

Curly Arrows And Electron Flow

A. Introduction

B. Electron Flow

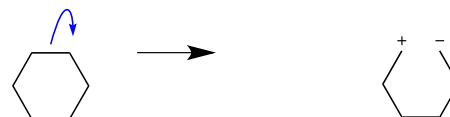
of electrons is illustrated using a *full* arrow.

electrons *are*, ie at the site of relatively *high* electron density.

energetically *uphill*

Affecting Only One Bond

the following *heterolytic* bond fission reactions

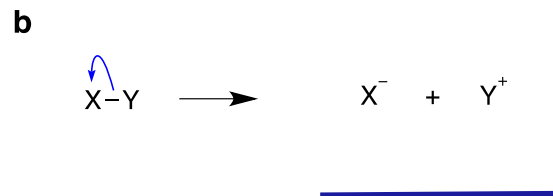
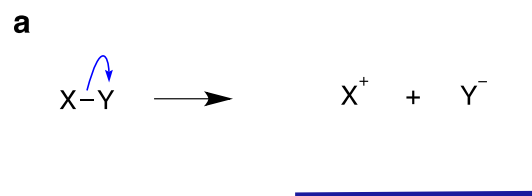
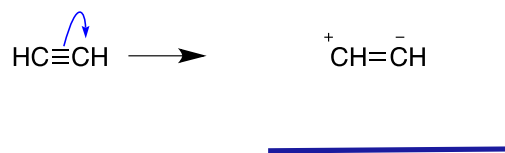
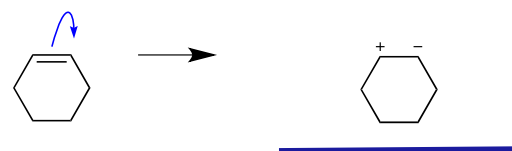
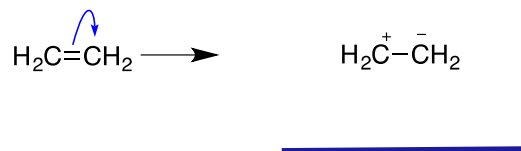


precise English *need not be* absolutely true; it is *possible* to tell lies

if the arrows are accurate that *does not* mean the movement

number of cations formed *must* equal the number of anions.

full arrow represents movement of *2* e; this *sometimes* severs the link between



then this implies X is *less* electronegative than Y

than X then electrons would tend to move *towards* Y.

pathway 1

pathway 2



more favorable



less favorable



more favorable



less favorable



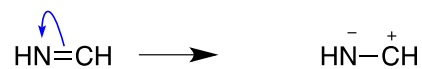
more favorable



less favorable



less favorable



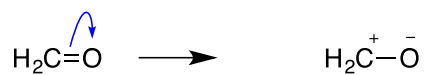
more favorable



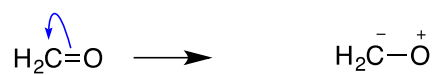
less favorable



more favorable



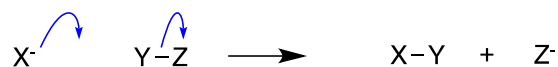
more favorable



less favorable

Affecting Two Bonds

a



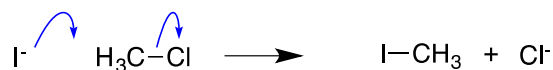
b



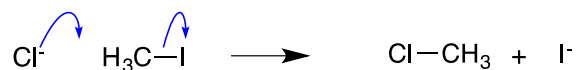
Pathway **a** tends to be *disfavored* if X is more electronegative than Z.

