

La molécule organique en 3D

Rappels : géométrie autour de l'atome de carbone

C $Z=6$ $1s^2 2s^2 2p^2$



Configuration électronique dans l'état fondamental

$1s^2$

$2s^2$

$2p^2$

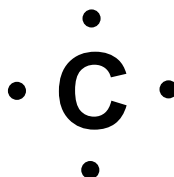


Configuration électronique dans l'état excité

$1s^2$

$2s^1$

$2p^3$



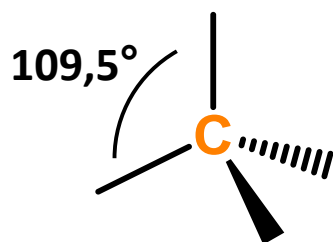
4 électrons célibataires pouvant
permettre de former 4 liaisons :
Carbone tétravalent

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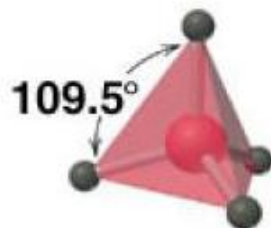
Rappels : géométrie autour de l'atome de carbone

L'atome de CARBONE

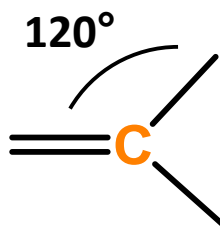
4 voisins



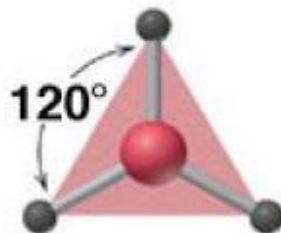
Tétraèdre



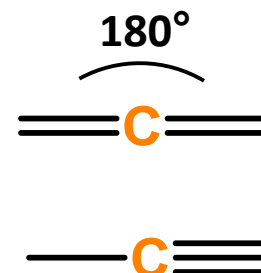
3 voisins



Triangle plan



2 voisins



Linéaire

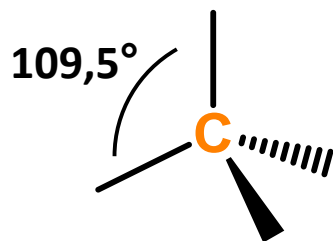


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Rappels : géométrie autour de l'atome de carbone

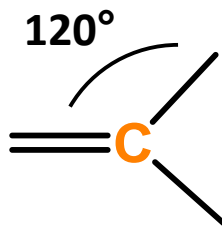
L'atome de CARBONE

4 voisins



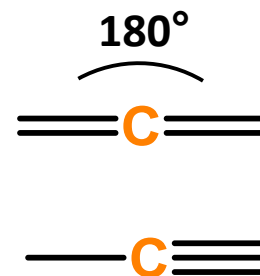
Carbone sp^3

3 voisins



Carbone sp^2

2 voisins



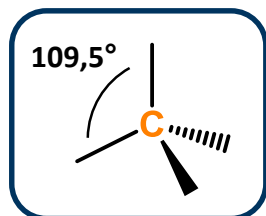
Carbone sp

Pourquoi ??

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Carbone à 4 voisins



Carbone sp^3

Énergie

3 liaisons
OA (p^3)

1 liaison
OA (s)

