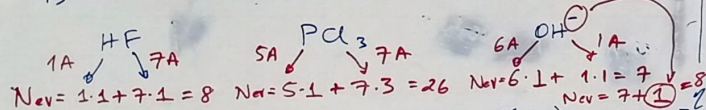


ESTRUTURAS DE LEWIS

COVALENTE

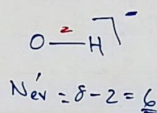
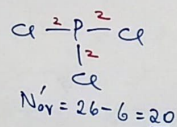
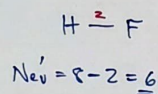


1) CONTAR Nº DE ELÉTRONS DE VALÊNCIA DA MOLECULA

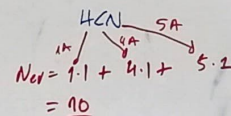
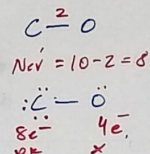
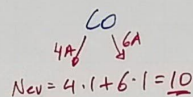
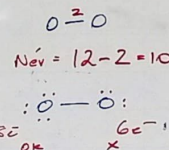
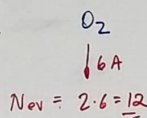
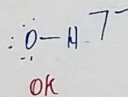
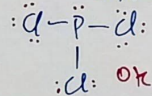
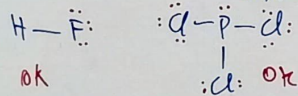


2) CONECTAR ÁTOMOS POR LIGAÇÕES SIMPLES, E CONTAR OS ELÉTRONS DE VALÊNCIA QUE SOBRAM

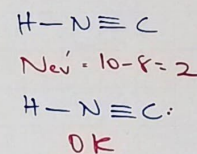
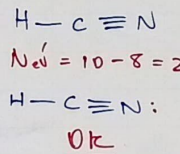
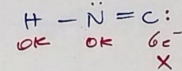
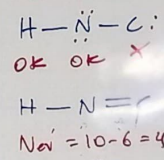
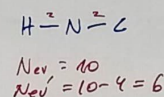
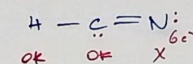
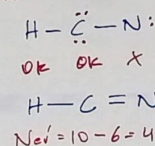
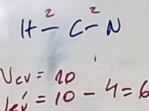
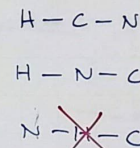
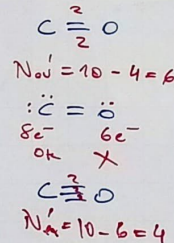
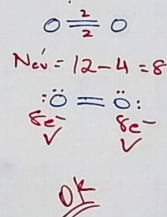
ÁTOMO EM PEQUENA QUANTIDADE → CENTRAL



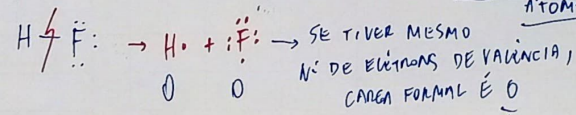
3) DISTRIBUIR ELÉTRONS RESTANTES PARA PREENCHER A VALÊNCIA DOS ÁTOMOS. SE BEM SUCEDENDO, PASSA AQUI.



4) FAZ LIGAÇÕES DUPLAS, DEPOIS TRIPLAS.



