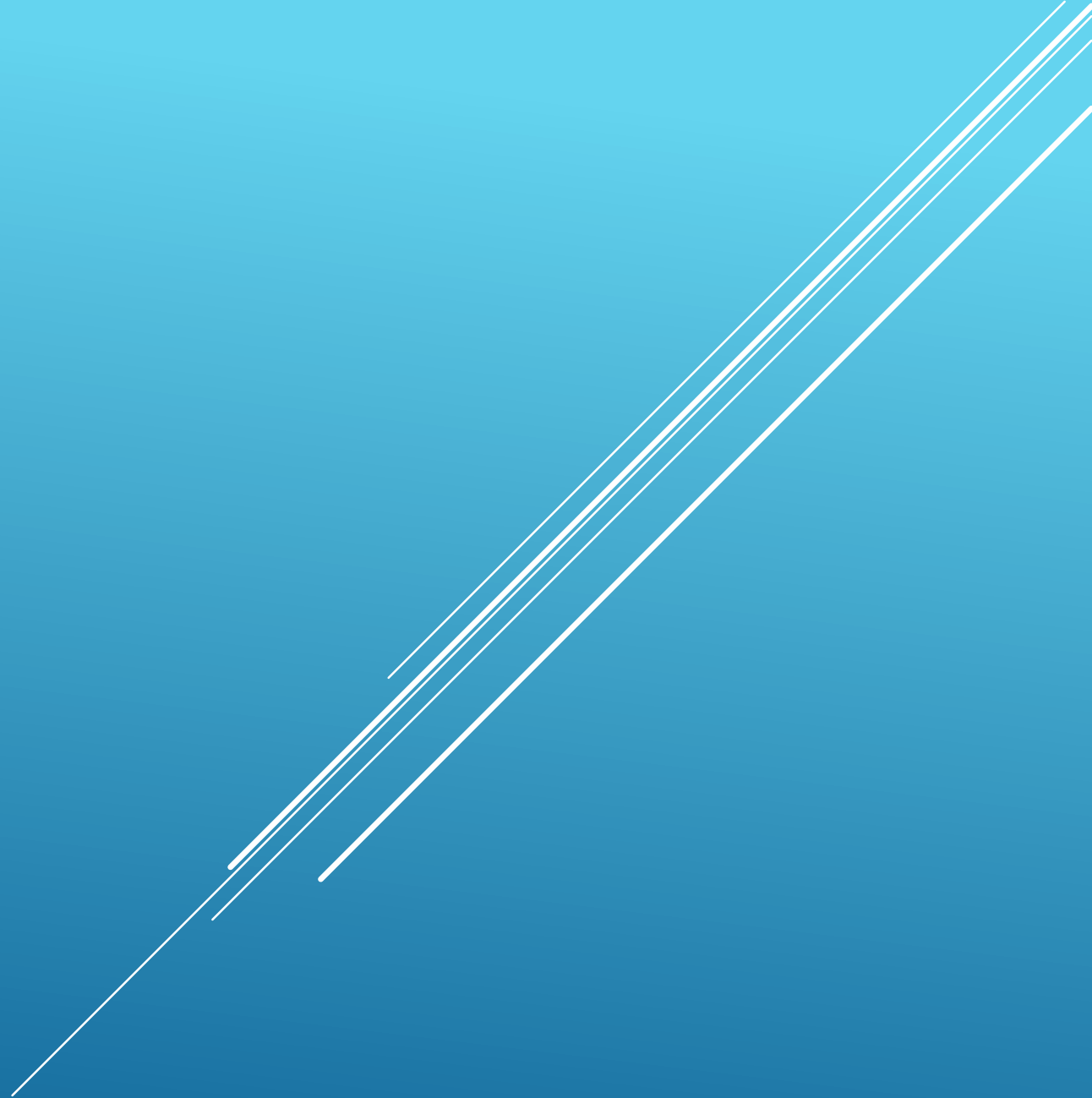


MOLECULES

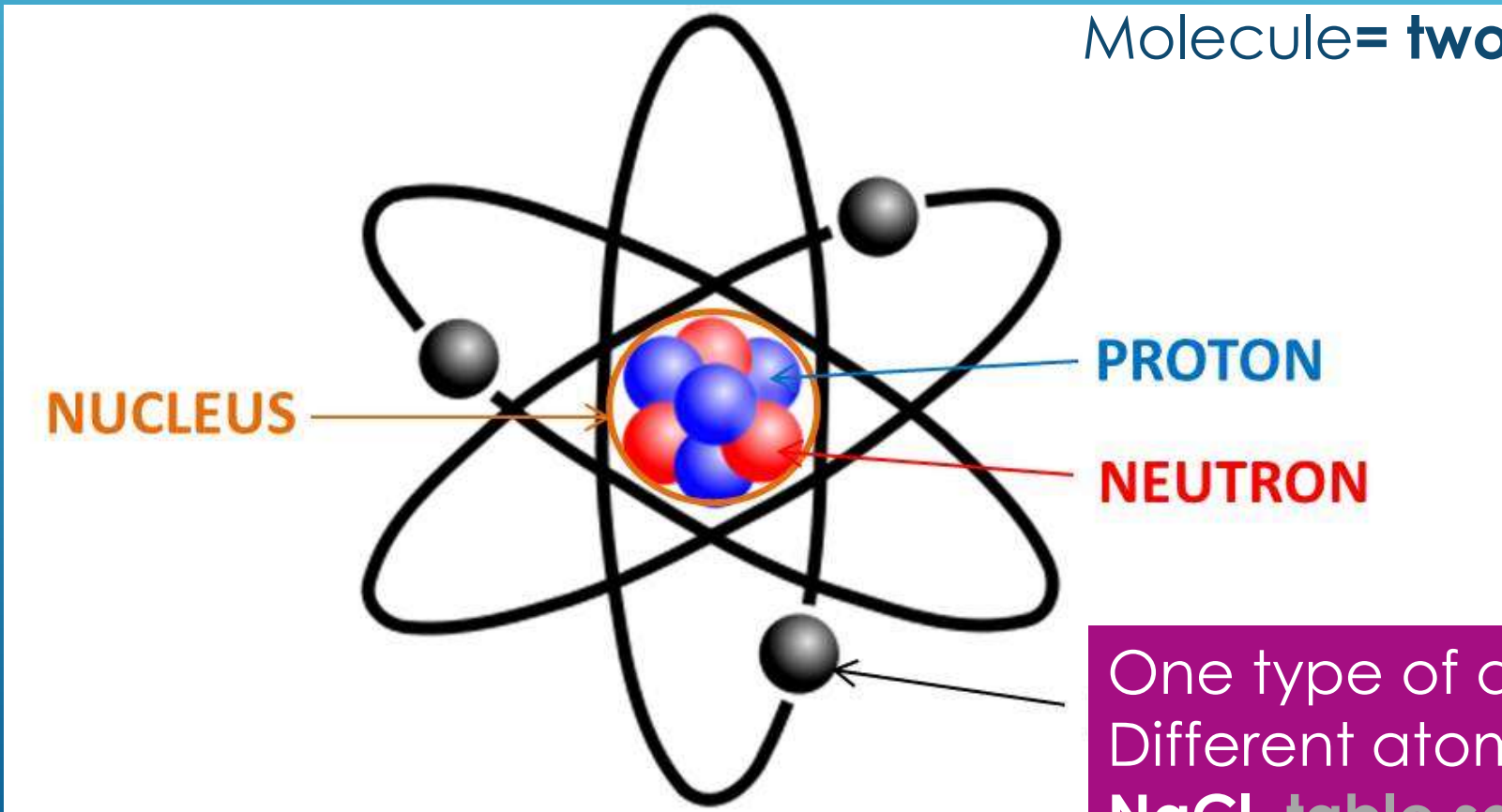
Chapter 2



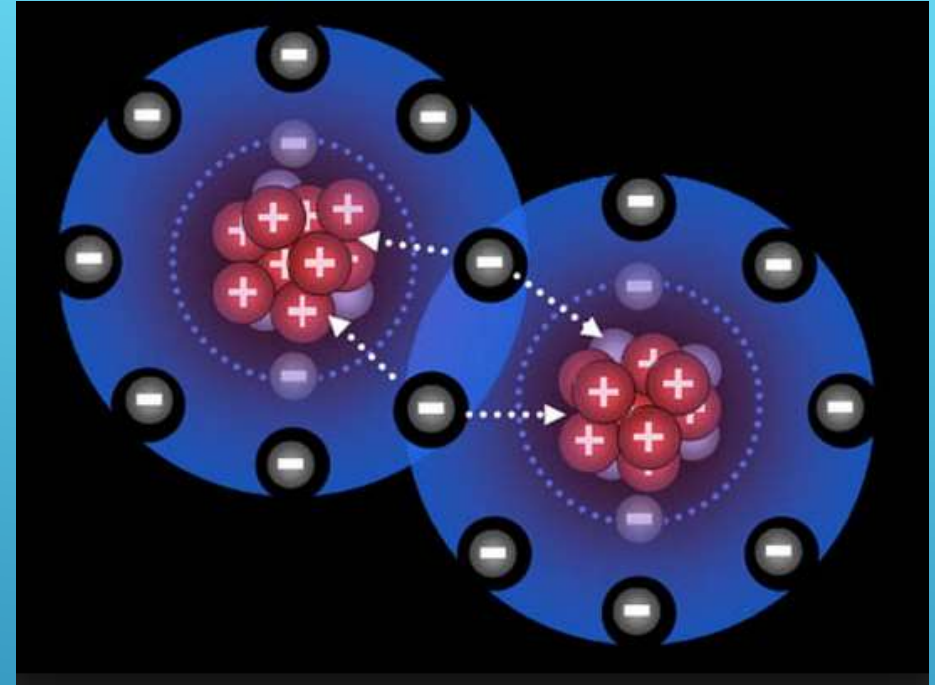
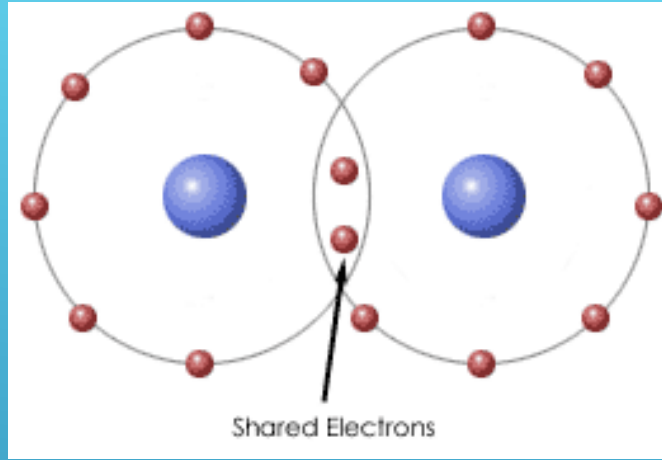
REVIEW OF AN ATOM

Sometimes atoms “stick” together...

Molecule= **two** atoms combined

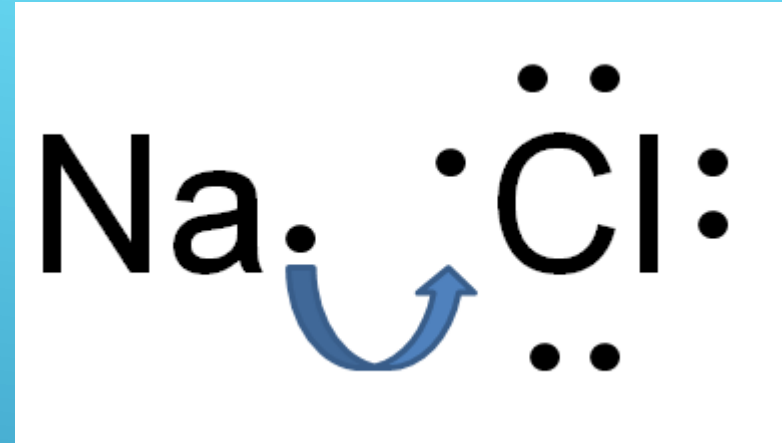


One type of atom= **Gold**
Different atoms combined=
NaCl, table salt



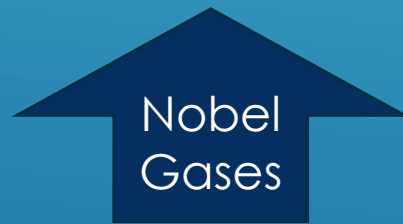
FORMING BONDS

- ▶ Electrons like to share
- ▶ Cause the atoms to “stick” to each other
- ▶ **Bond-** the attachment between two atoms
- ▶ Ex. Hydrogen



- ▶ Electron clouds= orbitals
- ▶ Space for electrons to be
- ▶ **Is there enough space?** Then the electrons can bond.
- ▶ **What if the orbital is full?** No bonding can happen.

ORBITALS



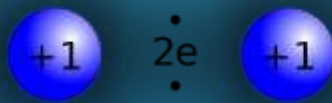
Shared Electron Bond

- ▶ Electrons are shared between two atoms
- ▶ **C**ovalent bonds= equally shared
- ▶ “Sharing is **C**aring!”