2p

2s

1s

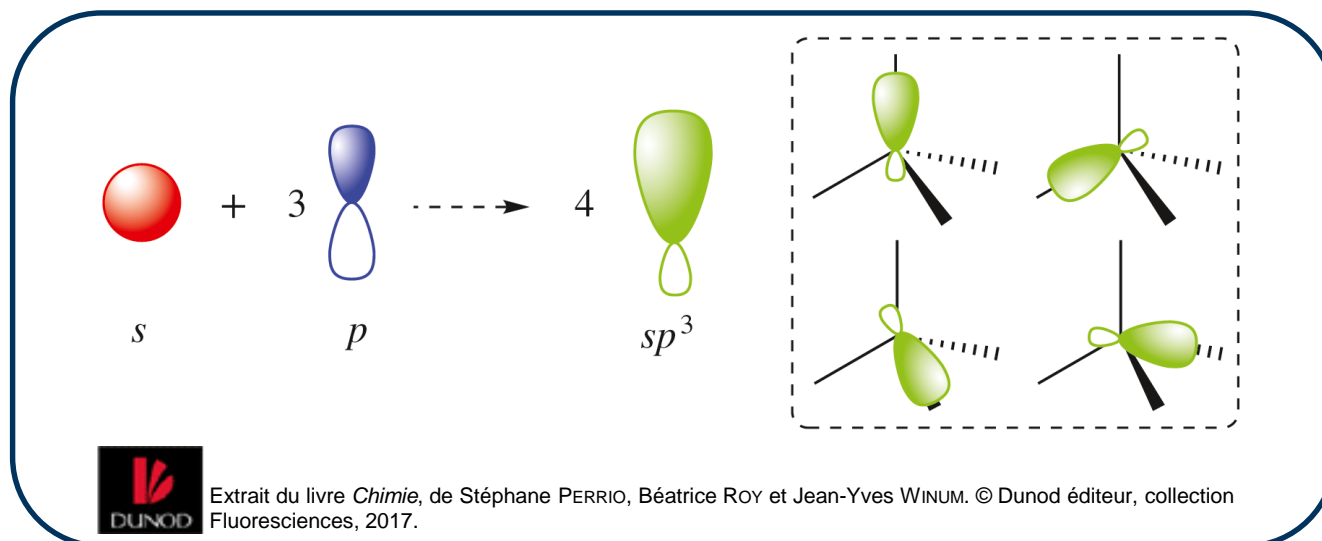
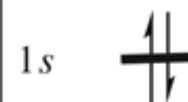


Énergie

4 liaisons identiques
OAH (sp^3)



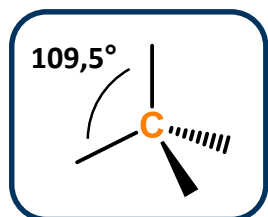
sp^3



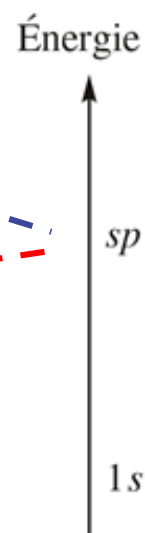
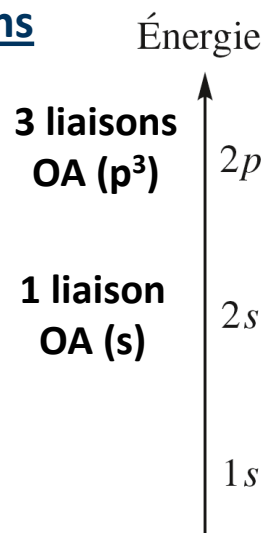
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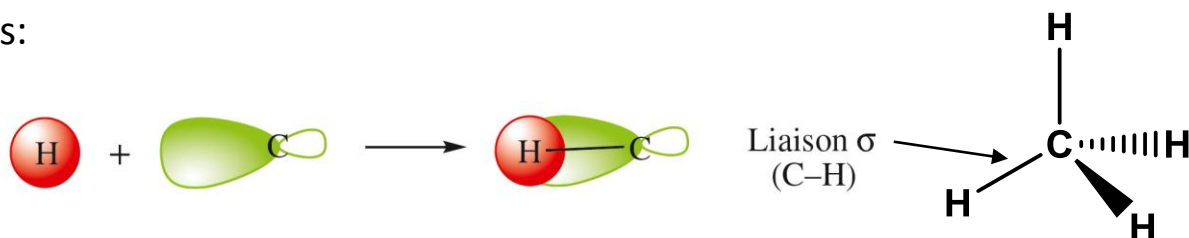
Carbone à 4 voisins



