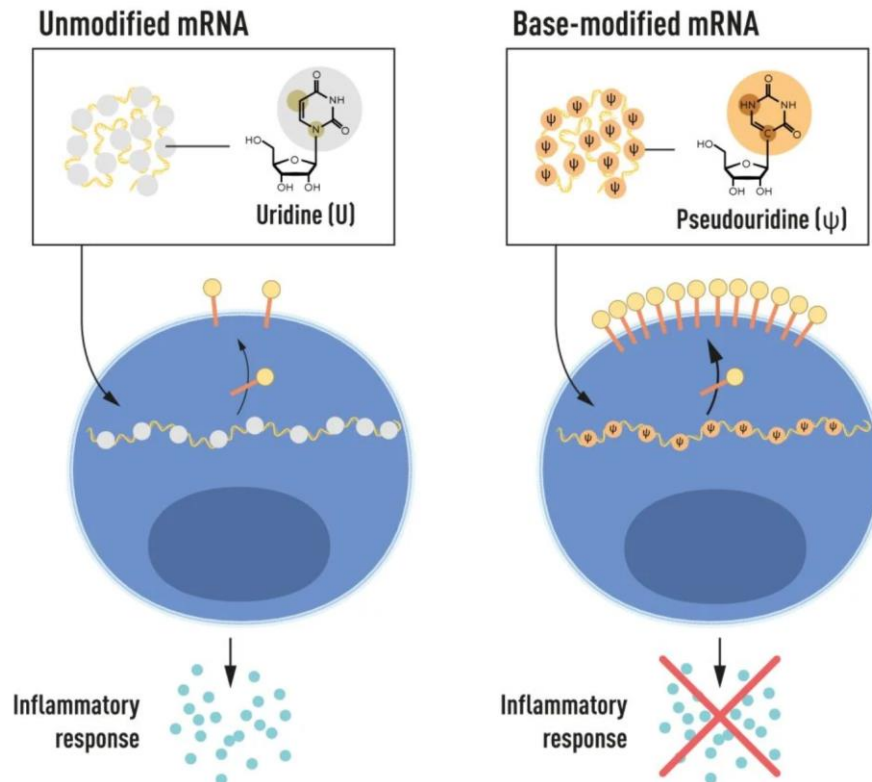


# Nobel Prize in Physiology (mRNA vaccines): 2023



<https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/2023/summary/>



III. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach  
**Katalin Karikó**  
Prize share: 1/2



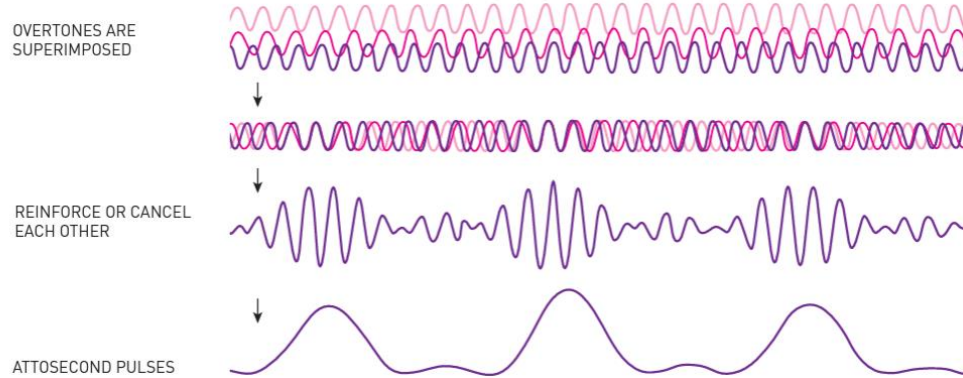
III. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach  
**Drew Weissman**  
Prize share: 1/2

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2023 was awarded jointly to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman "for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19"

