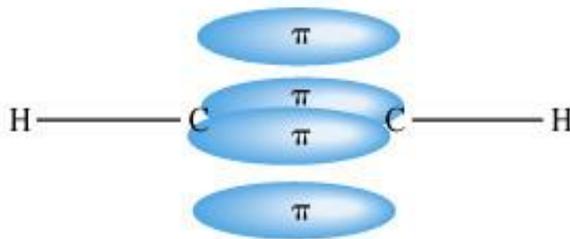
Acetileno (C_2H_2) – hibridização sp



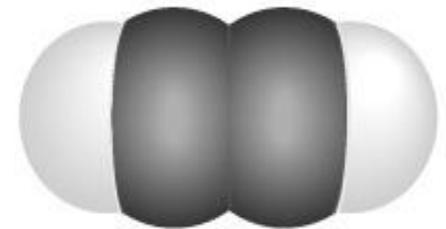
ligação Tripla



Formation of σ bonds



Formation of π bonds



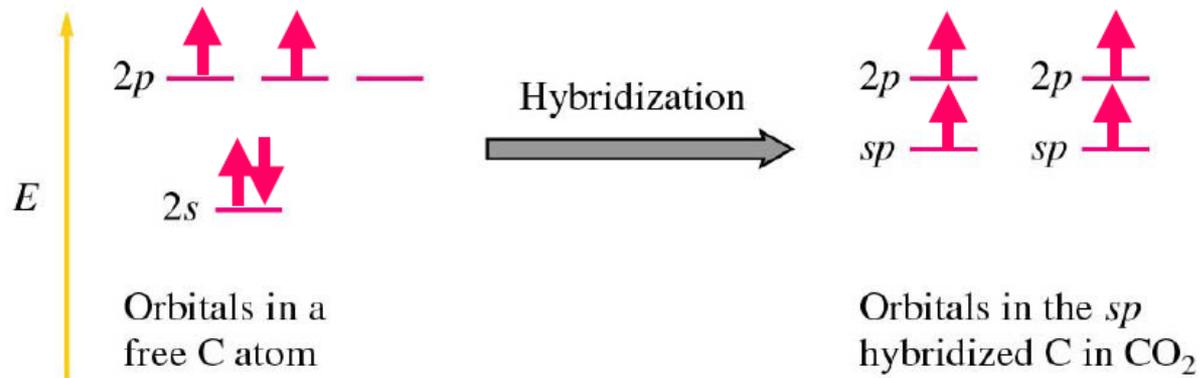
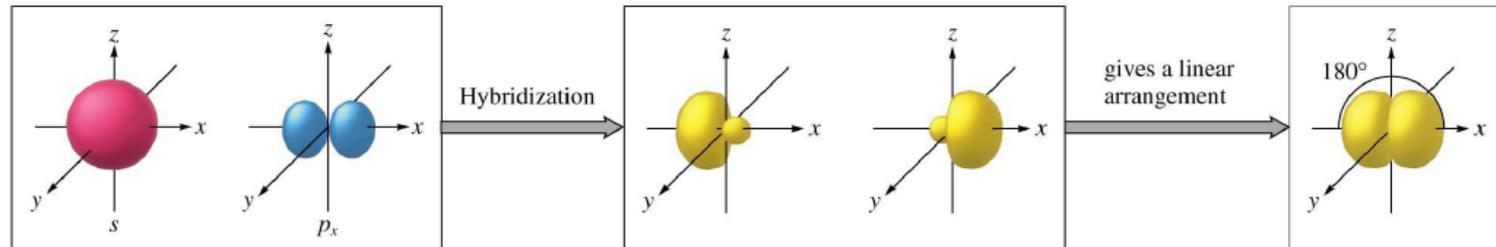
Space-filling model