CARGA FORMAL: CARGA DO ÁTOMO APÓS TODAS AS LIGAÇÕES COVALENTE TEREM SIDO ROMPIDAS, 1e⁻ PARA CADA ÁTOMO



- 1) VALÊNCIA
- 2) SIMPLES
- 3) OCTETOS
- 4) MULTIPLAS

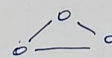
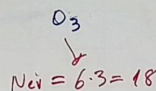
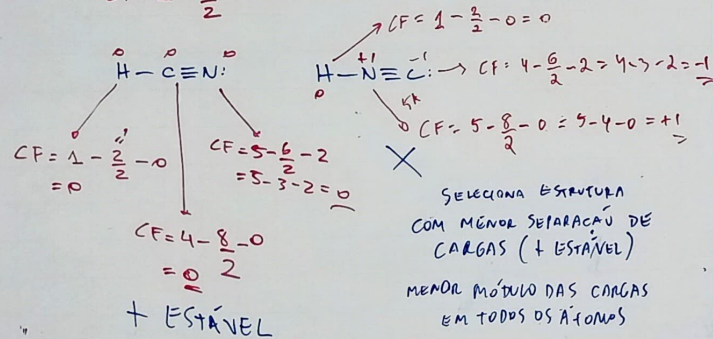
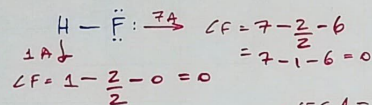
ESTRUTURAS DE LEWIS

5) SE MAIS DE UMA ESTRUTURA É POSSÍVEL, CALCULE E COMPARE AS CARGAS FORMAIS DOS ÁTOMOS

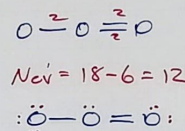
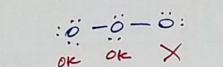
COVALENTE

$$\text{CARGA FORMAL} = \frac{\text{N}^\circ \text{ DE } e^- \text{ DE VALENCIA}}{\text{(DO ÁTOMO)}} - \frac{\text{N}^\circ \text{ DE } e^- \text{ LIGADOS}}{2} - \text{N}^\circ \text{ DE } e^- \text{ LIVRES}$$

$$CF = V - \frac{B}{2} - L$$

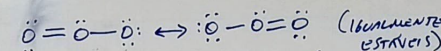


NÃO DÁ PRA
DIFFERENCIAR PELA
CARGA FORMAL



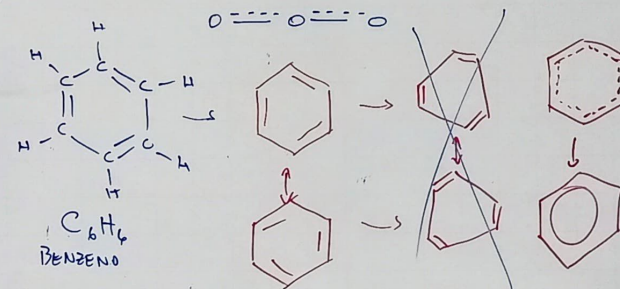
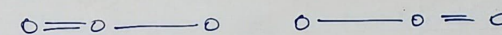
6) SE MAIS DE UMA ESTRUTURA DE LEWIS É VÁLIDA (E TEM MESMA DISTRIBUIÇÃO DE CARGAS FOMAS), TODAS SÃO HÍBRIDOS DE RESSONÂNCIA

MOLECULA É MISTURA
DESSAS POSSIBILIDADES



AMBOS SÃO HÍBRIDOS DE RESSONÂNCIA DO O_3

RESSONÂNCIA: CONVERSÃO DE UM HÍBRIDO DE RESSONÂNCIA (ESTRUTURA DE LEWIS VÁLIDA) PARA OUTRO IGUALMENTE ESTÁVEL



1. VALENCIA
2. SIMPLES
3. OCTETOS
4. MULTIPLAS
5. CF
6. RESSONÂNCIA

EXCEPÇÕES ÀS REGRAS DE LEWIS

1) NÚMERO ÍMPAR DE ELÉTRONS DE VALENCIA

2, 8 e⁻ DE VALENCIA → NCV DEVE SER PAR

SE NCV ÍMPAR → A) VAI TER ÁTOMO COM OCTETO INCOMPLETO
B) ELÉTRONS DESEMPARELHADO

EX.: NO
NCV = 5.1 + 6.1 = 11 → ÍMPAR

N-O NCV = 11 - 2 = 9

OK $\text{N} \equiv \text{O} \cdot$ → NCV = 11 - 4 = 7

N=O OK $\text{N} = \ddot{\text{O}} \cdot$ → NCV = 11 - 6 = 5

~~$\text{N} \equiv \text{O} :$~~
OK X

CF = 5 - 4 - 4
= 5 - 6 = -1

CF = 5 - 4 - 3 = 5 - 7 = -2

$\cdot \ddot{\text{N}} \cdot \cdot \ddot{\text{N}} \cdot$
RADICAIS (LIVRES)

