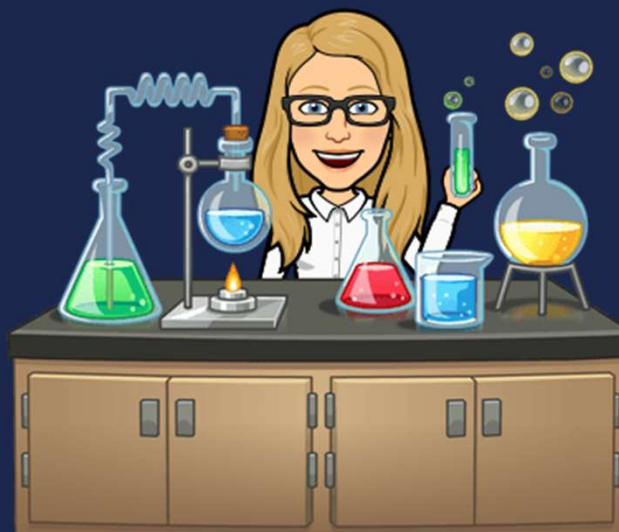


For voting, go to: <https://pollev.com/lauriestarke263>
or text LAURIESTARKE263 to 37607 to join poll



Dr. Laurie S. Starkey
Cal Poly Pomona

CHM 3140 Organic Chemistry I
Announcements 2/4/25

Today's Topic: Acid-Base Chemistry aka Proton-Transfer Reactions (Chapter 3, Step 1)

Chapter 3

✓ Watch

✓ Read

✓ Practice

Daily To-Do

Flipped Lectures

Step 1

- Read Klein Chapter 3, sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5
- Watch flipped lecture
- Work through SkillBuilders 3.1, 3.5, 3.7

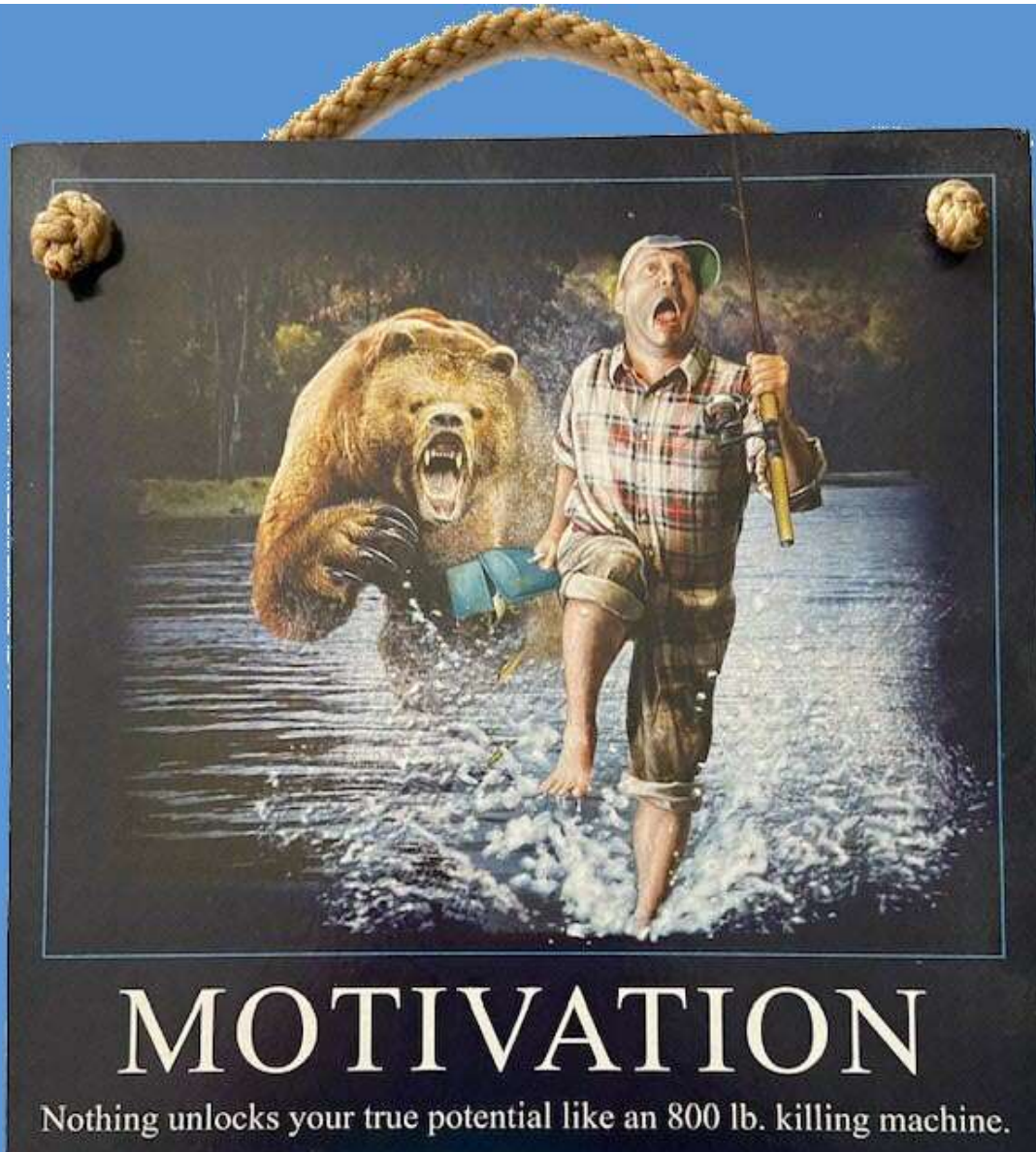
Part 1 - introduction to proton transfer reactions, Lewis acids/bases, acid/base equilibria, factors that affect acidity (Atom and Inductive effects)

