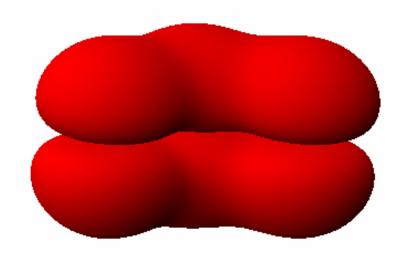
MO Description of Pi-Delocalized Systems

L MO theory has no difficulty explaining the π delocalized electron density implied by resonance
forms, which VB theory cannot easily represent.

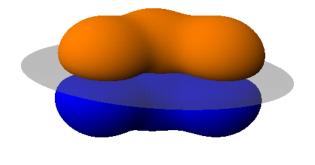


 π electron density of O_3

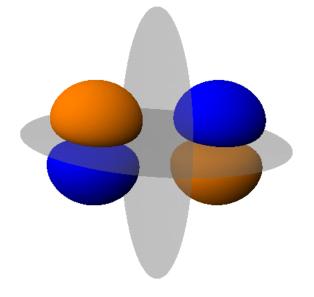
Pi MOs of Ozone, O₃

- U The three 2p orbitals perpendicular to the molecular plane combine to form three π MOs:
 - 1. π bonding MO
 - 2. π^n nonbonding MO
 - 3. π^* antibonding MO
- U A non-bonding MO neither builds nor destroys bonding between the oxygen atoms.

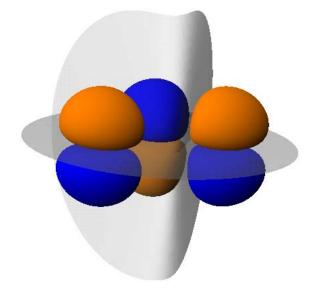
Pi MOs of Ozone, O₃



 π (bonding)



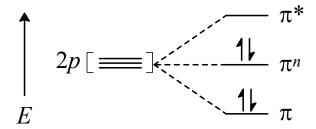
 π^n (nonbonding)



 π^* (antibonding)

Pi MO Energy Level Scheme for O₃

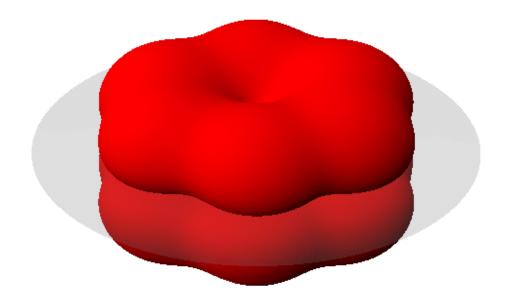
U The π system has two pairs of electrons, one pair in the π MO, and the other in the π ⁿ non-bonding MO.



- U The configuration $(\pi)^2$ adds a bond order of 1 across the two O–O bonds (i.e., 0.5 to each bond).
- U When this is added to the sigma bond between each oxygen pair, the O–O bond order becomes 1.5.
- U The configuration $(\pi^n)^2$ neither adds nor subtracts from the overall strength of the bonds.

Pi MOs of Benzene, C₆H₆

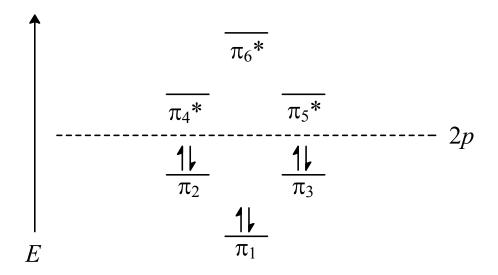
U C_6H_6 , has three pairs of electrons delocalized in a π system extending around the hexagonal ring.



 π electron density of benzene

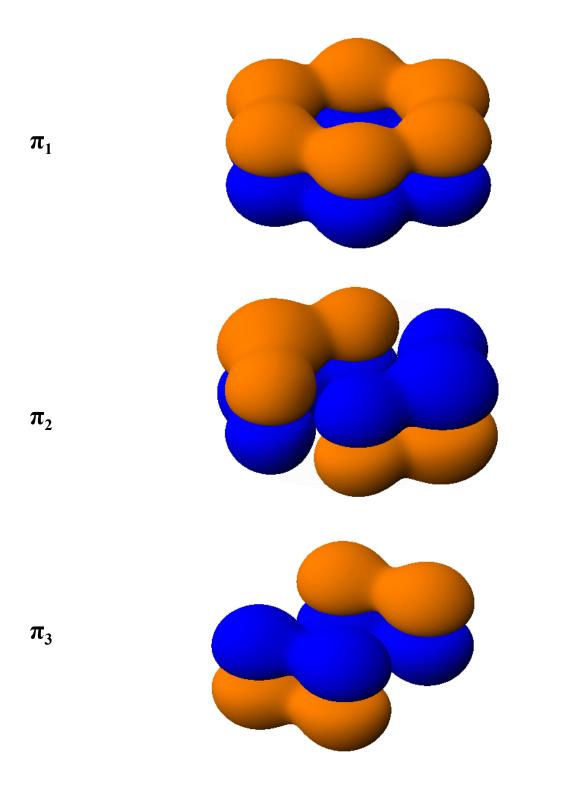
U The six 2p orbitals perpendicular to the ring on the six carbon atoms combine to form three bonding (π_1, π_2, π_3) and three antibonding $(\pi_4^*, \pi_5^*, \pi_6^*)$ MOs.

Pi MO Energy Level Scheme for Benzene, C₆H₆



- U Three pairs in bonding MOs add a total of three bond orders over six C–C linkages, or 0.5 for each.
- U When this is added to the sigma bond between each carbon pair, the C–C bond order becomes 1.5.

Occupied Bonding π MOs of Benzene, C_6H_6



Unoccupied Antibonding π^* MOs of Benzene, C_6H_6