Carbone sp^3



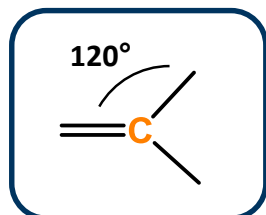
Exemples:



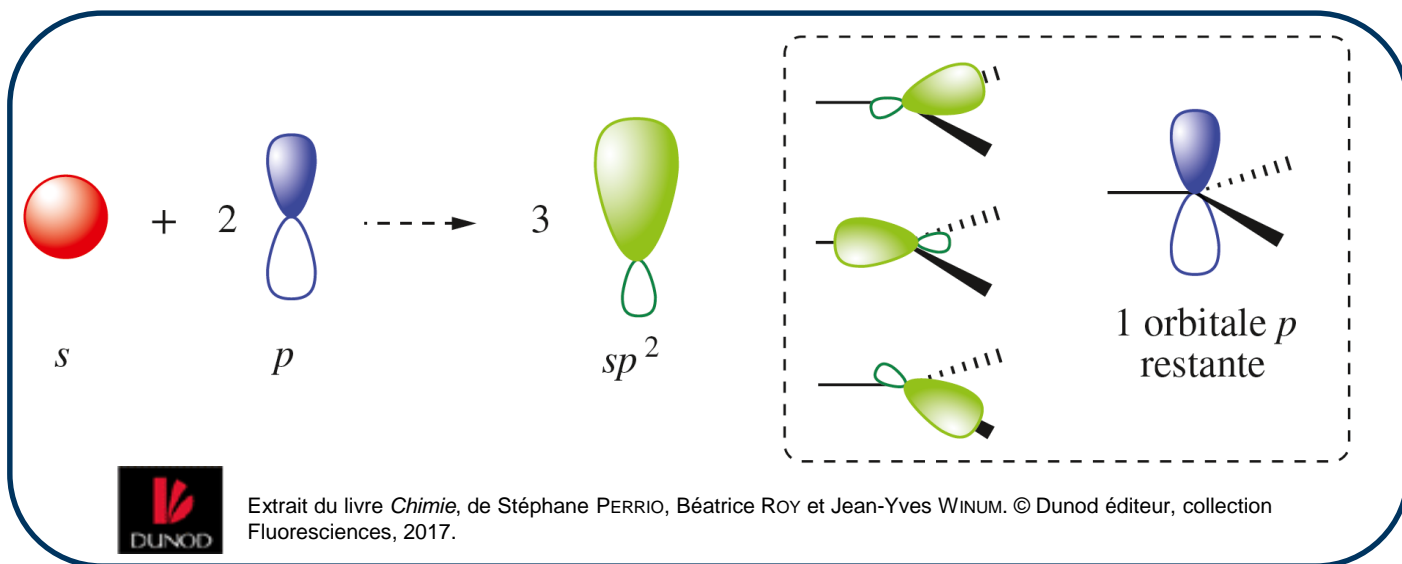
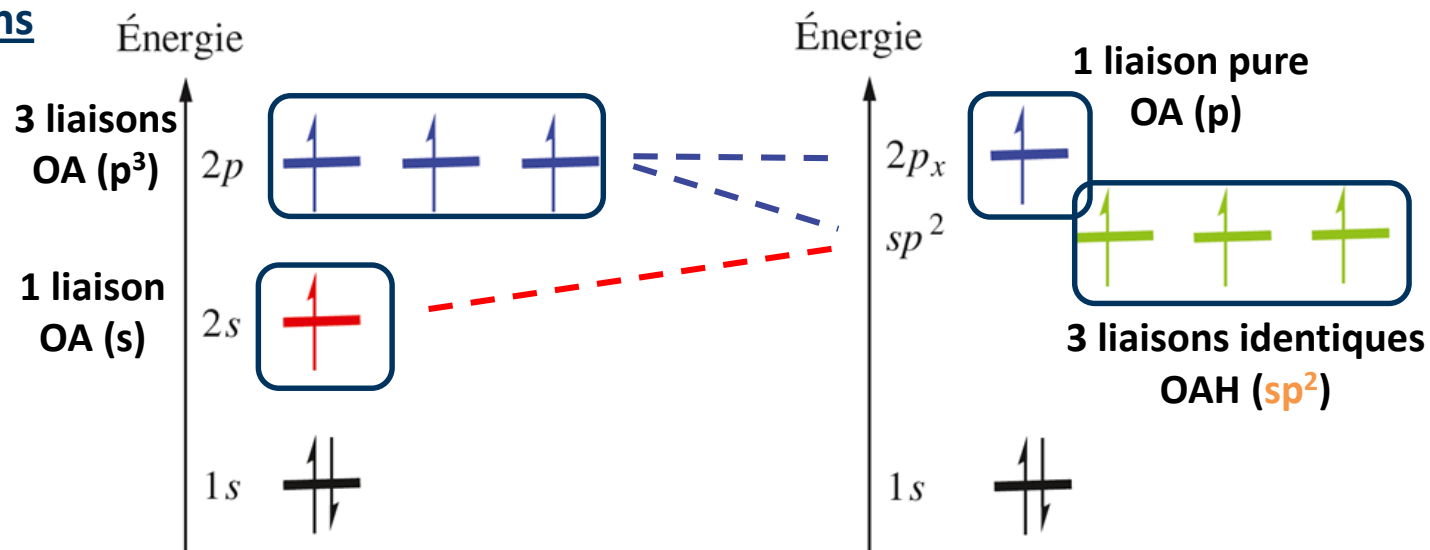
La molécule organique en 3D