1e



•H

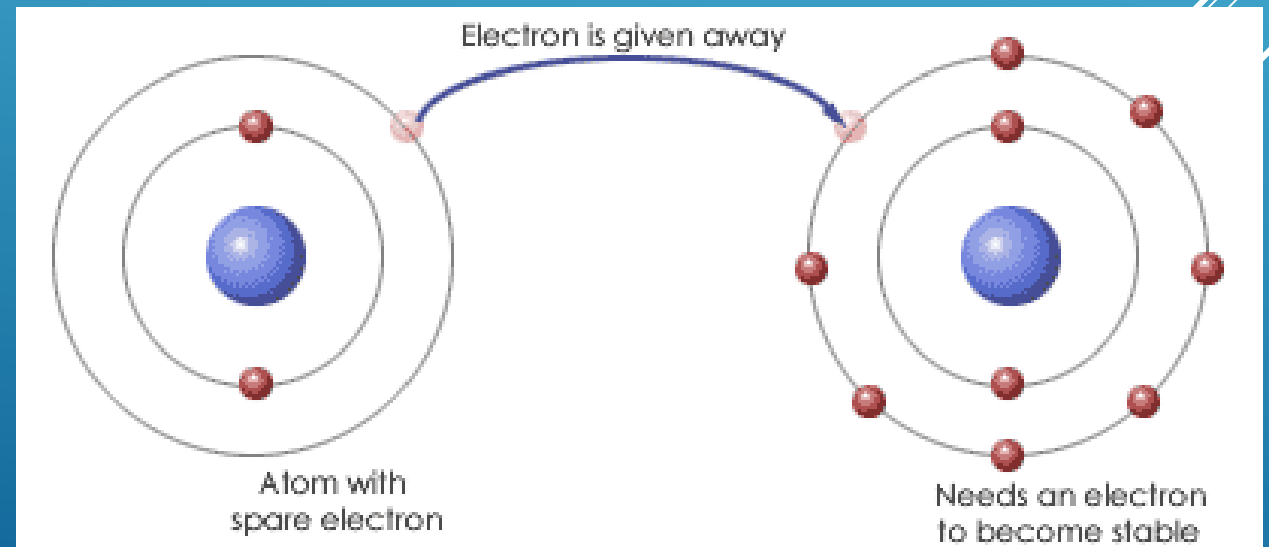


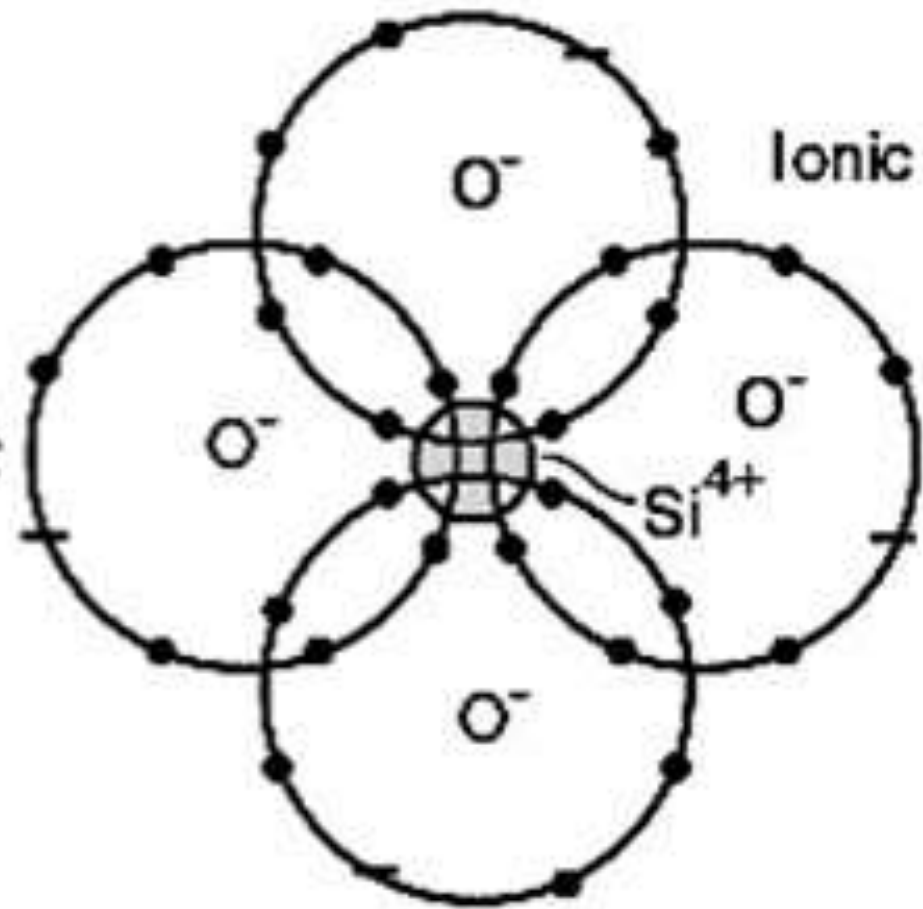
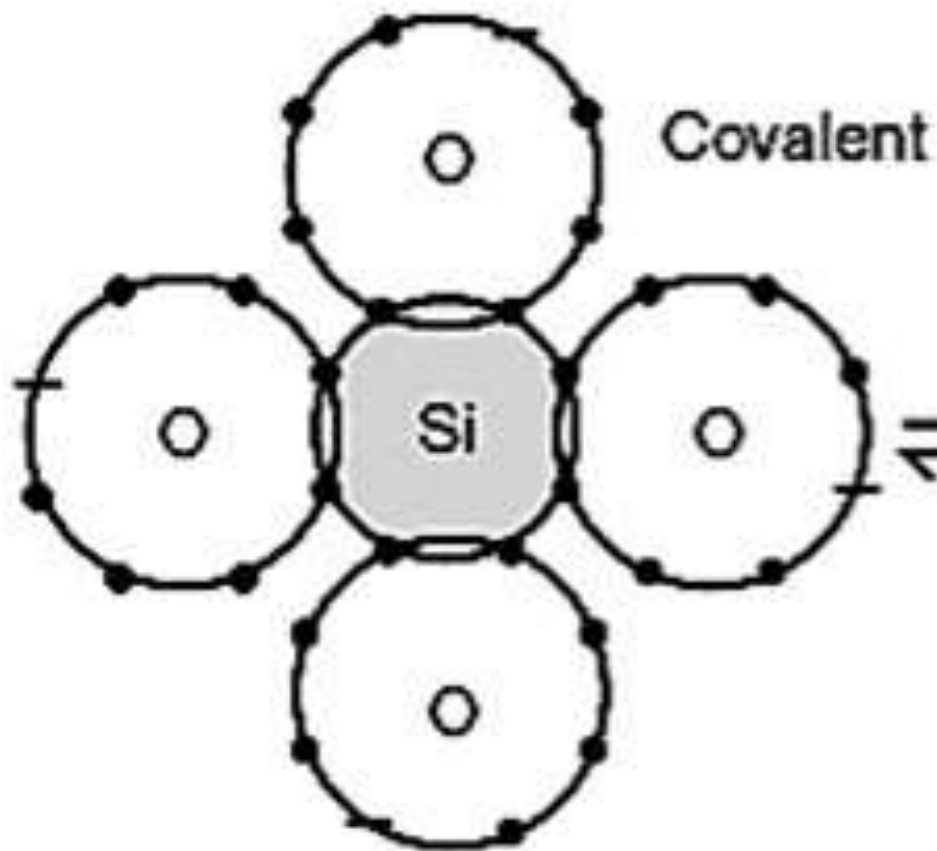
H:H
H-H

