Curly Arrows And Electron Flow

A. Introduction

B. Electron Flow

double-headed arrow.

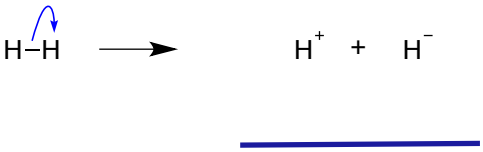
are,

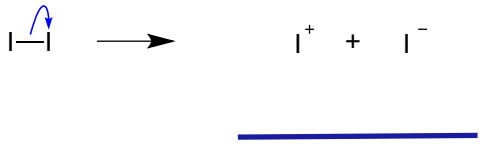
high electron density.

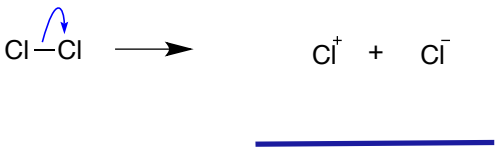
never

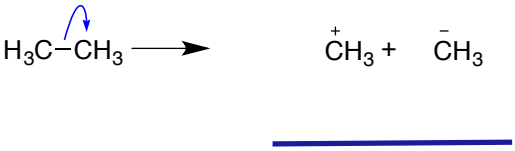
Effecting Only One Bond

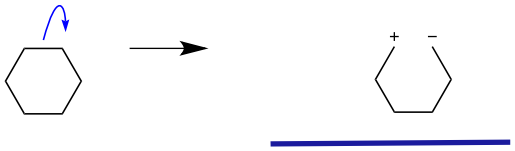
heterolytic











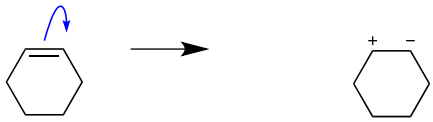
need not be

possible

does not

must equal the number of anions.

2 e; this *sometimes*

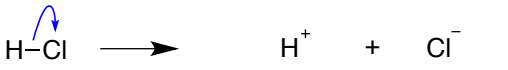


a

b

is *less*
towards Y.