Rappels : géométrie autour de l'atome de carbone

Carbone à 3 voisins



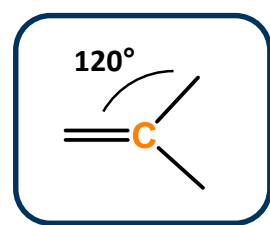
Carbone sp^2



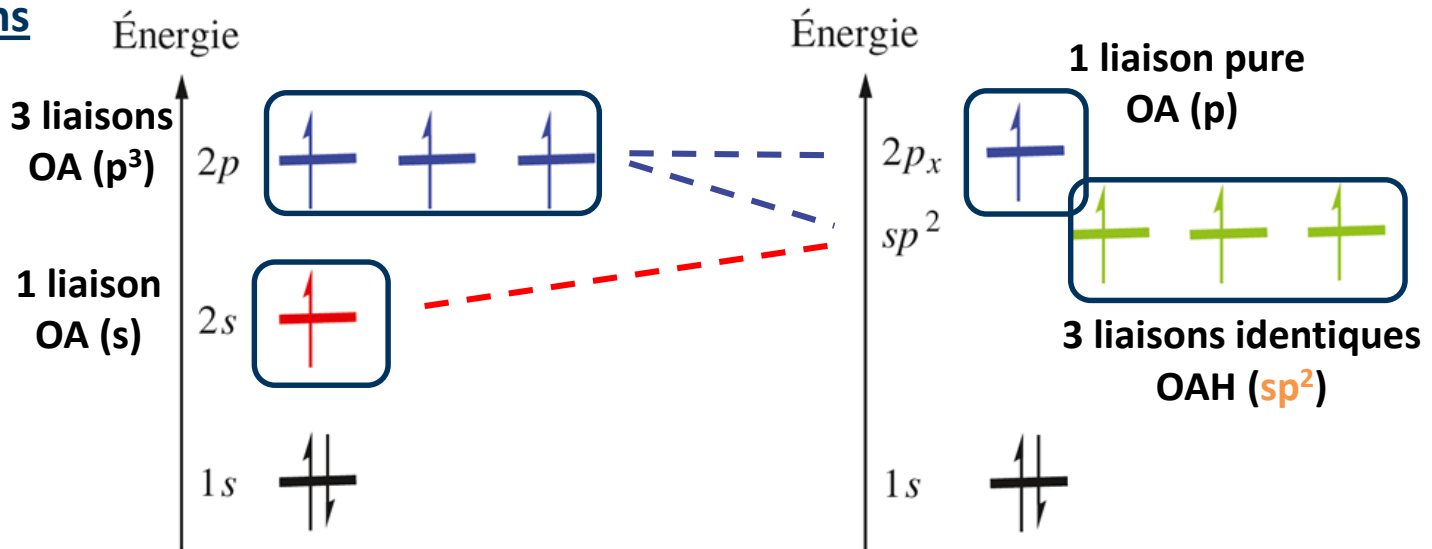
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Rappels : géométrie autour de l'atome de carbone