pathway 1

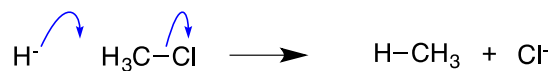
pathway 2



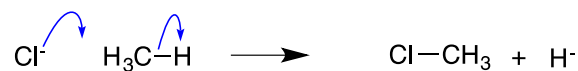
more favorable



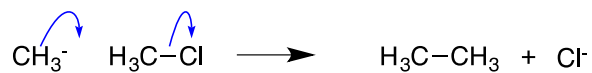
less favorable



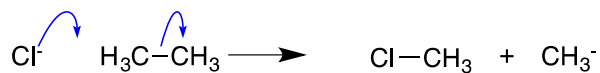
more favorable



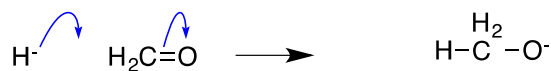
less favorable



more favorable



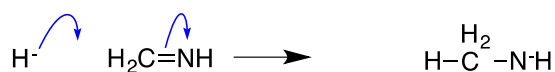
less favorable



more favorable



less favorable



more favorable



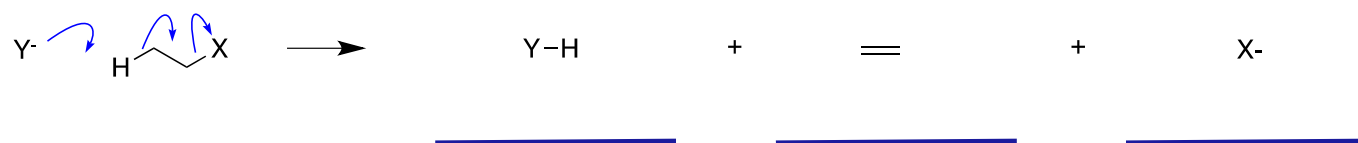
less favorable

Affecting Four Bonds

a



b



Pathway **a** tends to be *favored* if X is more basic than Y

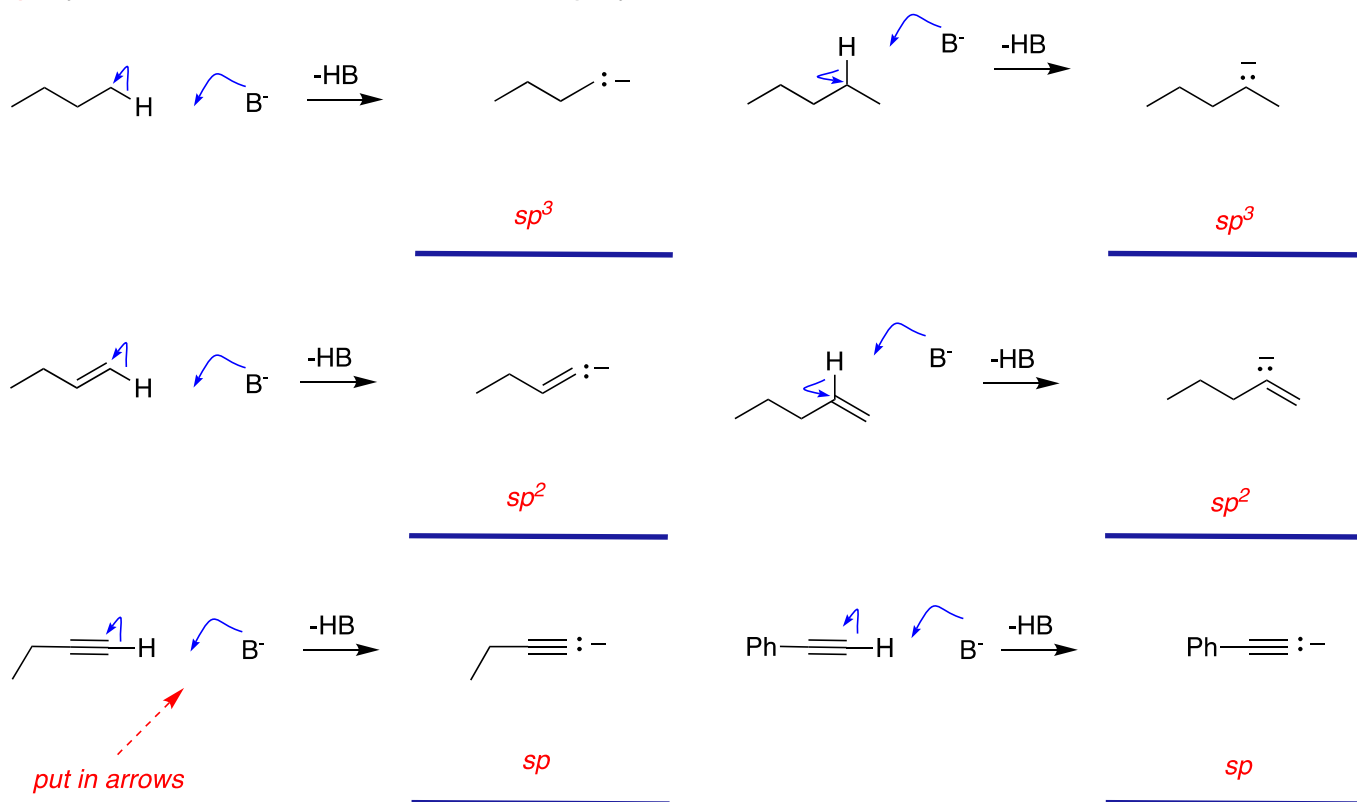
Representations Of Charged Hydrocarbon Scaffolds

the way they pronounce "*unionized*".

