

# Curly Arrows And Electron Flow

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## A. Introduction

## B. Electron Flow

double-headed arrow.

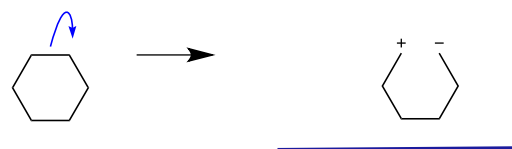
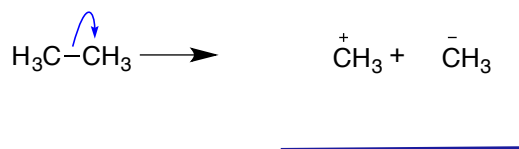
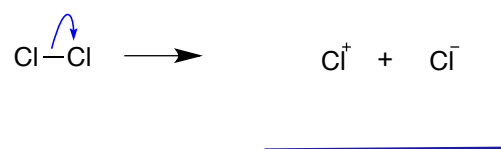
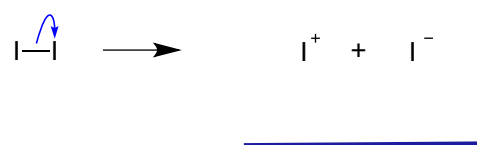
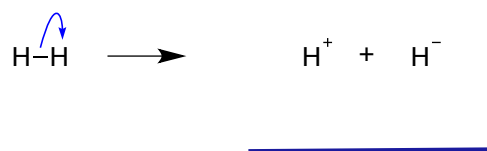
are,

high electron density.

never

### Effecting Only One Bond

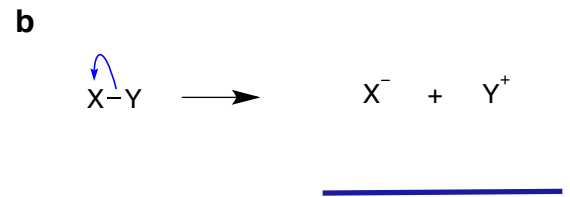
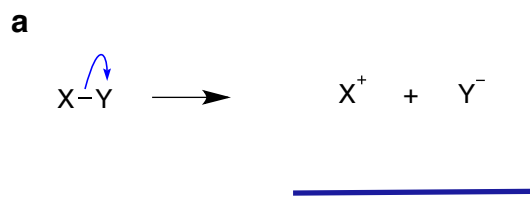
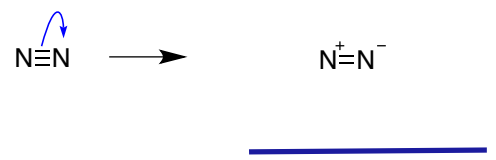
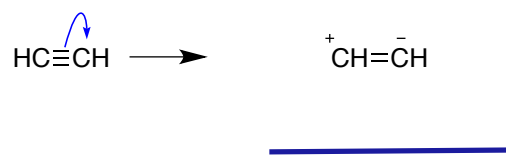
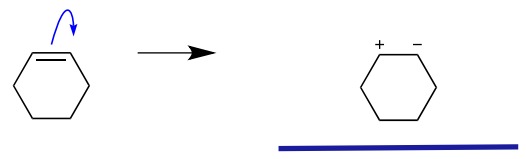
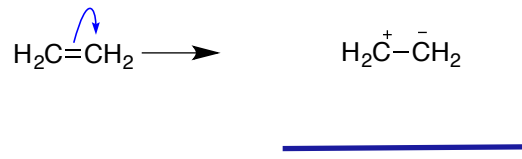
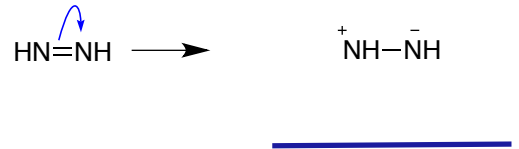
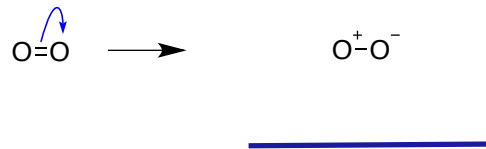
heterolytic