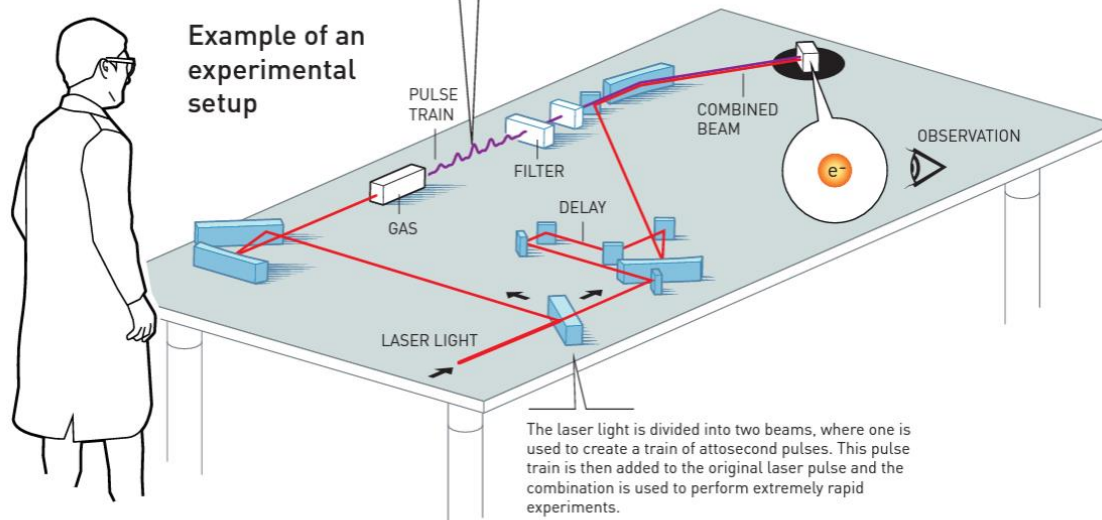
# Nobel Prize in Physics (Electron movement):2023

## The world of electrons is explored with the shortest of light pulses

When laser light is transmitted through a gas, ultraviolet overtones arise from the atoms in the gas. In the right conditions, these overtones may be in phase. When their cycles coincide, concentrated attosecond pulses are formed.



### Example of an experimental setup



Nobel Prize



III. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach  
**Ferenc Krausz**  
Prize share: 1/3



III. Niklas Elmehed © Nobel Prize Outreach  
**Anne L'Huillier**  
Prize share: 1/3

ments with light capture the shortest of  
'S

Nobel Laureates in Physics 2023 are being recognised for their work, which have given humanity new tools for exploring the world inside atoms and molecules. Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L'Huillier have demonstrated a way to create extremely short pulses of light that can be used to measure the rapid processes in which electrons change energy.

<https://www.nobelprize.org/prize/physics/2023/summary/>

# This week in Chem110

We have now built upon our understanding of the atom, to explain why compounds form ionic or covalent bonds

This week (and next), we are going to focus on molecules with covalent bonds only

**We will learn how to:**

Represent these molecules two dimensionally (formal charge/drawing Lewis Structures)

Determine the shape of these molecules i.e. three dimensional shape (Applying VSEPR Theory; counting electron groups and bonding groups/lone pairs)

Determine the effect of the shape on certain properties of these molecules

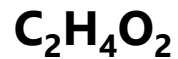
# Assigning Formal Charge (FC)

1. Draw Lewis Structure
2. Determine neutral valence of each atom
3. Assign each atom half of bonding electrons + lone pairs
4.  $FC = \text{valence electrons} - \text{lone pair electrons} - (1/2) \text{ bonding electrons}$

ex.  $[\text{NH}_4]^+$

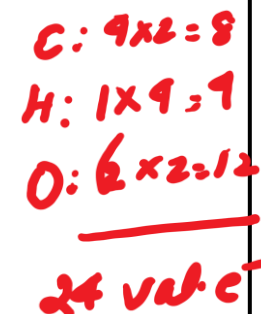
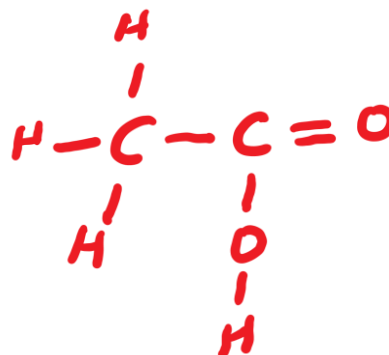
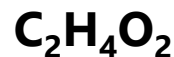
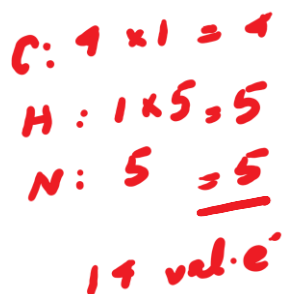
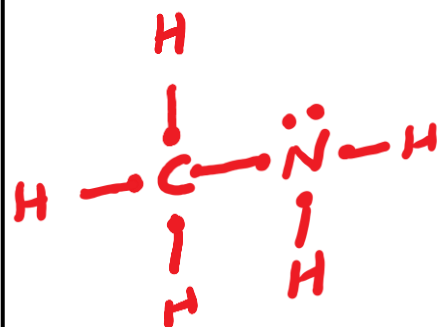
# Practice Question 2