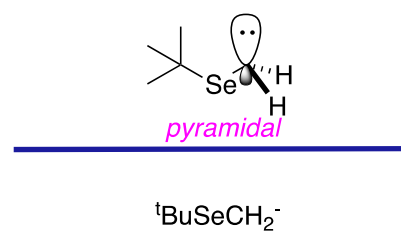
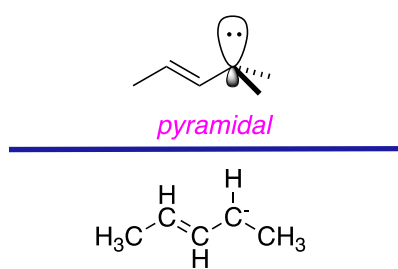
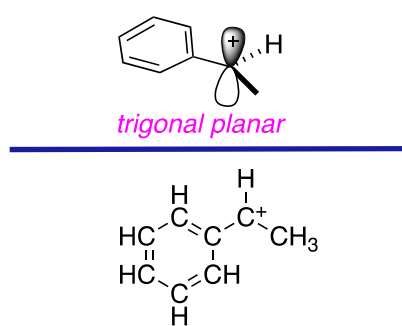
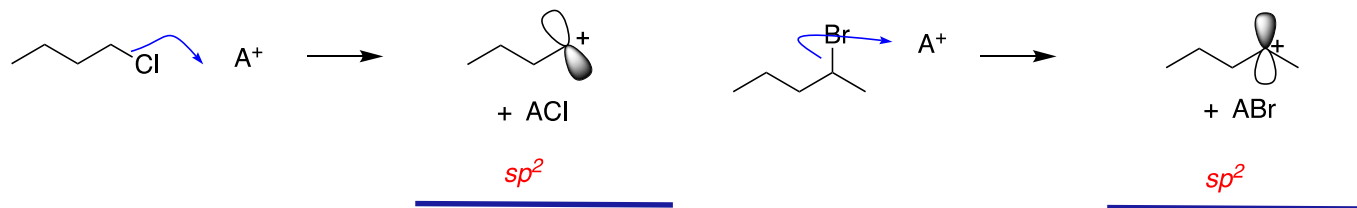
from a sp^3 -hybridized carbon the resulting anion is sp^3 -hybridized.