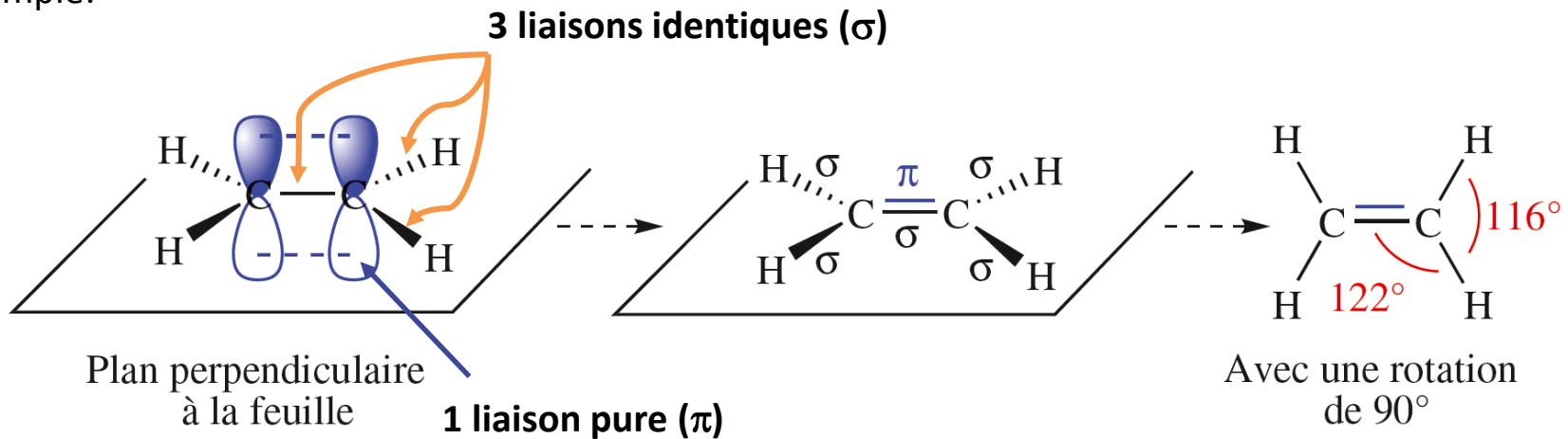
Carbone à 3 voisins



Carbone sp^2



Exemple:

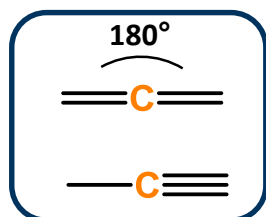


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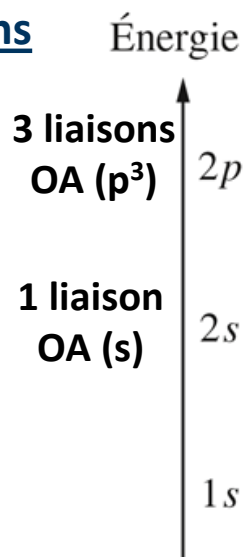
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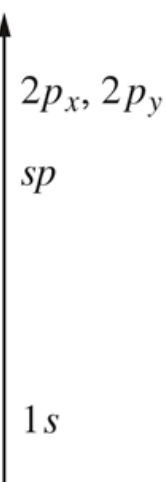
Carbone à 2 voisins