Write the Lewis structure for the following formula:



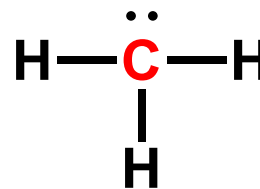
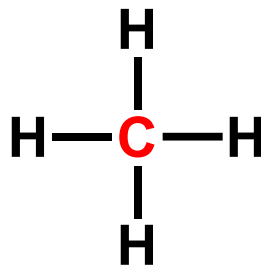
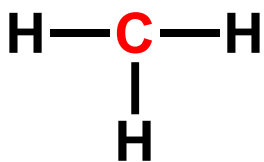
# Practice Question 2

Write the Lewis structure for the following formula:



# Practice Question 3

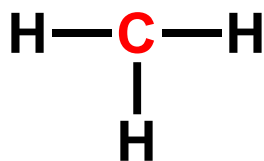
Predict the formal charge on each of the highlighted C atom



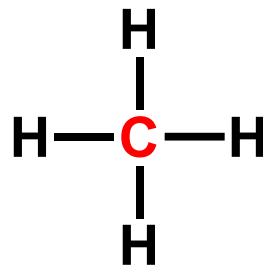
# Practice Question 3

Predict the formal charge on each of the highlighted C atom

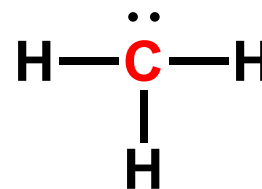
(A)



(B)



(C)



FORMAL CHARGE = valence  $e^-$  - lone pair -  $\frac{1}{2}$  (bonded  $e^-$ )

$$\text{(A)} : 4 - 0 - \frac{1}{2}(6) = +1$$

$$\text{(B)} : 4 - 0 - \frac{1}{2}(8) = 0$$

$$\text{(C)} : 4 - 2 - \frac{1}{2}(6) = -1$$



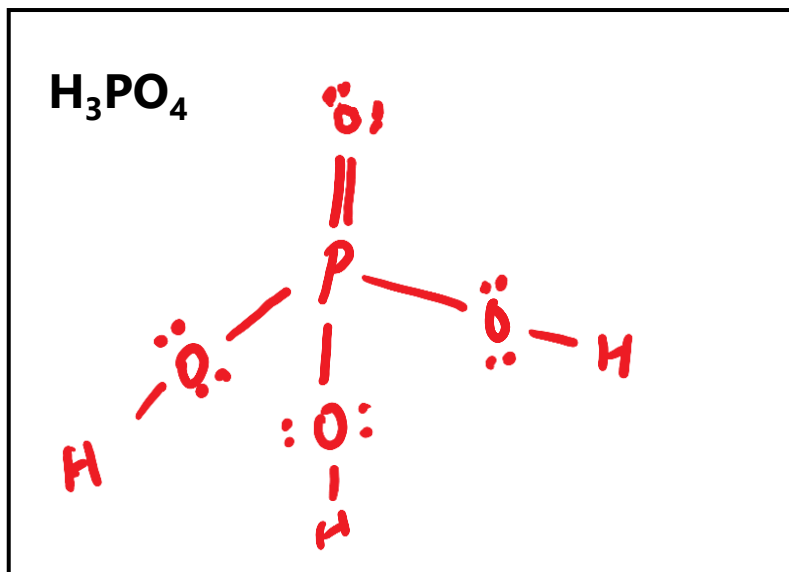
# Practice Question 4

Write the Lewis structure for the following formula:



# Practice Question 4

Write the Lewis structure for the following formula:

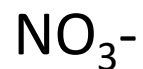


No O-O

# Practice Question 5

Draw the resonance structures for the following molecules. Circle the most contributing structure – describe why this is most contributing?

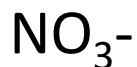
If all the structures are equally contributing then circle all the resonance structures



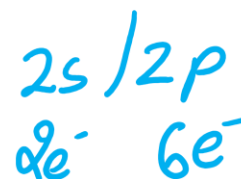
# Practice Resonance Question (Concept Video 15)

Draw the resonance structures for the following molecules. Circle the most contributing structure – describe why this is most contributing?