need not be possible

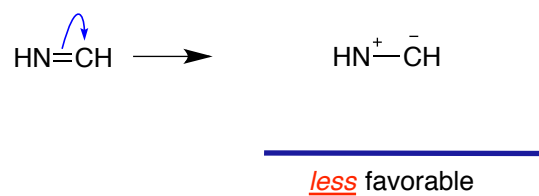
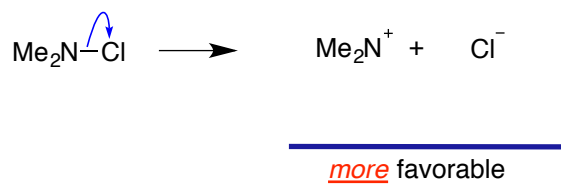
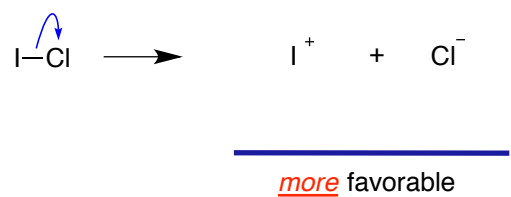
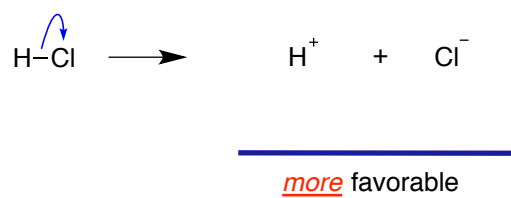
does not must equal the number of anions.

2 e; this sometimes

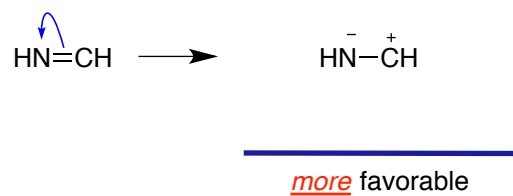
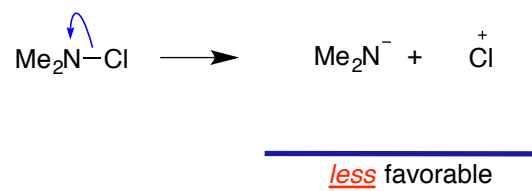
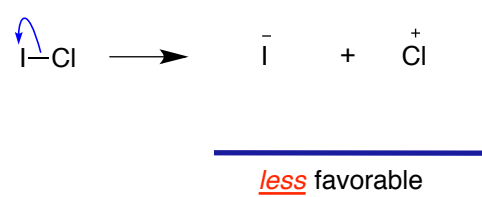
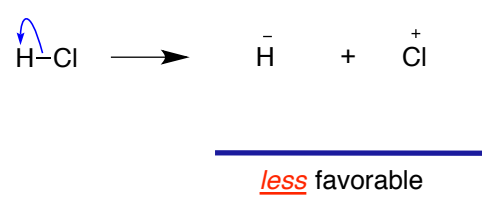


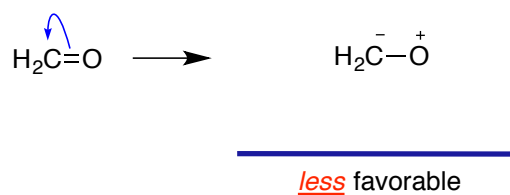
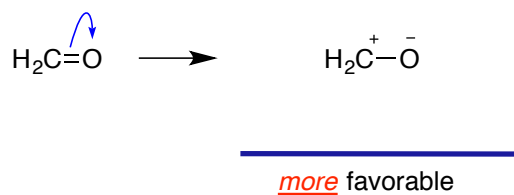
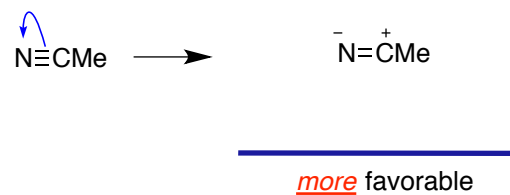
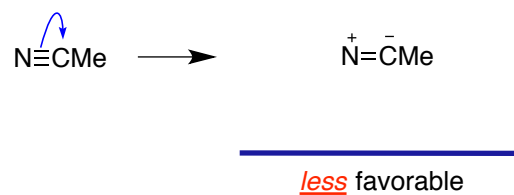
is less  
towards Y.