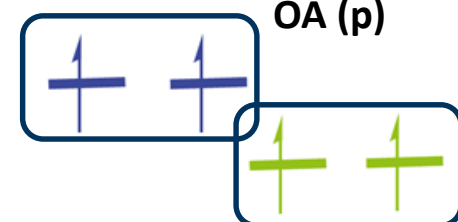
Carbone **sp**



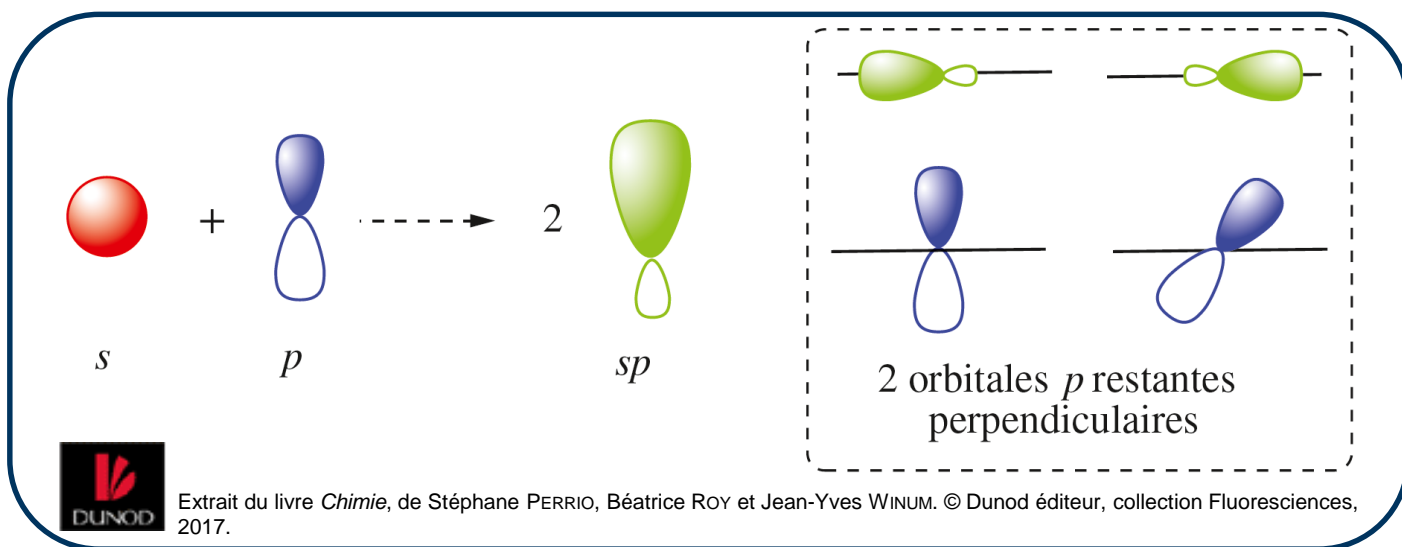
Énergie



2 liaisons pures
OA (p)



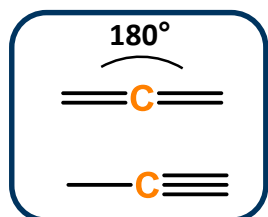
2 liaisons identiques
OAH (**sp**)