Descreva a hibridização e ligação do CO₂

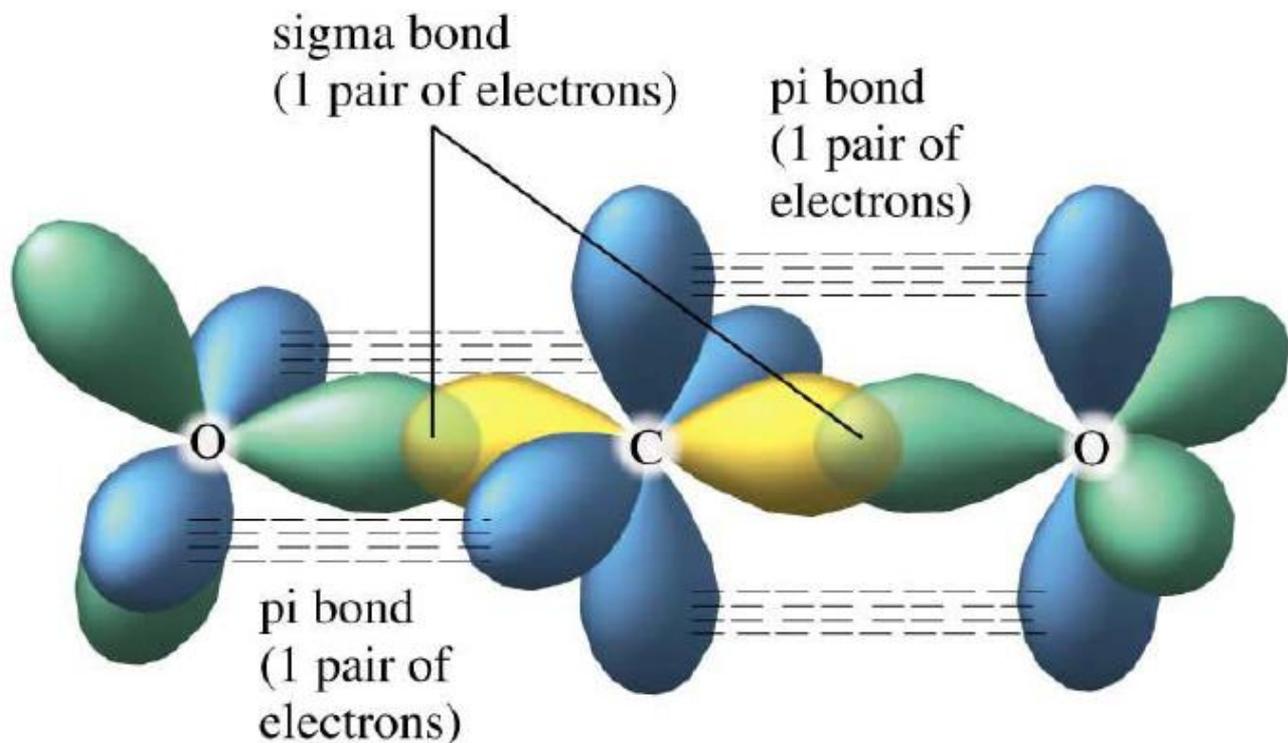
VSEPR: **AB₂**

→ linear

→ hibridização sp para as ligações sigma

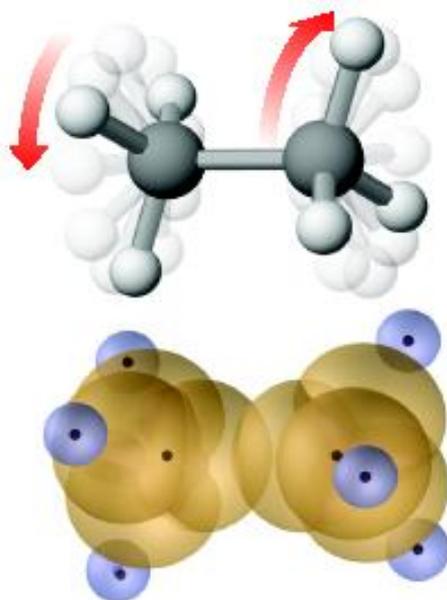


Ligação na molécula do CO₂

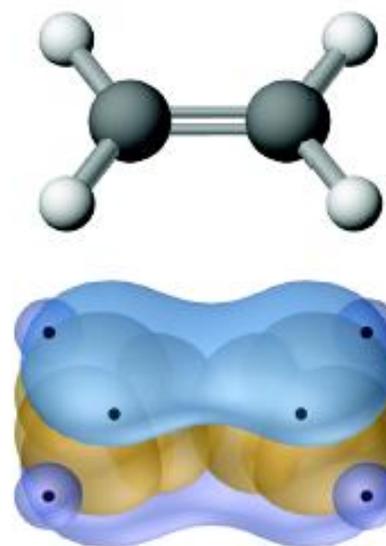


Conseqüências das ligações Múltiplas

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).