pathway 1



more favorable

more favorable

more favorable

less favorable

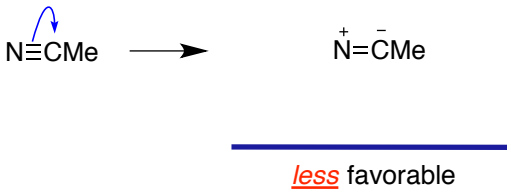
pathway 2

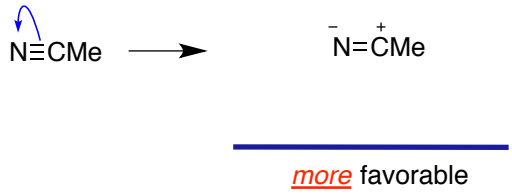
less favorable

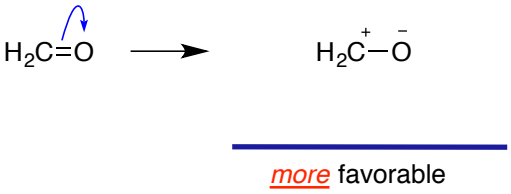
less favorable

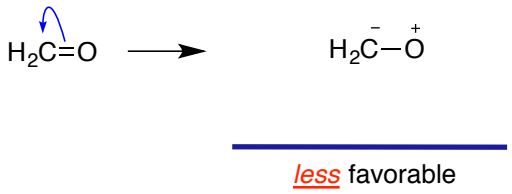
less favorable

more favorable



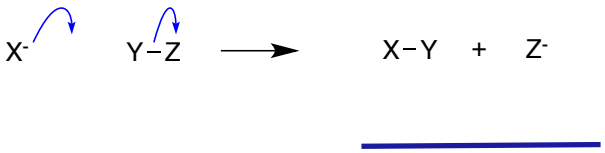






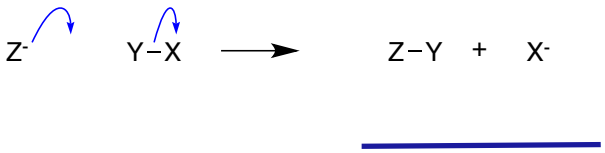
Effecting Two Bonds

a



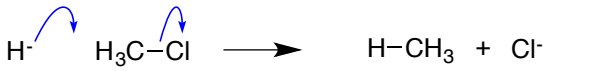
disfavored

b

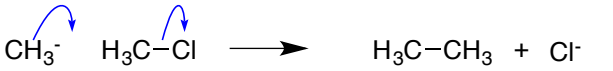


pathway 1

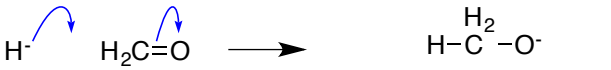
more favorable



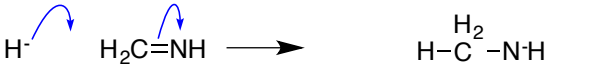
more favorable



more favorable



more favorable

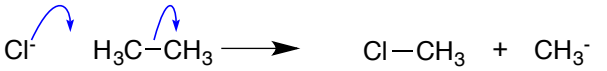