36 minutes, *skeleton notes pages 3-1 to 3-4*

Flipped Lecture: Acid-Base Reactions

Acid-Base Reactions ▼

Intro		
Acid-Base Reactions		0:07
Overview		0:08
Lewis Acid and Lewis Base		0:30
Example 1: Lewis Acid and Lewis Base		1:53
Example 2: Lewis Acid and Lewis Base		3:04
Acid-base Reactions		4:54
Bronsted-Lowry Acid and Bronsted-Lowry Base		4:56
Proton Transfer Reaction		5:36
Acid-Base Equilibrium	Proton-Transfer Reactions:	8:14
Two Acids in Competition = Equilibrium	drawing products,	8:15
Example: Which is the Stronger Acid?	mechanism (curved arrows),	8:40
Periodic Trends for Acidity	factors that affect acid	12:40
Across Row	strength (ARIO)	12:41
Periodic Trends for Acidity	& direction of equilibria	19:48
Energy Diagram		19:50
Periodic Trends for Acidity		21:28
Down a Family		21:29
Inductive Effects on Acidity		25:52
Example: Which is the Stronger Acid?		25:54
Other Electron-Withdrawing Group (EWG)		30:37
Inductive Effects on Acidity		32:55
Inductive Effects Decrease with Distance		32:56



R U Motivated?

Nothing unlocks your true potential like an 800 lb. killing machine...

...or an upcoming O-Chem exam!

This week: Chapter 3 Next week: Exam 1

CHM 3140 Organic Chemistry I, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey, Spring 2025
Tentative Schedule (Chapter and *Worksheet/Step* # given for each day)

Week	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1	1/20 You are here	1/21 Ch. 1 #1	1/22	1/23 Ch. 1 #2	1/24
2		1/28 Ch. 1 #3 Ch. 2 #1	1/29	1/30 Ch. 2 #2	1/31
3	2/3	2/4 Ch. 3 #1	2/5	2/6 Ch. 3 #2	2/7
4	2/10	2/11 Exam Review	2/12	2/13 Exam I	2/14

Exam 1
Thursday, 2/13
Chapters 1,2,3

- 75-minute written exam.
- No notes or model kits allowed, but Periodic Table is provided.

No surprises! See sample exams on Course Homepage (links at very bottom).

Sample Exams

(Why are there no answer keys? What is the best way to study for an exam? Click here for [Study Hints](#) to find out!)

[Exam I samples](#) | [Exam II samples](#) | [Exam III samples](#) | [Final Exam samples](#)

Free Red Ink Homework

Check Gradescope for

- Written feedback
- Link to answer key
- Link to VIDEO SOLUTIONS

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Organic Chemistry I, CHM 3140, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey
Lewis Structure and 3-D Sketch Homework

Name: _____ Section: _____ (day)

For each of the following compounds, draw a 3-dimensional sketch, using dashes and wedges to show the orientation of bonds. Be sure to show all atoms (no line drawings), to draw pi bonds (with sets of overlapping p-orbitals), and to include the orientation of lone pairs of electrons on oxygen and nitrogen.

CH3CH2CH2CH2CN

**Chapter 1
Free Red Ink
Homework**

CH3CHCHCHO

Active Assignments	Submissions
<u>3D Sketch</u>	83
148 students enrolled	
<u>Resonance Homework</u>	10

Organic Chemistry I, CHM 3140, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey,
Lewis Structures & Resonance

Name: _____ Section: _____

For each of the following compounds, draw the important resonance forms. Be sure to show all atoms (no line drawings), to draw pi bonds (with sets of overlapping p-orbitals), and to include the orientation of lone pairs of electrons on oxygen and nitrogen. Use curved arrows to convert one drawing to the next. Indicate which structures are minor contributors, or whether they have the same importance, and be sure to show the movement of electrons. **NOTE: if a structure is charged then the goal is to find resonance structures spreading a charge among multiple atoms ("delocalizing" the charge) will score better.**

CH3CO2H

CH3-CH-C#N

CH3CHOH

**Chapter 2
Free Red Ink
Homework**

Celebrating Chemistry & Black History Month

Around the turn of the 20th century, leprosy was a major public health concern in Hawaii. Alice Ball was a chemistry instructor at the College of Hawaii, which would become the University of Hawaii. **She had earned a master's degree in chemistry from the institution, looking for active components in a medicinal plant, [the kava root](#). Ball was the first woman and first Black woman to earn a chemistry degree at the university, as well as to become an instructor.**

In 1916, Harry Hollmann, a doctor at Kalihi Hospital who was **treating people with leprosy, asked Ball to help him determine the active ingredients in chaulmoogra, a plant that had been used with some success to treat the disease.** Hollmann was looking to isolate something concentrated and injectable, **and in one year, Ball had figured out how to fractionate the active oil, allowing her to solubilize it** (*Arch. Derm. Syphilol.* 1922, [DOI: 10.1001/archderm.1922.02350260097010](https://doi.org/10.1001/archderm.1922.02350260097010)).

Ball died suddenly, at the age of 24, possibly of accidental chlorine poisoning in a laboratory. Her work was taken up by a male scientist who tried to take credit for her discoveries. **Chaulmoogra injections based on Ball's work became a standard treatment for leprosy until the 1940s.** In 2000, Hawaii Lieutenant Governor Mazie Hirono named Feb. 29 "[Alice Ball Day](#)."

Alice Ball



Credit: Wikimedia Commons



<https://cen.acs.org/people/profiles/Six-black-chemists-should-know/97/web/2019/02>

Happy New Year!

2025



Year of the Snake

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(<https://www.history.com/topics/holidays/chinese-new-year>)