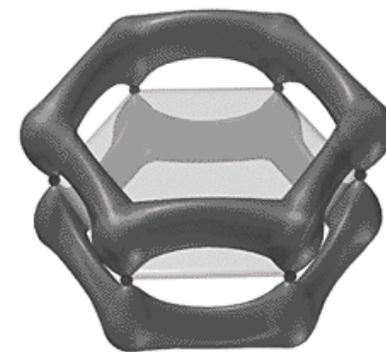
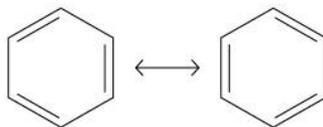
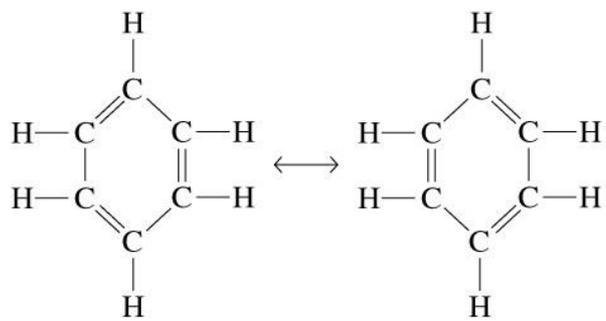
Tipos de orbitais híbridos

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

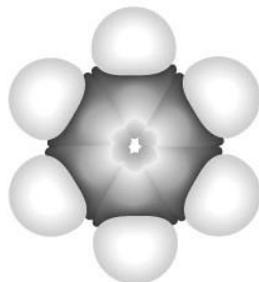
Ligações π deslocalizadas

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



(c)

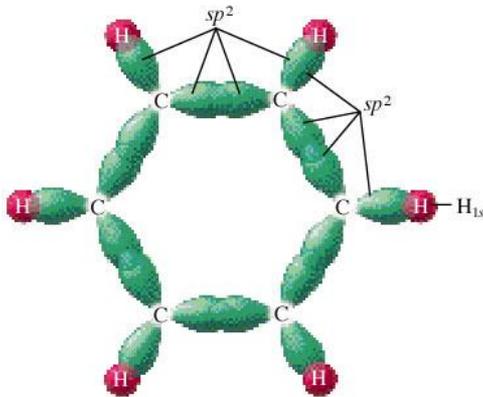
Ligação simples $C - C = 1,54 \text{ \AA}$

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

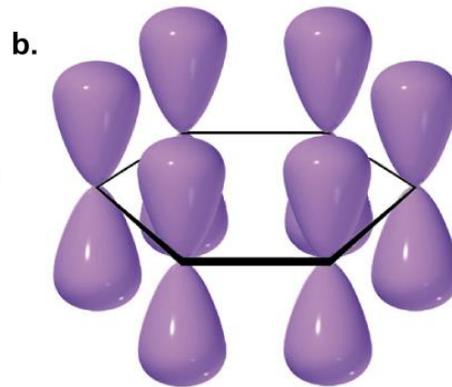
Ligação dupla $C - C = 1,34 \text{ \AA}$

Benzeno

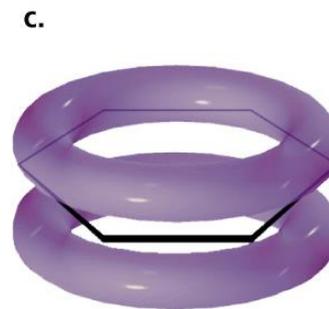
- Molécula planar
- Tem seis ligações idênticas carbono-carbono
- Cada elétron π é compartilhado pelos seis átomos de carbono
- Os elétrons π são deslocalizados



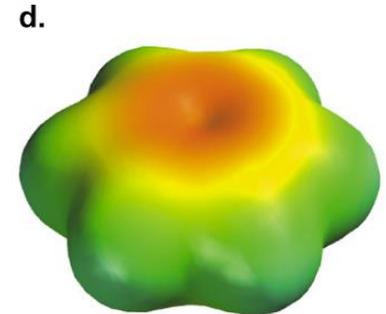
Ligações sigma



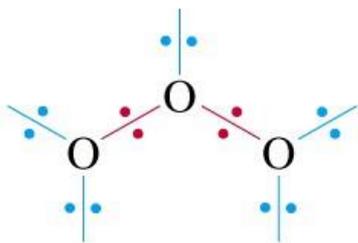
Orbitais
atômicos 2p



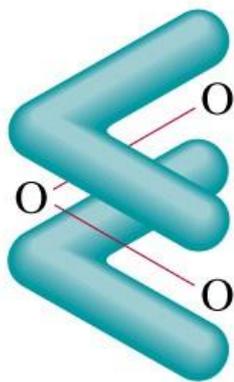
ligações π deslocalizadas



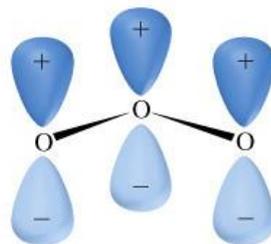
Ozônio



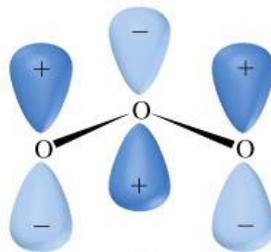
(a) σ bond framework



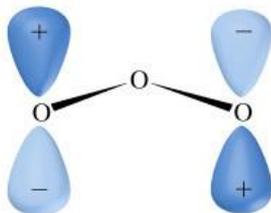
(b) Delocalized π molecular orbital



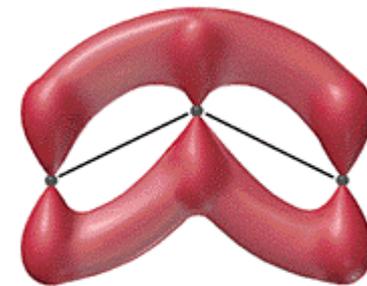
(a)