pathway 1

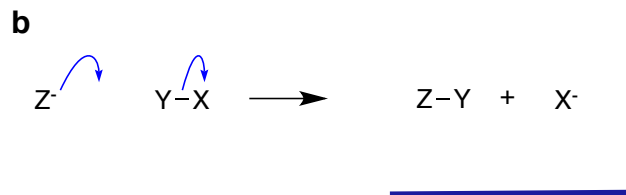
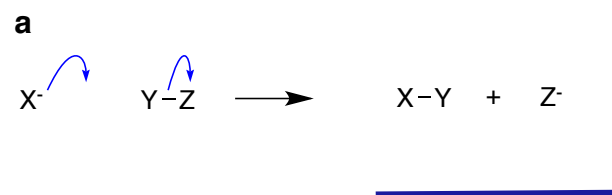


pathway 2





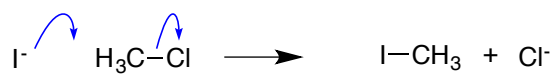
### Effecting Two Bonds



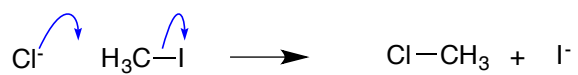
*disfavored*

pathway 1

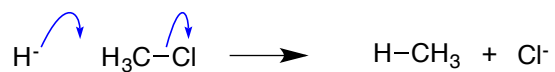
pathway 2



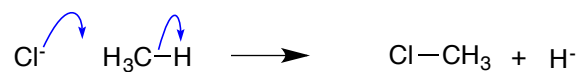
more favorable



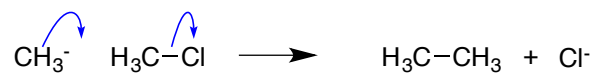
less favorable



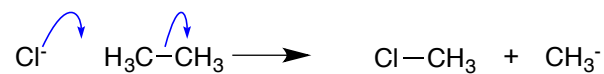
more favorable



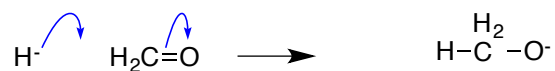
less favorable



more favorable



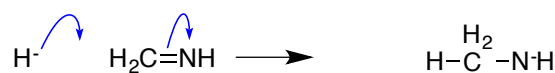
less favorable



more favorable



less favorable



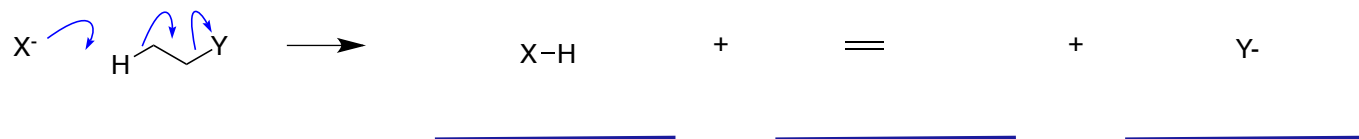
more favorable



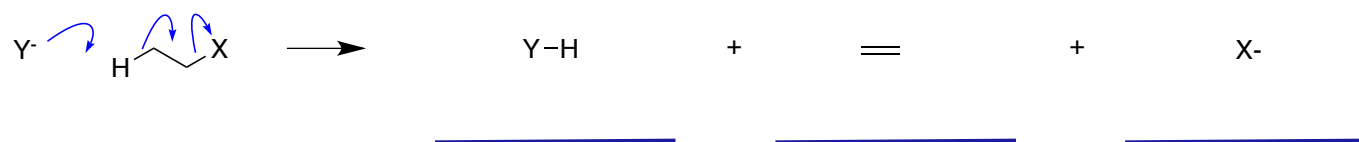
less favorable

## Effecting Four Bonds

a



b



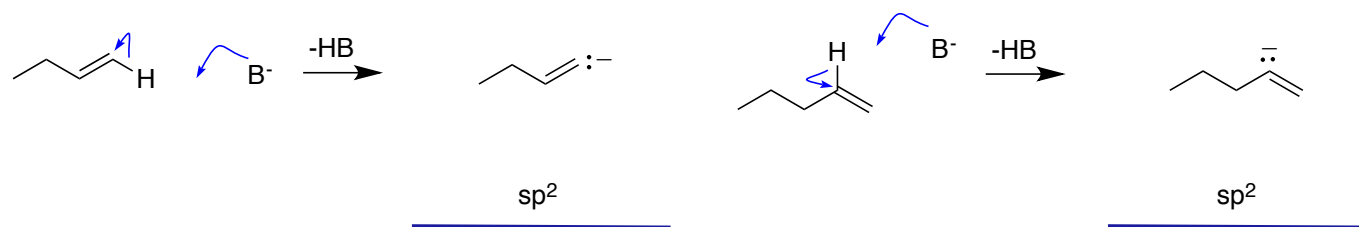