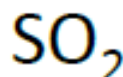
If all the structures are equally contributing then circle all the resonance structures



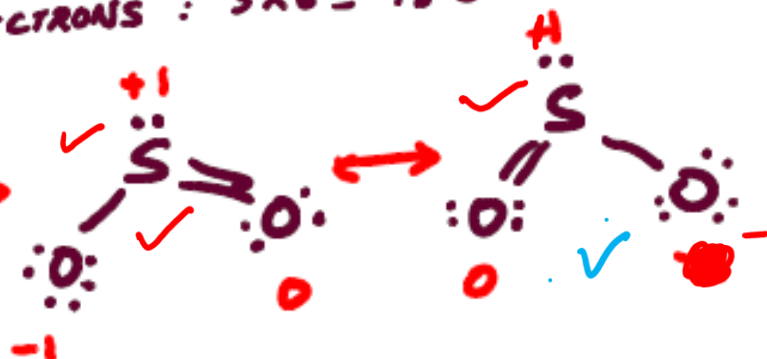
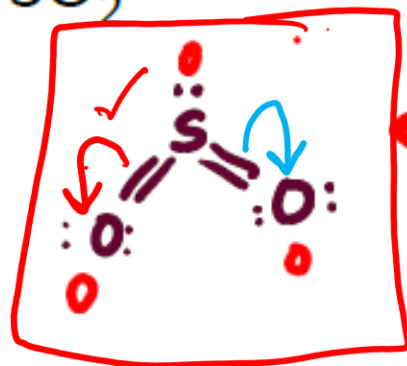
$$n=2$$



$$n=3$$



VALENCE ELECTRONS :  $3 \times 6 = 18 \text{ e}^-$



# Practice VSEPR Question 6

Draw Lewis Structure, and determine the **geometry around the central atom** of the following molecule

HCN

2 EG

$e^-$  groups : • lone pairs  
• single bond / double bond / triple bond  
• radicals

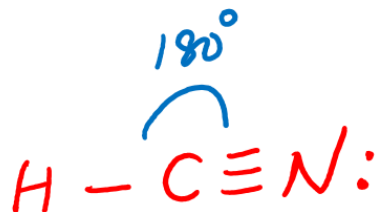


NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>

# Practice VSEPR Question

Draw Lewis Structure, and determine the **geometry around the central atom** of the following molecule

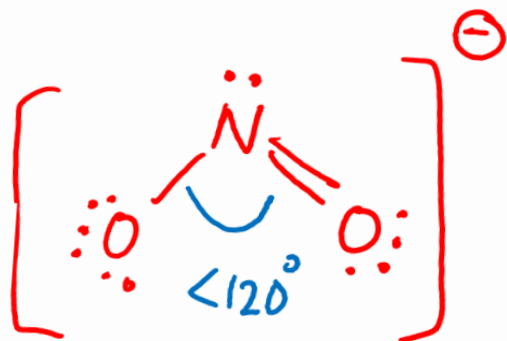
# HCN



$$EG = 2$$

$BG = 2$

linear

 $\text{NO}_2^-$ 

$EG = 3$  —  $e^-$  groups.