(b)



(c)



B Ozone, O_3

Geometria molecular: Trigonal planar

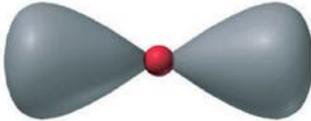
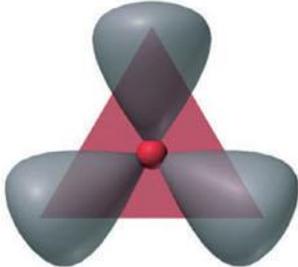
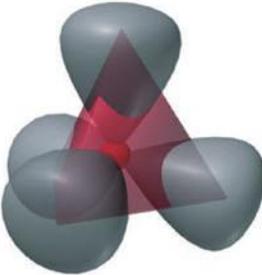
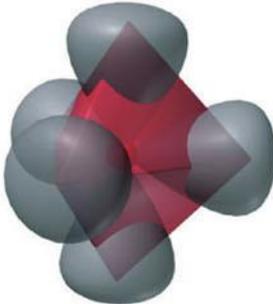
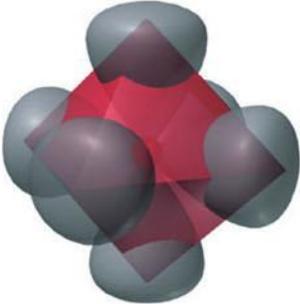
Forma: Angular

(Atkins 204)

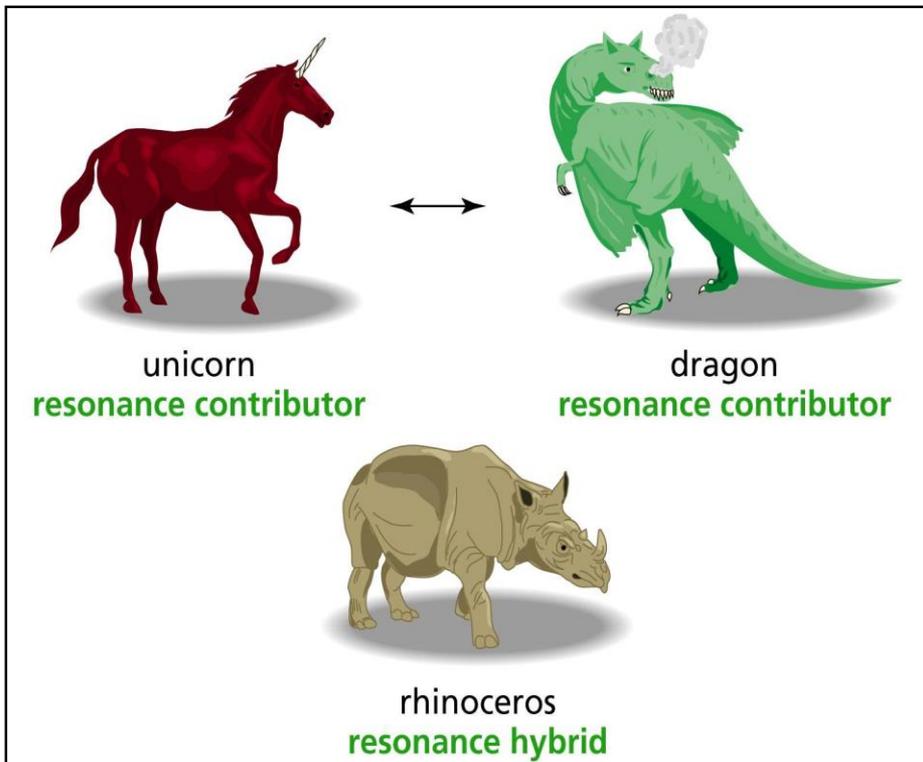
Hibridização envolvendo orbitais s, p e d

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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

Diagram illustrating a resonance analogy:

- Blue horse
- Red donkey
- Purple Mule

The diagram shows a blue horse and a red donkey connected by a double-headed resonance arrow. To the right, an equals sign is followed by a 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.

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Organic Chemistry
4th Edition

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