more favorable

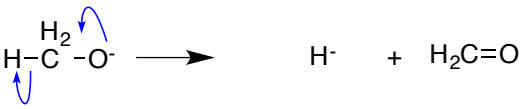
pathway 2

less favorable

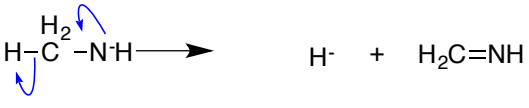
less favorable



less favorable



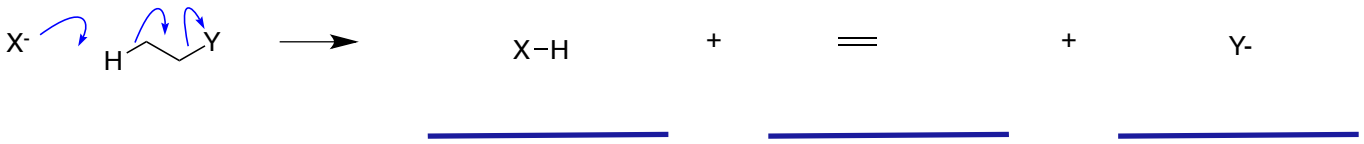
less favorable



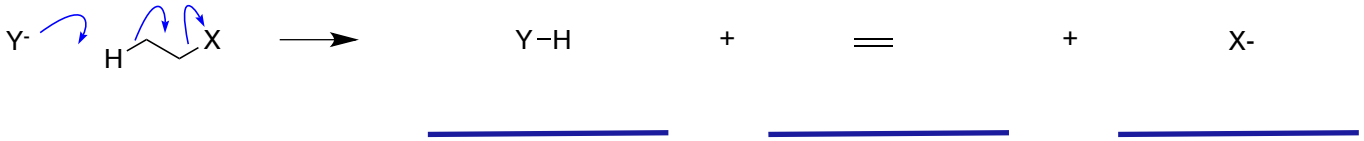
less favorable

Effecting Four Bonds

a



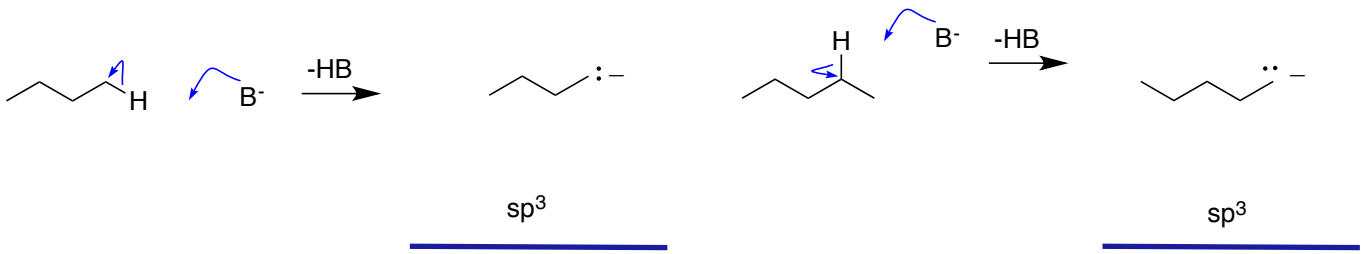
b

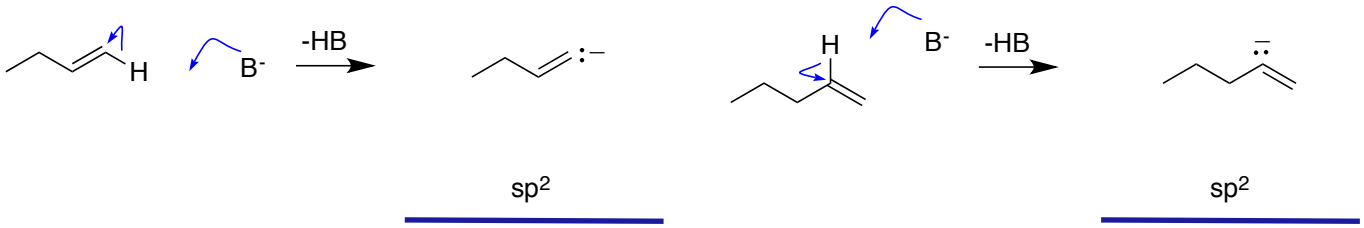


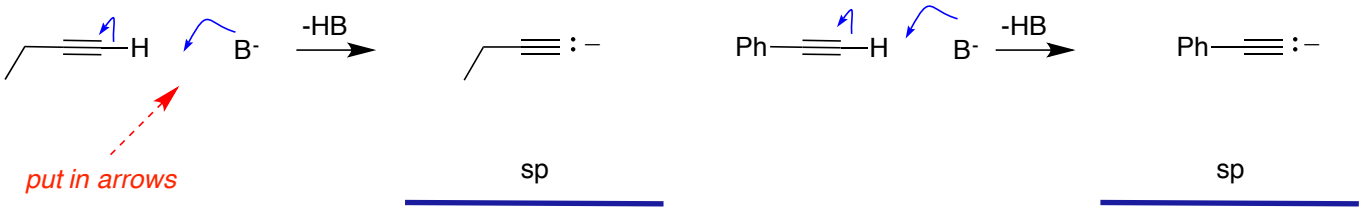
favored if X is more basic than Y

C. Representations Of Charged Hydrocarbon Scaffolds

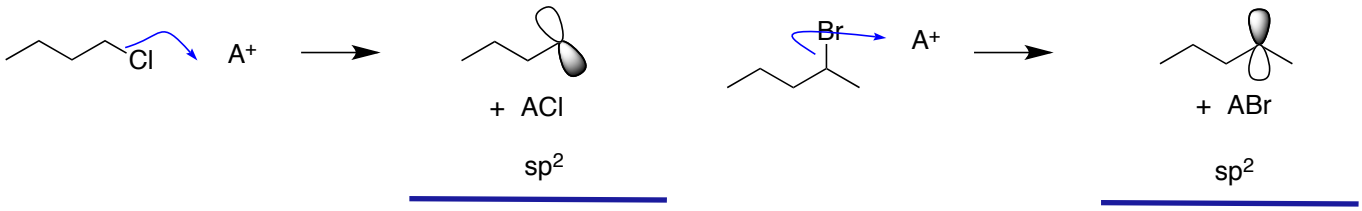
sp^3 hybridized carbon the resulting anion is *sp^3* hybridized.
electrons move *towards C* and the resulting anion is *sp^2* hybridized.
sp -Hybridized carbanions