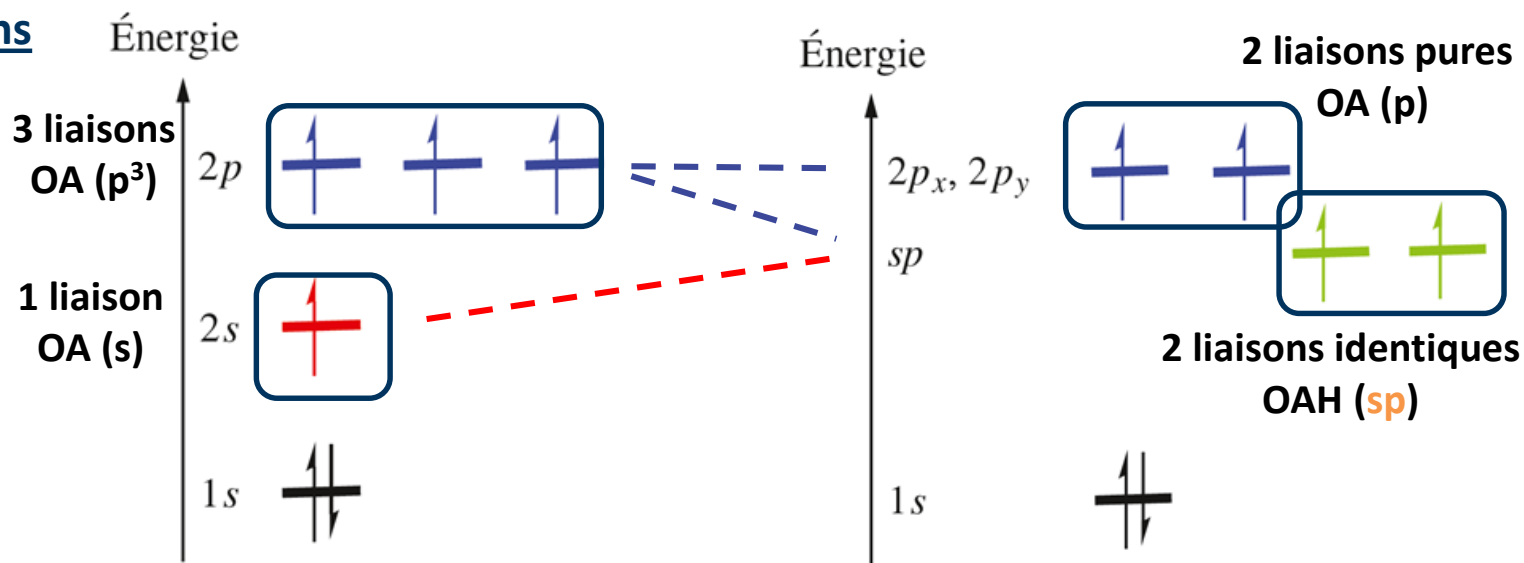
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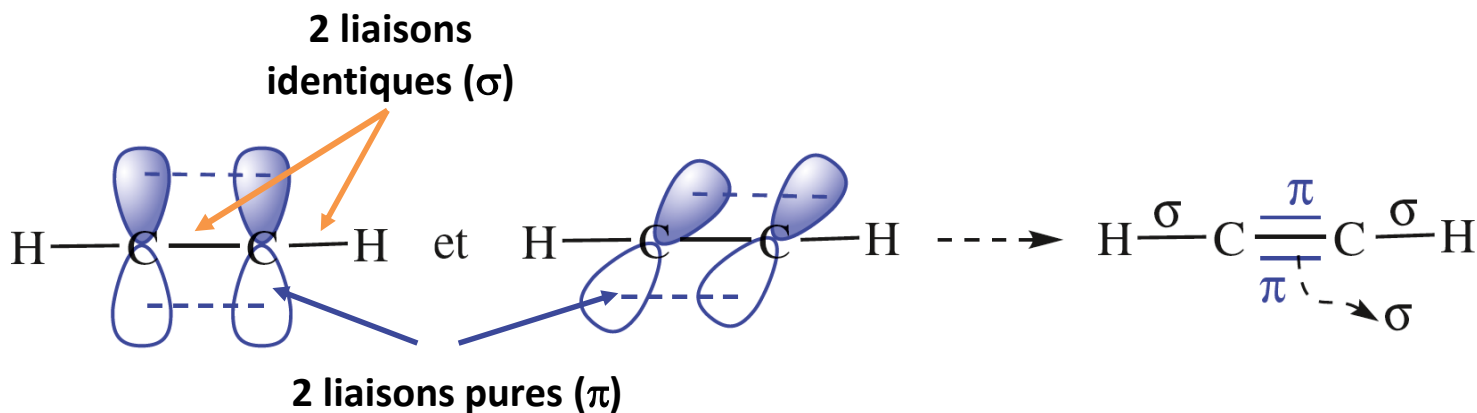
Carbone à 2 voisins