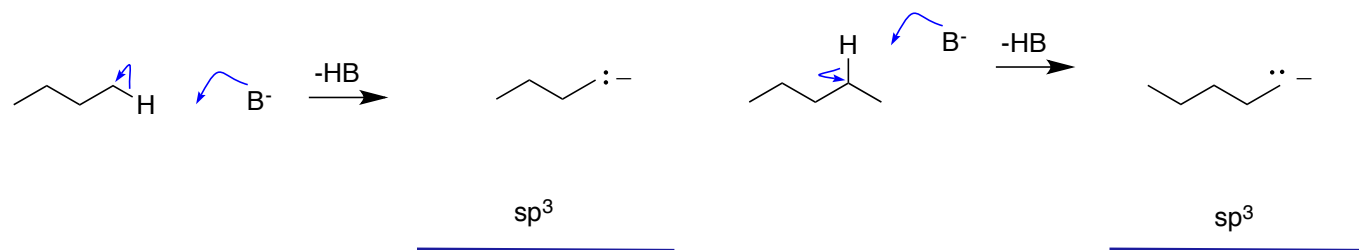
*avored* if X is more basic than Y

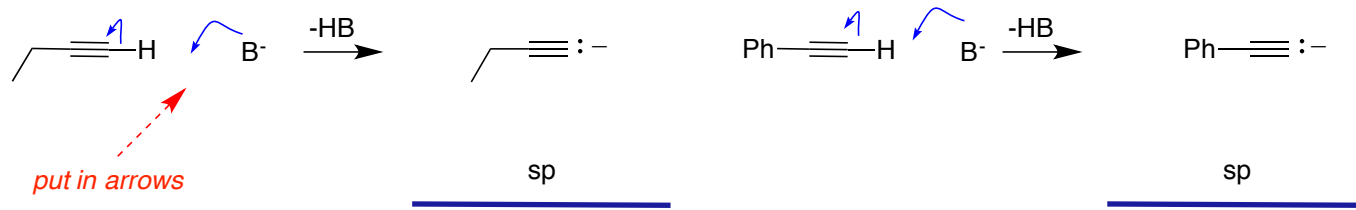
## C. Representations Of Charged Hydrocarbon Scaffolds

$sp^3$  hybridized carbon the resulting anion is  $sp^3$  hybridized.

electrons move *towards C* and the resulting anion is  $sp^2$  hybridized.

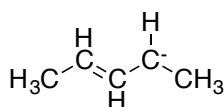
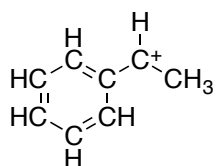
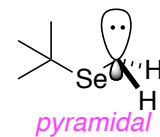
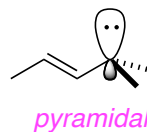
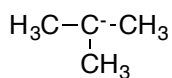
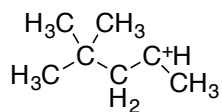
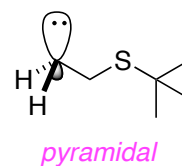
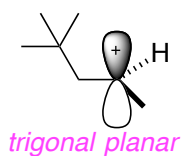
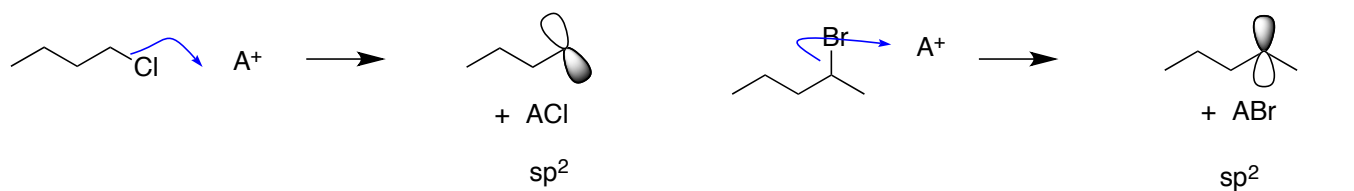
$sp$ -Hybridized carbanions





A  $\text{sp}^3$ -hybridized carbon has 4  
 tend to be  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized.