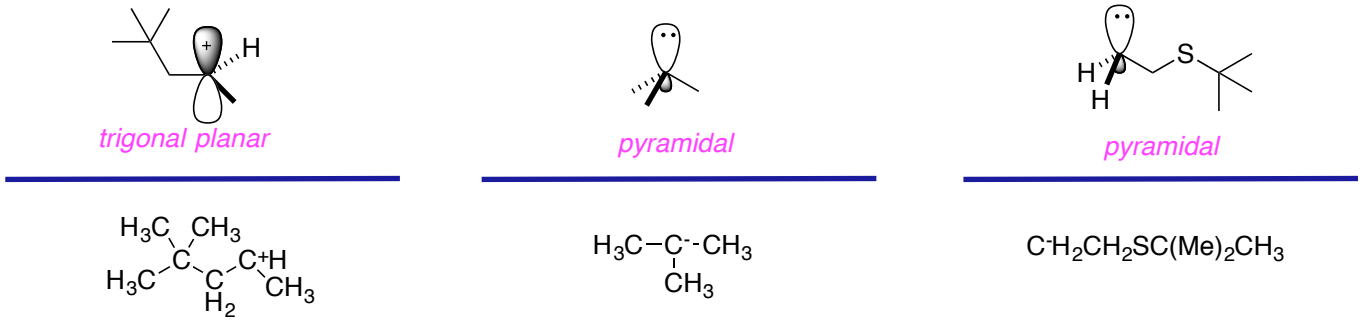






A sp^3-hybridized carbon has __4___
tend to be *sp^2* hybridized.

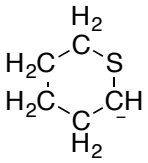


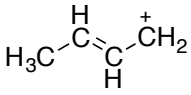


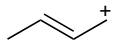
sp² hybridized, and carbanions C^-R_3 are *sp³*-hybridized. Explain why this is so by considering the number of electrons around carbon in C^+H_3 and in C^-H_3.

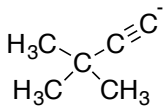
Carbon in C^+R_3 has to accommodate *three atoms* containing *six* shared electrons around it.

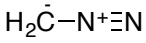
Carbon in C^-H_3 has to accommodate *three atoms and one lone pair* containing *eight* shared electrons around it.

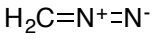


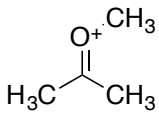




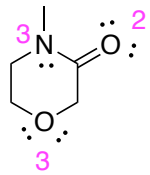


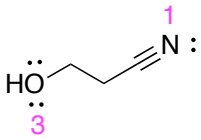


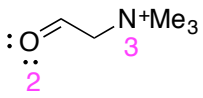


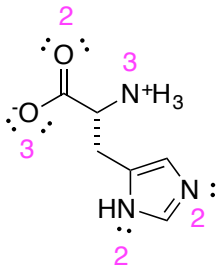


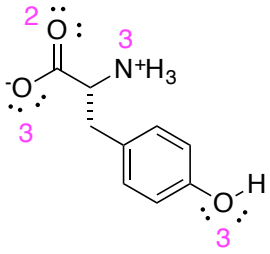
D. Heteroatoms, Lone Pairs, And Moving Electrons