Carbone **sp**



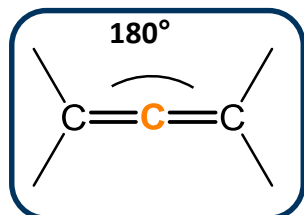
Exemple:



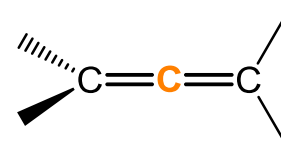
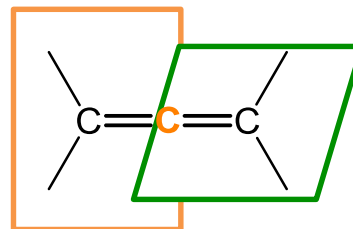
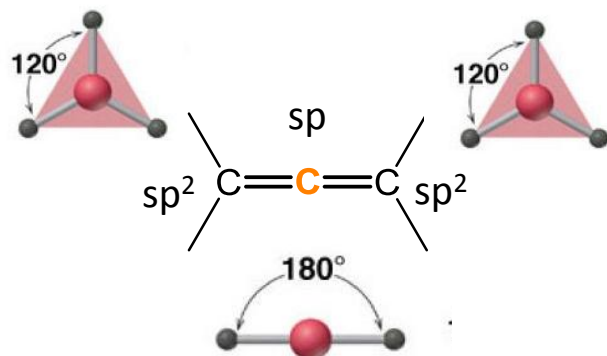
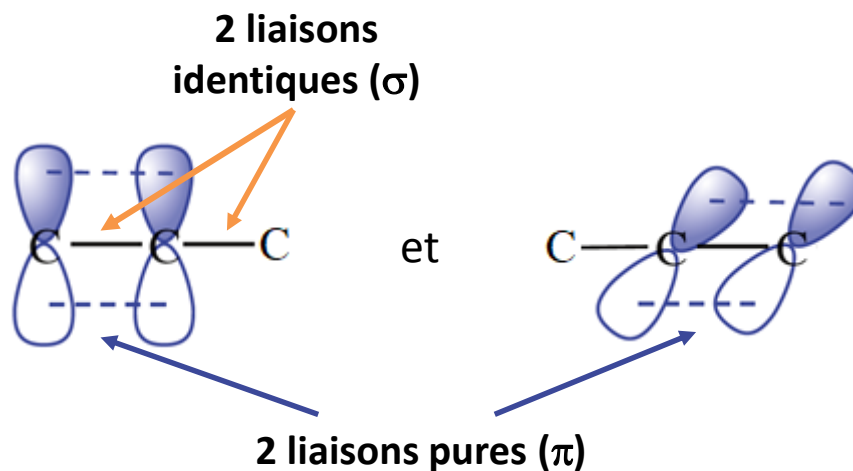
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Carbone à 2 voisins : les allènes



Carbone **sp**



2 parties planes (géométrie sp^2) perpendiculaires