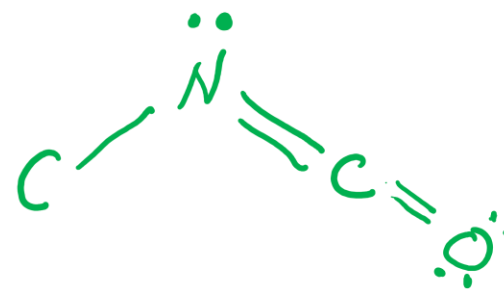
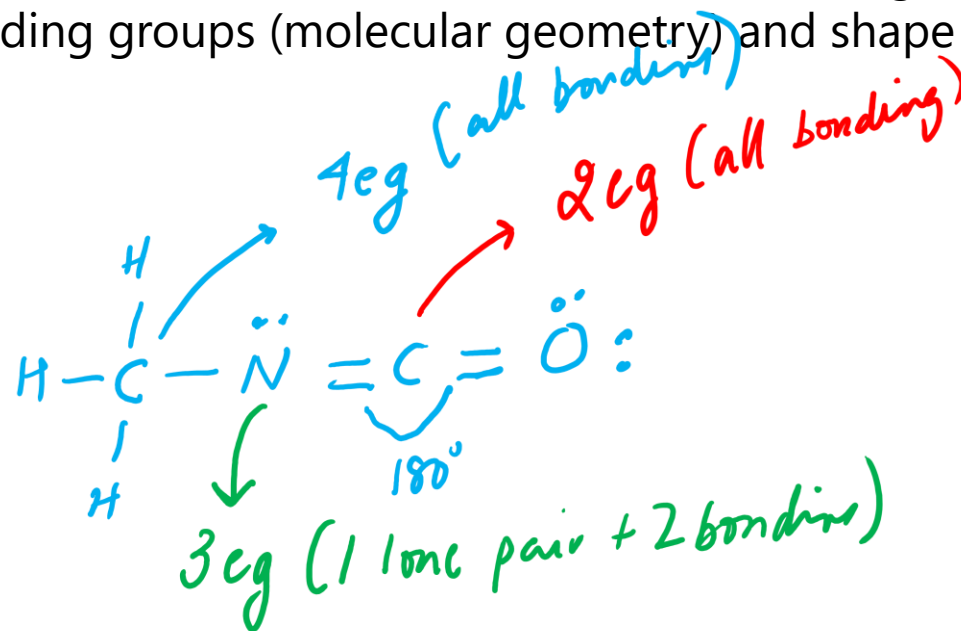
$BG_1 = 2 \rightarrow$  bonding

$BG = 2 \rightarrow$  bonding  
 $LP = 1 \rightarrow$  lone pairs

Bent

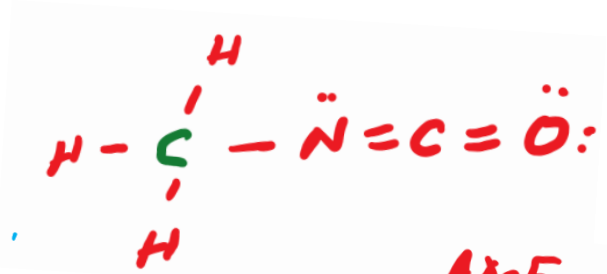
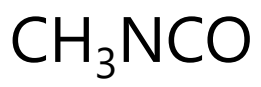
# Practice VSEPR Question 7

Draw the most stable Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape around highlighted C and N atoms.



# Practice VSEPR

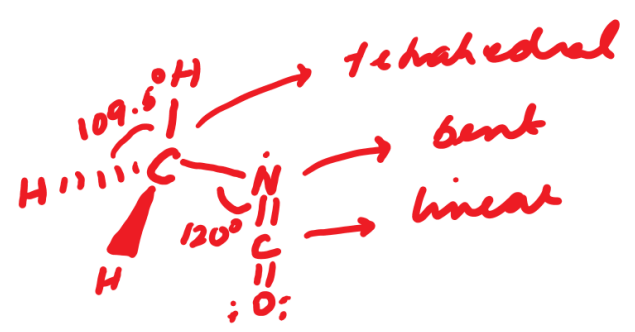
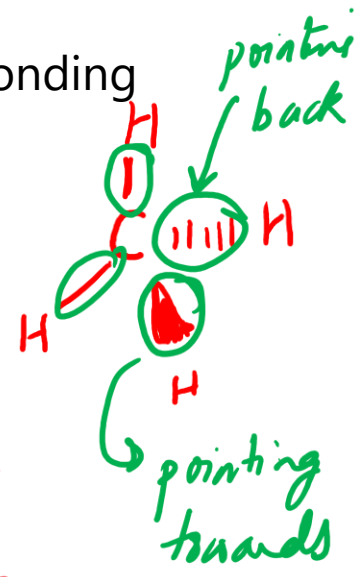
Draw Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape



AX<sub>4</sub>  
Around C  
Electron groups = 4  
Bonding = 4  
tetrahedral

AX<sub>2</sub>E  
Around N  
Electron g = 3  
Bonding = 2  
Bent

AX<sub>2</sub>  
Around C  
Electron g = 2  
Bonding = 2  
Linear



4 eg all bonding  
tetrahedral  
4 eg (1 lone pair)  
trigonal pyrom.