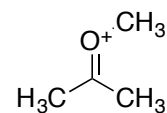
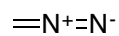
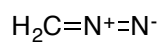
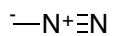
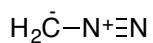
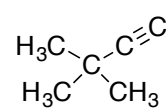
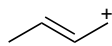
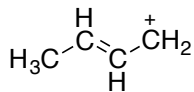
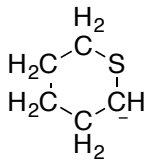




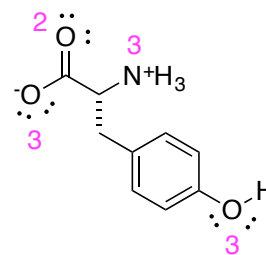
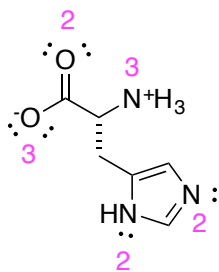
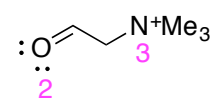
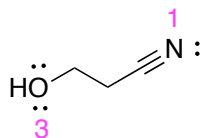
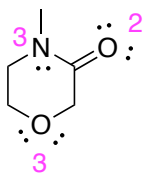
$sp^2$  hybridized, and carbanions  $C^-R_3$  are  $sp^3$ -hybridized. Explain why this is so by considering the number of electrons around carbon in  $C^+H_3$  and in  $C^-H_3$ .

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.

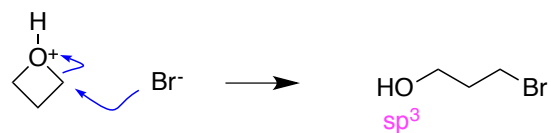
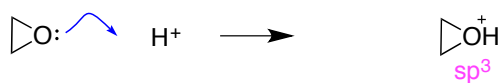
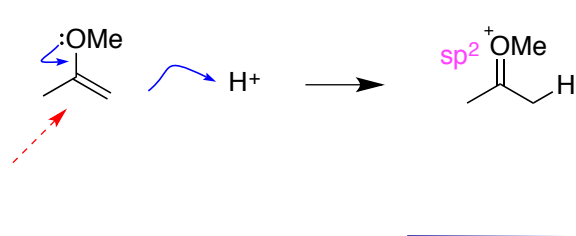
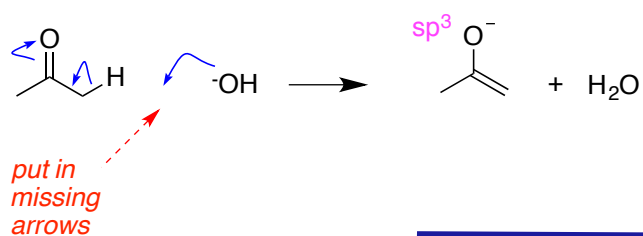
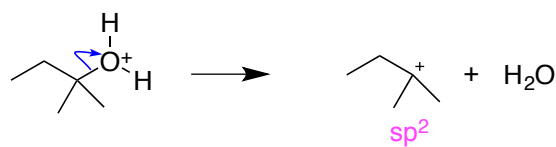
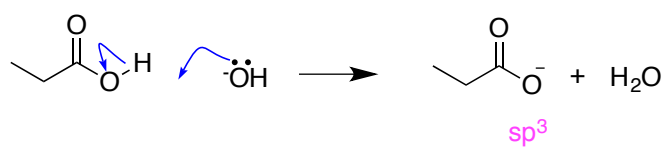
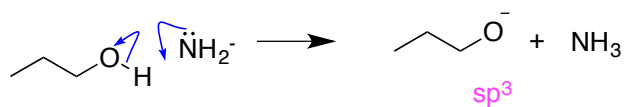