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

sp -Hybridized carbanions are formed from sp -hybridized

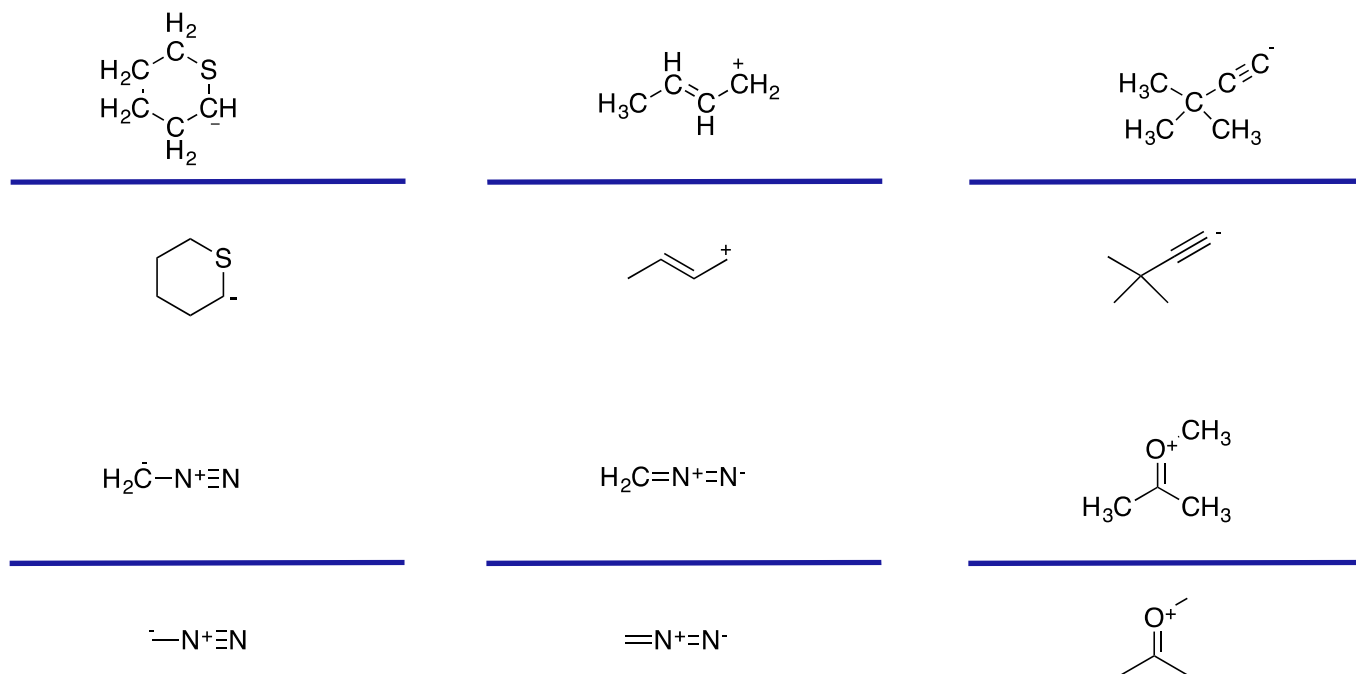


A sp^3 -hybridized carbon has 4 groups around it.
 carbocations formed from sp^3 -hybridized atoms tend to be sp^2 -hybridized.

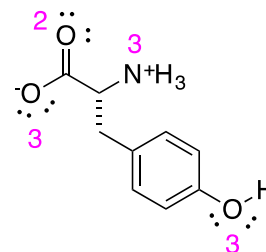
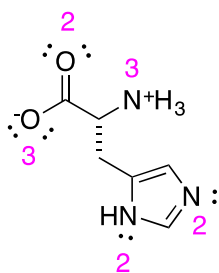
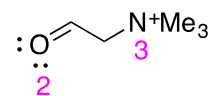
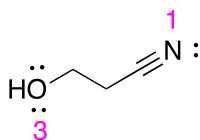
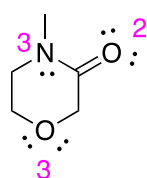


Carbocations of the type C^+R_3 tend to be sp^2 -hybridized, and carbanions C^-R_3 are sp^3 -hybridized.
 Explain why this is so by considering the number of electrons around carbon in C^+H_3 and in C^-H_3 .

Carbon in C^+R_3 has to accommodate *three atoms containing six shared electrons* around it. Carbon in C^-R_3 has to accommodate *three atoms and one lone pair containing eight shared electrons* around it.



C. Heteroatoms, Lone Pairs, And Moving Electrons

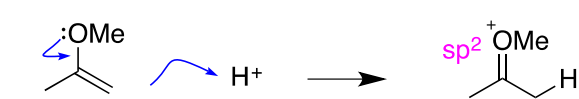
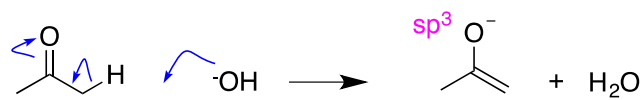
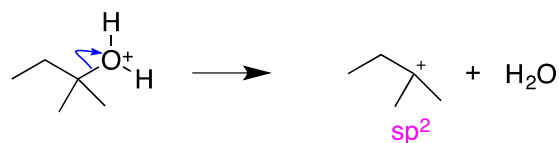
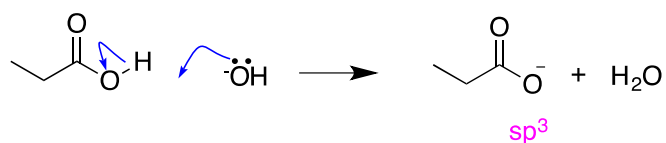
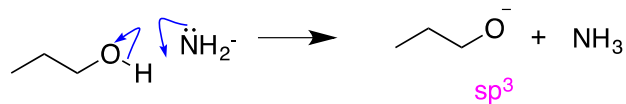


These answers are for the form shown in the diagram (of course resonance makes the O atoms equivalent)

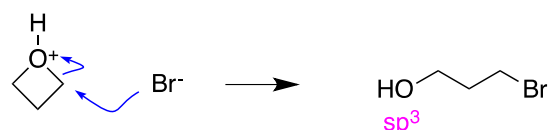
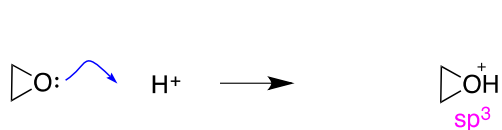
There *is not* a change in the number of groups
 sp^3 -hybridized heteroatoms gives sp^3 -hybridized protonated

sp^2 -hybridized heteroatoms become sp^2 -hybridized protonated heteroatoms, and sp -hybridized heteroatoms become sp -hybridized protonated heteroatoms.