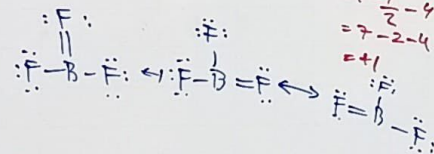
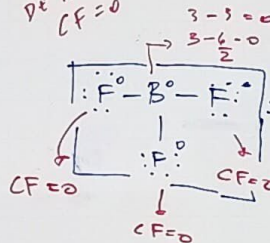
2) ÁTOMOS HIPOVALENTES (OCTETO INCOMPLETO)

ÁTOMO COM MENOS DE 8 e⁻ NA CV

Be, B

H-Be-H

SE ÁTOMO FAZ LIGAÇÕES DE ACORDO COM TABELA, CF = 0



$\text{BF}_3 \rightarrow \text{NCV} = 3.1 + 7.3 = 24$
↓ MENOR QUANTIDADE

F-B-F NCV = 24 - 6 = 18

$\text{F} \cdot \cdot \text{B} \cdot \cdot \text{F}$
OK

NCV = 24 - 8 = 16

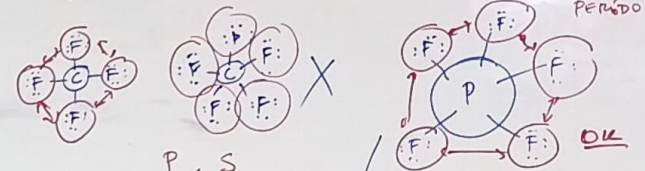
$\text{F} \cdot \cdot \text{B} = \text{F}$
OK

3A 4A 5A 6A 7A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

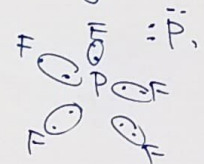
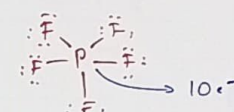
3) ÁTOMOS HIPERVALENTES (OCTETO EXPANDIDO)

ÁTOMO COM MAIS DE 8 e⁻ NA CV → A PARTIR DO 3º PERÍODO



P, S

$\text{SF}_6 \rightarrow \text{NCV} = 6 + 7.6 = 48$



FAÇA AS ESTRUTURAS DE LIGAMIS DAS MOLECULAS A SEGUIR

- 1) Cl_2 , H_2 , CH_4 , HF , Scl_2 , NH_3 , H_2O , FCl
- 2) CH_3^+ , BH_4^- , NH_4^+ , H_3O^+ , ClO
- 3) N_2O_5 , N_2O , O_3 , NO_2 , CO_2 , SO_2 , NO , ClH_2O , C_2H_2 ,
 C_2H_4 , CO , COCl_2
- 4) NO_3^- , CO_3^{2-} , HCO_3^- , ClO_3^- , SCN^- , ClO_2^- , MnO_4^- , NO^+ ,
 CO^+ , ClO_4^- , $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$, $\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{4-}$
- 5) BeH_2 , BF_3 , Scl_6 , Pcl_5 , Pcl_3 , XeF_4
- 6) Pcl_4^+ , Pcl_6^- , BO_3^{3-} , Icl_4^- , SiO_4^{4-}
- 7) SO_3 , PO_4^{3-} , SO_4^{2-} , S_2O_3^- , $\text{S}_2\text{O}_8^{2-}$, BrO_3^-