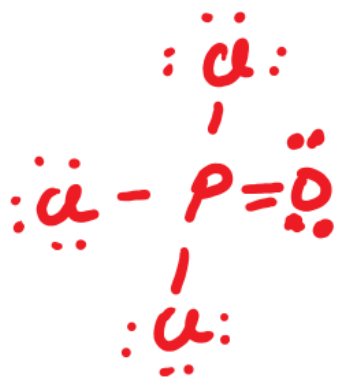
# Practice VSEPR Question 8

Draw Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape (P is the central atom)



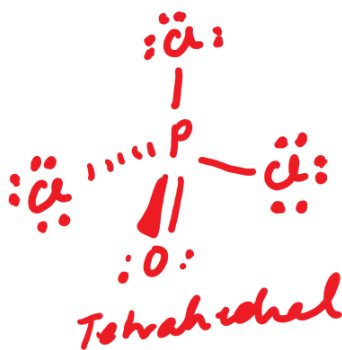
# Practice VSEPR 8

Draw Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape



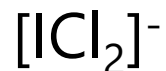
Electron groups = 4  
Bonding groups = 4  
Geometry → tetrahedral  
around P

$AX_4$



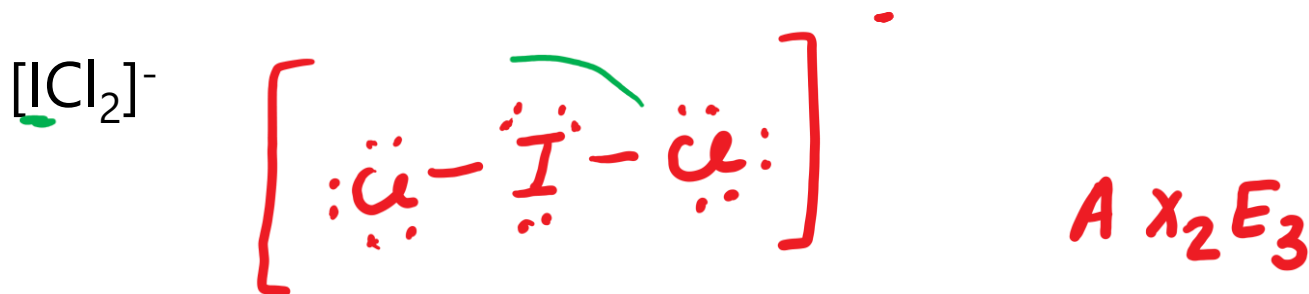
# Practice VSEPR 9 (Concept Video 15)

Draw Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape



# Practice VSEPR 9 (Concept Video 15)

Draw Lewis Structure, determine electron groups (electron geometry), bonding groups (molecular geometry) and shape



Electron groups = 5  
Bonding groups = 2  
Geometry  $\rightarrow$  linear

Which of the following molecules have a net dipole moment?



Element	Electronegativity
1 H	2.1
2 He	
3 Li	1.0
4 Be	1.5
5 B	2.0
6 C	2.5
7 N	3.0
8 O	3.5
9 F	4.0
10 Ne	
11 Na	0.9
12 Mg	1.2
13 Al	1.5
14 Si	1.8
15 P	2.1
16 S	2.5
17 Cl	3.0
18 Ar	
19 K	0.8
20 Ca	1.0
21 Sc	1.3
22 Ti	1.4
23 V	1.6
24 Cr	1.6
25 Mn	1.5
26 Fe	1.8
27 Co	1.8
28 Ni	1.8
29 Cu	1.9
30 Zn	1.6
31 Ga	1.6
32 Ge	1.8
33 As	2.0
34 Se	2.4
35 Br	2.8
36 Kr	
37 Rb	0.8
38 Sr	1.0
39 Y	1.2
40 Zr	1.4
41 Nb	1.6
42 Mo	1.8
43 Tc	1.9
44 Ru	2.2
45 Rh	2.2
46 Pd	2.2
47 Ag	1.9
48 Cd	1.7
49 In	1.7
50 Sn	1.8
51 Sb	1.9
52 Te	2.1
53 I	2.5
54 Xe	
55 Cs	0.7
56 Ba	0.9
57-71 La-Lu	1.1-1.2
72 Hf	1.3
73 Ta	1.5
74 W	1.7
75 Re	1.9
76 Os	2.2
77 Ir	2.2
78 Pt	2.2
79 Au	2.4
80 Hg	1.9
81 Tl	1.8
82 Pb	1.8
83 Bi	1.9
84 Po	2.0
85 At	2.2
86 Rn	
87 Fr	0.7
88 Ra	0.9
89-103 Ac-Lr	1.1-1.7



**The following are plausible  
resonance structures of  
CH<sub>3</sub>NCO**

ⓘ Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.