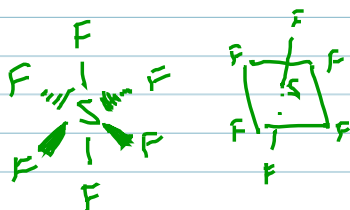


Octahedral SF_6



1 lone pair square based pyramid

2 lp's square planar

3 lp's T-shaped

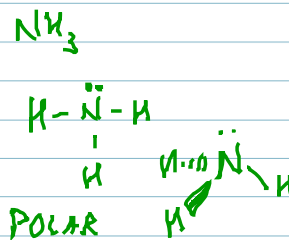
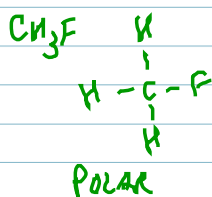
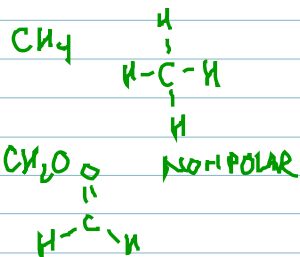
4 lp's linear

Geometry \rightarrow one consequence \Rightarrow POLARITY

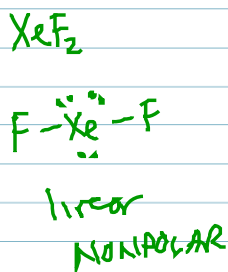
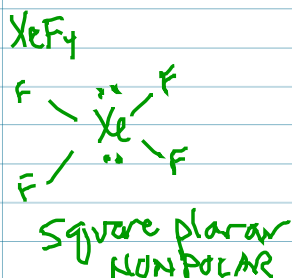
* asymmetric molecules tend to be polar

1) different outside atoms

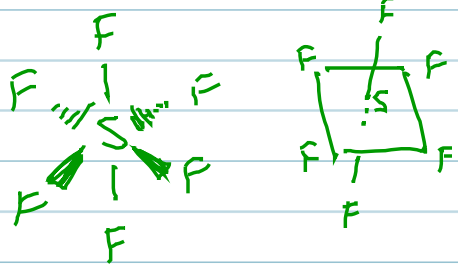
2) lone pairs on central atom (exceptions)



"lone pair exceptions"



Octahedral SF_6

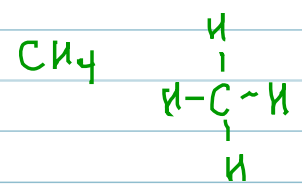


- 1 lone pair square based pyramid
- 2 lp's square planar
- 3 lp's T-shaped
- 4 lp's linear

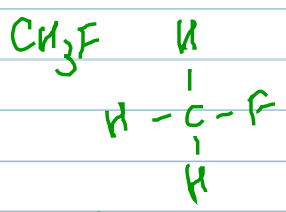
Geometry \rightarrow one consequence \Rightarrow POLARITY

* asymmetric molecules tend to be polar

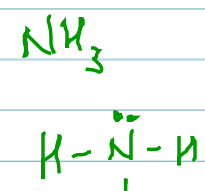
- 1) different outside atoms
- 2) lone pairs on central atom (exceptions)



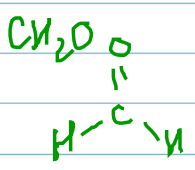
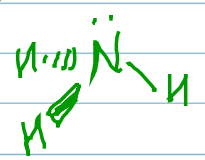
NONPOLAR



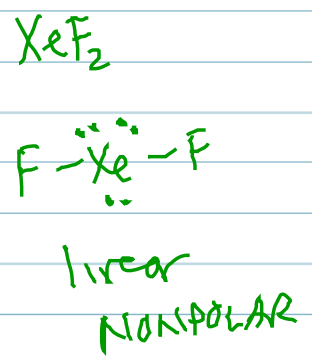
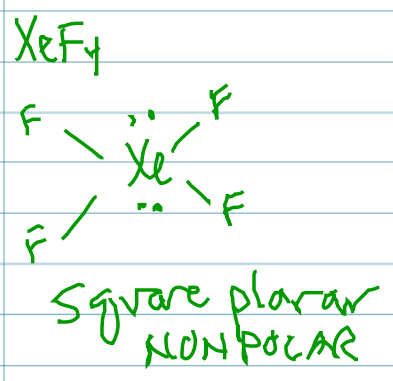
POLAR



POLAR

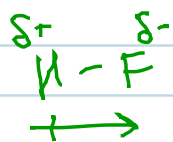


"lone pair exceptions"



Polarity

polar molecules have a (+) and (-) end



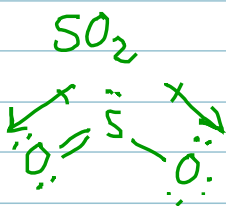
dipole moment \rightarrow a measure of the amount of polarity

Unit "debye"
D

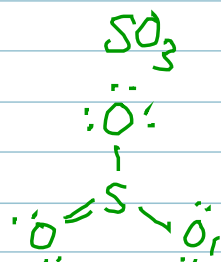
$$\mu = Q \times r$$

\leftarrow magnitude of charge
 \leftarrow distance separating the charges

$\uparrow \mu$, more polar

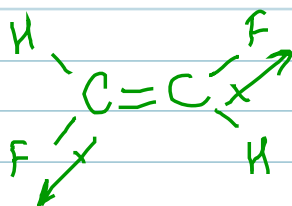


angular
POLAR
 $\mu = 1.60$

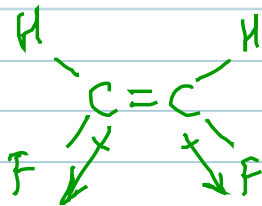


trigonal planar
NONPOLAR
 $\mu = 0.00$

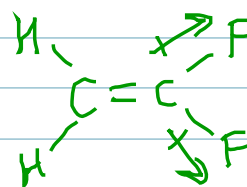
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_2$



NONPOLAR



POLAR



POLAR

LEWIS THEORY

Strengths: Shows nature of covalent bond
↳ shared e⁻ pair
predicts 3-D shapes (VSEPR)

Weakness: ignores ΔE altogether
Does not account for Δbond lengths

Valence Bond Theory

- a covalent bond is formed when 2 atomic orbitals from 2 different atoms overlap and an e⁻ pair is shared in the overlapped space
- a stable molecule forms when the PE of the 2 atoms is at a minimum
- different atoms have different distances apart to achieve minimum energy

C ⇒ always 4 bonds