TYPES OF BONDS

Unshared Electron Bond

- ▶ One atom takes more electrons for itself
- ▶ **I**onic bonds= one atom doesn't share
- ▶ “**I** want it for myself.”

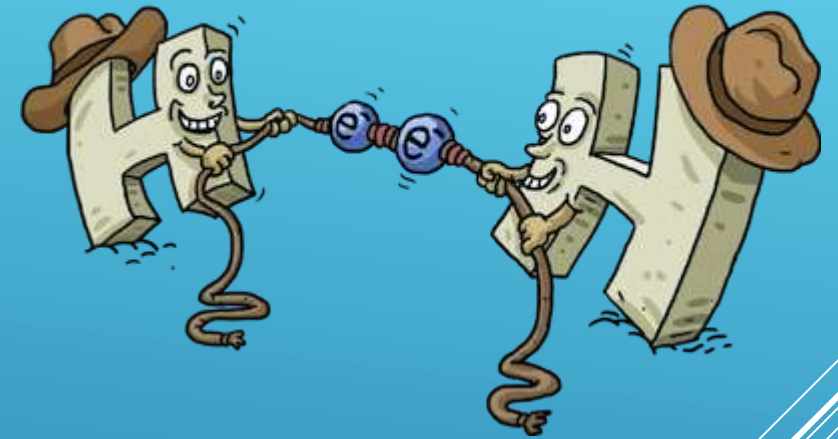




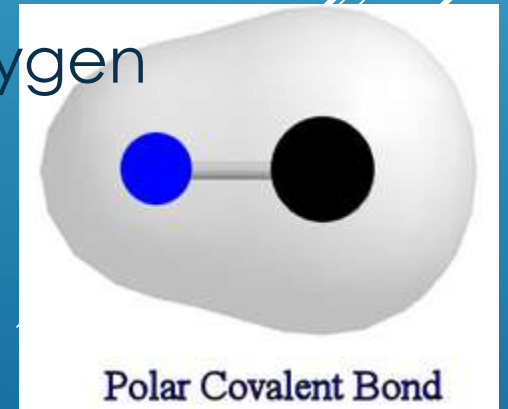
- ▶ Atoms that are identical have equal power
- ▶ Share **equally**