## D. Heteroatoms, Lone Pairs, And Moving Electrons

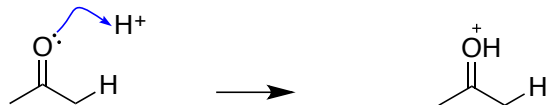
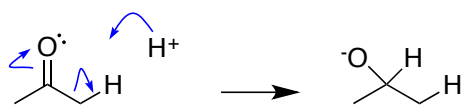
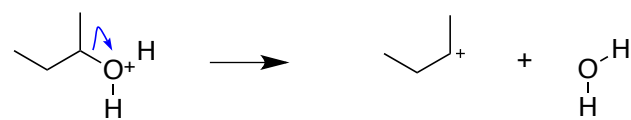
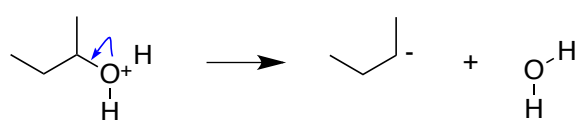
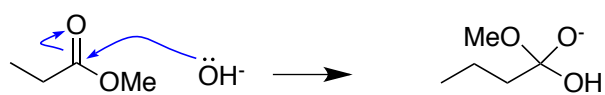
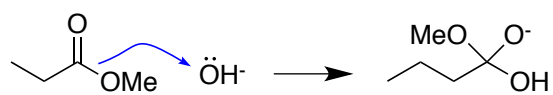


*is not* a change in the  
gives  $sp^3$  hybridized protonated

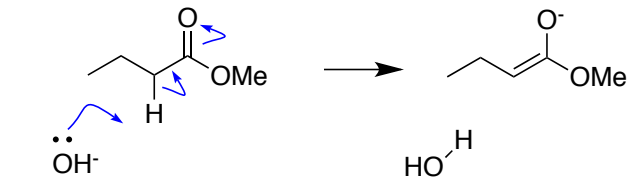
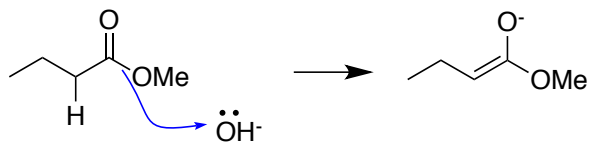
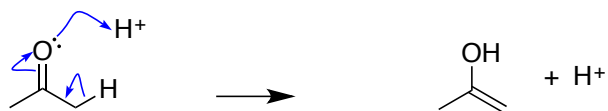
$sp^2$  hybridized protonated heteroatoms  
become  $sp$  hybridized protonated heteroatoms.  
Conversely, there *can* be

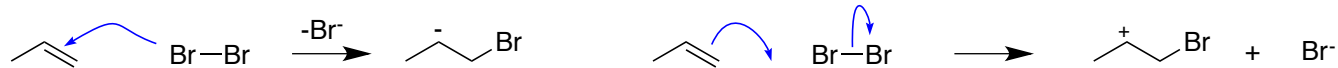


*usually*

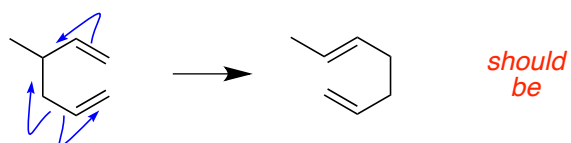


OR

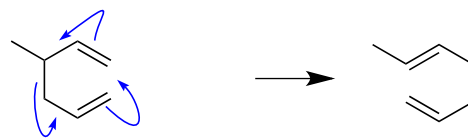




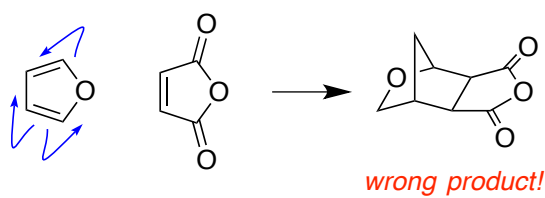
*put in missing arrows*



*should be*

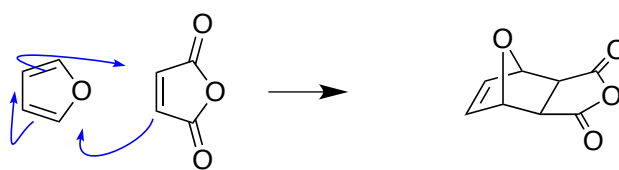


*show all arrows*



*should be*

*wrong product!*



*show all arrows*