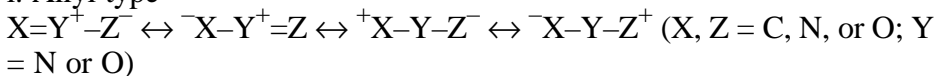


## dipolar compounds

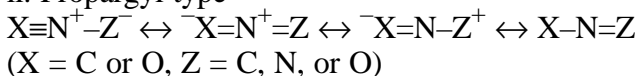
Electrically neutral molecules carrying a positive and a negative charge in one of their major canonical descriptions. In most dipolar compounds the charges are delocalized; however the term is also applied to species where this is not the case. 1,2-Dipolar compounds have the opposite charges on adjacent atoms. The term 1,3-dipolar compounds is used for those in which a significant canonical resonance form can be represented by a separation of charge over three atoms (in connection with 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions). Subclasses of 1,3-dipolar compounds include:

### i. Allyl type



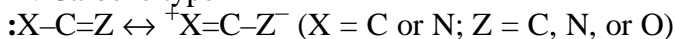
See *azo imides, azomethine imides, azomethine ylides, azoxy compounds, carbonyl imides, carbonyl oxides, carbonyl ylides, nitrones, nitro compounds.*

### ii. Propargyl type



See *nitrile imides, nitrile oxides, nitrile ylides, nitrilium betaines, azides, diazo compounds.*

### iii. Carbene type



See *acyl carbenes, imidoyl carbenes, vinyl carbenes.*

See *betaines.*

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