Non-Polar Covalent Bond



- ▶ Atoms that are not the same, but still want to share
- ▶ Share **mostly** equally
- ▶ Ex- Carbon/Oxygen, Carbon/Hydrogen, Hydrogen/Oxygen



COVALENT BONDS



▶ **DON'T WANT TO SHARE**

▶ “Weaker” atom gives atoms away

▶ Hangs out next to the stronger atom

▶ “Stronger” atom takes atoms

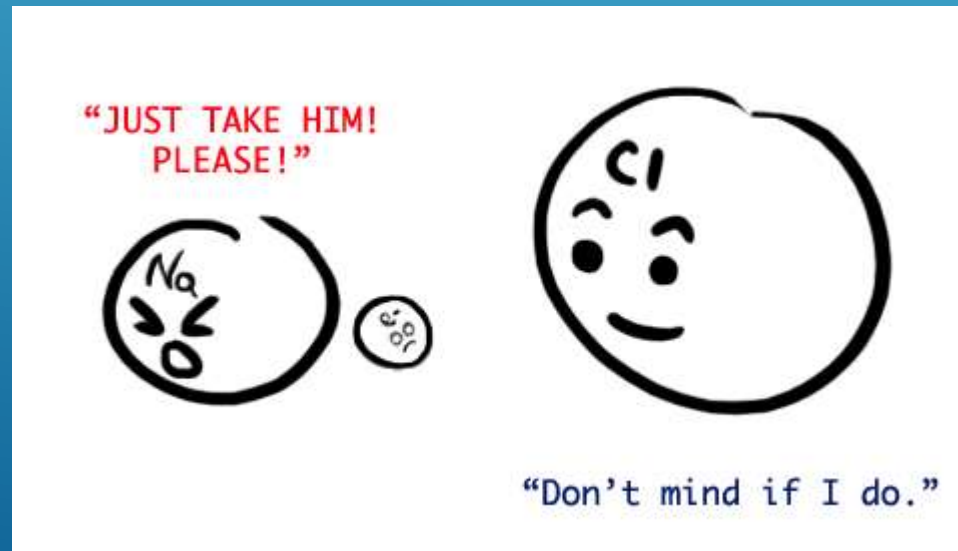
Has **fewer** electrons than normal

Has **more** electrons than normal



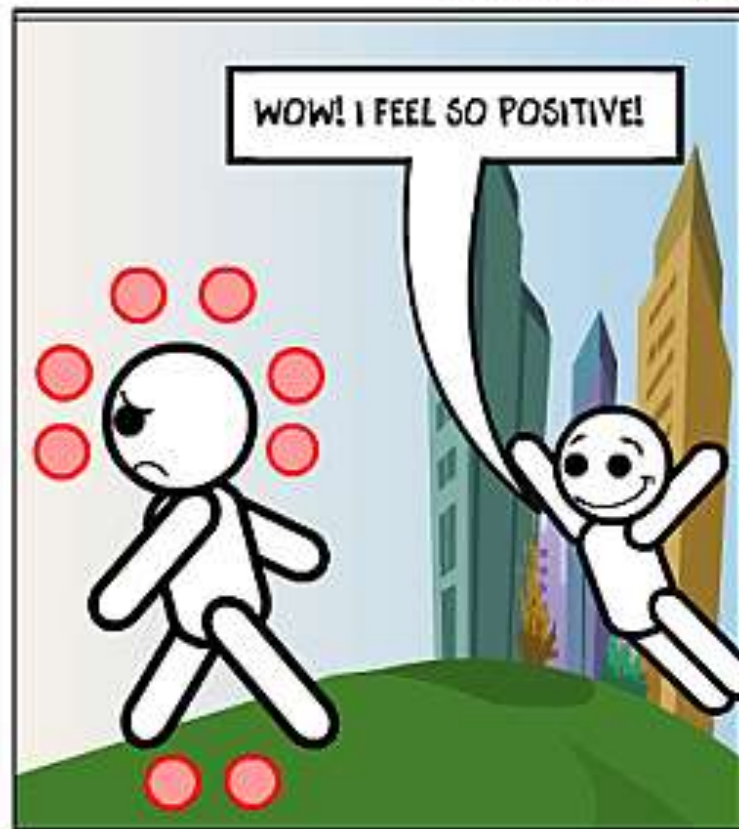
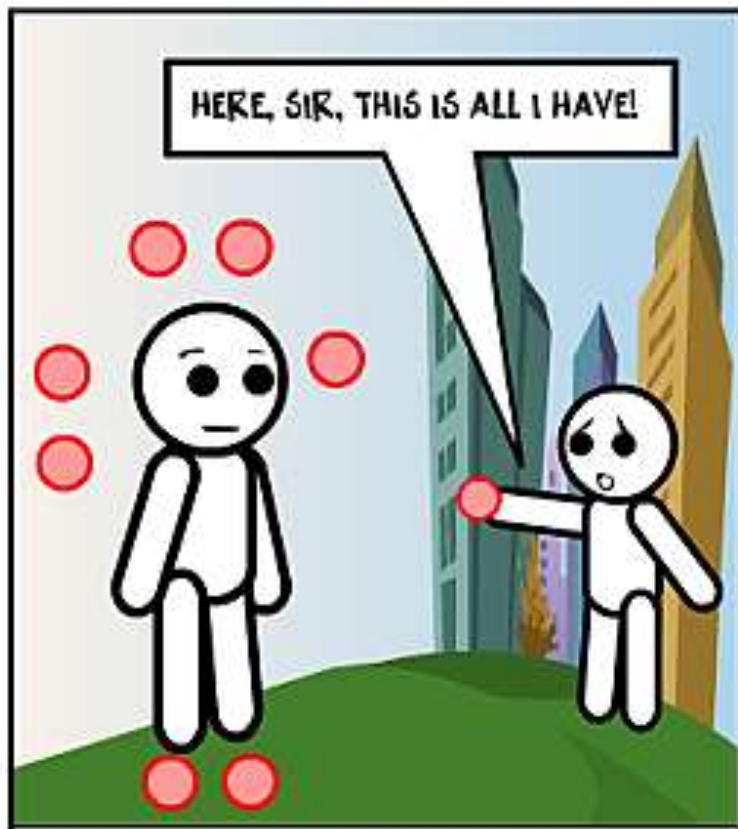
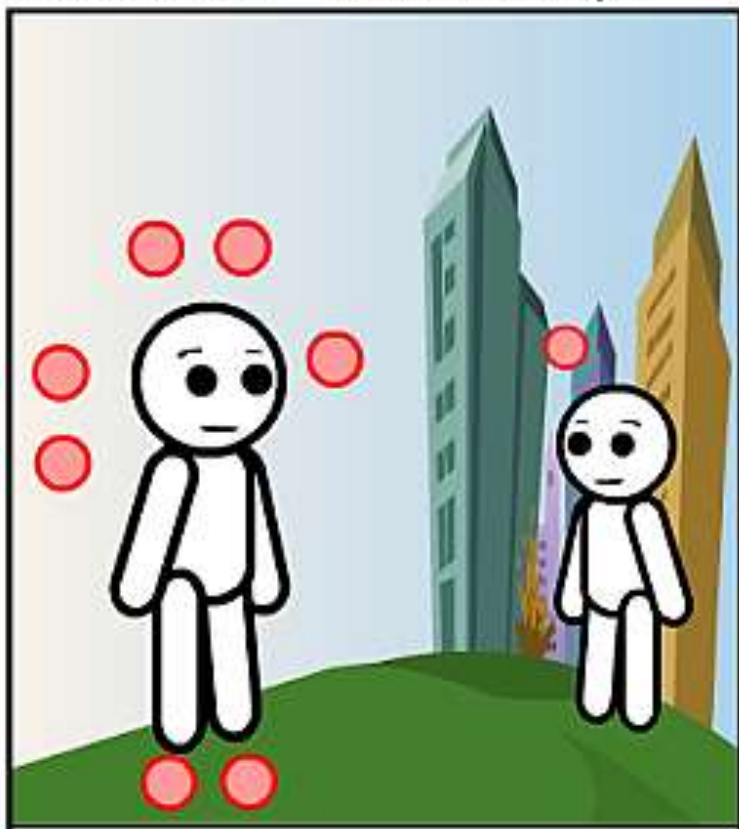
IONIC BONDS