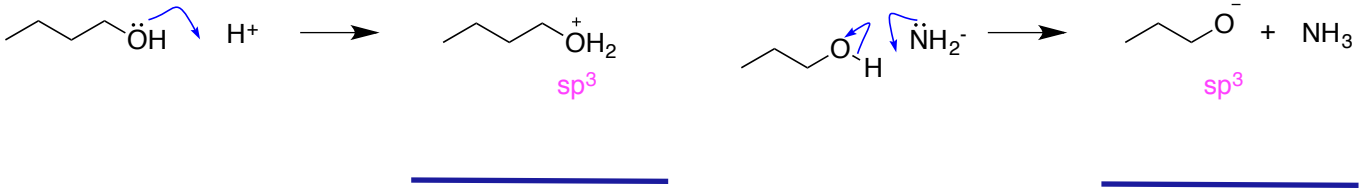


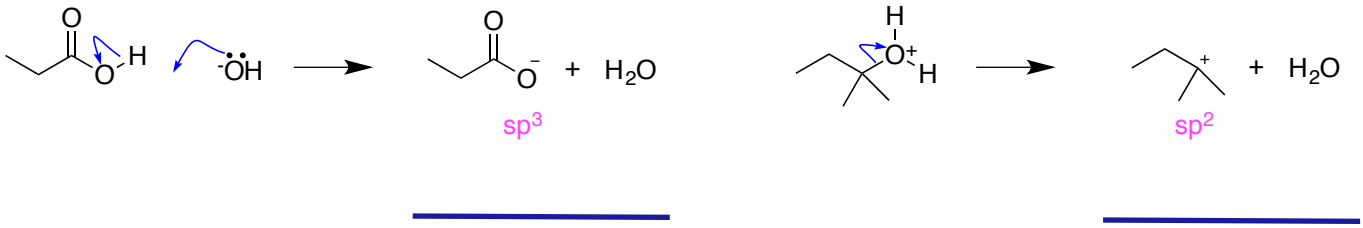


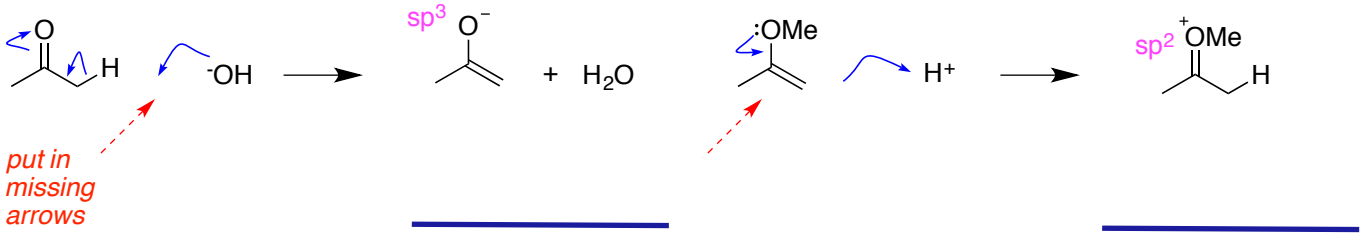


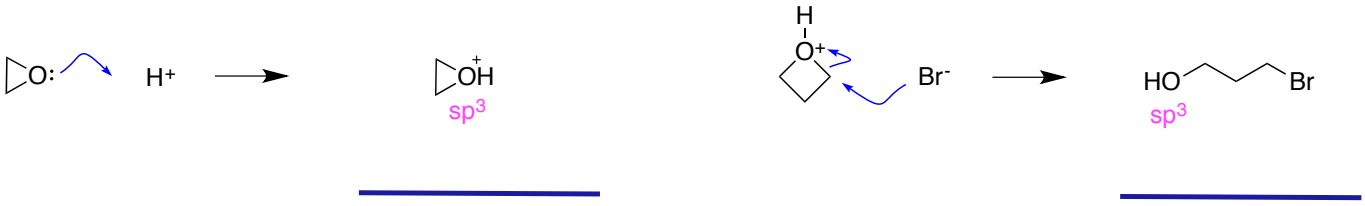
is not a change in the
gives sp^3 hybridized protonated

sp^2 hybridized protonated heteroatoms
become *sp* hybridized protonated heteroatoms.
Conversely, there *can* be