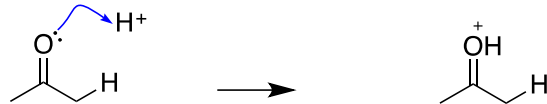
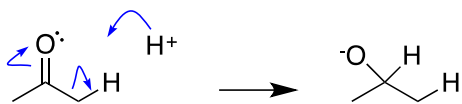
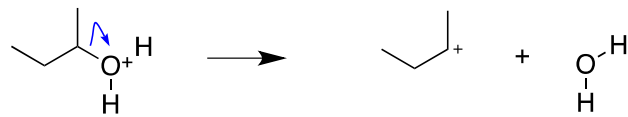
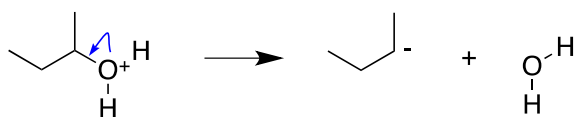
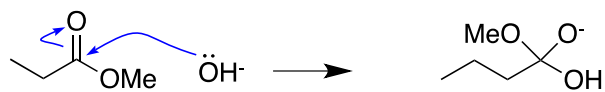
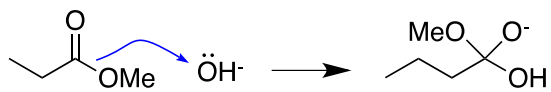
Conversely, there *can* be a change in hybridization state when electrons shift to atoms without protonation (eg between the oxygens of carbonyl groups).



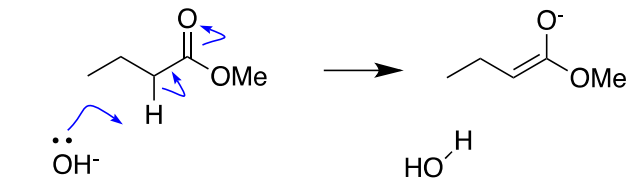
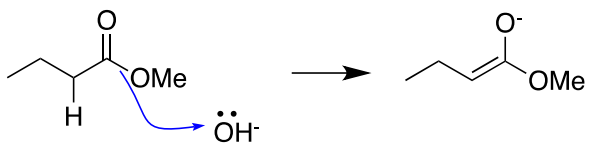
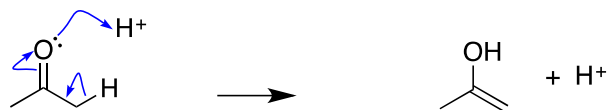
put in
 missing
 arrows

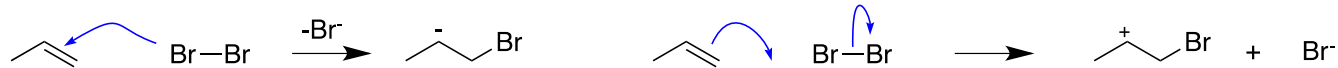


it is *usually* advisable to put the pen on the electron density and push

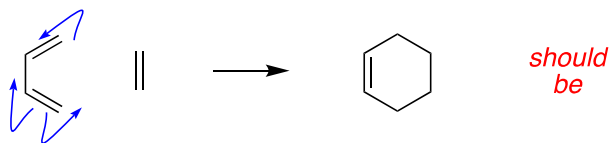


OR

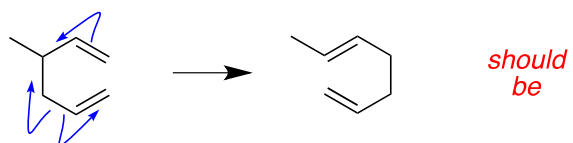
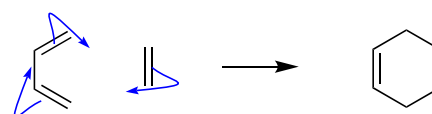




put in missing arrows



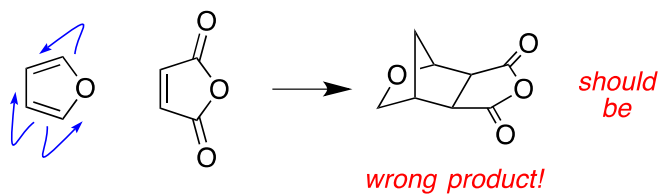
should be



should be

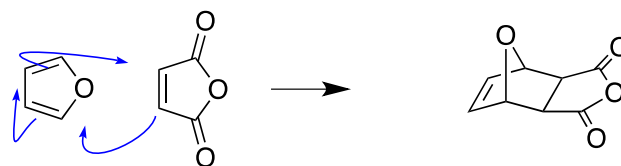


show all arrows



wrong product!

should be



show all arrows