Easier to break these bonds

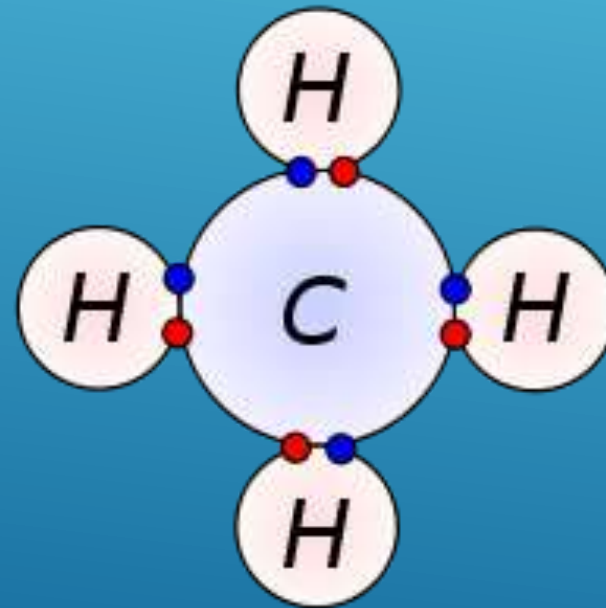


IONIC BONDS - BY BLAGGARD

WWW.TOONDOO.COM



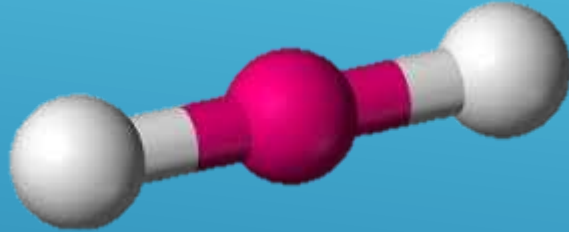
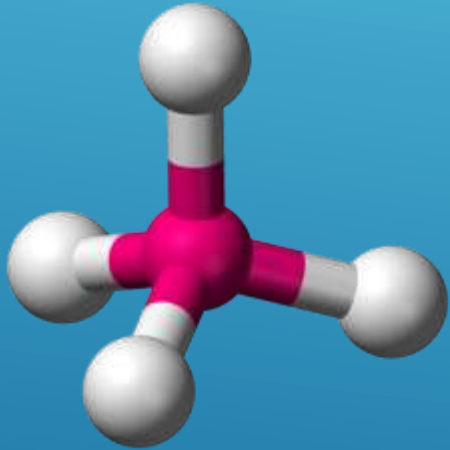
- ▶ **# of electrons = # of bonds an atom can have**
- ▶ Some are already in pairs and can't be used in bonds
- ▶ Leftover ones can form bonds



- Electron from hydrogen
- Electron from carbon

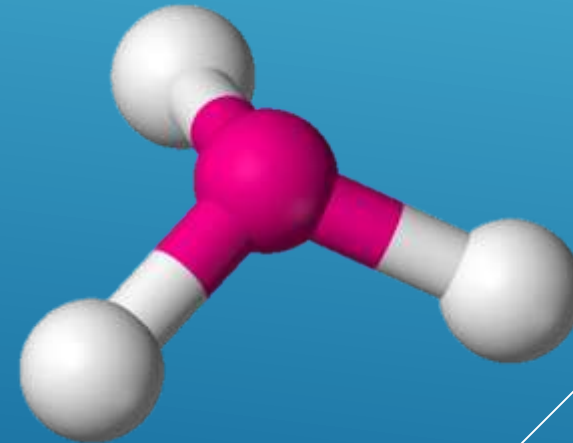
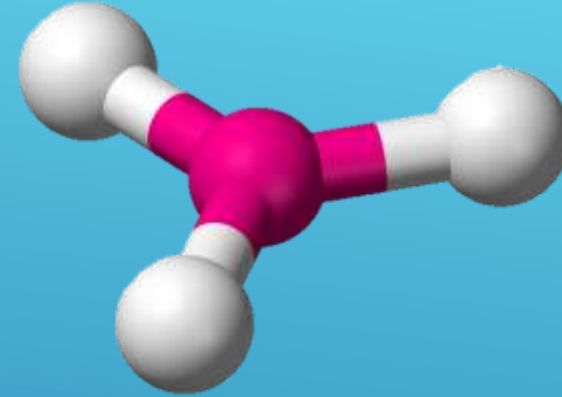
BONDING RULES

Tetrahedral= 4 bonds



Linear= 2 bonds

Trigonal planar= 3 bonds, flat



pyramidal= 3 bonds, 3D

SHAPES OF MOLECULES

...depends on the bonds (follows rules)



linear



trigonal-planar



angular



tetrahedral



trigonal-pyramidal



angular



no non-bonding pairs
triangular bipyramidal



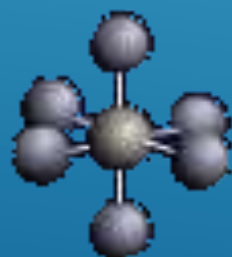
one non-bonding pair
seesaw



two non-bonding pairs
T shaped



three non-bonding pairs
linear



no non-bonding pairs
octahedral



six electron pairs,
one non-bonding pair
square-pyramidal



two non-bonding pairs
square-planar