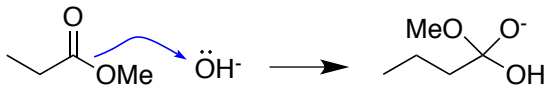


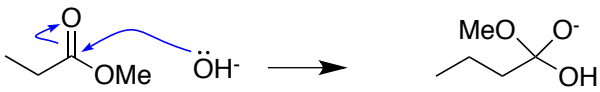


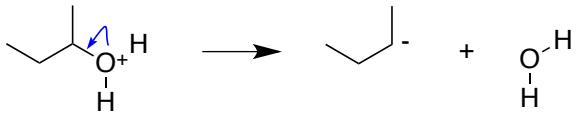




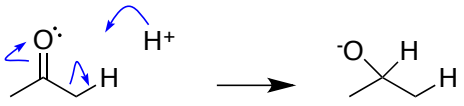
usually

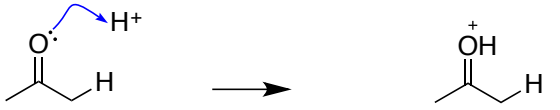

O
OMe
OH-
MeO
O-
OH


O
OMe
OH-
MeO
O-
OH

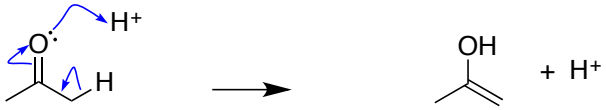

O+
H
H
-
+
O
H
H

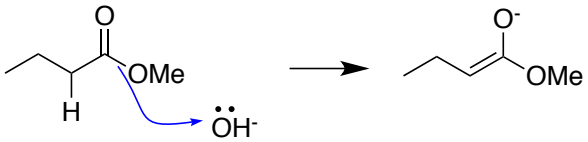

O+
H
H
+
+
O
H
H

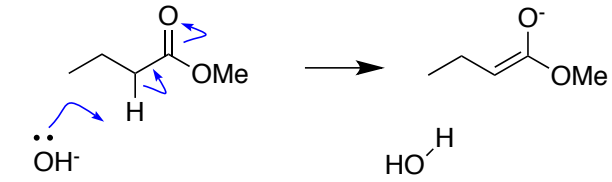

O
H+
H
-O
H
H

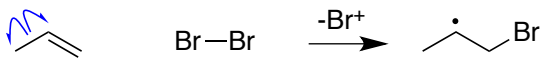

O
H+
H
+
OH
H

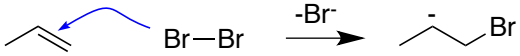
OR

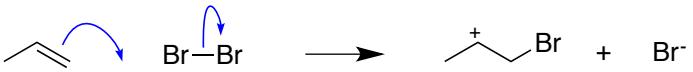

O
H+
H
OH
+ H+


O
OMe
H
OH-
O-
OMe

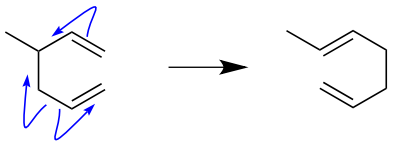

O
OMe
H
OH-
O-
OMe
H
HO



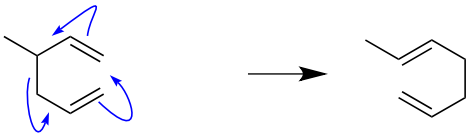




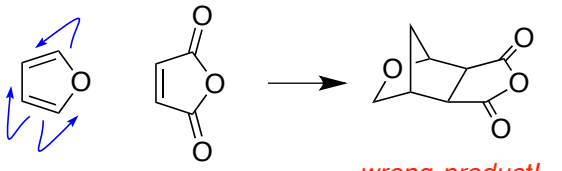
put in missing arrows



should be

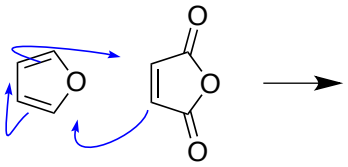


show all arrows



wrong product!

should be



show all arrows